

Onyx sagittarius Gerlach, 1950
(Fig. 159)

Description. Body length 1.1–1.2 mm. Maximum diameter 31–41 μm ($a = 29$ –37). Six short 2–3 μm anterior and four longer 6 μm (0.4 h.d.) cephalic setae. Eight 7 μm cervical setae just posterior to amphids in female; paired (i.e. sixteen in total) in male. Short setae scattered sparsely over body surface, more numerous in anterior oesophageal and tail regions. Amphids far forward on the head in specimens examined, 5–7 μm (0.3–0.5 c.d.) wide, a single loop. Buccal cavity with dorsal tooth, 32–37 μm long; with a thickened cuticular ring in the wall level with the tip of the tooth. Posterior oesophageal bulb elongate, 57–73 μm long and 20–25 μm wide, slightly constricted in the middle. Tail 2.7–3.0 a.b.d., conical, tip unstriated (Fig. 159 C, D).

Spicules 34–35 μm (1.1 a.b.d.) measured as a curve, proximally weakly cephalate. Gubernaculum 18 μm , plate-like, slightly hooked proximally. 22 or 23 precloacal supplements and nine pairs of small conical cuticular elevations subventrally down the tail length.

Vulva at about 55% of body length.

Distribution. Exe estuary, South West England (muddy sand near high water).

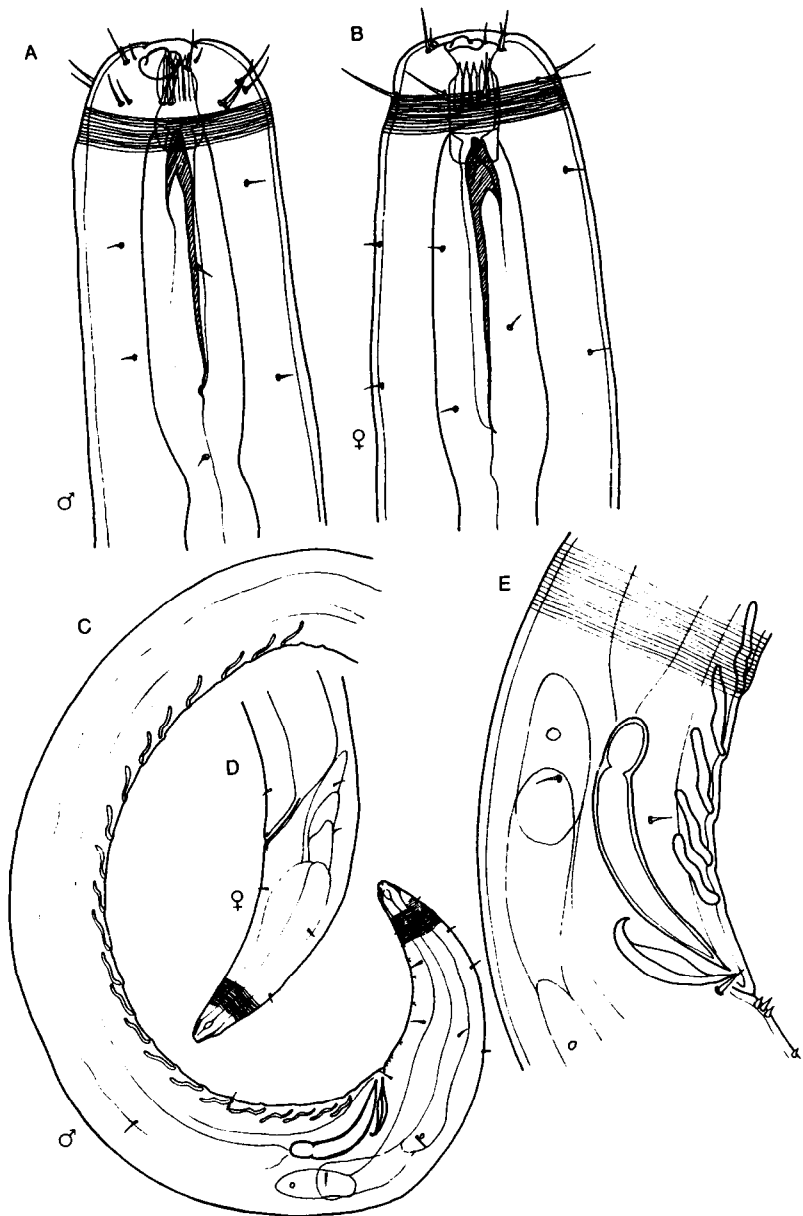


Fig. 159. *Onyx sagittarius*. A, Male head; B, Female head; C, Male tail; D, Female tail; E, Cloacal region. Original.