

Paracyatholaimoides multispiralis Gerlach, 1953
(Fig. 129)

Description. Body length 1.3–1.9 mm. Maximum diameter 28–42 μm ($a = 46\text{--}60$). Cuticle with transverse rows of small dots; without lateral differentiation; two lateral files of pores. Labial setae 1.5–2 μm . Short 4 μm and longer 5–6 μm (0.3 h.d.) cephalic setae. Amphids of 8–12 turns, 13–17 μm (0.7 c.d.) wide in male, of 7 turns, 7.5–8 μm (0.3 c.d.) wide in female. Buccal cavity with long pointed dorsal tooth, slightly larger in male than female, and two smaller subventral teeth. Tail 4.3 a.b.d. in male, slightly less in female, conical.

Spicules 28–36 μm (1.5 a.b.d.) as curve, arcuate. Gubernaculum 25–26 μm , pointed at both ends and slightly ϵ -shaped (Fig. 129D). Obvious supplements were not visible in specimens examined, except for three minute ventral cuticular elevations in one specimen: specimens from the Mediterranean have been reported as having seven very indistinct setose precloacal supplements.

Distribution. Exe estuary, South West England (intertidal sand).

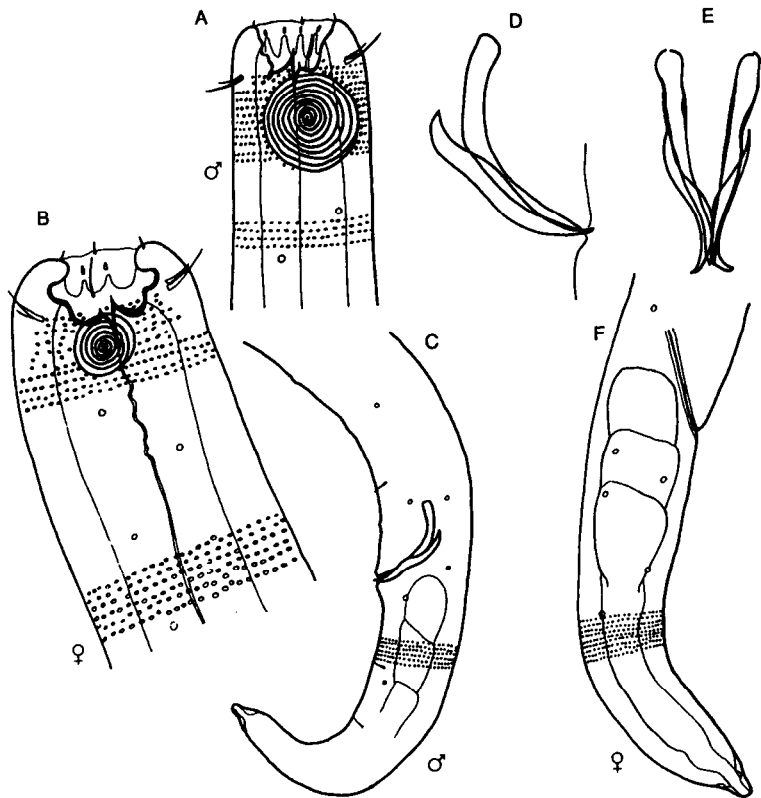


Fig. 129. *Paracyatholaimoides multispiralis*. A, Male head; B, Female head; C, Male tail; D-E, Lateral and ventral views of spicules and gubernaculum; F, Female tail. Original.