

Paracyatholaimus intermedius De Man, 1880

(Fig. 126)

Description. Body length 0.8–1.0 mm. Maximum diameter 31–42 μm ($a = 20\text{--}30$). In specimens examined, from the Exe estuary, punctuation of the cuticle could not be detected. Six short 1 μm labial setae. Short 3–4 μm , and longer 5–5.5 μm (0.3 c.d.) cephalic setae. Amphids of 4.25–4.5 turns, 8–9 μm (0.5 c.d.), rather elliptical in outline in the male, 6–6.5 μm (0.4 c.d.) and circular in outline in the female. Buccal cavity with a large dorsal tooth and two pairs of smaller subventral teeth. Tail 2.7–4.0 a.b.d., conical with a ventral swelling about half way down the length in both sexes (Fig. 126C, D).

Spicules 25–30 μm (1.0 a.b.d.) measured as a curve, slightly cephalate proximally and swollen in the middle. Gubernaculum 21–25 μm , paired, only slightly expanded distally and notched at the distal end. Eight or nine setose precloacal supplements, each associated with a slight swelling on the ventral body surface, the anterior ones more widely spaced (Fig. 126D).

Distribution. Orkney Islands (terrestrial maritime turf); Exe estuary, South West England (coarse sand at high water spring tides): not a truly marine species and has been recorded in freshwater habitats from continental Europe.

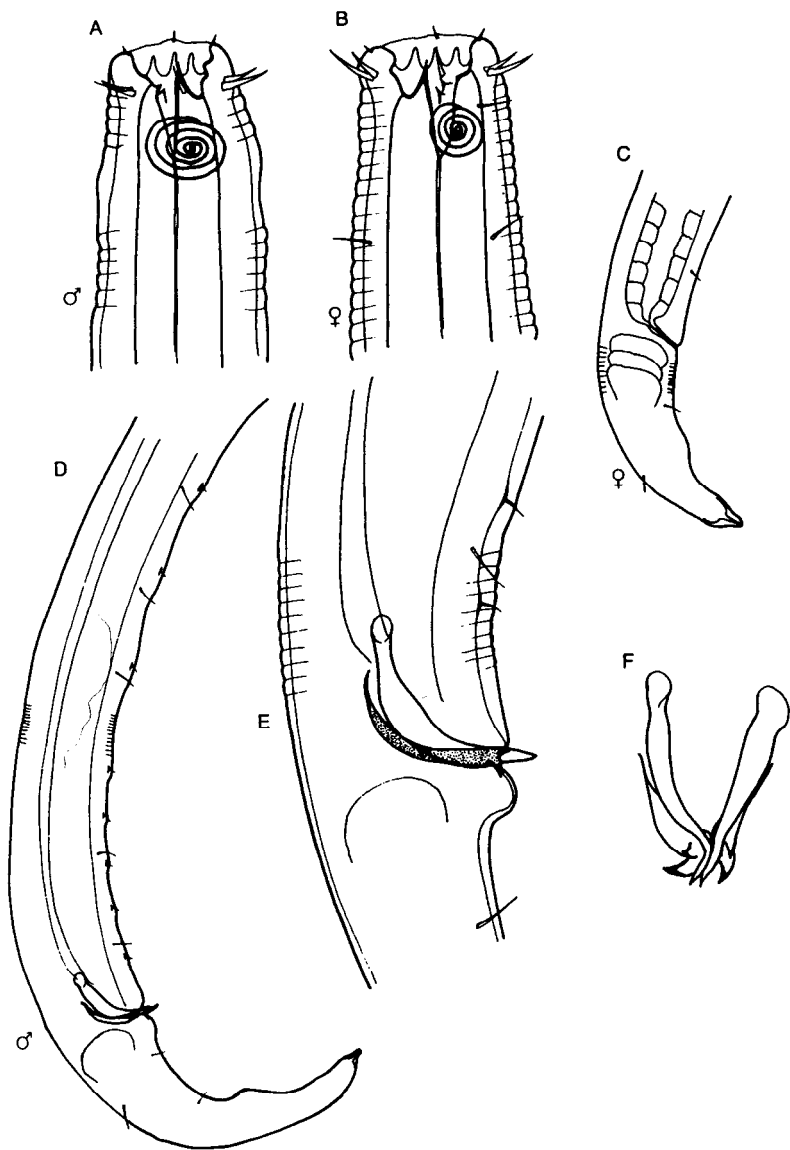


Fig. 126. *Paracyatholaimus intermedius*. A, Male head; B, Female head; C, Female tail; D, Male tail; E, Cloacal region; F, Ventral view of spicules and gubernaculum. Original.