

Parapinnanema harveyi Warwick and Coles, 1975
(Fig. 62)

Description. Body length 3.6–3.9 mm. Maximum diameter 55–63 μm . Hexagonal blocks of cuticle commence at level of dorsal buccal cavity tooth and do not break up into small rounded punctations on the head. Blocks become more elongate on posterior part of body (Fig. 62F). Lateral plates deeper in cuticle are smooth and crescentic, and reverse direction in middle of body (Fig. 62F). Cuticle slightly thicker and more opaque over oesophageal region than the remainder of body. Six small conical labial papillae. Ten shorter cephalic setae 4–4.5 μm , a little anterior to the four longer setae which are 6–6.5 μm . Crescentic amphids 18–21 μm wide, level with posterior cephalic setae. Dorsal tooth relatively large (7–7.5 μm long), solid. Two small pointed ventral teeth and a pair of lateral cutting flanges. Oesophagus cylindrical without a marked posterior expansion. Tail conical, 5.4 a.b.d. long and ventrally bent in male, a little longer and straight in female.

Spicules 53–58 μm , equal, arcuate, non-alate. Telmons 35–40 μm , L-shaped, the sharp flexure forming an almost exact right angle, without teeth or other modifications (Fig. 62C). Gubernaculum 38–40 μm , rather irregularly swollen at its distal end. Anterior to the cloaca, the ventral body cuticle is thickened into a distinctive raised area centred 151–161 μm from cloaca (Fig. 62B). A similar area on the tail, 84–118 μm from the cloaca, is smaller and sometimes indistinct.

Distribution. Isles of Scilly (intertidal sand at low water).

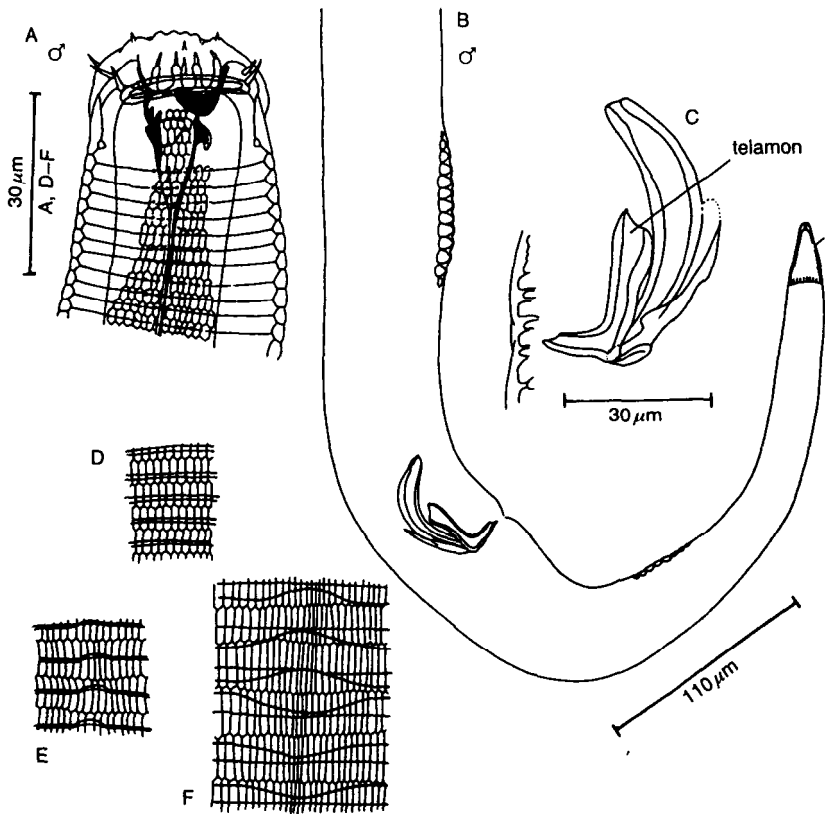


Fig. 62. *Parapinnanema harveyi*. A, Male head; B, Male tail; C, Spicules and gubernaculum; D-F, Lateral cuticle pattern at mid-oesophagus (D), base of oesophagus (E), mid-body at point of reversal of lateral plates (F). From Warwick and Coles (1975).