

Paroxystomina asymmetrica Micoletzky, 1924

(Fig. 89)

Description. Body length 2.3–4.7 mm. Maximum diameter 40–90 μm ($a = 52$ –118). Cuticle smooth, body setae absent. Cervical region long and attenuated. Six anterior cephalic setae about 1 μm long; four posterior cephalic setae 2–3 μm long. Rows of lateral and medial cervical setae, 3–4 μm long. Buccal cavity small, conical. Amphids situated posterior to the four cephalic setae. Oesophagus narrow with slight posterior dilation. Tail short, conical with pointed tip.

Spicules about 40 μm with ventrally curved tip.

Gubernaculum paired with lateral wings. Two subventral pairs of precloacal spines situated on small papillae and one pair of subventral spines near tail tip. Two subventral rows of precloacal winged supplements; 4 in left subventral row, 10 in right subventral row. Two opposed testes, both situated to the right of the gut.

Two opposed, reflexed ovaries. Prominent vulva has two rows of supplements resembling cuticularised rings bearing pegs, situated anteriorly and posteriorly. One row follows the ventral line, the other is situated subventrally to the right of the body. The total number of supplements in each row varies between 3 and 11; normally the subventral row has more supplements than the ventral row.

Distribution. Northumberland; Isles of Scilly (kelp holdfasts).

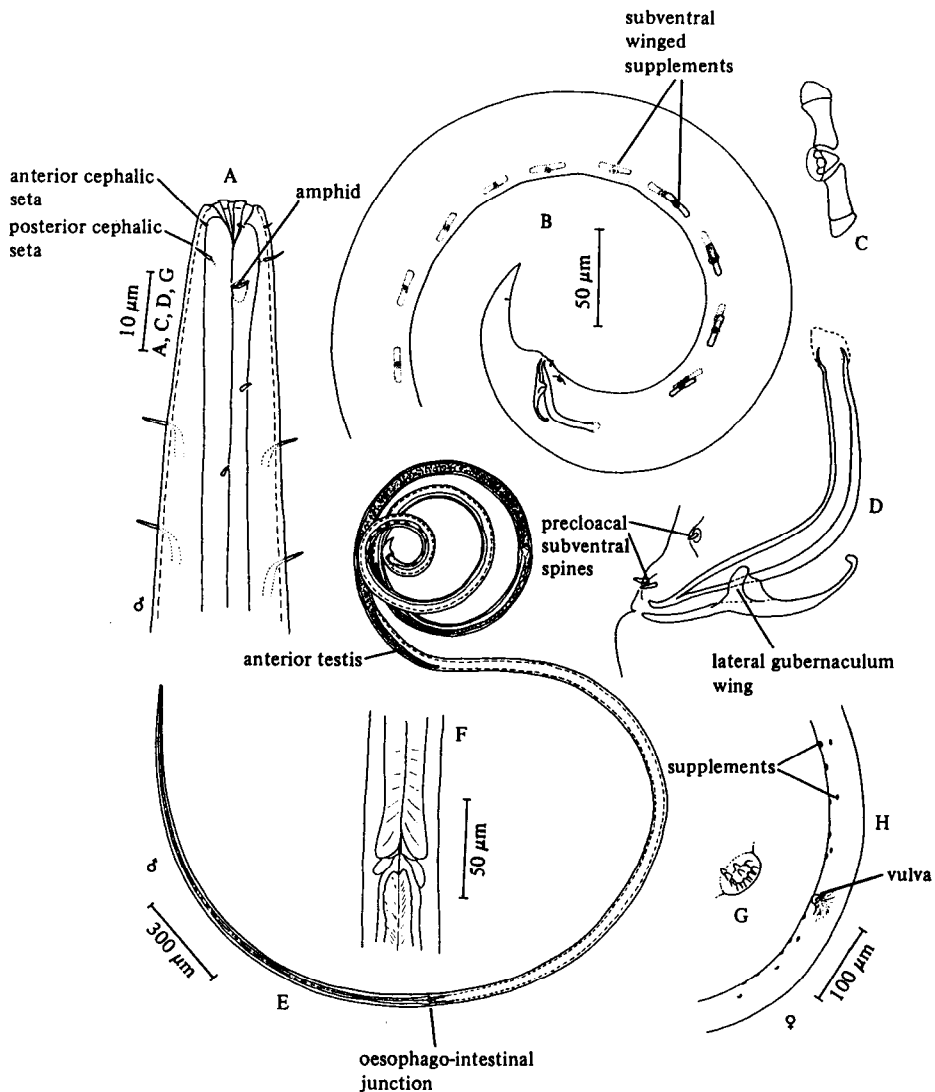


Fig. 89. *Paroxystomina asymmetrica*. A, Male head; B, Posterior end of male; C, Precoecal supplement; D, Spicules and gubernaculum; E, Entire male; F, Posterior oesophageal region; G, Vulval supplement; H, Vulva region. Original.