

*Phanoderma cocksii* Bastian, 1869

(Fig. 69)

**Description.** Body length 3.6–6.4 mm. Maximum diameter 100–200  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $a = 28\text{--}36$ ). Cuticle smooth with scattered short somatic setae. Head small, the body width sharply decreasing between ocellus and cephalic setae; head diameter about 20% of body diameter at posterior end of oesophagus. Six labial papillae. Ten cephalic setae: longer submedian setae 15  $\mu\text{m}$  (0.5 h.d.), shorter 13.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (0.4 h.d.). Ocellus 50–55  $\mu\text{m}$  (1.7 h.d.) from anterior. Amphids situated just posterior to lateral cephalic setae. Buccal cavity small but surrounded by three cuticular extensions of the cephalic capsule; the subventral lobes extend further anterior than the dorsal lobe. Cephalic capsule well developed and posteriorly bears longitudinal striations. Excretory pore conspicuous, situated anterior to nerve ring at about 0.05 times oesophagus length. Oesophagus widens posteriorly and has the characteristic crenellated outline. Tail short, conical with slightly bulbous tip.

Male has elongated spicules, 180–200  $\mu\text{m}$  long and a cuticularised pre-cloacal supplement situated level with the proximal end of spicules.

Ovaries paired, opposed, reflexed. Vulva at 60% of body length.

There are no specimens available of males of *P. cocksii* and Bastian's (1865) figure is rather inadequate now, so the figure here has been taken from Inglis' (1962) description of a male from the Mediterranean (described by him under the name *P. parafilipjevi*, now considered synonymous with *P. cocksii*).

**Distribution.** Falmouth (on weed in tide-pool).

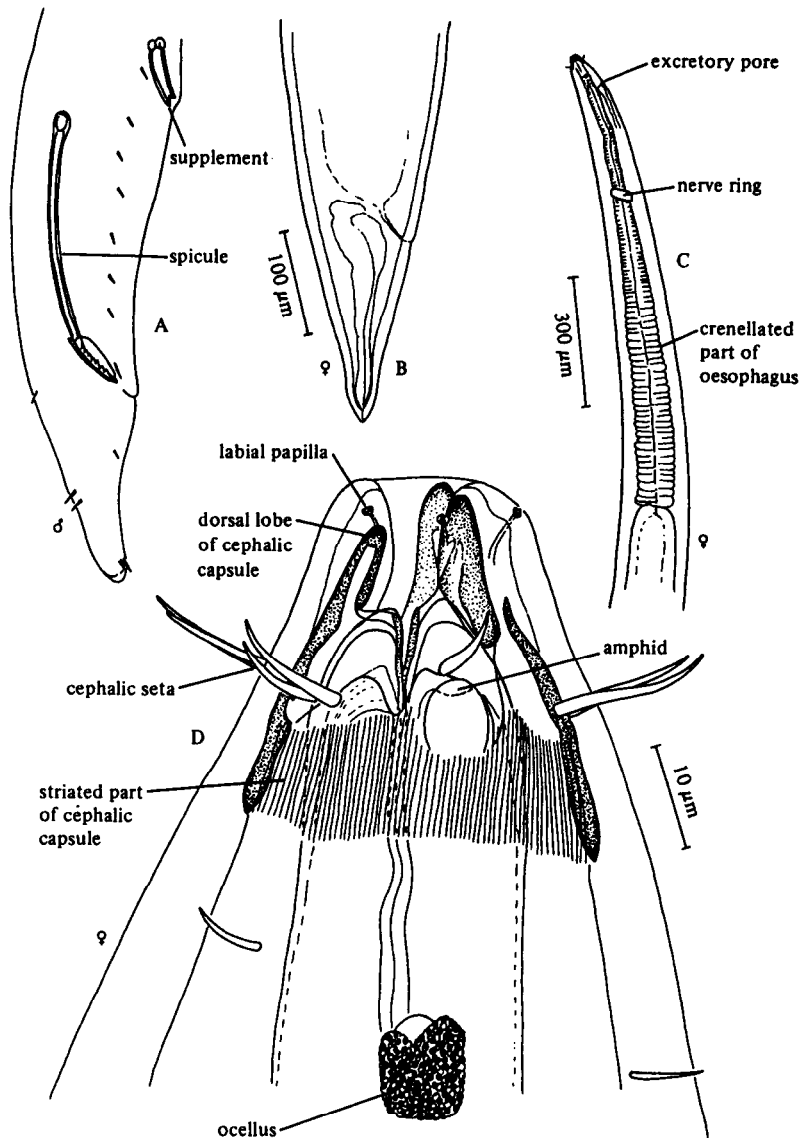


Fig. 69. *Phanoderma cocksi*. A, Male tail (from Inglis, 1962); B, Female tail; C, Anterior end; D, Female head. Original.