

Chromaspirina inglisi Warwick, 1970

(Fig. 152)

Description. Body length 1.5–1.8 mm. Maximum diameter 34–43 μm ($a = 39$ –49). Cuticle covered uniformly with fine hairs which commence a short distance posterior to the head: probably cuticular in origin but may be epizoic bacteria. Head invaginated in most specimens studied. Labial sensilla not seen. Six short 5–6 μm and four longer 11–13 μm (0.6–0.9 h.d.) cephalic setae. Scattered 5–13 μm somatic setae extend about one-third of the way down the oesophagus, middle region of the body virtually devoid of setae, but fairly numerous on tail, especially in male. Amphids 9–12 μm (0.4–0.5 c.d.). Buccal cavity with a prominent heavily cuticularised dorsal tooth opposed by a pair of minute subventral projections. Oesophagus with elongated posterior bulb, the cuticular lining of which is not markedly thickened. Tail 2.5–2.8 a.b.d., conical with an unstriated tip.

Spicules 48–54 μm (1.5–1.6 a.b.d.) measured as a curve, arcuate, triangular proximal cephalisation, prominent ventral ala. Gubernaculum 22–25 μm , crescentic, closely applied to spicules. Small precloacal pore but supplements otherwise absent.

Vulva at 59–63% of body length.

Distribution. Exe estuary, South West England; Isles of Scilly; Loch Ewe, West Scotland; Firth of Clyde, West Scotland (intertidal sand).

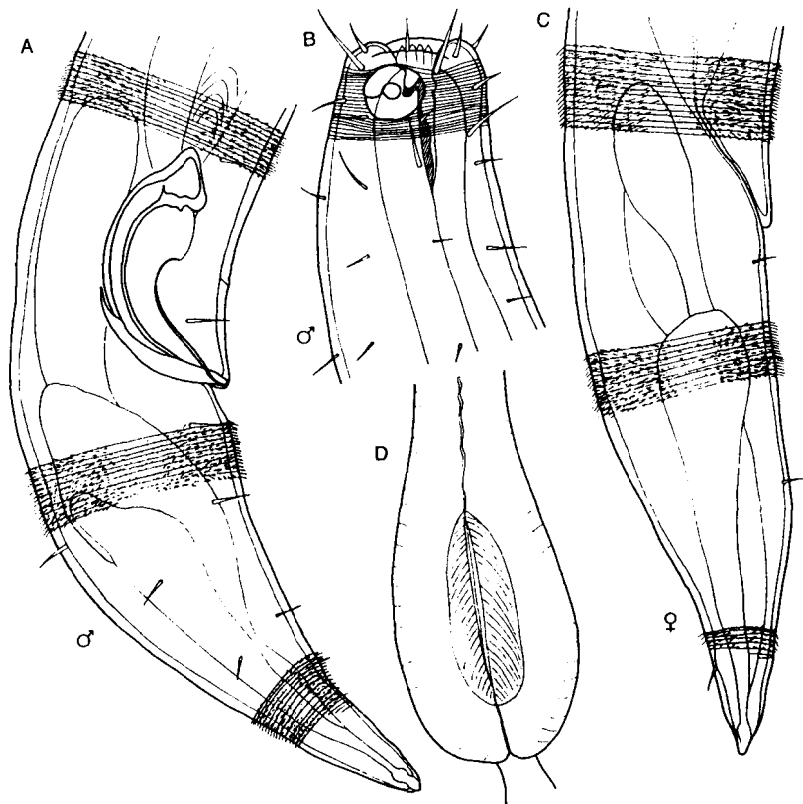


Fig. 152. *Chromaspirina inglisi*. A, Male tail; B, Male head; C, Female tail; D, Oesophageal bulb. Original.