

*Cyatholaimus gracilis* (Eberth, 1863)  
(Fig. 113)

*C. prinzi* (Marion, 1870) syn. nov.

*C. scarratti* Inglis, 1961 syn. nov.

*Description.* Body length 1.8–2.0 mm. Maximum diameter 92  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $a = 20\text{--}22$ ). Cuticle with transverse rows of small dots and two longitudinal files of large

pores which are more irregularly arranged in the oesophageal region. Cuticle dots between pores not arranged in such regular rows as those medially (Fig. 113C). 6 + 4 cephalic setae 13–14  $\mu\text{m}$  (0.4 h.d.), in a single circle, all equal in length. Four files of setae down body length, setae longer in oesophageal and tail regions, very short in mid-body, positioned just outside the rows

of cuticle pores. Amphids of 3.5 turns,  $16\ \mu\text{m}$  (0.4 c.d.) in males,  $10\ \mu\text{m}$  (0.2 c.d.) in females. Eyespots present in fresh specimens just dorsal to the pair of dorsolateral setae which are situated behind the amphids (not discernable in preserved specimen figured). Dorsal buccal tooth small, its tip flush with the base of the buccal cavity. Tail 2.8–2.9 a.b.d.

Spicules with distal tips obscured by gubernaculum, slender, weakly cuticularised with broad ventral ala; more prominent in ventral view (Fig. 113E). Proximal end of gubernaculum massively swollen, squarish in lateral view, each half with three lateral and one more median pointed teeth, a rounded projection lateral to the spicules and a more slender projection between the spicules. Distal part of gubernaculum a heavily cuticularised rod with a more slender dorsal ala; gubernaculum divided at its tip into two branches (this can only be seen in ventral view); the extent of this division is somewhat variable, as is the shape and size of the dorsal ala. Total gubernaculum length about  $75\ \mu\text{m}$  (1.0 a.b.d.).

Vulva at mid-body level.

*Distribution.* Blacksod Bay, West Ireland (intertidal and subtidal sand: this is an unusual habitat for this species and may be an erroneous record); Bofin Harbour, West Ireland (sponge); North Devon coast; North East coast of England; West coast of Scotland (kelp holdfasts); Isles of Scilly (intertidal seaweeds); Skippers Island, Essex (intertidal mud: again a doubtful record).

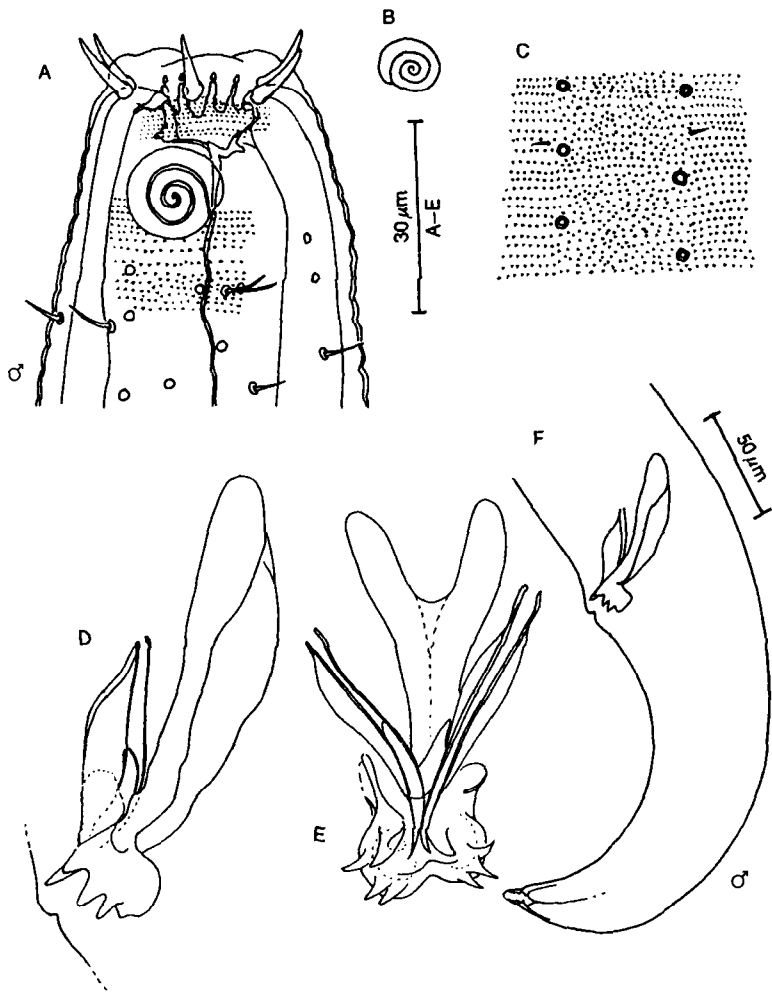


Fig. 113. *Cyatholaimus gracilis*. A, Male head; B, Female amphid; C, Lateral cuticle pattern in mid-body; D-E, Lateral and ventral views of spicules and gubernaculum; F, Male tail. Original.