

*Hypodontolaimus colesi* Inglis, 1962  
(Fig. 73)

*Description* (from Inglis, 1962). Body length 1.0 mm. Maximum diameter 37–53  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $a = 19$ –26). Cuticle with two longitudinal rows of large dots (sometimes replaced by lateral pores) separated by transverse bars, 9  $\mu\text{m}$  apart in mid-body, flanked by rows of smaller punctations which are rounded in shape in the oesophageal region (Fig. 73C), small in mid-body (Fig. 73D) and more prominent and longer in the anal region (Fig. 73E). Transverse bars are modified by lateral plates which point anteriorly throughout the body. Six rounded papillae and four long 22  $\mu\text{m}$  cephalic setae. Four files of very long thin setae running the entire length of the body, arising from just outside the lateral dots. Amphids elongate slits between bases of cephalic setae. Prominent S-shaped dorsal tooth opposed by two very small denticles. Oesophagus with anterior swelling round dorsal tooth, swelling evenly at the posterior end with bulb not very distinct (Fig. 73B). Tail 3.6–4.4 a.b.d.

Spicules 39  $\mu\text{m}$ , evenly curved with a swelling just anterior to the distal end. Gubernaculum 26  $\mu\text{m}$  with lateral flanges enfolding the spicule near the distal end. Precloacal supplements absent.

*Distribution.* Isles of Scilly (intertidal seaweeds).

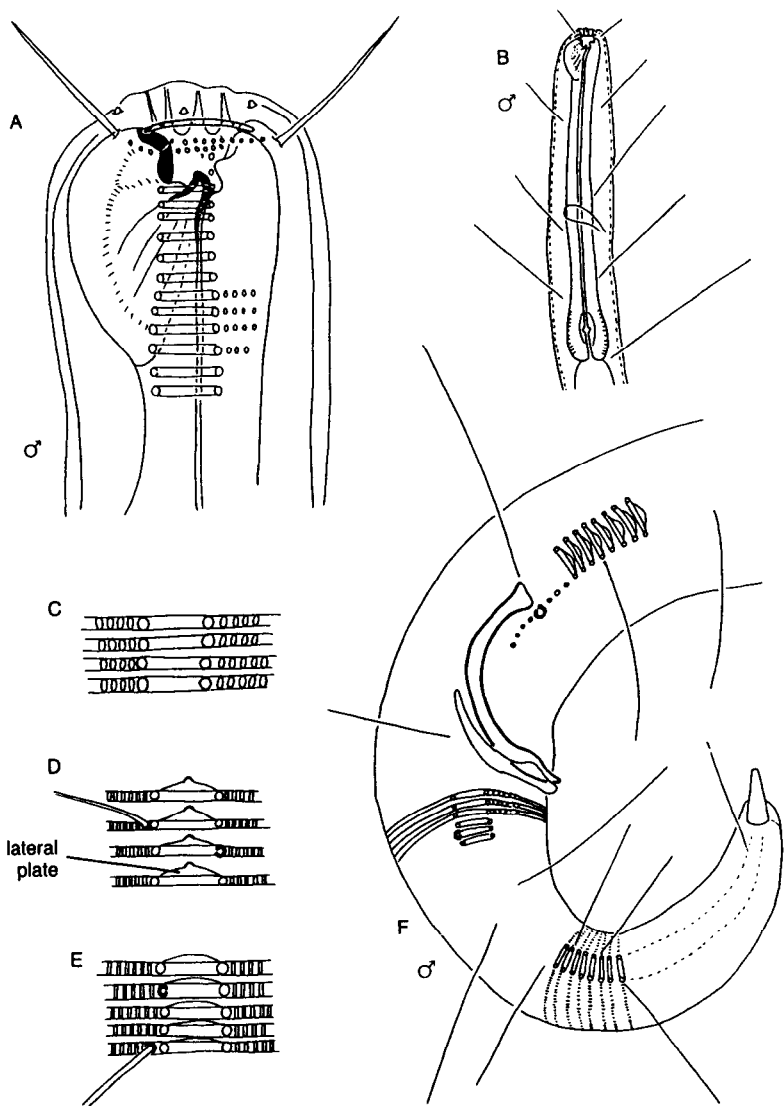


Fig. 73. *Hypodontolaimus colesi*. A, Male head; B, Anterior region of male; C-E, Lateral cuticle pattern in cervical region (C), mid-body (D) and tail region (E); F, Male tail. From Inglis (1962).