

Metaparoncholaimus campylocercus (De Man, 1876)
(Fig. 94)

Description. Body length 2.5–5.3 mm. Maximum diameter 44–88 μm ($a = 58$ –78). Six prominent rounded lips with six small rounded labial papillae. Six longer cephalic setae 4 μm (0.17 h.d.), shorter four 3 μm . Two subventral teeth in buccal cavity of equal size, slightly bigger than the dorsal tooth. Amphids pocket-like, 0.3 times c.d. wide. Oesophagus 0.15 times body length, broadens at its posterior end, but no definite bulb. Excretory pore 2.75 buccal cavity lengths from anterior. Nerve ring 0.5 times oesophagus length from anterior. Numerous short scattered setae anterior to nerve ring, and a few on the tail. Male tail 3 a.b.d. long, conical for first third, cylindrical for posterior two-thirds; tip swollen and rounded. Female tail shorter with only the apical half cylindrical.

Male tail with a ventral swelling three-fifths of the way down its length, bearing a pair of stout conical subventral papillae and a pair of smaller setae posterior to them. Spicules with distal half swollen, 32 μm (1.5 a.b.d.). No gubernaculum. Seven pairs of circumcloacal setae.

Ovary single, anterior. Vulva at 58–61% of body length.

Distribution. A single male from intertidal sand at low water, Exe estuary.

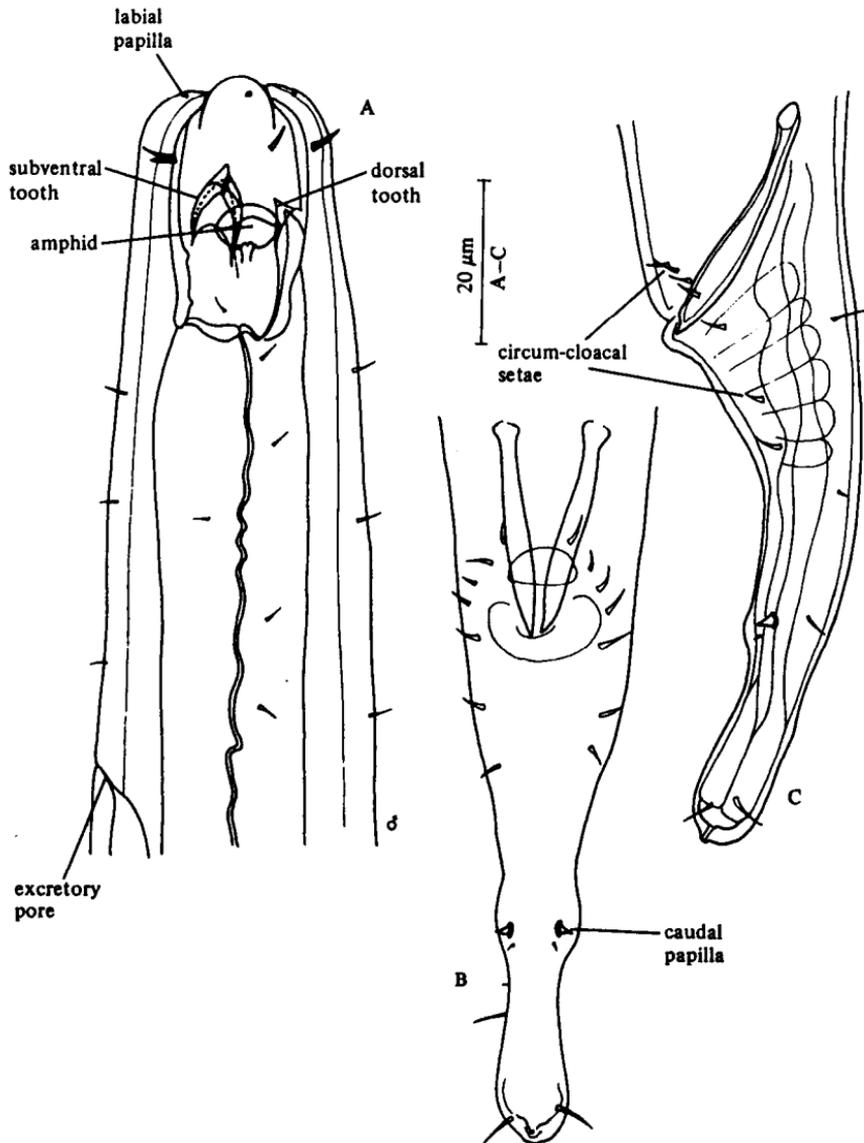


Fig. 94. *Metaparoncholaimus campylocercus*. A, Male head; B, Male tail (ventral); C, Male tail (lateral). Original.