

Sabatieria celtica Southern, 1914
(Fig. 93)

Celtica group.

Description. Body length 1.8–3.3 mm. Maximum diameter 48–72 μm ($a = 37$ –60). Cuticle with lateral differentiation of larger and less closely-spaced dots, irregularly arranged in oesophageal and tail regions but arranged in transverse rows in mid-body. Six short and four longer 8–20 μm (0.5–1.0 h.d.) cephalic setae. Cervical setae slightly longer than general somatic setae, the anteriormost always appears to be situated ventro-laterally (Fig. 93B). Amphids of 2.5 turns, 11–16 μm (0.6–0.7 h.d.). Tail 3.1–4.1 a.b.d., conico-cylindrical with the cylindrical part about half of the total length.

Spicules 46–60 μm (1.2–1.3 a.b.d.), arcuate with central lamella. Gubernaculum apophyses distinctly curved, about half the spicule length, but the exact proximal extremity is often difficult to distinguish (Fig. 93C). 16–21 tubular precloacal supplements, gradually increasing in distance apart anteriorly.

Distribution. A common cosmopolitan species recorded from many localities all around the British Isles (intertidal and sublittoral sand and sandy mud but not a typical representative of pure muddy sediments).

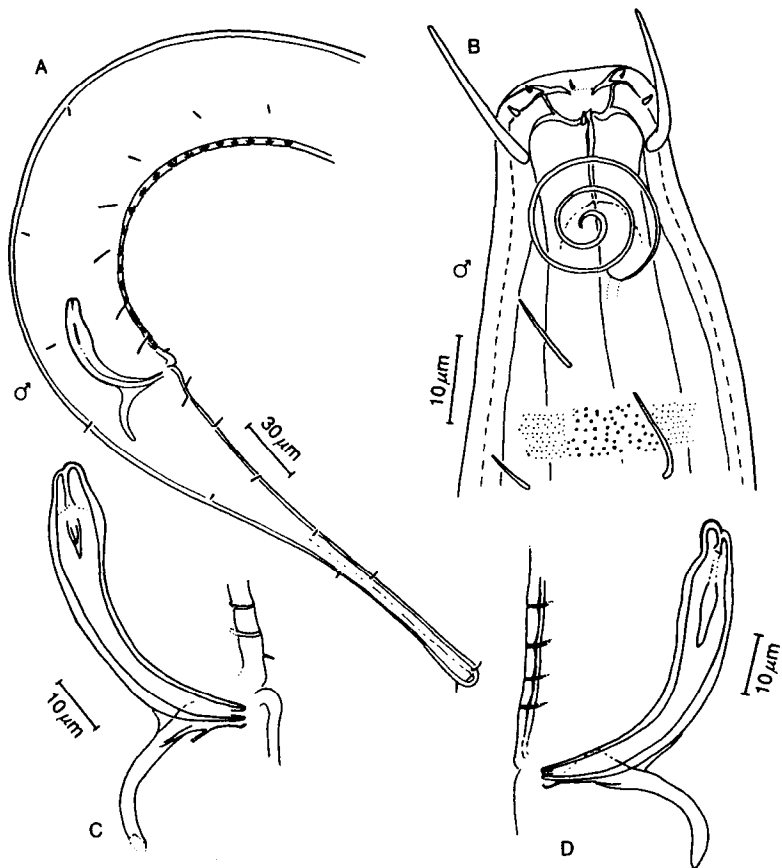


Fig. 93. *Sabatieria celtica*. A, Male tail; B, Male head; C-D, Spicules and gubernaculum of two different specimens. Original.