Sabatieria pulchra (Schneider, 1906) (Fig. 90)

Pulchra group.

Description. Body length 1.9-2.3 mm. Maximum diameter $62-98 \,\mu\text{m}$ (a = 23-31). Cuticle with transverse rows of small dots throughout body length. Dots more irregularly arranged laterally than medially, tending to be larger in the oesophagus and tail region than in mid-body; however, there are *not* conspicuously fewer transverse rows of dots in the lateral fields. Six short and four longer 6-7 μ m (0.4-0.5 h.d.) cephalic setae. Body setae short and sparse, in four files down body length. Amphids of 2.5 turns, 9-10 μ m (0.6 c.d.) wide. Tail 3.0-3.5 a.b.d., conical for most of its length with rounded swollen tip bearing three terminal setae.

Spicules 58–62 μ m (1.3–1.5 a.b.d.) measured as a curve, arcuate, rounded proximally with a central lamella along part of the length (Fig. 90C). Gubernaculum with a pair of long straight dorso-caudally directed apophyses 19–22 μ m long, and a conspicuous median piece. 7–9 prominent tubular precloacal supplements, anterior ones more closely spaced (Fig. 90A).

Distribution. Exe estuary, South West England; Tamar estuary, South West England (intertidal mud); Firth of Forth, East Scotland (intertidal fine sand); Firth of Clyde, West Scotland (intertidal sand).

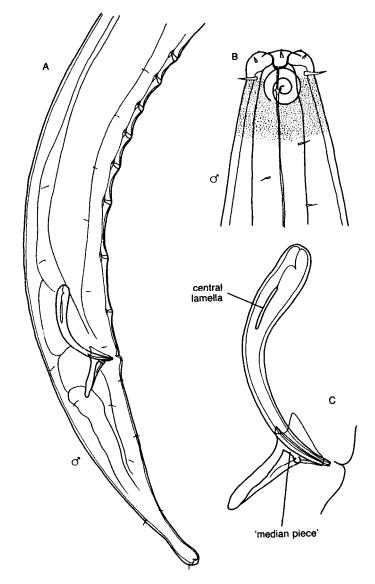


Fig. 90. Sabatieria pulchra. A, Male tail; B, Male head; C, Spicules and gubernaculum. Original.