

*Trefusia longicaudata* De Man, 1893

(Fig. 134)

**Description.** Body length 1.9–2.6 mm. Maximum diameter 26–33  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $a = 58\text{--}80$ ). Cuticle with fine transverse striations. Six rounded lips each with a small labial papilla. Six cephalic setae 7–11  $\mu\text{m}$ , each with stout basal section and filiform tip. Four cervical setae 4–6  $\mu\text{m}$ , level with or slightly posterior to amphids. Buccal cavity small, conical. Amphids pocket-like, 3–5  $\mu\text{m}$  wide. Oesophagus about 0.1 times body length, cylindrical throughout. Just anterior to the amphids a ring of six prominent conical strands join the oesophagus to the cuticle of the body wall. Nerve ring at about 0.5 times oesophagus length from anterior. Tail extremely long and filiform, up to 40 a.b.d.

Spicules 24–27  $\mu\text{m}$ , with dorsal alae and small central wedges near the proximal ends.

Gubernaculum 15–16  $\mu\text{m}$ , paired, notched distally to form two minute teeth. No supplements.

Ovaries paired, reflexed, posterior one slightly larger than anterior. Vulva at about 36% of body length in undamaged specimens, but as the tail tip frequently gets broken off during extraction and processing, this measurement is not reliable.

**Distribution.** Recorded from intertidal and shallow subtidal sediments and holdfasts at several localities around the British Isles, with a preference for muddy sands.

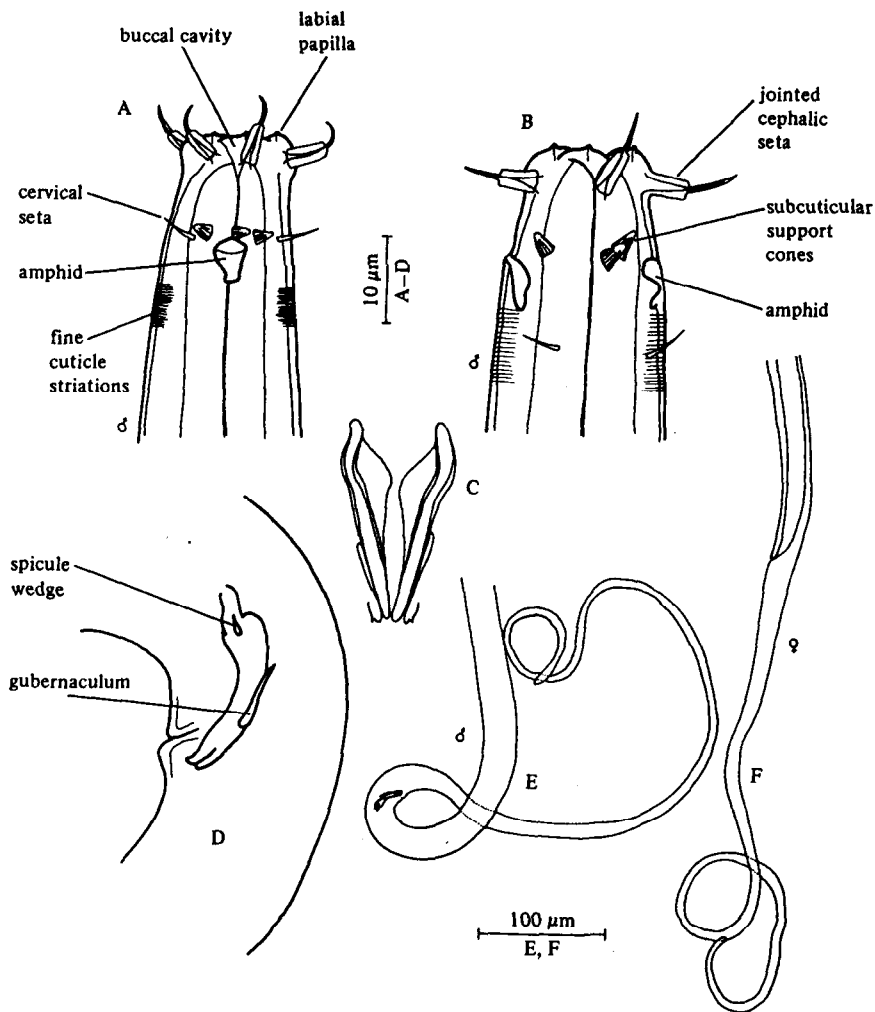


Fig. 134. *Trefusia longicaudata*. A, Male head (lateral); B, Male head (dorsal); C, Spicules and gubernaculum (ventral); D, Cloacal region (lateral); E, Male tail; F, Female tail. Original.