

IDENTIFICATION MANUAL FOR FRESHWATER NEMATODE GENERA

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Anatomy of a nematode

(female of *Plectus*)

L = body length in mm

a = body length/maximum body width

b = body length/pharynx length (from anterior end to cardia)

V = (distance vulva-anterior end) * 100 / (body length)

c = body length/tail length

c' = tail length/anal body width

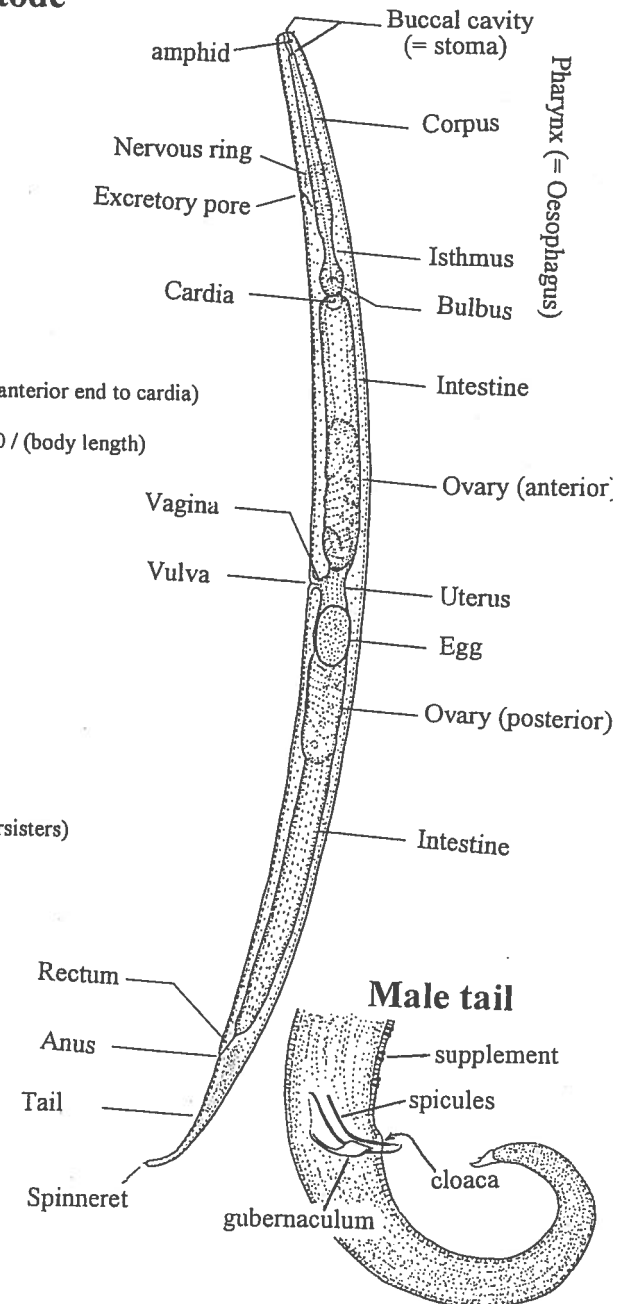
c-p = maturity index (Bongers 1990).

Two ecological types of nematodes:
c = *colonizers* (opportunists, with high reproductive rate, r-strategists, often in polluted habitats);

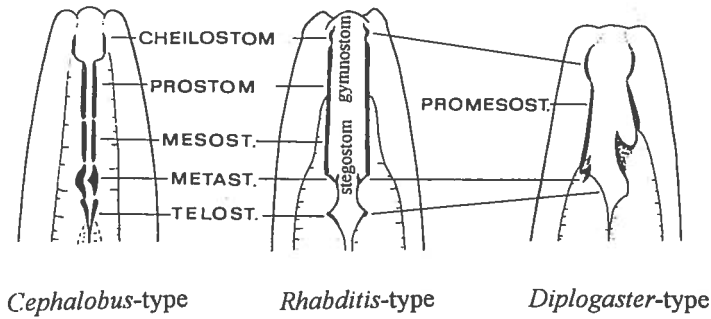
p = *persisters* (low reproductive rate, K-strategists, in stable, mature and not polluted habitats).

Maturity index ranges from

1 (extreme colonizers) to 5 (extreme persisters)

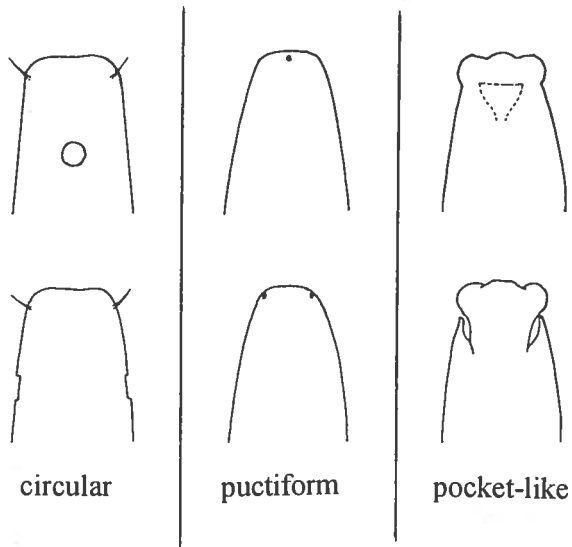


Buccal cavities:



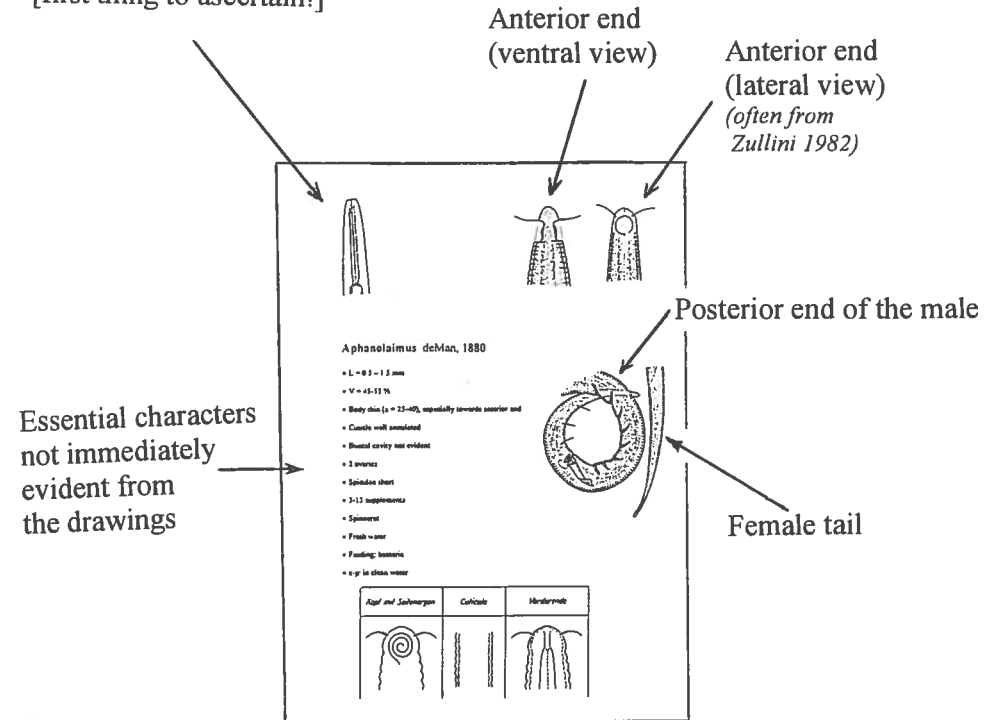
gymnostom = part of buccal cavity not encircled by pharyngeal tissue
 stegostom = part of buccal cavity encircled by pharyngeal tissue

Amphids (= lateral organs) types in lateral view (up), and in dorso ventral view (down)



SCHEME OF THIS MANUAL

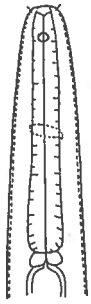
Scheme of the pharyngeal type
 [first thing to ascertain!]



Scheme of the main features
 (from Andrassy 1984, 1992, 1993, 1994)

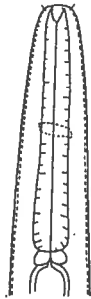
Freshwater genera

- Achromadora 99
Acroboloides 188
Acrostichus 183
Actinca 136
Actus 54
Adenolaimus 165
Adoncholaimus 46
Afrodorylaimus 117
Alaimus 77
Allodorylaimus 128
Amphidelus 78
Anaplectus 90
Anatonchus 65
Andrassya 75
Anguimonhystera 6
Anonchus 19
Anoplostoma 210
Aphanolaimus 15
Aphanonchus 17
Aporcelaimellus 125
Aporcelaimus 124
Aquatides 145
Arctidorylaimus 121
Asperotribilus 34
Athernema 151
Aulolaimoides 164
Axonchium 139
Axonolaimus 207
Bastrotyleptus 161
Bastiania 18
Belondria 140
Boreolaimus 120
Brasilaimus 137
Brevitribilus 32
Butlerius 173
Caenorhabditis 197
Calolaimus 163
Camacolaimus 208
Caprionchulus 40
Cephalobus 186
Ceratoplectus 89
Chiloptectus 88
Chromadorina 104
Chromadorita 101
Chronogaster 85
Chrysonema 131
Clarkus 56
Clavicaudoides 148
Cobbonchus 58
Comiconchus 54
Coomanus 57
Crassogula 123
Crassolabium 129a
Crocodylaimus 118
Cruzonema 195
Cryptonchus 35
Curviditis 200
Cuticularia 202
Cylindrolaimus 81
Cylindrotheristus 10
Daptoneema 10
Deontolaimus 73
Desmodora 96
Desmodorella 211
Desmoscolex 20
Dichromadora 102
Diplogaster 174
Diplogasteritus 177
Diplogasteroides 176
Diplogastrellus 183
Diplolaimella 13
Diplolaimeloides 14
Diploscopter 203
Dolichorhabditis 201
Domorganus 205
Dorylaimellus 142
Dorylaimoides 162
Dorylaimus 111
Doryllium 157
Drepanodorylaimus 119
Enchodelus 133
Enoploides 47
Epaerolaimus 126
Epidorylaimus 130
Epitobrilus 29
Ethmolaimus 100
Eucephalobus 187
Eudorylaimus 128
Eumonhystera 3
Eurystomina 210
Euteratocephalus 92-93
Eutobrilus 28
Falcibasta 159
Fictor 180
Funaria 153
Gammarinema 207
Geomonhystera 5
Goffartia 172
Granonchulus 64
Halalaimus 71
Hemicylophora 169
Heterocephalobus 185
Hirschmanniella 170
Hofmaenneria 11
Idiodorylaimus 113
Iotonchus 66
Ironus 36
Ischiodylaimus 112
Jensenonchus 67
Judonchulus 59
Kinonchulus 42
Koerneria 181
Kurikania 34
Labronema 122
Laevides 147
Lamydorus 115
Lamuania 34
Lanzavecchia 134
Leptolaimus 72
Leptonchus 154
Limonchulus 43
Lindseyus 158
Malakhovia 76
Mermithidae 206
Mesacanthion 210
Mesodorylaimus 114
Mesorhabditis 194
Mesotheristus 10
Mesotribilus 33
Metateratocephalus 93
Miconchus 68
Microlaimus 98
Mongolotheristus 10
Monhystera 2
Monhystrella 4
Monobutlerius 173
Mononchoides 182
Mononchulus 51
Mononchus 55
Mylonchulus 62
Neoactinolaimus 135b
Neochromadora 108
Neotobrilus 30
Nigrionchus 54
Nudora 211
Nygolaimoides 129b
Nygolaimus 144
Odontolaimus 74
Oigolaimella 178
Oionchus 52
Oncholaimus 45
Onchulus 38
Oscheius 201
Oxydirus 141
Oxystomina 207
Panagrellus 190
Panagrolaimus 189
Paractinolaimus 135a
Paracryatholaimus 82
Paramononchus 60
Paraphididulus 79
Paraoxydirus 160
Paraphanolaimus 16
Paraplectonema 84
Parastomachoglossa 138
Paratrilobus 26
Paravulvulus 146
Pareudesmoscolex 21
Pseudiplogaster 175
Parodontophora 70
Paroigolaimella 179
Pelodera 196
Plectus 88
Poikilolaimus 202
Polygastrophora 210
Polyonchulus 63
Prionchulus 61
Prismatolaimus 23
Prochromadora 103
Prochromadorella 95
Prodesmodora 97
Prodontorhabditis 193
Prodorylaimus 116
Proleptonchoides 155
Proleptonchus 150
Propanagrolaimus 189
Protorhabditis 192
Pseudacrobeles 185
Pseudolella 208
(Pseudoncholaimus 45)
Psilenchus 168
Punctodora 105
Quasibrilus 33
Rhabditella 199
Rhabditoides 175
Rhabditoides 198
Rhabdolaimus 86
Rogerus 107
Sacrimarinema 34
Scleramphidelus 80
Sectonema 127
Semitobrilus 31
Setsalia 33
Sibayinema 211
Sinanema 12
Sphaerolaimus 209
Spilophorella 109
Sporonchulus 54
Stenonchulus 39
Teratocephalus 92
Terschellingia 106
Thalassoalaimus 207
Thalassogenus 48
Thalassomonhystera 7
Theristus 9
Thornia 132
Tobrilus 27
Tridentula 8
Tripyla 24
Tripyloides 50
Trischistoma 25
Tylencholaimellus 156
Tylencholaimus 143
Tylenchomorpha 167
Tyloleptus 152
Tylocephalus 91
Udonchus 87
Viscosia 49



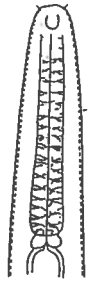
p.1

pharynx cylindrical,
stoma & teeth
small/absent,
amphids ≈ circular



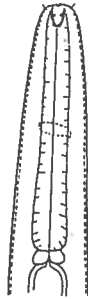
p.22

pharynx cylindrical,
stoma & teeth visible,
amphids not circular



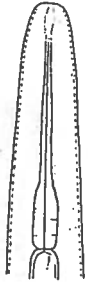
p.37

pharynx cylindrical,
areolate,
tails filiform



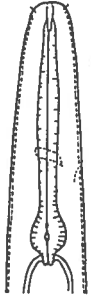
p.44

pharynx cylindrical,
stoma & tooth/teeth
large



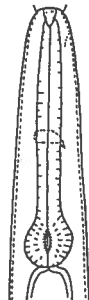
p.69

pharynx
posteriorly expanded,
no odontostyle



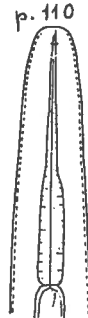
p.83

pharynx with
basal bulb



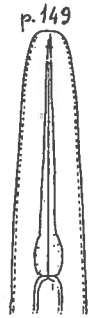
p.94

pharynx with
large basal bulb



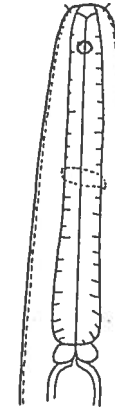
p.110

pharynx
posteriorly expanded,
stoma with odontostyle

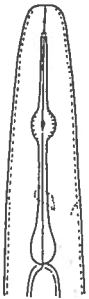


p.149

Pharyngeal type

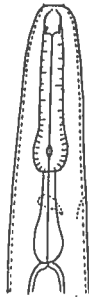


pharynx cylindrical,
stoma & teeth
small/absent,
amphids ≈ circular



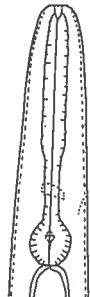
p.166

pharynx with
median bulb,
stoma with spear
with basal knobs



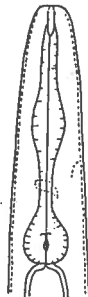
p.171

anterior pharynx
strong, muscular;
posterior pharynx
weak, glandular



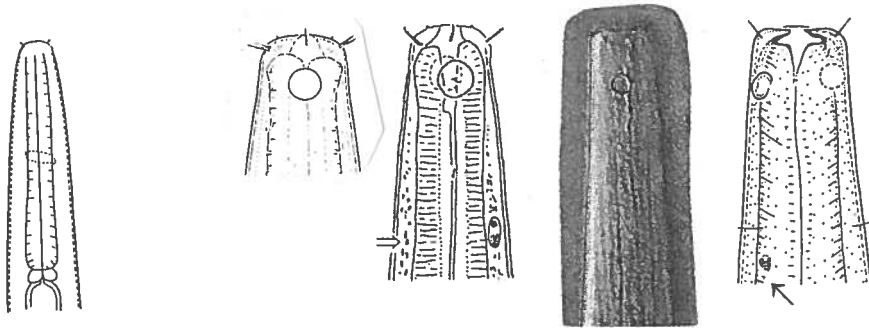
p.184

pharynx with
cylindrical corpus
and basal bulb,
males without bursa



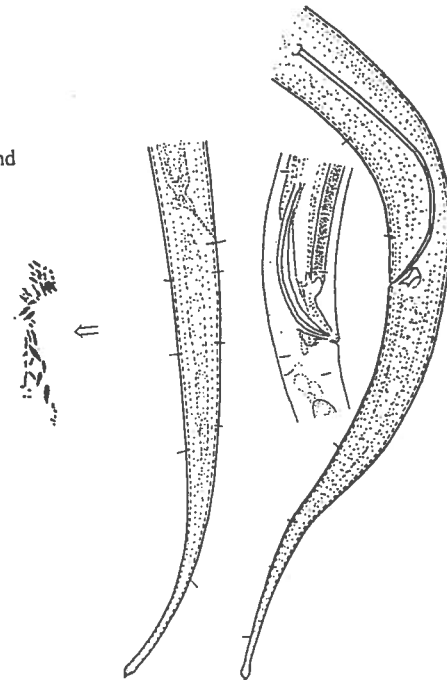
p.191

pharynx with
swollen corpus
and basal bulb,
males often with
bursa



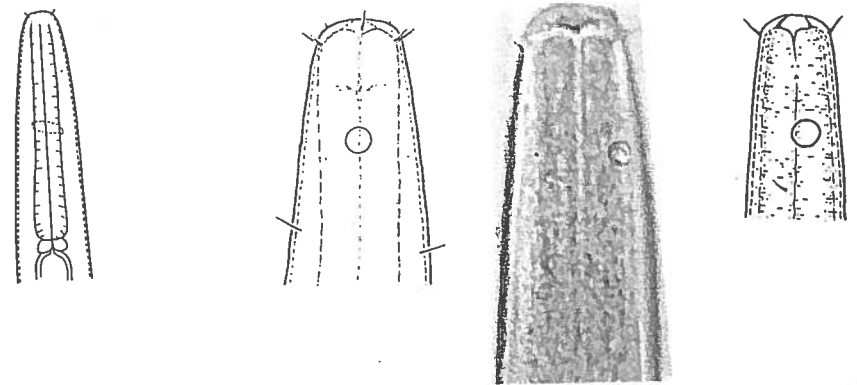
Monhystra Bastian, 1865

- L = 0.5 – 1.5 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Amphids large, <1 body width from anterior end
- Often with ocelli ←
- Crystalloids present ←
- 1 anterior straight long ovary
- V = 55-75%
- Tail shorter than vulva-anus distance
- Spinneret short
- Spicules long and thin; gubernaculum
- Fresh water, brackish water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate
- c-p = 2



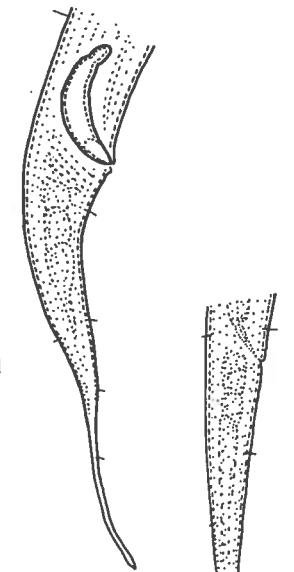
Vorderende	Ösophagusende	Ovar	Enddarm

2



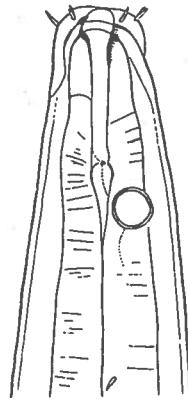
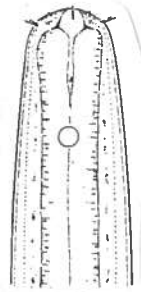
Eumonhystra Andrassy, 1981

- L = 0.35 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Amphids large or small, >1 body width from anterior end
- Ocelli always (?) absent
- No crystalloids
- 1 anterior straight ovary; uterus with max. 2 eggs
- V = 50-68%
- Usually tail longer than vulva-anus distance
- Spicules shorter than 2 body widths; gubernaculum small
- Spinneret
- Fresh water, brackish water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate
- c-p = 2



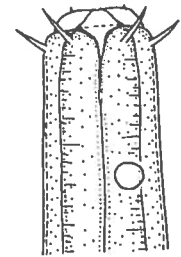
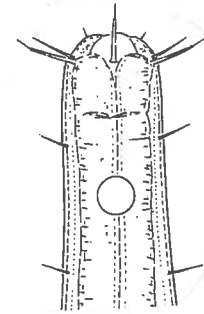
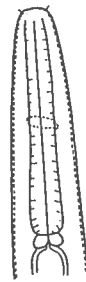
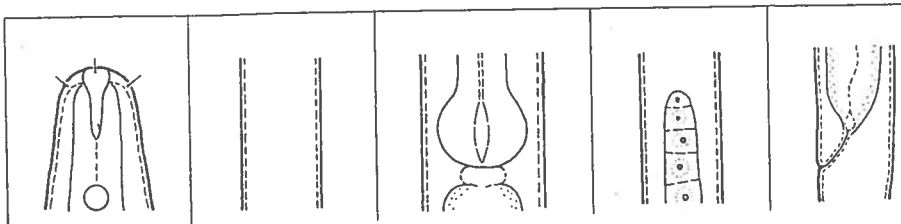
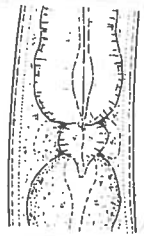
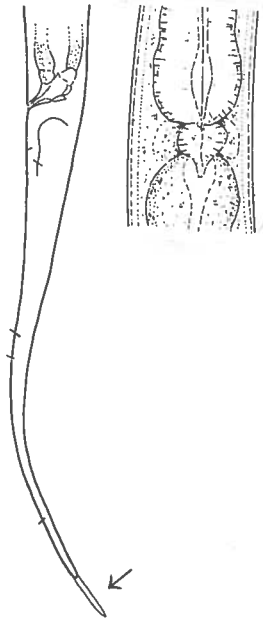
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3



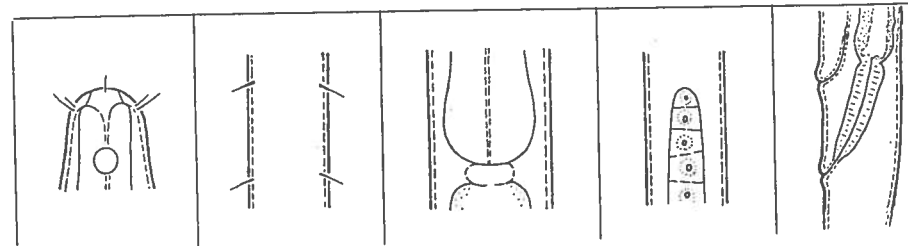
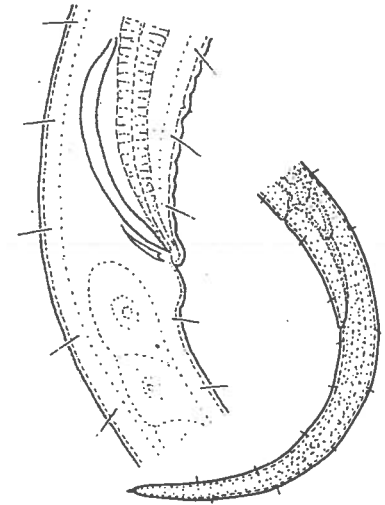
Monhystrella Cobb, 1918

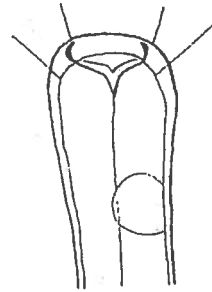
- L = 0.3 – 0.7 mm
- V = 40-53%
- Amphids at 2, or more, body widths from anterior end
- No ocelli
- Pharyngeal base swollen
- 1 anterior straight ovary
- Spinneret very long ←
- Fresh water, brackish water, humid soil
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate
- c-p = 2



Geomonhystera Andrassy, 1981

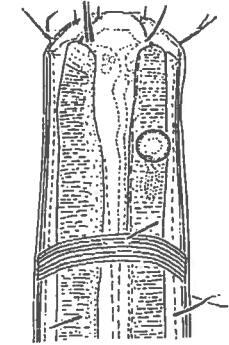
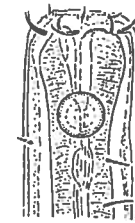
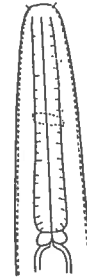
- L = 0.6 – 1.4 mm
- Cuticle smooth, subcuticle slightly annulated
- No ocelli
- 1 anterior straight ovary
- V = 76-85%
- Vulva near the anus (vulva-anus < tail length)
- Spicules slender, 1.5-2.0 times body width
- Rectum long, muscular
- Tails conoid to elongate conoid; spinneret short
- Sea, moist soil, moss, freshwater, thermal water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate
- c-p = 2





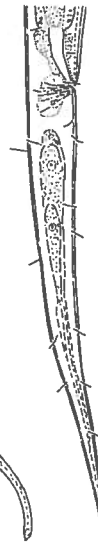
Anguimonhystera Andrassy, 1981

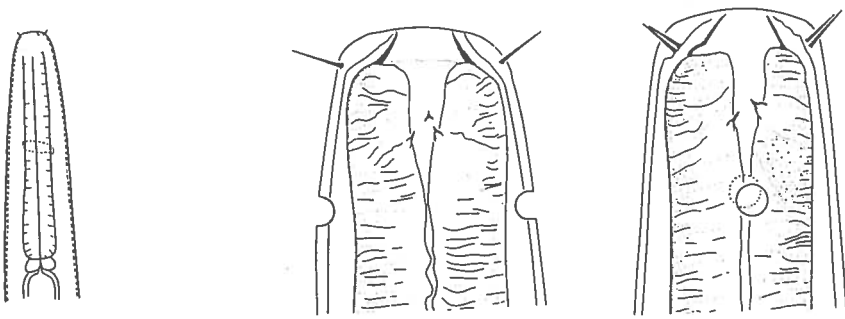
- L = 1.4 – 2.4 mm
- Body very slender (a = 43 – 100)
- Cephalic setae long
- Amphids > 1 head width from anterior end
- No ocelli
- 1 anterior ovary
- V = 60-80%
- Spicules short; gubernaculum
- Tail long, without terminal setae
- Subterranean water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate
- c-p = 2



Thalassomonhystera Jacobs, 1987

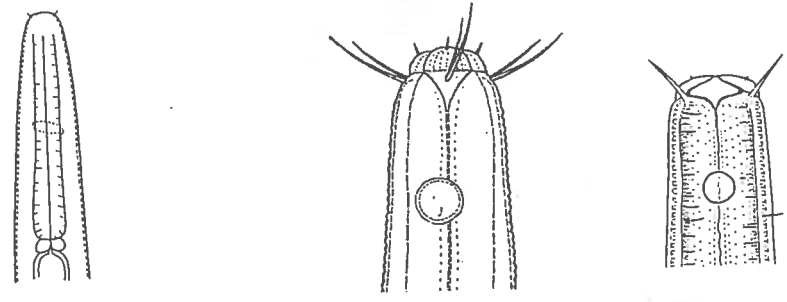
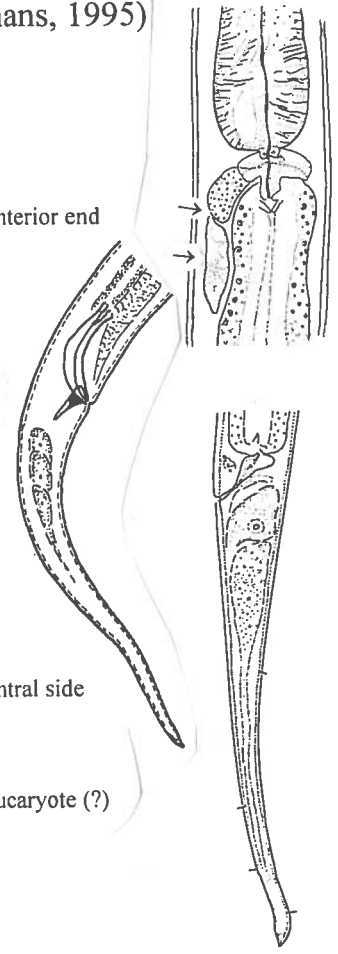
- L = 0.4 – 1.5 mm
- Buccal cavity funnel-shaped
- Ocelli usually absent
- 1 anterior ovary; uterus with max. 2 eggs
- Spicules 1.2 – 2.2 anal body widths; gubernaculum
- ♀ tail < vulva-anus distance
- Sea; fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate
- c-p = 2





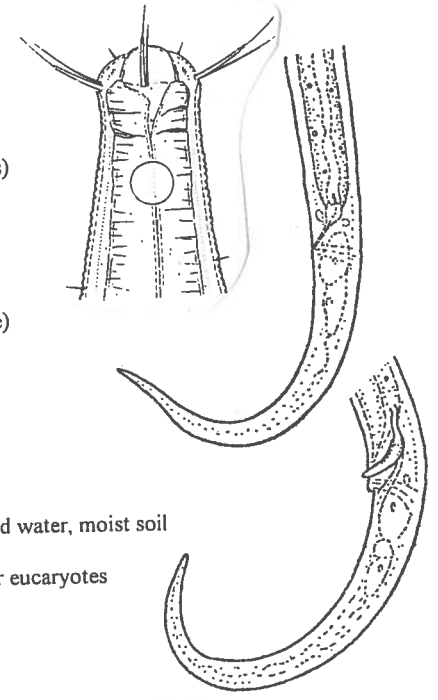
Tridentula (Eyuaem & Coomans, 1995)

- L = 0.4 – 1.1 mm
- Cuticle smooth or finely annulated
- Amphids small, at 0.8-1.6 head Ø from anterior end
- Perioral platelets
- Buccal cavity with 3 small denticles (the dorsal one slightly anterior)
- Near cardia, a ventral gland cell body
- No crystalloids
- 1 anterior outstretched ovary
- V = 56-70%
- Tails: c' = 4 – 15
- Spinneret usually directed towards the ventral side
- Fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 2

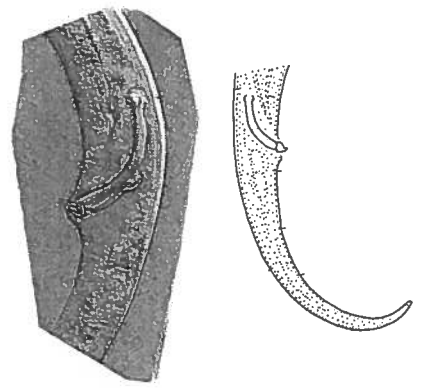


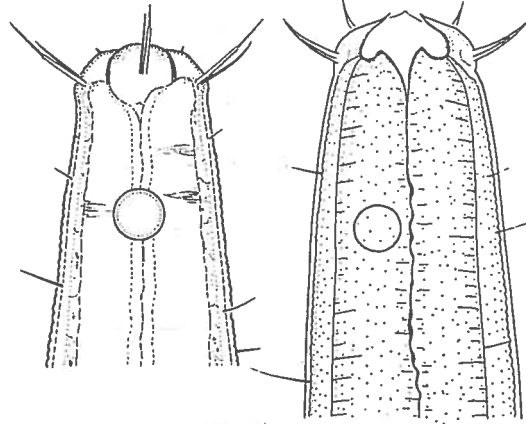
Theristus Bastian, 1965

- L = 0.6 – 1.7 mm (in freshwater species)
- Cuticula slightly annulated
- Some species with ocelli
- 1 anterior ovary (on left side of intestine)
- Vulva at 2/3 of the body length
- Tails without terminal setae
- Tail tip without setae
- Sea, brackish water, fresh water, ground water, moist soil
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 2



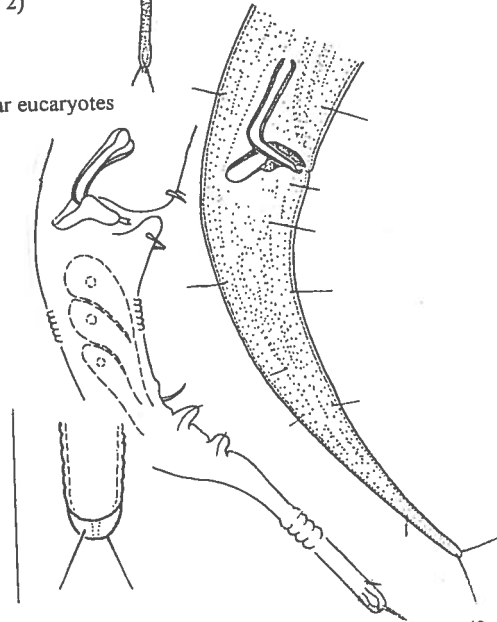
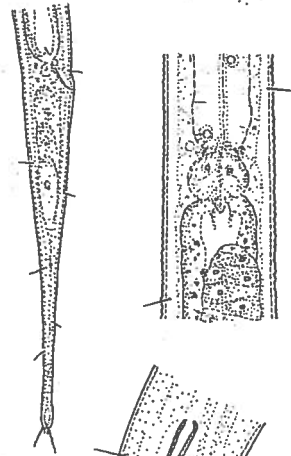
Lage der Vulva	Schwanzende



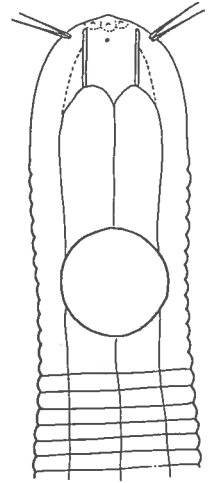
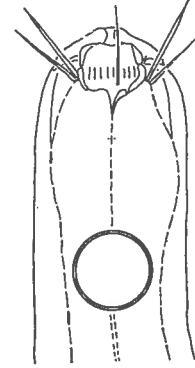
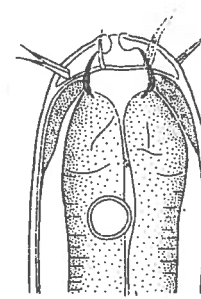
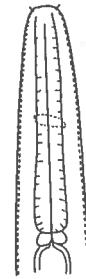


Daptonema Cobb, 1920

- L = 0.8 – 1.6 mm (in freshwater species)
- Cuticle slightly annulated; lateral fields
- 1 anterior ovary (on left side of intestine)
- V = 65–71%
- Spicules rectangularly curved
- Tails with long terminal setae (usually 2)
- Sea, brackish water, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 2

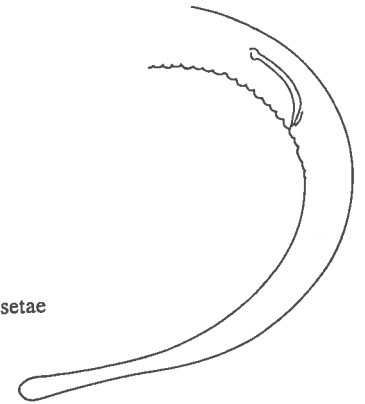


According to Andrassy (2005), the freshwater species of Xyalidae with rectangular (L shaped) spicules must be placed in *Mesotheristus* or in *Mongolotheristus*; the species with arcuate spicules must be placed in *Cylindrotheristus*, *Daptonema*, or *Sacrimarinema*.

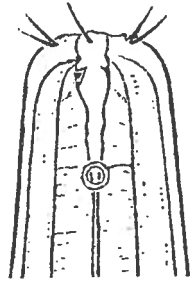
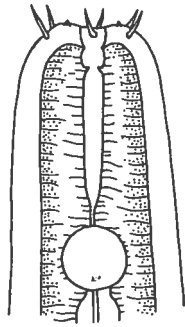
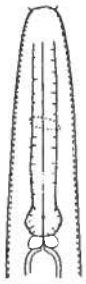


Hofmaenneria Schneider, 1940

- L = 0.4 – 2.0 mm
- Buccal cavity not completely surrounded by pharyngeal tissue
- Amphids larger in ♂ than in ♀
- V = 59-67 %
- Cuticle slightly annulated
- 1 anterior ovary
- Spicules slender; gubernaculum small
- Tail with terminal pore, no spinneret, no terminal setae
- Fresh water, brackish water
- c-p = 3

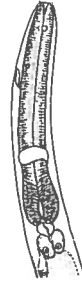
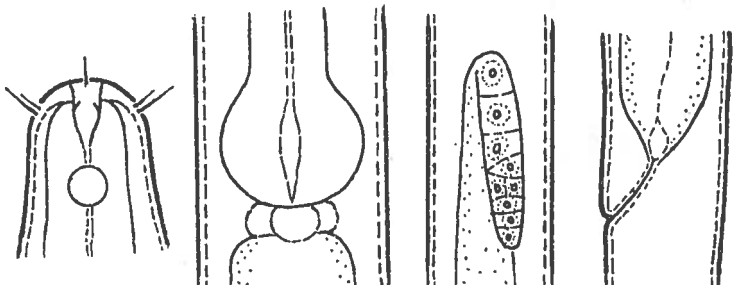
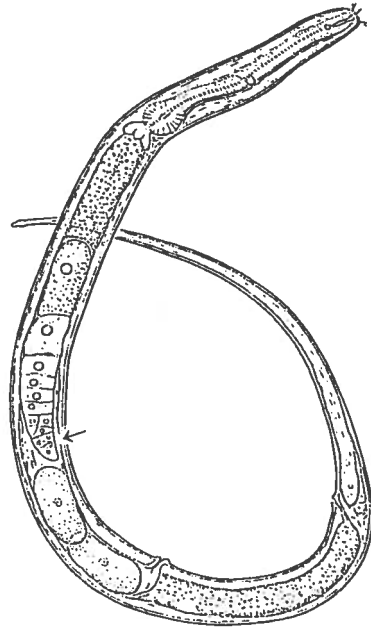


Vorderende	Seitenorgan des	
	♀ (oben)	♂ (unten)



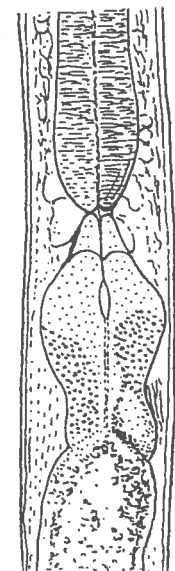
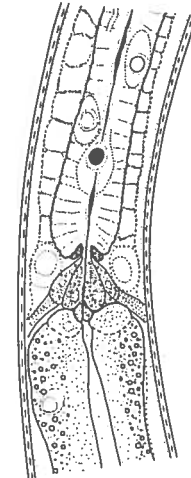
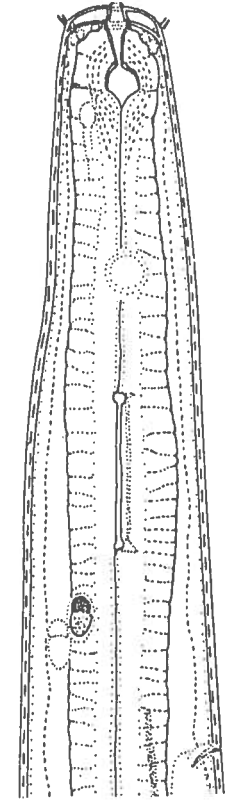
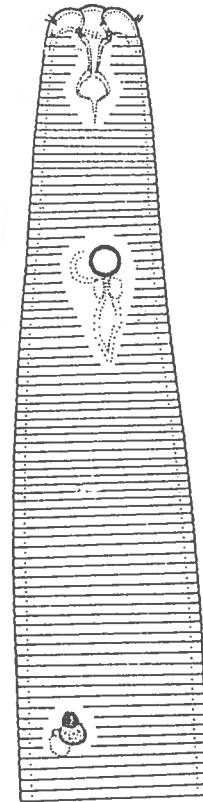
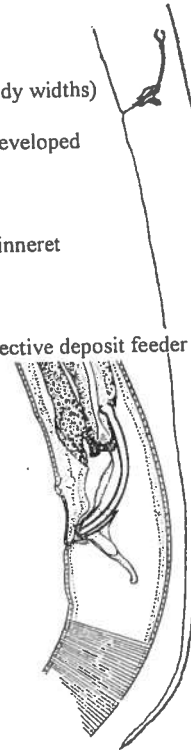
Sinanema Andrassy, 1960

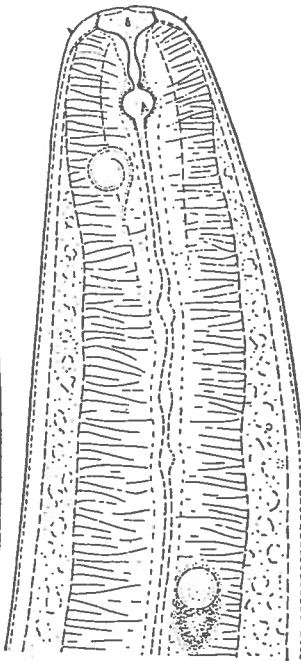
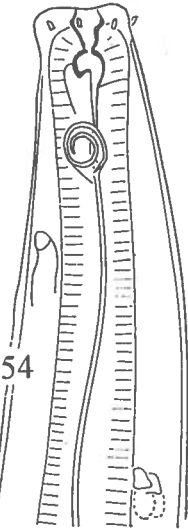
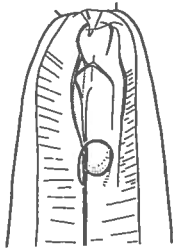
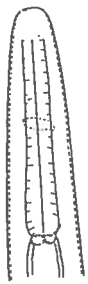
- L = 0.4 – 0.7 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Buccal cavity with small anterior teeth
- Amphids rounded, small or large
- Pharyngeal base swollen, with 3 cardiac cells
- 1 long anterior ovary, bent at its extremity
- V = 50-65 %
- Tail longer than vulva-anus distance
- Spinneret short
- Thermal water; fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate
- c-p = 2



Diplolaimella Allgén, 1929

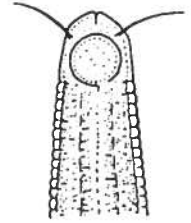
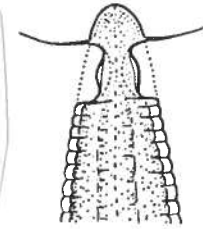
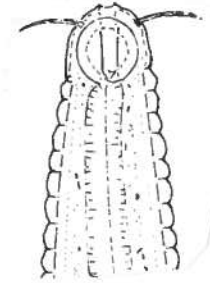
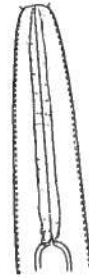
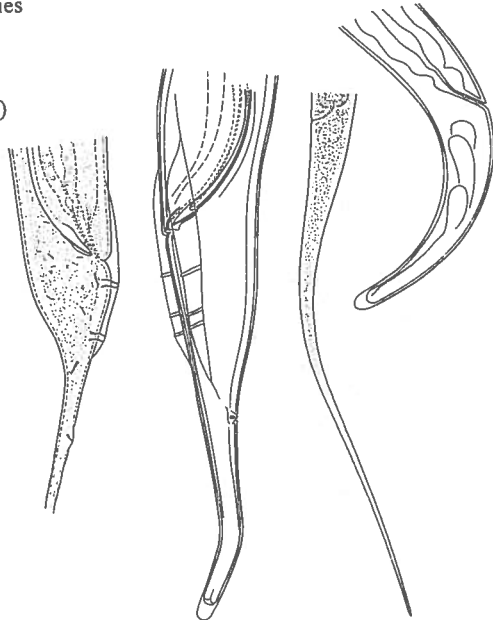
- L = 0.4 – 1.3 mm
- Body slender (a = 40-60)
- Some species with ocelli
- 1 anterior ovary
- V about 50%
- Male without bursa
- Spicules short (< 2 body widths)
- Gubernaculum well developed
- c' = 5-20
- Caudal glands and spinneret
- Sea; brackish water
- Feeding: bacteria, selective deposit feeder
- c-p = 1





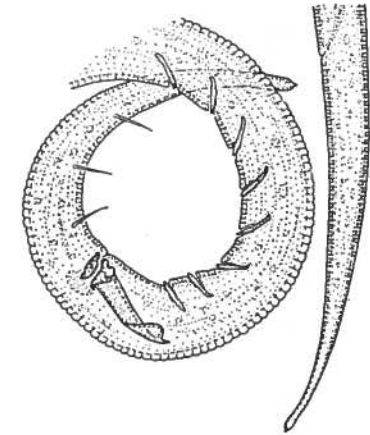
Diplolaimelloides Meyl, 1954


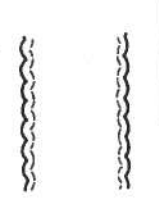
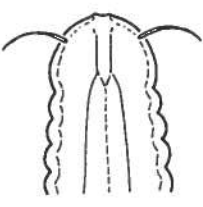
- L = 0.4 – 1.5 mm
- Anterior buccal cavity with 1 tooth
- Some species with ocelli
- 1 anterior ovary
- V about 50% in long tailed species; V more posterior in short tailed species
- Male with adanal bursa
- Spicules long (up to 4.5 body widths)
- Gubernaculum small
- c' = 3-14
- Caudal glands and long spinneret
- Sea; brackish water; brackish soil; rarely freshwater
- Feeding: microbivorous
- c-p = 1 or 2 (?)

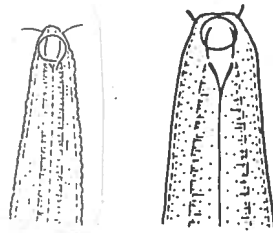


Aphanolaimus deMan, 1880

- L = 0.5 – 1.5 mm
- V = 45-55 %
- Body thin (a = 25-40), especially towards anterior end
- Cuticle well annulated
- Buccal cavity not evident
- 2 ovaries
- Spicula short
- 3-13 supplements
- Spinneret
- Fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p: in clean water

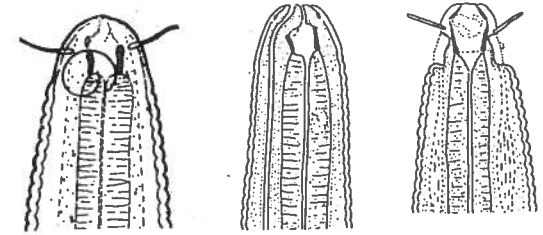
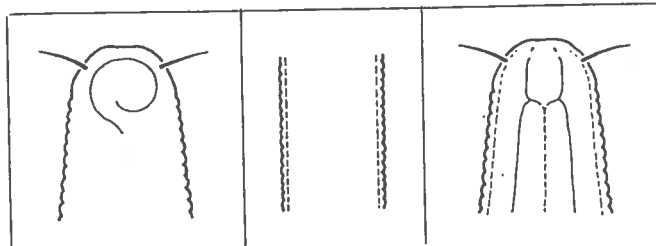
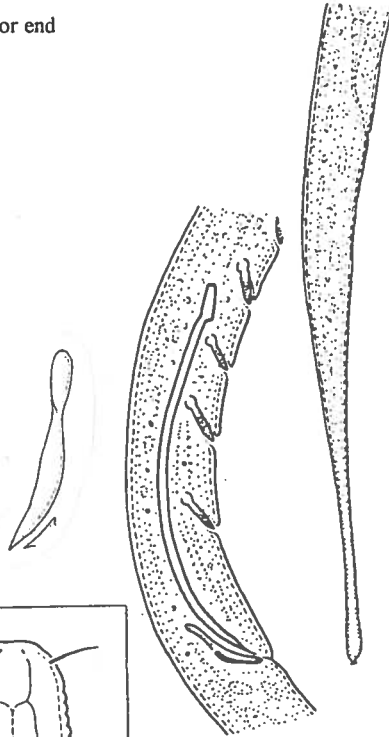


Kopf mit Seitenorgan	Cuticula	Vorderende
		



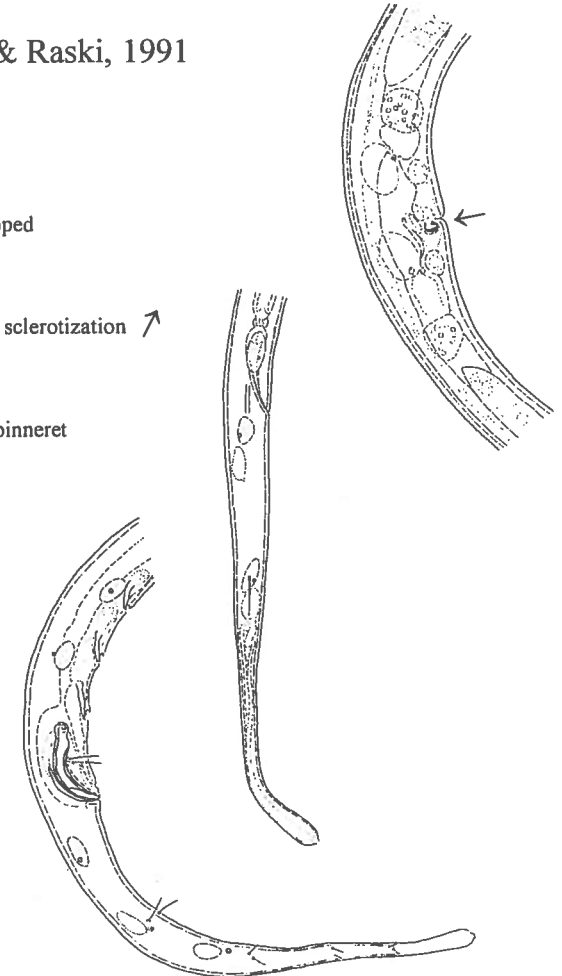
Paraphanolaimus Micoletzky, 1923

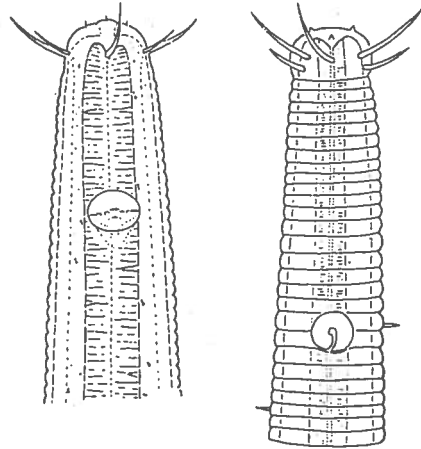
- L = 0.8 – 1.4 mm
- Body thin (a = 25-40), especially towards the anterior end
- Cuticle annulated
- Buccal cavity visible
- 2 ovaries
- Spicules long or short
- 9-20 supplements
- Spinneret
- Fresh water, brackish water, sea
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p: in clean water



Aphanonchus Coomans & Raski, 1991

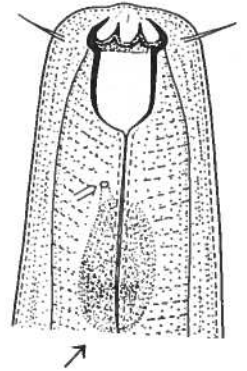
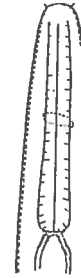
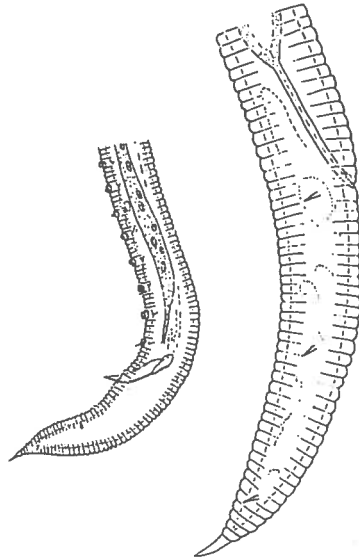
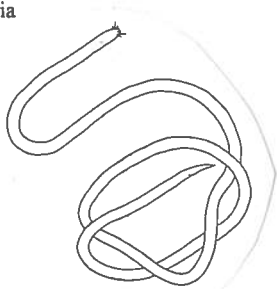
- L = 1 – 2 mm
- Cuticle finely annulated
- Lateral epidermal glands well developed
- 2 ovaries
- Vagina with prominent and complex sclerotization ↗
- Male supplements tuboid
- Tail tip slightly swollen with short spinneret
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2





Bastiania de Man, 1876

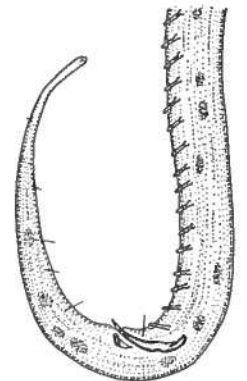
- L = 0.5 – 1.8 mm
- Body very slender (a = 40 – 100)
- Cuticle conspicuously annulated
- Amphids, oval or $\frac{2}{3}$ shaped, at 3-7 cephalic diameters from anterior end
- Buccal cavity practically absent
- 2 ovaries
- V = 56-68%
- Male supplements 7-90, papilliform or setose
- c' = 3 – 14; tail tip with mucro
- Soil, sometimes in fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3

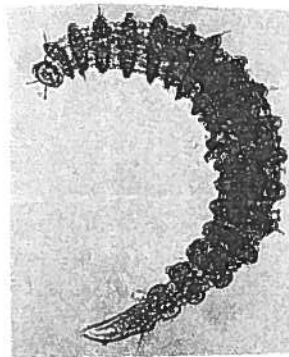


Anonchus Cobb, 1913

- L = 0.8 – 1.5
- V = 42-50
- Cuticle slightly annulated
- Many subcuticular coloured glands with cuticular pores
- Somatic setae in male only
- Pharynx short (b = 5-8)
- 1 or 2 ovaries
- 1-72 tubular supplements
- Spinneret
- Fresh water, brackish water, sea
- c-p = 3

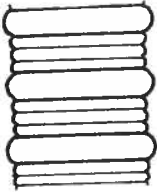
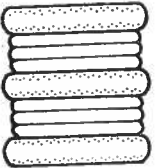

Vorderende	Seitenorgan

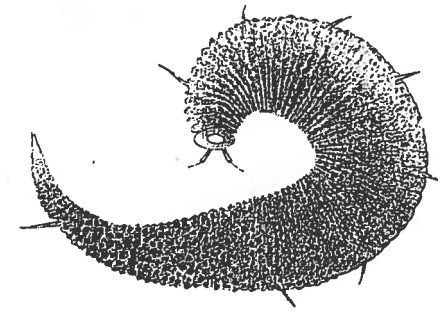




Desmoscolex Claparède, 1863

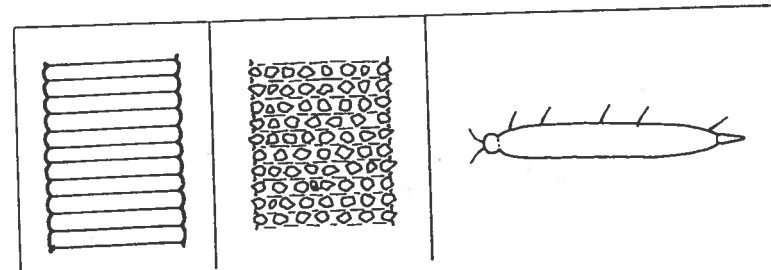
- L = 0.15 – 0.30 mm
- Cuticular rings of freshwater species < 30
- Many body setae on dorsal side; few body setae on ventral side
- Sea; rare in fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 4

Cuticularinge	Struktur der Cuticularinge	Körperbeborstung
		

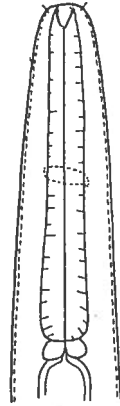


Pareudesmoscolex Weischer, 1962

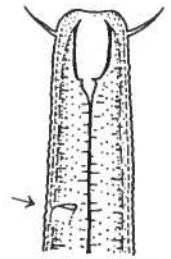
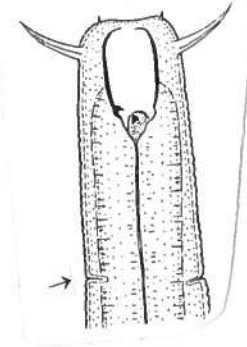
- L = 0.15 – 0.30 mm
- Cuticular rings > 40
- Body setae on dorsal side only
- Spicules thin; small gubernaculum
- Sea; rare in fresh water and in soil
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 4



Pharyngeal type

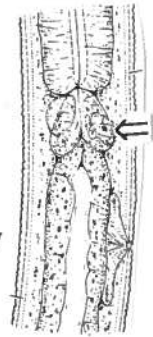


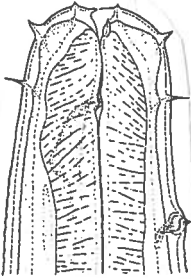
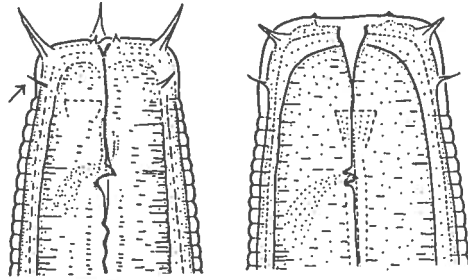
**pharynx cylindrical,
stoma & teeth visible,
amphids not circular**



Prismatolaimus de Man, 1880

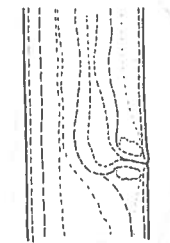
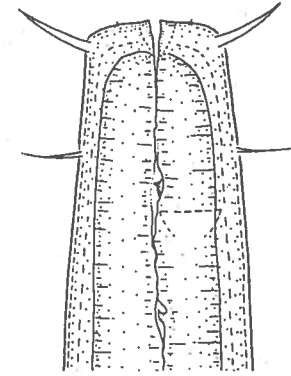
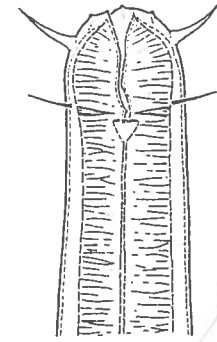
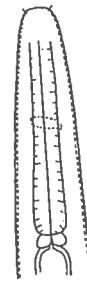
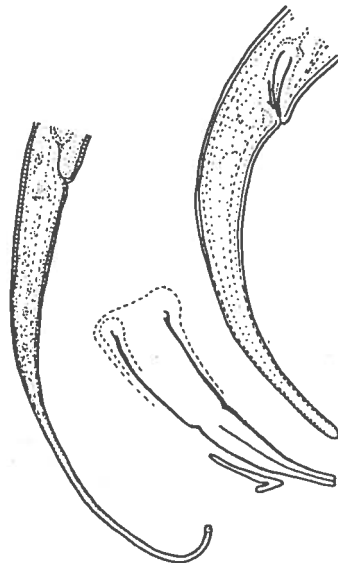
- L = 0.4 – 1.4 mm
- Cuticle finely annulated
- Amphids: transverse slit-like aperture well behind buccal cavity
- 3 large cardiac glands ←
- 1 (anterior) or 2 ovaries; eggs very large
- Tail filiform, usually ending with a small hook
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria (?)
- c-p = 3





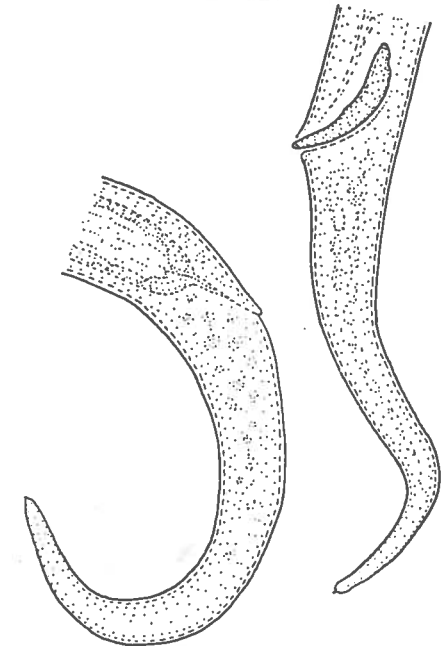
Tripyla Bastian, 1865

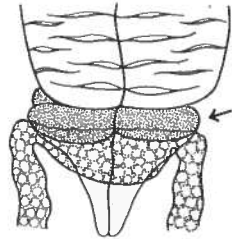
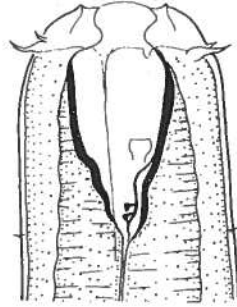
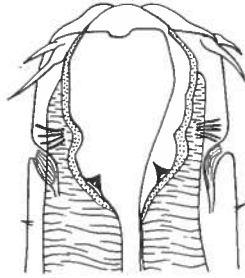
- L = 0.8 – 2.9 mm
- Cuticle annulated, thick
- Setae: 6 anterior (labial), and 4 posterior (cephalic)
- 3 large cardiac glands
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements reaching the pharyngeal region
- Tail tip with spinneret
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 3



Trischistoma Cobb, 1913

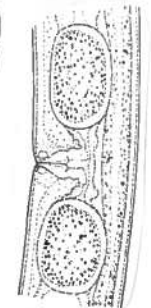
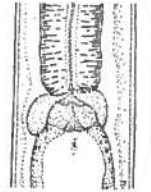
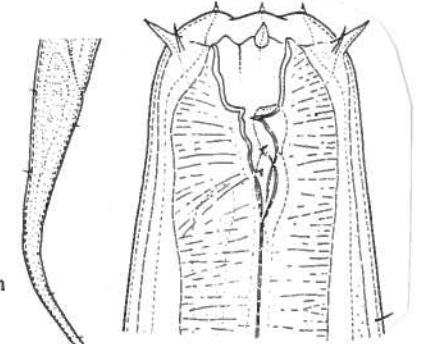
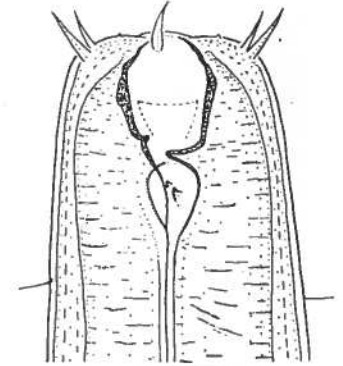
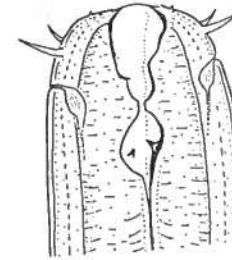
- L = 0.6 – 1.8 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Long setae: 6 anterior (labial), and 4 posterior (cephalic)
- 3 cardiac glands
- 1 anterior ovary
- Tail dorsally bent; c' = 4 - 7
- Tail tip with spinneret
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 3





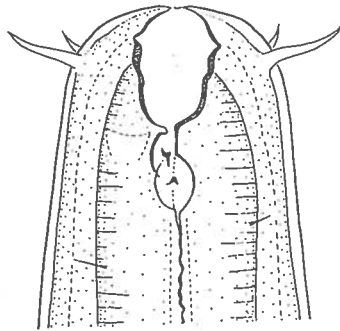
Paratrilobus Micoletzky, 1922

- L = 2 - 5 mm
- Teeth near each other
- 3 large cardiac glands ←
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements 6
- Spicules about 1 anal body with
- Tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water, brackish water
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 4?



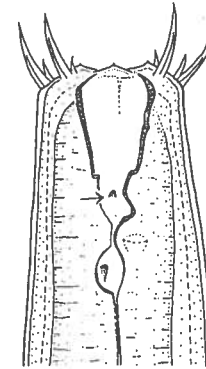
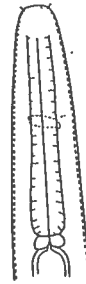
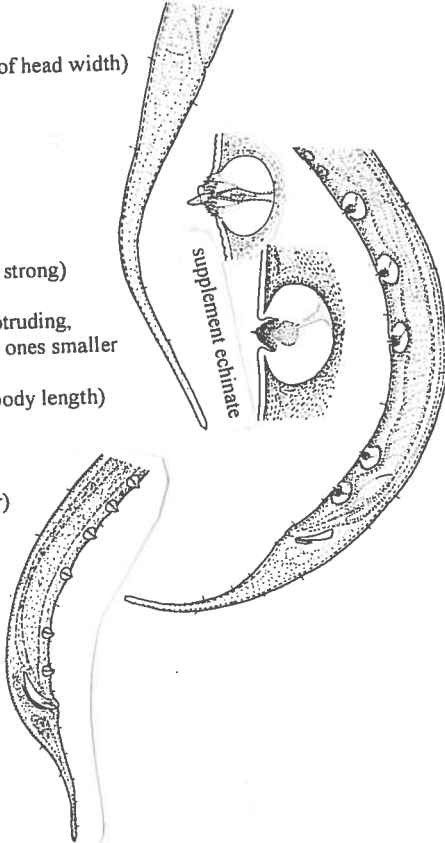
Tobrilus Andrassy, 1959

- L = 1.0 - 4.5 mm
- Cephalic setae length usually 1/3 of head width
- Teeth near each other (0-6 μm apart)
- 3 large cardiac glands
- Vaginal musculature weak or not too strong
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements 6 (rarely 4-13), small, almost regularly spaced
- Spicules short (1.8 - 2.5 % of body length)
- Tail tip with spinneret small or absent
- Fresh water (rarely in brackish water or in wet soil)
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 3



Eutobrilus Tsalolikhin, 1981

- L = 1.5 – 4.7 mm
- Cephalic setae long (usually 40-60% of head width)
- Teeth 2-8 μm apart
- 3 large cardiac glands
- 2 ovaries
- Vaginal musculature normal (not too strong)
- Male supplements 5-10 (often 6), protruding, first and last ones smaller
- Spicules short (usually 2.0-2.5% of body length)
- Tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water (rarely in brackish water)
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 3

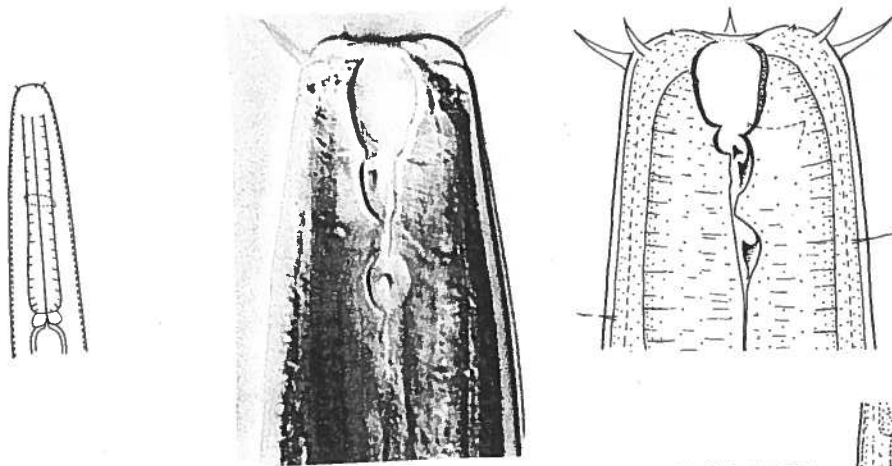


Epitobrilus Tsalolikhin, 1981

- L = 1.3 – 3.0 mm [rarely till 6.0 mm (*Macrotobrilus*)]
- Cephalic setae long (usually 40-50% of head width)
- Stoma: anterior buccal cavity and anterior pocket almost jointed (i.e. anterior tooth in/near the anterior buccal cavity)
- Teeth 8-20 μm apart
- 3 large cardiac glands
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements 5-7 (rarely more), usually small and not protruding, irregularly spaced
- Spicules > 1 anal body with, stout (3.3-5.0% of body length)
- Tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water (rarely in brackish water or in wet soil)
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 3

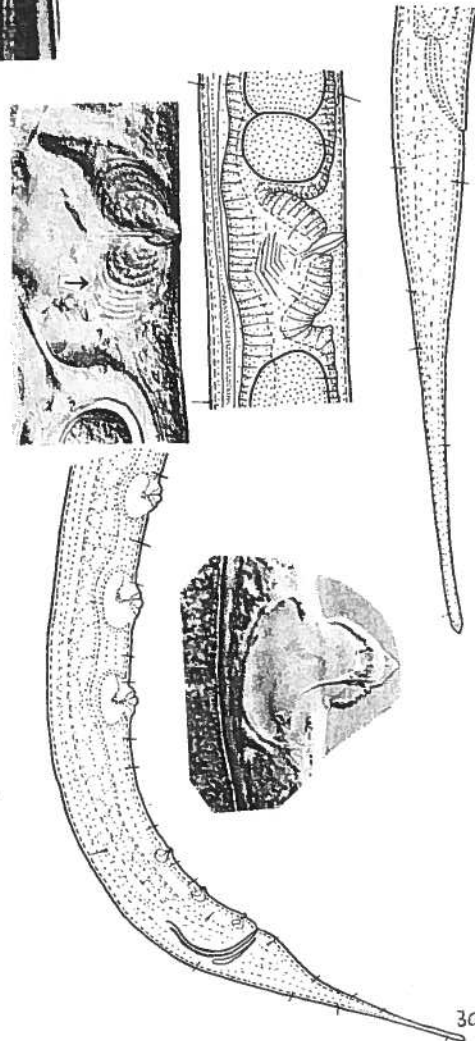


Note. Andr ssy (2007) synonymized:
Setsalia with *Eutobrilus*
Raritobrilus and *Brevitobrilus* with *Epitobrilus*
Baicalobrilus and *Mesotobrilus* with *Paratrilobus*



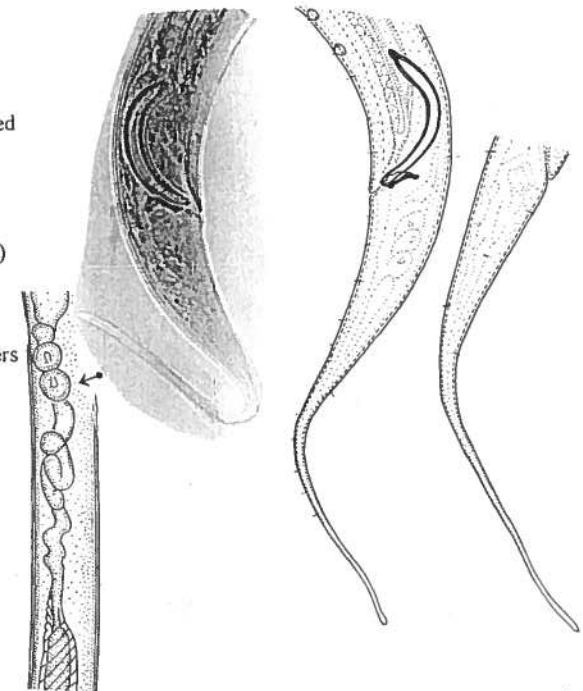
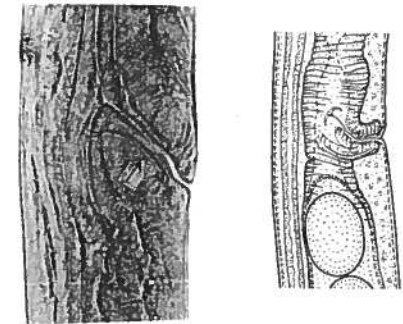
Neotobrilus Tsalolikhin, 1981

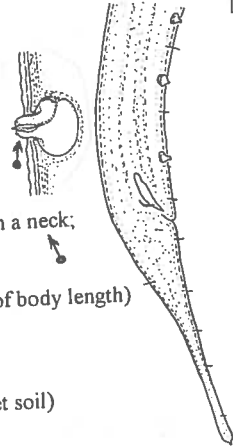
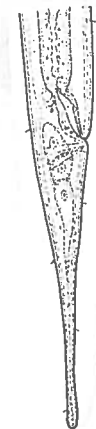
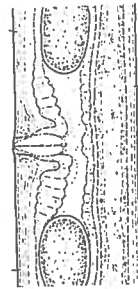
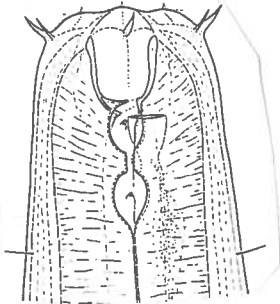
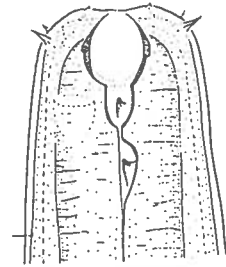
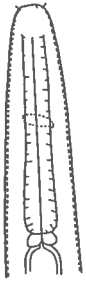
- L = 1.2 – 4.3 mm
- Cephalic setae short or long (20-60% the head width)
- Teeth 7–20 μm apart
- 3 large cardiac glands
- 2 ovaries
- Vaginal musculature very strong, bulb-like, layered
- Male supplements protruding: 3 large anterior + 3 small posterior
- Spicules > 1 anal body width, (3-5% of body length), thin
- Tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water (rarely in wet soil or in moss)
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 3



Semitobrilus Tsalolikhin, 1981

- L = 1.2 – 3.0 mm
- Cephalic setae long (30-60% of head width)
- Teeth 6-12 μm apart
- 3 large cardiac glands
- 2 ovaries
- Vagina very muscular, \checkmark usually anteriorly directed
- Male supplements 6-10, small, not protruding, irregularly spaced
- Vas deferens often convoluted
- Spicules > 1 anal body width, stout (3.3-5.0% of body length)
- Tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water, subterranean waters (rarely in brackish water)
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 3



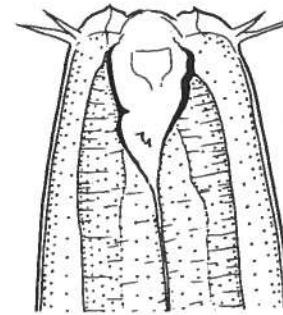


Brevitobrilus Tsalolikhin, 1981

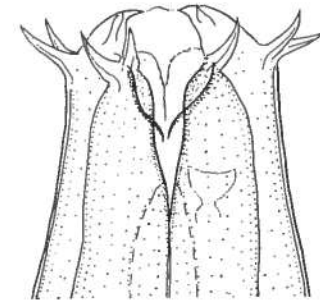
- L = 0.9 – 2.4 mm
- Cephalic setae short (usually 18-28% of head width)
- Stoma: anterior buccal cavity distinctly separated from anterior pocket; the 2 pockets are separate by a narrow duct
- Teeth 8-12 μm apart
- 3 large cardiac glands
- 2 ovaries
- Vaginal musculature normal (not too strong)
- Male supplements 6, slightly protruding with a neck; posterior supplement usually smaller
- Spicules about 1 anal body with (2.0-2.8% of body length)
- Tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water (also in brackish water or in wet soil)
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 3



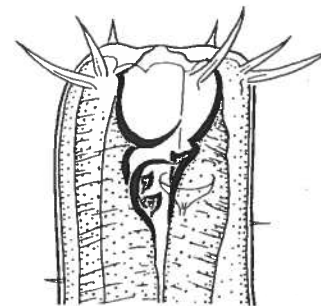
Endemic genera of Lake Baikal



Mesotobrilus Tsalolikhin, 1981



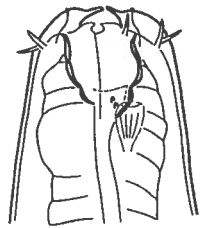
Quasibrilus Tsalolikhin, 1976



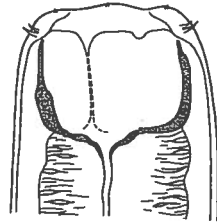
Setsalia Shoshina, 2003



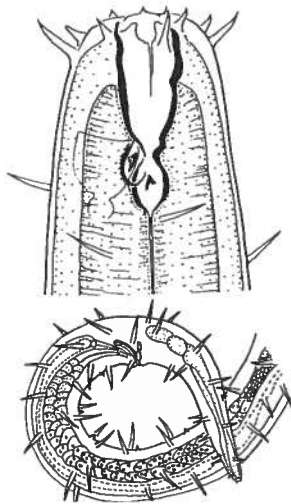
Endemic genera of Lake Baikal



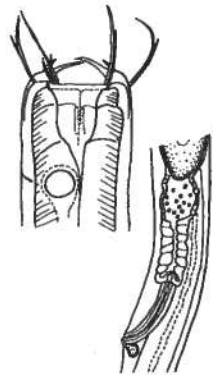
Lamuania Tsalolikhin, 1976



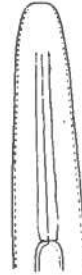
Kurikania Tsalolikhin, 1976



Asperotobrilus Shoshin, 1991

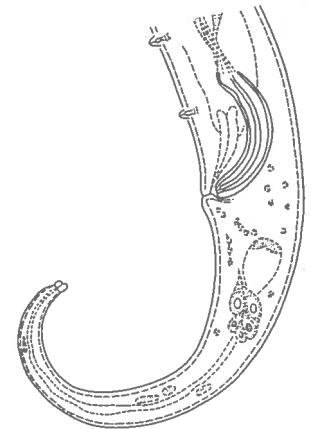
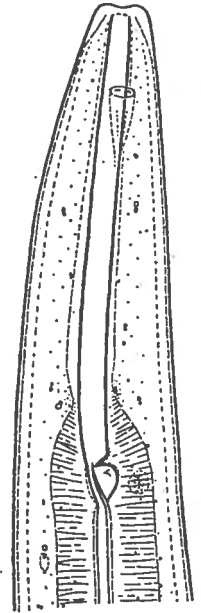


Sacrimarinema Shoshin, 2001



Cryptonchus Cobb, 1913

- L = 1 – 3 mm
- 1 anterior ovary
- Cardia large, with many nuclei
- No gubernaculum
- Tails conical-elongated to filiform
- Fresh water, moist soil
- Feeding: bacteria
- p-c = 3 (?)

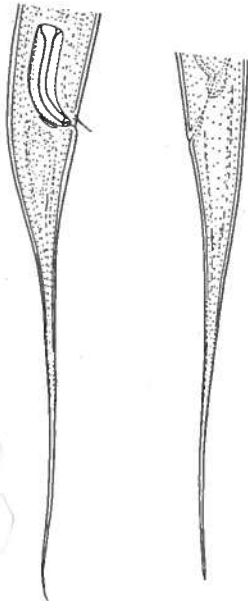
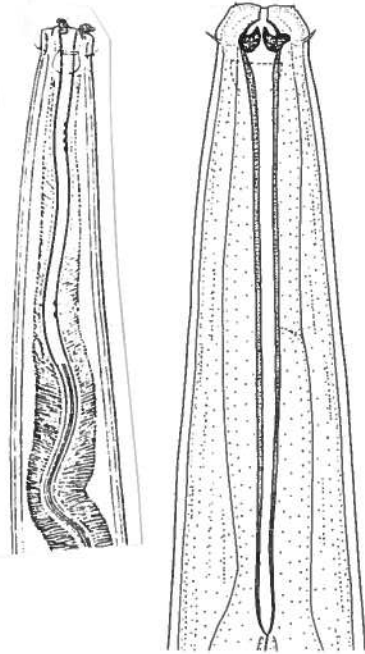




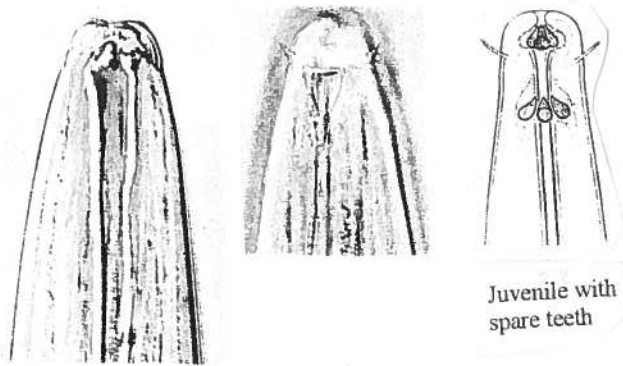
Ironus Bastian, 1865

- L = 1.4 – 4.2
- Body long and thin (a = 35-80)
- Buccal cavity very long (60-150 μm)
- 3 large mobile hooked teeth
- 2 ovaries (rarely 1 posterior ovary)
- Tails conical-elongated to filiform; no spinneret
- Fresh water, moist soil
- Feeding: small animals (e.g. oligochets), unicellular eucaryote (e.g. diatoms and other algae)
- c-p = 4

specimen with everted teeth



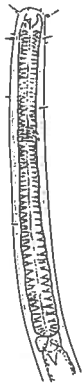
Juvenile with spare teeth



Pharyngeal type

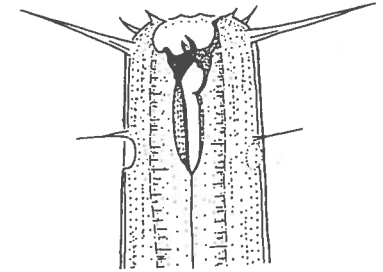
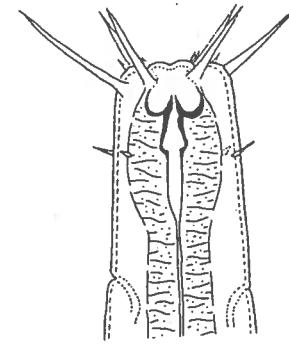
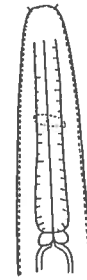
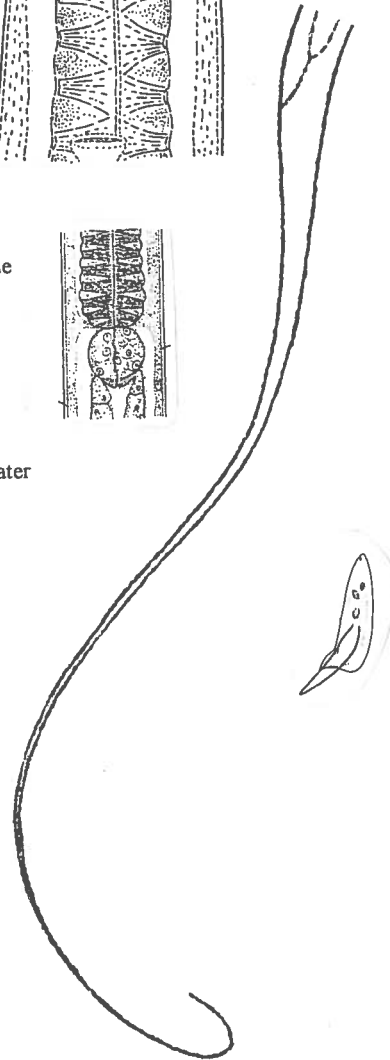
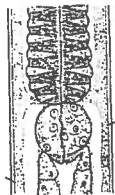
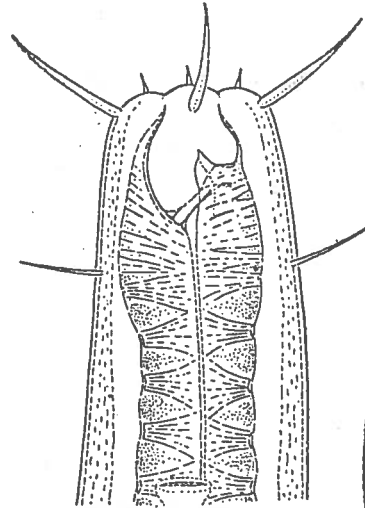


**pharynx cylindrical,
areolate
tails filiform**



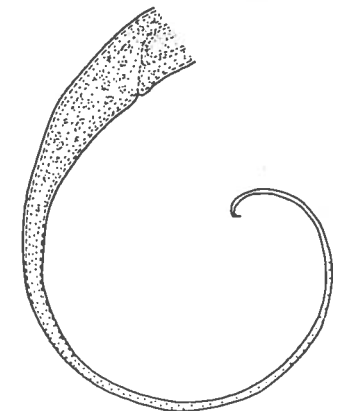
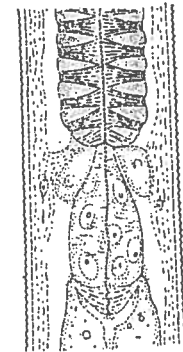
Onchulus Cobb, 1920

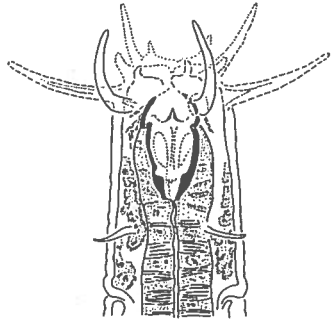
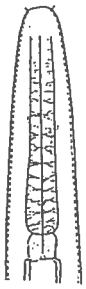
- L = 0.7 – 3 mm
- Pharynx: muscular bands mingled with glandular tissue
- 2 ovaries
- V = 39-50%
- c' = 10 - 25
- Soil, moss, rotting wood, fresh water, subterranean water
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryote
- c-p = 3



Stenonchulus Schneider, 1940

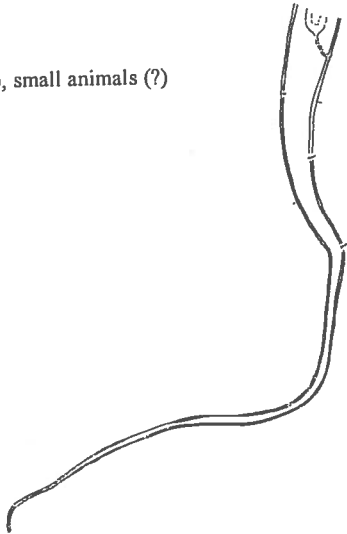
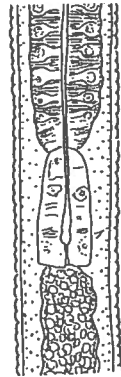
- L = 1.1 – 1.8 mm
- Amphids elliptical, behind buccal cavity
- Pharynx: muscular bands mingled with glandular tissue
- 2 ovaries
- V = 38-48%
- c' = 10 – 18; no spinneret
- Humid soil, fresh water, subterranean water, psammon
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote (?), small animals (?)
- c-p = 3

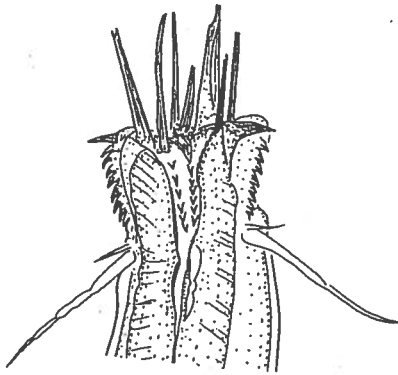
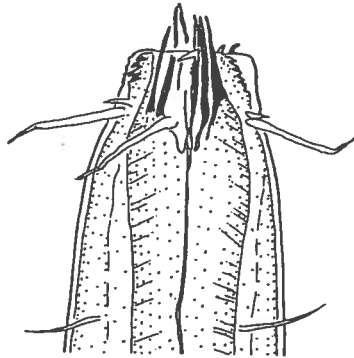




Caprionchulus Swart & Heyns, 1993

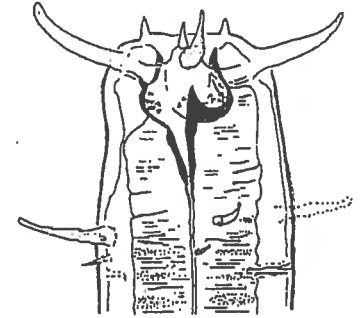
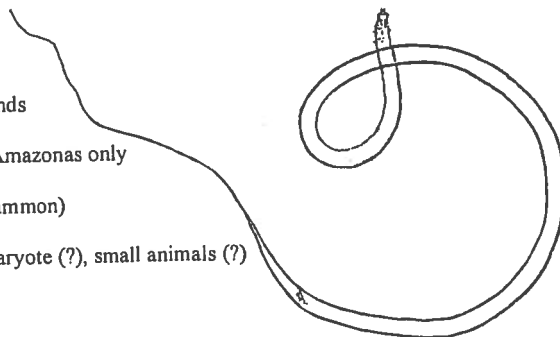
- L = 1.5 – 1.9 mm
- Body very slender (a = 60-80)
- Pharynx: muscular bands mingled with glandular tissue
- Cardia elongated
- 2 ovaries
- Tails filiform
- Known from Africa only
- Fresh water
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote (?), small animals (?)
- c-p = 3





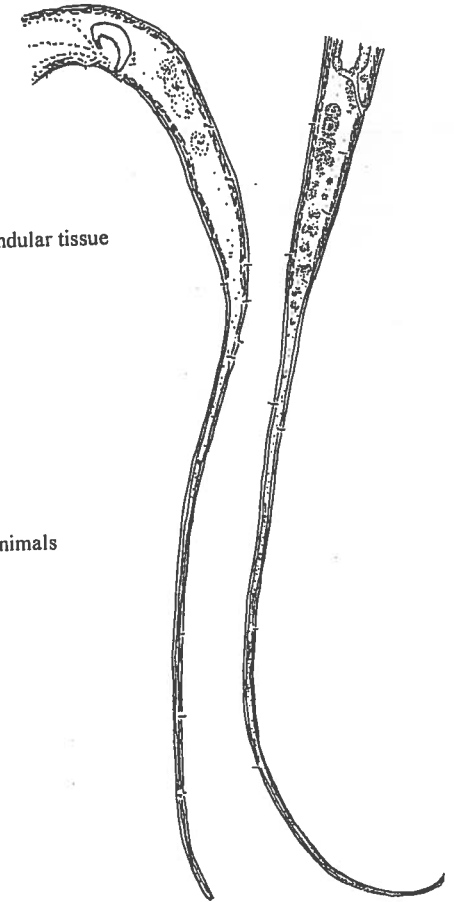
Kinonchulus Riemann, 1972

- L about 3.5 mm
- Body very slender ($a \approx 100$)
- Buccal cavity with a long acute dorsal tooth and 12 long pricks; protrusible
- Pharynx: muscular bands mingled with glandular tissue
- Cardia oval, glandular
- 2 ovaries
- Tail filiform without glands
- Known from the lower Amazonas only
- Fresh/backish water (psammon)
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote (?), small animals (?)
- c-p = 3

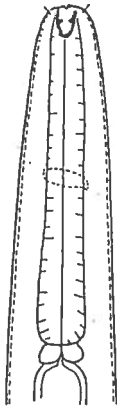


Limonchulus Andrassy, 1963

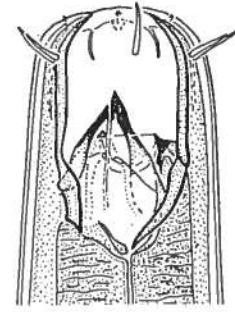
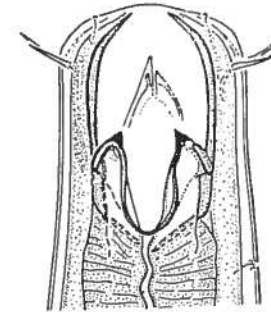
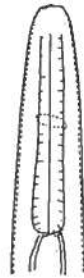
- L = 0.9 – 2.3 mm
- Pharynx: muscular bands mingled with glandular tissue
- Cardia multicellular
- 2 ovaries
- Tails elongate-filiform
- Known from Africa only
- Fresh water; moss
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote, small animals
- c-p = 3



Pharyngeal type

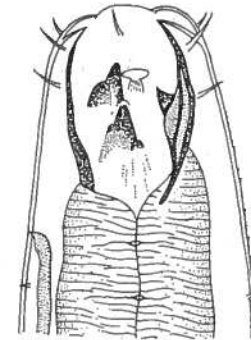


**pharynx cylindrical,
stoma & tooth/teeth
large**

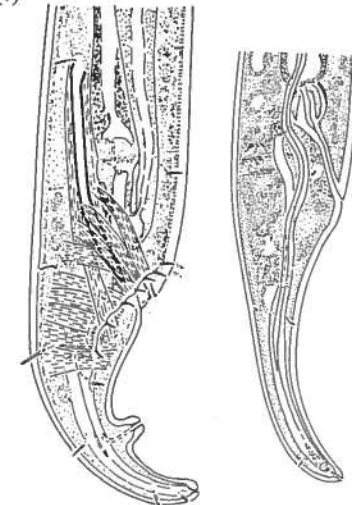


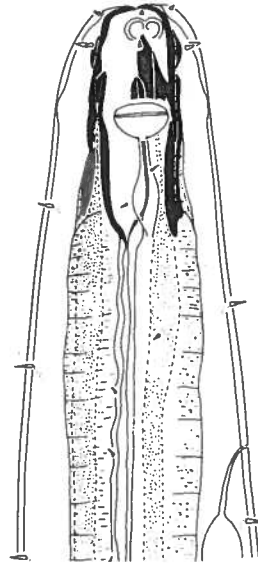
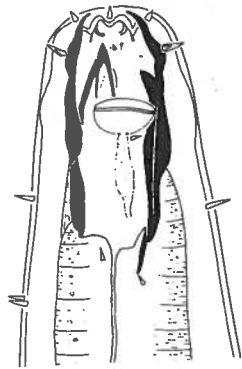
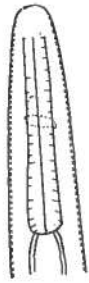
Oncholaimus Dujardin, 1845

- L = 2.3 – 4.0 mm
- Buccal cavity with 3 large hollow teeth:
the left subventral tooth is the largest
- Pharynx short ($b > 5.0$)
- 1 anterior ovary
- $c' = 1.2 - 3.5$; spinneret
- Sea, brackish water, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 4



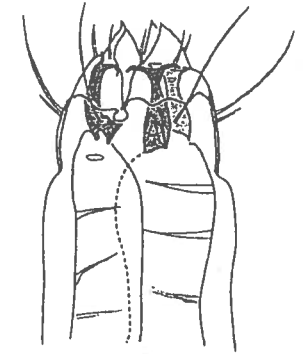
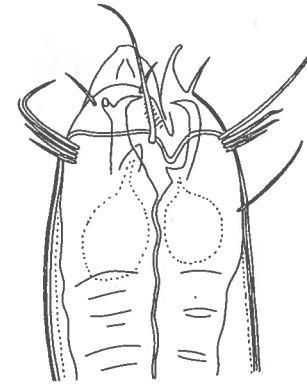
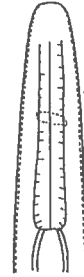
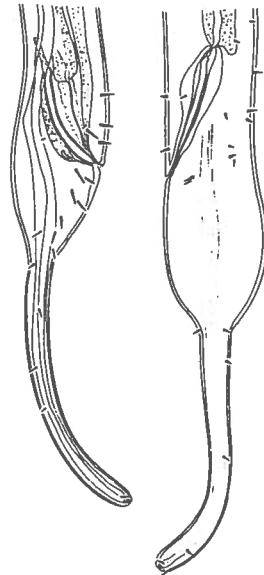
(Pseudoncholaimus Kreis, 1932)





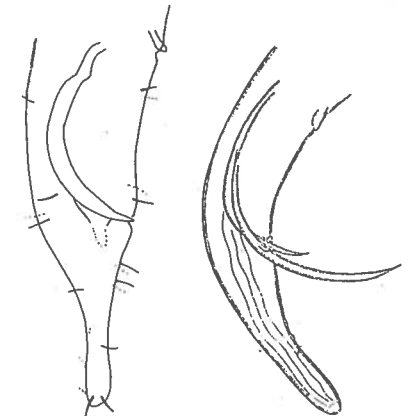
Adoncholaimus Filipjev, 1918

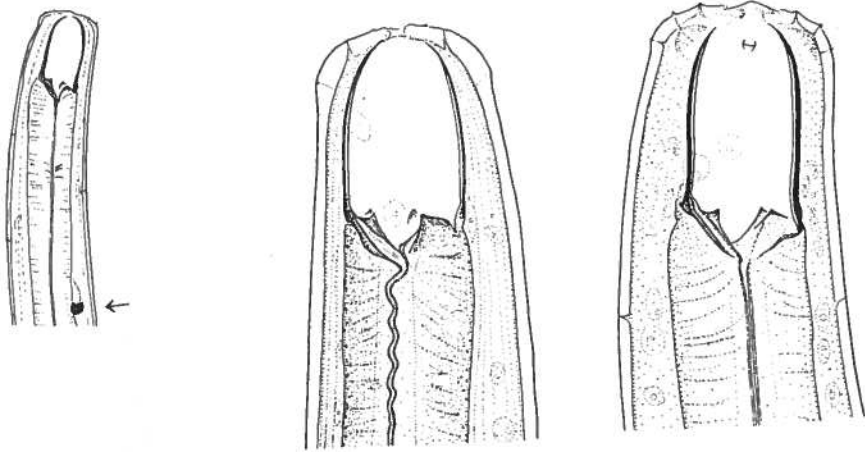
- L usually 1.5 – 5 mm
- Buccal cavity with 3 large hollow teeth: the right subventral tooth is the largest
- Pharynx short ($b > 5.0$)
- 2 ovaries
- Males without bursa
- Males supplements papilliform
- Spicules middle-sized; small gubernaculum
- Tail anteriorly thick, posteriorly thin
- Sea; brackish water
- c-p = 4



Enoploides Micoletzky, 1923

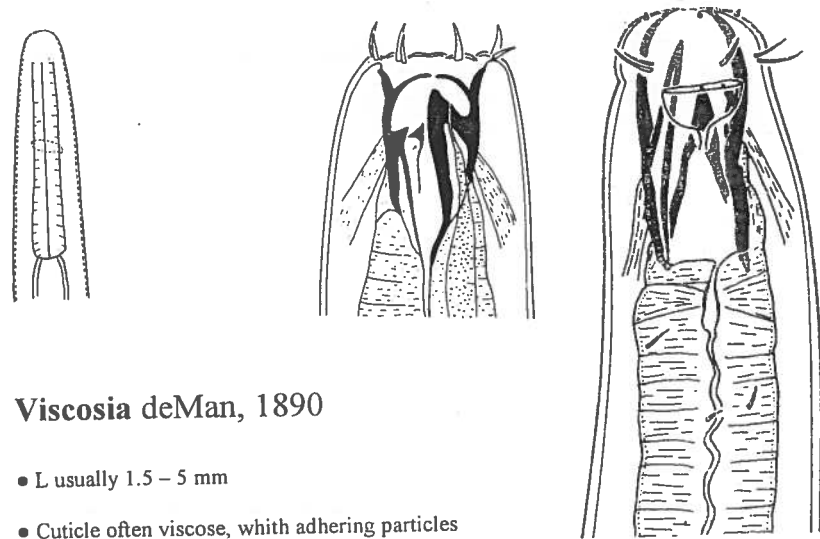
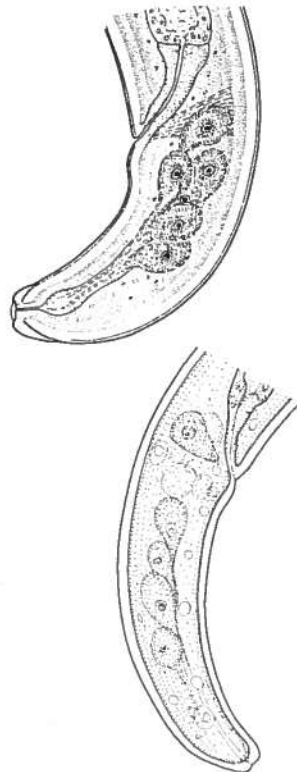
- L = 1.1 – 2.6 mm
- ovaries 1 (posterior) or 2
- V = 49-60%
- 1 supplement
- $c' = 1.8 - 3.0$; spinneret
- Fresh water
- Feeding: small animals, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 5





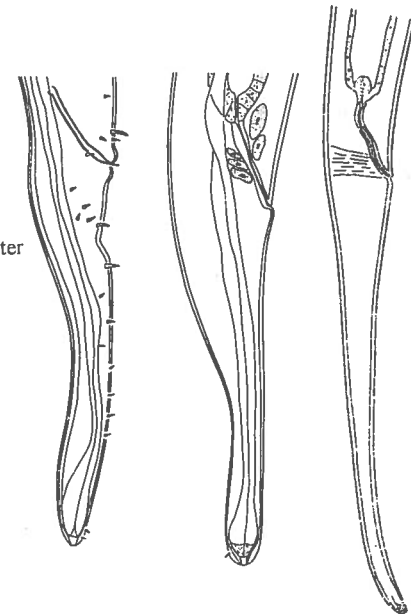
Thalassogenus Andrassy, 1973

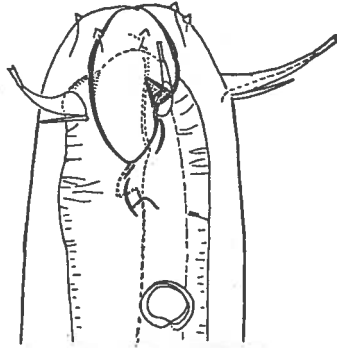
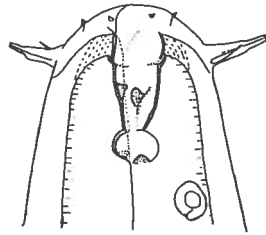
- L = 1.6 – 3.2 mm
- Ocelli ↗
- Pharynx cylindrical
- 2 ovaries
- $c' = 1.3 - 4.3$; spinneret
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: diatoms, nematodes, rotifers, oligochaets
- c-p = 4-5 (?)



Viscosia deMan, 1890

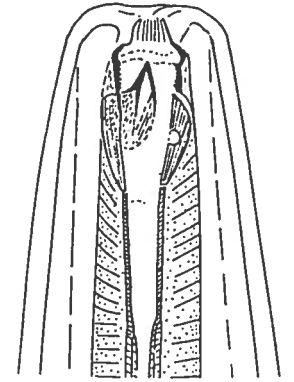
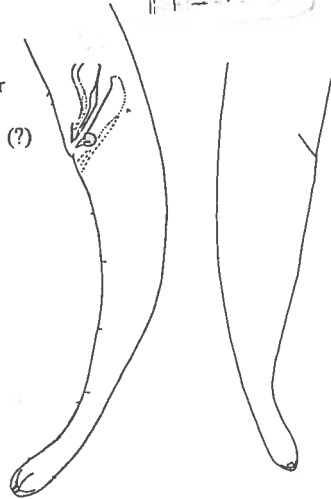
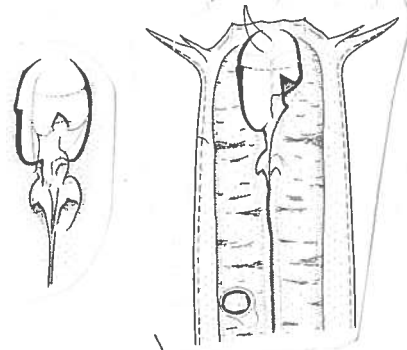
- L usually 1.5 – 5 mm
- Cuticle often viscose, with adhering particles
- Buccal cavity with 3 large hollow teeth: the right subventral tooth is the largest
- Pharynx short ($b > 5.0$)
- 2 ovaries
- Males without bursa
- Males supplements papilliform
- Spicules short; no gubernaculum
- Tail rather regularly conical
- Sea; brackish water; rarely in fresh water
- c-p = 3





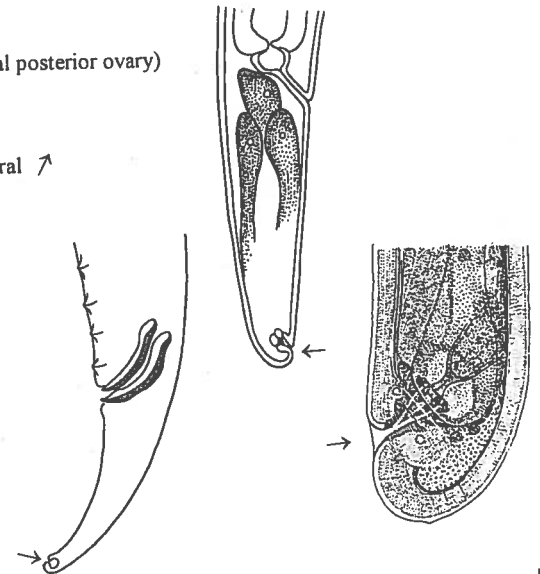
Tripyloides deMan, 1886

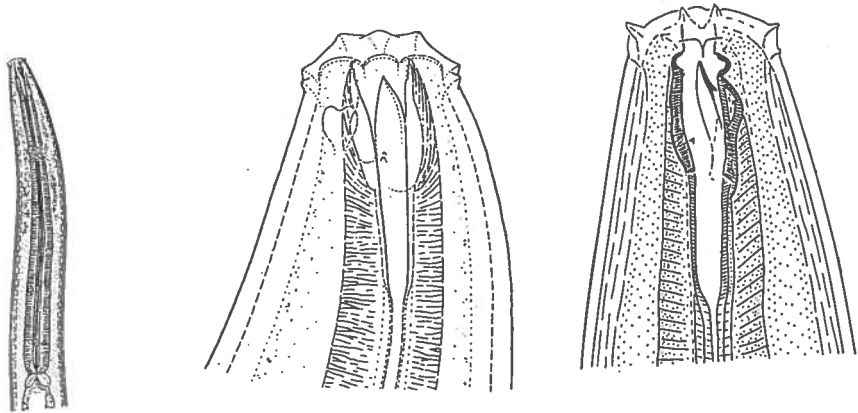
- L = 0.8 – 2.7 mm
- Cephalic setae in a single circle; longer setae bifurcate
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements absent
- Tails with spinneret
- Sea, brackish water; salty soil; rare in fresh water
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote (?), small animals (?)
- c-p = 2



Mononchulus Cobb, 1918

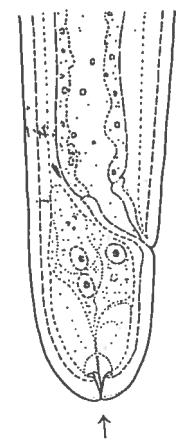
- L = 0.7 – 1.3 mm
- Cuticle nearly smooth
- Amphids pocket-like
- 1 anterior ovary (sometimes also a rudimental posterior ovary)
- Tail rounded; $c' > 2$
- Spinneret subterminal, ventral ↗
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria (?)
- c-p = 4





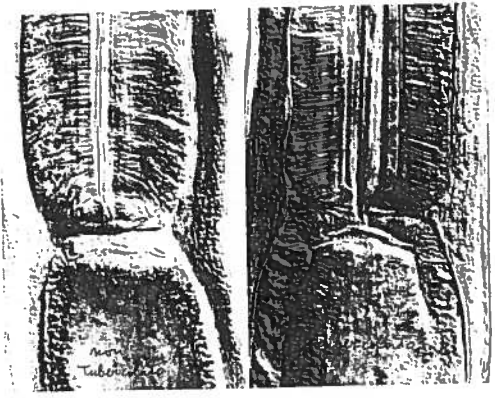
Oionchus Cobb, 1913

- L = 0.9 – 1.2 mm
- Cuticle nearly smooth
- Amphids pocket-like, near the anterior end
- 1 anterior ovary
(sometimes also a rudimental posterior ovary)
- Tail rounded; c' about 1
- Spinneret terminal ←
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria (?)
- c-p = 4

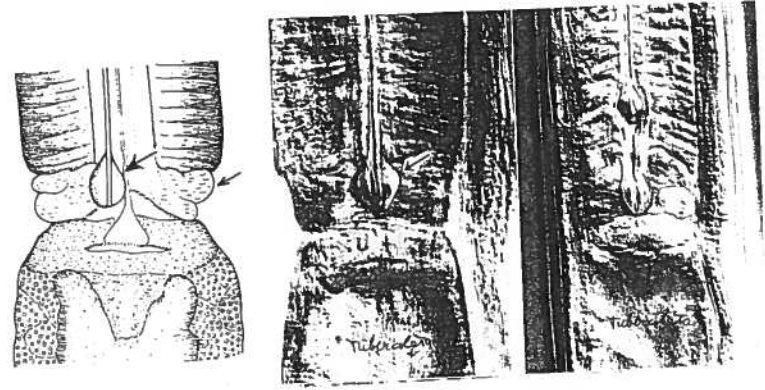


Pharynx not tuberculate

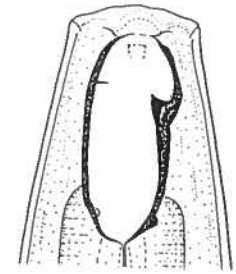
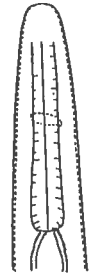
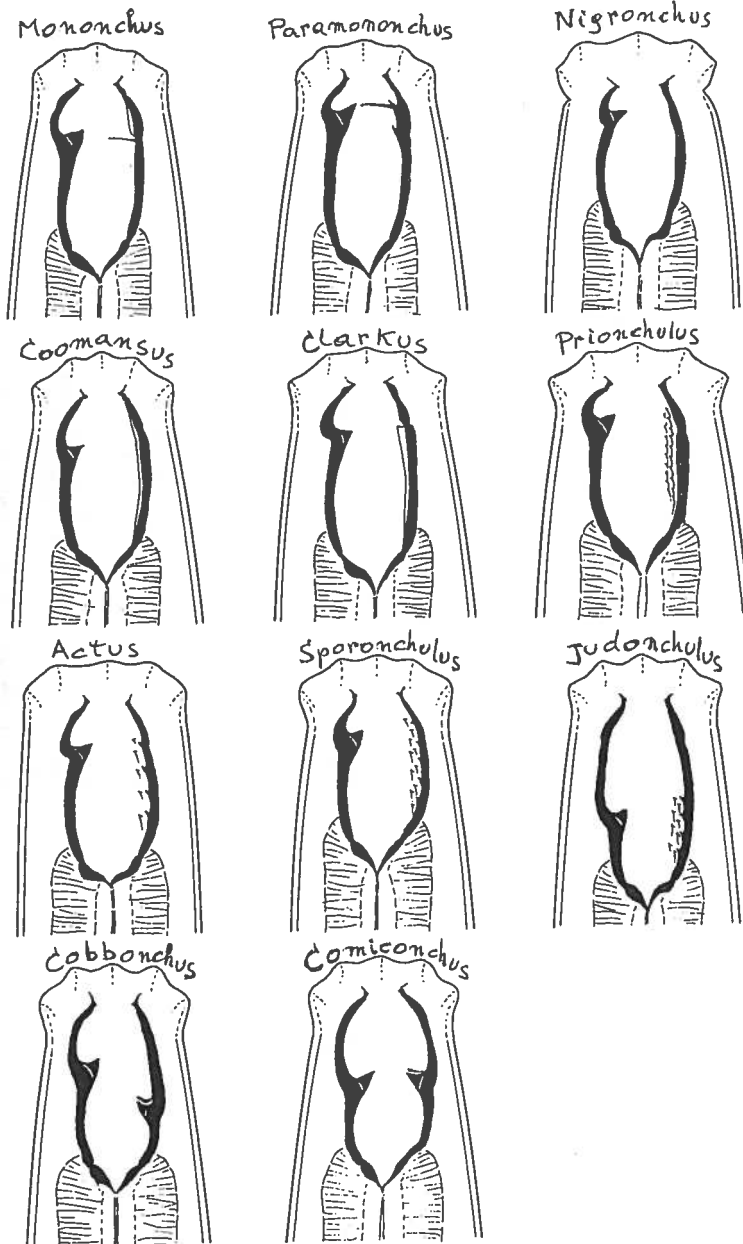
Pharynx →
 Cardia →
 Intestine →



Pharynx tuberculate ↗



Genera of MONONCHIDAE (soil and/or freshwater)

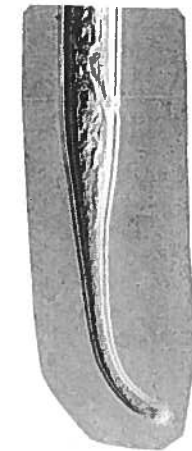
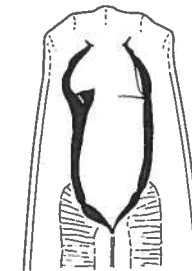


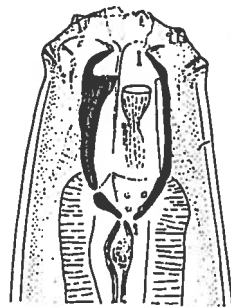
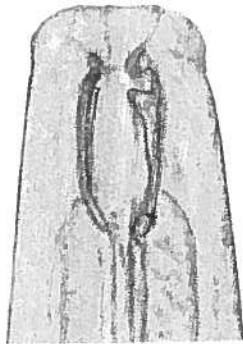
Mononchus Bastian, 1865

- L = 1-6 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries (rarely 1 posterior ovary)
- V = 46-62%
- Male supplements 10-47
- c' = 5 - 8 (rarely c' < 4); tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water, rarely in humid soil
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



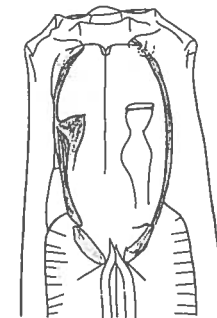
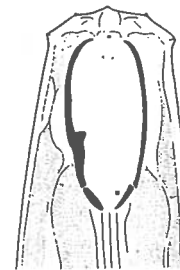
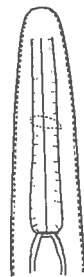
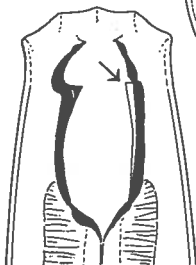
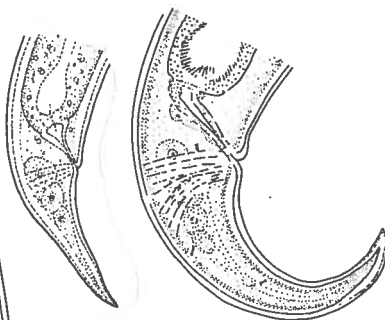
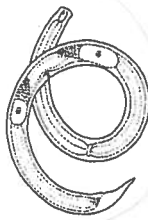
Juvenile stoma moulting





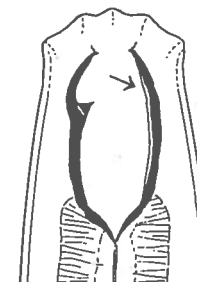
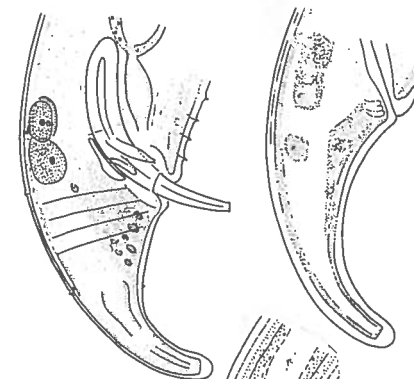
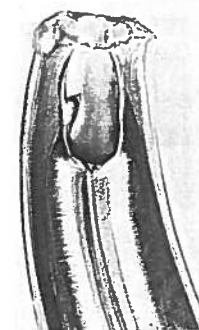
Clarkus Jairajpuri, 1970

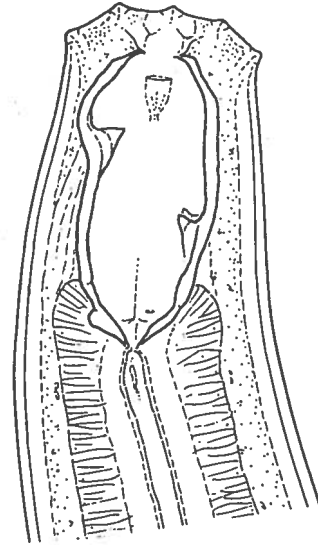
- L = 0.7 – 2.7 mm
- Buccal cavity: ventral wall (opposite to the dorsal tooth) a faint longitudinal ridge ending abruptly opposite to the dorsal tooth ↗
- Posterior ventral wall of pharynx with pearl-like structure
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries
- V = 45-69%
- c' = 1.6 – 6; tail conoid arcuate; no spinneret
- Soil, moss, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



Coomansus Jairajpuri & Khan, 1977

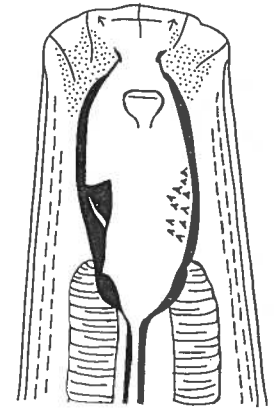
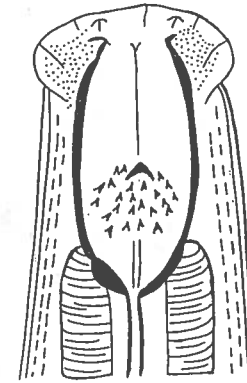
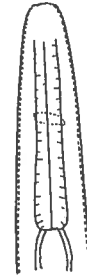
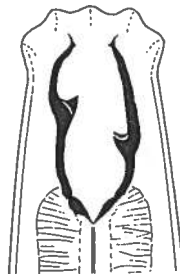
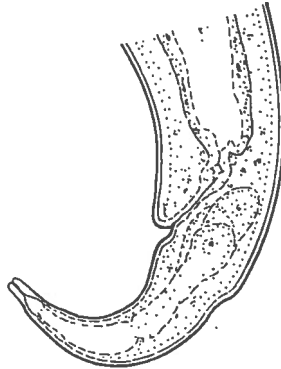
- L = 0.7 – 5.8 mm
- Dorsal tooth in anterior or posterior half of buccal cavity
- Buccal cavity: ventral wall (opposite to the dorsal tooth) a faint longitudinal ridge (when present) ending not abruptly opposite to the dorsal tooth ↗
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries
- V = 45-75%
- c' = 2 – 6; tail conoid arcuate; no spinneret
- Soil, moss, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4





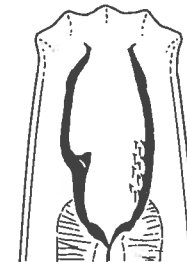
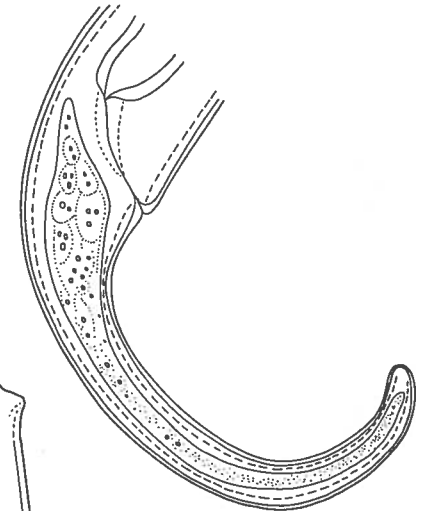
Cobbonchus Andrassy, 1958

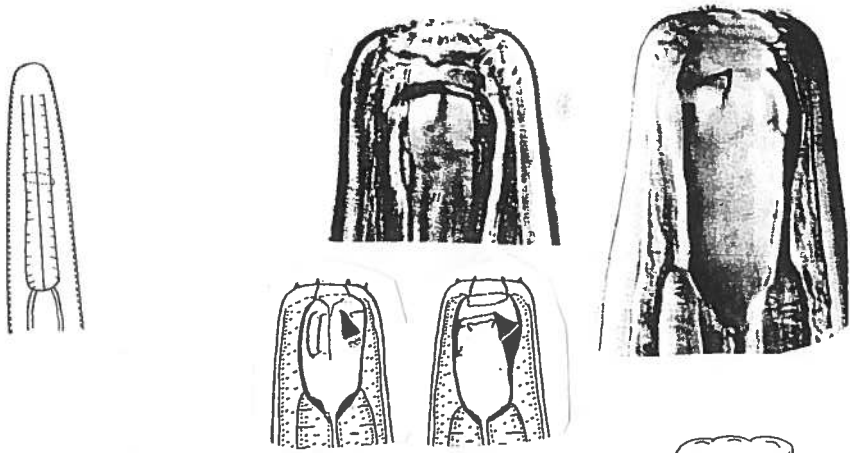
- L = 0.8 – 3.9 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries or 1 anterior ovary
- V = 58-80%
- Male supplements 6-18
- c' = 0.5 – 2.3; tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water, moss, humid soil, litter
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



Judonchulus Andrassy, 1958

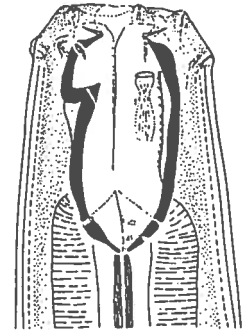
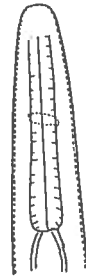
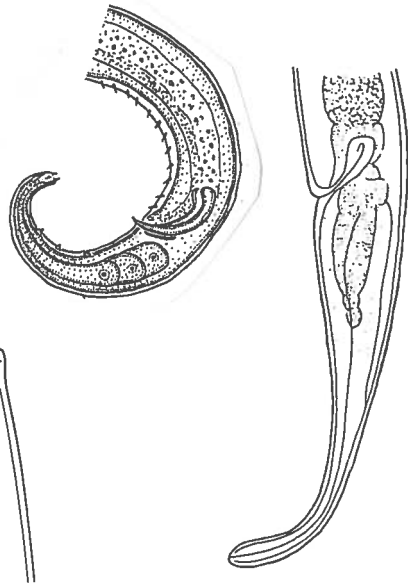
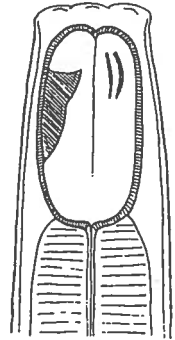
- L = 1.4 – 5.1 mm
- Body very slender (a = 32 – 95)
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries
- V = 63-65%
- c' = 4 - 7; tail tip with spinneret
- Known from North and South America only
- Fresh water, rarely in humid soil
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4





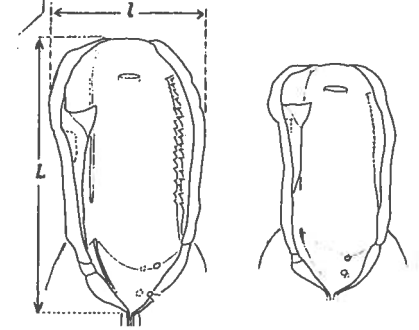
Paramononchus Mulvey, 1978

- L = 1.5 – 4 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries (rarely 1 posterior ovary)
- V = 50-56%
- c' = 7 – 8; tail tip with spinneret
- Fresh water, mineral springs
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4

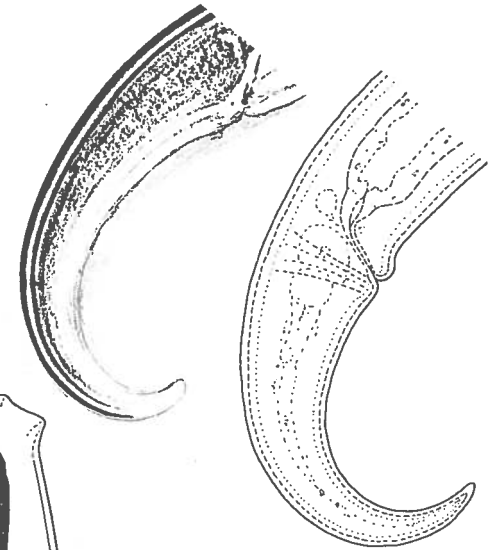
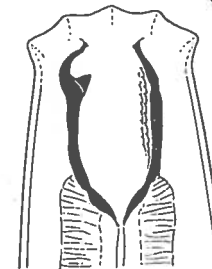


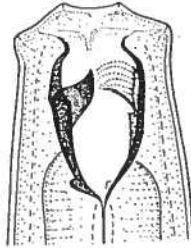
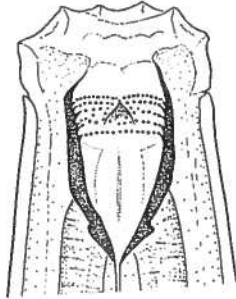
Prionchulus Cobb, 1916

- L = 1 – 4 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries
- V = 54-69%
- Male supplements 16-29
- c' = 2 - 5; no spinneret
- Soil, moss, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



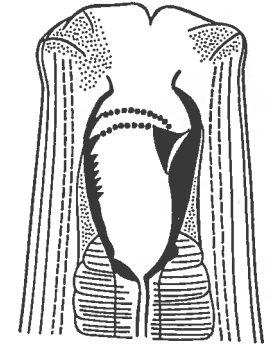
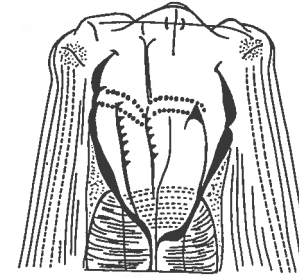
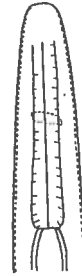
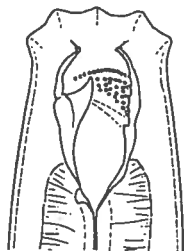
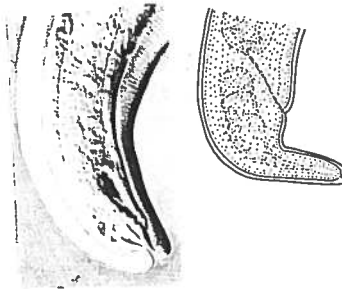
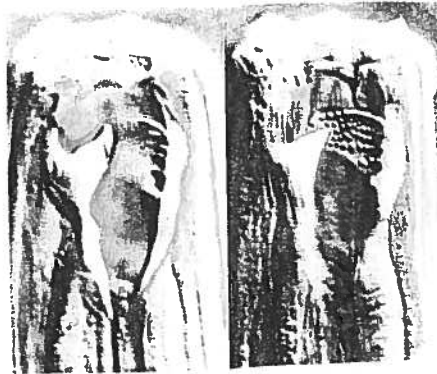
echinulate eggshell
of *P. punctatus*





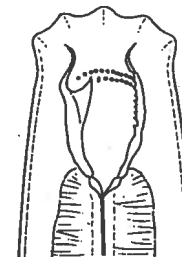
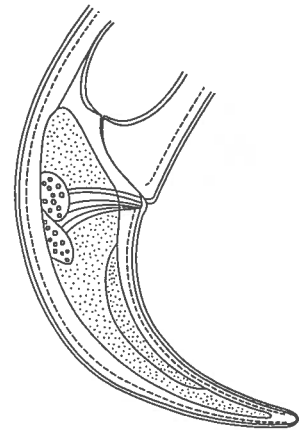
Mylonchulus Cobb, 1916

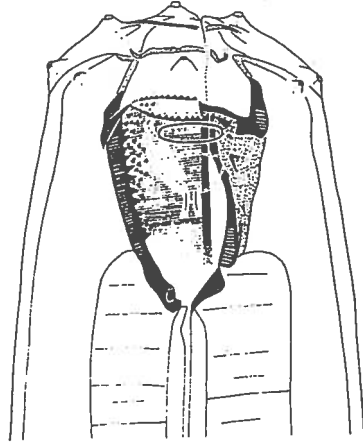
- L = 0.5 – 2.9 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries or 1 anterior ovary
- V = 52-72%
- Male supplements 6-16
- $c' < 4$; tail tip with a terminal or subterminal spinneret
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



Polyonchulus Mulvey & Jensen, 1967

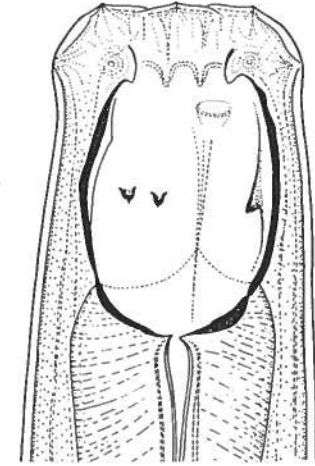
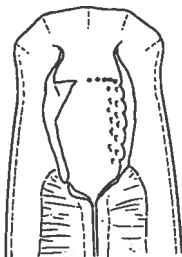
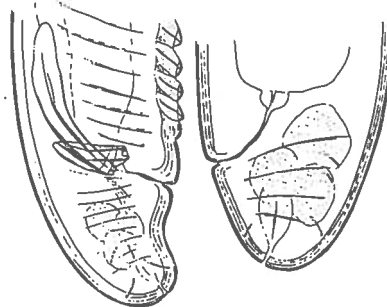
- L = 0.9 – 1.1 mm
- Buccal cavity: subventral denticles in 2 to 7 rows and 2 longitudinal serrate ridges *Prionchulus*-like
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 1 anterior ovary or 2 ovaries
- V = 66-70%
- $c' = 1 - 2.5$; spinneret present or reduced
- Known from Africa only
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4





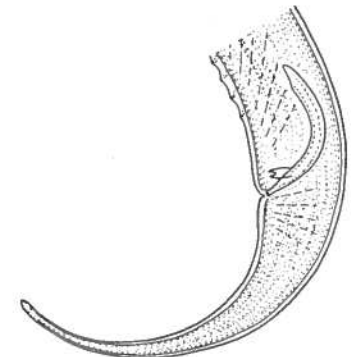
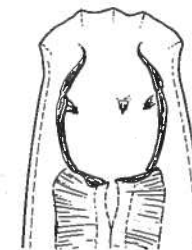
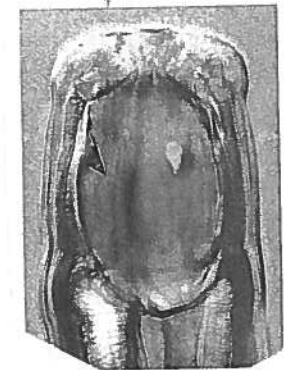
Granonchulus Andrassy, 1958

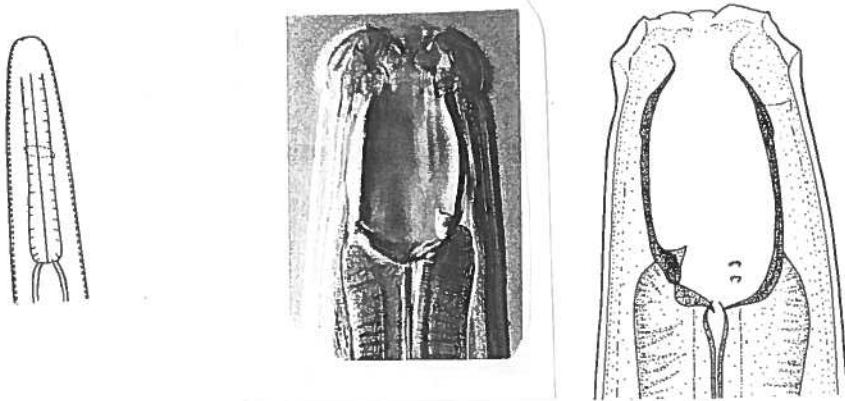
- L = 1 – 2.2 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx not tuberculate
- 2 ovaries
- V = 54-65%
- Male supplements 15-21
- $c' = 1.0 - 2.5$; tail tip with spinneret
- Soil, fresh water, subterranean water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



Anatonchus Cobb, 1916

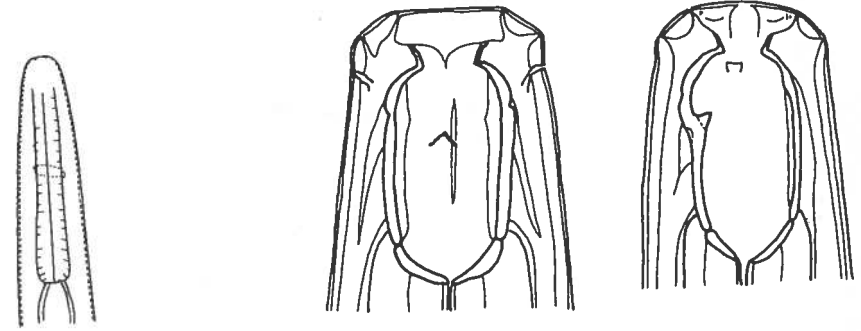
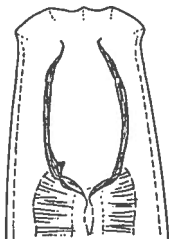
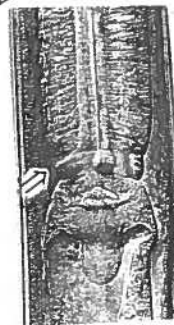
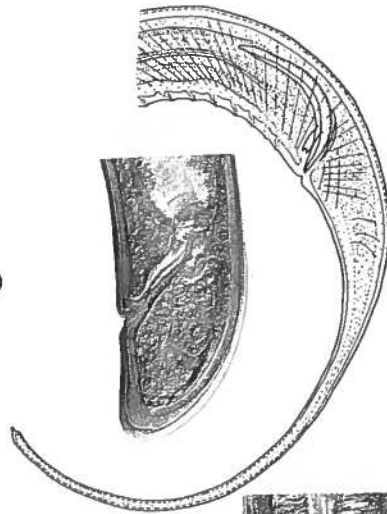
- L = 1.5 – 4.1 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx tuberculate
- 2 ovaries
- V = 58-71%
- Male supplements 10-17
- Tail: from short to long ($c' = 2 - 14$)
- spinneret usually present
- Soil, fresh water, subterranean water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4





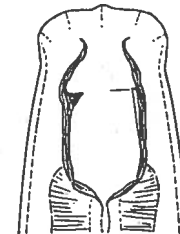
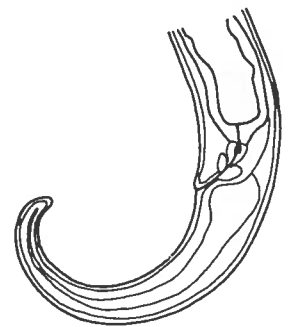
Iotonchus Cobb, 1916

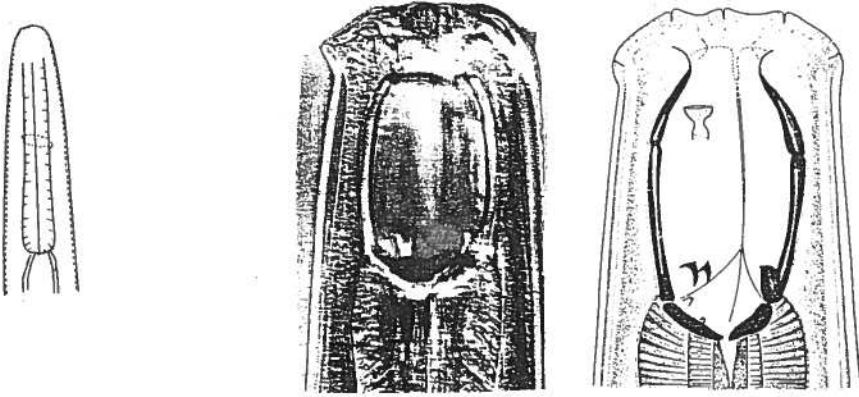
- L = 0.8 – 6.4 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx tuberculate ↙
- 2 ovaries or 1 anterior ovary
- V = 50-80%
- Male supplements 6-22
- Tail: from very short to very long ($c' = 0.7 - 50$)
- spinneret present or absent
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



Jensenonchus Jairajpuri & Khan, 1982

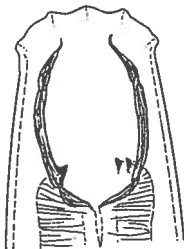
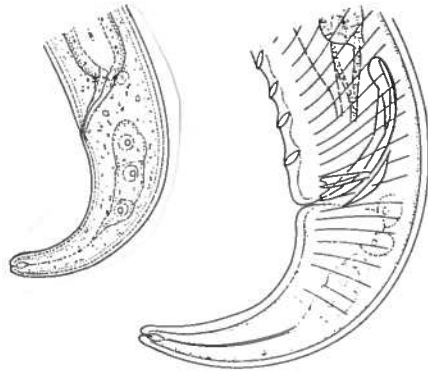
- L = 0.5 – 2.3 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx tuberculate
- 2 ovaries or 1 anterior ovary
- V = 60-80%
- Male supplements 9-15
- $c' < 5$; no spinneret
- Soil, rarely fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



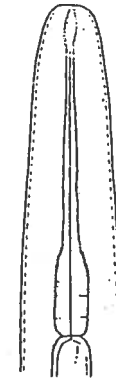


Miconchus Andrassy, 1958

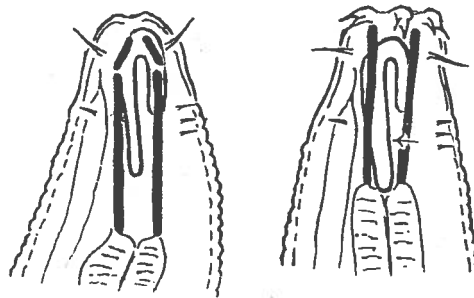
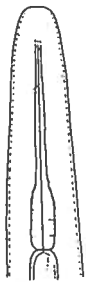
- L = 1 – 7 mm
- Posterior end of pharynx tuberculate
- 2 ovaries (rarely 1 anterior ovary)
- V = 49-79%
- Male supplements 9-24
- Tail: from short to very long ($c' = 2 - 25$)
- spinneret present or absent
- Soil, rarely fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 4



Pharyngeal type

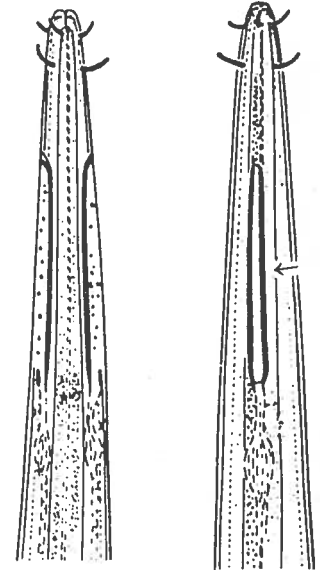
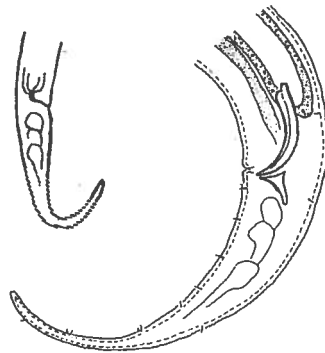
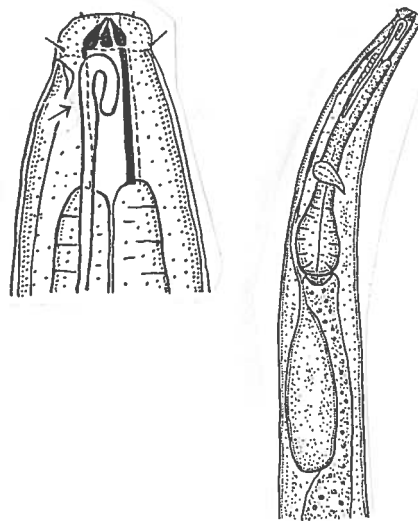


**pharynx
posteriorly expanded,
no odontostyle**



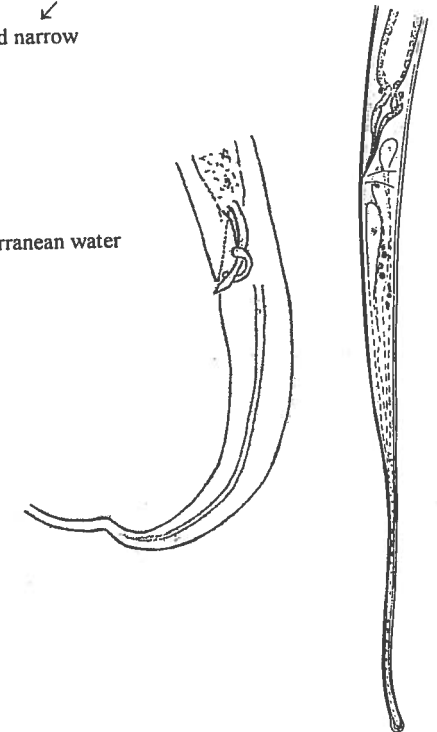
Parodontophora Timm, 1963

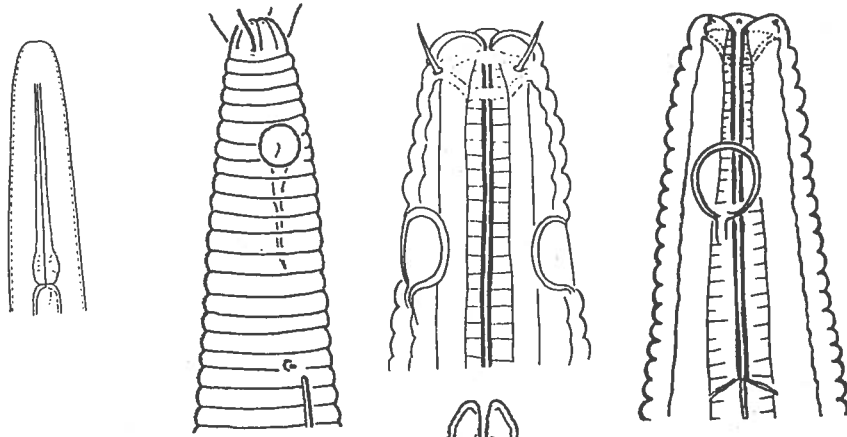
- L about 1 mm
- Anterior buccal cavity with 6 bifurcated teeth (often protruding from the mouth)
- Amphids large, open-looped
- 2 ovaries
- Sperms rounded or irregular, 6-11 μm in \varnothing
- Caudal glands and spinneret
- Sea, very rare in fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria (?)
- c-p ?



Halalaimus de Man, 1888

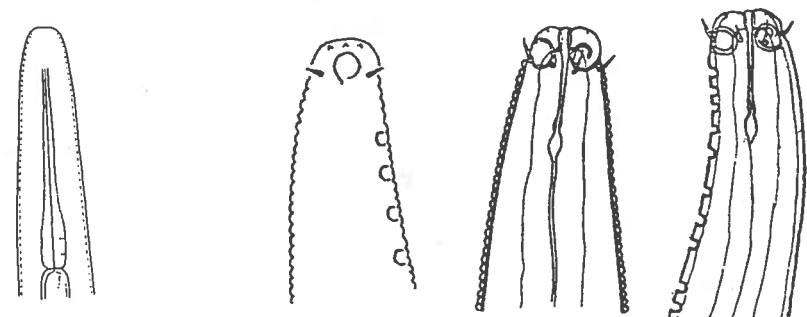
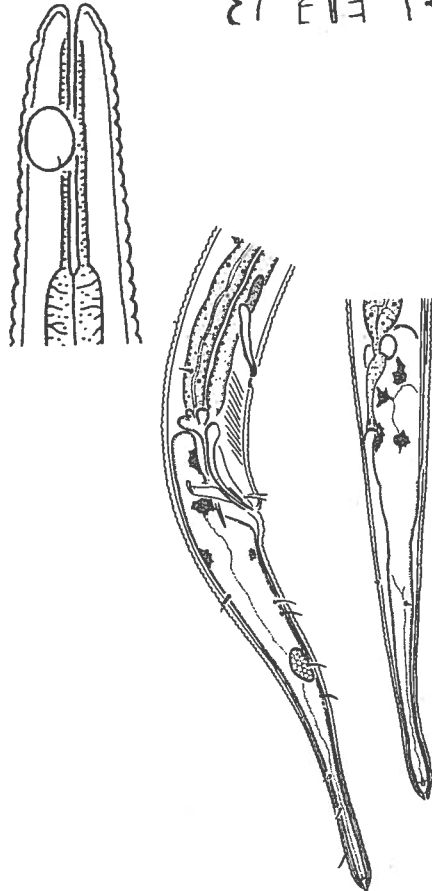
- L = 0.7 – 1.5 mm
- Body strongly tapering at either end
- Amphids longitudinal, very long and narrow
- 2 ovaries
- V about 50%
- c' = 10-20
- Sea, rarely in fresh water and subterranean water
- Feeding: bacteria (?)
- c-p = 4





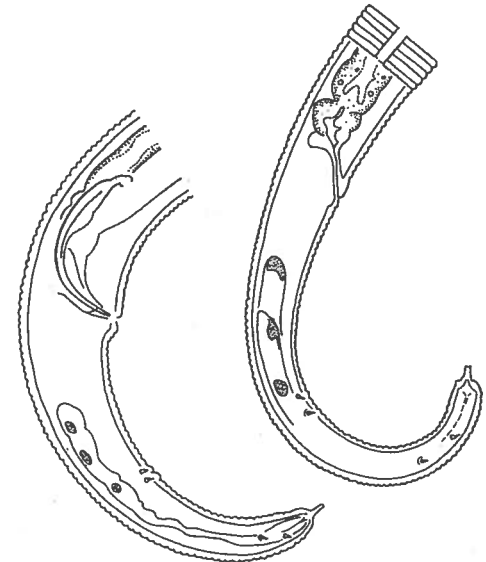
Leptolaimus deMan, 1876

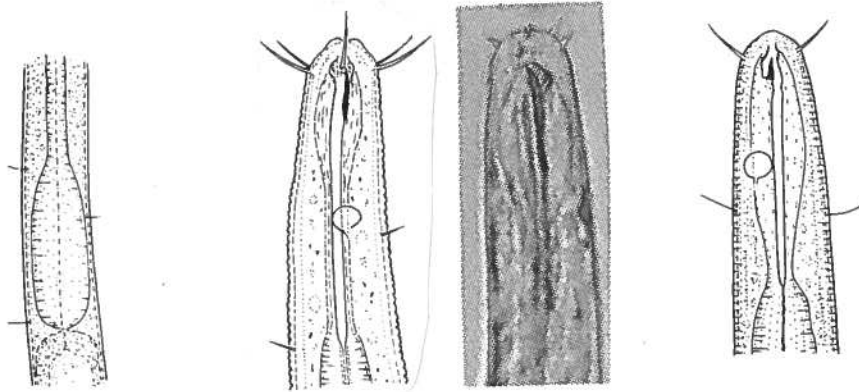
- L = 0.3 – 0.9 mm
- Cuticula annulated with occasional setae
- Cephalic setae: 4 or 0
- Buccal cavity long, without denticles
- Pharyngeal bulb without valve
- No cardial cells
- 2 ovaries
- Caudal glands and spinneret
- Fresh water; brackish water; brackish soil
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2



Deontolaimus deMan, 1880

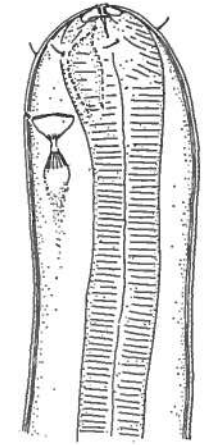
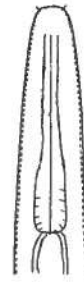
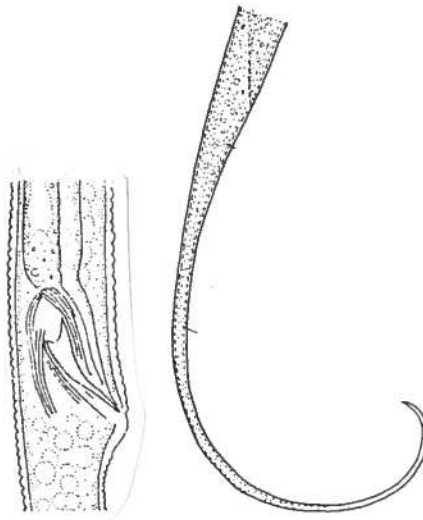
- L = 0.7 – 1.2 mm
- Cuticula finely annulated
- > 20 ventral papillae in pharyngeal region
- 2 ovaries
- Caudal glands and spinneret
- Brackish soil; rarely in brackish water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3





Odontolaimus de Man, 1880

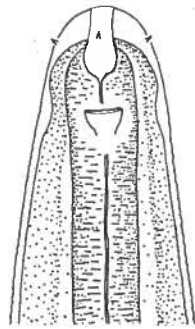
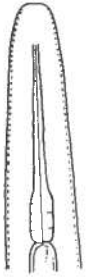
- L = 0.5 – 0.9 mm
- Cuticle finely annulated
- Buccal cavity encircled by its own musculature
- 1 or 2 ovaries
- V = 30-60%
- c' = 9 – 26; no spinneret
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria or unicellular eucaryotes (?)
- c-p = 3



Andrassyia Brzeski, 1960

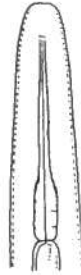
- L = 4 – 6.3 mm
- Body very slender (a = 40 – 80)
- Cuticle finely annulated
- 2 ovaries
- Tails very long
- Freshwater on aquatic plants or detritus
- Feeding: bacteria





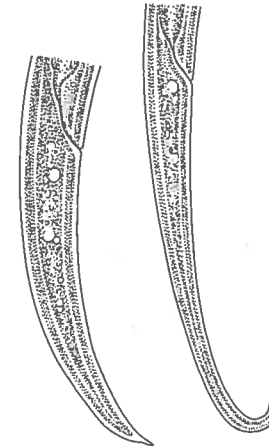
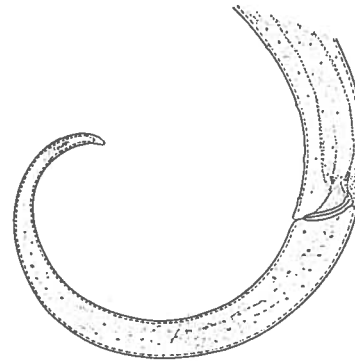
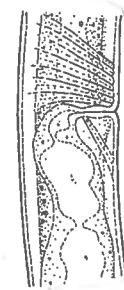
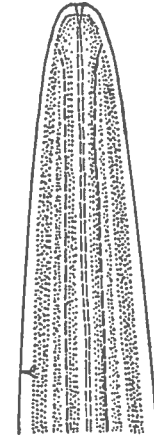
Malakhovia Tchesunov & Gagarin, 1999

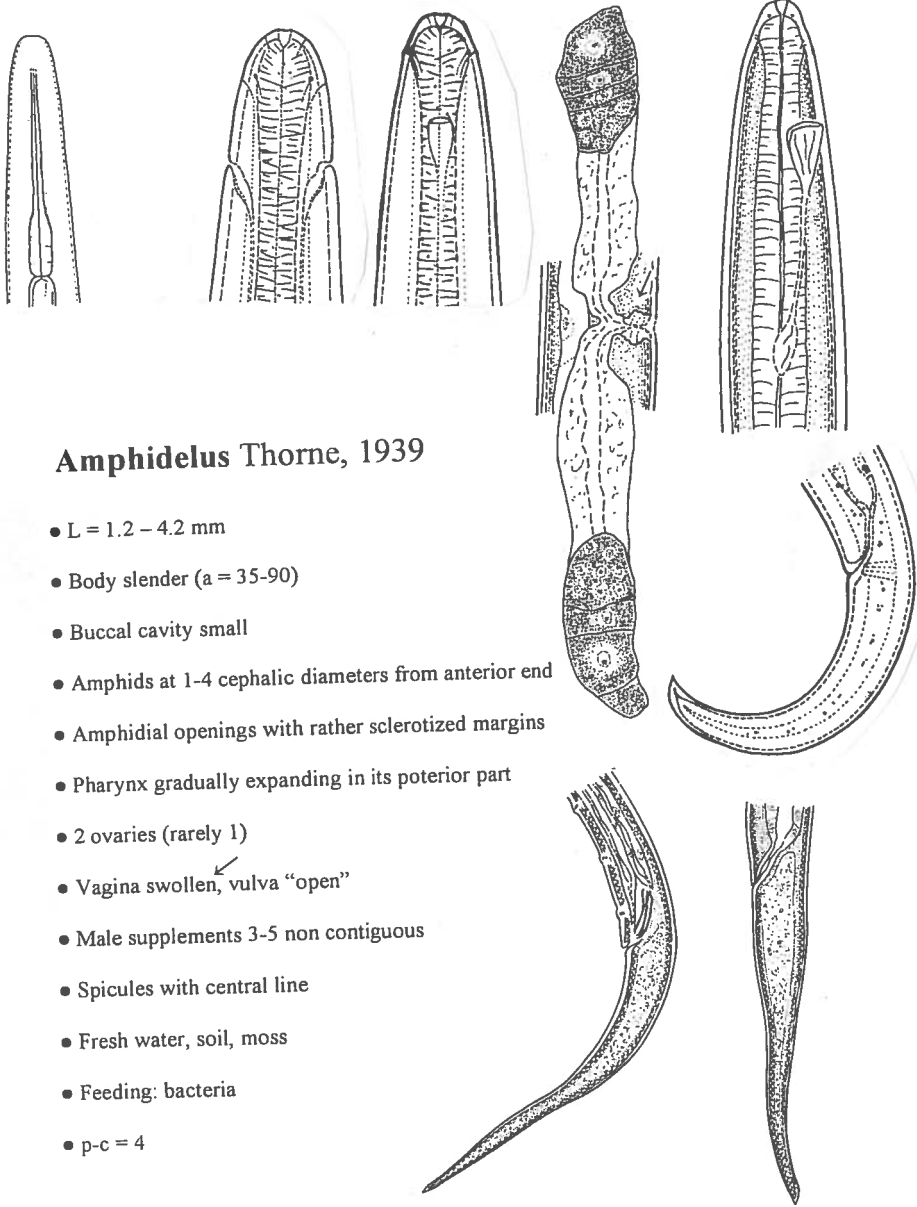
- L about 1 mm
- Cuticle finely annulated
- 2 ovaries
- Tails very long
- Freshwater
- Feeding: bacteria (?)



Alaimus de Man, 1880

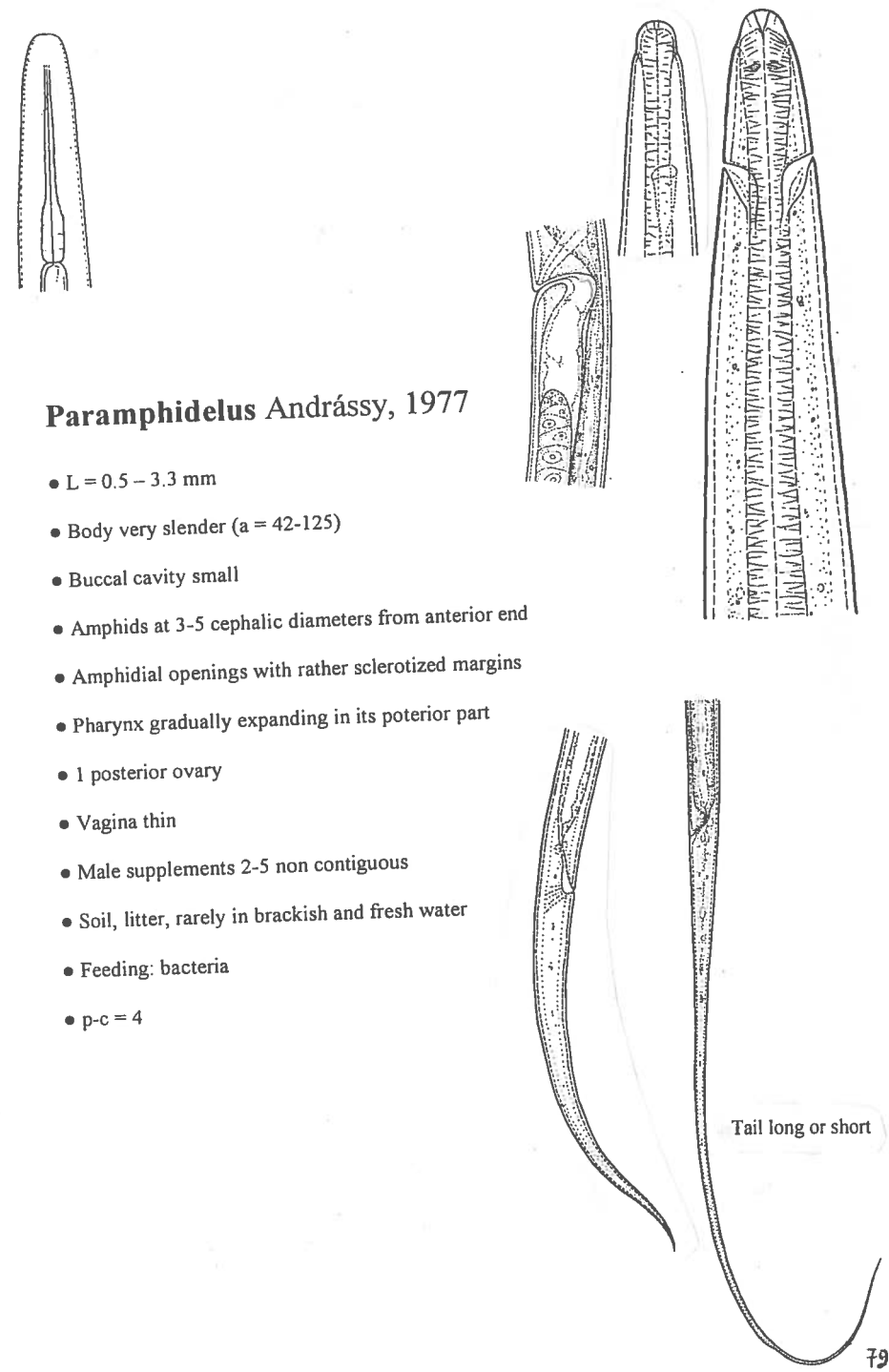
- L = 0.5 – 4 mm
- Head rounded or conical
- Buccal cavity almost not visible
- Pharynx enlarging in posterior third or less
- 1 posterior ovary
- Male supplements 3-9 (to 16), non contiguous
- Tails elongated
- Soil, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- p-c = 4





Amphidelus Thorne, 1939

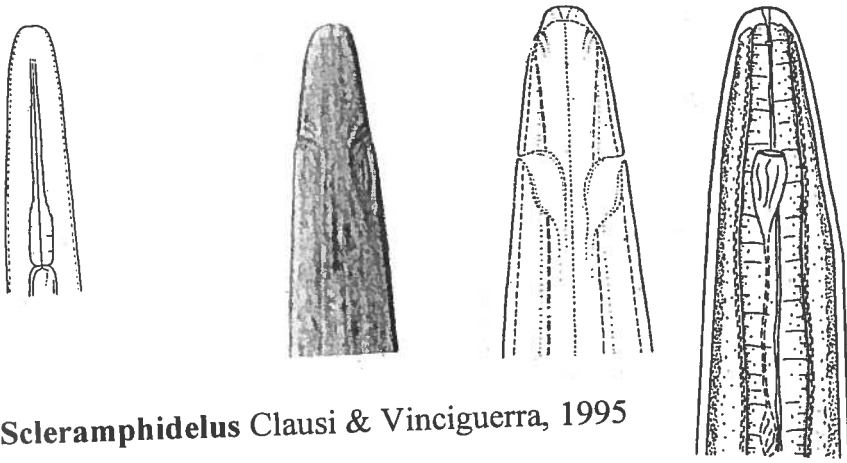
- L = 1.2 – 4.2 mm
- Body slender (a = 35-90)
- Buccal cavity small
- Amphids at 1-4 cephalic diameters from anterior end
- Amphidial openings with rather sclerotized margins
- Pharynx gradually expanding in its posterior part
- 2 ovaries (rarely 1)
- Vagina swollen, vulva "open"
- Male supplements 3-5 non contiguous
- Spicules with central line
- Fresh water, soil, moss
- Feeding: bacteria
- p-c = 4



Paramphidelus Andrassy, 1977

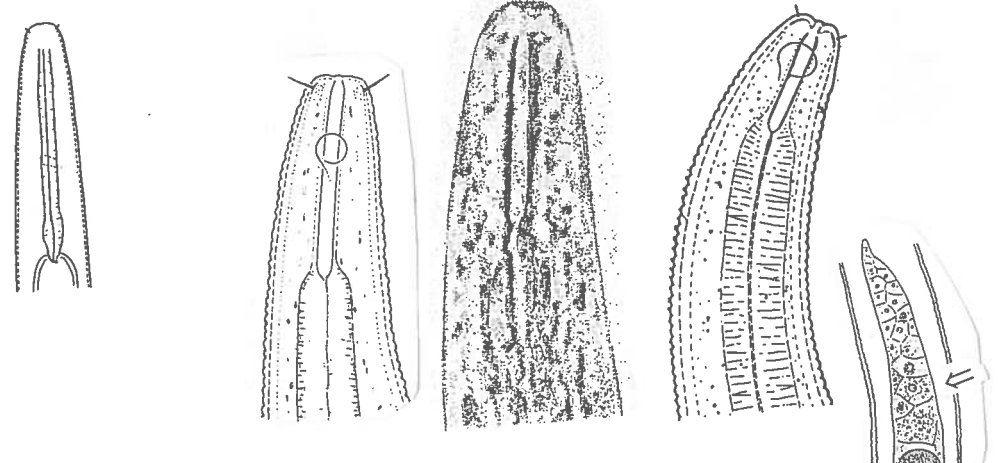
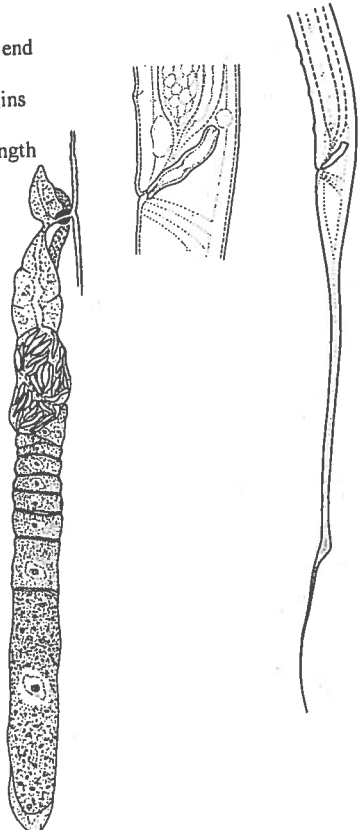
- L = 0.5 – 3.3 mm
- Body very slender (a = 42-125)
- Buccal cavity small
- Amphids at 3-5 cephalic diameters from anterior end
- Amphidial openings with rather sclerotized margins
- Pharynx gradually expanding in its posterior part
- 1 posterior ovary
- Vagina thin
- Male supplements 2-5 non contiguous
- Soil, litter, rarely in brackish and fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- p-c = 4

Tail long or short



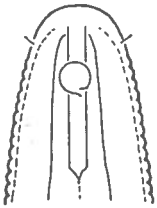
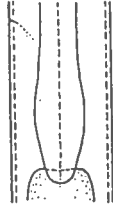
Scleramphidelus Clausi & Vinciguerra, 1995

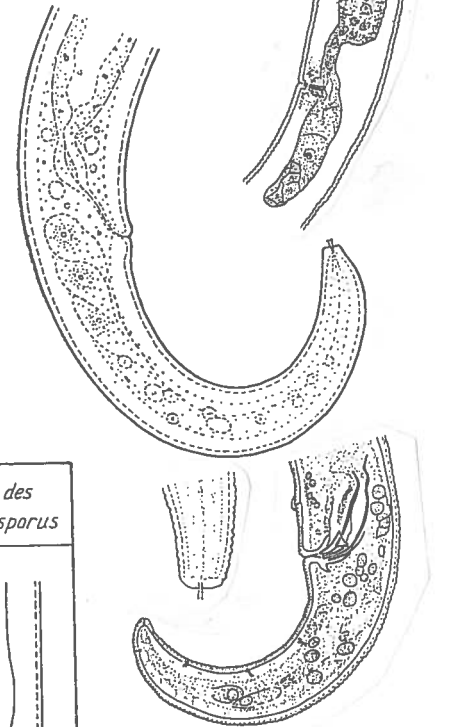
- L = 1 – 1.5 mm
- Body slender (a = 44-64)
- Buccal cavity small
- Amphids at 2-5 cephalic diameters from anterior end
- Amphidial openings with rather sclerotized margins
- Pharynx gradually expanding at 85-90% of its length
- Pharynx rather short (b = 4-6)
- 1 posterior ovary
- Vagina thin, vulva sclerotized
- Male supplements 4-5 non contiguous
- Spicules without central line
- Lakes, river mud, soil
- Feeding: bacteria
- p-c = 4

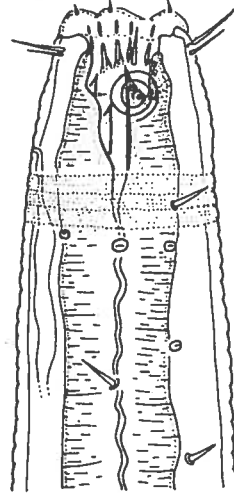
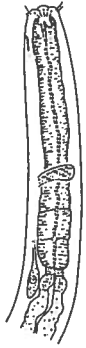


Cylandrolaimus deMan, 1880

- L = 0.4 – 1.4 mm
- V = 50-65 %
- Cuticle slightly annulated
- 1 or 2 ovaries, anterior one more developed
- Spinneret
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria

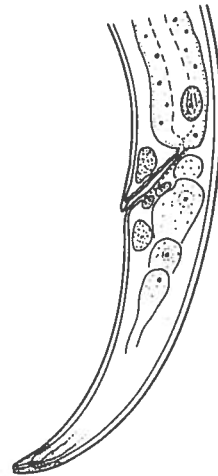
Vorderende	Lage des Exkretionsporus
	





Paracyatholaimus (Micoletzky, 1922)

- L = 0.8 – 1.6 mm
- Cuticle finely annulated and punctuated
- 2 ovaries
- 4-8 small male supplements
- c' = 3 - 6; spinneret long
- Sea, brackish water, fresh water
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote
- c-p = 3

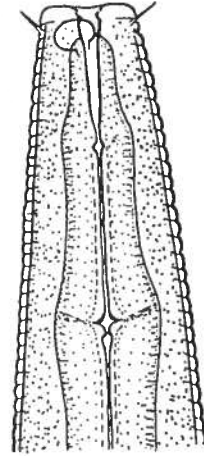


<i>Vorderende</i>	<i>Seitenorgan</i>	<i>Ösophagusende</i>

Pharyngeal type

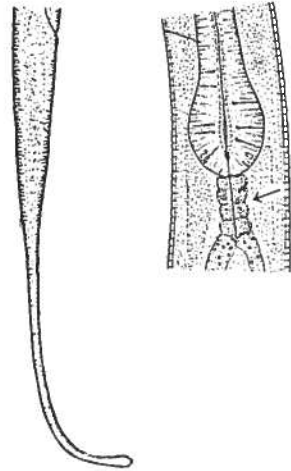


pharynx with basal bulb

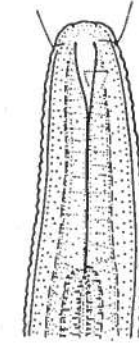
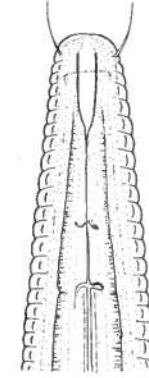


Paraplectonema Strand, 1934

- L = 0.8 - 1.3 mm
- V = 38-50 %
- Cuticle annulated
- Cardia very long ←
- 2 ovaries
- Spinneret short
- Fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p: not in polluted water

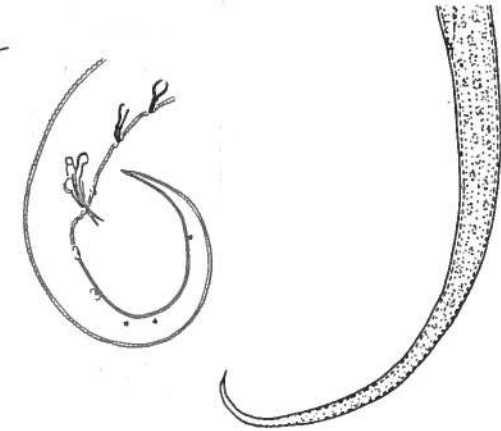
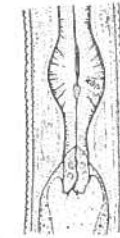


Kopf mit Seitenorgan	Vorderende	Ösophagus-bulbus	♀ Geschlechtsorgan

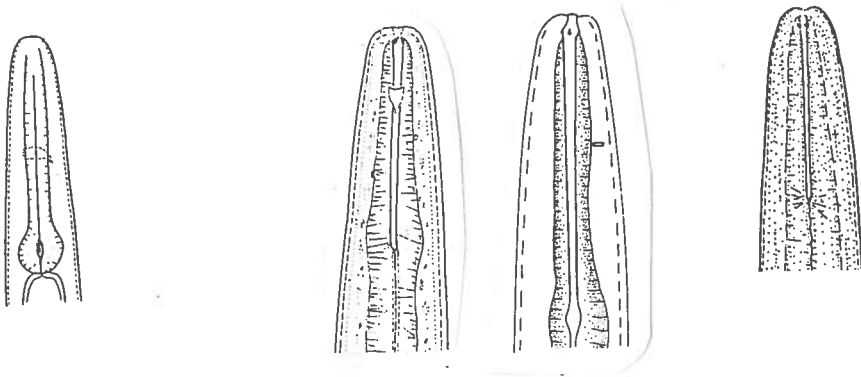


Chronogaster Cobb, 1913

- L = 0.7 - 1.6 mm
- Body very slender (a = 30-100)
- V = 44-56 %
- Cuticle slightly annulated
- Pharyngeal bulbus with elongated valve ←
- 1 ovary
- No spinneret
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3

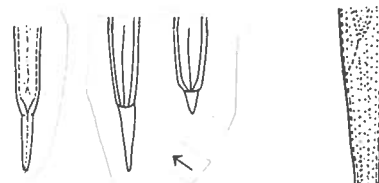


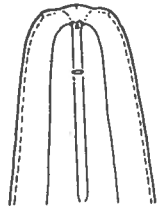
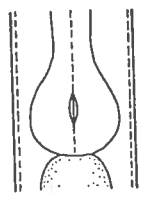
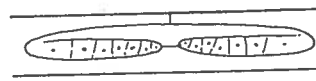
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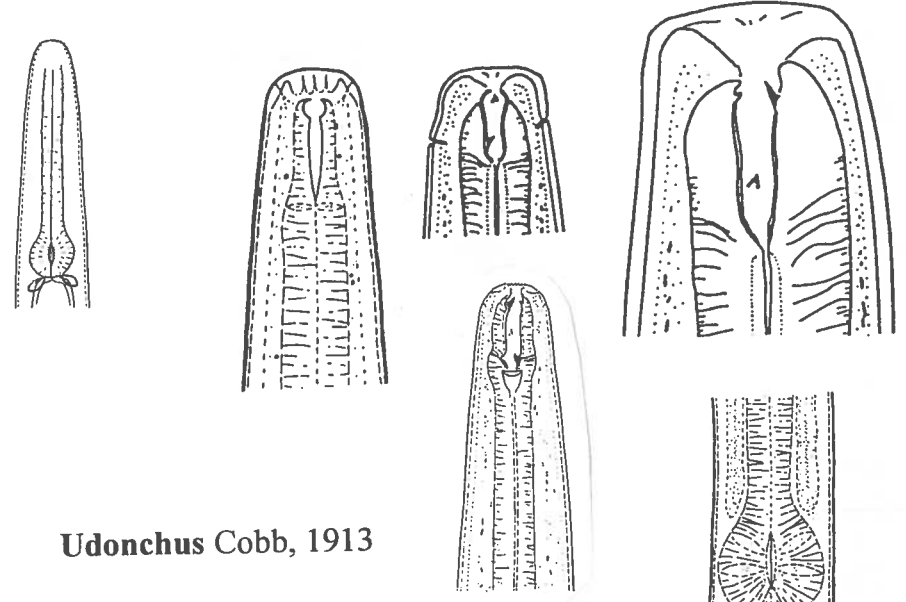


Rhabdolaimus deMan, 1880

- L = 0.3 – 0.6 mm
- V = 38-56 %
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Amphids very small
- Spinneret long ←
- Fresh water, brackish water, soil
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3

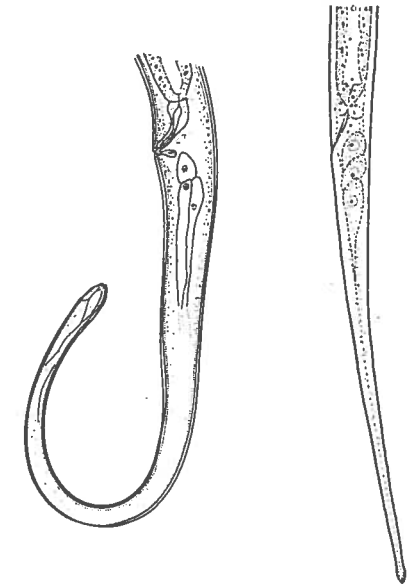
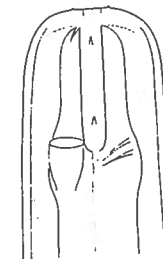


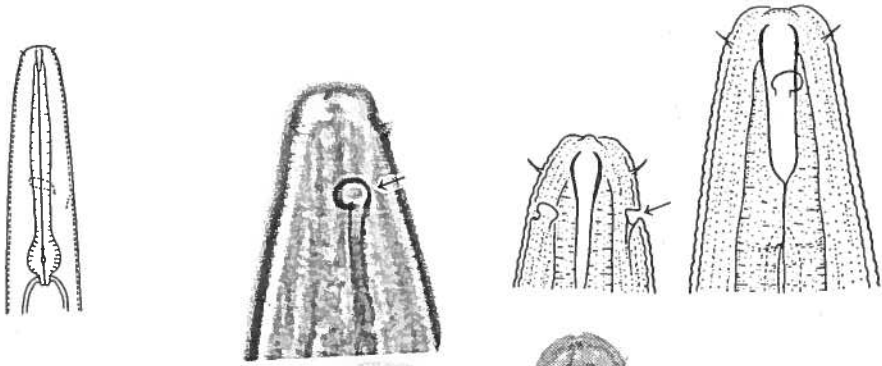
Vorderende	Ösophagusende	♀ Gonaden
		



Udonchus Cobb, 1913

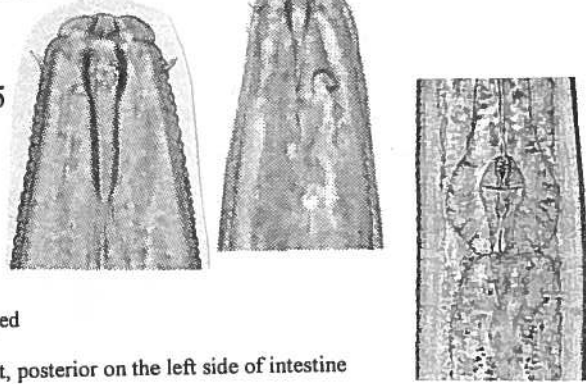
- L = 0.4 – 0.7 mm
- Cuticle smooth, without setae
- 1 ovary, anterior
- c' = 5-20; spinneret
- Fresh water, thermal springs
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3





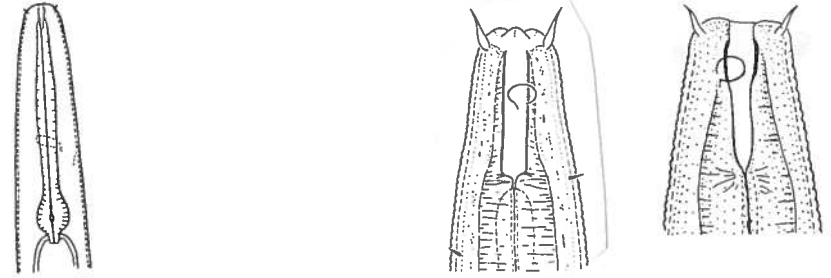
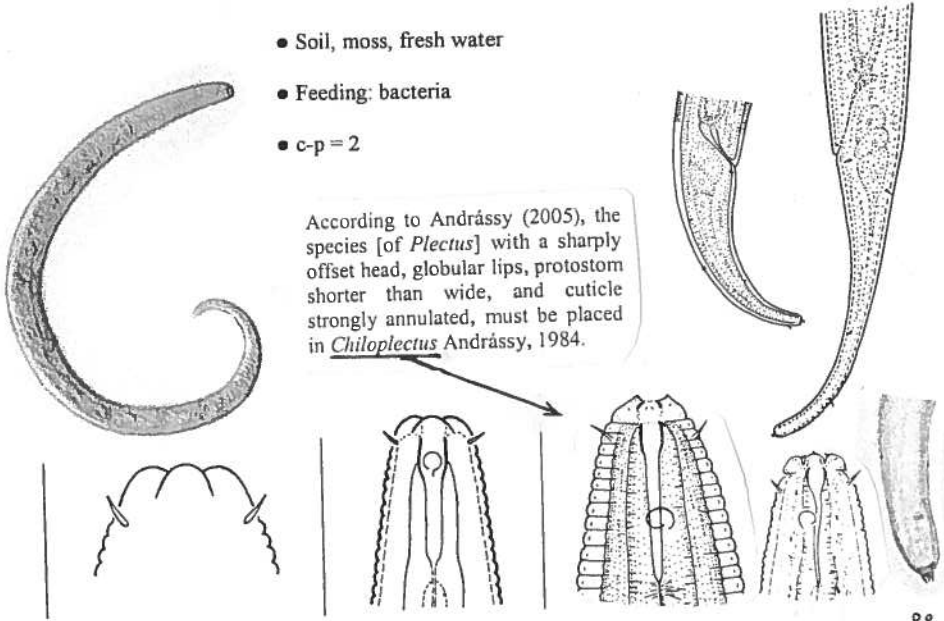
Plectus Bastian, 1865

- L = 0.3 – 2.0 mm
- V = 41-63%
- Cuticle annulated
- Amphids question-mark-shaped
- 2 ovaries; anterior on the right, posterior on the left side of intestine
- c' = 2.5 – 14; tail with spinneret



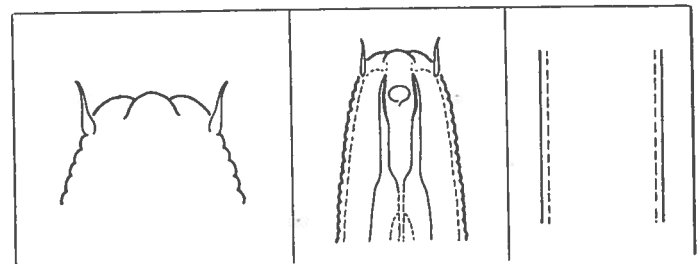
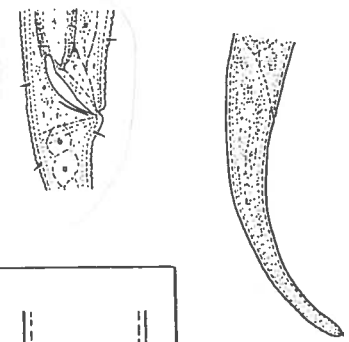
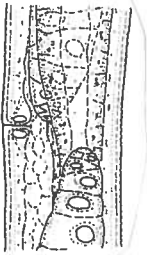
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2

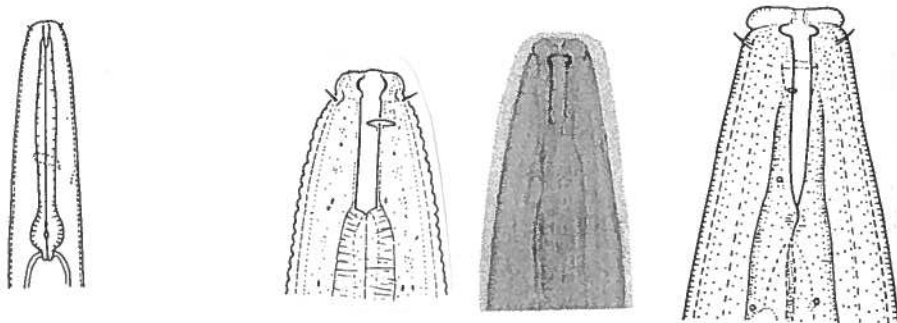
According to Andrassy (2005), the species [of *Plectus*] with a sharply offset head, globular lips, protostom shorter than wide, and cuticle strongly annulated, must be placed in *Chiloplectus* Andrassy, 1984.



Plectus (*Ceratoplectus*) Andrassy, 1984

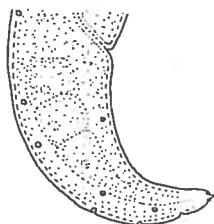
- L = 0.3 – 0.9 mm (one species 1.8-1.9 mm)
- Head not set off
- Cephalic setae strong, directed forward
- Amphids question-mark-shaped
- 2 ovaries; anterior on the right, posterior on the left side of intestine
- c' = 3 – 7; tail with spinneret
- Soil, moss, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2



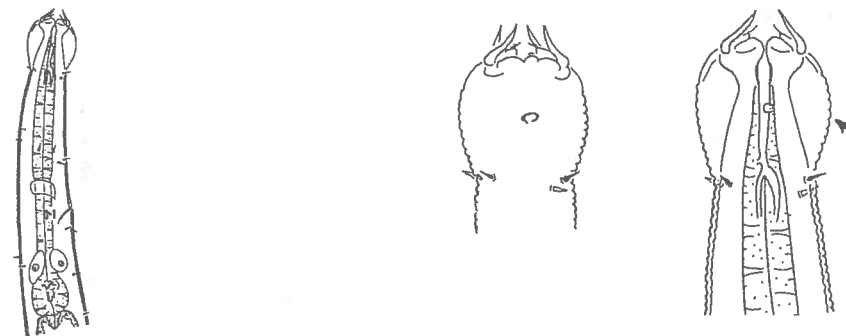


Anaplectus De Coninck & Sch. Stekhoven, 1933

- L = 0.7 – 2.0 mm
- V = 46-57 %
- Cuticle annulated
- Amphids elliptical ←
- 2 ovaries
- Spinneret short
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2

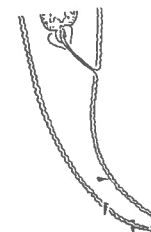
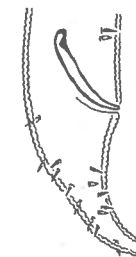


Lippen und Kopfborsten	Vorderende	Subcuticular-drüsen

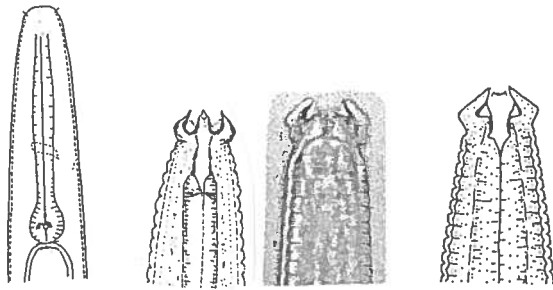


Tylocephalus Crossman, 1933

- L = 0.3 – 0.6 mm
- Cervical expansions bulbiform, annulated ←
- 4 cornua
- Amphids circular, at half of stoma length
- Excretory pore posterior to nerve ring
- V = 42-58%
- 2 ovaries
- Males rare, no gubernaculum
- Caudal glands and spinneret
- Moss, soil, litter, rare in fresh water (aquatic plants; bromeliads)
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2

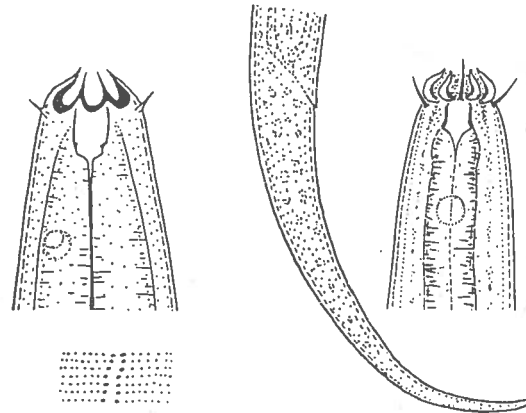
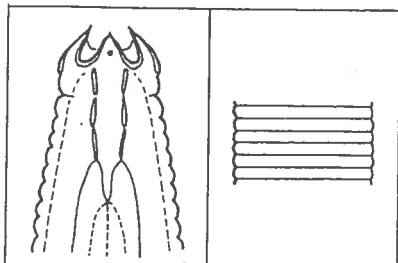


Halsanschwellung	Lippenregion



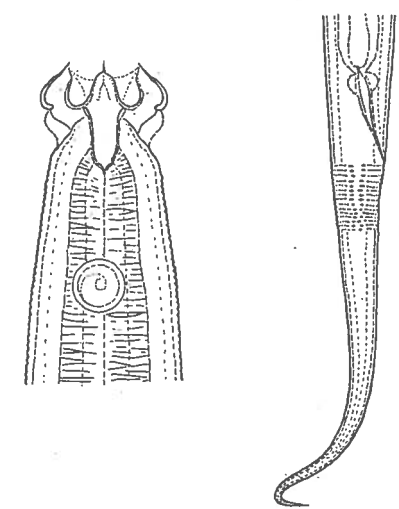
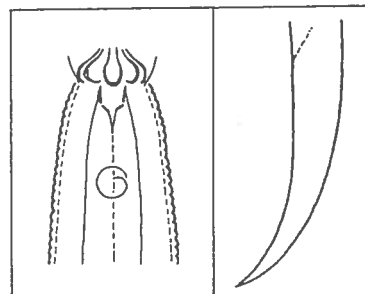
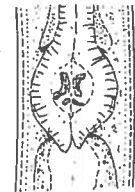
Teratocephalus de Man, 1876

- L = 0.4 – 0.9 mm
- Cuticle strongly annulated, not punctuated
- Head well offset
- Amphids small, near buccal cavity
- Pharyngeal bulb strong
- V = 40-65%
- Anterior ovary developed; short post-vulval sac
- c' = 5 – 30
- No spinneret; tail tip pointed
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3



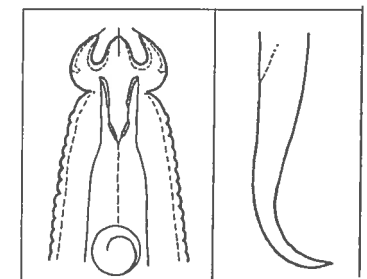
Euteratocephalus Andrassy, 1958

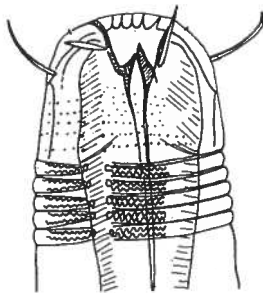
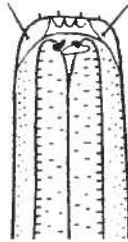
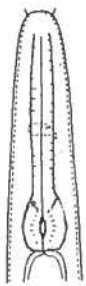
- L = 0.6 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticle slightly annulated, punctuated
- Head not clearly offset, with 4 setae
- Amphids large, behind the buccal cavity
- V = 45-55 %
- 2 ovaries
- c' = 5 – 8
- Tail more or less ventrally curved; no spinneret
- Fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3



Metateratocephalus Eroshenko, 1973

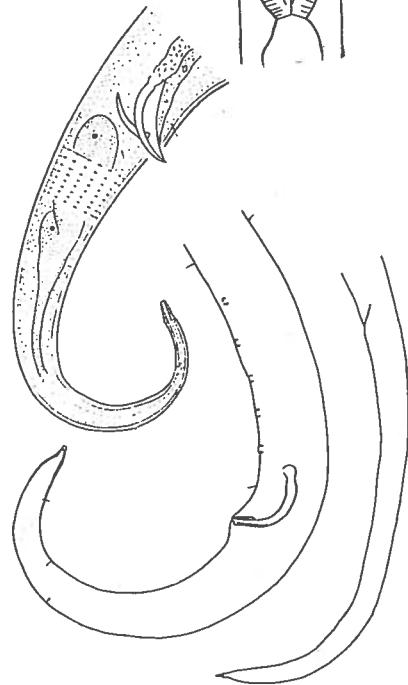
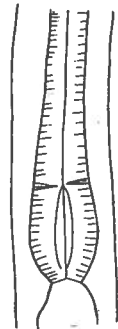
- L = 0.3 – 0.5 mm
- Cuticle finely punctuated
- Head clearly offset, without setae
- Amphids large, behind the buccal cavity
- V = 50-60 %
- 2 ovaries
- c' = 4 – 6
- Tail dorsally curved; no spinneret
- Moss, soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3



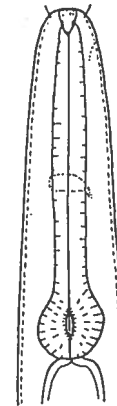


Prochromadorella Micoletzky, 1924

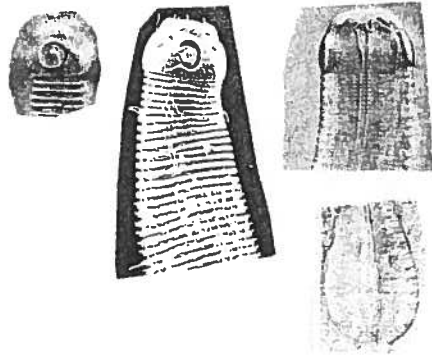
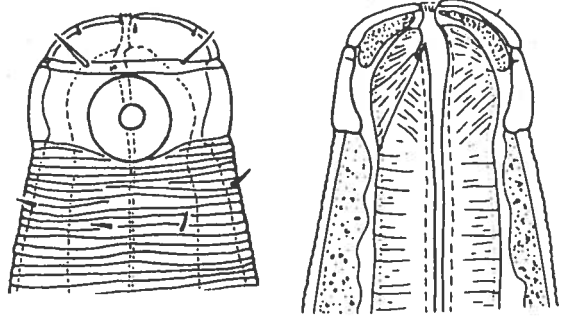
- L = 0.4 – 1.7 mm
- Cuticular ornamentation heterogeneous
- Amphids anterior, transverse slits
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements present or absent
- Spinneret long (3-6 μm)
- Sea, brackish water
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote
- c-p = 2



Pharyngeal type

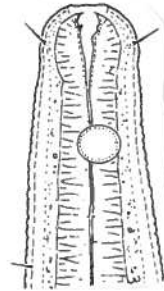
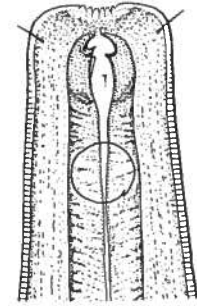
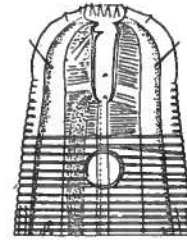
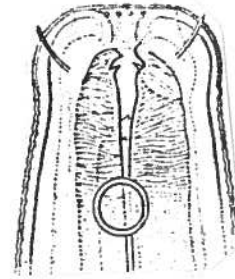
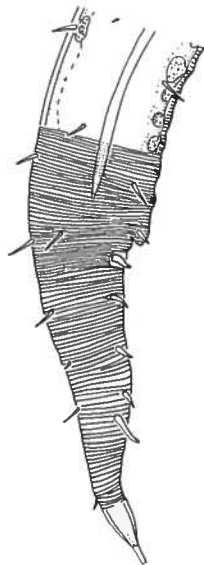


pharynx with large basal bulb



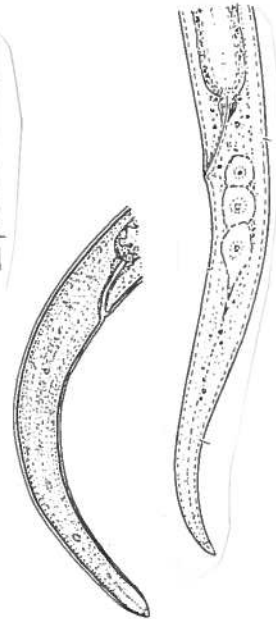
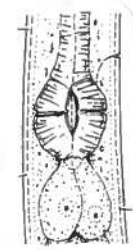
Desmodora de Man, 1889

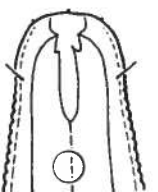
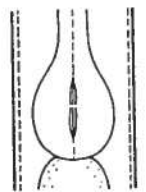
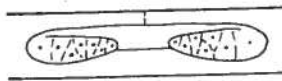
- L = 0.8 – 3 mm
- Cuticle heavily annulated
- Head without annules
- Pharynx very short (b = 7.5 – 13)
- Sea, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eucaryote
- c-p = 3

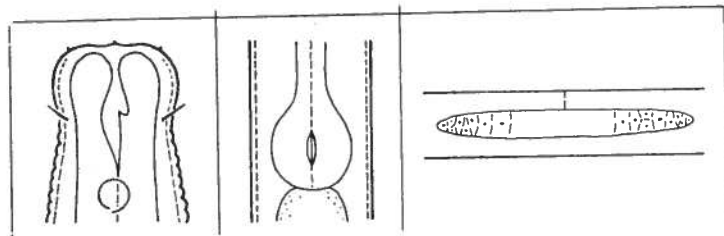
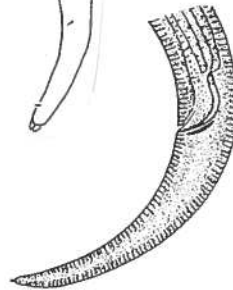
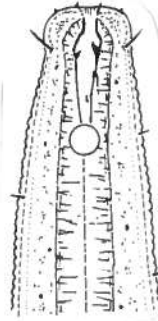
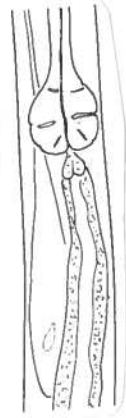
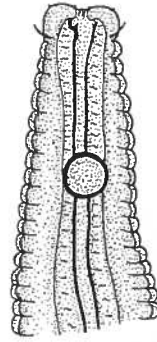
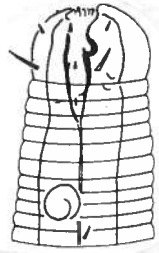
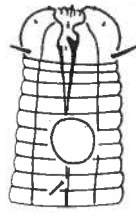


Prodesmodora Micoletzky, 1923

- L = 0.3 – 0.9 mm
- Curicle annulated
- 2 ovaries
- No male supplements
- c' = 4 – 7; tail with spinneret
- Fresh water, soil
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 3

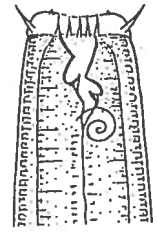
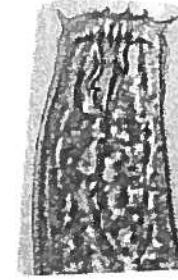
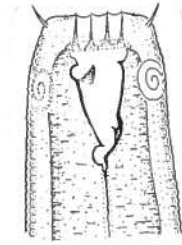


Vorderende	Ösophagusende	♀ Gonaden
		



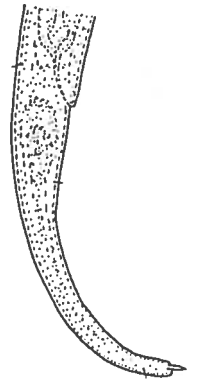
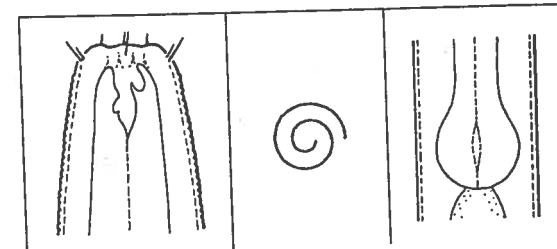
Microlaimus de Man, 1880

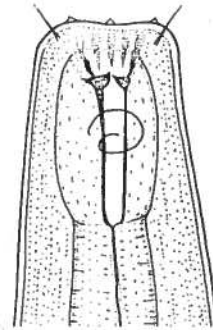
- L = 0.3 – 0.8 mm
- Head swollen
- Cuticle annulated
- No male supplements
- c' = 3 - 6; tail with spinneret
- Sea, fresh water, hot springs
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2



Achromadora Cobb, 1913

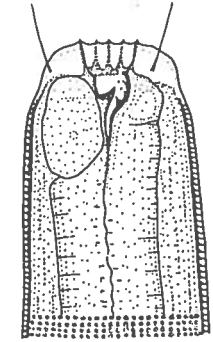
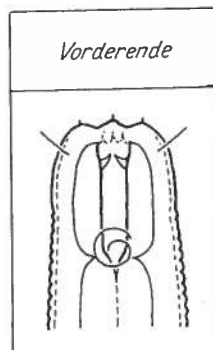
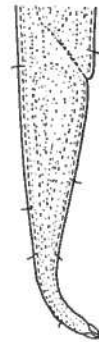
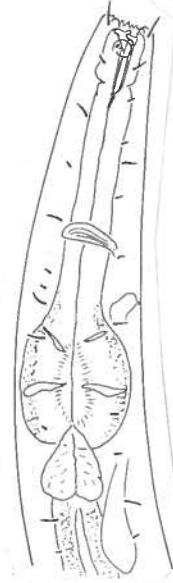
- L = 0.4 – 1.3 mm
- Cuticle finely punctuated in transversal rows
- 2 ovaries
- male rare; 0 - 9 flat supplements
- c' = 3 - 7; spinneret long
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote
- c-p = 3





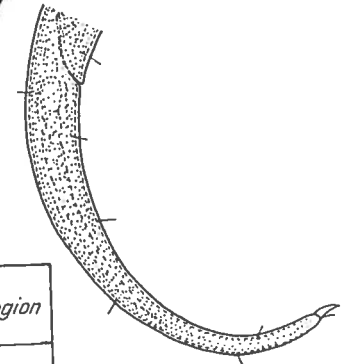
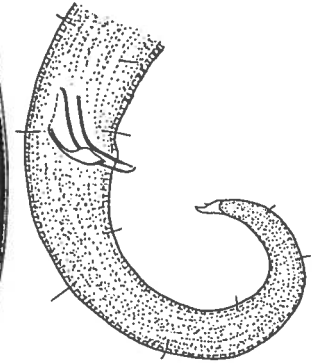
Ethmolaimus de Man, 1880

- L = 0.5 – 1.2 mm
- Cuticle finely annulated and punctuated
- 2 ovaries
- 11-24 male knob-like supplements
- c' = 4 - 7; spinneret
- Fresh water, brackish water, soil
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 3

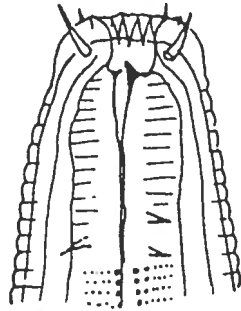


Chromadorita Filipjev, 1922

- L = 0.7 – 1.4 mm
- Cuticle annulated and punctuated
- Lateral fields distinctly punctuated
- Amphids anterior, transverse slits
- 2 ovaries
- About 8 male knob-like supplements
- c' = 4 - 9; spinneret triangular
- Sea, fresh water
- Feeding: unicellular eucaryote
- c-p = 3

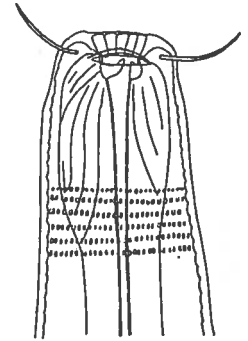
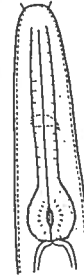
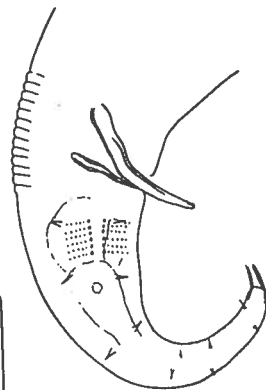
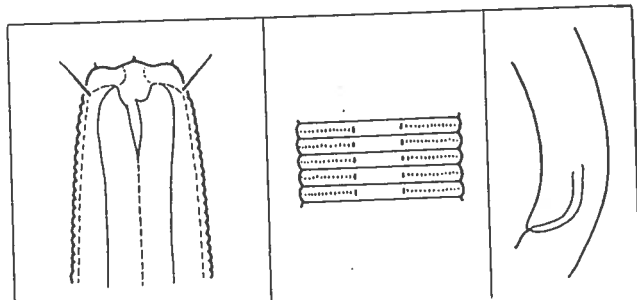


Vorderende	Cuticulastruktur	Spicularegion



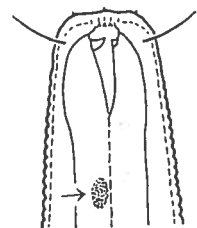

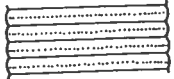
Dichromadora Kreis, 1929

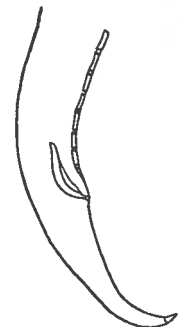
- L = 0.6 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticle annulated and punctuated
- Lateral fields bordered by distinct punctuations
- 2 ovaries
- No male supplements
- c' = 3 - 5; spinneret
- Sea, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 3

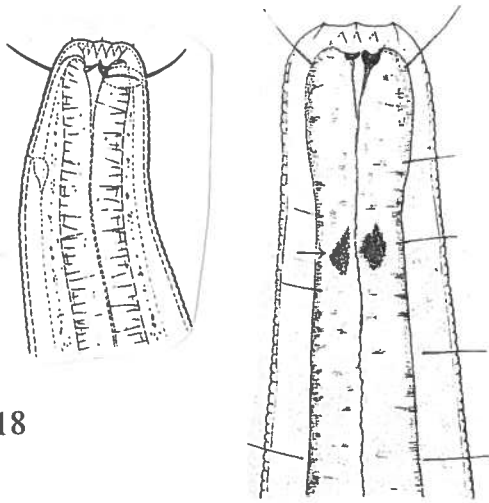
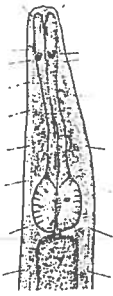


Prochromadora Filipjev, 1922

- L = 0.6 – 2.5 mm
- Cuticle finely and uniformly punctuated
- Lateral fields punctuated like other cuticular regions
- Amphids usually indistinct
- Ocelli ←
- Pharyngeal bulb strong, globular
- 2 ovaries
- (0)20 male knob-like supplements
- c' = 3 - 6; spinneret
- Sea, brackish water, saline lakes, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 3

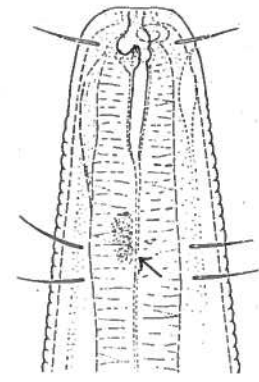
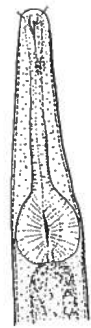
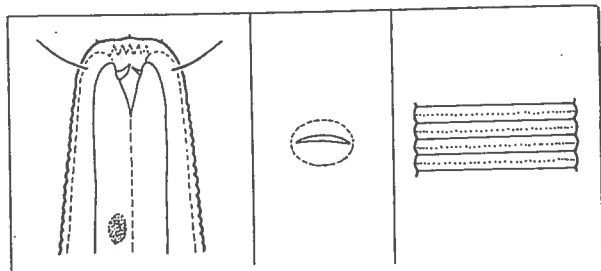
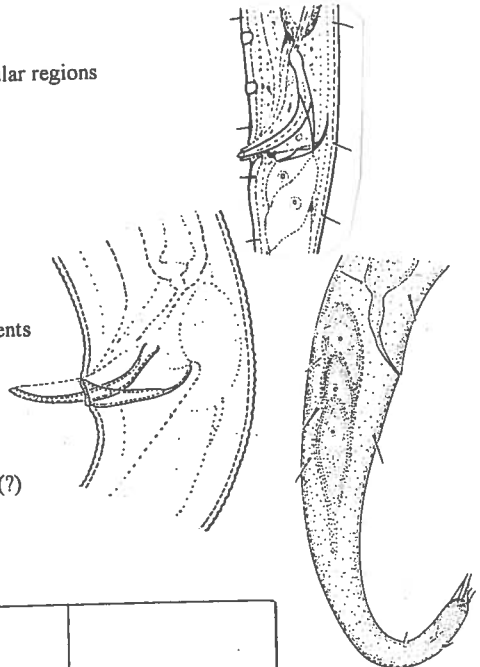
Vorderende	Seitenorgan	Cuticulastruktur
		





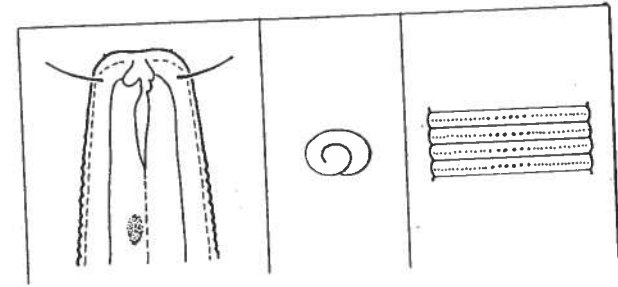
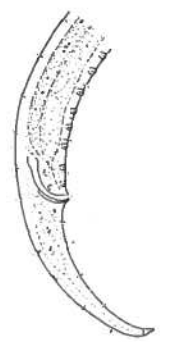
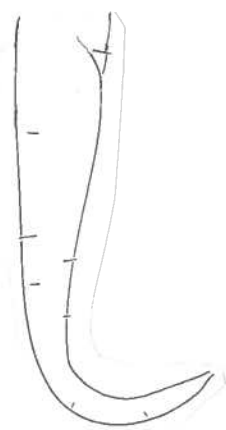
Chromadorina Filipjev, 1918

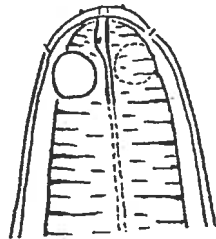
- L = 0.5 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticle finely punctuated
- Lateral fields punctuated like other cuticular regions
- Amphids anterior, transverse slits
- Ocelli ←
- Pharyngeal bulb strong
- 2 ovaries
- Zero or 11 – 16 male knob-like supplements
- c' = 4 - 9; spinneret
- Sea, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 3



Punctodora Filipjev, 1930

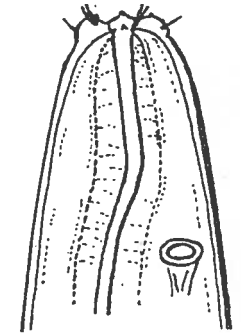
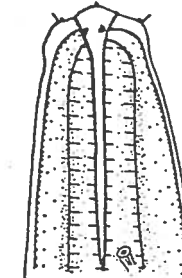
- L = 0.6 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticle finely punctuated
- Lateral fields with stronger punctuations
- Ocelli ↗
- Pharyngeal bulb strong, globular
- 2 ovaries
- 1 – 18 male knob-like supplements
- c' = 3 - 6; spinneret
- Sea, brackish water, salt lakes, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 3





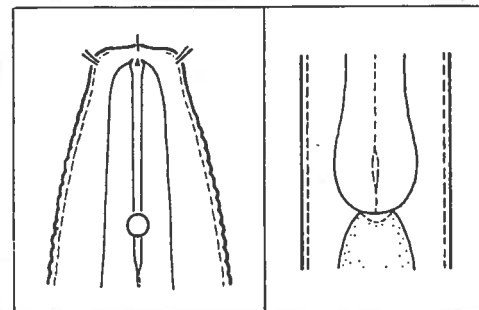
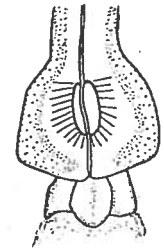
Terschellingia de Man, 1888

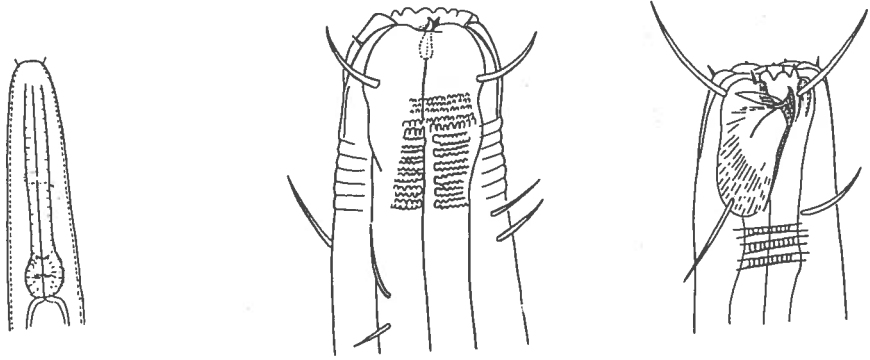
- L = 1.0 – 3.5 mm
- Cuticle finely transversely striated
- Amphids < 1 body width from anterior end
- Pharynx short; strong terminal bulb
- 2 ovaries
- Spicules short, robust; gubernaculum
- Sea; rare in fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, substrate
- c-p = 2



Rogerus Hoeppli & Chu, 1934

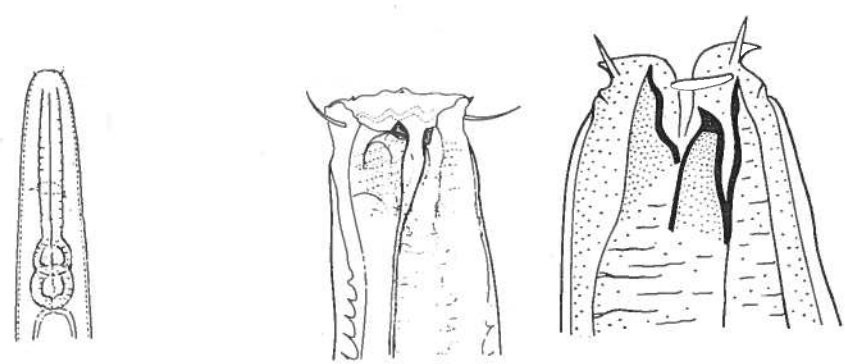
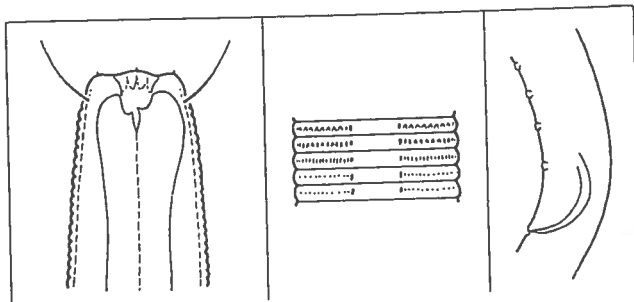
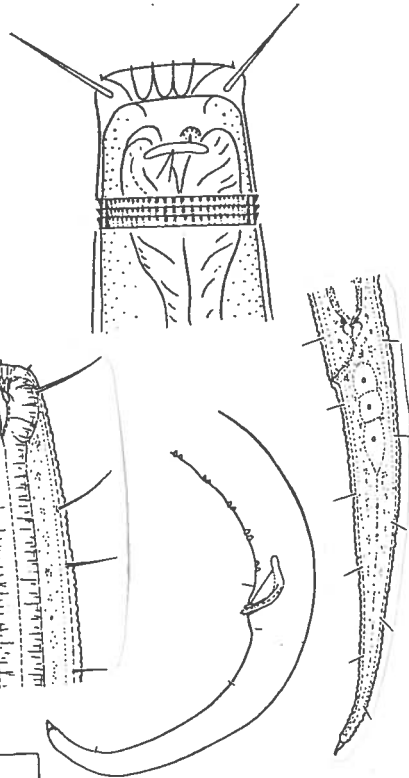
- L = 0.3 – 0.6 mm
- Amphids oval
- 3 small teeth in anterior mouth opening
- 2 ovaries
- Spicules paired
- Caudal glands and spinneret ←
- Thermal wells; saline water
- Feeding: bacteria (?)
- c-p ?





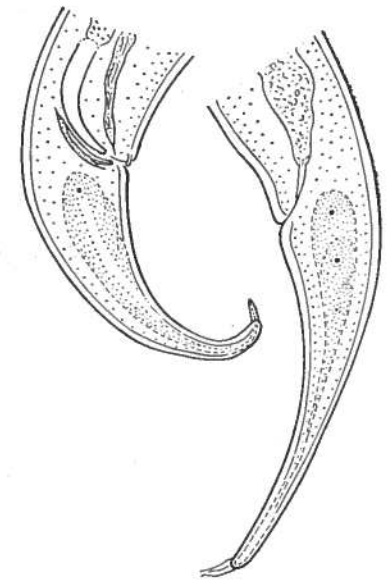
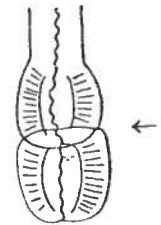
Neochromadora Micoletzky, 1924

- L = 0.8 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticle finely annulated and punctuated
- Lateral fields bordered by distinct punctuations
- 2 ovaries
- about 7 male knob-like supplements
- c' = 4 - 7; spinneret
- Sea, brackish water, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 3

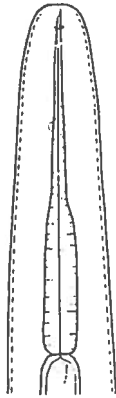


Spilophorella Filipjev, 1918

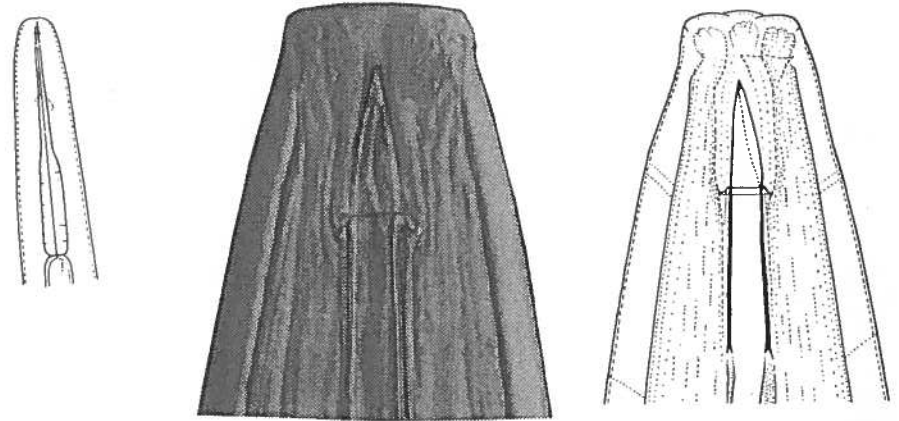
- L = 0.7 – 1.6 mm
- Cuticular ornamentation heterogeneous
- Amphids anterior, transverse slits
- Pharynx with a double bulbus
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements absent
- Spinneret often very long (6-12 μ m)
- Sea; brackish water
- Feeding: eucaryote (?)
- c-p = 2



Pharyngeal type

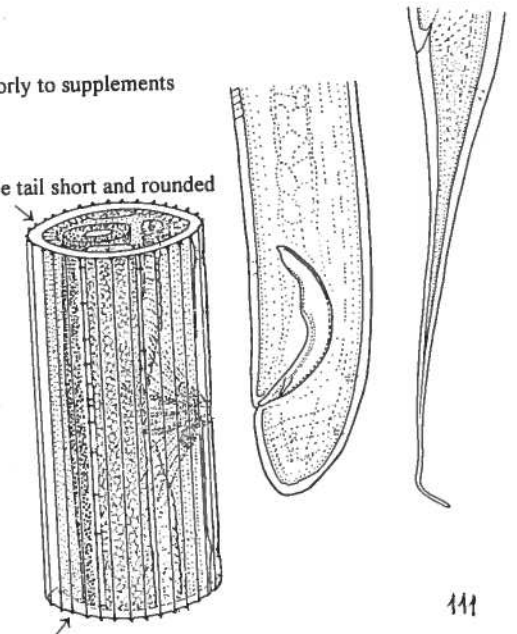
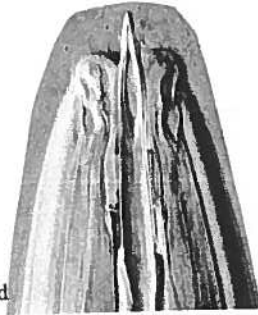


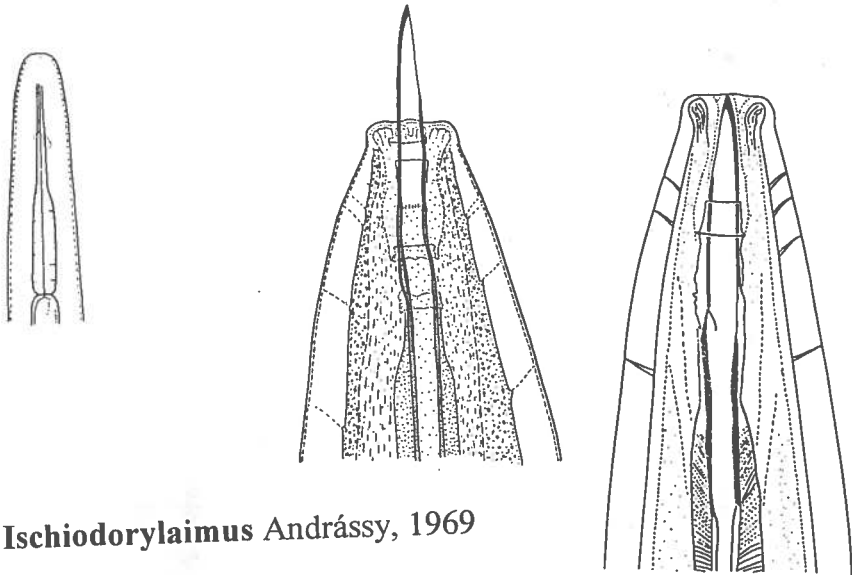
**pharynx
posteriorly expanded,
expansion long;
stoma with odontostyle**



Dorylaimus Dujardin, 1845

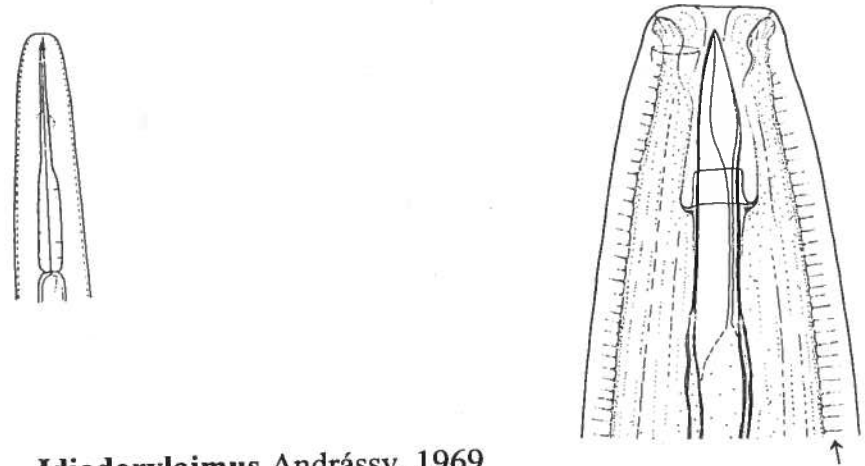
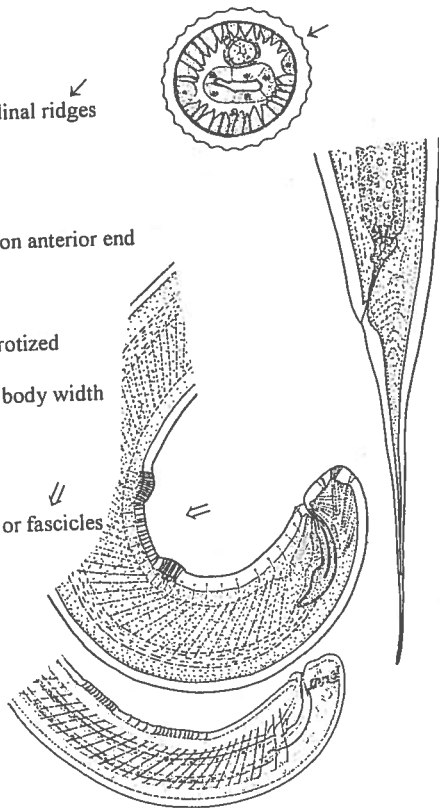
- L = 2.2 - 7.5 mm (mostly 3 - 5 mm)
- Cuticle thick with 28-60 longitudinal ridges (warning: do not mistake the well visible longitudinal body musculature for the superficial and faint cuticular ridges!)
- Odontostyle strong, usually 35-63 μm ; aperture < 0.5 its length
- Guiding ring double, at 1.0-1.5 head diameters from anterior body end
- 2 ovaries
- V = 34-51%
- Male prerectum beginning well anteriorly to supplements
- Male supplements 22-25, contiguous
- Female tail attenuated to filiform; male tail short and rounded
- Fresh water, moss, moist soil
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4





Ischiodorylaimus Andrassy, 1969

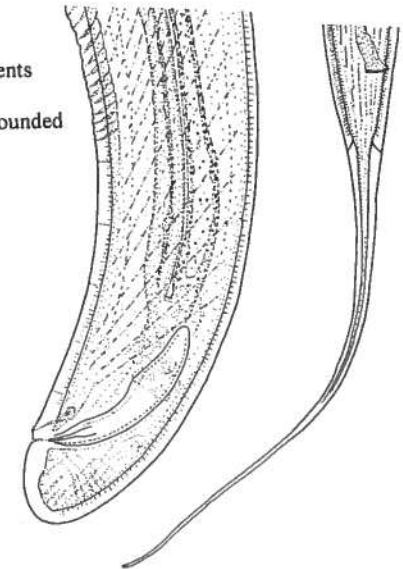
- L = 2.5 – 8.5 mm
- a = 30-50
- Cuticle very thick with 28-56 longitudinal ridges
- Odontostyle 46-106 μm ;
aperture 1/3 – 2/5 of its length
- Guiding ring double; at > 1 head \varnothing from anterior end
- 2 ovaries
- V = 27-45%; vulva longitudinal, sclerotized
- Female prerectum 3-10 times as anal body width
- Male prerectum beginning far before the range of supplements
- Male supplements in 2 dense groups or fascicles
- Female tail conoid c' = 2.5-8;
male tail short and rounded
- Fresh water; wet soil
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4

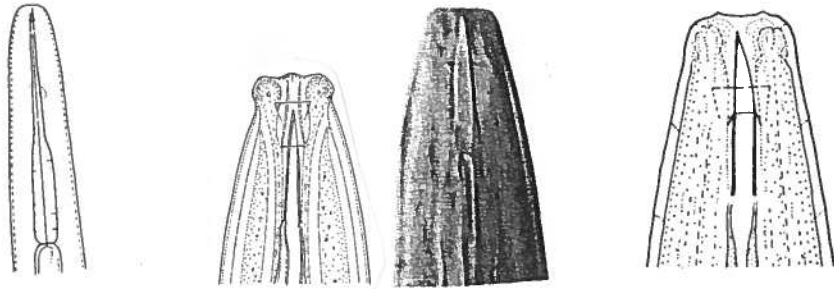


Idiodorylaimus Andrassy, 1969

- L = 2 – 6 mm
- Inner cuticle with distinct transverse striae
- Odontostyle massive, 29-62 μm ; aperture about 1/3 of its length
- 2 ovaries
- V = 39-49%
- Male prerectum beginning before the supplements
- Female c' = 4 – 10; male tail short conical to rounded
- Fresh water, moss, moist soil
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4

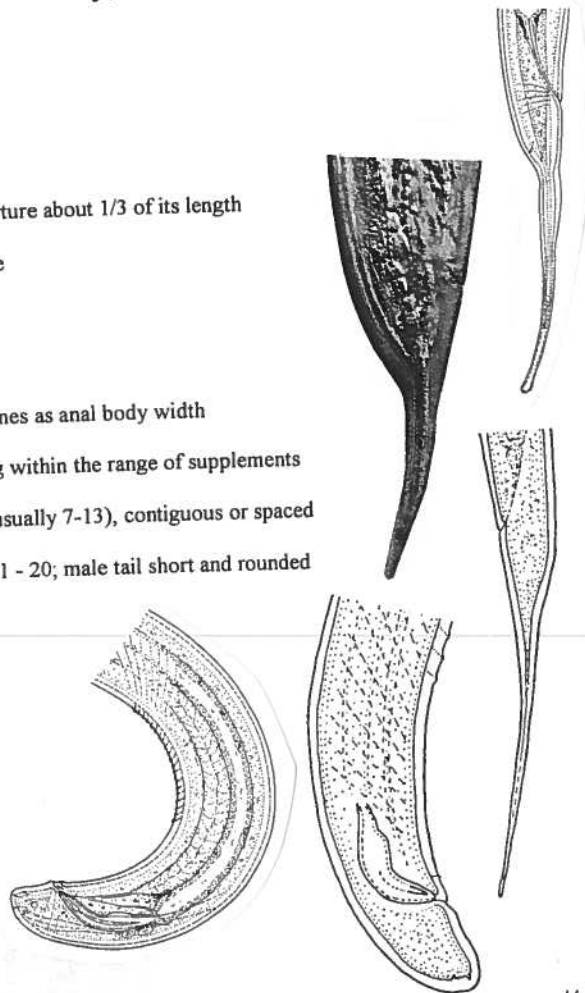
(*Idiodorylaimus* can be distinguished from *Laimydorus* by the cuticular striations)





Mesodorylaimus Andrassy, 1959

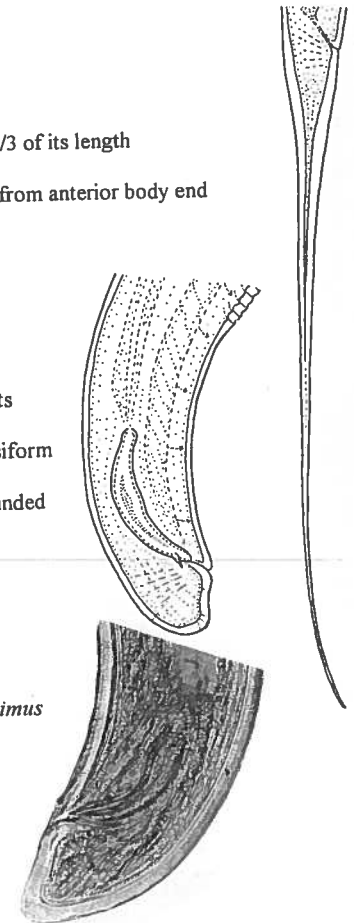
- L = 0.8 – 2.3 mm
- a = 22 - 48
- Cuticle smooth and thin
- Odontostyle 7-25 μm ; aperture about 1/3 of its length
- Guiding ring usually single
- 2 ovaries
- V = 37-60%
- Female prerectum 4-12 times as anal body width
- Male prerectum beginning within the range of supplements
- Male supplements 4-26 (usually 7-13), contiguous or spaced
- Female tail elongate $c' = 1 - 20$; male tail short and rounded
- Soil, fresh water, moss
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4

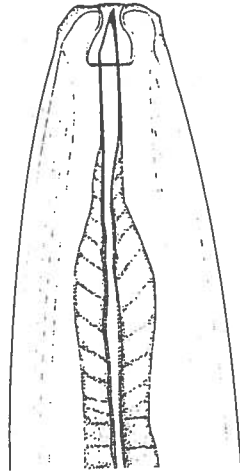
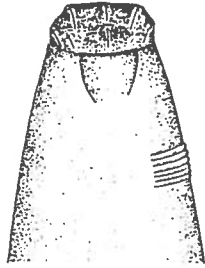
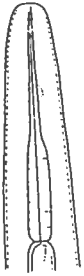


Laimydorus Siddiqi, 1969

- L = 1.1 – 6.4 mm
- Body slender (a = 30-90)
- Cuticle smooth, thin to very thick
- Odontostyle massive, 11-70 μm ; aperture about 1/3 of its length
- Guiding ring usually double, at 1 head diameters from anterior body end
- 2 ovaries
- V = 32-53%
- Female prerectum 4-12 times as anal body width
- Male prerectum beginning before the supplements
- Male supplements 13-30, contiguous; sperms fusiform
- Female $c' = 5 - 25$; male tail short conical to rounded
- Fresh water, moss, moist soil
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4

(*Laimydorus* can be distinguished from *Prodorylaimus* by the males only)



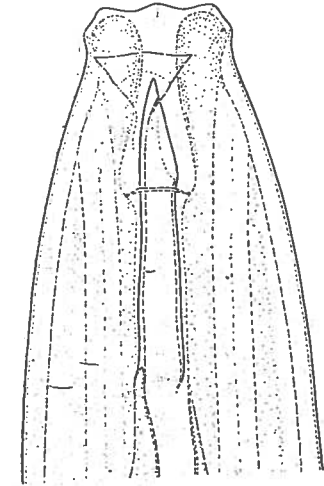
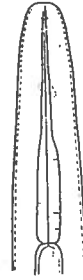
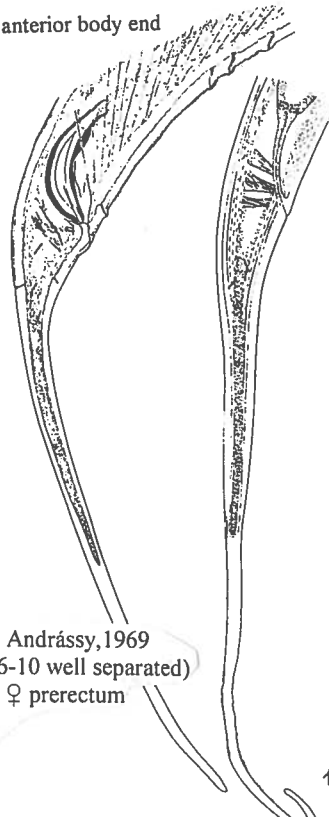


Prodorylaimus Andrassy, 1959

- Body slender (a = 30-90)
- Cuticle smooth, thin to very thick
- Odontostyle massive, 11-70 μ m; aperture about 1/3 of its length
- Guiding ring usually double, at 1 head diameters from anterior body end
- 2 ovaries
- V = 32-53%
- Female prerectum 4-12 times as anal body width
- Male prerectum beginning before the supplements
- Male supplements 7-28, contiguous; sperms fusiform
- Tails c' = 10 - 25
- Fresh water, moss, moist soil
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4

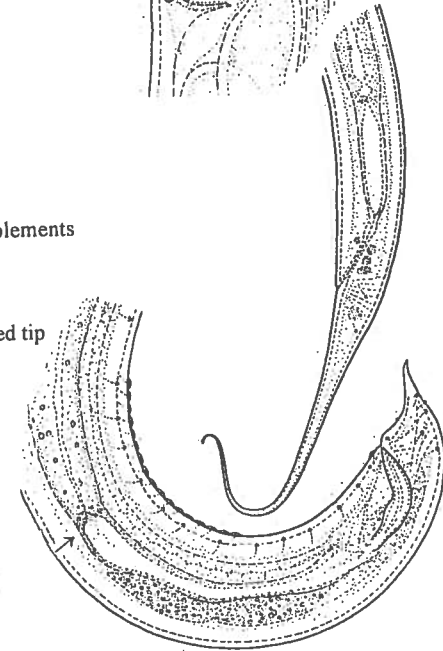
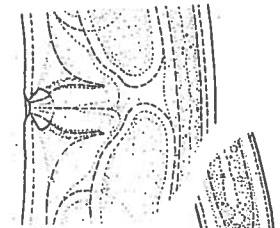
(*Prodorylaimus* can be distinguished from *Laimydorus* by the males only)

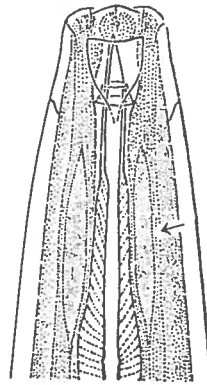
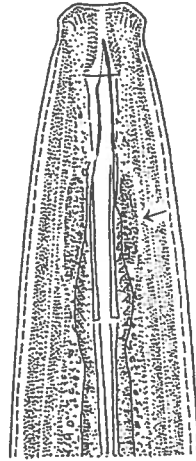
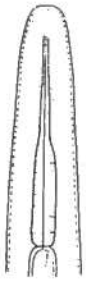
Following Andrassy (2009), genus *Prodorylaimium* Andrassy, 1969 (L=1.1-2.5 mm; ♀ prerectum short; ♂ supplements 6-10 well separated) must be separated from *Prodorylaimus* (L=1-5 mm; ♀ prerectum moderately long; ♂ supplements 13-31 contiguous).



Afrodorylaimus Andrassy, 1973

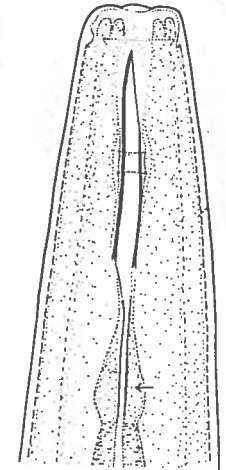
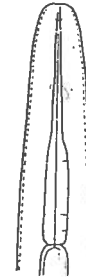
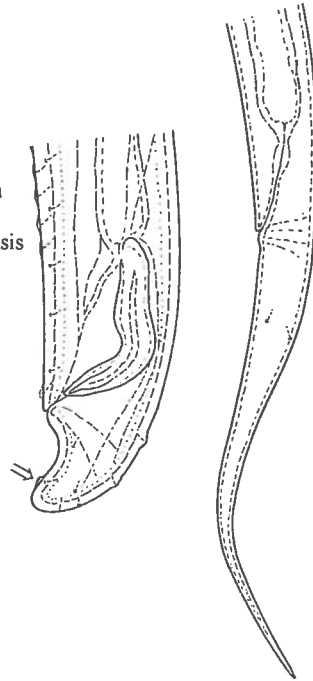
- L = 1 - 5 mm
- Body rather slender (a = 25-60)
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Odontostyle ~ twice as long as head width
- Guiding ring single
- 2 ovaries
- V about 50%
- Sperms rounded
- Prerectum short; ♂ prerectum beginning in the range of supplements
- Female tail long, filiform
- Male tail short, conoid, curved, with pointed tip
- Fresh water, moss, wet soil
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4





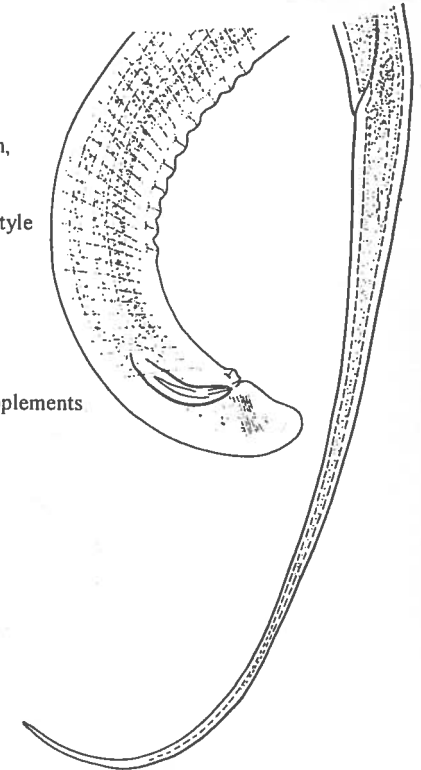
Crocodyrlaimus Andrassy, 1988

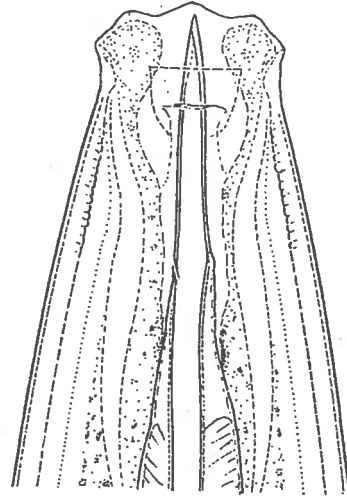
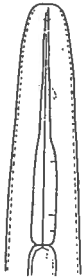
- L = 1.4 – 3.5 mm
- Body very slender (a = 42-75)
- Cuticle smooth and thin
- Odontostyle 15-20 μ m; aperture about 1/3 of its length
- 4 spindle-shaped yellowish bodies near odontostyle basis
- 2 ovaries
- V = 40-52%
- Female prerectum 3-6 times long as anal body width
- Male prerectum beginning far before the range of supplements
- Male supplements 12-32, contiguous
- Female tail attenuated c' = 3-10; male tail short, finger-shaped, ventrally bent
- Fresh water; thermal water; humid soil
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4



Drepanodorylaimus Jairajpuri, 1966

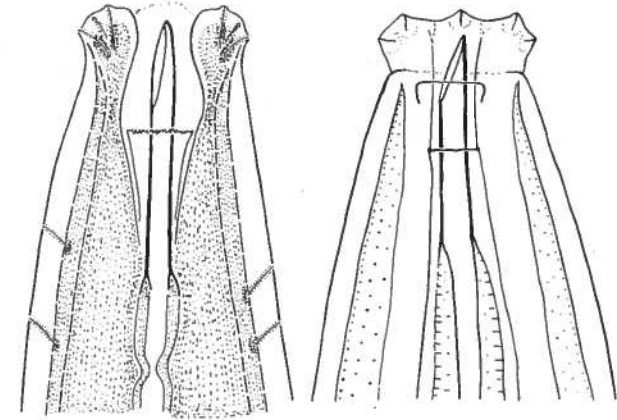
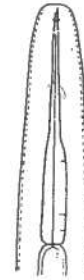
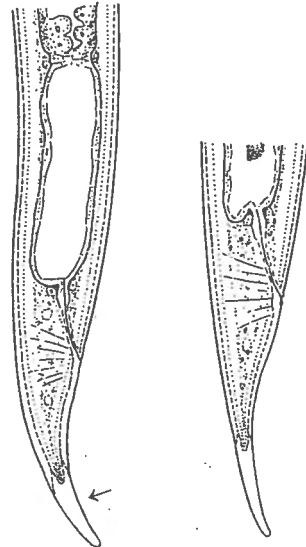
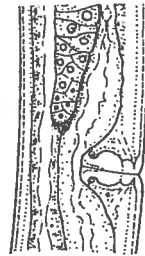
- L = 1 – 2 mm
- Body rather slender
- Cuticle smooth
- Lip region truncate
- Odontostyle ~ twice as long as head width, slightly, but clearly sinuate
- Odontophore always shorter than odontostyle
- 2 ovaries
- V about 50%
- Prerectum short; ♂ prerectum beginning in the range of supplements
- Female tail long, filiform
- Male (very rare) with tail short, rounded
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4





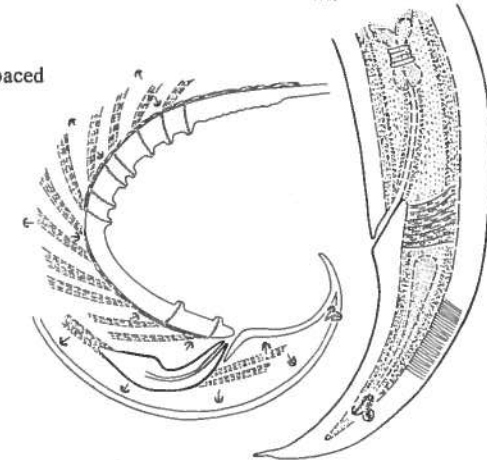
Boreolaimus Andrassy, 1998

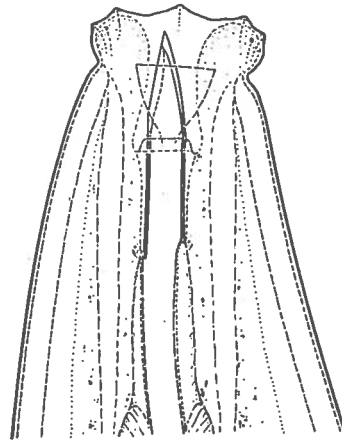
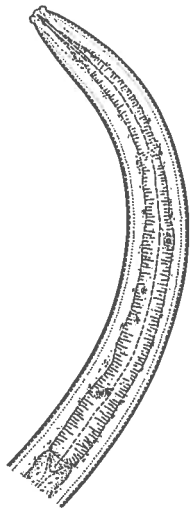
- L = 1.5 – 2.4 mm
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Head offset
- Odontostyle 22 - 28 μ m (1.2-1.5 times head width)
- Guiding ring a long tube
- 2 ovaries
- V = 40-60%
- Prerectum 1.5-4.5 times body width; lumen wide
- Prerectum with a short dorsal-caudal sac
- Tail conoid, straight to ventrally arcuate; c' = 2-5
- Distal tail "empty"; tail tip rounded
- Groundwater, psammon
- Known from north Scandinavia only
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4



Arctidorylaimus Mulvey & Anderson, 1979

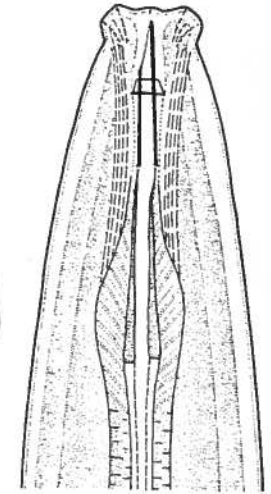
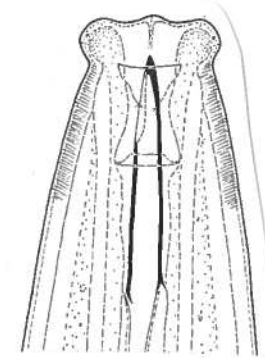
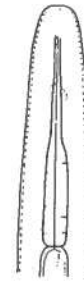
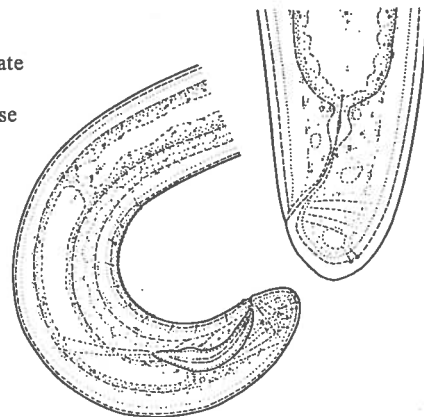
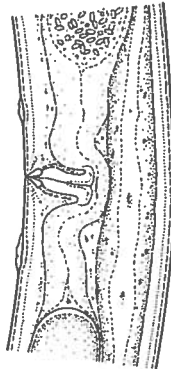
- L = 3.4 – 6.4 mm
- Cuticle smooth or with longitudinal ridges
- Head offset
- Odontostyle 33 - 53 μ m (\approx 1.5 times head width)
- Guiding ring double
- 2 ovaries
- V = 40-60%
- Male supplements 7-18, regularly spaced
- Tails conoid, rounded, arcuate
- Fresh water from Arctic regions
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4 or 5





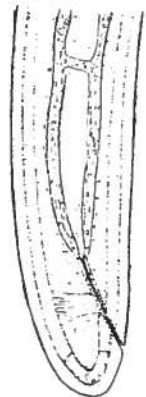
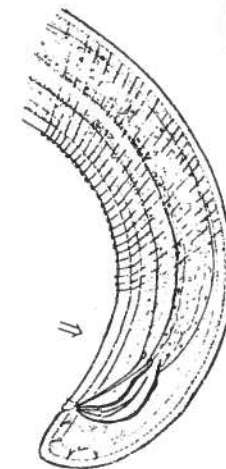
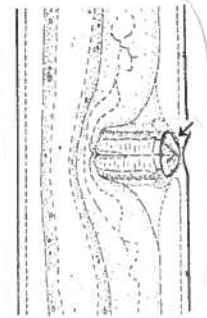
Crassogula Andrassy, 1991

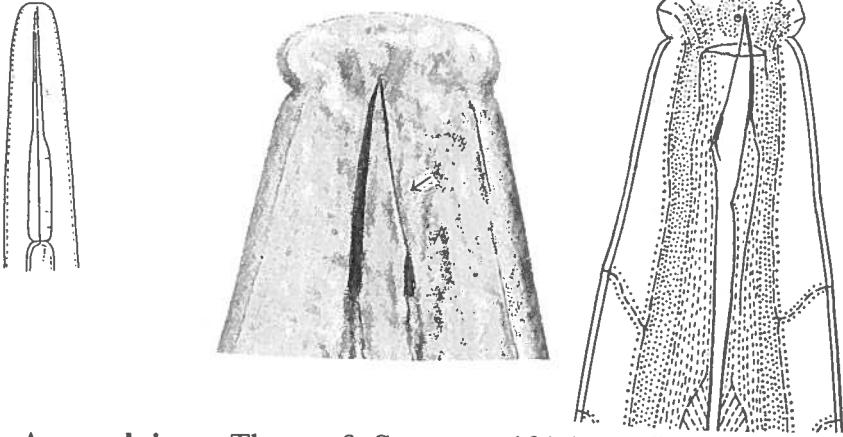
- L = 2.5 – 3.5 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Head offset
- Odontostyle 35-40 μ m
- Pharynx unusually thick also in its anterior half
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse, sclerotized
- Spermatozoa very small (8-9 μ m), elongate
- Male supplements about 30, minute, dense
- Tails short, rounded
- Fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous?
- c-p = 4?



Labronema Thorne, 1939

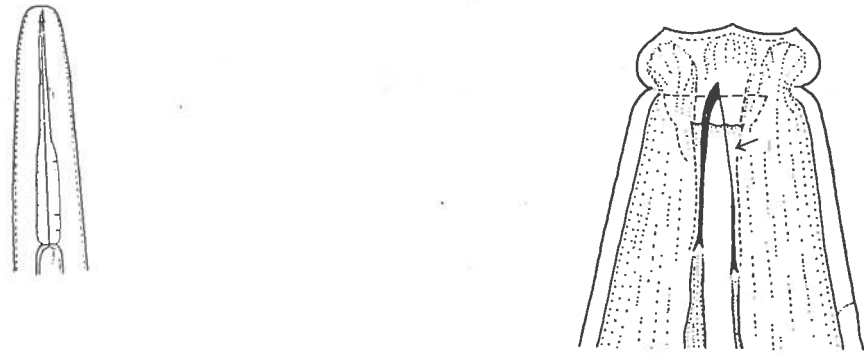
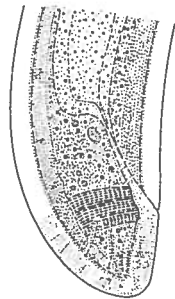
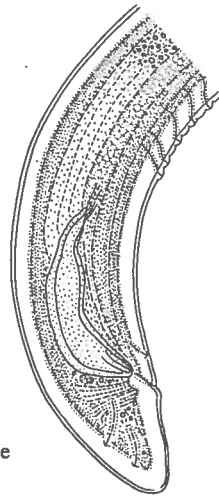
- L = 1 – 6 mm
- Cuticle fairly thick
- Head mostly well offset
- Odontostyle 11 - 60 μ m; aperture 1/5 – 1/2 of its length
- Guiding ring double
- Anterior part of pharynx stronger than usual
- 2 ovaries
- V = 46-63%; vulva longitudinal, sclerotized
- Male supplements 14-36, contiguous
- No supplements in the spicular region
- Sperms oval
- Tails conoid-rounded or hemispheroid
- Soil, sometimes in fresh water
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 4





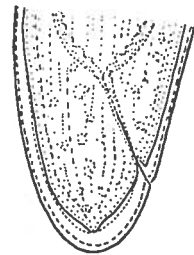
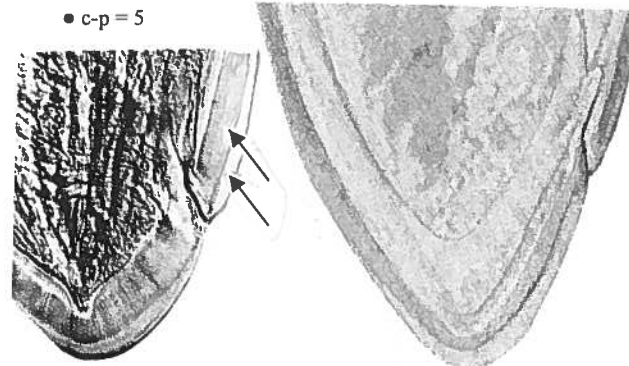
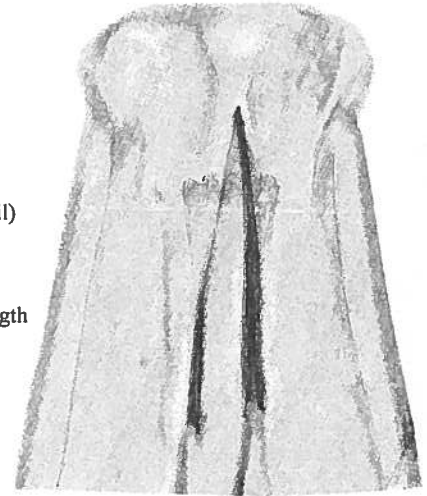
Aporcelaimus Thorne & Swanger, 1936

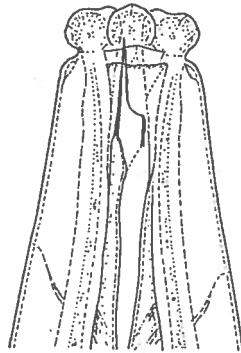
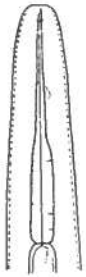
- L = 3 – 10 mm
- Head width only 20-25% of the body width at cardia level
- Cuticle thick with fine criss-cross lines (see tail)
- Head clearly offset
- Odontostyle 17-42 μm ; aperture 65-75% of its length
- 2 ovaries
- Vagina very strongly developed
- Male supplements 7-30
- $c' = < 1$; tails rounded or conoid-rounded, sometimes subdigitate
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 5



Aporcelaimellus Heyns, 1965

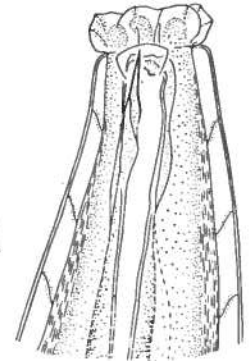
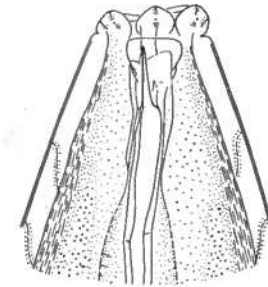
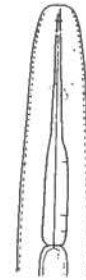
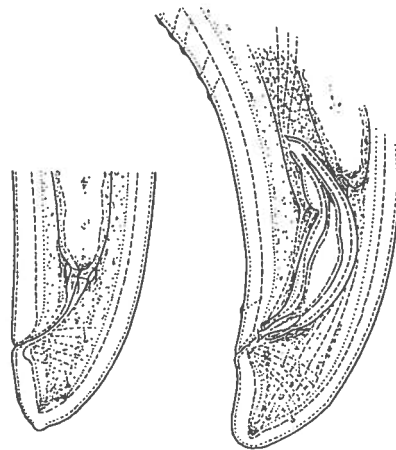
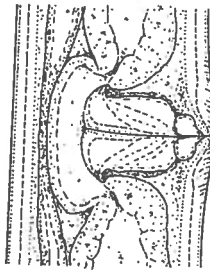
- L = 0.8 – 3.4 mm
- Body usually plump
- Cuticle thick, 2 layers of different refraction (see tail)
- Head clearly offset
- Odontostyle short and thick, aperture 50% of its length
- 2 ovaries
- Vulval inner labia sclerotized
- Males rare; supplements 5-21 (to 34)
- $c' = < 1$; tails rounded or conoid-rounded
- Soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 5





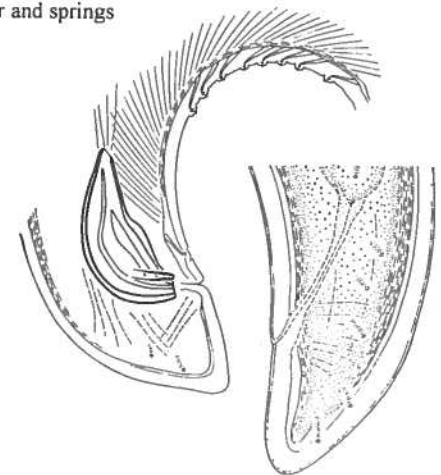
Epacrolaimus Andrassy, 2000

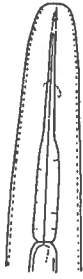
- L = 7 - 9 mm
- Cuticle thick with fine criss-cross lines (see tail)
- Head clearly offset
- Odontostyle with a thin blade and large aperture
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva with wrinkled cuticle
- Male supplements 11-16
- $c' = < 1$; tails rounded or subdigitate
- Soil, fresh water, brackish water
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 5



Sectonema Thorne, 1930

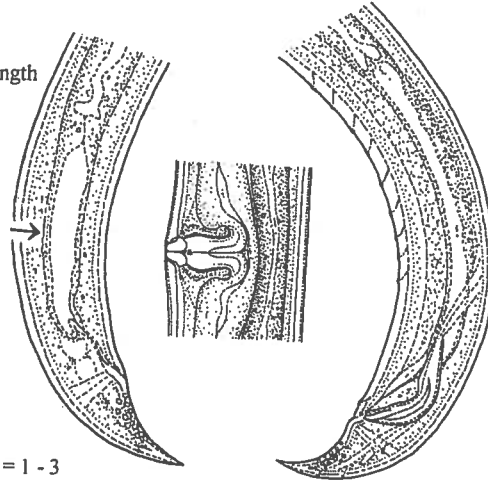
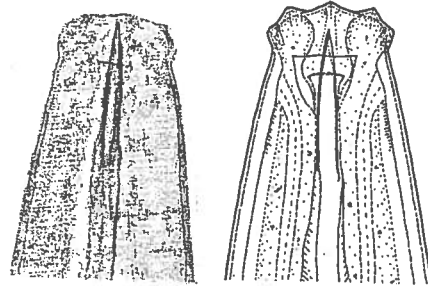
- L = 4 - 8 mm
- Head offset
- Amphids usually with median support
- Mural tooth with basal projections diverging
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse, sclerotized
- Males supplements irregular
- Tails conoid to hemispheroid
- Soil; sometimes in subterranean water and springs
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 5





Eudorylaimus Andrassy, 1959

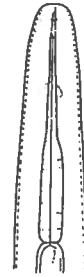
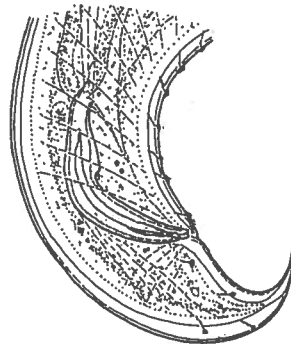
- L = 0.8 – 3.5 mm
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Head usually offset
- Odontostyle 11 - 28 μ m; aperture 0.3-0.5 of its length
- Guiding ring simple
- 2 ovaries; vulva mostly transverse, sclerotized
- V = 40-64%
- Prerectum 1-5 anal body widths long
- Male supplements 3-22, spaced
- No supplements in the spicular region
- Sperms fusiform
- Tails conoid, pointed, usually ventrally curved; c' = 1 - 3
- Soil, sometimes in fresh water
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 4



Allodorylaimus Andrassy, 1986

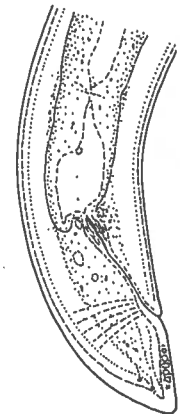
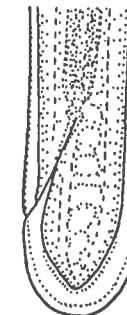
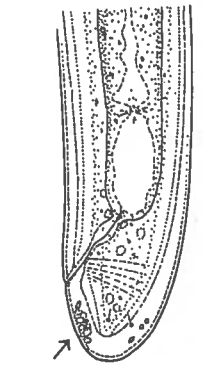
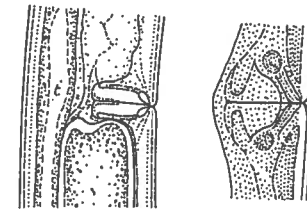
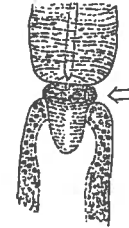
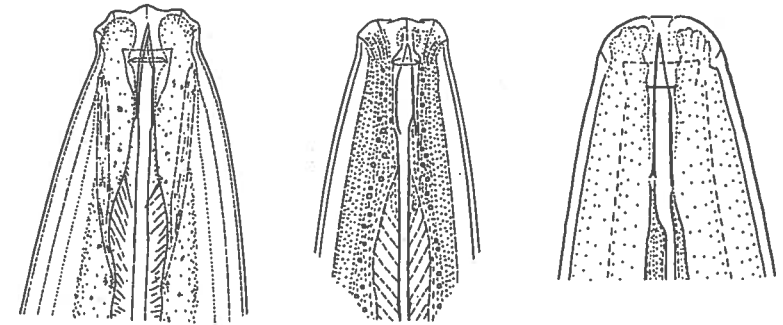
differs from Eudorylaimus in the following:

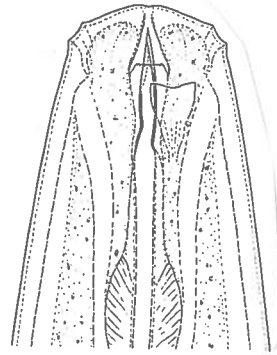
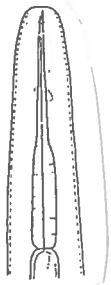
- L = 0.9 – 3.3 mm
- Male supplements 5-20, spaced
- Supplements in the spicular region



Crassolabium Yeates, 1967

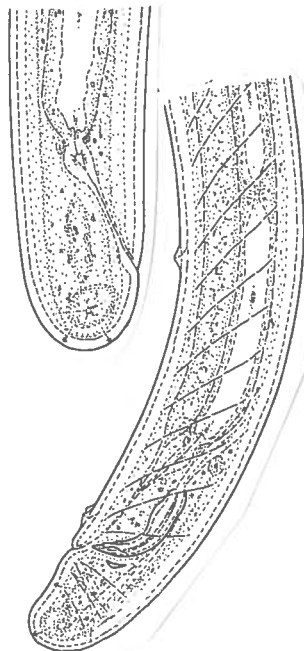
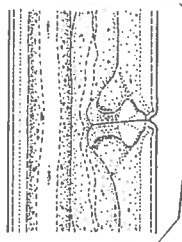
- L = 0.6 – 2.1 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Guiding ring single
- Cardia often with a developed disc
- 2 ovaries.
- Vulva usually transverse, sclerotized, with often small anterior and posterior glands
- Male supplements 3-18
- c' = 0.6 – 1.1
- Tails rounded or round-conoid, often with blister-like structures
- Fresh water, moss, moist soil
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 4



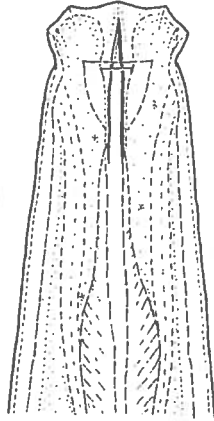
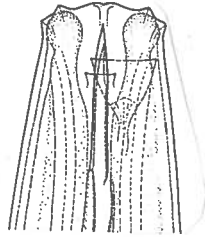
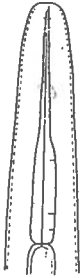


Nygalaimoides Meyl, 1960

- L = 0.7 – 1.9 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Head continuous with body
- Ampids small
- Odontostyle weak, somewhat irregular posteriorly
- Oesophagus enlarges at 55-65% of its length
- 2 ovaries.
- Vulva transverse, not sclerotized
- 1 male supplement
- Gubernaculum present
- $c' = 0.5 - 1.0$
- Tails rounded
- Some species in dung, decaying matter or soil; other in fresh water
- Feeding: small animals (?)
- c-p = 1-4

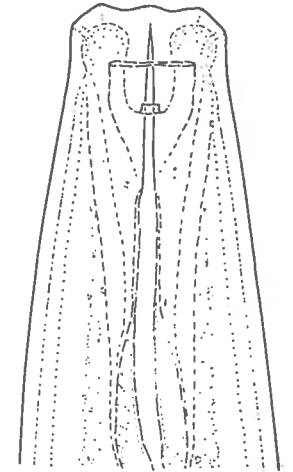
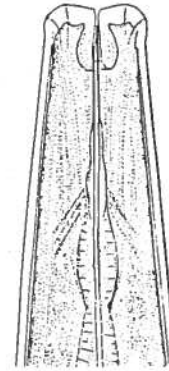
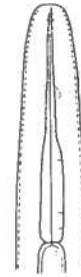
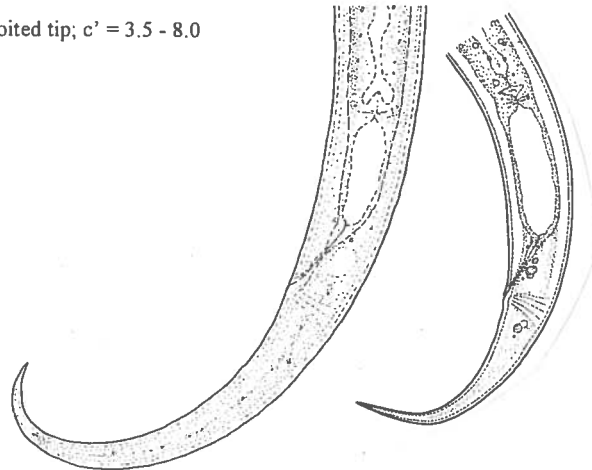
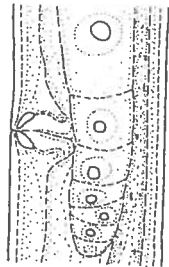


129 b



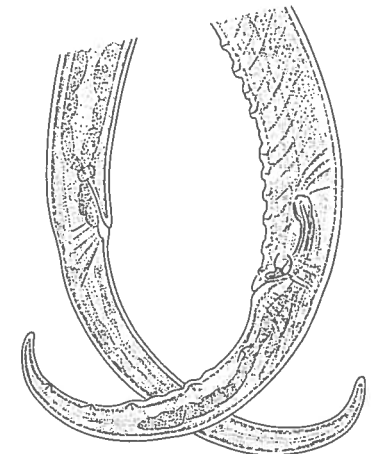
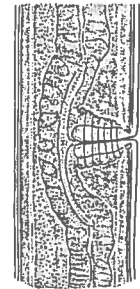
Epidorylaimus Andrassy, 1959

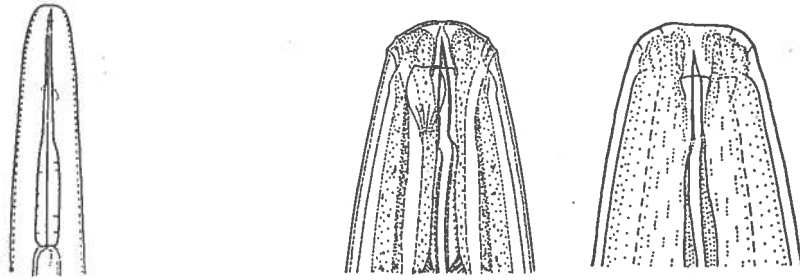
- L = 0.6 – 2.1 mm
- Cuticle almost smooth
- Head offset
- Odontostyle 9-30 μ m; aperture 1/3 length
- Guiding ring simple
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva cuticularized
- Prerectum 1-3 anal body widths long
- Male supplements 4-9
- Tails ventrally curved with pointed tip; $c' = 3.5 - 8.0$
- Soil; rare in fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous
- c-p = 4



Chrysonema Thorne, 1929

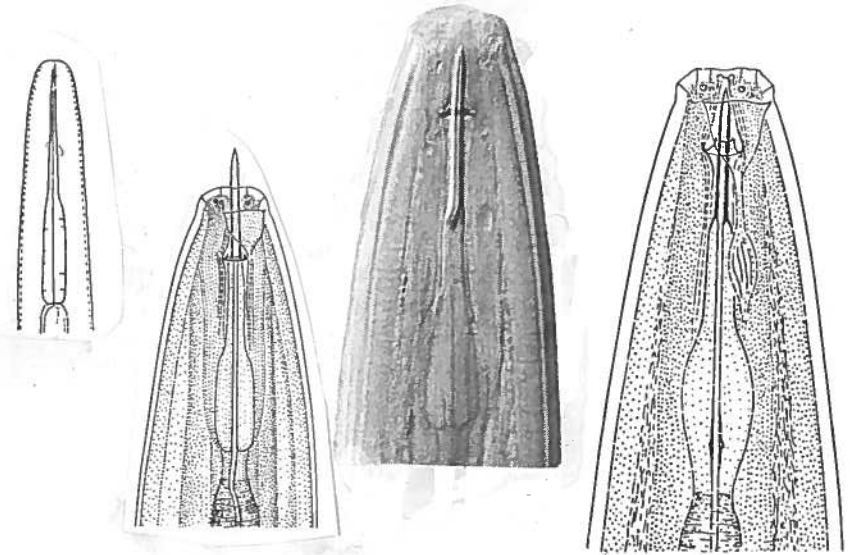
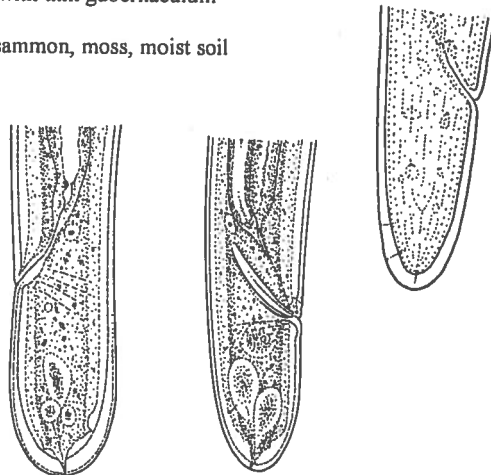
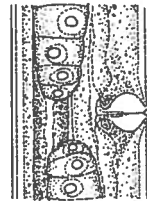
- L = 1 – 3 mm
- Body very slender ($a = 40-90$)
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Head continuous with body, with thickened cuticle
- 2 ovaries
- V = 34-49%
- Tails elongate conoid, $c' = 4-8$
- Soil, fresh water, roots of aquatic plants
- Feeding: plant, omnivorous (?)
- c-p = 5





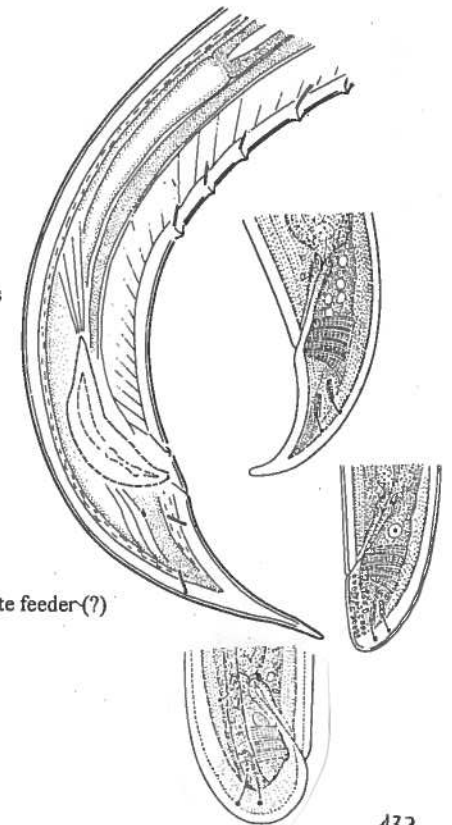
Thornia Meyl, 1954

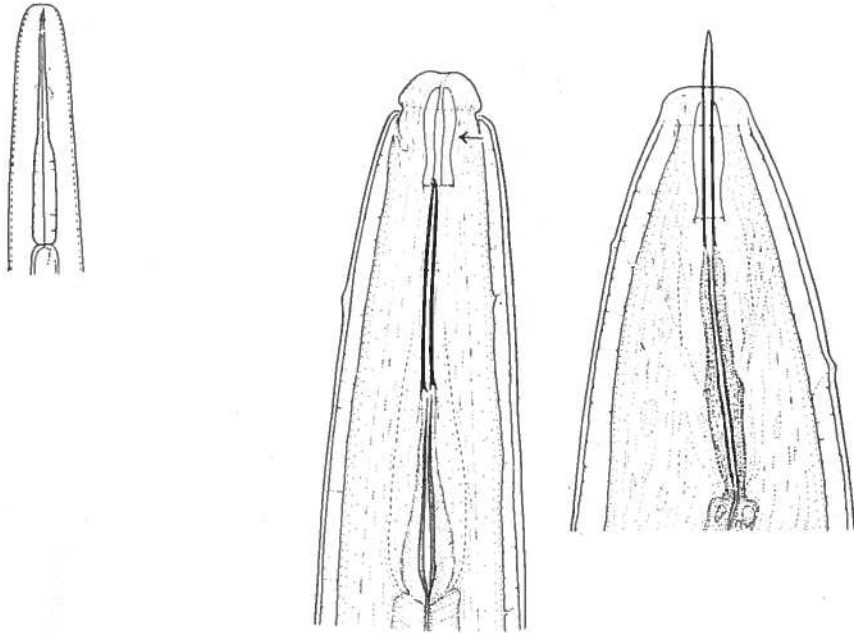
- L = 0.5 – 2.0 mm
- Cuticle smooth, thin
- Body cylindrical; head continuous with adjacent body
- Odontostyle thin, 5-15 μm ; guiding ring single
- 2 ovaries
- V = 42-59%; vagina not sclerotized, but strongly swollen
- c' = <3; tails rounded
- No male supplements; spicula with thin gubernaculum
- Fresh water, brackish water, psammon, moss, moist soil
- Feeding: omnivorous (?)
- c-p = 4 or 5



Enchodelus Thorne, 1939

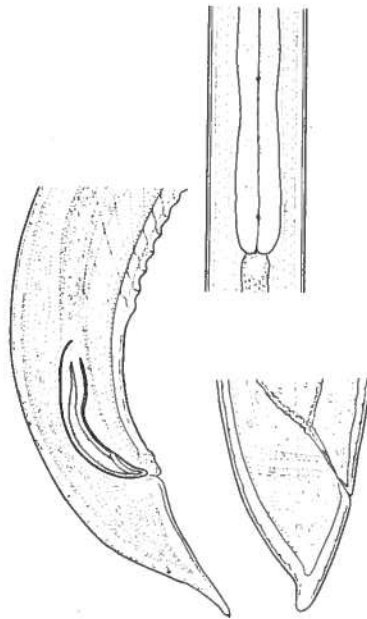
- L = 0.6 – 2.8 mm
- Cuticle smooth, rarely striated
- Head slightly or distinctly offset
- Odontostyle thin, 8-70 μm ; aperture small
- Odontophore often with broad basal flanges
- 2 ovaries
- Prerectum 1-5 anal body widths long
- Male supplements 4-12
- Tails rounded to elongate-conoid
- Soil; rare in fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous or unicellular eucaryote feeder(?)
- c-p = 4





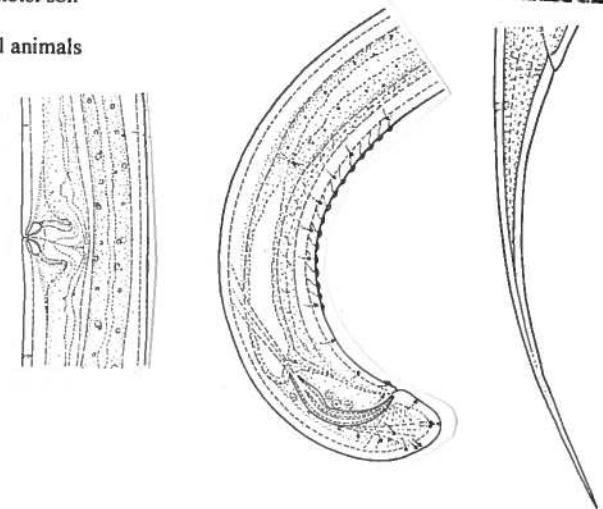
Lanzavecchia Zullini, 1988

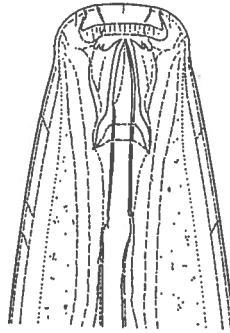
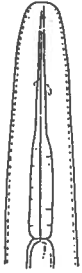
- L = about 7 – 8 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Odontostyle 50-60 μ m
- Stomatal vestibulum with thick hyaline walls
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva in half body, longitudinal, not sclerotized
- Male supplements numerous, rather spaced
- Sperms 8-9 μ m, fusiform
- Fresh water, known from Africa
- Feeding: small animals (?), omnivorous
- c-p = 4 or 5



Paractinolaimus Meyl, 1957

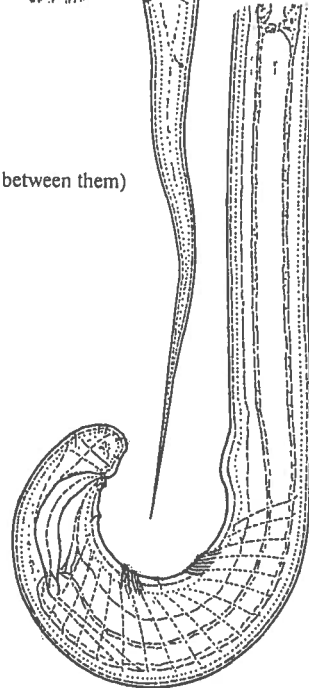
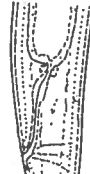
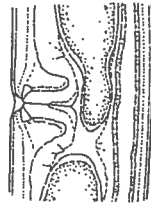
- Usually L = 2 – 5 mm
- Cuticle thick, practically smooth
- Buccal cavity: 4 large onchia and numerous tiny denticles
- 2 ovaries
- Female tail elongate; male tail short, rounded
- Fresh water, moist soil
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 5

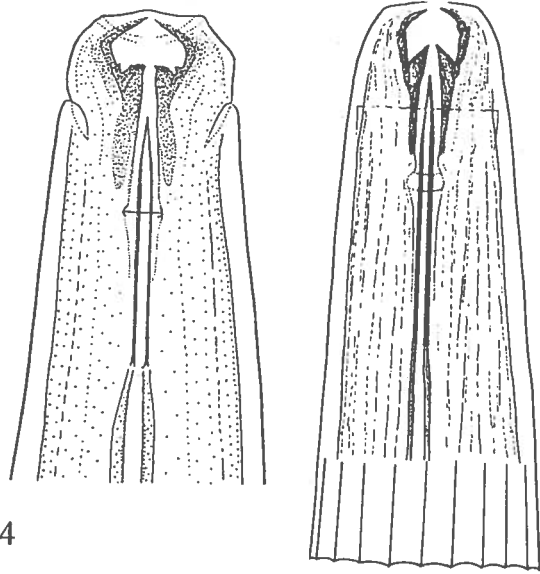
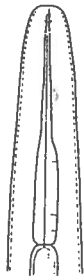




Neoaetiolaimus Thorne, 1967

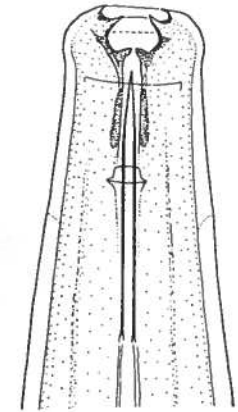
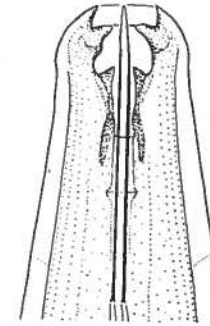
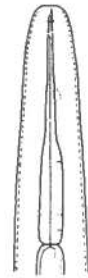
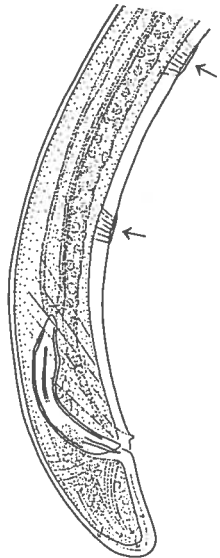
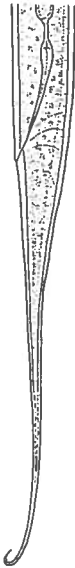
- L = 1.3 – 6.0 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Buccal cavity: 4 large onchia, each with 1-2 additional teeth
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements in 2 fascicles (a few separate supplements maybe between them)
- Female tail elongate; male tail short, rounded
- Fresh water, thermal water, moist soil
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 5





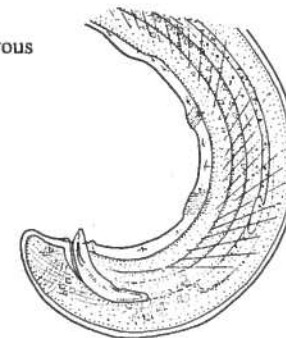
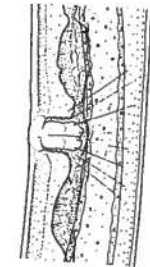
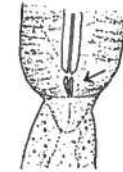
Actinca Andrassy, 1964

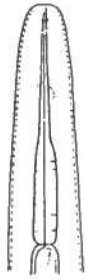
- L = 1.4 – 2.6 mm
- Body slender (a = 35-70)
- Cuticle with conspicuous longitudinal ridges
- Anterior end with a cuticular ring
- Buccal cavity with 4 onchia and no denticles on the walls
- 2 ovaries; vulva longitudinal
- Vagina with slightly sclerotized pieces
- Males supplements in 2 fascicles
- Tail elongated in females, short and round in males
- Soil, moss, freshwater
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 5



Brasilaimus Lordello & Zamith, 1957

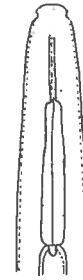
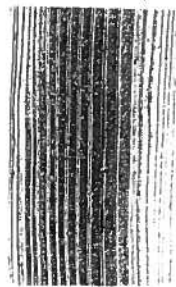
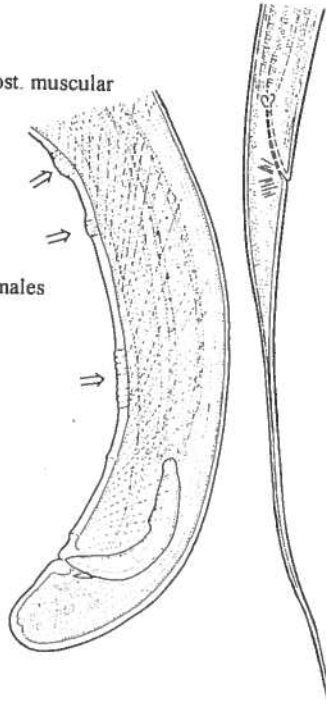
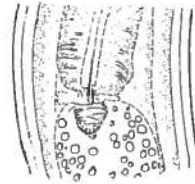
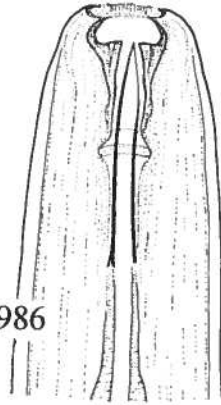
- L = 1.4 – 2.9 mm
- Body moderately slender (a = 23-45)
- Cuticle with conspicuous longitudinal ridges
- Anterior end with a cuticular ring
- Buccal cavity with 4 onchia and no denticles on the walls
- Cuticular structures near cardia
- 2 ovaries; vulva longitudinal
- Vagina without sclerotized pieces, thick-walled, conoid
- Males supplements in 2 fascicles
- Tail elongated in females, short and round in males
- Soil, moss, freshwater
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 5





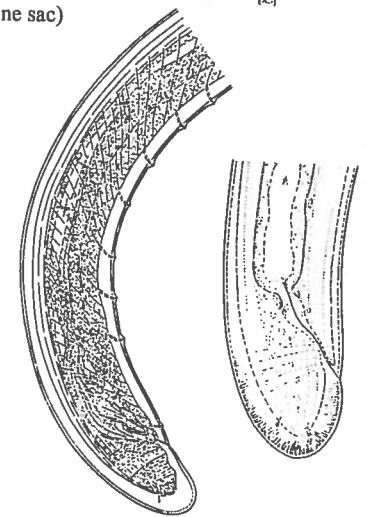
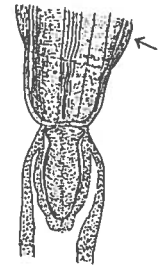
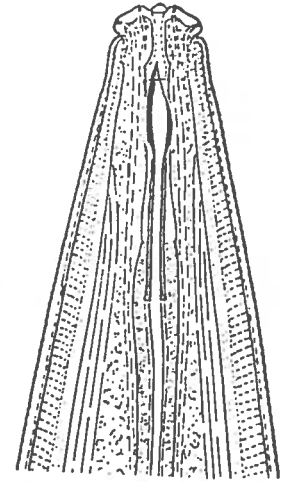
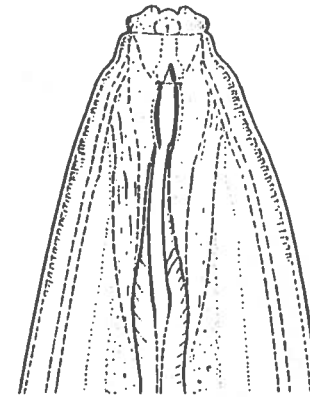
Parastomachoglossa Coomans & Loof, 1986

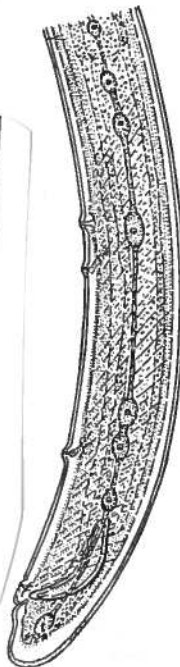
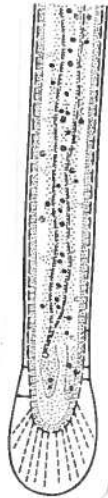
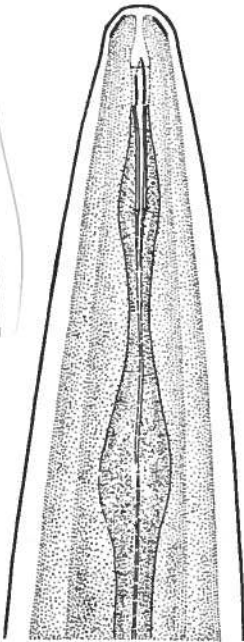
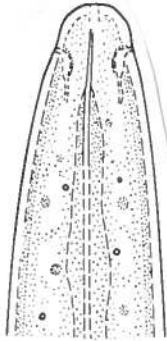
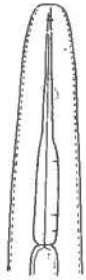
- L = 2.4 – 4.4 mm
- Body slender (a = 35-65)
- Cuticle with prominent longitudinal ridges
- Anterior end with a cuticular ring
- Odontostyle 20-35 μ m, robust, not slender
- Buccal cavity with 4 onchia; in between them 1-4 narrow denticles
- Pharynx in 3 portions: anterior hyaline tube + median widening + post. muscular
- 2 ovaries; vulva longitudinal
- Vagina muscular, lightly sclerotized
- Males supplements in 2 or 3 fascicles
- Tail elongated in females, short and round in males
- Wet soil, wet moss, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals, omnivorous
- c-p = 5



Axonchium Cobb, 1920

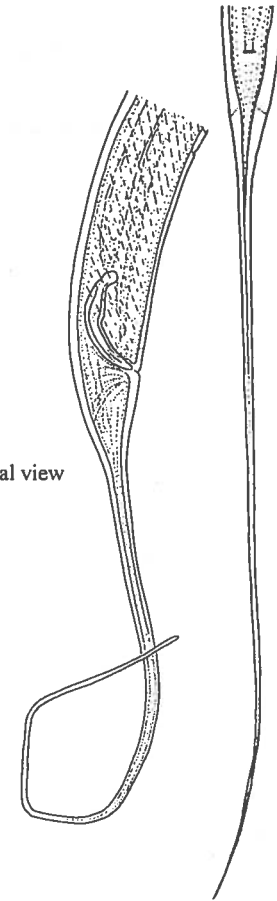
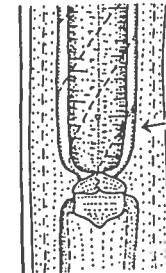
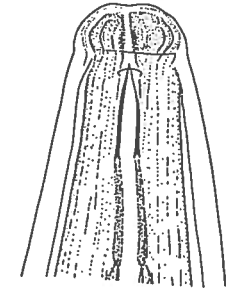
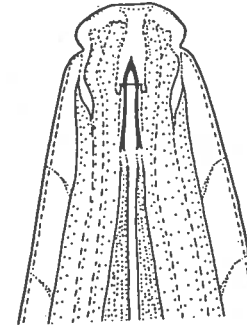
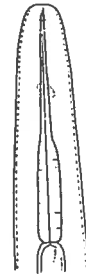
- L = 0.9 – 4.3 mm
- Body almost straight after fixation
- Odontostyle small, fusiform
- Posterior pharynx enclosed in a transparent muscular sheath
- 1 posterior ovary (sometimes an anterior uterine sac)
- Male supplements 2-30
- Tails rounded to conoid
- Soil, fresh water, subterranean water
- Feeding: plant, omnivorous (?)
- c-p = 5





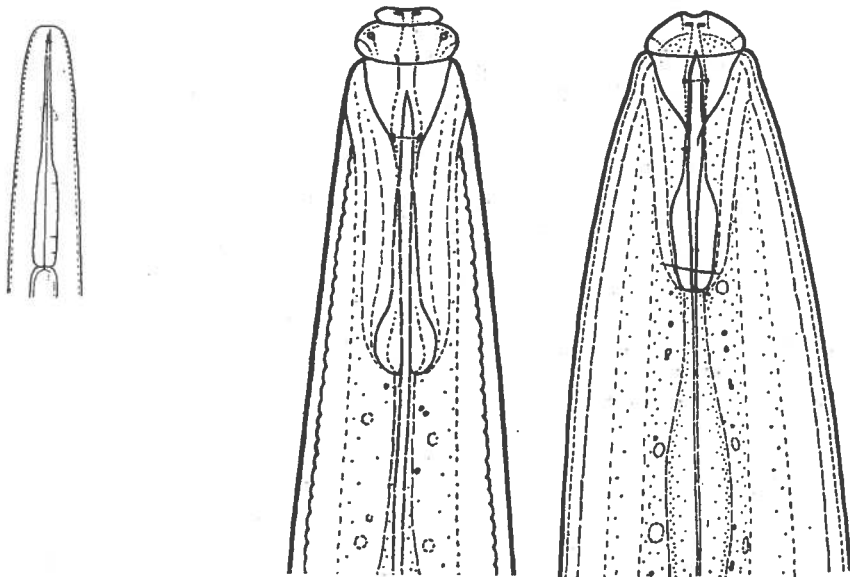
Belondira Thorne, 1939

- L = 0.7 – 2.0 mm
- Cuticle smooth
- Head rounded, with sclerotizations
- Odontostyle < 1 head width
- Anterior pharynx with ellipsoidal swelling
- Posterior pharynx encircled by a spiral sheath
- 1 posterior ovary; anterior uterus vestigial
- Male supplements 1-2
- Tails rounded to clavate
- Soil; rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous? plant feeder?
- c-p = 5



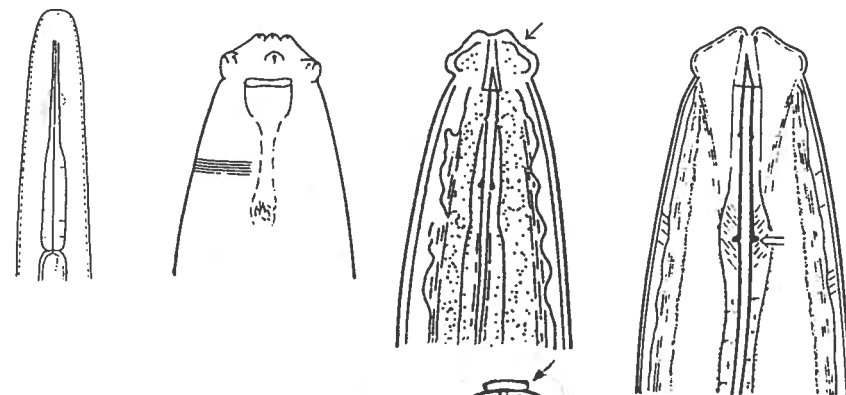
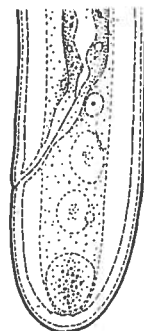
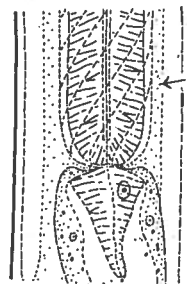
Oxydirus Thorne, 1939

- L = 1.3 – 4.0 mm
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Head continuous with body, appearing asymmetrical in lateral view
- Posterior pharynx enclosed in a transparent muscular sheath
- 1 (posterior) or 2 ovaries
- Prerectum 5-7 anal body widths long
- Tails very long and filiform
- Moist soil, fresh water
- Feeding: plant, omnivorous (?)
- c-p = 5



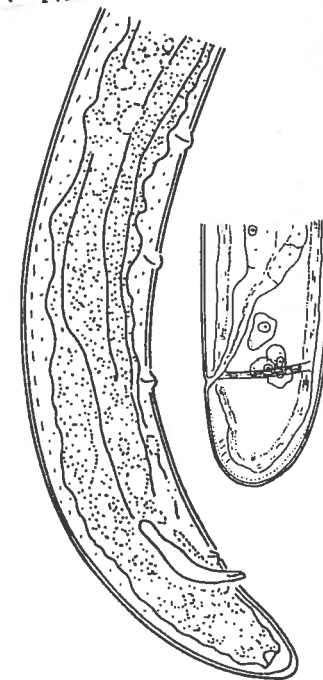
Dorylaimellus Cobb, 1913

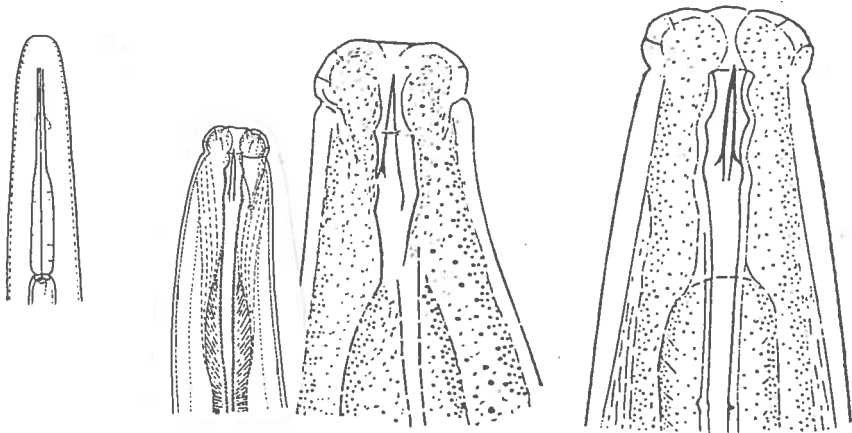
- L = 0.4 – 1.8 mm
- Cuticle almost smooth
- Head truncated, usually set off, sometimes a labial disc
- 4 refractive pieces around stoma entrance
- Odontostyle small; guiding ring single
- Odontophore with broad flanges
- Posterior pharynx encircled by a spiral sheath
- 1 or 2 ovaries
- V = 40-60%
- Male supplements usually arranged in pairs, spaced
- Tails similar in sexes; from short round to filiform
- Soil; rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous? plant feeder?
- c-p = 5



Tylencholaimus deMan, 1876

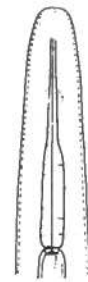
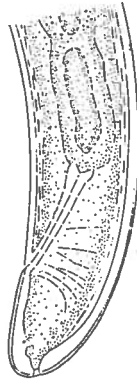
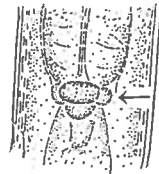
- L < 1.0 mm (rarely till 1.5 mm or more)
- Subcuticle loose, irregular
- Lip region cap-like, offset
- Odontostyle 4-8 μ m (rarely more);
≈ as long as width of lip \emptyset
- Odontophore 1.0-1.5 times as long as the odontostyle;
with basal knobs
- Anterior part of pharynx very slender
- 2 ovaries or only 1 ovary (anterior or posterior)
- Vulva transverse
- Male with 2-6 spaced supplements
- Tail hemispheroid to elongate-conoid,
similar in both sexes
- No spinneret
- Soil; rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: fungal hyphae
- c-p = 4





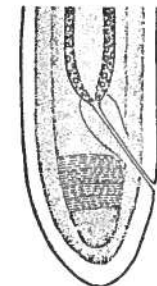
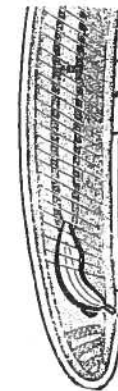
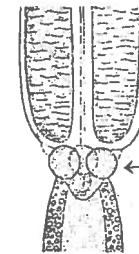
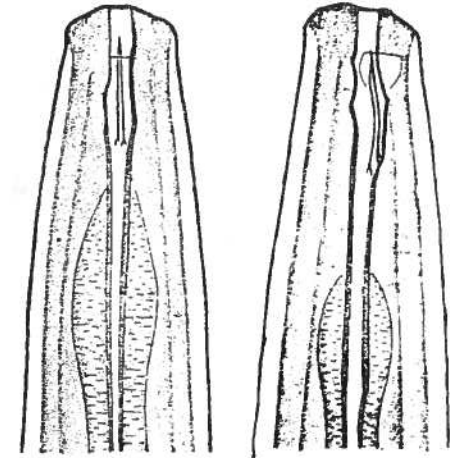
Nygolaimus Cobb, 1913

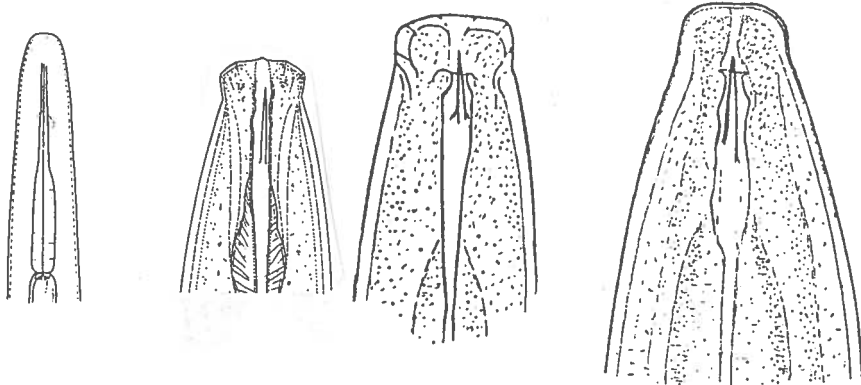
- L = 1 – 7 mm
- Head offset
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Buccal cavity with mural tooth
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse
- No gubernaculum
- Tails rounded or conoid
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 5



Aquatides Heyns, 1968

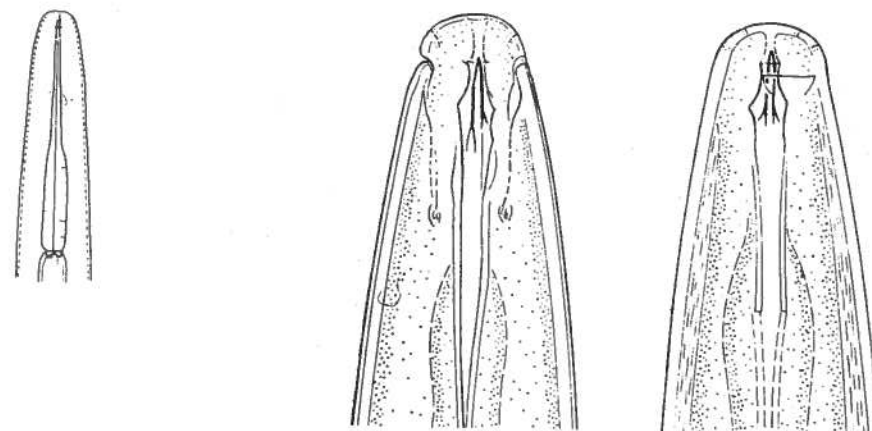
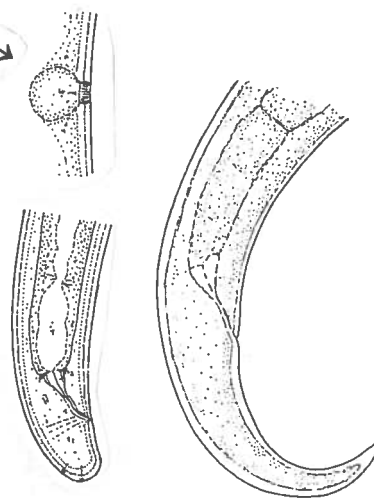
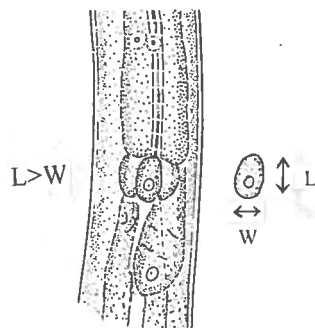
- L = 1 – 4 mm (usually)
- Head truncate to rounded
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Buccal cavity with mural tooth longer than width of lip region
- Cardial glands spheroid
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse
- Male with 4-7 supplements
- Spicules massive; gubernaculum
- Tails rounded
- Soil; sometimes in fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 5





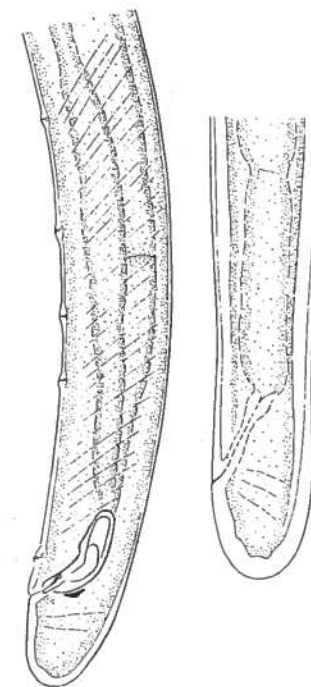
Paravulvus Heyns, 1968

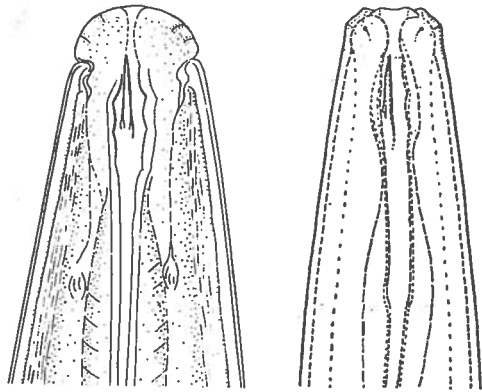
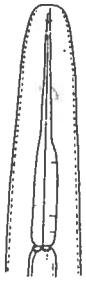
- L = 1 - 2 mm
- Cuticle practically smooth or finely annulated
- Buccal cavity with mural tooth
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva longitudinal
- Paravulvae: ventral body pores near vulva
- Spicula massive and slender gubernaculum
- Tails rounded to elongate-conoid
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 5



Laevides Heyns, 1968

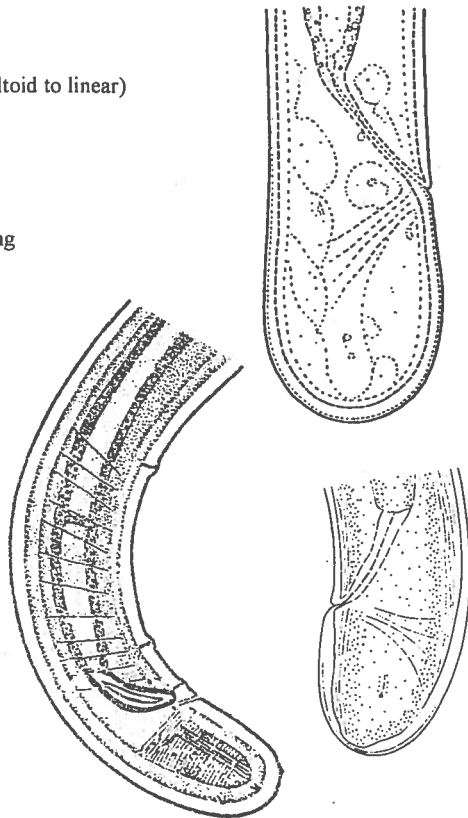
- L = 2 - 7 mm
- Body posture straight
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Buccal cavity with mural tooth (dorylaimoid)
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse
- Prerectum 2-4 anal body widths long
- Male supplements: 5-8
- Spicules large, gubernaculum
- Tails conoid to hemispheroid, to almost clavate
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 5



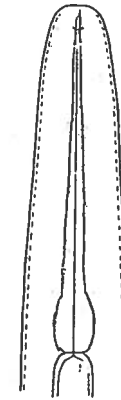


Clavicaudoides Heyns, 1968

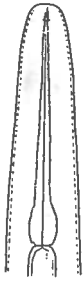
- L < 2 mm
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Buccal cavity with mural tooth (deltoid to linear)
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse
- Prerectum 2-4 anal body widths long
- Male supplements: few and small
- Spicules small; no gubernaculum
- Tails hemispheroid to clavate
- Soil, rare in fresh water
- Feeding: small animals
- c-p = 5



Pharyngeal type

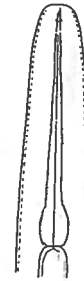
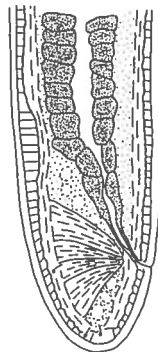
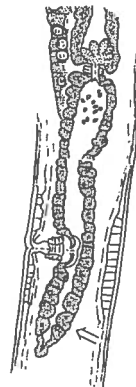
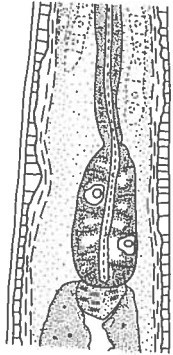
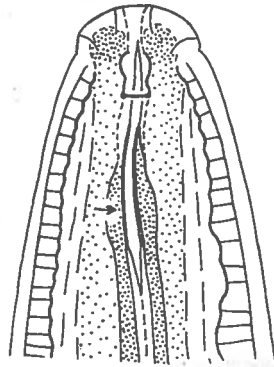


**pharynx
posteriorly expanded,
expansion short;
stoma with odontostyle**



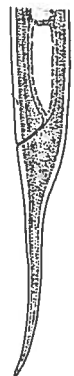
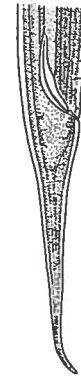
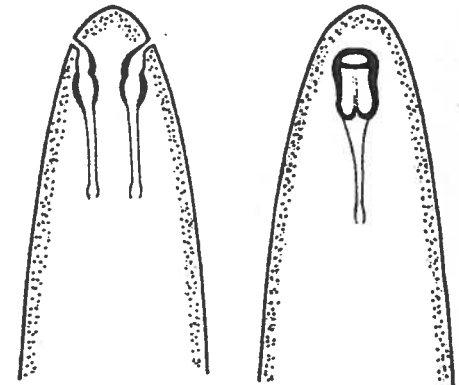
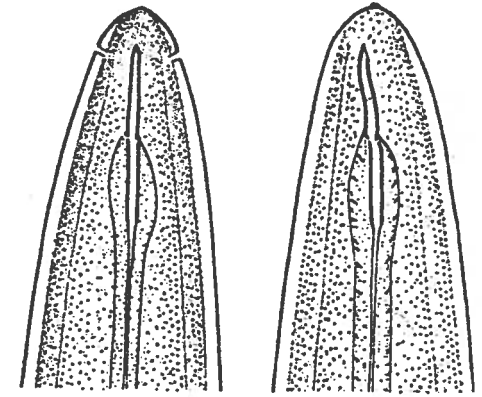
Proleptonchus Lordello, 1955

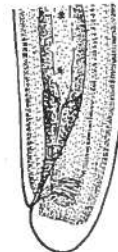
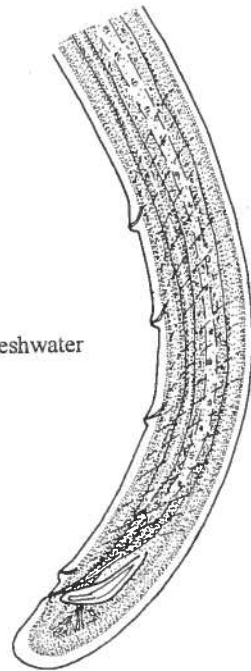
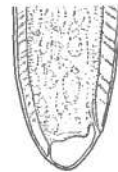
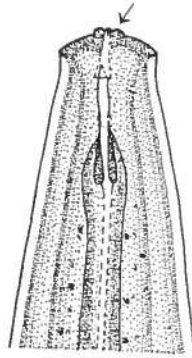
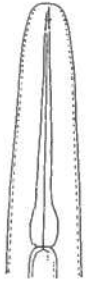
- L = 0.8 – 1.9 mm
- Cuticle with many radial refractive elements
- Subcuticle striated
- Head slightly offset
- Buccal cavity flask-shaped, cuticularized
- Odontostyle very slender
- Odontophore cuticularized, arcuate
- 1 anterior ovary; postvulval sac
- V = 40-60%
- Male supplements 1-6, spaced
- Tails hemispheroid to bluntly conoid
- Soil; rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous?
- c-p = 4



Athernema Ahmad & Jairajpuri, 1978

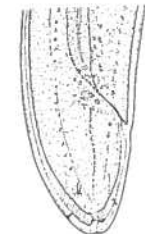
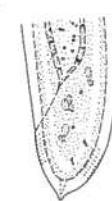
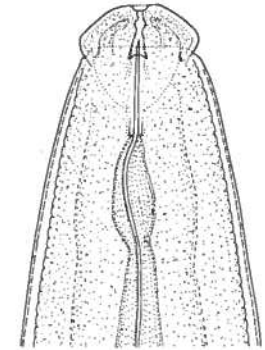
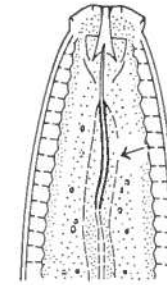
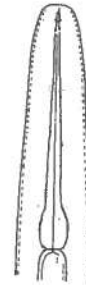
- L = 1.5 – 1.8 mm
- Cuticle almost smooth
- Head not offset
- Amphids sclerotized and bilobed
- Odontostyle asymmetrical
- 1 posterior ovary
- Vulva transverse
- Male supplements: few and very faint
- Tails filiform
- Fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous?
- c-p = 4





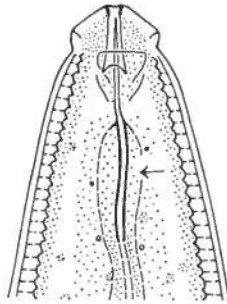
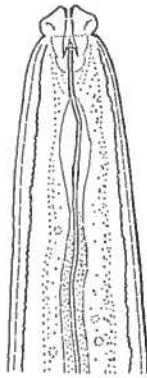
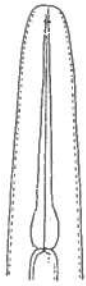
Tyleptus Thorne, 1939

- L = 0.5 – 1.3 mm
- Body cylindroid
- Lip region with distinct inner liplets
- Stoma a short truncate cone
- Odontophore simple or flanged
- Pharyngeal bulb pyriform with inner cuticularized lumen
- 1 posterior ovary
- Vulva transverse
- Male supplements 1-3
- Tails short and rounded
- Soil, rice fields, river banks, rare in freshwater
- Feeding: hyphae
- c-p = 4



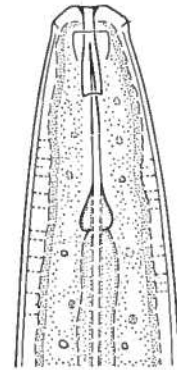
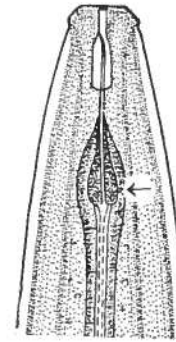
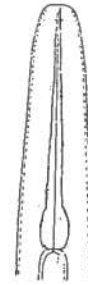
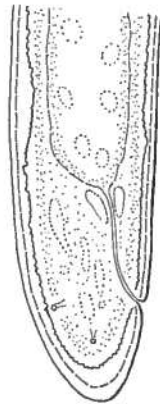
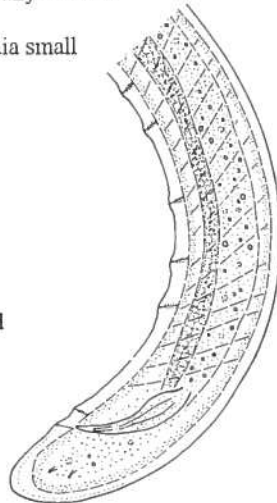
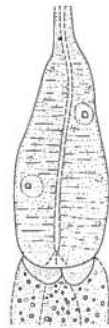
Funaria van der Linde, 1938

- L = 1 - 2 mm
- Body cylindroid
- Cuticle with fine transverse striations
- Subcuticle coarsely striated
- Lip region offset, cap-like
- Stoma curricularized
- Odontostyle very slender (sometimes arcuate)
- Odontophore cuticularized, arcuate
- Pharyngeal bulb cylindrical (rarely pyriform), cardia large
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva longitudinal
- Prerectum very long
- Male supplements 4-10, well spaced
- Tails rounded to acute
- Soil, river banks, rare in freshwater
- Feeding: hyphae
- c-p = 4



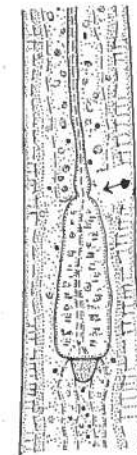
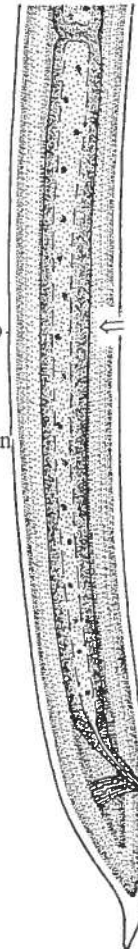
Leptonchus Cobb, 1920

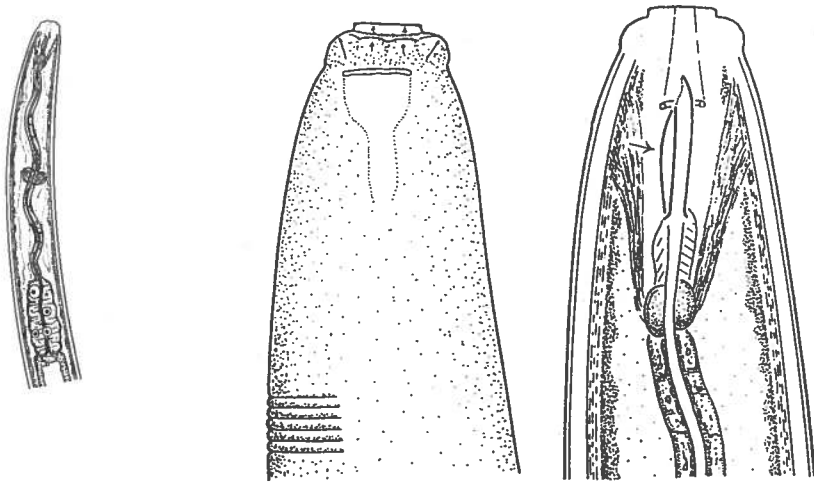
- L = 0.7 – 1.5 mm
- Body cylindrical
- Cuticle with fine transverse striations
- Subcuticle coarsely striated
- Lip region offset, cap-like
- Stoma curricularized
- Odontostyle usually very slender
- Odontophore cuticularized, usually arcuate
- Pharyngeal bulb pyriform; cardia small
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse
- Prerectum very long
- Male supplements 5-7
- Tails rounded to bluntly conoid
- Soil, rare in freshwater
- Feeding: hyphae
- c-p = 4



Proleptonchoides Ferris, Goseco & Kumar, 1979

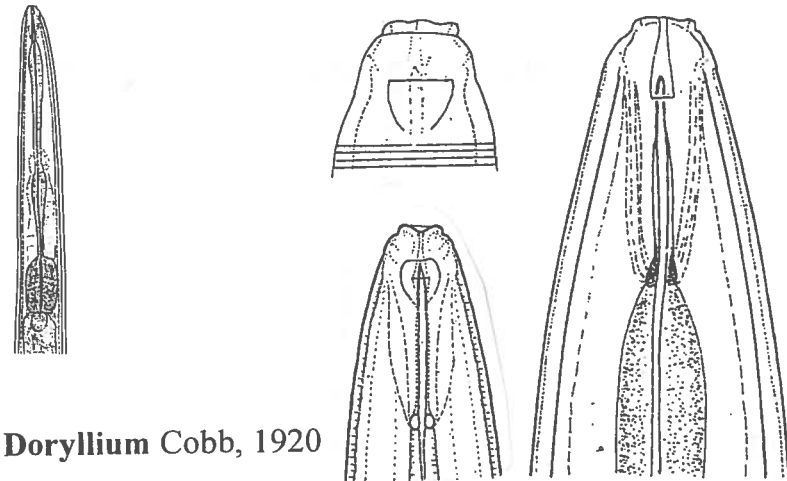
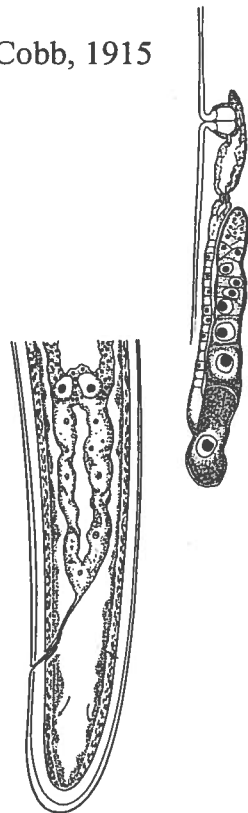
- L = 0.7 – 1.0 mm
- Body cylindroid
- Cuticle with fine transverse striations
- Subcuticle coarsely striated
- Stoma curricularized, bottle-shaped
- Odontostyle very slender, straight or bent at tip
- Odontophore flanged
- Pharyngeal bulb pyriform set off by constriction
- 1 anterior ovary
- Vulva transverse
- Prerectum very long
- Tail conical, digitate or spicate
- Soil, rice fields, swampy soil
- Feeding: hyphae
- c-p = 4





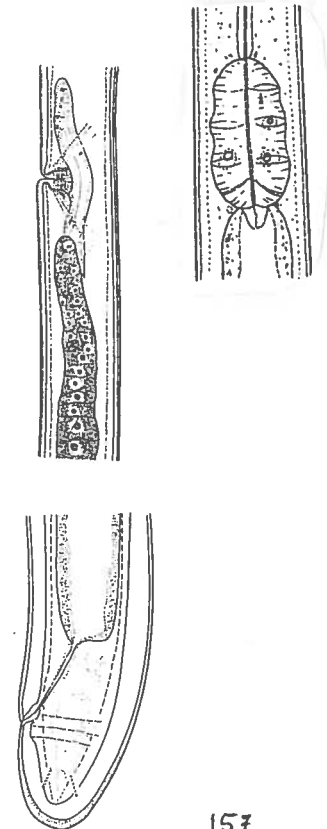
Tylencholaimellus Cobb in M.V. Cobb, 1915

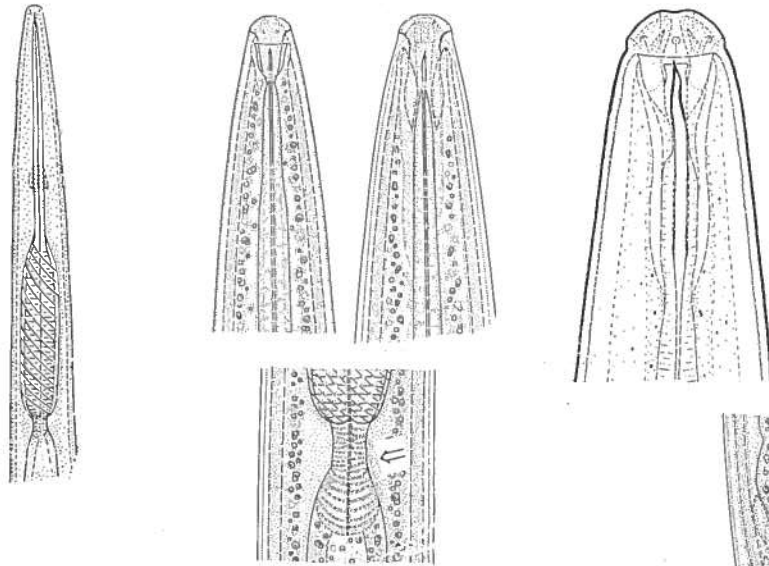
- L = 0.3 – 1.5 mm
- Cuticle almost smooth
- Head offset, often with labial disc
- Odontostyle with dorsal accessory structure
- Odontophore with basal knobs or flanges
- Pharyngeal bulb offset by constriction
- 1 posterior ovary; often anterior uterine sac
- Male supplements: 1-2
- Tails rounded or conoid
- Soil, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: hyphal feeder
- c-p = 4



Doryllium Cobb, 1920

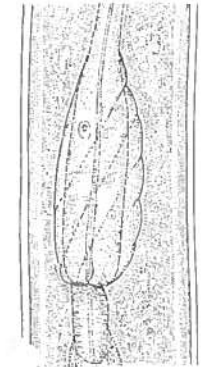
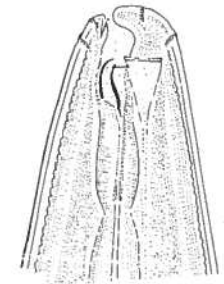
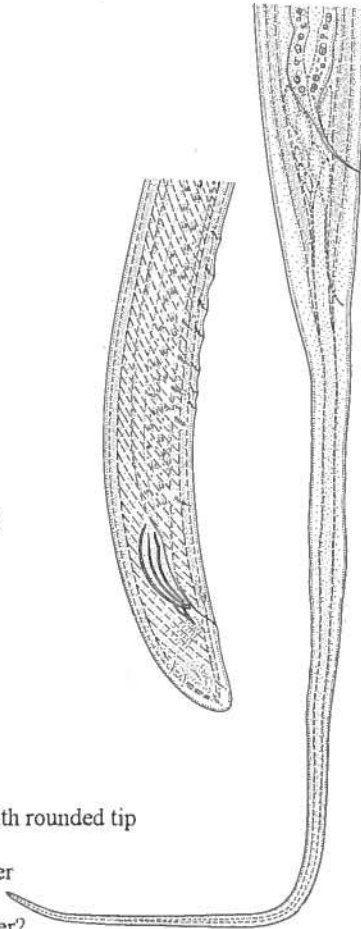
- L < 1 mm
- Cuticle almost smooth
- Head continuous with body or with labial disc
- Odontostyle short
- Odontophore with basal knobs or flanges
- Pharyngeal bulb offset by constriction
- 1 posterior ovary; anterior uterine sac
- Male supplements: 1 (and 1 adanal pair)
- Tails short and rounded
- Soil, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: hyphal feeder?
- c-p = 4





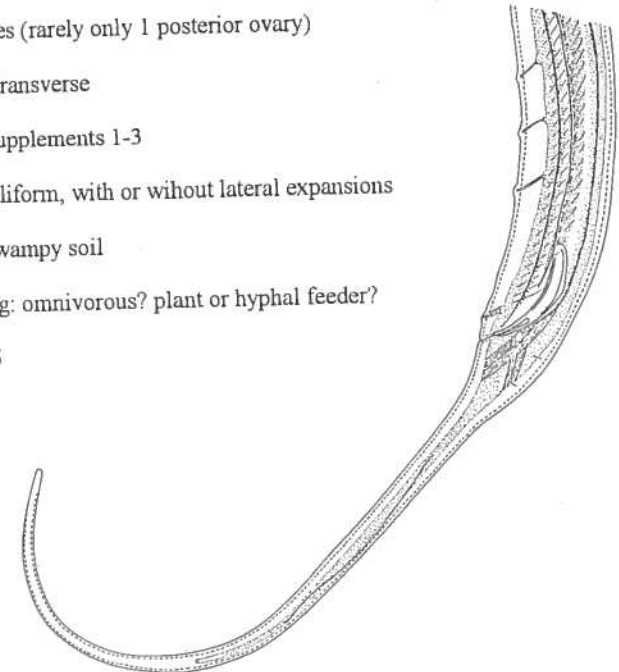
Lindseyus Ferris & Ferris, 1973

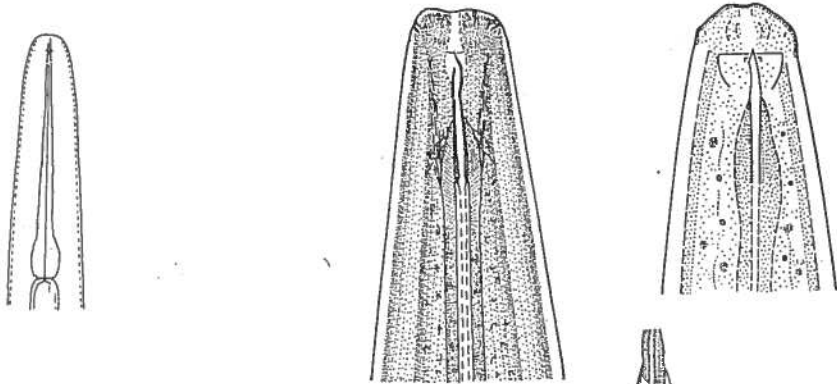
- L = 3.2 – 5.7 mm
- Body slender (a = 67-86)
- Head continuous with body
- Faint basket-like structures in lip region
- Odontostyle short and thin; no guiding ring
- Pharyngeal bulb encircled by prominent sinistral spiral muscles
- Cardia long ←
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements 7-10
- ♀ tail long, filiform; ♂ tail short, conoid with rounded tip
- Swampy soil, rice fields, rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous? plant or hyphal feeder?
- c-p = 5



Falcihasta Clark, 1964

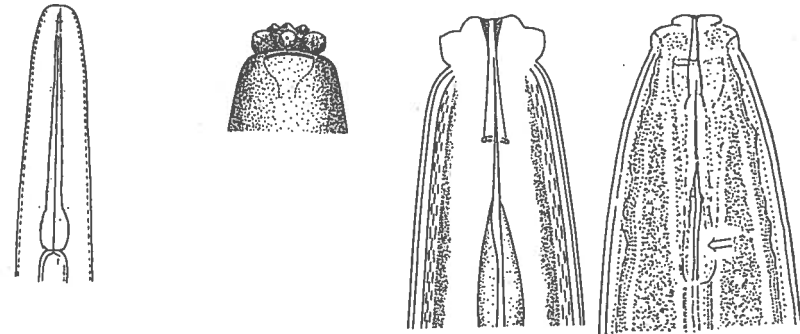
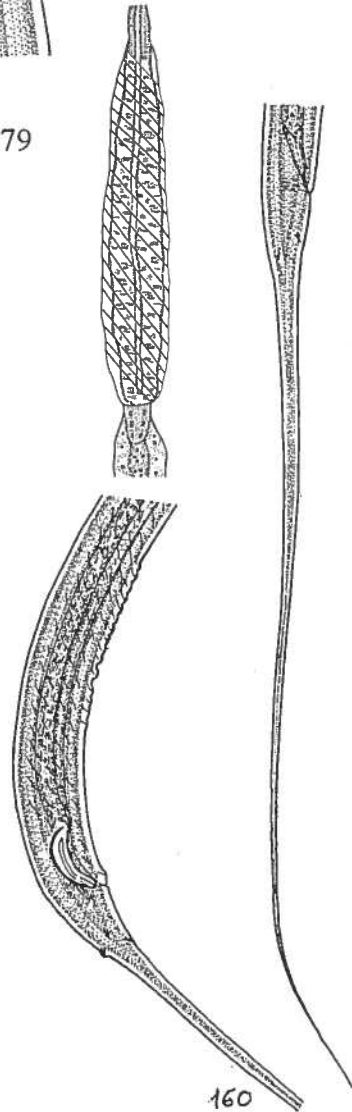
- L = 1.1 – 1.8 mm
- Lip region asymmetrical, not offset
- Odontostyle falcate
- Pharyngeal bulb pyriform enclosed in dextrally spiral sheath
- 2 ovaries (rarely only 1 posterior ovary)
- Vulva transverse
- Male supplements 1-3
- Tails filiform, with or without lateral expansions
- Soil; swampy soil
- Feeding: omnivorous? plant or hyphal feeder?
- c-p = 5





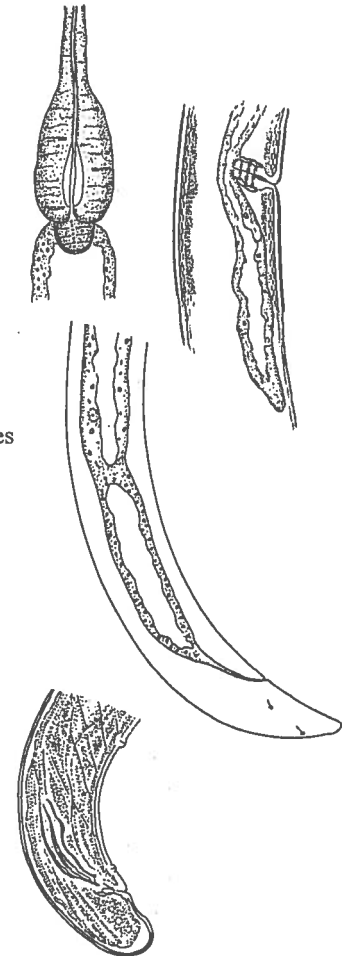
Paraoxydirus Jairajpuri & Ahmad, 1979

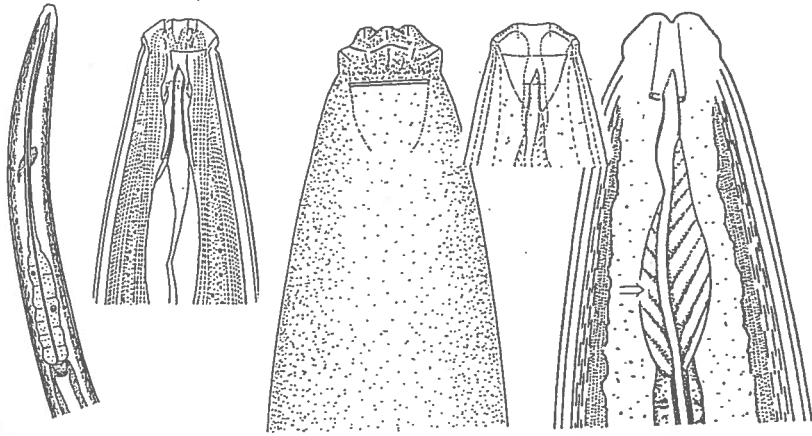
- L = 3.6 – 6.0 mm
- Odontostyle short, asymmetrical
- Pharyngeal bulb fusiform enclosed in thick sinistral spiral sheath
- 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse or pore-like; vagina large
- Male supplements 11-15, well anterior to cloaca
- Tails filiform
- Rice fields, swampy soil
- Feeding: omnivorous? plant or hyphal feeder?
- c-p = 5



Basirotyleptus Jairajpuri, 1964

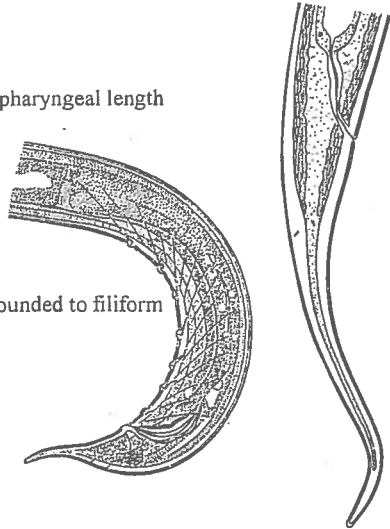
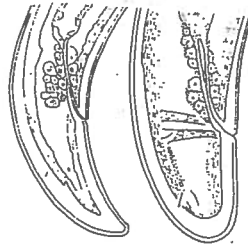
- L = 0.3 – 1.0 mm
- Body cylindroid
- Cuticle and sub-cuticle striated
- Lip region offset, cap-like
- Stoma a long truncate cone, sclerotized
- Odontostyle solid, needle-like
- Odontophore simple, without knobs or flanges
- Pharyngeal bulb pyriform with inner cuticularized lumen
- 2 ovaries or 1 (anterior or posterior)
- Vulva transverse
- Male supplements 1-4
- Tails short and rounded to conoid
- Moist soil, rice fields, freshwater, springs
- Feeding: hyphae
- c-p = 4



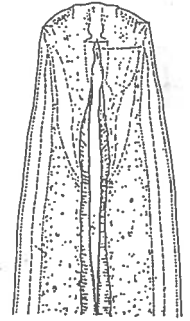
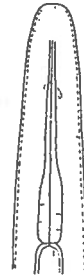


Dorylaimoides Thorne & Swanger, 1936

- L = 1 - 2 mm
- Cuticle almost smooth
- Head slightly offset
- Buccal cavity flask-shaped, cuticularized
- Odontostyle asymmetrical
- Odontophore arcuate or angular
- Enlarged posterior pharynx 1/4 - 1/3 of pharyngeal length
- 1 posterior ovary or 2 ovaries
- Vulva transverse
- Male supplements 1-12, spaced
- Tails similar in sexes, from short and rounded to filiform
- Soil; rarely in fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous?
- c-p = 4?

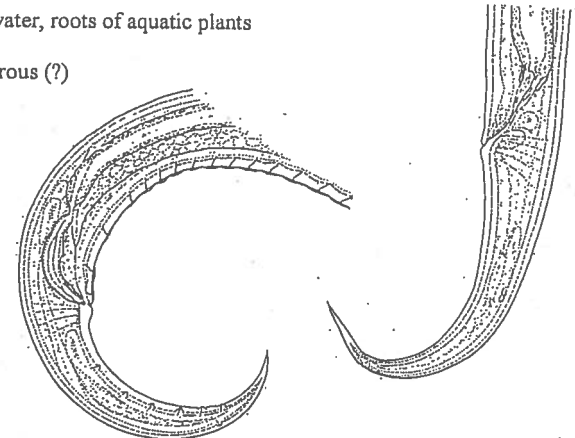
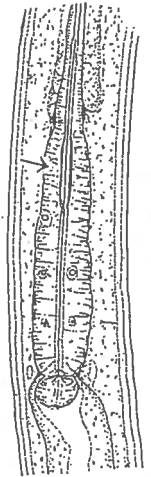


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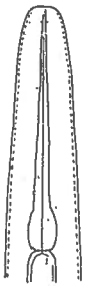


Calolaimus Timm, 1964

- L = 2.5 - 6.8 mm
- Cuticle practically smooth
- Head continuous with body
- Odontostyle small, asymmetrical
- Guiding ring sclerotised
- Posterior third of pharynx enlarged (bulboid), lumen with thick lining ↗
- 2 ovaries
- Male supplements spaced
- Tails elongate conoid
- Soil, rice fields, fresh water, roots of aquatic plants
- Feeding: plant, omnivorous (?)
- c-p = 4?

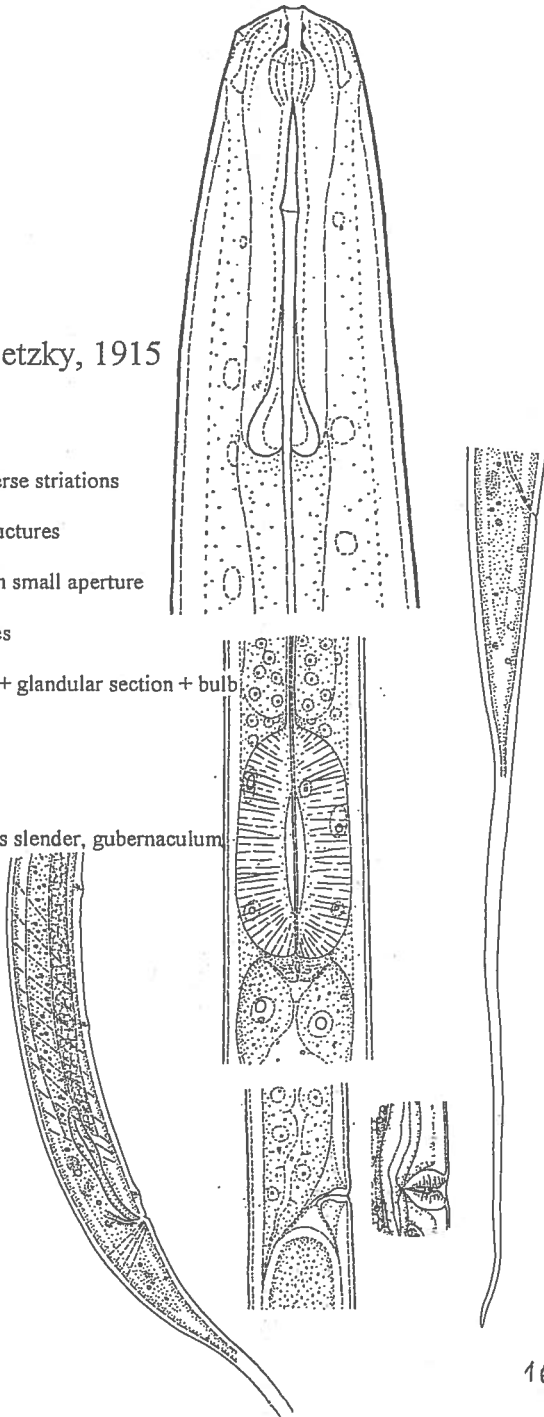


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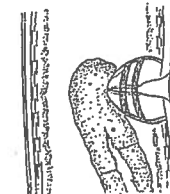
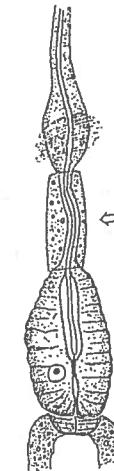
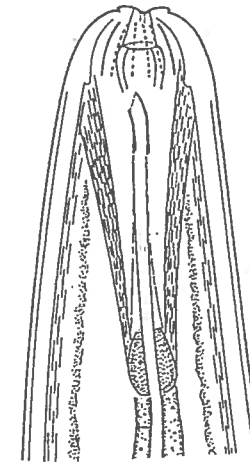
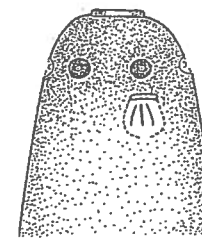
Aulolaimoides Micoletzky, 1915

- L = 0.6 – 1.9 mm
- Cuticle smooth or with transverse striations
- Buccal cavity with rib-like structures
- Odontostyle long, narrow, with small aperture
- Odontophore with basal flanges
- Pharynx: slender anterior part + glandular section + bulb
- 1 posterior ovary
- Vagina with distinct walls
- Male supplements 1-2; spicules slender, gubernaculum
- Tails filiform
- Moist soil, moss, fresh water
- Feeding: omnivorous?
- c-p = 4?

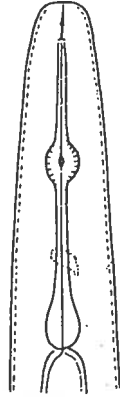


Adenolaimus Andrassy, 1973

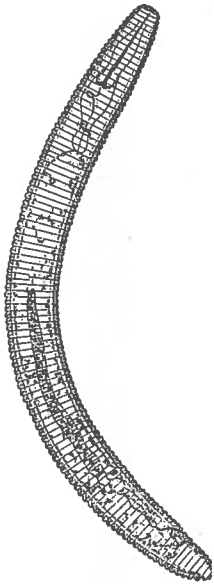
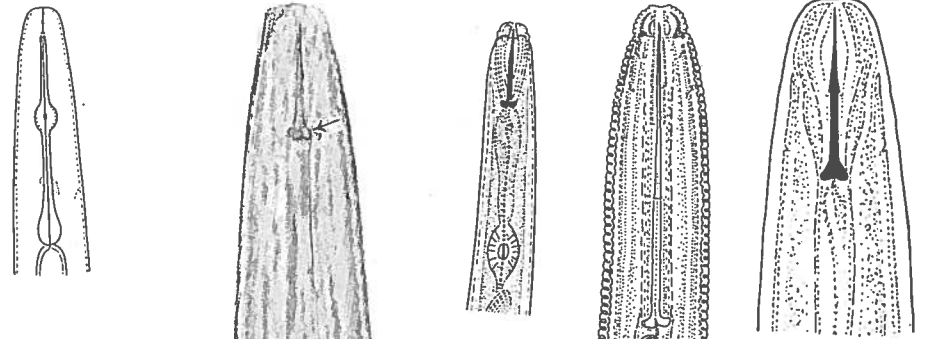
- L = 0.8 – 1.3 mm
- Cuticle almost smooth
- Head rounded
- Buccal cavity with rib-like structures
- Odontostyle < 1 head with, but with distinct lumen
- Odontophore flanged
- Pharynx: slender anterior part + glandular section + bulb
- 1 posterior ovary
- Vagina wide with distinct walls
- No male supplements; spicules slender
- Tails short, tapering to rounded tip
- Fresh water, wet moss
- Feeding: omnivorous?
- c-p = 4?



Pharyngeal type

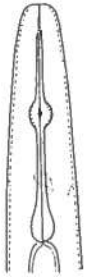


pharynx with
median bulb,
stoma with spear
with basal knobs



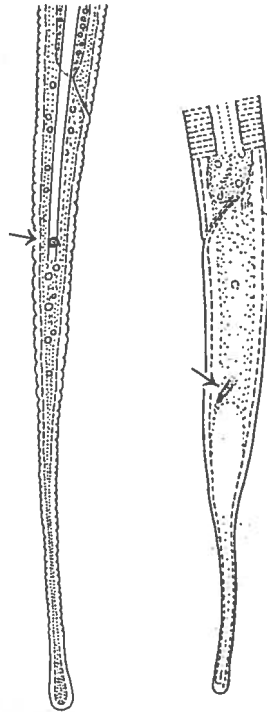
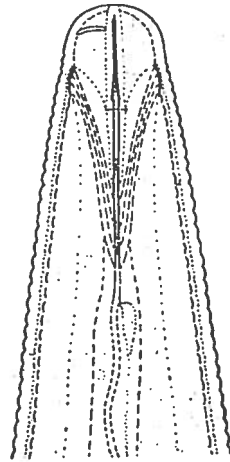
TYLENCHOMORPHA

- Cuticle annulated (sometimes very faintly annulated)
- Buccal cavity with a stylet often with well visible basal knobs
- Stylet (5 - 180 μm long) consisting of *comus*, *shaft*, 3 *basal knobs*
- Stylet lumen very narrow ($< 1 \mu\text{m}$), usually not visible
- Usually plant parasites, some are moss or fungal feeders
- Plant tissue, soil (especially during their free-living phase)
- Very few species can be considered really freshwater
- Most Tylenchida found in fresh water are accidental (rain dragged)



Psilenchus de Man, 1921

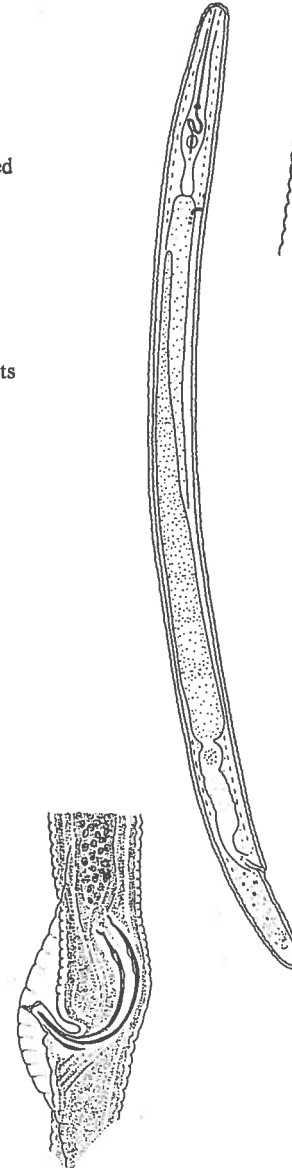
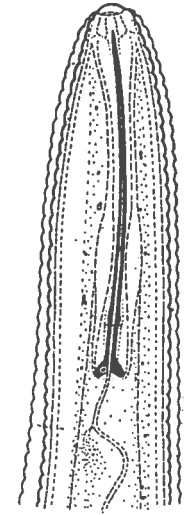
- L = 0.7 – 1.7 mm
- Buccal stylet: base not knobbed
- Amphids slit-like, on lateral lips
- 2 ovaries
- V = 45-53%
- Phasmids distinct, anterior to middle tail ↑
- Tail tip often clavate
- Soil, humid soil, rare in freshwater
- Feeding: root hair and epidermal cell
- c-p = 2



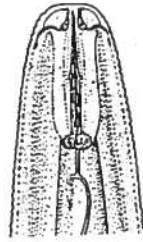
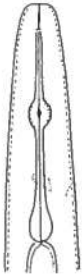
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Hemicycliophora de Man, 1921

- L usually < 1 mm
- Body sheath as a second cuticle
- Cuticle well annulated
- Vulva very posterior (V about 80-90%)
- Just behind vulva the body diameter is reduced
- Males without buccal stylet
- Spicula semicircular
- Soil, roots, rarely fresh water
- Feeding: females usually ectoparasites on roots
- c-p = 3

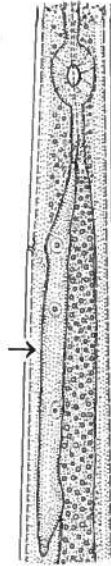


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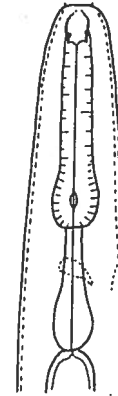
Hirschmanniella Luc & Goodey, 1964

- L = 1 - 4 mm
- Body slender (usually a = 50-70)
- Pharyngeal glands elongated, ventral to intestine
- 2 ovaries
- Tails elongate conoid, often with terminal mucro
- Feeding: endoparasitic in roots of aquatic plants
- c-p = 3



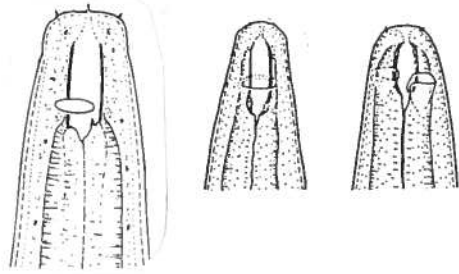
170

Pharyngeal type



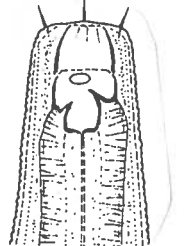
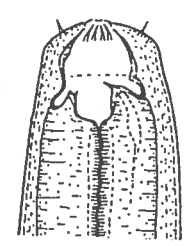
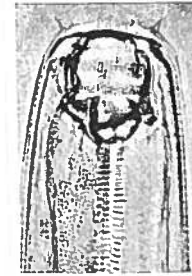
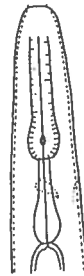
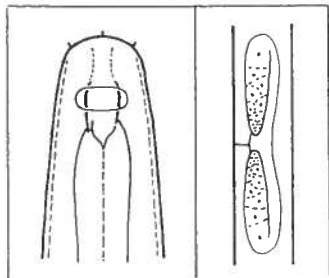
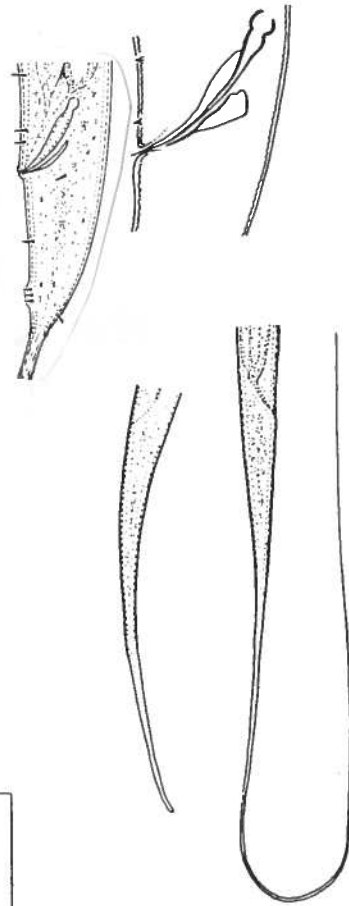
anterior pharynx
strong, muscular;
posterior pharynx
weak, glandular

171



Goffartia Hirschmann, 1952

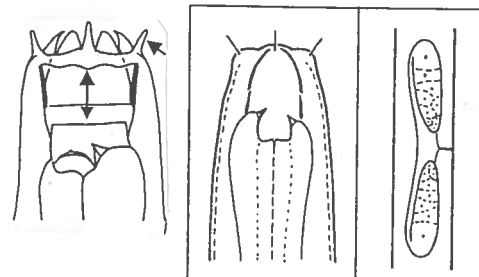
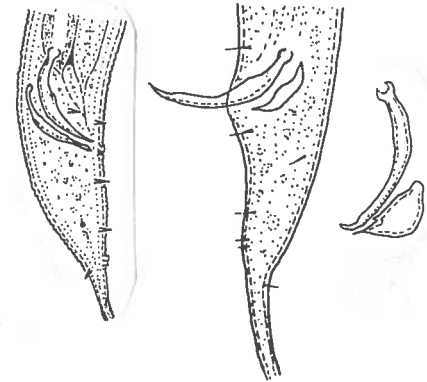
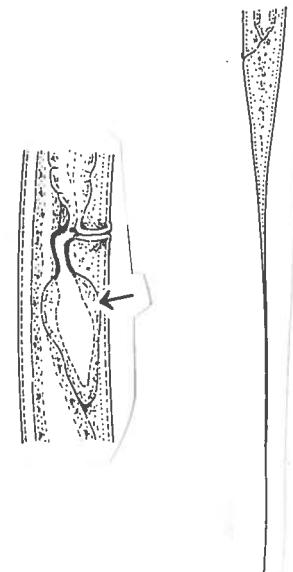
- L = 0.6 – 1.3 mm
- Amphids large, oval
- V = 30-48%
- Tails long, filiform (c' = 15 – 25); no spinneret
- Fresh water, soil
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1

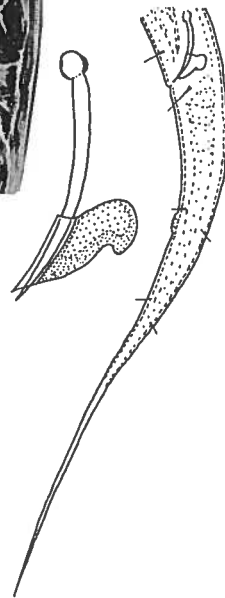
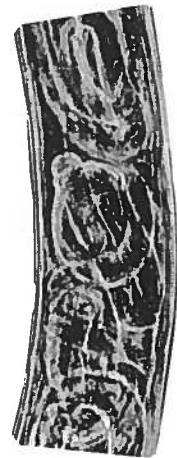
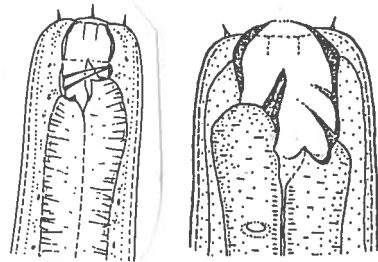
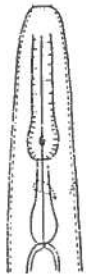


Butlerius Goodey, 1929

- L = 0.8 – 2 mm
- Cuticula finely annulated and often longitudinally striated
- 2 ovaries (1)
- V = 39-54%
- c' = 8 - 15; no spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, small animals (especially nematodes)
- c-p = 1

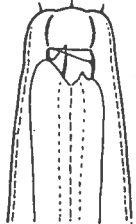
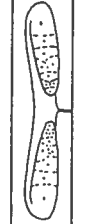
Andrássy (1984) created genus *Monobutlerius* for the species with anterior gonad and a peculiar postvulval sac.

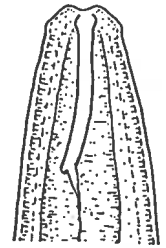
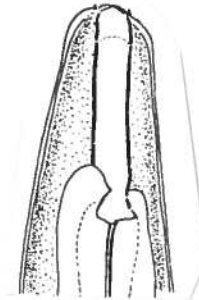
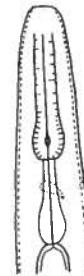




Diplogaster Schultze in Carus, 1857

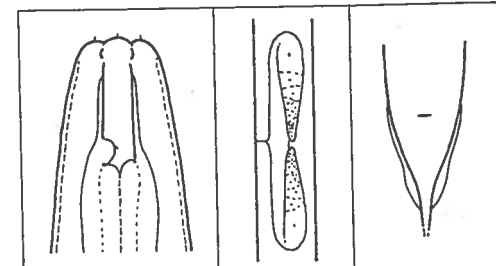
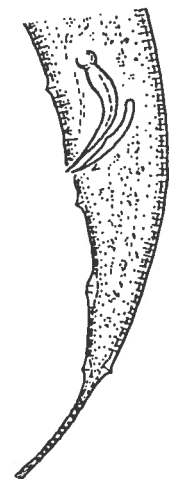
- L = 1.3 – 2.5 mm
- Cuticula smooth
- 2 ovaries
- V = 48-57%
- c' = 12 – 15; no spinneret
- Fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, small animals, unicellular eucaryote
- c-p = 1

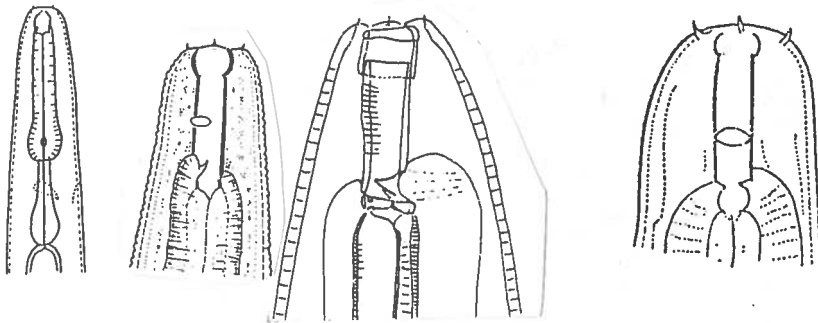
Vorderende	♀ Geschlechtsorgan
	



Rhabditoides Rahm, 1928

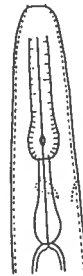
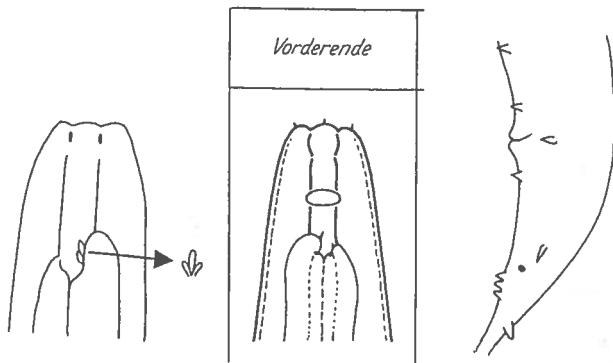
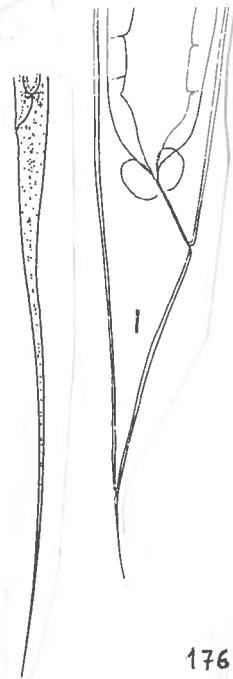
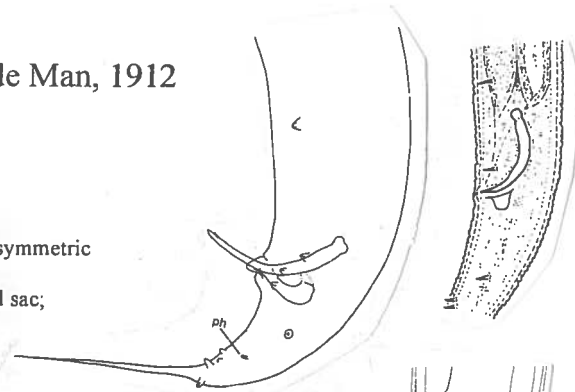
- L = 0.6 – 2.3 mm
- Cuticula smooth or with longitudinal striae
- Buccal cavity: metastom asymmetric
- 2 ovaries
- V = 31-68%
- Female c' = 10 – 30; male c' = 3 - 9; no spinneret
- Soil, compost, dung, rotten wood, polluted water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1





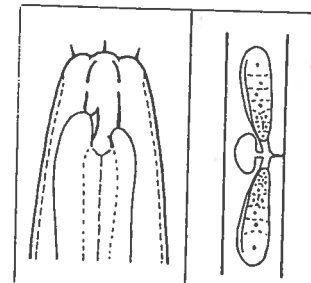
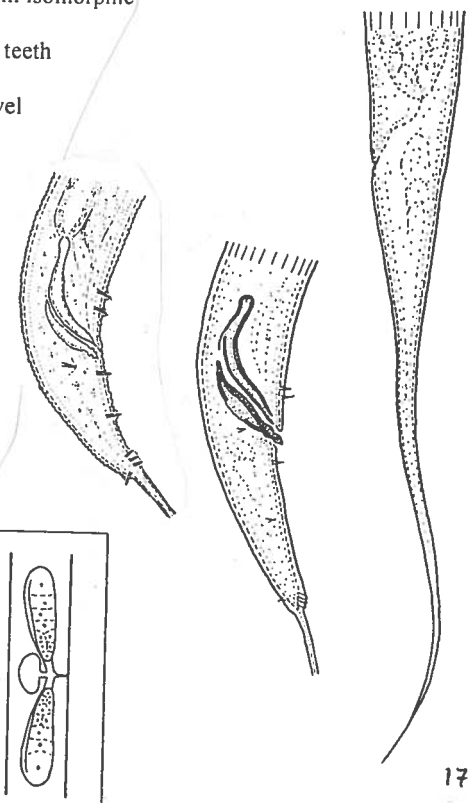
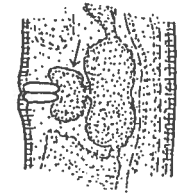
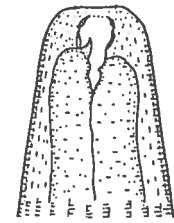
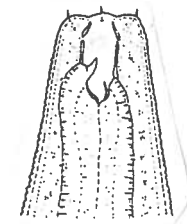
Diplogasteroides de Man, 1912

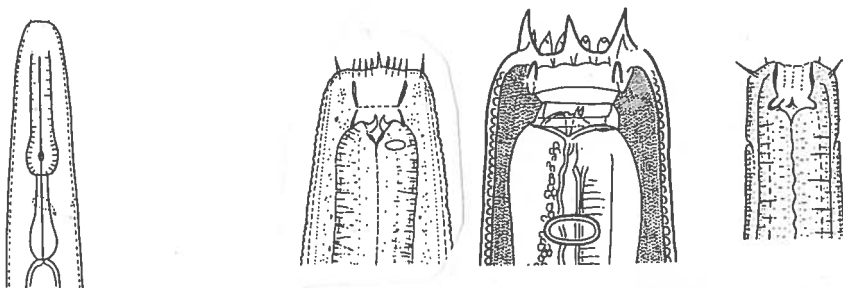
- L = 0.4 – 1.5 mm
- Amphids oval
- Buccal cavity: metastom asymmetric
- 1 anterior ovary, postvulval sac; or 2 ovaries
- V = 42-55%
- Tails filiform ($c' = 6 - 20$); no spinneret
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1



Diplogasteritus Paramonov, 1952

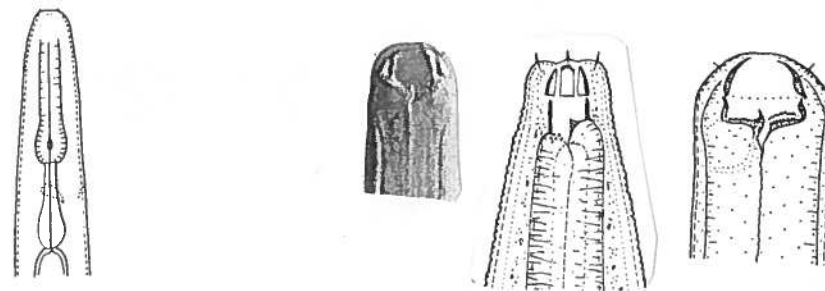
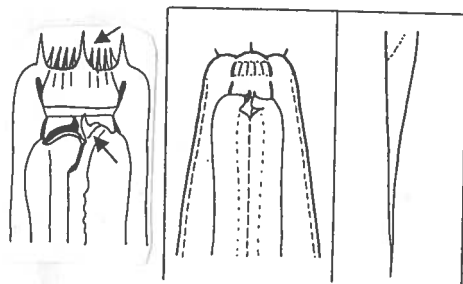
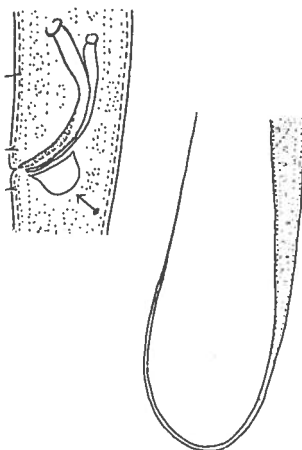
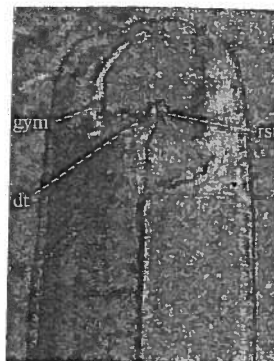
- L = 0.5 – 1.5 mm
- Cuticula longitudinally striated and finely annulated
- Amphids at mid stoma or posterior to that
- Cheilostom divided into 6 plates, gymnostom isomorphic
- 1 thorn-like dorsal tooth + small subventral teeth
- 2 ovaries; uterus with a pouch at vaginal level
- V = 50% or less
- Spicules separate. Gubernaculum large, often with terminal spines.
- No real bursa; 8-10 pairs of genital papillae
- Tails long, filiform
- Dung, compost, polluted fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eukaryotes
- c-p = 1





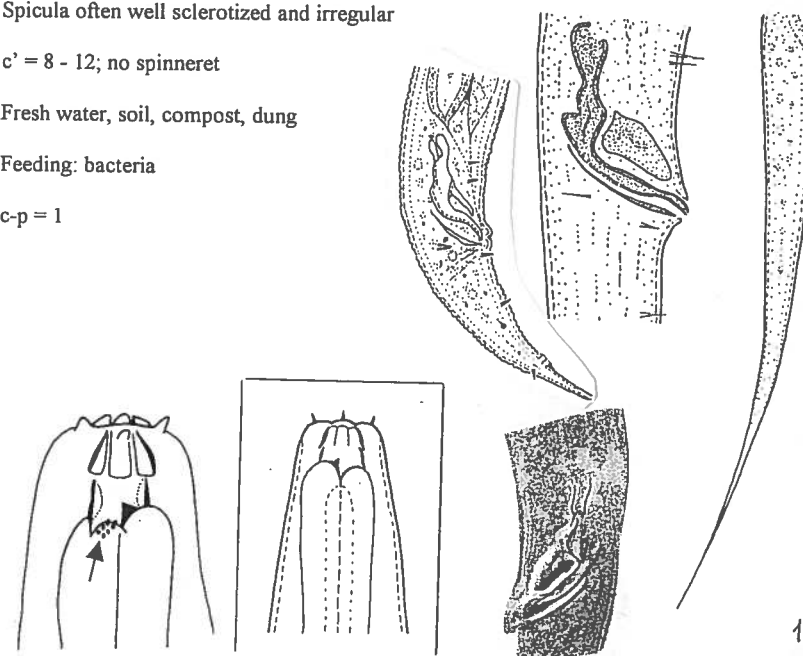
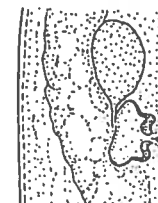
Oigolaimella Paramonov, 1952

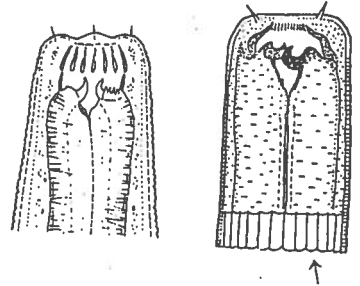
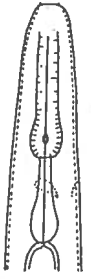
- L = 0.6 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticula very finely striated/punctuated
- Buccal cavity: ^{gym}gymnostom a short wide ring; stegostom with 2 teeth: claw-like dorsal + right subventral _{dt rst}
- Amphids oval, posterior to buccal cavity
- 2 ovaries
- Male without bursa
- Gubernaculum small or keeled
- Tail about 1/3 of body length; c' = 20 - 25; no spinneret
- Rotten wood, litter, compost, polluted fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1



Paroigolaimella Paramonov, 1952

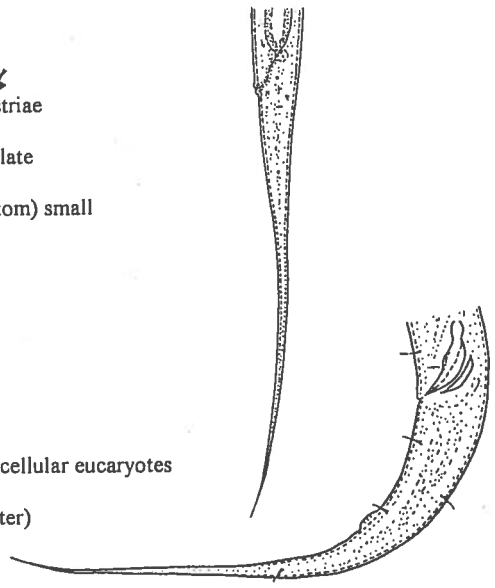
- L = 0.5 – 1.4 mm
- Cuticula smooth
- Buccal cavity short and wide
- 2 ovaries
- V = 37-53%
- Spicula often well sclerotized and irregular
- c' = 8 - 12; no spinneret
- Fresh water, soil, compost, dung
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1



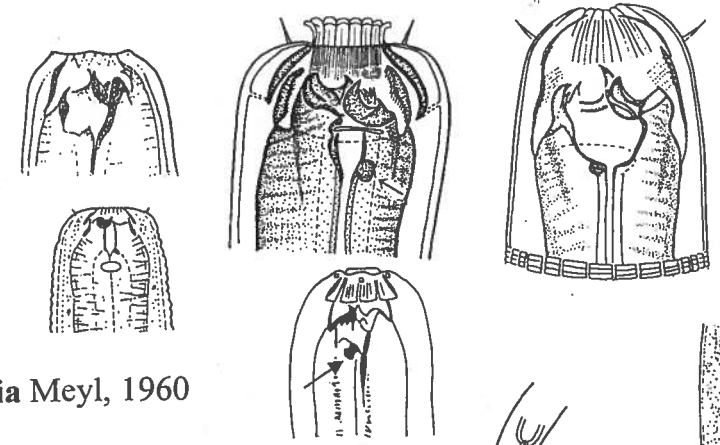
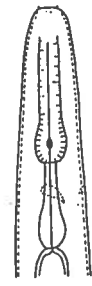


Fictor Paramonov, 1952

- L = 0.5 – 2.4 mm
- Cuticula longitudinally striated
- Buccal cavity: anterior longitudinal striae
- Metastom: 2 robust teeth + 1 comb plate
- Posterior part of buccal cavity (telostom) small
- 2 ovaries
- V = 30-58%
- Female c' = 5 - 25; no spinneret
- Fresh water, soil, litter, dung
- Feeding: bacteria, small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 1 (but *Fictor fictor* in clean water)

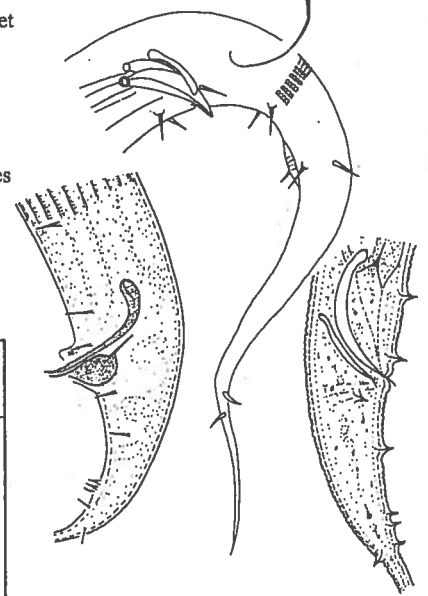
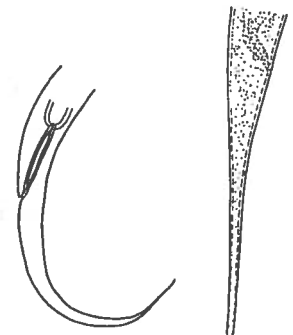


Vorderende	Schwanz

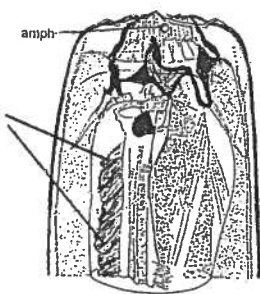


Koerneria Meyl, 1960

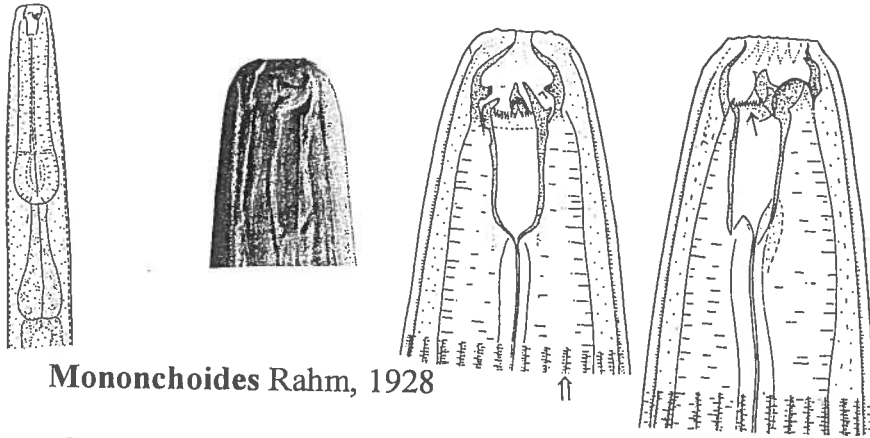
- L = 0.3 – 1.7 mm
- Buccal cavity: anterior (cheilostom) longitudinal striae
- Metastom: 2 robust teeth + 1 small denticle
- Posterior part of buccal cavity (telostom) ventrally knobbed
- 2 ovaries (rarely only 1 anteriorly)
- V = 35-61%
- Female c' = 4-25 with acute or filiform tip; no spinneret
- Bursa reduced or absent; spicules free
- Soil, rotten wood, rarely fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, small animals, unicellular eucaryotes
- c-p = 1



fishbone-like apodemes

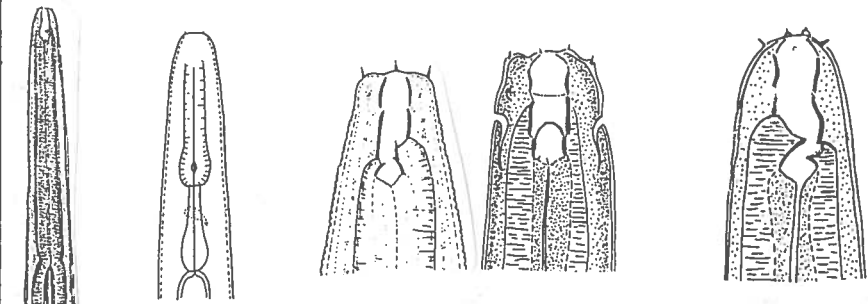
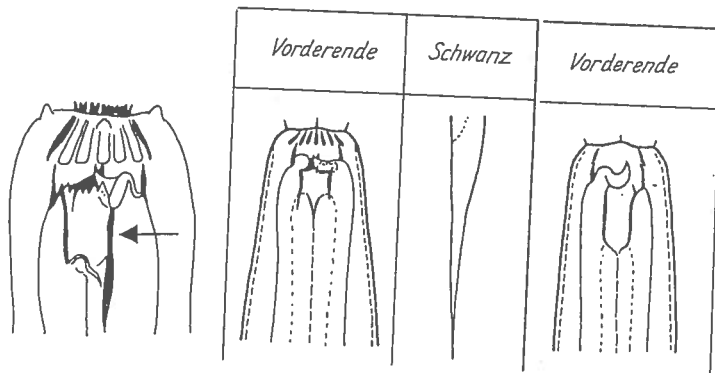
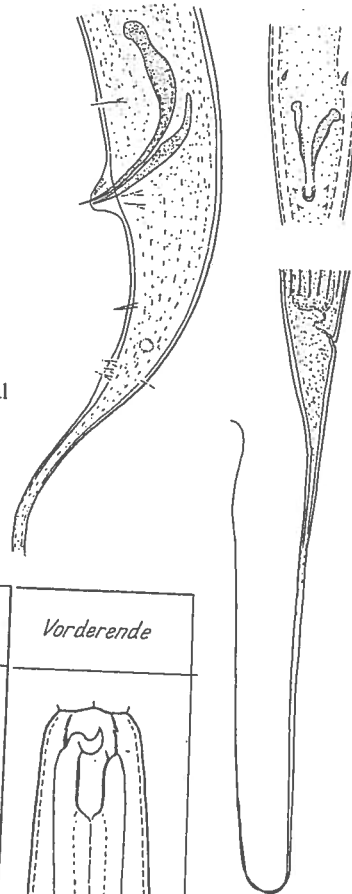


Vorderende	Schwanz



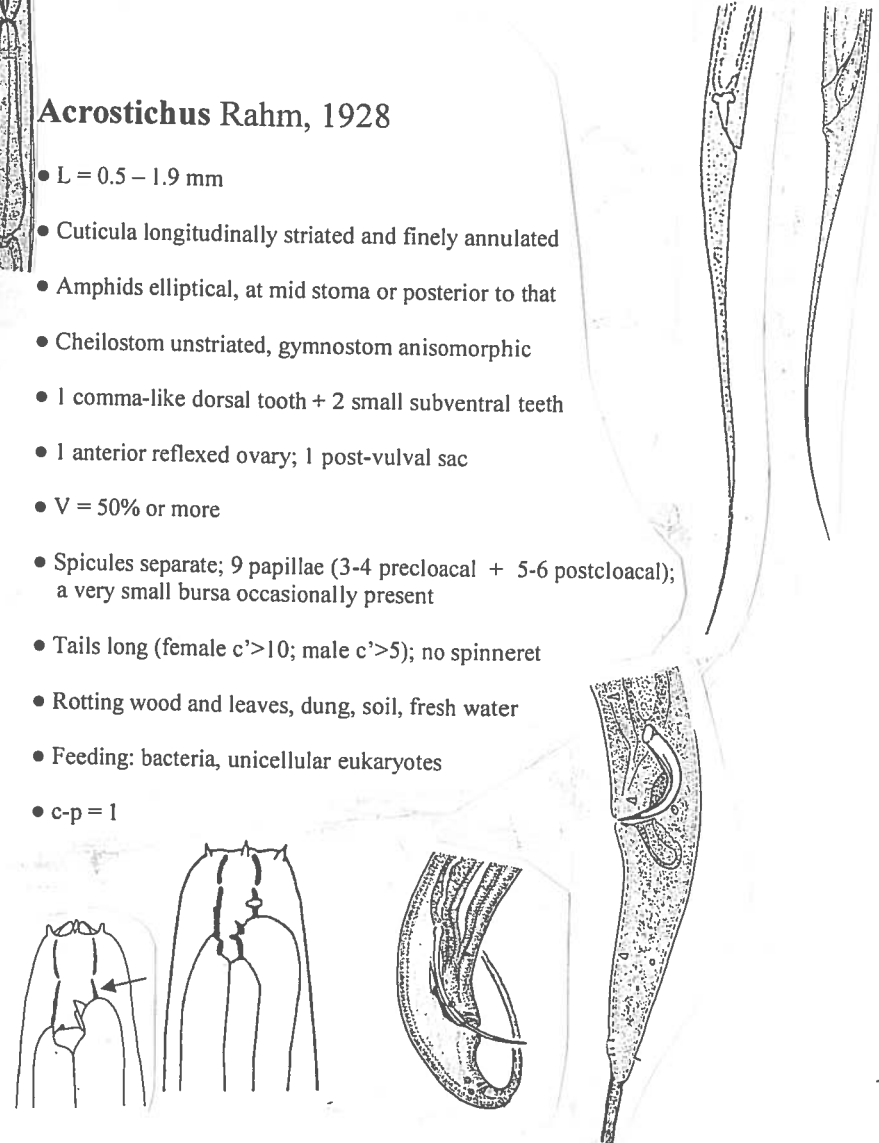
Mononchoides Rahm, 1928

- L = 0.6 – 3.4 mm
- Cuticula longitudinally striated
- Buccal cavity: anterior longitudinal striae
- Metastom: 2 robust teeth + 1 or 2 comb plates
- Posterior part of buccal cavity (telostom) large
- 2 ovaries
- V = 25-65%
- Female c' = 6 - 30; no spinneret
- Fresh water, salt water, soil, litter, decaying material
- Feeding: bacteria, small animals
- c-p = 1

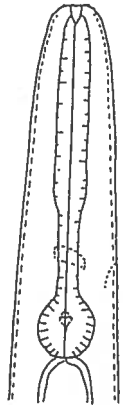


Acrostichus Rahm, 1928

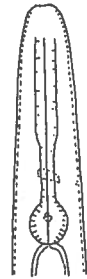
- L = 0.5 – 1.9 mm
- Cuticula longitudinally striated and finely annulated
- Amphids elliptical, at mid stoma or posterior to that
- Cheilostom unstriated, gymnostom anisomorphic
- 1 comma-like dorsal tooth + 2 small subventral teeth
- 1 anterior reflexed ovary; 1 post-vulval sac
- V = 50% or more
- Spicules separate; 9 papillae (3-4 precloacal + 5-6 postcloacal); a very small bursa occasionally present
- Tails long (female c' > 10; male c' > 5); no spinneret
- Rotting wood and leaves, dung, soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria, unicellular eukaryotes
- c-p = 1



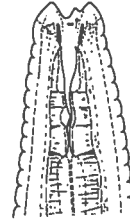
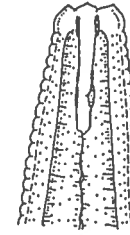
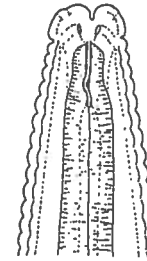
Pharyngeal type



pharynx with cylindrical corpus and basal bulb, males without bursa

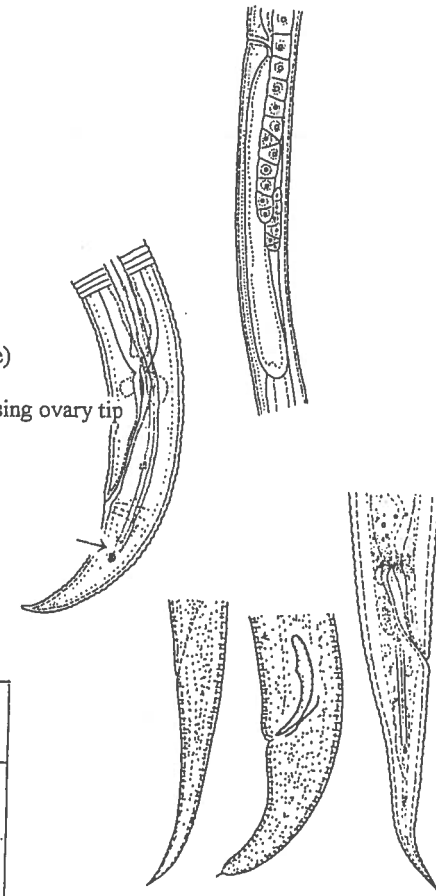


Heterocephalobus Brzeski, 1960 was considered *genus inquirendum* by De Ley, Siddiqi, Boström (1993) and most of its species were placed in *Pseudacrobeles*. The same Authors also suggested that *Pseudacrobeles* and *Eucephalobus* could be included, in the future, into *Cephalobus*.

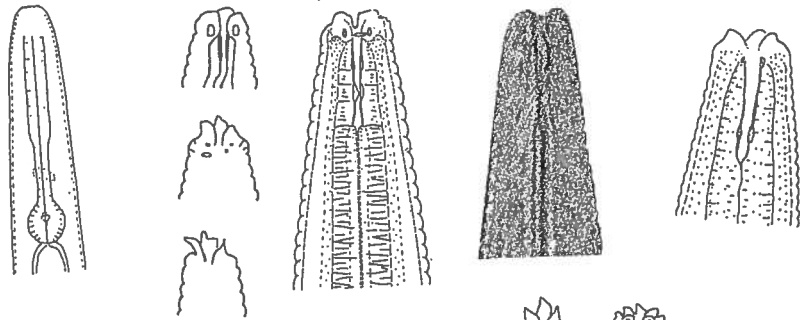


Pseudacrobeles Steiner, 1938

- L = 0.3 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticle annulated
- Lateral field, in the ♀, extends only to the phasmid
- Cephalic probolae absent to short
- Cheilostome wide, with bar- or granule-shaped rhabdions
- 1 prodelphic ovary (reflexed downbody in a double flexure)
- Postvulval uterine branch usually developed, never surpassing ovary tip
- ♀ tail sharp or blunt, conical: $c' = 2.5 - 10$
- ♂ tail with or without mucro
- No spinneret; tail tip pointed,
- Soil, moss, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2

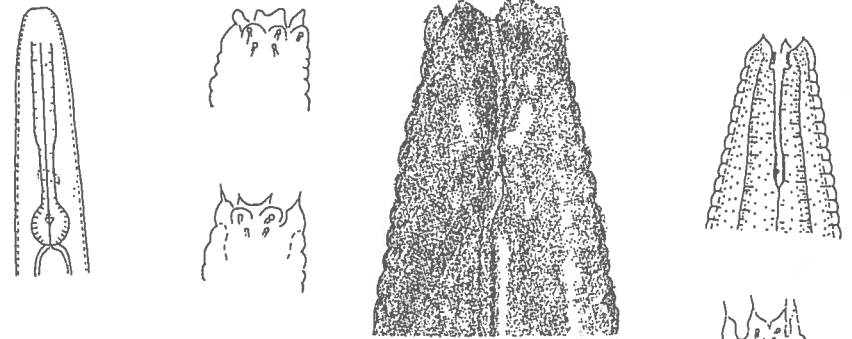
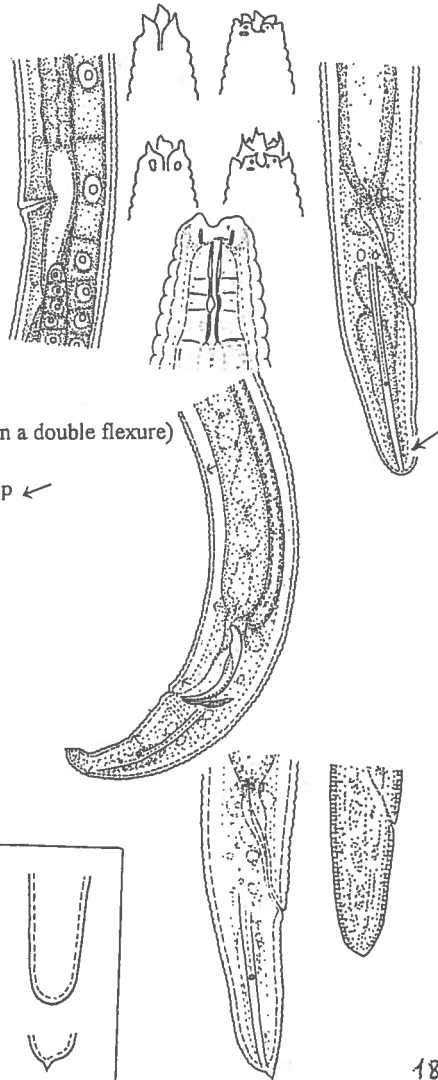


Vorderende	Schwanzende



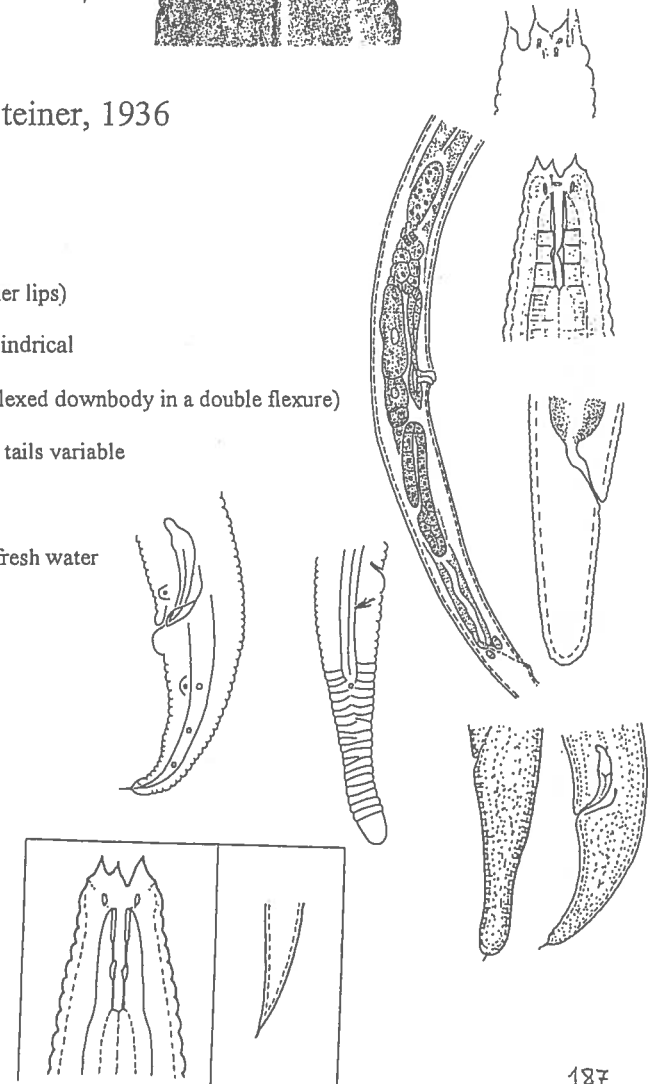
Cephalobus Bastian, 1865

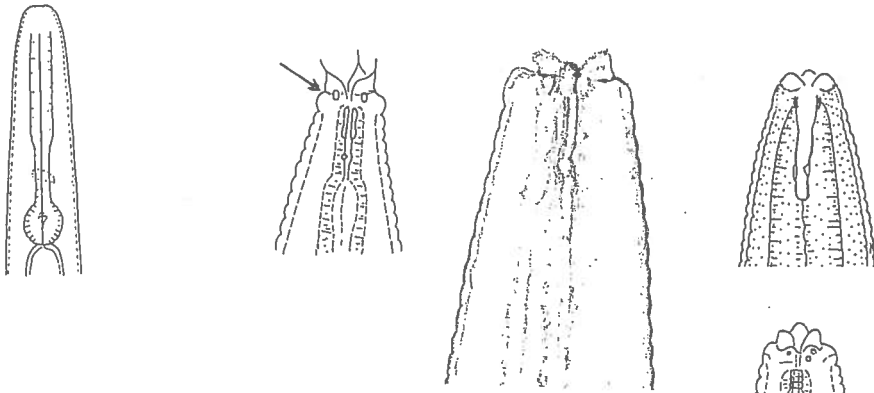
- L = 0.4 – 1.0 mm
- Cuticle annulated
- 3 low asymmetric probolae (inner lips)
- Pharyngeal corpus cylindrical
- 1 prodelphic ovary (reflexed downbody in a double flexure)
- Lateral field, in the ♀, extends to the tail tip ←
- No spinneret
- Soil, moss, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2



Eucephalobus Steiner, 1936

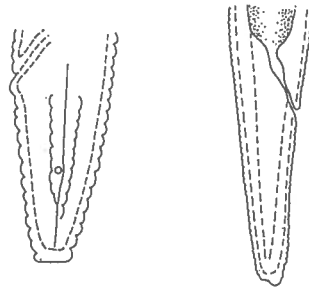
- L = 0.4 – 0.9 mm
- Cuticle annulated
- 6 pointed probolae (inner lips)
- Pharyngeal corpus cylindrical
- 1 prodelphic ovary (reflexed downbody in a double flexure)
- c' = 1.7 – 5.5 (female); tails variable
- No spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2



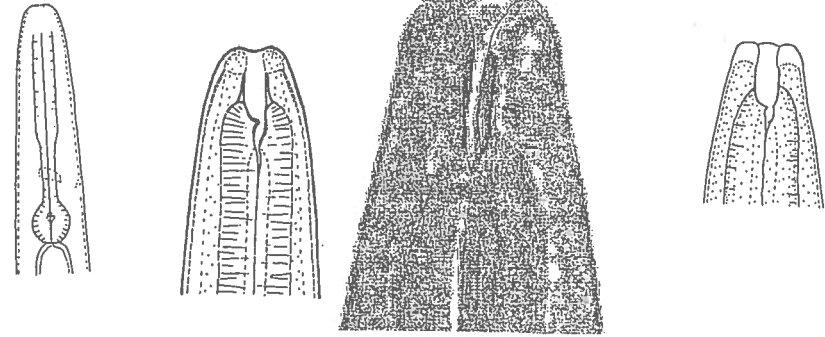
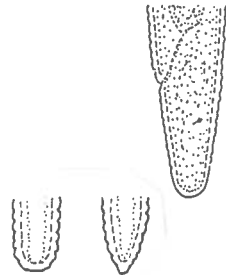


Acrobeloides (Cobb, 1924)

- L = 0.3 – 0.4 mm (1.2 mm)
- Cuticle annulated
- 3 rounded or pointed probolae (inner lips) [also depending on food availability]
- Pharynx corpus somewhat enlarged, fusiform
- 1 prodelphic ovary (reflexed downbody in a double flexure); a post-vulvar sac
- ♂ very rare
- c' = 1 – 5 (female); tails variable
- No spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 2

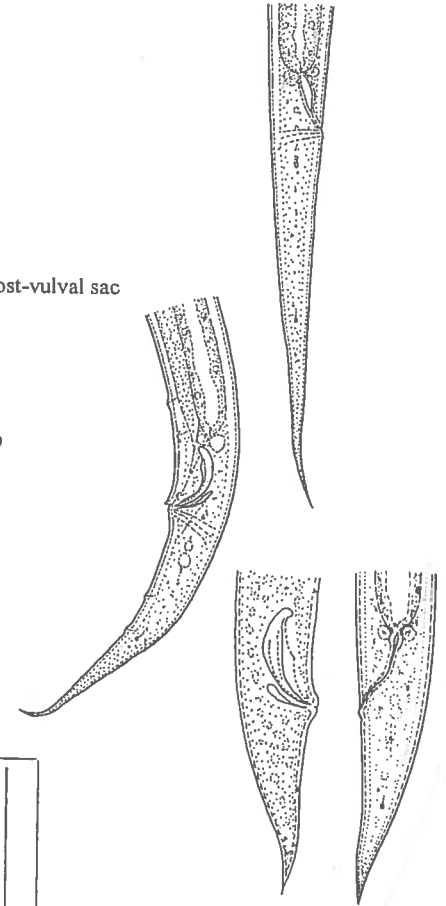


Vorderende	Schwanz

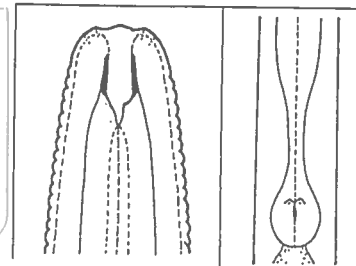


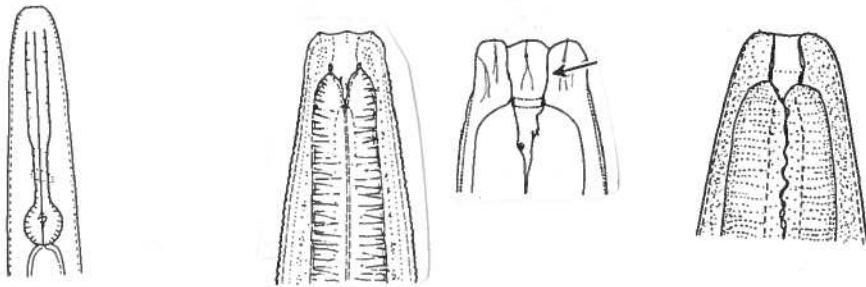
Panagrolaimus Fuchs, 1930

- L = 0.3 – 1.9 mm
- Cuticle annulated or almost smooth
- Buccal cavity: anteriorly not cuticularized
- 1 prodelphic ovary (long and reflexed downbody); a post-vulval sac
- Vulval lips protruding
- c' = 2 - 8;
- Tail conical, sharpened posteriorly and with pointed tip
- No spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1



According to Andrassy (2005), the freshwater species [of *Panagrolaimus*] with no separate lips, slender body (a = 30-70), not protruded vulval lips, thin vagina, and elongate-conoid tail (c'=5-12), must be placed in *Propanagrolaimus* Andrassy, 2005.

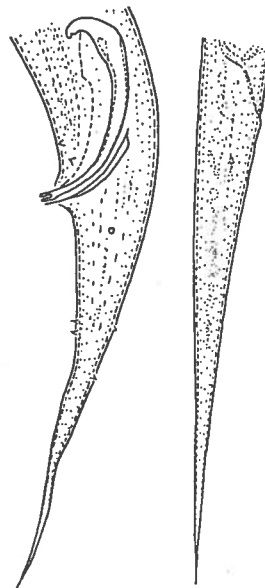




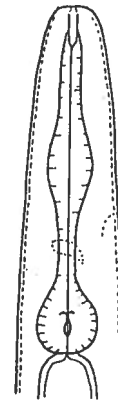
Panagrellus Thorne, 1938

- L = 0.6 – 2.9 mm
- Cuticle almost smooth
- Pharyngeal corpus long (55-65% of pharyngeal length) and massive
- 1 prodelphic ovary (long and reflexed downbody); a post-vulval sac ←
- Spicular tip forked ←
- c' = 3 - 7
- No spinneret
- Decaying matter in soil and fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1

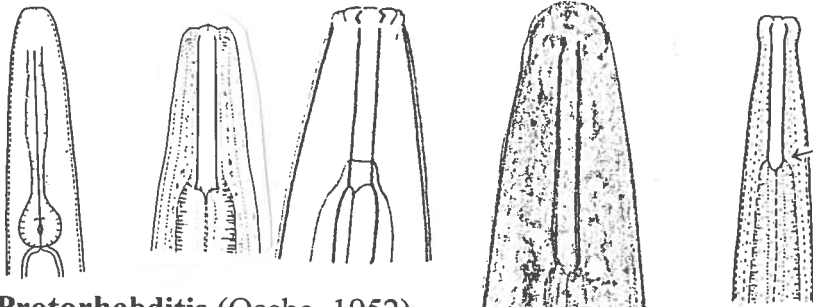
Vorderende	♀ Gonade	Spiculum



Pharyngeal type

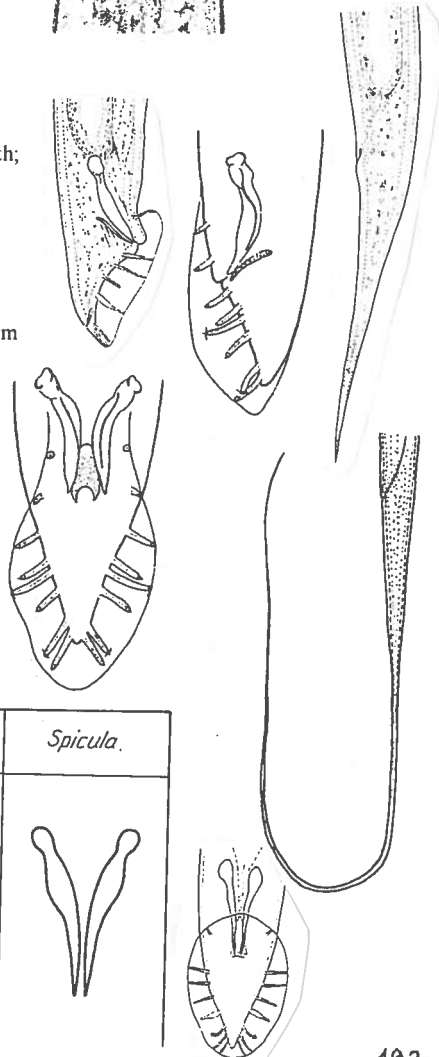


pharynx with swollen corpus and basal bulb, males often with bursa



Protorhabditis (Osche, 1952)

- L = 0.27 – 0.97 mm
- Lips not distinct
- Buccal cavity 2-4 times long as the head width; cheilostoma cuticularized
- Buccal cavity not encircled by musculature
- No pharyngeal median bulb
- Pharyngeal basal bulb with doubled haustrulum
- 2 ovaries
- V about 50%
- Male bursa peloderan with 7-9 pairs papillae
- Female c' = 1.5 - 14
- No spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1

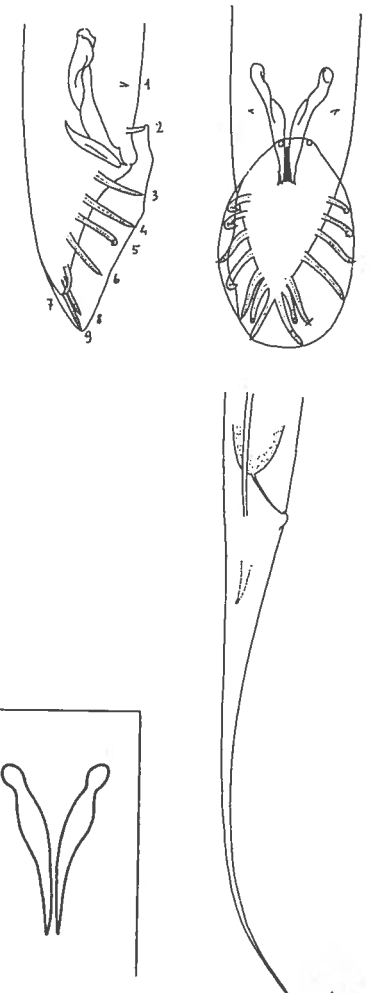


Vorderende	Schwanz	Spicula

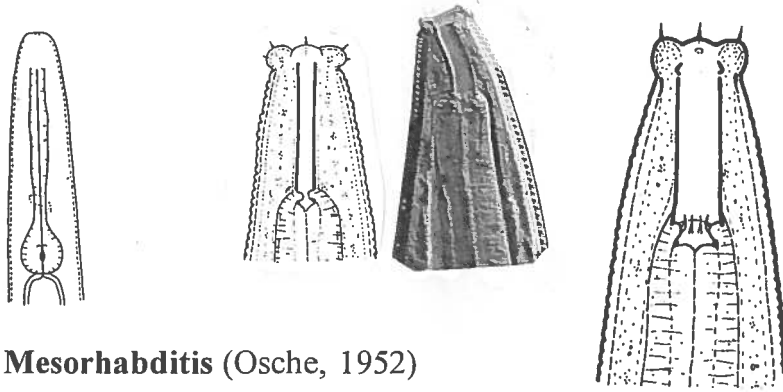


Prodontorhabditis Timm, 1961

- L = 0.3 – 1 mm
- Lips not distinct
- Buccal cavity with cuticularized cheilostom; 3 denticles in anterior buccal tube
- Buccal cavity not encircled by musculature
- 2 ovaries (dorsally flexed)
- V about 50%
- Male bursa peloderan; 9 pairs papillae (1 + 1 / 7); papillae 5° and 7° open dorsally on the bursa
- Female tail filiform (c' = 6 – 20); no spinneret
- Soil, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1

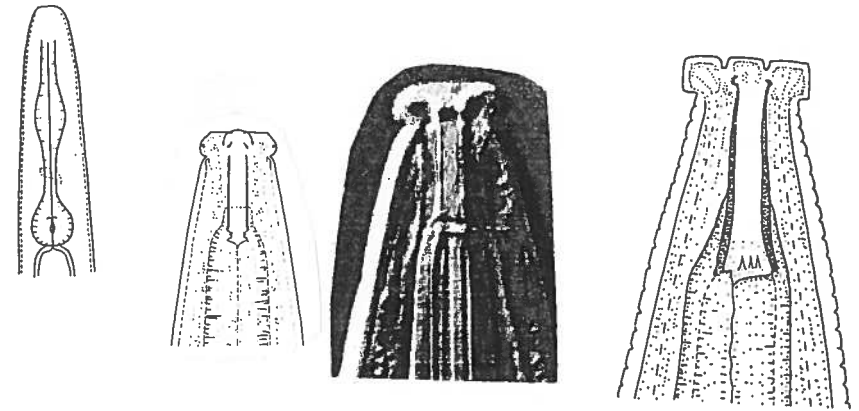
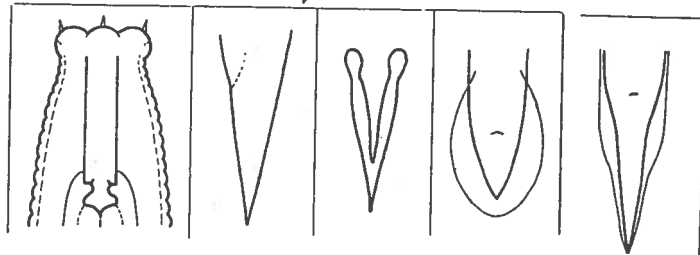
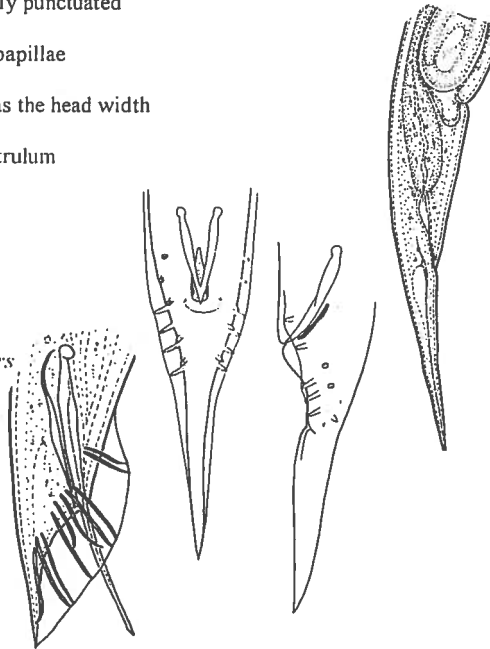


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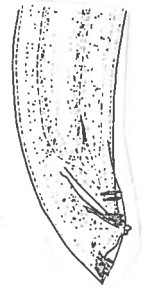
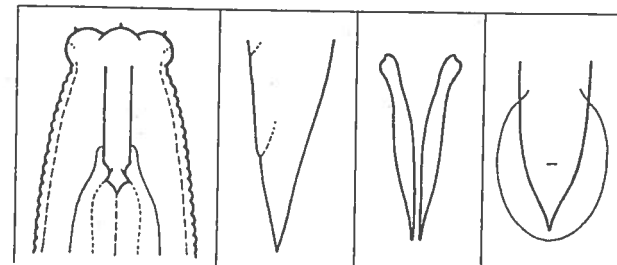
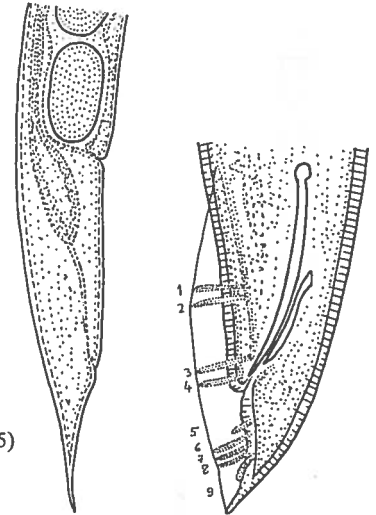
Mesorhabditis (Osche, 1952)

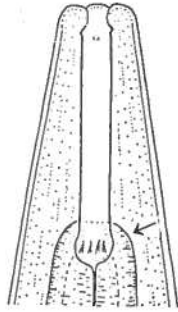
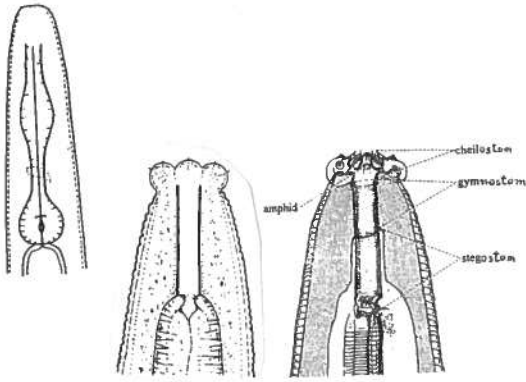
- L = 0.3 – 1 mm
- Cuticle usually annulated and finely punctuated
- Head offset ; 6 lips with setiform papillae
- Buccal cavity 2 (or 3) times long as the head width
- Pharyngeal bulb with double haustrulum
- 1 anterior ovary
- V = 66-92%
- Male bursa narrow with 6-7 pairs papillae; spicules 20-27 μm ;
or male bursa wide with 9-10 pairs papillae; spicules 30-76 μm
- Female c' = 1 - 10
- Soil, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1



Cruznema Artigas, 1927

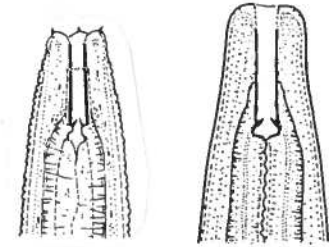
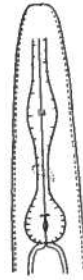
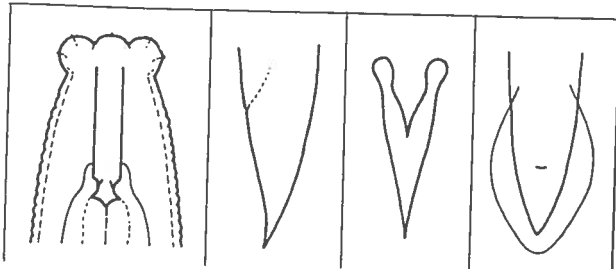
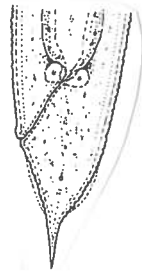
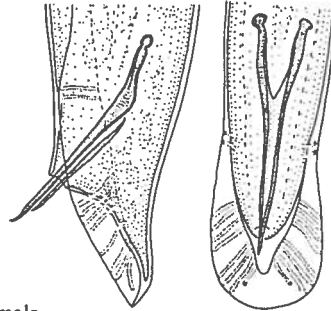
- L = 0.6 – 2.2 mm
- Cuticle annulated
- 6 well separated lips
- 3 conspicuous teeth on each metarhabdion
- 1 anterior ovary; no posterior uterine sac
- V = 80-90%
- Rectum much longer than anal body width
- Female c' = 1.5 - 4; tip tail pointed; no spinneret
- Male bursa peloderan with 9 pairs papillae (2 / 2 + 5)
- Soil, decaying matter, peat-bogs, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1





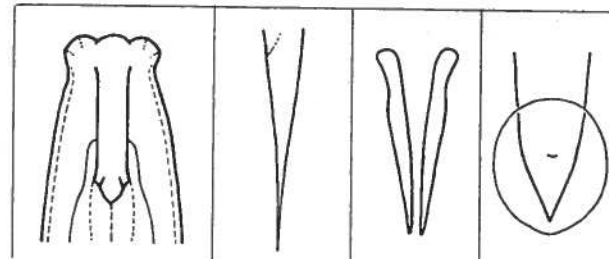
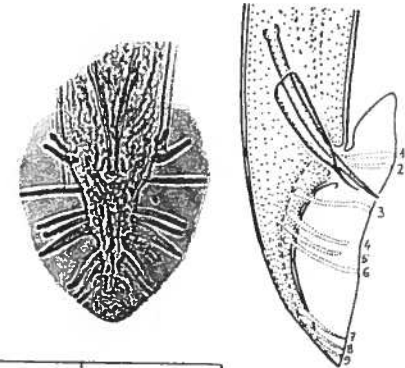
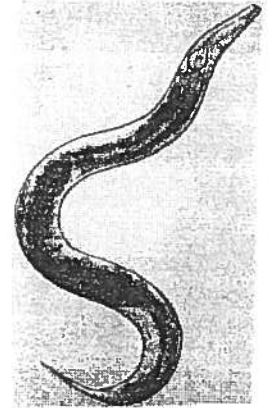
Pelodera Schneider, 1866

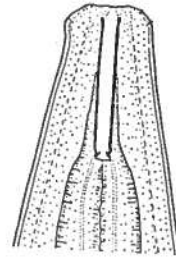
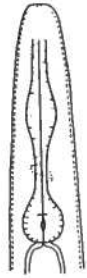
- L = 0.6 – 3.6 mm (usually 1-2 mm)
- Buccal cavity: encircled by musculature or almost not; 3 teeth on each metarhabdion
- 2 ovaries; often viviparous
- V = 49-60%
- Male bursa with 10 pairs papillae
- Spicules long (30-100 μm), distally fused
- Female c' = 0.6 - 4; no spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, fresh water, snails gut, fur of mammals
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1



Caenorhabditis (Osche, 1952)

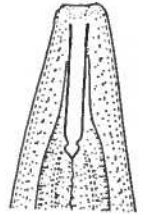
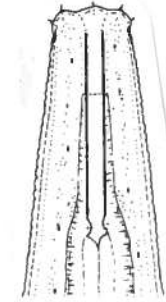
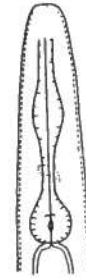
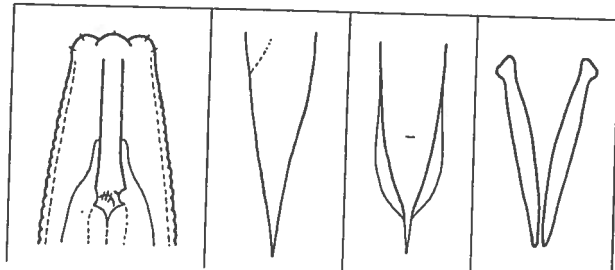
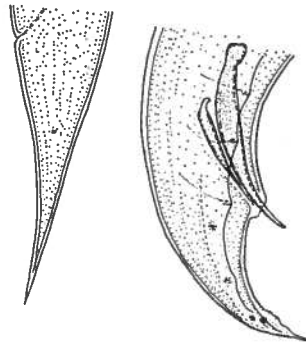
- L = 0.6 – 1.9 mm
- Lips not offset
- Buccal cavity: less than one half encircled by musculature
- Pharyngeal median bulb relatively strong
- Pharyngeal basal bulb with double haustulum
- 2 ovaries
- V = 45-56%
- Female c' = 1.5 - 8; no spinneret
- Male bursa peloderan, nearly closed; with 9 pairs papillae (2 / 4 + 3)
- Spicules 27-52 μm (rarely up to 95 μm)
- Soil, decaying matter, snails, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1





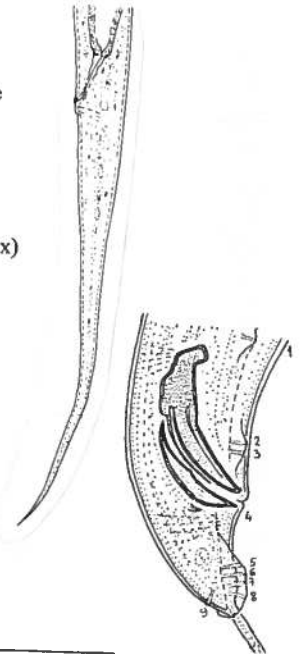
Rhabditoides Goodey, 1929

- L = 0.5 – 2 mm
- Buccal cavity often posteriorly curved; its base (metastome) asymmetric
- 2 ovaries
- V = 38-60%
- Male bursa almost not visible, with 9-10 pairs papillae (the first is far from spicula)
- Female c' = 3 - 6; no spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, dung, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1

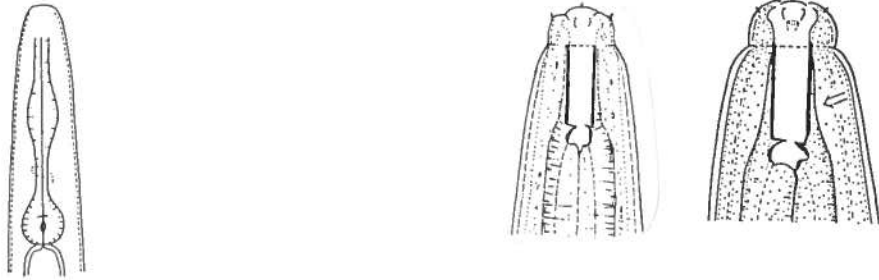


Rhabditella (Cobb, 1929)

- L = 0.5 – 2.9 mm
- Buccal cavity: more than a half encircled by musculature
- 2 ovaries; their reflexed tips reach the vulva level
- V = 38-50%
- Male bursa reduced, with 9-10 pairs papillae (1 + 2 / 1 + x) papillae 1, 4, 9 placed laterally
- Spicules 30-50 µm; with a long dorsal thorn
- Tails long (c' = 6 – 18); no spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, dung, polluted fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1

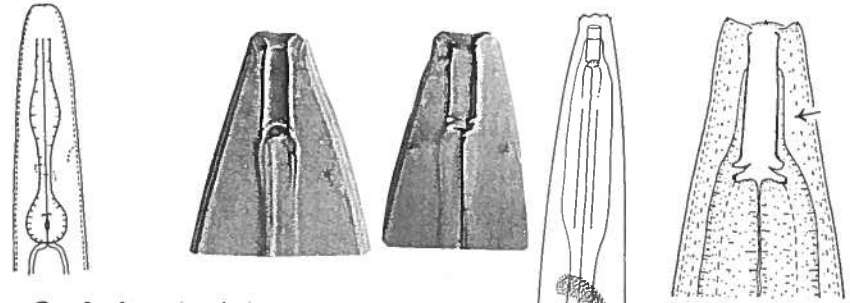
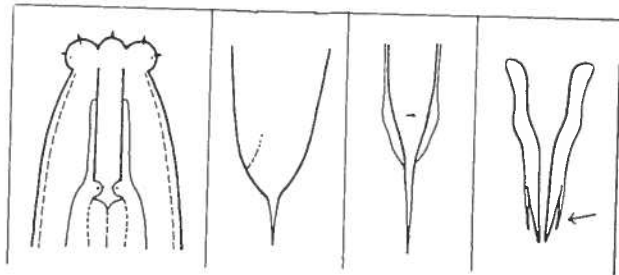
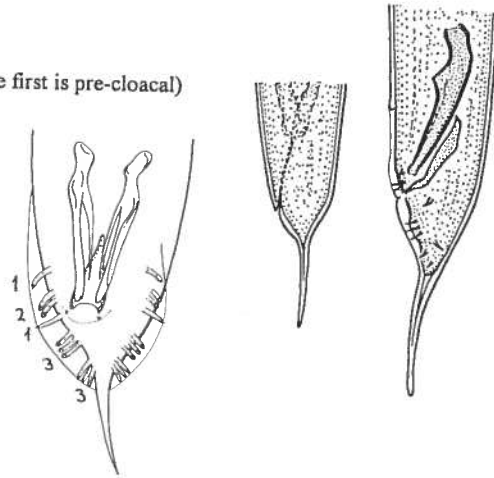


Vorderende	Schwanz	Bursa	Spicula



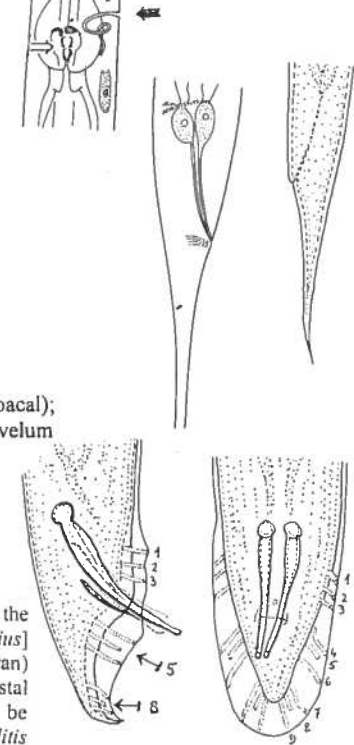
Curviditis (Dougherty, 1953)

- L = 0.8 – 1.8 mm
- Buccal cavity: most encircled by musculature
- 2 ovaries
- V = 53-64%
- Male bursa reduced, with 10 pairs papillae (the first is pre-cloacal)
- Spicula with a long dorsal thorn
- Female c' = 1.5 – 3.0; no spinneret
- Soil, rotting wood, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1

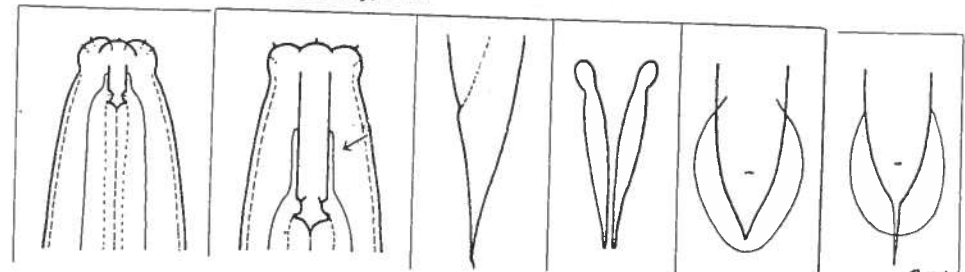


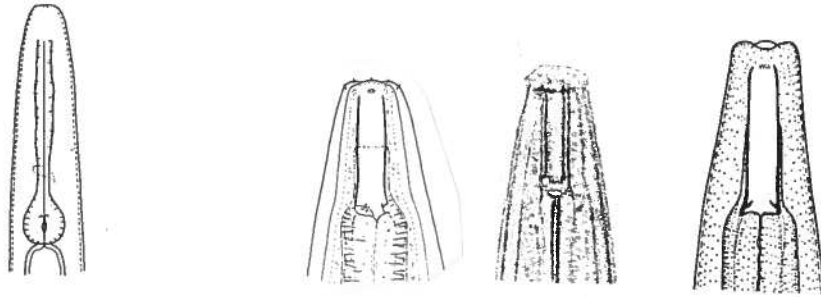
Oscheius Andrassy, 1976

- L = 0.3 – 3 mm
- Buccal cavity encircled by musculature > 50%
- Pharyngeal bulb with duplex haustulum
- Cervical duct conspicuous, looped, cuticularized
- 2 ovaries
- V = 45-56%
- Rectum long (> 1.5 times anal body diameter)
- Male bursa with 9 pairs papillae (first 3 are pre-cloacal); papillae 5 and 8 terminating on dorsal side of the velum
- Female c' = 3 – 5; no spinneret
- Soil, rotting wood, moors, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1



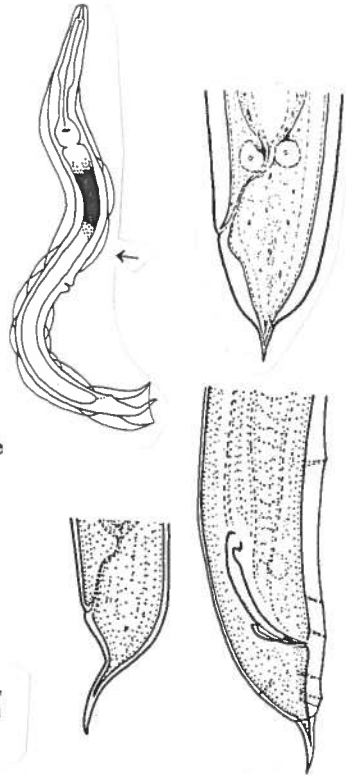
According to Andrassy (2005), the freshwater species [of *Oscheius*] with peloderan (not leptoderan) bursa and spicules with distal simple (not hooked) tips, must be placed in *Dolichorhabditis* Andrassy, 1983.



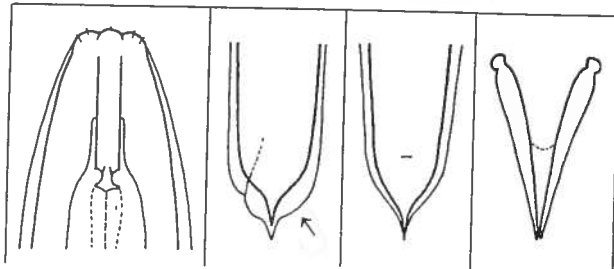


Poikilolaimus Fuchs, 1930

- L = 0.4 – 1.3 mm
- Body plump (a = 14-25)
- Cuticula loose, often detached from body
- Some species with large oval amphids
- 2 ovaries
- V = 52-61%
- Male bursa almost not visible, with 7-9 pairs papillae
- Female c' < 3; no spinneret
- Soil, compost, sewer, polluted fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1

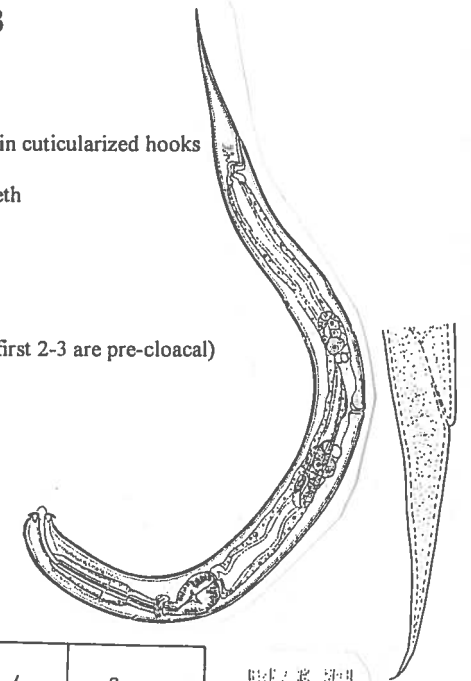


According to Andrassy (2005), these nematodes must be placed in Cuticularia Van der Linde, 1938.



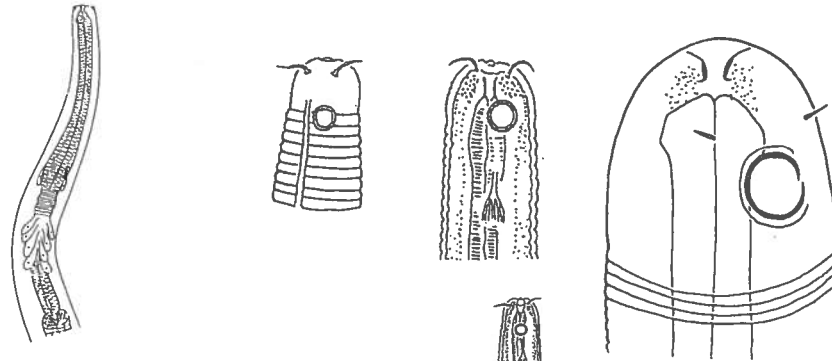
Diploscapter Cobb, 1913

- L = 0.3 – 1.1 mm
- Dorsal and ventral lips transformed in cuticularized hooks
- Buccal cavity: metastom without teeth
- 2 ovaries
- V = 48-85%
- Male bursa with 6-9 pairs papillae (first 2-3 are pre-cloacal)
- Female c' = 1.5 - 10; no spinneret
- Soil, decaying matter, fresh water
- Feeding: bacteria
- c-p = 1



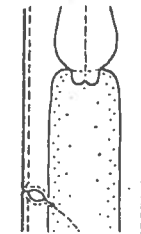
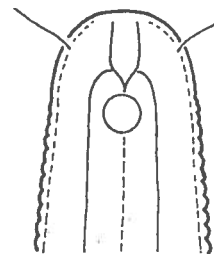
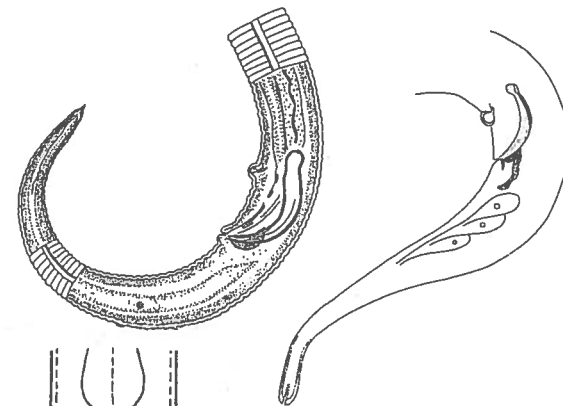
Vorderende	Bursa

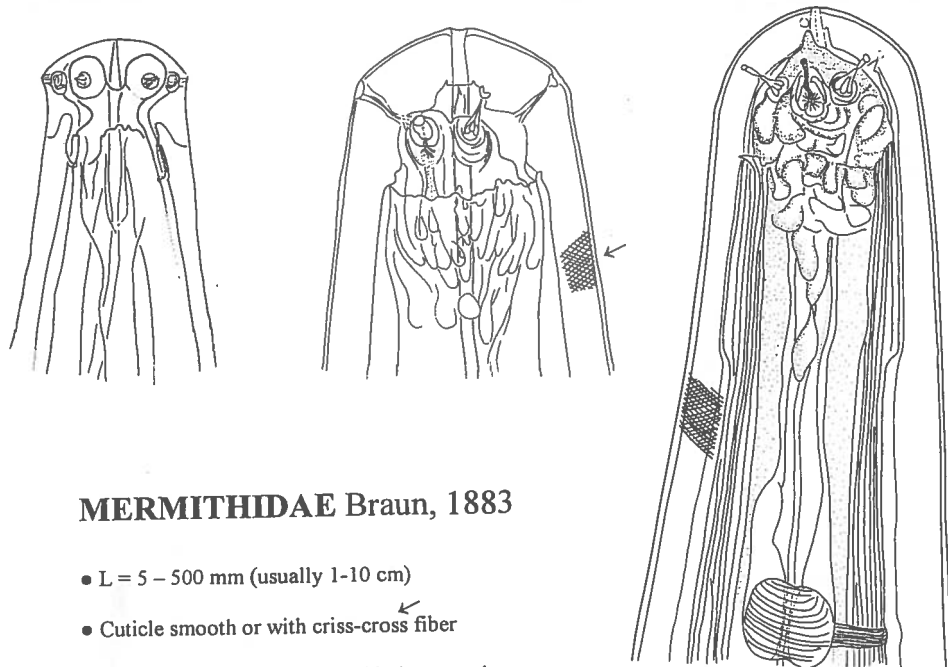
Other pharyngeal types



Domorganus Goodey, 1947

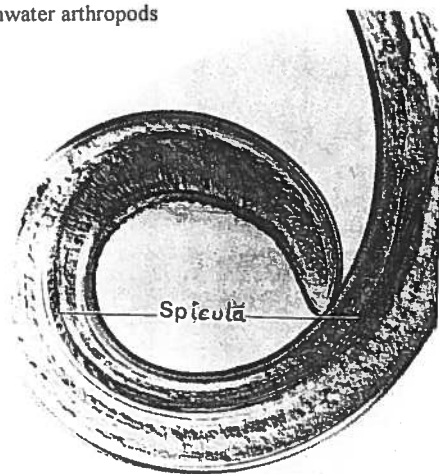
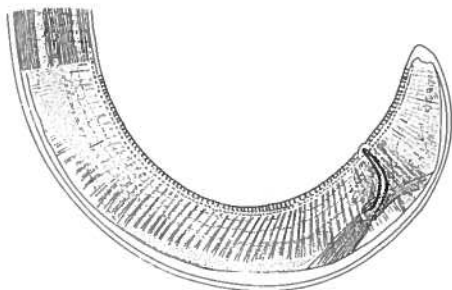
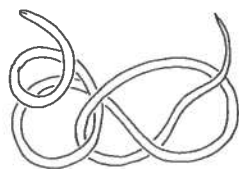
- L = 0.5 – 2.3 mm
- Pharynx in 2 parts:
the posterior one encircled by cells
- Excretory pore well visible behind cardia
- Male: 1 precloacal supplement
- Caudal glands and spinneret
- Soil; possibly parasitic in oligochaets; fresh water
- c-p = 3 (?)





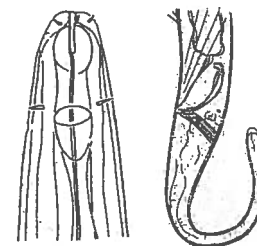
MERMITHIDAE Braun, 1883

- L = 5 – 500 mm (usually 1-10 cm)
- Cuticle smooth or with criss-cross fiber
- Pharynx a slender tube closed in its posterior part
- Intestine modified to a cellular or syncytial sac
- Vagina muscular
- Spicula short to very long
- No functional anus
- With life stage parasitic in terrestrial or freshwater arthropods
- Soil (also deep soil), on grass, freshwater
- Feeding: parasite, then no food ingestion



160µm

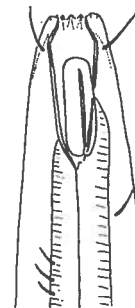
Marine and brackish water genera rarely found in continental waters



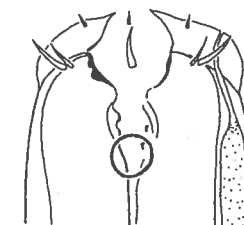
Oxystomina Filipjev, 1918



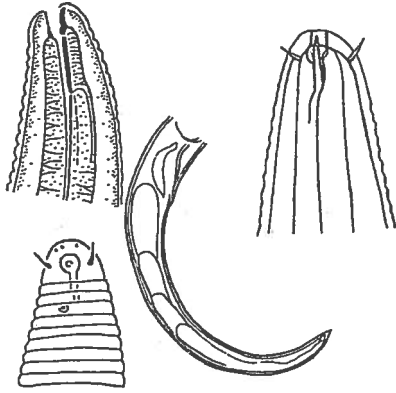
Thalassolaimus de Man, 1983



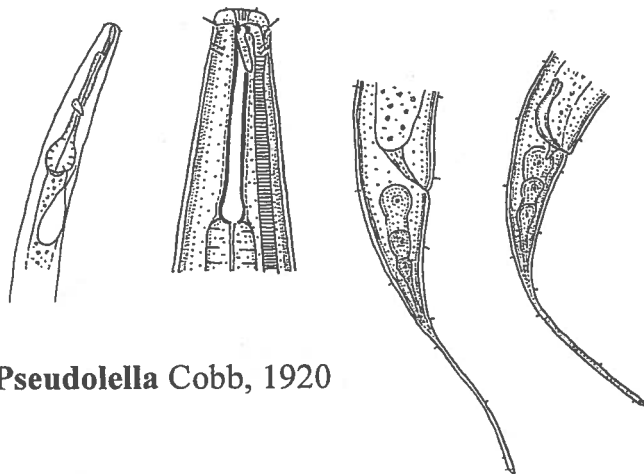
Axonolaimus de Man, 1889



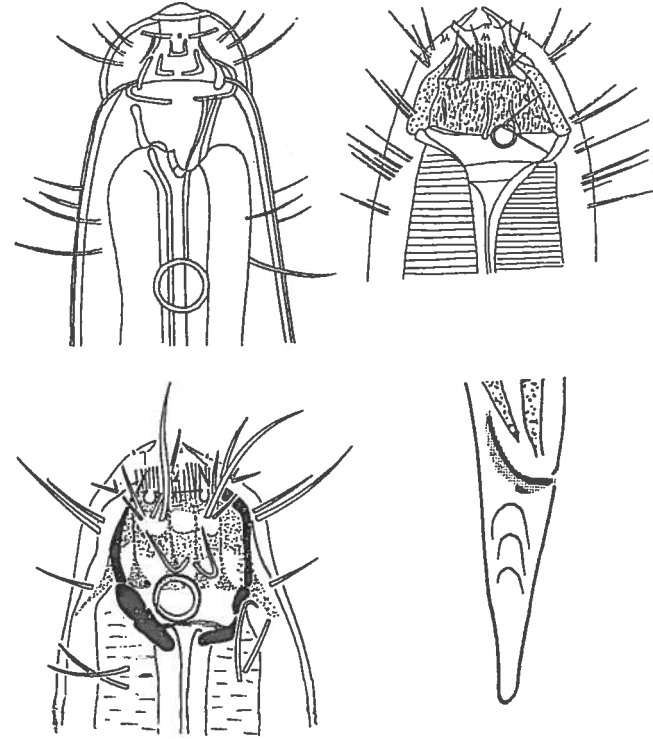
Gammarinema Kinne & Gerlach, 1953



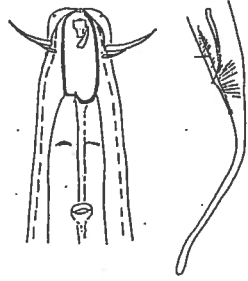
Camacolaimus De Man, 1889



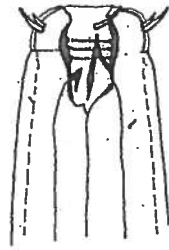
Pseudolella Cobb, 1920



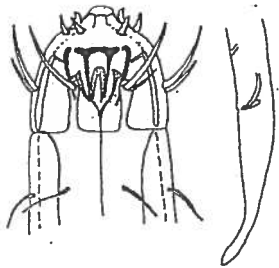
Sphaerolaimus Bastian, 1965



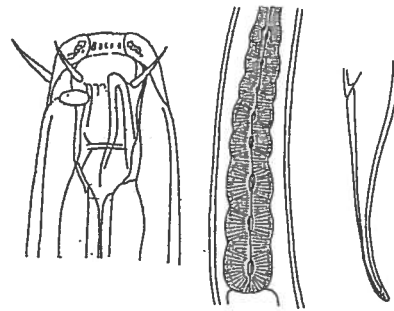
Anoplostoma Bütschli, 1874



Eurystomina Filipjev, 1918

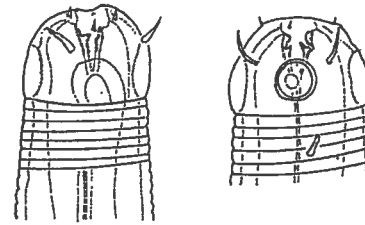


Mesacanthion Filipjev, 1927

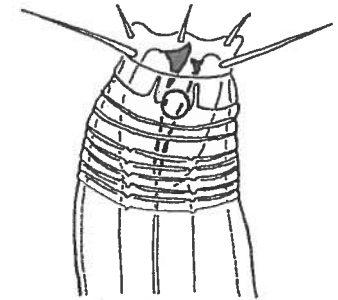


Polygastrophora de Man, 1922

Other rare genera



Sibayinema Swart & Heyns, 1991
(from South Africa)



Nudora Cobb, 1920
(from South Africa)



Desmodorella Cobb, 1933
(essentially marine)

Glossary

a-- = without
acantho = thorn
acro = high, pointed
actino = radial in form
afro = African
allo = different
amphi = both, paired
amphid = double [disk]
ana = up, new
angui = eel
Andrássy I. = nematologist
annulus = ring
aphano = not evident
aporce = without quiver [spear ring]
aqua = water
Ather H. Siddiqi = biologist
aulos = tube
ax = axis, axial
Basir M.A. = biologist
Bastian H.C. = nematologist
belos = arrow
boreo = northern
brevi = short
bucca = mouth
bursa = bag, purse
Bastian H.C. = nematologist
Butler E.J. = nematologist
caeno = new, recent, surprising
calo = beautiful
Capri(vi) = locality in Namibia
cauda = tail
cephalo = head
cerato = horn (cephalic setae)
chilo/cheilo = lip, pincers
chist/kist = box
chroma = colour, pigment
chronos = (hand of) clock
chryso = gold
Clark W.C. = nematologist
clavi = club
Cobb N.A. = nematologist
Coomans A. = nematologist
croco = yellow
cruz (from: Santa Cruz, Brazil)
crypto = hidden

curvi = curved, bent
cuticula = (loose) cuticle
cyatho = calyx, goblet
darm = intestine
delus = evident, visible
dera = skin
desmo = bond, fastening
diplo = double
dirus = fearful
Do. Morgan = biologist
dolichos = long
dora = skin
dory = spear, weapon
-ellus/-ella = [diminutives]
drepan = scythe
emi = half
enchos = spear, lance
ende = extremity
epacro = sharpened
epi = up, higher
ethmo = sieve
eu = proper, good
eury = wide
falci = sickle
fictor = molder, sculptor
Funaria = genus of moss
Gammarus = genus of Crustacea
gaster = gut [pharynx]
genus = (pure) race
geo = earth, soil
geschlecht = sex
glossa = tongue
gran = grain
Goffart H. = nematologist
gymno = naked
hal = salt, salty
hals-anschwellung = neck swelling
hasta = pole, spear
hemi = half
hemicycliophora = semicircular spicula
hetero = different
Hirschmann H. = nematologist
Hofmaenner B. = nematologist
hyster = uterus, womb
idio = proper
iron/eiron = dissembler (dead-like)

Jensen H.J. = nematologist
ioto = (similar to) letter iota
kino = movement, agitation
Koerner H. = nematologist
kopf = head
Kurikani = ancient Siberian people
kyklos = circle (see spicular form)
labro = lip
laimus = throat, mouth
Lamu = ancient name of Baikal
Lanzavecchia G. = biologist
Lindsey A.A. = ecologist
lepto = thin
lippen = lips
lobus = lobe
Malakhov V.V. = nematologist
macro = large
meso = middle, intermediate
meta = beyond [different]
micro = very small
mic(u) = a Hungarian pet name
mon/mono = one, single
mylos = molar tooth
nema = thread
nematode/nematoides = thread-like
neo = new
nothus = mongrel
nyg = pricking
oben = upper
odonto = tooth
-oides = similar to
oigo = open
onchulus = small tooth
onchus = tooth, hook
oplo = armed
Osche G. = nematologist
oxy = acute, sharp
panagros = net
para = near, similar
pelo = mud
phano = evident
phoro = bearer
plect = twisted (excretory canal)
poikilo = variegated
poly = many, plural
porce = quiver [spear ring]

pri = a saw
prismato = prismatic
pro = anterior
pro/proto = ancient, primitive
pseudo = false, fake
psil = to strip (for knobless spear)
punctum = point, spot
pyla = entrance, orifice
quasi = almost, nearly
rhabdos = rod, stick
Roger Greene = biologist
sacrimari = holy sea [=Baikal]
scapter = hoe
schisto = split
schwanz = tail
scler = hard, solid
scolex = worm
seiten = lateral
seitenorgan = amphid
semi = half, quasi
setsal = Semyon Tsalolikhin (nematologist)
sina = China
spilo = curved shape
stego = covering
steno = thin, narrow
stichos = line (tooth)
stoma = mouth
sub = under
telo = terminal
terato = monstrous, marvellous
Terschelling = Dutch island
thalasso = sea
theristus = reaper (for spicular shape)
thonus = anagram of nothus
Thorne G. = nematologist
tobrilus = anagram of trilobus
trident = with 3 teeth
trilobus = with 3 lobes [cardiac glands]
tris = three
tyl = hump, knob [of the spear]
-ulus/-ula = [diminutive]
udos = hydos = water
viscos = sticky
vorder = anterior
vorderende = anterior end