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The superfamily Dorylaimoidea (Nematoda) — a review Family Qudsianematidae, II

By

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Contents

Abstract. In this paper the survey of the family Qudsianematidae is continued. While the first part dealt with the subfamilies Chrysonematinae and Discolaiminae, in the present article both the remained subfamilies, Carcharolaiminae and Qudsianematinae, are revised. Seventeen genera are defined and 231 valid species enumerated and presented in form of keys. Three genera — *Carcharodiscus, Talanema* and *Crassogula* — and three species — *Allodorylaimus meridianus, Ecumenicus proprius* and *Crassogula torosa* — are described as new to science. Numerous new combinations and some new synonyms are suggested.

The family Qudsianematidae JAIRAJPURI, 1965 is one of the largest families of the free-living Nematoda. Twenty-five genera and three hundred species can be ordered under it. Owing to this great number of taxa I was forced to divide the taxonomic review in two parts. The first part (1990) discussed the subfamilies Chrysonematinae SIDDIQI, 1969 and Discolaiminae SIDDIQI, 1969. It outlined eight genera and enumerated 73 valid species. The present, second, part deals with the two remained subfamilies: Carcharolaiminae THORNE, 1967 and Qudsianematinae JAIRAJPURI, 1965. For this once seventeen genera are revised, and 231 species listed and presented in form of identifying keys. The total number of valid species of Qudsianematidae is hence 304.

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Subfamily CARCHAROLAIMINAE THORNE, 1967

Qudsianematidae. Medium-sized nematodes. Cuticle practically smooth. Lateral chords with conspicuous glandular cells opening by pores. Head large, sharply offset, showing a sclerotized basket-like structure composed of ribs, teeth and minute denticles. Pharynx around anterior part of spear more or less sclerotized as well. Spear varying in form, shorter or longer than labial width, predominantly with large aperture. Guiding ring single or double, sometimes heavily sclerotized and complicate. Oesophagus expanded well before its middle, proximal end of the slender part showing a bulb-like swelling. First pair of subventral oesophageal nuclei unusually small and obscure. Vulva longitudinal or transverse, not sclerotized. Female genital system didelphic. Males very rare or unknown. Supplements spaced. Tail in both sexes short, conoid or bluntly rounded.

This subfamily shows affinities to Discolaiminae SIDDIQI, 1969 (lateral chords with large glandular bodies, dorsal oesophageal nucleus comparatively far from expansion zone, vulval lips not sclerotized, head sharply offset), can be however easily distinguished from that by the vestibular basket, sclerotized pharynx, far anteriorly expanded oesophagus and bulb-like swelling on proximal end of the thinner part of oesophagus.

Carcharolaimidae, as a family, was established by THORNE (1967) and placed under the superfamily Actinolaimoidea. Most of the subsequent authors followed THORNE's opinion. COOMANS and LOOF (1978) called however attention to that, the carcharolaims are much closer to the *Discolaimus*-typed nematodes than to the *Actinolaimus*-typed ones. In accepting this concept, VINCIGUERRA (1988) has suggested her new Actinolaimidae system with leaving out *Carcharolaimus* and related genera.

Four genera (with 24 species):

Carcharolaimus THORNE, 1939
Carcharodiscus gen. n.
Caryboca LORDELLO, 1967
Carcharoides THORNE, 1967 (syn. n.)
Carybenema THORNE, 1967

Key to genera of Carcharolaiminae

1 Tail conical, ventrally arcuate, about twice as long as anal diameter ..... **Caryboca** LORDELLO
— Tail conoid-rounded or bluntly rounded, ventrally not arcuate, about as long as or shorter than anal diameter 2

2 Pharynx behind vestibular basket very wide, barrel-shaped and heavily sclerotized, proximally forming an unusually thick and complicated guide ring ..... **Caribenema** THORNE
— Pharynx behind vestibular basket simple, never so heavily sclerotized and not forming proximally a complicated guide ring 3

3 Vestibular walls provided with several minute denticles; ovaries short, each as long as body width ... . **Charcharodiscus** gen. n.
— Vestibular walls without denticles; ovaries normal, each at least twice as long as body width .... **Carcharolaimus** THORNE

Genus *Carcharolaimus* THORNE, 1939

Qudsianematidae, Carcharolaiminae. Body of middle length, 0.9 to 2.7 mm, not too slender. Cuticle smooth or finely striated transversaly. Lateral chords with a continuous row of large cellular bodies. Lips well developed, head set off by a deep constric-

tion. Vestibule with sclerotized basket consisting of 16—50 arched ribs and numerous small denticles on the bottom. Walls of vestibule non-dencticulated. Pharynx slightly sclerotized. Spear 11 to 21 μm, shorter than cephalic diameter, simple; aperture occupying half its length. Prerectum short. Female gonads amphidelphic, ovaries reflexed at least halfway to vulva, each nearly twice as long as corresponding body diameter. Vulva in 45 to 57% of body length, longitudinal or transverse, inner lips unsclerotized. Males very rare, known for two species. Spicula dorylaimid. Ventromedial supplements 7 to 20, spaced. Tail in both sexes similar, short (as long as 0.6—1.2 anal diameter), conoid or, predominantly, bluntly rounded.

Type species: *Carcharolaimus tere* THORNE, 1939.

Carcharolaimus can be distinguished within the subfamily in having a simple pharynx, non-denticulated vestibular walls, comparatively long ovaries and short tail.

Rather uncommon, terricolous animals reported as far from Europe (1 species), Asia (3 species), Africa (2 species), North America (2 species) and Australia (2 species).

Eight species:

C. **crassicostatus** HEYNS & ARGO, 1969
C. **discus** THORNE, 1967
C. **masoodi** JAIRAJPURI, 1968
C. **mujtabai** JAIRAJPURI, 1968
C. **multicostatus** SAUER, 1967
C. **taurus** SAUER, 1967
C. **tenuicostatus** HEYNS & ARGO, 1969
C. **teres** THORNE, 1939

Key to species of Carcharolaimus

1 Spear about 20 μm long 2
— Spear shorter, 11—16 μm long 3

2 Head wider than neck region; body 2 mm long. — ♀: L=2.0 mm; a=51; b=3.8; c=93; V=54%; c'=0.8. ♂ unknown. (South Africa.) ..... **crassicostatus** HEYNS & ARGO
— Head conspicuously narrower than neck region; body 1.5 mm long. — ♀: L=1.5—1.6 mm; a=31—34; b=3.5—4.0; c=64—73; V=48%; c'=0.6—0.8. ♂ unknown. (India.) ..... **mujtabai** JAIRAJPURI

3 Cephalic region low, only ¼ as high as wide; body 2.7 mm long. — ♀: L=2.7 mm; a=43; b=4; c=86; V=45%; c'=1. ♂ unknown. (Puerto Rico.) ..... **discus** THORNE
— Cephalic region taller, about ⅓ as high as wide; body 2 mm or shorter 4

4 Tail conoid with narrowly rounded tip, somewhat longer than anal diameter. — ♀: L=1.2—1.3 mm; a=29—36; b=3.0—3.3; c=39—40; V=52—53%; c'=1.2. ♂: L=1.2 mm; a=33; b=3.5; c=38; PO: 7. (Australia.) ..... **taurus** SAUER
— Tail blunt, broadly rounded, as long as or shorter than anal diameter 5

5 Vestibule with 30—50 frail ribs 6
— Vestibule with less than 20 strong ribs 7

6 Body about 1 mm long. — ♀: L=0.9—1.1 mm; a=28—31; b=3.2—3.6; c=44—54; V=53—57%; c'= 1. ♂ unknown. (Australia.) ..... **multicostatus** SAUER
— Body about 1.5 mm long. — ♀: L=1.4 mm; a=35; b:4.8; c=81; V=50%; c'=0.8. ♂ unknown. (South Africa.) ..... **tenuicostatus** HEYNS & ARGO

7 Vulva longitudinal. — ♀: L=1.6—1.8 mm; a=44—55; b=4.3—5.0; c=70—88; V=48—54%; c'=1. ♂ unknown. (India.) ..... **masoodi** JAIRAJPURI
— Vulva transverse. — ♀: L=1.4—2.0 mm; a=37; b=5; c=50; V=49%; c'=0.8. ♂: L=1.8 mm; a=40; b=5; c=60; PO: 15—20. (Czechoslovakia, Uzbekistan, United States [Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah], Puerto Rico.) ..... **teres** THORNE

Genus *Carcharodiscus* gen. n.

Qudsianematidae, Carcharolaiminae. Body 1.2 to 2.5 mm long, moderately slender. Cuticle smooth or, rarely, finely striated. Lateral glandular bodies conspicuous. Lips well developed, head sharply offset, tall. Vestibular basket with small teeth on the bottom and numerous very fine denticles on its walls. Pharynx moderately sclerotized. Spear 12 to 24 μm long, shorter than, or maximal as long as labial diameter, with large aperture. Guiding ring thin. Oesophagus enlarged before the middle (in 33—43%). Prerectum short. Vulva longitudinal or transverse, not sclerotized, located in 48—63% of body length. Female genital system didelphic, ovaries unusually short, reflexed ¼—⅓ way to vulva. Male known in one species only. Ventromedial supplements 5—7, spaced. Tails of both sexes short, convex-conoid or bluntly rounded.

Type species: *Carcharolaimus dentatus* THORNE, 1939 = *Carcharodiscus dentatus* (Thorne, 1939) comb. n.

The genus is closely allied to *Carcharolaimus* THORNE, 1939. It may be easily distinguished from that by the presence of small denticles on vestibular walls and the very short ovaries.

Terrestrial nematodes known in Europe (2 species), Asia (3 species), North (2 species) and South America (1 species), and Australia (1 species).

Seven species:

C. banaticus (KRNJAIC & LOOF, 1975) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus banaticus KRNJAIC & LOOF, 1975
C. bediensis (SULTAN & SINGH, 1981) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus bediensis SULTAN & SINGH, 1981
C. dentatus (THORNE, 1939) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus dentatus THORNE, 1939
C. formosus (LORDELLO, 1957) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus formosus LORDELLO, 1957
C. lucidus (SAUER, 1967) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus lucidus SAUER, 1967
C. ramirezi (THORNE, 1967) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus ramirezi THORNE, 1967
C. symmetricus (SULTAN & SINGH, 1981) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus symmetricus SULTAN & SINGH, 1981

Key to species of Carcharodiscus

1 Spear concave on dorsal side; conspicuous sclerotized rods (pillars) present between vestibule and guiding ring. — ♀: L=2.2 mm; a=38; b=4; c=67; V=49%; c'=1.0—1.1. ♂ unknown. (Puerto Rico.) ..... **ramirezi** (THORNE)
— Spear straight; rods (pillars) between vestibule and guiding ring obscure or absent 2

2 Body longer than 2 mm 3
— Body shorter than 2 mm 4

3 Aperture ⅓ of spear length; vulva at mid-body. — ♀: L=2.2 mm; a=40; b=5; c=83; V=48%; c'=0.6—07. ♂ unknown. (Holland, Hungary, United States [California].) ..... **dentatus** (THORNE)
— Aperture ½ of spear length; vulva behind mid-body. — ♀: L=2.4—2.5 mm; a=47—51; b=4.0—4.2; c=80—90; V=57—63%; c'= 0.7. ♂ unknown. (Uzbekistan, Brazil, Argentina.) ..... **formosus** (LORDELLO)

4 Vulva longitudinal. — ♀: L=1.2—1.8 mm; a=29—46; b=2.9—4.0; c=57—82; V=47—54%; c'=0.7—0.8. ♂ unknown. (Holland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy.) ..... **banaticus** (KRNJAIC & LOOF)
— Vulva transverse 5

5 Spear 19—24 μm long; tail shorter than anal diameter. — ♀: L=1.7—1.9 mm; a=32—43; b=3.9—4.3; c=62—78; V=45—52%; c'=0.6—0.9. ♂ unknown. (India.) ..... **bediensis** (SULTAN & SINGH)

— Spear 12—15 μm long; tail as long as anal diameter 6

6 Lip region distinctly wider than adjacent neck; aperture ⅔ of spear length. — ♀: L=1.5—1.8 mm; a=44—51; b=3.9—4.6; c=70—84; V=51—56%; c'=1.2. ♂ unknown. (India.) ..... **symmetricus** (SULTAN & SINGH)

— Lip region about as wide as adjacent neck; aperture ½ of spear length. — ♀: L=1.5—1.7 mm; a=34—43; b=3.6—4.4; c=46—61; V=51—55; c'=1. ♂: L=1.6—1.8 mm; a=38—46; b=4.1—4.5; c=49—53; PO: 5—7. (Australia.) ..... **lucidus** (SAUER)

Genus *Caryboca* LORDELLO, 1967

Syn. *Carcharoides* THORNE, 1967 (syn. n.).

Qudsianematidae, Carcharolaiminae. Body moderately long, 1—1.8 mm. Cuticle smooth or with minute transverse striae. Lateral chords with usual series of conspicuous glandular cells. Head large, sharply offset, with separate lips and papillae. Vestibule provided with a sclerotized basket and comparatively long teeth on its bottom. Small denticles on vestibular walls present or absent. Pharynx well sclerotized, guiding ring double. Spear simple, 10 to 24 μm, shorter than labial diameter; aperture occupying ½ of spear length or more. Oesophagus enlarged in 36—46% of its length. Vulva transverse, not sclerotized, in 51—54%. Female gonads paired, ovaries normally long. Tail conoid, vetrally arcuate, about twice as long as anal body width. Male unknown.

Type species: *Caryboca paranaensis* LORDELLO, 1967.

In its simple pharynx and guiding ring *Caryboca* resembles *Carcharolaimus* THORNE, 1939 and *Carcharodiscus* gen. n., the vestibular teeth are, however, stronger and the tail is longer, conical and vetrally curved.

In the same year, 1967, both LORDELLO and THORNE described a genus, *Caryboca* and *Carcharoides*, respectively. Both the genera were characterized in having a vestibular structure built alike, large teeth at the bottom of vestibule, similarly shaped spear and ventrally bent, conoid tail. They are so common in every important feature that I have no doubt whatever they are identical. Since LORDELLO's publication appeared in the early autumn and THORNE's at the end of October of 1967 *Caryboca* must have a priority over *Carcharoides*.

Soil and moss inhabiting animals recorded so far from Central (3 species) and South America (1 species).

Four species:

C. abberans (THORNE, 1967) comb. n.
Carcharoides aberrans THORNE, 1967
C. paranaensis LORDELLO, 1967
C. parva (ZULLINI, 1973) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus parvus ZULLINI, 1973
C. tigrodon (THORNE, 1967) comb. n.
Carcharoides tigrodon THORNE, 1967

Remarks

1) *Caryboca aberrans* (THORNE, 1967). — THORNE described this species as a *Carcharolaimus*, noted however that it might be immediately distinguished from other species of the genus by the elongate, arcuate tail. Owing to this feature as well as to the cephalic structure I feel authorized transferring *aberrans* to the genus *Caryboca*.

2) *Caryboca parva* (ZULLINI, 1973). — No doubt that ZULLINI's *Carcharolaimus parvus* also belongs to the genus *Caryboca*.

1 Body small, 1—1.2 mm; spear 10—12 μm; — ♀: L=1.0—1.2 mm; a=31—33; b=3.1—4.1; c=36—42; V=52—55%; c'=2.2. ♂ unknown. (Mexico.) ..... **parva** (ZULLINI)
— Body bigger, 1.6—1.8 mm; spear 15—24 μm 2

2 Vestibular basket about half as high as head; spear 15 μm long. — ♀: L=1.8 mm; a=21; b=4.4; c=35; V=?; c'=1.8—2.0. ♂ unknown. (Puerto Rico.) ..... **tigrodon** (THORNE)
— Vestibular basket nearly as high as head; spear 20—24 μm long 3

3 Vestibular walls with minute denticles. — ♀: 1.6 mm; a=36; b=3.6; c=31—32; V=51—52%; c'=2. ♂ unknown. (Brazil.) ..... **paranaensis** LORDELLO
— Vestibular walls without denticles. — ♀: L=1.7 mm; a=35; b=4; c=35; V=54%; c'=1.8—1.9. ♂ unknown. (Puerto Rico.) ..... **aberrans** (THORNE)

Genus *Caribenema* THORNE, 1967

Qudsianematidae, Carcharolaiminae. Body more or less slender, varying in length between 1.5 and 2.5 mm. Cuticle marked by fine transverse annulation. Head broad, set off by deep constriction; lips and papillae well developed. Vestibular basket heavily sclerotized, the unusually broad pharynx as well; the latter bearing six (or four?) dome-shaped strong teeth. Walls of vestibule finely denticulated. Guiding ring unusually strong and complicated, with cuticularized thickenings. Lateral chords provided with numerous glands. Spear 18 to 32 μm, longer or shorter than labial width. somewhat dorsally arcuate, sharply pointed; aperture ½ to ⅗ of spear length. Oesophagus expanded in 30—40% of its length. Prerectum very short. Vulva in 47—57%, transverse, unsclerotized. Female gonads amphidelphic, ovaries moderately long. Tail bluntly rounded, as long as or shorter than anal body with. Males completely unknown.

Type species: *Caribenema ferox* THORNE, 1967

Caribenema may be characterized by the barrel-shaped pharynx, the dome-like large teeth, the heavily sclerotized and complicated guiding ring and the blunt tail.

The representatives of the genus live in the soil and are distributed in Central (3 species) and South America (2 species).

Five species:

C. drepanodon (LOOF, 1964) HUNT, 1978
Carcharolaimus drepanodon LOOF, 1964
C. ferox THORNE, 1967
C. longidens THORNE, 1967
C. pizai (LORDELLO, 1953) comb. n.
Carcharolaimus pizai LORDELLO, 1953
C. siddiqii HUNT, 1978

Remarks

Caribenema pizai (LORDELLO, 1953) and *C. drepanodon* (LOOF, 1964). — It is not impossible that these taxa are conspecific: *1)* in both species the spear is conspicuously S-shaped; *2)* the body length and other measurements are very similar (except "a" but LORDELLO's animal war perceptibly strongly flattened — see Figs 2 and 3); *3)* the tails show practically the same shape; *4)* both species have been described from South America (while the other ones inhabit the Caribbean Region). Some insignificant differences can be found only in shape of lips and position of vulva. Unfortunately the description and drawings of LORDELLO seem to be less exact than those of LOOF, therefore I disregard a definite synonymization.

1 Spear 28—32 μm, distinctly longer than cephalic diameter. ♀: L=2.0—2.5 mm; a=41—45; b=3.5—4.1; c=70—86; V=54—57%; c'=0.9—1. ♂ unknown. (Puerto Rico, St. Lucia.) ..... **longidens** THORNE
— Spear 18—25 μm, as long as or shorter than cephalic diameter 2

2 Aperture ½ of spear length. — ♀: L=1.6—2.0 mm; a=34—43; b=3.0—3.6; c=99—102; V=45—52%; c'=0.7—0.8. ♂ unknown. (St. Lucia.) ..... **siddiqii** HUNT
— Aperture ⅔ of spear length or so 3

3 Spear straight; body about 2.5 mm long. — ♀: L=2.4 mm; a=48; b=4,2; c=80; V=47%; c'=0.9—1.0. ♂ unknown. (Puerto Rico.) ..... **ferox** THORNE
— Spear slightly S- or sickle-shaped; body 1.5—2 mm long. 4

4 Lips angular. — ♀: L=1.5—2.0 mm; a=42—46; b=3.5—3.9; c=71—81; V=48—51%; c'=0.9. ♂ unknown. (Venezuela.) ..... **drepanodon** LOOF
— Lips more or less rounded. — ♀: L=1.6 mm; a=25; b=3.5; c=50; v=56%; c'=0.7. ♂ unknown. (Brazil.) ..... **pizai** (LORDELLO)

Subfamily QUDSIANEMATINAE JAIRAJPURI, 1965

Syn. Eudorylaiminae KHAN & FATIMA, 1980.

Qudsianematidae. Small, medium to large-sized nematodes. Cuticle practically smooth, without lateral glandular bodies. Lips well developed, labial region predominantly offset but not expanded. Vestibule simple, without sclerotization. Spear moderately long, aperture in general shorter than half a spear length. Guiding ring thin, simple, occasionally double. Oesophagus generally expanded in its mid-region. Vulva transverse or longitudinal, well sclerotized. Female genital system didelphic, in one genus mono-opisthodelphic. Spicula dorylaimid with small lateral pieces. Ventromedial supplements contiguous or spaced, varying in number. Tail in both sexes similar, conoid or rounded, short or moderately long.

The separate lips, lack of conspicuous lateral glands, mostly short aperture of spear, unsclerotized vestibule but well sclerotized vulva serve as brief characteristics for this subfamily.

Thirteen genera (with 207 species):

Epidorylaimus ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Microdorylaimus ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Allodorylaimus ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Witoldinema BRZESKI, 1960 (syn. n.)
Qudsianema JAIRAJPURI, 1965
Kallidorylaimus ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Ecumenicus THORNE, 1974
Indokochinema DAREKAR & KHAN, 1979 (syn. n.)
Labronema THORNE, 1939
Labronemella ANDRÁSSY, 1985
Takamangai YEATES, 1967
Thonus THORNE, 1974 (syn. n.)
Talanema gen. n.
Crassogula gen. n.
Skibbenema VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1986
Torumanawa YEATES, 1967

1 Female gonad single, opisthodelphic ..... **Ecumenicus** THORNE
— Female gonad double, amphidelphic 2

2 Tail conoid or convex-conoid, straight or ventrally arcuate, predominantly well longer than anal body diameter 3
— Tail conoid-rounded to rounded, in general nearly as long as anal body diameter 7

3 Tail comparatively long, 4—8 anal diameters 4
— Tail shorter, 1—3 anal diameters 5

4 Female tail straight, male with one supplement ..... **Kallidorylaimus** ANDRÁSSY
— Female tail ventrally bent; male with 4—9 supplements ..... **Epidorylaimus** ANDRÁSSY

5 Precloacal space before ventromedial supplements present, wide, hindmost supplement anterior to the spicula ..... **Eudorylaimus** ANDRÁSSY
— Precloacal space absent (or practically absent), hindmost supplement level with spicula 6

6 Very small animals, 0.3—0.8 mm; oesophagus about ⅓ of total body length, far back (in ²/₅) expanded ..... **Microdorylaimus** ANDRÁSSY
— Larger animals, 1—3 mm; oesophagus shorter, about ¼ of body length and expanded near middle .. .. **Allodorylaimus** ANDRÁSSY

7 The two parts of oesophagus separated by a distinct constriction ..... **Skibbenema** VAN REENEN & HEYNS
— The two parts of oesophagus connected by a gradual enlargement 8

8 Cardia provided with three glands ..... **Torumanawa** YEATES
— Cardia without glands 9

9 Vulva longitudinal; ventromedial supplements contiguous ..... **Labronema** THORNE
— Vulva transverse; ventromedial supplements predominantly spaced 10

10 Oral field sunk and surrounded by conspicuous inner liplets; spear slender (10—15 times as long as wide) ..... **Labronemella** ANDRÁSSY
— Oral field not sunk, inner liplets obscure or absent; spear more robust (5—8 times as long as wide) 11

11 Anterior part of oesophagus strongly muscular; spermatozoa minute, shorter than 1/10 the body width ..... **Crassogula** gen. n.
— Anterior part of oesophagus weakly muscular, thin; spermatozoa larger, ¼—1/5 the body width . 12

12 Tail subdigitate; guiding ring double ..... **Talanema** gen. n.
— Tail broadly rounded; guiding ring simple ..... **Takamangai** YEATES

Genus *Epidorylaimus* ANDRÁSSY, 1986

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Body 0.6—2.3 mm long. Cuticle smooth or finely striated. Head offset, lips separate and angular. Amphids as usual. Spear simple, 9 to 30 μm, as long to 1.5 times as long as labial diameter. Aperture ⅓ of spear length or so. Guiding ring thin. Oesophagus enlarged near middle or somewhat more back. Vulva longitudinal or pore-like, sclerotized, in 36—45% of body length. Female gonads amphidelphic. Males rare, known in four species. Ventromedial supplements 4 to 13, spaced; no precloacal space between adcloacal papillae and supplements. Tail in both sexes similar, comparatively long, 3.5—8 anal body diameters, ventrally curved; tip of tail pointed or finely rounded.

Type species: *Dorylaimus lugdunensis* DE MAN, 1880 = *Epidorylaimus lugdunensis* (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1986.

The long, ventrally arcuate tail distinguishes this genus from all the other genera of the fubfamily. The longitudinal or pore like vulva and the presence of a precloacal space are also good characters for *Epidorylaimus.*

Terrestrial or semi-aquatic nematodes. They are distributed in six continents: Europe (10 species), Asia (4 species), Africa (1 species), North (5 species) and South

America (2 species), and Oceania (1 species). The most frequent species is *Epidorylaimus lugdunensis* found in 14 countries or states.

Thirteen species:

E. agilis (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus agilis DE MAN, 1880
Dorylaimus carteri agilis DE MAN, 1880 (MICOLETZKY, 1922)
Mesodorylaimus agilis (DE MAN, 1880) GOODEY, 1963
Laimydorus agilis (DE MAN, 1880) SIDDIQI, 1969
Eudorylaimus agilis (DE MAN, 1880) LOOF, 1969
E. angulosus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus angulosus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus angulosus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
E. consobrinus (DE MAN, 1918) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus consobrinus (DE MAN, 1918) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus carteri rotundatus MICOLETZKY, 1922
E. filicaudatus (TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus filicaudatus TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. humilior (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus humilior ANDRÁSSY, 1959
E. humilis (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus humilis THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus humilis (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus incisus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus incisus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
E. leptosoma (ALTHERR, 1963) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus leptosoma ALTHERR, 1963
E. lugdunensis (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus lugdunensis DE MAN, 1880
Dorylaimus carteri lugdunensis DE MAN, 1880 (MICOLETZKY, 1922)
Eudorylaimus lugdunensis (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus reisingeri DITLEVSEN, 1927
Eudorylaimus reisingeri (DITLEVSEN, 1927) TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
Dorylaimus curvatus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus curvatus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Eudorylaimus leptus TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. mellenbachensis (ALTHERR, 1974) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus mellenbachensis ALTHERR, 1974
E. muchabbatae (TULAGANOV, 1949) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus muchabbatae TULAGANOV, 1949
Eudorylaimus muchabbatae (TULAGANOV, 1949) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
E. muscorum (SKWARRA, 1921) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus muscorum SKWARRA, 1921
Eudorylaimus muscorum (SKWARRA, 1921) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
E. pseudoagilis (ALTHERR, 1952) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus pseudoagilis ALTHERR, 1952
Mesodorylaimus pseudoagilis (ALTHERR, 1952) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Eudorylaimus pseudoagilis (ALTHERR, 1952) ZULLINI, 1970
E. rivalis GAGARIN, 1991

Remarks

A key to the species of *Epidorylaimus* can be found in ANDRÁSSY (1986, p. 7—8); a further species, *E. rivalis*, must be added to that.

5 Spear 28—30 μm long 5a
— Spear 18—21 μm long 6

5a Tail hook-like with sharply pointed tip. — ♀: L=1.5—2.3 mm; a=20—35; b=3.1—4.7; c=11—26; V=40—53%; c'=3—5. ♂: L=1.5—2.2 mm; a=21—36; b=3.2—4.2; c=13—22; PO: 9—13. (Russia.) ..... **rivalis** GAGARIN
— Tail not hook-like with finely rounded tip. — ♀: L=1.7—2.0 mm (... p. 7, 1986) ..... **mellenbachensis** (ALTHERR)

Genus *Microdorylaimus* ANDRÁSSY, 1986

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. The smallest representatives of the subfamily; body 0.3—0.8 mm, rather plump. Cuticle smooth. Head offset, lips separate, angular. Amphids caliciform. Spear small, 8—12 μm, nearly as long as labial diameter; aperture ⅓ or ¼ of spear length. Oesophagus long, about ⅓ of entire length of body (b=2.7—3.8), suddenly expanded in its posterior ²/₅. Vulva transverse, weakly sclerotized, in 47—62% of body length. Female gonads amphidelphic, short. Males very rare, known in two species only. No precloacal space; supplements 3 to 8, spaced. Tail in both sexes similar, conoid, straight or ventrally arcuate, one to three anal diameters long.

Type species: *Dorylaimus parvus* DE MAN, 1880=*Microdorylaimus parvus* (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1986.

The very small body, the comparatively long and back expanded oesophagus, and the hardly sclerotized vulva are the brief distinguishing characters of *Microdorylaimus*.

Terricolous animals occurring in five continents: Europa (4 species), Asia (9 species), Africa (3 species), North America (7 species) and South America (3 species). *Microdorylaimus parvus* is the most frequent species recorded from 17 countries or states hitherto.

Sixteen species:

M. angelus (THORNE, 1974) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus angelus THORNE, 1974
M. diminutivus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus diminutivus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus diminutivus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
M. drepanoideus (EROSHENKO, 1976) comb. n.
Pungentus drepanoideus EROSHENKO, 1976
M. dubius (THORNE, 1974) comb. n.
Eudorylaimus dubius THORNE, 1974
Aporcelaimellus dubius (THORNE, 1974) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
M. longicollis (BRZESKI, 1964) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus longicollis BRZESKI, 1964
M. minor (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus minor COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus minor (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
M. minusculus (LOOS, 1946) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Enchodelus minusculus LOOS, 1946
Eudorylaimus minusculus (LOOS, 1946) SIDDIQI, 1969

M. miser (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus miser THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus miser (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus minutissimus ALTHERR, 1950
M. modestus (ALTHERR, 1952) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus modestus ALTHERR, 1952
Eudorylaimus modestus (ALTHERR, 1952) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
M. modicus (KIRJANOVA, 1951) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus modicus KIRJANOVA, 1951
Eudorylaimus modicus (KIRJANOVA, 1951) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
M. parvissimus (ELIAVA & BAGATURIA, 1968) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus parvissimus ELIAVA & BAGATURIA, 1968
Eudorylaimus modestus apud THORNE, 1964
M. parvus (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus parvus DE MAN, 1880
Dorylaimus carteri parvus DE MAN, 1880 (MICOLETZKY, 1922)
Eudorylaimus parvus (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
M. profestus (ANDRÁSSY, 1963) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus profestus ANDRÁSSY, 1963
M. rapsoides (HEYNS & LAGERWEY, 1965) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus rapsoides HEYNS & LAGERWEY, 1965
M. rapsus (HEYNS, 1963) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus rapsus HEYNS, 1963
M. thornei (TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus thornei TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971

Remarks

Microdorylaimus dubius (THORNE, 1974). — Its systematic position is somewhat problematic. Due to the large aparture of spear I transferred it in 1986 to the genus *Aporcelaimellus*. Recently, however, I think it is closer to the species of *Microdorylaimus* (body small, oesophagus enlarged back, vulva not sclerotized, tail conoid).

To the key in ANDRÁSSY (1986, p. 16—19) two species, *M. drepanoideus* and *M. dubius*, must be abbed as follows:

3 Smaller species, 0.5—0.6 mm. — ♀: L=0.54—0.63 mm (... p. 18, 1986) ..... **miser** (THORNE & SWANGER)
— Larger species, 0.7—0.8 mm 3a

3a Aperture longer than half the spear length; vulva in 60%. — ♀: L=0.8 mm; a=24; b=3.9; c=24; V=60%. ♂ unknown. (United States [South Dakota].) ..... **dubius** comb. n.
— Aperture shorter than half the spear length; vulva in 52—53%. — ♀: L=0.7—0.8 mm (... p. 18. 1986) ..... **modicus** (KIRJANOVA)

*

5 Tail strongly curved, hook-like; body 0.6—1.0 mm 5a
— Tail slightly curved, not hook-like; body 0.4—0.5 mm 6

5a Spear 10 µm, body 0.6—0.7 mm long; prerectum as long as 1—1.5 anal diameter. — ♀: L=0.6—0.7 mm; a=23—29; b=3.1—3.8; c=14—16; V=53—58%; c'=3. ♂ unknown. (Russia [Far East].) ..... **drepanoideus** EROSHENKO
— Spear 12 µm, body 0.7—1.0 mm long; prerectum as long as 2—3 anal diameters. — ♀: L=0.7—1.0 mm (... p. 18, 1986) ..... **thornei** TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS

Genus *Allodorylaimus* ANDRÁSSY, 1986

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Body varying between 0.9 and 3.3 mm, moderately slender. Cuticle smooth or finely annulated transversaly. Head in general well offset, lips separate, rounded or angular. Amphids caliciform. Spear 15 to 27 μm long, as long as labial width or somewhat longer; aperture occupying ¼ to ½ of its length. Guiding ring simple. Oesophagus enlarged near middle. Vulva transverse or longitudinal, in 46—58% of body length, with well sclerotized inner lips; vagina thick. Female gonads amphidelphic. Males frequent. Spermatozoa rounded. No precloacal space between adcloacal papillae and supplements. Ventromedial supplements 5 to 20, spaced. Tails of both sexes conoid or convex-conoid, straight or ventrally arcuate, as long to twice as long as anal body width.

Type species: *Dorylaimus uniformis* THORNE, 1929=*Allodorylaimus uniformis* (THORNE, 1929) ANDRÁSSY, 1986.

Allodorylaimus much resembles *Eudorylaimus* ANDRÁSSY, 1959 but it shows no cloacal space (the hindmost supplement/s are level with spicula) and its spermatozoa are rounded to rounded-oval (not fusiform).

The members of this genus live in the soil or in moss, and are distributed over five continents: Europe (13 species), Asia (6 species), Africa (2 species), North (8 species) and South America (5 species). The most common of them is *Allodorylaimus granuliferus* recorded so far from 16 countries or states.

Twenty-one species:

A. **allgeni** (ANDRÁSSY, 1958) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus allgeni ANDRÁSSY, 1958
Eudorylaimus allgeni (ANDRÁSSY, 1958) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus carteri apud ALLGÉN, 1929
A. **alpinus** (STEINER, 1914) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus alpinus STEINER, 1914
Eudorylaimus alpinus (STEINER, 1914) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. **americanus** ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus irritans apud TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
A. **andrassyi** (MEYL, 1955) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus andrassyi MEYL, 1955
Eudorylaimus andrassyi (MEYL, 1955) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. **bokori** (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus bokori ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Eudorylaimus bokori (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. **diadematus** (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus diadematus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus diadematus (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus cinctus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus cinctus (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
A. **digiturus** (THORNE, 1939) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus digiturus THORNE, 1939
Eudorylaimus digiturus (THORNE, 1939) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. **ferrisorum** ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus andrassyi apud TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971

A. granuliferus (COBB, 1893) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus granuliferus COBB, 1893
Eudorylaimus granuliferus (COBB, 1893) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus micrurus DADAY, 1905
Dorylaimus carteri micrurus DADAY, 1905 (MICOLETZKY, 1922)
Dorylaimus menzeli BALLY & REYDON, 1931
Dorylaimus yucatanensis CHITWOOD, 1938
Eudorylaimus yucatanensis (CHITWOOD, 1938) GOODEY, 1963
Dorylaimus reynecki VAN DER LINDE, 1938
Eudorylaimus reynecki (VAN DER LINDE, 1938) TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
A. holdemani (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus holdemani ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Eudorylaimus holdemani (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. husmanni (ALTHERR, 1972)
Eudorylaimus husmanni ALTHERR, 1972
A. infundibulicaudatus ANDRÁSSY, 1991
A. irritans (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936)
Dorylaimus irritans COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus irritans (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. meridianus sp. n.
A. parasimilis (KREIS, 1963) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus parasimilis KREIS, 1963
Eudorylaimus parasimilis (KREIS, 1963) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. piracicabensis (LORDELLO, 1955) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus piracicabensis LORDELLO, 1955
Eudorylaimus piracicabensis (LORDELLO, 1955) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. robustus (THORNE, 1974) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus robustus THORNE, 1974
A. santosi (MEYL, 1957) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus santosi MEYL, 1957
Eudorylaimus santosi (MEYL, 1957) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. septentrionalis (KREIS, 1963) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus septentrionalis KREIS, 1963
Eudorylaimus septentrionalis (KREIS, 1963) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. tarkoenensis (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus tarkoenensis ANDRÁSSY, 1959
A. uniformis (THORNE, 1929) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus uniformis THORNE, 1929
Eudorylaimus uniformis (THORNE, 1929) ANDRÁSSY, 1959

Remarks

To the key in ANDRÁSSY (1986, p. 12—14) two species, *A. infundibulicaudatus* and *A. meridianus*, are to be added as follows:

13 Small species, 1.2 mm. — ♀: L=1.2 mm (... p. 13, 1986) ..... **allgeni** (ANDRÁSSY)
— Larger species, 1.4—1.9 mm 14

14 Spear 27 µm long. — ♀: L=1.9 mm (... p. 13, 1986) ..... **holdemani** (ANDRÁSSY)
— Spear 15—17 µm long 14a

14a Tail subdigitate; amphids nearly quadrangular. — ♀: L=1.4—1.6 mm; a=28—33; b=4.2—4.3; c=47—59; V=49—50%; c'=1.2—1.3. ♂: L=1.4—1.8 mm; a=35—40; b=4.0—4.2; c=58—71; PO: 9—11. (Ecuador.) ..... **meridianus** sp. n.

— Tail uniformly conoid; amphids caliciform. — ♂: L=1.8 mm (... p. 14, 1986) ... **robustus** (THORNE)

*

17 Ventromedial supplements 9—14; spicula 57—63 μm long 17a

— Ventromedial supplements 7—9; spicula 85—95 μm long 18

17a Tail funnel-shaped; supplements 9—12. — ♀: L=1.2—1.8 mm; a=22—28; b=3.4—4.5; c=34—58; V=52—55%; c'=1.1—1.2. ♂: L=1.2—1.4 mm; a=23—25; b=3.7—3.9; c=34—38; PO:9—12. (Hungary.) ..... **infundibulicaudatus** ANDRÁSSY

— Tail ventral straight, dorsal concave; supplements 14. — ♀: L=1.2—1.7 mm (... p. 14, 1986) ..... **americanus** ANDRÁSSY

Genus *Eudorylaimus* ANDRÁSSY, 1959

Syn. *Witoldinema* BRZESKI, 1960 (syn. n.); *Qudsianema* JAIRAJPURI, 1965.

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Small to large nematodes, 0.8 to 3.5 mm long. Cuticle smooth or finely striated. Cephalic region generally offset, lips sparate, mostly angular. Amphids stirrup-shaped. Spear 11 to 38 μm, moderately long, straight, one to 1.5 times as long as labial diameter, occasionally somewhat shorter; aperture ⅓ of spear length or so. Guiding ring simple, elevated. Oesophagus expanded near middle or posterior to that. Prerectum 1—5 times as long as anal body width. Vulva transverse, rarely longitudinal, distinctly sclerotized, in 40—64% of body length. Female gonads didelphic, well developed. Males fairly frequent. Spermatozoa fusiform, spicula dorylaimid. Ventromedial supplement 3 to 22, spaced; precloacal space present. Tails in both sexes similar, conoid, either straight or ventrally arcuate, rarely somewhat bent dorsally, 1—3 anal diameters long. Tip of tail pointed or finely rounded.

Type species: *Dorylaimus carteri* BASTIAN, 1865 = *Eudorylaimus carteri* (BASTIAN, 1865) ANDRÁSSY, 1959.

Eudorylaimus is the largest genus in the whole family. It can be distinguished from the other genera in the subfamily by the comparatively short, conoid tail and the presence of a precloacal space on male.

In 1960 BRZESKI proposed a new genus, *Witoldinema* with type species *W. stefanskii* BRZESKI, 1960. He had then a single specimen, and wrote later, too, with rather uncertainty about the taxonomic position of the genus. GOODEY (1963) synonymized *Witoldinema* with *Labronema* THORNE, 1939, but I cannot accept his opinion. The conoid tail, the transverse vulva and the differently shaped head distinguish BRZESKI's species from all the species of *Labronema*. I think that *stefanskii* is simply an *Eudorylaimus*.

In my *Eudorylaimus* paper (1986) I already speculated on the taxonomic position of the genus *Qudsianema* JAIRAJPURI, 1965, and of its type species, *Q. amabile* JAIRAJPURI, 1965. Meanwhile I have received the holotype from Dr. JAIRAJPURI for comparison. Unfortunately, the type specimen is rather bad in condition: it is too transparent, the different organs do not show sharp contours enough, so that I hardly can say anything about it. So far, it is a small "*Eudorylaimus*-like" nematode. The generic characters — the "bibulbar" posterior part of oesophagus as well as the thickened spear extension — cannot be observed at all. Summa summarum, I accept the opinion of SIDDIQI (1966) placing this problematic nematode under the genus *Eudorylaimus*.

The members of *Eudorylaimus* live in the soil, in moss and occasionally in limnic habitats. Although they are distributed over the world, including the Antarctic, the

high majority of species (nearly 80%) is restricted to the Palaearctic. Europe is represented by 39, Asia by 23, Africa by 5, Nort America by 27, South America by 5, Australia by 2 and the Antarctic by 6 species. The most frequent species is *E. carteri* recorded from 40 countries or states hitherto.

Eighty species:

E. acuticauda (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus acuticauda DE MAN, 1880
Dorylaimus carteri acuticauda DE MAN, 1880 (MICOLETZKY, 1922)
Eudorylaimus georgiensis ELIAVA & BAGATURIA, 1968
E. acutus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus acutus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Dorylaimus subacutus ALTHERR, 1952
E. altherri TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. amabilis (JAIRAJPURI, 1965) SIDDIQI, 1966
Qudsianema amabile JAIRAJPURI, 1965
E. andersoni KHAN, 1989
E. antarcticus (STEINER, 1916) YEATES, 1970
Dorylaimus antarcticus STEINER, 1916
Antholaimus antarcticus (STEINER, 1916) THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
E. aquilonarius TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. arcus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus arcus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Aporcelaimus mulveyi BRZESKI, 1962
Eudorylaimus mulveyi (STEINER, 1962) TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. arenarius BUSSAU, 1991
E. badensis ZELL, 1986
E. bombilectus ANDRÁSSY, 1962
Eudorylaimus bombilectoides ALTHERR, 1965
E. brevidens (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus brevidens THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Thonus brevidens (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
E. brevis (ALTHERR, 1952) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus carteri brevis ALTHERR, 1952
Eudorylaimus indianensis TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. bureshi (ANDRÁSSY, 1958) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus bureshi ANDRÁSSY 1958
E. carteri (BASTIAN, 1865) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus carteri BASTIAN, 1865
Dorylaimus carteri littoralis HOFMÄNNER, 1913
Dorylaimus carteri profunda HOFMÄNNER, 1913
Dorylaimus carteri apicatus MICOLETZKY, 1922
Dorylaimus fasciatus LINSTOW, 1879
Eudorylaimus varians THORNE, 1974
E. centrocercus (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus centrocercus DE MAN, 1880
Mesodorylaimus centrocercus (DE MAN, 1880) GERAERT, 1966
Laimydorus centrocercus (DE MAN, 1880) SIDDIQI, 1969
Dorylaimus paracentrocercus DE CONINCK, 1935
Eudorylaimus paracentrocercus (DE CONINCK, 1935) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus obesus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus obesus (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959

E. chauhani (BAQRI & KHERA, 1975) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Aporcelaimellus chauhani BAQRI & KHERA, 1975
E. coloradensis LOOF, 1971
Dorylaimus vestibulifer apud THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
E. confusus THORNE, 1974
Eudorylaimus retractus THORNE, 1975
E. conicaudatus THORNE, 1974
E. coniceps LOOF, 1975
E. dermatus (THORNE, 1939) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus dermatus THORNE, 1939
Labronema dermatum (THORNE, 1939) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
E. discolaimioideus (ANDRÁSSY, 1958) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus discolaimioideus ANDRÁSSY, 1958
Discolaimium discolaimioideum (ANDRÁSSY, 1958) ANDRÁSSY, 1971
E. enckelli ANDRÁSSY, 1967
E. eremitus (THORNE, 1939) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus eremitus THORNE, 1939
E. eudorylaimoides (GERAERT, 1962) comb. n.
Labronema eudorylaimoides GERAERT, 1962
E. familiaris WINISZEWSKA-SLIPINSKA, 1987
E. fransus HEYNS, 1963
E. franzi ANDRÁSSY, 1967
E. ibiti LORDELLO, 1965
E. imitatoris GAGARIN, 1982
E. iners (BASTIAN, 1865) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus iners BASTIAN, 1865
Dorylaimus gracilis DE MAN, 1876
Eudorylaimus gracilis (DE MAN, 1876) GOODEY, 1963
E. isokaryon LOOF, 1975
E. junctus (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus junctus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
E. juniperi ANDRÁSSY, 1987
E. jurassicus (ALTHERR, 1953) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus jurassicus ALTHERR, 1953
E. leuckarti (BÜTSCHLI, 1873) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus leuckarti BÜTSCHLI, 1873
Dorylaimus carteri brevicaudatus MICOLETZKY, 1922
E. lindbergi ANDRÁSSY, 1960
Eudorylaimus curvicaudatus ELIAVA, 1968
E. longicardius THORNE, 1974
E. lotharingiae ALTHERR, 1963
E. magistri ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Eudorylaimus andrassyi apud THORNE, 1974
E. maritimus (DITLEVSEN, 1913) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus maritimus DITLEVSEN, 1913
E. maritoides ZELL, 1986
E. maritus ANDRÁSSY, 1959
E. megadon LOOF, 1971
E. meridionalis TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. minutus (BÜTSCHLI, 1873) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus minutus BÜTSCHLI, 1873
Thonus minutus (BÜTSCHLI, 1873) ANDRÁSSY, 1986

E. nitidus (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus nitidus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Thonus nitidus (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
E. nodus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus nodus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
E. opistohystera (ALTHERR, 1953) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus opistohystera ALTHERR, 1953
E. paesleri ANDRÁSSY, 1964
E. parabokori ALTHERR, 1974
E. paradiscolaimioideus ALTHERR, 1976
E. paramonovi ELIAVA & BAGATURIA, 1968
E. paucipapillatus ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus parvus apud THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
E. pectinatus MUKHINA, 1970
E. perspicuus (ANDRÁSSY, 1958) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus perspicuus ANDRÁSSY, 1958
E. productus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus productus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Thonus productus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
E. pseudobokori ZELL, 1986
E. pseudocarteri LOOF, 1975
E. pussulosus ANDRÁSSY, 1991
E. quadramphidius ANDRÁSSY, 1963
E. rugosus (ANDRÁSSY, 1957) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus rugosus ANDRÁSSY, 1957
E. sabulophilus TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. schraederi ALTHERR, 1974
E. silvaticus BRZESKI, 1960
Eudorylaimus noterophilus TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. similis (DE MAN, 1876) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus similis DE MAN, 1876
Eudorylaimus carteri similis TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1976 (MICOLETZKY, 1922)
E. sodakus THORNE, 1974
Thonus sodakus (THORNE, 1974) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
E. solus ANDRÁSSY, 1962
Thnous solus (ANDRÁSSY, 1962) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
E. spaulli LOOF, 1975
E. spongiophylus BATALOVA, 1983
E. stefanskii (BRZESKI, 1960) comb. n.
Witoldinema stefanskii BRZESKI, 1960
Labronema stefanskii (BRZESKI, 1960) GOODEY, 1963
E. subdigitalis TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
E. subjunctus LOOF, 1971
E. thorneanus ANDRÁSSY, 1990
Chrysonema dubium THORNE, 1974, nec *Eudorylaimus dubius* THORNE, 1974
Thornenema dubium (THORNE, 1974) KHAN & SAED, 1986
E. truncatus (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus truncatus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Dorylaimus cobbi THORNE, 1938
E. turkestanicus ELIAVA, 1968

E. vanrosseni LOOF, 1971
Thonus vanrosseni (LOOF, 1971) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
E. verrucosus LOOF, 1975
E. vestibulifer (MICOLETZKY, 1922) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus vestibulifer MICOLETZKY, 1922

Remarks

1) *Eudorylaimus andersoni* KHAN, 1989. — This is the sole species within the family Qudsianematidae the original description of which I could not obtain.

2) *Eudorylaimus discolaimioideus* (ANDRÁSSY, 1958). — I described this species in 1958 from Bulgaria. In 1971 I found it in Italy, and on the basis of those specimens I transferred it then to the genus *Discolaimium*. ZELL (1986), after studying specimens from Germany, called the attention to that, my Italian animals were most probably not conspecific with the Bulgarian ones (at the Italians the spear was somewhat longer, the vulva not sclerotized and the lateral fields were provided with a number of glandular bodies). I accept ZELL's opinion, and regard „*Discolaimium discolaimioideus* ANDRÁSSY, 1971" as a separate species. Owing to the redefinition (ANDRÁSSY, 1986) of the related genera *Discolaimium* THORNE, 1939 and *Discolaimoides* HEYNS, 1963 I prefer, however, to place this species to the latter genus: *Discolaimoides discolaimioideus* (ANDRÁSSY, 1971) comb. n. (nec *Eudorylaimus discolaimioideus* ANDRÁSSY, 1958).

3) To the key to species of *Eudorylaimus* in ANDRÁSSY (1986, p. 25—32) the following 22 species are to be added: *E. amabilis, arenarius, badensis, brevidens, confusus, dermatus, discolaimioideus, dubius, eudorylaimoides, familiaris, juniperi, maritoides, minutus, nitidus, productus, pseudobokori, pussulosus, sodakus, solus, stefanskii, thorneanus* and *vanrosseni*.

10 Female tail with several subventral blisters (saccate bodies) 11
— Female tail without blisters 10a

10a Tail as long as anal body diameter; cuticle unusually thick. ♀: L=2.8 mm; a=25; b=4.1; c=47; V=47%; c'=1. ♂: L=2.8 mm; a=30; b=3.9; C=47; PO: 10. (United States [Utah].) ..... **dermatus** (THORNE)

*

18 Spear nearly as thick as cuticle at the same level 18a
— Spear half as thick as cuticle at the same level. — ♀: unknown (... p. 27, 1986) ..... **parabokori** ALTHERR

18a Body 2.5—2.7 mm; prerectum 2—2.5 times as long as anal body diameter. — ♀: L=2.5—2.7 mm; a=24—29; b=4.1—5.0; c=30—38; V=48—51%; c'=1.5. ♂: L=2.7 mm; a=26; b=5; c=41; PO:8. (Germany.) ..... **maritoides** ZELL
— Body 1.6—2.3 mm; prerectum 1—1.5 times as long as anal body diameter. — ♀: L=1.6—2.3 mm (... p. 27, 1986) ..... **maritus** ANDRÁSSY

*

24 Aperture occupying ½ spear length; oesophagus enlarged near middle; prerectum 4 times as long as rectum. — ♀: L=1.0 mm (... p. 27, 1986) ..... **paucipapillatus** ANDRÁSSY
— Aperture occupying ⅓ spear length; oesophagus enlarged in 60% of its length; prerectum 2—3 times as long as rectum 24a

24a Body larger, 0.9—1.2 mm. — ♀: L=0.9—1.2 mm (... p. 27, 1986) ..... **silvaticus** (BRZESKI)
— Body smaller, 0.6—0.7 mm. — ♀: L=0.6—0.7 mm; a=32—39; b=3.2—3.9; c=11—14; V=50—54%; c'=3.0—3.5. ♂ unknown. (India.) ..... **amabilis** (JAIRAJPURI)

*

26 Tip of tail indistinctly rounded 26a
— Tip of tail pointed 27

26a Lips angular, well set off. — ♀: L=1.1—1.4 mm (... p. 28, 1986) ..... **subdigitalis** TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS
— Lips rounded, not set of. — ♀: L=1.3 mm; a=23; b=3.4; c=41; v=56%; c'=ɣ. ♂ unknown. (Poland.) ..... **stefanskii** (BRZESKI)

*

31 Aperture nearly ½ of spear length; supplements 12—18 ..... 31a
— Aperture ⅓ of spear length; supplements 9—13 32

31a Spear thicker than cuticle at corresponding level, ventrally sinuate. — ♀: L=1.7—2.0 mm; a=30—40; b=4.4—4.6; c=44—54; V=49—55%; c'=1.0—1.2. ♂: L=1.6—1.9 mm; a=35—41; b=4.2—4.7; c=44—48; PO:13—16. (Denmark.) ..... **arenarius** BUSSAU
— Spear thinner than cuticle at corresponding level, not sinuate ventrally. — ♀: L=1.4—1.8 mm (... p. 28, 1986) ..... **acuticauda** (DE MAN)

*

35 Spear 11—15 μm long 35a
— Spear 18—20 μm long 35c

35a Aperture 1/6 of spear length; female gonads unusually long. — ♀: L=1.3—1.4 mm (... p. 29, 1986) ... **iners** (BASTIAN)
— Aperture ⅓ of spear length; female gonads normal in length 35b

35b Lips rounded; spear as long as labial diameter. — ♀: L=1.0 mm; a=24; b=3; c=16; V=53%; c'=2.2. ♂ unknown. (United States [Iowa].) ..... **thorneanus** nom. n.
— Lips angular; spear longer, nearly 1.5 times longer than labial diameter. — ♀: L=1.1—1.4 mm; a=35—42; b=3.2—3.7; c=25—32; V=50—55%; c'=2.0—2.8. ♂ unknown. (Poland.) ..... **familiaris** WINISZEWSKA-SLIPIŃSKA

35c Spicula 60 μm, longer than tail; supplements 9. — ♀: L=1.5—1.8 mm (... p. 29, 1986) ..... **perspicuus** (ANDRÁSSY)
— Spicula 50 μm, shorter than tail; supplements 5. — ♀: L=1.0—1.6 mm; a=17—36; b=3.3—4.5; c=15—28; V=42—53%; c'=1.8—2.0. ♂: L=1.5 mm; a=30; b=3.9; c=21; PO:5. (Germany.) ..... **pseudobokori** ZELL

*

43 Tail tip digitate 43a
— Tail tip not digitate. — ♀: L=0.9 mm (... p. 30, 1986) ..... **nodus** (THORNE & SWANGER)

43a Spear conspicuously longer than labial width; prerectum 3—4 anal diameters long. — ♀: L=0.9 mm (... p. 30, 1986) ..... **junctus** (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER)
— Spear about as long as labial width; prerectum shorter than two anal diameters. — ♀: L=0.8—1.1 mm; a=20—28; b=2.9—3.8; c=21—29; V=49—53%; c'=1.5—1.7. ♂ unknown. (Germany.) **badensis** ZELL

*

45 Spear as long as labial diameter. — ♀: L=0.8—1.2 mm (... p. 30, 1986) ..... **meridionalis** TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS
— Spear longer (to 1.5 times) than labial diameter 45a

45a Supplements only 3. — ♀: L=0.8—1.1 mm; a=28—36; b=2.8—4.0; c=13—24; V=45—56%; c'=2.0—2.3. ♂: L=0.8 mm; a=24; b=3.3; c=15; PO:3. (Germany, Bulgaria, Spain, Uzbekistan.) ..... **discolaimioideus** (ANDRÁSSY)
— Supplements 7. — ♀: L=0.9—1.3 mm (... p. 30, 1986) ..... **brevis** (ALTHERR)

*

56 Spear 17—21 μm long 56a
— Spear 8—16 μm long 57

56a Ventral cuticle on tail with numerous blisters or pustules, tail tip subdigitate. — ♀: L=1.1—1.2 mm; a=23—28; b=3.8—4.6; c=30—38; V=48—55%; c'=1.4. ♂: L=1.0—1.2 mm; a=22—23; b=3.6—3.8; c=25—32; PO:17. (Hungary.) ..... **pussulosus** ANDRÁSSY
— Ventral cuticle on tail without blisters or pustules, tail tip not subdigitate 56b

56b Body 1.5—1.8 mm long 56c
— Body about 1 mm long 56d

56c Supplements 16; tail regularly conical. — ♀: L=1.5 mm (... p. 31, 1986) ..... **paesleri** ANDRÁSSY
— Supplements 11; tail not so regularly conical. — ♀: L=1.5—1.8 mm; a=29—33; b=4.4—4.7; c=39—43; V=56—58%; c'=1.1—1.3. ♂: L=1.5 mm; a=31; b=4.2; c=38; PO:11. (Hungary.) ..... **juniperi** ANDRÁSSY

56d Lips rounded, amalgamated. — ♀: L=0.9 mm; a=21; b=4; c=33; V=53%; c'=1.5. ♂ unknown. (Spain, United States [Virginia], Venezuela.) ..... **nitidus** (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER)
— Lips angular, separated 56e

56e Ovaries unusually long, 5—6 times as long as body diameter. — ♀: L=1.2 mm; a=25; b=3.6; c=33; V=55%; c'=1.4. ♂: L=1.2 mm; a=28; b=4.1; c=27; PO:8. (Holland, Germany, Schotland, Switzerland, Spain, Uzbekistan, United States [Utah].) ..... **productus** (THORNE & SWANGER)
— Ovaries shorter, 2—3 times as long as body diameter. — ♀: L=1.0—1.2 mm; a=19—26; b=3.44.3; c=28—43; v=49—55%; c'=1.3. ♂: unknown. (Russia [Far East], Uzbekistan, Zaire, Cuba.) ..... **eudorylaimoides** (GERAERT)

57 Lip region set off by constriction 57a
— Lip region not or only slightly set of 57f

57b Aperture longer than half the spear. — ♀: L=1.1—1.2 mm; a=19—28; b=3.8—4.1; c=29—38; V=52%; c'=1.3—1.7. ♂ unknown. (Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Russia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, United States, Jamaica, Venezuela.) ..... **minutus** (BÜTSCHLI)
— Aperture distinctly shorter than half the spear 57c

57c Ventral cuticle on tail with blisters. — ♀: L=1.0—1.2 mm; a=23—29; b=3.5—4.3; c=35—40; v=54—57%; c'=1.0—1.3. ♂ unknown. (Spitzbergen.) ..... **vanrosseni** LOOF
— Ventral cuticle on tail smooth 57d

57d Vulva longitudinal. — ♀: L=1.2 mm; a=26; b=3.4; c=31; V=63%; c'=1.2. ♂ unknown. (Uzbekistan, Canada, United States [Colorado].) ..... **confusus** THORNE
— Vulva transverse. — ♀: L= 1.3 mm; a=26; b=3.6; c=36; V=55%; c'=1. ♂ unknown. (United States [South Dakota].) ..... **sodakus** THORNE

57e Aperture ⅔ of spear length, spear as long as labial width. Tail nearly twice anal diameter. — ♀: L=0.8 mm; a=24; b=3.9; c=24; V=60%; c'=1.8. ♂unknown. (United States [South Dakota].) ..... **dubius** THORNE

57f Head continuous with neck, lips hardly separated; tail nearly as long as anal diameter. — ♀: L=1.7 mm; a=42; b=4.4; c=57; V=58%; c'=1.1—1.2. ♂ unknown. (Hungary.) ..... **solus** ANDRÁSSY
— Head slightly offset, lips separated; tail about one and a half times as long as anal diameter. — ♀: L=1.5 mm (... p. 32, 1986) ..... **conicaudatus** THORNE

Genus ***Kallidorylaimus*** ANDRÁSSY, 1989

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Small nematodes, hardly longer than half a millimeter. Cuticle smooth and thin. Head offset, with separate, angular lips. Amphids cup-shaped. Spear slender, 13—14 μm, somewhat longer than labial width, aperture ⅓ of spear length. Oesophagus in 60% expanded. Prerectum short. Vulva transverse, slightly sclerotized, in 48—52% of body length. Ovaries amphidelphic. Spermatozoa oval, spicula dorylaimid. Ventromedial supplement single, far in front of the cloacal opening. Tail in both sexes similar, conoid, in female straight, in male ventrally arcuate, 3—4 anal body diameters long; tip of tail sharply pointed.

Type species: *Kallidorylaimus singularis* ANDRÁSSY, 1989.

In having a single supplement *Kallidorylaimus* is unique within the family. It resembles *Microdorylaimus* ANDRÁSSY, 1986 (showing a very small body and hardly sclerotized vulva) but the long precloacal space, the single supplement and the longer tail well distinguish it from that.

Soil-inhabitants known in South America so far.

One species:

K. singularis ANDRÁSSY, 1989

– ♀: L=0.6–0.7 mm; a=19–22; b=3.7–3.9; c=8–9; V=48–52%; c'=4.0–4.7. ♂: L=0.6 mm; a=20; b=3.6; c=8.5; PO:1. (Ecuador.) ..... **singularis** ANDRÁSSY

Genus *Ecumenicus* THORNE, 1974

Syn. *Indokochinema* DAREKAR & KHAN, 1979 (syn. n.).

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Small nematodes, 0.7—1.3 mm, with moderately slender body. Cuticle smooth or finely striated. Head slightly separated from neck. Amphids caliciform, situated somewhat more anteriorly than usual, on the posterior half of lateral lips. Spear simple, 7—14 μm, about as long as labial diameter; aperture ⅓—¼ of its length. Guiding ring simple. Oesophagus enlarged in its posterior ⅖. Vulva transverse, sclerotized, pre-equatorial (in 30—42%). Female genital organ unpaired, opisthodelphic without any rest of a prevulval sac. Prerectum short. Male very rare. Spicula dorylaimid Ventromedial supplements 6 or 7, spaced. Tail short, as long as 1.5—2 anal diameters, convex-conoid or subcylindrical, straight or bent ventrally; tip of tail rounded.

Type species: *Dorylaimus monohystera* DE MAN, 1880 = *Ecumenicus monohystera* (DE MAN, 1880) THORNE, 1974.

This genus is singular among the Qudsianematinae genera in having a monoopisthodelphic female gonad.

In 1979 DAREKAR and KHAN established a genus, *Indokochinema*, with a single species, *I. conicauda* DAREKAR & KHAN, 1979. This genus corresponds perfectly to *Ecumenicus* — ovary single, no prevulval uterine sac, oesophagus expanded posteriorly, amphids on lateral lips, spear small, tail short, conoid — so that I synonymize it with the latter. The second species, *Indokochinema ekramullahi* JANA & BAQRI, 1983, has been already synonymized by BAQRI & COOMANS (1985) with *Ecumenicus monohystera*.

Terrestrial and moss-inhabiting nematodes. The genus is distributed in Europe (1 species), Asia (2 species), Africa (1 species), North (2 species) and South America (1 species) and Oceania (1 species). The most frequent species is *E. monohystera* having been recorded from 30 countries or states.

Four species:

E. conicauda (DAREKAR & KHAN, 1979) comb. n.
Indokochinema conicauda DAREKAR & KHAN, 1979
E. monohystera (DE MAN, 1880) THORNE, 1974
Dorylaimus monohystera DE MAN, 1880
Eudorylaimus monohystera (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Dorylaimus gibberoaculeatus KREIS, 1930
Eudorylaimus gibberoaculeatus (KREIS, 1930) ANDRÁSSY, 1960
Indokochinema ekramullahi JANA & BAQRI, 1983
E. parvus (THORNE, 1939) comb. n.
Pungentus parvus THORNE, 1939
E. proprius sp. n.

Remarks

1) *Ecumenicus conicuada* (DAREKAR & KKHAN, 1979). — This species resembles *E. monohystera* (DE MAN, 1880) very much, only the tail is not subdigitate and some insignificant differences can be found in the measurements (L=0.7—0.8 vs. 0.7—1.3

mm; c=21—23 vs. 21—40; spear 7—9 vs. 10—14 μm). Recently it cannot be decided with certainty if these two species are identical.

2) *Ecumenicus monohystera* (DE MAN, 1880). — As far as I know, males were found in two occasions: *1)* THORNE (1961) gave a drawing on the posterior end of a male (fig. 17—2 F) bearing 6 supplements; he described however only the female and left the male unmentioned; *2)* NESTEROV (1979) published a short description of a male specimen bearing 7 supplements but he illustrated only females. Beside them another author — KREIS (1930) — published a description and illustrations on the "male" of *E. monohystera*. KREIS found however an only male (without females) so that the conspecificy of his species with *E. monohystera* is rather uncertain.

3) *Ecumenicus parvus* (THORNE, 1939). — Hardly doubful that *Pungentus parvus* THORNE, 1939 belongs to the genus *Ecumenicus*. It is a small nematode with short spear, short and rounded tail and an unpaired postvulval gonad (with oblique vagina and no trace of a prevulval uterine sac.)

Key to species of Ecumenicus

1 Tail conspicuously bent ventrally. — ♀: L=0.9—1.1 mm; a=30—34; b=3.4—4.2; c=25—29; V=37—41%; c'=1.8—1.9. ♂ unknown. (New Caledonia.) ..... **proprius** sp. n.
— Tail straight 2

2 Tail slightly subdigitate; spear 10—14 μm long. — ♀: L=0.7—1.3 mm; a=25—40; b=4.0—5.4; c=21—40; V=30—38%; c'=1.4—1.8. ♂: L=1.0 mm; a=27; b=2.9; c=27; PO:6—7. (Holland, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Great Britain, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Italy, Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, Estonia, Lithuania, Georgia, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tadshikistan, Azerbaizan, India, China, Mauretania, United States, Venezuela.) .... **monohystera** (DE MAN)
— Tail simple, not subdigitate; spear 7—9 μm long 3

3 Tail subcylindrical, broadly rounded; spear as long as labial diameter. — ♀: L=1.0 mm; a=33; b=4.5; c=31; V=42%; c'=1.3. ♂ unknown. (United States [Utah].) ..... **parvus** (THORNE)
— Tail conoid, narrowly rounded; spear distinctly shorter than labial diameter. — ♀: L=0.7—0.8 mm; a=25—27; b=4.0—4.4; c=21—23; V=37—38%; c'=1.5. ♂ unknown. (India.) .... **conicauda** (DAREKAR & KHAN)

Genus ***Labronema*** THORNE, 1939

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Predominantly large animals, 1—6 mm long. Cuticle fairly thick, often finely annulated. Head mostly well offset, labial field with six small inner lipletes. Amphids caliciform. Spear varying in length from 11 to 60 μm, as long as or longer than cephalic diameter; aperture occupying 1/5 to ½ of spear length. Guiding ring double. Anterior part of oesophagus stronger than usual. Vulva longitudinal with sclerotized lips, in 46—63% of body length. Female genital organ amphidelphic. Males common. Spermatozoa oval. Precloacal space present, ventromedial supplements contiguous, 14—36 in number. Tail in both sexes similar, conoid-rounded or hemispheroid, as long as or, predominantly, shorter than anal body width.

Type species: *Labronema ferox* THORNE, 1939

The genus may be well characterized by the labial structure, the double guiding ring, the always longitudinal vulva, the short and rounded tail and the contiguous supplements. In the family Qudsianematidae only *Labronema* shows a longitudinal vulva so consistently.

The members of this genus generally live in terrestrial habitats but may occur in aquatic biotopes as well. As for their distribution, 9 species live in Europe, 9 in Asia, 2 in Africa, 8 in North America, 2 in South America and 2 in Australia.

Twenty-nine species:

L. alticola (MENZEL in HOFMÄNNER & MENZEL, 1914) THORNE, 1939
Dorylaimus alticola MENZEL in HOFMÄNNER & MENZEL, 1914
L. arenicola (ALTHERR, 1958) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus arenicola ALTHERR, 1958
Eudorylaimus arenicola (ALTHERR, 1958) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
L. bathybium (DADAY, 1906) ANDRÁSSY, 1960
Dorylaimus bathybius DADAY, 1906
L. chilense ANDRÁSSY, 1967
L. confusum (JANA & BAQRI, 1983) comb. n.
Thonus confusus JANA & BAQRI, 1983
L. corii (LIBERMANN, 1928) ANDRÁSSY, 1960
Dorylaimus corii LIEBERMANN, 1928
L. czernovitziense (MICOLETZKY, 1922) THORNE, 1939
Dorylaimus (Discolaimus) czernovitziensis MICOLETZKY, 1922
Dorylaimus (Discolaimus) obtusicaudatus czernovitziensis MICOLETZKY, 1922 (MICOLETZKY, 1922)
L. digiturum VINCIGUERRA, 1984
L. ferox THORNE, 1939
L. fimbriatum THORNE, 1939
L. glandosum RAHMAN, JAIRAJPURI, AHMAD & AHMAD, 1987
L. goodeyi ALTHERR in ALTHERR & DELAMARE-DEBOUTTEVILLE, 1972
L. hyalinum ((THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) THORNE, 1939
Dorylaimus hyalinus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Labronema uniforme THORNE, 1939 (syn. n.)
L. khazariense (CHESUNOV, 1985) comb. n.
Eudorylaimus khazariensis CHESUNOV, 1985
L. latum (COBB, 1891) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
Dorylaimus latus COBB, 1891
Eudorylaimus latus (COBB, 1891) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
L. loeffleri ANDRÁSSY, 1978
L. magnum ALTHERR, 1972
L. neopacificum RAHMAN, JAIRAJPURI, AHMAD & AHMAD, 1987
L. nepalense AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI, 1982
L. obesum THORNE, 1974
L. pacificum (COBB, 1906) THORNE, 1939
Dorylaimus pacificus COBB, 1906
L. pulchrum VINCIGUERRA & ZULLINI, 1980
L. rapax THORNE, 1974
L. rikia YEATES, 1967
L. stechlinense ALTHERR, 1968
L. thornei FERRIS, 1968
L. varicaudatum (THORNE, 1929) THORNE, 1939
Dorylaimus varicaudatus THORNE, 1929
L. virgo MONTEIRO, 1970
L. vulvapapillatum (MEYL, 1954) LOOF & GROOTAERT, 1981
Dorylaimus obtusicaudatus vulvapapillatus MEYL, 1954
Eudorylaimus vulvapapillatus (MEYL, 1954) ANDRÁSSY, 1959

Remarks

Labronema digiturum VINCIGUERRA, 1984. — This species is unique within the genus in having a spaced row of ventromedial supplements. In other characteristics (especially in the double guiding ring and the longitudinal vulva) it is quite *Labronema* alike.

Key to species of Labronema

1 Body 3 to 6 mm long 2
— Body shorter than 3 mm 10

2 Tip of female tail subdigitate. — ♀: L=3.6 mm; a=31; b=5.6; c=83; V=47%; c'=0.7. ♂: L=3.5 mm; a=30; b=5.6; c=90; PO:24—30. (Spain, United States [Colorado, Utah].) ..... **varicaudatum** (THORNE)
— Tip of female tail rounded, not subdigitate 3

3 Very large species, mostly well over 4 mm 4
— Not so large species, under 4 mm 6

4 Tail conoid. — ♀: L=5.4—6.0 mm; a=40—59; b=7.1; c=59; V=50%. ♂ unknown. (Switzerland.) ..... **bathybium** (DADAY)
— Tail hemispheriod 5

5 Spear nearly twice as long as head diameter; rectum distinctly longer than anal body width. — ♀: L=3.6—5.5 mm; a=33—43; b=4.2—5.0; c=83—104; V=46—50%. ♂: L=3.5—5.0 mm; a=35—42; b=4.0—4.6; c=90—96; PO:21—27. (Russia, Nepal.) ..... **loeffleri** ANDRÁSSY
— Spear 1.5 times as long as head diameter; rectum equal with anal body width. — ♀: L=4.7—4.9 mm; a=25—27; b=4.1—4.6; c=92—100; V=50%. ♂ unknown. (Sweden) ..... **magnum** ALTHERR

6 Aperture occupying ¼—⅕ of spear length 7
— Aperture occupying ⅓ of spear length 8

7 Body slender (a=40 or more); supplements 18. — ♀: L=3.5 mm; a=43; b=5.0; c=100. ♂: L=2.5—3.2 mm; PO:18. (Czechoslovakia.) ..... **corii** (LIEBERMANN)
— Body more robust (a=30 or less); supplements 24. — ♀: L=3.3 mm; a=26; b=4.0; c=77; V=50%. ♂: L=3.3 mm; a=35; b=4.3; c=77; PO:24. (Mauritius, United States [Alaska, Utah].) ..... **hyalinum** (THORNE & SWANGER)

8 Head hardly set off. — ♀: L=3.0—3.7 mm; a=37—44; b=3.8—4.9; c=90—127; V=51—54%. ♂ unknown. (United States: Indiana.) ..... **thornei** FERRIS
— Head set off by a constriction 9

9 Preanal supplements 29; female tail as long as anal body diameter. — ♀: L=2.4—2.9 (juv.) mm; a=30; b=4.0—5.2; c=58—77; V=48—52%; c'=1. ♂: L=3.4 mm; a=31; b=4.2; c=75; PO:29. (Germany, Russia.) ..... **stechlinense** ALTHERR
— Preanal supplement 20—27; female tail conspicuously shorter than anal body diameter. — ♀: L=3.0—3.6 mm; a=27—42; b=3.6—5.0; c=82—118; V=48—55%. ♂: L=2.4—3.7 mm; a=32—47; b=4.0—5.2; c=81—111; PO:20—27. (Spain, Nepal, United States [North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Texas, Indiana, South Carolina, Virginia].) ..... **ferox** THORNE

10 Cuticle wrinkled or notched on vulval region 11
— Cuticle smooth on vulval region 12

11 Aperture unusually short, 1/6 of spear length; body longer than 2 mm; tail broadly rounded. — ♀: L=2.4 mm; a=28; b=36; c=50; V=54%. ♂ unknown. (United States [Utah].) ..... **fimbriatum** (THORNE)
— Aperture ⅓ of spear length; body shorter than 2 mm; tail digitate or dome-shaped. — ♀: L=1.5—1.6 mm; a=16—18; b=3.5—3.7; c=36—40; V=53—57%; ♂: L=1.6 mm; a=20; b=3.9; c=39; PO:14. (Italy.) ..... **digiturum** VINCIGUERRA

12 Small animals, 1.5 mm or shorter 13
— Larger animals 16

13 Spear short, 11—12 µm. — ♀: L=1.2—1.3 mm; a=26—29; b=4.1—4.6; c=47—54; V=52—55%. ♂: L=1.1—1.4 mm; a=25—30; b=3.8—4.6; c=51—64; PO:14—16. (India.) .... **confusum** (JANA & BAQRI)
— Spear longer, 18 to 35 µm 14

14 Tail conoid-rounded; vulva in 60—63% of body length. — ♀: L=1.0—1.5 mm; a=24—28; b=3.6—4.2; c=46—71; V=60—63%. ♂: L=1.3—1.5 mm; a=25—28; b=4.0—4.1; c=47—61; PO:15—16. (Spain, Italy.) ..... **pulchrum** VINCIGUERRA & ZULLINI

— Tail broadly rounded, hemispheroid; vulva in 53—59% of body length 15

15 Spear 23—25 μm long, straight. — ♀: L=1.4—1.5 mm; a=26—29; b=3.8—4.0; c=67—74; V=58—59%. ♂ unknown. (Nepal.) ..... **nepalense** AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI
— Spear 32—35 μm long, somewhat arcuate. — ♀: L=1.4—1.6 mm; a=19—22; b=3.4—3.7; c=59—71; V=53—54%. ♂ unknown. (India.) ..... **glandosum** RAHMAN, JAIRAJPURI, AHMAD & AHMAD

16 Tail conoid-rounded or subdigitate 17
— Tail hemispherical, broadly rounded 20

17 Tail subdigitate; spear robust, about ¼ as wide as long. — ♀: L=2.3 mm; a=30; b=4.1; c=56; V=53%. ♂ unknown. (Spain, Canada, United States [Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota].) ..... **rapax** THORNE
— Tail not subdigitate; spear more slender 18

18 Head only slightly offset. — ♀: L=1.7—2.0 mm; a=27—38; b=3.7—4.4; c=47—74; V=45—56%. ♂: L=1.7 mm; a=25—35; b=3.7—3.8; c=72—86; PO:16—19. (Caspian Sea.) ..... **khazariense** CHESUNOV
— Head sharply offset 19

19 Body slender (a close to 40). — ♀: L=2.1—2.4 mm; a=37—39; b=4.9—5.0; c=67—70; V=55%. ♂: L=2.0—2.8 mm; a=35—46; b=4.4—5.3; c=53—70; PO:17—22. (Germany.) ..... **arenicola** ALTHERR
— Body robust (a about 20). — ♀: L=1.7—2.5 mm; a=22; b=4.0; c=50; V=52%. ♂ unknown. (Russia [Far East], Australia.) ..... **latum** (COBB)

20 Tail nearly as long as anal body diameter 21
— Tail distinctly shorter than anal body diyameter 22

21 Spear sinuate (somewhat bent ventrally) ; body 2 mm or shorter. — ♀: L=1.6—2.0 mm; a=30—37; b=4.0—5.2; c=61—72; V=49—52%. ♂ unknown. (Spain, Brazil.) ..... **virgo** MONTEIRO
— Spear straight; body 2.5 mm or so. — ♀: L=2.3—2.6 mm; a=40—46; b=4.2—4.6; c=88—89; V=47—54%. ♂: L=2.0 mm; a=40; b=3.8; c=90; PO:20. (Holland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Romania.) ..... **czernowitziense** (MICOLETZKY)

22 Spear thinner than cuticle at corresponding level. — ♀: L=2.0 mm; a=33; b=4.2; c=72; V=60%. ♂: L=1.8 mm; a=33; b=4.2; c=67; PO:24. (Chile.) ..... **chilense** ANDRÁSSY
— Spear thicker than cuticle at corresponding level 23

23 Lip region continuous with body contour 24
— Lip region well set off 25

24 Ventromedial supplements 14—22; spear 30—32 μm long. — ♀: L=1.8—2.4 mm; a=21—44; b=4.1—5.0; c=62—100; V=47—55%. ♂: L=2.0—2.4 mm; a=31—50; b=4.2—5.1; c=76—100; PO:14—22. (Mauritius, Jamaica, Hawaii, New Caledonia*, Christmas Islands.) ..... **pacificum** (COBB)
— Ventromedial supplements 21—23; spear 35—36 μm long. — ♀: L=2.4—2.7 mm; a=28—32; b=4.0—4.5; c=82—95; V=51—54%. ♂: L=2.2—2.6 mm; a=30—35; b=4.1—4.9; c=81—90; PO:21—23. (India.) ..... **neopacificum** RAHMAN, JAIRAJPURI, AHMAD & AHMAD

25 Aperture ¼ of spear length; preanal supplements 23—36. — ♀: L=1.8—2.0 mm; a=33—35; b=4.3—4.4; c=78—84; V=56—59%. ♂: L=1.5—2.1 mm; a=31—42; b=3.1—4.9; c=65—90; PO:23—36. (New Zealand.) ..... **rikia** YEATES
— Aperture ⅓—⅖ of spear length; preanal supplements — if males known — 14—24 26

26 Vulval region with conspicuous papillae; spear much thicker than cuticle at the same level. — ♀: L=1.9—3.0 mm; a=26—36; b=4.1—5.4; c=68—105; V=50—60%. ♂: L=2.1—3.2; c=27—37; b=4.4—5.6; c=67—93; PO: 19—24. (Holland, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, Uzbekistan.) ..... **vulvapapillatum** (MEYL)
— Vulval region without papillae; spear about as thick as cuticle at the same level 27

27 Spear robust, ⅕ as thick as long. — ♀: L=2.2 mm; a=25; b=4.1; c=60; V=53%. ♂ unknown. (United States [Montana].) ..... **obesum** THORNE
— Spear slimmer, 1/7—⅛ as thick as long 28

28 Supplements 14—16; body slender (a=45—50). — ♀ unknown. ♂: L=2.4 mm; a=45—50; b=4.7—5.3; c=130—180; PO:14—16. (Switzerland.) ..... **alticola** MENZEL in HOFMÄNNER & MENZEL
— Supplements 22; body less slender (a=26—35). — ♀: L=2.3—2.9 mm; a=26—35; b=3.8—4.5; c=68—120; V=49—55%. ♂: L=2.4—2.5 mm; a=30—36; b=3.9—4.1; c=85—95; PO:22. (Russia, Ethiopia, United States [Massachusetts].) ..... **goodeyi** ALTHERR in ALTHERR & DELAMARE—DEBOUTTEVILLE

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* A new datum: New Caledonia, Maré, Néé, soil around *Araucaria* roots, Mai 1986, leg. J. BALOGH.

Genus *Labronemella* ANDRÁSSY, 1985

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Body 1.2 to 2.8 mm long, slender. Cuticle transversaly striated. Head strongly offset, somewhat *Discolaimus*-like with sunk, plate-like oral field and conspicuous inner liplets. Amphids funnel-shaped. Spear very slender, 10—15 times as long as wide, longer than labial diameter; aperture ⅓ of spear length. Guiding ring double. Oesophagus expanded near middle. Vulva transverse, with sclerotized lips, in 47—60% of body length. Female gonads didelphic. Males frequent. Spicula dorylaimid. Precloacal supplements 11 to 21, closely spaced, low. Tail similar in both sexes, bluntly rounded, nearly as long as anal body width.

Type species: *Labronemella labiata* ANDRÁSSY, 1985.

Labronemella is closely related to *Labronema* THORNE, 1939 but the head is discolaimid with sunk oral field and well developed perioral liplets, the spear much slimmer, the vulva transverse and the male supplements are spaced. It resembles also *Discolaimus* COBB, 1913 of the subfamily Discolaiminae but the absence of conspicuous lateral glands, the double guiding ring and the sclerotized vulva distinguish it from all the genera of that subfamily.

Aquatic, semi-aquatic or terrestrial nematodes known in Europe (2 species) and Asia (4 species).

Six species:

L. andrassyi (BAQRI & KHERA, 1975) ANDRÁSSY, 1985
Discolaimium andrassyi BAQRI & KHERA, 1975
L. labiata ANDRÁSSY, 1985
L. loofi (AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI, 1983) ANDRÁSSY, 1985
Labronema loofi AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI, 1983
L. octodurensis (ALTHERR, 1950) comb. n.
Labronema octodurense ALTHERR, 1950
L. paesleri (PAETZOLD, 1955) ANDRÁSSY, 1985
Labronema paesleri PAETZOLD, 1955
L. ruttneri (SCHNEIDER, 1937) ANDRÁSSY, 1985
Dorylaimus (Discolaimus) ruttneri SCHNEIDER, 1937
Labronema ruttneri (SCHNEIDER, 1937) THORNE, 1939

Remarks

1) *Labronemella octodurensis* (ALTHERR, 1950). — I put this species with some hesitation to the genus *Labronemella*. The very slender spear distinguishes it by all means from the "true" *Labronemella* species. Whether the labial region is of *Labronemella* type, it cannot be decided after ALTHERR's description.

2) A key to the species of *Labronemella* can be found in ANDRÁSSY (1985). A further species can be added to it:

2 Smaller species, 1.2—1.5 mm; prerectum of male beginning at level of supplement 2a
— Larger species, 1.5-1.9 mm; prerectum of male beginning well anterior to supplements. — ♀: L=1.5—1.9 mm (... p. 36, 1985) ..... **andrassyi** (BAQRI & KHERA)

2a Tail conoid-rounded; spear 12 µm long. — ♀: L=1.2 mm; a=28; b=4.1; c=49; V=58%. ♂: L=1.4 mm; a=28; b=4.4; c=44; PO:16—19. (Switzerland, Russia [Far East].) ..... **octodurensis** (ALTHERR)
— Tail hemispheroid; spear 22 µm long. — ♀: L=1.2 mm (... p. 36, 1985) ..... **ruttneri** (SCHNEIDER)

Genus *Takamangai* YEATES, 1967

Syn. *Thonus* THORNE, 1974 (syn. n.)

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Small nematodes, from 0.4 to 2.7 mm, but usually close to 1 mm. Cuticle moderately thick, smooth. Head more or less offset, rarely continuous with adjacent neck, lips separate. Amphids stirrup-shaped. Spear of middle length, 8 to 30 μm, nearly as long as or somewhat (to 1.5 times) longer than cephalic diameter; aperture ⅓ or ½ of spear length. Guiding ring thin, single. Oesophagus enlarged near middle. Female gonads paired, vulva transverse, sclerotized, in 47–68% of body length. Males fairly frequent. Spicula dorylaimid, spermatozoa spindle-shaped. Ventromedial supplements spaced, 3 to 16 (in most cases less than 10). Precloacal space present. Tails similar in both sexes, conoid-rounded or bluntly rounded, shorter or a little longer than anal body width, often with blister-like structures.

Type species: *Takamangai waenga* YEATES, 1967.

Takamangai may be characterized by the combination of the following features: lips simple, guiding ring thin, vulva transverse, supplements spaced and restricted in number, tail short and rounded.

In 1974 THORNE suggested a new genus, *Thonus*, for short- and round-tailed representatives of *"Eudorylaimus*-like" nematodes. The type species, *Thonus nothus* (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) THORNE, 1974 perfectly corresponds, however, to the criteria of *Takamangai* YEATES, 1967 so that we may not vacillate to synonymize the genus of THORNE with that of YEATES.

YEATES has not mentioned the grammatic gender of the Maori word *"Takamangai"*. Since the type species, *waenga* (a Maori word as well) is terminating in an "-a" I consider it as feminin.

The species of *Takamangai* are terrestrial in habit. Although they occur throughout five continents, they predominantly inhabit the Palearctic. Europe is represented by 10, Asia by 16, Africa by 3, North America by 12 and Australia by 2 species. It is interesting that none of them has been recorded from South America hitherto.

Twenty-nine species:

T. balda (THORNE, 1974) comb. n.
Thonus baldus THORNE, 1974

T. brachycephalus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) comb. n.
Dorylaimus brachycephalus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus brachycephalus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus brachycephalus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986

T. circulifera (LOOF, 1961) comb. n.
Eudorylaimus circulifer LOOF, 1961
Thonus circulifer (LOOF, 1961) THORNE, 1974
Dorylaimus intermedius apud THORNE & SWANGER, 1936

T. confusa (THORNE, 1939) comb. n.
Dorylaimus confusus THORNE, 1939
Eudorylaimus confusus (THORNE, 1939) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus confusus (THORNE, 1939) ANDRÁSSY, 1986, nec. *Thonus confusus* JANA & BAQRI, 1982

T. cylindrica (THORNE, 1974) comb. n.
Thonus cylindricus THORNE, 1974

T. dogielii (TULAGANOV, 1949) comb. n.
Dorylaimus dogielii TULAGANOV, 1949
Eudorylaimus dogielii (TULAGANOV, 1949) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus dogielii (TULAGANOV, 1949) ANDRÁSSY, 1986

T. elegans (THORNE, 1974) comb. n.
Thonus elegans THORNE, 1974
T. eroshenkoi nom. n.
Pungentus parvus apud EROSHENKO, 1976, nec THORNE, 1939
T. ettersbergensis (DE MAN, 1885) comb. n.
Dorylaimus ettersbergensis DE MAN, 1885
Eudorylaimus ettersbergensis (DE MAN, 1885) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus ettesbergensis (DE MAN, 1885) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
T. goldeni (KHAN & FATIMA, 1980) comb. n.
Aporcelaimellus goldeni KHAN & FATIMA, 1980
T. gracilis (EROSHENKO, 1976) comb. n.
Pungentus gracilis EROSHENKO, 1976
T. himala (JAIRAJPURI & AHMAD, 1983) comb. n.
Eudorylaimus himalus JAIRAJPURI & AHMAD, 1983
Thonus himalus (JAIRAJPURI & AHMAD, 1983) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
T. kaszabi (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) comb. n.
Dorylaimus kaszabi ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Eudorylaimus kaszabi (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus kaszabi (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) VINCIGUERRA, 1981
T. laticollis (DE MAN, 1907) comb. n.
Dorylaimus laticollis DE MAN, 1907
Eudorylaimus laticollis (DE MAN, 1907) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
T. lauta (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) comb. n.
Eudorylaimus lautus ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus lautus (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
T. major (THORNE, 1974) comb. n.
Thonus major THORNE, 1974
T. mediana (EROSHENKO, 1976) comb. n.
Pungentus medianus EROSHENKO, 1976
T. minima (STEINER, 1914) comb. n.
Dorylaimus minimus STEINER, 1914
Dorylaimus minutus COBB, 1893, nec BÜTSCHLI, 1873
T. nothus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) comb. n.
Dorylaimus nothus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus nothus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus nothus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) THORNE, 1974
T. parvula (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) comb. n.
Dorylaimus parvulus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Eudorylaimus parvulus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus parvulus (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) ANDRÁSSY, 1986
T. pavlovskii (TULAGANOV, 1949) comb. n.
Dorylaimus pavlovskii TULAGANOV, 1949
Eudorylaimus pavlovskii (TULAGANOV, 1949) GODDEY, 1963
T. porosa (ZELL, 1986) comb. n.
Pungentus porosus ZELL, 1986
T. pumila (ANDRÁSSY, 1963) comb. n.
Pungentus pumilus ANDRÁSSY, 1963
T. pusilla (ANDRÁSSY, 1985) comb. n.
Labronema pusillum ANDRÁSSY, 1985
T. rhopalocercus (DE MAN, 1880) comb. n.
Dorylaimus rhopalocercus DE MAN, 1880
Eudorylaimus rhopalocercus (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1959
Thonus rhopalocercus (DE MAN, 1880) ANDRÁSSY, 1986

T. saccata (THORNE, 1974) comb. n.
Thonus saccatus THORNE, 1974
T. steineri (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) comb. n.
Dorylaimus steineri THORNE & SWANGER, 1936
Dorylaimus vesuvianus helveticus STEINER, 1914, nec *Dorylaimus helveticus* STEINER, 1919
T. tropica (JANA & BAQRI, 1981) comb. n.
Aporcelaimellus tropicus JANA & BAQRI, 1981
T. waenga YEATES, 1967

Remarks

1) *Takamangai balda* (THORNE, 1974) and *Takamangai cylindrica* (THORNE, 1974). — On the basis of the descriptions these species are hardly to spearate.

2) *Takamangai confusa* (THORNE, 1939). — The specific name *"confusa"* or *"confusus"* may really cause some confusion in the subfamily Qudsianematinae. Three species have been described under this name: *Dorylaimus confusus* THORNE, 1939, *Eudorylaimus confusus* THORNE, 1974 and *Thonus confusus* JANA & BAQRI, 1982. Well, the first of them belongs now to the genus *Takamangai.* The second was renamed as *Eudorylaimus retractus* by THORNE (1975) being a junior homonym of the first which was meanwhile transferred to the genus *Eudorylaimus.* Nevertheless, after putting *D. confusus* in *Takamangai,* the homonymy between these *"confusus"* species of THORNE does not exist more — they are not congeneric this time — therefore I retain the original name *Eudorylaimus confusus* as valid, and declare *E. retractus* as an objective synonym of that (Rules, 59 d). The third species, *confusus* of JANA and BAQRI, is regarded now as a *Labronema.*

3) Takamangai eroshenkoi nom. n. — In 1976 EROSHENKO described and illustrated a species under the name *"Pungentus parvus* (THORNE, 1939)". His species may not be identical with THORNE's: the true *parvus* is opisthodelphic, the Russian nematode amphidelphic.

4) *Thonus accentuatus* (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936). — This species is probably a *Tylencholaimus: T. accentuatus* (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936. comb. n.

5) *Thonus digiticaudatus* (SCHUURMANS STEKHOVEN, 1951). — I prefer regarding this species as a species inquirenda.

6) *Thonus garhwaliensis* AHMAD, NATH & HAIDER, 1986. — The original paper was unfortunately not obtainable.

7) *Thonus hawaiiensis* (COBB, 1906). — Maybe this species belongs to *Takamangai,* its description is however too meagre; a species inquirenda.

8) *Thonus metobtusicaudatus* (SCHUURMANS STEKHOVEN & TEUNISSEN, 1938). — Probably more than one species were mixed in the description (small and big animals); a species inquirenda.

9) *Thonus odhneri* (ALLGÉN, 1951) and *Thonus planipedius* (MERZHEEVSKAJA, 1951). — I prefer regarding them as *Aporcelaimellus: A. odhneri* (ALLGÉN, 1951) comb. n. and *A. planipedius* (MERZHEEVSKAJA, 1951) comb. n.

10) *Thonus projectus* (THORNE, 1939). — Owing to the long and slender spear and the presence of small vestibular plates this species seems to be a *Pungentus: P. projectus* (THORNE, 1939) comb. n.

11) In my paper 1986 I transferred the following species to the genus *Thonus: Thonus brevides* (THORNE & SWANGER, 1936), *T. minutus* (BÜTSCHLI, 1873), *T. nitidus* (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936), *T. sodakus* (THORNE, 1974), *T. solus* (ANDRÁSSY, 1962) and *T. vanrosseni* (LOOF, 1971). All of them were described in female forms only, so that their taxonomic position is rather uncertain. For the moment I better leave them in the genus *Eudorylaimus.*

12) Thonus annae VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1968, *T. christiani* VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1968 and *T. surikae* VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1968. — These very closely related species described from South Africa strongly differ from other *Thonus* species by the long expanded part of oesophagus and the back position of dorsal oesophageal gland. In this respect and in the combination of other characteristics (head shape, not sclerotized vulva etc.) they even differ from every further species of the subfamily. I prefer placing them under the family Tylencholaimidae.

Key to species of Takamangai

1 Small species, shorter than 1 mm 2
— Larger species, 1 mm or longer (to 2.7 mm) 7

2 Vulva far back, near 70% of body length. — ♀: L=0.6 mm; a=24; b=3.5; c=77; V=68%; c'=0.8. ♂: unknown. (Switzerland, Australia.) ..... **minima** (STEINER)
— Vulva not so back, at most in 60% of body length 3

3 Very small animal (0.4 mm); oesophagus longer than ⅓ body length. — ♀: L=0.4 mm; a=28; b=2.4; c=21; V=53%; c'=1. ♂ unknown. (Uzbekistan.) ..... **pavlovskii** (TULAGANOV)
— Bigger animals (0.6—0.9 mm); oesophagus shorter than ⅓ body length 4

4 Cuticle of tail with numerous blisters. — ♀: L=0.7—0.9 mm; a=19—25; b=3.3—3.6; c=44—52; V=53—59%; c'=1. ♂: unknown. (Russia [Far East].) ..... **mediana** (EROSHENKO)
— Cuticle of tail without blisters 5

5 Anterior gonad conspicuously shorter than posterior. — ♀: L=0.8 mm; a=24—26; b=3.6—3.8; c=41—48; V=55—60%; c'=0.8—1. ♂: unknown. (Holland, Germany, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Russia, Georgia, Turkmenia, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, Tadzikistan, Azerbaijan, Israel, United States [Utah], Australia.) ..... **ettersbergensis** DE MAN
— Gonads about equal in length 6

6 Lips angular, well offset; aperture 1/3 spear length. — ♀: L=0.6—0.7 mm; a=23—26; b=2.8—3.4; c=40—43; V=58—59%; c'=1. ♂: unknown. (Hungary.) ..... **pumila** (ANDRÁSSY)
— Lips rounded, hardly offset; aperture 1/4 spear length. — ♀: L=0.8 mm; a=23; b=4.1; c=37; V=52%; c'=1. ♂: unknown. (Russia [Far East], United States [Utah].) ..... **parvula** (THORNE & SWANGER)

7 Tail "spotted", with numerous blister-like structures 8
— Tail without blister-like structures 13

8 Spear longer, 21—24 µm 9
— Spear shorter, 13—18 µm 10

9 Tip of tail somewhat dorsally curved; body fairly robust (a=20). — ♀: L=1.0 mm; a=20; b=3.1; c=39; V=51%; c'=0.8—1. ♂: unknown. (Germany.) ..... **porosa** ZELL
— Tip of tail not curved dorsally; body slenderer (a=30). — ♀: L=1.2—1.5 mm; a=28—32; b=3.5—3.9; c=44—57; V=49—55%; c'=0.9—1.1. ♂: unknown. (Hungary, India.) ..... **himala** (JAIRAJPURI & AHMAD)

10 Body 1.0—1.4 mm long 11
— Body 1.5—2.1 mm long 12

11 Spear 13—14 µm, shorter than labial width. — ♀: L=1.1—1.3 mm; a=20—34; b=3.8—4.0; c=49—58; V=46—49%; c'=0.8. ♂: unknown. (Hungary, Russia [Far East].) ..... **eroshenkoi** nom. n.

– Spear 16–17 μm, longer than labial width. – ♀: L=1.2–1.4 mm; a=25–32; b=3.3–3.9; c=43–56; V=53–58%; c'=1.2. ♂: L=1.3–1.4 mm; a=28–34; b=3.6–3.7; c=44–52; PO: 4. (Russia [Far East].) ..... **gracilis** (EROSHENKO)

12 Oesophagus expanded posterior to its middle (about in 60%); prerectum equal in length with body width. – ♀: L=1.5–2.0 mm; a=33–41; b=4.2–5.0; c=58–71; V=49–50%; c'=0.8. ♂: L=1.5–2.0 mm; a=47; b=5; c=83; PO: 10–14. (Holland, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, United States [Utah].) ..... **circulifera** (LOOF)

– Oesophagus expanded slightly anterior to its middle; prerectum 2–3 times longer than body width. – ♀: L=1.6–2.1 mm; a=37; b=4.3; c=55; V=51%; c'=1.1. ♂: unknown. (Pakistan, United States [South Dakota].) ..... **saccata** (THORNE)

13 Spear 11–14 μm long 14

– Spear 16–30 μm long 21

14 Labial region distinctly separated from neck 15

– Labial region practically not separated from neck 19

15 Vulva anterior to middle of body (in 46–47%). – ♀: L=1.4 mm; a=26; b=5.7; c=54; V=46–47%; c'=1. ♂: unknown. (Poland, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan.) ..... **dogielii** (TULAGANOV)

– Vulva posterior to middle of body (in 52–62%) 16

16 Males with 16 supplements. – ♀: L=0.95 mm; a=20; b=3.5; c=51; V=59%; c'=1. ♂: L=1.0 mm; a=29; b=4.1; c=45; PO:16. (Poland, France, Yugoslavia, Italy.) ..... **kaszabi** (ANDRÁSSY)

– Males with 3–9 supplements 17

17 Small species, 1.0–1.2 mm. – ♀: L=1.0–1.2 mm; a=20–21; b=3.2–3.5; c=40–56; V=52–60%; c'=1. ♂: L=1.0–1.2 mm; a=27–28; b=3.1–3.8; c=37–52; PO:5–8. (Czehoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, South Africa, United States [South Dakota].) ..... **nothus** (THORNE)

– Larger species, 1.5–1.8 mm 18

18 Supplements 3–5. – ♀: L=1.5–1.8 mm; a=39–50; b=3.8–4.9; c=63–82; V=55–62%; c'=0.8–1. ♂: L=1.6–1.8 mm; a=44–54; b=4.2–4.9; c=60–77; PO:3–5. (India.) ..... **tropica** (JANA & BAQRI)

– Supplements 9. – ♀: L=1.5 mm; a=30; b=4.2; c=56; V=53%; c'=0.8–0.9. ♂: L=1.6 mm; a=28; b=3.9; c=62; PO:9. (United States [South Dakota].) ..... **major** (THORNE)

19 Prerectum 4–6 anal diameters long. – ♀: L=1.7 mm; a=40; b=4.6; c=60; V=47%; c'=1. ♂: unknown. (United States [South Dakota].) ..... **elegans** (THORNE)

– Prerectum 2–3 anal diameters long 20

20 Labial papillae somewhat elevated. – ♀: L=1.6–1.9 mm; a=38; b=4.8; c=66; V=48%. ♂: unknown. (India, United States [North and South Dakota].) ..... **cylindrica** (THORNE)

– Labial papillae not elevated. – ♀: L=1.5 mm; a=35; b=4.3; c=60; V=47%; c'=1. ♂: unknown. (United States [South Dakota].) ..... **balda** (THORNE)

21 Posterior body end slightly but conspicuously swollen with strongly thickened cuticle; head continuous with neck. – ♀: L=1.5–2.1 mm; a=33–40; b=4.0–4.7; c=70–120; V=50%. ♂: unknown. (Holland, Germany, Denmark, Great Britain, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Russia, Belorussia, Lithuania, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Jamaica.) ..... **rhopalocercus** (DE MAN)

– Posterior body end not swollen, cuticle normal; head well set off 22

22 Body length 2 mm or more 23

– Body length 1.5 mm or less 25

23 Body 2.5 mm or so; spear 30 μm long. – ♀: L=2.5–2.7 mm; a=37–38; b=4.2–4.6; c=36–39; V=51–59%; c'=0.6–0.8. ♂: unknown. (Pakistan.) ..... **goldeni** (KHAN & FATIMA)

– Body 2 mm long; spear shorter than 25 μm 24

24 Tail bluntly conoid, somewhat longer than anal body diameter. – ♀: L=2.0 mm; a=39; b=4.5; c=63; V=51%; c'=1.2. ♂: L=1.8 mm; a=41; b=5.2; c=63; PO:7–9. (Georgia, United States [Utah].) ..... **brachycephalus** (THORNE & SWANGER)

– Tail hemispheroid, shorter than anal body diameter. – ♀: L=1.9 mm; a=33–34; b=4.4–4.5; c=76–83; V=53–54%; c'=0.8. ♂: L=1.6–2.1 mm; a=36–37; b=4.3; c=62–83; PO:7–9. (Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Georgia, Zaire.) ..... **laticollis** (DE MAN)

25 Head continuous with adjacent neck. – ♀ unknown. ♂: L=1.1–1.5 mm; a=21–28; b=3.5–4.4; c=48–60; PO:9–13. (Hungary, Uzbekistan) ..... **lauta** (ANDRÁSSY)

– Head distinctly offset 26

26 Tail broadly rounded, hemispheroid. – ♀: L=1.3 mm; a=27–28; b=4.2–4.3; c=61–65; V=60%. ♂ unknown. (Switzerland.) ..... **steineri** (THORNE & SWANGER)

– Tail conoid-rounded 27

27 Spear shorter than labial diameter, aperture ½ of its length. — ♀: L=1.3—1.6 mm; a=21—28; b=3.3—4.7; c=49—61; V=51—59%; c'=0.7—0.8. ♂ unknown. (New Zealand.) ..... **waenga** YEATES
— Spear as long as or longer than labial diameter, aperture ⅓ of its length 28

28 Ventromedial supplements 4, widely spaced. — ♀: L=1.3 mm; a=33; b=5.2; c=50; V=56%; c'=1.1. ♂: L=1.3 mm; a=33; b=5.2; c=50; PO:4. (Uzbekistan, United States [California].) ..... **confusa** (THORNE)
— Ventromedial supplement 9—11, almost contiguous. — ♀ unknown. ♂: L=1.0—1.1 mm; a=27—31; b=4.1—4.3; c=46—48; PO:9—11. (Hungary.) ..... **pusilla** (ANDRÁSSY)

Genus *Talanema* gen. n.

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Body of middle length, 0.9 to 1.8 mm, moderately slender. Cuticle smooth, subcuticle finely striated. Head well offset, lips separate. Amphids dorylaimid. Spear 19—27 μm, as long as or somewhat longer than labial width, fairly thick; aperture occupying nearly ⅓ of its length. Guiding ring double. Oesophagus enlarged near middle. Prerectum comparatively short. Vulva in 50—62% of body length, with sclerotized lips. Female genital system amphidelphic. Spermatozoa fusiform. Spicula dorylaimid. Ventromedial supplements beginning at level with spicula, 15—27 in number, closely spaced. Female tail rounded with subdigitate or digitate tip, as long as or shorter than anal body width; male tail similar but with less expressed tip.

Type species: *Labronema mauritiense* WILLIAMS, 1958 = *Talanema mauritiense* (WILLIAMS, 1959) comb. n.

The genus resembles both *Labronema* THORNE, 1939 and *Takamangai* YEATES, 1967 but differs from them in some definitive characters. It differs from *Labronema* in having a transverse vulva, subdigitate tail and non-contiguous supplements, from *Takamangai* in having a double guiding ring, a subdigitate tail and higher number of supplements, from both of them in position of the hindmost supplement(s).

Soil nematodes distributed in Europe (1 species), Asia (4 species), Africa (2 species), North America (1 species) and South America (1 species).

"Tala" is composed of the first letters of *Takamangai* and *Labronema*, respectively.

Four species:

T. digitatum (SUKUL, DAS & MITRA, 1975) comb. n.
Labronema digitatum SUKUL, DAS & MITRA, 1975
T. mauritiense (WILLIAMS, 1959) comb. n.
Labronema mauritiense WILLIAMS, 1959
T. pararapax (AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI, 1982) comb. n.
Labronema pararapax AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI, 1982
T. pygmaeum (HEYNS, 1963) comb. n.
Labronema pygmaeum HEYNS, 1963

Remarks

Talanema mauritiense (WILLIAMS, 1959) and *T. pygmaeum* (HEYNS, 1963) are possibly conspecific.

1 Female tail with digitate tip 2
– Female tail with subdigitate tip 3

2 Spear 19—20 μm long; tail tip at male much shorter than at female. – ♀: L=1.3—1.4 mm; a=26—28; b=4.1—4.3; c=50—54; V=50—53%. ♂: L=1.3—1.4 mm; a=28—32; b=4.1—4.7; c=49—59; PO:25—27. (India.) ..... **digitatum** (SUKUL, DAS & MITRA)
– Spear 25—27 μm long; tail tip at male as long as at female. ♀: L=1.5—1.8 mm; a=26—30; b=4.0—4.6; c=43—63; V=56—59%. ♂ unknown. (India, Nepal.) ..... **pararapax** (AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI)

3 Vulva in 53%. – ♀: L=0.9—1.2 mm; a=18—23; b=3.6—4.1; c=54—66%; V=53%. ♂ unknown. (Russia [Far East], South Africa.) ..... **pygmaeum** (HEYNS)
– Vulva in 58—62%. – ♀: L=1.1—1.5 mm; a=30—34; b=3.3—4.1; c=43—56; V=58—62%. ♂: L=1.5 mm; a=33; b=4.3; c=54—60; PO:21—24. (Spain, India, Mauritius, United States [Nebraska, South Dakota], Venezuela, Brazil.) ..... **mauritiense** (WILLIAMS)

Genus *Crassogula* gen. n.

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Large animals, about 3 mm. Cuticle smooth. Head sharply offset, lips separate. Amphids more or less triangular. Spear of middle length, close to 40 μm, longer than cephalic diameter; aperture ⅓ of its length. Guiding ring double but thin. Oesophagus gradually expanded, unusually thick and muscular also in its anterior half. First pair of subventral oesophageal nuclei very small. Prerectum short. Vulva transverse, sclerotized. Female gonads paired, well developed. Spermatozoa comparatively very small, elongate. Spicula slender, dorylaimid. Precloacal space present. Supplements near 30, minute and densely arranged. Tail in both sexes similar, broadly rounded, shorter than anal body width.

Type species: *Crassogula torosa* sp. n.

Crassogula differs from every other blunt-tailed genus in the family by the heavily muscular anterior part of oesophagus, the very small anterior pair of subventral nuclei, the unusually minute spermatozoa and the small and pearl-shaped supplements. It resembles *Labronema* THORNE, 1939 and *Takamangai* YEATES, 1967 but differs beside the characters mentioned above from *Labronema* also by the transverse vulva, and from *Takamangai* also by the number and arrangement of male supplements.

Limnophilic nematodes, known in South America.

One species:

C. torosa sp. n.

– ♀: L=3.3 mm; a=32; b=4.9; c=99; V=46%; c'=0.5. ♂: L=2.6—2.7 mm; a=26—30; b=3.9—4.1; c=72—80; PO:30—33. (Ecuador.) ..... **torosa** sp. n.

Genus *Skibbenema* VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1986

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Body hardly 1 mm long. Cuticle smooth. Head rounded, not separate, lips amalgamated. Amphids caliciform. Spear straight, 9—12 μm long, aperture ⅓ of its length. Anterior part of oesophagus separated by a constriction from the basal part, the latter being slenderer in its anterior fifth than farther back. Prerectum short. Vulva transverse, sclerotized, in 53—55% of body length. Female genital system amphidelphic. Tail short and rounded. Male unknown.

Type species: *Skibbenema constrictum* VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1986.

Skibbenema is briefly characterized by the shape of oesophagus.

Soil-inhabiting animals, known in Africa.
One species:

S. constrictum VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1986

— ♀: L=0.9 mm; a=30—33; b=3.6—4.0; c=42—52; V=53—55%; c'=0.9—1.1. ♂ unknown. (South Africa.) ..... **constrictum** VAN REENEN & HEYNS

Genus *Torumanawa* YEATES, 1967

Qudsianematidae, Qudsianematinae. Moderately large nematodes, 1.5—2.3 mm. Cuticle with fine transverse annulation. Head offset, lips separate. Amphids stirrup-shaped. Spear 12—15 μm, shorter than labial diameter; aperture occupying about half its length. Guiding ring simple. Oesophagus enlarged near middle, characterized by the unusual anterior position of dorsal and ventrosubmedial nuclei. Cardia connected with three free glands. Prerectum of medial length. Vulva transverse, sclerotized, in 48—56% of body length. Gonads paired. Spicula dorylaimid, spermatozoa elongate-oval. Ventromedial supplements numerous (19—28), contiguous, precloacal space present. Tail similar in both sexes, conoid-rounded with blunt terminus, about as long as anal body diameter.

Type species: *Torumanawa wahapuensis* YEATES, 1967.

This genus is not a typical member of the family Qudsianematidae. Due to some characters — position of oesophageal nuclei and presence of cardial glands — it shows some affinity to the Aporcelaimidae. The reason I prefer to order it under the former family is to be found in shape of head and oral opening both being typical for this family. *Torumanawa* shows some resemblances to *Takamangai* YEATES, 1967 but in the cardial and oesopageal structure and in the presence of several unspaced supplements it can be easily distinguished from that.

Both the known species live in dune sand soils. They occur in Europe and New Zealand.

Two species:

T. litoralis DAS, KHAN & LOOF, 1969
T. wahapuensis YEATES, 1967

Remarks

Eudorylaimus paracirculifer BRZESKI, 1962. — The taxonomic position of this round-tailed species is uncertain. In 1986 I transferred it to the genus *Thonus* THORNE, 1974 (due to its general habit, short and hemispheroid tail). In the comparatively great number of contiguous male supplements, however, it resembles the genus *Torumanawa* YEATES, 1967. Unfortunately the exact structure of oesophagus and cardia was left unmentioned in the original description.

Key to species of Torumanawa

1 Tail conoid-rounded; male supplements 19—23. — ♀: L=2.0—2.3 mm; a=42—52; b=5.3—5.8; c=61—79; V=52—56%; c'=1. ♂: L=1.9—2.1 mm; a=49—53; b=4.9—5.2; c=63—86; PO:19—23. (Holland.) ..... **litoralis** DAS, KHAN & LOOF
— Tail more hemimspheroid; male supplements 22—28. — ♀: L=1.5—2.0 mm; a=27—44; b=3.8—5.3; c=47—93; V=48—56%; c'=0.6—0.9. ♂: L=1.5—1.9 mm; a=30—57; b=4.3—5.3; c=64—92; PO:22—28. (New Zealand.) ..... **wahapuensis** YEATES

Description of new species

Allodorylaimus meridianus sp. n.

(Fig. 1A—D and 2A—C)

♀: L=1.41—1.62 mm; a=28—33; b=4.2—4.3; c=47—59; V=49—50%; c'=1.2—1.3.
♂: L=1.36—1.76 mm; a=35—40; b=4.0—4.2; c=58—71; c'=0.8—1.1.

Body assumes ventral curvature after killing, 48—52 (♀) or 38—43 (♂) μm wide in mid-region. Cuticle consisting of two distinct layers, the outer one being "darker"; 1.7—2.0 μm thick. Head sparated by a constriction, 15—17 μm wide; body at proximal end of oesophagus 2.5—2.8 times as wide as head. Lips well separate, globular. Amphids 8.5—9.5 μm wide, almost quadrangular and somewhat asymmetrical.

Spear 16—17 μm, practically as long as cephalic diameter, thicker than cuticle at the same level; aperture nearly ½ of its length. Guiding ring thin. Oseophagus 330—430 μm long, shorter than the distance between its posterior end and vulva, in 47—50% enlarged. Dorsal gland nucleus large. Cardia hemispheroid, with a dorsal gland-like body. Prerectum 1.6—2 times as long as anal body width.

Female gonads paired, each 4—5 body diameters long. Vulva transverse with strongly cuticularized inner lips; vagina 26—29 μm long. Each end of uterus provided with a large, rounded spermatheca filled with 4—4.5 μm long rounded-oval spermatozoa. Distance between vulva and anus 22—24 times as long as tail.

Female tail 27—30 μm, 1.2—1.3 times as long as anal body width, conoid, ventrally arcuate, more or less digitiform in its posterior half with finely rounded tip. Two pairs of subdorsal papillae present.

Spicula 47—49 μm long, distal bifurcate. Prerectum in male longer than in female, almost reaching to the anteriormost supplement. Ventromedial supplements 9—11 (9, 10, 10, 10, 11 in the five males examined), small, widely spaced; the 2—3 hindmost of them levelling with spicula. Tail 20—30 μm long, comparatively shorter than in female, strongly bent ventrally. Tip of tail finely rounded. Only three pairs of caudal papillae present.

Brief characteristics: *Allodorylaimus* with moderately long body, strongly separated head, large rounded lips, broad amphids, large-apertured spear, transverse vulva, rounded spermatozoa, bifurcate spicula and digitate tail.

Holotype: ♂ on the slide No. A—11866. Paratypi: 3 females, 4 males and 2 juveniles.

Type locality: Chimboraso, Ecuador, 4600 m above sea level, soil from a planted pine wood, October 1985. Coll. I. LOKSA and A. ZICSI.

Among the *Allodorylaimus* species known in the present, 15 show conoid, ventrally arcuate tail. The new species belongs to the smaller representatives of this group and is closest to those three species in which the labial region is strongly separated from neck: *A. allgeni* (ANDRÁSSY, 1958), *A. holdemani* (ANDRÁSSY, 1959) and *A. robustus* (THORNE, 1974). It can be easily distinguished from them in having a digitate, hook-shaped tail, large, almost quadrangular amphids and forked spicula.

It is worthy of mention that bifurcate spicula may occur in other *Allodorylaimus* species as well, e.g. in *A. granuliferus* (COBB, 1893), *A. diadematus* (COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936) and *A. americanus* ANDRÁSSY, 1986. It is not impossible that these species form a separate group and later can be segregated at generic level. Their spermatozoa are rounded-oval, never fusiform.

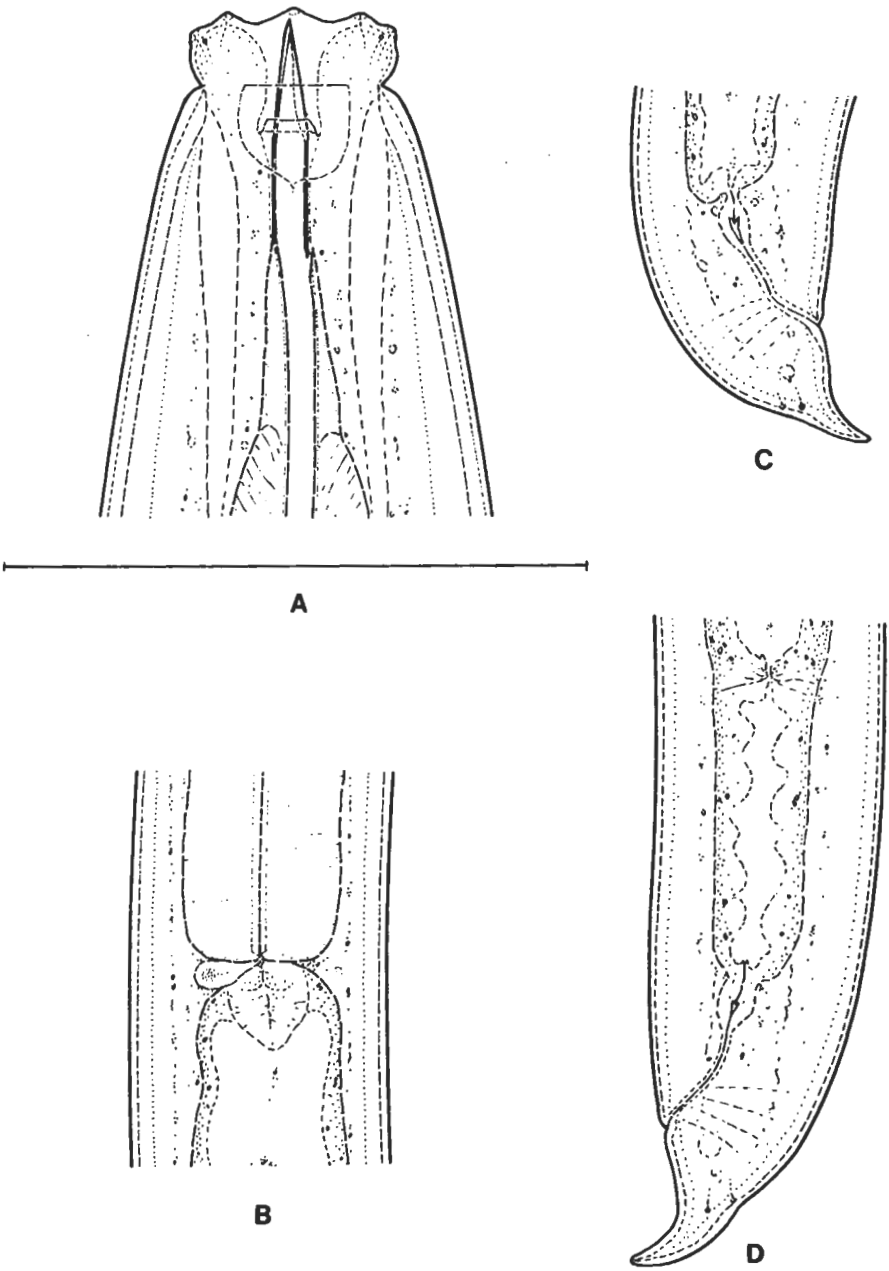

Fig. 1. *Allodorylaimus meridianus* sp. n. A: anterior end, and body width at posterior end of oesophagus (×1800); B: cardial region (×760); C—D: posterior ends of two females (×760)

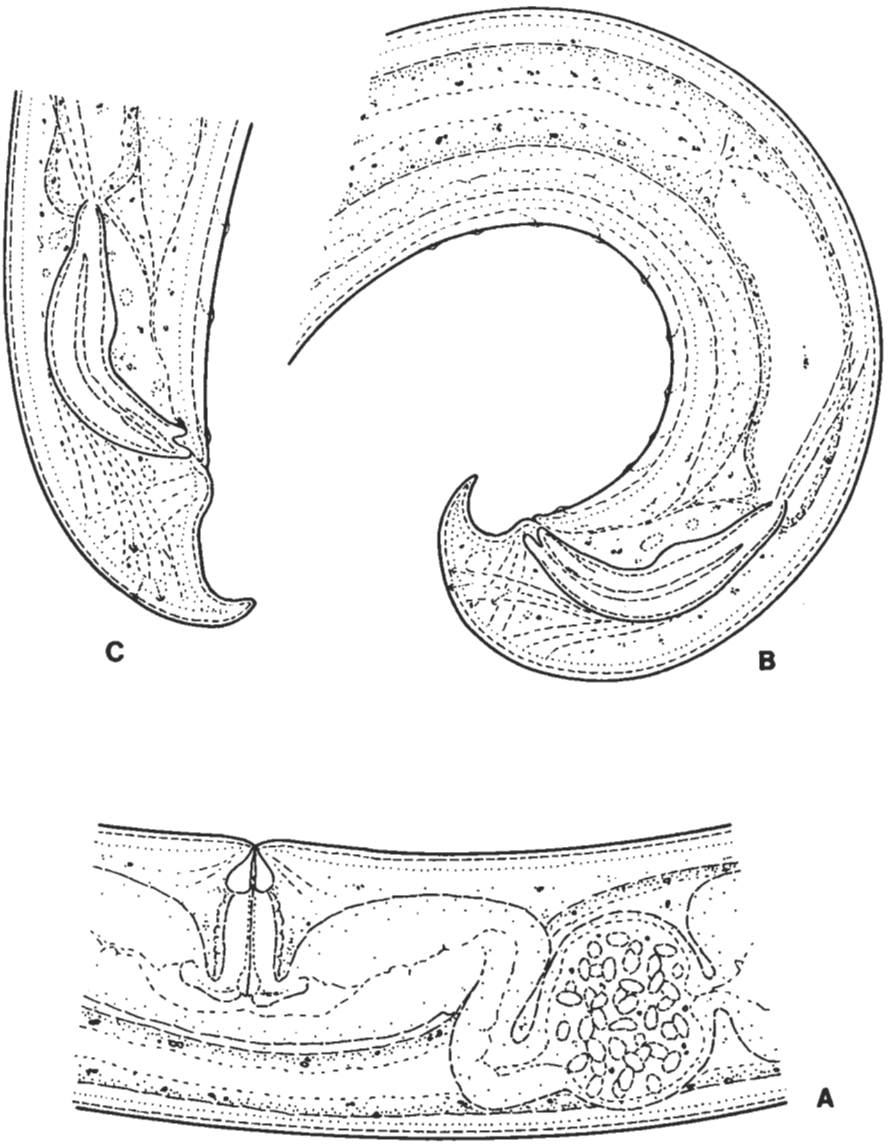

Fig. 2.*Allodorylaimus meridianus* sp. n. A: vulval region (×760); B: posterior body of male (×760); C: posterior end of an other male (×760)

Ecumenicus proprius sp. n.
(Fig. 3A–F)

♀: L=0.87—1.10 mm; a=30—34; b=3.4—4.2; c=25—29; V=37—41%; c'=1.8—1.9.

Body ventrally curved, 28—33 μm wide. Cuticle smooth, very thin, 0.9—0.9 μm on mid-body, only on tail thicker. Head 11—12 μm wide, separated from neck; lips angular. Body at proximal end of oesophagus 2.3—2.6 times as wide as head. Amphids with small opening, 1/4—1/5 of corresponding body width.

Spear 13—14 μm, 1.1—1.2 times as long as cephalic diameter, thicker than cuticle at the same level; aperture about 2/5 of its length. Oesophagus 250—270 μm long, in 53—57% expanded, dorsally humped in the expansion region. Oesophageal gland nuclei rather obscure. Cardia short and rounded. Rectum somewhat, prerectum 1.8—2 times longer than anal body width. The latter always showing a short caudal sack.

Female gonad mono-opisthodelphic, 4—6 times as long as body width. Vulva transverse, vulval lips well sclerotized. Prevulval uterine sack practically absent. Egg 94×26 μm, three times as long as body diameter. Distance between posterior end of oseophagus and vulva 100—148 μm, 3.3—5 body diameters; oesophagus 1.7—2.5 times as long as that distance.

Vulva-anus distance 14—17 times as long as tail. This latter 35—37 μm, 1.8—1.9 anal diameters, conoid, ventrally arcuate, with rounded tip. Posterior 1/3 or 2/5 of tail "empty", without body content. Two pairs of subdorsal papillae present on tail.

Male not known.

Holotype: ♀ on the slide No. 12069. Paratypi: 4 females and 2 juveniles.

Type locality: New Caledonia, Ile des Pins, Pic N'Goa, humus and litter, May 1986, coll. J. BALOGH.

The genus *Ecumenicus* THORNE, 1974 was monotypic hitherto. In the present paper I put two further species into it, one from the genus *Pungentus* and one from *Indokochinema* (see there). *Ecumenicus proprius* sp. n. can be separated from all of them in having a ventrally arcuate tail (it is straight in the other species) and small-apertured amphids.

Crassogula torosa sp. n.
(Fig. 4A–C and 5A–D)

♀: L=3.26 mm; a=32; b=4.9; c=99; V=46%; c'=0.5.

♂: L=2.57—2.72 mm; a=26—30; b=3,9—4.1; c=72—80; c'=0.6—0.7.

Body ventrally curved after killing; posterior end of male strongly twisted. Body width 90—105 μm. Cuticle smooth, 3.5—4 μm on mid-body, 10 μm on female tail tip. Head set off by constriction, 27—28 μm wide, lips well separate, papillae protruding. Body at proximal end of oesephagus 3.1—3.3 times as wide as head. Amphids almost triangular, half as wide as corresponding body diameter.

Spear 37—38 μm, 1.4 times as long as labial width, thicker than cuticle at the same level; aperture occupying nearly 1/3 the spear length. Guiding ring double but thin. Oesophagus 622—685 μm long, unusually strong and musculous in its anterior part, gradually expanded in 48—50%. Dorsal nucleus close to expansion zone, the anterior pair of subventral nuclei very small, the posterior pair normal. Cardia conical, simple. Prerectum short, about 1.5 times as long as anal diameter.

Vulva transverse, strongly cuticularized, vagina 50 μm, about half the width of body. On both sides of vulva, at 47 and 52 μm from it, there is a flat and large papilla (or cuticular projection). Gonads paired, each branch 6—8 times as long as body width; each uterus contained an egg: 117—123×46—52 μm.

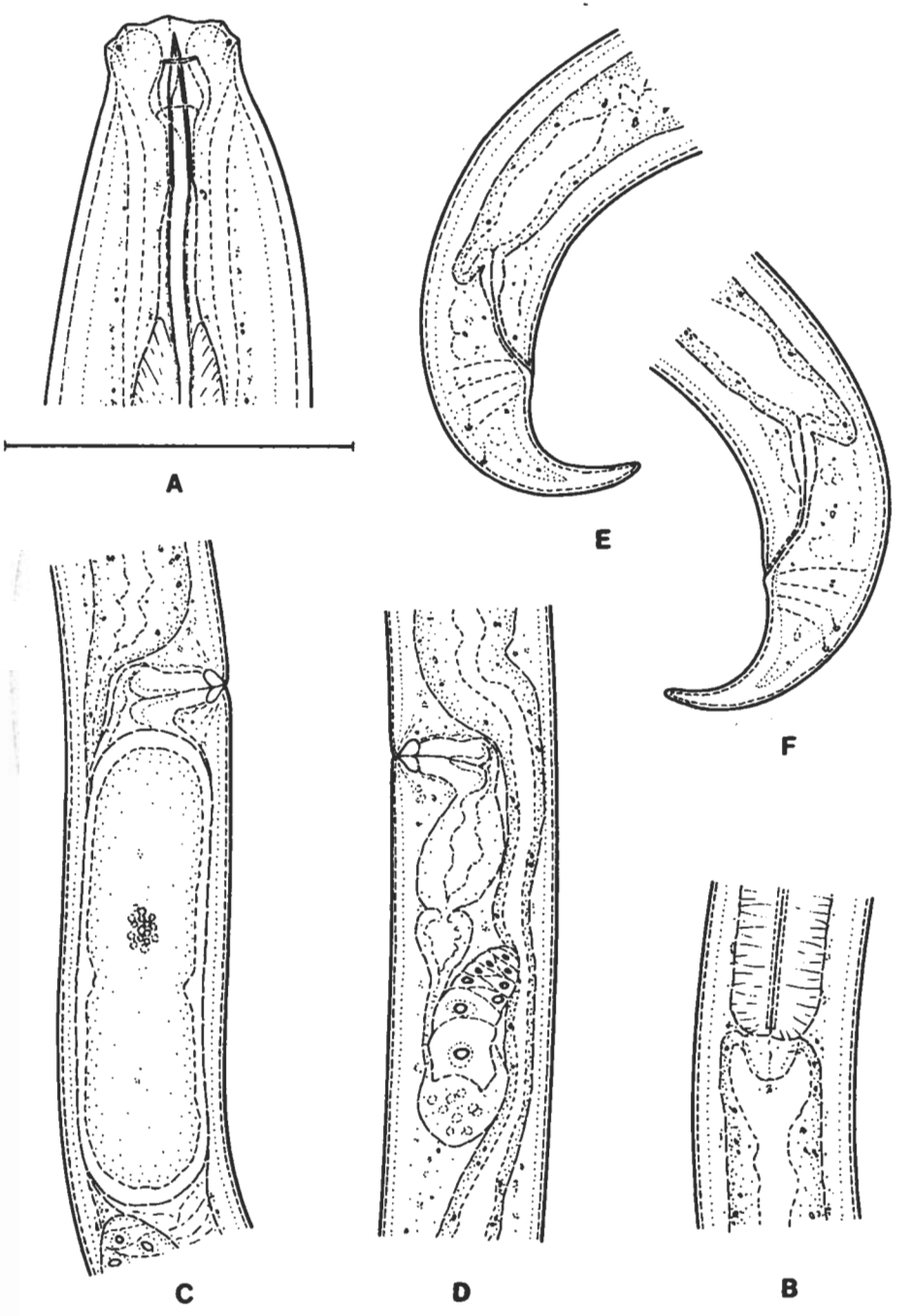

Fig. 3. *Ecumenicus proprius* sp. n. A: anterior end, and body width at proximal end of oesophagus (×1800); B: cardial region (×760); C—D: vulval regions of two females (×760); E—F: tails of females (×760)

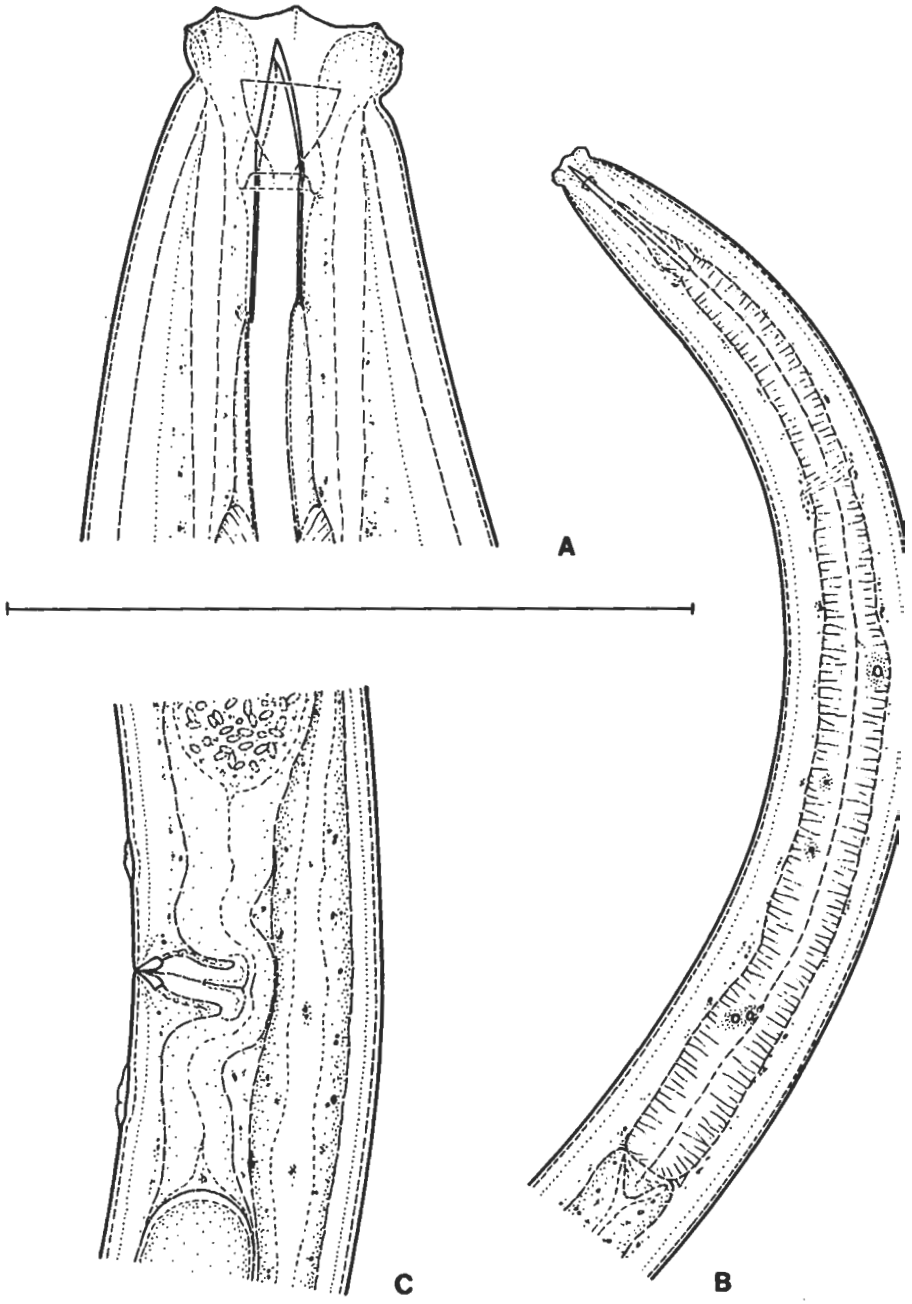

Fig. 4. *Crassogula torosa* gen. n., sp. n. A: anterior end, and body width at posterior end of oesoph (×1100); B: oesophagus (×240); C: vulval region (×320)

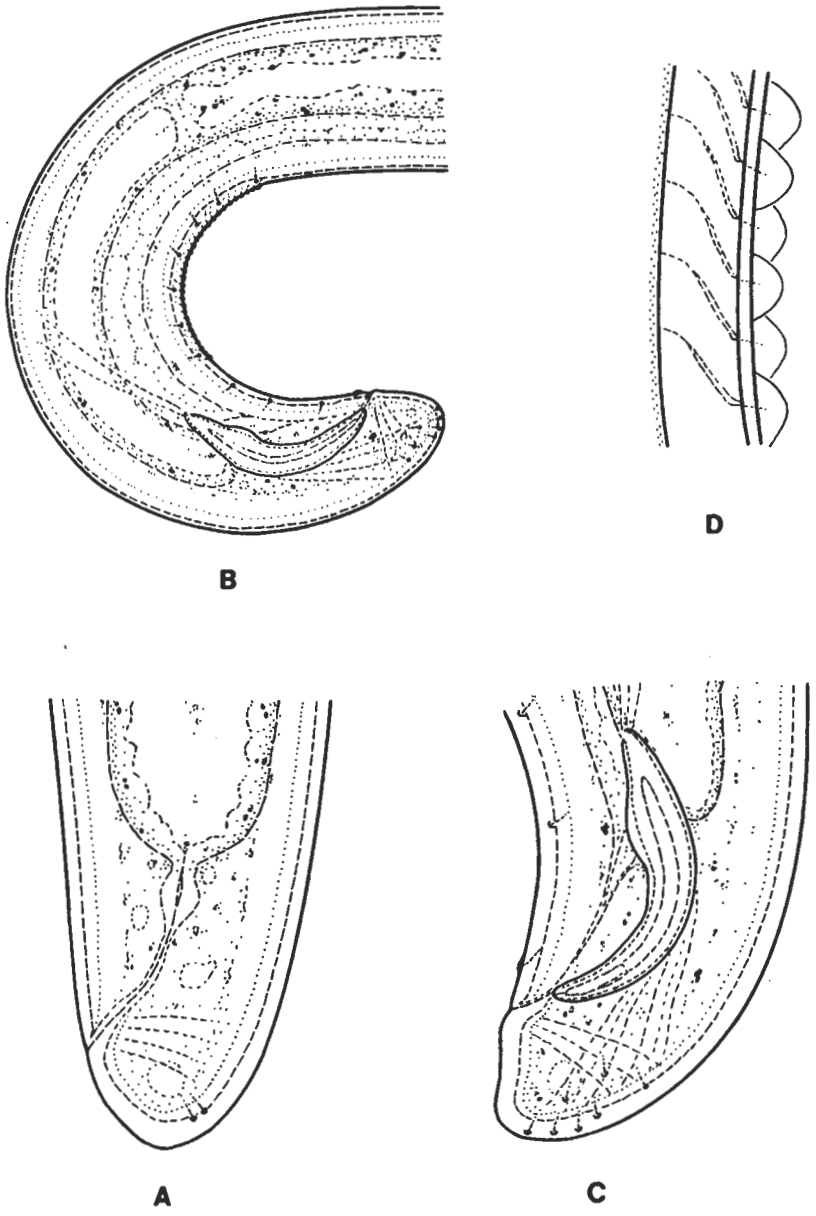

Fig. 5. *Crassogula torosa* gen. n., sp. n. A: female tail (×480); B: posterior end of male (×240); C: male tail (×480); D: ventromedial supplements (×1800)

Distance between vulva and anus 44 times as long as tail. Tail 35 μm, half as long as anal body widht, bluntly rounded, with two pairs of closely arranged subdorsal papillae.

Male tail 35—38 μm long, 0.6—0.7 the anal body width, with 7 pairs of small papillae. Spermatozoa plum-stone-shaped, 8—9 μm, comparatively very small, only 1/11—1/12 of body diameter. Spicula slender, 94—112 μm long, lateral guiding pieces short. One pair of plain adcloacal papillae and a contiguous, very densely arranged row of small, pearl-shaped supplements, 30—33 in number, present. It is interesting that the latter are not always arranged in a regular row but they alternate with each other. Between the anteriormost supplement and the cloaca 10—11 pairs of subventral papillae can be found.

Holotype: ♂ on the slide No. A—11941. Paratypi: 1 female and 2 males.

Type locality: Ecuador, Antisana, in 4200 m above sea level, submerged plants in a creek, October 1985. Coll. I. LOKSA and A. ZICSI.

In having large advulval papillae our new species somewhat resembles *Labronema vulvapapillatum* (MEYL, 1954) but cannot be confounded with that: the vulva of *L. vulvapapillatum* is clearly longitudinal (see ANDRÁSSY, 1962; LOOF and GROOTAERT, 1981). Moreover, *Crassogula torosa* differs by a number of further features from MEYL's species at generic level.

Present status of the species of Qudsianematidae

aberrans THORNE, 1967, Carcharoides	*Caryboca;* comb. n.
abyssinicum FILIPJEV, 1931, Chrysonema	Actincinae (?)
accentuatus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus	*Tylencholaimus;* comb. n.
acuticapitatus FURSTENBERG & HEYNS, 1966, Discolaimus	*Discolaimus*
acuticauda DE MAN, 1880, Dorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
acutiens SCH. STEKHOVEN, 1951, Dorylaimus	inqu.
acutus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
adipatus BRZESKI, 1962, Eudorylaimus	= *Dorydorella bryophila*
afer ANDRÁSSY, 1964, Eudorylaimus	*Laimydorus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
affinis LOOF, 1964, Discolaimus	*Discolaimus*
agilis DE MAN, 1880, Dorylaimus	*Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
agricolus SAUER & ANNELS, 1986, Discolaimus	*Discolaimus*
albionensis VAN DER LINDE, 1938, Dorylaimus	inqu.
albarossicus MERZHEEVSKAJA, 1951, Discolaimus	*Discolaimus*
alleni BRZESKI, 1962, Eudorylaimus	*Rhyssocolpus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
allgeni ANDRÁSSY, 1958, Dorylaimus	*Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
alpinus STEINER, 1914, Dorylaimus	*Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
altherri TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus*
alticola MENZEL in HOFMÄNNER & MENZEL, 1914, Dorylaimus	*Labronema;* THORNE, 1939
amabile JAIRAJPURI, 1965, Qudsianema	*Eudorylaimus;* SIDDIQI, 1966
americanus ANDRÁSSY, 1986, Allodorylaimus	*Allodorylaimus*
amylovorus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus	*Aporcelaimellus;* HEYNS, 1965
andersoni KHAN, 1989, Eudorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus*
andrassyi MEYL, 1955, Dorylaimus	*Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
andrassyi BAQRI & KHERA, 1975, Discolaimium	*Labronemella;* ANDRÁSSY, 1985
angelus THORNE, 1974 Eudorylaimus	*Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
angulosus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus	*Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
angusticephalus STEINER, 1914, Dorylaimus	inqu.
annae VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1986, Thonus	Tylencholaimidae
antarcticus STEINER, 1916, Dorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus;* YEATES, 1970
aquaticus ELIAVA, 1968, Eudorylaimus	*Paradorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
aquilonarius TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus*
arcuatum HUSAIN & SIDDIQI, 1967, Discolaimium	*Discolaimoides;* comb. n.
arcuicaudatum FURSTENBERG & HEYNS, 1965, Discolaimium	*Discolaimoides;* DAS, KHAN & LOOF, 1969

arcus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
arenarius BUSSAU, 1991, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
arenicola ALTHERR, 1958, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
arenicolus YEATES, 1967, Discolaimus ..... = *Discolaimus major*
asji ALI, SURYAWANSHI & PRABHA, 1973, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimiun*
asymmetricus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... = *Laevides americanus*
auritus LORDELLO, 1955, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
aurum THORNE, 1929, Chrysonema ..... *Chrysonema*
australe YEATES, 1967, Crassolabium ..... *Discolaimium;* comb. n.
badensis ZELL, 1986, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
baldus THORNE, 1974, Thonus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
balticus SCHULZ, 1935, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
banaticus KRNJAIC & LOOF, 1975, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharodiscus;* comb. n.
bathybius, DADAY, 1906, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1960
bediensis SULTAN & SINGH, 1981, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharodiscus;* comb. n.
bicorticus FURSTENBERG & HEYNS, 1966, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
bokori ANDRÁSSY, 1959, Dorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
bombilectoides ALTHERR, 1965, Eudorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus bombilectus*
bombilectus ANDRÁSSY, 1962, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
brachycephalus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
brachyurum HUSAIN & SIDDIQI, 1967, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
brevidens THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
brevis ALTHERR, 1952, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
brevis SIDDIQI, 1964, Discolaimus ..... = *Discolaimus texanus*
brevispicatus SCH. STEKHOVEN, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... *Mesodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
brunettiae MEYL, 1953, Dorylaimus ..... *Willinema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
bryophilus DE MAN, 1880, Dorylaimus ..... *Dorydorella;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
bulbiferus COBB, 1906, Dorylaimus ..... *Discolaimoides;* HEYNS, 1963
bureshi ANDRÁSSY, 1958, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
calvus THORNE, 1974, Oonaguntus ..... *Oonaguntus*
capitatus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* HEYNS, 1965
carteri BASTIAN, 1865, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
carteri apicatus MICOLETZKY, 1922, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus carteri*
carteri brevicaudatus MICOLETZKY, 1922, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus leuckarti*
carteri littoralis HOFMÄNNER, 1913, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus carteri*
carteri profunda HOFFMÄNNER, 1913, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus carteri*
carteri rotundatus MICOLETZKY, 1922, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus consobrinus*
centrocercus DE MAN, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
cephalatum ANDRÁSSY, 1990, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
cephalatus SCH. STEKHOVEN, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... *Axonchium;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
chauhani BAQRI & KHERA, 1975, Aporcelaimellus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
chilense ANDRÁSSY, 1967, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
christiani VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1986, Thonus ..... Tylencholaimidae
cinctus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... = *Allodorylaimus diadematus*
circulifer LOOF, 1961, Eudorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
clavatum BAQRI & KHERA, 1967, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
cobbi THORNE, 1938, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus truncatus*
coloradensis LOOF, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
condamni VANHA, 1893, Dorylaimus ..... inqu.
confusus THORNE, 1939, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
confusus THORNE, 1974, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
confusus JANA & BAQRI, 1983, Thonus ..... *Labronema;* comb. n.
conicauda DAREKAR & KHAN, 1979, Indokochinema ..... *Ecumenicus;* comb. n.
conicaudatus THORNE, 1974, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
coniceps LOOF, 1975, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
coniocardia MONTEIRO, 1968, Discolaimoides ..... = *Discolaimoides bulbiferus*
consobrinus DE MAN, 1918, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
constrictum VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1986, Skibbenema ..... *Skibbenema*
conura THORNE, 1939, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
corii LIEBERMANN, 1928, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1960
crassicostatus HEYNS & ARGO, 1969, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharolaimus*
crassiformis KREIS, 1924, Dorylaimus ..... *Makatinus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
curvatus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... = *Epidorylaimus lugdunensis*
curvicaudatus ELIAVA, 1968, Eudorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus lindbergi*

curvicaudatus ALTHERR in ALTHERR & DELAMAR—DEBOUTTEVILLE, 1972, Thornenema ..... inqu. *(Eudorylaimus)*
cuspidatus ANDRÁSSY, 1964, Eudorylaimus ..... *Longidorella;* JAIRAJPURI & HOOPER, 1969
cylindricum THORNE, 1939, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
cylindricus THORNE, 1974 ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
czernovitziensis MICOLETZKY, 1922, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema:* THORNE, 1939
dentatus THORNE, 1939, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharodiscus;* comb. n.
dermatus THORNE, 1939, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
diadematus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
digitatum SUKUL, DAS & MITRA, 1975, Labronema ..... *Talanema;* comb. n.
digiticaudatum SCH. STEKHOVEN, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... inqu.
digiturum VINCIGUERRA, 1984, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
digiturus THORNE, 1939, Dorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
diminutivus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
discocephalus TULAGANOV, 1949, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
discolaimioideum ANDRÁSSY, 1971, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
discolaimioideus ANDRÁSSY, 1958, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
discus THORNE, 1967, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharolaimus*
distinctus JANA & BAQRI, 1985, Chrysonemoides ..... *Chrysonema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
dogielii TULAGANOV, 1949, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
doryuris DITLEVSEN, 1911, Dorylaimus ..... *Laimydorus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
drepanodon LOOF, 1964, Carcharolaimus ..... *Caribenema;* HUNT, 1978
drepanoideus EROSHENKO, 1976, Pungentus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* comb. n.
dubium DAS, KHAN & LOOF, 1969, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
dubium THORNE, 1974, Chrysonema ..... = *Eudorylaimus thorneanus*
dubius THORNE, 1974, Eudorylaimus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* comb. n.
efficiens COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* BAQRI & KHERA, 1975
estonicum KRALL, 1957, Labronema ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* comb. n.
ekramullahi JANA & BAQRI, 1983, Indokochinema ..... = *Ecumenicus monohystera*
elegans THORNE, 1974, Thonus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
elegans SAUER & ANNELS, 1986, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
enckelli ANDRÁSSY, 1967, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
eremitus THORNE, 1939, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
eroshenkoi nom. n., Takamangai ..... *Takamangai*
ettersbergensis DE MAN, 1885, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
eudorylaimoides GERAERT, 1962, Labronema ..... *Eudorylaimus;* comb. n.
familiaris WINISZEWSKA-SLIPINSKA, 1987, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
fasciatus LINSTOW, 1879, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus carteri*
ferrisorum ANDRÁSSY, 1986, Allodorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus*
filicaudatus TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... *Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
filiformis DAS, KHAN & LOOF, 1969, Discolaimoides ..... *Discolaimoides*
filipjevi GERLACH, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... inqu.
fimbriatum THORNE, 1939, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
ferox THORNE, 1939, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
ferox THORNE, 1967, Caribenema ..... *Caribenema*
fluviatile ALTHERR, 1958, Labronema ..... inqu. *(Paradorylaimus?)*
formosus LORDELLO, 1957, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharodiscus;* comb. n.
fransus HEYNS, 1963, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
franzi ANDRÁSSY, 1967, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
frigidus STEINER, 1916, Dorylaimus ..... *Aquatides;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
garhwaliensis AHMAD, NATH & HAIDER, 1986, Thonus ..... (not available)
geniculatus ANDRÁSSY, 1991, Eudorylaimus ..... *Afrodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1964
georgiensis ELIAVA & BAGATURIA, 1968, Eudorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus acuticauda*
gibberoaculeatus KREIS, 1930, Dorylaimus ..... = *Ecumenicus monohystera*
gigas FIELDING, 1950, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
glandosum RAHMAN, JAIRAJPURI, AHMAD & AHMAD, 1987, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
goldeni KHAN & FATIMA, 1980, Aporcelaimellus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
goodeyi ALTHERR in ALTHERR & DELAMARE—DEBOUTTEVILLE, 1972, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
gossypiorum KARIMOVA, 1957, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
gracile THORNE, 1939, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimoides;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990

gracile JAIRAJPURI, 1968, Durinema ..... = *Discolaimium jairajpurii*
gracilis DE MAN, 1876, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus iners*
gracilis EROSHENKO, 1976, Pungentus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
gracilis PATIL & KHAN, 1982, Latocephalus ..... *Latocephalus*
granuliferus COBB, 1893, Dorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
hastatus ANDRÁSSY, 1963, Eudorylaimus ..... *Oriverutus;* SIDDIQI, 1970
hawaiiensis COBB, 1906, Dorylaimus ..... inqu.
hemidelphum MONTEIRO, 1970, Discolaimium ..... *Latocephalus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
henrici ANDRÁSSY, 1959, Eudorylaimus ..... inqu.
himalus JAIRAJPURI & AHMAD, 1983, Eudorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
holdemani ANDRÁSSY, 1959, Dorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus:* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
holsaticus SCHNEIDER, 1925, Dorylaimus ..... *Chrysonema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
humilior ANDRÁSSY, 1959, Eudorylaimus ..... *Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
humilis THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
husmanni ALTHERR, 1972, Eudorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
hyalinus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* THORNE, 1939
ibiti LORDELLO, 1965, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
imitatoris GAGARIN, 1982, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
incisus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... = *Epidorylaimus humilis*
index THORNE, 1939, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
indianensis TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus brevis*
indicus MAHAJAN, 1972, Discolaimoides ..... *Discolaimium;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
indicus SONI & NAMA, 1980, Eudorylaimus ..... (not available)
iners BASTIAN, 1865, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
infundibulicaudatus ANDRÁSSY, 1991, Allodorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus*
insignis LOOS, 1945, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* BAQRI & KHERA, 1975
intermedius DE MAN, 1880, Dorylaimus..... *Aquatides;* AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI, 1982
intermedius HEYNS & LAGERWEY, 1965 ..... *Discolaimus*
intertextus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Pungentus;* THORNE, 1939
intrastriatus LOOS, 1945, Dorylaimus ..... *Discolaimoides;* LOOF, 1964
irritans COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
isokaryon LOOF, 1975, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
jairajpurii FERRIS, FERRIS & GOSECO, 1983, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
junctus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 199
juniperi ANDRÁSSY, 1987, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
jurassicus ALTHERR, 1953, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
kaszabi ANDRÁSSY, 1959, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
khazariensis CHESUNOV, 1985, Eudorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* comb. n.
krugeri FURSTENBERG & HEYNS, 1966, Discolaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
labiata ANDRÁSSY, 1985, Labronemella ..... *Labronemella*
laksai KHAN & LAHA, 1982, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
laticollis DE MAN, 1907, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
latum THORNE, 1929, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
latus COBB, 1891, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
lautus ANDRÁSSY, 1959, Eudorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
leptosoma ALTHERR, 1963, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
leptus TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... = *Epidorylaimus lugdunensis*
leuckarti BÜTSCHLI, 1873, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
levinae FURSTENBERG & HEYNS, 1966, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
limigenus SIDDIQI, 1969, Chrysonemoides ..... *Chrysonema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
lindbergi ANDRÁSSY, 1960, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
litoralis DAS, KHAN & LOOF, 1969, Torumanawa ..... *Torumanawa*
loeffleri ANDRÁSSY, 1978, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
longicardius THORNE, 1974, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
longicollis BRZESKI, 1964, Eudorylaimus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
longidens THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Pungentus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
longidens THORNE, 1967, Caribenema ..... *Caribenema*
loofi AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI, 1983, Labronema ..... *Labronemella;* ANDRÁSSY, 1985
loofi ANDRÁSSY, 1990, Discolaimoides ..... *Discolaimoides*
lotharingiae ALTHERR, 1963, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
lozovense NESTEROV, 1976, Crateronema ..... *Chrysonema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
lucidus SAUER, 1967, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharodiscus;* comb. n.

luettichaui MEYL, 1957, Chrysonema ..... *Laimydorus*, SIDDIQI, 1969
lugdunensis DE MAN, 1880, Dorylaimus ..... *Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
magistri ANDRÁSSY, 1986, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
magnum ALTHERR, 1972, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
major THORNE, 1939, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
major THORNE, 1974, Thonus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
maksymovi ALTHERR, 1963, Eudorylaimus ..... *Chrysonema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
maracaiensis LORDELLO, 1965, Pungentus ..... *Discolaimium;* MONTEIRO, 1970
maritimus DITLEVSEN, 1913, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
maritoides ZELL, 1986, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
maritus ANDRÁSSY, 1959, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
masoodi JAIRAJPURI, 1968, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharolaimus*
mauritianum WILLIAMS, 1959, Chrysonema ..... *Thornenema;* BAQRI & JAIRAJPURI, 1967
mauritiense WILLIAMS, 1959, Labronema ..... *Talanema;* comb. n.
mazhari BAQRI & JAIRAJPURI, 1968, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
medianus EROSHENKO, 1976, Pungentus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
megadon LOOF, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
mellenbachensis ALTHERR, 1974, Eudorylaimus ..... *Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
menzeli BALLY & REYDON, 1931, Dorylaimus ..... = *Allodorylaimus granuliferus*
meridianus sp. n., Allodorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus*
meridionalis TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
metobtusicaudatus SCH. STEKHOVEN & TEUNISSEN, 1938, Dorylaimus ..... inqu.
microdorus DE MAN, 1880, Dorylaimus ..... *Longidorella;* GOODEY, 1963
micrurus DADAY, 1905, Dorylaimus ..... = *Allodorylaimus granuliferus*
minimus STEINER, 1914, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
minor COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
minusculus LOOS, 1946, Enchodelus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
minutissimus ALTHERR, 1950, Dorylaimus ..... = *Microdorylaimus miser*
minutus COBB, 1893, Dorylaimus ..... = *Takamangai minima*
miser THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Micordorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
modestus ALTHERR, 1952, Dorylaimus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
modicus KIRJANOVA, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
monhystera THORNE, 1939, Discolaimus ..... = *Discolaimus texanus*
monhystera SIDDIQI, 1965, Discolaimium ..... *Latocephalus;* PATIL & KHAN, 1982
monhysteroides ALTHERR, 1974, Discolaimium ..... *Axonchium;* comb. n.
monohystera DE MAN, 1880 Dorylaimus ..... *Ecumenicus;* THORNE, 1974
monoplanus HEYNS, 1953, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
morbidus LOOF, 1964, Eudorylaimus ..... *Longidorella;* JAIRAJPURI & HOOPER, 1969
mosellae ALTHERR, 1963, Eudorylaimus ..... *Pungentus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
muchabbatae TULAGANOV, 1949, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
mucurubanus LOOF, 1964, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimium;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
mujtabai JAIRAJPURI, 1968, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharolaimus*
mukhtarpuriense BAQRI & JAIRAJPURI, 1968, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
multicostatus SAUER, 1967, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharolaimus*
mulveyi BRZESKI, 1962, Aporcelaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus arcus*
muscorum SKWARRA, 1921, Dorylaimus ..... *Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
nanus THORNE, 1939, Mylodiscus ..... *Mylodiscus*
neopacificum RAHMAN, JAIRAJPURI, AHMAD & AHMAD, 1987, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
nepalense AHMAD & JAIRAJPURI, 1982, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
nitidus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
nodus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
noterophilus TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus silvaticus*
nothus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
obesum THORNE, 1974, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
obesus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus centrocercus*
obscurus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* HEYNS, 1965
obtusicaudatus BASTIAN, 1865, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* ALTHERR, 1968
obtusum HUSAIN & SIDDIQI, 1967, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
obtusus COBB, 1893, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* comb. n.
octodurense ALTHERR, 1950, Labronema ..... *Labronema;* comb. n.

odhneri ALLGÉN, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* comb. n.
oostenbrinki MEHDI ALI, SURYAWANSHI & PRABHA, 1973, Discolaimium ..... *Latocephalus* PATIL & KHAN, 1982
opisthodelphus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Willinema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
opistohystera ALTHERR, 1953, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
pacificus COBB, 1906, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* THORNE, 1939
paesleri PAETZOLD, 1955, Labronema ..... *Labronemella;* ANDRÁSSY, 1985
paesleri ANDRÁSSY, 1964, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
pakistanicum TIMM & BHUIJAN, 1963, Discolaimium ..... = *Axonchium amplicolle*
papillatus BASTIAN, 1865, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
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paracentrocercus DE CONINCK, 1935, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus centrocercus*
paracirculifer BRZESKI, 1962, Eudorylaimus ..... inqu.
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paraconura SIDDIQI, 1965, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
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paradoxus LOOF, 1975, Eudorylaimus ..... *Rhyssocolpus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
paramajor COOMANS, 1966, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
paramonovi ELIAVA & BAGATURIA, 1968, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
paranaensis LORDELLO, 1967, Caryboca ..... *Caryboca*
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parvus THORNE, 1939, Pungentus ..... *Ecumenicus;* comb. n.
parvus ZULLINI, 1973, Carcharolaimus ..... *Caryboca;* comb. n.
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pavlovskii TULAGANOV, 1949, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
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pizai MONTEIRO, 1970, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
planipedius MERZHEEVSKAJA, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* comb. n.
polonicum BRZESKI, 1961, Witoldinema ..... inqu.
porosus ZELL, 1986, Pungentus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
pratensis DE MAN, 1880, Dorylaimus ..... *Dorydorella;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
productus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
profestus ANDRÁSSY, 1963, Eudorylaimus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
projectus THORNE, 1939, Dorylaimus ..... *Pungentus;* comb. n.
propinquus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971
proprius sp. n., Ecumenicus ..... *Ecumenicus*
pseudoagilis ALTHERR, 1952, Dorylaimus ..... *Epidorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
pseudobokori ZELL, 1986, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
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pseudoporum FIELDING, 1950, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
pulchrum VINCIGUERRA & ZULLINI, 1980, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
pumilus ANDRÁSSY, 1963, Pungentus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
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pycnus THORNE, 1939, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* BAQRI & KHERA, 1975
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pygmaeus LORDELLO, 1965, Mylodiscoides ..... *Mylodiscoides*
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quietus KIRJANOVA, 1951, Eudorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* BAQRI & KHERA, 1975
ramirezi THORNE, 1967, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharodiscus;* comb. n
rapax THORNE, 1974, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
rapsoides HEYNS & LAGERWEY, 1965, Eudorylaimus ..... *Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
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reisingeri DITLEVSEN, 1927, Dorylaimus ..... = *Epidorylaimus lugdunensis*
retractus THORNE, 1975, Eudorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus confusus*
reynecki VAN DER LINDE, 1938, Dorylaimus ..... = *Allodorylaimus granuliferus*
rhopalocercus DE MAN, 1880, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
rikia YEATES, 1967, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
rivalis GAGARIN, 1991, Epidorylaimus ..... *Epidorylaimus*
robustus DE MAN, 1876, Dorylaimus ..... *Sectonema;* comb. n.
robustus THORNE, 1974, Eudorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
rotundicaudatus KHAN & LAHA, 1982, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
rugosus ANDRÁSSY, 1957, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
ruttneri SCHNEIDER, 1937, Dorylaimus ..... *Labronema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1985
sabuli YEATES, 1967, Discolaimium ..... *Axonchium;* COOMANS & YEATES, 1969
sabulophilus TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
saccatus THORNE, 1974, Thonus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
samarcandicus TULAGANOV, 1949, Dorylaimus ..... = *Aporcelaimellus paraobtusicaudatus*
santosi MEYL, 1957, Dorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
schraederi ALTHERR, 1974, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
septentrionalis KREIS, 1963, Dorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
siddiqii HUNT, 1978, Caribenema ..... *Caribenema*
silvaticus BRZESKI, 1960, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
silvestris DE MAN, 1912, Dorylaimus ..... *Pungentus;* COOMANS & GERAERT, 1962
silvicolus SAUER & ANNELS, 1986, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
similis DE MAN, 1876, Dorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus;* DE MAN, 1959
similis THORNE, 1939, Discolaimus ..... *Discolaimus*
simplex THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* LOOF & COOMANS, 1970
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simus ANDRÁSSY, 1958, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
singularis ANDRÁSSY, 1989, Kallidorylaimus ..... *Kallidorylaimus*
skrjabini TULAGANOV, 1949, Dorylaimus ..... *Discolaimoides;* ANDRÁSSY, 1990
smithi HEYNS, 1963, Discolaimoides ..... *Latocephalus;* PATIL & KHAN, 1982
sodakus THORNE, 1974, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
solus ANDRÁSSY, 1962, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
spatilabium KHAN & LAHA, 1982, Discolaimoides ..... *Discolaimoides*
spaulli LOOF, 1975, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
spongyophilus BATALOVA, 1983, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
stechlinense ALTHERR, 1968, Labronema ..... *Labronema*
stefanskii BRZESKI, 1960, Witoldinema ..... *Eudorylaimus;* comb. n.
steineri THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Takamangai;* comb. n.
stilus KIRJANOVA, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
striaticaudatus COBB, 1906, Dorylaimus ..... *Akrotonus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
subacutus ALTHERR, 1952, Dorylaimus ..... = *Eudorylaimus acutus*
subdigitalis TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
subjunctus LOOF, 1971, Eudorylaimus ..... *Eudorylaimus*
sublabiatus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* BRZESKI, 1962
sublatum HEYNS, 1963, Discolaimium ..... *Discolaimium*
submissus KIRJANOVA, 1951, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* BAQRI & KHERA, 1962
subsimilis COBB, 1893, Dorylaimus ..... *Aporcelaimellus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
sulphasae TULAGANOV, 1949, Dorylaimus ..... *Willinema;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
sundarus WILLIAMS, 1964, Eudorylaimus ..... *Oriverutus;* SIDDIQI, 1971
surikae VAN REENEN & HEYNS, 1986, Thonus ..... Tylencholaimidae
symmetricus DAS, KHAN & LOOF, 1969, Discolaimoides, 1969 ..... *Discolaimoides*
symmetricus SULTAN & SINGH, 1981, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharodiscus;* comb. n.
tarkoenensis ANDRÁSSY, 1959, Eudorylaimus ..... *Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
taurus SAUER, 1967, Carcharolaimus ..... *Carcharolaimus*

tenax SIDDIQI, 1964, Discolaimus	*Discolaimus*
tenue FURSTENBERG & HEYNS, 1965, Discolaimium	*Discolaimoides;* DAS, KHAN & LOOF, 1969
tenuicostatus HEYNS & ARGO, 1969, Carcharolaimus	*Carcharolaimus*
tenuidens THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus	*Dorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1985
tenuidens THORNE, 1974, Oonaguntus	*Oonaguntus*
teres THORNE, 1939, Carcharolaimus	*Carcharolaimus*
teres KHAN & LAHA, 1982, Discolaimoides	*Discolaimoides*
texanus COBB, 1913, Discolaimus	*Discolaimus*
thorneanus nom. n., Eudorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus*
thornei FILIPJEV, 1931, Chrysonema	*Mesodorylaimus?*
thornei TJEPKEMA, FERRIS & FERRIS, 1971, Eudorylaimus	*Microdorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
thornei FERRIS, 1968, Labronema	*Labronema*
tigrodon THORNE, 1967, Carcharoides	*Caryboca;* comb. n.
torosa sp. n., Crassogula	*Crassogula*
torpidus BASTIAN, 1865, Dorylaimus	inqu.
tritici BASTIAN, 1865, Dorylaimus	*Aporcelaimellus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
tropicus JANA & BAQRI, 1981, Aporcelaimellus	*Takamangai;* comb. n.
truncatus COBB in THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
turkestanicus ELIAVA, 1968, Eudorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus*
udaipurensis KHERA, 1971, Eudorylaimus	*Tylencholaimellus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
uniforme THORNE, 1939, Labronema	= *Labronema hyalinum*
uniformis THORNE, 1929, Dorylaimus	*Allodorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1986
upum BAQRI & JAIRPURI, 1968, Dorylaimus	Nygolaimidae?
vanrosseni LOOF, 1961, Eudorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus*
varians THORNE, 1874, Eudorylaimus	= *Eudorylaimus carteri*
varicaudatus THORNE, 1929, Dorylaimus	*Labronema;* THORNE, 1939
verrucosus LOOF, 1975, Eudorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus*
vestibulifer MICOLETZKY, 1922, Dorylaimus	*Eudorylaimus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1959
vesuvianus helveticus STEINER, 1914, Dorylaimus	= *Takamangai steineri*
virgo MONTEIRO, 1970, Labronema	*Labronema*
vitrinus THORNE & SWANGER, 1936, Dorylaimus	*Aporcelaimellus;* BAQRI & KHERA, 1975
vulvapapillatus MEYL, 1954, Dorylaimus	*Labronema;* LOOF & GERAERT, 1981
vulvostriatus STEFANSKI, 1924, Dorylaimus	*Rhyssocolpus;* ANDRÁSSY, 1971
waenga YEATES, 1967, Takamangai	*Takamangai*
wahapuensis YEATES, 1967, Torumanawa	*Torumanawa*
yucatanensis CHITWOOD, 1938, Dorylaimus	= *Allodorylaimus granuliferus*
zicsii ANDRÁSSY, 1968, Discolaimus	*Discolaimus*

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