

Dipartimento di Biologia Animale, Università di Catania, 95124 Catania, Italy

NEMATODES FROM ITALIAN SAND DUNES.

3. FOUR NEW SPECIES OF QUDSIANEMATIDAE (DORYLAIMIDA, NEMATODA)

by

M. T. VINCIGUERRA and L. ORSELLI

Summary. Four new species of Qudsianematidae (Dorylaimida: Nematoda), found in coastal sandy dunes in Sicily (Italy), are described and illustrated. *Eudorylaimus novus* sp.n. is characterized by small size, odontostyle almost as long as lip region width, pore-like vulva, vagina with sclerotized pieces, presence of paravulval papillae, male ventral precloacal papillae at level of the proximal end of spicule, tail almost straight, convex-conoid with round terminus to conoid with pointed or subdigitate terminus. *Labronema carusoi* sp.n. is characterized by its medium size, odontostyle 21-30 μm long, with relatively large aperture, vulva longitudinal, postequatorial, vagina with sclerotized pieces, 18-24 contiguous ventral precloacal papillae, tail shorter than anal body diameter, with broadly round terminus. *Discolaimoides brevicaudatus* sp.n. is characterised by its slender body, medium size, odontostyle 12-13 μm long, with relatively large aperture, vulva transverse, postequatorial, tail short, conoid with round terminus, 23 contiguous ventral precloacal papillae. *Discolaimoides florealis* sp.n. characterized by its slender body, large size, odontostyle 9-11 μm long, expanded lip region with petaloid lips, vulva transverse, postequatorial, tail conoid with round terminus, five ventral precloacal papillae.

During a survey of nematodes of coastal sand dune systems of Sicily (Italy) four new species of Qudsianematidae (Dorylaimida, Nematoda) were found, which are here described and illustrated.

Materials and methods

Samples were collected with a plexiglass soil corer to a depth of 60 cm. Nematodes were extracted by centrifugation, killed and fixed in hot 4% formalin and processed to anhydrous glycerin. Measurements were made with the aid of a camera lucida. Length (L) is expressed in mm and all other biometric characters are expressed in μm .

Descriptions

***EUDORYLAIMUS NOVUS* sp.n.**

(Fig. 1; Table I)

Female. Body relatively small, slightly ventrally curved and moderately tapering at both extremities. Body width at cardia, 2.2-2.3 lip region widths. Smooth cuticle, 1.8-2.0 μm thick at midbody. Amphidial fovea cup-like; amphidial opening 50-54% of corresponding body width. Lip region set off from the adjoining body by a constriction; lips distinct with prominent inner and outer papillae. Odontostyle almost as long as lip region width; its aperture $1/4 - 1/3$ of its length. Guide ring single. Pharynx gradually ex-

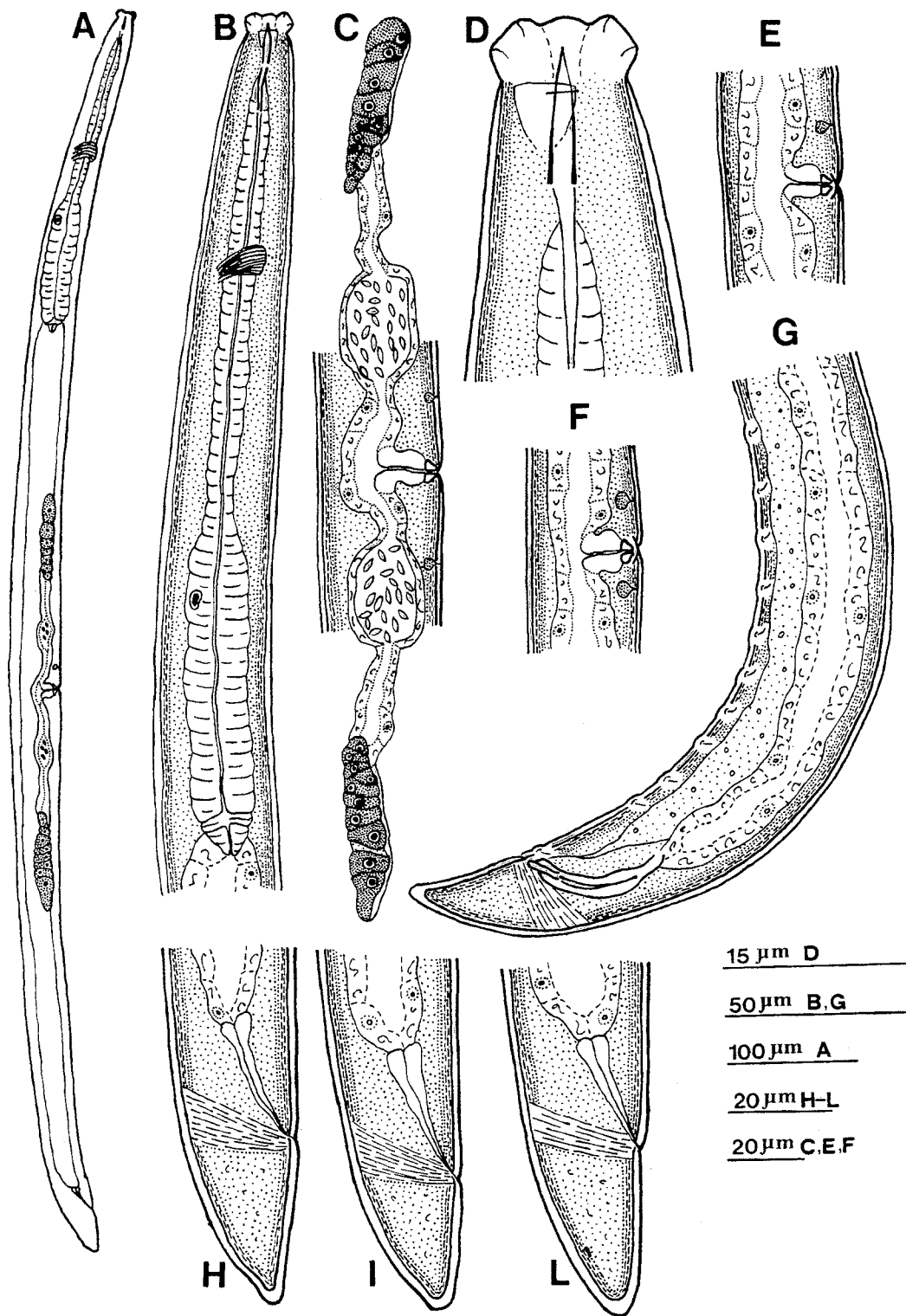


Fig. 1 - *Eudorylaimus novus* sp.n.: A, female body; B, anterior region; C, female gonads; D, anterior end; E, F, vulval regions; G, male posterior region; H, I, L, female tails.

TABLE I - *Measurements of Eudorylaimus novus sp.n.*

Locality	Holotype ♀	Siciliana Paratypes 4 ♀♀	Paratypes 5 ♂♂	Irminio	
				♀	♂
L	1.01	0.89-0.94 (0.9±0.02)	0.8-1.03 (0.9±0.1)	0.69	0.86
a	27	24-31 (27±2.9)	22-28 (26.2±2.3)	21	25
b	4.2	4-4.2 (4.1±0.1)	3.6-4.5 (4.1±0.4)	3.7	4.1
c	26.9	25.4-28.5 (27.3±1.6)	22.4-25.8 (24.3±1.6)	25.1	22.9
c'	1.5	1.4-1.5 (1.4±0.05)	1.4-1.5 (1.4±0.05)	1.1	1.6
V	52.6	53.1-56.5 (54.4±1.5)		56.5	
Ph-V/Ph	1.2	1.1-1.2 (1.1±0.05)		1.1	
V-A/T	10.6	10.7-11.5 (11±0.4)		7.7	
Lip height	4.6	4.6-6.4 (5.2±0.8)	4.3-6.4 (5.1±0.8)	4	4.6
Lip width	13.8	11.9-13.8 (12.6±0.9)	11.9-12.8 (12.3±0.4)	11.9	12.8
Amphid width	4.6	3.6-5 (4.5±0.7)	4-6.4 (5±0.9)	3.2	?
Od.style	11	11-12.8 (11.8±0.9)	12.8-13.8 (13.1±0.4)	11	11.9
Od.phore	20.2	16.5-22 (18.3±2.5)	16.5-21.1 (19.4±1.9)	17.4	20.2
Nerve ring-ant. end	70.8	75-87.5 (81.5±5.5)	76.3-88.3 (81.4±5.9)	64.4	84.6
Pharynx	222	217-230 (219.7±7.5)	204-220 (212±6.6)	195	202
Ant. pharynx	138	128-138 (133.7±4.6)	117-132 (127±7.1)	127	136
Prerectum	50	56.1-64.4 (60.1±4.1)		36.8	
Rectum	26.6	27.5-31.2 (28.7±2.1)		23.9	
Anal body width	22	20-23 (22±1.5)	23-25 (24±1.2)	22	25
Tail	37.5	32.2-35 (34±1.6)	35-40 (37±2.1)	25.7	37.5
Spicules			40.5-50 (44.6±3.9)		42.5
Precl. pap.			8-10		8(?)

panding at 54-62% of its length. Location of pharyngeal glands as follows (n=3): DO=68.3-69.3%; DN=72.7-72.9%; S₁O=82.6-86.0%; S₁N=82.5-86.9%; S₂O=91.5%; S₂N=91.1-91.9%.

Nerve ring located at 31-36% of pharynx length. Cardia conoid, 10.0-12.8 µm long. Pre-rectum 2.5-3.0 anal body widths long; rectum 1.5 anal body widths long. Reproductive apparatus paired and reflexed. Numerous spindle-shaped sperms in uteri. Vulva porelike, slightly longitudinal; vagina with sclerotized pieces; in some specimens a further sclerotization is present between cuticle and vaginal sclerotized pieces. In most specimens two large papillae, one anterior and the other posterior to vulva, are present; in two specimens there was a single papilla (anterior or posterior to vulva) and in one specimen there was none. Tail rather variable in shape: from convex-conoid with round terminus to conoid with pointed or subdigitate terminus.

Male. Similar to female. Testes paired. Spicules ventrally curved, 1.5-1.8 times as long as cloacal body width. Accessory pieces 8.2-10.1 µm long. 8-10 ventral precloacal papillae, the posteriormost 30.5-35 µm from cloaca, at level of the proximal end of spicules. Tail conoid, slightly ventrally curved and subdigitate.

Diagnosis and relationship

Eudorylaimus novus sp.n. is outstanding in the genus because of its small size, pore-like vulva, paravulval papillae, tail shape; moreover the arrangement of the ventral precloacal papillae is near to that of the genus *Allodorylaimus* Andrassy, 1986. It resembles *E. sabulophilus* Tjepkema *et al.*, 1971, from which it can be distinguished by the shorter odontostyle and by lips and tail shape.

Type locality and habitat

Siculiana (Agrigento, Italy); sand dunes. Other localities: mouth of River Irminio.

Type specimens

Holotype, two female paratypes and three male paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Dipartimento di Biologia Animale, University of Catania (Italy); one female and one male paratypes in the Állatrendszertani Intézet, University of Budapest (Hungary); one female and one male paratypes in the U.S.D.A. Nematology Laboratory, Beltsville, (Maryland, U.S.A.).

Derivatio nominis

The specific epithet is a latin word meaning new.

LABRONEMA CARUSOI sp.n.

(Fig. 2; Table II)

Female. Body cylindroid, straight or slightly ventrally curved. Body width at cardia 2.3-2.5 lip region widths. Cuticle smooth, 1-2 µm thick at midbody. Amphidial fovea cup-like; amphidial opening 50-55% of corresponding body width. Lip region set off from the adjoining body by a constriction; lips distinct, rounded, with low inner and outer papillae. Odontostyle as long as lip region width or slightly longer; its aperture 40-45% of its length. Guide ring double. Pharynx gradually expanding at 50-55% of its length. Location of pharyngeal glands as follows (n=3): DO=57.3-58.3%; DN=58.7-59.9%; S₁O₁=74.2-79.7%; S₁N₁=75.3-80.6%; S₁O₂=76.3-81.8%; S₁N₂=77.3-82.4%; S₂O₁=80.6-84.7%; S₂N₁=81.2-85.1%; S₂O₂=82.3-87%; S₂N₂=83.5-87.6%. Nerve ring located at 35-40% of pharynx length. Cardia conoid, 22.5-37.5 µm long. Pre-rectum 2.5-3.2 anal body widths long; rectum 1-1.2 anal body widths long. Reproductive apparatus paired and reflexed; uteri filled with sperms; eggs 96.5-100 µm long and 57-61 µm wide. Vulva longitudinal; vagina with sclerotized pieces. Tail shorter than anal body diameter with broadly round terminus.

Male. Similar to female. Testes paired. Spicules ventrally curved, 1.1-1.5 times as long as

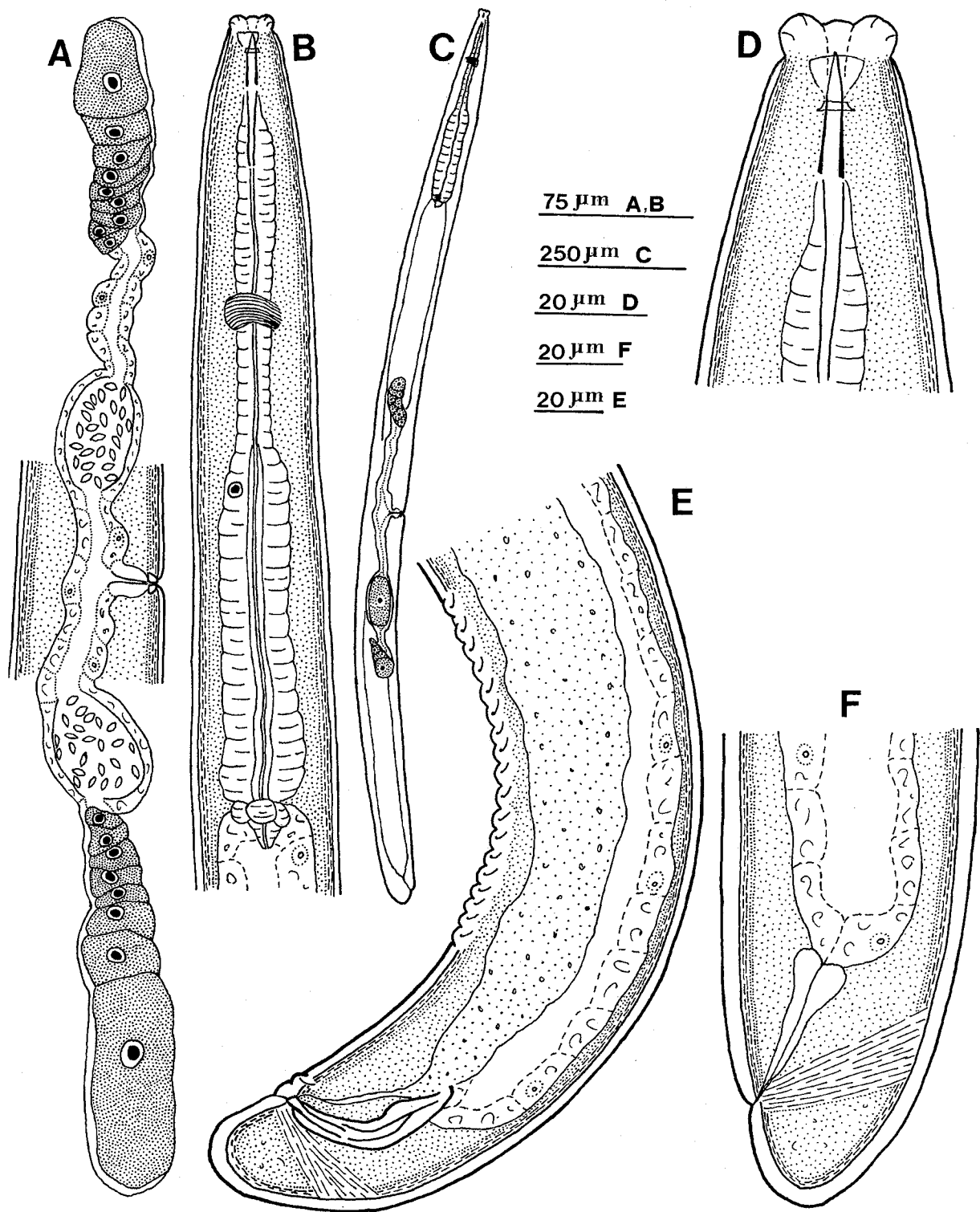


Fig. 2 - *Labronema carusoi* sp.n.: A, female gonads; B, anterior region; C, female body; D, anterior end; E, male posterior region; F, female tail.

TABLE II - *Measurements of Labronema carusoi sp.n.*

Locality	Holo- type ♀	Portopalo		Selinunte		Siculiana		Irminio	Manfria	Simeto	
		Paraty- pes 4 ♀♀	Paraty- pes 12 ♂♂	12 ♀♀	17 ♂♂	♀	3 ♂♂	♂	2 ♂♂	♀	3 ♂♂
L	1.81	1.46-1.93 (1.6±0.2)	1.37-1.91 (1.7±0.1)	1.95-2.37 (2.1±0.1)	1.62-2.40 (2.1±0.1)	1.64	1.47-1.77 (1.6±0.1)	1.46	1.40-1.43	1.83	1.50-1.78 (1.6±0.1)
a	23	22-25 (23.2±1.5)	21-31 (26.5±1.2)	22-30 (26.5±3.4)	20-31 (25.2±1.7)	28	29-35 (31±3.4)	25	18-19	19	18-19 (18.6±0.5)
b	4.1	4.2-5.0 (4.4±0.3)	3.8-4.8 (4.6±0.1)	4.6-5.3 (5±0.2)	4.4-5.0 (4.5±0.1)	4.3	3.0-4.5 (4.4±0.9)	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.0-4.2 (4±0.1)
c	61.6	61.6-77.2 (67.4±6.7)	45.2-60.8 (55.4±2.3)	55.2-86 (74.3±10.6)	58.5-81.1 (72.5±6.2)	?	58.6-70.8 (62.7±6.9)	48.6	43.1-47.6	61	42.8-47.4 (45.4±2.3)
c'	0.6	0.6	0.5-0.8 (0.7±0.05)	0.5-0.7 (0.5±0.05)	0.5-0.7 (0.5±0.05)	?	0.7-0.8	0.8	0.6-0.7	0.6	0.7-0.8
V	55.1	53.9-56.8 (55.5±1.3)		52.1-55.8 (54.8±0.6)		55.4				54.1	
Ph-V/Ph	1.6	1.2-1.7 (1.4±0.2)		1.4-1.9 (1.7±0.1)		1.3				1.3	
V-A/T	26.6	26.6-32.6 (28.9±2.7)		23.7-38.2 (34.5±5.9)		?				27	
Lip height	8.2	7.3-9.2 (7.7±0.9)	6.4-8.7 (7.5±0.8)	7.8-10.1 (8.9±1.1)	7.3-11.2 (8.1±0.2)	6.2	7.3	7.5	7.5-10	7.5	6.4-7.8 (7±0.7)
Lip width	22.1	18.4-23.9 (20.5±2.4)	17.4-23 (21±1.4)	20.7-23.9 (22.8±0.9)	21.1-27.5 (22.3±1.1)	20	17.4-18.4 (17.9±0.7)	20	20-22.5	25	21.1-23 (21.9±0.9)
Amphid width	10.1	7.8-10.1 (9±1)	7.8-10.1 (9.1±0.9)	6.9-10.1 (9±0.9)	7.3-11 (10.8±1.4)	?	7.3-7.8 (7.5±0.3)	6.2	6.2	9.2	11
Od.style	25	23-27.6 (24.8±1.9)	22.1-26.6 (24.3±1.5)	23.9-27.6 (27.1±0.5)	24.8-28.7 (27.4±0.8)	25	21.1-22.1	25	30	30	25.3-27.1 (26.3±0.9)
Od.phore	46.7	38.6-51.5 (43.5±5.7)	33.1-49.6 (45.3±1.3)	50.6-58.8 (54.7±3.3)	54.2-58.8 (55.1±1.1)	40	44.1-46.9 (45.5±1.9)	30	27.5	45	46.9-51.5 (49.6±2.4)
N. ring- ant. end	143	140-157 (149.2±8.1)	137-156 (150.6±4)	137-187 (154±11.2)	130-190 (157.5±24)	172	127-167 (147±28.2)	142	130-135	155	137-172 (150.2±19)
Pharynx	390	340-382 (365±20)	335-410 (375±28.5)	415-475 (448±17)	365-457 (444±14.4)	380	350-430 (377±46)	340	360-370	420	370-415 (395±22.9)
Ant. pharynx	215	187-217 (200±12.4)	185-220 (208±15.2)	220-262 (244±3.5)	215-265 (253±13.1)	208	197-235 (216±26.8)	192	187-200	210	188-208 (201±11.5)
Rectum	36.8	40-45 (42.8±2.1)		37.5-50 (42.5±3.5)			?				
Prerect	121	85-125 (110±17.3)		100-147 (128±40.3)		?				125	
ABW	35	37.5-40 (36.8±3.1)		37.5-55 (50±3.5)	45-55 (49±5.1)	?	33.7-35 (34.5±0.7)	37.5	40-50	47.5	42.5-47.5 (45±2.5)
Tail	22.5	22.5-25 (24.3±1.2)	22.5-32.5 (31.8±1.2)	25-40 (29.1±3.8)	25-35 (28.7±1.4)	?	25-30 (26.6±2.8)	30	30-32.5	30	35-37.5 (35.8±1.4)
Spicules			47.5-65 (55±4.1)		67.5-77.5 (71.2±1.4)		47.5-62.5 (55.8±7.6)	50	57.5-62.5		57.5-60
Precl. pap.			18-21		19-24		18-20	?	?		19-23

cloacal body width. Accessory pieces 14.5-20.0 μm long. A series of 18-24 ventral precloacal papillae, very close to each other; the posteriormost 69-87 μm from cloaca. Tail short and round as in female.

Diagnosis and relationship

Labronema carusoi sp.n. is characterized by its medium size, odontostyle 21-30 μm long, with relatively large aperture, vulva longitudinal, postequatorial, tail very short with round terminus, 18-24 contiguous ventral precloacal papillae. It resembles *L. angeloi* Vinciguerra *et* Clausi, 1995, *L. nepalense* Ahmad *et* Jairajpuri, 1982 and *L. rikia* Yeates, 1967. It differs from all of them in the more anterior vulva and larger odontostyle aperture; it also differs from *L. angeloi* and *L. rikia* in the number of precloacal papillae and from *L. nepalense* in the longitudinal vulva.

Type locality and habitat

Portopalo (Siracusa, Italy); sand dunes. Other localities: Siculiana, mouth of River Irminio, Selinunte, Manfria.

Type specimens

Holotype, three female paratypes and ten male paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Dipartimento di Biologia Animale, University of Catania (Italy); one female and one male paratypes in the Állatrendszertani Intézet, University of Budapest (Hungary); one female and one male paratypes in the U.S.D.A. Nematology Laboratory, Beltsville, (Maryland, U.S.A.).

Derivatio nominis

The species is named in honour of Prof. Domenico Caruso, zoologist of the Dipartimento di Biologia Animale, University of Catania (Italy).

DISCOLAIMOIDES BREVICAUDATUS sp.n.

(Fig. 3; Table III)

Female. Very slender body, ventrally curved or S-shaped in fixed specimens. Body width at cardia 3.2-4 that of lip region. Smooth cuticle, 2 μm thick at midbody. Amphidial fovea cup-like; amphidial opening 46-50% of corresponding body width. Lip region set off from adjoining body by a constriction, the width about twice the height; lips distinct, rounded, with low inner and outer papillae. Odontostyle as long as lip region width; its aperture 50% of its length. Odontophore weakly sclerotized. Guide ring single. Pharynx gradually expanding at 50-55% of its length. Location of pharyngeal glands as follows ($n=3$): DO=52.9-57.5%; DN=54.1-59.2%; S₁O₁=73.1-76.9%; S₁N₁=73.8-77.8%; S₁O₂=73.1-78.8%; S₁N₂=73.8-79.5%; S₂O₁=83.4-85.1%; S₂N₁=80.1-84.6%; S₂O₂=82.5-83.4%; S₂N₂=82.8-84.6%. Nerve ring located at 32-38% of pharynx length. Cardia conoid, 14.5-18 μm long.

Prerectum 2.6-3.6 anal body widths long; rectum 1-1.2 anal body widths long. Reproductive apparatus paired and reflexed; in several females uteri filled with fusiform sperms; in one female an egg 94 μm long and 35 μm wide. Vulva transverse; vagina with weakly sclerotized walls. Tail short, with round terminus.

Male. Similar to female. Testes paired. Spicules ventrally curved, 1.5-1.8 times as long as cloacal body width. Accessory pieces 12-14 μm long. A series of 23 ventral precloacal papillae, very close to each other, the posteriormost 36-47 μm from cloaca. Tail convex-conoid, with round terminus, slightly ventrally curved.

Diagnosis and relationship

Discolaimoides brevicaudatus sp.n. is characterised by the slender body, medium size, odontostyle 12-13 μm long, with relatively large

300 μm F

50 μm B,C

15 μm A

20 μm D,E

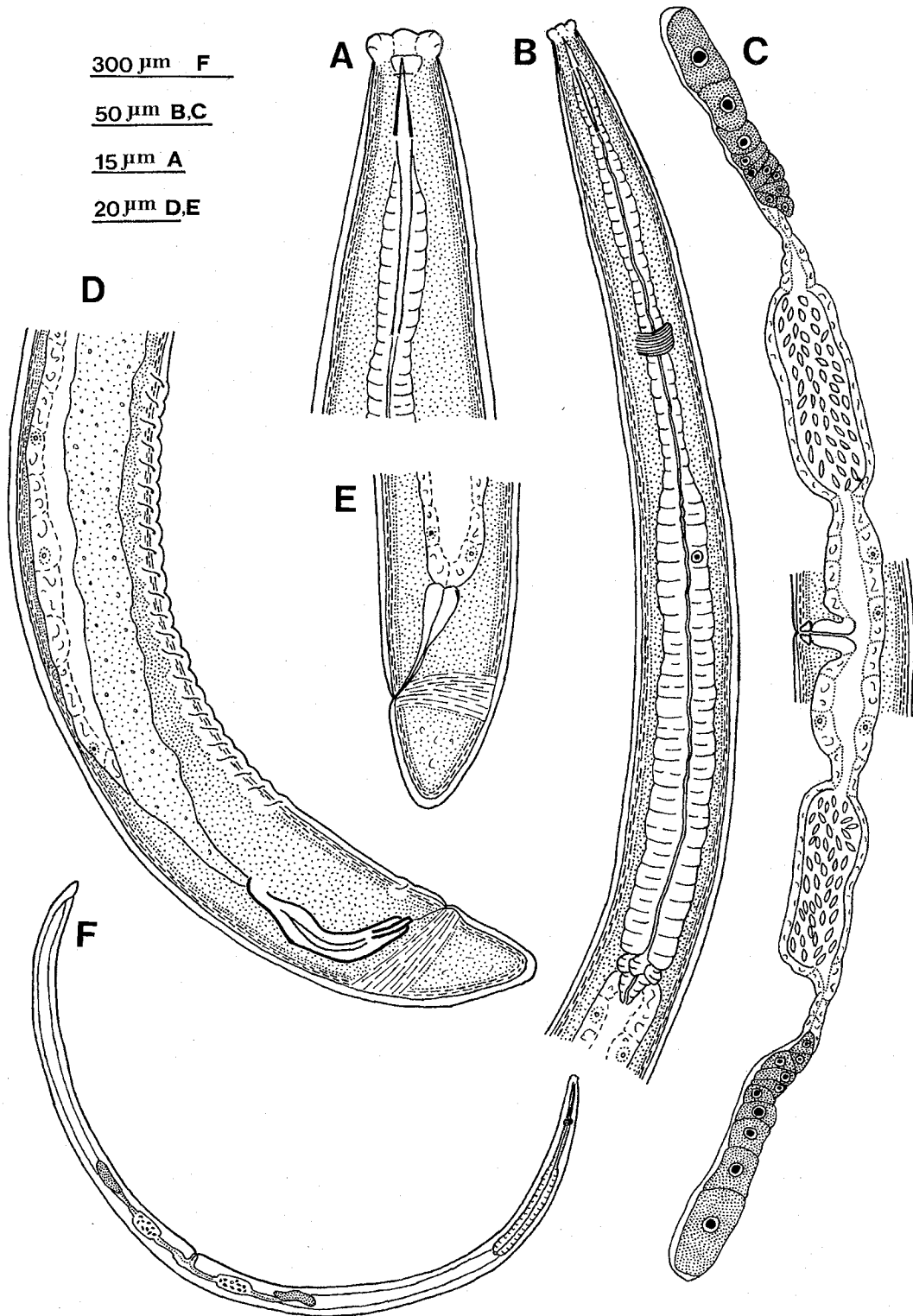


Fig. 3 - *Discolaimoides brevicaudatus* sp.n.: A, anterior end; B, anterior region; C, female gonads; D, male posterior region; E, female tail; F, female body.

TABLE III - *Measurements of Discolaimoides brevicaudatus sp.n.*

Locality	Eraclea			Selinunte		Simeto
	Holotype ♀	Paratypes 11 ♀♀	Paratypes 6 ♂♂	♀	♂	♀
L	1.98	1.72-2.07 (1.8±0.1)	1.65-1.99 (1.8±0.1)	2.1	1.8	2.18
a	42	33-47 (40.7±4.8)	35-49 (39.6±5.5)	33	30	44
b	4.8	4.4-5.4 (4.9±0.3)	3.8-5 (4.3±0.4)	5.4	4.5	5.1
c	68.9	62.9-75.2 (68.8±4.4)	60-79.6 (69.5±9.1)	73.6	72.5	72.6
c'	1	0.9-1.2 (1±0.1)	0.8-1.1 (0.9±0.1)	0.9	0.7	1
V	54	53.7-56.9 (54.8±1.4)		55.2		53.4
Ph-V/Ph	1.6	1.4-1.9 (1.6±0.2)		1.3		1.8
V-A/T	31	25.6-31.7 (29.3±1.8)		30		34.3
Lip height	4.6	4.1-5.5 (4.6±0.5)	4.1-4.6 (4.3±0.2)	6.4	5.5	5.9
Lip width	11	11-12.8 (12±0.7)	10.1-11.9 (10.7±0.8)	13.8	12.8	13.8
Amphid width	5.5	4.6-5.5 (4.7±0.5)	4.1-5.5 (4.8±0.7)	?	5.5	6.4
Od. style	11.9	11.9-13.3 (12.4±0.5)	11.9-13.8 (12.7±0.8)	11.9	12.8	12.8
Od. phore	34	28.5-35 (32.3±2)	28.5-32.2 (31.2±1.8)	32.2	35.8	33.1
Nerve ring-ant. end	142	112-140 (129±9.2)	102-140 (119.7±16.4)	147	137	150
Pharynx	410	370-400 (380.8±10)	390-440 (404±21.9)	382	395	425
Ant. pharynx	207	190-212 (199±6.9)	180-220 (206±16.7)	212	195	222
Prerectum	100	70-98.4 (84.4±11.5)		?		87.5
Rectum	32.5	32.5-37.5 (35.1±2.1)		?		37.5
Anal B.W.	27.5	22.5-30 (26.2±2.9)	25-30 (28.3±2.5)	31.2	32.2	32.5
Tail	28.7	22.5-30 (27.5±2.6)	25-27.5 (26.2±1.3)	28.5	24.8	30
Spicules			43.2-57.5 (51.3±4.9)		49.6	
Precl. pap.			23		23	

aperture, vulva transverse, postequatorial, tail short, conoid with round terminus, 23 contiguous ventral precloacal papillae. It can be easily distinguished from any other species of *Discolaimodes* by its relatively very short tail.

Type locality and habitat

Eraclea (Agrigento, Italy); sand dunes. Other localities: mouth of River Simeto, Selinunte.

Type specimens

Holotype, nine female paratypes and four male paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Dipartimento di Biologia Animale, University of Catania (Italy); one female and one male paratypes in the Állatrendszertani Intézet, University of Budapest (Hungary); one female and one male paratypes in the U.S.D.A. Nematology Laboratory, Beltsville, (Maryland, U.S.A.).

Derivatio nominis

The specific epithet is a latin word meaning "short-tailed".

***DISCOLAIMOIDES FLOREALIS* sp.n.**

(Fig. 4; Table IV)

Female. Very slender body, more or less ventrally curved in fixed specimens. Body width at cardia 3.5-4 lip region widths. Smooth cuticle, 2.0-2.5 μm thick at midbody; subcuticle finely transversely striated. Amphidial fovea cup-like; amphidial opening 35-40% of corresponding body width. Lip region rather low and very expanded, its width about three times its height; lips distinct, petaloid, with low inner and outer papillae. Odontostyle slender, as long as lip region width; its aperture 35% of its length. Odontophore weakly sclerotized. Guide ring single. Pharynx gradually expanding at 47-50% of its length. Location of pharyngeal glands as follows (n=1): DO=53.4%; DN=54.5%; S₁O₁=79.6%; S₁N₁=80%; S₁O₂=

81.9%; S₁N₂=82.7%; S₂O₁=?; S₂N₁=84.5%; S₂O₂=86%; S₂N₂=86.4%. Nerve ring located at 29-30% of pharynx length. Cardia conoid, 9-10 μm long. Prerectum 2.5-3 anal body widths long; rectum about as long as anal body width. Reproductive apparatus paired and reflexed; uteri filled with sperms. Vulva transverse; vagina walls not sclerotized. Tail conoid, dorsally convex and ventrally straight, with finely rounded terminus.

Male. Similar to female. Testes paired. Spicules ventrally curved, 2.2 times as long as cloacal body width. Accessory pieces 11.5 μm long. A series of five ventral precloacal papillae, the posteriormost 42.5 μm from cloaca, at level of the proximal end of spicules. Tail convex-conoid as in female.

Diagnosis and relationship

Discolaimoides florealis sp.n. is characterized by its rather large size, odontostyle 9-11 μm long, expanded lip region with petaloid lips, vulva transverse, postequatorial, tail conoid with round terminus, five ventral precloacal papillae.

In general it resembles *D. loofi* Andrassy, 1990 and *D. symmetricus* Das, Khan *et* Loof, 1969. It differs from both in the more posterior vulva, more slender body (a=75-80 vs. a=45-56) and in the presence of males. Further, it differs from *D. loofi* in the lower and more expanded lip region and from *D. symmetricus* in the less prominent papillae and in the flatter and shorter lips.

Type locality and habitat

Manfria (Caltanissetta, Italy); mouth of River Irmínio (Ragusa, Italy); sand dunes.

Type specimens

Holotype, two female and one male paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Di-

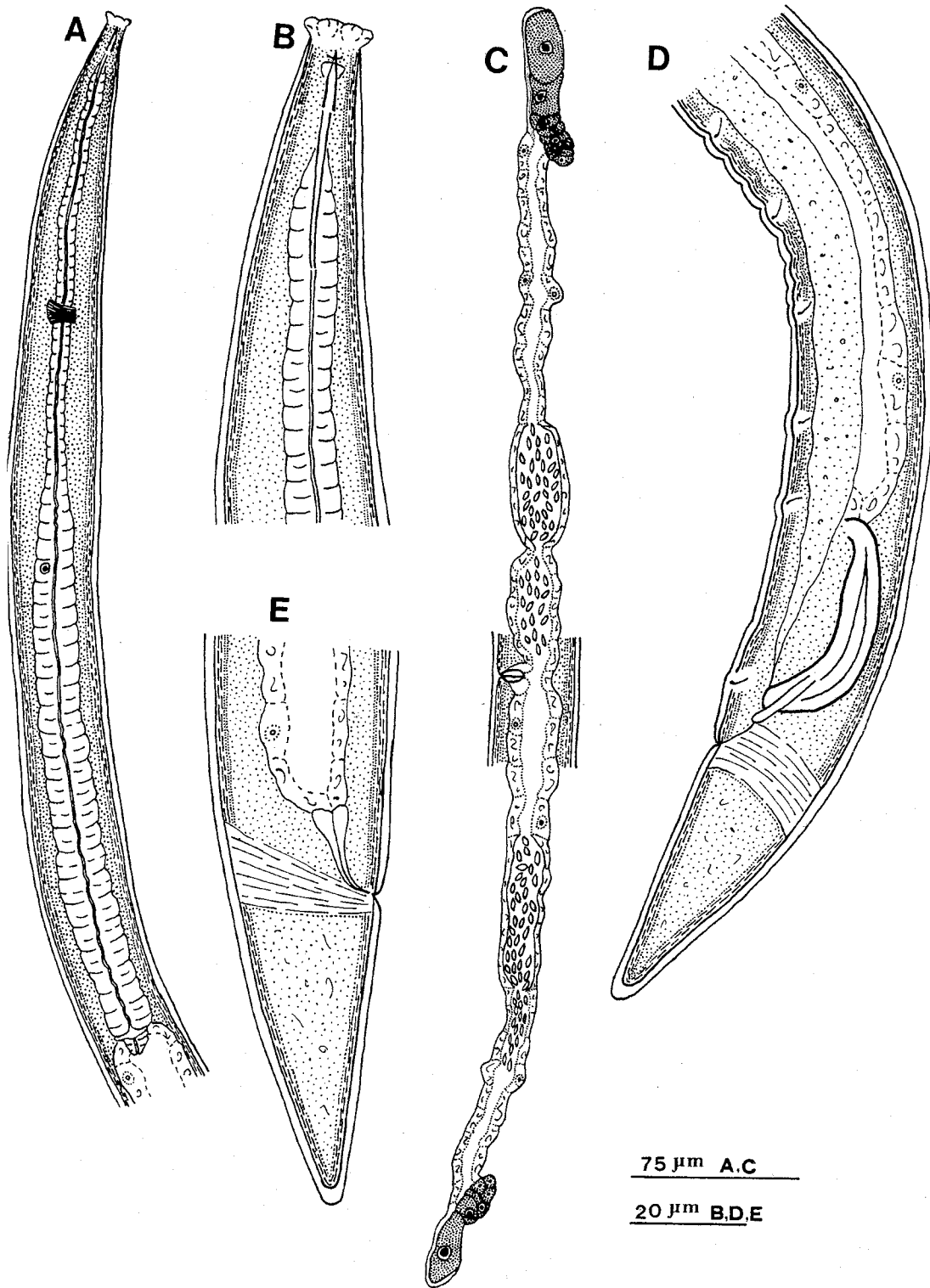


Fig. 4 - *Discolaimoides florealis* sp.n.: A, anterior region; B, anterior end; C, female gonads; D, male posterior region; E, female tail.

TABLE IV - *Measurements of Discolaimoides florealis sp.n.*

Locality	Manfria Holotype ♀	Irminio	
		Paratypes 2 ♀♀	Paratype ♂
L	2.3	2.61	2.32
a	77	75-80	66
b	5.5	5.8-6.1	5
c	46	49.1-52.6	50.1
c'	2	2.2	2.2
V	61.3	61.3-62.1	
Ph-V/Ph	2.8	2.8-3	
V-A/T	17	16.2-17	
Lip height	3	2.7	3.6
Lip width	11.4	9.2-10.1	9.2
Amphid width	3.8	3.6	2.7
Od.style	10.6	11	9.2
Od.phore	30.3	27.6-29.4	24.8
Nerve ring-ant. end	122	129	137
Pharynx	415	430-450	460
Ant. pharynx	199	210-225	207
Prerectum	67.1	60-77.2	
Rectum	22.1	22.1-23	
Anal. B.W.	25	22-23.9	20.5
Tail	50	49.6-53.3	46.3
Spicules			40.2
Precl. pap.			5

partimento di Biologia Animale, University of Catania (Italy).

Derivatio nominis

The specific epithet refers to the flower-shaped lip region.

Acknowledgements. The research was financially supported by the Italian M.U.R.S.T.

Literature cited

- AHMAD W. and JAIRAJPURI M. S., 1982. Some new and known species of Dorylaimoidea. *Nematologica*, 28: 39-61.
- ANDRÁSSY I., 1990. The superfamily Dorylaimoidea (Nematoda) - A review. Family Qudsianematidae, I. *Acta Zool. Hung.*, 36: 163-188.
- DAS V. M., KHAN E. and LOOF P. A. A., 1969. Revision of the genus *Discolaimoides* Heyns, 1963 with description of two new species reminiscent of this genus. *Nematologica*, 15: 473-491.
- VINCIGUERRA M. T. and CLAUSI M., 1996. Nematodes of Salina. Three new and one rare species of Qudsianematidae (Dorylaimida). *Animalia*, 21: 97-112 (1994).
- YEATES G. W., 1967. Studies on nematodes from dune sands. 6. Dorylaimoidea. *N.Z. Jl. Sci.*, 10: 752-784.