

FAMILY APORCELAIMIDAE HEYNS, 1965

DIAGNOSIS: Medium to large sized nematodes. Cuticle thick, smooth or finely transversely striated, often with criss-cross lines or punctuations, and usually with numerous body pores. Lip region offset by a constriction or depression. Amphids usually with sclerotized median support, fovea often duplex. Odontostyle either axial with wide aperture or a mural tooth, set on ventral wall of pharynx. Guiding sheath without sclerotized fixed ring, anterior margin often plicated. Pharynx highly muscular, usually with prominent glandular tubules, obscuring gland nuclei. Cardia well developed; cardiac disc or glands some times present. Female reproductive system amphidelphic. Vulva transverse, longitudinal or pore-like. Males with dorylaimoid, spicules, lateral guiding pieces and spaced ventromedian supplements. Tail short, bluntly rounded or conoid: Similar in sexes.

Type subfamily: Aporcelaiminae Heyns, 1965

Other subfamilies: Sectonematinae Siddiqi, 1969

Paraxochiinae Dhanachand & Jairajpuri, 1981

KEY TO SUBFAMILIES OF APORCELAMIDAE

- 1 Body sharply tapering towards anterior end.....Paraxonchiinae
Body normal, not sharply tapering towards anterior end.....2
- 2 Odontostyle axial, with wide aperture.....Aporcelaiminae
Odontostyle a mural tooth.....Sectonematinae