

- Labial papillae not enlarged 3
2. Cuticle with longitudinal and transverse groove like striations forming lamelliform pattern on body Helmabiinae
Cuticle smooth, groove like striations absent.....
.....Cephalodorylaiminae
3. Odontophore usually flanged Pungentinae
Odontophore not flanged 4
4. Body usually robust; odontostyle 3-5 lip region widths long Nordiinae
Body usually slender; odontostyle generally not more than two lip region widths long Actinolaimoidinae

**SUBFAMILY ACTINOLAIMOIDINAE JAIRAJPURI &
AHMAD, 1992**

Diagnosis: Body small sized usually 1-2 mm or less. Cuticle finely striated. Lip region continuous or marked off by slightly depression or constriction, with prominent or obscure labial papillae. Amphids narrow or wide with stirrup-shaped fovea and slit-like aperture. Odontostyle long, slender and attenuated, aperture indistinct. Guiding ring single or 'double'. Odontophore simple rod-like. Pharynx enlarging behind middle. Female reproductive system monopisthodelphic or amphidelphic. Vulva transverse, pore or slit like. Male with arcuate spicules, lateral guiding pieces and a few spaced

ventromedian supplements. Tail short-conoid to elongate-conoid; similar in sexes.

Type genus: *Actinolaimoides* Meyl, 1957

Other genera : *Oriverutus* Siddiqi, 1971

Malekus Thorne, 1974

Oonaguntus Thorne, 1974

KEY TO GENERA OF ACTINOLAIMOIDINAE

1. Odontostyle exceedingly narrow; aperture indistinct 2
 Odontostyle narrow; aperture distinct 3
2. Labial papillae very prominent, projecting above lip contour
 *Malekus*
 Labial papillae indistinct, not projecting above lip contour
 *Oonaguntus*
3. Lip region continuous; papillae not raised; first pair of ventro-
 sub lateral pharyngeal glands close set *Actinolaimoides*
 Lip region well marked with prominent papillae; first pair of
 ventro-sub lateral pharyngeal glands widely separated from each
 other*Oriverutus*

GENUS *ORIVERUTUS* SIDDIQI, 1971

Syn. *Mammillonema* Darekar & Khan, 1982

Paroriverutus Carbonell & Coomans, 1982

The genus *Oriverutus* was proposed by Siddiqi (1971) for some species of *Eudorylaimus* Andr assy, 1959; *Longidorella* Thorne, 1939 and *Tylencholaimus* De Man, 1876; which possess attenuated odontostyle, abnormally large amphids, widely separated anterior sub-ventral gland nuclei and few ventromedian supplements. He transferred *Eudorylaimus sundarus* Williams, 1964; *Longidorella hastata* (Andr assy, 1963) Jairajpuri & Hooper, 1969; *Longidorella impar* and *Tylencholaimus hastatus* Siddiqi, 1964 to *Oriverutus*. Siddiqi (I.c.) also described a new species *O. lobatus* from Nigeria. Baqri (1980, 1991), Ahmad & Jairajpuri (1982, 1987) added several species to this genus from India. Ahmad & Jairajpuri (1987) also transferred *Enchodelium asaccatum* Dhanachand & Jairajpuri, 1980 to this genus and provided a key for the identification of species. Pena Santiago & Peralta (1995) described a new species from Spain and also provided a diagnostics compendium of the genus. Recently, Ahmad & Siddiqi (1997) described four new species and also synonymized the genus *Parcriverutus* with *Oriverutus*.

During course of present study, specimens of *Oriverutus* were collected from forest soil in Kerala state. Upon detailed study they were found to represent a new species which is being described in the following.

DIAGNOSIS: Body small size, about 1-2 mm long. Cuticle finely striated. Lip region well marked with prominent papillae. Amphids abnormally large. Oral opening and pharynx circular. Odontostyle attenuated, with narrow lumen and sharply pointed tip. Guiding ring single, usually indistinct. Pharynx gradually enlarging near middle; duct of dorsal gland long, its nucleus small and located at some distance from gland opening. Openings of anterior pair of ventrosublateral glands widely separated from each other and located in anterior half of pharyngeal enlargement; openings of posterior pair close set and at some distance from base of pharynx. Cardia rounded, usually surrounded anteriorly by prominent glandular tissues. Vulva transverse, pore or slit-like. Female reproductive system monopisthodelphic or amphidelphic. Males with dorylaimoid spicules, lateral guiding pieces and two to six spaced mammiliform ventromedian supplements. Tail elongate-conoid to long filiform with tip dorsally or ventrally directed; similar in sexes.

Type species: *Oriverutus sundarus* (Williams, 1964) Siddiqi, 1971

Other species: *O. anisi* Ahmad & Jairajpuri, 1987

O. arcuatus Baqri, 1980

O. asaccatus (Dhanachand & Jairajpuri, 1980) Ahmad
& Jairajpuri, 1987

O. hastatus (Andrássy, 1963) Siddiqi, 1971

O. hastulatus Siddiqi, 1971

O. impar (Khan & Khan, 1964) Siddiqi, 1971

- O. ivorensis* (Carbonell & Coomans, 1982) Ahmad & Siddiqi, 1997
- O. labiatus* Ahmad & Jairajpuri, 1987
- O. lobatus* Siddiqi, 1971
- O. longistylus* Ahmad & Jairajpuri, 1987
- O. longicaudatus* Ahmad & Siddiqi, 1997
- O. mammillatus* (Darekar & Khan, 1982) Jairajpuri & Ahmad, 1992
- O. microdorus* Ahmad & Siddiqi, 1997
- O. occidentalis* Pena Santiago & Peralta, 1995
- O. pagarus* Ahmad & Jairajpuri, 1987
- O. papillatus* Ahmad & Siddiqi, 1997
- O. parangulatus* Baqri, 1991
- O. parahastus* Ahmad & Siddiqi, 1997
- O. prodelpus* Dhanachand, Mohilal & Joymati, 1992
- O. pseudohastus* sp.n.

***Oriverutus pseudohastus* sp.n.**

(Fig. 33)

MEASUREMENTS:

Paratype female : L = 1.40 mm; a = 46; b = 3.6; c = 15.2; c' = 5.0; V = 55; G1 = 6; G2 = 9; odontostyle = 18 μ m; odontophore = 19 μ m; prerectum = 84 μ m; rectum = 28 μ m; neck length = 362 μ m; tail = 92 μ m, ABD = 18 μ m.

Holotype female: L = 1.43 mm; a = 46; b = 3.8; c = 15; c' = 5.1; V = 56; G1 = 6; G2 = 9; odontostyle = 18 μ m; odontophore = 19 μ m; neck length = 370 μ m; prerectum = 62 μ m; rectum = 30 μ m; tail = 94 μ m; ABD = 18 μ m.

Paratype juvenile: L = 1.20 mm; a = 44; b = 3.7 c= 14; c' = 4.8; odontostyle (functional) = 15 μ m; odontostyle replacement = 18 μ m; odontophore = 18 μ m; neck length = 320 μ m; prerectum = 57 μ m; rectum = 28 μ m; tail = 8.5 μ m; ABD = 18 μ m.

DESCRIPTIONS:

Female: Body ventrally curved upon fixation, tapering towards both extremities. Cuticle finely striated, 1-2 μ m thick at mid-body and 3-4 μ m on tail. Lateral chords about one-third of body width at mid-body. Lateral, dorsal and ventral body pores indistinct.

Lip region offset, 11-12 μ m wide or about one-third of body width at base of neck region. Amphids stirrup-shaped, its aperture almost as wide as lip width. Odontostyle slender, 1.6-1.7 lip region widths long, its aperture about one-third of its length. Guiding ring at 6-7 μ m or 0.5-0.6 lip region widths from anterior end. Odontophore about as long as odontostyle length. Nerve ring at 92-108 μ m from anterior end. Basal expanded portion of pharynx occupying about 44-47% of total neck length. Cardia conoid, 14-15 μ m long; distinct glandular organ present at pharyngo-intestinal junction. Location of pharyngeal gland nuclei and their orifices are as follows:

DO = 55-59 % S₁N₁ = 68-70 % S₂N = 86-88 %
 DN = 56-60 % S₁N₂ = 74-78 % S₂O = 89-90 %
 DO-DN = 1.03-1.20 %

Reproductive system amphidelphic. Vulva pore-like; vagina 12 µm or about half of the corresponding body width deep. Prerectum 3.3-4.5 anal body widths long. Rectum 1.5-1.6 anal body widths long. Tail elongate-conoid, dorsally bent, about five anal body widths long, with two caudal pore on each side.

Male: Not found.

TYPE HABITAT AND LOCALITY: Soil around roots of forest trees (unidentified) from Periyar forest, Thekkadi district, Kerala, India. Collected on April 19, 1995 .

TYPE SPECIMENS: Holotype female on slide *Oriverutus pseudohastus* sp.n./1; paratype female and juvenile on slide *Oriverutus pseudohastus* sp. n./ 2-3; deposited in the nematode collection of the Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

DIAGNOSIS AND RELATIONSHIP: *Oriverutus pseudohastus* sp.n. is characterized by having 1.4 mm long, slender body, lip region offset with projecting labial papillae, large amphids, 18 µm long slender but comparatively wide odontostyle; distinct glandular organ at pharyngeal-intestinal junction, pore-like vulva, amphidelphic gonad and elongate- conoid tail with dorsally bent tip.

The new species though has a comparatively wide odontostyle, an uncommon feature for *Oriverutus* but in all other morphological characters it completely fits under the diagnosis of the genus Oriverutus. *O. pagarus* Ahmad & Jairajpuri, 1987 also has somewhat similar odontostyle, lip region and a pore-like vulval opening but the new species differs from *O. pagarus* in having comparatively longer body, more posterior vulva and in the shape and size of tail (L = 0.99-1.22 μm ; V = 48-52; tail 50-56 μm ventrally curved in *O. pagarus*).