

SUPER FAMILY DORYLAIMOIDEA DE MAN, 1876

DIAGNOSIS: (After Jairajpuri & Ahmad, 1992). Cuticle smooth or transversely striated rarely with longitudinal ridges or lamella. Odontostyle hollow, with oblique dorsal opening. Amphids usually with stirrup or cup-shaped fovea and slit-like aperture. Guiding ring single or 'double'. Odontophore rod-like, rarely with knobs or flanges at base. Pharynx in two parts, anterior slender and posterior expanded. Expanded portion occupying about one-third to two-thirds of total neck length. Female reproductive system mono- or amphidelphic. Vulva transverse, longitudinal or pore-like. Spicules arcuate; lateral guiding pieces usually present. Gubernaculum rarely present. Ventromedian supplements few to numerous, spaced or contiguous or in groups. Prerectum distinct. Tail similar or dissimilar in sex.

Type family: Dorylaimidae De Man, 1876

Other families: Nordiidae Jairajpuri & Siddiqi, 1964

Aporcelaimidae Heyns, 1965

Qudsianematidae Jairajpuri, 1965

KEY TO FAMILIES OF DORYLAIMOIDEA

1. Odontostyle with wide aperture occupying usually more than one-half its length; guiding ring not sclerotised, plicate.....Aporcelaimidae

 Odontostyle with small aperture usually one-third or less its length; guiding ring sclerotised.....2
2. Odontostyle attenuated, usually longer than width of lip region Nordiidae

 Odontostyle not attenuated and usually about as long as width of lip region3
3. Large and stout nematodes, usually with long filiform tail, exhibiting sexual dimorphism Dorylaimidae
 Medium sized nematodes; with short tail, similar in sexes..... ..
 Qudsianematidae