From	Description	To
0	Specimen	1
1	Stoma well developed, either long, tubular, or wide, spacious, metastom with small denticles or large teeth; esophagus in almost every case with a median bulb or swelling; female gonads generally didelphic; bursa present or secondarily reduced	2
1	Stoma small, mostly relatively narrow, consisting of tiny dots in optical view, esophagus without a median bulb or swelling, female gonads generally monodelphic, bursa lacking primarily	3
2	esophagus with two bulbs: with a muscular median bulb and a glandular terminal one; valvular apparatus in the median bulb; stoma often wide, teeth conspicuous, usually large; bursa reduced in most cases	Diplogastrina
2	Esophagus with one bulb: only a terminal bulb present, valvular apparatus in the terminal bulb, stoma usually tubular, denticles small; bursa well developed, only occasionally reduced	Rhabditina
3	Head margin strongly cuticularized and notched, or head bearing six bristles; female gonads amphidelphic or monodelphic; amphids behind the labial region, mostly well discernible	Teratocephalina
3	Head margin not cuticularized and only rarely notched, bristles never present; female gonads always monodelphic; amphids on the labial region (only exceptionally behind it), hardly discernible	Cephalobina
Rhabditina	Stoma of Panagrolaimus type, i.e. composed of short, weakly cuticularized rhabdions (rings); bursa not present	Alloinematoidea
Rhabditina	Stoma of Rhabditis type, i.e. well cuticularized and on the whole tubular; bursa present, only rarely reduced	5
5	Body distinctly asymmetrical; left side with longitudinal ridges, right aide with various ornamentation (network, tubercles, warts, fins)	Bunonematoidea

5	Body symmetrical bilaterally, without such an ornamentation	Rhabditoidea
Rhabditina		Alloionematoidea
Alloionematoidea		Alloionematinae
Alloionematinae		Rhabditophanes
Rhabditophanes		6
6	Spicules longer than 50 vm. Nearly twice as long as anal body diameter; gubernaculum comparatively large, more than half as long as spicules. ~: L Male L= 0.93-1.37 mm; a = 14-17; b 0.73-0.81 mm; a = 14-19; b 5.8-7.9; c = 9-12; V 4.1-6.4; c = 9-11. 52-55%. Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia; in cow dung, associated with species of Aphodius	aphodii (Sachs)
6	Spicules shorter than 25 µm, shorter than anal body diameter; gubernaculum relatively small	7
7	Spicules are plump and straight, 16-18 µm long; the tail tip of males are finely rounded with a hair-like mucro. Female L = 0.4-0.8 mm; a 13-18; b = 4.8-7.1; c = 7-11; V 0.60-0.67 mm; a = 19-20; b = 4.6; c 15-16. 49-53%. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland; in saprobic habitats	cobbi (Hnatewytsch)
7	Spicules slender and arched, 21-22 µm long; tail of male uniformly conoid with pointed tip. 9 :L = 0.65-1.0 mm; a = 12-19; b 5.3-8.0; c = 9-11; V 50-53%. d':without data of measurements. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Poland, SovietUnion (Estonia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan), United States, under saprobic conditions, especially in rotten wood (Fig.7)	schneideri
Rhabditoidea		8
8	Dorsal and ventral lips are heavily cuticularized and transformed into hook-like structures	Diploscapteridae
8	Lips normal, not hook-like	9
9	Buccal tube (promesostom) with a large, transverse, dorsal tooth	0dontorhabditidae
9	Buccal tube without a tooth, its walls parallel	10
9	Stoma short, only about twice as long as wide; esophagus corpus cylindrical; bursa primarily absent	Rhabditonematidae

9	Stoma in almost every case, more than three times longer than wide; bursa generally well developed, if rudimentary, then esophagus corpus is distinctly swollen, bulb-like	Rhabditidae
10	Metastom with small but visible denticles; female tail relatively long, 1/8-1/9 of the total body length	Rhabditonema
Rhabditonema	Tail of female 5-6 times, that of male 4 times as long as anal body diameter. 9: L = 0.40-0.53 mm; a 22-33; b = 3.7-4.7; c = 8-9; V = 51-57 ,. CJ": L z 0.5 mm; a= 29; b = 3.8; c = 9. Germany and Czechoslovakia; in frass of capricorn beetles	propinquum
10	Metastom without denticles; female tail relatively short, only about1/50 of total body length	Saprorhabditis
Saprorhabditis		11
11	Stoma 15 m long and 6 m wide; tail only slightly longerthan anal body diameter.~ : L = 0.58-0.72 mm; a = 16-19; b 3.8-4.0; c 48-53; V 55-57%.et' : lUlknown.India; on the banks of sewer	adentifera
Rhabditidae	Beginning of intestine marked by folds, on the whole stomach-like; no bursa	Stomachorhabditinae
Rhabditidae	Beginning of intestine without folds, not stomach-like; bursa present	13
13	Amphids are large, conspicuous, at the level of promesostom; cheilostom cuticularized, comparatively large with arched walls	Amphidirhabditinae
13	Amphids are mostly very small, inconspicuous, on the 1ateral lips; cheilostom is simple, only exceptionally cuticularized	14
14	Stoma, a simple tube without glottoid apparatus, metastom devoid of denticles	Protorhabditinae
14	Stoma differentiated, with distinct glottoid apparatus (swellings)and denticles	15
15	Female gonad single, prodelphic, vulva far back; lips hemispherical, well separate, mostly with setose papillae â€¢..â€¢ Mesorhabditinae (p.59)	88

15	Female gonad single, prodelphic, vulva far back; lips hemispherical, well separate, mostly with setose papillae â€¢..â€¢ Mesorhabditinae (p.59)	Mesorhabditinae
15	Female gonad didelphic, vulva at mid-B35; lips generally hardly separate, without setose papillae	16
16	Bursa peloderan: encircling the tail tip	Peloderinae
16	Bursa leptoderan: leaving tail tip free	17
17	Lips bearing numerous fine cilia or setose projections; esophageal collar high, longer than half length of stoma	Ablechroiulina
17	Lips without cilia; esophageal collar usually shorter than half of stoma	Rhabditinae
Protorhabditinae		18
18	Female gonad unpaired, prodelphic, vulva quite near to the anus; spicules fused distally	Parasitorhabditis
18	Female gonads paired. amphidelphic. Vulva at mid-body; spicules free	19
19	Bursa pseudopeloderan; corpus and isthmus of esophagus weakly segregated	Paradoxorhabditis
19	Bursa peloderan: corpus and isthmus of esophagus weIl segregated	20
20	The anterior end of protostome with three small teeth; bursa closed	Prodontorhabditis
20	Protostom without teeth; bursa open (in a single species closed)	Protorhabditis
Protorhabditis	The female tail is very long, 10-14 times longer than the anal body diameter, filiform	22
Protorhabditis	Female tail much shorter, at most five times as long as the anal body diameter	24
22	esophagus corpus completely cylindrical: esophageal collar long,surrounding about 3/4 length of buccal tube: longer species, morethan 0.5 mm.Female L=0.63-0.92 mm: a = 20-28: b = 5.7-7.1: c = 4-9: V 43-51%.cr: L = 0.54-0.69 mm; a = 18-27: b = 4.7-5.6: c = 17-25.Germany, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union (Far East): terrestrial,associated with Elaphrus riparius(Carabidae)	elaphri (Hirschmann)
22	Esophagus corpus is distinctly swollen; esophageal collar absent; shorter species, less than 0.5 mm	23

23	Bursal papillae nine pairs; head not offset.Female L=0.45-0.55 mm, a = 22-27; b = 4.4-6.2, c m 3.3-4.5, V 46-47%.Male L= 0.27-0.30 mm, a - 17-21, b - 2.9-3.4, c â€¢ 17.Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, and Soviet Union(Russia, Lithuania, Uzbekistan), in soil, litter and freshwater(Fig. 10)	tristis (Hirschmann)
23	Bursal papillae seven pairs, head offset.Female L= 0.45-0.60 mm; a = 22-30, b = 4.5-5.3, c = 3.2-4.0, V =42-47%.Male L=0.35 mm.Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Spain, Poland, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Soviet Union(Russia, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Belorussia, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan); Java, Sumatra, Fernando Poo, Zaire; Australia, New Zealand; terrestrial, in soil, litter and moss	filiformis (BÃ¼tschli)
24	Small species, up to 0.5 mm long; esophagus corpus slightlyswollen; male unknown.Female L= 0.43-0.53 mm; a = 22-26, b = 4.3-5.5: c 6-9; V = 53-57%.Male : unknown.Germany: in rotten wood	virgo (KOrner in Osche)
24	More significant species, body length more than 0.5 mm; esophagus corpus distinctly swollen; males known	25
25	Bursa proximally closed.Female L=0.59-0.B7 mm; a 17-21; b = 4.3-5.9; c = 6.7-10.8; V 53-56%. Male L= 0.32-0.72 mm; a = 15-25; b = 3.5-5.0; c = 19-27.Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France, Yugoslavia, Poland,Soviet Union (Ukraine, Georgia), terrestrial, in soil, mess,humus, rarely in horse and cow dung	oxyuroides Sudhaus
25	Bursa proximally open	26
26	Bursa quite small, reduced.Female L=0.58-0.87 mm; a 20-24; b = 4.0-5.9; c 11-30; V = 56-62%. Male L=0.52-0.64 mm; a - 20-22; b = 3.8-4.4, c = 20-26.Germany; in rotten wood	parvovelata (KÃ´rner in Osche)
26	Bursa well developed	27

27	Lips ornamented by small outer processes, crown-like.Female L=Male L=0.60-0.75 mm; a 17-21; b0.54-0.66 mm; a = 19-22; b4.4-4.9; c = 8-9; V4.1-4.6; c = 19-21.54-58%.Germany, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union (Uzbekistan); in thegalleries of Sinodendron cylindricum and in rotten wood	ruehmi (KÃ´rner in Osche)
27	Lips are simple, not crown-like	28
28	Spicules 16-21 µm long.9: without measurement data. Male : L =0.49-0.57 mm; a = 14-18;b = 3.5-3.8; c = 22-23.0.49-0.57 mm; a 14-18;Germany; associated with scarabaeid larval. Spicules 21-34 µm long	macrovelata Sudhaus
28	Spicules 21-34 µm long	29
29	Cheilorhabdions proximally divergent.Female L=0.63-0.86 mm, a= 16-22; b = 4.3-5.3; c = 7.8-13.5; V56-67%.c,":L = 0.63-0.72 mm; a= 17-25; b = 4.2-4.5; c = 19-23.Germany, Austria; in frass of the larvae of Dorcus parallelopipedus(Lucanidae)	postneri (K6rner in Osche)
29	Cheilorhabdions proximally not divergent.Female L=o.51-0.68 mm; a= 19-22; b = 4.6-5.7; c = 9.6-13.1; V =54-58%. Male L=0.40-0.58 mm; a= 18-23; b = 4.0-5.1; c = 18-21.Germany, Hungary, Soviet Union (Moldavia); in rotting wood andassociated with Trichius species (Scarabaeidae)	xylocola (Korner in Osche
Prodontorhabditis	The stoma is about three times as long as the head diameter, 16-22 µm long	31
Prodontorhabditis	The stoma is only 1 to 1.5 times as long as the head diameter, 8-14 µm long	32
31	Female tail filiform, 16-20 times longer than anal body diameter.Female L=0.58-0.73 mm; a= 25-28; b = 5.3-6.2; c = 2.5-3.1; V = 37-43%. Male L=0.34-0.45 mm; a= 18-25; b = 3.5-4.2; c = 12-18.Bangladesh; terrestrial	pluvialis Timm
31	Female tail much shorter, only 6-7 times longer than anal body diameter.Female L= o.7-1.0 mm; a= 26-33; b = 3.4-3.8; c = 8-9; VMale L= 0.75 mm; a= 30; b = 3.3; c = 22.56-57%.Sumatra; in fresh water	anthobia Schneider

32	Stoma extremely short, 8-10 Î¼ m, not longer than head diameter.~: L = 0.60-0.72 mm; a= 21-28; b = 5.0-5.7; c = 3.0-4.1; V 44-54%.Male L=0.39-0.60 mm; a= 18-23; b = 3.6-4.7; c = 14-21.New Zealand; littoral detritus	wirthi Sudhaus
32	Stoma 12-14 µm, about 1.5 times as long as head diameter.Female L=0.64-0.93 mm; a= 18-26; b 4.5-5.7; c 4.8-5.2; V 49-52 i. d'Â·L = 0.54-o. 70 mm; a = 22-27; b = 4.0-4. 7; c = 20-28.United States (Florida); in littoral detritus	Prodontis Sudhaus
Parasitorhabditis		33
33	Female tail extremely short, only about half as long as anal body diameter, cupola-shaped or broadly rounded	34
33	Female tail one or two anal body diameters long, conoid or dome-shaped, with or without tip	39
34	Anterior portion of esophagus (from head to proximal end of corpus)longer than the posterior portion; female tail broadly rounded.Female L=0.73-1.11 mm; a= 16-24; b = 4.0-4.7; c = 44-49; V = 94-96%. o": L = 0. 75-0.85mm; a = 19-21; b = 4.1-4.6; c = 18-22.Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Soviet Union(Russia, Georgia), United States; associated with Ips typographusand I.cembrae (Scolytidae)	obtusa
34	The anterior portion of the esophagus is distinctly shorter than the posterior portion; the female tail with a short tip	35
35	Spicules are dorsally curved and convex on their ventral side.Female L=0.42-1.16 mm; a= 11-22; b = 3.0-6.3; c = 40-97; V = 93-97%. o": L = 0.42-0.93 mm; a= 15-27; b = 3.1-5.2; c = 12-23.France, Soviet Union (Russia) and United States (New Mexico); associated with Ips subelongatus (larch bark beetle)	subelongati Slobobj anjuk
35	Spicules are straight or slightly curved ventrally, convex on their dorsal side	36

36	Spicules about 50 µm long.Female L=1.0-1.4 mm; a= 16-19; b 5. 7-7 .1; C 63-69; V 96%. Male L=0.73-0.95 mm; a= 17-20; b = 4.7-5.4; c = 19-21.Germany and Soviet Union (Russia, Georgia); in the frass andthe rectum of Ips sexdentatus	sexdentati Rilhm
36	Spicules up to 40 µm long	37
37	Body 0.6-0.8 mm long; female tail very short, 8-10 µm. Female L=0.60-0.82 mm; a 19-21; b = 4.7-4.8, c = 92-96; V = 95-96 \.Male L=o.66-0.75 mm; a= 23-28; b = 4.7-5.4; c = 27-30.Germany and Soviet Union (Russia, Georgia); the larvae live in the rectum of Pityogenes chalcographus (six-toothed spruce bark beetles) (Scolytidae)	chal cographi (Fuchs)
37	Body 0.8-1.2 mm long; female tail longer, 14-28 µm	38
38	Stoma shorter (16-19 µm) and narrower, 7-8 times as long as wide;larvae parasitic in rectum of the host.Female L=r;j': L0.94-1.14 mm; a= 19-25; b = 5.1-6.3; c = 54-67; V0.8-1.0 mm; a= 18-22; b = 4.4-5.6; c = 22-23.Germany and Soviet Union (Russia);associated with Ips acumi-95\.natus	acuminati (Fuchs)
38	Stoma longer (19-22 µm) and wider, 4-5 times as long as wide;larvae parasitic in body cavity of the host.Female L=0.94-1.23mm; a= 19-22; b = 4.7-6.l; c = 44-56; V = 94-95\. Male L=0.85-1.1 mm; a= 19-20; b = 5.0-5.4; c = 24-30.Germany, France, Soviet Union (Russia, Georgia); associated withBlastophagus piniperdae	piniperdae (Fuchs)
39	Female tail about twice as long as anal body diameter, conical, distinctly longer than the vulva-anus distance	40
39	Female tail 1 to 1.5 times as long as anal body diameter, not longer (mostly shorter) than the vulva-anus distance	45
40	Stoma 20-28 µm, about twice as long as the head diameter	41
40	Stoma 14-17 µm, only 1.3-1.5 times as long as the head diameter	43

41	Tip of spicules ventrally curved; body 0.9-1.4 unn long.9:L1.44 mm; a= 18-20; b = 4.8-5.2; c = 14-24: V = 89-92\.o":L1.1 IIBII; a= 19-20; b = 4.6-5.1; C = 23-28.0.90-0.88-Germany; associated with Hylurgops ligniperda (Scolytidae)	ligniperdae(Fuchs)
41	Tip of spicules straight; body o.8-0.9 mm long	42
42	Walls of stoma anteriorly convergent, esophagus corpus cylindrical. '?: L(!: L0.77-0.81 mm; a= 20; b = 4.2-4.3; c = 26-27; V0.75 mm; a= 19; b = 4.1; c = 27.93%.United States (Texas); associated with Dendroctonus terebrans (black turpentine beetle) (Scolytidae, Bark Beetle)	terebrana Massey
42	Walls of stoma parallel also anteriorly; esophagus corpus proximally swollen.Female L= 0.89-0.90 mm; a= 17-19; b0.77-0.83 mm; a= 19-22; b4.8-5.3; c = 24-25; V 92%.4.4; C 22-29.United States (New York); associated with Hylurgops pinifex (Scolytidae, Bark Beetle)	hylurgi Massey
43	Female tail twice as long as the distance between vulva and anus or longer.Female L=0.57 mm; a= 19; ba= 31; b = 5 . 8; c = 31.4. 7; C 24; V 90%. Male L= 0.69mm; Soviet Union (Georgia); associated with Taphrorhynchus bicolor(Scolytidae, Bark Beetle)	bicoloris Devdariani & Maglakelidze
43	Female tail at least 1.5 times as long as the distance between vulva and anus	44
44	Cuticle finely but distinctly spotted; both esophagus portions about or the same length.<_j? : L(!: L0.60-0.78 mm; a= 17-18; b0.57-0.67 mm; a= 16-19; b4.5-5.4; c = 20-22; V4.2-4.8; C = 21-27.91%.Germany; associated with Ips curvidentis (Bark Beetle)	curvidentis (Fuchs)
44	Cuticle not spotted; posterior portion of esophagus longer than the anterior.'?: L = 0.8 mm; a= 25; ba= 29; b = 5.1; c = 29.5; C 27; V 93%. d' L O. 76 mm;United States (Arizona); associated with the scolytid species Pseudohylesinus grandis (Silver Fir Beetles)	gracilis Massey
45	Female tail cupola-shaped with a pointed tip	46
45	Female tail conoid or rounded	48

46	The stoma is comparatively short, 13 µm, about as long as the head diameter.~: L = 0.68-0.76 mm; a= 14-17; b = 5.0-5.5; c = 30-67; V = 93-97%. (! :L = 0.56-0.63 mm; a = 16-29; b = 4;4-4.6; c = 18-20.Soviet Union (Georgia); in the galleries of Scolytus mali	malii Devdariani & Kakulija
46	Stoma 18-21 \Jll, 1.7-2 times as long as the head diameter	47
47	Tip of the cupola tail very short, blunt, knob-like; arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+4+2+2 or 2+3+1+2 pairs.Female L=0.86mm; A 28; b = 5. 8; c = 81; V = 97%. d' L O. 79mm;a= 24; b = 5.1; c = 12.Soviet Union (Georgia); associated with Monochamus sutor.(Cerambycidae, Longhorn beetle)	welchi Devdariani
47	Tip of the cupola tail longer, sharply pointed; arrangement ofbursa papillae: 2+3+2+3 pairs.Female L=Male L=l.O-l.2mm; a= 24-27; b = 6.0-6.6; c = 57-70; V0.8-0.9 mm; a= 26-31; b = 5.1-5.2; c = 26-28.95-96%.Germany and Soviet Union (Georgia); larvae parasitic in therectum of Pityogenes bidentatus (Scolytidae, Bark Beetle)	bidentati Ruhm
48	Female tail conical, sharply pointed; spicules straight. (Ten species difficult to distinguish)	49
48	Female tail rounded, blunt, occasionally with a very fine mucro; spicules slightly curved dorsally	58
49	Stoma twice as long as the head diameter	50
49	Stoma 1.5 times as long as the head diameter	55
50	Female tail 30-40 µm long	51
50	Female tail 15-25 µm long	53
51	Body tapering slowly behind vulva: vulval diameter 1.5 times aslong as anal diameter.9 : LMale L=0.88-1.050.75-0.98mm;mm;a =a =15-19; b18-19; b4.2-4.8;4.0-4.8;C =C =27-32; V31-35.93%.Germany and Soviet Union (Georgia); the larvae live in the rectumof Dendroctonus micans (Scolytidae)	dendroctoni Ruhm
51	Body narrowing rapidly behind vulva: vulval diameter twice as long as the anal diameter	52

52	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+5+3 pairs.9:LMale L=0.78 mm; a= 17-24; b = 4.6-5.2; c = 25-27; V0.66-0.78 mm; a= 19-21; b = 4.7-4.9; c = 25.79-92 %.France; associated with Dryocoetes hectographus (Scolytidae) .	hectographi Ruhm & Chararas
52	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+4+4 pairs.'f: L = 0.82-0.99 mm; a= 15-17; b = 4.9-6.6; c = 23-31; V = 92-94%. Male L=0. 70-0.86 mm; a = 16-22; b = 4. 7-5. 7; c = 19-21. Germany, Austria; in the galleries of Hylastes ater and Hylastes cunicularius (bark beetle)	ateri (Fuchs)
53	Arrangement of bursa papillae 2+4+4 pairs.Female L=Male L=0.55-0.72 mm; a= 17; b = 4.5-4.9; c = 32-39; V = 92-93%.0.56-0.71 mm; a= 22-23; b = 4.2-5.1; c = 23-24.Germany; associated with Dryocoetes villosus (Scolytidae)	villosi Riihm
53	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+5+3 pairs	54
54	Spicules very slender, almost twice as long as tail.Female L=Male L=0.56-0.70 mm; a= 19-26; b0.43-0.59 mm; a= 20-26; b3.8-5.0; c = 25-37; V3.6-4.4; C = 20-24.92-94%.France; in the tunnels of Ips typographus (Scolytidae	bellifonti Lieutier & Laumond
54	Spicules not so slender, as long as tail.Female L=Male L=0.72-0.92 mm; a= 16-21; b0.62-0.80 mm; a= 20-22; b4.8-5.3; c = 29-59; V4.4-5.1; C = 21-34.92-95%.Germany and Soviet Union (Russia); associated with Dryocoetesautographus (Scolytidae)	autographi (Fuchs)
55	Spicules 32 µm long.Female L=(!: L0. 7-1.0 mm; a 17-18; b 4.3-5.2; C 23-29; V 91-93%.0.52-0.84 nun; a= 19-20; b = 3.8-4.5; c = 23-29.Germany, Soviet Union (Russia); in galleries of differentHylastes species (Scolytidae)	opaci Riihm
55	Spicules 40-50 µm long	56
56	Spicules 1.5 times as long as tail; stoma 14-16 µm long, 1.3 timeslonger than head diameter.Female L=Male L=0.7-1.1 mm; a 16; b = 4.7-6.6; c = 28-40; V = 93-94%.0.63-0.84 mm; a= 18-22; b = 5.1-5.7; c = 24-26.Germany; associated with Cryphalus piceae (Scolytidae)	cryphalophila Ruhm
56	Spicules not longer than tail; stoma 16-24 µm long, 1.6 times longer than the head diameter	57

57	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+4+4 pairs.Female L=(!: L0.75-1.1 mm; a= 16-20; b = 5-6; c = 25-29; V = 92-94%.0.80-0.95 mm; a= 19-21; b = 4.8-6.0; c = 21-26.Germany, Soviet Union (Russia, Georgia); associated with Hylurgops palliatus and Polygraphus polygraphus (Scolytidae)	palliati (Fuchs)
57	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+3+2+3+ pairs.Female L=0.97 mm; a= 20; b = 5.5; c = 69; V = 95%. cJ:La= 24; b = 5.1; c = 23.0.91 mm;Soviet Union (Russia, Ukraine); associated with Blastophagusminor (Scolytidae)	fuchsi Blinova & Gurando
58	Distal end of gubernaculum reflexed, arrow-head like.0.67-0.75 mm; a= 19-21; b = 4.4-4.8; c = 42-46; V 95%.0.62-0.67 mm; a 25-26; b = 4.2-4.6; c 21-24.United States (Texas); associated with Ips grandicollis(Scolytidac)	hastula Massey
58	The distal end of the gubernaculum is simple, not reflexed	59
59	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+3+5 pairs; spicules 40-48 µmlong; vulva lips plain.Female L=Male L=0.73-1.1 mm; a= 18-24; b = 4.0-5.3; c = 43-77; V0.60-0.89 mm; a= 22-26; b = 4.3-5.1; c = 18-23.94-98%.France and United States (Utah, Colorado): in galleries ofdifferent species of Dendroctonus (Scolytidae)	thornei Sudhaus
59	Bursa papillae in other arrangement, spicules 30-39 µm long; vulva lips protruding	60
60	Pairs of bursa papillae: 2+2+70. Female L=1.0 mm; a= 20-22; b= 5.1-5.4; c = 56-58; V = 95%. Male: L = 78-0.81 mm; a= 23-24; b= 4.5.-5.4; c = 18-21.95. United States (Arizona); associated with Polygraphus hoppingi (Bark and Ambrosia Beetle)	clunicula Massey
60	Pairs of bursa papillae in other arrangements	61
61	Ten pairs of papillae 2+3+2+1+2.9 : LcJ: L0.52-0.99 mm; a= 18-26; bo.62-0.78 mm; a= 15-24; b3.6-5.7; c = 37-58; V4.0-5.8; C = 20-26.94-97%.Soviet Union (Russia); in the frass of Acanthocinus aedilis(Cerambycidae)	acanthocini Lazarevskaja

61	Nine pairs of papillae: (2+1+3+3}Female L= 0.66-0.95 mm; a 20-23; b = 4.4-5.1; C = 73-108; V 95%.Male L= 0.61-0.75 mm; a = 21; b = 3.9-5.0; C = 19-23.United States (New York); associated with Ips pini (Scolytidae)	ipini Massey
Protorhabditinae		Paradoxorhabditis
Paradoxorhabditis	Stoma 21 µm long; female tail 15-20 times as long as anal body diameter.Female L= 0.90-0.97 mm; a= 24; b = 5.0-5.1; c = 3.7-4.0; V 42%.Male L= 0.64-0.67 mm; a= 21-24; b = 4.0-4.5; c = 21.India; from the bak of a pond	paradoxa khera
Mesorhabditinae		63
63	Cheilostom cuticularized	64
63	Cheilostom not cuticularized	66
64	Lips with strongly cuticularized edges, labial region Teratocephalus-like	94
64	Lips without cuticu~arized edges, the labial region not Teratocephalus-like	65
65	Bursa pseudopeloderan: a short and thin tail filament reaching beyond the bursa	Rhabpanus
65	Bursa surrounding tail, peloderan	97
66	The female tail is very short, either broadly rounded or cupola-shaped, with a fine tip	67
66	The female tail is elongate, conical, pointed	68
67	Vulva covered by a large, flap-like operculum; female tail cupola-shaped with the tip	Operculorhabditis
67	Vulva simple, devoid of operculum; female tail rounded, without tip	Marispelodera
68	Bursa rudimentary, narrow, generally not reaching to tail tip spicules shorter than the tail and fused only at their tip	89
68	Bursa well developed, broad, regular peloderan; spicules longer than the tail and fused at least to 1/3 of their length	69
69	Spicules fused to 2/3 of their length; bursa crenate in its anterior half	Crustorhabditis
69	Spicules fused to 1/3 - exceptionally to 1/2 - of their length; bursa smooth	70
70	Distance between vulva and anus 2 to 4 times as long as the tail	71
70	Distance between vulva and anus only slightly longer, or, in most cases, shorter than the tail	73

71	Female tail cupola-shaped, about as long as anal body diameter.Female L=0.80-0.88 mm; a= 12-15; b = 3.7-5.7; c = 30-38; V = 85- 86%. Male L= 0.74-0.76 mm; a= 15-17; b = 4.6-4.9; c = 47-48.Germany; in the nests of Megachile nigriventris (Hymenoptera,Megachilidae)	megachilis (Sudhaus)
71	Female tail conical, 1.5 to 3 times longer than the anal body diameter	72
72	Bursa rather small, distally pointed, with 10 pairs of papillae;female tail 1 to 2 anal diameters.Female L= 0.54-0.88 mm; a= 12-19; b = 3.9-6.2; c = 16-47; Va 80-85%. Male L=0.48-0.72 mm; a= 14-22; b = 3.6-5.8; c = 30-41.Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Soviet Union (Uzbekistan,Far East); in soil and rotting wood, larvae associatedwith Trichius fasciatus (Scarabaeidae)	irregularis (Korner in Osche)
72	Bursa well developed, distally rounded, with 9 pairs of papillae;female tail longer than two anal diameters.Female L=0.49-0.56 mm; a= 18-20; b = 3.7-3.9; c = 19-21; V = 83-85 %. d' L = 0.45-0.53 mm; a = 19-22; b = 3. 7-3.8; c = 25-30.Hungary; in soil	sudhausi Andr.issy
73	Vulva quite near the anus, distance between vulva and anus at mostas long as anal body diameter or 1/4 of tail length, respectively.Female L=0.50-0.74 mm; a= 16-22; b = 4.8-7.0; c = 8.15; V = 87-91%. d' L = 0.42-0.50 mm; a= 18-19; b = 4.6-4.8; c = 26-31.Germany; under bark of tree	juglandicola Fuchs
73	Vulva not so close to the anus, distance between vulva and anus at least double of anal body diameter, or nearly as long or longer than the tail.	74
74	Female tail about ten anal body diameters long, nearly as long as vulva-anus distance.Female L= 0.8-1.0 mm; a= 34-36; b 5.0-5.7; c = 6-9; V 78%. Male L= 0.53-0.75 mm; a= 26-28; b = 4-5; c 30-31.Soviet Union (Far East) and Cameroon; in rotting fruits. The systematic position of this species is somewhat problematic	graciliformis (Goffart)

74	Female tail maximum six anal body diameters long	75
75	Dorsal wall of promesostom with tooth-like inner projection, glottoidapparatus anisomorphic.Female L=0.65-0.76 mm; a= 15-22; b 4.2-4.6; C 8.4-10.l; V=78-811. Male L= 0.52-0.65 mm; a= 15-22; b = 3.6-4.3; c = 33-40.Spain; in mouldy wood	anisomorpha (Sudhaus)
75	Dorsal wall of promesostom without tooth-like projection, glottoid apparatus isomorphic	76
76	The esophagus is unusually long, with almost 1/3 of the total body length1 tail as long as six anal body diameters.Female L=0.42-0.50 mm; a= 28-31; b73-761. d' unknown.3.5-3.7; C = 9-101 V =India; terrestrial	cranganorensis(Khera)
76	Esophagus normal, about 1/4 of total body length or shorter; tail mostly shorter	77
77	Distance between vulva and anus shorter than tail, and only 1-1.5times as long as vulval body diameter, respectively	78
77	Distance between vulva and anus as long or longer than tail, and2-2.5 times as long as vulval body diameter, respectively	80
78	Spicula large, longer than 50 µm (to 76 µm); vulva far back, in80-1:!8% of body length. Female L=0.63-0.80 DDD; a= 16-19; b = 4.0-4.8; c = 10-13; V =80-88%. Male L=0.59-0.75 mm; a= 14-18; b = 3.8-4.7; c = 22-51.Africa: Nigeria, Angola, Tanzania, Venezuela; probably alsoSoviet-Union (Uzbekistan, Far East); in soil, moss and decaying plant residues	szunyoghyi Andrassy
78	Spicula smaller, shorter than 40 µm; vulva not so far, in 74-791of body length	79
79	Female tail 6 anal body diameters long; genital papillae 10 pairs.Female L=0.49-0.79 mm; a= 15-21; b = 4.1-5.5; c = 6.3-8.5; V =74-79 1.cf 0.40-0.61 DDD; a= 16-23; b = 3.5-4.9; c = 27-42.Yugoslavia; in mouldy wood	miotki (sudhaus)

79	Female tail four anal body diameters long; genital papillae nine pairs.Female L=0.44-0.46 mm; a= 13-16; b = 3.8-4.2; c = 8.0-8.5; V =77-78%; Male L = 0.37-0.42 mm; a = 14-16; b = 3.4-4.0; c =19-21. Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy, Soviet-Union (Russia, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan); in soil, hot spring(" fumarole ") and frass of the larvae of a stag beetle (Lucanus cervus (Lucanidae))	inarimensis (Meyl)
80	Spicules are relatively thick and fused to 1/2 of their length.Female L=0.74-0.88 mm; a= 17-19; b = 3.8-4.5; c = 10-12; V = 79-81%. Male L=0.50-0.93 mm; a 18-21; b 3.9-4.6; C=20-23. Germany, Czechoslovakia; in rotten wood	oschei (KOrner in Osche)
80	Spicules are slender, often very long and fused to 1/4 or 1/3 of their length	81
81	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+4+3 pairs	82
81	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+5+3 pairs (the 6th pair is sometimes minimal)	83
82	Stoma 20 µm long, buccal tube (promesostom) narrow, 8-9 timesas long as wide.Female L=0.76-0.94 mm; a = Â·14-18; b = 6.1-7.4; c = 13-171 V =84-87%. c:J': L = 0.56-0.70 mm; a= 16-24; b = 5.6-6.2; c = 30-34.Germany; in frass of beetles living in wood	tenuispicula(KOrner in Osche)
82	Stoma .13-16 µm long; buccal tube wide, only four times as long as wide.Female L=O. 7 mm; a = 18; ba= 13; b = 4.3; c 33.5; C 10; V d' L 0.9mmGermany, France, Fiji Islands, Australia; terrestrial	belari (Nigon)

83	Three papillae of the second group (papillae 4, 5 and 6) are proximally fused.Female L= 0.41-0.94 mm; a= 15-25; b= 3.4-5.31; c= 8-14; V = 78-84%. Male L=0.37-0.62mml; a= 15-22; b = 3.4-4.9; c = 28-40. Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Spain, France, Greece, Poland, Soviet Union (Russia, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Far East); Egypt, Canary IslandsSouth Africa; Canada, United States (California, Wisconsin, NewJersey, Pennsylvania); Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zeland; in terrestrial habitats, viz. in soil, mushroom, rotten wood, mould, compost, cow- and horse dung	spiculigera (Steiner)
83	The papillae mentioned above are not fused proximally	84
84	Labial papillae distinctly curved inwards; the 5th and 6th bursalpapillae shorter than the others.Female L=0.68-0.71 mm; a= 17-21; b = 4.3-4.61 c = 9.0-9.7; V78-80%. d: L = 0.49-0.55 mm; a= 16-18; b = 3.5-3.9; c = 20-22 Congo Republic; in soil	africana Andrassy
84	Labial papillae straight; either the 6th or the 7th of bursal papillae shorter than the other	85
85	Spicules proximally hooked; the 6th papilla shorter than theothers.~: L = 0.65-0.85 mm; a= 13-20; b = 4.1-5.4; c = 10-15; V=80-84%. Male : L = 0.46-0.77mm; a= 13-19; b = 3.2-5.3; c = 26-53.Kenya, Congo Republic, Zaire and Brazil; in soil and mould(Fig.13)	longespiculosa (Schuurmans Stekhoven)
85	Spicules not hooked proximally; the 7th papilla shorter than theothers.Female L=0.55-0.79mm; a= 12-20; b = 4.2-5.3; c = 12-15; V = 79-85%. Male L=0.45-0.67mm; a= 14-21; b = 3.5-5.0; c = 30-47.Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Soviet-Union (Moldavia,Uzbekistan); Egypt; Venezuela; in soil, mould and rottingwood	ultima (Korner in Osche)

Crustorhabditis	Smaller species, 0.8-1.5 mm long; spicules 40-50 um long. Female L=0.86-1.52 mm; a= 16-24; b = 5.1-7.8; c = 8.7-16.4; V = 88-89 %.Male L= 0.78-1.17 mm; a= 15-23; b = 4.0-6.5; c = 31-49.On the coasts of Denmark, Italy, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar and Chile; in groundwater, detritus and associated with Brachyuracrabs	scanica (Allg~n)
Crustorhabditis	Larger species, 2-4 mm long; spicules longer than SO µm	87
87	Arran:Jement of bursa papillae: 2+1+7 pairs; spicules 65-71 µmlong.(}: L ,. 1.97-2.87 mm; a = 25-39; b "' 6.8-8. 7; c = 14-181 V "' 89-91 ,. Male L=2.0-2.38 mm; a= 27-40; b = 6.1-7.4; c = 71-98.Atlantic coast of the United States (North Carolina) and Columbia; associated with Brachyura crabs	ocypodis (Chitwood)
87	Arrangement of bursa papillae: 2+2+6 pairs; spicules 53-62 µm long.Female L="' 2.42-3.98 mm; a= 14-23; b = 7.9-11.8; c = 20-36; V"' 91-94 %. Male L=1.89-2.82 mm; a= 16-22; b = 6.5-9.1; c = 39-65.On coasts of Kenya; associated with Brachyura crabs	riemanni (Sudhaus)
88	Stoma 32 µm long; vulva-anus distance 2-3 times longer than tail, the latter shorter than the anal body diameter. Female L=1.40-1.84 mm;a; 18-20; b = 5.8-6.1; c = 68-69; V = 85-98. Male unknown. Soviet Union (Vozrozhdeniya Island); in the littoral zone	stasileonovi Belogurov
89	The tail of a male is short, 1.5 times as long as the anal body diameter; spicules nearly as long as the tail	90
89	The tail of a male is at least three times as long as the anal body diameter. Spicules are much shorter than the tail (1/3 to 1/2 of the latter)	91
90	Bursa completely surrounding tail tip, with 6 pairs of papillae.Female L=0.56-0.94 mm; a= 11-21; b = 5.0-6.3; c = 6-11; V = 72-80%cf': L = 0.3-0.5 mm; a 13-15; b = 3.5-4.8; c 14-21.Germany and Czechoslovakia; terrestrial, also in saprobichabitats	labia ta (Volk)

90	Bursa not reaching to tail tip, with seven pairs of papillae.Female L=o.54-0.65 mm; a 17-20; b 4.1-4.8; C 8-10; V = 73-76%. d' L = 0.32-0.44 llllll; a= 14-18; b = 3.0-3.9; c = 15-17.Germany, Hungary, Soviet Union (Uzbekistan) Mauretania, Venezuela;mostly terrestrial but also in saline waters	paucipapilla ta (Paetzold)
91	Spicules nearly half as long as tail; medial swelling of esophagus weak Female L=0.35-0.52 mm; a= 14-18; b=4.0-5.1 c=8-11 V=72-80; Male L=0.35-0.42; a= 18-22; b=5.1-6.2; c = 10-11; Germany and South Africa; terrestrial	microbursaris (Steiner)
91	Spicules 1/3 of tail length; medial swelling of esophagus strong	93
92	The number of bursal papillae is three pairs.Female L= 0.35-0.52 nun; a= 14-18; bMale L= 0.35-0.42 mm; a= 18-22; b4.0-5.1; c = 8-11; V5.1-6.2; C = 10-11. Germany and South Africa; Terrestrial	microbursaris (Steiner)
92	Number of bursal papillae 5 pairsFemale L=0.41-0.56 mm; a= 16-21; b = 3.7-4.4; c72-74%. d' L = 0.30 mm; a= 14; b = 3.4; c = 7.1.7.8-8.7; VVietnam; in garden soil	vernalis Andrassy
93	The tail of female 7, that of male 4-5 anal body diameters long; bursa papillae five pairs. Female L=0.60-0.72 mm; a= 15-18; b = 5.2-6.0; c = 7.4-8.7; V =72-82%. Male L=0.33-0.44mm; a= 17-20; b = 3.6-4.2; c = 6.6-7.0.New Zealand; in dune sand	littoralis (Yeates)

93	The tail of a female is 3-5, that of a male 3-3.5 anal body diameters long; bursa papillae nine pairs.9= L = 0.60-0.85 mm; a= 19-21; b = 3.5-5.0; c = 8-9; V 66-80%. Male L=0.35-0.50 mm; a= 18; b = 3.2-4.6; c = 6-9.Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Soviet Union (Russia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Far East), India, Bali, Zaire, United States(New York), Brazil, Paraguay, Australia, Fiji Islands, New Zealand; terrestrial but occasionally also in aquatic habitats	monhystera (Butschli)
94	The tail of a female conical	95
94	Tail of female cupola-shaped, spicate	96
95	Spicules fused distally for 1/2 or their length; metastom withsmall bristle-like denticles 9 : L 1.0-1.3 mm; a= 13-27; b = 4.7-7.1; c = 10-34; V 83-94%.Male : L 0.66-1.0 mm; a = 19-21; b = 3.6-5.2; c = 10-24.Ge rmany and Bulgaria; terrestrial, in plant residus	dentifera (Volk)
95	Spicules fused distally for 1/5 of their length; metastom withfine rasp-like structure.(j?: L 0.7-1.0 mm; a 20-26; b = 3.6-5.1; c = 10-14; V = 86-91%.Male L= 0.52-0.76 mm; a= 23-27; b = 3.3-4.4; c = 27-48.Canad a ; in soil, from roots	stiannula Anderson
96	Lips of two shapes: lateral lips large, triangular, pointed anteriorly,s ubventral and subdorsal lips small and narrow, spiculesfused for 3/4 of their length.Female L= 0.74-1.35 mm; a= 17-20; b = 3.4-6.0; c = 22-28; V = 93%.cf: L 0 . 70-0.87 mm; a 17-22; b 3.4-4.7;c = 29-40.Hungary; in mushroom beds	mariannae Farkas
96	Lips nearly uniform in shape; spicules fused for 40, of theirlength.~: L = 0.92-1.55 mm; a= 15-21; b = 4-6; c = 13-26; V = 67 (?)-93%. Male L=0.81-l.09mm; a= 11-22; b = 3.7-5.1; c = 27-42.Yugoslavia; in dung	rovinjensis (Sudhaus

97	Genital papillae nine pairs: 2+2+5 or 2+2+1+4.Female L= 0.9-2.2 mm; a= 10-20; bcf: L 0.6-1.5 mm; a= 10-22; b3.6-7.7; c = 8-24; V 80-87%.3.3-7.0; C = 25-50.Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, England, Bulgaria,Italy, Soviet Union (Russia, Moldavia, Georgia, Tadzhikistan,Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Far East); China; Algeria, Congo Republic,South Africa; United States (Washington D.C., Utah, Missouri),Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil; Fiji Islands; terrestrial, generallyin plant residues (Fig.14)	tripartitum (Linstow)
97	Genital papillae ten pairs: 2+1+4+3.Female L=1.37-1.64 mm; a = 19-23; b = 6.8-6.9; c ;,, 14.5-14.6; V87-89%. cf L = 1.17-1.89 mm; a= 18-19; b = 5.5-5.6; c = 37-69.Egypt; on the beetle .Scarabaeus sacer	Scarabaeum (Sudhaus)
Peloderinae		98
98	Bursa anteriorly closed, sucker-shaped	99
98	Bursa anteriorly open	100
99	The tail of female co~oid; spicules free; nine pairs of bursa papillae present	112
99	The tail of female cupola-shaped, rounded or spicate; spicules distally fused; ten pairs of bursa papillae present	Coarctadera
100	Buccal tube short, only once or twice as long as wide, cheilostom cuticularized; phasmids very prominent, dot-like	Phasmarhabditis
100	Buccal tube standard, at least four times as long as wide, cheilostom usually not cuticularized; phasmids small, pointlike	101
101	Spicules free; bursa papillae nine pairs	102
101	Spicules distally fused; bursa papillae ten pairs	104
102	Glottoid apparatus, each with 2 or 3 bristle-like denticles	103
102	Glottoid apparatus, each with 3 or 5 minacious warts	119
103	Cheilostom cuticularized; esophagus corpus is swollen, bulb-like	118
103	Cheilostom not cuticularized; esophagus corpus not swollen, cylindrical	105
104	Two first pairs of genital papillae lying out of bursa; tail of female rounded	Rhomborhabditis

104	Every pair of genital papillae lying on the bursa; tail of femalespicate	134
105	Rectum of female unusually long, about 3 times as long as ahalbody diameter.Female L=0.7-1.1 mm; a= 14-20; b 5.3-8.6; c = 8-11; V 49-55%Male L=0.5-0.9 mm; a= 16-22; b 4.5-5.8; c = 19-30.Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria,Italy, Soviet Union (R\lssia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Far East);Sri Lanka; Algeria, Egypt; United States; New _Zealand; in soil,decayed plant material and especially in rotten wood	dolichura (Schneider)
105	The rectum of a female is a standard length, 1 to 1.5 times as long as the anal body diameter	106
106	Tail of female about three anal body diameters long.~: L = 0.43-0.70 mm; a= 17-20; b = 3.6-4.2; c = 9-12; VMale : unknown.50-53%Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union (Far East); in Sphagnum moors	carpathica (Soos)
106	The tail of a female is about six anal body diameters long	107
107	Very small species, to 0.5 mm; labial papillae setose.~: L = o.30-0.46 mm; a= 17-24; b = 3.9-4.6; c = 3.5-7.0; V =45-56%cf : unknown. Germany, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Corsica, Soviet Union (Far East), New Zealand; terrestrial, mostly in rotten wood	rara (K5rner in Osche)
107	Body longer, about 3/4 mm; labial papillae minute.Female L=0.75 mm; a= 21; b 6.4; c = 10; V = 51%.r:!: L = 0.53 mm; a= 19; b 4.7; c = 24.Germany, Austria, Soviet Union (Russia, Lithuania, Uzbekistan);in litter and under bark	debi!icauda (Fuchs)
Phasmarhabditis	The tail of a female cupola-shaped with a pointed tip, 1.5-2 anal body diameters long	109
Phasmarhabditis	The tail of a female elongate-conoid, 3-4 anal body diameters long	111
109	Bursa small and narrow, hardly protruding from body contour; spiculestwice as long as tail.9 : Lcf: Ll.0-1.75 mm; a= 14-21; b = 3.6-4.6; c = 17-25; V=52-60%.0.90-1.72 mm; a= 14-21; b = 3.2-4.71 c = 25-53.On the coasts of Germany and Great Britain; marine	nidrosiensis (Allgén)

109	Bursa normal, well developed; spicules 1-1.5 times as long as the tail	110
110	Three pairs of bursa papillae lying preanal.Female L=ci': L1.6-3.4 mm; a= 17-24; b1.2-2.4 mm; a 17-26; b7.0-9.8; c = 23-35; V= 49-53%.6.6-9.0; c = 30-43.Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Japan, Zaire; in soil andsaprobic biotopes; larvae parasitic in snails (Arionidae andLimacidae)	papillosa (Schneider)
110	One pair of bursa papillae lying preanal.No measurements.New Zealand; in littoral detritus	valida (Sudhaus)
111	Females and males equally common.Female L=<:/: L1.4-2.6 mm; a= 14-20; b1.3-1.5 mm; a= 19-21; b7-10; c = 9-15; V= 47-53%.6-7; C = 25-28.Germany; terrestrial,larvae parasitic in Limacidae snails	neopapillosa(Mengert in Osche)
111	Males extraordinarily rare, reproduction by hermaphroditism Female L = 3. 1 mm; a = 18; b = 9; c= 24; V = 50 %. Male L= 2.0mm; a= 19; b= 7; c= 34. Germany and France (Corsica); in saprobic habitats, larvae in snails (Arionidae)	hermaphrodita (Schneider)
112	Spicules are unusually long, 95mm; bursa arrow-shaped. Taiwan; from the intestine of a thrush avicola Schmidt & Kuntz	113
112	Spicules much shorter, to 60 µm; bursa of the usual shape	
113	Tail of female short, as long as 1.5-2 anal body diameters; bursavelum finely gathered, with waved margin.9 : L(/: L1.24-1.85 mm; a= 16-22; b = 5.9-8.4; c = 23-35; V=56-66%.1.0-1. 7 mm; a 17-24; b = 5.6-8.0; c 27-51.Germany and Kenya; terrestrial, especially in carcass	plicata (Volk)
113	The tail of a female is 8 to 10 anal body diameters long; bursa velum not gathered, mainly with a smooth margin	114
114	Spicules about 50 µm long; bursa distally obtuse.Female L= 1.0-1.5 mm; a= 16-27; b = 5.o-9.8; c = 5.6-7.0; V=46-51%.Male L= 0.63-1.4 mm; a= 14-28; b = 3.3-6.6; c = 13-28.Taiwan; associated with snails (Truncatellidae)	formosana (Yokoo & Okabe)
114	Spicules about 35 µm long; bursa heart-shaped, distally more or less pointed.	115

115	First group of bursa papillae consisting of three papillae.1.3 -1.4 mm; a= 24; b 7; c = 8; V=53%.0.9 mm; a= 24; b = 5; c = 22.Algeria; terrestrial	perrieri (Maupas)
115	The first group of bursa papillae consists of two papillae	116
116	Arrangement of papillae: 2+4+3 pairs9 : LMale L=1.1-1.5 mm; a= 12-17; V = 52%.0.95-1.2 mm; a= 17-22.Belgium, Great Britain, Israel, Canada, United States (California), Australia; terrestrial. Labs rear this species for laboratory investigations	briggsae (Dougherty & Nigon)
116	Arrangement of papillae: 2+1+3+3 pairs	117
117	Bursa with finely waved margins anteriorly; females and malesnearly equally common.Female L= 0.83-1.43 IIIID; a= 16-24; b(f': L 0.60-1.19 mm; a= 16~24; b4.o-6.S; c = 4.9-B.5; v~4B-56%.3.6-6.6; C = 17-30.Germany; associated with snails (Arion sp)	remanei (Sudhaus
117	Bursa with smooth margins; males very rare.1.0-1.8 mm; a= 17-21; bc!: L 0.7-1.3 mm; a= 20-27; b5.1-8.5; c = 5.6-10; V=42-52%.4.5-6.7; C = 15-34.Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Bulgaria, Italy, England, Denmark, Soviet Union (Russia, Georgia, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Far East), China, Algeria, United States; terrestrial. Like C. briggsae, this species is very suitable for experimental purposes	elegans (Maupas)
118	Lips broad, anteriorly flattened, head offset.Female L=0.8-1.0 mm; a 14-18; b 5.2-5.9; c 10-ll;V = 50-51%.cj': L = 0.75-0.96 mm; a= 13-17; b = 3.8-5.3; c = 21-39.Hungary and Soviet Union (Moldavia, Turkmenia, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan,Uzbekistan, Far East); in soil around roots	operosa (Andrassy)
118	Lips narrow, conoid, head not offset.Female L= 0.75-1.0 mm; a= 18-19; b = 4.3-4.9; c = 11-12; V =56-60%.Male L= 0.70-0.92 mm; a= 18-19; b = 3.8-4.4; c = 27.Chile; associated with Calvertius tuberosus (Curculionidae)	bakeri (Riihm)
119	The rectum of a female is 2 to 3 times as long as the anal body diameter	120

119	The rectum of a female is about as long as the anal body diameter	121
120	Anterior part of esophagus with bulb-like swelling; tail tip offemale sharply pointed.~: L 0.9-1.2 mm; a= 15-20; b = 6.6-8.0; c = 7-8; V 45-49%.(!: L 0.76 mm; a= 20; b = 6.4; c = 25.Germany and Soviet Union (Uzbekistan); in rotten wood	pseudodolichura(Korner in Osche)
120	The anterior part of the esophagus is cylindrical. Females have a swollen tail tip. Female L=r;f: L1051.16-1.64 mm; a= 17-23; b; 5.5-7.5; c = 12-17; V=48-52%.0.84-1.37 mm; a= 19-29; b = 4.8-6.7; c = 27-48.On the coasts of Bangladesh, Kenya and Mexico; marine	bengalensis (Timm)
121	Esophagus corpus cylindricalq: Lr;f: Ll.O-l.2mm; a= 19-24; b = 3.9-5.8; c =3.4-6.0; V0.83-0.90 mm; a= 19-21; b = 4-5; c = 30-31.59-64%.Brazi 1; on plant roots	coffeae (Rahm)
121	Esophagus corpus proximally swollen	122
122	The tail of a female cupola-shaped with a tip	123
122	The tail of a female conical	125
123	Tail of female as long as anal body diameter, both cupola and tipequal in length.q: LMale L=1.0-1.54 mm; a= 10-20; b0.77-1.3 mm; a= 12-26; b5.3-7.0; c = 20-26; V3.8-6.2; C = 20-33.50-53%.Japan; terrestrial	ninomiyai (Yokoo)
123	The tail of the female is 4-5 times as long as the anal body diameter, the tip 5-6 times longer than the cupola	124
124	Spicules 23-30 µm long.Female L=Male L=I. 1-1.5 mm; a 17-24; b 7-8; c = 6.0-7.5; V = 40-46 %.0.45-0.75 mm; a= 21-23; b = 4.0-5.6; c = 23-24.Algeria; in decayed plant tissues	seurati (Maupas)
124	Spicules 40-50 µm long.LL1.0-1.4 mm; a= 20-23; b1.0-1.2 mm; a= 20-23; b5-6; c = 5.6-9.5; V5.Q-6.8; C = 17-25.50-55%.Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Brazil,New Zealand; mostly in cow and horse dung	buetschlii (De Man)
125	The tail of a female is more than six anal body diameters long (to 20 anal body diameters)	126
125	The tail of a female, at most four anal body diameters long	129

126	Distance between the 1st and 2nd bursa papillae is unusually long, about equal to an anal body diameter	127
126	Distance between the 1st and 2nd bursa papillae is relatively short	128
127	Three pairs of papillae lying preanal; vulva behind middle of body.9 : Ld'' Lo.8-1.4 mm; a= 25-35; b = 4.5-6.5; c = 8-17; v = 56%.1.0-1.36 mm; a= 24-28; b = 5-7; c = 25-35.Switzerland; in soil	guenini (Altherr)
127	One pair of papillae lying preanal; vulva before middle of body.Female L=a 0.9-1.6 mm; a 25-32; b 6.4-9.4; C 4-7; V = 41-49%.(j': L â€¢ 0.44-0.65 mm1 a a 16-27; b = 3.8-5.0; c = 21-31.Germany, Italy, Soviet Union (Far East), Algeria; in soil anddecayed plants materials	viguieri (Maupas)
128	Tail of female very long: 15-20 times longer than anal body diameter;spicules 26-31 µm long, gubernaculum lacking(?)2: L â€¢ 0.92-1.44 mm; aâ€¢ 14-33; b = 5.9-8.7; c = 2.7-3.9; v z40-41%. Male L= â€¢ 0.80-0.96 111112; a= 21-25; b = 5.0-6.2; c = 20-26.Germany and Italy; mostly on river-sides	Eriderici(Hirschmann)
128	Tail of female shorter, 6-7 times as long as anal body diameter;spicules 45-60 µm long, gubernaculum present.Female L=E 0.8-1.8 mm; a= 18-23; b0.5-0.8 mm; a= 19-25; b4.2-8.0; c = 6-8; V4.2-8.0; C = 17-25.49-52%.Germany, Austria, Poland, Soviet Union (Russia, Uzbekistan),Japan, United States, Cuba, Fiji, Australia; in saprobic biotopes,especially in dung (Fig.17)	pellioides (Butschli)
129	Tip of female tail swollen, rounded.1.0-3.0Male L==0.8-2.6mm; a= 14-27; ba= 21-32; b4.6-10.0; c = 11-22; V =50-57%.4.5-8.2; C = 17-31.On the coasts of Europe, North Africa, the both Americas, Australiaand New Zealand, but also in freshwater biotopes in Germany,Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union (Russia)	marina (Bastian)
129	Tip of female tail pointed, not swollen	130

130	TWo pairs of bursa papillae lying preanal.Female L=(j': L1.3 mm1 a= 21; b a 9; c = 8; V = 50 %.1.2 mm; a= 20; b = 9; c = 9.Germany, Poland, South-West Africa, United States (Wisconsin);terrestrial, mostly in saprobic habitats	typica (Stefanski)
130	Three pairs of bursa papillae lying preanal	131
131	Distance between the 1st and 2nd papillae 4-6 times longer than that between the 2nd and 3rd papillae	132
131	Distance between the 1st and 2nd papillae at most twice as long asas that between the 2nd and 3rd papillae.Female L= 1.3-2.2 mm; a z 18-23; b = 8-10; c z 13-17; V = 50-53%.<:f: L = 1.1-1.6 mm; a= 18-24; b 6.5-9.0; c = 40-45.Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Spain (Menorca),France, Denmark, Soviet Union (Georgia), Canary Islands, UnitedStates, Chile; in soil and decayed plant material, but also associatedwith earthworms (Lumbricidae)	Pellio (Schneider)
132	Postanal bursa papillae separate, about in equal distance fromone another.'t: LMale L=0.80-1.85 mm; a= 14-18; b0.64-1.23 mm; a= 15-19; b5.1-8.9; c = 9-12; V=51-54%.4.4-6.9; C = 17-20.Germany and Soviet Union (Far East); in cow dung	hartmanni (Sachs)*
132	Postanal bursa papillae are arranged in two groups, each containing three papillae	133
133	Stoma twice as long as labial diameter; anterior part of esophagus(from head to posterior end of median bulb) 1.3-1.4 timesas long as posterior part.'t : Lcf: L1.30-1.45 mm; a= 19-21; b = 8; c = 15-16; V1.0-1.45 mm; a= 21-29; b = 6; c = 30-34.49-54%.Germany; found in a puddle	insolita(Paesler)

133	Stoma nearly as long as labial diameter; anterior part of esophagusalmost twice as long as posterior part.Female L=(j': L0.85-1.74 mm; a= 18-29; b = 5.2-8.5; c = 11-25;V= 51-55%.0.67-1.3 mm; a= 19- 35; b = 3.9-6.6; c = 21-42.On the coasts of the Mediterranea (Yugoslavia, Italy, Algeria),as well as in Germany and the Canary Islands; marine and terrestrial	roedi terranea (Sudhaus)
134	Number of preanal bursa papillae 4-5 pairs.1.0-1.2 mm; a 15; b = 5.0-6.6; c = 30-38; V = 52-55%.0.74-0.90 mm; a= 15-16; b = 6.6-6.9; c = 27-31.Japan; from intestine of snails	incilaria (Yokoo & Shinohara)
134	Number of preanal bursa papillae 2-3 pairs	135
135	Bursa with three pairs of preanal papillae; spicules fused for 1/4 of their length	136
135	Bursa with two pairs of preanal papillae; spicules fused for 2/3 of their length	137
136	Tail of female conical; the 5th pair of bursa papillae considerablythicker than the other.Female L=cJ': L1.2-2.0 mm; a= 16-23; b1.0-1.3 mm; a= 18-21; b5.6-8.4; c = 14-26; V5.0-6.5; C = 20-32.55-58%.Germany, Austria, Hungary, United States (Utah), Venezuela; terrestrial,generally in decayed plant material (Fig.18)	conica (Reiter)
136	The tail of female cupola-shaped with tip (occasionally showing a form being intermediate between conoid and cupola types); the 5thpair of bursa papillae not thickened.Female L=(!: L1.0-1.6 mm; a= 15-20; b1.0-1.3 mm; a= 15-25; b5-7; C = 20-30; V5-7; C = 20-25.53-60%.Holland, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Italy, England, Poland, Sweden, Soviet Union (Russia, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Far East), Canary Islands, Egypt, Zaire; terrestrial, in soil and especially in saprobic habitats	teres (Schneider)

137	Tail of female elongate-conoid, 4 anal body diameters long.Female L= 1.2-2.s mm; a 15-28; b 5.2-7.9; c 11-18; V= 49-591.Male L= 0.98-1.55 mm; a= 18-35; b = 5.2-7.8; c = 33-45.Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Soviet Union,United States (New York, Washington, Wisconsin); aquatic or semiaquatic,in detritus and on water plants	punctata (CObb)
137	Tail of female either cupola-shaped with tip or conical, 1-1.5 timesas long as anal body diameter.Female L= 1.0-2.3 mm; a= 14-20; bMale L= 0.8-1.6 mm; a= 15-23; b4.9-8.4; c = 22-35; V4.9-6.3; C = 20-44.55-58%.Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, England, Bulgaria, Poland,Soviet Union (Russia, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Uzbekistan,Far East), Zaire, Canada, United States; terrestrial, in saprobicbiotopes; larvae in the fell of rodents	strongyloides (Schneider)
Coarctadera	Tail of female bluntly rounded, hemispherical, without tip.Female L=0.9-1.Smm; a= 12-19; b = 4.1-7.l; c = 40-80; V=59-64%.Male : L = 0.6-1.2 mm; a= 16-22; b = 4.6-6.0; c = 17-33.Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Spain, Soviet Union(Russia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Far East), India, China,Egypt, Kenya, United States (California), Australia, New Zealand;in cow dung and rotting plant tissues, larvae associated with acari	cylindrica (Cobb)
Coarctadera	The tail of the female cupola- shaped with a tip	139
139	Tip of tail longer than the cupola	140
139	Tip of t a il shorter than cupola	144
140	Three pairs of papillae lying preanal	141
140	Two pairs of papillae lying preanal	142
141	Head showing sexual dimorphism: lips of male inconspicuous.'?: LMale L=1. 5-3. 3 mm; a 12-17; b 8-12; c = 28-33; V = 57-59%.0.64-0.76 mm; a= 15-18; b = 4.9-5.9; c = 28-36.Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union (Uzbekistan); mostly in cow dung	tretzeli (Sachs)
141	Head not showing sexual dimorphism, lips of both sexes conspicuous,similar.9 : LMale L=1.0 mm; a= 18; b = 7.1; c = 27.5; V0.66 mm; a= 23; b = 4.3; c = 2159%.Hungary; in horse dung	par (Andrassy)

142	Tail of female 4-5 anal body diameters long; vulva in middle ofbody length.Female L=Male : L1.20-1.74 mm; a= 12-16; b = 6.2-7.6; c = 7.5-9.1; V=49-52%.0.88-1.0 mm; a= 11-12; b = 5.0-5.4; c = 24-46.Germany; in forest soil	cystilarva (Volk)
142	The tail of a female at most two anal body diameters long; vulva well behind the middle of the body	143
143	Lateral lips conoid, anteriorly pointed, higher than submedian lips;labial region of both sexes similar in shape.Female L=Male L=1.5-3.6 mm; a= 15-18; b = 7.6-9.Â£; c = 26-36; v0.88-1.6 mm; a= 16-20; b = 5.3-6.1; c = 22-27.59-61%.Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia; terrestrial, mostly in cowdung	voelki (Sachs)
143	All lips rounded; labial region of both sexes showing sexual dirr~rphism:lips of male larger with setose papillae.Female L= 1.2-1.6 mm; a= 14-17; bMale L= 0.9-1.0 mm; a= 14-21; b5.8-7.9; c = 17-21; V4.3-5.5; C = 27-37.57-59%.Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union (Far East)United States (Virginia), Fiji, Marquesas Islands; in cow dung andother saprobies	coarctata. (Leuckart)
144	The first pair of papillae lying out of bursa.Female L=1.2-1.3 mm; a 15-16; b 5.9-7.9; c 22-28; V=56-58%.Male L=0.75-0.80 mm; a= 16-18; b = 4.4-4.61 c = 16-20.Germany and Austria; in cow dung	kolbi(Sachs)
144	The first pair of papillae lying within the bursa	145
145	Spicules 40-60 µm; stoma proximally bulging.Female L=0.80-1.86 mm; a= 11-18; b = 5.3-8.7; c = 24-40; VMale L=0 . 7-1.3 mm; a= 14-21; b = 4.0-6.6; c 14-20.56-62%.Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Soviet Union (FarEast), Algeria, United States; mostly in manure	icosiensis (Maupas)
145	Spicules 70-80 µm; stoma proximally not bulging.1.1-1.4 mm; a= 11-13; b1.0-1.2 mm; a= 13-16; b4.6-5.9; c = 37-51; V4.8-5.9; C = 29-41.57-61%.Germany, Hungary, England, Soviet Union (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan);in soil and humus	serrata(K~rner in Osche)

Rhomborhabditis	Stoma 20 µm long; spicules 43-68 µm long; bursa finely wawed; tailof female much shorter than anal body diameter.1.0-2.6 mm; a= 11-15; b = 6.8-10.6; c = 23-48; V =53-59%.1.16 mm; a= 16; b = 8.3; c = 21.Germany and Hungary ; in carrion and carrion beetles	stammeri (Vc3lk)
Rhabditinae	Head Teratocephalus-like, i.e. lip margins strongly cuticularized, refractive, axils separating lips tubular	Colporhabdi tis (p. I 34)
Rhabditinae	Head, not Teratocephalus-like, lips normal, without cuticularized margins	148
148	Stoma unusually short, promesostom (buccal tube) as long as, or only a little longer than wide	Oscheius
148	Stoma well developed, promesostom at least twice as long as wide but generally much longer	149
149	Bursa is rudimentary, short and very narrow	150
149	Bursa norma 1, conspicuous	154
150	Each spicule with a long dorsal thorn; metastom provided with minute warts	151
150	Spicules without dorsal thorns; metastom provided with setosedenticles	152
151	The tail of a female cupola-shaped with a pointed tip; bursa papillae with ten pairs	Curviditis
151	The tail of female conoid; bursa papillae nine pairs	Rhabditella
152	Amphids comparatively large, oval, behind lip region; genital papillae seven pairs	Poikilolaimus
152	The amphids are very small, pore-like, on the lateral lips; genital papillae9 pairs	153
153	Cuticle strikingly loose, sack-like, bursa not separated from cuticle; tail cupola-shaped	Cuticularia
153	Cuticle thin and tight, with separated bursa; tail conical	Rhitis
154	Bursa anteriorly closed, sucker-shaped	Discoditis
154	Bursa anteriorly open, not sucker-shaped	Rhabditis
Rhabditis	Bursa pseudopeloderan, leaving a very short and thin tail tip-free	156
Rhabditis	Bursa typical leptoderan, the free tip of tail conspicuous usually long	160

156	One pair of papillae lying preanalFemale L=rJ': L1.5 mm; a= 21; b = 7; c = 11; V= 52%.0.86-1.1 mm; a= 20-21; b = 5-6; c = 15-19.Germany and Algeria; in soil and associated with earthworms	Guignardi Maupas
156	Three pairs of papillae lying preanal	157
157	Stoma short, about as long as head diameter; tail of female2.5-3 anal body diameters long	158
157	Stoma distinctly (1.5 times) longer than head diameter; tail of female 4-8 anal body diameters long	159
158	Spicules 70-86 µm long.9 : LMale L=1.9-2.1 mm; a= 12-14; b =8.6-9.6; c = 19-20; V= 52-54%1.2-1.7 mm; a= 12-18; b = 6.3-8.o; c = 19-25.Germany, Austria, Hungary, Algeria, Zaire ; in soil, s a probichabitats , also in earthworms	maupasi Seurat in Maupas
158	Spicules 55-60 µm long.<?: LMale L=1.85-2 . 05 mm; a= 20; b1.30-1.45 mm; a= 26; b8; c = 16; V6; C = 26.51%Germany, England, France; mostly in earthworms	marionis Maupas
159	Tail of female 6-8 anal body diameters long; rectum 1.5-2 timesas long as diameter; median bulb of esophagus strong.Female L=cf': L1.2-2.0;a = 16-25; b = 6.2-8.8; c 7-13; V=47-51%0.8-1.4 mm; a= 13-22; b = 5.7-7.4; c = 17-22.Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark,Poland, Spain, France, Italy, Soviet-Union (Russia, Estonia,Lithuania, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan), Japan, Algeria,United States, Brazil ; in soil, compost and other saprobicmatters (Fig.21)	terricola Dujardin
159	Tail of female 4-5 anal body diameters long; rectum as long asthree anal diameters; median bulb of esophagus quite weak.Female L=Male L=1.6-2.1 mm; a= 16-19; b1.2-1.5 mm; a= 18-20; b6.4-7.6; c = 10-14;V=48-53%5.6-7.3; C = 22-30.Germany; in saprobic biotopes	wohlgemuthi V6lk
160	The tail of a female is very long, filiform, 12-15 times longer than the anal body diameter	161
160	The tail of the female is a maximum of eight times as long as the anal body diameter but generally shorter	162

161	Head offset; spicules stout; stoma almost twice as long as headdiameter.Female L=cf': L0.9 mm; a= 30; b = 4-6; c = 3.5-3.8; V0.75 mm; a= 20; b = 4-6; c = 4.8-6.0.42%Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Sweden,Soviet Union (Russia); mostly in cow dung	gracilicauda De Man
161	Head not offset; spicules slender; stoma only as long as headdiameter.Female L=0.60-0.65 mm; a= 25; b = 4.8-5.1; c 3.5-4.5; V44-46% . Male : L = 0.65 mm; a 31; b 5; c = 3.5.Switzerland; terrestrial, in wet wood	heteruroides Altherr
162	The tail of a female cupola-shaped with a pointed tip	163
162	The tail of a female conical	165
163	Cupola part of tail twice as long as the anal body diameter.Female L=1.53 mm; a= 25; b = 6; c = 4. Male: without measurements. Hungary; in liquid manure	heterura 0rley
163	Cupola part of tail at most as long as the anal body diameter	164
164	Female tail 4 anal body diameters long; esophagus with distinctmedial bulb.Female L=Male L=1.2-2.2 mm; a= 14-23; b1.0-1.5 mm; a= 13-22; b5.5-7.3; c = 7-13;V =48-52%.5.0-6.8; C = 13-21.Holland, Germany, Austria, Poland, France, Yugoslavia, Spain,Soviet Union (Russia), Nepal, Taiwan, Zaire, Annobon; in soiland humus	producta (Schneider)
164	Female tail 2-2.5 anal body diameters long; esophagus withoutmedial bulb Female L = 0.7-0.9 mm; a= 17-19; b = 4.3-4.5; c = 13-14; V =somewhat behind mid-body. Male L=0.7 mm; a= 17-19; b = 4.3-4.5;C = 11-12.Holland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Soviet Union(Russia, Georgia, Turkmenia, Kirghizia, Azerbaizhan, Uzbekistan,Far East); in soil and humus	intermedia De Man
165	The tail of a female is 6-8 times longer than the anal body diameter	166
165	The tail of a female is 3-4 times longer than the anal body diameter	170

166	Buccal tube (promesostom) convergent in its middle Female L=0.63-0.78 mm; a= 18-30; b = 3.8-4.5; c = 4.0-4.6; V47-53%.cf:unknown.Czechoslovakia; in Sphagnum moss	uliginosa so6s
166	Buccal tube with parallel walls	167
167	Tail tip of male as long as bursa or longer	168
167	Tail tip of male much shorter than bursa	169
168	Larger species, above 1 mm.Female L= ~ 1.1-1.8 mm; a= 15-21; bcl': L 0.9-1.4 mm; a= 17-30; b5-8; c = 4.6-7.0; V4.6-5.5; C = 9-14.47-55%.Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria,Italy, Poland, Great Britain, Soviet Union (Russia, Lithuania, Moldavia,Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan), United States, Cuba;in soil, mushroom, compost and dung	longicaudata Bastian
168	smaller species, under 1 mm.Female L=(j': L0.68-0.85 mm; a= 21-22; b0.50-0.62 mm; a= 21-22; b5-6; C = 5-6; V5-6; C = 7.50%.Germany, Austria, Seychelles Islands; aquatic	seychellensis Potts
169	Anterior portion of esophagus cylindrical; three papillae lyingpreanal; larger species 1.3 to 1.8 mm.Female L=1.32-1.82 mm; a= 18-23; b = 4.8-6.l; c = 7.0-9.7; V=48-52 %. Male L=0.99-1.41 mm; a= 17-22; b = 4.2-5.9; c = 17-27 .Spain; in dung	blumi Sudhaus
169	Anterior portion of esophagus proximally swollen; two papillaelying preanal; smaller species : 0.8 to 1.1 mm.Female L=0.77-1.10 mm; a= 13-17; b = 5.2-7.5; c = 5.2-6.9; V =46-49%. Male L=0.52-0.73 mm; a= 16-24; b = 4.6-5.8; c = 20-26.Germany, probably on carrion	reciproca Sudhaus
170	Stoma relatively short, 1/15-1/25 of esophagus length.9 : LMale L=1.6-2.8 mm; a= 16-20; b1.2-1.9 mm; a= 24-29; b5-10; C = 14-17; V6.6-8.0; C = 29-45.48-54%.Algeria; in soil	lucianii Maupas
170	Stoma longer, 1/8-1/12 of esophagus length	171

171	The first pair of papillae lying out of bursa, befo_re it.Female L=0.8-1.2 mm; a= 17-25; b = 5-7; c = 9-14; vulva slightlypost-equatorial.Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czec hoslovakia, Denmark, Po land, Sweden, Bulgaria, Soviet Union(Russia, Estonia , Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Georgia, Turkmenia,Kirghizia, Azerbaizhan, Kaz akhstan, Uzbekistan), India,Hainan , Brazil; t e rrestrial	cucumeri s (Marcinowski
171	The first pair of papillae lying on the bursa	172
172	Tail o f female 4 a nal body diameters long; spicules 54-58 µm long .Female L=cf: L1.0-2 .0 mm; a= 14-17; b = 6.6-7.5; c = 13-14; V ~ 48-53%.1.3-1.5 mm; a= 16; b = 6.6; c = 28.Germany, Austria, and United States; in earthworms	anomala Hertwig
172	Tail o f female 2.5 to 3 anal body diameters l ong; spicules39-48 umlong.Female L=cf: L1 . 9-2.4 mm; 17-19; b = 9; c = 21-26; V = 50-52 %.1.05-1.3 mm; a= 17-20; b 6; C = 2 3-30.Algeria; in soil	caulleryi Maupas
Discoditis	Tail of female 5 anal body diameters long; spicules free.<}: L<J: L1.06-1.12 mm; a= 17-24; b = 5.5-6.8; c = 9-12; V = 50%.1.0-1.1 mm; a 20-24; b = 6; c = 10.5.Germany and Denmark; in cow dung, larvae (" Dauerlarven "lon flies	dubia (Bovien)
Discoditis	Tail of female as long as anal body diameter or only slightlylonger; spicules fused; large species.1.7-3.7 mm; a= 10-32; b 8-10; c = 26-64; V2.6 mm; a= 21; b = 6.7; c = 43.53-59%.Germany and Bulgaria; on carrion beetles	maxima (Volk)
Oscheius	Tail of female shorter, 1/12-1/15 of entire body length; rectum3-4 times as long as anal body diameter; body large, 2-3 mm.Female L= 2.0-3.2 mm; a= 14-19; b(!: L 1.6-3.2 mm; a= 20-28; b8.8-13.5; c = 12-15; V = 47-50%.7.3-13; C = 21-47.Germany, France; associated with Lucanidae beetles Lucanuscervus and Dorus parallelopipedus	insectivora (Korner in Osche)

Oscheius	Tail of female longer, 1/5-1/8 of entire body length; rectum aslong as anal body diameter or so; body smaller, 1-2 mm.Female L=(!: L1.2-2.0 mm; a= 17-28; b1.3-1.5 mm; a 20-21; b6.2-9.8; C = 5-8; V = 46-48%.6.2-8.1; C = 7-8.Germany and Bulgaria; in cow dung	koerneri(Osche)
Rhabditinae		Colporhabditis
Colporhabditis	Arrangement o f bursa! papillae: 3+4+3 pairs; bursa enveloping 2/3of tai 1 length.9 : LcJ: L0.40-0.85 mm; a= 19-34; b0.57-0.75 mm; a= 24-29; b3.4-4.1, c = 6.5-14; V=54-63%.3.4-4.1; C = 14-18.Switzerland and p e rhaps soviet Union (Far East); terrestrial ..	coronigera(Altherr)
Rhabditella	Glottoid apparatus of metastom anisoglottoid, dorsal wall ofbuccal tube longer than the ventral one.Female L= 0.8-1.5 mm; a = 33-36; b 5.8-6.0; C = 5-6; V = 43-48%.(!: L 0.6-1.0 mm; a = 29-32; b 5.7-6.3; C = 4.5-6.0Germany, United States, Honduras, Brazil; terrestrial,usually in saprobic habitats	leptura(Cobb)
Rhabditella	Glottoid apparatus of metastom isoglottoid, both dorsal andventral wall of buccal tube equally long	177
177	Stoma unusually long, 3.5-3.8 times longer than head diameterand 12-15 times longer than wide, respectively.Female L=d'' L0.8-2.9 mm; a= 20-32; b0.7-1.5 mm; a= 21-29; b4-9; c = 3.0-5.5; V = 38-50%.4.0-6.5; C = 3.5-6.0Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria,Spain, Italy, Poland, Soviet Union (Russia, Estonia, Lithuania,Moldavia, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Far East); Iran, India, China,Japan; Zaire, Zimbabwe; United States, Cuba, Venezuela, Chile; in saprobic biotopes, predominantly in dung	pseudoelongata(Micoletzky)
177	Stoma 2.3-2.5 times longer than head diameter and 7 times longerthan wide, respectively.Female L=0.76-1.2 mm; a= 20-32; b = 4.1-6.5; c = 3.6-6.0; V =38-50%. Male L=0.74-0.94 mm; a= 21-29; b = 4.0-5.4; c = 3.5-7.0.Germany, India, Egypt, United States, Chile; in plant andanimal residues, occasionally on beetles	octopleura (Steiner)

Curviditis	Lateral papillae in head - especially those of female - abnormallylong, tentacle-like.Female L=0.85-0.99 mm; a= 13-22; b = 3.7-4.6; c = 26-30; V =61-64 %.Male :0.68-1.05 mm; a= 15-23; b = 3.8-5.0; c = 20-28.Greece; in rotten wood	dimorpha (Sudhaus)
Curviditis	Lateral papillae on head normal, minute.Female L= 1.1-1.8 mm; a = 15-24; b = 4 :4-6.0; c = 13-22; V = 53-61%. o": L = 1.0-1.6 mm; a= 17-25; b = 4.2-6.0; c = 12-20.Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, England, Poland,Faeroer Islands, Soviet Union (Russia, Estonia, Lithuania), Malaysia;terrestrial (in compost) and aquatic	curvicaudata (Schneider)
Rhitis	Tail of female very long, about 1/4 of total body length, withcuticle shrunken characteristically behind anus.Female L=0.90-1.07 mm; a= 18-26; b = 7.0-8.1; c = 3.6-5.3; V= 38-45%rf: unknown.Holland, Germany, Kenya; mostly in dung	hermaphrodita(Osche
Rhitis	Tail of female shorter, its cuticle not shrunken	180
180	Spicules 50-60 µm long, longer than tail.Female L= 0.94-1.5 mm; a = 17-24; b 5.7-7.1; C = 9-13; V=52-60%.r!: L 0.82-1.1 mm; a = 18-25; b 5.7-7.9; C = 19-23.Germany, Italy, Soviet Union (Russia, Lithuania), New Zealand;terrestrial	inermiformis (Osche)
180	Spicules 32-50 µm long, shorter than tail	181
181	Arrangement of postanal bursa papillae: 3+5 pairs; bursa almostreaching to tail tip.Female L= 1.47-1.87 mm; a = 23-28; br!: L 0.84-1.06 mm; a= 21-26; b5.4-7.5; c = 10-14; V=50-53%.4.3-5.3; C = 8-17.Czechoslovakia; in mud	hanuskai (Kokordak)
181	Arrangement of postanal papillae other; bursa leaving the half length of tail free	182
182	Firs t pair of genital papillae lying far before spicules; esophaguswith strong and rounded medial swelling.Female L= 0.6-2.0 mm; a= 14-22; b = 4-11; c = 8-14; V =50-55\.r1: L o.4 6-1.4 mm; a= 13-23; b = 4-7; c = 13-20.Germany, Aus tria, Hungary, Spain (Menorca), Poland, Soviet Union(Lithuania, Far East), Japan, Zaire; terrestrial, mostly indung	inermis (Schneider)

182	First pair of genital papillae lying at proximal end of spicules;esophagus with an oblong medial swelling.Female L=0.88-1.0 mm; a = 17-21; b = 5.2-5.9; c = 9.5-10.2; V =50-53%. Male L=0.79-0.95 mm; a= 17-20; b = 4.7-5.5; c = 10-15.India; in s oil	luci Andrassy
Cuticularia	Female tail distinctly longer than anal body diameter; cuticle with longitudinal rows of fine dots; only females known.~ : L = 0.68-1.31 mm; a= 15-30; b = 3.4-5.7; c = 13-21; V52-57%. cf: unknown.Sumatra; in compost	regenfussi(Sudhaus)
Cuticularia	Female tail shorter than anal body diameter; cuticle without dots;males frequent.Female L= 0.5-1.1 mm; a 14-20; b = 4-5; c 30-60; Vcf': L o.54-1.17 mm; a= 13-18; b = 4-5; c = 18-30.55-59%.Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,Italy, Poland, England, Sweden, Soviet Union (Russia, Moldavia,Georgia, Uzbekistan, Far East), Zaire, Trinidad, Australia; terrestrial,mostly in organic residues (Fig.22)	oxycerca (De Man)
Poikilolaimus	Tail of female cupola-shaped with tip; larger species, 0.8-1.0 mm.Female L=0.82-1.0 mm; a= 20-22; b = 4.4-5.0; c = 20-31; V =55-56%.<J: L = 0.81 mm; a = 18-20; b = 4.1-4.5;Â· c 15-25.United States (Arizona); associated with Dendroctonus adjunctus(Scolytidae)	rotundus (Massey)
Poikilolaimus	The tail of female conical; smaller species; 0.4-0.6mm	185
185	Tail 3 anal diameters, about 1/10 of body length.fl: L = 0. 56 mm; a = 20; bMale L= 0.60 mm; a= 27; b3.1; c = 9; V = 54 \.3.0-3.1; C = 11-13.Zaire; in liver moss	incisocaudatus (De Coninck)

185	Tail 1.5-2 anal diameters, about 1/20 of body length.LL0.4-0.6 mm; a0.35-0.60 mm;18-23; b 3.3-4.5; C 18-26; Va= 19-30; b = 3.0-4.6; c = 18-27.Germany, Spain, United States (Wisconsin); associated with certainspecies of Curculionidae,Scolytidae, Cerambycidae and Buprestidae(Coleoptera). The subspecies P. piniperdae panagrocerca Stdhaus, 1980 has a little larger body, a longer female tail and a more reduced bursa. Found in Austria, on Sinodendron cylindricum (rhinoceros stag beetle)	piniperdae Fu~hs
Rhabditidae		Ablechroiulinae
Ablechroiulinae	Bursa relatively narrow, rudimentary, observable only from medial view, with then pairs of papillae	Rhabditoides
Ablechroiulinae	Bursa normally developed, observable also from a lateral view, with nine pairs of papillae	Ablechroiulus
Ablechroiulus	The tail of the female is cupola-shaped, with a tip	188
Ablechroiulus	The tail of a female is conoid	190
188	Head continuous with neck region; tail 4-6 anal body diameterslong.9' L 0.8-1.0 mm; a = 18-20; b = 4.1-4.4; C = 6-11; V=51-55%.d'' L l.0-1.1 mm; a = 22-24; b 5.0-5.2; C = 12-14.Ghana; in soil (Fig.24)	anchisporus Andrassy
188	Head well offset; tail maximum 3 anal body diameters long	189
189	Tail longer than double anal body diametersft : L(!: L0.76-0.94 mm; a= 18-19: b0.65-0.86 mm; a= 15-17; b4-5; C 16-19; V = 55-57%.3.6-5.2; C = 12-14.Germany, England, Malaysia, terrestrial	paraciliatus (Goodey)
189	Tail as long as anal body diameter.9 : L 1.0 mm; a = 16-18; b 5.6; C = 21; V 57%.cf': L 0.9 mm; a = 16-20; b 5-6; C = 16.Germany; in rotting plant residues	ciliatus(Fuchs)

190	Tail of female about 3 anal body diameters; distance between 1stand 2nd papillae about equal with that between 2nd and 3rd papillae.Female L=(j': L1.0-2.8 mm; a= 16-23; b1.0-1.6 mm; a= 16-22; b4.8-8.0; c = 11-17; V =53-57%.4.8-6.5; C = 21-27.Germany, Hungary and Poland; in soil and compost	gongyloides(Reiter)
190	The tail of a female is at least 5-6 times longer than the anal body diameter; the distance between 1st and 2nd papillae is more significant than that between 2nd and 3rd papillae	191
191	Bursa papillae 2 and 3 as well as 5 and 6 fused at base	192
191	Bursa papillae are all free	193
192	Body small, 0.5-0.6 mm; spicules fused distally; a bisexual species.Female L= O. 53-0.63 mm; a = 19-25; bcJ~ L = 0.47-0.56 mm; a= 18-23; b4.0-4.6; c = 5.0-5.7; V=43-49%.3.5-4.2; C = 10-11.Vietnam; in fungi	dudichi Andrassy
192	Body larger, 0.7-1.1 mm; spicules separate; a hermaphroditespeciesâ€¢.Female L=0.72-1.14 mm; a= 20-24; bcJ: not measured.4.7-6.8; C 4-6; V =43-51'.Germany and Czechoslovakia; in soil	cristatus (Hirschmann)
193	Head offset; cuticle.at least on the anterior region, coarsely annulated and longitudinally striated; spicules distally pointed	194
193	Head practically not offset; cuticle hardly structured; spicules distally rounded	195
194	Two pairs of papillae lying preanal; distance between papillae 2 and 3 times longer than that between papillae 3 and 4; body small, about 1/2 mm. Female L=0.54-0.62 mm; a = 18-19; b43-45%. Male L=0.49 mm; a= 17; b4.5-5.0; c = 5.5-5.6; V4.7; C = 8.3.Congo Republic; in forest soil	maculosus Andrassy
194	Three pairs of papillae lying preanal; distance between papillae2 and 3 shorter than that between papillae 3 and 4; body larger,1 mm or more.1.0-1.6 mm; a= 15-21; b~: L = 0.8-1.4 mm; a= 17-20; b4.9-6.5; c = 5-7; V = 47-51%.4.6-5.5; C = .9-14.Germany; in saprobic habitats	crenatus(Paesler)

195	Tail of female 10 anal body diameters; body length about 1 mm.Female L=0.9-1.05 mm; a = 23; b = 5.6-6.0; c = 5; V = 47%.cJ: L = 0.67-0.85 mm; a= 21-22; b = 4.8-5.6; c = 5-6.Germany; in rotten wood	acartus (Ruhm in Osche)
195	Ta il of female 5-6 anal body diameters; body length 1.2 to 1.9 mm.Female L=cf: L1.2-1 . 9 mm; a 22-27; b0.75-1.72 mm; a = 23-28; b4.9-6.2; c = 7-12; V = 50 %.4.2-5 . 8; C = 13-22.England; i n the fungous mass o f an ice-chest	broughtonalcocki (Buckley)
Rhabditoides	Labial cilia about 30 in number; spicules 30 µm; tail of female4-5 anal body diameters.Female L= 1. 2-1. 9 mm; a 15-20; b 6.3-9.2; c = 7-12; V 43-50%.Male L=0.9-1.3 mm; a= 14-21; b 5.5-8.0; c = 8-11.Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, England,Soviet Union(Russia); in compost and cow dung	longispina (Reiter)â€¢
Amphidirhabditinae		Amphidirhabditis
Amphidirhabditis	Labial papillae in two circles of which the posterior ones directedon female forward, on male backward; spicules 23-24 µm long;tail of female 15 times longer than anal body diameter.Female L=1.02 mm; a= 30; b 4.4; c = 3.8; V = 46%.Male L= 0.92 mm; a= 28; b 4.6; c = 4.6.New Caledonia; in forest litter (Fig.26)	longipapillata Andrdssy
Stomachorhabditinae		Stomachorhabditis
Stomachorhabditis	Tail shorter, about five anal body diameters; vulva a little postmedial.Female L=0.91-0.97 mm; a= 16-23; b = 4.3-5.2; c = 9.4-10.7; V = 55%.cf unknown. Iceland; in s oil of the coastal region	borealis(Kreis)
Stomachorhabditis	Tail longer, about 20 anal body diameters; vulva far premedial	199
199	The 1st pair of papillae is one spiculum length before spicules. Female L=0.79-0.81 mm; a= 22-27; b = 5.4-5.8; c = 4.4 (3.5 calculated from Massey's drawing); V = 42%. Male: L = 0.62-0.64 mm; a=20-23; b= 4.1-4.8; c = 3.3-5.2. United States (Mississippi); associated with Reticulitermes flavipes(Isoptera)	fastidiosa (Massey)

199	The 1st pair of papillae level with spicules.Female L= o. 72mm; a = 25; b = 5 .1; C = 2.7; V = 38%.c!: L 0.65-0.78 mm; a 24-27; b 5.0-5.2; C = 2.4-2.9.Vietnam; terrestrial (Fig.28)	vietnamica Andrassy
Rhabditoidea		Odontorhabditidae
Odontorhabditidae	Cheilorhabdions strongly cuticularized; tail of female conoid	Diploscapteroides
Odontorhabditidae	Cheilorhabdions slightly cuticularized; tail of female cupola shaped	Cephaloboides
Diploscapteroides	Tail short, only 1/30-1/40 of entire body length; dorsal toothlying in the mid-region of promesostom.Female L= 1.6-1.7 mm; a= 18-20; b = 3.5-4.0; c = 36-37; V =56-66i.<::J' unknown.Brazil; in soil.	brevicauda Rahm
Diploscapteroides	Tail longer, 1/5-1/15 of entire body length; dorsal tooth lying in the posterior third of promesostom	202
202	The tail of female 8-10 anal diameters long; the arrangement of genital papillae 3+1+3+2 pairs. Female L= 0 .77-1 . 2 mm; a= 19-24; b = 4.2-4.7 ; c = 4.5-7; V = 50-52% .cf' : L = 0. 60-0 .74 mm; a= 19-30; b = 3 .6-4. 3 ; c = 7.4-12. Bangladesh and Viet Nam; found in rotting banana	dacchensis (Timm)
202	Tail of f emale 4-5 anal diameters long; arrangement of genitalpapillae 4+3+2 pairs .9 : L 0.8 mm ; a= 24-25; b = 3.8; c = 12; V = 55%.cJ : L o. 7 mm; a = 30; b = 3 . 2; c = 15.Sumatra; in phytothermae	chitinolabiatus(Schneider)
Cephaloboides	Buccal tube broad, only 2-2.5 times longer than wide; female tail about three anal body diameters.Female L=0.8-1.1 mm; a= 16-21; b = 3.8-4.5; c = 11-15; V=54-57%.Male L= 0.64-1.0 mm; a= 15-25; b = 3.3-4.5; c = 8-14.Bangladesh and Brazil; in and around rotting banana residues(Fig. 30)	musicola (Rahm)
Cephaloboides	Buccal tube narrow, 6-8 times longer than wide; female tail 1.5-2anal body diameters.Female L=0.96-1.2 mm; a= 13-20; b = 3.8-5.0; c ~ 17-19;V= 56-59%.cJ: L = 0.8-1.1 mm; a c 13-15; b = 4.0-5.5; c = 13-21.Germany and England; in dung	pseudoxycerca(Goodey)
Diploscapteridae		Diploscapter

Diploscapter	Vulva far back, about 3/4 of body length	205
Diploscapter	Vulva in 1/2 to 2/3 of body length	206
205	The tail of female 9-10 anal body diameters. Â·2: L = o.56-0.76 mm; a= 15-21; b = 3.5-4.1; c = 7.9-9.3; V=66-80%.~: L = 0.76-0.92 mm; a= 17-25; b 3.4-4.31 c = 21-23.Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Soviet Union (Lithuania, Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, Tadzhikistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan), Brazil; in soil and plant residues	rhizophilus Rahm
205	Tail of female 4 anal body diameters.Female L= 0.40-0.45 mm; a= 20; b = 4; Cd': unknown.5.3; V 70-85%.Austria; terrestrial	nodifer Mihelcic
206	The esophageal corpus is continuous with the isthmus.Female L=? ; a= 12; b = 3.7; c = 8; V = 60%. (All data calculated from Rahm's drawing) Male unknown. Brazil; in soil	cylindricus Rahm
206	The esophageal corpus separated from the isthmus	207
207	The stoma is short, about as long as the head diameter	208
207	Stoma longer, minimum 1.5 times longer than the head diameter	209
208	Tail of female 4 times longer than anal body diameter; stomatalwalls parallel.Female L=0.65mm; a= 36-41; V = 66%. Male L=0.50-0.55 mm.Libya; terrestrial	libycus Penso
208	Tail of female 2.5-3 times longer than anal body diameter; stomatalwalls slightly concave.Female L=0.5 mm; a= 12; b = 4.9; c = 10.7; V = 56%. Male :unknown.India; terrestrial	orientalis Kannan
209	Cuticle smooth; esophageal corpus cylindrical, longer than isthmusand terminal bulb together9 : L o.46-0.58 mm; a= 13-17; b(j: L 0.35-0.42 mm; a= 12-15; b5.5-6.1; c = 6.6-7.5; V= 48-59%.4.5-5.5; C = 11-17.Germany, Soviet Union (Far East), United States; in soil andcompcst, larvae in ants (Iridomyrmex sp.)	lycostoma Volk
209	Cuticle finely annulated; esophageal corpus is proximally swollen, shorter than isthmus and terminal bulb together	210

210	Stoma 36 µm long; vulva in 2/3 of body length; body longer than1/2 mm.Female L=(/: Lo.63-o.66 mm; a= 16-17;b = 3.5; c = 6.5-6.6; v1.12 (?) mm; a= 19; b = 3.8; c = 25.66%.Brazil; in soil	cannae Rahm
210	Stoma 16-25 µm long; vulva not so far back; body 1/2 mm or shorter	211
211	Labial hooks with a pointed tip and labial membranes with zigzag borders.Female L= 0.3-0.5 mm; a= 15-18; b 3.5-5.0; c = 6-10; V =51-57%.d'= L 0.3-0.5 mm; a= 15-18; b 4.0-4.5; c = 14-23.The commonest species of the genus: Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy, Poland, England, Soviet Union (Russia, Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Georgia, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan); China, Japan, Java; Algeria, Zaire; United States, Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Paraguay; Fiji; in various terrestrial habitats, viz. in soil, litter, humus, moss, compost, decayed plant material (Fig.32)	coronatus (Cobb)
211	Labial hooks with rounded tip, labial membranes smoothly bordered.Female L=0.3-0.4 mm; a= 12-14; b = 3.8-4.5; c Â·= 7.6-9.2; V=55-58%.d'Â·unknown.soviet Unio n (Uzbekistan) and United States (Kentucky); terrestria 1	pachys Steiner
Bunonematoidea	The right side of the body is ornamented with network and papillae, tubercles or shields. The left side bears five thin. longitudinal ridges	Bunonematidae
Bunonematoidea	The right side of the body is without network or papilla-like structures but ornamented with small rhomboidal fields, the left side bearing four longitudinal ridges	Pterygorhabditidae
Pterygorhabditidae		Pterygorhabditis
Pterygorhabditis	Neck region simply striated; esophageal corpus cylindrical; larger species.2' L = o. 70-0.85 mm; a = 11-13; b 3.7-4.4; C = 8-9; V=64-65%.c/: L = 0.54-0.67 mm; a = 10-13; b 3.4-4..2; C = 10-12.Bangladesh; in damp straw	pakistanensis Timm

Pterygorhabditis	Neck region provided with large oval shields formed by flattened transverse striae; esophageal corpus with bulb-like swelling; smaller species	215
215	One oval shield on the neck region; right body side with longitudinalridges; bursa papillae all postanal.2' L = 0.47-0.57 mm; a= 12-13; b = 3.5-4.2; c = 13-16; V=50-58%.c!: L = 0.44-0.51 mm; a= 14-18; b = 3.4-3.9; c = 15-20.United States (Tennessee); in litter and under bark	panopla Bernard
215	Three oval shields on the neck region; right body side withoutdiscernible longitudinal ridges; four pairs of bursa papillae lyingpreanal.Female L=(!: L0.50-0.52 mm; a= 13-16; b = 4.2-4.3; c = 8.2-9.5;V=53-54%.0.49 mm; a= 16; b = 4.2; c = 21.Hungary; under bark of hornbeam tree	hungarica Andrassy
Bunonematidae	Right body side either with large shield-like structures or with crust-like swellings	Craspedonematinae
Bunonematidae	Right body side with network and with warts, papillae or longitudinal striae; no shields or crust-like swellings	Bunonematinae
Bunonematinae	The right side of the neck with Adam's apple-like collar; warts paired and provided with internal thickened rods; only females known	Bunonema
Bunonematinae	The right side of the neck without a collar; warts paired or unpaired, sometimes lacking, without internal rods; bisexual forms	219
219	Warts or papillae absent, right body side, instead of them, ornamented with irregular, longitudinal striae	Rhodonema
219	Warts or papillae present, no longitudinal striae on the right side	220
220	Warts are simple, papilla- or rod-like, arranged in a single row	Serronema
220	Warts are composed of more than one element, forming wart-groups or fins, paired or unpaired, or building continuous rows	Rhodolaimus

Serronema	The female's tail is about four anal body diameters, vulva-anus distance4 times longer than the tail; spicules 21 µm long.Female L=0.24-0.30 mm; a= 13-16; b<1: L = O. 23-0. 25 mm; a = 15-16; b3.3-4.0; c = 6-12; V3.8; c = 7.5.50-57%. Germany and Bulgaria; in mushroom cultures	dentatum(Paesler)
Rhodolaimus	Warts or wart groups arranged in a single row	223
Rhodolaimus	At least a part of warts or wart-group~ arranged in pairs	224
223	Warts 13 µm high, higher than half body diameter, cylindrical.Female L= 0.37-0.43 mm; a ; 12-15 ; b 4.7-6.0; C ; 12-16; V=58-61%.(!: L 0.32-0.38 mm; a 16-17; b 5.2-6.1; C = 9-11.Germany and Austria; in animal residues	goffarti (Sachs)
223	Warts lower than half body diameter, rounded.C?: L(!: L0.3 11ml; a= 14; b = 4.2; c = 17; V = 57%.0.25 mm; a= 15; b = 3.6; c = 9.United States (Washington D.C.) and Brazil; in rotting wood	inequalis (Cobb)
224	36-45 separate warts, partly arranged in pairs	225
224	Only 1-7 separate warts or all warts arranged in continuous	227
225	The majority of warts arranged in two alternative rows.9 : Ld: L0.26-0.30 mm; a= 16-20; b0.25-0.26 mm; a= 19-23; b3.3-3.8; C = 13-16; V=57-64%.3.3-3.8; C = 7.1-9.2.United States (Georgia); in organic litter	dimorphus Bernard
225	The majority of warts grouped in pairs	226
226	One unpaired wart before the paired ones. Female unknown. Male L=0.32 mm; a= 14; b = 3.9; c = 10. United States (Washington D.C.); in rotting wood	impar(Cobb)
226	i'hree to five unpaired warts before the paired ones.0.32-0.48 mm; a= 12-15; b = 4.8-5.3; c = 16-17;V= 57-59%.0.3-0.5 mm; a 15-17; b = 4.7-5.4; c 8.10.Germany; in animal remains	jakobii(Sachs)
227	All warts lying in two continuous rows	228
227	Besides the continuous rows also 4-7 separate warts or fins (wart groups) present	229

228	Warts forming some - mostly 4 - large fins at anterior body.Female L=Male L=0.25-0.42 mm; a= 10-14; b0.33-0.35 mm; a= 16-18; b4.2-5.4; c = 13-17;V=53-58%.4.6-4.9; C = 10.Germany, Austria, France; in galleries of bark beetles	pini Fuchs
228	No large fins at anterior body.2 unknown.Male L= 0.21 mm; a= 8.4; b = 3.7; c =,8.4.Germany; in detritus	pusillus Fuchs
229	Some of the fins are unpaired	230
229	All fins paired	231
230	Fins higher than half body diameter, beginning just behind head;network sharply expressed.Female L=<f: L0.38-0.43 mm; a= 12-14; b0.36-0.38 mm; a 18-22; bHungary; in plant remains3.9-4.1; c = 13-16;V= 52-53%.4.0-4.2; C = 11-12.	pannonicus Andrassy
230	Fins lower than half body diameter, beginning behind stoma; networkfine.Female L=a": L0.40-0.45 mm; a= 14-17; b0.34-0.40 mm; a= 17-18; b4.6-5.3; c = 13-15; V= 45%.4.6-5.0; C = 10-13.Chile; in tunnels of bark beetles	voulliemei (Riihm)
231	Anterior body with 4-6 pairs of fins; the latter composed each of 7-16 elements.Female L=Male L=o.32-0.40 mm; a= 12-14; bo.27-0.34 mm; a= 16-21; b5.4-5.9; c = 13-18;V=58-65%.5.1-5.3; C = 8-10.Holland and Germany; in detritus under bark	poligraphi Fuchs
231	Anterior body with 2-4 pairs of fins; the latter composed each of 2-4 elements	232
232	Dots on cuticle forming a network; mostly three pairs of fins.Female L=Male L=0.37-0.50 mm; a= 13-14; bo.28-0.35 mm; a= 13-18; b5.4-6.6; c = 10-13;V=56-57%.4.8-5.2; C = 8-9.Germany, Austria, Hungary; in cow- and horse dung	stoeckherti (Sachs)
232	Dots on cuticle arranged in transversal rows; four pairs of fins.Female L=0.30-0.47 mm; a= 9-14; b = 3.5-4.0; c = 13-19; V=56-58%.d'unknown.Soviet Union (Estonia); in potato tubers	estonicus (Krall)
Bunonema	Warts are well developed, at least in the esophageal region	234
Bunonema	Warts indistinct, rudimentary	240
234	More than 25 pairs of warts present	235

234	Less than 25 pairs of warts present	237
235	The network on the right side is very prominent.Female L=0.22-0.36 mm; a = 11-14; b = 3-4; c = 9-16; V =56-61%. Male unknown. Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Poland, England, Scotland, Ireland,Spitzbergen, Rumania, Bulgaria, Soviet Union (Russia, Estonia),Japan, Possession Islands, Canary Islands, St. Helen, Ghana, UnitedStates, Columbia; in moss and detritus (Fig.36)	reticulatum Richters
235	Network on the right side quite fine	236
236	Each wart with 5-6 internal thickened rods; female gonads are symmetrical. Female L=0.30-0.38 mm; a~unknown.13-18; b 3.3-4.0; C 11-18; V=59-66%.Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary; in moss	multipapillatwn Stefanski
236	Warts without internal rods; anterior gonad shorter than posterior.Female L=0.37-0.40 mm; a= 18-19; b = 3.6-3.8; c = 15-16; V = ?~unknown.Poland; in moss	steineri Stefanski
237	Warts in 6-10 pairs, located in the esophageal region.Female L= ~ o.22-0.25 mm; a= 13-14; b = 3.0-3.2; c = 18-21; V=58-60%.<!unknown.Holland and Denmark; in moss	ditlevseni Micoletzky
237	Warts in 12-21 pairs, distributed on the whole body	238
238	Four weakly thickened rods in each wart.Female L=o.19-0.31 mm; a= 8-15; b = 3.0-4.3; c = 6-13; V= 58-61%.dunknown.Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Denmark, England, Soviet Union (Estonia, Lithuania), canary Islands, Possession Islands, St. Helen, United States (Georgia, Michigan), Brazil, Kerguelen Islands; in moss and humus	richtersi Jagerskiold
238	Two strongly thickened rods in each wart	239
239	The esophageal region with four pairs of warts.Female L= 0 . 21 mm ; a= 15 ; b = 3.7; c = 15; V 55%. Male unknown. Reunion; in humus	franzi Andrassy

239	The esophageal region with five pairs of warts.Female L= 0. 26 -0. 28 mm; a= 11-15; b = 3 . 4-3 .7; c = 13.9-17.2;V = 50 .8-56 .8 %. Male unknown. United States (Georgia, Tennessee, Michigan); in rotten wood	husseyi Bernard
240	Network consisting of relatively large quadrangles arranged in 2 or3 longitudinal rows.Female L= 0.20-0. 27 mm; a = 13-15; b=3.1-3.4; c= 10-11; V=56-58%. Male unknown. Switzerland, Austria, Rumania, Soviet Union (Nojava Zemlja); in moss and humus	hessi Steiner
240	Network consisting of small and dense blocks not arranged in longitudinal rows	241
241	Network with some stronger dotted oval spots.Female L=0.30-0.35 mm; a= 13-15; b = 4.0-4 . 4; c = 14-15;V=57-58%.cf unknown.Ge rmany and Bulgaria; in Sphagnum moss	tuerkorum Sachs
241	Network very fine, without oval spots.Female L=0.30-0.37 mm; a= 14-18; b = 3.5-4.1; c = 14-19; V=57-58%.o" unknown .Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Rumania, Italy, Poland;in soil, humus and moss	penardi Stefanski
Rhodonema	Right side with two longitudinal striae; tail of female three anal body diameters.2: L = 0.39 mm; a= 17; b = 4.2; c = 111 V = 54%. a" unknown.Paraguay; in plant remains	striatum (Andrassy)
Rhodonema	Right s ide with four longitudinal striae; tail of female two analbody diameters.<_?: L = 0.29-0.33 mm; a= 10.5-12.2; b = 3.9-4.5; c = 16.2-19.5;V = 53-63%. d' L = 0.24-0.26 mm; a= 11.8-15.7; b = 3.6-3.9; c = 7.2-8.3.United States (Georgia, Tennessee); in rotten wood	stephaniae (Bernard)
Craspedonematinae	Right side with several shields or crust-like swellings but without warts	Craspedonema
Craspedonematinae	Right side with warts and shields	244
244	Warts paired in two longitudinal rows; striae in medial membranes forked	Aspidonema
244	Warts unpaired, in a single row; striae in medial membranessimple	Sachsium
Aspidonema	warts in 20-35 pairs, and, at least in the anterior body, consisting of several elements; shields rounded	246

Aspidonema	Warts in 40-60 pairs, small and simple; shields oval	247
246	Warts in 20-26 pairs, those in anterior body consisting of 3-6elements.Female L=o.28-0.33 mm; a= 11-12; bMale L=o.27-0.31 mm; a= 11-14; b4.3-4.7; c = 9-11; V4.2-4.8; C = 6.55-57%.Germany; in cow dung	scheucherae (Sachs)
246	Warts in 30-35 pairs, those in anterior body consisting of twoelements.Female L=0.27-0.40 mm; a= 11-13; bMale L=0.23-0.26 mm; a= 10-12; b4.4-6.4; c = 11-13; V=52-56%.3.4-4.0; C = 5-6.Germany; in compost and cow dung	ruehmi(Sachs)
247	Warts rounded, 50-60 pairs in number.Female L=0.30-0.43 mm; a= 11-13; bMale L=0.26-0.33 'llllll; a= 13-15; b4.1-6:0; c = 9~12; V=59-64%.4.6-5.3; C = 6-7.Germany; in compost and dung	stammeri(Sachs)
247	Warts oval, 40-45 pairs in a number	248
248	Left bursal wing bearing eight papillae.9 unknown. d' L 0.24-0.29 mm; a= 10-13; b = 3.8-4.9; c = 7-8.Germany; in cow dung	Sachsi (Meyl)
248	Left bursa wing bearing three papillae.Female L= 0.27-0.31 mm; a= 11-13; bMale L= 0.24-0.29 mm; a= 10-13; b4.1-5.9; c = 9-11; V=55-59%.3.8-4.9; C 7-8.Germany; in cow dung	weingaertnerae(Sachs)
Sachsium	22-29 warts; spicules 30-36 µm long.Female L=0.28-0.38 mm; a= 13-15; b = 4.1-5.5; c = 15-16; V=61-63%.Male L=o.26-0.30 mm; a= 16-18; b = 4.2-5.1; c = 8-9.Germany; in dung	helenae (Sachs)
Craspedonema	Right side with semi-circular shields ornamented with pearl-shaped dots.Female L=Male L=0. 35-0 .50 mm; a 12-16; b0 .36-0.44 mm; a= 14-18; b4.0-6.5; c = 15- 18; V =54-56%.4.5-6.0; C = 8-10.Holland, Germany; in cow and horse dung	Zeelandicum DE Man
Craspedonema	Right side instead of shields with crust-like swellings	251
251	Body small, shorter than 1/3 mm; right side coarsely crusted. Female and Male L= 0.20-0.32 mm; no other measurements.Java; in moss	javanicum Richters
251	Body longer, 0.6 to 1.3 mm; right side finely crusted	252

252	Right side ornamented with dense rods or dots.Female L=0.65 mm; a= 19; b = 3.2; c = 17; V = 57%.<J : unknown.Austria; in moor	styriacwn Micoletzky
252	Right side ornamented with small tubercles.Female L=0.81 mm; a 15; b = 5.5; C = 8; V=56%. Male L=0.56-1.25mm; a= 14-18; b = 3.1-4.0; c 6-9. Brazil; in soil	elegans Rahm