ORIVERUTUS LOBATUS GEN. N., SP. N. AND SICAGUTTUR SARTUM GEN. N., SP. N. (NEMATODA: DORYLAIMOIDEA) FROM CULTIVATED SOILS IN AFRICA

BY

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Oriverutus gen. n. differs from Eudorylaimus in having large amphids, long dorsal gland duct, anterior position of the outlets of the subventral glands in the oesophageal enlargement and glandular tissue forming a collar around the cardia. O. lobatus sp. n. is described from soil around roots of Oryza sativa in Ibadan, Nigeria. Eudorylaimus sundarus, E. hastatus and Longidorella impar are transferred to Oriverutus, and Tylencholaimus hastatus is renamed as Oriverutus hastulatus nom. nov. Sicaguttur gen. n. is similar to Thornenema but has narrow lateral hypodermal chords, two ovaries and a pointed, heavily sclerotized lip region. S. sartum sp. n. is described from soil around roots of Citrus nobilis and Oryza sativa in Abu Naama, Central Sudan. A new structure, the endolid, is found in the subventral sector of the oesophageal lining at some distance in front of the nerve ring in Sicaguttur and several other dorylaimid genera.

Specimens of Oriverutus lobatus gen. n., sp. n., recovered from paddy soil samples from Ibadan, Nigeria, were submitted to the Commonwealth Bureau of Helminthology for the determination of nematodes. The genus Oriverutus has affinities with Eudorylaimus Andrassy, 1959 and is characterized by an attenuated spear, large amphids, a different arrangement of the oesophageal glands and their outlets and a characteristic oesophago-intestinal valve. Similar species are known but these have been assigned to different genera: Eudorylaimus sundarus Williams, 1964; E. hastatus Andrassy, 1963; Longidorella impar Khan & Khan, 1964 and Tylencholaimus hastatus Siddiqi, 1964. A study of type material of these species (that of E. hastatus was kindly re-examined by Dr. Andrassy on request. See Andrassy (1966) for further information on this species) has shown that they all belong to Oriverutus gen. n. (Latin: os, oris = mouth, verutus = armed with a dart or javelin, and the name refers to the sharply pointed buccal spear). Tylencholaimus hastatus was described on a single female specimen in which the base of the spear extension gives a false impression of the presence of knobs due to the breaking down of the muscles surrounding it. This is corrected by the examination of the two females of this species which I recovered from a preserved collection of nematodes obtained from the soil around the roots of Pinus longifolia at Simla, India, and which have normal spear extension of Oriverutus.

Sicaguttur gen. n. (Latin: sica = dagger, guttur = throat, and the name is neuter in gender) is here proposed for a species recovered from citrus soil samples from Sudan. This genus lies intermediate between Thornenema Andrassy, 1959
and *Mesodorylaimus* Andrássy, 1959. Whereas, *Sicaguttur* has paired ovaries as in *Mesodorylaimus*, the oesophageal glands and the arrangement of their outlets are as found in *Thornenema*. Siddiqi (1969) classified *Mesodorylaimus* with *Thornenema* under Thornenematidae Siddiqi, 1969, but this genus has since been removed by Andrássy (1969) to *Mesodorylaiminae* Andrássy, 1969 of Dorylaimidae. The erection of *Sicaguttur* and the discovery of the males of *Thornenema baldum* resembling those of *Mesodorylaimus* by Baqri & Jairajpuri (1967) support the view that *Mesodorylaimus* is a close relative of *Thornenema* and thus belongs under Thornenematidae.

**ORIVERUTUS GEN. N.**

*Diagnosis*. Qudsianematidae (Jairajpuri, 1965) Siddiqi, 1969. Body small-sized (about 1 mm) with fine transverse striae. Lip region well marked, with prominent papillae. Amphids abnormally large. Oral opening and pharynx circular. Spear guiding ring single, usually indistinct, near base of lip region. Spear attenuated, with narrow lumen and sharply pointed tip. Oesophagus gradually enlarging near middle; duct of dorsal gland long, its nucleus comparatively smaller in size and located at some distance from gland outlet; outlets of anterior subventral glands widely separated from each other and lying in anterior half of the enlarged part; outlets of the posterior subventral glands close together, at some distance from oesophageal base. Oesophago-intestinal valve rounded, surrounded anteriorly by prominent glandular tissue. Vulva pore- or slit-like, vagina with or without sclerotization; gonad usually single, opisthodelphic. Tail elongate-conoid, with terminus tending to be directed dorsad. Spicules dorylaimoid, with lateral guiding pieces. Supplements in the form of an adanal pair and about three well-spaced, mamillate, ventromedian papillae; ventrosubmedian papillae absent.

*Type species*: *Oriverutus sundarus* (Williams, 1964) n. comb.  

*Other species*: *O. hastatus* (Andrássy, 1963) n. comb.  
syn. *Eudorylaimus hastatus* Andrássy, 1963  
*Enchodorella hastata* (Andrássy, 1963) Siddiqi, 1964  
*O. hastulatus* nom. nov.  
*O. impar* (Khan & Khan, 1964) n. comb.  
syn. *Longidorella impar* Khan & Khan, 1964  
*O. lobatus* sp. n.

*Thornenema (?)* spec. 1 and spec. 2 of Loof (1964) appear to belong to this genus.