Four species of *Discocricronemella* were found in virgin jungle in the Pasoh Forest, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. These were *D. limitanea* (Luc), *D. macramphidia* De Grisse, and two new species described as *D. retroversa* n. sp. and *D. pannosa* n. sp. Females of *D. retroversa* have a stylet 88-97 µm long, 94-105 body annules and the submedian pseudolips have hyaline surrounds; females of *D. pannosa* have a stylet 96-113 µm long, 65-72 body annules. Males of all four species were found.

De Grisse and Loof (1965) revised the genus *Criconemoides* Taylor, 1936, defining a number of new genera including *Discocricronemella*. A number of nematologists have not accepted the changes they proposed (see Luc, 1970, Heyns, 1970). Later, De Grisse and Maas (1970) redefined *Discocricronemella* and suggested that eight known species of the genus could be divided into three groups. Loof and De Grisse (1974) again revised *Discocricronemella*, removing four species, *sphaerocephaloides* De Grisse, 1967, *yossifovichi* Krnjaic, 1968, *surinamensis* De Grisse and Maas, 1970, and *ananas* Heyns, 1970, to other genera, and making the new combination *D. colbrani* for *Criconemoides colbrani* Luc, 1970. They coined the term pseudolips for the six elevations into which the tissues are divided by the cephalic framework. In *Discocricronemella* sensu Loof and De Grisse, 1974, there is a distinct head disc. The six pseudolips may be completely absorbed into an entire disc, or they may be visible as separate lobes of the head disc.

Specimens representing four species of this genus were collected from a series of samples of jungle soil taken in the Pasoh Forest, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. The nematodes were killed in hot f.a. 4 : 1, fixed in f.a. 4 : 1, processed to glycerine by the method of Seinhorst (1959), and mounted in anhydrous glycerine. The species were identified as *D. retroversa* n. sp., *D. limitanea* (Luc) De Grisse and Loof, *D. pannosa* n. sp., and *D. macramphidia* De Grisse. Both males and females of all species were found. Because comparatively few males of *Discocricronemella* have been described, illustrations of the males from Malaysia have been placed together in the figures to facilitate comparisons.
Discocriconemella retroversa n. sp. (Fig. 1 A-E, Fig. 3 S, T)

Measurements:

females: \( (n = 16) : L = 0.25-0.31 \text{ mm}; a = 6-9; b = 2.2-2.6; c = 18-28; V = 88-91; \) stylet = 88-97 \( \mu \text{m} \).

holotype female: \( L = 0.31 \text{ mm}; a = 9; b = 2.6; c = 24; V = 90; \) stylet = 97 \( \mu \text{m} \).

males: \( (n = 16) : L = 0.29-0.36 \text{ mm}; a = 21-28; c = 10-13; \) spicules (on chord) 18-19 \( \mu \text{m} \).

Females: Body annules 94-105, edges smooth to slightly rough. In juveniles the annules are crenate. Anastomoses few, though some specimens show marked distortions of the annules in some parts of the body, usually the caudal region.