THE MONONCHIDAE (ENOPLIDA: NEMATODA) OF NEW ZEALAND
IV. THE GENUS MYLONCHULUS (COBB, 1916) PENNAK, 1953

BY

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Two new species of Mylonchulus are described. M. arenicolus n. sp. is distinguished by its almost parallel-sided stoma, the arrangement of the subventral denticles and the tail shape. M. ubis n. sp. is marked off by the subterminal position of the caudal gland duct in conjunction with the regularly conoid tail and the arrangement of the subventral denticles.

The genus Mylonchulus appears to be cosmopolitan, having been recorded from most countries where free-living nematodes have been studied. Because Mulvey (pers. comm.) has a revision of the genus in the press, I am describing two new species without either reviewing the genus or commenting on the status of other species. A complete list of the Mononchidae recorded to date from the New Zealand region is appended. This is the last paper in this series (Clark 1960 a-d).

Mylonchulus arenicolus n. sp.

Figs. 1 A-D

Holotype ♀ L = 1.45 mm; a = 29; b = 3.59; c = 31.4; V = 1264.7
Paratype ♀ L = 1.48 mm; a = 31; b = 3.44; c = 29.7; V = 1462.7

Cuticle (head region) 1 μ thick, smooth; subcuticle 1 μ thick; cuticle much thicker on tail. No lateral fields. Lip region scarcely offset. Lips distinct, somewhat pointed; papillae six in inner ring and ten in outer ring. Amphid apertures appear as transverse slits in lateral view situated at the level of the dorsal tooth apex.

Stoma heavily sclerotized, almost parallel-sided anteriorly, pointed posteriorly, greatest width equal to three-fifths of stoma length, or half body width at this point. Dorsal stoma wall with a massive pointed dorsal tooth; anterior edge concave, sloping posteriorly from tooth apex; posterior edge convex, merging with stoma wall near middle of stoma. Tooth apex extending to middle of stoma and situated at 14—19 per cent of stoma length. Posterior dorsal stomal element rather triangular in optical section. Ventral wall similar to dorsal, but bearing 2 small subventral teeth and six rows of denticles arranged across the ventro-lateral stomal elements. Anterior and posterior ventral elements appear fused. Posterior quarter

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of stoma with fine transverse striae. Posterior third of stoma embedded in slightly swollen anterior end of oesophagus. Oesophagus narrows a little to the nerve ring at one quarter of its length, then expands again, generally occupying two-thirds of the body width. Dorsal and subventral oesophageal gland ducts occur at 50, 63, and 94 per cent of oesophageal length. Oesophago-intestinal junction non-tuberculate, no transparent zone observed. Intestine usual for the family.

![Fig. 1. Mylonchulus arenicolus n. sp. A. head region, B. oesophago-intestinal junction, C. tail of holotype, D. tail of paratype.](image)

Ovaries paired, reflexed. Vulva a transverse slit at about two-thirds of body length. Vagina thick walled, extending across one-third of body width. Uteri outstretched with a well developed sphincter muscle at junction with each oviduct; spermatozoa occur abundantly on either side of the sphincter.