

Type species.—By original designation, *Symplocostoma vivipara* H. C. Bastian, 1865, pp. 133–134, pl. 11, figs. 123–125.

This genus and *Oncholaimellus* J. G. de Man, 1890, constitute the only two genera of the Oncholaimidae with well-developed caudal alae, though several species of other genera (*i.e.*, *Oncholaimus*, *Viscosia*) have weakly developed alae that are, by convention, not termed such.

Species which have been placed in this genus and later removed include *Anoplostoma gracile* O. von Linstow, 1900 (syn. of *Crenopharynx gracilis* (O. von Linstow, 1900) I. N. Filipjev, 1934, p. 9), *A. spinosa* O. von Bütschli, 1874, p. 273, figs. 20 a-b (syn. of *Axonolaimus spinosus* (O. von Bütschli, 1874) (J. G. de Man, 1889, pp. 3–4), and *A. longisetum* G. Steiner, 1916, pp. 600–602, pl. 25, figs. 16 a-c (syn. of *Chaetonema longisetum* (G. Steiner, 1916) I. N. Filipjev, 1927 (1925), p. 102).

Relative to the species described by C. A. Allgén, 1959, it is unfortunate that only females and juveniles were obtained. The descriptions and illustrations are also inadequate. *A. dubium* (p. 78, figs. 71 a-c) with an egg-shaped stoma and short cephalic setae (only 2.2–3.3  $\mu$  long according to the illustrations) and a single outstretched ovary appears to be a monhysterid, but cannot be properly allocated since the amphids are not illustrated or mentioned. *A. tenuisetum* C. A. Allgén, 1959 (pp. 78–80, figs. 72 a-b) agrees to a considerable extent with *A. campbelli* C. A. Allgén, 1929, and is possibly a synonym of that species, but is illustrated with a ventral subterminal seta in the female. *A. tenuicaudum* C. A. Allgén, 1959 (p. 80, figs. 73 a-b), was based on a single juvenile specimen, and probably is best considered another *species inquirenda* though the unusually long esophagus ( $b=3.55$ ) could be used to distinguish it from other species of the genus.