

ONE HUNDRED NEW NEMAS

(Type Species of 100 New Genera)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A SCIENCE OF NEMATOLOGY, IX

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The arrangement of the genera in the following pages will serve, to a considerable extent, to define and illustrate the orders proposed on page 214. This is especially true of all except the Litinia, Bolbinia, Mesonchs and Aponchs. In each order, a genus has been selected and given a name philologically connected with that of the order, in fact, the singular of the order name, and, in most cases, these genera may be considered as genera typical of the orders,—for instance, Axonchium may be taken as typical of the order Axonchia.

So far as it is found advisable to accept the classification proposed, it might be well to keep in mind in the establishment of the many new genera which the future will undoubtedly disclose, the application of similar names to those genera which most nearly represent the average structure of the order. In carrying out this idea, such names as Cytolaimella, Isolaimella, and other derivatives at once suggest themselves.

It is already becoming evident that some of these groups may probably early be advantageously subdivided; e.g., Cytolaimia, Anaxonchia. In case of subdivision, the principles alluded to in the footnote to page 213 might lead to some such action as the following: Amending the definition of the existing order and segregating the new order, and utilizing for the new order-name the roots already suggested (see p. 214, lines 27-28) together with appropriate prefixes. This would result in building up a comparatively simple, rather homogenous and characteristic nomenclature for the nema phylum.

In each order the genera are arranged somewhat in accordance with their relationships. Genera of doubtful relationship are usually placed near the beginning or near the end of the order series, and not infrequently appear, in the light of our present knowledge, to be intermediate, or indeterminate, forms. Thus, *Rhadinema flexile* at the beginning of the Isolaimia, p. 256, is doubtfully placed, and may be a cytolaim; so Nannolaimus, p. 255, may perhaps be a litinian form. Most of the order series present these special cases.

