Species of *Criconema* Hofmänner & Menzel, 1914 and *Ogma* Southern, 1914 occurring in Venezuela, with description of *Ogma araguaensis* sp. n. (Nematoda: Criconematidae)

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Summary. Five known species of Criconema Hofmänner & Menzel, 1914 and two of Ogma Southern, 1914 and Ogma araguaensis sp. n. are described from Venezuela. Additional morphometric information is provided on C. californicum (Diab & Jenkins, 1966) Siddiqi, 1986, C. calvum (Raski & Golden, 1966) Raski & Luc, 1985, C. demani Micoletzky, 1925, C. mutabile (Taylor, 1936) Raski & Luc, 1985, C. sphagni Micoletzky, 1925, O. civellae (Steiner, 1949) Raski & Luc, 1987, and O. decalineatum (Chitwood, 1957) Andrássy, 1979. C. californicum, C. calvum, C. sphagni and O. decalineatum constitute new records from Venezuela. O. araguaensis sp. n. resembles O. murray Southern, 1914 and Ogma crenulatum Wouts, Yeates & Loof, 1999 from which it differs in its shorter body and more anterior vulva. Dichotomous identification keys to the species of Criconema and Ogma occurring in Venezuela are provided.

Key words: Criconema, dichotomous key, Ogma, Venezuela.

Two species of *Criconema* Hofmänner & Menzel, 1914 and one of *Ogma* Southern, 1914 that fit the generic diagnosis proposed by Loof (1989), have been reported to occur in Venezuela: *C. demani* Micoletzky, 1925, *C. mutabile* (Taylor, 1936) Raski & Luc, 1985, and *O. civellae* (Steiner, 1949) Raski & Luc, 1987 (Loof, 1964; Crozzoli *et al.*, 1998).

During an extensive nematode survey carried out in Venezuela during 1995-1999 (Crozzoli & Lamberti, 2001) a further five described species of *Criconema* and two of *Ogma* and one unknown species of *Ogma* were found. These species are described and illustrated; dichotomous keys for the identification of the species of *Criconema* and *Ogma* occurring in Venezuela are provided.

Procedures performed for extracting and preparing nematodes for taxonomic studies and the symbols are as those indicated previously (Crozzoli & Lamberti, 2001).

RESULTS AND DESCRIPTIONS

The following known species were found during the survey in Venezuela and identified as: *C. californicum* (Diab & Jenkins, 1966) Siddiqi, 1986, *C. calvum* (Raski & Golden, 1966) Raski & Luc, 1985, *C. demani* Micoletzky, 1925, *C. mutabile* (Taylor, 1936) Raski & Luc, 1985, *C. sphagni* Micoletzky, 1925, *O. civellae* (Steiner, 1949) Raski & Luc, 1987, and *O. decalineatum* (Chitwood, 1957) Andrássy, 1979. In addition an undescribed species of *Ogma* occurred in some samples. This species is here described as *O. araguaensis* sp. n.

Criconema californicum (Diab & Jenkins, 1966) Siddiqi, 1986 (Table 1, Fig. 1C & D)

Female. Body slightly curved ventrally, gradually tapering towards anterior and more abruptely towards posterior end. First and second cephalic annules transverse, 11 and 12 μ m in diameter, respectively; body annules retrorse, with smooth margins and becoming gradually wider. Pseudolips high. Excretory pore between the 24th and 26th annule. Stylet robust with knobs anteriorly directed, about 8 μ m wide. Vulva closed, with anterior lip overhanging. Vagina ventrally curved or slightly sigmoid. Spermatheca filled with sperm. Post vulval body portion conoid; tail tapering regularly towards terminal simple annule.

Male: not found.

Criconema californicum was recovered from tropical deciduous forest, in the overlapping rhizosphers of Bursera simaruba (L.) Sorg., Bulnesia arborea (Jacq.) Engler, Acacia glomerosa Benth and Triplaris caracasana Cham. at Maracay (450 m asl) in Aragua State.

Remarks. With the exception of the number of the body annules (81-86 vs 104-107 in the original description), the morphometric values of the Venezuelan population of *C. californicum* agree well with those in the original description (Diab & Jenkins, 1966) and correspond to the data by Loof *et al.* (1997).

Criconema calvum (Raski & Golden, 1966) Raski & Luc, 1985 (Table 1, Fig. 1I & J)

Female. Body slightly ventrally curved, tapering gradually towards the extremities. First cephalic annule transverse; body annules retrorse, with smooth margins, growing gradually wider; first and second annule 14-15 μ m and 13-14 μ m in diameter, respectively. Excretory pore situated between 25th and 29th annule. Stylet very robust and flexible with knobs anteriorly directed, about 10 μ m wide. Vulva closed, with anterior lip overhanging; anterior lip with two almost pointed projections. Vagina straight, spermatheca filled with sperms, ovary outstretched. Tail conoid.

Male: not found.

Criconema calvum was recovered from the rhizosphere of Neurolepis pittieri Mc Clure at Pico Guacamaya, Henri Pittier National Park (1750 m asl) in Aragua State.

Remarks. The morphometrics of the Venezuelan population of *C. calvum* agree with those of the original and only description available (Raski & Golden, 1966) which refers to a population found in the rhizosphere of a non-identified host in Nova Teutonia (Brazil).

Criconema demani Micoletzky, 1925 (Table 1, Fig. 1E & F)

Female. Body slightly ventrally curved. First and second annule transverse, 13-14 μ m in diameter; body annules rounded, with smooth margins, growing gradually wider. Pseudolips rounded and projecting forwards from first annule. Stylet moderately long and robust with knobs anteriorly directed, about 9 μ m wide. Excretory pore situated between 19th and 21st annule. Vulva closed, with anterior lip overhanging and bilobulated. Vagina straight, spermatheca not observed, ovary outstretched, sometimes reflexed. Tail conical with acute terminus.

Male. Not found.

Criconema demani was recovered from the rhizosphere of *Dedranthema grandifolia* Ramat and *Citrus aurantium* L. at San Pedro de Los Altos in Miranda State and Tiara (1000 m asl) in Aragua State, respectively and *Citrus volkameriana* Pasq. at Yuma (450 m asl) in Carabobo State.

Remarks. The morphometrics of the Venezuelan populations of *C. demani* are in the range of those in previous descriptions (Cid del Prado, 1976; De Grisse, 1969).

Criconema mutabile (Taylor, 1936) Raski & Luc, 1985 (Table 1, Fig. 1A & B)

Female. Body slightly ventrally curved. The first cephalic annule about 11-12 µm in diameter, transverse and set off from the second, which is slightly larger, 13 μ m in diameter and retrorse; body annules retrorse, with smooth margins, becoming gradually wider towards posterior. Pseudolips rounded and projecting forward from first annule. Excretory pore situated between 27th and 32nd annule. Stylet short, robust, with knobs anteriorly directed, about 7 µm wide. Vulva closed, with anterior lip slightly overhanging. Vagina straight or slightly dorsally curved; spermatheca not observed, ovary outstretched. Tail with rounded terminus.

Male. not found.

Criconema mutabile was recovered from the rhizosphere of Gladiolus hortulanus Bailey and Dianthus caryophyllus L. at Timote (Mérida State) and Mesa de Aura (Tachira State), respectively; D. grandifolia at San Pedro de Los Altos, San Antonio de Los Altos and El Jarillo (Miranda State), Salomón and Las Guamas (Tachira State) and



Fig. 1. Female photomicrographs of the *Criconema* species identified in Venezuela. *C. mutabile*. A: Anterior region; B: Posterior region; *C. californicum*: C: Anterior region; D: Posterior region; *C. demani*: E: Anterior region; F: Posterior region; *C. calvum*: G: Anterior region; H: Posterior region; *C. sphagni*: I: Anterior region; J: Posterior region. Scale bar - 13 μm.

Mesa de Esnujaque (Trujillo State); *Rosa* spp. at San Pedro de Los Altos (Miranda State) and Los Hornos (Tachira State); *Musa* AAB at Ciudad Bolivia (Barinas State); *Myrica caracasana* L. at Bajo Seco (Vargas State) and non-identified host at San Fernando de Apure (Apure State).

Remarks. The morphometrics of the Venezuelan population of *C. mutabile* are in the range of those in previous descriptions (Raski & Golden, 1966; Doucet, 1980; Sakwe & Geraert, 1993) and differs from the Peruvian (Chucuito, Puno) population reported by Vovlas *et al.* (1990) in its lower c ratio (16-19 vs 22-28) and higher R, RV and Ran values (115-120 vs 86-108, 12-13 vs 8-10 and 9-11 vs 5-7). According to the division made by Yeates *et al.* (1997) our population is closer to the second group.



Fig. 2. Ogma araguaensis sp. n. Female. A: Whole body; B: Oesophageal region; C & D: Posterior region, lateral and ventral view; E: Cuticle at mid-body. Juvenile: F: Oesophageal region; G, H: Anterior region; I: Cuticle at mid-body; J: Posterior region. Scale bars - 20 µm.

Species	C. californicum	C. calvum	C. demani	C. mutabile	
	Various hosts	Neurolepis pittieri	Citrus volkameriana	Myrica caracasana	
	Maracay	Pico Guacamaya	Yuma	Bajo Seco	
n	15 QQ	15 QQ	20 QQ	20 QQ	
L (µm)	325±9 (276-346)	399±23 (365-422)	358±25 (331-386)	343±19 (330-377)	
а	10±0.8 (9.4-12)	10±0.5 (10-12)	10±0.5 (8.8-10)	12±0.9 (10-12)	
b	3.8±0.3 (3.4-4.3)	3.2±0.2 (2.9-3.4)	3.6±0.2 (3.4-4)	3.8±0.2 (3.6-4)	
c	20±3.7 (17-25)	14±1.4 (12-15)	12±1 (11-13)	17±1 (16-19)	
c'	0.9±0.1 (0.8-1.2)	1.4±0.1 (1.3-1.7)	1.7±0.1 (1.6-1.7)	1.1±0.1 (1-1.2)	
V%	89±2.1 (86-90)	87±1 (85-88)	85±0.9 (84-86)	91±0.5 (90-92)	
m %	84±1.3 (82-86)	89±1 (88-91)	85±1 (84-86)	85±1.1 (84-86)	
sty (µm)	60±4.3 (54-65)	104±2.7 (101-108)	69±2.7 (65-72)	59±1.9 (56-60)	
cone (µm)	53±13 (46-57)	92±2.6 (90-96)	58±2.7 (54-62)	50±1.9 (46-53)	
P ex (μm)	101±4.7 (93-110)	129±6.5 (120-138)	118±5.7 (112-120)	95±5.9 (90-104)	
P ex (%)	30±1 (28-32)	31±1.1 (30-33)	33±2.2 (31-36)	28±2.1 (25-31)	
R	81-86	83-89	62-66	115-120	
R sty	14-18	21-25	12-14	19-20	
R oes	19-24	26-31	17-19	29-31	
RV	11-13	14-16	12-14	12-13	
Rvan	4-5	4-6	3-4	1-2	
Ran	5-7	9-12	9-10	9-11	
D max (µm)	32±2 (31-34)	38±3.5 (32-42)	37±4 (34-44)	29±2.6 (27-33)	
D anus (µm)	19±1.7 (16-21)	20±1.2 (18-21)	18±1.8 (16-21)	18±0.9 (17-19)	
L oes (µm)	86±4.3 (81-92)	125±4 (117-129)	97±1.4 (95-99)	89±4.8 (83-95)	
L tail (µm)	18±2.6 (15-21)	28±1.8 (24-30)	30±1.8 (28-33)	20±2.2 (18-24)	

Table 1. Morphometrics of Criconema californicum, C. calvum, C. demani and C. mutabile from Venezuela.

Criconema sphagni Micoletzky, 1925 (Table 2, Fig. 1G & H)

Female. Body slightly ventrally curved gradually tapering towards anterior end. First cephalic annule about 11-13 μ m in diameter, transverse and set off from the second, which is 15 μ m in diameter; body annules retrorse, with smooth margins and becoming gradually wider. Pseudolips high. Excretory pore situated between 27th and 33rd annule. Stylet long and flexible, with knobs anteriorly directed, about 9 μ m wide. Vulva closed, with anterior lip slightly overhanging. Vagina straight, spermatheca rounded, filled with sperms, ovary outstretched with germinal area reflexed. Post vulvar part of the body conoid and ventrally curved. Tail conoid.

Male. Body assuming an open "C" posture when dead, tapering gradually towards anterior end, almost hemispherical. Testis outstretched. Spicules slightly curved. Caudal alae small. Tail tapering posterior to the cloacal opening, slenderconoid. Lateral fields with four distinct incisures at mid-body and three in the posterior region. Juveniles with twelve rows of scales with 2-3 spines in each margin.

Criconema sphagni was recovered only from the rhizosphere of Espeletia sp. at Pico El Aguila (4000 m asl), Mérida State.

Remarks. The morphometrics of adult females of *C. sphagni* agree with those from De Grisse (1969) and Ebsary (1978). Compared with previous descriptions of males (Raski & Pinochet, 1976), the Venezuelan population differs in shorter body and spiculae lengths (235-250 μ m vs 400-460 μ m and 29-30 μ m vs 40-42 μ m, respectively) and differs from a Canadian population reported by Ebsary (1978) in its shorter body (235-250 μ m vs 300- 510 μ m) and lower a ratio (14-15 vs 17-24).

Criconema sphagni is recorded here for the first time from Venezuela. It has also been reported from the rhizosphere of Liriodendron tulipifera L. in Virginia (U.S.A.) (Adams & Lapp, 1967), moss in Denmark (Raski & Pinochet, 1976) and Olearia colensoi Hook, Chormicaelia sp. and other nonidentified plants in New Zealand (Loof et al., 1997).

Ogma civellae (Steiner, 1949) Raski & Luc, 1987 (Table 3)

Female. Body fat, almost straight. First and second annule transverse, with a fringe of fine fingerlike projections, 19-22 μ m and 18-20 μ m in diameter, respectively; the first annule saucer shaped; following annules bearing a continuous fringe of spines varying from simple to bifurcate in consecutive rows anterior to vulva, to palmate projections in alternate rows at and posterior to vulva. Excretory pore at the level of 14th or 15th annule. Stylet slender with knobs anteriorly directed, about 12 μ m wide. Vulval lips not prominent, anterior lip slightly overhanging. Vagina straight, spermatheca not observed, ovary outstretched. Tail with blunty rounded profile.

Ogma civellea occurred in the rhizosphere of Paspalum sp., Pennisetum purpureum L. Epidendrum sp. and Didymopanax morototoni (Aubl.) Dene & Planch. at Bajo Seco (1600 m asl) in Vargas State, G. hortelanum at Timote (1700 m asl) in Mérida State and D. grandifolia at San Antonio de Los Altos (1300 m asl) in Miranda State.

Remarks. The morphometrics of this population of *O. civellae*, agree with those described by Mehta & Raski (1971) but differ from the description of Vovlas (1993) in its smaller body (360-429 μ m vs 389-531 μ m) larger stylet (82-91 μ m vs 70-84 μ m) and lower R (41-47 vs 46-55).

Ogma decalineatum (Chitwood, 1957) Andrássy, 1979 (Table 3)

Female. Body fusiform and slightly ventrally curved. First and second annules transverse, smooth, and of equal diameter (12-13 µm). Body annules with short scales appearing as crescentic ridges and arranged in ten longitudinal rows. The body scales are thick, rounded, slightly retrorse, more so posteriorly, arranged in eight rows on the first to the 4th body annule; ten rows on the succeeding annules; the number of longitudinal rows of scales decreases at vulval and anal level. Excretory pore at the level of 25th or 26th annule. Stylet robust with knobs anteriorly directed, about 7-8 μm wide. Vulva closed with vulval lips slightly protruding from body surface and with its anterior lip (larger than the posterior) overlapping slightly the posterior one. Vagina straight or slightly dorsally curved. Spermatheca present with small rounded sperms; ovary outstretched. Tail conoid, gradually tapering, with a small conoid terminal annule.

Ogma decalineatum occurred in the rhizosphere of Ficus sp., Musa AAA (1100 m asl) and Theobroma cacao L. (10 m asl) at Henri Pittier National Park in Aragua State.

Remarks. The morphometrics of this population of *O. decalineatum*, agree with those from Mehta & Raski (1971).

Ogma araguaensis sp. n. (Table 3, Figs. 2 & 3)

Female. Body fusiform and curved ventrally. Lip region truncate, with two distinct annules; anterior annule directed laterally, occasionally slightly curved anteriorly surrounding the lip region with smooth margin, 20-21 µm in diameter; the second annule separated from the first by a constriction, with slightly crenate margin, 17-18 µm wide; both cephalic annules without fringe or spines; body annules strongly retrorse, each with eight palmate scales located on distinct ridges running from the base of labial region to the tail region; each scale consisting of a base supporting a fringe of 2-4 digitate appendages; tail annules without scales. Excretory pore situated in the 22nd annule level. Stylet long and robust with knobs anteriorly directed, about 10 µm wide. Vulva distinct, closed and prominent; vulval lips protruding from the body surface, anterior lip larger than posterior; the anterior lip overlaps the posterior one. Vagina sigmoid; spermatheca not observed; ovary outstretched. Body posterior to vulva tapering to a conical, pointed tail. The last tail annules usually modified into a terminal peg.

Male: not found.

Juveniles. Body slightly curved ventrally. Labial region resembling the females with two distinct annules, both with finely crenate edge. Body annules retrorse, with twelve scales on longitudinal ridges, each scale consisting of a semicircular posteriorly directed base from the edge of which four spines emerge. Tail sharply pointed.

Diagnosis. Ogma araguaensis sp. n. is characterised by its R = 70-74; stylet length = 100-109 μ m; eight palmate scales located on distinct ridges; anterior vulval lip overlapping the posterior one; margin of the first annule smooth and the second gently crenate.



Fig. 3. Photomicrographs of *Ogma araguaensis* sp. n. Female. A: Whole body in dorsal view; B: Whole body in lateral view; C: Anterior region; D: Posterior region (v = vulva); E: Vulval region (v = vulva); F: Detail of palmate projections (pp = palmate projection). Juvenile. G: Scales with spines (s = spines). Scale bars in A and B - 50 µm; in C and D - 10 µm; in E, F and G - 5 µm.

Relationships. Ogma araguaensis sp. n., with eight palmate scales, R, RV, Rvan, Ran, Rex values, ratios a and c and its sharply pointed tail is similar to Ogma murray Southerm, 1914. However O. araguaensis differs from O. murray in its shorter body and lower b ratio (346-380 μ m vs 390-520 μ m and 2.7-2.8 vs 3.1-4, respectively), longer stylet (100-109 μ m vs 78-83 μ m) and anterior vulva (V = 79-81% vs V = 83-87%). Moreover, O. *murray* has a fringe of fingerlike projection on the first cephalic annule, lacking in O. *araguaensis* sp.n.

Ogma araguaensis sp. n. with eight palmate scales, stylet length, smooth to slightly crenate

	n=20 QQ	n=1 J2	n=3 J3	n=6 J4	n=2 QQ
L (µm)	364±25 (321-390)	150	196±7.5 (187-200)	245±23 (219-279)	235, 250
а	11±0.6 (10-12)	7.5	8.1±0.6 (7.4-8.6)	8±0.8 (7.7-9)	14,15
b	2.8±0.3 (2.2-3)	2.8	3	3±2.9 (2.4-3.3)	-
с	24±3.6 (18-31)	-	-	-	12
c	1±0.1 (0.8-1.1)	-	-	-	1.4, 1.5
V%	89±0.8 (88-90)	-	-	-	-
m %	89±1.7 (88-91)	87	86±2.3 (84-88)	87±1.4 (85-89)	_
sty (µm)	100±4.6 (96-110)	45	55±1.8 (53-57)	69±2.3 (67-73)	-
cone (µm)	88±2.8 (85-94)	39	47	59±2 (58-63)	-
P ex (µm)	112±3.1 (108-116)	-	-	-	97, 98
P ex (%)	30±1 (29-32)	-	-	-	39, 41
R	87-99	_	-	-	-
R sty	25-31	-	-	-	-
R oes	31-37	—	-	-	-
RV	12-13	-	-	-	-
Rvan	5-6	-	-	-	-
Ran	6-7	-	_	-	-
D max (µm)	33±1.7 (31-37)	20	24±1.1 (23-25)	31±3.9 (27-36)	17, 18
D anus (µm)	16±1.4 (14-18)	-	-	-	14
L oes (µm)	134±2 (130-137)	54	65±3.9 (60-67)	94±7.9 (84-102)	111, 112
L tail (µm)	16±1.8 (12-18)	_	-	-	20, 21
L gon (µm)	-	10	14	58±12 (48-73)	-
Τ (μm)	-	-	-	_	24, 32
Spicules (µm)	_	-	-	-	29, 30
Gub (µm)	-	-	_	-	5

Table 2. Morphometrics of Criconema sphagni from Espeletia sp., Pico El Aguila, Venezuela.

margin of first and second annule, distinct tail peg and b value is similar to Ogma crenulata Wouts, Yeates & Loof, 1999. However, O. araguaensis sp. n. differs from O. crenulata in its shorter body (346-384 vs 550-700 μ m), anterior vulva (V = 79-81 vs V = 85-90%), reduced number of modified spines in each palmate scale (2-4 vs 5-7) (Wouts et al., 1999), absence of scales in the tail, regular orientation of the scales on the postvulval region and absence of males.

Type locality and host. Rhizosphere of *Neurolepis pittieri* Mc Clure at Pico Guacamaya, Henri Pittier National Park (1750 masl) in Aragua State (19PFM465478).

Type material. Holotype female and three paratype females in the Museo de Zoología Agrícola "Francisco Fernández Yépez" (MIZA), Maracay, Venezuela; two paratypes females in CABI, Bioscience Centre, Egham, United Kingdom; two paratype females in the Plant Nematology Laboratory Collection, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, United States of America.

Key to the *Criconema* species occurring in Venezuela

1. $\mathbf{R} > 100$, tail with rounded terminus				
C. mutabile				
- $R < 100$, tail conical with acute terminus2				
2. Sty > 90 μ m, flexible				
- Sty < 90 μm, rigid4				
3. $R = 83-89$, anterior vulval lip with two pointed				
projections C. calvum				
- $R = 87-99$, anterior vulval lip without projec-				
tions C. sphagni				
4. $R = 81-86$, Sty = 54-60 μ m, body annules ret-				
rorseC. californicum				
$- R = 87-99$, Sty = 65-72 μ m, body annules				
rounded C. demani				
Key to the <i>Ogma</i> species occurring in Venezuela				

Species	<i>O. civellae</i> <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> Bajo Seco	<i>O. decalineatum</i> <i>Ficus</i> sp. Henri Pittier National Park	<i>O. araguaensis</i> sp. n. <i>Neurolepis pittieri</i> Pico Guacamaya		
n	20 QQ	20 QQ	Holotype	Paratypes 10 QQ	1 J3
L (µm)	381±22 (360-429)	326±15 (310-340)	355	369±14 (346-384)	204
а	6.6±0.3 (6.4-7.2)	9.4±0.3 (9.2-10)	7	7±0.2 (7.1-7.5)	5.6
b	3.7±0.2 (3.4-3.9)	3.7±0.2 (3.4-3.9)	3.7	3.7±0.2 (3.4-3.9)	2.2
с		11±0.9 (10-13)	8.2	8±0.4 (7.4-8.6)	
c'		1.6±0.1 (1.5-1.7)	2	1.9±0.1 (1.8-2.1)	
V%	89±0.8 (89-90)	86±1.2 (84-87)	80	80±1 (79-81)	
m %	86±2 (82-87)	86±1.8 (83-88)	88	88±0.7 (87-89)	89
sty (µm)	88±2 (82-91)	67±2.4 (65-71)	103	105±3.6 (100-109)	72
cone (µm)	76±2.3 (73-78)	58±2.6 (54-61)	90	92±3.5 (88-95)	64
P ex (μm)	135±2.1 (133-137)	104±12 (91-117)	112	112±2.1 (110-115)	
P ex (%)	35±2.6 (33-38)	31±3 (29-35)	31	30±1.2 (30-32)	
R	41-47	78	71	70-74	84
R sty	8-11	17-18	17	17-18	32
R oes	11-13	22-23	21	21-22	34
RV	5	13-14	13	11-16	
Rvan		3	66	6	
Ran		9-10	9	9-10	
D max (µm)	58±5.5 (50-66)	35±1.6 (33-36)	50	51±1.8 (48-53)	36
D anus (µm)		18±0.8 (17-19)	25	24±2 (22-27)	
L oes (µm)	106±2.7 (103-109)	89±7.1 (83-100)	132	133±3.8 (129-139)	93
L tail (µm)		29±2 (27-32)	46	46±1.7 (43-47)	

Table 3. Morphometrics of Ogma civellae, O. decalineatum and O. araguaensis sp. n. from Venezuela.

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Сгоzzoli R., Lamberti F. Виды родов Criconema Hofmanner & Menzel, 1914 и Ogma Southern, 1914 из Венесуэлы, с описанием Ogma araguaensis sp. n. (Nematoda: Criconematidae). Резюме. По материалам из Венесуэлы описаны пять известных видов рода Criconema Hofmanner & Menzel, 1914 и два известных вида рода Ogma Southern, 1914, а также Ogma araguaensis sp. n. Приводится дополнительная информация по морфометрии C. californicum (Diab & Jenkins, 1966) Siddiqi, 1986, C. calvum (Raski & Golden, 1966) Raski & Luc, 1985, C. demani Micoletzky, 1925, C. mutabile (Taylor, 1936) Raski & Luc, 1985, C. sphagni Micoletzky, 1925, O. civellae (Steiner, 1949) Raski & Luc, 1987 и O. decalineatum (Chitwood, 1957) Andrássy, 1979. C. californicum, C. calvum, C. sphagni и O. decalineatum впервые обнаружены в Венесуэле. O. araguaensis sp. n. близок к O. murray Southern, 1914 и Ogma crenulatum Wouts, Yeates & Loof, 1999, однако, отличается от них коротким телом и расположением вульвы. Предложен дихотомический ключ к видам родов