

# ***Actinca irmae* sp. n., a new species of Actinolaimidae (Nematoda: Dorylaimida) from Ivory Coast**

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**Summary.** *Actinca irmae* sp. n. was found in three soil samples from rice fields in Gagnoa, Ivory Coast. It is characterised by having peg-like cuticular ornamentations anteriorly in the neck region and in having males with a total of 20-26 pseudosupplements, including two subventral rows of 5-7 pseudosupplements lying anterior to the first fascicle. The structure of the cheilostom is also distinctive, having a post-onchial part that is strongly constricted just anterior to the guiding ring and is 11-13 µm long, distinctly sclerotized and expanded over most of its length. The new species is further characterized by a relatively well-developed vestibular ring, a slightly expanded lip region that is wider than high, a slender 27-31 µm long odontostyle and 14 cuticular ridges. As *A. irmae* sp. n. combines features of the genera or subgenera *Actinca* and *Stomachoglossa*, it is proposed that the latter be considered a junior synonym of the former.

**Key words:** *Actinca irmae* sp. n., Ivory Coast, taxonomy, morphology, SEM.

Five papers pertaining to the taxonomy of the actinolaimid genus *Actinca* Andrassy, 1964 and its nearest relatives have been published during the last decade. Coomans & Loof (1986) expanded the generic diagnosis and distinguished three subgenera: they relegated the genus *Stomachoglossa* Andrassy, 1968 to subgenus level within *Actinca*, proposed a new subgenus *Parastomachoglossa*, and introduced the subgenus *Actinca* as a new grade. They also considered the related genus *Brittonema* Thorne, 1967 to be invalid and transferred its type species to the subgenus *Actinca*. In contrast, Vinciguerra (1988) adhered to the original genus diagnosis of *Actinca* by Andrassy (1964), retaining *Stomachoglossa* and *Brittonema* at genus level and elevating *Parastomachoglossa* to the same rank. Subsequently, Vinciguerra & Coomans (1988) described a new species of *Parastomachoglossa*, Coomans & Vinciguerra (1989) described one new species of *Actinca* and redescribed one known species, and Vinciguerra & Coomans (1991) slightly modified the cladogram of actinolaim phylogenetic relationships previously proposed in Vinciguerra (1988).

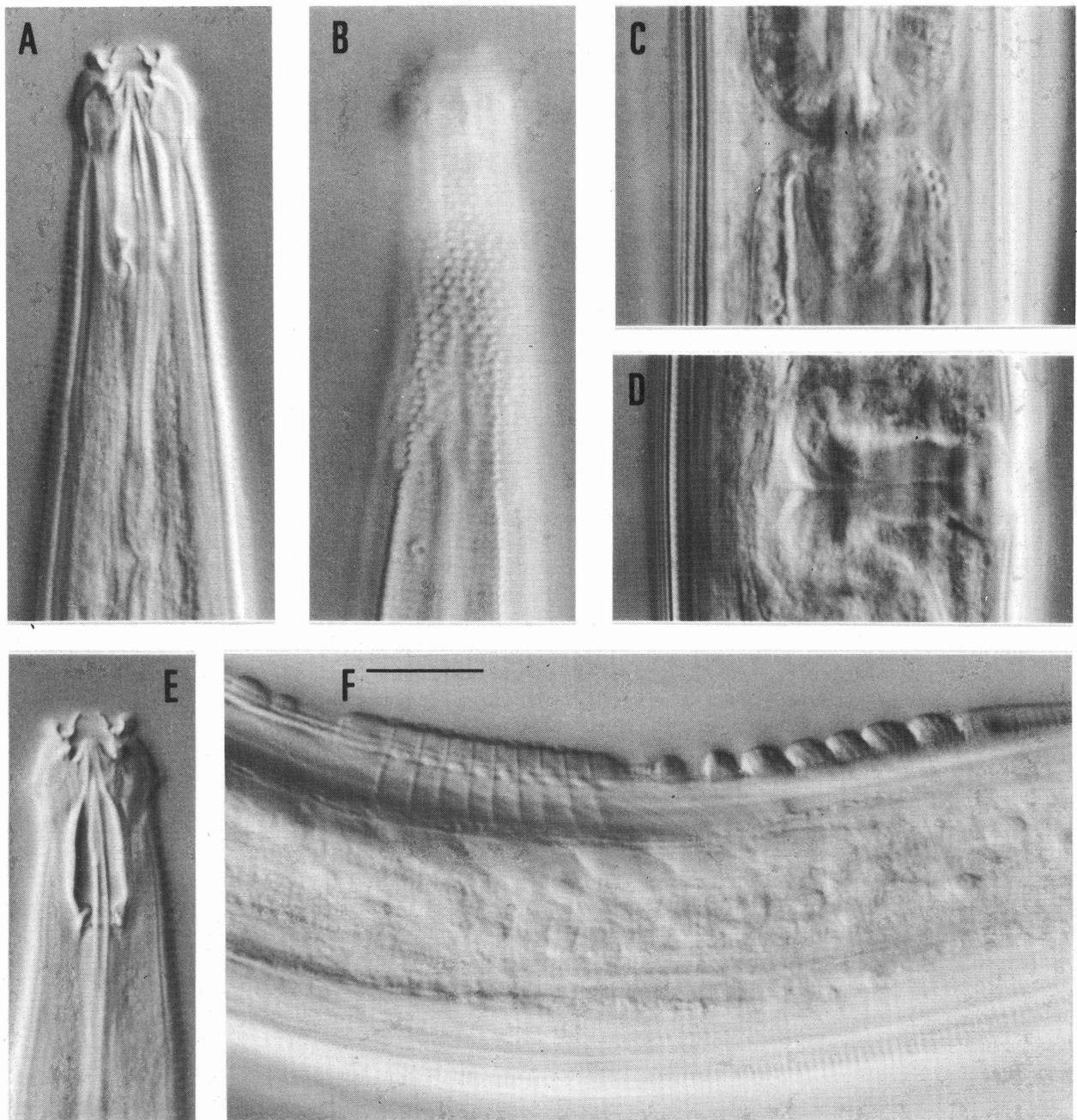
In this paper, we describe another distinctive new species of the genus, isolated from soil collected from

three rice fields near Gagnoa, Ivory Coast. Although closely related to known species of *Actinca sensu stricto*, it further complicates diagnosis and classification of the genus, and in our opinion necessitates rejection of *Stomachoglossa*.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Specimens of the new species were recovered from soil samples collected in a rainfed upland rice field and in two hydromorphic rice fields which were subject to periodic flooding. From each field, ten rice hills (pockets) were removed along two parallel lines, and a 100 ml subsample of soil was taken from each bulked sample. Nematodes were extracted from the upland subsample on a Baermann funnel over a period of two days, whereas the lowland subsamples were extracted using a modified filtering and sieving method (Hooper, 1990) in which the nematodes were also left to migrate through tissue for two days. All nematodes were then killed and preserved in TAF, and subsequently transferred to glycerin by adding 5% glycerin in water and allowing all water to evaporate.

Two males were submitted to freeze-drying and sputter-coating, and studied with a JEOL LSM-840



**Fig. 1.** *Actinca irmae* sp. n. A, E: Anterior end of male in median view; B: Anterior end of male in surface view; C: Cardia; D: Vagina; F: Anterior fascicle and one of the two submedian rows of anterior pseudosupplements. Scale bar - 10  $\mu$ m for A-F.

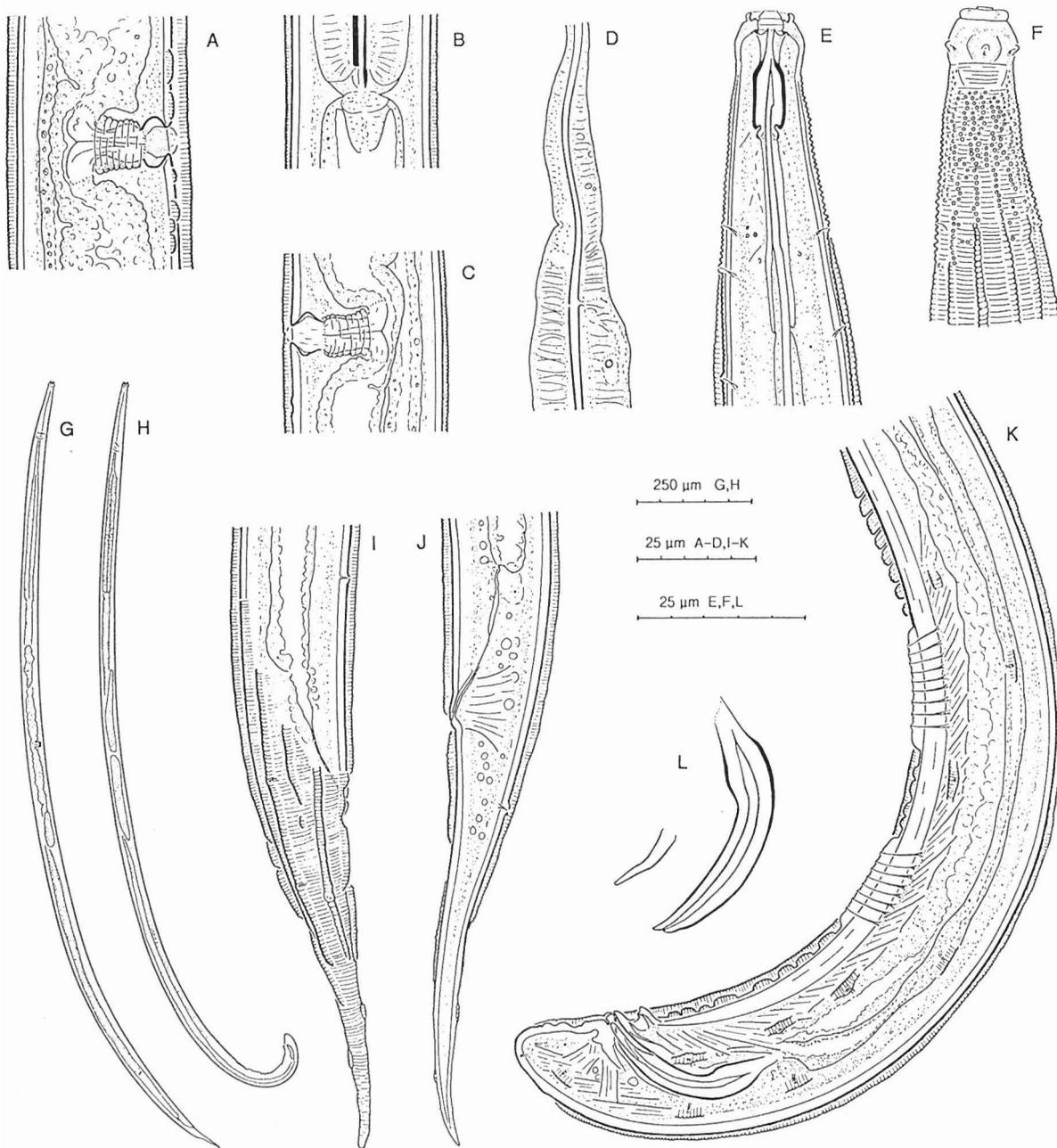
scanning electron microscope (SEM). Specimens were also photographed on an OLYMPUS BH-2 light microscope (LM) fitted with Nomarski optics. In the description, the structure of the vagina is characterised using the terminology of De Ley *et al.* (1993), and the term *pseudosupplement* is introduced here for a cuticular lobe as found in between the fascicles of the males of the new species. Male characters and measurements are not repeated if they

are identical to those of the females.

**DESCRIPTION**  
***Actinca irmae* sp. n.**  
**(Figs. 1-4)**

**Measurements.** See Table 1.

**Females.** Body slender, weakly arcuate. Cuticle with fine annules that are 0.7-0.9  $\mu$ m wide at mid-



**Fig. 2.** *Actinca irmae* sp. n. A, C: Vagina with (A) or without (C) mid- and subventral cuticular lobes; B: Cardia; D: Junction of basal bulb with slender part of pharynx; E: Female anterior end in median view; F: Female anterior end in surface view; G: Entire female; H: Entire male; I, J: Female tail; L: Spicule and lateral guiding piece; K: Male posterior region of body.

body and carry two kinds of projections: immediately adjacent to the lip region, the annules are ornamented by numerous small cuticular pegs, which gradually merge into rows on successive posterior annules, and then change rather abruptly, at 35-42  $\mu\text{m}$  from the anterior end, into 14 longitudinal ridges extending over the rest of the body down to the tail region. These ridges frequently exhibit some irregu-

larities such as dents or short splits, especially near the vulval and anal region. Cuticle 2-2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick at mid-body in between ridges and elevated 1.5-2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  above the surrounding surface on the ridges. Scattered somatic pores occur all over the entire body, both on and between the ridges.

Lip region offset by a depression, slightly hexagonal in profile with 6 distinctly protruding outer labial

**Table 1.** Measurements in  $\mu\text{m}$  of *Actinca irmae* sp. n. males and females from three rice fields in Guessihio, Gagnoa, Ivory Coast.

Subsample	15/95(17)			24/95(22)	40/96(37)
	Holotype female	Paratype females	Paratype males	Paratype female	Paratype female
n	1	2	6	1	1
L	1610	1750-1770	1803 $\pm$ 178 (1520-2000)	1840	1735
Body width	35	36-41	34 $\pm$ 2.0 (31-37)	38	37
Neck length*	482	487-502	475 $\pm$ 16 (448-495)	499	485
Tail length	100	80-92	22 $\pm$ 15 (20-24)	87	74
Anal body width	18	18-19	24 $\pm$ 1.4 (22-25)	19	18
a	46	43-49	53 $\pm$ 5 (46-60)	48	47
b	3.3	3.5-3.6	3.8 $\pm$ 0.36 (3.4-4.3)	3.7	3.6
c	16	19-22	81 $\pm$ 10 (66-95)	21	23
c'	5.6	4.4-4.8	0.94 $\pm$ 0.06 (0.88-1.05)	4.6	4.1
Odontostyle	30	29-31	29 $\pm$ 1.1 (28-31)	27	31
Basal bulb	287	271-279	257 $\pm$ 12 (242-270)	282	281
Cardia	15	14-16	15 $\pm$ 3.5 (12-19)	15	21
Nerve ring	137	147-161	146 $\pm$ 10 (137-164)	142	138
Nerve ring (% neck)	28	29-33	31 $\pm$ 2 (28-33)	28	28
Prerectum	121	147-156	?	127	102
V/ VD	49	44-45	49 $\pm$ 3 (45-52)	44	46
G <sub>1</sub> / T <sub>1</sub>	11	12-13	9.5 $\pm$ 2.5 (6.6-13)	12	12
G <sub>2</sub> / T <sub>2</sub>	10	13-14	9.8 $\pm$ 3.0 (5.3-13)	13	11
Vagina/ Spicule	20	19-20	45 $\pm$ 2 (43-48)	19	18
Rectum/ Lateral guiding piece	30	30-43	13 $\pm$ 1.7 (11-15)	38	40

\* - Measured from anterior end to intestine.

papillae, 12-13  $\mu\text{m}$  wide and 7.5-8.5  $\mu\text{m}$  high, *i.e.* lip region height (LRH) 60-71% of lip region width (LRW). Cuticle of lip region thicker and slightly more refringent than adjoining neck cuticle, forming a fairly distinct labial capsule. Amphids with faint stirrup-shaped foveae and slit-shaped openings that are 7.5-8  $\mu\text{m}$  wide (*i.e.* 58-67% of LRW). Buccal aperture 1.5-2  $\mu\text{m}$  wide, set on a thin-walled, dome-shaped cuticular projection and surrounded by a sclerotized vestibular ring that has an internal width of 5-6  $\mu\text{m}$  (*i.e.* 42-50% of LRW) and contains a single ring of minute radial denticles. Inner labial papillae located on the rim of the vestibular ring. Cephalic papillae not seen with SEM.

Just posterior to the vestibular ring and buccal dome, the stoma is first lined by 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, weakly sclerotized labial cuticle, and then constricted by four acute onchia projecting anteriorly. Onchia weakly sclerotized, but their junctions with the surrounding labial cuticle are highlighted as triangular, refringent dots. Cheilostom lining expanded and strongly sclerotized posterior to the onchia, with a distinct constriction just anterior to the actual guiding ring. Guiding ring located at 11-13  $\mu\text{m}$  posterior to the onchia, or at 18-20  $\mu\text{m}$  from anterior end (*i.e.* 1.4-1.7 LRW), variable in appearance from "double" to "single" depending on the specimen and the direction

in which the lining folds at the junction of cheilostom and hydrostatic tissue (compare Fig. 1A & B). Odontostyle slender, weakly arcuate, 2.2-2.6 LRW long, its aperture 7-8  $\mu\text{m}$  long (*i.e.* 23-28% of odontostyle length) and offset by a distinct notch from the dorsal lining of the odontostyle. Odontophore length not clear, but the thin layer of hydrostatic tissue surrounding the odontostyle appears to extend 11-13  $\mu\text{m}$  posteriorly to its base.

Pharynx dorylaimid, its anterior part mostly slender and non-muscular, posteriorly gradually widening and becoming muscular (Fig. 2D), then widening more abruptly into a cylindrical, strongly muscular posterior bulb comprising 56-61% of the neck length. All five pharyngeal gland openings distinct, but only the dorsal pharyngeal nucleus visible:

DO=45-49%; S<sub>1</sub>O<sub>1</sub>=71-73%

DN=47-51%; S<sub>1</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=71-76%; S<sub>2</sub>O=89-91%; K'=86-98

Nerve ring encircling slender pharyngeal part at about two-thirds its length, or at 28-33% of the neck length. Dorsal lining slightly sclerotized over 4-5  $\mu\text{m}$  at the base of the muscular bulb, projecting into the cardia. Cardia 14-21  $\mu\text{m}$  long, consisting of three parts: a saucer-shaped layer surrounding the base of the muscular bulb, an ovoid centre connecting the pharyngeal and intestinal tissue, and a conoid-roun-

Table 2. Diagnostic compendium of the genus *Actinca* Andrassy, 1964.

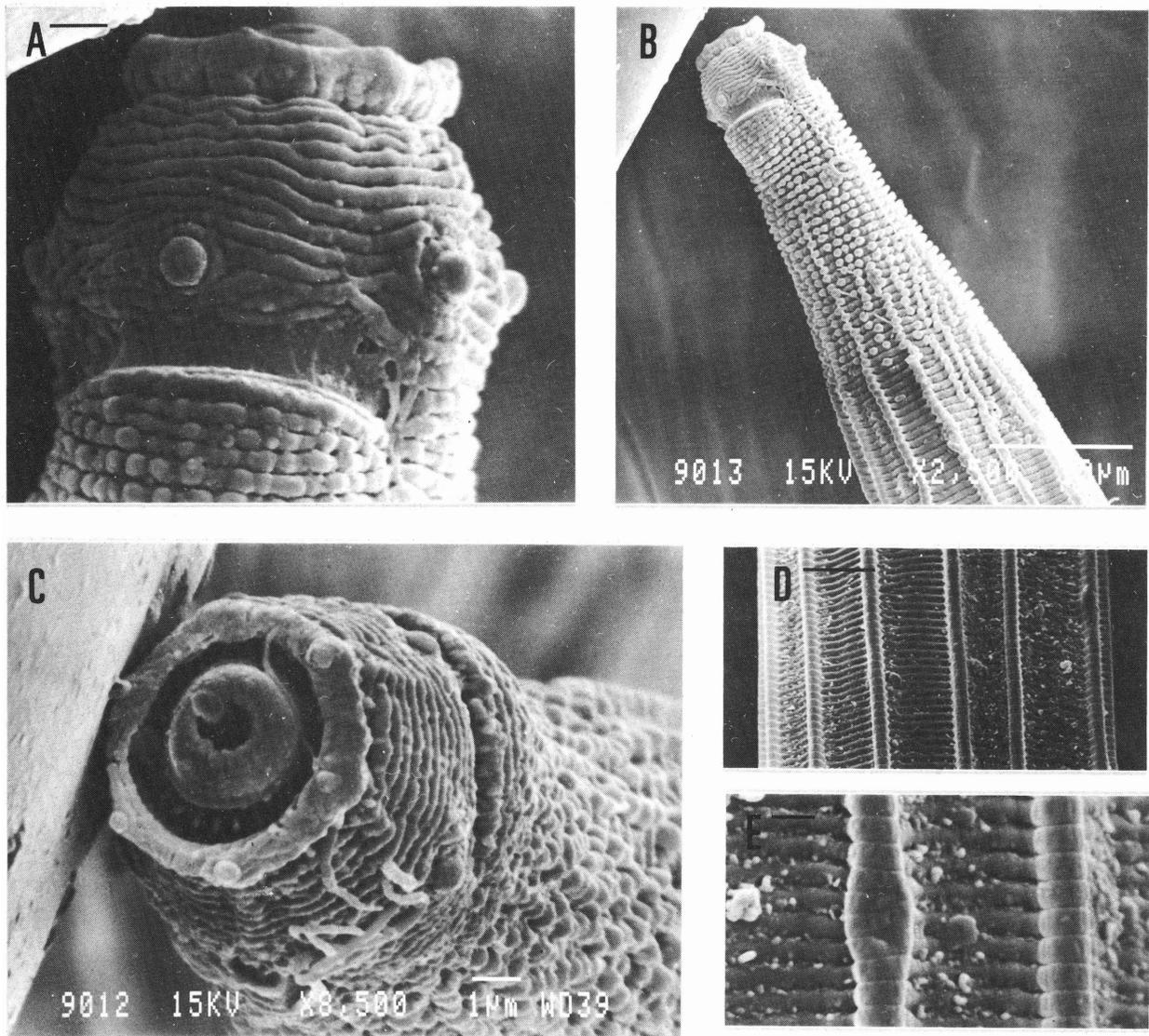
Species	Od.st. length (µm)	Od. st. length/LRW	LRW/LRH <sup>1</sup>	Vestib. ring sclerotized	Onchia tips bifid	Cardia with glossa	L female (mm)	L male (mm)	a female	c' female	Spicule	Nerves in fascicles (ant/post)	Longit. ridges at midbody
<i>A. bryophila</i>	27-30	1.7	1.5	+	-	+	2.72	2.55-2.76	44	7.9	62-72	9/10	40
<i>A. dicastrii</i>	20	2.8	1.5	-	+	-	?	1.78	?	?	42	7/6	24
<i>A. fusiformis</i>	22	2.2	1.4	-	-	?	2.3	?	35	6.5	?	?	24
<i>A. gracillima</i>	19-22	2.5-3	1.2	-	+	-	2.34-2.61	1.84-2.25	43-48	5-8	57-60	7-8/5-7	30-34
<i>A. heynsi</i>	27-29	3	0.9	±	-	-	1.13-1.28	1.19-1.20	31-38	2.7-3.1	47-52	4-5/5	14
<i>A. intermedia</i> <sup>2</sup>	20-23	2-2.3	1.6	-	+	-	2.2-2.6	2.0	41-50	9-13	58	8/6	32
<i>A. irmae</i> sp. n.	27-31	2.2-2.7	1.3-1.7	+	-	-	1.61-1.84	1.52-2.00	43-49	4.4-5.6	43-48	8-9/6-9	14
<i>A. macroderma</i>	24-25	1.6	?	±	-	+	1.52-1.88	1.70	28-30	6.5-7.5	60	9/8	36-38
<i>A. memorabilis</i>	17-18	2.1-2.3	1.3	-	-	-	1.40-1.58	?	41-43	7-8	?	?	28
<i>A. pachyderma</i> <sup>3</sup>	22-30	1.4-1.8	?	-	-	+	1.39-2.01	?	25-30?	4.1-5.0	?	?	30-40
<i>A. papillata</i>	23-25	2.3	1.6-1.7	+	-	-	1.41-2.33	2.02-2.25	29-42	3.6-4.6	56-65	8-9/8-9	20
<i>A. pilata</i>	29-30	2.2-2.5	2.6	±	-	+	1.48-1.58	?	23-26	9	?	?	38
<i>A. spicata</i>	15	1.6	1.7	-	-	+	1.8	?	26	6.2	?	?	30
<i>A. tenuiaculeata</i> <sup>4</sup>	17-26	?	?	±	-	?	1.04-1.16	?	29-39	6.4	?	?	32

<sup>1</sup> - measured on relevant figure; LRH was measured as the distance from anterior end to amphid aperture;

<sup>2</sup> - including measurements in Andrassy (1970);

<sup>3</sup> - including measurements of Eyualem & Coomans (1995);

<sup>4</sup> - including measurements of Micoletzky (1925), but not those of Thorne (1939) since it is not clear on which material the latter were based.



**Fig. 3.** *Actinca irmae* sp. n. male. A, C: Lip region; B: Anterior end of neck region; D: Detail of cuticle and longitudinal ridges; E: Cuticle near mid-body. Scale bars - 1 µm in A, C, E; 10 µm in B and 5 µm in D.

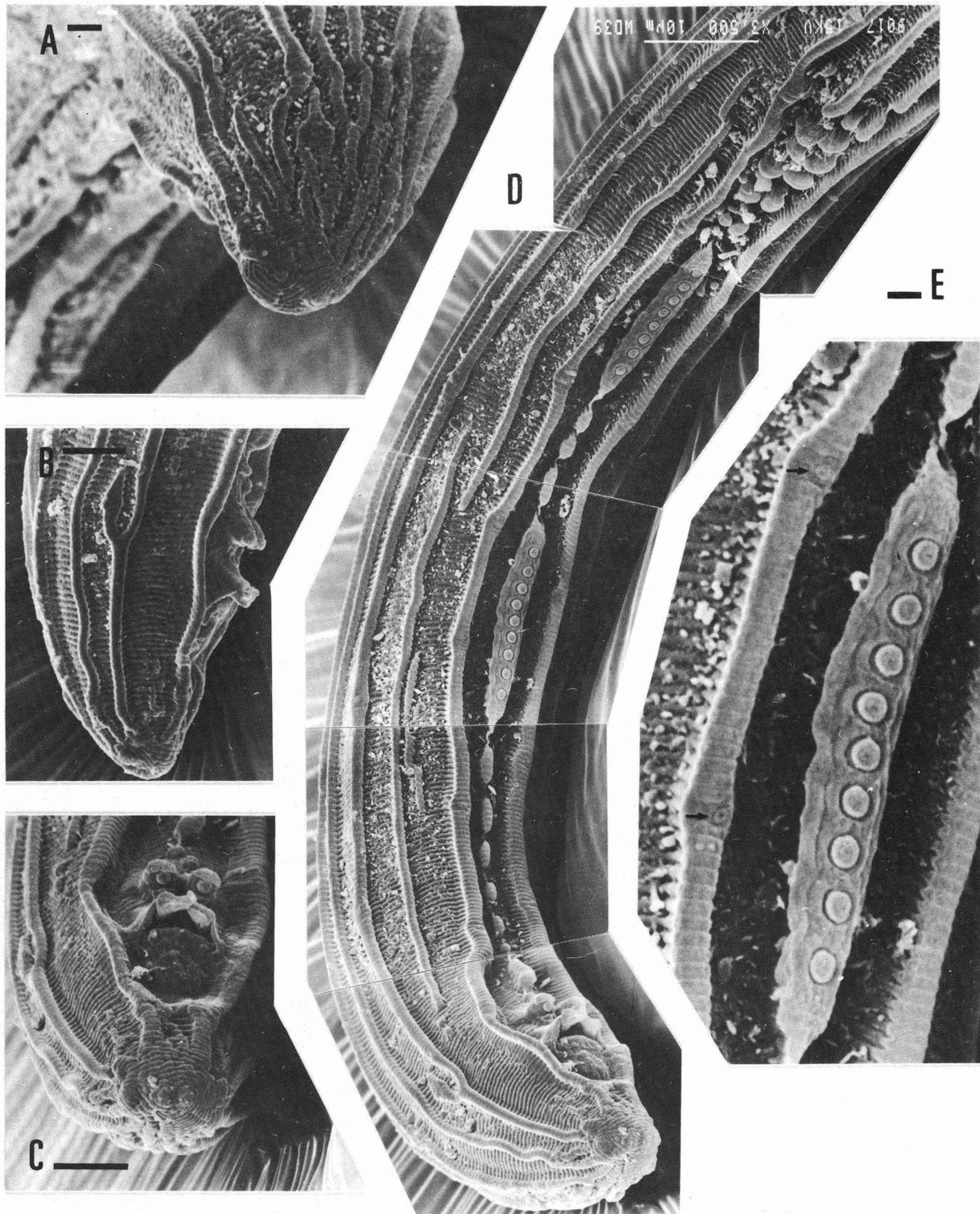
ded posterior part protruding into the intestinal lumen.

Vulva longitudinal, located slightly anterior to midbody. Pre-vulval and post-vulval cuticle in the female from subsample 24/95(22) with two pre-vulval and four post-vulval mid- to subventral lobes (Fig. 2A) resembling the pseudosupplements of the males. Other females without such lobes, but sometimes with small irregularities in this region (Fig. 2C). Vagina occupying 49-57% of the vulval body width. *Pars distalis vaginae* virtually absent. *Pars refringens vaginae* present, its "sclerotizations" well-developed but only weakly refringent, arcuate, trapezoid, semi-circular or drop-shaped, extending along 4.5-6 µm of the lumen and having a combined width of 9.5-12 µm (including longitudinal width of lumen). *Pars proximalis vaginae* with strongly sigmoid contours,

10-15 µm long and 8.5-12 µm wide. Reproductive system didelphic, amphidelphic with ovaries reflexed, in three females with anterior ovary on right side of intestine and posterior ovary on left side, in one female with both ovaries on left side, and in one female with both ovaries on right side. Uterus-oviduct junctions with distinct sphincters, uteri 79-128 µm long, filled with sperm in four females. Females not gravid.

Prærectum as long as 5.7-7.7 anal body widths (ABW), rectum 1.7-2.3 ABW. Tail slender, conoid and weakly sigmoid with acute or subacute tip and with somewhat irregular outline due to the variable extent of the longitudinal cuticular ridges on the tail.

**Males.** Body slender, weakly arcuate along most



**Fig. 4.** *Actinca irmae* sp. n. male. A-C: Tail in dorsal, lateral and ventral view; D: Posterior region of body. E: Posterior fascicle. Scale bars - 2 µm in A; 5 µm in B, C; 10 µm in D and 1 µm in E.

of its length but strongly curved in precloacal region. Lip region 11-12.5 µm wide and 8-9 µm high, *i.e.* LRH 64-77% of LRW. Vestibular ring with an internal width of 5.5-6 µm (*i.e.* 44-55% of LRW).

Guiding ring located at 17-20 µm from anterior end (*i.e.* 1.5-1.7 LRW). Odontostyle 2.4-2.7 LRW long, its aperture 7.5-9 µm long (*i.e.* 26-30% of odontostyle length). Posterior bulb of pharynx comprising 52-

55% of neck length. All five pharyngeal gland openings distinct, but only the dorsal pharyngeal nucleus visible:

DO=44-49%; S<sub>1</sub>O<sub>1</sub>=67-74%

DN=46-52%; S<sub>1</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=73-77%; S<sub>2</sub>O=89-91%; K'=79-92

Cardia 12-19 µm long. Prerectum indistinct. Ventral precloacal region with two fascicles, the anterior of which is located 91-101 µm from the cloacal aperture and contains 8-9 nerve endings, while the posterior fascicle lies 43-48 µm anterior to the cloacal aperture and contains 6-9 nerve endings. Fascicles 2-3 µm high, cuticle below them 4-6 µm thick. The two ventrosubmedian longitudinal ridges of the cuticle are interrupted repeatedly before reaching the anterior fascicle, resulting in two submedian rows of 5-7 pseudosupplements: 1-3 µm high cuticular lobes reminiscent of spaced supplements, but lacking innervation. Furthermore, a single medioventral row of 3-5 pseudosupplements lies in between both fascicles, and another medioventral row of 5-9 pseudosupplements extends from the posterior fascicle to a pair of precloacal subventral supplements. Each male is thus furnished with a total number of 20-26 pseudosupplements. The two precloacal supplements each bear a single papilla, placed subapically on their posterior surface, rather than on their summit (Figs. 1F, 2K & 4B-C). Precloacal region also with eight pairs of subventral somatic papillae located on the two longitudinal ridges flanking the fascicles and pseudosupplements (n=2, subventral papillae only visible with SEM).

Spicules relatively slender, 6.5-8.5 µm wide and as long as 1.8-2.2 ABW, distinctly kinked just posterior to their slender manubrium, and ending in an acute tip. Lateral guiding pieces present, one-fourth to one-third as long as spicules, straight or weakly arcuate, with rounded tip. Tail short, bluntly convex-conoid with irregular outline due to the longitudinal cuticular ridges ending irregularly on the tail.

**Etymology.** The new species is named in dedication to the first author's beloved wife.

**Type locality and habitat.** Rainfed upland rice field, Guessihio, near Gagnoa, Ivory Coast. Equatorial forest agroecological zone. Sandy soil collected around rice roots on April 8th 1995, about 40 days after the sowing of multiple rice cultivars in segregated sub-plots. Previous rice crop harvested 8 years earlier, vegetation following fallow for the intervening period was regenerating forest. Three females and six males from subsample 15/95(17).

#### Other localities.

– Hydromorphic rice field subject to periodic flooding, Guessihio, near Gagnoa, Ivory Coast. Hydromorphic sandy soil collected at maturity of crop on June 19th 1995, about 110 days after the sowing

of multiple rice cultivars in segregated sub-plots. Previous rice crop harvested 4 years earlier, vegetation following fallow for the intervening period was a weed/bush community dominated by *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M. King and H. Robinson. One female from subsample 24/95(22).

– Hydromorphic rice field subject to periodic flooding, Guessihio, near Gagnoa, Ivory Coast. Hydromorphic sandy soil collected at maturity of crop on July 31st 1996, about 120 days after the sowing of multiple rice cultivars in segregated sub-plots. Previous rice crop harvested 15 years earlier, vegetation following fallow for the intervening period was regenerating forest, some natural vegetation remained at the time of sampling and consisted mostly of *Raphia* palms (*Raphia* spp.). One female from subsample 40/96(37).

**Type specimens.** Holotype female with two male and two female paratypes deposited on slide n° 3960 in the Nematode Collection of the Instituut voor Dierkunde, Universiteit Gent, Belgium; two male paratypes kept on SEM stubs at the same address; one female and one male paratype deposited in the Nematode Collection of the International Institute of Parasitology, St. Albans, U.K.; one female and one male paratype deposited in the Nematode Collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

**Differential diagnosis and relationships.** *Actinca irmae* sp. n. differs from all known species in the genus in having a peg-like cuticular ornamentation preceding the longitudinal ridges anteriorly on its neck region. It is also unusual in having an 11-13 µm long, distinctly expanded posterior cheilostom and males having 20-26 pseudosupplements. It is most similar in both these characters to *A. heynsi* Coomans & Vinciguerra, 1989, which has a slightly expanded, 10-11 µm long post-onchial cheilostom region with similar constriction preceding the guiding ring, and males with a total of 4-6 pseudosupplements. However, it differs from *A. heynsi* in having a much less slender lip region (lip region a truncated cone in *A. heynsi*), more prominent vestibular ring, longer body (L=1.52-2.00 mm vs. 1.16-1.28 mm), longer neck region (469-502 µm vs. 351-399 µm), longer female tail (c'=4.1-5.6 vs. 2.7-3.1), more nerve endings per fascicle (6-9 vs. 5), two rows of ventrosubmedian pseudosupplements preceding the anterior fascicles (vs. none in that location), spicules with acute tip (vs. blunt) and a more dorsally convex male tail.

*Actinca heynsi* and *A. irmae* sp. n. share not just similarities in the presence of pseudosupplements and the posterior structure of the cheilostom, but also have the same number of longitudinal ridges, shape and size of odontostyle, structure of precloacal true supplements, and country of origin. Despite the morphological differences, it is therefore possible

that *A. heynsi* is the closest relative of *A. irmae* sp. n. among all currently known Actinolaimidae.

Of the other species of *Actinca*, none were described with male pseudosupplements. The known species *A. papillata* (Schneider, 1935) Coomans & Vinciguerra, 1989 does have a relatively long, sclerotized and posteriorly constricted cheilostom as occurs in *A. irmae* sp. n., but this species is clearly different from our specimens in various additional respects, viz. lip region confluent and without capsule-like cuticle, postonchial cheilostome region not expanded and only 8 µm long, guiding ring 11-15 µm from anterior end (vs. 17-20 µm), odontostyle 23-25 µm long (vs. 27-31 µm), body with about 20 longitudinal ridges (vs. 14) that begin near the lip region (vs. separated by at least 35 µm from lip region by a region of cuticular pegs), precloacal true supplements with apical nerve ending (vs. on posterior surface) and spicules with blunt tip (vs. acute).

## DISCUSSION

As a result of its having a relatively well-developed vestibular ring and broad lip region, the present new species adds to confusion on the distinction of *Stomachoglossa* from *Actinca*, both as genera *sensu* Andrassy (1968) and Vinciguerra (1988) or as subgenera *sensu* Coomans & Loof (1986). These two characters were hitherto supposed to be diagnostic of *Stomachoglossa*, in conjunction with two other features, viz. a relatively thick cuticle (especially in the neck region), and the presence of a distinctly sclerotized "glossa-like" thickening of the cuticular lining at the junction of the muscular bulb and cardia. As reported by Coomans & Loof (1986), the presence of a glossa-like structure is too inconsistent in related populations and species to warrant its use as a genus character.

In our opinion, *A. irmae* sp. n. now also disproves the value of the lip region and vestibular ring as distinctive characters: *S. pachyderma* Andrassy, 1968, the type species of the genus or subgenus, was described by Andrassy (1968) with LRW=13 µm wide (vs. 11-13 µm in *A. irmae* sp. n.) and depicted in his Fig. 51A with a vestibular ring that is much less conspicuous than that of *A. irmae* sp. n., and not noticeably stronger than in more typical species of *Actinca sensu stricto*. Also, Coomans & Loof (1986) assumed that the proportion of lip region width to height did not overlap distinctly in the two taxa (1.3-1.6 in *Actinca* vs. 1.6-2.1 in *Stomachoglossa*), but this proportion is 1.3-1.7 in *A. irmae* sp. n. and 1.6-1.7 in *A. papillata*. Furthermore, we have examined a number of putative undescribed species (not described here due to small numbers of specimens available), including three which have a distinct cardiac sclerotization and with the ratio LRW/LRH ranging from 1.2 to 1.7 and LRW from 8 to 14 µm in the different putative species.

Thus, the only remaining distinctive character is cuticular width, and even this feature is inconsistent. For example, one of the aforementioned putative species has neck cuticle no thicker than 2 µm, LRW/LRH=1.2, LRW=8-9 µm and a distinct glossa, while another species has neck cuticle that is 4.5 µm thick, a lip region with LRW/LRH=1.5 and LRW=11 µm, and glossa absent. In view of these mutually inconsistent character patterns, we propose that *Stomachoglossa* be considered a junior synonym of *Actinca*. As our material has no immediate relevance to the diagnosis of either *Parastomachoglossa* Coomans & Loof, 1986 or *Brittonema* Thorne, 1967, we accept these two genera as valid, although it seems likely that in future new species will be described that invalidate the differences currently used to distinguish these two genera from *Actinca*. An emended diagnosis and species list of *Actinca* is given below, and a diagnostic compendium is provided in Table 2.

## *Actinca* Andrassy, 1964

= *Stomachoglossa* Andrassy, 1968

**Diagnosis.** Actinolaimidae, Brittonematinae. Cuticle with fine annules and 14-40 prominent longitudinal ridges. Lip region continuous to offset by a depression, its width/height ratio varying between 0.9-2.6. Amphid stirrup-shaped, its aperture more than half as wide as the corresponding body width. Vestibular ring well developed to nearly absent. Odontostyle moderately to very slender. Pharynx tripartite with anterior part slender and non-muscular, middle part moderately expanded and muscular, and posterior part consisting of a long, muscular cylindrical bulb. Cardia with or without glossa. Females didelphic, with longitudinal vulva and elongate-conical tail. Males with supplements arranged in two fascicles and with short-rounded tail.

### Type species:

*Actinca gracillima* Andrassy, 1964

= *Actinolaimus papillatus* Schneider, 1935 *apud* Altherr, 1960

### Other species:

*A. bryophila* (Hunt, 1978) Coomans & Loof, 1986

= *Stomachoglossa bryophilum* Hunt, 1978

= *A. (Stomachoglossa) bryophila* (Hunt, 1978) Coomans & Loof, 1986.

*A. dicastrii* Andrassy, 1968

*A. fusiformis* (Thorne, 1967) Andrassy, 1970

= *Brittonema fusiformum* Thorne, 1967

*A. heynsi* Coomans & Vinciguerra, 1989

*A. intermedia* Andrassy, 1968

*A. irmae* sp. n.

*A. macroderma* (Zullini, 1973) Coomans & Loof, 1986

= *Stomachoglossa macroderma* Zullini, 1973

= *A. (Stomachoglossa) macroderma* (Zullini, 1973)

- Coomans & Loof, 1986  
*A. memorabilis* Andrassy, 1968  
*A. pachyderma* (Andrassy, 1968) Coomans & Loof, 1986  
= *Stomachoglossa pachyderma* Andrassy, 1968  
= *A. (Stomachoglossa) pachyderma* (Andrassy, 1968) Coomans & Loof, 1986  
*A. papillata* (Schneider, 1935) Andrassy, 1964  
= *Actinolaimus papillatus* Schneider, 1935  
*A. pilata* (Andrassy, 1986) comb. n.  
= *Stomachoglossa pilata* Andrassy, 1986  
*A. spicata* (Thorne, 1967) Coomans & Loof, 1986  
= *Brittonema spicatum* Thorne, 1967  
= *Stomachoglossa spicata* (Thorne, 1967) Andrassy, 1970  
= *A. (Stomachoglossa) spicata* (Thorne, 1967) Coomans & Loof, 1986  
*A. striata* (Thorne, 1939) Andrassy, 1964  
= *Actinolaimus striatus* Thorne, 1939  
= *Paractinolaimus striatus* (Thorne, 1939) Meyl, 1957  
*A. tenuiaculeata* (Kreis, 1924) Andrassy, 1964  
= *Dorylaimus tenuiaculeatus* Kreis, 1924  
= *Actinolaimus tenuiaculeatus* (Kreis, 1924) Micoletzky, 1925  
= *Brittonema tenuiaculeatum* (Kreis, 1924) Thorne, 1967

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**Резюме.** Новый вид *Actinca irmae* sp. n. обнаружен в образцах почвы с рисовых полей в Гагноа, Берег Слоновой Кости. Новый вид характеризуется наличием кутикулярной орнаментации в передней части тела, 20-26 псевдосупплементов у самцов, в хейлостоме развита и сильно кутикуляризована пост-онхиальная часть длиной 11-13 мкм.