

**BIVULVARIETY OF *EUDORYLAIMUS SP.* (NEMATODA,
DORYLAIMIDA)**

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By investigation of soil nematoda populations from restored ecosystems we found a female of *Eudorylaimus sp.* with two vulva (sample #2, plot #3, 21. 05. 96) [Kuchava et al., 2000].

The measures of the female are:

$L = 0.47$ mm; $a = 24$; $b = 3.7$; $c = V_1 = 50.7\%$; $V = 60\%$.

Description of the female of *Eudorylaimus sp.* with two vulva:

Body relatively wide, tail end slightly curved ventrally. Cuticle thin, about $1\mu\text{m}$ wide, smooth. There are weakly visible longitudinal ribs on the cuticle. The spear wide, about two times wider than cuticle, its length - $19.6\mu\text{m}$, orifice equals to $1/3$ of its length. Oesophagus widened slightly behind of the middle part, cardia short, cylindrical. Ovaries two, opposite, stright, apperently functioning. Vulva two: distance between them $42\mu\text{m}$; each uterus is separated.

Tail is short, equals to body diameter, terminus is finger like. The cuticle of the tail thickened ($2\mu\text{m}$), on the ventral side bulbed.

The abnormality among Nematodes are not rare, but bivulvarity noted only in a few cases. For the first time this phenomenon was marked by Bütschli for a marine nematode *Linhomoeus mirabilis*. Later Poromonov marked for *Tobrilus gracilis* [Poromonov, 1926], Cassidy and Mulvey for *Prionchulus muscarum* [Mulvey, 1963], Altherr for *Granonchulus schulzi* [Altherr, 1958], Andrassy for *Tobrilus sp.* [Andrassy, 1960] and Mulvey for *Prionchulus punctatus* [Mulvey, 1967].

For Dorylaimid Nematode (*Dorylaimus sp.*) this fenomenon till now was marked only by Cassidy [Mulvey, 1963] and second case for *Eudorylaimus sp.* was found by us.

In contrast to Andrassy [Andrassy, 1960] we suppose that bivulvarity of nematode is result of breach of morphogenesis on the early stage of organogenesis.

On the Fig.1 and Fig.2 drawings and photo of bivulvar *Eudorilaimus* are presented.

The material is kept in Laboratory of Soil Zoology of the Institute of Zoology of Academy of Sciences of Georgia (Prep. #1, Bivulvar *Eudorylaimus*).

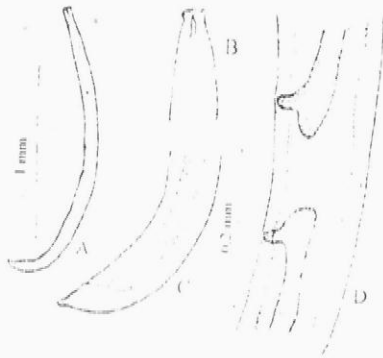


Fig. 1. A - General view of bivalvar *Eudorylaimus* sp. B - Head. C - tail region. D - Vulvar region.



Fig. 2. Photo of vulvar region of *Eudorylaimus* sp.

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