As can be inferred from the key on p. 131 it is my opinion that this genus is separated from *Symplocostoma* not chiefly by the dilated lumen of the esophagus but by the different shape of the buccal cavity. The latter consists in *Calyptronema* of two chambers, separated by a constriction and a transverse band; sometimes one or two similar but feebler bands can be observed at the posterior end of the buccal cavity; the posterior chamber of the latter is widely dilated, almost ventricose. In *Symplocostoma*, on the other hand, the buccal cavity is narrow, cylindrical to conical and never ventricose in the posterior portion. Moreover, there are always several (though sometimes feebly developed) transverse bands present, separating the buccal cavity in always more than two chambers.

Dilaimus, a genus established by FILIPJEV 1925b without diagnosis for *Symplocostoma marioni* (=*pauli*) has the structure of the buccal cavity in common with *Calyptronema* whereas the lumen of the esophagus is not so strongly dilated as in the latter genus and the tail not elongated. *Dilaimus* was abandoned by all later authors and *D. marioni* was re-transferred to *Symplocostoma* (or *Enchelidium* respectively). This procedure, however, is not recommendable since the above-mentioned structure of the buccal cavity is too obvious a distinguishing character as to be neglected. The suggestive relation with *Calyptronema* was made still more probable when I found a species which by the shape of the tail conforms with *Dilaimus* and by the degree of the dilatation of the esophageal lumen becomes intermediate between *Dilaimus marioni* and *Calyptronema*. Therefore, it is only

the shape of the tail which can be maintained as a distinguishing character between these two genera, the dilatation of the lumen of the esophagus possessing quantitative value only. Consequently, I prefer to consider *Dilaimus* as a subgenus of *Calyptronema*. The remaining species are included in the subgenus *Calyptronema* s.str., of which *Catalaimus* COBB 1920 is a synonym (see COBB 1933).

A. Subg. *Calyptronema* s.str. = *Catalaimus* COBB 1920
= *Rhinoplostoma* ALLGÉN 1929e.

Buccal cavity as described above; lumen of esophagus dilated from the posterior end of the buccal cavity to some distance behind the nerve-ring; tail elongated (the following key is based on that given by MICOL. & KREIS 1930, and refers to females only):

1 (8) Ovary symmetrical.

2 (3) Excretory pore behind the buccal cavity:
C. eberthi (DE MAN 1878)
= *Enchelidium eberthi* DE MAN
= *Catalaimus eberthi* (DE MAN) STEKHOVEN 1950

3 (2) Excretory pore on about the level of the middle of the buccal cavity.

4 (7) Refractive bodies and cervical setae (3 lateral setae behind the refractive bodies) present.

5 (6) Head diameter 20—25% of maximum diameter of body; tail in the middle about one-third of anal diameter in width; transverse ring at base of buccal cavity present:
C. keiense (MICOLETZKY & KREIS 1930)
= *Catalaimus k.*
= *C. maxweberi* ALLGÉN 1947d, 1951f nec DE MAN 1922c!

6 (5) Attenuation of head only 37%; tail in the middle one-half of anal diameter wide; no transverse ring at the base of the buccal cavity:
C. cobbi WIESER 1953b (nom.nov. for *Catalaimus acuminatus* COBB 1920).
It has been proved that *Enchelidium acuminatum* EBERTH 1863 represents the male to *Amphistenus* = *Calyptronema pauli* (MARION 1870) which species, therefore, gets the name *Calyptronema acuminatum* (EBERTH) and makes it necessary to change the name of COBB's species.

7 (4) Cervical setae and refractive bodies absent:
C. maxweberi (DE MAN 1922c nec ALLGÉN 1947d, 1951f!
= *Catalaimus m.* DE MAN
= *Rhinoplostoma suecica* ALLGÉN 1929e
the specimens described by ALLGÉN 1947d and 1951f do not belong to this species but to *C. keiense*. This can be proved since ALLGÉN figures and describes refractive bodies in his specimens which organs (according to BRESSLAU & STEKHOVEN 1940 and DE CONINCK 1944) are absent in *C. maxweberi*. Moreover, the dimensions of ALLGÉN's specimens agree better with *C. keiense* than with *C. maxweberi*.

8 (1) Ovary asymmetrical (postvulvar):
C. sabulicola (FILIPJEV 1918)
=*Symplocostoma s.* FIL.

B. Subgenus *Dilaimus* FIL. 1925b=*Bradystoma* STEKHOVEN 1943. Buccal cavity as in *Calyptronema* s.str.; dilatation of lumen of esophagus less pronounced or almost absent; tail short, conical.

1 (4) Excretory pore less than 2 stomatal lengths behind the anterior end; refractive bodies in front of base of buccal cavity.

2 (3) Anterior chamber of buccal cavity denticulate:
C. denticulatum (MICOL. & KREIS 1930)
=*Enchelidium pauli* var. *denticulatum* MICOL. & KREIS.

3 (2) Anterior chamber of buccal cavity not denticulate:
C. acuminatum (EBERTH 1863) nec COBB 1920!
=*Enchelidium a.* EBERTH
=*Enoplus subrotundus* EBERTH 1863
=*Amphistenus pauli* MARION 1870
=*Calyptronema paradoxum* MARION 1870
=*Dilaimus pauli* FILIPJEV 1925b
=*Symplocostoma marioni* FILIPJEV 1918
=*Catalaimus dollfusi* DITLEVSEN 1923.
All these synonyms were discussed in my previous paper. The inclusion of *Symplocostoma marioni* FIL. could be questioned since STEKHOVEN (1943, 1950) held that it should be regarded as a distinct species whereas MICOLETZKY (1924a) and FILIPJEV (1925b) were of the opposite opinion. The question can hardly be solved with certainty since MARION's description is not exact enough. I am, however, inclined to put more weight on MICOLETZKY's reasoning.

4 (1) Excretory pore more than 2,5 stomatal lengths behind anterior end; refractive bodies posterior to base of buccal cavity.

5 (6) Excretory pore 2,7 stomatal lengths behind anterior end; tail 4,6 anal diameters long:
C. longisetosum (STEKHOVEN 1943)
=*Bradystoma l.*

6 (5) Excretory pore 4 stomatal lengths behind anterior end; tail 3,2 anal diameters long:
C. retrocellatum n.sp.

Doubtful species:

C. longicauda (ALLGÉN 1933b) ALLGÉN 1940a.
=*Symplocostoma l.*
C. xiphodentatus (ALLGÉN 1930c)=*Catalaimus x.*
In neither of the two species above is the buccal cavity of the shape characteristic of *Calyptronema* or is any dilatation of the lumen of the esophagus mentioned.

C. xiphodentatus is described after one single juvenile specimen of 0,73 (!) mm length the cuticle of which is said to be striated and resolvable into dots.

Finally, the following species described under the name of *Enchelidium* possibly belong to *Calyptronema* though they are not more than nomina nuda:

Enchelidium brevicaudatum, *E. macrolaimum* ALLGÉN 1947d

E. microlaimum ALLGÉN 1951f.