Paralinhomoeus De Man 1907
=*Paradesmolaimus* Schulz 1932

6 labial papillae, 10 cephalic setae, and at least 4 cervical setae. Buccal cavity cup-shaped, unarmed, walls weakly cuticularized. Shape of tail varying.

A. Tail cylindrical, very short (less than 2 anal diameters).
   1. Cephalic setae shorter than 20% of head diameter:
      P. staurensis Allgen 1940a
      =*P. ostraearum* Stekhoven 1950 nec Filipjev 1918
      Filipjev's *P. ostraearum* possesses a filiform tail and the shape of the tail of a female depicted in Filipjev's fig. 58b is due to healing after the main portion of the tail was broken off. Filipjev stresses that not only males but also juveniles and young females (and Stekhoven had only a juvenile at hand!) possess filiform tails.
      Tail 1,5 anal diameters long.
      P. strandi-brevicaudatus Allgen 1934e: Tail 0,4 anal diameters long.
   2. Cephalic setae one-third of head diameter long:
      P. mirabilis (Buetschli 1874)=*Linhomoeus m.*
      =*Linhomoeus intermedius* Allgen 1929b

B. Tail cylindro-conical, longer than 4 anal diameters:
   1. Amphids on level with buccal cavity:
      P. amphilabiatus Stekhoven 1942b
   2. Amphids posterior to buccal cavity (all the following species are insufficiently known!):
      a. Cephalic setae short (about one-fifth of head diameter):
         P. attenuatus De Man 1907
         P. primitivus (Allgen 1933b)=*Linhomoeus p.*
      b. Cephalic setae one-third to one-half of head diameter long:
         P. macquariensis (Allgen 1929d)=*Linhomoeus m.*
         P. litoralis Allgen 1932b

C. Tail of medium length, its posterior third claviform or filiform.
   1. Tail claviform, tip more or less swollen, no flagellum.
      a. Cephalic setae longer than half the head diameter:
         P. lepturus De Man 1907
         =*Paradesmolaimus strongylocephalus* Schulz 1932
         =*Linhomoeus lepturus* var. *zosterae* Allgen 1929a, var. *suecicus* Allgen 1929e
         =*Metalinhomoeus typicus* var. *tenuicaudatus* Allgen 1929b
         =*Paralinhomoeus paratenuicaudatus* Allgen 1953a
         P. clavicaudatus Stekhoven 1950
         P. donsi Allgen 1950b
         The three species above are ill-separated and may prove to be synonymous.

b. Cephalic setae shorter than one-third of head diameter; (Both species are doubtful):
P. conicaudatus ALLGEN 1930a
P. meridionalis (COBB 1930b)=*Metalinhomoeus m.*

2. Tail with flagellum, tip not swollen.
a. Cephalic setae one-half of head diameter long:
P. tenuicaudatus (BUETSCHLI 1874)=*Linhomoeus t.*
=?*Linhomoeus viscosus* ALLGEN 1929b
b. Cephalic setae shorter than one-third of head diameter:
P. ostraearum FILIPJEV 1918, KREIS 1929, nec STEKHOVEN 1950
=*P. elongatus* STEKHOVEN 1950
P. brevibucca STEKHOVEN 1950 is clossely related to the foregoing species but insufficiently described; its buccal cavity seems to be less well developed, and the amphid somewhat smaller.

D. Tail long, provided with a flagellum which occupies half the total length of the tail or more.
1. 6 subcephalic setae present:
P. pachyamphis n.sp.
2. Subcephalic setae absent (though cervical setae present).
a. Cephalic setae about one head diameter long:
P. strigosus n.sp.
b. Cephalic setae shorter than one-third of head diameter.
aa. Cephalic setae 4 μ long. Length=6—6,4 mm. Posterior three-fourths of tail filiform:
P. linurus SAVELJEV 1912
bb. Cephalic setae 7 μ long. Length 3,6—4,5 mm. Posterior half of tail filiform:
P. ordinarius n.sp.

P. trichurus ALLGEN 1933b, belongs to this section, too, but is insufficiently described.

New combinations:
Paralinhomoeus ilenensis ALLGEN 1933b belongs to *Linhomoeus*
P. bocki STEKHOVEN 1946, and *P. brevicaudatus* STEKHOVEN 1950 belong to *Linhomoeus*.