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Neotripyla vulgaris gen. n., sp. n. and *Semitobrilus andrassyi* sp. n. (Nematoda, Triplonchida) from freshwater bodies of Vietnam

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Abstract

A new genus and two new species are described and illustrated from Vietnam. *Neotripyla* **gen. n.** has distinctive morphological characters of both Tripylidae and Tobrilidae. The presence of three lips, a narrow stoma with no sclerotized walls, and the arrangement of outer labial and cephalic setae are characteristic of nematodes of the family Tripylidae. The presence of vesiculate precloacal supplements in males and the absence of a muscular pouch for the spicular apparatus are characteristic of nematodes of the family Tobrilidae. Accordingly a new family, Neotripylidae **fam. n.,** is established. *Neotripyla vulgaris* **gen. n., sp. n.** is designated the type and only species of the new genus and family. *Semitobrilus andrassyi* **sp. n**. is closely related to *S. gagarini* (Ebsary, 1982), but differs in the longer spicules (71–80 µm *vs* 65 µm long in *S. gagarini*) and in the presence of keel-like projection and lateral ribs at distal part of spicules. *S. gagarini* (Ebsary, 1982) is considered a valid species of the genus *Semitobrilus*. A list of all valid species of the genus *Semitobrilus* and key for their determination are given.

Key words: descriptions, free-living freshwater nematodes, Neotripylidae **fam. n.**, *Neotripyla vulgaris* **gen. n., sp. n.,** *Semitobrilus andrassyi* **sp. n.**, new family, new genus, new species, taxonomy, Vietnam

Introduction

During a study of the meiobenthos in diverse freshwater bodies of Central and South Vietnam in July-November, 2010 and May–June, 2012 about 10 new species of free-living nematodes have been found. Descriptions of some of them have already been published (Gagarin & Gusakov, 2012; 2013). In the present paper a new family, a new genus and two new species of the order Triplonchida are described and illustrated: *Neotripyla vulgaris* **gen. n., sp. n.** (family Neotripylidae **fam. n.**) and *Semitobrilus andrassyi* **sp. n.** (family Tobrilidae). In the Oriental biogeographic region, knowledge of the freshwater triplonchid fauna is poor. Until recently, only about 10 species from 6 families including Tripylidae and Tobrilidae (whose characters are combined in the new family Neotripylidae **fam. n.**) were known (Abebe et al., 2008). The worldwide fauna of Tripylidae and Tobrilidae includes approximately 40 and 110 valid species from 5 and 11 valid genera, respectively (Andrássy, 2007). Of these, in Vietnam, four species belonging to three genera have been recorded to date: *Tripyla* sp., *Brevitobrilus graciloides* (Daday, 1908), *B. stefanskii* (Micoletzky, 1925) (syn. *B. vibratus* (Sukul, 1967)) and *Semitobrilus pellucidus* (Bastian, 1865) (Nguyen Vu Thanh, 2007; Gagarin & Nguyen Thi Thu, 2008).

Material and methods

Meiobenthos samples were collected using a Microbenthometer S-1 with a corer diameter of 34 mm (about 9 cm^2). Each sample included three columns of sediment and near-bottom water (5–10 centimeters of each) and was fixed in 4% cold formalin. In the laboratory the samples were filtered through a sieve with a mesh size of 82×82 µm and stained with Rose Bengal by a standard method (Williams &Williams, 1974). The sieving residues were examined using a Bogorov counting chamber under a stereoscopic microscope. Specimens of interest were picked out of the chamber manually using a pipette and mounted in glycerin on permanent slides by the method of A.Yu. Ryss

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