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Redescription of the African *Chordodes albibarbatus* Montgomery 1898, and description of a new species of *Chordodes* (Gordiida, Nematomorpha) and its non-adult stages from Cameroon, Africa. ¹Matthew G. Bolek, ²Ben Hanelt, ³Andreas Schmidt-Rhaesa, and ⁴Dennis J. Richardson. ¹Department of Zoology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, ²Department of Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, ³Zoological Museum and Institute, Biocenter Grindel, Hamburg, Germany, and ⁴Department of Biological Sciences, Quinnipiac University, Hamden, Connecticut.

We redescribe *Chordodes albibarbatus* Montgomery 1898 from the original holotype male and the originally described female specimen using Nomarski interference contrast microscopy. Our reinvestigation indicates that *C. albibarbatus* is sexually dimorphic and contains five types of areoles in the male and six types of areoles in the female. Our reinvestigation of *C. albibarbatus* indicates that it is a distinct species, and is most similar to the African *Chordodes gariazzi* Camerano 1902 and *Chordodes heinzei* Sciacchitano 1937, all of which share simple “blackberry”, bulging, tubercles, and thorn areoles. In addition, we describe a male and a female new species of *Chordodes* collected from West Province, Cameroon, Africa using both morphological (light and scanning electron microscopy) and molecular data, and designate types for this species. The new species of *Chordodes* belongs to a large group of *Chordodes* in which simple areoles are smooth or superficially structured less so than “blackberry” areoles. Present among the simple areoles are clusters of crowned and circumcluster areoles along with thorn and tubercle areoles, whereas bulging areoles are absent. We also describe the egg strings, eggs, larvae, cysts, and oviposition behavior of the new species of *Chordodes* and compare these non-adult life stages to other nematomorph genera and species for which such life cycle stages are known, and we discuss the use of non-adult stages and the use of molecular tools in future studies of nematomorph systematics and biodiversity. (Supported by NSF grant number 0949951)