

Table 2. Nematode taxa present in bulk soil collected near Kingston, Rhode Island. Mean abundance (per 100 g ± standard deviation) and numeric rank by trophic group are presented for both 21-28 and 42-58 day incubation periods combined. Trophic group categories were assembled according to Yeates et al. (1993b).

<u>Bacterial-Feeders</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Abundance</u>			
<i>Alaimus</i> ¹	10	1.3(6.8)	<i>Xiphinema</i>	7	50.3(109.9)
<i>Aphanolaimus</i> ³	14	0.6(9.4)	<i>Paratylenchus</i> ¹	8	35.4(111.3)
<i>Bunonema</i> ³	7	11.9(47.3)	<i>Psilenchus</i> ³	19	0.3(2.6)
Cephalobidae ^{2,4,6}	1	928(912)	Pratylenchidae		
<i>Acrobeles</i> ⁶			<i>Hirschmanniella</i>	16	1.0(6.4)
<i>Acrobelloides</i> ⁶			<i>Pratylenchus</i> ^{2,4}	1	292(337)
<i>Cervidellus</i>			<i>Pungentus</i>	11	10.9(23.3)
<i>Chiloplacus</i> ⁶			<i>Rotylenchus</i> ¹	17	0.7(5.4)
<i>Eucephalobus</i>			<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> ^{3,4}	4	101(219)
<i>Heterocephalobus</i>			Tylenchidae		
Dauerlarvae ²	3	122.9(377.0)	<i>Coslenchus</i>	5	70.5(351.7)
<i>Microaimus</i>	9	1.8(10.7)	<i>Filenchus</i> ^{2,4}	3	139.8(250.1)
Monhysteridae ¹	11	0.8(4.3)	<i>Tylenchus</i>	12	8.1(33.4)
Neodiplogasturidae	12	0.02(0.4)	Total Root-feeders		841.4(929.3)
Panagrolaimidae ^{2,6}	6	43.1(90.2)	<u>Predators</u>		
Plectidae ^{1,4,6}	2	196(266.4)	Anatonchidae		
<i>Anaplectus</i>			<i>Anatonchus</i>	8	0.1(1.1)
<i>Plectus</i>			<i>Miconchus</i>	11	0.01(0.2)
<i>Wilsonema</i>			Aporcelaimidae		
<i>Prismatolaimus</i> ^{1,4}	5	86.4(238.4)	<i>Aporcelaimellus</i> ^{3,4}	1	492(3222)
Rhabditidae ^{3,4}	4	102.0(303.0)	<i>Paraxonchium</i> ^{1,4}	3	35.7(89.6)
Teratocephalobidae	8	9.5(79.7)	<i>Sectonema</i> ²	5	5.8(41.1)
Total Bacterial-Feeders		1401.7(1291.0)	Mononchidae		
<u>Fungal-Feeders</u>			<i>Clarkus</i>	10	0.1(1.7)
<i>Aphelenchoides</i> ^{2,4,6}	1	99.9(141.2)	<i>Coomansus</i> ^{2,4}	2	51.8(164.5)
<i>Aphelenchus</i> ^{2,6}	2	36.6(74.3)	<i>Mylonchus</i>	6	0.3(4.3)
<i>Diptherophora</i>	3	3.8(14.2)	<i>Nygotolaimus</i>	4	10.5(24.7)
<i>Huntaphelenchoides</i> ²	6	0.06(1.0)	<i>Seinura</i>	7	0.2(4.2)
<i>Paraphelenchus</i> ^{2,6}	4	3.7(14.2)	<i>Tripyla</i> ²	9	0.1(1.4)
<i>Tylencholaimus</i> ^{3,4}	5	1.5(6.4)	Total Predators		590.8(3213.1)
Total Fungal-Feeders		144.2(192.6)	<u>Omnivores</u>		
<u>Root-feeders</u>			Dorylaimidae		
<i>Aglenchus</i> ¹	14	2.8(25.7)	<i>Enchodelus</i>	1	29.5(51.6)
Anguinidae ^{5,6}			<i>Dorylaimoides</i> ^{1,4}	2	4.0(36.7)
<i>Ditylenchus</i> ^{1,4,5}	2	249.1(87.9)	<i>Eudorylaimus</i> ²	3	0.3(3.9)
<i>Axiochium</i>	18	0.6(3.4)	Total omnivores		31.4(60.2)
Belondiridae					
<i>Dorylaimellus</i> ¹	15	1.4(8.6)			
<i>Oxydirus</i> ³	9	16.6(44.3)			
<i>Criconemella</i>	6	63.5(189.8)			
Hoplolaimidae					
<i>Helicotylenchus</i>	13	2.8(17.2)			
<i>Hoplolaimus</i>	20	0.3(3.5)			
<i>Lelenchus</i>	10	11.3(25.4)			
Longidoridae					
<i>Longidorus</i>	21	0.2(2.5)			

¹ significant matrix main effect ($p \neq 0.05$).
² significant month interaction (plus main effect).
³ significant month interaction (no main effect).
⁴ illustrated graphically.
⁵ facultative fungal-feeder (Yeates et al., 1993b).
⁶ considered anhydrobiotic (Aroian et al., 1993; Demeure et al., 1979; Freckman, et al., 1977; Nicholas, 1998; Tobar et al., 1996; Wharton, 1996; Wharton and Barclay, 1993).