

*Coronocyclus* spp.

*Coronocyclus (Cor.) coronatus*  
(formerly *Cyathostomum coronatum*)

30  $\mu$ m

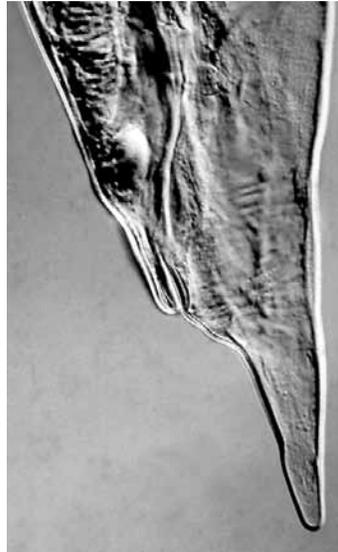


**Figure 1a**

Head

1. unshelled peanuts or boomerangs
2. crown

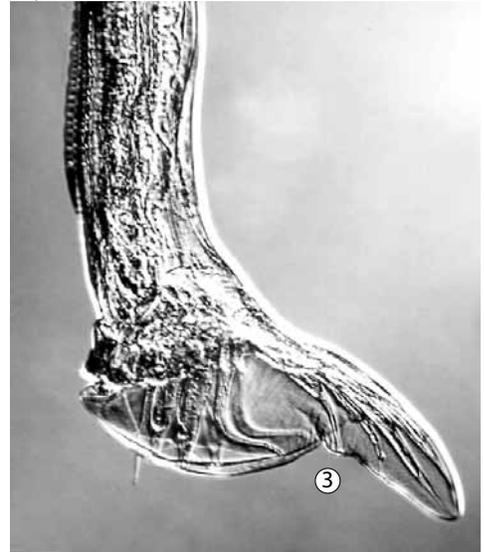
50  $\mu$ m



**Figure 1b**

Female tail

50  $\mu$ m



**Figure 1c**

Male tail

3. long bursa

In this species, the walls of the buccal capsule are relatively thick compared to some of the other species. They are blunt at the base and straight until about halfway up. Then, the outside of the walls develop a **small furrow** and veer away from each other. The walls look like **two unshelled peanuts or boomerangs**. The leaves of the external crown shoot up from the buccal capsule, and the tips bend over outward at the tips, giving the impression of a **coronet** (crown).

The **female tail** is very **tapered**, and the **dorsal ray** of the **male tail** is **extremely long**, appearing to bend down, and it seems to be quite “muscular,” for want of a better term.

**Walls of the Buccal Capsule:**

- relatively thick
- blunt at the base and straight until about halfway up
- look like two unshelled peanuts or boomerangs

**Other Distinguishing Characteristics:**

- leaves of the external crown shoot up from the buccal capsule
- leaf tips look like a coronet

*Size: small*

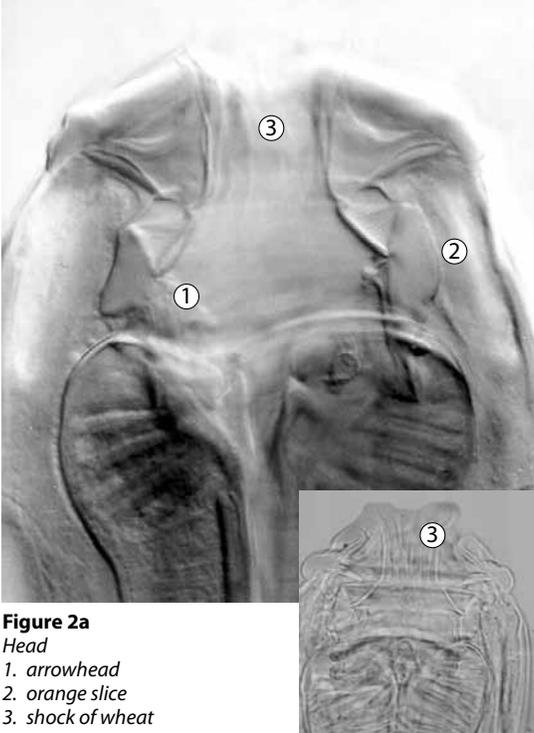
*Preferred site: cecum*

*Resistant in Kentucky*

*Represents 1% of population*

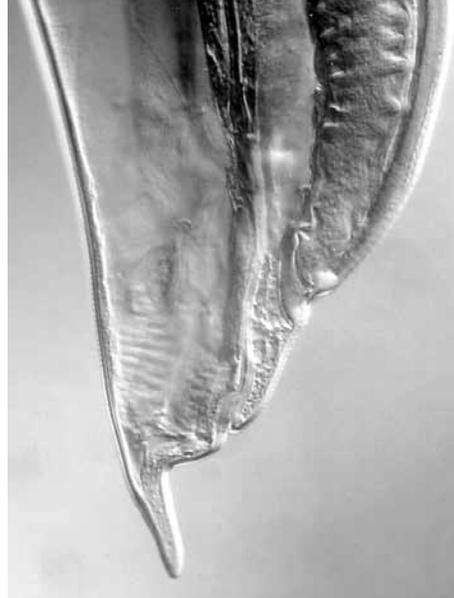
*Coronocyclus* spp.  
*Coronocyclus labiatus*  
 (formerly *Cyathostomum labiatum*)

30  $\mu$ m (inset: 430X)



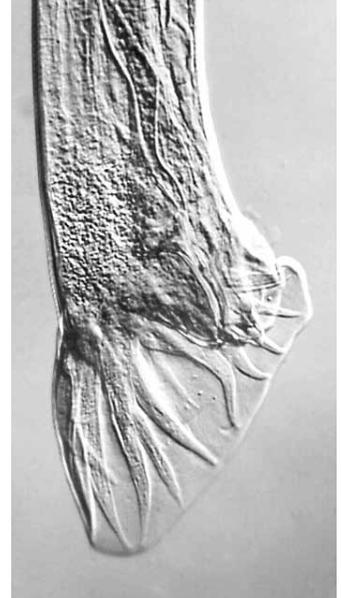
**Figure 2a**  
 Head  
 1. arrowhead  
 2. orange slice  
 3. shock of wheat

30  $\mu$ m



**Figure 2b**  
 Female tail

100  $\mu$ m



**Figure 2c**  
 Male tail

I think of the female of this species as “the queen” because she is not too common and very pretty. Two features always make it easy to identify. For some reason, the walls of the buccal capsule do not seem to match; the left side looks like an **arrowhead**—broad at the base and tapering to almost a point, whereas the right side looks like a **section of an orange or a semi-circle**. Also, the way the elements of the external crown rise out of the buccal capsule resembles a **shock of wheat**.

The female tail is quite ugly, short, and fat. The male tail has no outstanding features but has a short dorsal ray.

**Walls of the Buccal Capsule:**

- left side looks like an arrowhead; right side looks like an orange section

**Other Distinguishing Characteristics:**

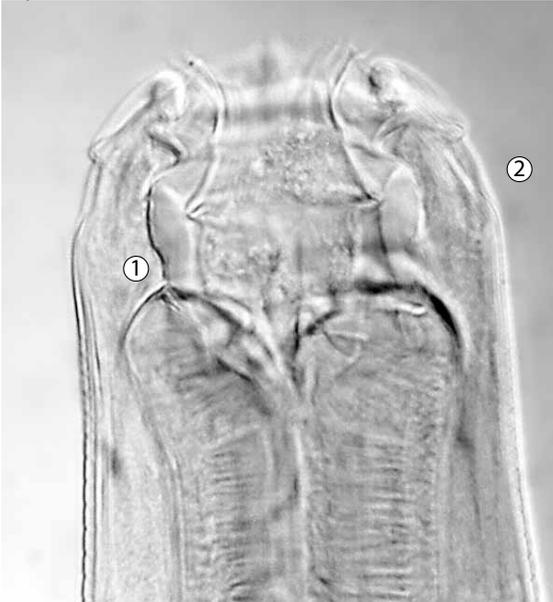
- elements of the external crown look like a shock of wheat

*Size: small*  
*Preferred site: ventral colon*  
*Represents <1% of population*

*Coronocyclus* spp.

*Coronocyclus labratus*  
(formerly *Cyathostomum labratum*)

30  $\mu$ m

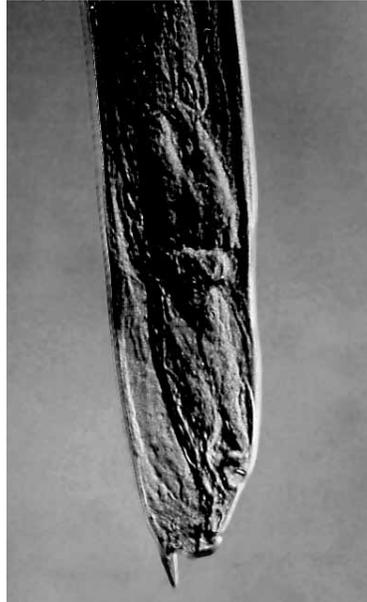


**Figure 3a**

Head

1. bottom of a man's dress shoes
2. square head

100  $\mu$ m



**Figure 3b**

Female tail

100  $\mu$ m



**Figure 3c**

Male tail

This species is very easy to identify. Despite its close resemblance to *Coronocyclus labiatus*, it has a couple of features that distinguish it. *Cor. labratus* is a bit smaller than *Cor. labiatus* and has a **square little head**, whereas *Cor. labiatus* has a **round little head**. The cuticle area close to the base of the buccal capsule of *Cor. labratus* appears to be constricted, giving the illusion of a definite neck. However, the most important identifying characteristic is the walls of the buccal capsule. They look like **the bottom of a man's pair of dress shoes** if he were lying on his back with the toes pointed away from each other.

The female tail is fat to the end with a small spike at the tip, and the male bursa is symmetrical with a dorsal ray of average length.

**Walls of the Buccal Capsule:**

- look like the bottom of a man's pair of dress shoes pointed away from each other

**Other Distinguishing Characteristics:**

- closely resembles *Coronocyclus labiatus* but smaller
- has a square head, whereas *Cor. labiatus* has a round head
- cuticle area near the base of the buccal capsule gives the illusion of a definite neck

Size: small

Preferred site: ventral colon

Represents <1% of population