

# Nodular Human Lagochilascariasis Lesion in Hunter, Brazil

## Appendix

**Appendix Table.** Morphological features useful for the diagnosis of *Lagochilascaris minor*.

Feature	Description
Length (mm) (1)	9 (male); 15 (female)
Ratio of ejaculatory duct length/spicule length (1)	>1
Morphology of the eggs (1)	Thick shells with 15–25 coarse pits
SEM morphology of the anterior end (2)	Dorsal lip harboring 2 subdorsal papillae and subventral lips with 1 ventrolateral papilla, 1 small papilla, and 1 amphidial pore, triangular interlabial prolongations. Excretory pores may be seen in lateral views.
Ancillary features (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lateral alae supported by cuticular bars extending from the nerve ring region for the whole length of the body.</li><li>• Striated esophagus throughout its length and gradually widened toward the posterior end.</li><li>• Lateral phasmids between the subdorsal and subventral papillae.</li><li>• Males with smooth and rounded tips. Postcloacal papillae somewhat variable in number and distribution.</li><li>• Females with a pair of prominent phasmids on each side in a laterodorsal position. Vulva usually behind the middle of the body.</li></ul>

## References

1. Sprent JFA. Speciation and development in the genus *Lagochilascaris*. *Parasitology*. 1971;62:71–112.  
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2. Campos DMB, Barbosa AP, Oliveira JA, Tavares GG, Cravo PVL, Ostermayer AL. Human lagochilascariasis—a rare helminthic disease. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*. 2017;11:e0005510.  
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