	*Harposporium* structures (see Esser and El-Gholl, 1992). Most species of Harposporium produce small conidia that when ingested by potential prey, germinate in the alimentary canal and eventually killing the nematode (drawing is courtesy of Esser and El-Gholl).
	*Harposporium anguillulae* with it's conidia dislodged. Conidia can only be ingested by nematode with large bucal cavity. However, this species of *Harposporium* was reported to be able to infect nematode externally by piercing conidia to nematode cuticle (Esser and El-Ghol, 1992) (pictures is courtesy of Wang).
	*Harposporium anguillulae* on a dorylaim (picture is courtesy of Esser).

	*Harposporium anguillulae* on *Mononchus* (picture is courtesy of Esser).
	*Harposporium subiliforme* produces spores that adhere to the cuticle of prey. Spores can also be swallowed by the nematode prey and infects the nematode (picture is courtesy of Esser).