REDESCRIPTION OF EIGHT SPECIES BELONGING TO THE
SUPERFAMILY TYLENCHOIDEA (NEMATODA: TYLENCHIDA)

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A redescription is given for five species of Egunjobi (1967, 1968), two of Elmiligy (1971) and one of Paramonov (1970), belonging originally to the genera Tylenchus (7) and Basiroides (1). Two of them are transferred to Ditylenchus and three synonymized with already described species.

In recent literature we found descriptions of Tylenchus species (and of one Basiroides species) which raised some doubts. A restudy was undertaken of type-material of the following species:

Basiroides nortoni Elmiligy, 1971: two female and one male paratypes
Tylenchus hageneri Elmiligy, 1971: three female and one male paratypes
Tylenchus (Aglenchus) areolatus Egunjobi, 1967: one female paratype
T. (A.) neozelandicus Egunjobi, 1967: one female paratype
T. (A.) whitus Egunjobi, 1967: four female paratypes
T. (Filenchus) ruatus Egunjobi, 1967: holotype, allotype and four paratypes

The species Tylenchus geraerti Paramonov, 1970 was described from some observations made by Geraert (1962) on three Ditylenchus females he tentatively determined as D. procerus Bally & Reydon, 1931. The original material is still present in the collection at Ghent University and so a redescription is given.

The descriptions presented by Egunjobi do not always correspond with our observations on her type material. To prevent long discussions only the details that needed redescription are given. Most of her slides contained a mixture of several species.

BASIROIDES NORTONI Elmiligy, 1971
(Fig. 1 B & E)

Measurements: Paratypes females n = 2: L = 690, 810 \( \mu \); a = 38, 42; b: 6.6; c = 9, 10.5; V = 80-83; stylet = 8 \( \mu \); width = 18, 19 \( \mu \); oesophagus = 105, 121 \( \mu \); tail = 77 \( \mu \).

Paratype male n = 1: L = 705 \( \mu \); a = 37; b = 7.0; c = 9.6; stylet = 8.5 \( \mu \); spicules = 23 \( \mu \); gubernaculum = 7 \( \mu \); width = 19 \( \mu \); oesophagus = 100 \( \mu \); tail = 73 \( \mu \).

Discussion. The measurements correspond with the original measurements. From the study of this material it appears that B. nortoni should be transferred to the genus Ditylenchus, for the following reasons: (1), no slit-like amphidal aperture.
Fig. 1. A & D: Tylenchus (now Ditylenchus) geraerti. A: posterior end; D: anterior end; B & E: Basiroides (now Ditylenchus) nortoni; B: posterior end, E: anterior end, C & F: Tylenchus hageneri; C: female gonads; F: anterior end.