SHORT COMMUNICATIONS


The genus Neobasiria Javed, 1982, with one species (N. citri Javed, 1982), was differentiated from Basiria Siddiqi, 1959 by the cylindrical basal oesophageal bulb (pyriform basal bulb in Basiria), relatively short female tail, greater vulva-anus distance and longer male bursa, and from Basiroides Thorne & Malek, 1968 by the cylindrical basal oesophageal bulb (pyriform basal bulb in Basiroides), greater distance between the dorsal oesophageal gland orifice and stylet base and the more posteriorly situated postcorpus (> 50 v < 50% of the total oesophageal length) (Javed, 1982). However, Basiroides has been synonymized with Basiria, as have the genera Clavilenchus 0 airajpuri, 1966) Thorne & Malek, 1968 and Neopsilenchus Thorne & Malek, 1968 (see Bello, 1973; Fotedar & Mahajan, 1973; Bajaj & Bhatti, 1979; Brzeski & Sauer, 1982), and I accept these redispositions. In addition, Neobasiria is proposed herein as a junior synonym of Basiria: the morphological and morphometrical features used by Javed (1982) in defining Neobasiria are inconsistent and insignificant at this level. Thus, some species of Basiria (e.g. B. hissariensis Bajaj & Bhatti, 1979 and B. berylla (Khan & Khan, 1975) Bajaj & Bhatti, 1979) have a cylindrical basal oesophageal bulb rather similar to that of Neobasiria. B. incita Szczugiels, 1969 and B. graminophila Siddiqi, 1959 have the dorsal oesophageal gland orifice situated up to 7 and 9 μm respectively from the stylet base (6-7 μm in Neobasiria). Nematode tail length is a highly variable character and is of minor importance in nematode taxonomy (Geraert, 1979); therefore, the relatively short tail of Neobasiria cannot be used as a reliable diagnostic feature. The other morphometrical characteristics of Neobasiria are of some taxonomic value but only at the species, not generic, level. N. citri is therefore transferred to Basiria to form a new combination, B. citri (Javed, 1982) n. comb.


(Khan & Khan, 1975) Bajaj & Bhatti, 1979 and is re-named *B. pakhi* nom. nov., the specific epithet being formed by combining the first two letters of the names 'Patil' and 'Khan'.

**Basiria** Siddiqi, 1959

*Tylenchus (Clavilenchus)* Jairajpuri, 1966
*Basiroides* Thorne & Malek, 1968
*Neopsilenchus* Thorne & Malek, 1968
*Neobasiria* Javed, 1982; n. syn.

**Diagnosis** (emended): Boleodorinae Khan, 1964 (syn. Basirinae Decker, 1972). Both sexes vermiform, cylindroid. Cephalic region either smooth or finely annulate. Cephalic framework hexaradiate, with light or no sclerotization. Amphidial apertures oblique or V-shaped slits; postlabial. Stylet slender, either with or without basal thickenings (= basal knobs); metenchium (= conus) straight or curved. Corpus (precorpus and postcorpus) either shorter or longer than half of the oesophageal length. Postcorpus with valvular apparatus. Basal oesophageal bulb pyriform, elongate-pyriform or cylindrical; oesophago-intestinal valve (cardia) well developed. Female reproductive system monodelphic, prodelphic; vulva postmedian. Spermatheca spherical to oval, axial or offset, with rounded or rod-like spermatozoa. Postvulval uterine sac undifferentiated, its length about \(1/2 - 1^{1/2}\) vulval body width. Vulva-anus distance either greater or less than tail length. Lateral field with two to four incisures. Deirids present near the level of excretory pore. Phasmids either rudimentary or well developed, situated in the anterior third of the tail. Tails of both sexes elongate-conoid, with filiform, acute, narrowly rounded or clavate termini. Male bursa adanal, sometimes enveloping more than half the tail length. Hypoptyg mata absent. Spicules ventrally arcuate, cephalated. Gubernaculum simple, slightly curved to crescent-shaped in lateral view.

**Type species:**
*B. graminophila* Siddiqi, 1959
*B. indica* Bajaj & Batti, 1979

**Other species:**
*B. aberrans* (Thorne, 1949) Siddiqi, 1963
  syn: *Psilenchus aberrans* Thorne, 1949
  *Tylenchus (Filenchus) neoberrans* (Thorne, 1949) Goodey, 1963
*B. affinis* Thorne & Malek, 1968
*B. asaraensis* Khan, 1982
*B. bajaji* nom. nov.
  syn: *Neopsilenchus similis* Khan & Khan, 1976
  *Basiria similis* (Khan & Khan, 1976) Bajaj & Bhatti, 1979