CRICONEMOIDES AXESTE N. SP. ASSOCIATED WITH ROSES IN COMMERCIAL GREENHOUSES IN NEW YORK STATE

BY

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Collections of rose roots and soil from seven of eighteen commercial greenhouses in New York State yielded numerous specimens of a nematode belonging to the genus Criconemoides Taylor, 1936, which could not be identified by using the key presented by Raski (1958) and is described herein as a new species. Subsequently, four living female specimens of this same nematode were recovered from dormant rose plants purchased by a commercial rose grower from a Pacific Coast supplier.

In addition to the characters used previously to determine species of Criconemoides, Raski (1952) pointed out the importance of the presence or the absence of sub-lateral lobes in the lip region and also advised use of the cuticular pattern on larval forms to differentiate species. Distinctive larval cuticular patterns have been observed by Menzel (1917) in C. heideri (Stefanski, 1916) Taylor, 1936; by Taylor (1936) in C. mutabile Taylor, 1936; by Chitwood (1949) in C. simile (Cobb, 1918) Chitwood 1949; and by Raski (1952, 1958) in C. xenoplax Raski, 1952, and in C. ornatum Raski, 1958.

The description that follows was developed from observations of living and preserved specimens. Drawings were made with the aid of camera lucida and from photomicrographs. Measurements, given as a mean ± standard error and range, were obtained from specimens fixed in FAA and then processed by the rapid method and mounted in glycerine (Goodey, 1957).
Fig. 1. *Criconemoides axeste* n. sp.

A. Female, lateral view.
B. Lateral view of anterior end, female.
C. Dorso-ventral view of anterior end, female.
D. Face view, female.
E. Head sclerotization, female.
F. Cuticle showing characteristic rough edge on posterior part of annules, ventral view, at region of excretory pore, female.
G. Female tail, ventral view.
H. Male.
I. Tail, male.
J. Larval cuticle showing beaded appearance of posterior part of annules.