

It was possible to rear the nymphs from the gall and about 50 adult specimens were obtained successfully in the laboratory. These specimens, after identification, were preserved at the Regional Station of Zoological Survey of India, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.

It is a general phenomena that all the gall-making psyllid species are host specific<sup>5</sup>. However, *Paurophylla depressa* and *P. ficicola* were already reported as exceptions to this. *P. tuberculata* is an added exception as it is known to cause leaf galls on another host plant viz *A. scholaris*, in addition to *A. kurzii* which is reported in this paper. Also, it is interesting to note that the host plant *A. kurzii* is confirmed by the Botanical Survey of India to be endemic to the islands of Andaman and Nicobar.

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## ON A NEW SPECIES OF *LONGIDOROIDES* KHAN, CHAWLA AND SAHA, 1976 AND WITH A KEY TO ITS SPECIES

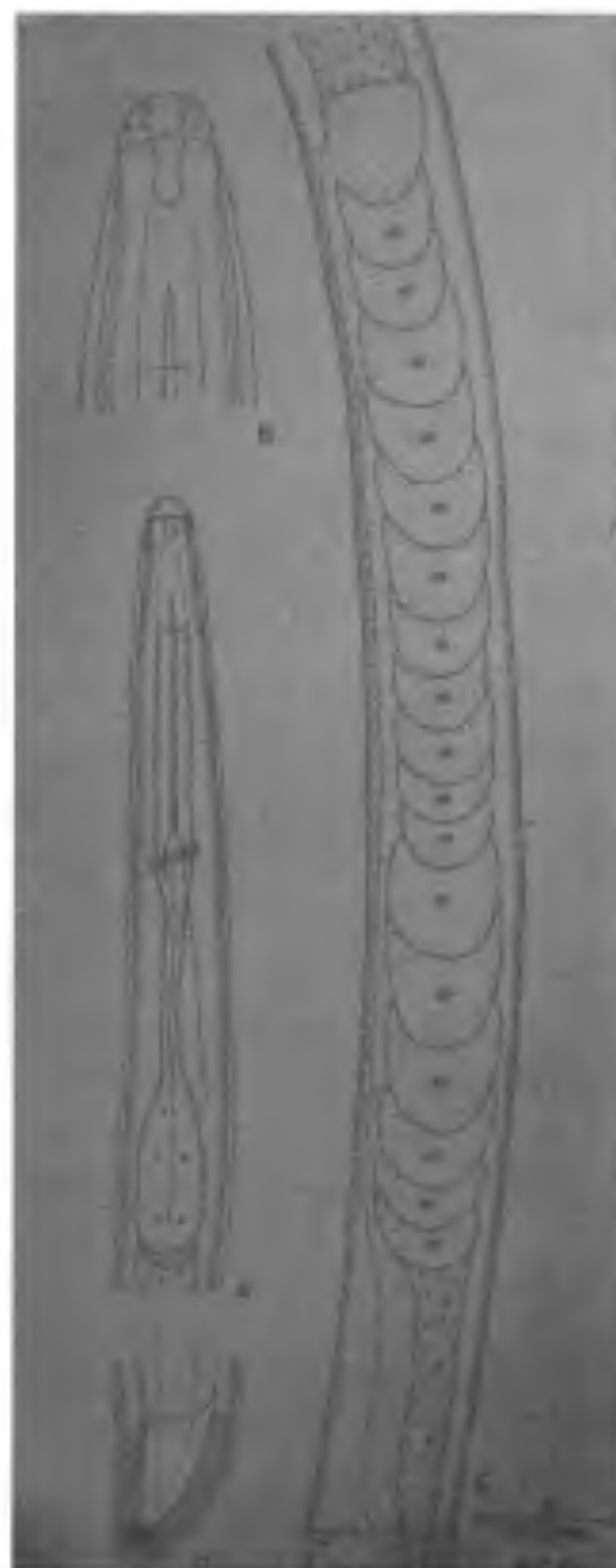
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WHILE screening fruits and vegetables for nematode infestation, *Longidoroides sativus* sp. n. was recovered and it is described in this note with a key to the species of *Longidoroides*.

*Longidoroides sativus* sp. n. (figures 1A-D).

**Measurements:** Female (*Holotype*): L = 3.90 mm; a = 81.2; b = 18.5; c = 84.7; V =  $^{10.7}46.14^{11.7}$ ; odontostyle = 53  $\mu$ .

Body C-shaped when relaxed by gentle heat, tapering towards either extremities. Body cuticle 2.5–3.5  $\mu$  thick. Lateral body pores irregularly arranged. Lip region narrow, rounded measuring 11  $\mu$  in diameter slightly offset. Amphid pouch-like symmetrically



Figures 1A-D. *L. sativus* sp. n. A. Anterior end; B. Head end, C. Vulvar region, D. Tail end.

lobed at base, with slit-like opening, occupying about 1/3rd of the corresponding head-width. Odontophore 29  $\mu$  with basal swellings. Guiding ring single, 39  $\mu$  from anterior end. Oesophagus with anterior slender part 172  $\mu$  long, not convoluted, basal bulb measuring 52  $\times$  19  $\mu$  having dorsal, first right subventral and first left subventral gland nuclei located at 9, 23 and 21  $\mu$  from anterior end of the oesophageal bulb. Nuclei of second right and the left subventral glands at 42.5 and 41  $\mu$ , respectively, from anterior end of oesophageal bulb. Oesophago-intestinal valve rounded. Pre-rectum about 2 anal-body-diameter long. Rectum 14  $\mu$  long. Tail conoid-rounded, dorsally convex about one-anal-body width long.

Ovaries amphidelphic, reflexed, anterior measuring 340  $\mu$  and posterior 360  $\mu$ . Oocytes irregularly

A Key to species of *Longidoroides*

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| 1. Odontostyle length up to 120 $\mu\text{m}$ . . .                      | 2  |
| Odontostyle length more than 120 $\mu\text{m}$                           | 9  |
| 2. Body length 6.55–7.34 mm . . .  | <i>lutosus</i> (Heyns, 1965, Khan <i>et al</i> , 1976)           |
| Body length up to 4.8 mm . . .   | 3  |
| 3. Odontostyle length 101–120 $\mu\text{m}$ . . .                        | 4  |
| Odontostyle length less than 101 $\mu\text{m}$ . . .                     | 6  |
| 4. Vulva pre-equatorial, $V = 32-35$ . . .                               | <i>dosseri</i> (Sukul, 1971 Khan <i>et al</i> , 1976),           |
| Vulva equatorial, $V = 46-50$ . . .                                      | 5  |
| 5. Amphid pouch bilobed with slit like opening . . .                     | <i>afzali</i> (Khan, 1964, Khan <i>et al</i> , 1976)             |
| Amphid pouch asymmetrical with slit like aperture . . . .                | <i>boshi</i> (Khan <i>et al</i> , 1972, 1976)                    |
| 6. Odontostyle-guiding ring double . . .                                 | <i>utriculoides</i><br>(Corbett, 1964, Khan <i>et al</i> , 1976) |
| Odontostyle-guiding ring single . . .                                    | 7  |
| 7. Odontophore 29 $\mu\text{m}$ . . .                                    | <i>sativus</i> sp. n.  |
| Odontophore more than 29 $\mu\text{m}$ . . .                             | 8  |
| 8. Vulva equatorial, $V = 46-49$ , odontophore 39–53 $\mu\text{m}$ . . . | <i>spiralis</i> (Khan <i>et al</i> , 1972, 1976)                 |
| Vulva pre-equatorial, $V = 45$ , odontophore 55 $\mu\text{m}$ . . .      | <i>longiurus</i> Chawla and Samathanam, 1980                     |
| 9. Body length 4–5.1 mm . . .  | <i>cedari</i> (Khan <i>et al</i> , 1976)                         |
| Body length 5.48–7.46 mm . . .   | <i>strelitzae</i> (Heyns, 1966)<br>(Khan <i>et al</i> , 1976)    |

arranged in a single row. Uterus muscular, thick walled. Vagina about half the body width. Vulva equatorial and transverse.

Male : Not found

*Type habitat and locality:* Collected from soil around roots of radish (*Raphanus sativus*) on 10 August 1980 at Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

*Type specimen:* Female, (*Holotype*) Deposited in the Department of Zoology, University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.

*Differential diagnosis:* *Longidoroides sativus* sp. n. comes close to *L. spiralis*<sup>1</sup> in possessing single guiding ring, vulva equatorial and in deMan values but distinguished by smaller odontophore (29 vs 39–53  $\mu\text{m}$ ) as well as odontostyle (53 vs 70–93  $\mu\text{m}$ ). It also differs from *L. boshi*<sup>2</sup> in location of odontostyle guiding ring from anterior end (37 vs 48  $\mu\text{m}$ ); from *L. lutosus*<sup>2</sup> in body length (3.9 vs 6.55–7.34 mm) and from *L. strelitzae*<sup>3</sup> in body length (3.9 vs 5.48–7.46 mm). The new species can further distinguished from *L. cedari*<sup>4</sup> by value of *a*

(81.2 vs 41–56) and *c* (84.7 vs 137–202); and from *L. utriculoides*<sup>5</sup> by odontostyle length (53 vs 58–75  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and odontostyle guiding ring (single vs double).

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