TYLENCHORHYNCHIDAE ELIAVA, 1964 A JUNIOR SYNONYM OF TELOTYLENCHIDAE SIDDIQI, 1960 (NEMATODA : TYLENCHOIDEA)

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The systematic position of the genus *Telotylenchus* Siddiqi, 1960 has always been controversial, mainly due to the circumstance that the shape of the posterior pharyngeal region (abutting or overlapping) was a major taxonomic character in the system of Thorne (1949). Siddiqi (1960) proposed the subfamily Telotylenchinae for the genera *Telotylenchus* and *Pseudhalenchus;* however, the only common character was, that by virtue of the overlapping pharyngeal glands they did not fit into the categories set up by Thorne. This was pointed out by Loof (1963) who suggested a relationship between *Telotylenchus* and *Tylenchorhynchus.* This idea was not followed by others. Siddiqi (1971), Golden (1971) and Andrássy (1976) included Telotylenchinae in the family Belonolaimidae, whereas Allen and Sher (1967) brought together the subfamilies Tylenchorhynchinae, Telotylenchinae (with *Telotylenchus, Carphodorus* and *Trichotylenchus*) and others into a large family Tylenchidae. Evidently these authors kept to the idea that assignment of *Telotylenchus* should be based upon the overlapping pharyngeal glands. Siddiqi (1978) included *Histotylenchus* into the Telotylenchinae, but he did not discuss the subfamily.

We know by now that closely related species may differ in the shape of the pharyngeal gland region. Species with overlapping glands occur, along with species with abutting glands, e.g. in the genera *Anguina sensu lato (A. moxae* vs *A. tritici), Ditylenchus (D. destructor* and *D. anchilisposomus* vs *D. dipsaci)* and *Tylenchorhynchus (T; clarus* vs *T. dubius).* Especially the latter case is important. If *Tylenchorhynchus* contains species with slightly overlapping glands and species with abutting glands, why should a family bordeline be drawn in the series : abutting glands — short overlap — long overlap? The morphology of *Telotylenchus* is, apart from this one point and the accompanying shift of the pharyngeal lumen, wholly identical to that of *Tylenchorhynchus* (Seinhorst, 1971). Noteworthy is, that some species of *Telotylenchus,* e.g. *T. ventralis,* show ventral cuticular irregularities near the vulva; but this character occurs also in *Tylenchorhynchus,* e.g. in *T. dubius.*

Scanning electron microscopy has added valuable information about head structure, which is a much more reliable character for definition of higher categories. Sher and Bell (1975) found that the head structure of *Tylenchorhynchus goffarti* is the same as that of *Telotylenchus ventralis; Tylenchorhynchus cylindricus* is slightly but not fundamentally different. Belonolaimidae (at least the type genus *Belonolaimus*) have a totally different head structure : the lip region is composed mainly of four large lobes. I therefore conclude that *Telotylenchus* be removed from Belonolaimidae and placed in the same family as *Tylenchorhynchus.* (In view of the circumstance that *Ditylenchus dipsaci, D. destructor* and *D. anchilisposomus* are considered congeneric, one might even question the validity of *Telotylenchus* as a separate genus!).

Tylenchorhynchus is type genus of Tylenchorhynchidae Eliava, 1964; *Telotylenchus* of Telotylenchinae Siddiqi, 1960. After Art. 36 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature the family name Telotylenchidae is available from 1960 with Siddiqi as author. Consequently the correct name of the family in question is Telotylenchidae Siddiqi, 1960, with Tylenchorhynchidae Eliava, 1964 as junior synonym.

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Errata

In the following publication :
FORTUNER, R. (1985). Notes on nomenclature of plant nematodes. *Revue Nématol.*, 8 (1) : 77-83,

— on page 77, column 2, 10 lines from bottom : for "*T. gracilancea* " read " *T. gracililancea* ";

— on page 79, column 2, paragraph 5 : for "*Dolichodorus profundorum* " read "*Longidorus profundorum* ".

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