

Plant parasitic nematodes fauna in citrus orchards in Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran

P. Eisvand¹, R. Farrokhi Nejad¹ and S. Azimi^{1*}

Summary During a survey on the biodiversity of plant-parasitic nematodes in citrus orchards of Khuzestan province (Southwestern Iran), 97 root and soil samples were collected. Nematodes were extracted and identified using morphological and morphometric diagnostic characters. Six nematode species were identified, namely: *Helicotylenchus abunaamai*, *H. crenacauda*, *Pratylenchus allius*, *P. musii*, *Psi- lenchus hilarulus* and *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*. Except *T. semipenetrans*, the remaining five species were found only in the rhizosphere of citrus, not in citrus roots, and their pathogenicity on citrus plants was not further studied. This is the first record of *P. allius* and *P. musii* for the nematode fauna in Iran. *H. crenacauda* is a new record for the nematode fauna in the Khuzestan province and is reported for the first time in citrus orchards in Iran. To our knowledge, this is the first report of *H. abunaamai* in citrus orchards worldwide.

Additional keywords: citrus, first record, morphology, morphometric, plant-parasitic

Introduction

Citrus is indigenous to southeastern Asia but has existed in Mediterranean basin for centuries. Species of citrus have great importance in some Mediterranean regions (Duarte *et al.*, 2016). Iran is the eighth largest producer of citrus in the world. In 2017, Iranian citrus fruit production reached 4,067,000 tons (FAOSTAT, 2017). Khuzestan province is one of the major citrus-producing regions in the country.

A wide range of plant-parasitic nematodes has been associated with the citrus rhizosphere but only some species cause damage to the trees (Verdejo-Lucas and McKenry, 2004). The citrus nematode (*Tylenchulus semipenetrans* Cobb, 1913) causes a slow decline of citrus all around the world and restricts citrus fruit production under a wide spectrum of environmental conditions (Duncan, 2005). Spreading decline is a serious disease of citrus caused by *Radopholus similis* (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949 that only occurs in Florida's central ridge (Duncan,

2005). *R. citri* Machon and Bridge (1996) was found in citrus roots in Indonesia and was associated with very severe necrosis and root destruction (Machon and Bridge, 1996).

Pratylenchus coffeae (Zimmermann, 1898) Filipjev and Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941, *P. brachyurus* (Godfrey, 1929) Filipjev and Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941 and *P. vulnus* Allen and Jensen (1951) are three species of lesion nematodes associated with the citrus tree. Also, *Belonolaimus longicaudatus* Rau (1958) causes damage to citrus. Root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.) are able to attack citrus and are confined to prevent dissemination. Pathogenic species of root-knot nematode were reported from Taiwan and New Delhi (Duncan, 2005).

Many populations of *Xiphinema brevicolum* Lordello and Da Costa (1961) have been associated with the decline of grapefruit trees in Sudan (Yassin, 1974). *Paratrichodorus lobatus* (Colbran, 1965) has also been found in high numbers in citrus nurseries in Australia (Stirling, 1976). *Hemicycliophora arenaria* (Raski, 1958) is a species native to plants in the southern California that causes damage in citrus nurseries (McElroy *et al.*, 1966). *Caloosia nudata* (Colbran) Brzeski, 1974 causes similar symptoms on citrus in Australia (Colbran, 1963).

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A plentiful of plant-parasitic nematode species have been associated with the citrus rhizosphere in Iran. *T. semipenetrans* and *Diphtherophora communis* (de Man, 1880) have been associated with citrus in Fars province (Abivardi *et al.*, 1970). *Meloidogyne javanica* (Treub, 1885) Chitwood, 1949 from sour orange (*C. aurantium*) in Khuzestan province (Akhiani *et al.*, 1984), *Hemicriconemoides chiwoodi* Esser (1960), *Helicotylenchus pseudorobustus* (Steiner, 1914) Golden, 1956, *Boleodorus thylactus* Thorne (1941) from orange (*C. sinensis*) in Kerman province (Jahanshahi afshar *et al.*, 2006), *Scutellonema brachyurus* (Steiner, 1938) Andrassy, 1958 from citrus in Golestan province (Tanha Maafi *et al.*, 2006) and *Helicotylenchus macronatus* Mulk and Jairajpuri (1975) have been reported from lemon (*C. limon*) in Kerman province (Ali Ramaji *et al.*, 2006).

In the study by Divsalar *et al.* (2011), 27 species of plant-parasitic nematodes have been identified from the citrus rhizosphere in Gilan and Mazandaran as *Criconemoides xenoplax* Raski (1952), *Filenchus facultativus* (Szczygiel, 1970) Raski and Geraert (1987), *Helicotylenchus exallus* Sher (1966), *H. vulgaris* (Yuen, 1964), *Ogma civellae* (Steiner, 1949) Raski and Luc (1987), *Paratylenchus nanus* (Coob, 1923), *Pratylenchus loosi* (Loof, 1960), *P. neglectus*, *P. jaehni*, *P. zea* and *Psilenchus hilarulus* (de Man, 1921). Also, *Hemicriconemoides chitwoodi* and *Tylenchorhynchus agri* (Ferris, 1963) have been found associated with the rhizosphere of citrus in Kerman province (Rashidifard *et al.*, 2014).

There is very little information about plant-parasitic nematodes associated with citrus orchards in Khuzestan province. To fill this gap, this study aimed to determine the plant parasitic nematodes of citrus in Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran using morphological and morphometric data.

Material and methods

About 97 root and soil samples were collected from citrus orchards in the Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran. *T. semipene-*

trans was extracted from the roots based on the Coolen and D'Herde method (1972). Roots were washed, cut in pieces and processed for nematode extraction by blender followed by centrifugal flotation. The roots were stained (Hooper *et al.*, 2005) and immature and mature females were observed on the root surfaces.

Soil samples were taken from 5 to 40 cm depth from different regions. Then the soil samples were put in a polyethylene bags with pertinent information about each sample, then brought to the laboratory and kept in the refrigerator at about 4°C until they were processed for nematode extraction.

The Jenkins (1964) method was used to extract the nematodes from soil samples. The collected specimens were killed in hot 4% formaldehyde solution, transferred to anhydrous glycerin according to De Grisse's (1969) method. In some samples, the tray method (Whitehead and Hemming, 1965) was employed to obtain a suspension of nematodes from the soil. Nematodes were mounted in a small drop of glycerin on permanent slides. Observations and measurements were done using an Olympus CX31 light microscope equipped with a drawing tube. Some of the best-preserved specimens were photographed using an Olympus DP12 digital camera attached to an Olympus BX51 light microscope. Nematode species were identified based on morphological and morphometric characters using valid keys such as Siddiqi 2000; Castillo and Vovlas, 2007; Geraert, 2008; Geraert, 2013.

Results and discussion

Based on morphological and morphometric characters, six species of plant-parasitic nematodes were identified, namely: *Helicotylenchus abunaamai* Siddiqi (1972), *H. crenacauda* Sher (1966), *Pratylenchus allius* (Shahina and Maqbool, 1996) Siddiqi (2000), *P. musii* Choudhury and Phukan (1989), *Psilenchus hilarulus* de Man (1921) and *Tylenchulus semipenetrans* Cobb (1913). Except *T. semipenetrans*, the remaining five species were found only in the rhizo-

sphere of citrus, not in citrus roots. No further studies were performed on pathogenicity of these species on citrus plants.

Morphometric measurements of the identified nematodes closely corresponded with the published reports; nevertheless, insignificant morphological and morphometric differences were observed in some species are discussed below. The most important morphological characters of the considered species are illustrated in Figures 1-6. The morphometrics of the considered species are given in Tables 1-4.

Helicotylenchus abunaamai (Siddiqi, 1972)

Figure 1 (a-h)

MEASUREMENTS (Table 1)

The general morphology of the recovered population of the species resembles the characters given in the original description (Siddiqi, 1972). However, the length of the stylet is slightly shorter (18-21.5 vs. 21-22 μm). This species has been reported from Malaysia (Sauer and Winoto, 1975), Pakistan (Firoza and Maqbool, 1991), Thailand (Mizukubo *et al.*, 1992) and Turkey (Kepenekci, 2002). There is no significant difference between our population and these populations.

Kashi and Karegar (2014) reported on the presence of the same species from sugarcane in Haft-Tappeh, Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran. Their population has differences with the main description and our population. These differences are in body length (600-779 vs 515-611 μm), ratio c (24.2-33.7 vs 37.6-48.2), ratio c' (1.4-1.98 vs 1-1.2), length of stylet (23.3-26.8 vs 18-21.6 μm) and tail length (20-29 vs 11-14 μm).

In the present study, this species was recovered from 8.8% of soil samples from the rhizosphere of citrus, sour orange, lemon and tangerine in the vicinity of Dezful city, Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran. To our knowledge, this is the first report of *H. abunaamai* in citrus orchards worldwide.

Helicotylenchus crenacauda (Sher, 1966)

Figure 1 (i-p)

MEASUREMENTS (Table 1)

The general morphology of the recovered population of the species resembles the characters given in original description (Sher, 1966). This species has been reported from the rhizosphere of rice in Gilan (Pedramfar *et al.*, 2002 and Kashi and Karegar, 2014), ornamental plants in Mahallat (Mohammad Deimi *et al.*, 2008) and vineyards in Markazi province, Iran (Mohammad Deimi and Mitkowski, 2010).

The population of Khuzestan province did not differ significantly from the populations of Gilan. Compared to the Mahallat population, the ratios a, b' and c are lower (25.4-29.7 vs 31.2-37.4, 4-4.9 vs 5.1-6.5 and 35-45.2 vs 47.9-57.8 respectively). Also, stylet length is shorter (24-25 vs 25-29 μm). Compared to Markazi province, the ratio c is lower (35-45.2 vs 45.2-53.5).

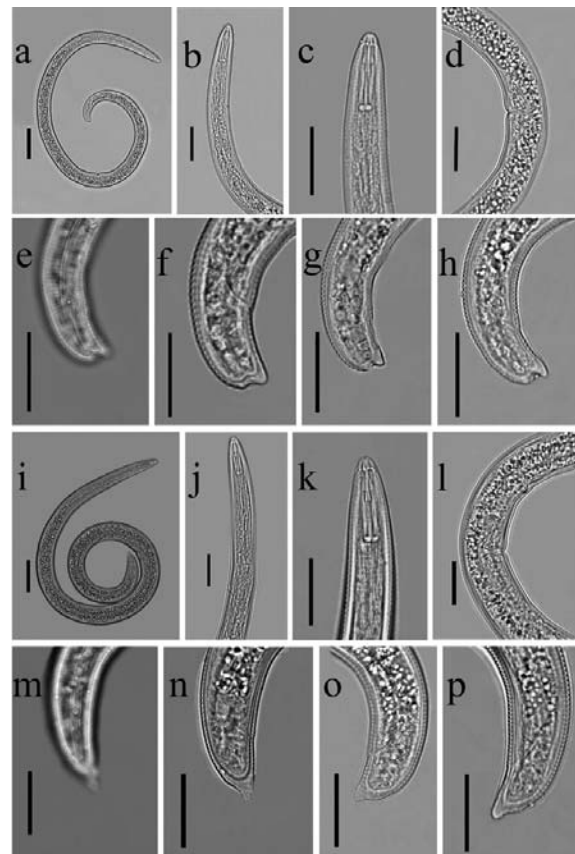


Figure 1. a-h: *Helicotylenchus abunaamai*. a: Entire body; b, c: Anterior region; d: Vulval region; e: Tail showing phasmid; f-h: Variations of tail shape. i-p: *Helicotylenchus crenacauda*. i: Entire body; j, k: Anterior region; l: Vulval region; m: Tail showing phasmid; n-p: Variations of tail shape. (Scale bars: a, i = 50 μm , b-h, j-p = 20 μm).

Table 1. Morphometrics of *Helicotylenchus abunaamai* and *Helicotylenchus crenacauda* recovered from citrus orchards of Khuzestan province, southwestern Iran. All measurements are in μm and in the form: mean \pm s.d. (range).

Character	<i>Helicotylenchus abunaamai</i>	<i>Helicotylenchus crenacauda</i>
n	10	12
L	560.6 \pm 31.5 (515-611)	628.5 \pm 41.3 (563-698)
a	28.7 \pm 2.6 (25.1-32)	27 \pm 1.5 (25.4-29.7)
b	5.3 \pm 0.4 (4.6-5.8)	5.2 \pm 0.4 (4.5-6.1)
b'	4.4 \pm 0.3 (3.9-4.9)	4.4 \pm 0.2 (4-4.9)
c	44.6 \pm 3.3 (37.6-48.2)	40 \pm 3.5 (35-45.2)
c'	1.1 \pm 0.1 (1-1.2)	1.2 \pm 0.1 (1-1.4)
V	63.8 \pm 1.1 (62.6-66.5)	62.2 \pm 1 (61-63.8)
Lip height	3.7 \pm 0.4 (3-4.5)	3.9 \pm 0.3 (3.5-4)
Lip width	5.4 \pm 0.4 (4.5-6)	5.8 \pm 0.5 (5-6.5)
Stylet length	20.5 \pm 1.2 (18-21.5)	24.4 \pm 0.5 (24-25)
Conus length	9.8 \pm 1 (8.5-11.5)	11 \pm 0.7 (10-12)
DGO	9.2 \pm 0.9 (8.5-10)	10.2 \pm 1.2 (9-12)
Pharynx length	106.5 \pm 7.9 (93.5-117)	116.7 \pm 4.2 (111-122.5)
Pharyngeal glands	127.2 \pm 8.2 (117-138)	140.3 \pm 4.7 (134-148)
Excretory pore	90 \pm 6.3 (80-102)	103.5 \pm 4.4 (99-112)
Median bulb	64.7 \pm 2.8 (59.5-69)	74.7 \pm 2.7 (72-78)
Body width	19.5 \pm 1.3 (17.5-21.5)	23.2 \pm 2 (19-25)
Tail length	12.4 \pm 0.8 (11-14)	16 \pm 1.5 (14-18)
Anal body width	11.5 \pm 0.5 (11-12)	12.8 \pm 0.8 (11.5-14)
Vulva body width	19.5 \pm 1.3 (17.5-21.5)	23.2 \pm 2 (19-25)
Vulva-Anus	195 \pm 16.4 (170-216)	222.6 \pm 13.1 (204-237)
Phasmids from tail terminus	15.6 \pm 0.6 (13.5-18)	21 \pm 1.6 (18-23)

In the present study, this species was recovered from 10.7% of soil samples from the rhizosphere of sour orange and lemon in the vicinity of Ahvaz (GPS coordinates: 31° 19' 5.9" N 48° 40' 14.2" E), Dezful, Izeh (GPS coordinates: 31° 49' 26.3" N, 49° 52' 12.3" E) and Baghmalek cities, Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran. This is the first report of *H. crenacauda* in citrus orchards in Iran and a new record for the nematodes fauna in Khuzestan province.

Pratylenchus allius
 (Shahina and Maqbool, 1996)
 Siddiqi (2000)
 Figures 2, 3 (a-d)
 MEASUREMENTS (Table 2)
 DESCRIPTION

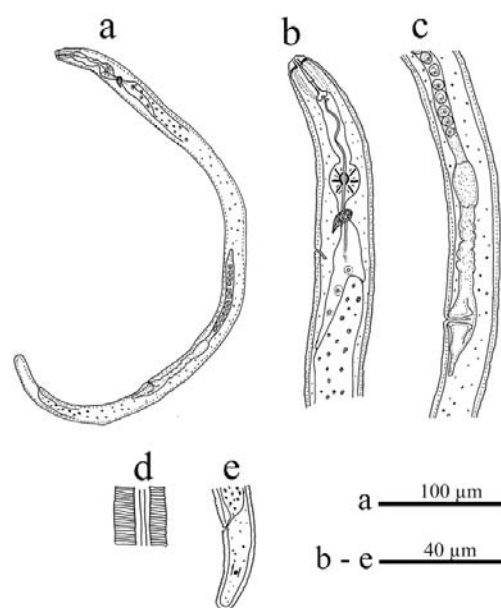


Figure 2. Female of *Pratylenchus allius*. a: Entire body; b: Anterior region; c: Vulval region; d: Lateral field at mid-body; e: Tail.

Female: Nematodes are of small size (410-490 μm long), with body strongly arcuate upon fixation. Cuticular annulation distinct, 0.8-1.2 μm wide at mid-body. Lateral field with four incisures, not areolated, occupying about one-third of body diameter. The labial region is low, flattened and not off set, 2.1-3.5 μm high and 6-7.2 μm wide at base, with three annuli. The framework is strongly sclerotized. The stylet is strong and relatively short, Stylet knobs well-developed, rounded, 1.8-2.4 μm high and 3-4 μm wide. The median bulb is oval in shape, very muscular, 11.8-12.6 μm long and 8.4-8.6 μm wide. Nerve ring surrounds isthmus. Oesophageal glands overlap the intestine ventrally about two times the body width, three gland nuclei in tandem. Excretory pore almost at the level of the pharyngo-intestinal valve. Hemizonid is about 2-3 annuli wide, 1-3 annuli anterior to excretory pore. Genital system monodelphic-prodelphic, ovary outstretched. Anterior branch is well developed, 130-140 μm long. Spermatheca oval, without sperm. Ovary with oocytes arranged in one or two rows. Vulva a transverse slit, posteriorly located, lateral flaps and epiptygma absent. The vagina is about 7-9 μm long. Post-vulval uterine sac about one-time vulval body width. Tail cylindrical, terminus rounded, without annulation. Phasmids pore-like in shape, 10-15 annuli anterior from the tail terminus.

Male: Not found.

REMARKS

The Iranian population of *P. allius* is very similar to the type population of the species from Azad Kashmir, Pakistan (Shahina and Maqbool, 1996). However, the length of DGO and the number of tail annuli in our population are slightly higher than that given in the original description (0.9-1.3 vs 0.6-1 μm and 22-33 vs 25-26 respectively).

This species was originally described by Shahina and Maqbool (1996) as *Radopholus allius*. Siddiqi (2000) examined the paratype of the species and found that it belongs to the genus *Pratylenchus*. Castillo and Vovlas (2007) considered *P. allius* as a new junior synonym of *P. thornei*. Geraert

(2013) considered *P. allius* as a separate species from *P. thornei* and mentioned that the stylet is larger in *P. thornei* (15-19 vs 14-15.5 μm). We found more differences. In *P. allius*, the length of DGO is shorter (0.6-1 vs 2-3 μm), without male (vs rare male), tail tip only rounded (vs bluntly rounded or truncate) in *P. thornei*. We agree with Geraert's opinion and *P. allius* is considered here as separate species from *P. thornei*.

In the present study, this species was recovered from 14.7% of soil samples from the rhizosphere of orange and tangerine in the vicinity of Shush and Baghmalek cities, Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran. This is the first record of *P. allius* for the nematode fauna in Iran.

Pratylenchus musii

Choudhury and Phukan (1989)

Figures 3 (e-m), 4

MEASUREMENTS (Table 2)

DESCRIPTION

Female: Nematodes are of small size (386-450 μm long), with the body slightly ventrally arcuate upon fixation. Cuticular annulation relatively fine, 0.8-1.2 μm wide at mid-body. Lateral field with six incisures, not areolated, occupying about one-third

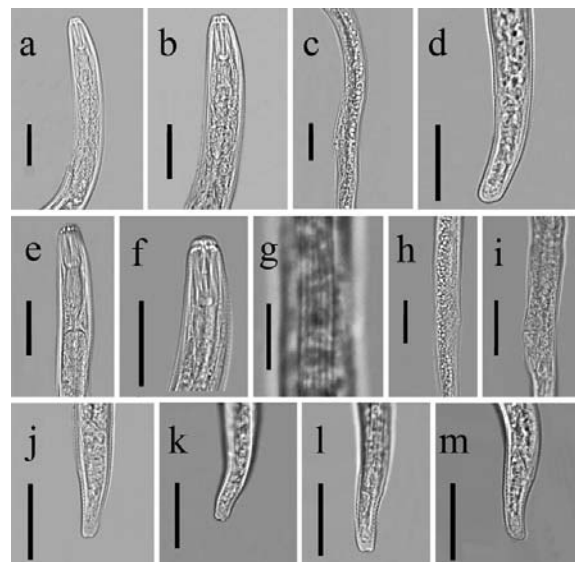


Figure 3. a-d: Female of *Pratylenchus allius*. a, b: Anterior region; c: Vulval region; d: Tail. e-m: Female of *Pratylenchus musii*. e, f: Anterior region; g: Lateral field at mid-body; h, i: Vulval region; j-m: Variations of tail shape. (Scale bars: 20 μm).

Table 2. Morphometrics of *Pratylenchus allius* and *Pratylenchus musii* recovered from citrus orchards of Khuzestan province, southwestern Iran. All measurements are in μm and in the form: mean \pm s.d. (range).

Character	<i>Pratylenchus allius</i> Khuzestan province	<i>Pratylenchus allius</i> (Shahina and Maqbool 1996) Siddiqi 2000	<i>Pratylenchus musii</i> Khuzestan province	<i>Pratylenchus musii</i> Geraert (2013)
n	15	10	10	-
L	461.8 \pm 23.4 (410-490)	420-480.5	418 \pm 21.7 (386-450)	430-490
a	31.1 \pm 2.5 (27-36.5)	27.5-30	27.9 \pm 2.5 (25.2-32.1)	30-34
b	5.8 \pm 0.8 (4.4-7.2)	6.4-6.7	4.9 \pm 0.5 (4-5.6)	-
b'	4.4 \pm 0.6 (3.4-5.8)	4.5-4.6	3.8 \pm 0.4 (3.2-4.8)	-
c	20.6 \pm 2.3 (17.3-25)	17-20	22.3 \pm 2 (19.2-24.6)	18-23
c'	2.3 \pm 0.5 (2-2.8)	2.3-2.7	2.3 \pm 0.3 (1.8-2.7)	1.7-2.5
V	76 \pm 1.7 (73-79.2)	76-77	82.6 \pm 1.2 (80-84.2)	78-83
DGO	1 \pm 0.1 (0.9-1.3)	0.6-1	3.5 \pm 0.8 (2.5-5)	3-4
Stylet length	14.7 \pm 0.7 (14-15.5)	14-15.5	14.7 \pm 0.8 (13.5-15.5)	14-15
Stylet shaft	7.4 \pm 0.6 (6.5-8.5)	-	8.2 \pm 0.5 (8-9)	-
Median bulb	46.2 \pm 4.6 (41-57.5)	40-43	43.8 \pm 3.2 (40-51)	-
Excretory pore	65.5 \pm 6.9 (50-74.5)	60-68	67.6 \pm 6 (57-78.5)	68-77
Pharynx length	80.7 \pm 10.4 (64-103)	64-68	83.5 \pm 6.7 (75-93)	98-112
Pharyngeal overlap	104.3 \pm 11.1 (84-123)	99-103	109.4 \pm 7 (99-120)	-
head-nerve ring	57.6 \pm 4.2 (54-67)	-	56.8 \pm 4.4 (52-66.5)	-
Body width	14.8 \pm 1.4 (12.5-17.5)	16	15 \pm 0.7 (14-15.5)	14
Anal body width	9.1 \pm 0.5 (8.5-10)	-	7.9 \pm 0.8 (6.5-9)	-
Vulval body width	14.6 \pm 1.3 (12.5-17.5)	-	12.8 \pm 0.4 (12.5-14)	-
V-anus	90.5 \pm 10 (76-110.5)	-	52.6 \pm 4.6 (47.5-60)	-
PVUS	14.9 \pm 1 (13-17)	-	14.3 \pm 1.6 (14-18.5)	22-30
Tail length	22.6 \pm 2.5 (19-27)	24-26.4	18.8 \pm 1.6 (17-21.5)	19-23
Lateral field width	4.9 \pm 0.5 (4-6)	-	4.4 \pm 0.5 (3.5-5)	-
Phasmids from tail terminus	12.9 \pm 1.2 (11-15)	-	12.4 \pm 1.1 (11-14.5)	10-16
Num. of tail annuli	28.8 \pm 3.2 (22-33)	-	20 \pm 1.7 (18-23)	20-26

of body diameter. The labial region is low, flattened and slightly off set, 1.6-2.3 μm high and 6-7.8 μm wide at base, with two annuli. The framework is strongly sclerotized. The stylet is strong and relatively short, Stylet knobs well-developed, rounded, 1.8-2.4 μm high and 3.6-4.5 μm wide. The median bulb is oval in shape, 10.8-12 μm long and 9.6-11.4 μm wide, 40-51 μm from anterior end. Nerve ring surrounds isthmus. Oesophageal glands overlap the intestine ventrally about two times the body width, three gland nuclei almost in tandem. Excretory pore slightly higher than the pharyngo-in-

testinal valve. Hemizonid is about two annuli wide, 1-3 annuli anterior to excretory pore. Genital system monodelphic-prodelphic, ovary outstretched. Anterior branch is well developed, 132-143 μm long. Spermatheca is oval in shape, with sperm. Ovary with oocytes arranged in one or two rows. Vulva a transverse slit, posteriorly located, lateral flaps and epiptygma absent. The vagina is about 6.5-8 μm long. Post-vulval uterine sac more than one-time vulval body width. Tail cylindrical, terminus rounded, with annulation. Phasmids pore-like in shape, 11-15 annuli anterior from the tail terminus.

Male: Not found.

REMARKS

According to the morphological characters and morphometric data given in Geraert (2013), there were no differences between the Iranian population of *P. musii* and the original description. However, the post-uterine sac length is shorter (14-18.5 vs 22-30 μm).

The species was originally recovered from the rhizosphere of banana and described by Choudhury and Phukan, 1989 from Assam, India (Geraert, 2013). In a study of nematode community associated with banana in Assam, India, Deori *et al.*, 2014 found that *P. musii* was one of the predominant nematode species around the banana rhizosphere.

In the present study, this species was recovered from 9.8% of soil samples from the rhizosphere of orange and tangerine in the vicinity of Shush city, Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran. This is the first record of *P. musii* for the nematode fauna in Iran.

***Psilenchus hilarulus* de Man (1921)**

Figure 5

MEASUREMENTS (Table 3)

Iranian population of *P. hilarulus* is in morphological and morphometric agreement with the original description (Geraert, 2008). However, the length of female body is shorter (640-845 vs 890-1150 μm). This species has been reported from the citrus rhizosphere in Mazandaran province, Iran (Divsalar *et al.*, 2011). Also, has been reported from the rhizosphere of sugarcane in Khuzestan province, Iran (Kheiri, 1995). In the present study, this species was recovered from 20.5% of soil samples from the rhizosphere of orange, lemon and sour orange in the vicinity of Shush, Dezful, Ramhormoz, Baghmalek and Ramin cities, Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran.

***Tylenchulus semipenetrans* Cobb (1913)**

Figure 6

MEASUREMENTS (Table 4)

Characters measured in Khuzestan population of *T. semipenetrans* are consistent

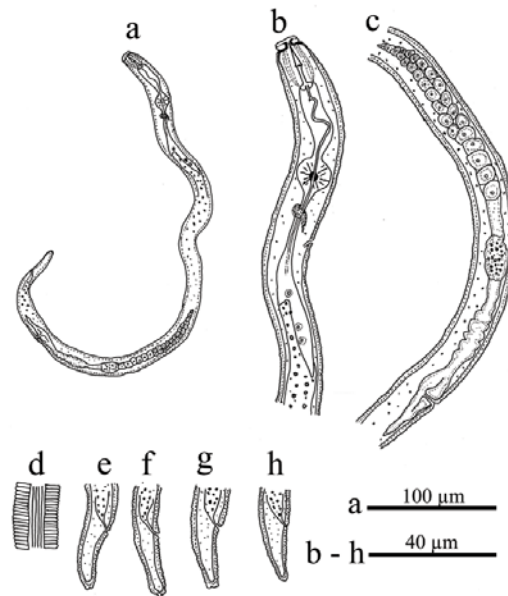


Figure 4. Female of *Pratylenchus musii*. a: Entire body; b: Anterior region; c: Vulval region; d: Lateral field at mid-body; e-h: Tail.

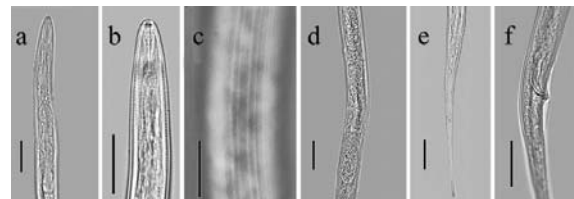


Figure 5. *Psilenchus hilarulus*. a, b: Anterior region; c: Lateral field at mid-body; d: Vulval region; e: Female tail; f: Male tail. (Scale bars: 20 μm).

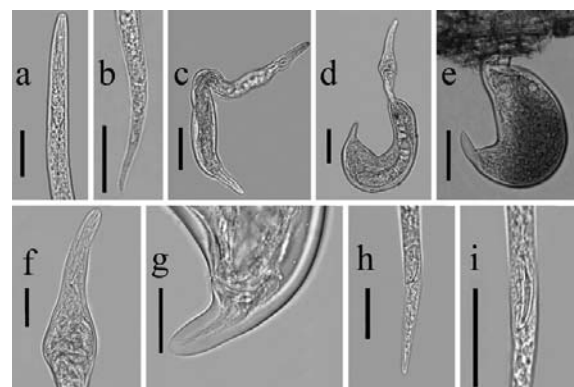


Figure 6. *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*. a: Anterior region of Juvenile; b: Posterior region of Juvenile; c: Immature female; d, e: Mature female; f: Anterior region of female; g: Posterior region of female; h, i: Male tail. (Scale bars: a, b = 20 μm , c-e = 50 μm , f-i = 20 μm).

Table 3. Morphometrics of *Psilenchus hilarulus* recovered from citrus orchards of Khuzestan province, southwestern Iran. All measurements are in μm and in the form: mean \pm s.d. (range).

Character	<i>Psilenchus hilarulus</i>	
	Female	Male
n	11	12
L	760 \pm 82 (640-845)	737.4 \pm 78.3 (643- 841)
a	46.5 \pm 2.1 (43.3-48.9)	45.3 \pm 5 (36.7-52.9)
b	6 \pm 0.6 (5-6.7)	5.9 \pm 0.7 (4.8-6.8)
c	7 \pm 0.5 (6-7.6)	6.1 \pm 0.4 (5.6-6.7)
c'	10.1 \pm 0.9 (8.6-11.6)	10.1 \pm 1 (8.5-12.2)
V	48.8 \pm 1.9 (44.5-51.3)	-
V'	57.1 \pm 1.8 (54.7-59.3)	-
Stylet length	13.3 \pm 0.7 (12-14.5)	13.1 \pm 0.3 (12.5-14)
m	35.9 \pm 5 (28.5-45.5)	36.9 \pm 3.3 (32-43)
DGO	4.5 \pm 0.8 (3.5-6)	4.3 \pm 0.7 (3.5-6)
Oesophagus	129 \pm 4.9 (125-140)	125 \pm 8 (108.5-140)
MB	54.7 \pm 1.5 (52-57.5)	54.7 \pm 1.9 (52-59)
Body width	16.8 \pm 1.7 (14-19)	16.4 \pm 1.9 (13-18.5)
Excretory pore	93.4 \pm 5.9 (84-105)	92 \pm 7.1 (86-105.5)
Vulval body width	14.8 \pm 1.3 (13.5-16)	-
Vulva-anus	285.8 \pm 40 (218-345)	-
Anal body width	10.2 \pm 0.7 (9.5-11)	11.3 \pm 0.9 (11-12.5)
Tail length	117 \pm 8.5 (108-138)	120 \pm 7.6 (112-132)
T/VA	0.4 \pm 0 (0.34-0.48)	-
Spicule length	-	22.1 \pm 2.1 (20-24.5)
Gubernaculum length	-	7.5 \pm 0.6 (6.5-8.5)
Bursa	-	43.9 \pm 8.7 (30-57)

with other populations including Inserra *et al.* (1988) and Rashidifard *et al.* (2015). However, the length of the stylet in second stage juveniles (J2) is slightly shorter (9.5-12.5 vs 12.2-13.2 μm).

T. semipenetrans has been reported from the roots of various plants like citrus (Fars, Mazandaran, Golestan, Lorestan, Khuzestan, Kerman, Boushehr and Hormozgan provinces), olive (Kermanshah and Mazandaran provinces) and grape (Mazandaran and Markazi provinces) in Iran (Ghaderi *et al.*,

2012). Also, has been reported from the root samples of pomegranate in Kerman province (Rashidifard *et al.*, 2015). In the present study, this species was recovered from 19.9% of root samples from the rhizosphere of orange, sour orange, lemon and tangerine in the vicinity of Ahvaz, Abadan, Ramin, Shush, Dezful, Baghmalek, Andimeshk, Behbahan cities, Khuzestan province, Southwestern Iran.

Table 4. Morphometrics of *Tylenchulus semipenetrans* recovered from citrus orchards of Khuzestan province, southwestern Iran. All measurements are in μm and in the form: mean \pm s.d. (range).

Character	<i>Tylenchulus semipenetrans</i>		
	Female	J2	Male
n	8	8	6
L	328 \pm 30.8 (288-366)	320 \pm 22.1 (297-364)	309.5 \pm 23 (286-334)
a	6.6 \pm 1.3 (4.5-7.9)	28 \pm 2.8 (24-32)	34.1 \pm 1.9 (32-36.7)
b	-	3.4 \pm 0.1 (3.2-3.5)	5 \pm 0.6 (4-5.5)
St	10.5 \pm 1.2 (9.5-12.5)	11 \pm 0.8 (9.5-12.5)	8.5 \pm 0.8 (8-9.5)
DGO	6 \pm 1.9 (4-8)	-	-
Median bulb	60 \pm 5 (52-64)	46.5 \pm 2.3 (42-49)	40 \pm 2.4 (36-41.5)
Median bulb length	16 \pm 3 (14-19)	-	-
Median bulb width	14.5 \pm 0.3 (13-15)	-	-
Pharynx length	103 \pm 17.9 (84-132)	94 \pm 5.3 (84-104)	58 \pm 4.5 (51-63.5)
Basal bulb length	18.5 \pm 0.8 (16-20.5)	-	-
Basal bulb width	13.5 \pm 1.9 (11-16)	-	-
Ex. pore from anterior end	285 \pm 31.9 (231-314.5)	177.5 \pm 13 (156.5-192)	-
Ex. pore/L %	85 \pm 2.9 (80.9-88.4)	54.9 \pm 2.5 (52.5-59.4)	-
Vulva-excretory pore distance	16.5 \pm 1.9 (13-18)	-	-
Post-vulva section width (PVSW)	16 \pm 1.8 (14.5-18)	-	-
Post-vulva section length (PVSL)	25 \pm 4.2 (19-28)	-	-
Swollen posterior body length	196 \pm 32 (150-237)	-	-
Swollen posterior body as % of total body length	58.9 \pm 9.2 (43-64.7)	-	-
Cuticle thickness at mid-body	5 \pm 1.3 (3-6.5)	-	-
Neck length	3.5 \pm 9.8 (30-52)	-	-
Vulval body width	33 \pm 7.7 (24-44)	-	-
Anterior end to nerve ring	-	61.5 \pm 2.4 (57-63.5)	-
Excretory pore genital Primordium distance	-	25.5 \pm 3.1 (22-29.5)	-
Anterior end to genital Primordium	-	205 \pm 18.2 (183.5-230)	-
Genital primordium to Posterior end	-	115 \pm 12.2 (93-135)	-
Genital primordium (%)	-	64 \pm 3.2 (61.2-71.1)	-
Body width at mid-body	50.5 \pm 10.7 (37-64)	12.5 \pm 0.6 (12-13)	9 \pm 0.9 (8-10)
Anal body width	-	-	7 \pm 0.7 (6-8)
Spicules	-	-	18.5 \pm 1.5 (16-20)
Gubernaculum	-	-	4.5 \pm 0.6 (4-5.5)
Tail	-	-	33.5 \pm 3.7 (28.5-38)

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Καταγραφή φυτοпараσιτικών νηματωδών σε εσπεριδοειδώνες της επαρχίας Khuzestan, Νοτιοδυτικό Ιράν

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Περίληψη Κατά τη διάρκεια επισκόπησης για τη βιοποικιλότητα των φυτοπαρασιτικών νηματωδών στους οπωρώνες εσπεριδοειδών της επαρχίας Khuzestan (Νοτιοδυτικό Ιράν), συλλέχθηκαν 97 δείγματα ριζών και εδάφους. Από τα δείγματα απομονώθηκαν νηματώδεις, οι οποίοι ταυτοποιήθηκαν βάσει μορφολογικών και μορφομετρικών διαγνωστικών χαρακτήρων. Αναγνωρίστηκαν έξι είδη νηματωδών, συγκεκριμένα: *Helicotylenchus abunaamai*, *H. crenacauda*, *Pratylenchus allius*, *P. musii*, *Psilenchus hilarulus* και *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*. Εκτός από το είδος *T. semipenetrans*, τα υπόλοιπα πέντε είδη εντοπίστηκαν στη ριζόσφαιρα των εσπεριδοειδών, όχι στις ρίζες, και η παθογένειά τους στα φυτά δεν μελετήθηκε περαιτέρω. Αυτή είναι η πρώτη καταγραφή για τα είδη *P. allius* και *P. musii* στο Ιράν. Το είδος *H. crenacauda* αποτελεί νέα αναφορά στην επαρχία Khuzestan και αναφέρεται για πρώτη φορά σε εσπεριδοειδή στο Ιράν. Από όσο γνωρίζουμε, αυτή είναι η πρώτη αναφορά του είδους *H. abunaamai* σε εσπεριδοειδώνες παγκοσμίως.

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