between field and laboratory studies. It would be of interest to determine the life cycle pattern of *E. communis* under laboratory conditions similar to those used to reveal the generation time of *E. paralittoralis*.

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**Literature Cited**


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**On the Synonymy of Basiroides Thorne and Malek, 1968 with Basiria Siddiqi, 1959 (Nematoda: Tylenchidae), with a Note on Neopsilenchus Thorne and Malek, 1968**

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**Abstract:** The genus *Basiroides* Thorne and Malek, 1968, is discussed. The location of the median esophageal bulb (MB value) is discussed in various species of *Basiroides* and *Basiria* and is not considered to be a character of sufficient taxonomic importance to separate this genus from *Basiria*. The genus *Basiroides* is accordingly suppressed as a synonym of the genus *Basiria*, raising the total number of species of *Basiria* to 17. *B. indica* (Chawla et al., 1968) Khan and Nanjappa, 1971, is withdrawn to its former generic position.

*Psilenchus magnidens* is treated as a species of *Basiria* and the genus *Neopsilenchus* Thorne and Malek, 1968, is considered as a synonym of *Basiria*. *Psilenchus tumidus* Colbran, 1960, is regarded as a species of the genus *Clavilrenchus* (Jairajpuri, 1966) Thorne and Malek, 1968.

The genus *Basiria* was proposed by Siddiqi (1959) but Goodey (1963) considered it as a synonym of the subgenus *Filenchus* Andrassy, 1954, of the genus *Tylenchus* Bastian, 1865. Siddiqi (1963) published a new definition of the genus *Basiria*. He regarded *Basiria*, *Psilenchus*, and *Macrotraphurus* as forming a group within the Tylenchidae characterized by
slitlike amphidial openings behind the bases of lateral lips, distinct deirids and phasmids, elevated domelike head, and with corpus more than half the esophageal length. *Basiria graminophila* was designated the type species and *Psilenchus aberrans* Thorne, 1949, and *P. gracilis* Thorne, 1949, were also placed in the genus *Basiria*.

Jairajpuri (1966) proposed the retention in the genus *Psilenchus* of only the didelphic species and placed the monodelphic species in the genus *Tylenchus*. He reverted *Basiria* to synonymy with *Tylenchus* (*Filenchus*) as was proposed by Goodey (1963). The same plan was followed by Geraert (1965).

However, Geraert (1968), while reviewing *Basiria*, came to the conclusion that this was a valid genus. By attaching a very great importance to the form of the amphidial openings but not to the position of dorsal esophageal gland nor to the position of the median esophageal bulb and tail form, he listed 11 species as belonging to this genus. He transferred *Psilenchus tumidus* Colbran, 1960, *P. duplexa* Hagemeyer and Allen, 1952, and *P. magnidens* Thorne, 1949, to the genus *Basiria*. The additional species listed in the genus were: *B. aberrans* (Thorne, 1949) Siddiqi, 1963; *B. flandriensis* Geraert, 1968; *B. gracilis* (Thorne, 1949) Siddiqi, 1963; *B. graminophila* Siddiqi, 1959; *B. kashmirensis* Jairajpuri, 1965; *B. minor* Geraert, 1968; *B. noctiscripta* Andrassy, 1962; and *B. pravamphidia* Andrassy, 1963.

At almost the same time, Thorne and Malek (1968) described two new genera, *Basiroideos* and *Neopsilenchus*, in the Psilenchinae and upgraded the subgenus *Clavilenchus* Jairajpuri, 1966, of the genus *Tylenchus* to a generic rank. Geraert (pers. comm.) was unaware of this work at the time he was reviewing the genus *Basiria*. Thorne and Malek (1968) proposed *Neopsilenchus* for the accommodation of a single species, *Psilenchus magnidens* Thorne, 1949, as this species is characterized by the possession of a single ovary as against the presence of two ovaries in the genus *Psilenchus*.

However, *Psilenchus magnidens* fits easily into the genus *Basiria* on the basis of its amphidial structure and tail shape. The present authors support Geraert (1968) in treating this as a *Basiria* species. The genus *Neopsilenchus* is accordingly suppressed here as a synonym of the genus *Basiria*.

Thorne and Malek (1968) are justified in placing *Psilenchus tumidus* Colbran, 1960, in the genus *Clavilenchus* because of its clavate tail as the *Basiria* species hitherto known have filiform tails only.

The genus *Basiroideos* Thorne and Malek, 1968, was proposed to accommodate those nematodes that had the general characters of *Basiria* but possessed a median esophageal bulb which was located anteriorly (MB less than 50%). The two species described were *Basiroideos obliquus* and *B. courus*. Later on, Elmigly (1971) added *B. nortoni*.

Khan and Nanjappa (1971) transferred *Trophurus indicus* Chawla et al., 1968, to the genus *Basiria*. However, because of its clavate tail, the present authors suggest the exclusion of this species from *Basiria*, relegating it to its former generic position.


In all other characters listed by Thorne and Malek (1968) such as slitlike amphids, stylet with small to large basal knobs, anterior ovary outstretched, posterior uterine branch shorter than body diameter, and tail uniformly slender conoid to subacute terminus, *Basiroideos* resembles the genus *Basiria*. The location of the median esophageal bulb can thus at best be considered to be of specific importance only. The genus *Basiroideos* is accordingly suppressed here as a synonym of the genus *Basiria*. The three species described under *Basiroideos* adjust well as species of the genus *Basiria*, raising the total number of species in the genus to 17.
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\[\text{Gonofilaria rudnicki gen. et sp. n. (Nematoda: Filarioidea) from Malaysian Lizards}\]

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**Abstract:** *Gonofilaria rudnicki* gen. n., sp. n. (Nematoda: Filarioidea) is described from the Malaysian lizards, *Gonocephalus borneensis* and *Acantosaura armata*. The worm belongs in the subfamily Oswaldofilariniae and is characterized by its stout appearance, markedly divided esophagus, and posterior vulva. A single immature female worm was recovered from the Malayan giant frog, *Rana macrodon*. Microfilariae are unsheathed and appear in the peripheral blood.

During routine blood collections for arbovirus studies in Selangor State, West Malaysia, microfilariae were found circulating in the peripheral blood of several specimens of the lizards *Acantosaura armata* (no common name) and *Gonocephalus borneensis* (anglehead lizard). Adult worms were later recovered from the subcutaneous tissues of both species, principally in the thoracic and abdominal regions. Only one or two worms were obtainable from most of the hosts autopsied and a gravid worm in only one instance. A single non gravid female worm was also recovered from *Rana macrodon* (Malayan giant frog).

The species is named in honor of Dr. A.