گزارش ناز فارنخواری گونه ( Neotylenchidae) از خاک هексاتیلوس ویپارپوس ( Hexatylus viviparous) Gooley, 1926 (Tylenchina)

با توجه به نتایج بدست آمده از بررسی جنسیتی این گونه در سال 1996، Gooley در نظر گرفتن داده‌های جمعیتی که از بررسی‌های قبلی بدست آمده بود، به‌عنوان روش نتایج کلی بدست آمده را بررسی کرد.

مشخصات این گونه به شرح زیر است:

(N=10): L = 920 ± 20 (862-1073) µm; a = 37 ± 1.5 (32-49); c = 11 ± 0.5 (10-13); c = 6 ± 0.3 (4-7); V = 85 ± 0.5 (84-86); Tail = 86 ± 4 (65-123) µm; Stocktyel = 10.2 ± 0.2 (9.2-11.3) µm; Secretory-Excretory Pore = 109 ± 3 (91-123) µm; Nerve Ring = 85 ± 2 (71-99) µm; Max. Body Width = 25 ± 1 (18-26) µm; Body diameter at vulva = 20.5 ± 1 (16-23) µm; Vulvaval distance = 50 ± 2 (36-63) µm; Body Diameter at anus = 15 ± 1 (11-18) µm.

ماده‌ها در هر دو جنس کمی شکل و به‌طور مشابه در تعدادی از نمونه‌ها یافت شدند. براساس کلیدشناسی ارائه شده توسط سومکووا (1975), شناسایی جنسات هدایت‌ها و خاصیت گونه‌ای یافته شد. در نتیجه، گونه‌ای گذشته با H. mulveyi Das, 1964 مشابه نشده است. در بررسی نتایج نگهداری در دارایی چهار شیار، مسئول گزارش کوتاه علمی
The genus *Hexatylus* Goodey, 1926 belonging to the family Neotylenchidae is distinguished from other members of the family with cephalic framework with eight sectors, the presence of strengthening rings around stylet, forked stylet at base, dorsal gland orifice near the base of stylet, lumen of esophagus joins lumen of intestine in region of nerve ring, esophagus glands overlap intestine dorsally, mono pro-delphic gonad in females, vulva as a transverse slit, close to anus, genital branch without post vulval sac, tail short, with sharp

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**Description of fungivorous phase of *Hexatylus viviparus* Goodey, 1926 (Neotylenchidae, Tylenchina) from potato field in Chaldoran, West Azarbaijan province, Iran. K. HASANZADEH1, H. JABBARI2*, GH. NIKNAM1.**

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end and pointed tip. Goodey (1926) reported *Hexatylus viviparus* associated with diseased potato tubers in England. The nematode is spread worldwide and there are reports of this species in Europe, Asia, and America. A population of this species was collected from the soil of potato fields in Chaldoran, West Azarbaijan province and the nematodes were extracted using combined sieving and centrifuge method and after killing, fixing, transferred to anhydrous glycerin. They were mounted on microscopic slides and the morphological and morphometrical characters studied using an Olympus AX70 optical microscope and digital images prepared by a connected camera to the microscope. The Iranian population of *H. viviparus* showed similarity to that of descriptions reported by Goodey, 1965, Nickle, 1968, Sumenkova, 1975 and Andrássy, 2007. Comparing the morphological and morphometrical characters of *H. viviparus* with *Hexatylus mulveyi*, the closest species to *H. viviparus* showed that number of lateral lines in *H. viviparus* is four while *H. mulveyi* has six lines in lateral field. Also Nickle (1968) has not seen deirids in the studied specimens, but in the understudy population deirids are conspicuous. This is the first report of occurrence of *H. viviparus* for nematode fauna in Iran. The species has been found in various situations in which rotting plant material was present. It has been successfully cultivated on fungi plates. In our study, the nematode was collected from the rhizosphere of potato in which high densities of *Alternaria* sp. conidia was observed.

**References**


