

Redescription of *Bursaphelenchus talonus* (Thorne, 1935) Massey, 1956 (Nematoda: Parasitaphelenchidae) and designation of lecto-types

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Abstract

Bursaphelenchus talonus is redescribed and a holotype and paralectotypes are designated. The species is characterized by three incisures in the lateral field at midbody, an offset head, two rows of cells in the gonad, and a stylet without knobs (11-14 μm). The male body is 654 to 946 μm long with an arcuate tail. A round-ovoid bursa envelops the tail. Three pairs of papillae are present: one pre-cloacal and the other two post-cloacal, near tail terminus. Spicules are 14 to 16 μm long, mitten-shaped, and have a well-developed condylus and rostrum. Distal tips of spicules are pointed and lack a cucullus. The female body is 760 to 836 μm long and tapers posteriorly to a conoid, amucronate tail. The tail terminus is rounded or sub acute. A postuterine sac is present (102-124 μm), and a vulval flap is absent.

Key words: Nematoda, Parasitaphelenchidae, *Bursaphelenchus talonus*, lectotype, holotype, paralectotype, taxonomy

Introduction

In 1935 Thorne described the nematode, *Aphelenchoides talonus*, from lodgepole pine infested with a species of bark beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins. The nematode was collected at Horse Creek, Utah in 1933, and was also found at three other nearby locations. The description, however, was based on specimens from Horse Creek (A.M. Golden, formerly of USDA ARS Nematology Laboratory, pers. comm.) In 1956 Massey reported the same nematode in association with the spruce beetle, *D. rufipennis* Kirby, in Colorado and northwestern Montana. Massey did not describe or provide measurements for these populations, however, he did transfer the species to the genus *Bursaphelenchus*. Perhaps unaware of Massey's action, J.B. Goodey (1960) belatedly transferred it to the