Journal of Nematology 2015. 47(3): 247p.

SURVEY OF PHYTOPARASITIC NEMATODES ASSOCIATED WITH SOME CROP PLANTS IN NORTHERN EGYPT. Ibrahim**, I.K.A.[1] and Z.A. Handoo[2].** [1] Department of Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Alexandria University, Alexandria, Egypt; [2] Nematology Laboratory, USDA, ARS, Beltsville, MD 20705.

Information concerning the occurrence and distribution of phytoparasitic nematodes in Egypt is very important for agricultural production. A nematode survey was conducted in northern Egypt to identify the genera and species of phytoparasitic nematodes associated with some crop plants. A total of 240 soil and root samples was collected from the rhizosphere of the surveyed plants and then processed for nematode extraction and identification. Twenty-two genera of phytoparasitic nematodes were detected in the collected soil and root samples. In soil samples from Alexandria governorate, the sugar beet cyst nematode *Heterodera schachtii* and the root-knot nematodes *Meloidogyne incognita* and *M. javanica* were very common on sugar beet. *Helicotylenchus pseudorobustus*, *M. incognita*, *Pratylenchus* sp., *Rotylenchulus reniformis* and *Xiphinema sp*. were observed in spearmint soil samples. The dagger nematode Xiphi*nema rivesi* was found in orange soil samples from EL-Nobarria, EL-Behera governorate. In lantana soil samples from EL-Giza governorate, *Aglenchus geraerti*, *Bitylenchus ventrosignatus*, *Coslenchus capsici*, *Helicotylenchus indicus*, and *Malenchus bryanti* were identified for the first time in Egypt. Survey results revealed new host plant records for most of the identified nematode species in Egypt.