

# TRANSLATION

85 PLATONOVA, T. A.; BELOGUROV, O. I.; SHEENKO, P. S. [The nematodes *Anticoma pushkini* n.sp. and *A. columba* Wieser from the inshore waters of Kerguelen Island.] *Biologiya Morya, Vladivostok* (1979) No.2, 34-40 [Ru, en] Lab. of Marine Res., Zool. Inst., Acad. of Sci. of the USSR, Leningrad, USSR.

*Anticoma pushkini* n.sp. found near Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean is described and figured; it differs from *A. major* in the shorter tail, the presence of somatic bristles, longer cephalic setae, a more posterior position of the cervical setae and in the more anterior position of the renette pore. *A. columba*, found in the same area, is redescribed. Morphometric tables are given for both species. EG

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1979

The nematodes *Anticoma pushkini* n.sp. and *A. columba* Wieser from the inshore waters of Kerguelen Island  
(Translated from Russian.)

Uit:

*Biologiya Morya*, 1979, N° 2: 34-40. (Translation: Soviet J. mar. Biol. 5 (2): 104-109.)

*Anticoma pushkini* sp. n.

(Figs. 1,2; Table 1)

The holotype is a male, preparation No. 8220, stored in the collections of the Zoological Institute, Leningrad.

The cuticle is 6.5-8.0  $\mu$  thick. An endocupola is present. The stomatoidal ring has well-expressed crests. The endocupola is 14  $\mu$  high. The stoma is triangular and 17  $\mu$  long (2  $\mu$  to the stomatoidal ring and 15  $\mu$  after it). The trianguloids are powerful, well expressed, each being 12  $\mu$  long. The cephalic bristles are 16-20  $\mu$  long. The cervical bristles (3-5) start at a distance of 35-48  $\mu$  from the anterior end of the body. The somatic bristles are very short and sparsely scattered over the body. The male anal bristles are markedly varied in both number and position. In a male 6.67  $\mu$  long there are 16 pairs of bristles. From the anus to the level of the middle of the length of the spicules are seven pairs followed by an interruption, and in the region of the supplementary organ are seven more pairs and anterior to these two more pairs of short bristles far apart from each other. Three pairs of very short bristles are found at the conical part of the tail. In a male 6.82 mm long there are 15 pairs of bristles: two pairs are postanal; anterior to the anus near the spicules are five pairs, in the region of the supplementary organ are four pairs, and anterior to the supplement at a great distance from each other are four more pairs. The male 6.06 mm long is markedly differentiated from the first two by the bristle armament. In this specimen between the anus and supplementary organ are five pairs of bristles, two pairs postanal.

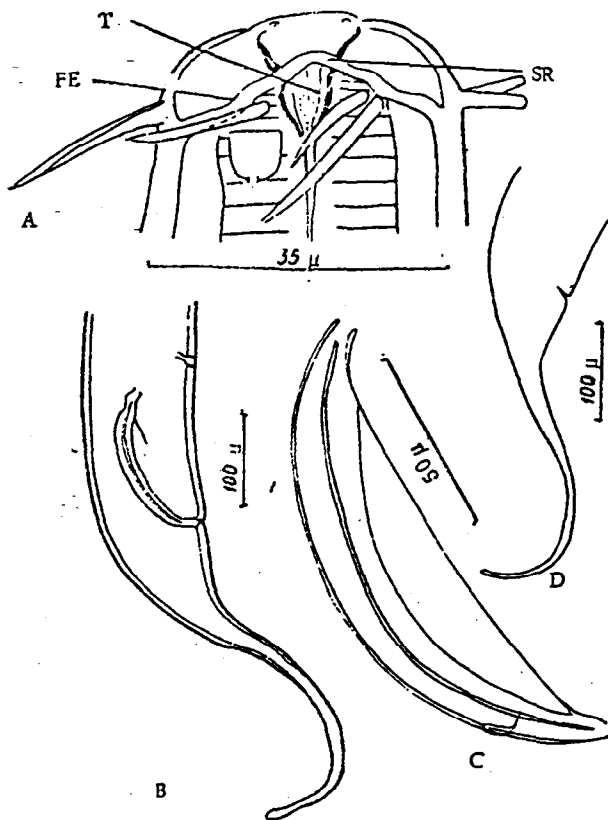


Fig. 1. *Anticoma pushkini* sp. n. A) Cephalic end of male; B) tail of male; C) spicule; D) tail of female.

TABLE 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.67, Male	27.8	7.5	20.8	3/4	1.8	1.8
6.06, Male	28.9	7.4	16.7	3/4	1.7	?
6.00, Male	32.9	7.4	20.0	3/4	1.5	2.5
6.82, Female	34.1	8.3	15.5	3/4	1.8	1.8

Lips are well-developed and lip papillae are hardly distinguishable. Amphids are  $6.5 \times 8 \mu$  in size; their width occupies one-fourth of the corresponding diameter of the body. In both species the renette differs in form from renettes of Far Eastern species. Its ampulla terminates in front with a very short duct that extends not anterior but sharply ventral. The renette pore lies at a distance of 43-58  $\mu$  from the anterior end of the body.

We had in our possession only one female of this species. Its genital system has a rather unique structure: The genital tubes sharply differ in length (because of the marked elongation of the posterior uterus which contained many more eggs than the anterior). The anterior tube whose uterus contains only two eggs is 730  $\mu$  long. In the posterior uterus there are 14 eggs; the length of the entire posterior genital tube is 2.6 mm. The eggs are 120-160  $\mu$  long. The vulvar glands are 60-73  $\mu$  long.

The spicules are 124  $\mu$  long. The supplementary organ is 27  $\mu$  long, and the distance from the anus to the supplementary organ is 100  $\mu$ .

The new species is in many ways close to *A. major* Mawson, 1956, but differs from it in the much shorter tail, presence of somatic bristles, slightly longer cephalic bristles, and more posterior position of the cervical bristles. However, the most discernible difference is the position of the renette pore: In the described species it lies much closer to the posterior end than in *A. major*.

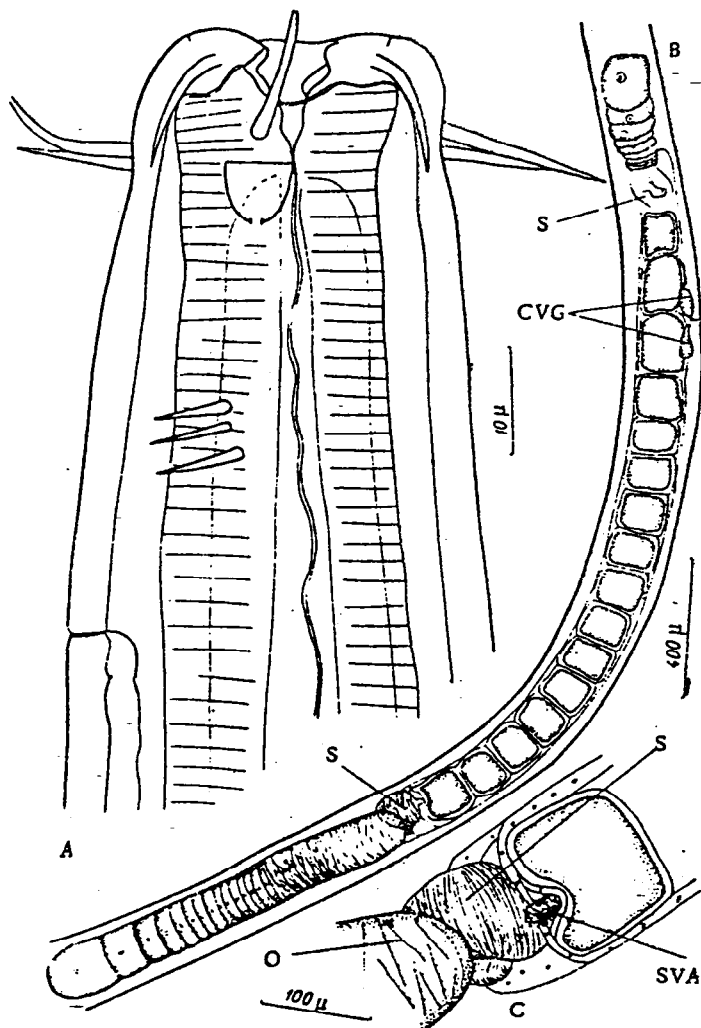


Fig. 2. - *Anticoma pushkini* sp. n., female. A) Anterior section of trophic-sensory section of body; B) genital system; C) Fragment of genital system, region of spermatheca,

TABLE 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.34, Male	25.7	5.0	13.4	3/4	3	9	
3.33, Male	24.1	5.6	12.3	3/4	3	8	
3.49, Female	25.5	6.2	12.0	1/2	2.5	8	
3.39, Female	22.6	6.2	12.3	1/2	3	8	
3.13, Female	26.1	6.8	16.7	1/2	3	9	
2.57, Male	32.1	5.0	9.5	3/4	3.5	13	
2.20, Male	31.1	5.3	10.1	1/2		11	

In view of the very small and obscure drawing supplied by Mawson, it was difficult to compare the form of the spicules.

Distribution: Hopeful Bay, coast of Kuerguelen.