

Zoology

New species of the genus *Sicaguttur Siddiqi, 1971* (*Dorylaimida*) in Georgia

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(Presented by Academy Member I. Eliava)

ABSTRACT. Within the studies of soil nematodes of Imereti (Western Georgia) two species of the genus *Sicaguttur* were found. One of them is defined as *Sicaguttur sartrum* Siddiqi, 1971, but the second one is new to science and is described in this article. © 2008 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.

Key words: *odontostyle, odontophore, didelphic.*

Representatives of the genus *Sicaguttur* are new for Georgian fauna. In soil samples from mixed broad-leaved forest in Motsameta (near Kutaisi) only females were found. Two of them differ from all known species of the genus *Sicaguttur*, which allows us to describe them as a new species.

Sicaguttur georgiensis n. sp.

Measureings: 2 ♀, L=1.89-2.0mm; a=28-33; b=4.7-5.1; C=4.9-6.0; C₁=14; V=41-44%;

Odontostyle-22mkm; odontophore-36mkm.

Holotype: L=1.89mm; a=28; b=4.7; c=60; C₁=14; V=44%; odontostyle-22 mkm; odontophore-36 mkm.

The body shape upon fixation is ventrally curved. The cuticle is smooth. The lateral pores are invisible. Labial framework is conoid, narrow, not set off from body contour. Post-labial sclerotization absent. Amphids are goblet-shaped. The amphidial fovea is more than half of corresponding body diameter. The guiding ring lies at 10mkm distance from the anterior end of the body. Odontostyle cylindroid; its length is 22mkm or twice longer than the labial width. The aperture occupies more than S! of the odontostyle length. Odontophore is 1.6 times longer than odontostyle (36mkm) and is very well distinguished from pharyngeal lining. The glands of the

pharynx are not visible. Pharynx enlarges before the middle part. Cardia mostly conoid, short.

Vulva a transverse slit, vagina occupies ½ of the body diameter. Gonads are paired, well developed. Ovaries curved at ½ distance to vulva. In uterus no sperm was found, pointing to the parthenogenetic reproduction of this species.

Prerectum 1.5 times longer than the rectum and 1.8 times longer than the anal diameter.

Tail narrows, attenuated, 14 times longer than the anal diameter. Terminus subacute. Males are not found.

Differential diagnosis: *Sicaguttur georgiensis n. sp.* belongs to the large representatives of the genus with the longest odontostyle. It is close to *S. sartum* Siddiqi, 1971 [1,2] but differs by some signs: 1. labial and postlabial sclerotization absent; 2. length of the odontostyle is 22 mkm (by *S. sartum*-18mkm maximum); 3. Length of the odontophore 1.6 times longer than the same of odontostyle and is about 36 mkm (by *S. sartum*-22.5mkm); 4. Tail is longer, C₁=14 (by *S. sartum* C₁=10.1).

Habitat: Motsameta, (near Kutaisi), mixed, broad-leaved forest on the left bank of the river Tsqaldzirula.

Material keeping: glycerin slides of *S. sartum* Siddiqi, 1971 and *S. georgiensis n.sp.* are kept in the Laboratory of Nematology of the Institute of Zoology (slides-*Sicaguttur* #1,2).

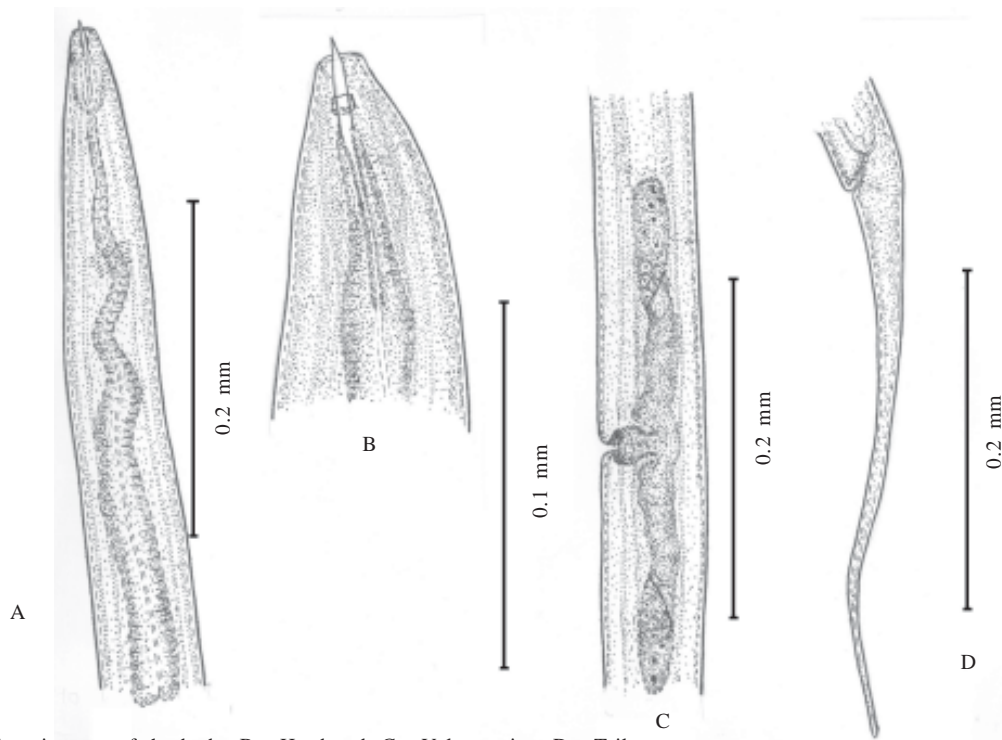


Figure. A - Anterior part of the body; B - Head end; C - Vulva region; D - Tail.

ზოოლოგია

გვარ *Sicaguttur* Siddiqi, 1971 (*Dorylaimida*)-ს ახალი სახეობა საქართველოში

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აღწერილია მეცნიერებისათვის ახალი სახეობა *Sicaguttur georgiensis* n. sp. დასავლეთ საქართველოდან. მოცემულია მისი განაზომები, დიფერენციალური დიაგნოზი და სურათები.

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