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# *Spirinia elongata*, sp. nov. (Nematoda, Desmodoridae) from Pina Basin, Pernambuco, Brazil

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## Abstract

A new species *Spirinia elongata* sp. nov., is described from the Pina Basin a hypereutrophic estuary on the coast of Pernambuco state (Brazil). The new species belongs to the Desmodoridae and is distinguished from all known valid species of the genus by the presence of two dorsal teeth and one ventral tooth.

**Key words:** marine nematodes, *Spirinia*, polluted estuary, Desmodoridae.

## Introduction

Along the Brazilian coast 208 genera were detected and *Spirinia*, *Theristus* and *Daptonema* were the only ones found at all ecossistems studied (Fonsêca-Genevois *et al*., 2003): sandy beaches (Medeiros,1997, Bezerra, 1999, Esteves 2002, Moellmann, 2002) beach rocks (Maranhão 2003), estuaries and lagoons (Pinto, 2003, Somerfield *et al*., 2003, Silva 2004a), up welling areas (Curvelo,2003) algae banks (Da Rocha, 2003, Fonsêca-Genevois *et al*., 2004), salt ponds (Silva, 2004b), oceanic islands (Venekey *et al*., 2004) and rocky shors (Lage, 2005).

The Pina Basin is hypereutrophic and organically polluted (Macêdo & Costa 1978; Coimbra *et al.*, 1987) by the constant influx of nutrients carried into it by 5 rivers: Capibaribe, Tejipió, Jiquiá, Jordão and Pina. The rivers entering the basin flow through urban areas with none, or only poor sanitation. Moreover they pick up a range of pollutants, in particular high levels of nutrients in domestic sewage derived from near Boa Viagem and Pina beaches and also the downtown area. Several studies have been done considering biological and chemical features (Feitosa, 1988; Silva-Cunha *et al.*, 1990;

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