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Domorganus gigas sp. n. (Nematoda) from Lake Baikal, Russia

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The genus *Domorganus* Goodey, 1947 includes nine valid species found in marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitats in Europe and Asia (Holovachov 2012). One species, *D. acutus* (Tsalolikhin, 1977) Lorenzen, 1981, is found in Lake Baikal, inhabiting the littoral zone (3 m depth) (Gagarin & Naumova, 2011).

Material and methods

Nematodes were collected in Lake Baikal, from Bolshie Koty Bay near Dva Brata (Two Brothers) rock on 10 June 2008, at 3–4 m depth from sand, with the help of a UWITEC benthic tube. The samples contained numerous free-living nematodes, including the species described herein. Nematodes were fixed by standard methods, and mounted in glycerin-jelly on permanent slides. All observations were made using Olympus CX-21 and Nikon Eclipse 80i light microscopes with a Nikon DS-Fil digital camera and Intel Pentium Dual CPU E 2200 Processor Series for Desktop with the NIS-Elements D 3.2 program for analysis and documentation of images from the preparations.

Description

Order Plectida Malakhov, 1982
Family Ohrididae Andrássy, 1976
Genus *Domorganus* Goodey, 1947
***Domorganus gigas* sp. n.**
(Figs 1, 2; Table)

Type material. Holotype male, slide reference number 102/49, deposited in the Helminthological Museum RAS, Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Center of Parasitology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia. **Paratypes**: 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ deposited in the collection of the Limnological Institute, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Irkutsk, Russia.

Measurements. Table 2.

Type habitat and locality. Bolshie Koty Bay (near Dva Brata rock), Lake Baikal, Siberia, Russia, depth 3 m, sand.

Etymology. The specific epithet "gigas" means "very big", "gigantic".

Description. **Male**. Body comparatively long and thin. Anterior and posterior ends of body narrowed. Cuticle finely annulated, 2–3 μm thick. Lateral alae in the shape of narrow, smooth bands demarcated by two straight lines beginning at the level of middle of the pharynx and terminating at middle of the tail. Lateral alae about 0.3 times as wide the corresponding diameter at mid-body, narrower at the level of pharynx and on tail. Hypodermal somatic setae, glands and body pores absent. Anterior edge of head truncated. Labial sensillae very small, not seen under light microscope. Cephalic sensillae in the shape of thin setae 8–11 μm long (51–55% of labial region diameter). Stoma very small, its walls not cuticularized. Amphidial fovea circular, open in its posterior part, occupying 30–35% of the corresponding body diameter, situated about 0.4 labial region diameter from the anterior body end. Pharynx muscular with metacorpal and basal bulbs. Valvular apparatus in basal bulb absent. Cardia small, oval in shape, muscular, surrounded by intestinal tissue. Ventral gland not visible. Excretory pore situated 76–98 μm behind cardia. Excretory canal is not cuticularized.

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