TWO NEW SPECIES OF DORYLAIMIDA FROM MANIPUR, INDIA

CH. DHANACHAND, K. RENUBALA AND N. MOHILAL DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCES. MANIPUR UNIVERSITY, CANCHIPUR- 795003, INDIA.

Two new species of Dorylaimida have been described and illustrated. Xiphinemella moreatum n.sp. from soil around roots of Burmese Ing (Dipterocarpus tuberculatus Roxb.) is distinctive in having longer oesophagus, length of odontostyle and odontophore, position of vulva, size of spicules and number of ventromedian supplements. Oostenbrinkella shamimi n.sp. from soil around roots of sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum Linn.) is distinguished by its differently shaped and size of basal expanded part of oesophagus and stylet.

INTRODUCTION

In the soil samples collected in Manipur, two new species of Dorylaimida belonging to Xiphinemella Loos, 1950 and Oostenbrinkella Jairajpuri, 1965 were present. Xiphinemella moreatum n.sp. were collected from around roots of Burmese Ing (Dipterocarpus tuberculatus Roxb.) and Oostenbrinkella shamimi n.sp. from around roots of sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum Linn.).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The nematodes were killed and fixed in hot 4% formalin, dehydrated in the dessicator by slow glycerine method and mounted in anhydrous glycerine. Measurements were taken with an ocular micrometer and diagrams were drawn with the help of a camera Lucida.

OBSERVATIONS

Xiphinemella moreatum n.sp. (Fig. 1)

Dimensions

Paratype females (4): L = 2.27 - 2.62 mm, a = 41 - 43, b = 7.4 - 8.6, c = 94 - 96, c' = 0.6 - 0.7, V = 54 - 55, G₁ = 13.6 - 14.5, G₂ = 12.4 - 14.1, odontostyle = 38 - 40 μ m, odontophore = 32 - 35 μ m, oesophagus = 304 - 306 μ m, prerectum = 216 - 250 μ m, rectum = 29 - 34 μ m, tail = 24 - 27 μ m, ABD = 40 - 41 μ m.

Paratype males (3): L = 2.0 - 2.1 mm, a = 47 - 48, b = 7.2 - 7.7, c = 86 - 88, c' = 0.6 - 0.7, T = 41.0 - 41.8, odontostyle = 37 - 40 μ m, odontophore = 32 - 33 μ m, oesophagus = 262 - 283 μ m, prerectum = 330 - 335 μ m, rectum = 43 - 45 μ m, spicules = 44 - 50 μ m, lateral guiding pieces = 11 - 12 μ m, ventromedian supplements = 4 - 6, tail = 24 - 25 μ m, ABD = 35 - 36 μ m.

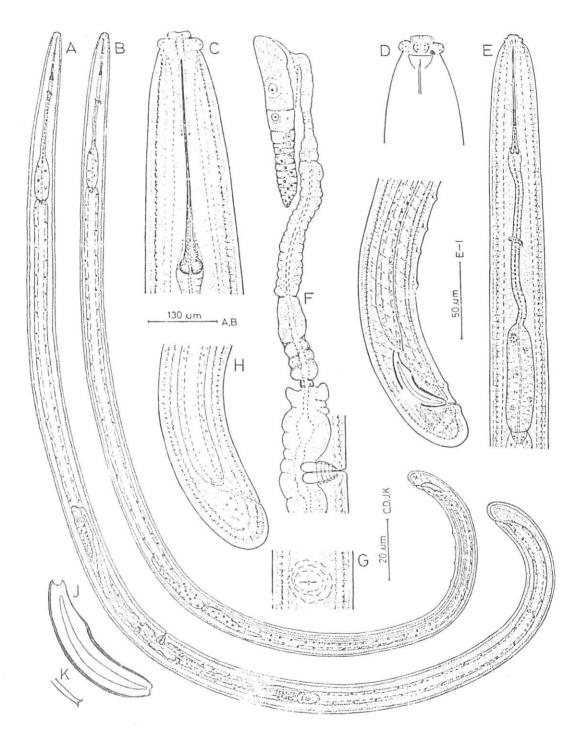


Fig. 1. Xiphinemella moreatum n.sp. A. Female, entire; B. Male, entire; C. Anterior end; D. Anterior end showing amphid; E. Oesophageal region; F. Female genital branch, anterior; G. Vulval opening, surface view; H. Tail, female; I. Tail, male; J. Spicule; K. Lateral guiding piece.

Holotype female: L = 2.61 mm, a = 43, b = 8.5, c = 96, c' = 0.7, V = 54, G₁ = 13.5, G₂ = 12.6, odontostyle = 40 μ m, odontophore = 35 μ m, oesophagus = 305 μ m, prerectum = 250 μ m, rectum = 34 μ m, tail = 27 μ m, ABD = 40 μ m.

Description

Female: Body slightly ventrally curved upon fixation. Outer cuticle smooth, $2-3\mu m$ thick at mid body and 5 - 7 µm on tail, inner cuticle wavy and coarsely striated. Lateral hypodermal chords about one-third of body width near mid-body. Lip region offset from the rest of the body by a deep constriction and provided with a well developed labial disc. Lips rounded and separated from each other. Stomatal region narrow and without labial sclerotization. Amphids cup-shaped with slit-like apertures measuring 7-8 μ m wide or about 2/3rd of lip region- widths. Fixed guiding ring 35-36 μ m from anterior end or at about three lip-region widths from anterior end. Odontophore rod-like, slightly less than the odontostyle length, flanged at base with inner core appearing sclerotized. Nerve ring encircling the anterior slender part of oesophagus at $130-131\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ or about two and half body-widths from anterior end. Basal bulb of oesophagus $70-75\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ or 22-26% of total oesophageal length. Cardia rounded conoid, $7-8\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ long. Oesophageal gland nuclei and their orifices are located as follows: DO = 68-70, DN = 72-73, S_1N_1 = 81-82, S_2N_1 = 87-88, $S_1N_2 = 74-75$, $S_2N_2 = 85-86$ (sub oesophageal gland orifices not distinct). Reproductive system amphidelphic, each sexual branch consists of a reflexed ovary with 14 to 17 oocytes, distal narrow and proximal expanded part of oviduct, a distinct sphincter followed by short uterus, vulva a transverse slit, vagina thick-walled, extending about one third of corresponding body-width. Prerectum about five and half anal-body widths long. Rectum less than one anal body-width. Tail hemispheroid and less than one anal body-width long with two caudal pores on each side.

Male: Supplements an adamal pair and four to six irregularly spaced ventromedians. First supplement 65 μ m from adamal pair. Copulatory muscles weakly developed. Spicules arcuate, 44 - 50 μ m or about one and half anal-body-width long. Lateral guiding pieces 11-12 μ m or about one fourth of spicular length. Tail hemispheroid, less than one anal-body-width long, with two caudal pores on each side.

Type habitat and locality: Collected from soil around roots of Burmese Ing (Khangra) Dipterocarpus tuberculatus R. from Yaingoupokpi hills, Lokchao, Moreh, Manipur state.

Type specimens: Collected in May, 1990. Holotype female on slide MN9/Xiphinemella moreatum n.sp./l, paratype females and males on slide MN9/Xiphinemella moreatum n.sp./1-8, deposited in the Parasitology Laboratory, Department of Life Sciences, Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal - 795003.

Differential diagnosis

Xiphinemella moreatum n.sp. comes close to X. esseri Chitwood, 1957 and X. omatum (Loos, 1949) Loos, 1950. From X. esseri, it differs in having a longer oesophagus slightly posteriorly located vulva, shorter odontostyle and longer odontophore, bigger spicules, less number of vertromedian supplements and a smaller size of expanded part of oesophagus (b = 11.4 - 14, v = 42 - 47, odontostyle = 55 - 60 μ m, odontophore = 15 - 17 μ m, spicules = 40 - 45 μ m, ventromedian supplements = 1 + 8 or 9 and expanded part of oesophagus = 75 - 85 μ m in X. esseri). From X. omatum, it differs in having a shorter tail, slightly posteriorly located vulva, shorter total stylet length and less number of ventromedian supplements (c = 78 - 85, V = 48 - 53, total stylet length = 83 - 93 μ m and ventromedian supplements = 1 + 3 in X. omatum).

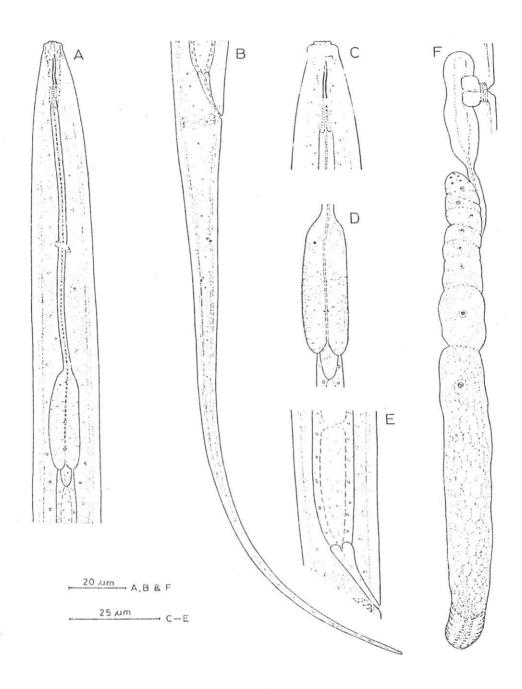


Fig. 2. Oostenbrinkella shamimi n.sp.; A. Oesophageal region; B. Tail, female; C. Anterior end; D. Expanded part of oesophagus; E. Prerectum region; F. Female reproductive system.

Oostenbrinkella shamimi n.sp. (Fig. 2)

Dimensions

Paratype females (10) L = 1.05 - 1.10 mm, a = 41.0 - 46.2, b = 6.1 - 6.6, c = 4.3 - 5.8, c' = 11.2 - 14.2, V = 27.3 - 28.2, G₁ = 1.2 - 1.4, G₂ = 12.2 - 19.0, odontostyle = 12.8 - 13.0 μm, odontophore = 8 - 10 μm, guiding ring = 8.0 μm from anterior end of body, oesophagus = 162 - 173 μm from anterior end, expanded part of oesophagus = 35.2 - 40.0 μm, nerve ring = 80 - 83.2 μm from anterior end of body, prerectum = 33 - 35 μm, rectum = 20 - 26 μm, tail = 184 - 224 μm, ABD = 16 μm.

Holotype female: L = 1.05 mm, a = 41.0, b = 6.14, c = 4.36, c' = 11.2, V = 27.3, G₁ = 1.2, G₂ = 19.0, odontostyle = 12.8 μ m, odontophore = 8.0 μ m, guiding ring = 8.0 μ m from anterior end of body, oesophagus = 171.2 μ m from anterior end of body, expanded part of oesophagus = 40.0 μ m, nerve ring = 80 μ m from anterior end of body, prerectum = 35 μ m, rectum = 20.6 μ m, tail = 244 μ m, ABD = 16 μ m.

Male: Not found.

Description

Female: Body cylindroid, almost straight upon fixation, tapering towards both extremities, lip region slightly set off, about half as wide as neck and forming a prominent labial disc. Amphids stirrup-shaped, their apertures about three-fourths as wide as head. Odontostyle about two lip-widths long and odontophore slightly longer than one-lip-width, broadly flanged at base. Stylet muscles weakly developed, stoma faint. Guiding ring distinct and situated near the anterior region of odontostyle. Oesophagus about six times the body-widths long, with a long a narrow anterior portion and a short basal bulb which is more than thrice as long as wide or measuring about one and half body-widths long. Cardia elongate-cylindroid, measuring 6-8 µm in length. Reproductive system opisthodelphic. Vulva a transverse slit, vagina about half of the body-width with thick cuticular walls. Anterior uterine sac less than one body-width long. Posterior sexual branch normal, ovary reflexed almost back to vulva. Oocytes arranged in a single row except in the region of mulplication. Rectum about one anal-body-width long, prerectum about one and half as long as rectum. Tail long, filiform, about fourteen anal-body-widths long.

Type habitat and locality: Collected from soil around roots of sugarcane, Saccharum officinarum L. from Jiribam, Imphal District, Manipur.

Type specimens: Collected in May 1990. Holotype female on slide RN57/Oostenbrinkella shamimi n.sp./1 and paratype females on slide RN57/Oostenbrinkella shamimi n.sp./2-10, Deposited in the Parasitology Laboratory, Life Sciences Department, Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal - 795003.

Differential diagnosis

Oostenbrinkella shamimi n.sp. comes close to Oostenbrinkella oostenbrinki Jairajpuri, 1965 but with a major difference in the shape and size of basal expanded part of oesophagus. It differs from O. oostenbrinki in having a longer oesophagus, slightly posteriorly located vulva, shape and size of expanded part of oesophagus and a shorter prerectum (b = 7.0 - 7.6, V = 24 - 27, Expanded part of oesophagus is about twice as long as wide and prerectum about thrice as long as rectum, in O. oostenbrinki).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank the Head, Department of Life Sciences, Manipur University, Canchipur for providing laboratory facilities and CSIR, New Delhi for financial assistance. The authors further express their gratitude by naming the species after Prof. Shamim Jairajpuri, Director, Z.S.I. Calcutta who initially identified the species.

REFERENCES

CHITWOOD, B.G. 1957. A new species of Xiphinemella Loos, 1950 (Nematode) from Florida. Proc. Helminthological Soc. 24 (1): 53-56.

GOODEY, J.B. 1963. Soil and Freshwater nematodes. Methuen and Co. Ltd., New York. pp. 544.

JAIRAJPURI, M.S. 1965. Oostenbrinkella oostenbrinki n.gen. n.sp. (Nematoda: Leptonchidae) from the soil around roots of Jacktree. Proc. Helminthological Soc. 32 (2): 122-124.

SAUER, M.R. & WINOTO, R. 1975. On Oostenbrinkella and Discomyctus. Nematologica. 21 (1): 111-114. SIDDIQI, M.R. & HUSSAIN, Z. 1968. Observation on the genus Xiphinemella Loos. 1950 with description of X. utahnemacea n.sp. and Tylencholaimellus modulus n.sp. (Nematoda: Leptonchidae) from India. Bull. Ent. 9 (1): 20-24.