

## Description of *Moraria* (*Baikalomoraria*) *utulikensis* sp. n. from Lake Baikal (Harpacticoida: Canthocamptidae)

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A new species of the *Moraria* (*Baikalomoraria*) *werestchagini* group (Borutzky, 1949) is described from Southern Baikal. It differs from other congeneric species in the characteristic shape of leg 5 and ornamentation of the caudal rami in the female and endopodite of legs 3 and 4 in the male.

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### Introduction

The subgenus *Baikalomoraria* has been described by Borutzky (1931) for Baikalian species of the genus *Moraria* Scott, 1893 with the following diagnostic features: rostrum wide; apical setae of the endopodite of leg 1 long, curved; caudal rami with a rib on dorsal side. Currently, the subgenus comprises at least 21 species, all of them endemics of Lake Baikal (Okuneva, 1989).

The *M. (B.) werestchagini* group has been separated within the subgenus by Borutzky (1949) for 4 new species (*M. stylata*, *M. coronata*, *M. magna*, *M. werestchagini*) having a massive apical tooth on the proximal segment of the male leg 2 and distinct serration on posterior dorsal margins of the body somites. Okuneva (1981, 1983) described further two species of this group: *M. linevitchi* and *M. mazepovi*.

In species of the subgenus *Baikalomoraria*, caudal rami are extremely variable between species (Okuneva, 1989; Boxshall & Evstigneeva, 1994): *M. coronata* has two longitudinal rows of spinules and a row of spinules near the base of apical setae, *M. linevitchi* has two teeth at the rib on the caudal rami, etc.

The collected material was preliminarily examined alive, than fixed in 4% formaldehyde. After dissection, species were identified using the key by Borutzky (1952). Figures were made with camera lucida.

The setal formula of legs 1-4 is given according to Huys et al. (1996) and the setation of caudal rami, according to Huys & Boxshall (1991).

### *Moraria* (*Baikalomoraria*) *utulikensis* sp. n. (Figs 1-17)

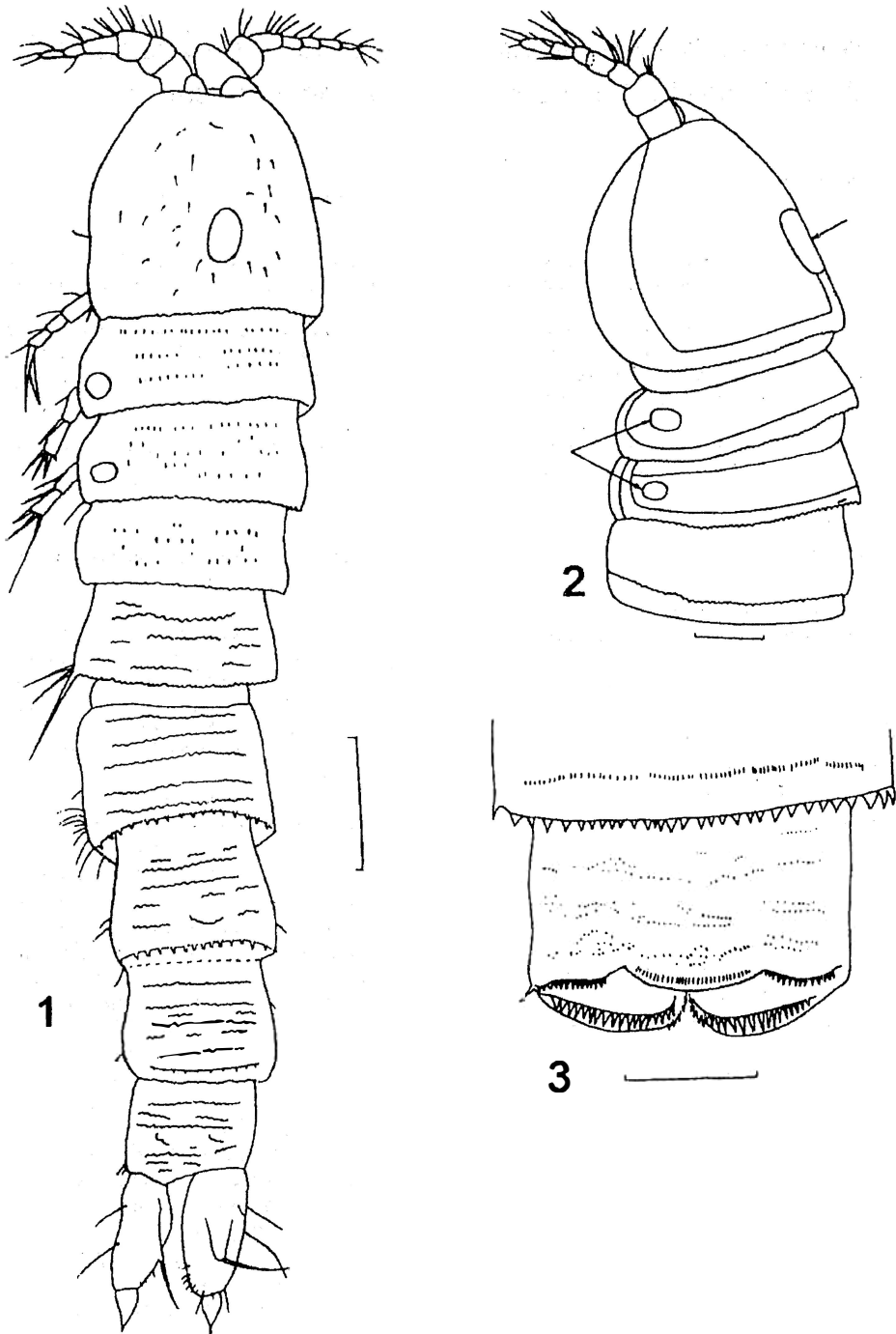
*Holotype* (microscope slide no. 26). ♀, **Russia**, *Irkutsk Prov.*, southern part of Lake Baikal, near mouth of the Utulik River, depth of 8-10 m, coarse-grained sand, 13.VII.1996 (T. Evstigneeva), collection of the Limnological Institute, RAS, Irkutsk.

*Paratypes* (microscope slides No 27-30). 3 ♀, 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

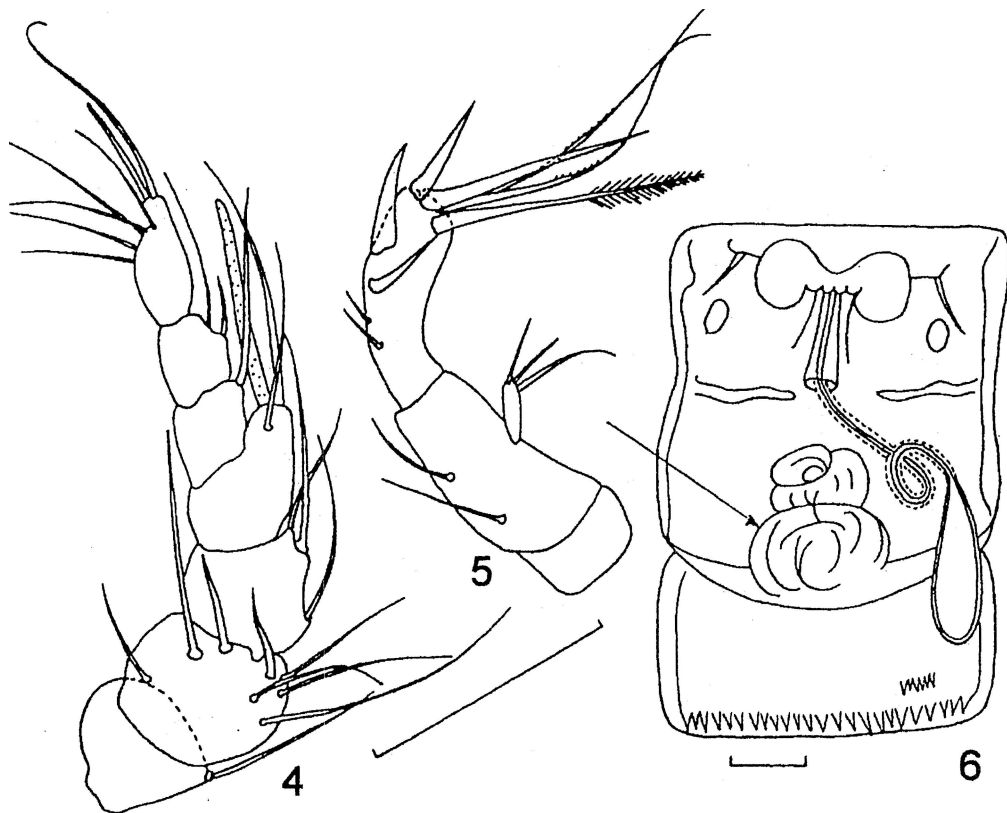
*Description*. Female. Body large, vermiform, without distinct subdivision into prosome and urosome (Fig. 1), dark orange when alive. Length, including rostrum and caudal rami, 894 µm (830-894, n = 4). Rostrum well developed, separated from cephalothorax. All body somites dorsally with serrate posterior margins. Cephalothorax with dorsal nuchal organ; coupled accessory nuchal organs present on somites bearing legs 2 and 3 (Fig. 2). Anal operculum (in both sexes!) oval, with very fine serration (Figs 3, 16, 17). Caudal rami elongate oval, twice as long as wide. Setae IV and VI very short, stick-shaped; seta V bulbiform. Posterior margin of caudal rami with a row of fine hairs. Apex of each caudal ramus dorsally with three acute spinules. Setae VII situated at apex of the rib (Fig. 16).

Genital double-somite (Fig. 6) with lateral sclerotized ridge. Posterior part of genital somite with a light brown patch – an inclusion of an uncertain shape probably related with the reproductive system (arrowed in the figure).

Antennule (Fig. 4) 7-segmented, with the following setation: 1, 8, 3, 2 + aesthetasc, 1, 2, 6 + aesthetasc. Proximal segments are shorter than terminal segments.



**Figs 1-3.** *Moraria utulikensis* sp. n., female. 1, habitus, dorsal view; 2, prosome with dorsal nuchal organ and accessory nuchal organs of free prosomites (arrowed); 3, anal somite with anal operculum. Scales: 100  $\mu$ m (Fig. 1); 50  $\mu$ m (Figs 2, 3).



Figs 4-6. *Moraria utulikensis* sp. n., female. 4, antennule; 5, antenna; 6, genital double-somite and postgenital somite, ventral view. Scales: 50  $\mu$ m (Figs 4, 5); 25  $\mu$ m (Fig. 6).

Antenna (Fig. 5) with allobasis bearing two setae. Endopodite one-segmented, bearing on distal margin two geniculate and one plumose seta. Exopodite with three setae.

Leg 1 (Fig. 7). Basis with internal solid spine and a row of small spinules at bases of rami. Endopodite a little longer than exopodite. First segment of endopodite longer and wider than second, without inner seta; second segment with two curved setae and a spine at apex. Distal segment of exopodite with three long and one spine-like seta.

Legs 2-4 (Figs 8-10). Exopodite 3-segmented; endopodite 2-segmented.

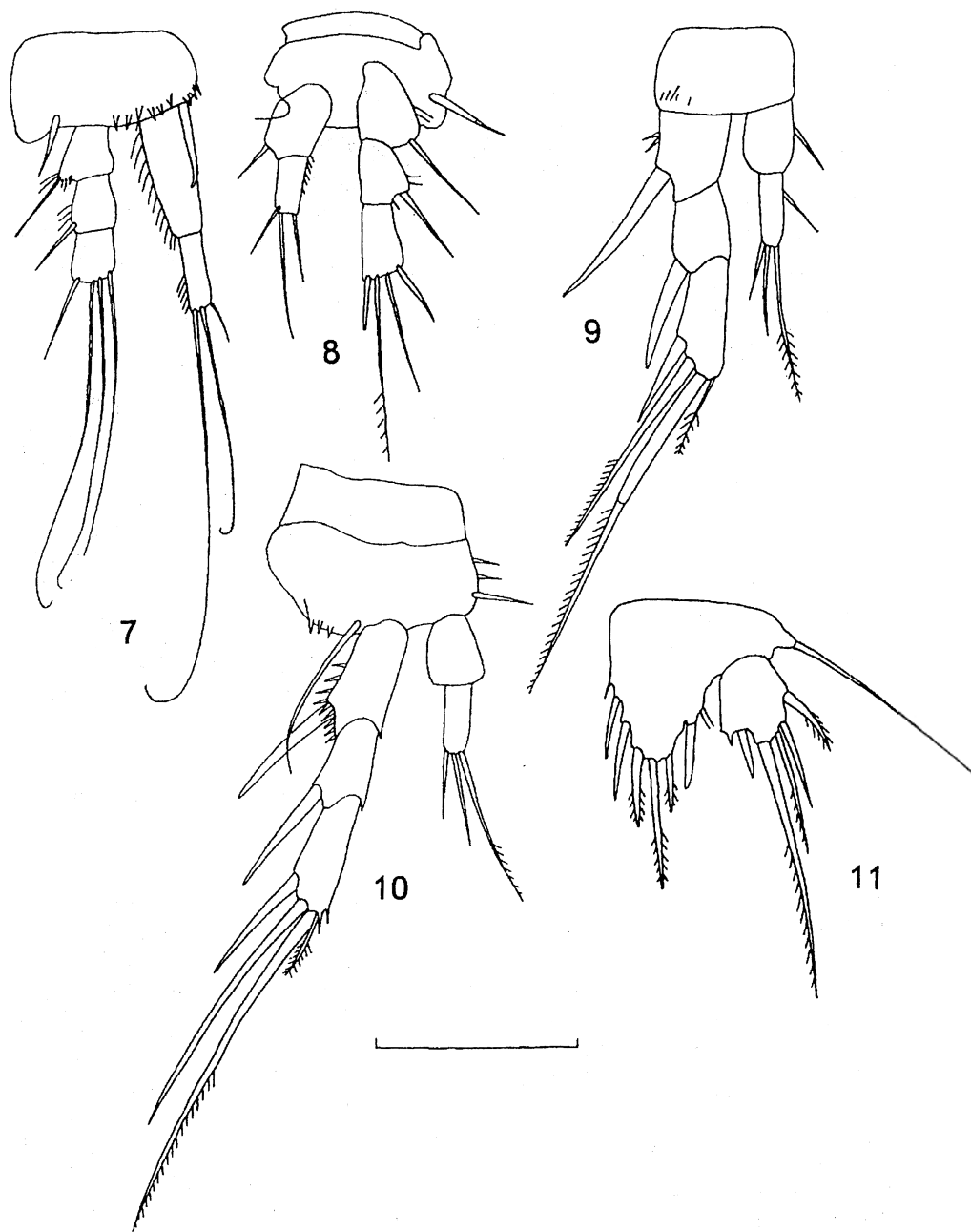
Setal formula 0.0.022 in exopodites of legs 1-4 and 0.120, 1.111, 1.121, 0.021, respectively, in endopodites of legs 1-4.

Leg 5 (Fig. 11). Exopodite with five setae, the second inner one the longest, setose at apex. Baseoendopod with six spine-like setae, the fourth inner one the longest. External seta of baseoendopod very long. Internal margin of endopod with a spinule.

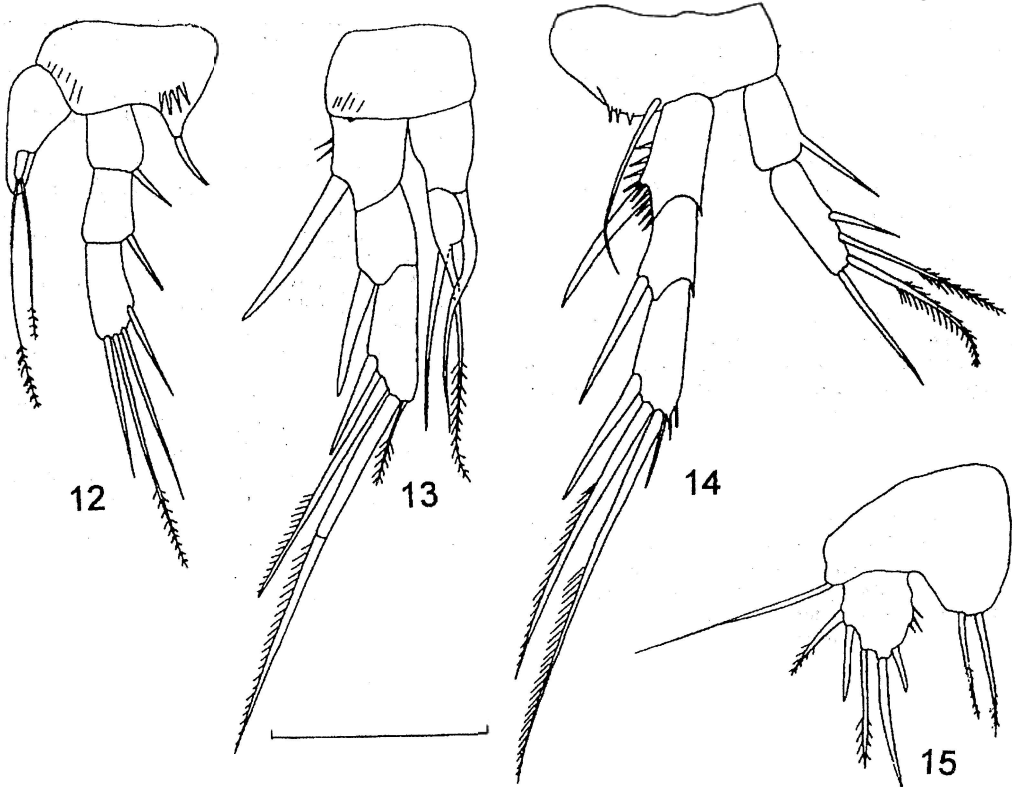
Male. Body large, dark orange; somites clearly separated from each other. Length, including rostrum and caudal rami, 820  $\mu$ m. Caudal rami elongate, tapering at apex; caudal setae, especially setae V, well developed (Fig. 17). All body somites serrated on dorsal posterior margins and with small spinules on ventral side.

Legs 2-4 (Figs 12-14). Exopodites as in female. Endopodite of leg 2 with massive apical tooth on proximal segment and two apical plumose setae. Endopodite of leg 3 two-segmented, modified; first segment with long hook-like spine on inner edge; second segment with a long plumose and a naked seta. First segment of leg 4 endopodite with a long inner spine, second segment with inner spine, two plumose setae, and a long naked terminal seta. Baseoendopod of leg 5 (Fig. 15) with two setae; exopodite with five setae and three spinules at inner part.

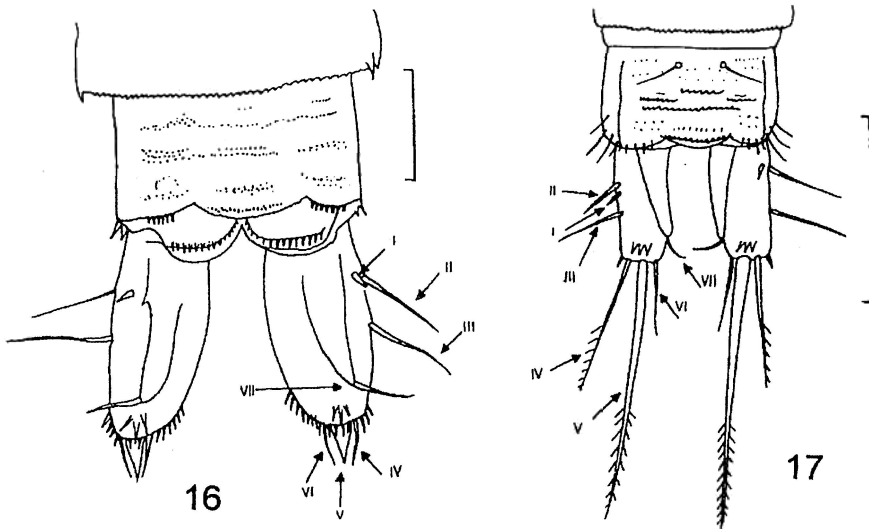
*Etymology.* The species is named after the type locality.



Figs 7-11. *Moraria utulikensis* sp. n., female. 7, leg 1, ventral view; 8, leg 2, dorsal view; 9, leg 3, ventral view; 10, leg 4, ventral view; 11, leg 5, ventral view. Scale: 50  $\mu$ m.



Figs 12-15. *Moraria utulikensis* sp. n., male, legs in ventral view. 12, leg 2; 13, leg 3; 14, leg 4; 15, leg 5. Scale: 50  $\mu$ m.



Figs 16-17. *Moraria utulikensis* sp. n., anal somite and caudal rami, dorsal view (setal numeration according to Huys & Boxshall, 1991). 16, female; 17, male. Scales: 50  $\mu$ m (Fig. 16); 100  $\mu$ m (Fig. 17).

**Comparison.** The new species is clearly distinguishable from *M. (B.) werestchagini* and *M. (B.) stylata* by the number of setae on exopodite of leg 5 in female (5 vs 4) and much longer external spine on distal segment of leg 4 endopodite in male. It differs from four other species of the group in the structure of leg 5 and armament of caudal rami, as well as in the armament of legs 3 and 4 in male.

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