

## Species of the genus *Intoshia* occurring in the White and Barents Seas (Mesozoa, Orthonectida)

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*Intoshia linei* Giard is found in the Barents Sea and *I. variabili* (Aleksandrov & Slyusarev) registered both in the Barents and White Seas.

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Giard (1877) was the first to describe Orthonectida and their two genera, *Rhopalura* and *Intoshia*. Species of the genus *Intoshia* are parasites of turbellarians and nemertines; the genus includes 5 species.

*Intoshia linei* Giard 1877, parasite of *Lineus* and other nemertines, is the type species of *Intoshia*. It was recorded from the Scottish coast of Britain (McIntosh, 1874, without scientific name), Atlantic coast of France (Giard, 1877; Nouvel, 1935; Kozloff, 1992; etc.) and the Mediterranean Sea at the Messina Bay on the coast of Italy (Metschnikoff, 1881). Judging by the published figures, the orthonectid found by Meinkoth (1956) at the Nebraska Point near Woods Hole on the North American coast is much probably also *I. linei*.

In 1990 and 1999-2001, I collected *I. linei* from *Lineus ruber* (Müller, 1774) in the Barents Sea near Dalnie Zelentsy station (69°07'N, 36°05'E). In this region, orthonectids were registered in several localities. I have checked more than 700 nemertines of the genus *Lineus* (fixed and alive) from different localities of the White Sea coastline and have never found *I. linei*.

*Intoshia variabili* (Aleksandrov & Slyusarev, 1992) parasitising the turbellarian *Macrorhynchus crocea* (O. Fabricius, 1826) (Plathelminthes, Kalyptorhynchia) was found in 1990 in the

Chupa Bay of the White Sea in different localities near the Marine Biological station of St.Petersburg State University, 66°17'N, 33°40'E (Aleksandrov & Slyusarev, 1992). Later, I found this species also at the Barents Sea near Dalnie Zelentsy station.

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