

**OGMA GOLDENI N. SP (NEMATODA: TYLENCHIDA)  
FROM KASHMIR**

**ZAFAR AHMAD HANDOO\***

*Nematologist, Department of Agriculture, K.P.A.E Farm, Shalimar, Kashmir, India.*

**Abstract**

*Ogma goldeni* n.sp is recorded from soil around roots of *Solanum tuberosum* from Sonamarg, Kashmir, India. It is found to be distinct species in having a strongly retrorse body annules numbering from 59-65, enface view showing completely fused sub-median lobes on dorsal, ventral and lateral sides and by the presence of sharply narrowed to finely rounded tail terminus. It differs from *Ogma rhosimum* (Khan, Chawla & Saha, 1975) Andrassy, 1979 in having more anteriorly located vulva, longer spear and shape of tail. It is also related to *Ogma rhombosquamatum* (Mehta & Raski, 1971) Andrassy, 1979 and *O. simlaensis* (Jairajpuri, 1963) Andrassy, 1979. From the former it differs by having small spear and fewer body annules, while from the latter it is differentiated by complete fusion of sub-median lobes, presence of rhomboidal scales and by shape of tail.

***Ogma goldeni* n.sp.**

9 Female (Paratypes): L=0.41-0.47mm; a= 11.1-12.9; b=4.1-4.7; c= 7.2-9.1; V= 79-85%, total body annules = 59-65; spear = 70-77 $\mu$ m.

Female (Holotype): L=0.43mm; a=12.4; b=4.5; c=7.3; V=85%; spear = 73 $\mu$ m.

Body upon fixation almost straight; tapering at both ends, anteriorly very gradually from base of neck to set off head which measures about 1/3rd of body width at level of basal oesophageal bulb. Head annules not retrorse. First annule smooth, forwardly directed, measuring 17 $\mu$ m in diameter, 2nd annule has rounded smooth outline measuring about 16 $\mu$ m in diameter. Other body annules numbering 59 strongly retrorse with distinctly rhomboidal scales which in neck region number from 6-8 on each annule, increasing to ten at midbody. Scales sometimes connected with each other, and at different focuses appear diamond shaped. In a cross section at mid body these rows appear as ten equally spaced convolutions.

Enface-view showing completely fused sub-median lobes on dorsal, ventral and lateral sides; amphidial aperture large oval slit; labial disc

\*Nematology Laboratory, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A.

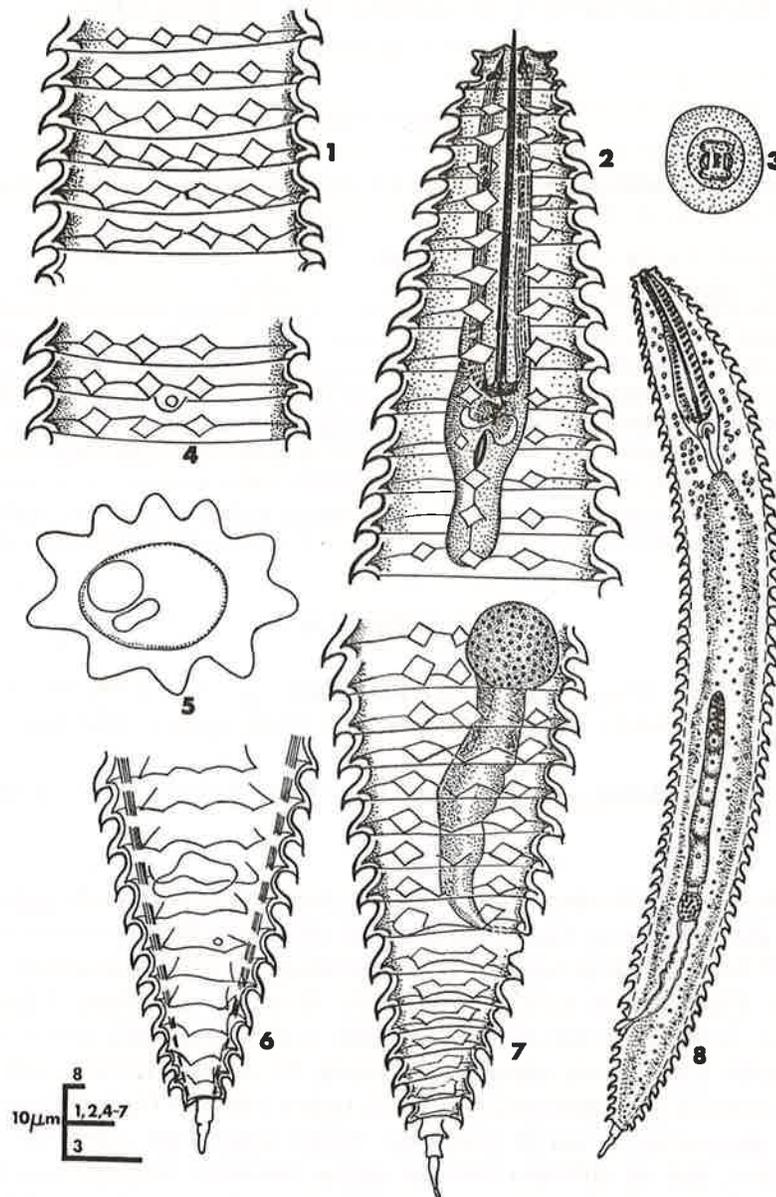


Fig. 1-8 Drawings of *Oigma goldeni* n.sp; female.

1. Body annuoes showing cuticular pattern. 2. Anterior end of female. 3. En face view. 4. Neck region showing excretory pore. 5. Body section showing the scales. 6. Tail ventral view. 7. Tail lateral view. 8. Entire female.

absent; oral aperture 'I' shaped centrally located. Spear long, robust, 73 $\mu$ m long, conus about 61 $\mu$ m, basal part 12 $\mu$ m long with strongly developed anteriorly directed knobs. Opening of dorsal oesophageal gland about 6 $\mu$ m behind spear base. Excretory pore on 17th annule; one annule posterior to oesophagus.

Vulva transverse slit located on 10th annule (10-12 in paratypes) from tail tip. Vagina sigmoid with body annules modified into lip like structures. Spermatheca rounded, filled with rounded sperms. Anus on 8th body annule from tail terminus. Tail regularly narrowing upto 6th annule, thereafter sharply narrowed to finely round terminus.

*Males:* Not found.

*Type Habitat and Locality:* Soil around roots of *Solanum tuberosum* from Sonamarg, Kashmir.

*Type Specimens:* Holotype, female, on slide no PN/VAR 1-2 and Paratypes on slide no PN/VAR 3-5; deposited in Department of Zoology, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, Kashmir, India.

#### Differential Diagnosis and Relationship:

*Ogma goldeni* n.sp is closely related to *O. rhosimum* Khan, Chawla & Saha, 1975) Andrassy, 1979 from which it differs in having more anteriorly located vulva, longer spear and by shape of tail (V=95-96%, spear=67-72 $\mu$ m, c=12-15 and tail conoid tapering gradually to conoid terminus in *O. rhosimum*). It is also related to *O. rhombosquamatum* (Mehta & Raski, 1971) Andrassy, 1979 and *O. simlaensis* (Jairajpuri, 1963) Andrassy, 1979. It differs from *O. rhombosquamatum* in having a small spear and fewer body annules (spear=93-116 $\mu$ m and total body annules=74-83 in *O. rhombosquamatum*), while from *O. simlaensis* it is differentiated by complete fusion of sub-median lobes, presence of rhomboidal scales and shape of tail.

The new species is named after Dr A. Morgan Golden, Nematologist, Nematology Laboratory, USDA, BARC-W, Beltsville, Maryland, USA.

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