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**NEW GENUS OF FAMILY GAMMARIDAE FROM BAIKAL LAKE,
ABLUDOGAMMARUS, N. GEN. WITH REFERENCE TO GENUS
OMMATOGAMMARUS STEBB.
(CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE
AMPHIPODA 108)**

NOVI ROD IZ FAMILIJE GAMMARIDAE IZ BAJKALSKOG JEZERA,
ABLUDOGAMMARUS, N. GEN. SA OSVRTOM NA ROD
OMMATOGAMMARUS STEBB.
(108. PRILOG POZNAVANJU AMPHIPODA)

Abstract

The new genus of the family *Gammaridae* (*Crustacea, Amphipoda*) from Baikal Lake (URSS), *Abludogammarus*, n. gen. is described. The type-species of this genus is *Gammarus flavus* Dybowsky 1874, formerly belonging to genus *Ommatogammarus* Stebb. *A. flavus* is redescribed and figured.

New modified diagnosis of genus *Ommatogammarus* Stebbing 1899 from Baikal Lake is presented and the type-species of this genus, *Gammarus albinus* Dybowsky 1874 is redescribed and figured. The relationship between both genera is discussed.

Izvod

Opisan je novi rod iz familije *Gammaridae* (*Crustacea, Amphipoda*) iz Bajkalskog jezera, *Abludogammarus*, n. gen. Tipična vrsta ovog roda je *Gammarus flavus* Dybowsky 1874, koja je ranije pripadala rodu *Ommatogammarus* Stebb. Vrsta *A. flavus* je opisana i nacrtana.

Prezentirana je nova modificirana dijagnoza roda *Ommatogammarus* Stebb. iz Bajkalskog jezera, i tipična vrsta toga roda, *Gammarus albinus* Dybowsky 1874 je opisana i nacrtana. Međusobna srodnost oba roda je analizirana.

INTRODUCTION

The fauna of *Amphipoda* in Lake Baikal is highly endemic; about 40 endemic genera are known with more than 200 species living in this lake.

During our revision of *Amphipoda* from Baikal Lake, some genera were fused with other already known genera, but, on the other hand, some genera were split into two or more genera each. Among them was also genus *Ommatogammarus* Stebb. which was partially revised in this paper.

Genus *Ommatogammarus* was established by Stebbing (1899): He included in it four species, *G. albinus* Dyb., *G. flavus* Dyb., *G. carneolus* Dyb. and *G. amethystinus* Dyb., all from Baikal Lake. But no type-species of this genus was indicated. Later Bazikalova (1945) selected *G. albinus* as type species of this genus.

Thanks to Prof. Dr. H. Gruner from the Zoological Museum of Humboldt University in Berlin (GDR), I have had the possibility to study the species of this genus. After the re-examination of these species, it was established that the species *O. flavus* Dyb. differs very much from type species of genus *Ommatogammarus* (pointed outer lobe of maxilliped, narrow palp of maxilliped, narrow coxa 1, different shape of gnathopods 1—2, pereopods 3—7 and antennae, etc.). Based on all these differences, *G. flavus* Dyb. was removed from genus *Ommatogammarus* to the new genus *Abludogammarus*, n. gen. as a type species of it.

Acknowledgments. I am grateful to Prof. Dr. H. E. Gruner from the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin (GDR) for the loan of material and literature used in this study.

Genus ABLUDOGAMMARUS n. gen.

Ommatogammarus (part.) Stebbing 1899 : 427; Stebbing 1906 : 454; Sovinsky 1915 : 74; Bazikalova 1945 : 281.

Type-species: *Gammarus flavus* Dybowski 1874.

Diagnosis: Body stout, large, laterally compressed, almost smooth, urosomites free, with spines. Coxae moderate, coxa 1 not dilated, coxa 4 with ventroposterior lobe, coxa 5 much shorter than coxa 4.

Head inflated, as long as first thoracal segment, with subrounded anterodorsal tip. Eyes very large, irregularly ovoid. Antenna 1 attached almost in the middle of the head (in lateral view), with peduncle short but slender, ped. segment 1 at least twice as long as broad, accessory flagellum consisting of several segments.

Labrum entire. Labium without inner lobes. Outer lobe of maxilla 1 with 11 toothed spines, palps of left and right maxilla 1 asymmetric to each other. Inner lobe of maxilla 2 with dorsal oblique row of setae. Outer lobe of maxilliped pointed distally, palp segments 1—2 not dilated.

Antenna 2 slender. Gnathopods 1—2 subchelate, gnathopod 1 larger than gnathopod 2, both with concave palm. Pereopods 3—4 slender. Pereopods 5—7 rather stout, basis (segment 2) of pereopods 6—7 without ventroposterior tooth or lobe. Uropods 1—2 normal. Uropod 3 lanceolate, inner ramus shorter than outer one, outer ramus consisting of two segments (second segment short). Telson short, incised to the base, spinose. Coxal gills ovoid, simple. Oostegys broad, setose, occur on thoracic segments 2—5.

Sexual dimorphism present (antennae 1—2, gnathopods, pereopods).

Species: *flavus* Dyb.

Distribution: Baikal Lake.

Remarks: Genus *Ommatogammarus* differs from genus *Abludogammarus* by dilated palp of maxilliped, by subrounded outer lobe of maxilliped, by dilated coxa 1, by inflated peduncle article 1 of antenna 1, by inflated pereopods 3—4, by shape of basis of pereopods 5—7, antenna 2 and gnathopods 1—2.

ABLUDOGAMMARUS FLAVUS (Dybowsky 1874)

figs. I—V

Gammarus flavus Dybowsky 1874: 24, 72, pl. 11, fig. 1.

Ommatogammarus flavus Stebbing 1899: 427; Stebbing 1906: 455; Sovinsky 1915: 77, fig. 85—87, pl. 13, fig. 8—10; Bazikalova 1945: 282.

Description: Male: Length of our specimens was up to 22 mm. Body almost smooth, with weakly transversal, hardly visible elevations on each thoracic segment; urosome elevated, urosomites 1—2 with one dorsomedian and 2 dorsolateral groups of short spines; urosomite 3 with dorsolateral groups of spines only, dorsomedian 2 setae are present (fig. III, 5).

Coxae 1—4 moderate, coxae 1—3 longer than broad (fig. II, 1, 3; III, 3), coxa 4 as long as broad, with ventroposterior lobe (fig. III, 4); coxa 1 not dilated ventrally (fig. II, 1). Coxa 5 remarkably shorter than coxa 4 (fig. IV, 3—5).

Head as long as first thoracic segment, with inflated anterior part and with subrounded anterodorsal tip (rostrum); lateral cephalic lobes very short, depressed anteriorly, subangular, with dis-

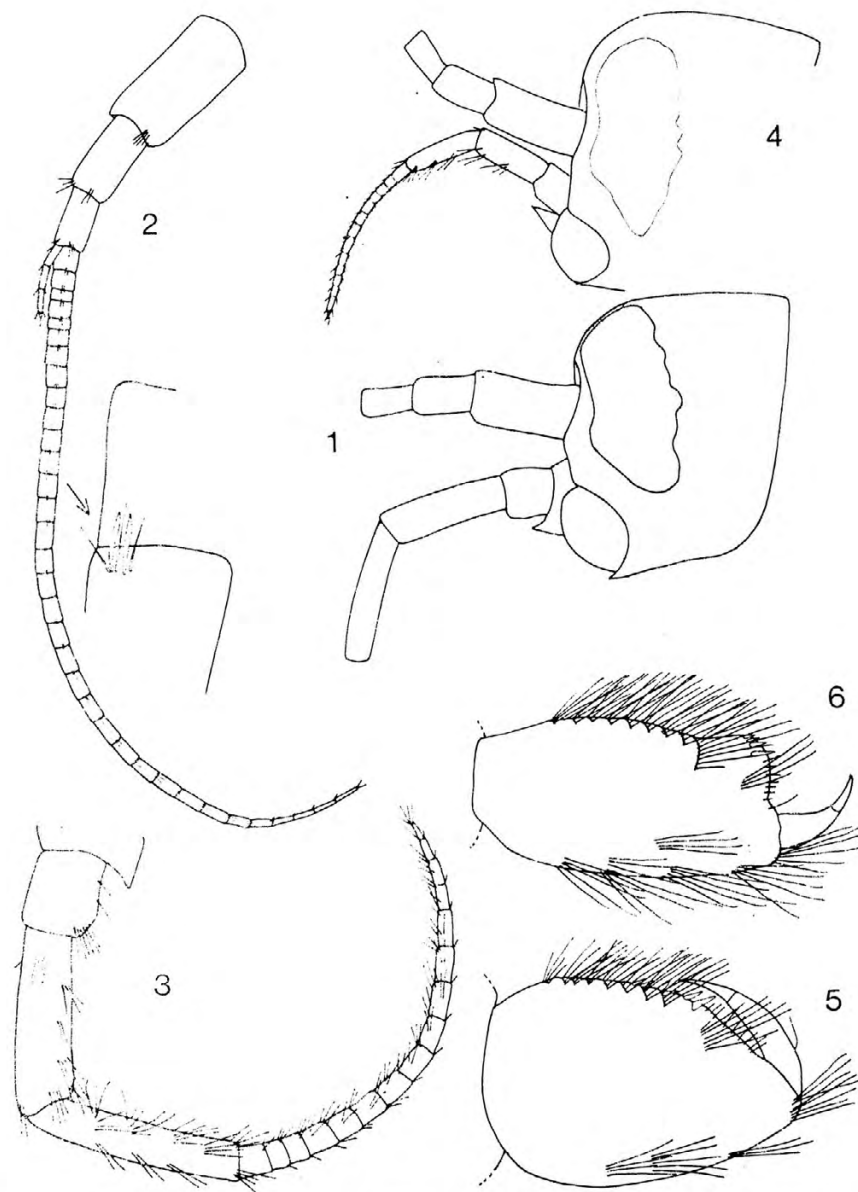


Fig. 1. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 22 mm: 1 = head; 2 = antenna 1; 3 = antenna 2; 4 = head, female 18 mm; 5-6 = gnathopods 1-2, female 18 mm

Сл. 1. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky), Байкалско језеро, мужјак 22 mm: 1 = глава; 2 = антена 1; 3 = антена 2; 4 = глава, женка 18 mm; 5-6 = гнатоподи 1-2, женка 18 mm

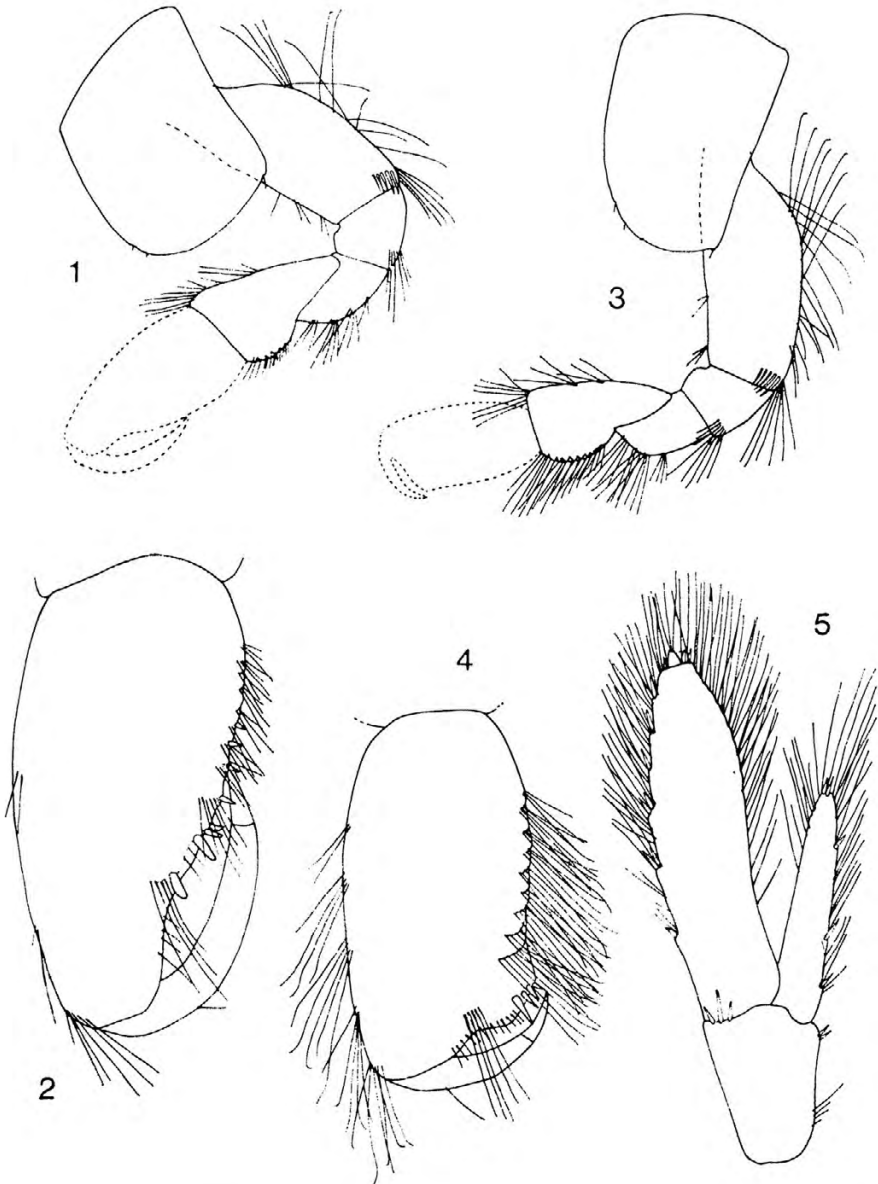


Fig. II. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 22 mm:
1—2 = gnathopod 1; 3—4 = gnathopod 2; 5 = uropod 3

Сл. II. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky), Байкалско језеро, мужјак
22 mm: 1—2 = гнатопод 1; 3—4 = гнатопод 2; 5 = уропод 3

tinct ventroanterior sinus (fig. I, 1). Eyes very large, irregularly ovoid, black (fig. I, 1).

Antenna 1 attached nearly to the middle of the head (in lateral view), slender; peduncular segment 1 twice as long as broad, ped. segments 2—3 progressively shorter; main flagellum up to 39-articulate, segments with 2 short aesthetascs each (fig. I, 2). Accessory flagellum 3—5 segmented. Antenna 1 hardly reaching half of body.

Antenna 2 slender, longer than half of antenna 1: ped. article 3 short, ped. articles 4—5 long, slender, more than three times longer than broad each, bearing 3—5 groups of short setae along ventral margin; flagellum slender, up to 17-segmented, moderately setose, calceola absent. Antennal gland cone short, not reaching tip of ped. article 3 (fig. I, 3).

Labrum entire, subrounded distally (fig. IV, 2). Labium without inner lobes (fig. III, 1). Maxilla 1: inner lobe triangular, with a row of laterodistal plumose setae; outer lobe with 11 toothed spines; palp 2-articulate, second article (segment) of right maxilla 1 broader, bearing a row of short stout distal spines/teeth; left palp of maxilla 1 narrow, with a row of distal slender spines (fig. V, 1, 2).

Maxilla 2 narrow, inner lobe with oblique row of dorsal setae (fig. IV, 1). Maxilliped: inner lobe with 4 distal spines; outer lobe pointed distally and provided with numerous slender spines along inferior margin; palp 4-segmented, palp segments 1—2 narrow (fig. V, 3).

Mandible: molar trititative, incisor toothed; palp 3-segmented, palp segment 2 with 5—6 setae in proximal part and 10—14 setae in distal part; palp segment 3 shorter than 2, bearing 32—35 D-setae, 4—5 long E-setae, 2 groups of A setae and 2 groups of B-setae (fig. III, 2).

Gnathopods 1—2 subchelate, gnathopod 1 larger than gnathopod 2. Gnathopod 1: article 5 triangular, shorter than article 6. Article 6 pyriform, with a row of spines and setae along posterior margin; palm concave, with median palmar spine, dactyl with one seta on outer margin (fig. II, 1, 2).

Gnathopod 2: article 5 shorter than article 6 (fig. II, 3, 4). Article 6 narrow, with numerous bunches of straight and partially curly setae along posterior margin; palm concave, with 4 corner and 2—3 subcorner spines; median palmar spine absent, dactyl with one seta on outer margin.

Pereopods 3—4 slender. Pereopod 3: posterior margin of segments 4—6 provided with numerous partially curly setae as long as or longer than the diameter of the segments themselves. Distoanterior tip of segment 4 poorly produced forward (fig. III, 3).

Pereopod 4 shorter than pereopod 3, poorly setose (fig. III, 4).

Pereopods 5—7 rather stout, spiniferous. Pereopod 5: segment 2 (basis) with strong ventroposterior tooth (lobe) and with concave posterior margin (fig. IV, 3). Pereopods 6—7 with segment 2 without ventroposterior tooth (lobe) and with convex posterior margin (fig. IV, 4, 5).

Pleopods with 2 retinacula each. Epimeral plates 2—3 pointed, epimeral plate 2 with marginal and submarginal spines accompanied by one bunch of setae also. Epimeral plate 3 with marginal spines only (fig. V, 4).

Uropods 1—2 normal, spinose, with inner ramus slightly longer than outer one; peduncle of uropod 1 with ventrofacial spine (fig. III, 5).

Uropod 3 much exceeding tip of uropod 1, with short peduncle and lanceolate rami: inner ramus slightly exceeding half of outer ramus (6 : 10), bearing plumose setae along both margins; outer ramus 2-segmented, second segment short; first segment along both margins with numerous setae: plumose setae along inner margin, simple setae and spines along outer margin (fig. II, 5).

Telson short, incised to the base: each lobe longer than broad, bearing 2—3 short distal spines and on dorsal face 1—2 short setae (fig. IV, 6).

Female: Differing from male by shorter antenna 2 (fig. I, 4), which peduncle not exceeding the peduncle of antenna 1. Segment 6 of gnathopods 1—2 without median palmar spine, gnathopod 2 smaller than gnathopod 1 (fig. I, 5, 6); all setae on gnathopods 1—2 and on pereopod 3 are straight. Pereopod 3 is slightly less setose than in males.

Variability: The number of spines on urosomites, epimeral plates and telson is variable.

Material examined: Baikal Lake: No. 3821, Coll. Zoological Museum Berlin (GDR), several spec.

Localities cited: Baikal Lake: depth 100—1300 m, sometimes together with *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Dybowsky 1874).

Southern part of Lake: Salzan, 17—19 fathoms depth; Listvenichnaia, 150 fathoms depth;

Median part of Lake, western coast: Maloe More, 24 fathoms depth; Usuk, 12—24 fathoms depth.

Median part of Lake, eastern coast: Ushkai Islands, 70 fathoms depth; Tukuloka Bay, 40 fathoms depth; Bay of Chivyrkuyskiy, 40 fathoms depth.

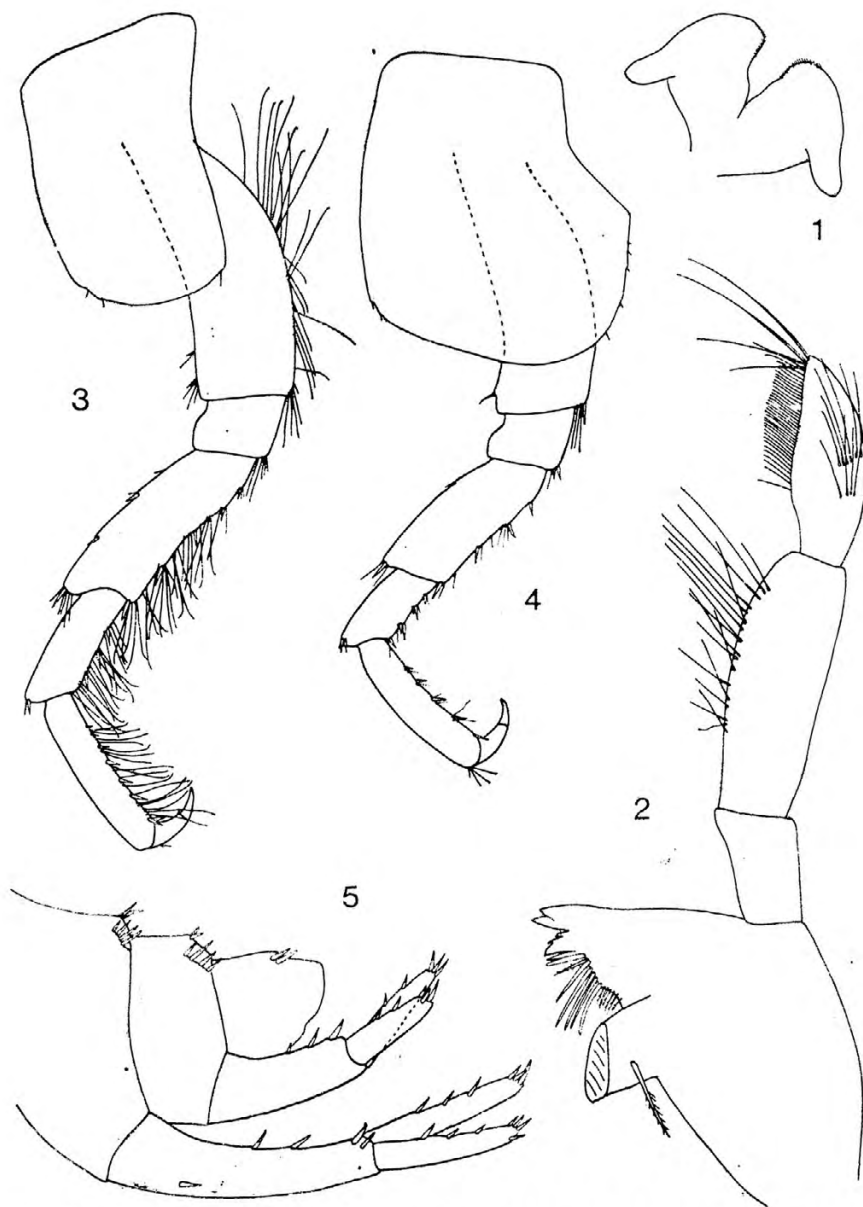


Fig. III. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 22 mm: 1 = labium; 2 = mandible; 3 = pereopod 3; 4 = pereopod 4; 5 = urosome with uropods 1-2

Сл. III. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Дубовский), Байкалско језеро, мужјак 22 mm: 1 = лабијум; 2 = мандибула; 3 = переопод 3; 4 = переопод 4; 5 = урозом са уроподима 1-2

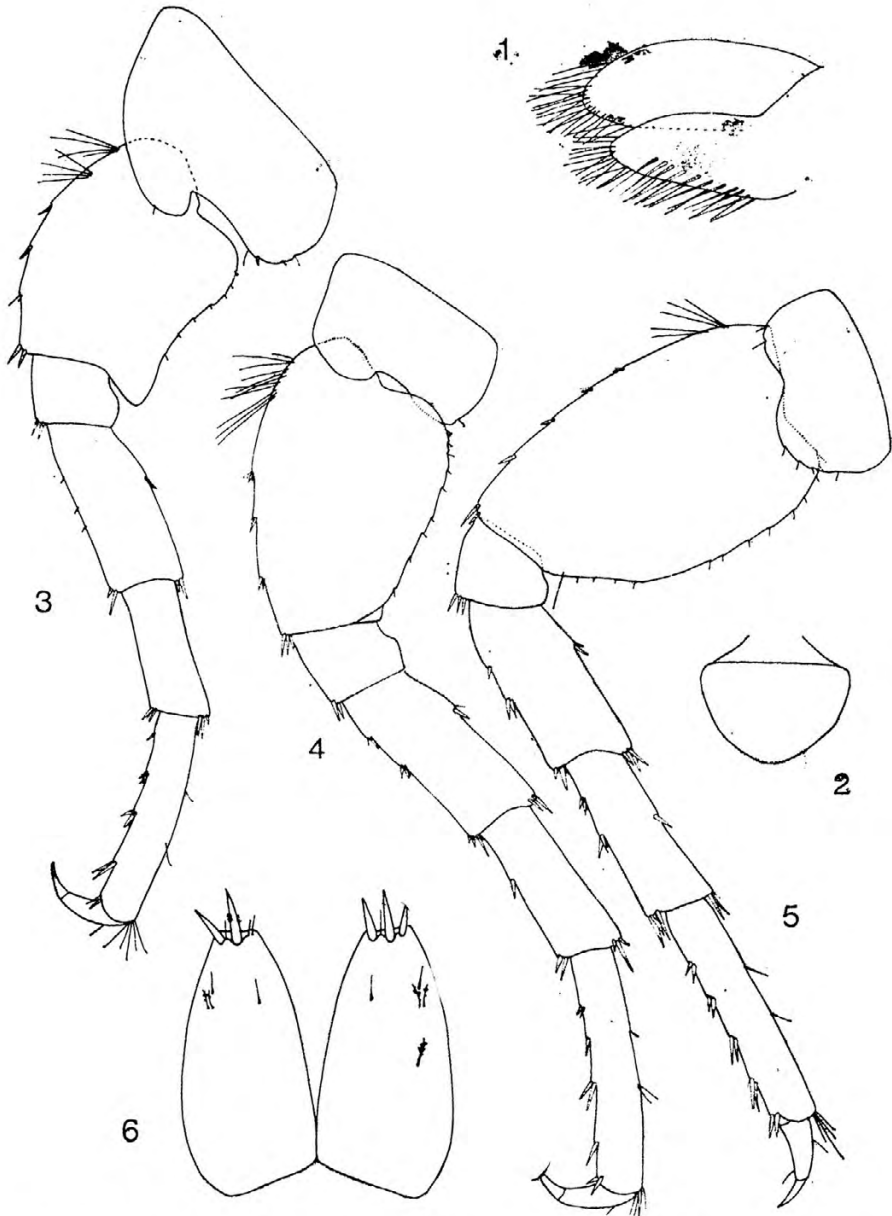


Fig. IV. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 22 mm:
1 = maxilla 2; 2 = labrum; 3—5 = pereopods 5—7; 6 = telson

Сл. IV. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Дыбовский), Байкалско језеро, мужјак
22 мм: 1 = максила 2; 2 = лабрум; 3—5 = перееподи 5—7; 6 = телзон

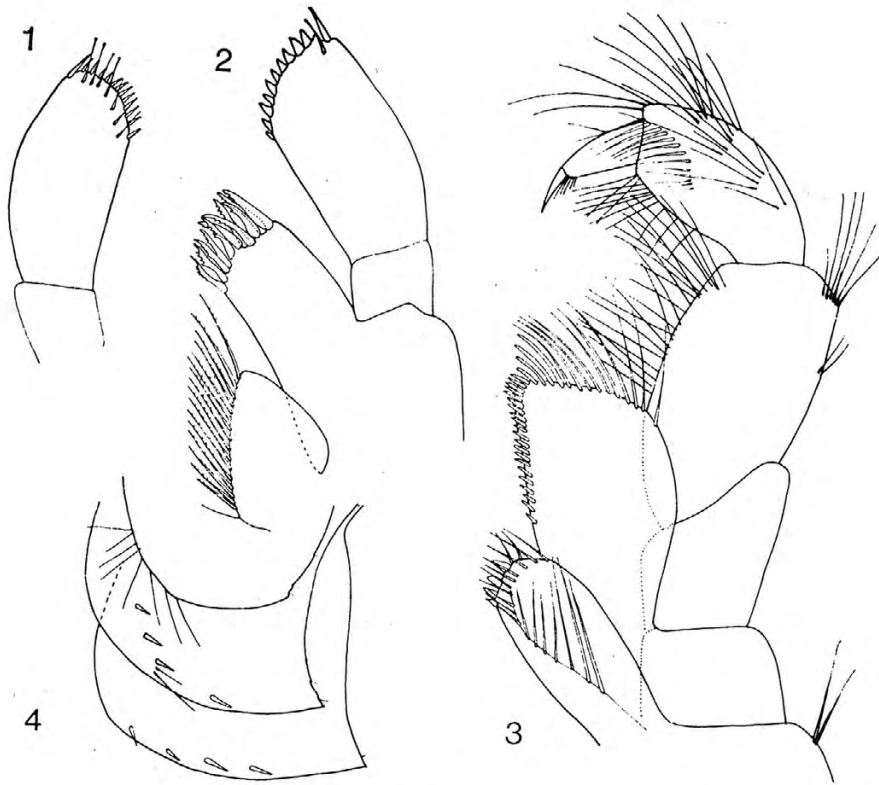


Fig. V. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 22 mm: 1 = left palp of maxilla 1; 2 = right maxilla 1; 3 = maxilliped; 4 = epimeral plates 1—3

Сл. V. *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky), Байкалско језеро, мужјак 22 mm: 1 = лијеви палпус максиле 1; 2 = десна максиле 1; 3 = максилепед; 4 = епимералне плоче 1—3

Northern part of Lake, western coast: Kotelnikovskii shelf, 40 and 220 fathoms depth (Sovinsky 1915).

Open part of Lake, on depth 2.5 to 1313 meters, the most common on 100—600 meters (Bazikalova 1945).

Distribution: Baikal Lake.

Genus OMMATOGAMMARUS Stebbing

Ommatogammarus (part.) Stebbing 1899 : 427; Stebbing 1906 : 454; Sovinsky 1915 : 74; Bazikalova 1945 : 281.

Type-species: *Gammarus albinus* Dybowsky 1874 (selected by Bazikalova 1945).

Diagnosis: Body stout, large, laterally compressed, smooth, urosomites free, with spines. Coxae moderate, coxa 1 dilated ventrally, coxa 4 with distoposterior lobe, coxa 5 much shorter than coxa 4. Head as long as first thoracal segment, inflated anteriorly, with subrounded anterodorsal tip (rostrum). Lateral cephalic lobes short, compressed anteriorly, with ventroanterior sinus. Eyes large, irregularly ovoid.

Antenna 1 attached almost in the middle of the head (in lateral view), with short, stout peduncle, peduncular segment 1 less than twice longer than broad, accessory flagellum consisting of several segments. Antenna 2 short and stout.

Labrum entire, labium without inner lobes. Outer lobe of maxilla 1 with 11 toothed spines, palps of left and right maxilla 1 asymmetric to each other. Maxilla 2 narrow, with inner lobe provided with dorsal oblique row of setae. Outer lobe of maxilliped ovoid, palpar segments 1—2 very dilated. Mandible normal, incisor toothed, molar triturative, palp 3-segmented. Gnathopods 1—2 subchelate, gnathopod 1 smaller than gnathopod 2, both gnathopods with convex palm. Pereopods 3—4 short and stout. Pereopods 5—7 normal, their segment 2 (basis) provided with ventroposterior distinct tooth (lobe). Uropod 3 lanceolate, inner ramus shorter than outer one, outer ramus consisting of 2 segments (second segment short). Telson short, incised to the base, spinose. Coxal gills ovoid. Oostegys broad, setose, occur on thoracal segments 2—5.

Sexual dimorphism present (gnathopods 1—2, antenna 2).

Species: *albinus* Dyb.

Distribution: Baikal Lake.

Remarks: The species *O. carneolus* Dyb. and *O. amethystinus* (Dyb.) do not belong to this genus.

OMMATOGAMMARUS ALBINUS (Dybowsky 1874)

figs. VI—X

Gammarus albinus Dybowsky 1874 : 24, 71, pl. 9, fig. 3.

Ommatogammarus albinus Stebbing 1899 : 427; Stebbing 1906 : 455, fig. 86; Sovinsky 1915 : 75, fig. 81—83, pl. 13, fig. 6—7; Bazikalova 1945 : 281, pl. 52, fig. 1.

Description: Male: Length of our specimens was up to 19 mm. Body smooth, stout, laterally compressed, urosome low, non-laterally compressed; urosomite 1 smooth, urosomite 2 with one dorsomedian and 0—2 dorsolateral groups of very short spines (2—3 spines in each group), urosomite 3 with 2 dorsolateral groups of spines only (fig. VI, 6).

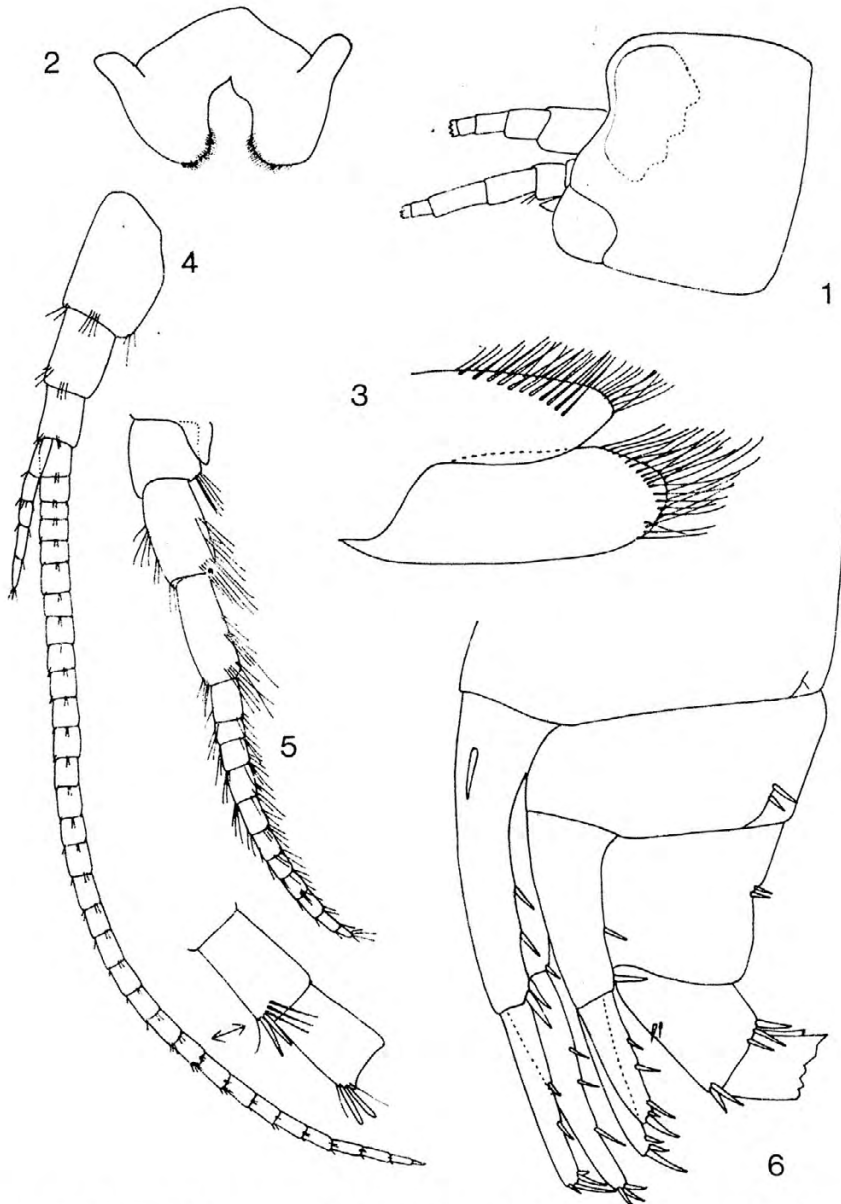


Fig. VI. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 19 mm: 1 = head; 2 = labium; 3 = maxilla 2; 4 = antenna 1; 5 = antenna 2; 6 = uropods with uropods 1—2

Сл. VI. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Дубовский), Байкалско језеро, мужјак 19 mm: 1 = глава; 2 = лабијум; 3 = максила 2; 4 = антена 1; 5 = антена 2; 6 = урозом са уроподима 1—2

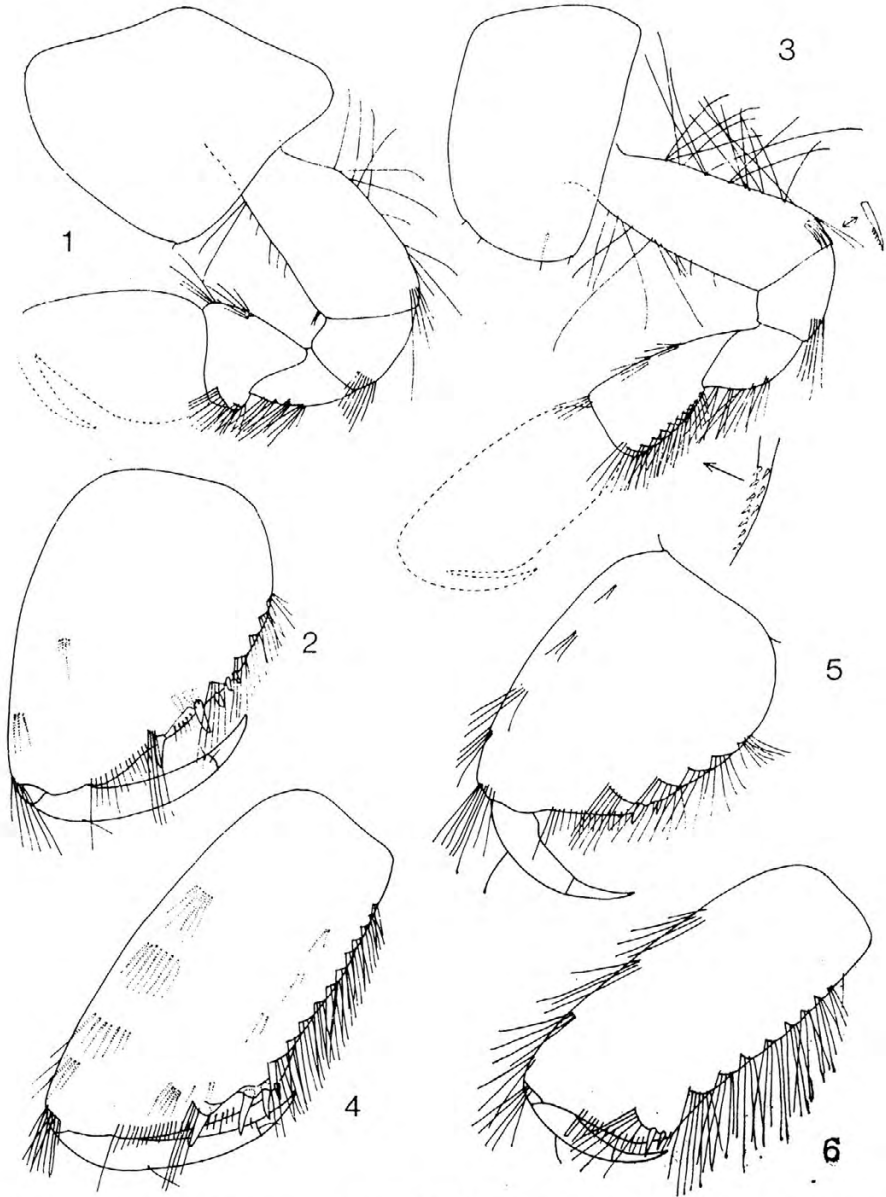


Fig. VII. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Dybowski), Baikal Lake, male 19 mm: 1—2 = gnathopod 1; 3—4 = gnathopod 2; 5 = gnathopod 1, female 15 mm; 6 = gnathopod 2, female 15 mm

Сл. VII. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Дубовский), Байкалско језеро, мужјак 19 mm: 1—2 = гнатонод 1; 3—4 = гнатонод 2; 5 = гнатонод 1, женка 15 mm; 6 = гнатонод 2, женка 15 mm

Head as long as first thoracal segment, inflated anterally, with subrounded distodorsal tip (rostrum). Lateral cephalic lobes short, subacute, ventroanterior sinus present (fig. VI, 1). Eyes large, with crenellated irregular posterior margin, in alcohol poorly visible.

Coxae moderate, coxae 1 and 4 nearly as long as broad, coxae 2—3 slightly longer than broad, all with subrounded ventral margin. Coxa 1 dilated ventrally, coxa 4 with distinct ventroposterior lobe (fig. VII, 1, 3; VIII, 3, 4). Coxa 5 remarkably shorter than coxa 4. Coxae 5—7 much broader than high, bilobe, with anterior lobe smaller than posterior one (fig. IX, 1—3).

Antenna 1 is attached nearly in the middle of the head (in lateral view), reaching 1/3 of the body. Peduncle stout, short, ped. articles progressively shorter: ped. article 1 less than 1.5 times longer than broad, poorly setose (fig. VI, 4). Peduncle shorter than the length of the head. Main flagellum up to 32-segmented, segments with 2 short aesthetascs each (aesthetascs are shorter than the articles), accessory flagellum 4—5 segmented (7—8 fide Dybowski 1874).

Antenna 2 stout, much shorter than antenna 1 (3 : 5) : ped. article 3 short, ped. articles 4—5 subequal long, bearing 3 bunches of setae at ventral margin; flagellum stout, with up to 11 segments, segments with bunches of short setae at both margins, calceola absent. Antennal gland cone short, not reaching tip of ped. article 3 (fig. VI, 5).

Labrum entire, labium without inner lobes. Inner lobe of maxilla 1 triangular, with a row of plumose marginal setae, outer lobe with 11 toothed spines, palp of right maxilla 1 with 6 short distal spines intermixed with setae; palp of left maxilla 1 poorly smaller than that of right maxilla, with narrow distal spines (fig. X, 1, 2). Inner lobe of maxilla 2 with dorsal oblique row of setae (fig. VI, 3).

Inner lobe of maxilliped with 4 distal spines, intermixed with setae; one row of plumose setae occurs along the lobe; outer lobe ovoid, bearing a row of numerous smooth slender spines; palp with segments 1—2 very dilated, palp segment 3 narrow, segment 4 shorter than 3 (fig. VIII, 2).

Mandible: incisor toothed: right mandible with a row of long slender smooth lateral spines intermixed with plumose setae; left mandible with a row of recurved slender spine-like setae toothed laterally and intermixed with plumose setae (fig. X, 3), molar long, trititative. Palp 3-segmented, segment 2 longer than 3, with 10—12 setae in distal part and 7—10 setae in proximal part; segment 3 with 28—35 D-setae, 5—6 E-setae, 2 groups of A-setae and 2—3 groups of B-setae.

Gnathopod 1 smaller than gnathopod 2. Gnathopod 1 with stout segments, segment 5 short, triangular; segment 6 ovoid, longer than broad, with entire convex palm bearing 4 spines along

posterior margin intermixed with setae and with one median palmar spine; dactyl slender, bearing one seta at outer margin (fig. VII, 1—2).

Gnathopod 2: segment 5 narrow, twice as long as broad; segment 6 poorly dilated distally, twice as long as broad, bearing numerous bunches of setae along posterior margin, all setae are straight; palm convex, straight, reaching $2/5$ of posterior margin of segment 6, bearing 3 corner spines on outer face and 2 subcorner spines on inner face; one median palmar spine is present, dactyl like that in gnathopod 1 (fig. VII, 3, 4).

Pereopods 3—4 with short stout segments bearing along posterior margin spines intermixed with short setae longer than spines. Dactyl reaching $1/3$ of article 6, recurved, segment 4 with short distoanterior lobe. Pereopod 4 slightly smaller than pereopod 3 and less setose (fig. VIII, 3, 4).

Pereopods 5—7 long, with relatively slender segments 3—6 bearing along anterior and posterior margin bunches of spines intermixed with single short setae, dactyl short. Segment 2 of pereopods 5—7 slightly longer than broad, with ventroposterior tooth (almost lobe) and with short setae at posterior margin; no setae on inferior face of segment 2 (fig. IX, 1—3).

Pleopods normal, with 2 retinacula each. Epimeral plates 1—3 with pointed distoposterior corner and with concave posterior margin (fig. VIII, 5). Epimeral plates 2—3 with spines only.

Uropods 1—2 normal, with inner ramus slightly longer than outer one. Peduncle of uropod 1 with one ventrofacial spine (fig. VI, 6).

Uropod 3 much exceeding tip of uropod 1: peduncle short, rami lanceolate, inner ramus slightly exceeding half of outer ramus, bearing plumose setae along both margins; outer ramus 2-segmented, second segment short; inner margin of outer ramus with plumose setae, outer margin with simple setae intermixed with spines (fig. IX, 4).

Telson short, incised to the basis, each lobe with 3—4 distal short spines and with 1—2 spines and short setae on dorsal surface (fig. X, 4).

Coxal gills ovoid, simple, occur on thoracal segments 2—7.

Female: differing from males in shape of gnathopods. Gnathopod 1: segment 6 without median palmar spine (fig. VII, 5). Gnathopod 2: segment 5 slightly longer than that in males, segment 6 more than twice longer than broad, without median palmar spine (fig. VII, 6), palm of gnathopods 1—2 convex. Oostegyts broad, setose, occur on thoracal segments 2—5. Antennae 1—2 poorly shorter than these in males.

Variability: The number of short spines on urosome and on epimeral plates is rather variable. The eyes were poorly visible

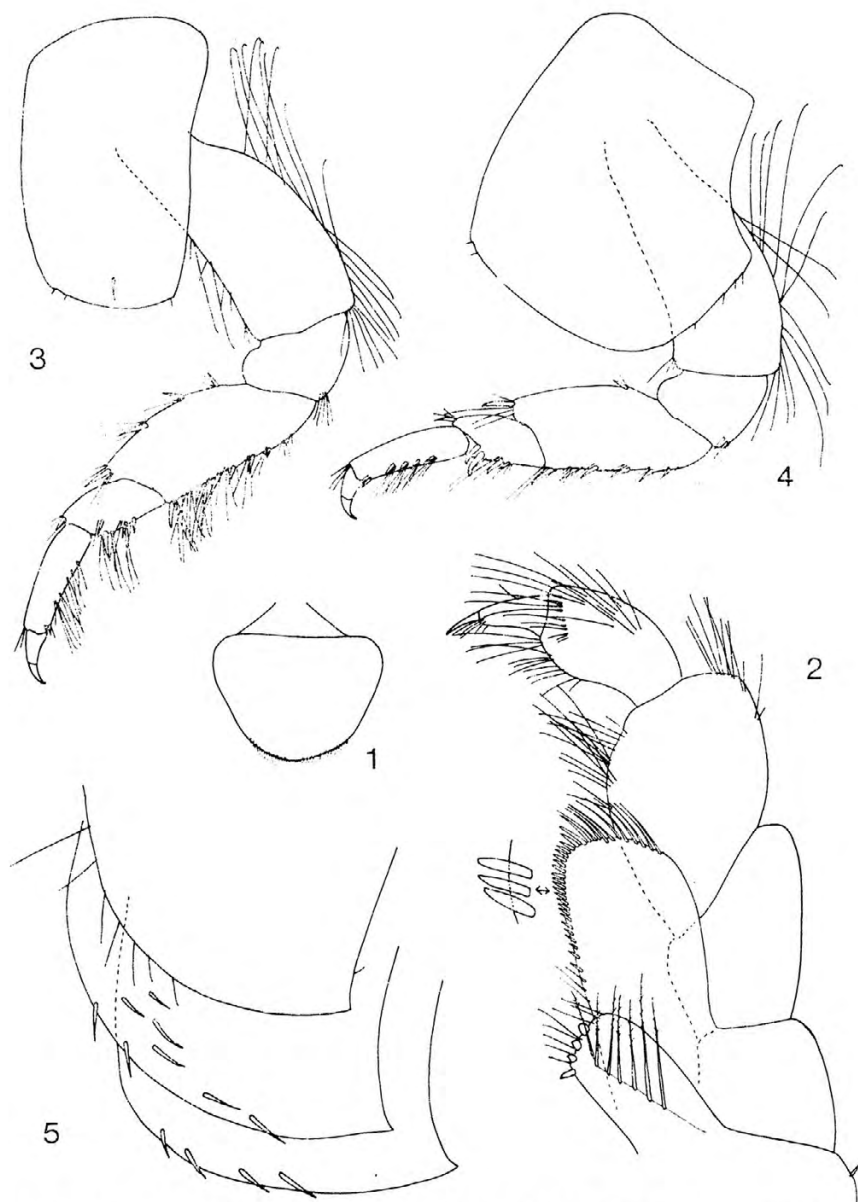


Fig. VIII. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 19 mm: 1 = labrum; 2 = maxilliped; 3 = pereopod 3; 4 = pereopod 4; 5 = epimeral plates 1-3

Сл. VIII. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Дубовский), Байкалско језеро, мужјак 19 mm: 1 = лабрум; 2 = максиллипед; 3 = переопод 3; 4 = переопод 4; 5 = епимералне плоче 1-3

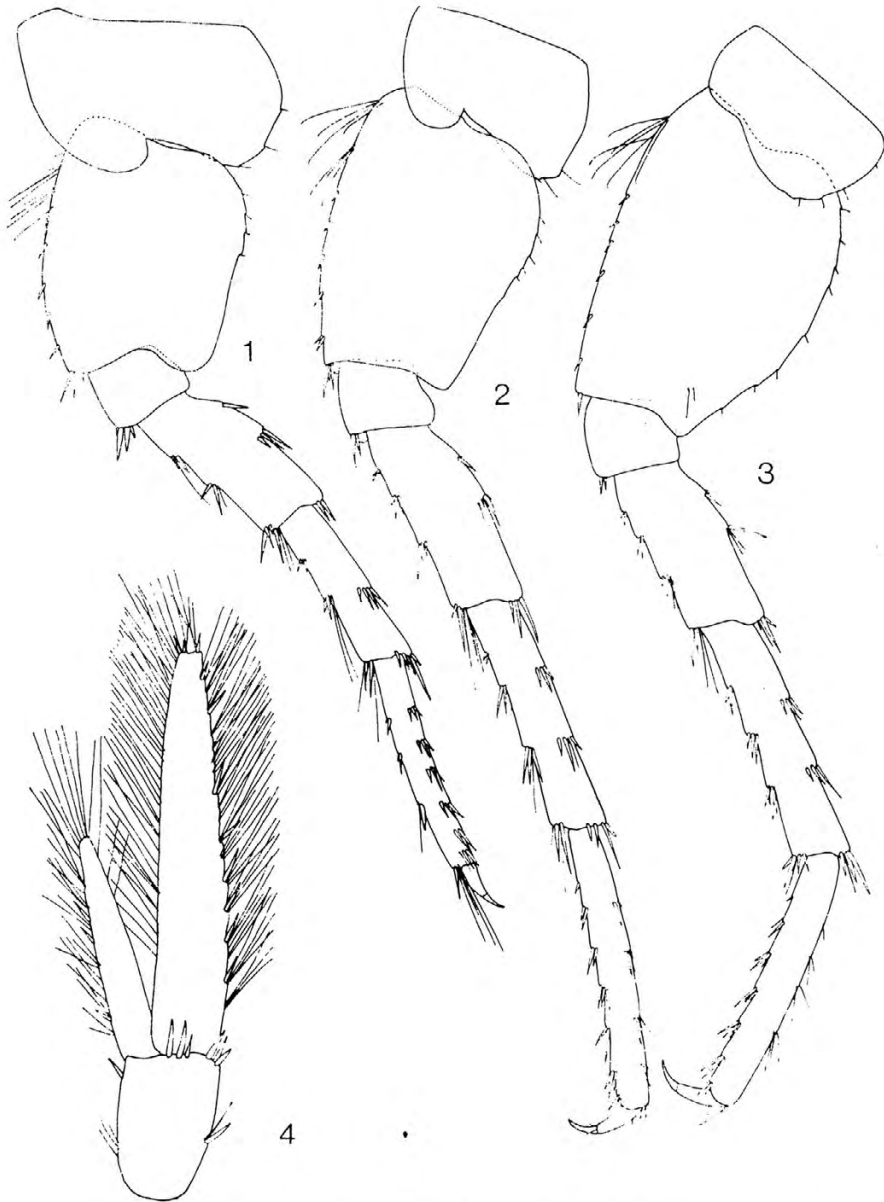


Fig. IX. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 19 mm:
1—3 = pereopods 5—7; 4 = uropod 3

Сл. IX. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Дубовский), Байкалско језеро, мужјак
19 mm: 1—3 = переподи 5—7; 4 = уropод 3

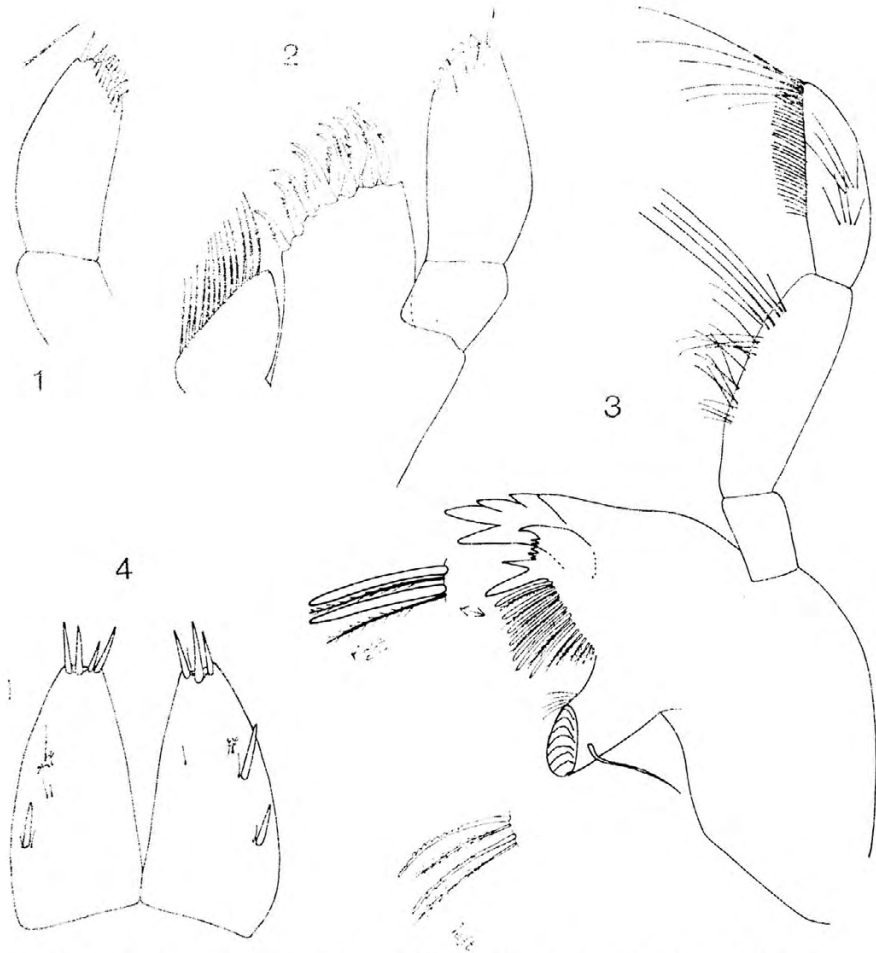


Fig. X. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Dybowsky), Baikal Lake, male 19 mm:
1 = palp of left maxilla 1; 2 = right maxilla 1; 3 = mandible; 4 = telson

Сл. X. *Ommatogammarus albinus* (Dybowsky), Байкалско језеро, мужјак
19 mm: 1 = палпус лијеве максиле 1; 2 = десна максиле 1; 3 = мандибула;
4 = телзон

in alcohol because of long preservation, so that the variability of the eyes was not possible to observe.

Material examined: Baikal Lake: No. 3818 Coll. Zoological Museum Berlin (GDR), several spec.;

—No. 3819 Coll. Zoological Museum Berlin (GDR), several spec.

Localities cited: Baikal Lake: depth 300—1300 metres, sometimes intermixed with *Abludogammarus flavus* (Dybowsky 1874);

Southern part of Lake: Kultuk, depth 70 fathoms; Shabartui, depth 1200 meters; Listvenichnaia, depth 400—500 fathoms;

Median part of Lake, western coast: Maloe More; Cheremshanka, 980 meters depth;

Median part of Lake, eastern coast: Ushkani Islands, 70 fathoms depth; Tkalova Bay, 40 fathoms depth.

Northern part of Lake, western coast: Kotelnikovskii shelf, 40 and 120 fathoms depth;

Northern part of Lake: Dagarskaia Bay, 25 fathoms depth (Sovinsky 1915);

Open part of the Lake: Proval Bay, depth 47—1313 meters, usually bellow 200—400 metres, on muddy bottom (Bazikalova 1945).

Distribution: Baikal Lake.

CONCLUSIONS

The *Amphipoda* in Baikal Lake are represented by more than 40 endemic genera with more than 200 species. Among these genera is also genus *Ommatogammarus* Stebb. 1899. Our examination of the species of this genus showed that this genus is composed of species belonging to different genera. For this reason and based on detailed study of all taxonomic characteristics of the type species of this genus, (*O. albinus*), the species *Gammarus flavus* Dybowski 1874 is removed from genus *Ommatogammarus* and a new genus is created for it, genus *Abludogammarus* n. gen.

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NOVI ROD IZ FAMILIJE GAMMARIDAE IZ BAJKALSKOG JEZERA,
 ABLUDOGAMMARUS N. GEN. SA OSVRTOM NA ROD
 OMMATOGAMMARUS STEBB.
 (108. PRILOG POZNAVANJU AMPHIPODA)

Gordan S. KARAMAN

Rezime

Amphipoda su veoma bogato zastupljena u Bajkalskom jezeru, najdubljem slatkovodnom jezeru na svijetu: oko 40 endemskih rodova sa preko 200 vrsta poznato je iz njega.

Proučavajući faunu *Amphipoda* ovog jezera na osnovu bogatog materijala, utvrdili smo da vrste roda *Ommatogammarus* Stebb. ne predstavljaju homogenu cjelinu, već da pripadaju različitim rodovima.

Na osnovu detaljne analize taksonomskih karaktera tipične vrste roda *Ommatogammarus*, *O. albinus* (Dybowsky 1874) i vrste *O. flavus* (Dybowsky 1874) utvrđeno je da se vrsta *O. flavus* veoma razlikuje od vrste *O. albinus* nizom taksonomskih karaktera od kojih mnogi predstavljaju rodovske taksonomske razlike. Na osnovu toga je vrsta *O. flavus* (Dyb.) izdvojena iz roda *Ommatogammarus* Stebb. i postavljena kao tip novog roda *Abludogammarus* n. gen.

Dijagnoza roda ABLUDOGAMMARUS:

Tijelo zdepasto, bočno spljošteno, skoro glatko. Glava jako ispupčena u prednjem dijelu, sa zaobljenim rostrumom i očima velikim, nepravilnog oblika. Bočne glavene ploče — kratke sa jasnim ventralnim sinusom. Prva koksalna ploča nije proširena.

Prva antena je pričvršćena skoro u sredini glave (gledano s boka). Drška prve antene je tanka, bočni bič je sastavljen od nekoliko segmenata. Druga antena je kraća od prve i tanka, bez kalceola. Labrum je zaobljen, labium je bez unutrašnjih lobusa. Unutrašnja grana druge maksile ima kosi red lećnih dlaka. Palpusi prve maksile međusobno su asimetrični. Vanjska grana maksilipeda zašiljena, palpus maksilipeda nije proširen. Prvi gnatopodi su veći od drugih gnatopoda, oba su gnatopoda sa udubljenom palmom, palma drugog gnatopoda je bez srednjeg palmarnog trna. Treći i četvrti pereopodi su tanki. Peti, šesti i sedmi pereopodi nešto su zdepasti, drugi segment šestog i sedmog gnatopoda nemaju stražnjeg donjeg zupca (lobusa). Unutrašnja grana trećeg uropoda prelazi malo polovinu dužine vanjske grane. Telzon usječen do dna.

Tip roda: *Gammarus flavus* Dybowsky 1874.

Dijagnoza roda OMMATOGAMMARUS Stebb.:

Tijelo zdepasto, glatko, bočno spljošteno. Glava duga kao prvi tjelesni segment, jako ispupčena u prednjem dijelu, sa zaobljenim rostrumom i

očima velikim, nepravilnog oblika. Prva antena je pričvršćena skoro u sredini glave (gledano s boka), kratka i zdepasta. Prvi segment prve antene je kratak i širok. Druga antena je također kratka i zdepasta. Kalceola nedostaju.

Usni aparat donekle liči na isti kod roda *Abludogammarus* ali vanjski lobus maksilipeda nije zašiljen dok je palpus maksilipeda veoma proširen. Prvi gnatopod je manji od drugog gnatopoda, palma oba gnatopoda je ispučena sa srednjim palmarnim trnom u mužjaka.

Prva koksalna ploča veoma je proširena. Treći i četvrti pereopodi imaju jako proširene segmente. Drugi segment petog, šestog i sedmog pereopoda nose jasni ventralni stražnji zubac (lobus).

Treći uropod je sa unutrašnjom granom znatno kraćom od vanjske grane koja je sastavljena od dva segmenta. Telzon kratak, usječen do dna.

Seksualni dimorfizam postoji. Oostegiti široki.

Tip roda: *Gammarus albinus* Dybowsky 1874.

