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Ophiuroidea (Echinodermata) from La Coronilla-Cerro Verde (Uruguay): a new record for the Uruguayan coast

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Abstract

Carranza, A., Borges, M., Rodríguez, M. & Borthagaray, A. I. **Ophiuroidea (Echinodermata) from La Coronilla-Cerro Verde (Uruguay): a new record for the Uruguayan coast.** *Biota Neotrop.* Sep/Dez 2007 vol. 7, no. 3 <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v7n3/pt/abstract?article+bn01607032007>. ISSN 1676-0603.

La Coronilla-Cerro verde has been proposed as the first marine protected area in Uruguay. As part of a detailed benthic biodiversity assessment at the reserve, we analyzed the ophiuroid fauna collected in the intertidal and shallow subtidal during 2005 and 2006. Three species of ophiuroids were identified: *Amphioplus lucyae*, *Amphipholis squamata* and *Amphiodia* sp. Only two species belonging to the genus *Amphiodia* (*A. pulchella* and *A. planispina*) have been previously mentioned for Uruguayan waters, indicating that the unidentified species found in this study constitutes a previously unreported species.

Keywords: *Amphiodia*, *Amphioplus*, *Amphipholis*, Cerro Verde, marine protected area.

Resumen

Carranza, A., Borges, M., Rodríguez, M. & Borthagaray, A. I. **Ophiuroidea (Echinodermata) de La Coronilla-Cerro Verde (Uruguay): un nuevo registro para la costa uruguaya.** *Biota Neotrop.* Sep/Dez 2007 vol. 7, no. 3 <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v7n3/pt/abstract?article+bn01607032007>. ISSN 1676-0603.

La Coronilla-Cerro Verde ha sido propuesta como la primera área marina protegida del Uruguay. Como parte de un detallado análisis de la biodiversidad bentónica dentro de la reserva, se analizó la fauna de ofiuroides colectada en el intermareal y submareal somero durante 2005 y 2006. Se identificaron tres especies: *Amphioplus lucyae*, *Amphipholis squamata* y *Amphiodia* sp. Solo dos especies del género *Amphiodia* han sido previamente mencionadas para la costa uruguaya (*A. pulchella*, y *A. planispina*) indicando que la especie de este género encontrada en este estudio corresponde a una especie aun no reportada.

Palabras clave: *Amphiodia*, *Amphioplus*, *Amphipholis*, Cerro Verde, área marina protegida.

Introduction

The increasing need for an adequate environmental management, triggered by the conspicuous degradation of coastal habitats worldwide, has raised awareness of the need for systematic research to assess biodiversity. The need is especially acute for the marine invertebrates, particularly groups that may be sensitive indicators of environmental change (Thomas 1997, Basset et al. 2004). In Uruguay, coastal marine fauna is far from being completely documented, with little or no systematic effort directed toward taxonomic surveys and inventories of marine invertebrates. This lack of focus is further aggravated by the shortage of experienced field systematists and taxonomists (Scarabino 2006). Worldwide, the importance of detailed taxonomic inventories has been increasingly recognized (Gotelli 2004), since these constitute the basis for the development of ecosystem monitoring programs and the detection of environmental degradation.

Among the benthic invertebrates, the Echinodermata comprises nearly 6600 recent species, constituting one of the most important benthic groups worldwide (Hendler et al. 1995). The approximately 2000 species of ophiuroids are among the most widely distributed Echinodermata, occurring from polar regions to the tropics and from the intertidal to the abyssal plain (Hendler et al. 1995). Owing to their ubiquity and abundance, ophiuroids play an important role in energy transfer in benthic ecosystems, linking levels of local trophic webs (Summers & Nybakken 2000).

Previously, the Uruguayan ophiuroidean fauna has been only studied on the continental shelf, from shallow environments (10 m) to 800 m on the slope area (Milstein et al. 1976, Lucchi 1985), with intertidal or shallow subtidal environments receiving little attention. Recently, Scarabino (2006) detailed all invertebrates (except mollusks) reported for Uruguayan shallow waters (i.e. < 50 m), thus providing a basis to distinguish previously unreported species.

In this paper, we analyzed the ophiuroid fauna collected at the intertidal and shallow subtidal areas of Cerro Verde. La Coronilla-Cerro verde has been proposed as the first marine protected area in Uruguay, partially due to the existence of several research projects focused in different aspects of its biodiversity. Concerning benthic invertebrates, a detailed faunistic inventory is being performed at the intertidal and subtidal mussel beds and the submarine beach (Carranza & Borthagaray 2005, Carranza et al. 2005, Borthagaray & Carranza in press).

Material and Methods

1. Study area

Cerro Verde (33° 57' S and 53° 30' W) is a rocky cape on the east coast of Uruguay (Figure 1). On each side of the cape there are sandy beach arcs that extend 2-3 km. The coast experiences a semidiurnal tide (range < 0.5 m) with the water level influenced mainly by wind conditions (direction and speed). Winds blow south-west during winter and north-east during summer. The rocky platforms have a smooth slope, with a width ranging from 15 to 23 m, and are exposed to different degrees of wave action

according to their orientation. Three zones, following the classical zonation schemes can be identified [on the platform]: a high intertidal zone dominated by a cyanobacterial film, a middle intertidal zone dominated by barnacles and a low intertidal and shallow subtidal zone characterized by a dense cover of mussels and/or macroalgae. Subtidal, deeper (>3-4 m) environments are dominated by sandy sediments (Milstein et al. 1976).

2. Sampling design

Sampling was carried out on intertidal and shallow subtidal (i.e. depth < 1.5 m) rocky platforms of the Cerro Verde area during February 2005 and February 2006. Three sampling sites 500 m apart were chosen along the coast: 1) exposed, oriented S-SW, 2) intermediate, and 3) protected, oriented N-NE. Within each site, we randomly selected points at each dominance zone (mid intertidal, low intertidal and shallow subtidal), separated by 2 to 10 m. In each point we placed one quadrat of 20 x 20 cm (0.04 m²) and collected all macrofauna and algae present using a metallic hand scrapper. In the shallow subtidal, three points were sampled by SCUBA divers, all in sandy bottoms: at each point, three samples were taken with a plastic corer of 15 cm diameter, each sample consisting in 5 cores. Organisms were fixed with formalin and, in the laboratory, identified and counted. Voucher material is deposited at Museo Nacional de Historia Natural y Antropología, Montevideo (MNHNM).

Results

A total of 13 specimens of ophiuroids, belonging to 3 species and 1 family (Amphiuridae) were collected. Two specimens were collected in the rocky intertidal and the remaining 11 at the shallow subtidal, in sandy bottoms ranging from 5-7 m depth. A detailed list of the examined material is provided below.

1. *Amphioplus lucyae*

Tommasi 1971 (Figure. 2 a-c)

1.1. Examined material: 2 specimens: Size 2.6 – 3.8 mm; Habitat:

Shallow subtidal. (MNHNM 1705)

1.2. Disk:

Dorsal: Marginal interradial region showing a rectangular (=adoral shields stout and in contact proximally; four contiguous papillae on each side of jaw and a pair of large, triangular, infradental papillae in the tip (Figure 2b,c).

1.3. Arms:

Dorsal arm plate trapezoidal (Figure 2a); ventral arm plate pentagonal; two tentacle scales (Figure 2b,c); four arm spines (Figure 2b).

2. *Amphipholis squamata* (Delle Chiaje 1828)

(Figure 3 a-c)

2.1. Examined material: 2 specimens: Size 1.7-1.9 mm; Habitat: rocky intertidal (MNHNM 1707)

2.2. Disk:

Dorsal: Primary scales not conspicuous; radial shields twice longer than wide, united. (Figure 3a). Ventral: Oral shields anteriorly pointed, distally curved; adoral shields proximally in contact two oral papillae on each side of jaw, the distal papilla

2.3. Arms:

Dorsal arm plate anteriorly pointed and distally curved (Figure 3a); ventral arm plate pentagonal; two tentacle scales (Figure 3b,c); three arm spines (Figure 3b).

3. *Amphiodia* sp. A

(Figure 4 a-c)

3.1. Examined material. 9 specimens: Size 3.7-5.0 mm; Habitat: shallow subtidal (MNHNM 1706).

3.2. Disk:

Dorsal: Radial shields slightly longer than wider, united (Figure 4a). Ventral: Oral shields rhomboidal, proximally elongated; adoral shields in contact proximally; two similar, rounded, oral papillae on each side of the jaw; a pair of rectangular infradental papillae, separated in the tip (Figure 4b,c).

3.3. Arms:

Dorsal arm plates rectangular, wider than longer, contiguous (Figure 4a); ventral arm plates quadrangular, contiguous; two tentacle scales (Figure 4b,c); three arm spines, slightly flattened, most notoriously in the ventral-most spine, larger and more compressed (Figure 4b).

Discussion

No species belonging to the genus *Amphiodia* other than *A. pulchella* and *A. planispina* has been mentioned for Uruguayan waters, indicating that the unidentified species found in this study constitutes a previously unreported species. Milstein and co-workers (1976) mentioned an unidentified species of the genus for the study area. Later, Lucchi (1985) assigned the specimens to *A. planispina*. *Amphiodia* sp. share similar characteristics with *A. planispina*, but differs from this species in showing only one flattened spine, the ventral-most one. *A. planispina* has three laterally compressed arm spines that are wider below the tip and very blunt. *Amphiodia* sp. differs of *Amphiodia pulchella* in several characteristics: size (*Amphiodia* sp. is larger, its adult reaching 12 mm); adoral shields in contact proximally; dorsal arm plates rectangular (wider than longer) and three arm spines, slightly flattened, most notoriously in the ventral-most spine, larger and most compressed. In addition, *A. pulchella* is smaller (maximum adult size = 5 mm), presents adoral shields separated proximally and its dorsal arm plates are not rectangular. Three arm spines can be identified, but the medial spine is dorsoventrally flattened, with a truncate, echinulate tip; the other two spines are bluntly rounded. However, until appropriate comparison with specimens for *Amphiodia* species that have been reported from Brazil and Argentina we will not be able to suggest that it is an undescribed species. According to our samples, this species seems to be the more abundant ophiroid in the area, with maximum estimated densities of 8.66 ind/m².

To our knowledge, Tommasi et al. (1988b) constitutes the only previous known record of *Amphioplus lucyae* for the Uruguayan coast (R/V "Almirante Saldanha", Station 2865, 34° 33' S and 53° 12' W). This species was previously reported for southwestern Brazil (Tommasi 1971, 1999, Monteiro 1987, Borges et al. 2002). Tommasi and co-workers (1988a, 1988b), Monteiro (1987, 1990, 1997) and Borges et al. (2002) reported *A. lucyae* at depths ranging

elongated and rectangular, and larger than the proximal papilla; a pair of elongated infradental papillae at the tip of the jaw (Figure 3b,c).

sample (depth 5-7 m), suggesting low population densities at the area (maximum density < 5 ind./m²).

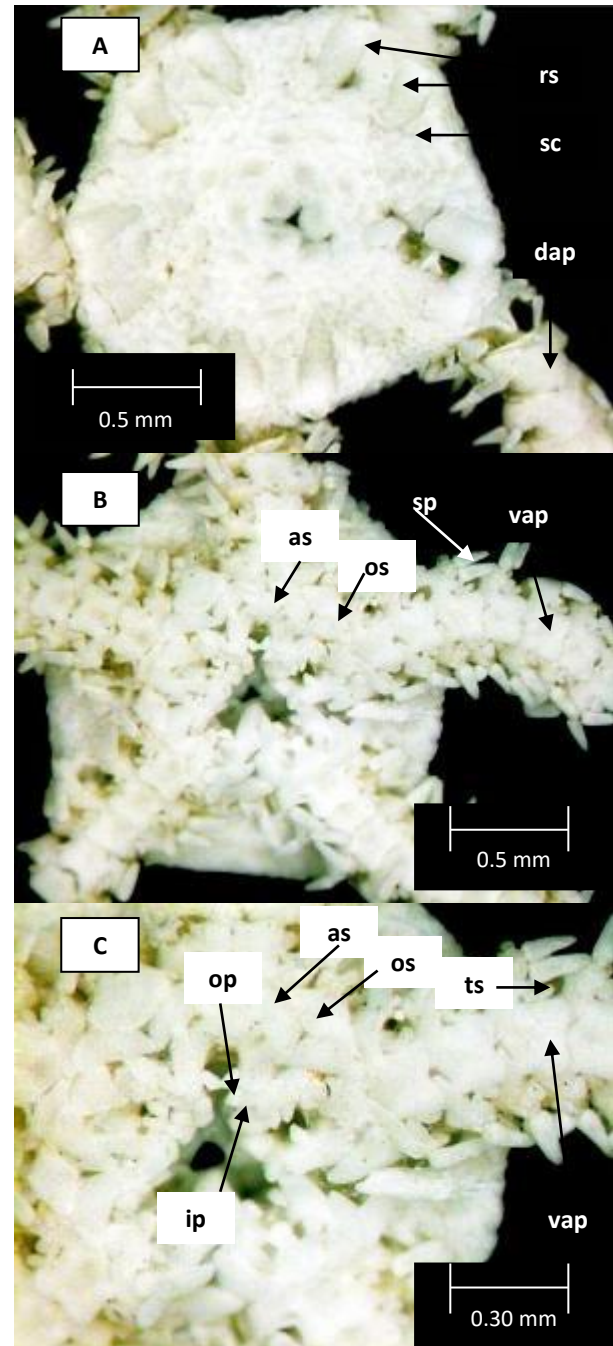


Figure 2. *Amphioplus lucyae*: a) dorsal view; b) ventral view; and c) detail of the oral frame. ip - infradental papillae; as - adoral shield; dap - dorsal arm plate; op - oral papillae; os - oral shield; rs - radial shield; rsc - rectangular scale; sp - spines; ts - tentacle scale; vap - ventral arm plate.

Figura 2. *Amphioplus lucyae*: a) vista dorsal; b) vista ventral; y c) detalle del disco oral. ip - papila infradental; as - escudo aboral; dap - placa dorsal del brazo; op - papilas orales; os - escudo oral; rs - escudo radial; rsc - escama rectangular; sp - espinas; ts - escama tentacular; vap - placa ventral del brazo.

from 8-600 m. We collected this species only in one

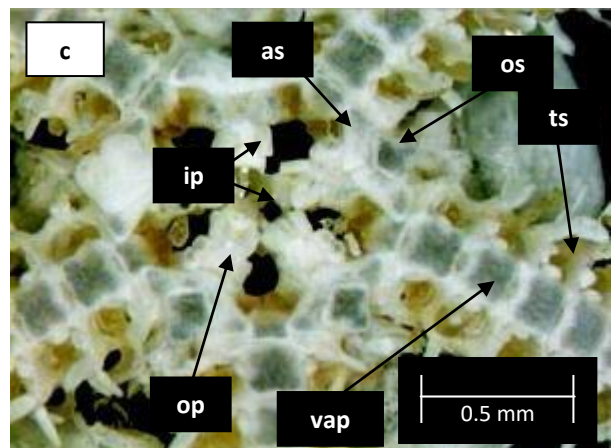
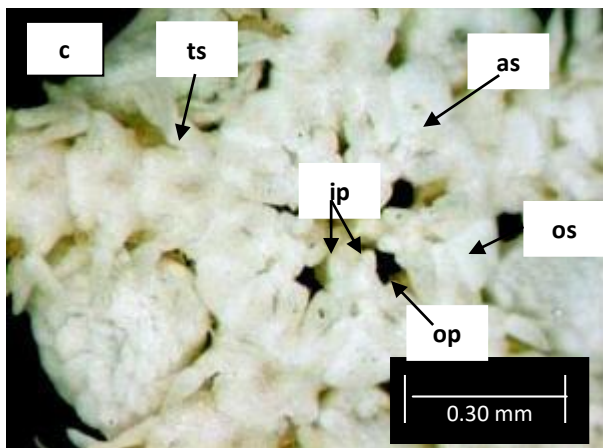
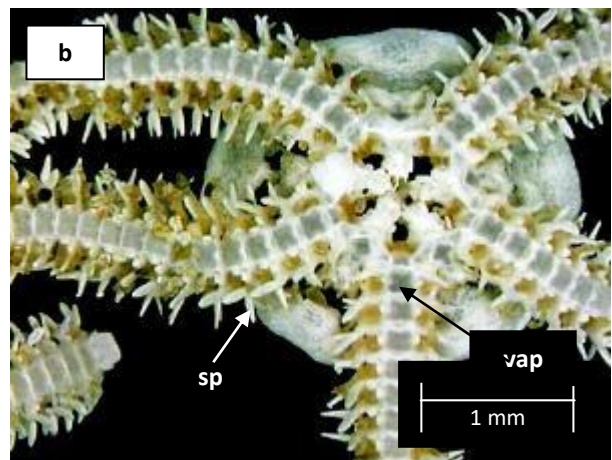
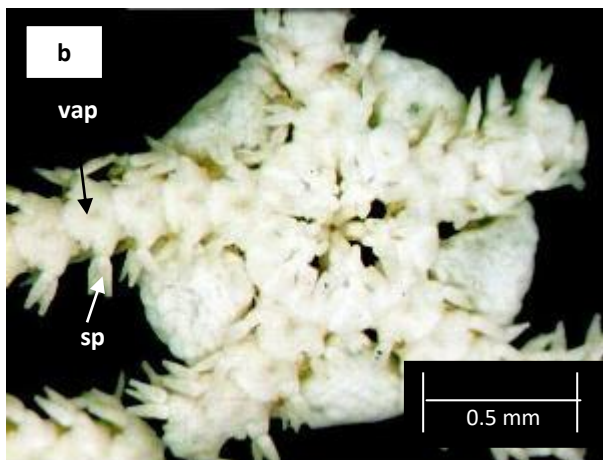
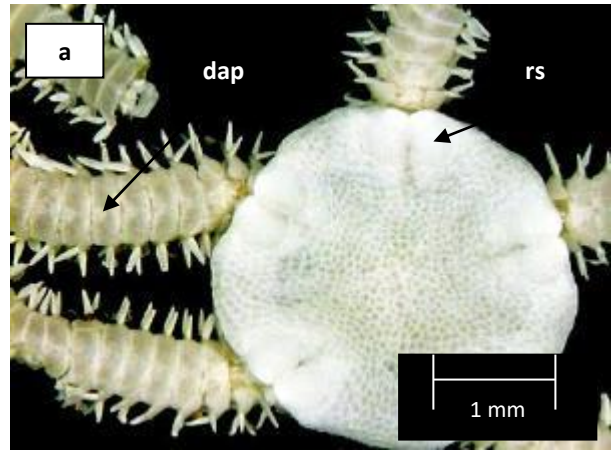
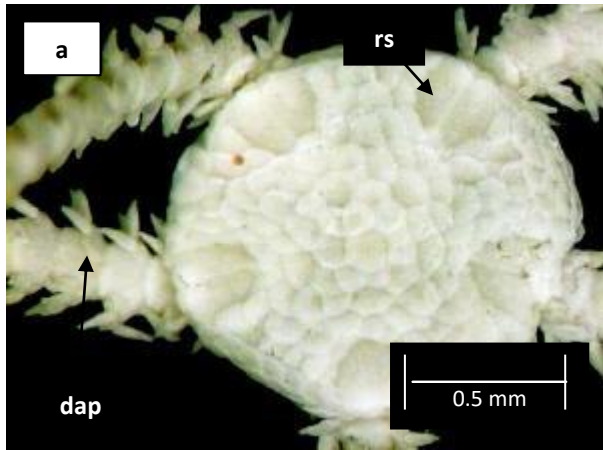


Figure 3. *Amphipholis squamata*: a) dorsal view; b) ventral view; and c) detail of the oral frame. ip - infradental papillae; as - adoral shield; dap - dorsal arm plate; op - oral papillae; os - oral shield; rs - radial shield; sp - spines; ts - tentacle scale; vap - ventral arm plate.

Figura 3: *Amphipholis squamata*. a) vista dorsal; b) vista ventral; y c) detalle del disco oral. ip- papila infradental; as- escudo aboral; dap- placa dorsal del brazo; op- papilas orales; os- escudo oral; rs- escudo radial; sp- espinas; tsescama tentacular; vap- placa ventral del brazo.

Figure 4. *Amphiodia* sp: a) dorsal view; b) ventral view; and c) detail of the oral frame. ip - infradental papillae; as - adoral shield; dap - dorsal arm plate; op - oral papillae; os - oral shield; rs - radial shield; sp - spines; ts - tentacle scale; vap - ventral arm plate.

Figura 4. *Amphiodia* sp: a) vista dorsal; b) vista ventral; y c) detalle del disco oral. ip - papila infradental; as - escudo aboral; dap- placa dorsal del brazo; op - papilas orales; os- escudo oral; rs - escudo radial; sp - espinas; ts - escama tentacular; vap - placa ventral del brazo.

To our knowledge, Tommasi et al. (1988b) constitutes the only previous known record of *Amphioplus lucyae* for the Uruguayan coast (R/V "Almirante Saldanha", Station 2865, 34° 33' S and 53° 12' W). This species was previously reported for southwestern Brazil (Tommasi 1971, 1999, Monteiro 1987, Borges et al. 2002). Tommasi and coworkers (1988a, 1988b), Monteiro (1987, 1990, 1997) and Borges et al. (2002) reported *A. lucyae* at depths ranging from 8-600 m. We collected this species only in one subtidal sample (depth 5-7 m), suggesting low population densities at the area (maximum density < 5 ind. /m²).

A. squamata is an euribathic, cosmopolitan species, recorded worldwide with Atlantic records from Florida (USA) to Argentina, occurring from 0 to 1330 m (Hendler et al. 1995), and associated to different biological substrata such as algae, bryozoans, and sponges (Borges & Amaral, 2005). Tommasi and co-workers (1988b) already reported this species for the Uruguayan coast, while Milstein and co-workers (1976) reported specimens from subtidal environments of our study area. Alves & Cerqueira (2000) reported intertidal records for this species, as did Bernasconi (1926) for the Argentinean coast. In this study, this species occurred exclusively in the rocky intertidal, associated with mussel banks dominated by *Brachidontes rodriguezii* and *Perna perna*, constituting the first record of this species in this particular habitat for the Uruguayan coast. Most likely, the sediment layer occurring between the mussel layer and the rock surface allows the presence of ophiuroids. This species seems to be rare in the mussel banks of the study area, as indicated by the low frequency of occurrence (0.01% of total intertidal samples).

We strongly stressed the need for detailed taxonomic studies on other benthic invertebrates at the study area, aiming to provide a precise taxonomic inventory of the benthic fauna within the reserve area.

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