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Benthic Macrofauna of the New York Bight, 1979–89

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ABSTRACT

The benthic macrofauna of the New York Bight has been monitored extensively, primarily to determine trends over space and time in biological effects of waste inputs. In the present study, from 44 to 48 stations were sampled each summer from 1980-1985. Data from other Bight benthic studies are included to extend the temporal coverage from 1979 to 1989. Numbers of species and amphipods per sample, taken as relatively sensitive indicators of environmental stress, showed consistent spatial patterns. Lowest values were found in the Christiaensen Basin and other inshore areas, and numbers increased toward the outermost shelf and Hudson Shelf Valley stations. There were statistically significant decreases in species and amphipods at most stations from 1980 to 1985. (Preliminary data from a more recent study suggest numbers of species increased again between 1986 and 1989.) Cluster analysis of 1980-85 data indicated several distinct assemblages-sewage sludge dumpsite, sludge accumulation area, inner Shelf Valley, outer Shelf Valley, outer shelf-with little change over time. The "enriched" and "highly altered" assemblages in the Basin appear similar to those reported since sampling began there in 1968. No consistently defaunated areas have been found in any sampling programs over the past 20 years. On a gross level, therefore, recent faunal responses to any environmental changes are not evident, but the more sensitive measures used, i.e. numbers of species and amphipods, do indicate widespread recent effects. Causes of the faunal changes are not obvious; some possibilities, including increasing effects of sewage sludge or other waste inputs, natural factors, and sampling artifacts, are discussed.

Introduction _

The "apex" (northwest corner) of the New York Bight (Figs. 1, 2) has long received large organic carbon and toxicant inputs from the Hudson-Raritan estuary (since the 1800s) and from dumping of dredged material (since 1914) and sewage sludge (1924), with smaller inputs from several other sources (Mueller et al. 1976; New York City Department of Environmental Protection 1983; Stanford and Young 1988). Fates and biological effects of the introduced contaminants have been studied extensively; see Gross (1976) and Mayer (1982) for symposia reviewing Bight studies. Among the objectives have been to determine overall contaminant influences, to partition influences among the various sources, and to detect changes over time in fates and effects.

This report concentrates on benthic macrofauna as indicators of environmental change in the Bight.

Benthic macrofauna (hereafter called "benthos," meaning the bottom-living invertebrates collected in "grab" samples and retained on sieves of 0.5–1.0 mm mesh size) are often used in this context. Their relative immobility and intimate association with contaminant-accumulating sediments make them among the best biological indicators of effects of contaminants and of environmental change in general (Kuiper 1986; Jackson and Resh 1989). The benthos is also monitored to assess actual or potential importance of an area as a food and contaminant source for bottom-feeding resource species. Some discussion of the Bight benthos in these contexts is given elsewhere (e.g., Boesch 1982; Steimle 1985).

There have been at least 17 major sedimentbenthos sampling efforts in the Bight, beginning in 1966 (see Reid and Steimle [1988] for a summary of existing surveys). The largest was NOAA's Marine Ecosystems Analysis (MESA)-New York Bight Project, with sampling from 1973–1976. One of the products of the MESA program was a recommendation for continued monitoring of several components of the Bight's ecosystem, including sediments and benthos. The monitoring plan proposed was described in Reid et al. (1982). The sediment-benthos portion of the plan was modified somewhat (*see* Methods), and annual sampling was conducted from 1980 through 1985.

This report presents data collected on macrobenthic species richness, numbers and biomass of dominant species, numbers of amphipods, and similarities of community structure over space and time. Raw data are available on request. The report also includes relevant data from NOAA's Northeast Monitoring Program (NEMP) (Reid et al. 1987), and initial data from a 1986-89 study of responses of the benthos to the phaseout of sewage sludge dumping in the Bight apex (Environmental Processes Division, Northeast Fisheries Center 1988, 1991). Data from this report provide baselines against which responses to phaseout can be measured. These data may also be useful in guiding future decisions such as where to relocate the present dredged material dumpsite and where and how to mine sand to minimize impacts on benthos (and potentially on resource species which interact with benthos).

Methods

The basic monitoring scheme involved sampling 44 to 48 stations (Figs. 1, 2) each summer from 1980 through 1985. The annual samplings were conducted on 28 July-5 August 1980, 10-19 August 1981, 9-15 September 1982, 19-21 July and 22 August-7 September 1983, 21-31 August 1984, and 30 September-5 October 1985 (Table 1).

Six of the stations (4, 6, 7, 15, 26, and 31) were also part of the NEMP benthic program. These stations were sampled semiannually beginning in December 1979, and resulting data are included to extend the study's temporal coverage. For the same reason, preliminary data from a more recent study of benthic responses to the phaseout of sewage sludge disposal in the inner Bight are also presented. Stations 6 and 11 of the annual monitoring surveys were used as the "sludge accumulation" and "reference" stations, respectively, for the phaseout study. July, August, and September 1986–1989 samplings at these stations are also included to extend the report's temporal coverage (only data on numbers of species and of *Capitella* spp. for 1988, and preliminary data on species numbers for 1989, are available) (Environmental Processes Division, 1991).

In the annual monitoring survey, one sample per station was taken in 1980 and 1981, and two samples in 1982–85. The NEMP program took five samples per station, and the phaseout study, three samples. Table 1 gives dates on which individual stations were sampled, as well as numbers of samples analyzed, station locations and depths, and sediment grain sizes, carbon and nitrogen contents.

Loran C, with a nominal accuracy of ± 50 m (Holme and McIntyre 1984), was used to locate stations. Samples were taken with a 0.1-m² Smith-McIntyre grab. Plastic tubes of 2.7-cm inner diameter were used to take one subsample from each grab for analysis of sediment grain size, organic carbon and nitrogen, and one subsample for heavy metals. The remainder of each grab was rinsed through a 0.5-mm sieve. Retained materials were fixed immediately in 10% buffered formalin with Rose Bengal biological stain, and were transferred to 70% ethanol with 5% glycerin one to three days later. After storage for at least six months, samples were sorted using dissecting microscopes. Identifications were to species level whenever possible, except for rhynchocoels. Oligochaetes, archiannelids, and colonial forms were not enumerated owing to uncertainty of identification and/or difficulty of quantification. Wet weight biomasses were determined by blot-drying each taxon on absorbent toweling for 3 minutes and weighing to the nearest milligram on an electronic balance.

Spatial contours of numbers of species and amphipods were drawn using Surface II software (Sampson 1978). In an exploratory attempt to describe trends in numbers of species and amphipods over time, linear regressions were calculated from the species and amphipod versus time data. The data are not ideally suited for linear regression analysis, for several reasons. Changes in the "dependent" variables, numbers of species and amphipods, are not actually caused by changes in the "independent" variable, time. There was no a priori hypothesis except for the implicit one that numbers of species and amphipods would not change over the course of the study unless there were underlying environmental change (the analysis does not address the processes behind any trends detected). A linear fit to the data may not best represent the underlying processes, but exploring non-linear fits may not be justified when those processes are not postulated a priori. However, the analysis does provide an objective way of describing and comparing trends. Time series or trend analysis could not be used

	Latitude	Longitude	Depth	Mean Grain Size	TOC	TKN		Me	onths sample	ed (number o	of samples)		
Station	(°N)	(°W)	(m)	(phi units)	(mg/g	dry wt.)	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	40°26.9'	73°48.1'	27	3.71	9.4	1.1		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
2	40°28.2'	73°45.8'	29	3.35	10.1	1.4		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2) Aug (2)	Aug (2)	Sep (2)
3	40°28.0'	73°43.8'	28	3.43	7.1	0.83		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
4^a	40°25.0'	73°52.0'	22	2.01	3.0	0.26	Dec (5)	Jul (4) Dec (5)	Aug (5)	Jan (5) Sep (5)	∫ul (5)	Aug (5)	Jun (5) Oct (2)
5	40°24.9'	73°48.0'	35	4.19	16.0	1.9		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2) Aug (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
6 ^{<i>a,b</i>}	40°25.0'	73°46.0'	27	2.73	11.3	0.90	Dec (5)	Jul (5) Dec (5)	Aug (5)	Jan (5) Sep (5) Nov (5)	Jul (5) Aug (2) Nov (5)	Aug (5)	Jun (5) Oct (2)
7^a	40°25.0'	73°44.0'	25	1.86	2.4	0.21	Dec (5)	Jul (5) Dec (5)	Aug (5)	Jan (5) Sep (5) Nov (5)	Jul (5) Nov (5)	Aug (5)	Jun (5) Oct (2)
8	40°21.8'	73°51.6'	24	2.37	34.0	1.5		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2) Aug (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
9	40°21.6'	73°47.8'	36	3.49	13.0	1.5		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
10	40°20.2'	73°49.1'	61	-0.24	1.6	0.17		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
116	40°19.1'	73°45.8'	31	3.3	5.1	0.71		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
12	40°12.8'	73°44.0'	38	3.29	5.5	0.70		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
13	40°09.8'	73°41.9'	56	4.25	11.0	1.8		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
14	40°47.3'	72°59.0'	74	2.01	4.9	0.73		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
15 ^a	40°01.4'	73°25.6'	62	3.31	8.4	1.0	Dec (5)	Aug (5) Dec (5)	Aug (5)	Jan (5) Aug (5)		Aug (5)	Jun (5) Oct (2)
16	40°07.6'	73°36.8'	71	4.68	15.0	2.2		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2) Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
17	40°05.4'	73°31.3'	73	3.62	11.0	1.5		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2) Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
18	40°25.0'	73°53.8'	24	2.2	14.0	1.1		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
19	40°16.0'	73°57.8'	14	1.76	0.86	0.15		[u] (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
20	40°27.9'	73°56.0'	12	1.96	0.95	0.17		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Sep (2)
21	40°31.1'	73°45.9'	21	3.15	12.0	1.5		[u] (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Sep (2)
22	40°25.0'	73°39.8'	24	3.07	2.4	0.36		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
23	39°29.9'	74°10.1'	16	1.01	0.46	0.09		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
24	39°55.0'	73°55.8'	18	-0.52	1.8	0.12		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2) Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
25	40°01.9'	73°55.1'	19	0.26	0.49	0.08		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2) Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
26 ^a	39°35.8'	73°54.2'	28	1.29	1.03	0.08	Dec (5)	Aug (5) Dec (5)	Aug (5)	Jan (5) Sep (5)	Jun (5)	Aug (2)	Jun (5) Oct (2)

ు

Table 1

	Latitude	Longitude	Depth	Mean Grain Size	TOC	TKN			Months sam	pled (numb	er of sample	s)	
Station	(°N)	(°W)	(m)	(phi units)	(mg/g	dry wt.)	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
27	39°44.7'	73°44.9'	26	1.21	0.58	0.10		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
28	39°25.5'	73°30.6'	40	2.27	0.82	0.13		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
29	40°14.3'	73°15.9'	38	1.09	0.63	0.13		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
30	40°14.8'	73°25.1'	34	1.83	0.81	0.16		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
31 <i>a</i>	40°25.6'	73°11.1'	30	1.43	0.71	0.11	Dec (4)	Jul (5)	Aug (5)	Jan (5)	Jun (5)	Aug (5)	Jun (5)
								Dec (5)		Aug (5)			Oct (2)
32	40°24.2'	72°58.3'	38	1.19	0.51	0.14		∫ul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
33	40°34.1'	72°37.8'	40	2.37	1.8	0.29		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Sep (2)
34	40°25.8'	72°19.8'	54	1.77	3.4	0.46		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
35	40°30.2'	72°13.3'	55	2.34	3.9	0.69		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
											Sep (2)		
36	40°08.1'	72°51.6'	56	1.19	0.81	0.15		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
37	40°04.9'	72°50.2'	54	1.41	1.0	0.17		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
38	40°10.7'	72°40.3'	56	1.05	1.1	0.70		Aug (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
39	40°14.3'	73°02.0'	42	1.42	0.79	0.12		Jul (1)	Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
40	40°24.9'	73°49.7'	29	3.35	12.0	1.5		Jul (5)	Aug (5)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
41	40°25.0'	73°56.8'	21	1.25	0.3	0.05		Jul (5)	Aug (5)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
42	40°21.2'	73°56.6'	13	1.98	3.4	0.36		Aug (5)	Aug (5)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
43	40°18.9'	73°53.7'	20	-0.19	1.1	0.12		Jul (5)	Aug (5)	Scp (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
44	40°13.0'	73°57.8'	19	-0.2	2.6	0.17		Jul (5)	Aug (5)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)
63	40°39.5'	73°00.0'	12	1.04	0.8	0 02			Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Sep (2)
64	40°35.5'	73°22.0'	11	2.28	0.5	0.02			Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Sep (2)
65	40°33.2'	73°37.5'	11	-0.61	0.9	0.03			Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Jul (2)	Aug (2)	Sep (2)
158	39°46.2'	73°08.2'	48	0.86	1.3	0.03			Aug (1)	Sep (2)	Sep (2)	Aug (2)	Oct (2)

*

because these require more data points, regularly spaced over time.

Q-mode cluster analysis (clustering stations according to abundances of species they have in common) was performed using all samples from the summers of 1980-85 to analyze trends in species composition over space and time. Where multiple samples were taken at a station and date, data were averaged. All data were transformed by natural logarithms (ln+1) before clustering. To facilitate computation, all species occurring at <10% of the station/date combinations were eliminated. The Bray-Curtis (1957) coefficient, Cz = 2w/(a+b), was used to measure percent faunal similarities between stations. Here "a" is the sum of abundances of all species found in a given sample, "b" is the sum of species abundances for another sample, and "w" is the sum of the lower of the abundance values for each species common to both samples. Clustering was performed using flexible sorting with β (the cluster intensity coefficient) = -0.25.

The Bight was divided into subareas based on geographical and depth considerations (Fig. 1) for analysis and presentation of results. The bathymetric depression at the head of Hudson Shelf Valley (HSV) is termed the Christiaensen Basin (CB) (Fig. 2). The Basin is actually part of the Shelf Valley (Freeland and Swift 1978), but for this study is arbitrarily defined as that portion north of lat. 40°20'N and in water deeper than 27.4 m (90 feet). The shelf was divided into New Jersey (NJ) and Long Island (LI) sections by a line from the northwest edge of the Basin to the middle of the Hudson-Raritan estuary's mouth. Shelf stations were further separated into "inshore" (I: <30 m depth) and "offshore" (O: \geq 30 m).

Results and Discussion _____

Taxa Collected

A total of 699 taxa were collected. Polychaetes were the category with the most taxa (46% of the total), followed by crustaceans (24%), bivalves (11%), gastropods (9%), echinoderms (4%), coelenterates (2%), and miscellaneous taxa (4%). The species list is available on request.

Numbers of Species

Number of species (S) per sample is a relatively clear indicator of environmental stress (Green 1977;

Chapman et al. 1987). Within a habitat (e.g. shallow and sandy; deep and muddy), S is generally lower in areas of natural or man-made stresses, whereas variables such as faunal density and diversity respond less predictably and are more likely to increase under moderate stress.

5

Spatial Trends in Numbers of Species

There were clear spatial trends in S. Figure 3 shows contours of S values for the most recent (1985) overall survey. The lowest S by far ($\bar{x} = 5$ species/0.1 m²) occurred at station 6, in the sludge accumulation area. Next lowest S values were found at stations 7 (the sludge dumpsite itself), 64 (7 km SW of Fire Island Inlet, Long Island), and 26 (26 km E of central New Jersey) (Fig. 1). Most remaining Christiaensen Basin stations and inshore (≥ 30 m) stations along both coasts had between 20 and 30 species per 0.1 m².

Most offshore (≥ 30 m) shelf stations had values >30. There were trends toward increasing S with depth as well as toward the east. Numbers of species also increased with depth and distance from the Basin in the Hudson Shelf Valley.

Spatial trends in S were consistent among years. In 1980 (Fig. 4) as in 1985, the sludge accumulation area had the lowest value $(15/0.1 \text{ m}^2)$, followed by Christiaensen Basin and inshore stations. Values again increased fairly regularly from inshore to offshore and west to east on the shelf, and with depth in the Shelf Valley.

Temporal Trends in Numbers of Species

In contrast to the consistency of spatial trends in S, actual values of S tended to decrease over time at many stations. Whereas much of the inshore and Basin area had S values between 30 and 40 in 1980, almost all that area had 20–30 species/0.1 m² in 1985. Several offshore and Shelf Valley stations had 70–80+ species in 1980, but no station had more than 63 species in 1985.

As noted in the between-year comparison of S contours, there were tendencies toward decreasing S over time at most stations. Data for each of the six NEMP stations, for which the most data are available, are shown in Figure 5. Linear regression analysis of the species versus time data for all stations indicated nonsignificant (P > 0.05) increases in S at only six of the 48 stations (Table 2). Conversely, six of the 42 decreases were significant ($P \le 0.05$): at stations 2, 3,

Table 2

Signs and significance levels of linear regression slopes fitted for numbers of species and amphipods over time (- = decreasing, + = increasing; NS = not significant at 0.05 level). All stations combined: decreasing trends in numbers of species (significant at P = 0.0007) and amphipods (P = 0.0004).

	Spee	cies	Ampl	hipods
	Signifi	cance	Signil	ficance
Station	Slope	Level	Slope	Levei
New Jersey Inshore				
4		NS	+	NS
8	-	NS	_	NS
18	-	NS	-	NS
19	-	NS	+	NS
20	-	NS	+	NS
23	7	NS	_	NS
24	+	NS	- F	NS
25		NS	+	NS
26	-	NS		NS
27		NS	+	NS
41		NS	-	NS
42	-	NS	-	0.02
43	-	NS		NS
44	+	NS	_	NS
New Jersey Offshore				
28	-	NS	-	NS
158	Ξ.		NS	-0.002
Hudson Shelf Valley				
11	_	NS	-	NS
12	_	NS	-	NS
13	-	NS	-	0.02
14	_	NS	-	0.02
15	-	0.0001	-	0.0001
16	+	NS	-	NS
17	=	NS	-	0.01
Long Island Inshore				
2	-	0.024	-	0.02
3	-	0.011	-	NS
7	_	0.009	-	NS
21	_	NS	+	NS
22	_	NS	-	0.03
63	+	NS		NS
64	 -	NS	+	NS
65	t	NS	+	NS
Long Island Offshore				
29	-	NS	-	0.01
30		NS	—	NS
31	-	NS		NS
32	-	NS	_	0.006
33	—	NS	_	NS
34		NS	-	NS
35	_	NS	_	0.007
36	-	NS	_	NS
37	_	NS	-	NS
38	-	NS	-	NS
39	-	NS	-	0.005
Christiaensen Basin				
1	-	NS	_	NS
5	-	NS	_	NS
6	-	0.0001	_	0.0001
9	_	NS	-	0.05
10	_	0.023	=	NS
40	-	NS	_	NS

and 7 (Long Island Inshore), 6 and 10 (Basin), and 15 (Shelf Valley). For all stations combined, there was a decreasing trend significant at the P = 0.0007 level. Similar trends in numbers of amphipods are discussed below.

Causes for the faunal changes are unclear. Locations of the stations with significant decreases circumstantially suggest that the declines could have been linked to increasing effects of sewage sludge with time. (Station 6 is the presumed center of sludge accumulation, and 7 is in the dumpsite itself. Stations 2, 3, and 10 are all within 10 km of station 6. Station 15 is 52 km SE of 6, but was considered by Boesch [1982] to be the inshore limit of a "pristine" benthic fauna in the Shelf Valley, as of the late 1970s.) Disposal of sewage sludge increased from an average of 4,266,210 metric tons (t)/yr in 1973-79 to 6,634,355 t/yr in 1980-85 (Suszkowski and Santoro 1986), and the recent inputs were the largest ever to any oceanic sludge dumpsite (Norton and Champ 1989). However, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (1983) reported that recent increases in sludge amounts had been due mostly to increased water content, that sludge solids dumped increased only 5% from 1973 to 1981, and that mass loadings of most sludge contaminants decreased over that period. A comparison of 1973 and 1987 sludge loads (HydroQual, Inc. 1989) indicates decreases, some quite large, in loads of sludge solids, biochemical oxygen demand and heavy metals, although nutrient inputs increased; no 1973 data on organic contaminants are available for comparison.

There are of course other possible explanations for the widespread declines in S (and amphipods). If anthropogenic change in water or sediment quality, or both, is involved, other waste sources may be partly or wholly responsible. However, dredged material disposal in 1980–85 ($\bar{x} = 4,723,355$ t/yr), decreased substantially from the 1973–79 average (9,124,785 t/yr) (Suszkowski and Santoro 1986). Changes in carbon, nutrient, and toxicant inputs from the Hudson-Raritan estuary and other sources over the study period have not been documented. Trends in natural environmental variables such as climate or predation could also cause the observed changes.

Finally, there are several possible sources of sampling and analytical error. The "summer" surveys were not all conducted at the same time of year. The 1985 survey, which showed the lowest numbers at many stations, was conducted the latest in the year (early October). Strict comparisons of October data to those from mid- to late-summer may be invalid owing to seasonal differences in such variables as temperature, dissolved oxygen, sulfide, larval recruitment, and predation. Gray (1981) notes that it is common for numbers of individuals and species to be highest following recruitment peaks in the warmer months, and then to decline to minima in winter. The monthly samplings in summer 1986 and 1987 at stations 6 (Fig. 5) and 11 did show declines in S from July to September, although, except for September 1986 at Station 11, all values were higher than in October 1985. Preliminary data for 1988 and 1989 again indicate higher S values at stations 6 and 11 in summer than were found in October 1985, with slight decreases between July and September. For both stations as well as the third primary station (northern Christiaensen Basin) in the more recent study of responses to phaseout of sewage sludge disposal, there were apparent increases in numbers of species between 1986 and 1989 (Environmental Processes Division, 1991). This may signal a reversal of the general decreasing trend observed for 1980-85.

7

Systematic changes in sampling or sample processing are possible but unlikely explanations for the trends, since there has been continuity of methods and senior field and taxonomic personnel over the study period. Sorting of samples and preliminary identifications were done by two different contractors, but each contract included a quality assurance program (resorting 10% of the samples to determine and maintain accuracy). All identifications were confirmed by one of the authors (ABF).

Numbers of Amphipods

Amphipods are small crustaceans known to be important in the diets of some demersal fishes in the study area, e.g., cod, haddock, red hake, yellowtail and winter flounder (Musick and Sedberry 1977; Langton and Bowman 1980). Amphipods are also thought to be relatively sensitive to chemical contamination; this has been reported for members of the families Ampeliscidae (Lee et al. 1977; Sanders et al. 1980) and Phoxocephalidae (Swartz et al. 1982). Amphipod densities do sometimes increase with moderate organic enrichment.

Spatial Trends in Numbers of Amphipods

Contours of amphipod densities for September 1985 (Fig. 6) show distinct spatial trends, which in general match those described above for numbers of species. Lowest numbers (almost always less than one amphipod per 0.1 m^2) were found in and near the Christiaensen Basin. Densities were only slightly higher at the New Jersey and Long Island Inshore stations. Numbers increased fairly steadily to >100 amphipods/0.1 m² at the stations furthest offshore and also in the outer Shelf Valley.

The spatial patterns were consistent over time. Figure 7 gives contours of amphipod densities for July– August 1980. The chief difference from 1985 is that in 1980 there were more inshore stations with densities elevated relative to those in the Basin. The spatial relationships are otherwise quite similar between the two years.

Temporal Trends in Numbers of Amphipods

Again in agreement with data on numbers of species, there were marked decreases in numbers of amphipods at many stations over the study period. Linear regressions of numbers vs. time indicated nonsignificant (P > 0.05) positive slopes at only nine of the 48 stations (Table 2). Fourteen of the 39 declines, however, were significant (P < 0.05): at stations 6 and 9 (Basin), 42 (New Jersey Inshore), 13, 14, 15, and 17 (Shelf Valley), 2 and 22 (Long Island Inshore), 29, 32, 35 and 39 (Long Island Offshore), and 158 (New Jersey Offshore). For all stations combined, linear regression analysis indicated a decrease in numbers of amphipods significant at P = 0.0004.

The most pronounced decreases (P = 0.0001) at individual stations occurred at the same stations (6 and 15) as had the most significant declines in numbers of species. Station 6 was characterized by low numbers of amphipods throughout the study period. However, amphipods became more scarce with time, decreasing from an average of $1.5/0.1 \text{ m}^2$ in 1980-82 to only one occurrence in 27 grabs in 1983-85. Station 15 had been considered "pristine" based mostly on the large numbers of amphipods typically found there. Several early samplings revealed well over 1000 individuals/0.1 m², while more recent densities have been much lower (Fig. 8). As with species richness, the declines in amphipods could be due to anthropogenic or natural environmental change, or sampling/ analysis artifacts.

Species Composition (Cluster Analysis)

This analysis uses data on abundance and distribution of all but rare species. It thus augments the analyses of dominant species and numbers of species and amphipods. Since between-sample similarities are calculated using log-transformed abundances of numerous taxa, the analysis is relatively insensitive to changes in abundance of single taxa, e.g., amphipods. Changes in species composition over space and time can serve as a quantitative measure of effects of environmental change.

The total of 292 station/date combinations (hereafter "samplings") yielded 27 groups at the $\ge 30\%$ similarity level (Fig. 9). The 30% level was chosen for consistency with past analysis of New York Bight data (Reid et al. 1982), and because many of the groups formed at that level appeared ecologically meaningful (e.g., contained most or all samplings for a given station; contained stations that were spatially close and had similar depths and sediment types). Some groups contained few samplings and formed more reasonable patterns when merged with other groups at <30% similarity. The samplings occurring in each group are listed in Table 3. Numerically dominant species in each group are given in Table 4. Dominant species are defined as those among the top ten in abundance in at least 50% of the samplings in a group; the actual percentages are indicated in Table 4. Distribution of the groups among various subareas of the Bight is discussed below.

Sewage Sludge Dumpsite—Group I includes all samplings at Station 7, in the northwest corner of the dumpsite. as well as the 1983 sampling from Station 43 (NJI). The assemblage at Station 7 is distinct in part due to the abundance of the polychaetes, *Capitella* spp., which are discussed in more detail in Dominant Species section below. The consistency of species composition over time at the sludge dumpsite contradicts the suggestion from the trends in numbers of species and amphipods that degradation of the benthos there has recently increased.

"Sewage Sludge Accumulation Area"—Group J contains all samplings at Station 6 except for October 1985, which was the sole sampling in adjacent Group K. Groups J and K joined at Cz = 0.03 similarity, and they next merged with the sludge dumpsite fauna (Group I), at Cz = -0.08. J was the only group in which *Capitella* spp. were consistently the top dominants. The group is also distinguished by the consistent abundance of rhynchocoels (ribbon worms).

Inner Hudson Shelf Valley—Group D consists exclusively of all samplings at stations 13, 16, and 17. These

Year			Stati	on (nu	mber o	of samp	les)			Year			Stat	ion (ni	umber	of sam	ples)
Group	рA									Group	н						
1980	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)					18(1)	40(5)	1980							
1981	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)			9(1)	10(1)		40(5)	1981		21(1)		25(1)			
982	1(2)	2(2)	3(2)	5(2)	8(2)	9(2)	10(2)	18(2)	40(2)	1982							
983	1(2)	2(2)	3(2)	5(2)			10(2)	18(2)	40(2)	1983		21(2)			44(2)		
984	1(9)	2(2)		5(2)		0(9)		18(2)		1984	11/9)	91/91	99/91				
985	1(2)	2(2)				5(2)				1965	11(2)	21(2)	22(2)				
rou	B									Group							
080	5(1)	8(1)	9(1)							1980	7(5)						
981	5(1)	0(1)	9(1)							1981	7(5)						
982	5(2)			18(2)						1983	7(5)	43(9)					
983	- (-)		9(2)	(-/						1984	7(5)	13(2)					
984										1985	7(5)						
)85										11.10	7(2)						
rou	С									Group	J						
980										1980	6(5)						
981										1981	6(5)						
982										1982	6(5)						
983				_						1983	6(5)						
984		0.00	2 (0)	5(2)	0.00	10(2)	18(2)				6(2)						
185	1(2)	2(2)	3(2)	5(2)	9(2)	10(2)	18(2)	40(2)		1984	6(5)						
rou	D D									1985	6(5)						
980	13(1)	16(1)	17(1)							Group	K						
81	13(1)	16(1)	17(1)							1980							
982	13(2)	16(2)	17(2)							1981							
100	13(2)	10(2) 16(9)	17(2)							1982							
984	18(9)	10(2) 16(2)	17(2) 17(9)							1983							
985	13(2)	16(2)	17(2)							1985	6(2)						
rou	ъE		. ,							Group	. T						
180	11(1)	12(1)								1000	L	95/1)					
981	11(1)	12(1)								1980	84(1)	35(1) 85(1)					
82	11(2)	(-/								1982	54(1)	35(2)					
983	11(2)									1983		35(2)					
984												35(2)					
985										1984		35(2)					
roup	o F									1985							
980	4(4)		10(1)	21(1)	42(5)					Group	Μ						
181	4(5)	8(1)		91/05		49.700	44/05			1980	14(1)	15(5)					
202	4(5)	8/91		21(2)		43(2)	44(2)			1981	14(1)	15(5)					
505		8(2)								1982	14(2)	15(5)					
984		0(4)		21(2)						1983	14(2)	15/5)					
985		8(2)		(-)						1985	14(2)	15(5) 15(5)					
rour	G									1000	11(4)	15(3)					
80		22(1)								Group	N						
981		22(1)								1080			84(1)	26/11	27/1	90/11	
82		22(2)								1981			34(1)	36(1)	37(1)	38(1)	20(1)
983		22(2)								1982	19(9)	32(9)	34(9)	36(9)	37(1)	38(9)	39(1)
984	11(2)	22(2)								1983	(-)	52(2)	34(2)	50(2)	57(2)	30(2)	35(2)
985										1984			34(2)			38(2)	
																/	

								Table	3 (conti	nued)							
Year			Statio	on (nu	mber o	of samp	oles)			Year		-	Stati	on (nu	mber c	of samples	;)
Group	0									Group	U (con	tinued)				
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	12(2) 12(20	29(1) 29(1) 29(2) 29(2) 29(2) 29(2)	30(1) 30(2) 30(2) 30(2)	32(1) 32(2)	33(1)	36(2) 36(2)	37(2) 37(2)	39(1) 39(2) 39(2)		1984 1985 Group 1980	4(5) 4(5) 4(2) V	8(2)		27(1)	42(2) 42(2)	43(2) 43(2)	44(2) 44(2)
Group	р									1981				27(1)			
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984				32(1) 32(2)				158(1) 158(2) 158(2)		1982 1983 1984 1985	19(2) w	24(2) 24(2) 24(2) 24(2) 24(2) 24(20	25(2) 25(2) 25(2) 25(2)	27(2) 27(2)	28(2) 28(2) 28(2)	63(2)	
1985	12(2)	29(2)	30(2)	32(2)	36(2)	37(2)		158(2)		1980	23(1)						
Group 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	 Q 33(1) 33(2) 33(2) 33(2) 33(2) 	84(9)	35(9)	38(2) 38(2)	30(2)					1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 Group	23(2) 23(2) 23(2) 23(2) 23(2) X						
1965 Crown	33(2)	34(2)	55(2)	56(2)	39(2)					1980	26(5)						
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	28(1) 28(1)									1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 Group	23(1) 26(5) 26(5) 26(2) 26(2) 26(5) 26(2)	26(5)					
Group	s									1980	41(5)						
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	28(2)	30(1)	31(5) 31(5) 31(5) 31(5) 31(5) 31(2)							1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 Group	41(5) 41(2) 41(2) 41(2) 41(2) 41(2) 5 Z						
Group	ът									1980	24(1)	25(1)	43(5)	44(5)			
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	19(2)	20(1) 20(2) 20(2)	42(2)		64(1) 64(2) 64(2)					1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	24(1)		43(1)				
1985	19(2)	20(2)			64(2)					Group	AA						
Group	υ									1980		69/11	GE(1)				
1980 1981 1982			19(1)	20(1)	42(5)			44(5)		1981 1982 1983 1984	27(2)	63(2)	65(1) 65(2) 65(2) 65(2)				
1983	4(5)			20(2)	42(2)					1985	27(2)	63(2)	65(2)				

Table 4

Consistently dominant species (in top 10 in numerical abundance in $\geq 50\%$ of samplings, or station/date combinations) for each group formed by cluster analysis. Am = amphipod; An = anthozoan; Bi = bivalve; Cu = cumacean; Ec = echinoderm; Ga = gastropod; Ph = phoronid; Po = polychaete; Rh = rhynchocoel; Ta = tanaidacean.

Group	Number o samplings	f Species	Taxon	% of samplings	Group	Number of	Species	Taxon	% of
<u></u>		Number	n:	100	oroup	sampnings	species	n.	samprings
A	33	Nucula proxima Prior oshio steen strubi	Bi	85	G	6	Nucula proxima	Bi D:	100
		Nebbus incise	Po	79			Filar morrhuanus	DI D:	100
		Phoronis architecta	Ph	76			Tettina agitis	. Do	83
		Thorney acutus	Po	73			Shiehhan as hambur	e ro	63
		Mediomastus ambiseta	Po	70			Nabhua bisto	Po	67
		Tharvy dorsobranchialis	Po	67			Ship filicornic	Po	67
		Cossura longocirrata	Po	67			I sumhringeris habas	Po	50
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	An	52			Tharwar aculus	Po	50
p	c	No colo buquima	D :	100		-	That yx acutus	10	30
Б	0	Nucula proxima	DI	100	н	1	Nucula proxima	Bi	100
		Nabhua in sian	Po	100			Tellina agilis	BI	86
		Nephtys incisa Phanania anabitanta	PO	83			Nephlys picta	Po	86
		Comion theophic omenicon	rn An	03			Aricidea (Acesta) catherina	e Po	57
		Certanineopsis americanus	An Po	65 67			Pilar morrhuanus	Bı	57
		Levinsenia gracius	PO D:	67	I	8	Spiophanes bombyx	Po	100
		Myttus eautis	DI	50			Capitella spp.	Ро	88
		Phomeso offinic	Po	50			Tharyx acutus	Po	88
		Fherusa affinis	FO	50			Nephlys picla	Ро	88
С	11	Ceriantheopsis americanus	An	100			Tellina agilis	Bi	88
		Nucula proxima	Bi	100			Exogone hebes	Po	63
		Nephtys incisa	Po	100			Nephtyidae spp. (juvenile	e) Po	50
		Pherusa affinis	Po	82	T	7	Capitella spp.	Po	100
		Phoronis architecta	Ph	73	5		Rhynchocoela spp.	Rh	100
		Cossura longocirrata	Po	55			Nephtys incisa	Po	86
		Lumbrineris hebes	Ро	55			Nucula proxima	Bi	86
D	20	Nucula delphinodonta	Bi	100			Spio filicornis	Po	71
		Cossura longocirrata	Ро	95			Pholoe minuta	Po	57
		Levinsenia gracilis	Po	95	v	,	(one compliant only)		0.
		Ninoe nigripes	Ро	85	K		(one sampling only)	n.	100
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	Po	80			Champ diham chiete	Po	100
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	Po	75			Dhamman a Cinia	Po	100
		Euchone incolor	Po	75			Necessia affinis	FO	100
		Lumbrineris hebes	Po	70			Nassarius trivittatus	Ga p:	100
		Prionospio steenstrupi	Po	70			Telling agilis	D1 D:	100
		Mediomastus ambiseta	Ро	50			Spisula solidissima	DI Di	100
E	6	Nucula proxima	Bi	100		_	Spisula soliaissima	ы	100
		Rhynchocoela spp.	Rh	83	L	7	Ampelisca agassizi	Am	100
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	Po	83			Unciola irrorata	Am	100
		Ninoe nigripes	Po	83			Leptocheirus pinguis	Am	100
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	Ро	83			Corophium crassicorne	Am	100
		Lumbrineris hebes	Po	83			Erichthonius rubricornis	Am	86
		Prionospio steenstrupi	Po	83			Unicola spp. (juvenile)	Am	71
		Spio filicornis	Po	50			Exogone verugera	Po	71
		Pholoe minuta	Po	50			Harpinia propinquua	Am	57
F	14	Amastigos caperatus	Po	79			Eudorella pusilla	Cu	57
		Tellina agilis	Bi	79	М	12	Ampelisca agassizi	Am	100
		Mediomastus ambiseta	Ро	71			Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	Po	83
		Nucula proxima	Bi	64			Lumbrineris hebes	Po	75
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	Po	64			Unciola irrorata	Am	58
		Tharyx acutus	Ро	57			Tharyx dorsobranchialis	Po	50
		Parougia caeca	Po	50		1	Nucula delphinodonta	Bi	50
		Prionospio steenstrupi	Po	50			eptocheirus pinmuis	Am	50

				Table 4 (c	continued)				
	Number of			% of		Number of		% of	
Group	samplings	Species	Taxon	samplings	Group	samplings	Species	Taxon	sampling
N	18	Exogone hebes	Ро	100	Т (со	ntinued)	Pseudunciola obliquua	Am	58
		Unciola inermis	Am	78			Spiophanes bombyx	Po	50
		Byblis serrata	Am	72			Nephtyidae spp. (juvenile) Po	50
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	Po	61			Protohaustorius cf.		
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	Po	56			deichmannae	Po	50
		Euchone elegans	Po	56	U	17	Tellina agilis	Bi	88
0	21	Unicola inermis	Am	00	-	~ ·	Goniadella gracilis	Po	64
-		Exogone hebes	Po	95			Spiophanes bombyx	Po	64
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	Po	90			Spisula solidissima	Bi	64
		Tanaissus liljeborgi	Та	67			Caulleriella cf. killariensis	Po	59
		Rhepoxynius hudsoni	Am	57			Nephtyidae spp. (juvenile) Po	59
		Prionospio steenstrupi	Po	52	V	19	Eshimoroshnius hormo	Fe	79
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	Po	52	v	18	Conindrationnius parma	E.C.	70
		Byblis serrata	Am	52			Contacetta gracitas	PC P:	67
D	19	Coullerielle of hillowismeis	Po	100			Astarte castanea	DI	61
r	12	Cauterietta cj. Kittariensis	Po	100			Caullemalla of hillesignesic	Po	61
		Conjudella macilia	Po	100			Paradun ciala abliguna	Am	61
		Goniaaella gratilis	Po	83			Ton gissus lilishorm	To	50
		Antituea (Alesia) tainennae	Po	75			Tunaissus injeoorgi	14	50
		Lumorineriaes acuta	Po	59	W	5	Goniadella gracilis	Ро	100
		lugisla inconsta		58			Tellina agilis	Bi	80
		Unciola irrorala	Am	50			Echinarachnius parma	Ec	80
		Tanaissus injeborgi	Ta	50			Pseudunciola obliquua	Am	80
Q	9	Exogone hebes	Po	56			Astarte castanea	Bi	60
	Rhepoxynius Unciola iner	Rhepoxynius hudsoni	Am	56			Spisula solidissima	Bi	60
		Unciola inermis	Am	56			Hemipodus roseus	Po	60
		Ampelisca agassizi	Am	56			Sigalion arenicola	Po	60
R	2	Phyllodoce mucosa	Ро	100			Nephtys bucera	Po	60
	-	<i>Glycera</i> spp. (juvenile)	Po	50			Rhynchocoela spp.	Rh	60
		Exogone hebes	Po	50	х	8	Echinarachnius parma	Ec	100
		Aricidea (Aricidea) wassi	Po	50			Ceriantheopsis americana	An	88
		Corophium crassicorne	Am	50			Tharyx dorsobranchialis	Po	88
		Aglaophamus circinati	Po	50			Nephtyidae spp. (juvenile	e) Po	75
		Unciola inermis	Am	50			Goniadella gracilis	Po	63
		Paraonis fulgens	Po	50			Nephtys picta	Po	63
		Echinarachnius parma	Ec	50			Tharyx acutus	Po	63
		Spiophanes bombyx	Ро	50			Hemipodus roseus	Po	50
		Parougia caeca	Po	50			Lumbrineris acicularum	Po	50
		Clymenella torquata	Po	50	Y	6	Parapionosyllis longicirrata	Po	100
		Cerastoderma pinnulatum	Bi	50	-		Goniadella gracilis	Po	100
		Lumbrineris hebes	Ро	50			Spisula solidissima	Bi	100
		Rhepoxynius hudsoni	Am	50			Tanaissus liljeborgi	Ta	100
		Sthenelais limicola	Po	50			Tellina agilis	Bi	83
		Photis macrocoxa	Am	50			Aricidea (Acesta) cerruti	Po	67
		Rhynchocoela spp.	Rh	50			Nephtys bucera	Po	50
		Ceriantheopsis americans	Am	50			Nephtyidae spp. (juvenile	e) Po	50
S	9	Exogone hebes	Po	89			Scolelepis squamata	Po	50
0	5	Caulleriella cf. killariensis	Po	89			Spiophanes bombyx	Po	50
		Pseudunciola obliguna	Am	89			Hemipodus roseus	Po	50
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherina	e Po	67	7	7	Aricidea (Acasta) cathering	, Po	100
		Tanaissus lilieboroi	Ta	67	L	/	Lumbringis acieularum	Po	100
		Rhepoxynius hudsoni	Am	56			Conjadella gracilis	Po	38
		Echinarachnius barma	Ec	56			Paroumin case	Po	98
T	10	T-lling and lin	p:	0.9			Thory acutus	Po	71
1	12	Teuina aguis	BI D-	92			i naryx acutus	10	/1
		ivepniys picia	PO	15	AA	10	Cirrophorus brevicirratus	Po	100
		Spisula solidissima	Bi	07			Goniadella gracilis	Ро	90
		Tanaissus Itljeborgi	la	57			Hemipodus roseus	Po	80
	Aricid	Aricidea (Acesta) catherina	e Po	58			Aricidea (Acesta) catherina	e Po	80
		0 11 1 11 1 1 1 1	~	-0					

stations are located in the inner HSV, 28–41 km SSE of the sludge dumpsite and sludge accumulation area. That all 1980–85 samplings from the three stations clustered together, and without any trend toward early samplings segregating from later ones, is evidence against any gross effects of increasing sludge disposal or other environmental changes in the inner HSV over that period. However, the preponderance of polychaetes among the dominant species may be an indication of long-term enrichment or stress effects. Group D clustered most closely with Groups A, B, and C (samplings from the Christiaensen Basin and stations closest to the Hudson-Raritan estuary mouth), another sign that influences in those areas extend to the inner HSV.

The other two stations in the inner HSV clustered separately from stations 13, 16, and 17 (Group D). Station 11, just south of the Christiaensen Basin, was in the adjacent though quite dissimilar (Cz = -1.4) Group E for 1980 through 1983, and Station 12, located between 11 and 13, was in E in 1980 and 1981. Station 11 moved to Group G in 1984 and H in 1985; it thus moved closer to the sludge dumpsite and accumulation area on the dendrogram but was still quite dissimilar from them (Cz = -0.36). Station 12 samplings from 1982 through 1985 fell in the "offshore supergroup," with amphipods increasing in abundance in contrast to the trend at most stations.

Outer Hudson Shelf Valley—Unlike the inner HSV and CB, stations 14 and 15 (Group M) were dominated by amphipods. As with Group D in the inner HSV, the similarity (0.45) of all samplings in the outer HSV is evidence against major effects of environmental change over the study period, and contradicts the decreases in numbers of species and amphipods discussed above.

Long Island Offshore (LIO)—The fauna of the easternmost LIO stations was most similar to that of the outer HSV. Group L, which contained samplings from stations 34 and 35, joined the outer HSV group at 0.15 similarity. As in the outer HSV, this group was dominated by *Ampelisca agassizi* and other amphipods, and had a relative scarcity of polychaetes. A. agassizi did decrease somewhat from the very high 1980–81 levels, and then increased again in 1985 when Station 35 fell into Group Q (discussed below). Polychaetes were more dominant in Group Q, so there are mixed indications of temporal change in species composition in this area.

All other LIO stations had somewhat similar faunas. All samplings fell within groups N, O, P, Q, and S, and all these groups joined at -0.21 similarity. The largest difference between these groups and Group L above was their lower abundance of *Ampelisca agassizi*.

New Jersey Offshore—The two stations (28 and 158) in this category had assemblages most similar to LIO stations. All samplings from Station 158 fell in Group P, which otherwise consisted of LIO samplings. The 1980 and 1981 samplings at Station 28 formed a separate group (R), with closest affinities to LIO Station 31. Station 28 occurred in Group S in 1982, and Group V (New Jersey Inshore, below) in 1983 through 1985.

New Jersey Inshore—This is the largest (14 stations), most heterogeneous collection of stations. Samplings were split between two very dissimilar (Cz = -3.0) "supergroups," A through K and T through AA. The NJI stations closest to the Christiaensen Basin (4, 8, and 18) had most samplings in the A–K supergroup. Groups T through AA basically consisted of samplings from the more southern and inshore NJI stations (19, 20, 23–27 and 41–44). The cluster analysis did not distinguish northern coastal stations from other NJI areas, indicating that the Hudson-Raritan estuarine plume (which tends to follow the north NJ coast) did not have an overriding influence on species composition.

Long Island Inshore—As with NJI stations, the LII stations were split between the dissimilar supergroups A-K and T-AA. All samplings from the three stations nearest the Long Island coast (63, 64, and 65) were in group T-AA. All sampling from the remaining LII stations (2, 3, 21, and 22) were in groups A, C, F, G, and H, with fauna quite distinct from stations 63–65.

Christiaensen Basin—Finally, all remaining CB stations (1, 5, 9, 10, and 40) clustered together in groups A-C, except for Station 10 in 1980 (Group F). These are the stations physically closest to Station 6 in the sludge accumulation area. Their depths are similar to that at Station 6 (Table 1) and, as indicated by amounts of fine sediments, they also have somewhat depositional environments (Station 10 is deeper but has coarser sediments). These stations should be among the first to show signs of any increasing influence of sludge or other contaminant inputs to the Basin. That their species composition remained consistent over time, and distinct from the fauna at Station 6, from 1980–85 is evidence against large increases in anthropogenic effects. .

Table 5

Mean densities and biomasses per 0.1 m with standard errors and numbers of replicate samples analyzed, for the numerically dominant species at Station 6 on each sampling date.

	No. of		Den	sity		Biomass	(mg.)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Dec 1979	5 grabs	Phoronis architecta	764.0	205.5	Phoronis architecta	2321.0	707.
		Asabellides oculata	490.8	81.2	Nephtys incisa	1688.2	474.
		Tharyx acutus	342.2	38.4	Rhynchocoela spp.	1440.4	334.
		Capitella spp.	118.6	28.3	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1248.4	380.
		Mediomastus ambiseta	79.2	11.7	Pherusa affinis	467.6	254.
		Cossura longocirrata	68.2	13.1	Ninoe nigripes	375.6	245.
		Prionospio steenstrupi	50.0	12.9	Asabellides oculata	372.4	51.
		Parougia caeca	45.8	13.7	Cancer irroratus	297.6	251.
		Unciola irrorata	44.6	7.2	Crangon septemspinosa	106.4	38.
		Nephtys incisa	42.4	8.2	Tharyx acutus	82.6	5.
ul 1980	5 grabs	Capitella spp.	545.6	118.4	Capitella spp.	497.2	245
	0	Edotea triloba	27.4	8.5	Rhynchocoela spp.	201.0	109
		Rhynchocoela spp.	8.4	3.0	Edotea triloba	111.2	38
		Spiophanes bombyx	8.2	6.8	Ceriantheopsis americanus	106.4	93
		Cancer irroratus	7.0	3.4	Cancer irroratus	70.8	46
		Tellina apilis	4.2	2.1	Spiophanes bombyx	56.4	50
		Tharyx acutus	3.6	2.7	Nephtys incisa	42.4	18
		Nephlys incisa	3.2	1.6	Phoronis architecta	15.4	13
		Unciola irrorata	2.2	0.6	Pherusa affinis	15.2	13
		Pitar morrhuanus	1.8	1.8	Tellina agilis	12.8	6
ec 1980	5 grabs	Striothanes hombux	166.2	34.4	Ceriantheopsis americanus	832.2	434
	0 8,400	Capitella spp.	86.4	44.5	Nephtys picta	254.8	67
		Pherusa affinis	46.0	14.5	Pherusa affinis	228.8	79
		Nephtyidae spp.	35.8	6.9	Diopatra cuprea	173.6	132
		Nephtys picta	14.2	2.8	Spiophanes bombyx	167.6	18
		Parougia caeca	11.0	4.0	Glycera dibranchiata	62.6	29
		Edotea tribola	5.4	1.7	Capitella spp.	49.8	20
		Tharve acutus	4.8	2.5	Rhynchocoela spp.	45.8	45
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	3.4	1.7	Pitar morrhyanys	15.2	15
		Diopatra cuprea	3.4	2.0	Edotea tribola	13.4	5
Aug 1981	5 grabs	Capitella spp.	637.8	157.7	Capitella spp.	2475.6	630
0	8	Rhynchocoela spp.	27.2	6.8	Rhynchocoela spp.	1670.4	509
		Phoronis architecta	14.6	6.3	Nephtys incisa	223.8	39
		Nucula proxima	7.4	2.6	Nucula troxima	82.6	26
		Phyllodoce (anatides) mucosa	7.0	2.1	Ovalipes ocellatus	49.4	49
		Nephtys incisa	6.4	0.6	Cancer irroratus	28.6	14
		Pholoe minuta	3.8	0.4	Phersusa affinis	22.8	12
		Microphthalmus sczelkowii.	2.0	0.8	Phoronis architecta	19.2	8
		Prionostio steenstruti	2.0	1.4	Tharvx dorsobranchialis	17.6	12
		Tharyx acutus	2.0	0.9	Ceriantheopsis americanus	14.2	ç
an 1989	5 grabs	Nucula proxima	51.4	13.7	Rhynchocoela spp.	337.2	107
	- 5.405	Phoronis architecta	16.2	7.3	Nucula proxima	270.0	55
		Edotea triloba	4.4	2.0	Nephtys incisa	189.0	60
		Rhynchocoela spp	38	0.6	Phersusa alfinis	49.6	36
		Thank aculus	3.8	1.6	Phoronis architecta	40.9	16
		Naththis incise	2.6	1.0	Edotea triloho	116	
		Capitella spp	2.0	0.0	Amphioplus additus	89	5
		Capitetta spp.	5.4	0.5	Since a datus	5.2	
		Nanhtuidae con	9.4		Manhanas hamburg	N N	
		Nephtyidae spp.	2.4	1.2	Spiophanes bombyx	5.8 5.9	2

			Der	asity		Biomas	s (mg)
Date	samples	No. of Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE SE
Aug 1989	5 grabs	Capitella spp	989.2	379.0	Rhynchocoela spp	9139.4	486
	0 8.400	Ceriantheopsis americanus	55.2	18.6	Capitella spp.	360.0	107
		Pholoe minuta	41.4	16.9	Ceriantheopsis americanus	334.8	76
		Spio filicornis	16.6	4.4	Nephtys incisa	316.0	95
		Phyllodoce (anatides) mucosa	16.2	4.3	Cancer irroratus	162.6	100
		Rhynchocoela spp.	14.4	3.2	Spio filicornis	140.6	41
		Parougia caeca	9.0	1.8	Pherusa affinis	18.2	17
		Tharvx acutus	8.4	3.4	Phyllodoce (anatides) mucosa	17.0	4
		Nucula proxima	8.4	1.8	Crangon septemspinosa	17.0	17
		Mediomastus ambiseta	7.4	3.8	Glycera dibranchiata	16.2	13.
Nov 1982	5 grabs	Nucula proxima	11.8	4.7	Nephtys incisa	364.0	103
		Nephtys incisa	8.6	1.9	Ceriantheopsis americanus	30.6	30
		Diastylis polita	8.2	2.6	Rhynchocoela spp.	28.2	19
		Pherusa affinis	6.6	2.8	Nucula proxima	25.2	10
		Tellina agilis	5.8	3.0	Pherusa affinis	19.2	7
		Asabellides oculata	2.2	1.2	Diastylis polita	10.8	3
		Spiophanes bombyx	2.0	0.9	Crangon septemspinosa	10.8	4
		Edotea tribola	1.8	0.6	Asabellides oculata	5.8	5
		Crangon septemspinosa	1.6	0.7	Edotea triloba	2.4	0
		Capitella spp.	1.4	0.7	Spiophanes bombyx	2.2	I
ul 1983	5 grabs	Capitella spp	86.8	52.5	Capitella spp.	358.0	125
		Rhynchocoela spp.	4.0	1.8	Rhynchocoela spp.	119.0	71
		Pholoe minuta	3.2	2.2	Nucula proxima	18.8	18
		Nucula proxima	2.6	1.9	Nephtys incisa	12.4	9
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	1.6	1.6	Spio filicornis	2.8	2
		Nephtys incisa	1.4	0.7	Harmothoe extenuata	2.0	2
		Spio filicornis	1.4	0.9	Pholoe minuta	0.8	0
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	0.4	0.4	Tharyx dorsobranchialis	0.8	0.
		Mytilus edulis	0.4	0.4	Cancer irroratus	0.8	0
		Harmothoe extenuata	0.2	0.2	Ceriantheopsis americanus	0.6	0
Aug 1983	2 grabs	Capitella spp.	5604.0	5092.0	Capitella spp.	3985.5	3643
		Rhynchocoela spp.	39.5	6.5	Rhynchocoela spp.	959.0	200.
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	23.5	15.5	Ceriantheopsis americanus	212.5	188.
		Pholoe minula	16.0	7.0	Nucula proxima	46.0	4.
		Nucula proxima	14.5	1.5	Spio filicornis	12.0	3.
		Phoronis architecta	4.0	3.0	Nephtys incisa	10.0	0.
		Spin Elisamic	3.0	0.0	Pherusa affinis	5.0	5.
		Spio filicornis	3.0	0.0	Edwardsid elegans	2.5	2.
		Prionospio steenstrupi	2.0	1.0	Eteone longa	2.5	2.
√ov 1983	5 grabs	Capitella spp.	414.8	368.8	Nephtys incisa	1082.4	305
	1.5	Nereis succinea	35.2	31.7	Pherusa affinis	321.8	241.
		Nucula proxima	28.2	6.6	Rhynchocoela spp.	296.0	85.
		Nephtys incisa	27.2	5.2	Capitella spp.	191.4	175.
		Parougia caeca	21.0	9.8	Ceriantheopsis americanus	181.8	44.
		Asabellides oculata	16.2	3.5	Nucula proxima	120.0	28.
		Nephtys picta	12.0	4.1	Dichelopandalus leptocerus	56.0	56.
		Pherusa affinis	4.8	2.6	Nereis succinea	55.6	54
		Tellina agilis	4.0	1.3	Asabellides oculata	37.0	12
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	34	0.8	Telling agilis	6.2	

			Table 5	(continued	1)		
	No of		Den	sity		Biomass	(mg.)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
lug 1984	5 grabs	Capitella spp.	117.4	54.2	Capitella spp.	1310.4	831.
0	0	Rhynchocoela spp.	3.4	1.3	Rhynchocoela spp.	336.6	169.
		Nucula proxima	1.0	0.6	Tellina agilis	12.8	7.
		Pherusa affinis	0.8	0.6	Pherusa affinis	11.4	7
		Nephtys incisa	0.6	0.4	Nephty incisa	7.6	5
		Edotea triloba	0.6	0.4	Ceriantheopsis americanus	7.0	7
		Spio filicornis	0.4	0.4	Crangon Septemspinusu	4.0	2
		Telling agilis	0.4	0.2	Nucula proxima	3.6	2
		Crangon Septemspinosa	0.4	0.9	Edotea triloha	28	2
		Comantheopsis americanus	0.9	0.2	Spio filicornus	1.8	1
		Certantheopsis americanus	0.2	0.2	Spio fillorius	1.0	1
ın 1985	5 grabs	Capitella spp.	99.8	45.0	Capitella spp.	326.8	193
		Nucula proxima	19.6	4.7	Rhynchocoela spp.	239.6	113
		Nephtys incisa	12.6	1.1	Nephtys incisa	196.6	40
		Arctice islandica	5.2	2.0	Nucula proxima	126.8	30
		Edotea triloba	3.6	1.0	Nassarius trivittatus	17.8	17
		Rhynchocoela spp.	2.4	0.5	Edotea Triloba	11.2	1
		Anthozoa spp.	2.2	0.7	Artica islandica	6.0	2
		Spio filicornus	1.0	0.3	Cancer irroratus	5.0	2
		Concer provotus	1.0	0.4	Mulinia lateralis	4.0	2
		Crangon septemspinosa	0.6	0.6	Anthozoa spp.	3.2	1
						100.0	
ct 1985	2 grabs	Nephtys incisa	7.0	1.0	Nephtys incisa	180.0	4
	- <u>-</u>	Nassarius trivittatus	1.0	0.0	Glycera dibranchiata	30.0	30
		Nucula proxima	1.0	1.0	Tellina agilis	3.0]
		Tellina agilis	10	0.0	Nassarius trivittatus	2.5	(
		Glycera dibranchiata	0.5	0.5	Nucula proxima	2.5	
		Pherusa affinis	0.5	0.5	Pherusa affinis	1.0	1
		Spisula solidissima	0.5	0.5	Spisula solidissima	1.0]
1 1986	3 grabs	Capitella spp.	2177.3	1433.3	Rhynchocoela spp.	3792.3	1478
1 1500	5 51405	Asabellides oculata	486.3	92.7	Asabellides oculata	3128.0	1440
		Phones allinis	72.3	39.1	Capitella spp.	2552.7	2289
		Nucula provina	68.0	42.0	Pherusa affinis	622.0	36
		Physichocoela spp	60.3	17.9	Paranaitis speciosa	287.0	21
		Talling agilis	50.3	33.9	Nebblys incisa	253.3	23'
		Personuma conca	40.0	40.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	243 7	21'
		Paramatus chasing	31 7	3.9	Concer irroratus	210.7	8
		There and the	94.0	10.0	Asterias forbesi	199.7	129
		Cancer irroratus	16.3	7.4	Nucula proxima	119.7	48
			~~ -			0000.0	0.01
ug 1986	3 grabs	Tharyx spp.	33.7	33.7	Rhynchocoela spp.	2283.0	85
		Rhynchocoela spp.	23.3	11.6	Cancer irroratus	891.0	61
		Nucula proxima	22.0	18.0	Nephtys incisa	521.0	270
		Tharyx acutus	16.7	14.7	Ceriantheopsis americanus	361.0	209
		Cancer irroratus	12.3	2.6	Nucula proxima	63.0	4
		Cerioantheopsis americanus	12.0	8.3	Pherusa affinis	30.3	13
		Pherusa affinis	11.3	6.4	Nassarius trivittatus	28.0	2
		Nephtys incisa	4.7	2.3	Tharyx spp.	7.3	
		Mediomastus ambiseta	4.3	2.3	Tharyx acutus	7.3	
		Tellina agilis	2.3	1.5	Phoronis architecta	7.0	
an 1086	3 grabe	Rhynchocoela snn	39.7	14 4	Rhynchocoela spp.	2169.0	85
ch 1990	5 grabs	Thomas acutus	99.2	5.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	552.0	25
		indi yx acards	22.5	5.5	Server corres concerections	001.0	
		Margarla provine	99 0	10.9	Pherusa affinis	199 7	10

			Den	sity		Biomas	s (mg)
Date	No. of samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
		Capitella spp.	6.7	3.3	Glycera dibranchiata	94.3	52.6
		Mediomastus ambiseta	6.3	2.3	Nucula proxima	51.3	15.8
		Nephtys incisa	2.3	0.9	Spio filicornis	11.0	11.0
		Tellina agilis	2.3	1.5	Ninve nigripes	8.0	8.0
		Parougis caeca	2.0	2.0	Tharyx acutus	8.0	3.6
		Pherusa affinis	2.0	1.2	Tellina agilis	2.3	1.9
Jul 1987	3 grabs	Rhynchocoela spp.	71.7	40.2	Rhynchocoela spp.	9054.7	4015.4
		Parougia caeca	37.0	21.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1507.0	796.7
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	36.3	21.3	Nephtys incisa	243.3	224.4
		Nucula proxima	27.3	13.7	Nucula proxima	134.7	58.
		Capitella spp.	15.0	14.0	Edotea triloba	106.0	36.8
		Edotea triloba	13.0	3.5	Parougia caeca	45.0	28.4
		Cancer irroratus	4.3	2.8	Cancer irroratus	36.3	28.3
		Nephtys incisa	3.7	1.5	Pitar morrhuanus	18.3	18.3
		Spio filicornis	2.0	2.0	Spio filicornis	10.0	10.0
		Harmothoe extenuata	1.3	0.7	Spiophanes bombyx	8.7	8.7
Aug 1987	3 grabs	Parougia caeca	48.3	29.1	Rhynchocoela spp.	3691.0	1441.4
		Rhynchocoela spp.	37.0	16.1	Ceriantheopsis americanus	782.7	530.0
		Capitella spp.	'34.7	16.8	Nucula proxima	152.3	70.4
		Nucula proxima	25.7	13.6	Pherusa affinis	45.0	23.
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	9.3	6.2	Edotea triloba	34.0	21.
		Edotea triloba	5.0	3.1	Spio filicornis	22.3	22.3
		Pherusa affinis	2.0	0.6	Cancer irroratus	21.7	11.5
		Cancer irroratus	1.3	0.9	Parougia caeca	15.3	10.5
		Spio filicornis	1.0	1.0	Nephtys incisa	9.7	9.7
		Tharyx acutus	0.7	0.7	Capitella spp.	6.7	3.8
Sep 1987	3 grabs	Capitella spp.	2187.3	867.3	Rhynchocoela spp.	3542.7	1172.9
		Nucula proxima	63.0	29.6	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1429.7	1336.3
		Rhynchocoela spp.	22.7	5.2	Capitella spp.	1089.3	394.4
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	19.0	18.0	Cancer irroratus	936.3	936.3
		Parougia caeca	4.3	2.0	Nucula proxima	154.7	23.7
		Prionospio steenstrupi	3.3	2.8	Nephtys incisa	26.7	12.1
		Edotea triloba	2.7	1.2	Pherusa affinis	17.3	17.3
		Nephtys incisa	2.3	0.7	Parougia caeca	5.0	2.6
		Unciola irrorata	1.0	1.0	Edotea triloba	3.7	1.5
		Jassa falcata	0.7	0.3	Dyopedos monocanthus	3.3	1.1

Table 6

Mean densities and biomasses per 0.1 m with standard errors and numbers of replicate samples analyzed, for the numerically dominant species at Station 7 on each sampling date.

	No. of		De	nsity		Bioma	ss (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Dec 1979	5 grabs	Capitella spp.	372.0	181.5	Diopatra cuprea	1032.8	479.6
		Tharyx acutus	296.0	46.1	Ceriantheopsis americanus	633.2	201.4
		Parougia caeca	98.8	22.8	Nephtys picta	631.8	99.9
		Exogone hebes	69.8	10.4	Rhynchocoela spp.	523.4	231.4
		Spiophanes bombyx	60.8	23.9	Asabellides oculata	300.2	64.5
		Asabellides oculata	57.4	24.0	Ensis directus	262.8	158.4
		Unciola irrorata	44.8	20.2	Spiophanes bombyx	220.4	59.9
		Mephtys picta	37.8	3.0	Nassarius trivittatus	209.4	129.5
		Nephtyidae spp.	23.0	5.1	Glycera dibranchiata	180.4	22.5
		Phoronis architecta	13.4	5.8	Tharyx acutus	177.2	26.3
ul 1980	5 grabs	Edotea triloba	62.0	13.6	Lumbrineris acicularum	522.0	334.6
	0	Capitella spp.	42.8	16.8	Ceriantheopsis americanus	351.6	260.8
		Tharyx acutus	28.6	12.7	Rhynchocoela spp.	280.3	98.9
		Tellina agilis	23.3	5.4	Edotea triloba	236.4	89.1
		Nephtys picta	17.4	10.2	Nephtys picta	225.6	141.1
		Amastigos caberatus	15.7	9.9	Glycera dibranchiata	145.6	105.4
		Parmunia caeca	13.4	5.5	Tellina agilis	111.1	44.4
		Striphanes bombyr	13.4	5.9	Nephtys incisa	102.8	102.8
		Tharve acutus	11.7	11.6	Spiophanes bombyx	99.4	74.8
		Exogone hebes	9.1	9.0	Nephtys bucera	73.3	73.2
Dec 1080	5 grabs	Shiph and hombur	108 5	96.1	Arctica islandica	15400.0	15400 (
JCC 1500	J graos	Capitella spp	39.6	11.0	Nassarius trivittatus	1001 1	615
		Cupitetta spp.	30.9	19.4	Disbatra subra	417.0	415
		Phonese affinis	95.3	19.8	Comiantheopsis americanus	403.5	180
		Nephridae spp	147	5.9	Naphtys bista	951.1	189.0
		Tharwa acutus	10.1	6.1	Rhynchocoela spp	201.1	160 9
		Naphus bieta	0.1	9.0	Stight and home	189.6	194.0
		Diobalza subraa	4.5	2.5	Pherusa affinis	107.3	55 (
		Euopona habar	3.8	2.6	Cranton septemptinosa	98.7	4
		Nereidae spp. (juv.)	3.5	2.1	Laonice cirrata	17.9	17.8
Aug 1981	5 grabs	Spiophanes hombur	158.4	99.5	Spiophanes homby	1516.7	210
Aug 1501	5 grabs	Capitella spp	79.1	33.8	Diopatra cuprea	370.0	370.0
		Thank aculus	24.6	20.7	Ceriantheopsis americanus	346.7	97
		Fragone heles	17.8	26	Rhynchocoela spp	216.6	103 4
		Shin filicornis	13.9	57	Nephtys picta	187.4	44
		Telling agilis	13.3	6.6	Nassarius trivittatus	158.3	158
		Tharvy dorsolvanchialis	10.0	9.5	Spio filicornis	99.7	31 9
		Comianthaohsis ammicanus	10.8	1.1	Telling agilis	91.7	28 (
		Nethtus bists	8.0	2.9	Chicra dibranchiata	71.7	90.
		Nephtyidae spp.	4.9	3.1	Capitella spp.	60.9	17.5
1000	<i>r</i> 1		100.4	40 5	Stirtland for her	1499.6	996
Jan 1982	5 grabs	Echinarachnius parma	192.4	48.5	Spiopnanes bombyx	1428.0	330.
		Spiopnanes bombyx	120.4	14.0	Certanineopsis americanus	030.0	220.
		Nephtyidae spp.	82.0	0.7	Knynchocoela spp.	317.4	143.
		Exogone hedes	26.0	0.8	Nephlys picla	202.4	37.
		Tellina agilis	25.4	3.8	Diopatra cuprea	200.6	179.
		Parougia caeca	22.2	5.3	Nassarius trivittatus	121.8	79.
		Tharyx acutus	17.8	6.2	Nephtyidae spp.	68.8	9.
		Capitella spp.	17.2	2.7	Pherusa affinis	60.0	33.
		Nephtys picta	7.6	1.2	Glycera dibranchiata	53.6	20.
		Glycera spp. (juv.)	7.2	1.9	Tellina agilis	33.4	20.3

			D			n:	()
~	No. of	0	Der	nsity	C	Biomas	ss (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	3E	Species	Mean	<u>5E</u>
Aug 1982	5 grabs	Capitella spp.	678.3	123.7	Rhynchocoela spp.	8553.3	1749.
		Parougia caeca	167.4	12.8	Ceriantheopsis americanus	2080.6	903.
		Exogone hebes	79.3	26.7	Capitella spp.	1915.3	356.
		Spiophanes bombyx	44.6	16.0	Spiophanes bombyx	875.7	343.
		Nephtys picta	38.0	17.0	Nephtys picta	533.7	222.
		Tharyx acutus	24.4	3.7	Diopatra cuprea	368.0	185.
		Tellina agilis	17.8	5.0	Nassarius trivittatus	365.6	218.
		Rhynchocoela spp.	13.7	4.6	Glycera dibranchiata	277.5	167.
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	5.1	1.2	Cancer irroratus	188.3	126.
		Amastigos caperatus	3.8	1.7	Tellina agilis	164.1	76.
Nov 1982	5 grabs	Capitella spp.	82.6	44.1	Diopatra cuprea	1597.2	1294.
	0	Nereis succinea	27.8	23.5	Pitar morrhuunus	924.0	924.
		Spio filicornis	23.8	14.0	Spio filicornis	179.0	113.
		Spiophanes bombyx	14.4	6.0	Glycera dibranchiata	168.4	119.
		Pherusa alfinis	9.8	3.0	Rhynchocoela spp.	103.6	71.
		Diopatra cubrea	9.0	6.3	Ceriantheopsis americanus	88.4	63.
		Gammarus lawrencianus	8.6	8.6	Capitella spp.	83.0	46.
		Euchone incolor	6.6	6.4	Nereis succinea	80.4	72.
		Tellina agilis	5.6	1.0	Nephtys picta	74.6	27.
		Nephtys picta	5.2	1.2	Cancer irroratus	67.6	67.
1083	5 grabs	Telling agilis	160.6	97.0	Nassarius trivittatus	903.4	463
ui 1565	5 grabs	Capitella son	34.8	77	Ceriantheopsis americanus	678.0	260
		Neobtuidae soo	16.4	7.5	Diobatra cubrea	333 4	200.
		Stricthangs hombur	13.9	31	Telling amilis	979.8	79
		Encie directus	11.2	4 1	Nethbys hicle	164.0	56
		Nobhlys birta	84	34	Rhynchocoela spp	184.9	82
		Thory's oculus	8.9	3.5	Strichbanes hombyr	54.2	17
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	7.0	1.6	Cheera dibranchiata	29.0	17.
		Spisula solidissima	6.8	9.4	Ensis directus	29.0	8
		Cerastoderma pinnulatum	3.8	1.2	Cancer irroratus	21.2	10.
Nov 1082	5 grades	Nobblue biele	83.4	90.0	Dishatra subras	680.0	199
1905	J grabs	Shiphanes hombur	65.0	10.3	Ceriantheopsis americanus	608.4	904
		Capitella son	33.9	22.3	Nassarius trinittatus	495.0	201.
		Echinarachnius barma	22.8	10.2	Nephtys bicto	119.9	62
		Ampelisca yadorum	18.4	13.1	Stiophanes homby	102.6	36
		Parougia caeca	14.4	4 7	Asabellides oculata	47.4	20
		Nephrvidae spp	11.6	11.6	Capitella spp	19.8	19
		Asabellides oculata	11.2	4.1	Rhynchocoela spp	16.0	15
		Nereis succinea	10.6	3.9	Nereis succinea	13.2	8
		Tharyx spp.	8.4	2.2	Tellina agilis	12.6	3.
ug 1984	5 grabs	Spiophanes bombyx	110.8	45.5	Nassarius trivittatus	604 4	453
0	0	Tellina agilis	34.8	10.4	Tellina agilis	391.2	145
		Nephtys picta	24.4	7.6	Spiophanes bomby	949 9	185
		Capitella spp.	21.6	20.1	Capitella spp	181.6	170
		Tharvy acutus	8.4	4.6	Nephtys picta	119.9	59
		Exogone hebes	3.4	1.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	70.8	49
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	1.8	0.6	Cancer irroratus	54.8	94
		Nassarius Invittatus	1.6	0.0	Ensis directus	10.8	10
		Ensis directus	1.6	0.5	Pherusa affinis	15.0	10. 0
		211313 WITCHUS	1.0	0.7	incrusa ajjunis	10.4	9.

	No. of		Density			Biomass (mg)	
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Jul 1985	5 grabs	Spiophanes bomby>	111.4	46.1	Spiophanes bombyx	1130.0	591 (
		Tellina agilis	51.0	10.2	Diopatra Luprea	545.4	458.3
		Nephiyidae spp.	29.4	7.5	Nassarius trivittatus	333.0	172.8
		Unciola irrorata	23.2	9.6	Nephtys picta	290.6	65.
	Nephtys picta	21.4	5.2	Ceriantheopsis americanus	249.6	115.	
	Tharyx spp.	14.8	5.5	Tellina agilis	174.2	60.	
		Edotea triloba	12.8	2.3	Lumbriners acccularum	130.4	49.
		Canter irroratus	9.6	3.4	Cancer irroratus	85.2	31.
		Capiieila spp.	8.2	2.2	Edotea triloba	63.0	14.
		Tharyx acvius	7.8	5.2	Unciola irromia	49.8	24.
Oct 1985	2 grabs	Asabellides oculata	71.0	18.0	Nassanus trivittatus	2262.5	1537.
		Tharyx spp.	10.0	7.0	Diopatra cupreu	378.0	235.
		Nephtys picta	9.0	7.0	Pherusa affinis	295.0	294.
		Nassarius trivittatus	7.0	5.0	Certantheopsis americanus	127.0	127.
		Pherusa affinis	6.5	1.5	Cancer irroratus	103.0	103.
		Spiophanes bombyx	6.0	0.0	Lumbriners accularum	52.5	52.
		Nereis succineu	5.0	5.0	Nephtys picta	48.0	35.
		Mysella planata	5.0	5.0	Rhynchocoela spp.	40.0	25.
		Exogone hebes	3.0	3.0	As abellides oculata	14.0	7.
		Diopatra cupreu	3.0	0.0	Nereis succinea	8.5	8

	No. of		Der	nsity		Bioma	iss (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Dec 1979	5 grabs	Amastigos caperatus	772.2	380.8	Tharyx acutus	215.2	132.7
	0	Tharyx acutus	452.6	284.7	Amastigos caperatus	203.6	133.1
		Spisula solidissima	67.4	10.9	Nephtys picta	169.4	51.
		Nephtyidae spp.	43.6	6.9	Echinarachnius parma	145.4	143 '
		Tellina agilis	41.2	12.8	Tellina agilis	79.6	35.5
		Phoronis architecta	33.6	21.7	Glycera dibranchiata	43.2	16.0
		Spiophanes bombyx	28.6	6.1	Spisula solidissima	38.4	8.0
		Nephtys picta	26.8	8.1	Lumbrineris acicularum	32.0	13.
		Glycera spp. (juv.)	13.0	2.2	Rhynchocoela spp.	26.6	7.
		Echinarachnius parma	12.2	5.9	Magelona riojai	26.0	21.
ul 1980	4 grabs	Tharyx acutus	776.0	291.5	Cancer borealis	22750.0	22750.0
		Nucula proxima	295.0	272.7	Nucula proxima	1635.8	1548.
		Tellina agilis	284.3	94.6	Tellina agilis	1118.5	408.
		Polydura ligni	242.3	161.1	Nephtys incisa	664.5	445.
		Amastigos caperatus	159.3	101.1	Phorones architecta	428.8	427.
		Phyllodoce (anatides) mucosa	144.5	86.0	Cancer irroratus	412.3	266.
		Phoronis architecta	71.8	69.4	Tharyx acutus	336.3	165.
		Mediomaslus ambiseta	46.3	46.3	Lumbrineris acicularum	238.8	88.
		Spiophanes bombyx	27.5	14.5	Rhynchocoela spp.	223.5	128.
		Rhynchocoela spp.	27.3	11.8	Glycera dibranchiala	178.8	118.
Dec 1980	5 grabs	Nephtyidae spp.	34.4	12.0	Ensis directus	506.4	503.
		Tellina agilis	26.4	5.6	Lunatia heros	258.0	258.
		Spiophanes bombyx	24.2	9.8	Tellina agilis	108.2	30.
		Tanaissus liljeborgi	20.8	12.4	Nephtys bucera	100.4	27.
		Nephtys bucera	14.0	4.0	Sthenelais limicola	64.4	57.
		Encie directus	7.4	4.9	Knynchocoela spp.	32.8	22.
		Prinsis utrectus	7.4	5.2	Vangon septemspinosa	25.8	24.
		Aggelong rigidi	7.9	3.3	Spicula solidissima	23.4	12.
		Rhynchocoela spp.	2.6	1.0	Lumbrineris acicularum	15.0	12.
Aug 1981	5 grabs	Nephtys picta	79.0	99 D	Spisula solidissima	086.6	840
	o graos	Pseudunciola obliguua	60.8	33.0	Cancer irroratus	595.8	389
		Spiophanes bombyx	48.0	14.0	Qualities ocellatus	568.2	212
		Tharyx acutus	41.8	40.6	Nephtys picta	205.2	68.
		Tellina agilis	30.6	7.4	Tellina agilis	180.2	38.
		Tanaissus liljeborgi	29.6	15.8	Ensis directus	164.0	101.
		Spisula solidissima	23.6	14.1	Lumbrineris acicularum	127.8	75.
		Phoxocephalus holbolli	16.8	15.6	Glycera robusta	100.8	89.
		Parougia caeca	15.6	14.9	Spiophanes bombyx	89.8	24.
		Prionospio steenstrupi	10.4	10.4	Spio filicornis	51.4	51.
an 1982	5 grabs	Amastigos caperatus	781.2	345.1	Ensis directus	1194.8	614.
		Tellina agilis	600.4	220.3	Lumbrineris acicularum	521.4	350.
		Nephtyidae spp.	141.6	21.7	Tellina agilis	415.4	165.
		Mediomastus ambiseta	118.6	84.6	Pitar morrhuanus	153.8	32.
		Tharyx acutus	110.8	73.9	Phoronis architecta	143.6	88.
		Pitar morrhuanus	59.8	29.3	Mediomastus ambiseta	114.0	108.
		Spiophanes bombyx	40.4	7.3	Nephtyidae spp.	103.4	22.
		Nucula proxima	31.0	14.5	Glycera dibranchiala	94.8	30.
		Phoronis architecta	25.4	16.7	Pandora gouldiana	87.0	87.
		Sthenelais limicola	10.8	3.8	Sthenelais limicola	75.2	21

			Table 7	(continued)		
	No. of		Der	isity		Biomas	s (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Aug 1982	5 grabs	Mytilus edulis	551.6	536.9	Mytilus edulis	1859.6	1560.
	~	Amastigos caperatus	97.4	60.8	Cancer irroratus	809.4	765.
		Tellina agilis	57.0	11.8	Tellina agilis	345.4	104.
		Nephtys picta	38.6	9.8	Ophioglycera gigantea	324.0	324.
		Tharyx acutus	27.2	22.3	Pitar morrhuanus	276.4	275.
		Polydora socialis	18.6	17.6	Nephtys picta	242.0	19
		Harmothoe extenuata	15.2	15.0	Asterias mulgaris	236.8	236
		Parougia caeca	10.8	4.6	Lumbrineris acicularum	141.0	118
		Spisula solidissima	10.6	3.6	Ghyera robusta	81.4	79
		Scalibregma inflatum	5.2	5.0	Glycera dibranchiata	78.4	29.
1 1092	5 grabs	Tulling amilie	58.0	16.3	I rembrin mic a similarrem	944 4	79
u) 1905	5 grabs	Negh bridge see	33.0	10.5	Lumbrineris acicularum	244.4	72.
		Nephtyidae spp.	27.2	5.5	Tellina agilis	149.0	60.
		Goniadella gracilis	23.8	15.2	Nephlys picla	59.4	27.
		Chiridolea luftsi	8.0	4.6	Rhynchocoela spp.	48.2	15.
		Nephtys picta	6.8	3.4	Glycera dibranchiata	38.8	21.
		Caulleriella cf killariensıs	6.4	4.2	Nephtys bucera	35.8	11.
		Spisula solidissima	6.2	1.2	Yoldia spp.	34.4	34.
		Sprophanes bombyx	5.2	1.9	Cancer irroratus	31.4	15.
		Pseudoleptocuma minor	4.4	1.6	Glycera robusta	22.6	22.
		Hemipodus roseus	4.2	4.2	Spisula solidissima	19.4	6.
Aug 1984	5 grabs	Spiophanes bombyx	26.0	7.9	Nephtys bucera	187.4	78
0	0	Nephtys picta	11.4	4.0	Lumbrineris acicularum	106.6	79.
		Goniadella gracilis	9.0	8.8	Spiophanes bombyx	77.2	34
		Pseudunciola obliauua	8.2	8.0	Nephtys picta	73.0	42
		Telling agilis	7.4	1.8	Telling agilis	66.6	26
		Spisula solidissima	7.0	5 3	Nassarius trivittatus	55.8	30
		Chicera spp. (iuv.)	6.2	1.1	Freis directus	30.8	94
		Tanaissus lilisborri	6.9	6.0	Can em incoratais	96.0	96
		Caullerialla of hilloriancia	6.0	0.0	Champann (inn)	20.0	20.
		Cautenetta Cj. Kutanensis	0.0	2.0	Glycera spp. (Juv.)	21.0	11.
		I naryx aculus	3.0	1.5	Glycera dibranchiala	21.0	10.
un 1985	5 grabs	Pseudunciola obliquua	85.2	58.3	Tellina agilis	197.4	84.
		Tellina agilis	42.4	14.5	Lumbrineris acicularum	156.2	79.
		Nephtyidae spp.	17.0	5.2	Glycera dibranchiata	87.0	70
		Tanaissus hljeborgi	14.0	3.5	Spisula solidissima	46.8	15.
		Caulleriella (j killariensis	9.8	2.7	Rhynchocoela spp.	30.4	12.
		Spisula solidissima	7.8	3.4	Nassarius trivittatus	29.0	29.
		Rhepoxynius hudsoni	6.6	2.8	Pseudunciola obliquua	27.6	14
		Spiophanes bombyx	6.2	2.0	Nephtys picta	26.0	7.
		Ensis directus	5.4	1.7	Nephtyidae spp.	21.4	4.
		Magelona riojai	5.2	3.3	Spiophanes bombyx	15.4	6
Oct 1985	2 grabs	Nephtys picta	24.5	11.5	Nephtys picta	212.0	39
		Tellina agilis	24.5	3.5	Tellina agilis	122.0	70
		Spisula solidissima	17.5	0.5	Spisula solidissima	96.5	71
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	16.5	11.5	Arctica islandica	95.0	95.
		Tharyz acutus	14.5	14.5	Lumbrineris acicularum	77.5	15
		Magelona rosea	7.0	7.0	Glycera dibranchiata	67.0	52
		Chiridotea tuftsi	4.5	2.5	Ensis directus	55.0	55
		Rhynchocoela spp.	4.0	0.0	Nassarius trivittatus	46.0	46
		Lumbriners acicularum	4.0	3.0	Rhynchocoela spp.	15.0	7
		0	() ()	0.0			

Ta	ble	8
	DIC	U

Mean densities and biomasses per 0.1 m with standard errors and numbers of replicate samples analyzed, for the numerically dominant species at Station 26 on each sampling date.

	No. of		Den	sity		Bioma	iss (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Dec 1979	5 grabs	Echinarachnius parma	56.6	19.2	Echinarachnius parma	16846.0	5403.9
	0	Spisula solidissima	10.2	4.7	Ceriantheopsis americanus	331.8	212.5
		Nephtys picta	9.2	4.0	Lumbrineris acicularum	83.8	24.9
		Lumbrineris acicularum	7.4	1.2	Nephtys bucera	58.2	43.3
		Nephtyidae spp.	6.4	2.4	Spisula solidissima	40.6	23.4
		Tellina agilis	4.6	2.2	Nephtys picta	25.2	15.4
		Caulleriella (f. killarrensis	4.2	1.1	Crangon septemspinosa	24.0	12.8
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	3.6	2.0	Rhynchocoela spp.	19.0	16.8
		Photis macrocoxa	3.6	1.0	Tellina agilis	14.2	6.8
		Parongia caera	3.2	1.4	Astarte castanea	13.8	11.9
Jul 1980	5 grabs	Echinarachnius parma	27.8	9.7	Echinarachnius parma	19332.1	7682.7
,	6	Nephtys picta	12.7	2.5	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1311.9	0.4
		Ceriantinopsis americanus	12.2	0.6	Spisula solidissima	432.3	427.0
		I umbrineris aciularum	8.2	0.6	Astarte castanea	971.3	207.0
		Cancer irroratus	7.3	22	Lumbrineris acicularum	241.4	36.4
		Thary's dorsobranchialis	28	0.9	Nassarius trivittatus	92.4	92.4
		Rhynchucoela spp	23	1.0	Fuchmene zonalis	65.7	63.6
		Telling avilis	2.0	15	Cancer irroratus	51.7	16.8
		Fuckmene zonalis	2.0	0.8	Rhynchocoela spu	49.5	29.3
		Glyreru dibranchiata	1.6	0.6	Clymenella torquata	48.0	48.0
Dec 1980	5 grabs	E hinarachnius barma	36.3	11.5	Echinorachnius parma	34208 9	14360.2
	0 8.400	(.oniadelia gracilis	16.4	9.9	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1845 1	626.4
		Shisula solidi sima	12.4	87	Cancer irroratus	1999 1	1999 0
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	7.6	2.0	Astarte undata	486.9	486.8
		Chiera sup. (iuv.)	7.0	33	Astarte castanea	449.0	309.1
		Lumbringis acicularin	6.4	1.8	I umbringris acicularum	395.9	190.9
		A glaabhumus igalis	6.1	1.0	Physichocoele con	91.4	79.7
		Pelecupada san (unideraifi	abla) 6 !	5.1	Nethtus dicta	66.1	13.1
		Thore acutus	40	3.1	Nephtys piera	64.4	64.4
		Rhynchocoela spp.	4.5	2.9	Sigalion arenicola	26.3	20.4
Aug 1981	5 grabs	Goniadella gracilis	24.3	15.4	Echinarachnius barma	17019.8	13878.8
8	0	Hemipodus roseus	13.1	6.5	Ceriantheopsis americanus	821.3	373.9
		Echinarachnius barma	10.3	7.2	Nassarius trivittatus	384.3	186.7
		Lumbrineris acicularum	10.0	4.5	Lumbrineris aciculorum	254.0	27.9
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	9.3	3.1	Nephtys bucera	162 4	96.9
		Harmothoc extenuata	8.3	2.4	Lunatia triseriata	93.1	93.0
		Spiophanes bombyx	7.9	3.8	Astarte castanea	75.4	69.4
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	3.3	1.3	Nephtys picta	59.7	18.1
		Nephtys picta	3.3	1.0	Aglaophamus circinata	53.8	26.8
		Nephtyidae spp	3.0	1.0	Cancer irroratus	33.7	14.9
an 1982	5 grabs	Tharyx acutus	27.8	10.5	Echinarachnius parma	55693.4	10755 1
	9072804	Hemipodus roseus	27.4	14.3	Spisula solidissima	29603.4	29600.4
		Echinarachnuus parma	24.6	4.1	Certantheopsis americanus	1613.2	387.8
		Rhynchocoela spp.	15.0	5.8	Astarte castanea	442.0	326.0
		Goniadella gracilis	13.2	5.6	Nassarius trivittatus	221.0	221.0
		Nephtyidae spp.	9.4	2.5	Rhynchococla spp.	138.0	103.1
		Spisula solidissima	8.4	2.8	Lumbrineris acicularum	74.0	45.6
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	5.6	1.5	Nephtys bucera	59.9	21.8
		Parougia caeca	3.0	0.8	Nephtys picta	48.8	35.9
		N . 1 . 1	0.0	0.7			

			D			Biomass (mg)		
Date	No. of samples	Species	Mean	SF	Species	Mean	ss (mg)	
Date	sampies	opteres	mean	04.0	operies	mean	51	
lug 1982	5 grabs	Echinarachnius parma	71.9	13.0	Echinarachnius parma	12900.1	30175.	
		Tharyx acutus	20.6	2.0	Spisula solidissima	9128.8	9117.	
		Nephtyidae spp.	10.1	4.4	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1079.4	502.	
		Hemipodus roseus	9.7	9.1	Nassarius trivittatus	383.3	157.	
		Nephlys picta	9.3	2.1	Cerastoderma pinnulatum	173.6	173.	
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	8.4	2.8	Nephtys picta	86.4	20.	
		Rhynchocoela spp.	8.3	4.4	Lumbrineris acicularum	57.0	25.	
		Goniadella gracilis	8.3	5.1	Rhynchocoela spp.	48.3	31.	
		Harmothoe extenuata	5.5	2.7	Cancer irroratus	21.6	9.	
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	5.3	1.7	Nephtyidae spp.	19.0	8.	
ul 1983	5 grabs	Tharyx acutus	63.8	33.2	Echinarachnius parma	40284.2	15300.	
		Goniadella gracilis	56.8	26.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1628.0	315.	
		Nephtyidae spp.	28.8	6.6	Astarte castanéa	453.0	232.	
		Echinarachnius parma	18.6	8.0	Lumbrineris acicularum	383.6	61.	
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	15.4	5.9	Rhynchocoela spp.	74.0	57.	
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	9.6	2.9	Tharyx marioni	41.6	41.	
		Astarte castanea	9.6	4.1	Sigalion arenicola	30.0	27.	
		Leitoscoloplos acutus	8.4	6.2	Nephtys bucera	24.2	21.	
		Lumbrineris acicularum	6.8	1.6	Tharyx acutus	19.8	13.	
		Hemipodus roseus	3.4	3.2	Nephtys picta	11.2	2.	
ug 1984	2 grabs	Ceriantheopsis americanus	34.0	24.0	Echinarachnius parma	33717.5	20079	
		Tharyx acutus	33.5	18.5	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1112.0	675	
		Goniadella gracilis	15.5	9.5	Nassarius trivittatus	323.0	323	
		Echinarachnius parmu	14.5	8.5	Spisula solidissima	312.0	312	
		Caullenella cf. killariensis	7.0	6.0	Cirriformia grandis	219.0	219	
		Spiophanes bombys	3.5	2.5	Nephtys bucera	123.5	123.	
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	3.5	1.5	Lumbrineris acicularum	123.5	123.	
		Nephtyidae spp.	1.5	0.5	Tharyx acutus	27.5	19.	
		Glycera spp. (juv.)	1.5	0.5	Astarte castanea	24.0	24.	
		Ensis directus	1.5	0.5	Cancer irroratus	22.0	22.	
un 1985	5 grabs	Echinarachnius parma	42.6	5.5	Echinarachnius parma	10487.1	13261.	
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	12.2	1.7	Ensis directus	595.6	589	
		Tharyx acutus	11.6	4.3	Ceriantheopsis americanus	503.0	201	
		Nephtys picta	7.4	3.2	Lumbrineris acicularum	476.4	53.	
		Canter irroratus	6.2	0.9	Nephtys bucera	174.6	130.	
		Nephtyidae spp.	5.6	3.5	Nephtys picta	85.2	35.	
		Lumbrineris acicularum	5.0	0.8	Cancer irroratus	45.8	11	
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	4.8	0.8	Astarte castanea	36.6	21	
		Ensis directus	3.8	1.1	Rhynchocoela spp.	27.0	12	
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	3.0	1.0	Periploma leanum	21.0	21	
Ост 1985	2 grabs	Tellina agilis	43.0	30.0	Echinarachnius parma	36130.0	31990	
		Echinarachnius parma	30.0	2.0	Lumbrineris acicularum	122.5	121	
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	24.0	18.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	75.5	10	
		Tharyx spp.	16.0	8.0	Cancer irroratus	36.0	36	
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	10.5	9.5	Astarte castanea	12.5	12	
		Magelona rosea	4.5	4.5	Tellina agilis	8.0	6	
		Spiophanes bombyx	4.0	4.0	Nephtys bucera	7.0	2	
		Nephtyidae spp.	3.0	3.0	Caulleriella cf. killariensis	4.5	3	
		Nephtys bucera	2.0	0.0	Nephtys picta	4.0	4	
		Syllides sp. 1	1.5	1.5	Tharyx spp.	3.0	2	

Table 9

Mean densities and biomasses per 0.1 m with standard errors and numbers of replicate samples analyzed, for the numerically dominant species at Station 31 on each sampling date.

	No. of		Den	sity		Bioma	ss (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Dec 1979	4 grabs	Echinarachnius parmu	552.8	106.3	Echinarachaius parma	34150.0	8350.4
		Pseudunciola obliquua	197.5	46.5	Lumbrineris acicularum	454.5	441.9
		Tanaissus liljeborg:	96.8	40.1	Acanthohaustorius spinosus	128.8	60.9
		Byblis serrata	79.0	58.2	Byblis serrata	112.8	78.5
		Tellina agilis	40.5	21.8	Pseudunciola obliquua	72.8	16.2
		Rhepoxynius hudsoni	38.8	17.9	Rhepoxynius hudsoni	61.0	32.8
		Tharyx acutus	29.0	2.7	Aglaophamus circinata	37.5	35.8
		Exogone hebes	22.8	6.3	Pandora gouldiana	31.5	31.5
		Aricidea (acesta) catherinae	22.3	5.5	Euclymene zonalis	27.8	5.8
		Corophium crassicorne	21.0	13.1	Nephtys incisa	21.5	21.5
Jul 1980	5 grabs	Pseudunciola obliguua	135.3	45.4	Echinarachnius parma	2546.6	1025.9
.,	0	Tanaissus liljeborgi	88.9	17.3	Ensis directus	284.9	283.8
		Exogone hebes	69.3	13.3	Byblis serrata	248.1	72.1
		Byblis serrata	40.5	10.7	Nassarius trivittatus	111.1	111.0
		Aoridac spp. (iuv.)	29.3	29.2	Sigalion urenicola	76.4	32 7
		Unciola irrorata	23.0	4.8	Unciola irrorata	39.0	10.5
		Aricidec (acesta) catherinae	20.6	4.6	Cancer irroratus	33.8	8.4
		Goniadella gracilis	18.4	9.0	Rheboxynius hudsoni	21.3	129
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	17.6	7.2	Drilonereis magna	18.9	13.8
		Rhepoxyntus hudson.	16.6	5.8	Pseudunciola obliquua	18.9	2.8
Dec 1980	5 grabs	Rublis servata	111.8	25.7	Echinarachnius barma	19436.0	6483 8
	0 8.400	Exagone hebes	37.0	10.3	Astarte undata	2580 1	2580.0
		Tanaissus lilieborgi	36.0	11.0	Nassarius trivittatus	931.6	2300.0
		Pseudunciola obliguna	32.6	12.9	Byhlis servata	191.6	62.5
		Rheborynius hudsoni	29.0	97	Bhynchocoela spn	145.0	140.6
		Nephtyidae sop	18.8	5.4	Ensis directus	130.4	190.0
		Stricthanes hombur	17.3	2.8	Circlana polita	68.9	25.7
		Unciola irrorata	13.4	3.5	Cancer irroratus	60.0	36.8
		Aricidea (acesta) catherina.	13.3	4 9	Lumpringris acicularum	46.8	94.5
		Corophium crassicorne	10.9	3.0	Euclymene zonalis	46.7	16.1
Aug 1981	5 grabs	Pseudunciola oblimua	534.3	218.8	Echinarachnius barma	9973 6	1877 5
		Tanaissus illieborg	82.9	20.7	Ascidiacean spp.	819.5	459.4
		Corophium crassicorne	68.1	13.6	Ceriantheopsis americanus	645.8	211.1
		Exogone hebes	53.3	19.1	Sigalion arenicola	156.1	99.9
		Echinarachnius parma	45.3	9.4	Corophium crassicorne	153.6	111.8
		Rhepoxynius hudsoni	31.0	10.0	Pherusa ulfinis	145.6	145.6
		Aricidea (acesta) cutherinae	27.3	8.5	Unicola irrorata	145.1	89.8
		Euclymene zonalis	20.3	10.2	Spiophanes bomby	84.4	20.6
		Cauleriellu (f killariensis	15.4	30	Psuedunciola obliguna	77.7	36.3
		Unciola irrorata	14.7	3.1	Rhynchocoela spp.	69.7	31.8
Jan 1982	5 grabs	Tanaissus liljeborei	310.0	67.9	Echinarachnius barma	20801.6	7936 8
J	0	Echinarachnius barma	185.8	32.1	Astarte castenea	2385.0	9383 8
		Pseudunciola oblianua	161.8	52.8	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1043 4	507 9
		Exogene hebes	78.2	15.6	Cancer irroratus	190 4	70 5
		Aricidea (acesta) catherinae	36.4	7.4	Rhynchocoela son	190.6	66.5
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	19.8	4 9	Pseudunciala obliguna	76.9	96.9
		Tharyz acutus	14.8	89	Cirolana polita	47.0	47.0
		Spiophanes bomby	11.9	27	Sthenelais limicola	26.0	147
		Tellina agilis	10.8	4 3	Nereidae spp	26.4	26 /
		Polydora caullervi	9.8	31	Tharve acutus	94.9	19.7
		ε σιγάστα εάμμετγί	9.8	3.1	i naryx acutus	24.8	13

			Den	sitv	-	Bioma	ss (mg)
Date	No. of samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SF (Mg)
Sep 1982	5 grabs	Pseudunciola obliguua	390.8	256.4	Echinarachnius parma	14277.3	5865.
AP (502	0 5.400	Tanaissus lilieborgi	70.5	32.8	Phoronius architecta	742.7	740.
		Echinarachnius parma	65.1	25.6	Ceriantheopsis americanus	616.5	17.
		Phoronis architecta	62.0	60.3	Nassarius trivittatus	383.3	237.
		Euclymene zonalis	38.3	18.3	Lunatia triseriata	225.6	195.
		Exogene hebes	29.4	9.4	Rhepoxynius hudsoni	93.7	15.
		Clymenella torguata	28.6	18.2	Pseudunciola obliguua	91.4	57
		Rhepoxynius hudsoni	26.3	5.1	Cancer irroratus	90.1	47
		Corophium crassicorne	25.6	3.9	Clymenella torguata	66.1	41
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	23.8	12.5	Pherusa affinis	50.5	40.
ul 1983	5 grabs	Pseudunciola obliquua	455.4	63.1	Echinarachnius parma	36167.2	21809
		Tanaissus liljeborgi	234.8	40.8	Lumbrineris acicularum	178.4	119
		Exogene hebes	87.2	42.3	Ascidiacean spp.	160.8	160
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	27.4	2.5	Nassarius trivittatus	83.0	83
		Polydora caulleryi	23.6	17.8	Sigalion arenicola	81.4	18
		Goniadella gracilis	19.6	6.6	Pseudunciola obliquua	64.2	4
		Aricidea (acesta) catherinae	19.4	4.0	Rhynchocoela spp.	51.0	36
		Echinarachnius parma	14.4	6.3	Cancer irroratus	39.8	14
		Rhynchocoela spp.	9.2	3.3	Orbinia swani	31.4	31
		Rhepoxynius hudsoni	8.6	0.8	Aglaophamus circinata	23.0	17
Aug 1984	5 grabs	Spiophanes bombyx	145.8	64.5	Echinarachnius parma	11087.6	7056
		Pseudunciola obliquua	133.4	28.1	Ascidiacean spp.	1321.6	849
		Exogone hebes	52.0	15.8	Ceriantheopsis americanus	670.4	292
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	34.8	10.3	Lumbrineris acicularum	523.4	225
		Tharyx acutus	24.4	6.1	Pherusa affinis	185.2	129
		Tanaissus liljeborgi	22.4	9.3	Spiophanes bombyx	157.6	87
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	21.0	8.7	Pseudunciola obliguua	138.4	87
		Ascidiacean spp.	15.4	8.2	Sigalion arenicola	107.6	39
		Arcidea (acesta) catherinae Phoxocephalus holbolli	14.8 13.8	3.0 7.6	Tellina agilis Glycera dibranchiata	100.0 94.2	17 76
Lun 1005	5 mm b a	Nonhtridae ann	96.4	2 I	Kehingrashning tarma	12566 9	4) 45
Jun 1985	. o grabs	Telling agilis	20.4	5.8	Pilar morthuanus	9733.9	9797
		Thank agains	25.8	8.5	Nassamus trivittatus	473.6	109
		Phorocephalus holbolli	18.9	8.9	Coriantheopsis americanus	306.9	104
		Striobhanes hombur	15.4	6.6	Telling goilis	205.8	65
		Harmothoe extenuata	10.8	4.1	Sthenelais limicola	88.8	38
		Tharvx dorsobranchialis	10.4	6.7	Rhynchocoela spp.	83.4	22
		Caulleriella cf. killariensis	10.0	5.7	Spiophanes bombyx	48.6	31
		Exogone hebes	9.4	5.1	Lyonsia hyalina	42.2	17
		Ensis directus	8.0	1.7	Nucula proxima	41.2	16
Oct 1985	2 grabs	Glycera spp.	16.5	4.5	Echinarachnius parma	16950.5	16949
		Tellina agilis	13.5	5.5	Nassarius trivittatus	212.0	212
		Echinarachnius parma	6.5	2.5	Tellina agilis	38.0	35
		Nucula proxima	5.5	5.5	Cancer irroratus	37.0	37
		Asabellides oculata	5.0	2.0	Sigalion arenicola	21.5	21
		Pseudunciola obliquua	5.0	1.0	Solen viridis	20.5	20
		Aricidea (acesta) catherinae	4.0	1.0	Nucula proxima	18.0	18
		Tanaissus liljeborgi	3.5	2.5	Pherusa affinis	12.0	11
		Exogone hebes	3.0	2.0	Rhynchocoela spp.	11.5	2
		Polycirrus eximius	3.0	0.0	Sthenelais limicola	11.0	13

Table 10

Mean densities and biomasses per 0.1 m with standard errors and numbers of replicate samples analyzed, for the numerically dominant species at Station 15 on each sampling date.

	Nu. of		Den	sity		Bioma	uss (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Dec 1979	5 grahs	Ampelisca agassizi	1297.4	303.1	Pitar morrhuanus	3168.2	3158.0
		Tharyx acutus	881.6	271.5	Ampelisca agassizi	1914.4	633.9
		Euchone incolor	571.6	274.0	Nephtys incisa	1085.6	275.3
		Cossura longocirrata	360.8	71.6	Asterias spp. a	384.0	384.0
		Levinsenia gracilis	248.4	38.2	Chone infundibuliformis	355.2	135.
		Euclymene zonalis	172.2	40.8	Nicolea venustula	341.6	121.4
		Aricidea (acesta) catherinae	156.6	58.8	Periploma papyratium	315.0	175.3
		Mediomastus ambiseta	151.2	58.0	Tharyx acutus	292.4	67.3
		Prionospio steenstrupi	145.2	26.9	Rhynchocoela spp.	276.6	96.
		Nucula delphinodonta	113.4	51.0	Nucula delphinodonta	273.8	192.4
Jul 1980	5 grabs	Ampelisca agassizi	1475.5	235.0	Ampelisca agassizi	2811.3	404.1
		Euchone elegans	740.6	717.1	Nephtys incisa	1166.8	448.
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	583.3	347.2	Thyasira trisinuata	482.3	258.8
		Photis macrocoxa	231.4	130.0	Solemya borealis	472.0	472.0
		Mediomastus ambiseta	170.4	80.0	Chone infundibuliformis	392.9	273.
		Nucula delphinodonta	161.9	49.9	Pherusa affinis	381.3	60.
		Levinsenia gracilis	154.3	79.7	Leptocheirus pinguis	314.5	121.3
		Lumbrineris hebes	132.2	52.2	Anchothrus gracilis	272.9	138.5
		Euchone incolor	119.7	61.3	Tharyx dorsobranchialis	242.4	145.8
		Diastylis abbreviata	100.5	49.5	Mediomasius ambiseta	238.3	114.9
Dec 1980	5 grabs	Ampelisca spp.	235.6	58.5	Astarte undata	2429.3	2172.
		Ampelisca agassizi	145.4	28.1	Astarte crenata subequilatera	2244.1	2244.0
		Leptocheirus pinguis	129.4	54.5	Nephtys incisa	779.8	486.0
		Nucula delphinodonta	115.1	32.5	Leptocheirus pinguis	562.5	180.4
		Ninoe nigripes	49.6	13.6	Chone infundibuliformis	474.5	99.
		Erichthonius rubricornis	41.0	17.3	Cyclocardia borealis	456.3	145.9
		Unciola irrorata	37.8	9.2	Cancer irroratus	436.9	285.5
		Scalibregma inflatum	37.3	6.7	Scalibregma inflatum	394.6	73.
		Lumbrineris hebes	35.4	12.7	Ninoe nigripes	361.6	164.8
		Nucula proxima	32.0	5.2	Periploma papyratium	352.6	83.
Aug 1981	5 grabs	Euchone incolor	1245.5	262.1	Nephtys incisa	1985.1	320.3
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	437.6	123.4	Thyasira trisinuala	1795.8	331.9
		Nucula delphinodonta	380.3	128.0	Pherusa affinis	1130.8	456.3
		Ampelisca agassizi	283.0	161.0	Yoldia sapotilla	1101.4	345.
		Cossura longovirrata	252.1	97.6	Nucula delphinodonta	809.5	311.5
		Lumbrineris hebes	212.0	60.3	Pentamera calcigera	706.7	432.0
		Photis macrocoxa	180.1	40.5	Nucula proxima	543.3	286.8
		Levinsenia gracilis	174.4	47.3	Edotea triloba	390.6	62.0
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	160.3	52.7	Periploma papyratium	372.6	164.1
		Polydora socialis	147.4	44.5	Ceriantheopsis americanus	342.3	69.8
an 1982	5 grabs	Ampelisca agassizi	1247.8	189.2	Pitar morrhuanus	5654.4	3467.0
		Furnone incolor	801.8	152.1	Ampelisca agassizi	2264.4	332.8
		Lumorineris nebes	109.0	17.7	Nephtys incisa	1660.0	589.4
		i naryx aorsooranchialis	159.2	29.7	Axius servalus	1370.2	1370.2
		Ninoe nigripes	130.4	1.1	Asterias vulgaris	986.8	986.8
		Nucula delphinodonia	124.0	9.2	Glycera robusta	810.0	810.0
		Maldanidae spp. 4	70.2	28.4	Ninoe nigripes	351.4	66.6
		Levinsenia gracilis	60.8	9.0	Pherusa affinis	305.2	160.7
		Pholis dentata	59.6	13.4	Nicolea venustula	291.0	131.0
		Erichthonius rubricornis	56.4	11.1	Periploma papyratium	177.6	42.1

	No. of		Den	sity		Bioma	iss (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Sep 1982	5 grabs	Ampelisca agassizi	490.8	160.6	Nephtys incisa	1421.1	664.
		Euchone incolor	433.4	196.1	Ampelisca agassizi	710.5	253.
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	292.3	114.7	Periploma papyratium	404.0	114
		Nucula delphinodonta	219.1	110.6	Ninoe nigripes	372.5	101
		Polydora socialis	186.1	123.4	Yoldia sapotilla	353.5	226
		Lumbrineris hebes	173.0	40.2	Nucula delphinodonta	311.5	168
		Ninoe nigripes	136:7	16.5	Rhodine gracilior	218.4	117
		Cossura longocirrata	99.1	29.3	Nucula proxima	209.3	131
		Levinsenia gracilis	96.3	28.3	Chone infundibuliformis	162.4	76
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	75.7	32.1	Thyasira trisinuata	142.1	126
Aug 1984	5 grabs	Euchone incolor	420.0	192.7	Nephtys incisa	3069.6	618
0	0	Ampelisca agassizi	179.4	119.7	Rhodine gracilior	1388.8	442
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	152.4	77.3	Havelockia scabra	1281.8	1281
		Prionospio steenstrupi	147.4	34.4	Glycera robusta	1045.0	1045
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	123.2	99.2	Ampelisca agassizi	502.6	229
		Cossura longocirrata	109.2	36.4	Pitar morrhuanus	362.6	338
		Nucula delphinodonta	107.4	64.9	Periploma papyratium	273.4	109
		Lumbrineris hebes	99.4	35.7	Thyasira trisinuata	254.2	64
		Levinsenia gracilis	89.8	45.1	Yoldia sapotilla	232.0	170
		Ninoe nigripes	57.8	10.9	Drilonereis longa	198.6	35
un 1985	5 grabs	Ampelisca agassizi	392.4	73.1	Arctica islandica	13533.8	13237
	0	Eudorella pusilla	118.6	18.6	Ninoe nigripes	1332.8	230
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	57.8	16.7	Ampelisca agassizi	635.8	124
		Ninoe nigripes	52.2	12.7	Chone infundibuliformis	460.2	321
		Harpinia propingua	49.4	12.5	Astarte undata	272.2	163
		Nephtvidae spp.	45.6	6.1	Nephtys incisa	201.8	85
		Diastylis quadrispinosa	35.4	10.1	Pitar morrhuanus	198.8	105
		Unciola irrorata	34.1	12.1	Periploma fragile	163.4	71
		Crenella glandula	32.4	7.8	Cyclocardia borealis	151.0	58
		Lumbrineris hebes	29.8	3.4	Diastylis quadrispinosa	146.4	44
Oct. 1985	2 grabs	Ampelisca agassizi	358.5	30.5	Nephtys incisa	2743.0	1708
	_	Nucula proxima	90.0	84.0	Ensis directus	606.0	606
		Lumbrineris hebes	79.5	20.5	Ampelisca ugassizi	579.0	170
		Prionospio steenstrupi	74.5	22.5	Chone infundibuliformis	271.5	263
		Levinsenia gracilis	62.0	22.0	Periploma papyratium	260.0	48
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	59.0	30.0	Pherusa affinis	239.0	91
		Harpinia propingua	57.0	20.0	Nucula proxima	179.5	171
		Aricidea (Acesta) catherinae	37.5	26.5	Rhodini gracilior	111.5	61
		Nucula delphinodonta	37.0	29.0	Lumbrineris hebes	108.5	16
		Nephtys incisa	36.0	22.0	Thyasira trisinuata	87.5	23

	No. of		Dei	isity		Bioma	iss (mg)
Date	samples	Species	Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
ul 1980	l grab	Nucula proxima	2283.1	0.0	Arctica Islandica	25301.1	0.0
	0	Phoronis architecta	842.0	0.0	Phoronis architecta	5825.0	0.0
		Tharyx acutus	507.0	0.0	Nucula proxima	5617.0	0.0
		Nephtys incisa	160.1	0.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	3536.1	0.0
		Photis macrocoxa	80.1	0.0	Nephtys incisa	3475.1	0.0
		Cossura longocirrata	67.1	0.0	Pherusa affinis	2876.1	0.0
		Tellina agilis	50.0	0.0	Tharyx acutus	346.0	0.
		Mediomastus ambiseta	48.0	0.0	Ensis directus	289.0	0.
		Prionospio steenstrupi	41.0	0.0	Tellina agilis	263.0	0.
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	37.0	0.0	Crangon septemspinosa	39.0	0.0
ug 1981	l grab	Nucula proxima	1348.1	0.0	Nereis virens	9242.0	0.0
		Tharyx acutus	1112.1	0.0	Nucula proxima	7640.0	0.0
		Phoronis architecta	446.0	0.0	Nephtys incisa	5240.0	0.
		Cossura longocirrata	156.1	0.0	Phoronis architecta	4020.0	0.
		Nephtys incisa	59.0	0.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	3360.1	0.
		Cerianth eopsis americanus	48.0	0.0	Tharyx acutus	680.0	0.0
		Prionospio steenstrupi	40.0	0.0	Yoldia limatula	634.0	0.
		Mediomastus ambiseta	38.0	0.0	Pherusa affinis	383.0	0.
		Pherusa affinis	30.0	0.0	Cerastoderma pinnulatum	31.0	0.
		Lumbrineris hebes	15.0	0.0	Phyllodoce (Anatides) mucosa	26.0	0.
ug 1982	2 grabs	Tharyx acutus	4492.5	502.5	Nucula proxima	15587.0	2716.
		Nucula proxima	4086.1	140.0	Phoronis architecta	7535.5	413.
		Cossura longocirrata	895.5	19.5	Nephtys incisa	4084.1	927.
		Phoronis architecta	737.0	112.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	3328.1	224.
		Mediomastus ambiseta	364.0	52.0	Pherusa affinis	1897.1	54.
		Euchone incolor	174.6	82.5	Tharyx acutus	932.5	256.
		Prionospio steenstrupi	124.1	10.0	Edwardsia elegans	184.1	89.
		Nephtys incisa	73.1	4.0	Yoldia sapotilla	159.6	159.
		Lumbrineris hebes	61.5	9.5	Mediomastus ambiseta	123.1	10.
		Ninoe nigripes	51.0	0.0	Lumbrioneris hebes	112.0	14.
ep 1983	2 grabs	Nucula proxima	4331.0	205.0	Nucula proxima	19675.5	184.
		Tharyx aculus	2615.5	747.5	Arctica islandica	12299.0	12299.
		Prionospic steenstrupi	1222.5	386.5	Phoronis architecto	11467.5	1932.
		Cossura longocirrata	905.0	124.0	Pheruso affinis	5442.5	1280.
		Mediomastus ambiseta	460.5	1.5	Nephtys incisa	4520.5	205.
		Phoronis architecta	459.5	76.5	Ceriantheopsis americanus	3230.5	170.
		Tharyx dorsobranchialis	117.5	11.5	Tharyx acutus	2021.5	568.
		Pherusa affinis	94.5	32.5	Rhynchocoela	769.5	719.
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	88.0	5.0	Prionospio steenstrupi	368.5	145.
		Lumbrineris hebes	62.5	9.5	Yoldia limtulo	275.0	275.
ug 1984	2 grabs	Nucula proxima	3650.5	1171.5	Nucula proxima	16482.5	5730.
		i naryx acutus	1330.5	43.5	Pherusa affinis	7866.0	2722.
		Cossura longocirrala	321.5	146.5	Phoronis architecta	6584.5	1328.
		Phoronis architecta	234.0	9.0	Nereis virens	5026.0	5026.
		Prionospio sieenstrupi	197.0	21.0	Nephtys incisa	4434.0	652.
		Mediomastus ambiseta	78.0	17.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	2877.0	652.
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	69.0	28.0	Glycera robusta	990.0	990.
		Pherusa affinis	59.5	5.5	Tharyx aculus	963.5	13.
		ivepntys incisa	55.5	7.5	Filar morrhuanus	798.5	784.
		Lumbrineris hebes	44 ()	50	Loniada norriemica	6100	610

Goniada norvegica

Table 11

29

648.0

648.0

Date	No. of samples	Species	Density			Biomass (mg)	
			Mean	SE	Species	Mean	SE
Oct 1985	2 grabs	Nucula proxima	2592.5	50.5	Pherusa affinis	12313.5	8388.5
	ě.	Tharyx spp.	716.5	687.5	Nucula proxima	8122.0	351.0
		Phoronis architecta	191.5	88.5	Nephtys incisa	2148.0	82.0
		Tharyx acutus	191.0	127.0	Ceriantheopsis americanus	1429.0	35.0
		Cossura longocirrata	169.0	120.0	Phoronis architecta	1428.0	672.
		Pherusa affinis	102.0	44.0	Rhynchoceola spp.	254.9	8.
		Mediomastus ambiseta	47.0	23.0	Tharyx spp.	184.0	176.
		Nephtys incisa	41.0	10.0	Edwardsia elegans	70.5	0.
		Lumbrineris hebes	37.5	16.5	Nassarius trivittatus	58.5	58.
		Ceriantheopsis americanus	31.0	6.0	Tharyx acutus	52.5	28.

Dominant Species

Lists of the ten most abundant species in both numbers and biomass for each station and sampling have been prepared. These lists complement the above treatments of higher taxa, such as amphipods, and the broader analyses (species richness, clustering) by revealing which species are responsible for any spatial-temporal trends detected. Analysis of dominant species can indicate whether these trends are due to pollution-sensitive or tolerant species. The dominant species lists can be combined with information on fish diets (summarized in Reid and Steimle 1988) to estimate the forage value of a site's macrobenthos and whether that value has been altered.

Dominant species for the six NEMP stations (4, 6, 7, 15, 26, and 31) (Fig. 1) are emphasized because these stations have more samplings, including winter collections, and greater replication (usually five grabs). For Station 6, there is the added advantage of having monthly data available for summer 1986 and 1987 and counts for the polychaetes, Capitella spp., for summer 1988. The NEMP stations provide fairly good spatial coverage of the overall study area. They also include most of the habitat types and faunal assemblages encountered. Data on dominant species for the NEMP stations are given in Tables 5-10. Conspicuously absent from the NEMP sites is an assemblage consistently found in and near the Christiaensen Basin, with high densities and biomasses of polychaetes, bivalves, and an anthozoan (Pearce et al. 1981; Steimle 1985). The high abundances in this assemblage may be due to organic enrichment (Boesch 1982). Lists of dominant species from Station 1 (Table 11) illustrate trends in the "enriched" assemblage. Tables of dominant species for other non-NEMP stations are available on request. Some noteworthy features of Tables 5-11 are discussed below.

Station 6 (sewage sludge accumulation area-Table 5)—As noted above, this area apparently contained the most altered assemblage of any station. The fauna is characterized by *Capitella* spp.¹, which Awere the numerical dominants in eight of the 13 samplings at Station 6, with a peak mean density of 5604 individuals/0.1 m². *Capitella* spp. were rarely the most abundant taxa outside of Station 6, and maximum density never exceeded $678/0.1 \text{ m}^2$ elsewhere.

There may be a seasonality in abundance of *Capitella* spp. at Station 6 (Fig. 10). In winter samplings from 1979 through 1983, *Capitella* spp. were the top dominant only once (November 1983), and mean densities ranged from 1-415/0.1 m². Conversely, *Capitella* spp. were the top dominants in all summer samplings from 1980 through 1985, though abundances were quite variable ($\bar{x} = 87-5604/0.1 \text{ m}^2$). Where there were multiple samplings in a given summer, shorter-term fluctuations are indicated. There were large increases in abundance between July and August 1983 and between July and September 1987,

¹ Capitella capitata is widely used as an indicator of organic enrichment, although it also reaches high densities in response to other disturbances, such as defaunation (Caracciolo and Steimle 1983). Capitella capitata is actually a complex of several species which are morphologically similar but have distinct genomes and life histories (Grassle and Grassle 1976; Grassle et al. 1987). The differences may be important in interpreting population fluctuations and in using Capitella spp. as pollution indicators. The Capitella specimens from our sampling that have been examined closely appear to resemble species 1a in Grassle and Grassle (1976) (Judith Grassle, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, MA 02543, pers. commum., November 1988). Species 1a produces a relatively large number (200-2000) of small eggs which remain in the plankton for several days, whereas the planktonic phase is shorter or absent in most other Capitella species examined to date. Since most of our specimens have not been positively identified, they will be referred to as Capitella spp.

and a major decrease between July and August 1986. Densities were low ($<10/0.1 \text{ m}^2$) in July through September 1988.

One hypothesis to explain the sudden changes is that populations of Capitella spp. are limited by deteriorating water quality (e.g., high temperature, low dissolved oxygen, concentrations of hydrogen sulfide), for variable periods during at least some summers. Recurrent hypoxia, and occasional sulfide generation, have been observed at Station 6 (Andrew Draxler, NMFS, Sandy Hook Laboratory, Highlands, NJ 07732, pers. commun., November 1988). Some species of the genus Capitella have been reported to have only a moderate tolerance for hypoxia (Reish 1970). Tsutsumi (1987) documented the disappearance of a dense C. capitata population from an organically polluted cove in Japan in mid-summer; the population did not begin to reestablish itself until late October, when dissolved oxygen increased and sediment sulfide content began to fall. The factors controlling Capitella spp. densities at Station 6 will be examined by comparing densities to physical/chemical data (e.g., temperature, oxygen, redox potential, and sulfide) being collected in the sludge dumpsite Recovery" study (Environmental Processes Division, Northeast Fisheries Center 1988), and also to the limited historical data available.

There are of course other possible causes for the observed variability, perhaps acting in concert with changing water quality. Laboratory populations of Capitella spp. are known to have oscillations in abundance, which have been linked to declining food supplies and overshooting a habitat's carrying capacity, even under constant conditions (Chesney 1985). Much of the variability is undoubtedly due to the combination of spatial patchiness in densities of Capitella spp. and inexact station relocation for multiple sampling, as shown by the wide confidence limits in Figure 10. In October 1985, no Capitella spp. were found at Station 6. There were also no rhynchocoels, normally a top dominant in biomass and perhaps more useful than Capitella spp. in characterizing the sludge accumulation area, since rhynchocoels generally did not show such large shortterm fluctuations (Table 5). The variability of the Station 6 assemblage makes it difficult to use in monitoring changes following phaseout of dumping.

Station 7 (sewage sludge dumpsite-Table 6)—As in the sludge accumulation area, *Capitella* spp. were numerical dominants in all Station 7 samplings from December 1979 through June 1985 and then were not

found in the last sampling in October 1985. Densities were less variable over time than those at Station 6, and peak abundances were about an order of magnitude less. Similarly, rhynchocoels were generally a biomass dominant as at Station 6, but were considerably less abundant at Station 7. The lower densities are taken as an indication that the effects of organic enrichment in the dumpsite itself were fairly small; the dumpsite is not a markedly depositional area, as indicated by its relative coarse, low-carbon sediments (Table 1). Conspicuous among other biomass dominants were the anthozoan Ceriantheopsis americanus and polychaete Diopatra cuprea, both large tube-dwelling species whose abundances may have been enhanced by the sludge input; both were less abundant at Station 22, 5.6 km east of Station 6 and with similar depth and sediments. There were no obvious faunal trends indicative of changing effects of either organic enrichment or toxicants over the study period.

Station 4 (New Jersey Inshore, 2.4 km NNE of dredged material dumpsite - Table 7—The fauna was variable, with no consistently dominant species. This may be related to the sediment patchiness we have encountered at Station 4, which in turn is probably due in part to the history of past dumping. (We have found no distinctly altered assemblage near this dumpsite comparable to that of the sewage sludge accumulation area.) Early collections at Station 4 had high densities of several species, e.g., the polychaetes *Amastigos caperatus* and *Tharyx* spp. In 1983–85 there were no very abundant species, and the overall fauna was sparse.

Station 26 (New Jersey Offshore, 24.8 km E of central NJ coast-Table 8)—This station was situated at the center of the 1976 hypoxia event off New Jersey (Steimle and Radosh 1979). The benthos appeared to have largely recovered by the beginning of this study (unpubl. data). The fauna was numerically sparse throughout the study period with no obvious trends over time and no consistently abundant species, except perhaps for the sand dollar *Echinarachnius parma*, which was always the overwhelming biomass dominant. Steimle (1990) gives a more detailed analysis of biomass data for *E. parma* and other species at the NEMP stations.

Station 31 (Long Island Offshore, 25.0 km SSE of Fire Island Inlet-Table 9)—As a rule, this station was dominated numerically by crustaceans, including the amphipods *Pseudunciola obliquua*, *Byblis serrata*, Corophium crassicorne and Rhepoxynius hudsoni, and tanaidacean Tanaissus liljeborgi. Abundances of all these species decreased between 1979 and 1985. The sand dollar was always the biomass dominant, usually by more than an order of magnitude, with levels roughly comparable to those at Station 26 (above) and with no clear trend between 1979 and 1985.

Station 15 (Outer Hudson Shelf Valley, 48.7 km SE of Sewage Sludge Dumpsite-Table 10)-This station had been considered to represent the innermost part of the Shelf Valley in which contaminant concentrations and the macrofaunal assemblage were not influenced by pollution (Boesch 1982). The significant decrease in overall numbers of amphipods at this station over the study period was noted above. One species, Ampelisca agassizi, was responsible for most of the decrease. A. agassizi was the numerical dominant in seven of the nine samplings. Mean densities of over 1000 individuals/0.1 m2 were found in several of the early samplings, but all counts from September 1982 on were $\leq 490/0.1$ m², with an apparent continuing decline through 1985. The species is thought to be useful for trend monitoring owing to its sensitivity and natural stability of populations (Boesch et al. 1977; Radosh et al. 1978; Schaffner and Boesch 1982). The trend in A. agassizi is another indication, along with the general decreases in numbers of total species and amphipods discussed above, that some natural or pollution-related changes have recently affected at least the sensitive components of the benthos. Station 15 also had marked declines in several other species, e.g., the polychaetes Levinsenia gracilis and Euchone incolor, and the bivalve Nucula delphinodonta. Overall numerical abundance decreased here, as part of a trend that was widespread but not universal among Bight stations (e.g., also apparent at 4 and 31 but not at 6, 7, or 26, or in the "enriched" assemblage discussed next).

Station 1 (Northern Christiaensen Basin, 5.6 km NW of Sewage Sludge Dumpsite-Table 11)—This station had an "enriched" assemblage characterized by high numbers and biomasses of several deposit-feeding species, especially the polychaetes *Nephtys incisa* and *Pherusa affinis* and bivalve *Nucula proxima*. *Tharyx* spp. and *Cossura longocirrata* were other numerically important polychaetes, and the phoronid worm *Phoronis architecta* and anthozoan *Ceriantheopsis americanus* were consistent dominants in both numbers and biomasses.

The assemblage was quite stable over the study period. There was an apparent tendency toward increasing abundance and dominance for *Pherusa affinis*. More recent sampling for the sludge dumpsite "recovery" study indicates the continued persistence of the assemblage, with *P. affinis* remaining the biomass dominant, at least into early 1989.

Components of the enriched assemblage were also sometimes found in the sludge accumulation area, and the assemblage was consistently present at all other Christiaensen Basin stations, as well as at stations 2 and 3 immediately to the north of the Basin. There were no clear changes over time at stations 2, 3, or 5, the CB station closest to the sludge area (2.8 km W of Station 6). There were, however, decreases in overall faunal abundance at 9, 10, and 40.

Comparisons to Other Studies

The spatial pattern of assemblages in the Basin fits the model of Pearson and Rosenberg (1978) for successional changes in response to organic inputs. Areas of high organic loading are often characterized by large populations of a few small opportunistic species-this is represented by the Capitella spp-dominated fauna at Station 6. Areas with somewhat lower organic loading typically have high abundances of several species, as in the enriched assemblage just described for most of the remaining Christiansen Basin and some areas immediately outside the Basin. Pearson and Rosenberg (1978) also note that sediments in the vicinity of a large organic input are sometimes devoid of benthic macrofauna. No consistently defaunated zone has been found in the Basin; for example, no azoic samples were collected in our 1979-85 surveys at Station 6, and only one of 40 grabs in the intensive sampling of the sludge accumulation area in the summers of 1986-1988 had no macrofauna. The implication is that organic loading rates in the Basin have not been as high, relative to compensating phenomena such as dispersion and microbial breakdown, as in many other areas of organic enrichment, e.g. the Saltkallefjord, Sweden; Loch Creran, Scotland; Frazer River estuary, British Columbia; Kiel Bay, Germany (Pearson and Rosenberg 1978). This agrees with the Segar and Davis (1984) global review of contaminated coastal areas, which did not consider the New York Bight to be among the most pollution-susceptible regions.

Detailed, quantitative comparisons of the 1979–87 data with results of earlier New York Bight surveys are beyond the scope of this report. On a qualitative level, there are clear long-term similarities. The enriched assemblage has been present in much of the Basin at least since the first benthic surveys there in 1968 (National Marine Fisheries Service 1972; Pearce 1972; Pearce et al. 1981; Boesch 1982; Steimle et al. 1982; Steimle 1985). The Capitella spp.-dominated fauna in the sludge accumulation area was not reported in the 1968-71 studies (National Marine Fisheries Service 1972; Pearce 1972). They were, however, consistently found in the intensive 1973-75 MESA sampling (Pearce et al. 1981). In that sampling, as in ours, recurring high densities of Capitella spp. were limited to a small area (the vicinity of Station 6). The persistence of the enriched and Capitella spp. assemblages is evidence against gross changes in the benthic environment of the Bight over the past 15-20 years. More sensitive measures such as numbers of species and amphipods, however, do indicate that there has recently been widespread environmental change in the Bight.

Summary _

There were clear spatial patterns in the benthic macrofauna of the New York Bight. Numbers of species and amphipods, considered relatively sensitive indicators of environmental quality, were lowest in the "sludge accumulation area," followed by other Christiaensen Basin and inshore Bight stations. Both variables reached highest values at the outermost shelf stations and in the outer Hudson Shelf Valley.

Cluster analysis of species composition also showed spatial differences. This was expected, given the ranges encountered in variables such as depth, substrate, and distance from estuaries and dumpsites. There were several distinct assemblages, especially in the sludge dumpsite, sludge accumulation area, mid-Hudson Shelf Valley, and outer Shelf Valley. Long Island and New Jersey offshore stations were broadly similar. All remaining Christiaensen Basin stations fell into several related groups. The other inshore samplings were less similar to one another and were spread over much of the dendrogram.

None of the variables examined distinguished northern New Jersey inshore stations from stations further south or along the Long Island coast. This implies that the Hudson-Raritan plume, which tends to follow the north Jersey coast and influence temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, carbon and toxicant levels there, has no overriding effect on the benthos of that area.

The spatial patterns in numbers of species and amphipods were consistent between surveys. However, absolute numbers of species and amphipods decreased at a large majority of stations between 1980. and 1985. Decreases for all stations combined were highly significant (P = 0.0007 for species, 0.0004 for amphipods). The most significant decreases in numbers of species and amphipods were in the Basin's sludge accumulation area and at a site 52 km SE of that area in the Hudson Shelf Valley. The latter site had been chosen to represent the innermost part of the Shelf Valley that had not been noticeably influenced by pollution. The pattern of decreases superficially suggests increasing effects of sludge or overall waste loading, but the limited data available do not indicate that waste inputs have increased, and there are other feasible explanations for the observed changes. At three inner Bight stations sampled more recently, numbers of species generally rose somewhat between 1986 and 1989, perhaps signalling a reversal of the general downward trend from 1980 to 1985. Temporal changes in species composition and dominants were less evident.

Spatial trends in numbers of species and amphipods, and dominant species, were similar to those observed since sampling in the Christiaensen Basin area began in 1968. A small area with a "highly altered" assemblage dominated by the organic-enrichment indicator polychaetes *Capitella* spp. has been present in the Basin since the early sampling, and an "enriched" faunal assemblage with high biomasses of several species has consistently been found over most of the remaining basin. Samples devoid of benthic macrofauna have been very rare or absent in all surveys. Gross changes in the benthic environment of the New York Bight are therefore not evident over the past 15 years or more.

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Figure 1

Station locations in New York Bight, with subareas discussed in text. Diagonal lines indicate Christiaensen Basin.



Figure 2 Details of inner New York Bight.



Figure 3 Numbers of species per 0.1 m², September-October 1985.



Figure 4 Numbers of species per 0.1 m², July-August 1980.



Figure 5

Means and 95% confidence limits for numbers of species per 0.1 m² at each NEMP station on each sampling date, with numbers of replicate samples indicated.



Figure 5 (continued)



Figure 5 (continued)

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Figure 5 (continued)

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Figure 5 (continued)

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Figure 6 Numbers of amphipods per 0.1 m², September-October 1985.



Figure 7 Numbers of amphipods per 0.1 m², July-August 1980.



Figure 8 Means and 95% confidence limits for numbers of amphipods per 0.1 m² at Station 15 in mid-Hudson Shelf Valley for each sampling date. Numbers of replicate samples are indicated.

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Figure 9

Dendrogram showing between-group similarities in species composition, with groups formed at 30% similarity levels. Each wider bar to left indicates the level of similarity of samplings within a given group. Areas: NJI = New Jersey Inshore; NJO = New Jersey Offshore: LII = Long Island Inshore; LIO = Long Island Offshore; CB = Christiaensen Basin; HSV = Hudson Shelf Valley. n = number of samplings in group. Samplings in each group are given in Table 3. Note log scale at negative similarities.



Means and 95% confidence limits for numbers of *Capitella* sp. per 0.1 m² at Station 6 ("sewage sludge accumulation area") for each sampling date. Numbers of replicate samples are indicated.

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