

# Morphometric variability in sandy beach crustaceans of Isla Grande de Chiloé, Southern Chile

Variabilidad morfométrica en crustáceos de playas arenosas de la Isla Grande de Chiloé, sur de Chile

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**Resumen.**- La macroinfauna de playas arenosas expuestas en la costa chilena está dominada por crustáceos, los cuales muestran una zonación transversal; el anfípodo talitrido *Orchestoidea tuberculata* es el taxón dominante en los niveles superiores, el isópodo cirrolánido *Excirolana hirsuticauda* lo es en la parte media del intermareal y el anomuro *Emerita analoga* es dominante en los niveles bajos. Este estudio examinó la variabilidad morfométrica de estas 3 especies de crustáceos en relación a los tipos morfodinámicos de playas. Las muestras fueron recolectadas durante la primavera de 2001 y se examinaron 7 caracteres morfológicos medidos en 30 adultos de cada especie: longitud del cuerpo, alto del cuerpo, ancho de cuerpo, longitud de las antenas y longitud de los urópodos. Los sitios de estudio se localizaron cerca de los 42°S, un área donde los diferentes tipos de playa (*i.e.*, reflectivo, intermedio y disipativo) se producen a lo largo de las costas septentrionales de los archipiélagos chilenos. La variabilidad morfométrica de *O. tuberculata*, *E. hirsuticauda* y *E. analoga* se analizó mediante análisis de cluster y de componentes principales. Los resultados de este estudio mostraron que, independientemente del tipo de playa, los individuos de *O. tuberculata* que habitan playas próximas presentan una mayor similitud que con aquellas que habitan playas lejanas. Los individuos de *E. analoga* que habitan en el mismo tipo de playa mostraron una mayor similitud que con aquellas que habitan en diferentes tipos de playas. Estos resultados se discuten en relación con la zonificación a través del intermareal y la historia natural de estas especies.

**Palabras clave:** Variabilidad morfométrica, macroinfauna, playas de arena

**Abstract.**- The macroinfauna of exposed sandy beaches along the Chilean coast is dominated by crustaceans, which show an across-shore zonation; the talitrid amphipod *Orchestoidea tuberculata* as the dominant taxon in the upper levels, the cirrolanid isopod *Excirolana hirsuticauda* is dominant in the mid-intertidal, and the anomuran crab *Emerita analoga* is common in the low levels. This study analyses samples collected during the spring of 2001 and 7 morphological characters were measured on 30 adults of each species: body length, body height, body width, antennae and uropodal exopod lengths. The study sites were located near 42°S, an area where various beach types (*i.e.*, reflective, intermediate and dissipative) occur along the northern coasts of the Chilean archipelagos. The morphometric variability of *O. tuberculata*, *E. hirsuticauda* and *E. analoga* was analyzed using cluster and principal component analysis. The results of this study showed that independently of beach type, individuals of *O. tuberculata* inhabiting proximal beaches showed greater similarity than individuals inhabiting beaches located distant from each other. Individuals of *E. analoga* inhabiting similar beach types showed greater similarity than individuals living in different beach types. These results are discussed in relation to across-shore zonation and the natural history of these species.

**Key words:** Morphometric variability, macroinfauna, sandy beach

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## INTRODUCTION

Organisms occurring in sandy beaches show a high degree of plasticity in their behavior, ecophysiology, morphology, reproduction and characteristics of life history (Brown 1996, McLachlan *et al.* 1995). This has been associated with the high degree of environmental variability in these habitats, as they are among the most dynamic of marine environments (Soares *et al.* 1999). This

dynamism is observed in the variations of physical characteristics among different types of beaches both in spatial and temporal scales, both short and long term (Soares *et al.* 1999). These littoral environments have been defined by the interactions of wave energy and grain size of the sand (*e.g.*, Dean's parameter ( $\Omega$ ), *sensu* Short & Wright 1983, McLachlan *et al.* 1995).

Several studies have related diverse aspects of community structure (species richness, abundance, and biomass) with the macrofauna inhabiting the different morphodynamic types of sandy beach (*e.g.*, McLachlan *et al.* 1993, McLachlan & Jaramillo 1995, Jaramillo 2000). These studies have agreed that the community descriptors generally increase in magnitude from the reflective to the dissipative beachness (McArdle & McLachlan 1992, McLachlan *et al.* 1993, 1995).

Recent studies have formulated additional predictions on a population level (*e.g.*, Gómez & Defeo 1999, Defeo *et al.* 2001, Contreras *et al.* 2003). Thus, the 'habitat harshness hypothesis' (Defeo *et al.* 2001) predicts an increase in community descriptors (*e.g.*, diversity) and in a populations features (*e.g.*, abundance, growth and fecundity) from reflective to dissipative conditions. These and other studies, however, have not recorded general patterns of different populations of the macroinfauna, and the variability observed in different aspects of the life histories of these organisms cannot be completely explained in terms of beach morphodynamics (Gómez & Defeo 1999, Defeo *et al.* 2001, Defeo & Martinez 2003 Contreras *et al.* 2003).

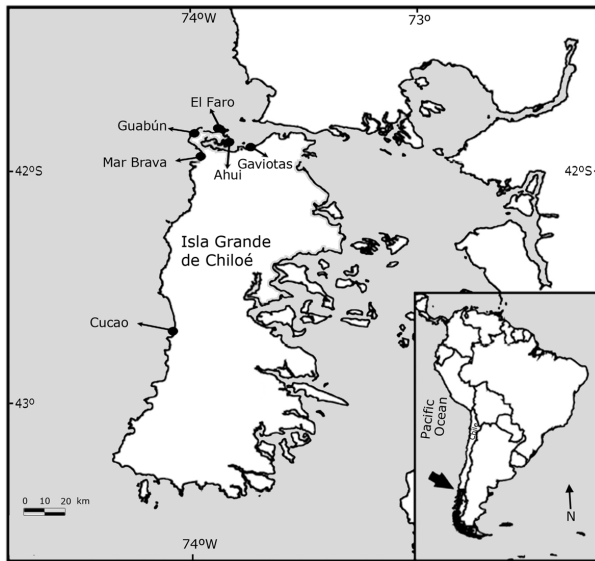
Studies carried out on sandy beaches along the Chilean coast describe 3 faunistic bands along the breadth of the intertidal (Castilla *et al.* 1977, Jaramillo 1987, Jaramillo *et al.* 1993, 1998), which coincide in general with the world scheme of zonation of macroinfauna of sandy beaches as proposed by Dahl (1952). The upper level of the intertidal zone of sandy beaches on the Chilean coast is numerically dominated by the talitrid amphipod *Orchestoidea tuberculata* Nicolet, 1849, the median level by the isopod *Excirolana hirsuticauda* Menzies, 1962 and the lower level by the anomuran crab *Emerita analoga* (Stimpson, 1857).

*Orchestoidea tuberculata* and *E. hirsuticauda* are species endemic to Chile, with ovoviviparous life cycles (Klapow 1970, Dexter 1977). *E. analoga* is one of the most abundant species in the wave swash zone of sandy beaches on the eastern shores of the Pacific Ocean, with a discontinuous distribution from Kodiak Island in Alaska to Baja California, and from northern Peru to southern Chile (Efford 1970, Núñez *et al.* 1974). The reproductive cycle of this species is indirect, with eggs carried on pleopods by the females for about 30 days (Boooltian *et al.* 1959), followed by a planktonic phase of three to four months (Johnson 1939, Efford 1970).

Body shape is a major component of the phenotype of an organism and can affect other traits, such as feeding and locomotion efficiency, susceptibility to predators and breeding success (Guill *et al.* 2003). These characteristics are partially determined by genes and strongly influenced by environmental conditions (Cabral *et al.* 2003). When environmental conditions exhibit a high variation, it is unlikely that a single phenotype confers a high reproductive success in all situations. In that case a change in phenotype of a species, affected by the environment (*i.e.*, phenotypic plasticity), can provide a better environmental tolerance (Via *et al.* 1995). In this sense, the sandy beaches are highly changing environments and variable in their physical characteristics. Thus, the species that inhabit them have a high degree of phenotypic plasticity, such as behavior, ecophysiology, morphology and genetic structure (*e.g.*, Scapini *et al.* 1988, McLachlan *et al.* 1995, Brown 1996, De Mattaeis *et al.* 2000, Dugan *et al.* 2000). This is due to high levels of phenotypic plasticity for physiological and morphological traits have been associated with highly changing environments (Hoffman & Parsons 1991).

Few studies have analyzed the effect of the morphodynamics of sandy beaches on the phenotypic variability of morphometric traits of the organisms that inhabit them. In this context, McLachlan *et al.* (1995) found significant differences in shape and density of bivalves of beaches with different morphodynamics features. These authors found that bivalves from dissipative beaches often have a larger size, more rounded and less dense than those living reflective beaches. On the other hand, differences in growth and body size of different crustaceans have been related to variability in morphodynamic characteristics of sandy beaches. However, the morphodynamic state only affects the species that inhabit the low intertidal (Defeo & Martinez 2003, Defeo *et al.* 2001, Gómez & Defeo 1999, Contreras *et al.* 2003).

The northern coast of Chiloé Island (*ca.*, 41°S) has the unique characteristic of presenting a broad variety of morphodynamic sandy beach types, with high macroinfaunal diversity (Jaramillo 2000). The present study evaluates the morphometric variability of the three above mentioned crustacean species, along a gradient of morphodynamic beach types found on the North coast of Chiloé Island, south-central Chile. Specifically, we hypothesized that beach morphodynamic characteristics will affect morphometric traits of those species inhabiting associated to the swash zone.

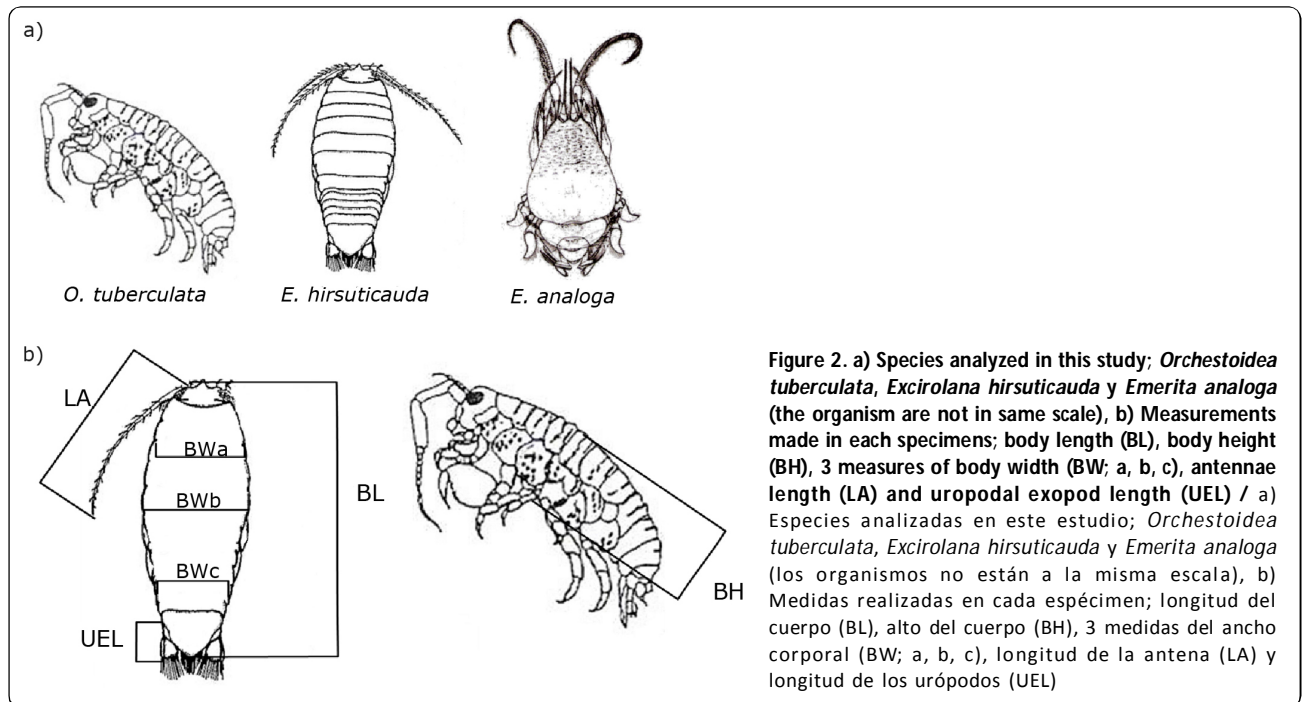


**Figure 1. Location of beaches studied at the coast of Isla Grande de Chiloé / Ubicación de las playas estudiadas en las costas de la Isla Grande de Chiloé**

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field sampling was carried out on 6 beaches in Chiloé Island in south-central Chile, including Mar Brava, Cucao, Guabún, Gaviotas and Ahui (*ca.*, 40°S, Fig. 1). The morphodynamic characteristics of all the beaches were studied during July and November 2000 and February

and June 2001. Wave height was estimated by measuring the height of breaking waves with graduated poles against the horizon, and adding the result to the height difference between the location of the observer and the lowest point where the backwash met the incoming swash bore. The wave period, measured with a stop watch, was the time interval between breaking waves. Sediment samples ( $n=3$ ) for grain size analysis were collected from the highest tide level, effluent line and lowest swash level with a 3.5 cm diameter plastic cylinder driven to an approximate depth of 5 cm. These analyses were carried out using a settling tube (Emery 1938). Mean grain size was calculated according to the moment computer method (Seward-Thompson & Hails 1973) and used to estimate sand fall velocity according to the method described by Gibbs *et al.* (1971). Dean's parameter ( $\Omega$  *sensu* Short & Wright 1983) was calculated from estimated mean wave height, wave period and sand fall velocity. Dean's parameter ( $\Omega$ ) has been used to characterize the morphodynamic state of microtidal sandy beaches, where  $\Omega = \text{wave height (cm)} / \text{sand fall velocity (cm s}^{-1}) \times \text{wave period (s)}$ . At least three morphodynamic types of beaches have been identified, including: i) reflective ( $\Omega < 2$ ), with coarse sands of more than 600  $\mu\text{m}$  and steep slope, ii) intermediate ( $\Omega = \text{between } 2 \text{ and } 5$ ) with grain sizes from 200 to 600  $\mu\text{m}$  and steep or gentle slope, and iii) dissipative ( $\Omega > 5$ ) with fine sands of less than 300  $\mu\text{m}$  and gentle slope.



**Figure 2. a) Species analyzed in this study; *Orchestoidea tuberculata*, *Excirolana hirsuticauda* y *Emerita analoga* (the organism are not in same scale), b) Measurements made in each specimens; body length (BL), body height (BH), 3 measures of body width (BW; a, b, c), antennae length (LA) and uropodal exopod length (UEL) / a) Especies analizadas en este estudio; *Orchestoidea tuberculata*, *Excirolana hirsuticauda* y *Emerita analoga* (los organismos no están a la misma escala), b) Medidas realizadas en cada espécimen; longitud del cuerpo (BL), alto del cuerpo (BH), 3 medidas del ancho corporal (BW; a, b, c), longitud de la antena (LA) y longitud de los urópodos (UEL)**

One way analyses of variance were applied to test differences in annual means of slope, mean grain size, wave height, wave period and Dean's parameter ( $\Omega$ ) among beaches. These analyses were carried out using an annual mean (mean of the four seasonal samples). Cluster analyses and non-metric multidimensional scaling (MDS) were used to establish relationships among beaches. MDS was based upon a similarity matrix calculated with the Euclidean distance as run by the PRIMER (Plymouth Routines in Multivariate Ecological Research) program (Carr 1997).

Specimens of *Orchestoidea tuberculata*, *Excirrolana hirsuticauda* and *Emerita analoga* (Fig. 2a) were collected during November and December 2001 at all beaches. Individuals of each species were collected directly from their distribution zones carefully by hand. Specimens of *E. hirsuticauda* were not found at the El Faro and Gaviotas beaches, and specimens of *E. analoga* were not found at the El Faro beach. Thirty adults were measured for each species for morphometric analysis. Individuals of each species were chosen keeping similar sized range (*i.e.*, between 13 to 16 mm for *O. tuberculata*, 7 to 9 mm to *E. hirsuticauda* and 16 to 20 mm for *E. analoga*). Seven morphological characters were measured on each individual (Fig. 2b): body length (BL), body height (BH), three measures of body width (BW<sub>a</sub>, b, c), length of antennae (LA) and uropodal exopod length (UEL) (Fig. 2b). Individuals of *O. tuberculata* and *E. hirsuticauda* were measured using a dissection lens equipped with a graticule whilst *E. analoga* specimens were measured with a digital caliper.

The measurements from each specimen were converted using natural logarithms and adjusted for size using Burnaby's method (Burnaby 1966, Rohlf & Bookstein 1987). Principal Component Analyses were carried out on the adjusted data for each population of crustaceans. In these analyses the first principal component represents the shape, since the size variation is removed by the Burnaby adjustment (Weinberg & Starczak 1989, Lessios & Weinberg 1994). Using the scores of the first principal component, Mahalanobis generalized distance was calculated between populations, and UPGMA cluster analyses were carried out (Lessios & Weinberg 1994).

## RESULTS

During the sampling period the highest values for beach slope were found for Mar Brava and Cucao beaches (30 to 51, Table 1), which were significantly higher ( $P < 0.001$ )

**Table 1. Seasonal variability of physical characteristic of the beaches studied / Variabilidad estacional de las características físicas de las playas estudiadas**

	1 / slope	wave height (cm)	period (s)	$\Omega$
<b>GAVIOTAS</b>				
winter	9	64.8 (14.8)	9.9 (2.0)	0.6
spring	8	44.7 (12.9)	8.7 (1.9)	0.4
summer	10	32.1 (10.6)	11.5 (2.8)	0.2
autumn	10	55.7 (18.3)	9.3 (1.7)	0.4
Annual mean (ds)	9.1 (1.3)	49.3 (14.1)	9.9 (1.2)	0.4
<b>GUABÚN</b>				
winter	12	188.1 (6.1)	14.2 (2.8)	2.1
spring	10	221.0 (11.8)	16.0 (2.3)	2.6
summer	15	208.8 (15.2)	15.0 (2.9)	2.3
autumn	10	70.8 (20.4)	14.2 (2.5)	2.0
Annual mean (ds)	11.7	172.2 (68.9)	14.9 (0.9)	2.3
<b>EL FARO</b>				
winter	14	230.1 (9.7)	12.9 (2.4)	1.2
spring	13	198.7 (6.7)	13.9 (2.5)	2.3
summer	19	189.5 (48.6)	15.2 (2.3)	1.0
autumn	11	149.2 (21.9)	15.8 (2.3)	0.6
Annual mean (ds)	14.2	191.8 (33.3)	14.4 (1.3)	1.3
<b>AHUI</b>				
winter	13	22.1 (2.8)	8.3 (2.1)	0.8
spring	30	18.1 (4.4)	5.1 (1.2)	0.9
summer	14	13.1 (4.0)	3.8 (1.3)	0.9
autumn	15	27.3 (5.2)	3.7 (1.2)	1.0
Annual mean (ds)	17.9	20.2 (6.0)	5.2 (2.2)	0.9
<b>MAR BRAVA</b>				
winter	40	363.3 (4.8)	18.5 (2.2)	8.3
spring	51	253.5 (6.1)	23.2 (3.5)	6.4
summer	50	317.9 (6.8)	18.2 (2.7)	7.4
autumn	37	256.7 (22.6)	15.1 (2.6)	7.2
Annual mean (ds)	44.8	297.9 (52.7)	18.7 (3.3)	7.3
<b>CUCAO</b>				
winter	30	496.0 (2.1)	18.5 (2.2)	9.9
spring	33	320.6 (14.0)	15.7 (2.2)	8.6
summer	31	674.7 (12.6)	20.7 (2.2)	8.7
autumn	34	328.2 (10.0)	16.2 (1.9)	7.7
Annual mean (ds)	32.1	454.9 (167.4)	17.8 (2.3)	8.7

than those found in Ahui, El Faro, Guabún, and Gaviotas beaches.

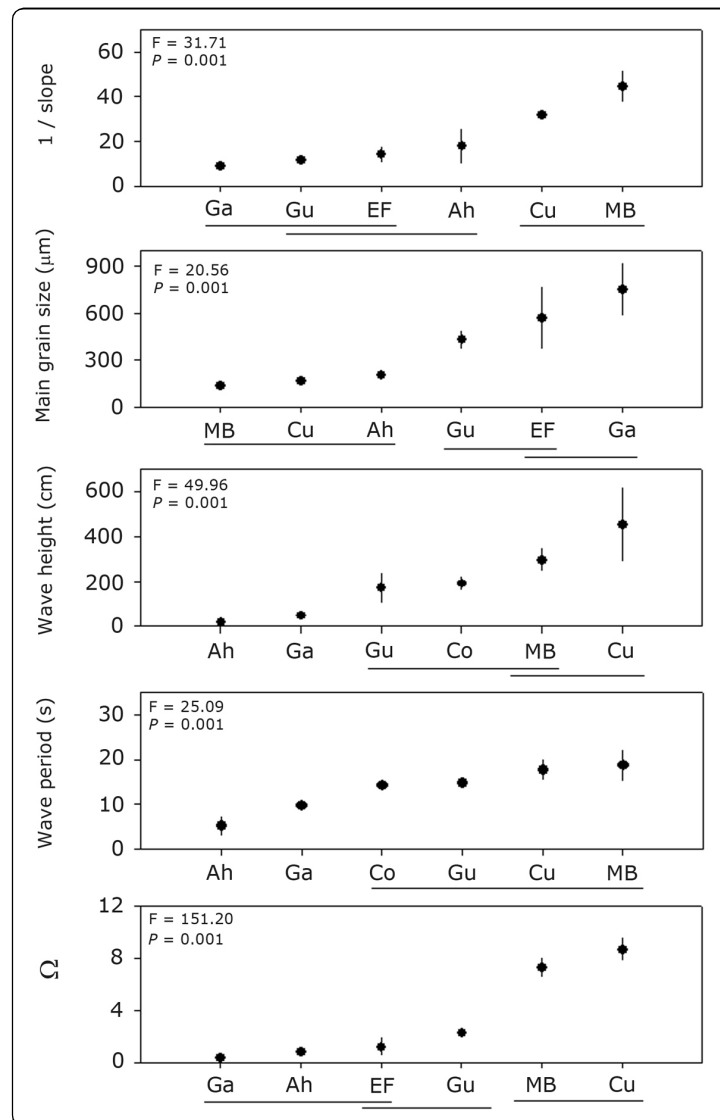
Mar Brava, Ahui and Cucao had the finest sands with values between 180 and 280  $\mu\text{m}$ , while Guabún, EL Faro and Gaviotas had the coarsest sands, with values between 400 and 850  $\mu\text{m}$  (Table 1). Annual means of sand grain size at Mar Brava, Ahui and Cucao were significantly different from the other beaches studied ( $P < 0.001$ , Fig. 3).

Annual mean values for wave height were lower at Ahui and Gaviotas (20.2 and 49.3 cm, respectively), which were significantly higher than those observed in Mar Brava and Cucao (297 and 455 cm, respectively) (Table 1, Fig. 3). Annual means of wave periods were shortest at

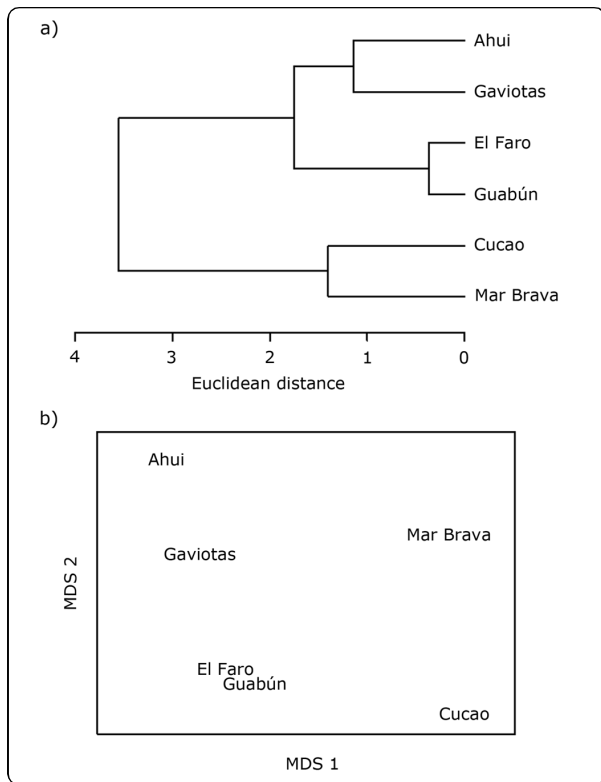
Ahui and Gaviotas (5.2 and 9.9 s, respectively), while the other beaches had longer wave periods (means upper 14 s) (Table 1, Fig. 3). Mar Brava and Cucao beaches were classified as dissipative, while Gaviotas and Ahui beaches were reflective based on the values of Dean's parameter ( $\Omega$ ). Guabún and El Faro were intermediate (Table 1, Fig. 3).

The cluster analysis (Fig. 4a), based on the granulometric and morphodynamic characteristics, basically grouped the

beaches with similar morphodynamic characteristics (Mar Brava-Cucao, Guabún-El Faro, Ahui-Gaviotas). Similarities in physical characteristic between beaches sites resulting from MDS analyses are depicted in the plots shown in Figure 4b. The values of the stress statistics (stress = 0.00) indicate that depictions of the relationship for each beach is good (Clarke 1993). The MDS plot reveals a gradient of physical characteristic from dissipative beaches (*i.e.*, Mar Brava-Cucao) to reflectives (only Gaviotas beach).



**Figure 3. Geographical variability sediment and wave characteristics. Values of F and P are resulted from ANOVA. Lines link means not significantly different (results of Tukey's HSD *a posteriori* test). Ga= Gaviotas, Gu= Guabún, EF= El Faro, Ah= Ahui, MB= Mar Brava, Cu= Cucao / Variabilidad geográfica en las características de los sedimentos y olas. Valores de F y P son resultados de ANDEVA. Las líneas unen promedios que no difirieron significativamente entre sí (resultados del test *a posteriori* Tukey's HSD). Ga= Gaviotas, Gu= Guabún, EF= El Faro, Ah= Ahui, MB= Mar Brava, Cu= Cucao**



**Figure 4. Results of Cluster analysis (a) and MDS (b) based on physical characteristics of the beaches studied / Resultados de los análisis de cluster (a) y EMD (b) basados en las características físicas de las playas estudiadas**

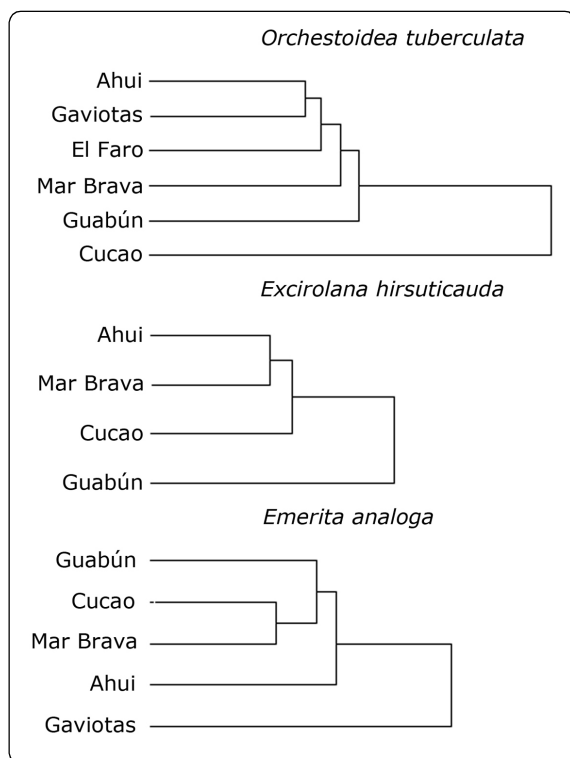
The average values of the principal morphometric features are shown in Table 2. The first principal component (PC1) in all of the populations studied explained 80% of the variance based on the morphometric data analyzed. In *O. tuberculata* the Mahalanobis distances varied between 4.1 and 12.9 (Table 3), and showed a primary grouping of the populations from Ahui and Gaviotas beaches (Fig. 5); another group was composed of populations from El Faro, Mar Brava, and Guabún beaches. The Cucao beach populations were greatly distant from the other beaches. This analysis did not show relationships between morphometric similarity of organisms and morphodynamics of the beaches.

The Mahalanobis distance for *Emerita hirsuticauda* populations varied between 3.1 and 6.9 (Table 3). The cluster analysis showed high similarities in populations from Ahui, Mar Brava and Cucao beaches, but individuals from Guabún beach was the most dissimilar with the other beaches (Fig. 5).

The Mahalanobis distances for *E. analoga* populations varied between 2.9 and 8.2 (Table 2). The cluster analyses showed greater morphometric similarities between individuals from Mar Brava and Cucao beaches; whereas individuals from the Ahui and Gaviotas beaches showed more dissimilarity with those from other beaches (Fig. 5).

**Table 2. Average values of the principal morphometric traits considered in this study. Body length (BL), body height (BH) and 3 measures of body width (BWa, b, c) / Valores promedios de los principales caracteres morfométricos considerados en este estudio. Longitud del cuerpo (BL), alto del cuerpo (BH) y 3 medidas del ancho corporal (BWa, b, c)**

	Gaviotas	Guabún	El Faro	Ahui	Mar Brava	Cucao
<i>Orchestoidea tuberculata</i>						
BL	14.5 (1.6)	16.6 (2.4)	12.5 (1.8)	12.7 (2.2)	15.4 (3.3)	13.7 (2.3)
BWa	2.9 (0.3)	3.1 (0.5)	2.6 (0.4)	2.7 (0.4)	3.1 (0.6)	2.8 (0.3)
BWb	4.1 (0.6)	4.8 (0.8)	3.7 (0.6)	3.8 (0.7)	4.6 (1.0)	4.0 (0.5)
BWc	1.2 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)	1.1 (0.2)	1.1 (0.1)	1.3 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3)
BH	4.3 (0.5)	4.9 (0.6)	3.7 (0.5)	3.8 (0.6)	4.6 (0.8)	4.2 (0.6)
<i>Excirolana hirsuticauda</i>						
BL	----	9.0 (1.0)	----	6.8 (1.2)	6.5 (1.0)	6.7 (1.6)
BWa	----	2.6 (0.2)	----	2.1 (0.4)	1.7 (0.3)	1.8 (0.4)
BWb	----	4.3 (0.5)	----	3.1 (0.5)	3.0 (0.4)	3.0 (0.8)
BWc	----	2.7 (0.3)	----	2.0 (0.3)	1.7 (0.3)	1.7 (0.4)
BH	----	0.8 (0.1)	----	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)	0.6 (0.1)
<i>Emerita analoga</i>						
BL	14.5 (3.2)	14.6 (3.2)		12.5 (2.3)	21.7 (4.4)	15.3 (3.8)
BWa	8.3 (1.7)	8.2 (1.7)		7.0 (1.3)	11.7 (2.2)	8.4 (2.1)
BWb	12.2 (2.8)	12.4 (3.2)		10.5 (2.2)	18.1 (3.7)	13.0 (3.4)
BWc	11.5 (2.6)	11.5 (3.2)		9.3 (2.4)	16.6 (3.6)	11.9 (3.4)
BH	9.0 (1.8)	9.1 (2.6)		7.2 (1.8)	13.3 (3.3)	9.5 (2.8)



**Figure 5. Results UPGMA clustering on the basis of Mahalanobis distances  $D^2$  calculated from the first principal component (see materials and methods) / Resultados de análisis de cluster basados en las distancias de Mahalanobis  $D^2$  calculadas a partir del primer componente principal (ver materiales y métodos)**

## DISCUSSION

Environmental variability associated with the morphodynamics of sandy beaches has been mentioned as a cause of high plasticity of organisms that inhabit these environments (Brown 1996, Soares *et al.* 1999). Different studies have pointed out that the number of species and total abundance of the macrofauna tend to increase from reflective to dissipative beaches (Jaramillo & McLachlan 1993, Jaramillo *et al.* 1993, McLachlan *et al.* 1993). However, no consistent patterns were detected for all components of the macrofauna at the population level; different results have been observed in different species. For instance, Contreras *et al.* (2000) and Defeo *et al.* (2001) found that population abundance, biomass and growth of crustaceans anomurans were significantly affected by the surf conditions. In contrast the results found by Contreras *et al.* (2003) and Gómez & Defeo (1999) showed that those talitrids amphipods were not affected by the morphodynamic characteristics of the beaches.

Two aspects are fundamental for the attempt to evaluate phenotypic plasticity of the species studied; i)

**Table 3. Matrix of Mahalanobis distances of the species studied / Matriz de las distancias de Mahalanobis de las especies estudiadas**

	Ahui	El Faro	Cucao	Guabún	Mar Brava
<i>Orchestoidea tuberculata</i>					
El Faro	4.6				
Cucao	9.3	7.9			
Guabún	6.3	6.0	12.9		
Mar Brava	5.7	5.1	11.1	5.2	
Gaviotas	4.0	4.3	10.8	4.2	4.1
<i>Emerita analoga</i>					
El Faro	-----				
Cucao	4.3	-----			
Guabún	4.6	-----	3.9		
Mar Brava	4.1	-----	2.9	3.7	
Gaviotas	5.5	-----	7.4	8.2	7.1
<i>Excirolana hirsuticauda</i>					
El Faro	-----				
Cucao	3.9	-----			
Guabún	5.5	-----	6.9		
Mar Brava	3.1	-----	3.4	6.5	
Gaviotas	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

genetic differentiation in the populations studied and ii) environmental variability produced by the morphodynamism of the sandy beaches. In this regard, a study by Contreras (2006) showed low genetic differentiation between populations of *E. analoga*, which suggests a high genetic flow between these populations. In contrast *O. tuberculata* showed high levels of genetic differentiation and low genetic flow between populations. For this reason morphometric differences found in *E. analoga* would relate to the morphodynamics characteristics of the beaches, while those found in *O. tuberculata* could be related to genetic variability of these populations.

In the present study, the morphometric variability of the organisms with direct development (*O. tuberculata* and *E. hirsuticauda*) was greater than that encountered in the species with indirect development (*E. analoga*). The species which have a planktonic larval phase often show a greater dispersion rate, which promotes a greater genetic flow and higher genetic similarity between populations, as compared to species with direct development (Palumbi 1994, Grant & Da Silva-Tatley 1997). On the other hand, species that inhabit distinct intertidal zones are differentially affected by the morphodynamic and physical variables that regulate these environments (Contreras *et al.* 2003). Thus, species that inhabit the lower intertidal zones are probably more affected by undercurrent conditions associated to distinct types of beaches than species that inhabit the upper intertidal zones (Dugan *et al.* 1991, 1994, Gómez & Defeo 1999,

Defeo *et al.* 2001, Contreras *et al.* 2003, Defeo & Martínez 2003). Dispersion can be considered as an agent of exchanging individuals between geographically separated populations (De Matthea *et al.* 2000). Thus, the genetic structure of a population may be related to its distributional pattern and explained in relation to the limits given by the dispersal ability of individuals and habitat fragmentation. In this sense, the specific characteristics of the natural history of the 3 species and environmental variability of sandy beaches, may explain the differences found in this study.

Environmental variability is another factor to be considered in the analysis of morphometric variability among crustaceans of sandy beaches. The morphodynamic variability of sandy beaches has been suggested as a main factor in explaining community differences in the macroinfauna. Thus aspects such as richness, abundance, and biomass of the macroinfauna usually increase from the reflective to the dissipative extreme (Jaramillo & McLachlan 1993, McLachlan & Jaramillo 1995).

At the population level, the effects of morphodynamic variability of the sandy beaches on the macroinfauna are not clear, and depending on the patterns of zonation of the organisms they may be differently affected by morphodynamic characteristics of the beaches (Defeo *et al.* 2001, Defeo & Martínez 2003, Contreras *et al.* 2003). In general, species inhabiting lower levels of the intertidal zone are more greatly affected by the backwash associated with the different morphodynamic types of sandy beaches in contrast to species occupying the upper levels of the intertidal zone which are less affected by these conditions (Gomez & Defeo 1999, Contreras *et al.* 2003).

The results of the present study suggest that the morphometric variability of populations of the 3 species analyzed responds differently to the morphodynamic variability of the beaches studied. In *E. analoga*, the analyzes carried out support the hypothesis that the morphometric variability of this sand crab is affected by environmental conditions associated with the different types morphodynamic sandy beaches. Thus, reflective beaches populations were significantly different of the populations of dissipative and intermediate beaches. Also, intermediate and dissipative populations were different between both. In contrast, individuals of *O. tuberculata* and *E. hirsuticauda* did not show patterns of similarity associated with the morphodynamic differences in the beaches, and in general, individuals of geographically closer beaches were more similar to each other than groups of individuals from geographically separated beaches

(*e.g.*, populations of Cucao beach). Thus the morphodynamic variability of the sandy beaches cannot be considered the primary factor affecting the morphometric variability of these organisms.

McLachlan *et al.* (1995) found notable differences in the form and densities of bivalves in sandy beaches in relation to the different morphodynamic beach types. Thus species which occurred in dissipative beaches often were larger in size, more rounded, and less dense, than the same factors observed in the same species from reflective beaches. It may thus be concluded that the different morphological characteristics shown by these organisms are adaptations to different backwash conditions. Soares *et al.* (1998) observed differences in the density and the form of the shells in populations of *Donax serra* related to the characteristics of the habitat in which these populations occurred.

Other studies have recorded the geographic variability in some reproductive aspects and life history of *E. analoga* (Dugan *et al.* 1991, Dugan *et al.* 1994, Dugan & Hubbard 1996). Patterns similar to those observed in the cited studies have been recorded in comparative studies between populations of this species in northern and south-central Chile (Contreras *et al.* 1999, Contreras *et al.* 2000), suggesting that differences observed were due to different environmental conditions. Thus, some studies have related the variability observed in some population parameters and life history of these species to environmental aspects such as latitudinal gradient, food availability, and morphodynamic state of the beach (Dugan *et al.* 1994). The restricted spatial scale of the present study (*ca.*, 100 km) avoids anomalies due to latitudinal effects on other environmental aspects of the beaches studied.

In conclusion, this study found consistent morphometric differences among populations of crustaceans of sandy beaches occurring in a range of morphodynamic beach types on Chiloé Island. The sand crab, *Emerita analoga*, was the only component of the macrofauna analyzed which demonstrated morphometric similarities among individuals from corresponding beach types. In contrast, individuals of *Orchestoidea tuberculata* and *Excirolana hirsuticauda* demonstrated greater similarities among populations which occurred in beaches geographically closed independent from the morphodynamic characteristics of the beaches. In the future, it would be of interest extending the geographic range in this type of study, as well as evaluating the genetic differentiation among sandy beach crustacean populations in order to evaluate the



validity of extending our present conclusions on a broader scale.

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