

A new species of amphipod crustacean, *Pleusymtes comitari* sp. nov., associated with gorgonians on deep-water coral reefs off Ireland

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A new species of pleustid amphipod of the genus *Pleusymtes* is described from the west coast of Ireland. It was found to be common in association with an *Acanthogorgia* sp. gorgonian at 725 and 900 m depth on coral habitats in the continental shelf-break areas of the Porcupine Seabight and Porcupine Bank. It is assumed to be a commensal due to its modified pereopod dactyls.

INTRODUCTION

The pioneering expeditions of HMS Porcupine showed that deep-water habitats off SW Ireland support high concentrations of corals (Duncan, 1873). Subsequent dredging surveys, such as those reported by Le Danois (1948), confirmed that scleractinians (e.g. *Madrepora oculata*, *Lophelia pertusa* and *Desmophyllum critagalli*) were widespread at the continental shelf-break in an area that had become known as the Porcupine Bank. Recently, commercial interests in offshore hydrocarbons have led to geological studies of oil reserves in the area (Spencer & MacTiernan, 2001) with detailed geophysical surveys showing substantial coral-rich carbonate mounds (De Mol et al., 2002; Huvenne et al., 2002), which rise up to 300 m above the seabed and can measure up to a few km across.

It is against this background that an international expedition was mounted in 2003 using RV *Polarstern* as a platform for the IFREMER-owned remote operated vehicle VICTOR (cruise ARK-XIX/3a). Part of this expedition involved mapping and collecting some of the largest and most obvious sessile organisms associated with the coral habitat, including hard corals (scleractinians), black corals (antipatharians), hydrocorals (stylasterids) and sea fans (gorgonians). The commonest gorgonian present on the mounds was an *Acanthogorgia* sp. which was collected in a box core (PS64/271-1) from the 'Thérèse Mound' at 51°25.75'N 11°46.18'W (Porcupine Bight) at 900 m depth on 9 June 2003 and from the 'Twin Mounds' using the ROV manipulator arm at 53.08°995'N 14.82°335'W (Porcupine Bank) at 730 m depth on 12 June 2003.

A number of amphipods clung to the surfaces of each of the *Acanthogorgia* sp. collected, most of which were known species and occurred in very small numbers. One species, however, which was common and showed morphological adaptation for holding onto the gorgonian, proved to be an undescribed species of *Pleusymtes* Barnard, 1969.

The genus *Pleusymtes* is restricted to the northern hemisphere, occurring in both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Currently 22 species of the genus are known, of which seven have been described from the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans. These are *P. glabra* (Boeck, 1861), from the north east boreal Atlantic; *P. kariana* (Stappers, 1911), *P. karsteni* Barnard, 1959, *P. margulisiae* Tvetkova & Golikov, 1990 and *P. pulchella* (Sars, 1876) from the Arctic basin; and *P. buttoni* Dunbar, 1954 and *P. glabroides* Dunbar, 1954, from the North west Atlantic. A further Atlantic species is described here, *P. comitari* sp. nov., which is currently known only from deep water off the West coast of Ireland. It appears to be a commensal with *Acanthogorgia* sp., having pereopod dactyls which are clearly modified for secure gripping of the gorgonian host.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Material upon which this study was based was collected during 2003 using RV *Polarstern* as a platform for the IFREMER-owned remote operated vehicle VICTOR (cruise ARK-XIX/3a). Specimens were dissected and mounted in faure's liquid prior to examination under a Nemarski phase-contrast compound microscope.

SYSTEMATICS

Order AMPHIPODA Latreille, 1816
Suborder Gammaridea Latreille, 1803
Family Pleustidae Buchholz, 1874
Genus *Pleusymtes* Barnard, 1969
Pleusymtes comitari sp. nov.
(Figures 1–3)

Material examined

Holotype: female, 4.5 mm, NMI 37.2004 'Twin Mounds', 53.08°995'N 14.82°335'W (Porcupine Bank), 730 m depth, 12 June 2003. ROV. J.M. Hall-Spencer.

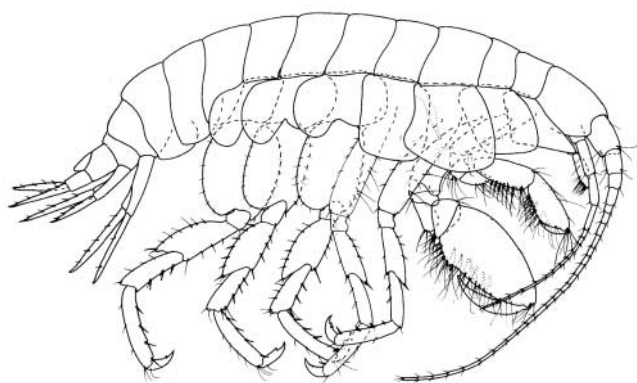


Figure 1. *Pleusymtes comitari* sp. nov., female holotype. 'Twin mounds', Porcupine Bank, Western Ireland U3 enlarged 2× other uropods.

Paratypes: 13 males, 13 females and 18 juveniles, NMI 38.2004, same data as holotype.

Diagnosis

Pleusymtes with coxa 1 strongly anteriorly produced. Gnathopods 1 and 2 strongly dimorphic. Spines on the dactyls of pereopods 3–7. Telson incised.

Description

No significant sexual dimorphism. Head with rostrum weakly developed, eyes absent. Body lacking dorsal teeth, humps or carinae. Antenna 1 a little over half length of body, peduncular articles short, article 1 lacking a distal process, article 2 about two thirds length of article 1; flagellum with 23 articles; accessory flagellum obsolescent. Antenna 2 two-thirds length of antenna 1. Mandibular molar large and tritulative; palp three articulate, article 3 longer than article 2. Maxilla 1 normal, inner plate bearing two stout setae. Maxilla 2 normal. Labium inner plates coalesced, mandibular processes short. Maxilliped inner and outer plates short; palp 4-articulate powerful, article 3 without distal tubercle, dactylus well developed, longer than article 3 and with a distal nail. Gnathopod 1 coxa greatly extended forwards such that its width exceeds its length, anteriorly sub-acute, carpus and propodus slender, subequal in length. Gnathopod 2 coxa subsquare, basis with strongly developed flange on antero-distal margin, ischium also with flange on anterior margin, carpus very short, cup-shaped, propodus massive, sub-ovoid, almost twice as long as broad, posterior margin weakly convex, palm delimited by a protrusion of the posterior margin carrying a robust seta, dactylus strong, elongate, fitting palm. Pereopods 3–4 similar, of normal pleustid form, but dactyls with two spines on the posterior margin. Pereopods 5–7 similar to each other, of usual pleustid form, but basis subrectangular in pereopods 5–6, subovoid in pereopod 7, posterior margin of dactyl in pereopods 5–7, with 1–2 strong spines. Epimera 1–2 rounded. Epimeron 3 posterior margin weakly subquadrate. Uropods 1–3 both rami lacking distal setae but with a few marginal setae. Uropod 1 rami subequal to peduncle, slender. Uropod 2 rami of unequal length, inner ramus much longer than peduncle, outer ramus subequal in length with peduncle, Uropod 3 rami weakly unequal. Telson rounded, incised distally.

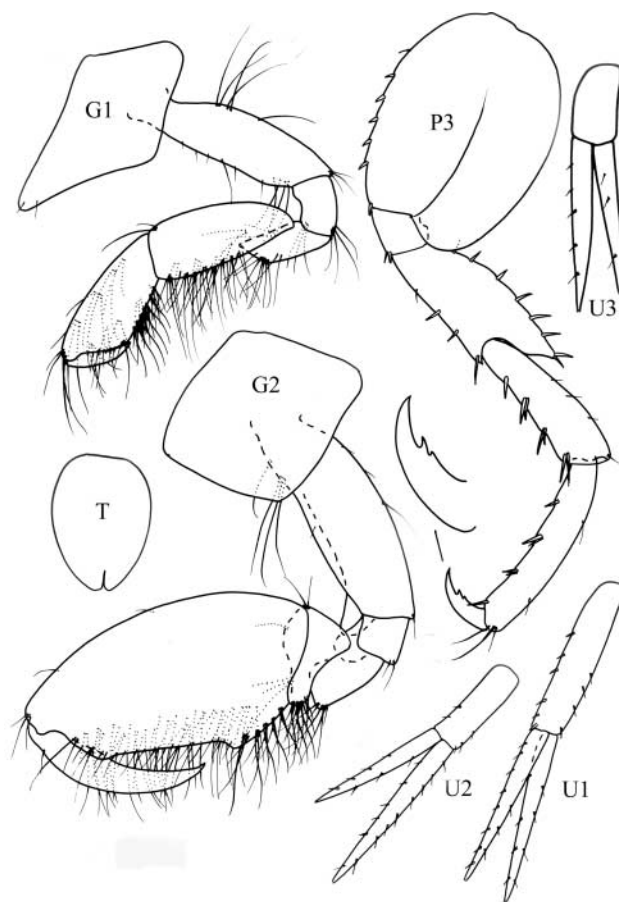


Figure 2. *Pleusymtes comitari* sp. nov., female holotype. 'Twin mounds', Porcupine Bank, Western Ireland. G1, G2, gnathopods 1 and 2; P3, pereopod 3; T, telson; U1, U2, U3, uropods 1–3.

Remarks

Pleusymtes comitari sp. nov. differs from all other species described in this genus by the presence of spines on the dactyls of pereopods 3–7 and by its strongly anteriorly produced coxa 1. In its very dimorphic gnathopods 1 and 2, it differs from *P. symbiotica* Gamo & Shinpo, 1992 (also a gorgonian commensal), *P. glaber* (Boeck, 1861), *P. kariana* (Stappers, 1911), *P. karsteni* (Barnard, 1959), *P. uncigera* (Gurjanova, 1938), and *P. margulisae* Tzvetkova & Golikov, 1990, all of which have only weakly dimorphic gnathopods. A sub-acute, forward-produced coxa 1 also occurs in *P. suberitobius* Gurjanova, 1951, but that species has very unequal uropod 3 rami and lacks spines on the dactylus of pereopods 3–7. In having the rami of uropod 1 subequal in length this species resembles *P. coquilla* Barnard, 1971, from Oregon, but differs from that species in lacking a ventral spine on article 1 of antenna 1 as well as in its spiny dactyls of pereopods 3–7.

In having spines on the posterior margin of the dactyli, this species resembles *Dactylopleustes echinoicus* (Tzvetkova, 1975), from the Commander Islands near the Bering Strait, but that genus differs from *Pleusymtes* in its feeble, poorly tritulative, molar. Interestingly *D. echinoicus* is known to be a commensal of *Strongylocentrotus polyacanthus*. *P. comitari* differs from all other known species in the genus in having the telson incised to nearly one fifth its length. In all other species the telson is entire, being rounded or truncate. In the family Pleustidae, only *Cleonardopsis* K.H.

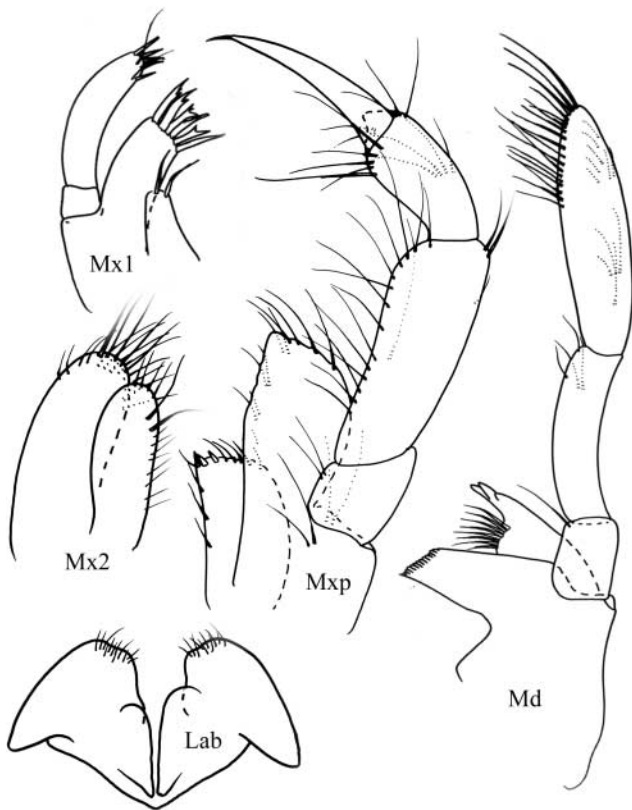


Figure 3. *Pleusymtes comitari* sp. nov., female holotype. 'Twin mounds', Porcupine Bank, Western Ireland. Lab, labium; Md, mandible; Mxp, maxilliped; Mx1, Mx2, maxilla 1 and 2.

Barnard, has a similarly incised telson. All species in that genus, however, differ from *P. comitari* in their keeled body, well developed accessory flagellum (one long article), equal sized gnathopod 1 and 2, and unornamented dactyls of pereopods 3–7.

Ecology

Although the amphipods were too small to be seen *in situ* with the ROV, they were abundant and easily visible to the naked eye on *Acanthogorgia* sp. collected in June 2003 at water depths of 725 m (water temperature 8.9°C, salinity 35.30 psu) and 900 m (water temperature 9.5°C, salinity 35.55 psu). The gorgonians were quickly transferred, along with their associated fauna, into aquaria for observations aboard RV Polarstern. The *P. comitari* were the same orange colour as their host (which turned dark brown in alcohol) and clung to the surface of the gorgonian coenenchyme. They crawled up and down the branches, rarely swimming from branch to branch unless disturbed. Although the aquaria were maintained at 10°C, most of the amphipods were found dead and trapped in the surface meniscus of the aquaria within 24 h. *Acanthogorgia* sp. was the commonest gorgonian recorded in 88 hours of VICTOR surveys of the living coral mounds at depths of 500–1000 m in the Porcupine Seabight and on the Porcupine Bank.

Etymology

From the latin 'comitari' meaning 'to accompany' alluding to its association with the gorgonian *Acanthogorgia* sp.

DISCUSSION

Pleusymtes comitari was collected only on *Acanthogorgia* sp., where it was common. The species of *Acanthogorgia* has not yet been determined with certainty, although Le Danois (1948) recorded *A. muricata* as characteristic of the deep-water coral habitats off Ireland.

The toothed dactyls of *P. comitari* appear to be an adaptation for gripping, suggesting that it may be an obligate commensal on the gorgonian. In addition to *P. comitari* sp. nov. and *P. symbiotica* Gamo & Shinpo, both associated with gorgonians, other pleustid amphipods also suspected of being commensal include *Pleusymtes subglaber* with the ophiuroid *Amphiodia urtica* and the previously mentioned *Dactylopleustes echinoicus* with the echinoid *Strongylocentrotus polyacanthus*.

This study adds to several others that show intricate relationships between crustaceans and gorgonians worldwide. Examples include copepods (*Acanthomolgus* sp.) that associate with the gorgonian *Acanthogorgia aspera* off Bermuda (Humes, 1973), barnacles (*Canopea calceol*) which grow embedded in the coenosarc of gorgonians off Pakistan (Kazmi, 2001) and pontonine shrimps that live on a variety of gorgonian species worldwide (Bruce, 1998). In descriptions of the pontonine *Pseudocoutieri wirtzi*, d'Udekem-d'Acoz (2001) shows that their colour blends in with their gorgonian host (*Leptogorgia gainii*) and that their last three pairs of pereopods are adapted to allow the shrimps to lay flat as they grasp the gorgonian. Cantera et al. (1987) describe the morphological, physiological and ethological cryptic adaptations of several crustacean species which live in association with the gorgonian *Lophogorgia alba*. Kumagai & Aoki (2003) show that *Pleusymtes symbiotica* Gamo & Shinpo, which is host-specific to melithaeid gorgonians, dominates their epifaunal community year-round at shallow depths off southern Japan. Most studies of gorgonian associates have been carried out in shallow water due to the expense and difficulty of deep-sea research. Recent work using an ROV-mounted suction-sampler has shown that a rich crustacean fauna lives in association with gorgonians at 300–500 m depth off Nova Scotia, including parasitic copepods that are probably obligate associates (Buhl-Mortensen & Mortensen, 2004). Non parasitic crustaceans that associate with alcyonaceans probably take advantage of their elevated position in the water current and hide amongst the predatory polyps of their host, some may even take food from the polyps or collect skeins of mucus in which detritus and debris are trapped (Morton, 1988).

Despite our knowing of the existence of cold-water corals since the times of Linnaeus, it is only in recent years that we have begun to unravel the geological and ecological complexities of the astonishing biogenic reefs formed by deep-water corals at high latitudes (Freiwald et al., 2002; Roberts et al., 2003). The present study shows that these habitats may harbour a treasure-trove of intricate interactions between undescribed species and increases our concern that unregulated trawling remains a major threat to these habitats (Hall-Spencer et al., 2002).

ROV footage is courtesy and copyright of IFREMER and was collected using IFREMER's VICTOR6000. Data was collected onboard the RV Polarstern on the Alfred Wegener Institute coordinated cruise ARK XIX-3a. We would like to thank all

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