

MARINE RECORD

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First record of the glass octopus *Vitreledonella richardi* (Cephalopoda: Vitreledonellidae) from the Arabian Sea

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Abstract

Background: Arabian Sea considered as one of the richest region of oceanic cephalopods. On conflicting information related to species diversity is still scarce.

Result: This work presents the first report of a paralarvae of glass octopus *Vitreledonella richardi* from the Arabian Sea. A single specimen was collected during dusk by Isaacs-Kidd midwater trawl net on 28 February 2015. (Horizon of 150 m at 09° 52' 30" N; 73° 37' 22" E, bottom depth: 2005 m). A description of the specimen is provided.

Conclusion: Record of this rare squid, from Arabian Sea is an addition to the cephalopod fauna of India.

Keywords: *Vitreledonella richardi*, Arabian Sea, Lower beak, Glass octopus

Background

Vitreledonella richardi Joubin 1918, also known as the glass octopus, is an incirrate octopus inhabiting meso-bathypelagic waters of tropical and subtropical regions worldwide (Norman and Finn 2014). It attains mantle length (ML) up to 11 cm and a total length of up to 45 cm. *Vitreledonella richardi* is the only representative of the genus *Vitreledonella* and of the family *Vitreledonellidae* (Norman and Finn 2014). The records of specimens identified as *Vitreledonella* are extremely rare and only few exist to the date (Norman and Finn 2014), mostly obtained from stomachs of predators (Santos et al. 2001; Galván-Magaña et al. 2013). In spite of more than 4000 planktonic hauls carried out in Arabian Sea and waters of India (Silas 1968; Aravindakshan and Sakhivel 1973; Piatkowski and Welsch 1991; Piatkowski et al. 1993; Chesalin and Zuyev 2002; Sajikumar et al. 2014) the species was never recorded there, and the nearest known record was south of Sri Lanka (78° 30' E; 04° 20' N, Fig. 1) (Thore 1949). The present report provides information on the first record of the species in the Arabian Sea.

Methods

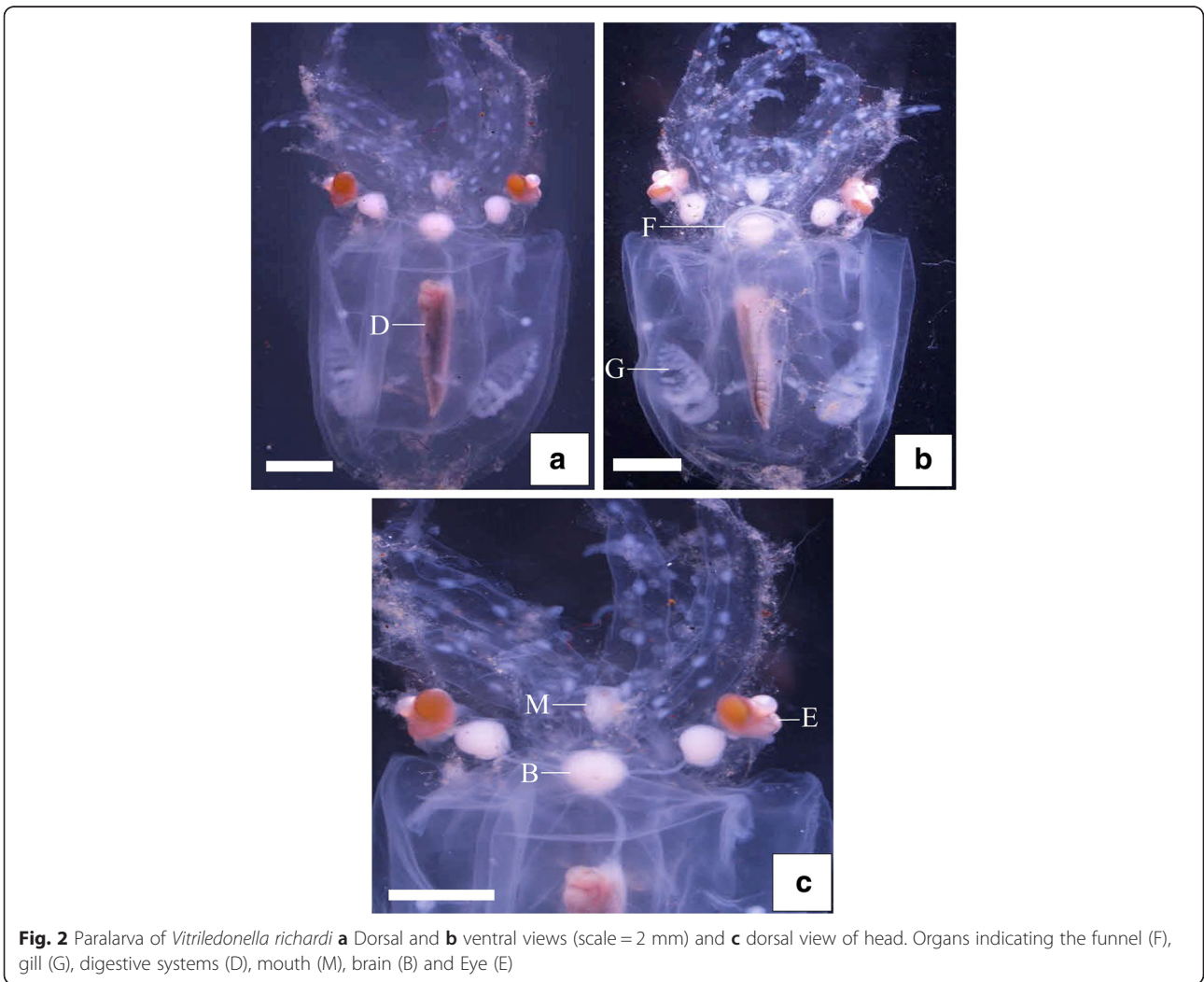
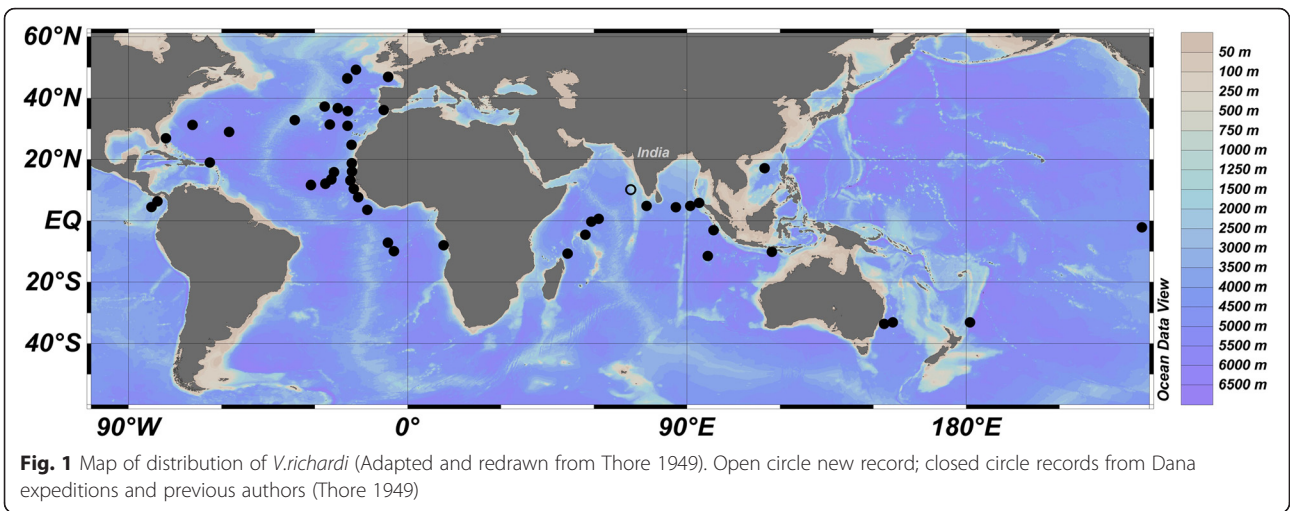
Zooplankton samples were collected at two stations during the research cruise of the *F.V. Silver Pompano* in February 2015, The Isaacs-Kidd midwater trawl (Model: – IK-02.5 M-A1-00, Open Sea Instrumentation, Canada) was towed horizontally for 30 min at 150 m depth across Deep Scattering Layer (DSL) area. The specimen was collected at 10° 30' 22" N 73° 58' 43" E.

Oceanographic parameters (sea surface temperature (SST), salinity and pH) were measured with a YSI Multi-parameter sonde (Model 650 MDS). The DSL was detected with an Echosounder Garmin-4210. Samples were preserved in 5 % neutral buffered formalin. Sorting and identification were performed in the laboratory. Photographs and measurements were taken with a Nikon stereozoom microscope (SMZ-25). All measurement were done according Roper and Voss (1983) within 0.1 mm. The specimen of *V. richardi* is housed in the collection of cephalopod in the Marine Biodiversity Museum of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), in Kerala, India (Accession number DE.03.01.02.07).

Material examined

On the 28 February 2015 at 1900 h, a single paralarvae of *V. richardi* (Fig. 2) was collected from a depth of 150 m near the Laccadive archipelago (Kalpeni Island, 09° 52' 30" N 73° 37' 22" E), in the Arabian Sea. The maximum

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depth at the location was 2005 m. The hydrographical data from the station are shown on Table 1. The specimen was in good condition, although one eye was separated from the head. The specimen was identified based on Thore (1949) and Norman and Finn (2014).

Results

The specimen had a ML of 10.6 mm. External morphological features of this paralarvae agree well with Thore (1949) and Norman and Finn (2014). The body was gelatinous and transparent. The mantle - elongate, oval in cross-section and rounded at the posterior end. The head was small, narrow, fused with mantle, and had no clear division from the arms (Fig. 2). The eyes were small, rectangular, with laterally directed lens (Fig. 3). Optic lobes of brain broadly spaced (~2 mm) with elongated optic nerve stalks (Fig. 2c). The funnel was of moderate length, reached posterior margin the eye, and was not fused with head. Arms I-III were sub-equal in length and about as long as the mantle, while the arm pair IV was shorter. The arm formula was I > II > III > IV (Fig. 2, Additional file 1). The suckers were small, widely separated, and in a single row. The digestive gland was long, slender, cigar-shaped and pointed at the posterior end; with the stomach located dorsal to it. The beak was different from that of an adult animal as the lower jaw bore 30 teeth like small projections (Fig. 4b) which is characteristic of a paralarvae. The lower jaw had a slit in the middle of rostrum (Fig. 4b). Both upper and lower jaws were poorly chitinised. The upper beak without projections or teeth.

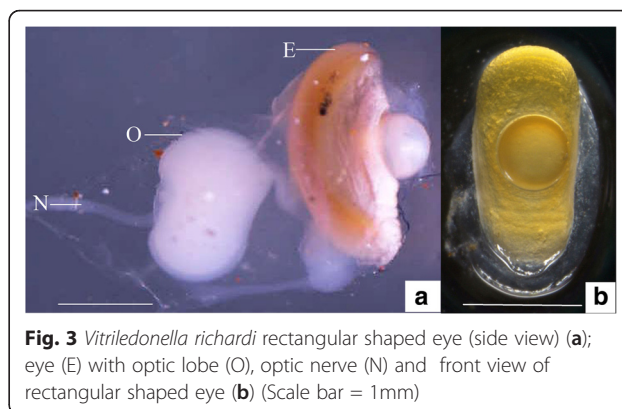
Discussion

Vitreledonella richardi is considered to be one of the least studied cephalopods with circumglobal distribution. Thore (1949) indicated that this species occurs mostly near islands and sea mounts and nothing was found in the Arabian Sea.

The present record is the first from the Arabian Sea and was captured about 378 nautical miles from the closest record. The beak of adult *V. richardi* has been described by Young et al. (2015). The lower jaw structures of adults and paralarvae are very different: paralarvae have numerous teeth, whereas the lower jaw of the adult has a smooth rostrum (Fig. 4a) (Young et al., 2015). Such teeth have been observed also in paralarvae of other cephalopod

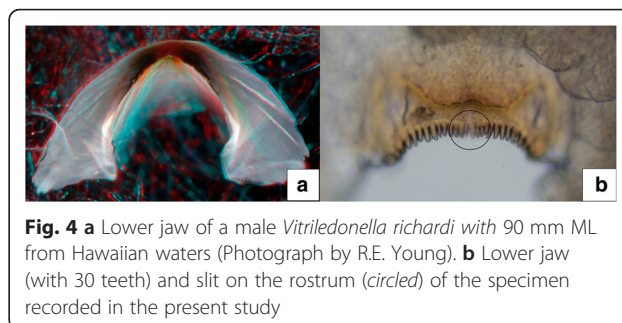
Table 1 Hydrographical data from the sampling location in southeastern Arabian Sea

Hydrographic parameters	Value
Sea surface temperature (SST)	29.21 °C
Salinity	34.9 ppt
pH	7.46



species (Boletzky 1974; Young et al. 1985; Wakabayashi et al. 2002; Franco-Santos and Vidal 2014). Experimental studies on paralarvae of *O. vulgaris* (Hernandez-Garcia et al. 2000) showed that they carry out external digestion and ingest the flesh only. The function of teeth at paralarval stage may be related to an adaptation facilitating the suction of the internal fluids of prey (Boletzky 1974; Franco-Santos and Vidal 2014) and removal of semi-digested prey meat from exoskeleton as reported in adult *Idiosepius paradoxus* (Kasugai et al. 2004). At subsequent development of beaks these teeth disappear allowing crushing of hard parts of crustacean prey due to the shift in diet (Franco-Santos and Vidal 2014). Although there is no currently available information on the diet of early stages of *V. richardi*, their faint and less developed beak could perhaps be a sign of a diet on soft-bodied prey (Franco-Santos and Vidal 2014). The slit has also been observed in several other cephalopod paralarvae (Franco-Santos and Vidal 2014; Franco-Santos et al. 2014).

Different life stages of *V. richardi* seem to inhabit different depths in the water column. Adults are usually found in the meso - bathy pelagic zone, depths below 1000 m (Thore 1949). Recently hatched paralarvae were caught during the day in the North Atlantic between 310 and 400 m while larger specimens (3.5–11.5 mm ML) were caught between 110 and 300 m (Lu and Clarke 1975). The *V. richardi* belongs to cephalopods with so called 4th type of ontogenetic vertical migrations particular for bathypelagic species



like *Japetella*, *Eledonella*, *Vitreledonella*. Adult octopuses of these genera spawn in deep seas whereas paralarvae are widely distributed between 100 m and >1000 m with larger paralarvae gradually getting closer to subsurface layers. Upon attaining particular size these octopods gradually move further from oceanic surface (Nesis 1985). Our finding is in agreement with this migratory pattern.

Additional file

Additional file 1: Morphometric measurement and indices (ML %) of the *Vitreledonella richardi* paralarva from Arabian Sea. (XLSX 10 kb)

Abbreviations

DSL, deep scattering layer; ML, mantle length

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Authors' contributions

KKS carried out the sample collection carried out the identification and drafted the MS. VV, AM and RJ participated in the cruise and helped to taking measurements and photographs. KSM designed and coordinated the study and corrected the draft manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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