

A NEW SPECIES OF *ANTHESSIUS*
(COPEPODA: POECILOSTOMATOIDA) ASSOCIATED
WITH *BERTHELLA STELLATA* (RISSO, 1826)
(GASTROPODA: OPISTHOBRANCHIA)

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Abstract.—Only four species of the genus *Anthessius* Della Valle, 1880 are known to be associated with notaspidean molluscs. Only *A. pleurobrancheae* Della Valle, 1880 has been reported in European waters, and has not been seen since the original description. In this paper, *A. arcuatus*, associated with *Berthella stellata* (Risso, 1826) from Spanish waters, is described and compared with other congeneric species associated with notaspidean molluscs. The diagnostic characters of this species are the second maxilla, the labrum, and leg 5.

The fauna of copepods associated with invertebrates is relatively unknown in the Iberian Peninsula. Although the majority of this fauna is probably scientifically known and reported from the European and North African coasts, it is likely that, during the next few years, new species will be described from material obtained in the Iberian Peninsula.

During the Marine Biology Expedition “Bahía’90” in Algeciras Bay (Cádiz, Spain), some specimens of the genus *Anthessius* were collected from the gills of four specimens of the notaspidean *Berthella stellata* (Risso, 1826).

A close examination of these copepods revealed that they do not correspond to Della Valle’s (1880) *Anthessius pleurobrancheae*. In the course of studying this species, several synapomorphies were discovered in the species of *Anthessius* that are normally associated with sea slugs of the Order Notaspidea. Therefore, a discussion on this matter will be given following the description of the new species.

Materials and Methods

The opisthobranch molluscs were collected under stones from intertidal and up-

per infralittoral zones. These specimens were maintained in separate glass bottles. The copepods were taken from the gills and pallial cavity of sea slugs and were preserved in a solution of ethyl alcohol (70% in seawater). The specimens were dissected under a stereomicroscope and semipermanent mounts were made using CMC 10 and lignin pink. All figures have been drawn with the aid of a camera lucida. The letter after the explanation of each figure refers to the scale at which it was drawn.

Family Anthessiidae Humes, 1985
Genus *Anthessius* Della Valle, 1880
Anthessius arcuatus, new species
Figs. 1–4

Type material.—4 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂ and 3 copepodites from the gills of 4 specimens of the opisthobranch mollusc *Berthella stellata* (Risso, 1826) in El Campamento (San Roque), Algeciras Bay, Cádiz, Spain, 7 Jul 1990.

Female.—Body (Fig. 1a, b) cyclopidiform, length (not including setae on caudal rami) 1.79 mm (1.75–1.82 mm) and greatest width 1.01 mm (1.00–1.02 mm) based on 4 specimens in 70% ethyl alcohol. Ratio of length to width of prosome 0.72:1. Ratio of length

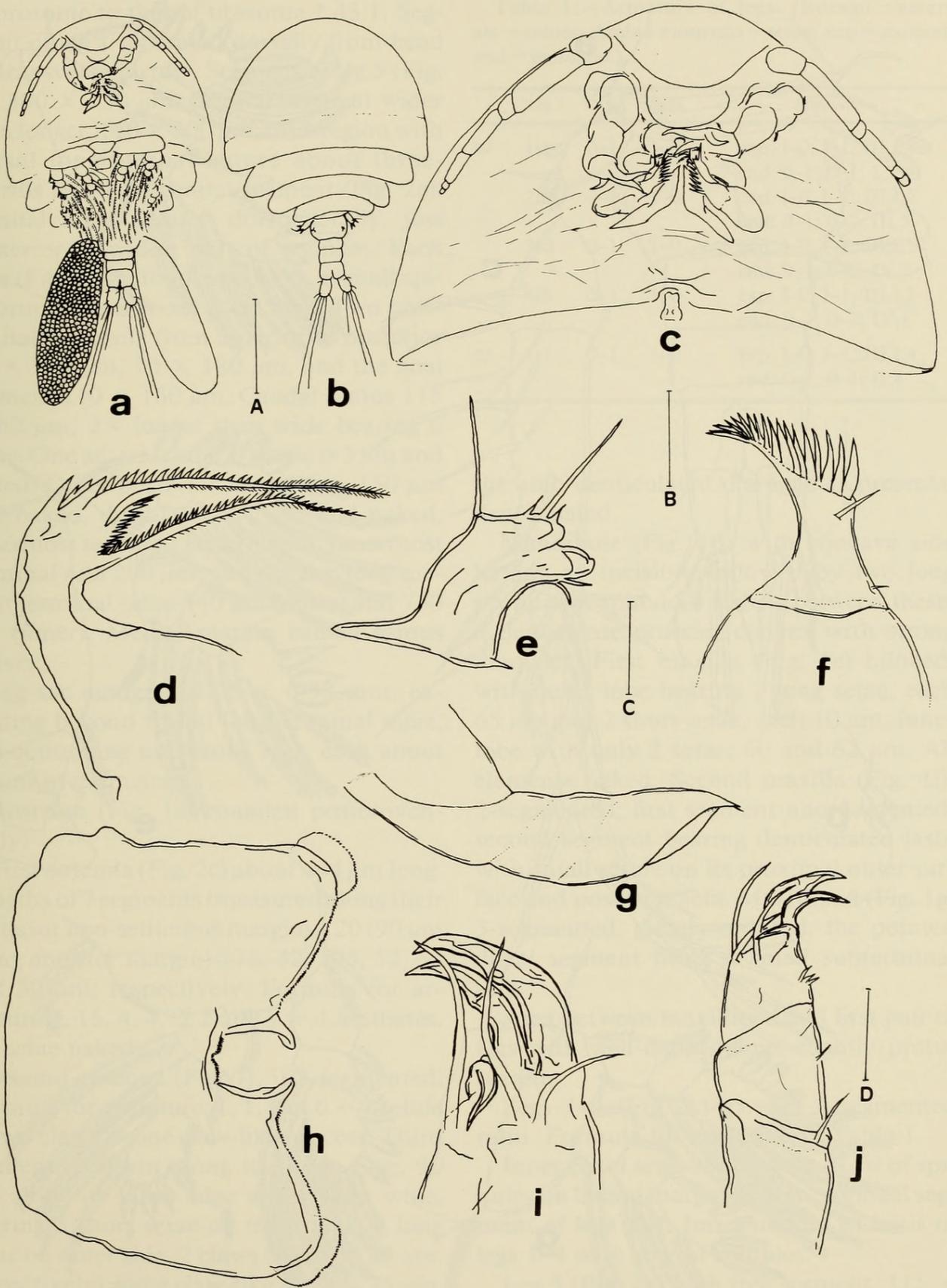


Fig. 1. *Anthessius arcuatus*, new species. Female: a, ventral (A); b, dorsal (A); c, cephalotorax, ventral (B); d, mandible (C); e, first maxilla (C); f, second maxilla (C); g, maxilliped (C); h, labrum and paragnaths, ventral (C); i, tip of second antenna, posterior (D); j, second antenna (C). Scale: A, 550 μ m; B, 170 μ m; C, 50 μ m; D, 100 μ m.

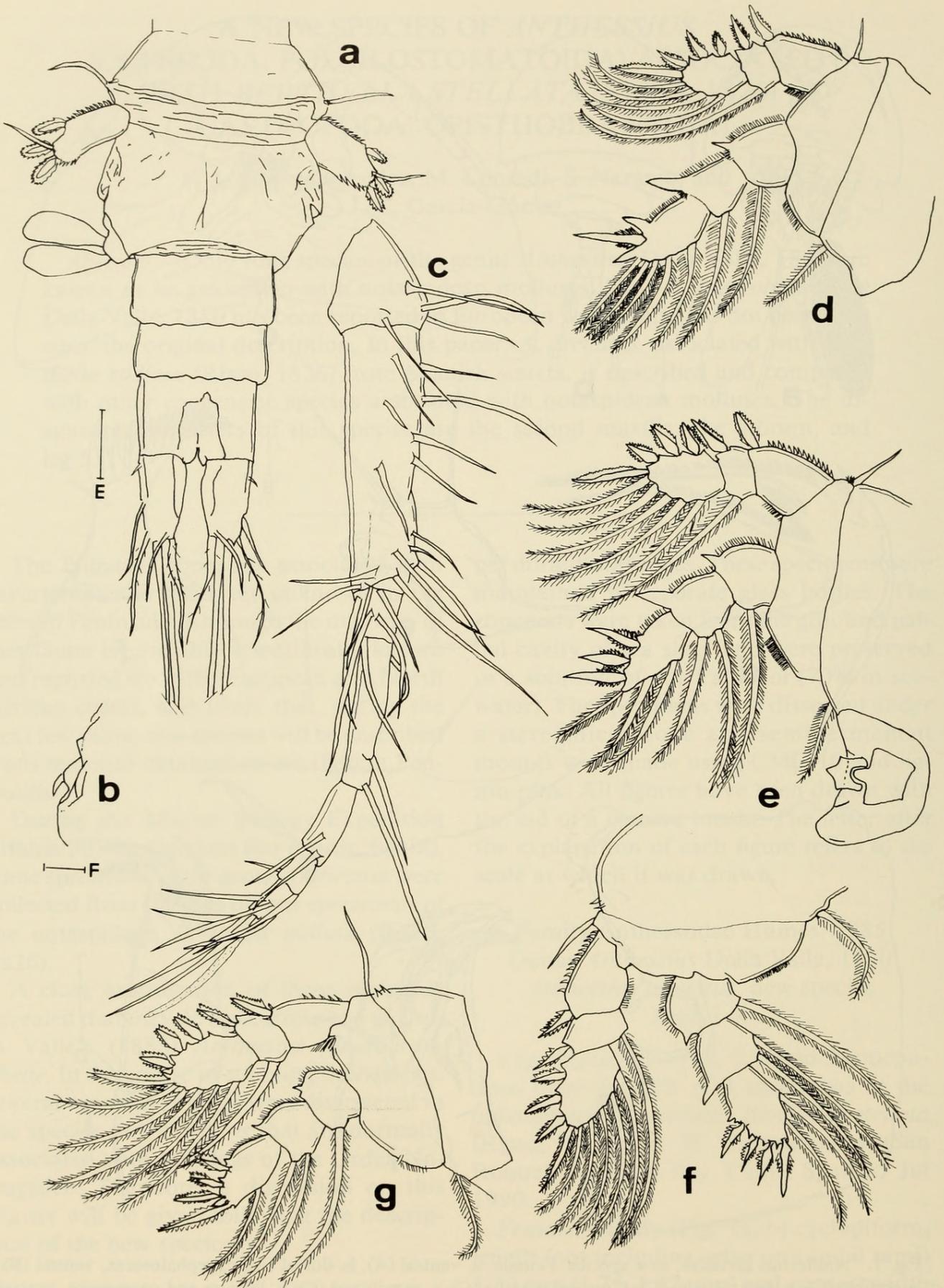


Fig. 2. *Anthessius arcuatus*, new species. Female: a, urosome, dorsal (E); b, egg sac, attachment area, dorsal (F); c, first antenna, dorsal (D); d, leg 1, anterior (D); e, leg 2 and intercoxal plate, anterior (D); f, leg 3, anterior (D); g, leg 4, anterior (D). Scale: E, 100 μ m; F, 12 μ m.

of prosome to that of urosome 1.43:1. Segment of leg 1 separated dorsally from head by transverse furrow. Segment of leg 5 (Fig. 2a) $300 \times 150 \mu\text{m}$. Genital segment wider than longer, $160 \times 300 \mu\text{m}$; mid-region with dorsal longitudinal suture about three-fourths length of genital segment (Fig. 2a). Genital areas located dorsolaterally, just posterior to widest part of segment. Each area (Fig. 2b) without seta, with a small spiniform process about $3 \mu\text{m}$ long. Two post-genital segments from anterior to posterior $90 \times 200 \mu\text{m}$, $70 \times 180 \mu\text{m}$, and the anal segment $110 \times 160 \mu\text{m}$. Caudal ramus $115 \times 60 \mu\text{m}$, $2 \times$ longer than wide bearing 6 setae. One anterior lateral setule is $3 \mu\text{m}$ and naked. Outer posterior lateral seta $150 \mu\text{m}$ and naked, dorsal seta $70 \mu\text{m}$ and naked, outermost terminal seta $180 \mu\text{m}$, innermost terminal seta $200 \mu\text{m}$, and the two long median terminal setae $440 \mu\text{m}$ (outer) and $730 \mu\text{m}$ (inner). Medial margin caudal ramus convex.

Egg sac elongate, $1.25 \times 0.38 \text{ mm}$, extending beyond tips of longest ramal setae, and containing numerous eggs, each about $50 \mu\text{m}$ in diameter.

Rostrum (Fig. 1c) rounded posteroventrally.

First antenna (Fig. 2c) about $444 \mu\text{m}$ long. Lengths of 7 segments (measured along their posterior non-setiferous margins): 20 ($90 \mu\text{m}$ along anterior margin) 175, 32, 105, 52, 30 and $30 \mu\text{m}$; respectively. Formula for armature 4, 15, 4, 4, 2, 2 and $7 + 1$ aesthetes. All setae naked.

Second antenna (Fig. 1j, i) 3-segmented. Formula for armature: 1, 1, and $6 + 1$ setule + two claws + one claw-like process. Third segment, $100 \mu\text{m}$ along its outer edge, $90 \mu\text{m}$ along its inner edge and $90 \mu\text{m}$ wide, bearing 3 short setae on inner side, 3 long setae on outer side, 2 claws (100 and $89 \mu\text{m}$, respectively) and a claw-like process $35 \mu\text{m}$. All elements naked.

Labrum (Fig. 1h) with 2 broad posteroventral lobes, separated by a deep arch, with pair of digitiform processes medially; posterior edge of lobes and the inner edge of

Table 1.—Armature of legs. (Roman numerals = spines; Arabic numerals = setae; exp = exopod; end = endopod.)

	Leg	Coxa	Basis	Armature
♀	1st	0-1	1-0	exp: I-0; I-1; III,I,4 end: 0-1; 0-1; I,5
	2nd	0-1	1-0	exp: I-0; I-1; III,I,5 end: 0-1; 0-2; III,3
	3rd	0-1	1-0	exp: I-0; I-1; III,I,5 end: 0-1; 0-2; IV,2
	4th	0-1	1-0	exp: I-0; I-1; III,I,5 end: 0-1; 0-2; IV,1
♂	1st	0-1	1-0	exp: I-0; I-1; III,I,4 end: 0-1; 0-1; II,4

the arch denticulated. Paragnates presents, denticulated.

Mandibule (Fig. 1d) with concave side having an incision, followed by two long prominent spinulose lashes; between these, a denticulate process; convex with strong denticles. First maxilla (Fig. 1e) bilobed, with outer lobe bearing 2 long setae, each $65 \mu\text{m}$ and 2 short setae, each $10 \mu\text{m}$; inner lobe with only 2 setae, 60 and $62 \mu\text{m}$. All elements naked. Second maxilla (Fig. 1f), 2-segmented; first segment unornamented; second segment bearing denticulated lash, with small setule on its proximal outer surface and posterior seta. Maxilliped (Fig. 1g) 3-segmented, greatly reduced, the pointed distal segment bears a small subterminal seta.

Area between maxilliped and first pair of legs with well-defined line, slightly protuberant.

Legs 1-4 (Fig. 2d-g) with 3-segmented rami. Formula for armature in Table 1.

Inner coxal setae are pinnate. Row of spinules on lateral margin of first exopodal segment of legs 1-4. Inner margin of basis of legs 1-4 with row of spinules.

Leg 5 (Fig. 2a) with free segment, $115 \times 50 \mu\text{m}$, with anterior and posterior borders denticulated, and carrying 3 serrated spines and 1 naked dorsal seta. Segment of leg 5 with a naked seta, $90 \mu\text{m}$ long.

Male.—Body very similar to that of fe-

male (Fig. 3a, b). Length (excluding setae on caudal rami) 1.33 mm and greatest width 0.69 mm, based on 2 specimens in 70% ethyl alcohol. Ratio of length to width of prosome 0.64:1. Ratio of length of prosome to that of urosome 1.13:1.

Segment of leg 5 (Fig. 4a) $100 \times 210 \mu\text{m}$. Four postgenital segments from anterior to posterior $50 \times 160 \mu\text{m}$, $60 \times 140 \mu\text{m}$, $40 \times 135 \mu\text{m}$ and $70 \times 125 \mu\text{m}$ (Fig. 4a).

Caudal ramus resembling that of female, $95 \times 55 \mu\text{m}$, with ratio 1.72:1 (Fig. 4c).

Rostrum rounded posteroventrally. First antenna (Fig. 3i) similar to that of female, but three additional aesthetes on second segment, resulting in formula of 4, 15 + 2 aesthetes, 4 + 1 aesthete, 4, 2, 2 and 7 + 1 aesthete.

The second antenna (Fig. 3j) is similar to that of female, but inner side of third segment bearing 4 short setae, 3 long setae on outer side, 2 claws, and a claw-like process. All elements naked.

Labrum, mandible, paragnaths, first maxilla and second maxilla (Fig. 3c–f) like those of female. Maxilliped (Fig. 3g, h) 4-segmented; first segment bearing a setose area near union with second segment; second segment with 2 long setae, 3–7 rows of spines on inner side and 3 short spinules near insertion of third segment, which has 2 setae; claw $200 \mu\text{m}$ with concave edge denticulate and short seta.

Legs 1–4 (Fig. 4e–i) with similar spinal and setal formula as in female, except third segment of endopod of leg 1 (Fig. 4f) (formula in Table 1).

Leg 5 (Fig. 4b) free segment $105 \times 50 \mu\text{m}$, similar to that of female.

Leg 6 (Fig. 4d) consisting of posteroventral flap on genital segment and bearing 2 naked setae, $45 \mu\text{m}$ and $30 \mu\text{m}$, and spini-form process.

Spermatophore $120 \times 50 \mu\text{m}$.

Sexual dimorphism.—The spines of the third endopod segment of all the legs are different in each sex. These spines are acute-

ly lanceolate and denticulate in their proximal half in the female, but in the male they are large, more blunt and slightly denticulate along the entire length.

Etymology.—The specific name *arcuatus*, from Latin *arcuatus* = arch shaped, alludes to the characteristic posterior region of the labrum. The holotype has been deposited in the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales de Madrid (Spain) (MNCNM 20.04/2722).

Discussion

The genus *Anthessius* has been included in various families since its original description by Della Valle (1880) e.g., Lichomolgidae (Stock 1959, Humes & Ho 1965, Humes 1973) and Myicolidae in Stock et al. (1963) following the opinion of Illg (1960). The latter designation has been accepted by other authors (Humes & Stock 1965; Humes 1973, 1976; Ho 1983). Recently, Humes (1985) created the family Anthessidae with *Anthessius* as type genus, with four other genera, *Katanthessius*, *Neanthessius*, *Panaietis* and *Rhinomolgus*.

Of all species belonging to *Anthessius* associated with notaspidean molluscs, only *A. pleurobranchae* Della Valle, 1880 was known in European waters. This species was collected on *Pleurobranchaea* sp. in Naples, and was never reported again.

Ho (1983) recognized two different groups among the 34 species of the genus *Anthessius*: one group is found in pelecypods and the other associated with notaspidean sea slugs. The members of the latter group have five features in common: 1) a second antenna armed with three terminal spines; 2) a mandible bearing a short dentate lamella between the bases of the apical lash and the setiform element; 3) a second maxilla armed with a large number of teeth (at least ten) in the terminal process; 4) the last segment of leg 4 exopod having a formula of III, I, 5; and 5) the endopods of legs 2 through 4

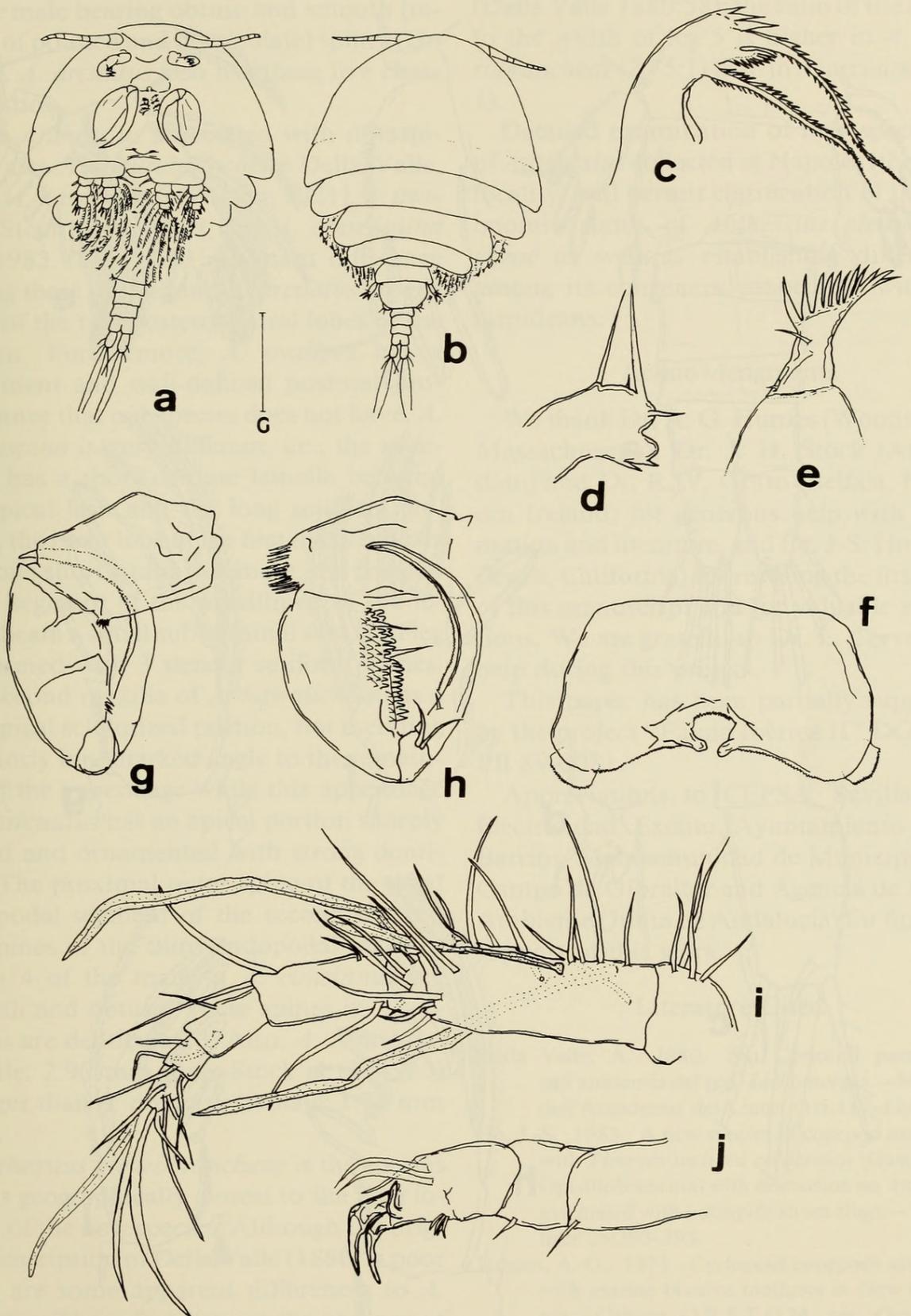


Fig. 3. *Anthessius arcuatus*, new species. Male: a, ventral (G); b, dorsal (G); c, mandible (C); d, first maxilla (C); e, second maxilla (C); f, labrum and paragnaths, ventral (C); g, maxilliped, outer; h, maxilliped, inner; i, first antenna, dorsal (D); j, second antenna, posterior (D). Scale: G, 420 μ m.

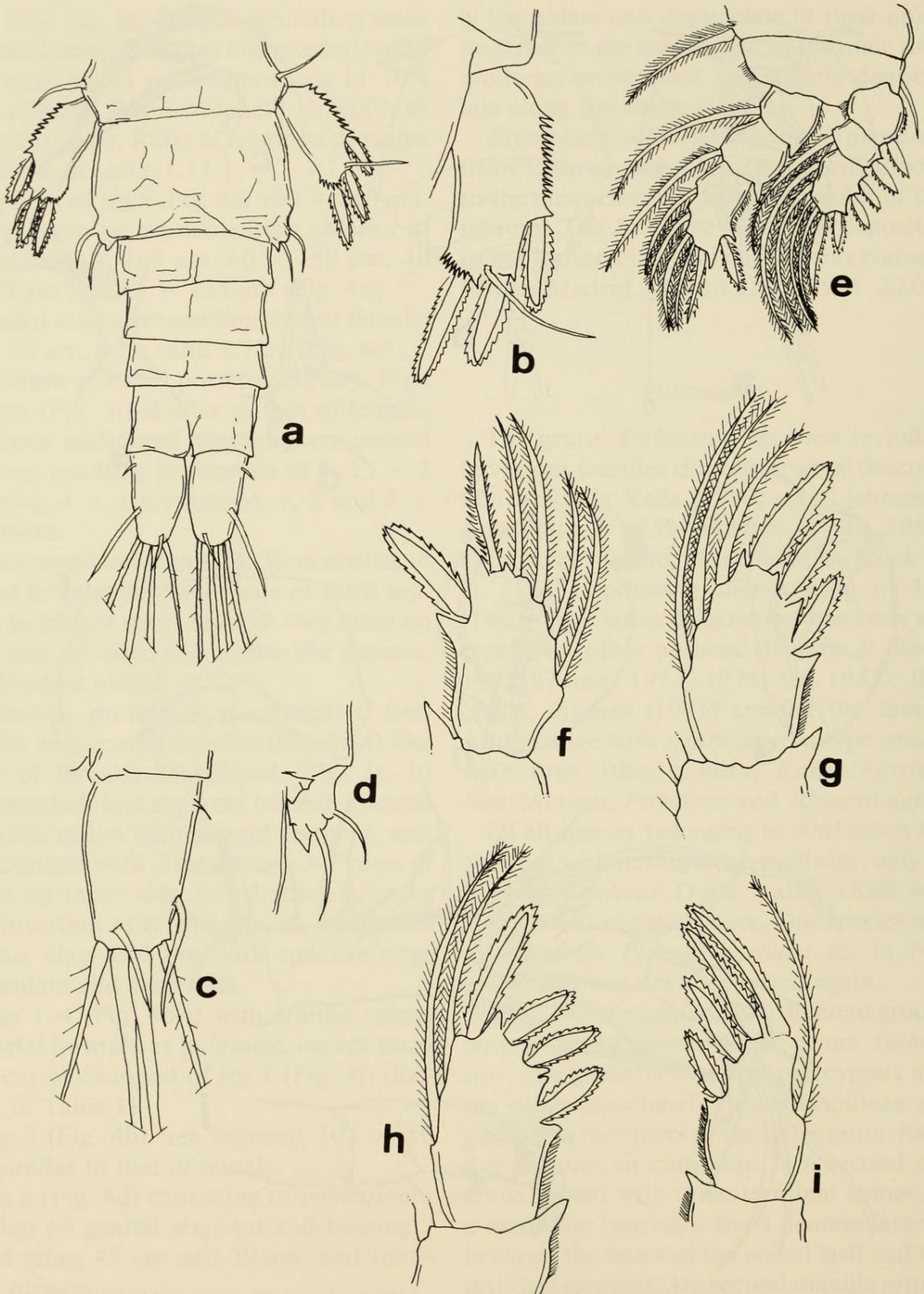


Fig. 4. *Anthessius arcuatus*, new species. Male: a, urosome, dorsal (E); b, leg 5, dorsal (C); c, caudal ramus, dorsal (C); d, leg 6, ventral (C); e, leg 1, ventral (D); f, terminal endopodal segment of leg 1 (C); g, terminal endopodal segment of leg 2 (C); h, terminal endopodal segment of leg 3 (C); i, terminal endopodal segment of leg 4 (C).

in the male bearing obtuse and smooth (instead of pointed and denticulate) spines (Ho 1983). *A. arcuatus* also has these five characteristics.

The *Anthessius* associated with notaspidean are: *A. pleurobrancheae* Della Valle, 1880, *A. hawaiiensis* (Wilson, 1921), *A. ovalipes* Stock et al. 1963 and *A. obtusispina* Ho, 1983. The most important difference among these species and *A. arcuatus* are the form of the two posteroventral lobes of the labrum. Furthermore, *A. ovalipes* has a prominent and well-defined postoral protuberance that our species does not have. *A. obtusispina* is very different, i.e., the mandible has a short dentate lamella between the apical lash and the long setiform element, the inner lobe of the first maxilla bears only one short, stubby element, the pointed distal segment of the maxilliped of the female bears a small subterminal seta, and leg 5 is armed with 3 slender setiform spines. The second maxilla of *A. hawaiiensis* has a low apical sclerotized portion, not inclining anteriorly in a marked angle to the remainder of the appendage while this appendage in *A. arcuatus* has an apical portion sharply angled and ornamented with strong denticles. The proximal outer spine of the third endopodal segment of the second leg and the spines of the third endopodal segment of leg 4 of the male in *A. concinnus* are smooth and obtuse. These spines in *A. arcuatus* are denticulated. Also, *A. concinnus* (female: 2.90 mm long; Stock et al. 1963) is larger than *A. arcuatus* (female: 1.78 mm long).

Anthessius pleurobrancheae is the species that is geographically closest to the type locality of the new species. Although the original description of Della Valle (1880) is poor there are some apparent differences to *A. arcuatus*. These features are the absence of spines in leg 5: "Il piede del quinto paio sono piú allungati dell'altro *Anthessius* (Referred to *Anthessius solenocurti* Della Valle, 1880), e muniti non de spine, ma di setole"

(Della Valle 1880:58); the ratio of the length to the width of leg 5 is higher in *A. pleurobrancheae* (2.75:1) than in *A. arcuatus* (2.3:1).

Detailed examination of new specimens of *Anthessius* collected in Naples (the type locality) will permit clarification of the taxonomic status of *Anthessius pleurobrancheae* as well as establishing differences among its congeners, associated with notaspideans.

Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. A. G. Humes (Woods Hole, Massachusetts), Dr. J. H. Stock (Amsterdam) and Dr. R. V. Gotto (Belfast, Northern Ireland) for generous help with information and literature, and Dr. J.-S. Ho (Long Beach, California) for revising the first draft of this manuscript and for valuable suggestions. We are grateful to Dr. L. Cervera for help during this project.

This paper has been partially supported by the project "Fauna Ibérica II" DGICYT PB 89-0081.

Appreciations to CEPSA, Sevillana de Electricidad, Excmo. Ayuntamiento de los Barrios, Mancomunidad de Municipios del Campo de Gibraltar and Agencia de Medio Ambiente (Junta de Andalucía) for financial support of this work.

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