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Some animal associates of the zoanthids, *Palythoa mutuki* (Haddon & Shackeleton, 1891) *and Zoanthus sansibaricus* (Carlgen, 1990) along rocky shores of Visakhapatnam, India – A check list

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Abstract

Animal associates of zoanthids- *Palythoa mutuki* and *Zoanthus sansibaricus* of Lawson's Bay rocky shores of Visakhapatnam were recorded in the present study. *P. mutuki* and *Z. sansibaricus* were found distributed along the upper mid-littoral zone of the rocky shores, 21 species and four larval forms belonging to five Phyla (Porifera, Annelida, Arthropod, Mollusca and Echinodermata) were recorded. The diversity of organisms associated with *P. mutuki* was more than with *Z. sansibaricus*.

Keywords: Animal associates, Palythoa mutuki, Zoanthus sansibaricus

1. Introduction

The zoanthid species are distributed as encrusting mats along the intertidal rocky shores of tropical oceans particularly towards the upper mid-littoral region ^[1]. They are normally exposed during neap tides and are subjected to the pounding action of the waves. Sand particles, broken shell pieces, sediment etc., are seen attached to the outer walls of the polyps. Since they are distributed on wave beaten rocky shores, they accumulate lot of organic and inorganic particulate matter, micro and macro-organisms, when the tide recedes. They derive nutrition probably from the particulate organic matter coming along with the incoming waves and also from zooxanthellae that harbours the tissues symbiotically. The zoanthids, *P. mutuki* (Haddon & Shackeleton, 1891) and *Z. sansibaricus* (Carlgen, 1990) belong to the Class-Anthozoa, Sub-class-Hexacorallia, Order-Zoantharia, Sub order- Brachycnemia. *P. mutuki* has been included in the Family-Sphenopidae and *Z. sansibaricus* in the Family-Zoanthidea. A number of epizoic organisms are seen associated with zoanthids either as epibionts or endobionts, since zoanthids are sedentary in the intertidal regions like hydroids ^[2-4], gorgonians ^[5-7], antipatharians ^[8-9] & scleractinians ^[10-12] etc., facilitating different relationships such as commensalism, mutualism, symbiosis, parasitism etc.

The other researchers who worked on the faunal associates of zoanthids include Sebens ^[13], Reed *et al.*, ^[14], Humes ^[15], Gleibs and Mebs ^[16], Perezel *et al.*, ^[17], Swain ^[18], Trivedi *et al.*, ^[19], Rebelo ^[20] and Pareshpriya*et al.*, ^[21] The present study is aimed at identifying different fauna associated with *P. mutuki* and *Z. sansibaricus* along the Lawson's Bay rocky coast of Visakhapatnam.

2. Materials and Methods

The sampling area was the mid-littoral of rocky shores of Lawson's Bay colony $(17^0 43' 23.53'' \text{ N} \text{ and } 83^0 20' 36.31'' \text{ E})$ of Visakhapatnam (Fig 1) where the colonies of the two species were distributed. Sampling was carried out at two places, where the two species were found in abundance. The macro-organisms visible to the naked eye were collected along with the Zoanthids from the sampling area to the laboratory and preserved in 4% Formalin. Each polyp of the specimen was separated and agitated in the waters or scraped off with a brush. The organisms thus separated were also fixed in formalin. Different animal associates separated from the two species were identified of standard identification keys ^[22-27].

3. Results and Discussion

21 species of fauna and four polychaete larvae were reported as animal associates of P. mutuki and Z. sansibaricus (Table 1). Of 21 species identified Sponge (Spongia officinalis) belonging to the phylum Porifera (Fig. 2), polychaetes -Lepidonotus squamatus, Lanice conchilega, Nereis pelagica and polychete larvae (Fig's 3-6) belonging to the phylum Annelida, the crustaceans namely Charybdis truncate, Menippe rumphii, Alpheus melabaricus, Shrimp, Corophium sps, and Eurydice pulchra of the phylum Arthropoda (Fig's 7-12), gastropods like Turbo bruneus, Thais clavigera, Cellana radiata, Cypraea tigris, Cerithidea sps. and Baeolidia palythoae of the phylum Mollusca (Fig's 13-18), and Echinoderms including Star fish (Asterias sps.) Brittle stars like, Ophiothrix fragilis, Ophiocomina nigra, Sea urchins like Stomopneustes variolaris and crinoids (Fig's 19-23) were found in large numbers associating with the colonies of P. mutuki and Z. sansibaricus. The associated macro faunal community in the colony of Z. sansibaricus was found to be fewer than those of *P. mutuki*.

reported by Sebens [13] feeding on the colonies of Zoanthus sociatus. Nearly 153 gastropod species have been recorded associating with the scleractinian coral Oculina varicose by Reed et al., [14]. Humes [15], has reported the Sabelliphilid copepods (Poecilo stomatoida) associating with cnidarians. Gleibs and Mebs [16], have observed the occurrence of Chaetodon fish- Chaetodon capistratus and C. sedentaris, a puffer fish, Sphoeroides spengleri and a damsel fish, Stegastis sps.feeding on Palythoa caribaeorum polyps. Perezlet al., [17] have reported 28 associated macro-benthic community associated with the zoanthids, Palythoa caribaeorum in the littoral zone of Pernambuco, Brazil. According to Swain [18], the sponges showed mutualism with the zoanthids. 67 species of macro-faunal organisms associated to the patches of P. mutuki with arthropods as dominant group have been reported from Saurashtra coast, Gujarat by Trivedi et al. [19]. The diversity of zooxanthellae associated with Palythoa caribaeorum, Zoanthus sociatus and Protopalythoa variabilis has been recorded by Rabelo [20]. Nudibranchs such as Baeolidia palythoae and Phidiana militaris have also been found on the colonies of zoanthids by Pareshporiya et al., ^[21].

A marine bristle worm, Hermodice carunculata has been

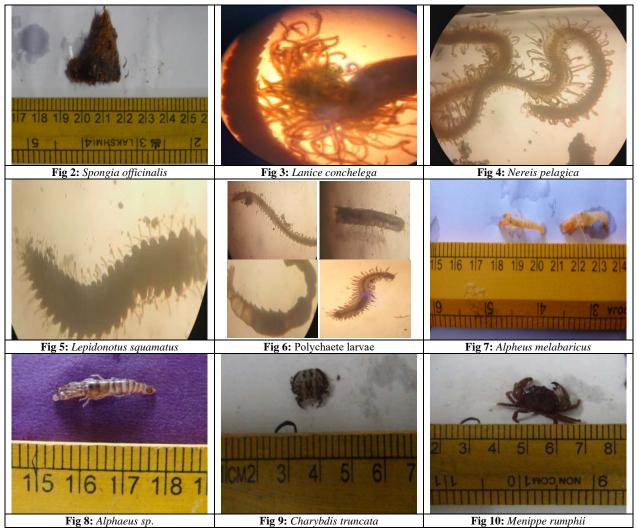
Table 1: List of associates of Zoanthids

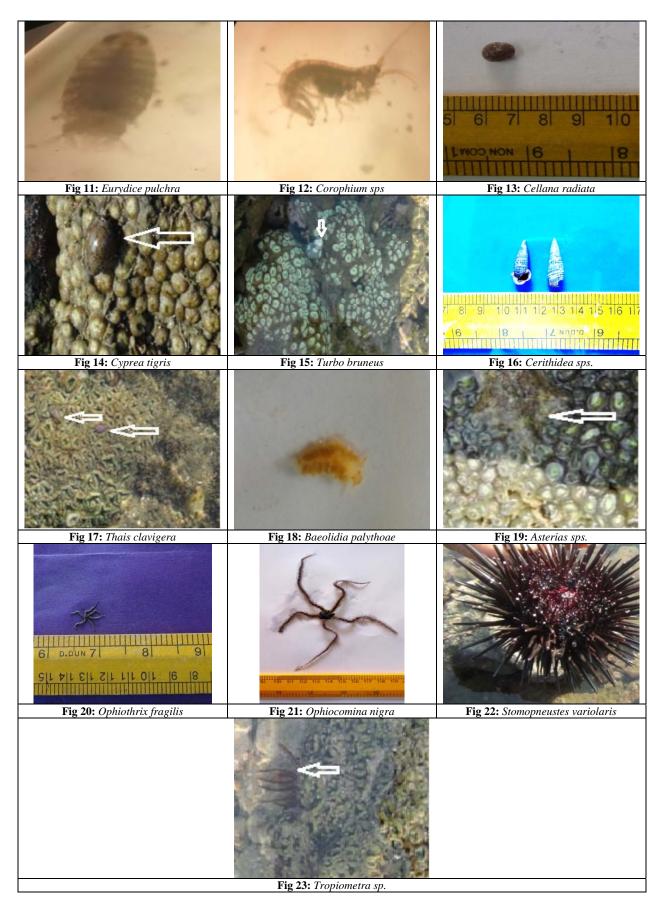
Phyllum: Porifera	Superfamily: Cypraeoidea
Class: Desmospongiae	Family: Cypraeidae
Order: Dictyoceratida	Subfamily: Cypraeinae
Family: Spongiidae	Genus: Cyprea
Genus: Spongia	Species: tigris (Linnaeus, 1758) [Fig. 14]
Species: officinalis (Linnaeus, 1759) [Fig. 2]	Superfamily: Trochoidae
Phyllum: Annelida	Family: Turinidae
Class: Polychaeta	Genus: Turbo
Subclass: Palpata	Species: bruneus (Roding, 1791) [Fig. 15]
Order: Canalipalpata	Superfamily: Cerithiodea
Suborder: Terebellida	Family: Potamididae
Family: Terebellidae	Genus: Cerithidea sps. (Linnaeus,1758) [Fig. 16]
Genus: Lanice	Superfamily: Muricoidea
Species: conchilega (Pallas, 1766) [Fig. 3]	Family: Muricidae
Order: Phyllodocida	Genus: Thais
Family: Nereidae	Species: clavigera (Roding, 1798) [Fig. 17]
Genus: Nereis	Order: Nudibranchia
Species: pelagica(Linnaeus, 1758) [Fig. 4]	Family: Aeolidiidae
Subclass: Errantia	Genus: Baeolidia (Trinchese, 1877)
Order: Phyllodocida	Species: palythoae (Gosliner, 1985) [Fig. 18]
Family: Polynoidae	Phyllum: Echinidermata
Genus: Lepidonotus	Class: Echinoidea
Species: squamatus (Linnaeus, 1758) [Fig. 5]	Order: Stomopneustoida
Phyllum: Arthropoda	Family: Stomopneustidae
Subphylum: Crustacea	Genus: Asterias sps (Linnaeus, 1758) [Fig. 19]
Class: Malacostraca	Subphyllum: Asterozoa
Order: Decapoda	Class: Ophiuroidea
Superfamily: Alpheoidea	Order: Ophiurida
Family: Alpheidae	Family: Ophiothricidae
Genus: Alpheus	Genus: Ophiothrix
Species: melabaricus (Fabricus, 1798) [Fig. 7]	Species: fragilis (Adildgard, 1789) [Fig. 20]
Genus: Alpheus sp. [Fig. 8]	Suborder: Ophiurina
Order: Decapoda	Family: Ophiocomidae
Superorder: Pleocyemata	Genus: Ophiocomina
Infraorder: Brachyura	Species: nigra (Adildgard, 1789) [Fig. 21]
Genus: Charybdis	Class: Asteroidea
Species: truncate(Fabricus, 1798) [Fig. 9]	Order: Forcipulatida
Infraorder: Brachyura	Family: Asteridae
Family: Menippidae	Genus: Stomopneustes
Genus: Menippe	Species: variolaris (Lamark, 1816) [Fig.22]
Species: rumphii (Fabricus, 1798) [Fig. 10]	Sub phylum: Crinozoa
Genus: Eurydice	Class: Crinoidea
Species: pulchra (Latreille, 1817) [Fig. 11]	Sub class: Articulata

Order: Amphipod	Order: Comatulida
Family: Corophiidae	Genus: Tropiometra sp. [Fig. 23]
Genus: Corophium	
Species: triaenonyx (Stebbing, 1904) [Fig. 12]	
Phylum: Mollusca	
Class: Gastropoda	
Superfamily: Lottiodea	
Family: Nacellidae	
Subfamily: Nacellinae	
Genus: Cellana	
Species: radiata (Born, 1778) [Fig. 13]	



Fig 1: Map showing the location of sampling area





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