

Three Uncommon Seaweeds of the Pacific Coast of Mexico

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Abstract

This report describes a new record and two unusual and rare species of marine algae collected from Oaxaca, Michoacán, Jalisco and Baja California Sur at Mexican Pacific coast. *Boodleopsis verticillata* is the first record in the Pacific shore of Mexico, in the case of *Melobesia polystromatica*, this is the sixth record at tropical Pacific while *Litholepis sonorensis* reported for the third time in the Gulf of California. These results suggest that the taxonomic inventory of seaweed in the Pacific coast of Mexico is not yet complete, so attention must be given to the epiphytes, and other small and delicate species that inhabit the coast of Mexico. Morphological descriptions, distributional range, reproductive stage and samples examined are included.

Keywords

Bryopsidales, Corallinales, Distribution, New Records, Seaweeds

1. Introduction

The Pacific coast of Mexico is considered one of the most diverse regions in species richness of seaweeds, to date there have been reported 1120 species of marine algae; in particular the western coast of the Peninsula de Baja California shows the greater number of species (742 taxa) [1]. The number of species, new records and descriptions of new species of marine algae in the Mexican Pacific has been increased in recent years [2]-[7]. Despite this fact the marine floral inventory is still incomplete and more complete surveys are still needed, especially on epiphytes that are small habit and go unnoticed by their size. In this study, we provide the first record of *Boodleopsis verticillata* E.Y. Dawson from the Mexican Pacific coast. The other species are *Melobesia polystromatica* E.Y. Dawson and *Litholepis sonorensis* E.Y. Dawson, which includes the extension in its distribution interval in Oaxaca, Michoacan and Baja California Sur. Information on the morphology, reproductive stage, localities and habitats of the three species, are provided.

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2. Material and Methods

Collections were carried from the intertidal zone in Calerita in Baja California Sur, this place is a shallow sandy beach with rocky aggregates and tidepools; Tenacatita Bay is situated in the state of Jalisco, is a large sandy beach with coral reef and formation of extensive intertidal pools. As regards to Michoacan, specimens were collected in Faro; this place is characterized by a sandy beach with rocky areas exposed high waves. Finally, San Agustínillo is situated in Oaxaca, this locality has three small bays, one of which is a sandy beach that is protected by rocks, and during low tides intertidal pools are formed. Specimens were collected by hand and free diving between 1 - 4 m depth using spatulas and knives; any particular sampling method was not used, but the study area was systematically reviewed. The samples were fixed in formalin solution at 5% in seawater, placed in plastic bags and transported to the Department of Botany of the National School of Biological Sciences of the National Polytechnic Institute. Preserved specimens of *Boodleopsis verticillata* were stained with green iodine for anatomical examination using optical microscope. In the case of *Melobesia polystromatica* and *Litholepis sonorensis* small fragments were decalcified with 0.6 M HNO₃ and dehydrated with ethyl alcohol at different concentrations (10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% and absolute ethyl alcohol). These fragments were embedded into paraffin blocks and subsequently sections of the specimens were made with a manual rotation Microtome American Optical®, these sections were fixed on slides with Ruyter's adhesive [8], and stained with hematoxylin-eosine [5]. After this process the slides were observed using an Olympus microscope (CX31, Philippines) and observations of vegetative and reproductive structures were performed in order to determination both species. For determination and descriptive terminology we followed specialized literature [9]-[11]. Photomicrography was conducted with a digital camera (CANON D20, Japan). The figures were edited using Adobe® Photoshop® 7.0 (Adobe Systems Inc., San Jose, USA). Specimens are housed at herbarium (ENCB) of the National School of Biological Sciences of the Instituto Politécnico Nacional Herbarium abbreviations follow the online *Index Herbariorum* (<http://sciweb.nybg.org/science2/IndexHerbariorum.asp>). Appropriate comments about the morphology, specimens examined and distribution are provided for each species.

3. Results

Three unusual and rare species were found during the present study.

Phylum Chlorophyta

Class Ulvophyceae

Order Bryopsidales

Family Udoteaceae

Boodleopsis verticillata E.Y. Dawson 1960a: 32 [12].

Type locality: Bahía San Telmo, Isla del Rey, Islas Perlas, Pacific Panamá.

Specimens Examined Morpho-anatomically (**Figures 1(a)-(d)**). MÉXICO: **Oaxaca**: San Agustínillo (96°31'49"W, 15°39'54"N), Mateo-Cid, Mendoza-González & García-López, 28-06-2013, (ENCB 13-70/04).

Habitat and Morphology: On rocks, intertidal, thallus forming a loose turf of closely congested branched coenocytic filaments.

Anatomy: Thallus small, generally forming cushions or turfs of creeping, branching mostly dichotomous, rarely trichotomous or verticillate, interwoven siphons and creeping or semi-erect branches anchored by scattered rhizoids. Basal coenocytic filaments 120 - 150 µm diameter and 360 - 720 µm long between dichotomies. The apices of the filaments measured 50 - 70 µm diameter.

Reproductive structures: Gametangia borne sparingly on primary rhizoidal filaments, ovoid to 120 µm diameter and 150 µm long, with a long pedicel, without septum.

Comments: The vegetative structure of these plants is clearly similar that described by Dawson [12]. The Mexican plants are in general agreement with the dimensions reported for Panamanian plants. The two previous Pacific coast records of *Boodleopsis verticillata* is from Panama and Salvador. This is the first record of this species in the Pacific coast of Mexico.

Distribution: Florida, USA, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panamá, Caribbean, Philippines [9] [13].

Phylum Rhodophyta

Class Florideophyceae

Order Hapalidiales

Family Hapalidiaceae

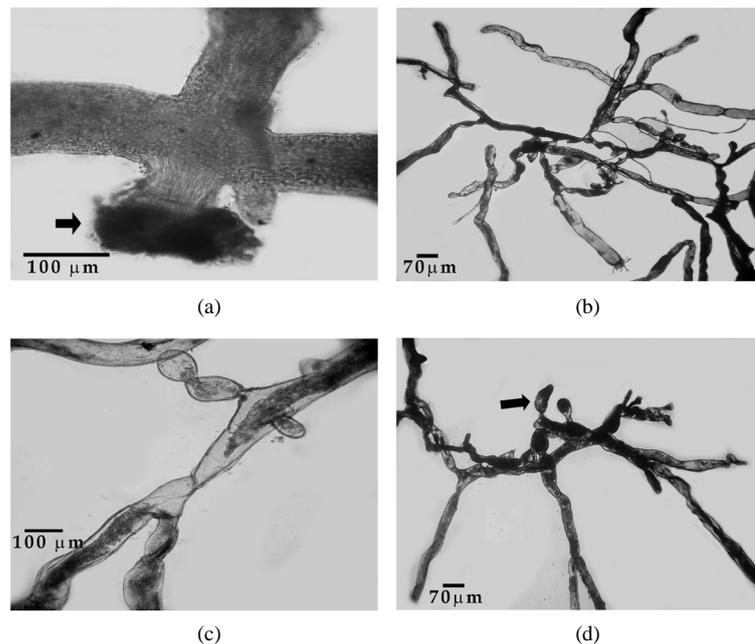


Figure 1. *Boodloopsis verticillata*. (a) Branches anchored by rhizoids (arrow); (b) Habit of thalli irregularly branched; (c) Siphons dichotomously branched; (d) Ovoid gametangia (arrow) borne sparingly on primary rhizoidal filaments. The specimens were stained with green iodine.

Melobesia polystromatica E.Y. Dawson 1960b: 8-9 [14]

Type locality: Bahía Tenacatita, Jalisco, Mexico.

Specimens Examined Morpho-anatomically (**Figures 2(a)-(f)**). MÉXICO: **Jalisco**: Bahía Tenacatita (104°49'00"W, 19°13'15"N), ⊕, Mendoza-González, Mateo-Cid & Huerta-Múzquiz; 05-10-1991 (ENCB 20681); **Michoacán**: El Faro (103°30'33" W, 18°20'33"N), ⊕♂, Mendoza-González & Mateo-Cid, 16-05-1986 (ENCB 20682); **Oaxaca**: Santa Elena (96°44'38"W, 15°43'14"N), ⊕♂♀, Mendoza-González & Mateo-Cid, 08-05-1997 (ENCB 13562); San Agustín Bay, El Coyote (96°14'09"W, 15°41'21"N), ⊕♂, Mendoza-González, Mateo-Cid & Galicia-García, 06-12-1994 (ENCB 20683).

Habitat and Morphology: On *Sargassum liebmannii*, intertidal. Thalli encrusting, following the contour of host stipe, without protuberances, attached to the substratum ventrally by cell adhesion, 100 to 200 μm thick.

Anatomy: Thallus construction dimerous throughout composed of two groups of filaments: a ventral-most unistratose layer of filaments from which marginal growth occurs; and upright filaments; 15 - 20 cells long arise perpendicularly from cells of ventral filaments and lead to increased thallus thickness. In transverse section the cortical cells oblong or rectangular 4 - 5 μm wide and 5 - 6 μm long; epithallus unistratose with rounded cells 18 - 20 μm wide and 14 - 16 μm long. In the medulla and cortex are numerous cell fusions, secondary pit-connections not seen.

Reproductive structures: Tetrasporangial conceptacles scattered over the thallus, roofs of tetrasporangial conceptacles multiporate, tetrasporangia each containing four zonately arranged spores and producing an apical plug. Chambers measure 130 - 140 μm diameter and 50 - 55 μm high, tetrasporangia 18 - 20 μm diameter and 40 - 45 μm long, arranged across the floor of the conceptacle, and a central columella is absent.

Gametangial thalli are dioecious, spermatangial plants 100 - 150 μm thick with the same vegetative structure as tetrasporangial plants. Uniporate conceptacles protruding, not apiculate, scattered, conceptacle chambers usually 70 - 80 μm in diameter and 55 - 60 μm high containing branched spermatangial branches on the chamber floor, the walls and the roof. Carposporangial conceptacles uniporate, protruding, rounded and more frequent than males, the chambers without columella, chambers 115 - 120 μm diameter and 80 - 85 μm high, canal 15 - 20 μm long. Carposporangia develop on the floor of the chamber and measure 20 - 25 μm in wide and 40 - 50 μm long.

Comments: This species was described by Dawson [14] based on specimens collected in Bahía Tenacatita, Jalisco México. The thallus was described as 0.5 - 0.8 cm thick; when encircling cylindrical parts of host, 100 -

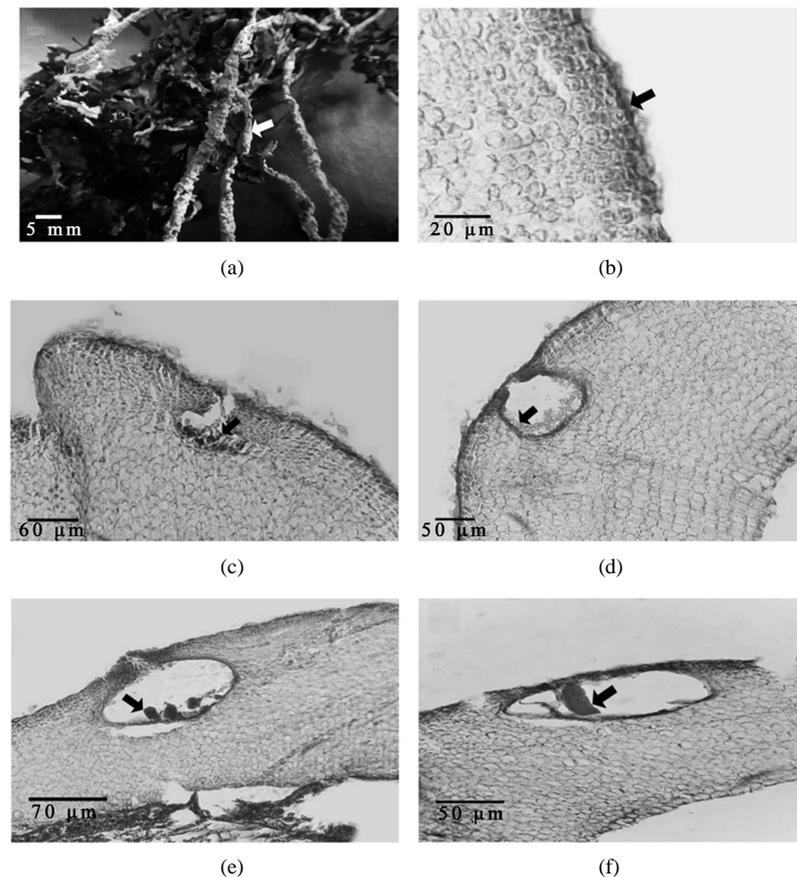


Figure 2. *Melobesia polystromatica*. (a) Habit of crustose thalli (arrow) attached to brown algae; (b) Section through dorsal region noted epithallial cells (arrow); (c) Section through female conceptacle with carposporangial branches (arrow); (d) Mature male conceptacle with spermatangial branched filaments on floor and walls of chamber (arrow); (e) Section through mature carposporangial conceptacle showing a terminal carposporangium (arrow); (f) Section through mature tetrasporangial multiporate conceptacle showing tetrasporangium (arrow). The specimens were stained with hematoxylin-eosine.

200 μm thick. He also mentioned that mature parts of thalli has an extensive cortical region and an epithallium of 4 - 5 layers of small, quadrate to flattened cells. In general, the features observed in our specimens are similar to those described by Dawson [14]. On the other hand, *M. polystromatica* had considerable similarities with some of the thin species of *Lithothamnion*, consequently this species needs further morphological and molecular study of its taxonomic status [15] [16].

Distribution: Gulf of California, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, México; El Salvador [15].

Phylum Rhodophyta

Class Florideophyceae

Order Corallinales

Family Corallinaceae

Litholepis sonorensis E.Y. Dawson 1960b: 59 [14].

Type locality: Isla Espíritu Santo near La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico.

Specimens Examined Morpho-anatomically (**Figures 3(a)-(d)**). MÉXICO: **Baja California Sur**. Calerita (110°16'38"W, 24°20'56"N), ⊕, Mendoza-González & Mateo-Cid, 24-04-1994 (ENCB 20680).

Habitat and Morphology: On *Lithophyllum* sp. Intertidal pools

Anatomy: Crusts thin, delicate, gray-white, spreading; 1 cell layer in vegetative portions; thicker at conceptacle, 2 - 5 cell layers when thalli overgrow each other; cell layer of rectangular cells, variable in height, 20 - 25 (30) μm tall and 13 - 15 μm wide.

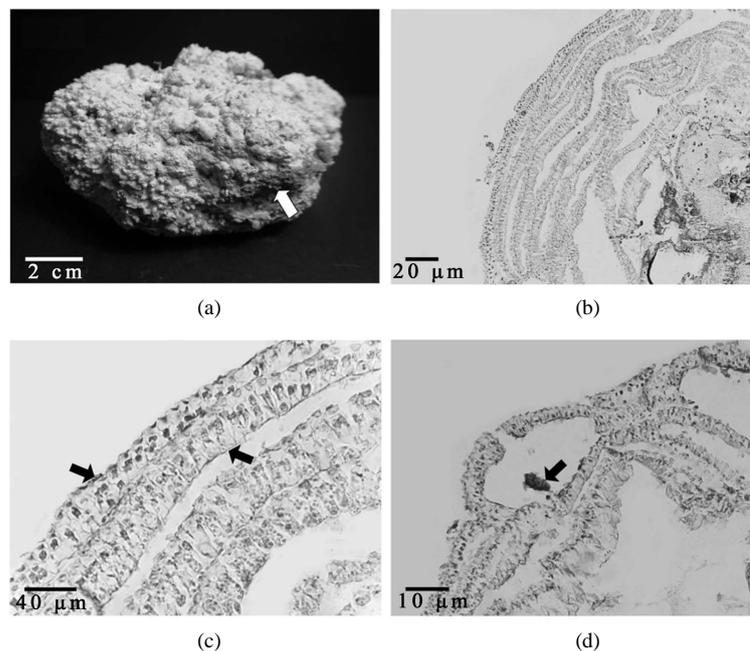


Figure 3. *Litholepis sonorensis*. (a) Habit of a plant encrusting pebbles (arrow); (b) Thallus section showing extensively superimposed crusts; (c) Habit of a plants on *Lithophyllum* sp. (arrow); (d) Section through mature tetrasporangial conceptacle showing tetrasporangium (arrow). The specimens were stained with hematoxylin-eosine.

Reproductive structures: Sporangial conceptacles conical, chambers measure 250 - 350 μm diameter and 75 - 100 μm high; only slightly protruding, up to 50 μm above crust surface; with a single pore; with flat floor of single cell layer and roof of 2 - 3 cell layers; tetrasporangia 50 - 60 μm long, 25 - 30 μm wide.

Female and male conceptacles not observed.

Comments: *Litholepis sonorensis* is only known from the type and Zihuatanejo, Guerrero, this is the third report in the Gulf of California. This species requires being re-evaluated in order to confirm its taxonomic status.

Distribution: Baja California Sur, Guerrero [16].

4. Discussion

The absence of records of *Boodleopsis verticillata*, *Melobesia polystromatica* and *Litholepis sonorensis* along the Tropical Pacific coast of Mexico may be due to lack of attention on epiphytic species, misapplied names and the small size of the thallus, many of these species can be confused with other genera of algae so it is necessary that the specimens are in reproduction, which facilitates species determination. In the case of *B. verticillata* it is important to emphasize the significance of reproductive structures, since the presence of these facilitates the identification of the species. Concerning to *M. polystromatica* and *L. sonorensis* these were encountered growing as epiphytes; this suggests that it is very important to conduct studies on epiphytic algae because epiphytism is an important variable in the study of the structure of benthic marine algae communities.

5. Conclusion

The results obtained in this study allowed us to view the importance of floristic study of seaweeds in regions of Mexico's Pacific Tropical coast poorly known, as well as the importance of knowing the diversity of epiphytic algae which are not well known in the regional flora.

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