

Segregated Distribution of *Liriope tetraphylla*, *Aglaura hemistoma* and *Nausithoe punctata* (Cnidaria) in the Southern Gulf of Mexico

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Received 13 July 2016; accepted 18 August 2016; published 22 August 2016

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Abstract

In order to study the segregated distribution of the three most abundant jellyfish species in the southern Gulf of Mexico, a total of 85 stations were sampled during an oceanographic cruise from 19 May to 18 June 2006. Trawling took place from surface to a maximum depth of 200 m, using a Bongo net with a 61 cm mouth diameter and 333 and 500 μm mesh sizes. Temperature and salinity were recorded. Samples were preserved in 4% formalin, neutralized with sodium borate, and changed to 70% ethylic alcohol after 24 hours for conservation. The jellyfish data were standardized to 100 m^3 of filtered water. A total of 10,610 jellyfish were collected from the 333 μm mesh size net, of which eight species represented 88.49% of the total density: *Aglaura hemistoma*, *Liriope tetraphylla*, *Nausithoe punctata*, *Clytia hemisphaerica*, *Persa incolorata*, *Obelia* spp., *Clytia folleata* and *Eutima gracilis*. The former three species are the subject of this study. The results obtained indicate that the high density areas of these three species have a segregated distribution. Segregation values (White's index) recorded between pairs of specie were very high: *L. tetraphylla* - *A. hemistoma*, 0.88; *L. tetraphylla* - *N. punctata*, 0.86 and *A. hemistoma* - *N. punctata*, 0.84. The spatial distribution of the high density areas of these species fits well with the three hydrodynamically different areas: *A. hemistoma* in Campeche Bank, *L. tetraphylla* on the Campeche and Tabasco shelves and *N. punctata* in Campeche Bay. This spatial distribution pattern corresponds to their main habitat and reproductive habits of the species, as well as the influence of the hydrodynamics that dominate each area.

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Keywords

Cnidarians Segregated Distribution, Southern Gulf Mexico

1. Introduction

Jellyfish are planktonic invertebrates that are distributed mainly in marine and coastal environments [1] [2]. A general estimation is that there are approximately 40,000 marine and freshwater species.

They are a successful group as a result of their abundance in a wide variety of aquatic environments. Their geographical distribution ranges from polar to tropical areas and in the water column they live from the surface to depths of 2000 m [3] [4].

Ecologically, their relevance lies in the part they play in trophic chains as predators, mainly at the top levels of the chains, with a diet that includes from diatoms and dinoflagellates to fish eggs and larvae, and practically all zooplanktonic groups [5]-[9].

Jellyfish distribution varies depending on the biology of each species and on the prevailing oceanographic conditions. Among the most important biotic parameters is the availability of food, and among the abiotic ones are the fronts, haloclines, thermoclines, light, currents and turbulence [10] [11], apart from physical-chemical-biological interactions [12]-[15].

An important aspect of these organisms is that they tend to form blooms which, more than being beneficial to some groups of predators, generally constitute a bother, stopping up water inputs at nuclear plants or invading tourism areas.

The accumulation of jellyfish around physical discontinuities is a recurrent theme, particularly in fronts, upwellings and pycnoclines. Examples of local aggregations are common in the literature [14]. In some cases, such as that of *Stomolophus meleagris*, a commercially exploited species commonly called “cannonball jellyfish”, the great aggregations make them easy to collect [16].

Much has been studied regarding jellyfish blooms phenomenon [14], but there are not studies on spatial segregation.

Large proliferations of some species may occur during a certain period of the year, or in a certain area, in such a way that two or more species may be present with a high abundance and at the same time, but in different areas. It is this separation of species that may be called segregation. However, other jellyfish species, with a much lower abundance in comparison with the abundant species, generally appear together.

This is not an exclusive phenomenon of jellyfish, as it has also been recorded for appendicularians [17]-[22].

Several studies have been carried out, with different sampling areas, periods and sampling intensity, on the seasonal variation, distribution and abundance of jellyfish throughout the Gulf of Mexico and Mexican Caribbean [23]-[32]. None of these studies, however, emphasized the marked differences that existed in the distribution of some species, particularly the more abundant and frequent ones. Thus, the purpose of this study was to determine the segregated distribution of the three most abundant species in the southern Gulf of Mexico, and to try to understand the causes of such segregation.

2. Study Area

The study area is located within the coordinates 18° to 23°N and 96° to 87°W, off the coasts of and in the oceanic region of the states of Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatán (Figure 1).

Three different areas may be distinguished in the study area: the Campeche Bank, the Campeche Bay and the coastal area, that is, the continental shelf off the states of Campeche, Tabasco and southern Veracruz. Campeche Bank is an extensive calcareous shelf [32] that corresponds to the continental shelf of the Yucatán peninsula, with maximum depths of 100 m, while Campeche Bay is the oceanic region of the southern Gulf of Mexico (Figure 1).

The dynamics in the study area are characterized by different meso-scale oceanographic events that determine differences among the areas. In Campeche Bank, the main event is a branch of the Yucatán current that moves from east to west [33] [34]. In Campeche Bay, the characteristic event is a semi-permanent cyclonic gyre that moves over the narrow Veracruz shelf and the outermost part of the Campeche and Yucatán shelves [35] [36].

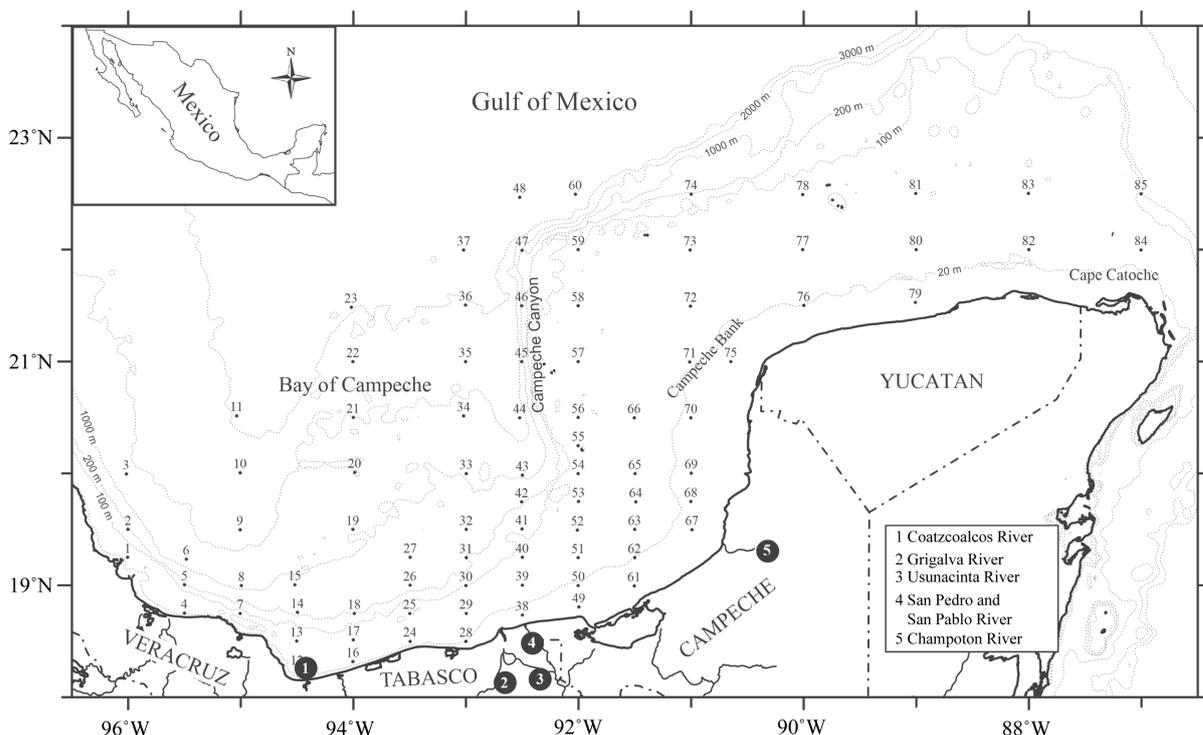


Figure 1. Study area and location of the sampling stations.

The main hydrographic event on the shelf off the coasts of Campeche, Tabasco and southern Veracruz is the great inflow of freshwater [37]. Zavala-Hidalgo and Fernández-Eguiarte [38] proposed a regionalization of the Gulf of Mexico based on physical processes, and those of the southern region closely correspond to those mentioned above.

3. Materials and Methods

Biological and hydrological data were obtained from 85 sampling stations during an oceanographic cruise on board the R/V “Justo Sierra” of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, from 19 May to 18 June 2006.

Trawling for zooplankton took place at each station from the surface down to a maximum depth of 200 m where bathymetry allowed, using a Bongo type net with a 61 cm mouth diameter and 333 and 500 μm mesh sizes. Flowmeters were placed at the mouths of the nets. Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) and salinity were recorded at all stations with a General Oceanic Mark IV Neil Brown CTD.

Samples were preserved in 4% formalin, neutralized with Sodium Borate, and changed to 70% ethylic alcohol after 24 hours for conservation.

All jellyfish collected in the 333 μm mesh size net were quantified and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. The quantification of the specimens was standardized to 100 m^3 of filtered water and expressed as org./100 m^3 .

The spatial segregation was analyzed by the D index [39].

Equation (1) is

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{97} \left| \frac{N_{1i}}{N_1} - \frac{N_{2i}}{N_2} \right|$$

where

N_{1i} = number of individuals of species 1 at station i ,

N_{2i} = number of individuals of species 2 at station i ,

N_1 = total number of individuals of species 1,

N_2 = total number of individuals of species 2.

Spatial segregation values vary from 0 to 1, and indicate no segregation and perfect segregation respectively.

A Pearson correlation analysis was also applied between species density ($\ln(\text{density} + 1)$) and temperature and salinity.

4. Results

4.1. Species

A total of 10,610 jellyfish were collected and identified, of which eight species represented 88.49% of the total density: *Aglaura hemistoma*, *Liriope tetraphylla*, *Nausithoe punctata*, *Clytia hemisphaerica*, *Persa incolorata*, *Obelia* spp., *Clytia folleata* and *Eutima gracilis*. The former three species are the subject of this study, with the greatest abundance recorded for the first, and decreasing thereafter for the following species (**Table 1**).

4.2. Temperature and Salinity

Temperature in the 30 m surface water layer varied from 23.4 to 29.1°C. The higher values ($>27^\circ\text{C}$) were recorded both on the continental shelf and in the oceanic region adjacent to the states of Campeche, Tabasco and Veracruz, with an area of lower temperatures south of Veracruz, whereas the lower temperatures ($<27^\circ\text{C}$) were recorded on the Yucatán shelf (**Figure 2(a)**).

Salinity was relatively homogeneous, mostly with values above 36, except for some areas off the river mouths of Tabasco and southern Veracruz (**Figure 2(b)**). The higher values (>37) were recorded off Términos lagoon.

4.3. Abundance Distribution

The three species were collected practically throughout the study area. However, they presented different centers of high abundance. *Aglaura hemistoma*, the most abundant, was more concentrated in Campeche Bank and was particularly scarce in Campeche Bay, *L. tetraphylla*, the second in abundance and most widely distributed, mainly occupied the shelf off Campeche and Tabasco, and *N. punctata* was present in the deeper part of Campeche Bay and the most external area of the continental shelf from Veracruz to Tabasco (**Figure 3**).

The correlation analyses provided only three statistically significant values. One was for *A. hemistoma*, negative with temperature. One may clearly see, in the map with the distribution of temperature values, the lower temperatures in Campeche Bank where the high concentrations of this species were recorded (**Table 2**).

The other two values corresponded to *L. tetraphylla* and *N. punctata*, positive and negative respectively with salinity (**Table 2**), following that the centers of greater concentration of the first species were in high salinity areas on the Campeche shelf off Términos lagoon, while those of the second species were off the coast of Tabasco in a low salinity area.

The segregation indices among these species were very high (**Table 3**), indicating that there must be factors that affect the distribution of their centers of greater abundance, independently of the species' own biology.

5. Discussion

5.1. Segregated Distribution

The three species studied here are the most abundant and frequent (**Table 1**) in the southern Gulf of Mexico, although seasonal variations may lead other species to occupy one of the first places [24] [26] [28] [29] [31].

Table 1. Density (organisms 100 m^{-3}) of the three species analyzed into the different areas in the southern Gulf of Mexico (May-June 2006) and total density and frequency (%).

	Campeche Bank	Campeche Bay	Campeche Shelf	Total Density	% Frequency
<i>N. stations</i>	23.0	51.0	24.0		
<i>A. hemistoma</i>	76.2	25.0	38.2	2210.2	54.8
<i>L. tetraphylla</i>	7.2	4.8	49.3	1404.1	89.4
<i>N. punctata</i>	2.8	5.7	0.6	308.5	61.1

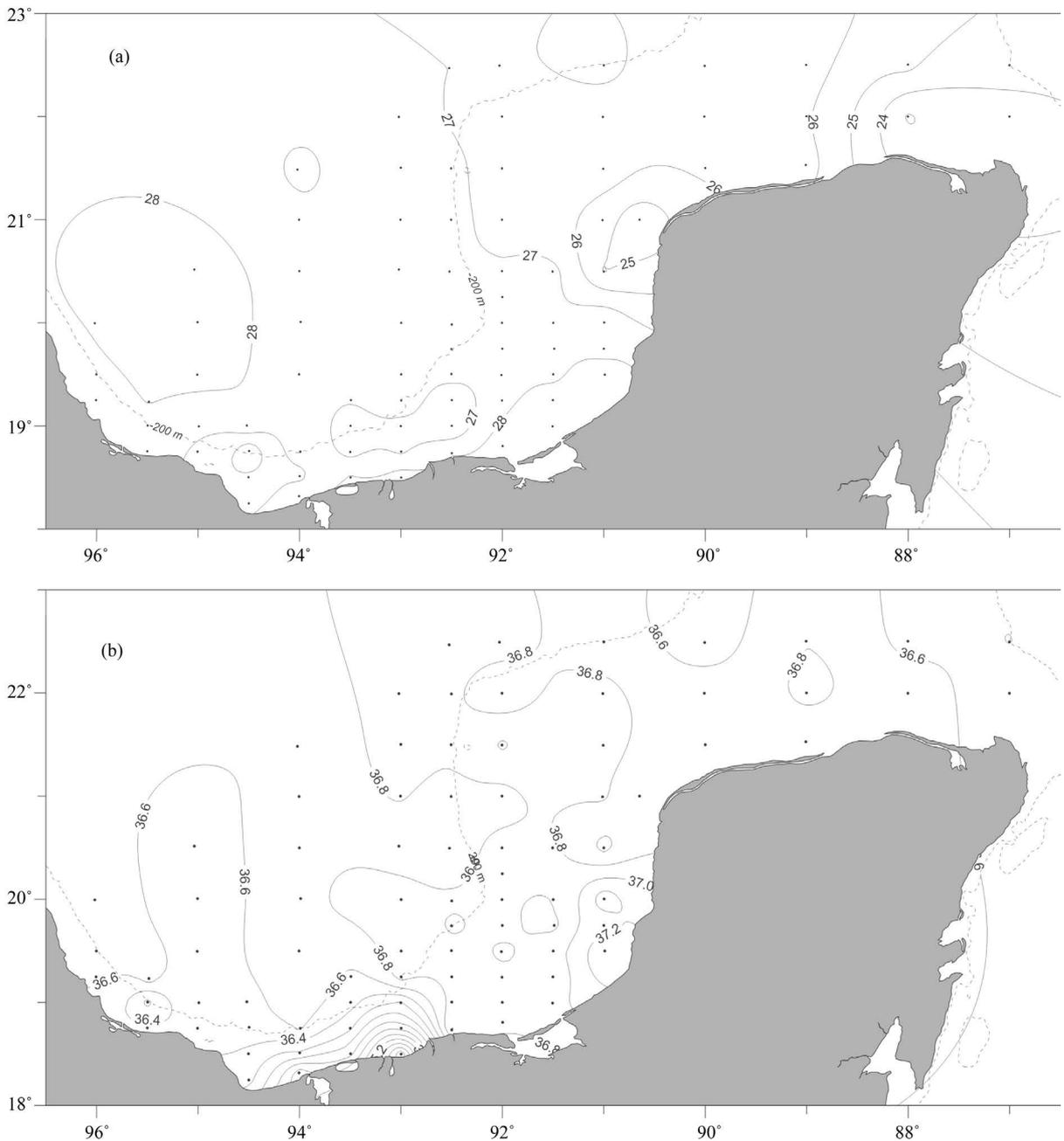


Figure 2. Isopleths for (a) temperature and (b) salinity in the southern Gulf of Mexico (May-June 2006). Discontinuous line = 200 m isobath.

The results obtained in this study indicate that, notwithstanding the wide distribution of these three species in the southern Gulf of Mexico, their high density areas have a segregated distribution (Figure 3), as was confirmed by the high values obtained with the segregation index (Table 2).

Despite the fact that no studies have referred specifically to segregation among jellyfish, the phenomenon has already been recorded, and we take as an example the study of Buecher *et al.* [40]. These authors collected samples in the Mediterranean Sea for 27 years and observed that the species *Pelagia noctiluca* and *L. tetraphylla* never coincided, although their segregation was more temporal than spatial. Nearer our study area, Segura-Puertas [24] observed a clear difference between the centers of greatest abundance of *L. tetraphylla* and *A. hemistoma* over two months of sampling in the Mexican Caribbean.

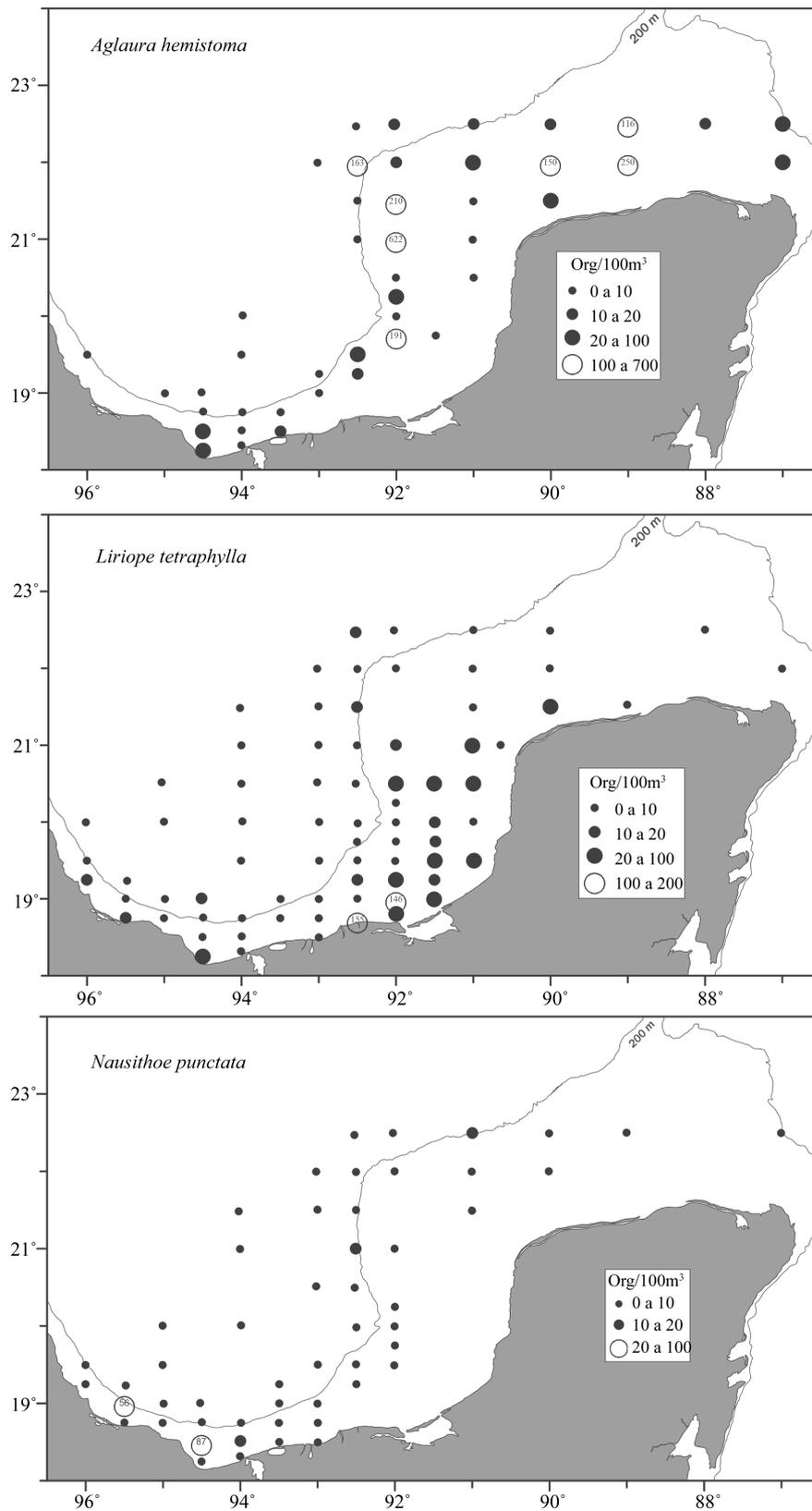


Figure 3. Density distribution of the three jellyfish species in the southern Gulf of Mexico (May-June 2006). Discontinuous line = 200 m isobath.

Table 2. Pearson correlation values and statistical probability between salinity and temperature, and species (N = 85).

	Temperature		Salinity	
<i>Aglaura hemistoma</i>	r = -0.30	P = 0.004	r = 0.04	P = 0.68
<i>Liriope tetraphylla</i>	r = 0.206	P = 0.58	r = 0.216	P = 0.04
<i>Nausithoe punctata</i>	r = -0.04	P = 0.65	r = -0.270	P = 0.01

Table 3. Segregation values (White's index) recorded between pairs of species in the southern Gulf of Mexico (May-June 2006).

<i>L. tetraphylla</i> - <i>A. hemistoma</i>	0.88
<i>L. tetraphylla</i> - <i>N. punctata</i>	0.86
<i>A. hemistoma</i> - <i>N. punctata</i>	0.84

5.2. Hydrodynamics and Segregation

The spatial distribution of the high density centers of the species analyzed here fits well with the three hydrodynamically different areas: *A. hemistoma* in Campeche Bank, *L. tetraphylla* mainly on the Campeche shelf and *N. punctata* in Campeche Bay. This shows that, apart from the biological aspect that corresponds to their main habitat and reproductive habits, the distribution of these species is strongly affected by the hydrodynamics that dominate each area.

The cnidarians distribution pattern correlated with hydrographic pattern seems to be a common fact. According to Graham *et al.* [14], jellyfish blooms are influenced in their magnitude and extent by the biology and behavior of the organisms, but also by the geographic setting and physical environment.

Aglaura hemistoma had its greatest density values in Campeche Bank where water circulation is dominated by the Yucatán current which, when it meets the slope of the continental shelf, causes an upwelling of deep water in the northern part of the Yucatán peninsula [41] [42] and generates a great primary productivity and, thus, an increased abundance in the following trophic levels up to the jellyfish. The high densities of *A. hemistoma* in these cold waters determined its negative correlation with temperature. High densities of this species were recorded by Segura-Puertas [24] also in the Campeche Bank in April and October (12,263 and 7924 organisms 100 m⁻³ respectively) and low densities < 125 org 100 m⁻³) in January and July.

In agreement with Colin *et al.* [43] *A. hemistoma* is an omnivorous jellyfish that feeds on microplanktonic prey and often coincides with seasonal phytoplankton blooms.

Flores-Coto *et al.* [22] stated the possibility that the segregation of the filter feeding genera *Oikopleura* and *Fritillaria* (Larvacea) is associated with prey size. In the case of this study, however, another or other factors may be involved, as jellyfish are not filter feeders. For example, these same authors recorded a very low turbidity in Campeche Bank and a high turbidity in the area with large aggregations of *L. tetraphylla*.

The greatest densities of *L. tetraphylla* were recorded on the continental shelf off Campeche, and lesser extent in Tabasco and southern Veracruz shelves, an area where the main hydrographic event is the great inflow of freshwater. However, the Campeche shelf off Términos lagoon, where high densities of this species were recorded, is an area with very low freshwater runoff [36], but with a considerable effect caused by the interchange of lagoon and coastal waters that characterizes it as a shallow, high temperature and high salinity area. High concentrations of this species have been recorded in association with estuarine fronts. Ueno and Mitsutani [44] and Loman-Ramos *et al.* [29] show the highest densities of *L. tetraphylla* also on the Campeche shelf.

Buecher *et al.* [39] analyzed 37 years of data and found that this species avoids low salinity areas, with about 50% of the population present in water with salinity values above 38.2. *Liriope tetraphylla* is a dominant carnivorous gelatinous zooplanktonic species, positively influenced by environmental conditions that favor increases in coastal planktonic production.

The distribution of *N. punctata* in Campeche Bay appears to be influenced by the cyclonic gyre that moves along the narrow shelf off Veracruz and in the most external region of the Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatán shelves [34] [35]. This distribution was negatively correlated with salinity, with the greater densities in the low salinity areas off the coasts of Tabasco and southern Veracruz, notwithstanding the oceanic nature of the species

[45].

The wide distribution of these three species indicates that they can live throughout a wide salinity and temperature range, although it is probable that their reproductive processes are conditioned or favored by some factor. Arai [46] indicated that aggregations are due to a combination of effects of physical forces and behavioral responses and that some species are found over broad ranges of temperature and salinity and despite there are many data correlating jellyfish abundance with the temperature and salinity of the water they live in, it has seldom been tested whether an environmental parameter directly affects the survival or growth of the jellyfish.

5.3. Recurrent Pattern

The distribution of these species seems to have a recurrent pattern as, at least the three previous studies carried out in the area, those of Valencia-Correia [25], Segura-Puertas [24] and Loman-Ramos *et al.* [29] observed distributions that were very similar to those recorded in the present study. Loman-Ramos *et al.* [29] found that *L. tetraphylla* represented more than 78% of the fauna collected in Autumn, with the greatest densities on the Campeche shelf off Laguna de Términos, at depths low of 50 m, where temperature, salinity and zooplanktonic biomass values were greatest, in practically the same area and high salinity and temperature conditions we recorded in our study. Valencia-Correia [25] observed very similar results.

Segura-Puertas [24] obtained few data for *N. punctata* in the eastern part of the Yucatán shelf, and Valencia-Correia [25] recorded even less data in Campeche Bay. Loman-Ramos *et al.* [29] characterized it as an oceanic species, however presenting its greatest abundance on the narrow continental shelves of the states of Veracruz and Tabasco, particularly off the coasts of southern Veracruz, as was recorded in our study.

Regarding *A. hemistoma*, Segura-Puertas [24] and Valencia-Correia [25] recorded its greatest densities in the neritic waters of the Campeche Bank, as was recorded in our study but in contrast with the findings of Loman-Ramos *et al.* [29].

6. Conclusions

It can be understood that the distribution of each species varies depending on oceanographic events and his own biology, which necessarily implies an appropriate availability of food for individual and population growth. It is necessary to carry out space-time studies as frequently as possible in a defined area to be able to relate the changes in populations with possible environmental agents that induce them. The sampling period was short in this case, however, it may be concluded that there is a clear spatial segregation in the abundance distribution of the three species, *A. hemistoma*, occupying the Campeche Bank, *L. tetraphylla* the Campeche and Tabasco shelf and *N. punctata* mainly in the deeper part of Campeche Bay and the most external area of the continental shelf from Veracruz to Tabasco.

On the other hand, the concordance of the centers of high abundance of these species with three different hydrodynamics areas, as well as the segregation of other groups coinciding with these same areas and finally similar distributions of the studied species recorded in previous works, allows us to consider that is most important the relationship between biotic and hydrological aspects that one or other separately, into the segregated distribution of these species.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Faustino Zavala for the technical support provided. The samples for this study were collected during the PEMEX oceanographic cruise SGM 11.

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