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Tritaeta gibbosa Bate (1862) (Amphipoda, Dexaminidae) in the Turkish Black Sea Fauna

Türk Karadeniz Faunasında *Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862) (Amphipoda, Dexaminidae)

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Abstract

The present work is concerned with 1 Amphipod species (*Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862)), obtained during a benthic sampling by diving at the Sinop Peninsula coasts at the depth of 22-31 m. in December 1997. 43 species of marine Crustacea Amphipoda are now known to occur in the Black Sea coast of Turkey. However, the Amphipod *Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862) is new for the Black Sea of Turkish coastal waters.

Key Words : *Tritaeta gibbosa*, Dexaminidae, Crustacea Amphipoda, Black Sea

Introduction

Investigation concerned with Amphipod species in the Black Sea coasts of Turkey is quite scanty and limited regarding depth and details, except Russian and Romanian coasts of Black Sea (see Carausu *et.al.*, 1955; Muller, 1967; Caspers, 1968; Grezei, 1969; Tiganus, 1972 and 1983; Gomoiu, 1985; Ivanov, 1985).

The first record and information on this species of the Turkish coastal zone were given by Kocataş and Katağan (1978). One species belonging to this genus was collected from the Mediterranean (Ruffo, 1982).

This paper reports the existence of *Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862) in Turkish coasts in the Black Sea.

Material and Methods

The sampling area is shown in Figure 1. Samples were collected by diving 22-31 m depth. Brown and green algae holding onto small rock blocks were collected and washed in tray containing 70 % ethyl alcohol. *Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862) specimens were identified together with *Dexamine spinosa* (Montagu, 1813), *Caprella acanthifera* (Leach, 1814) and *Orchemene* sp.

Result and Discussion

***Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862)**
Material examined : 3 O , Sinop Peninsula, Black Sea, 42° 08′ N 35° 12′ E

Description : O Total body length 4 mm. Eyes large and surround. First antennae long, peduncle segment 1 shorter than 2. First gnathopod propodus oval, longer than carpus, palm oblique, covered with less setae. Second gnathopod longer than first

gnathopod, carpus and propodus subequal. Segment 3 of the pleon dorsally slightly produced. Segment 1 of the urosome dorsally produced. First uropod long, rami equal in length to each other and to the peduncle. Pereipods are strong, dactylus curved. Body, brownish orange with white patches. Eyes brown-black.

Some body extremities belonging to *Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862) (O) are shown in Figure 2.

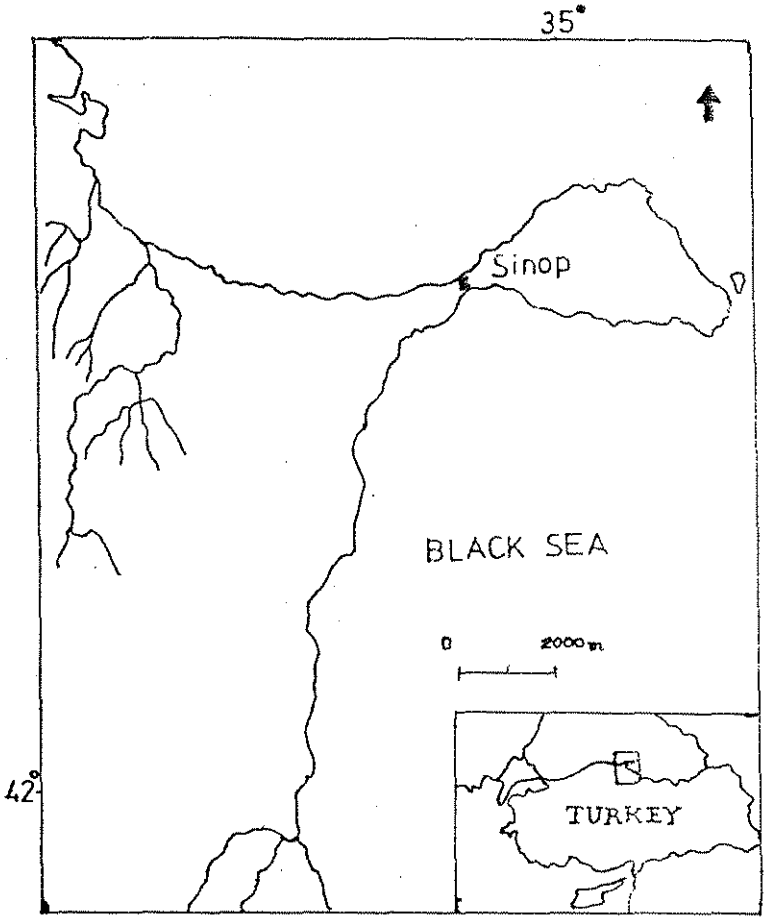

Fig. 1. Map of the study area.

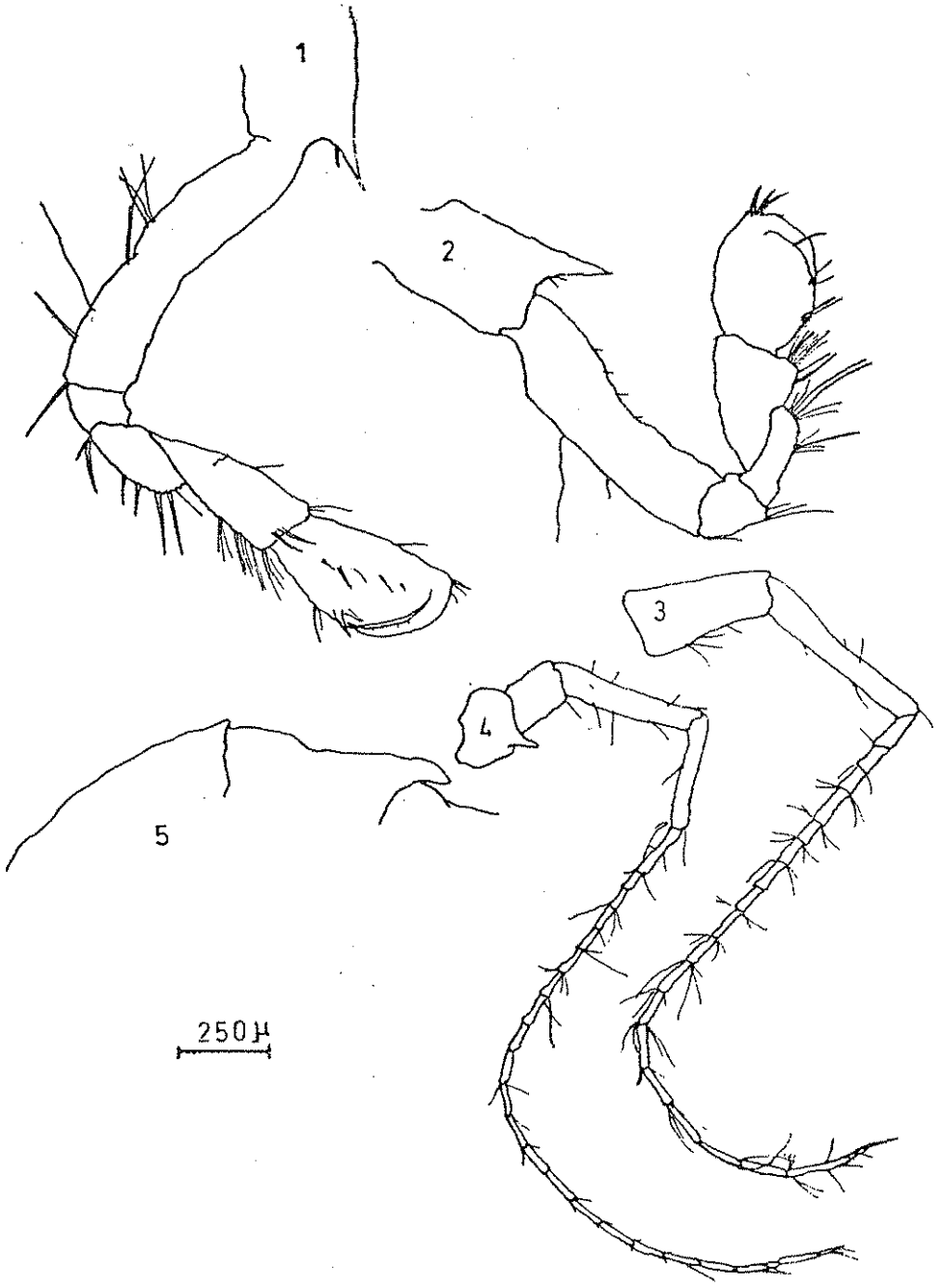

Figure 2. *Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862) (♀) : 1; Gnathopod II, 2; Gnathopod I, 3; Antennae I, 4, Antennae II, 5; Urosome segments.

Discussion

Among the specimens obtained 3 were female. The observing taxonomical features harmonize with the definitions of Chevreux & Faage (1925) and Ruffo (1982).

This species was identified by Chevreux and Fage (1925) in coasts of France, Della Valle (1893) in Italy (Mediterranean). According to Barnard and Barnard (1983) this species was also identified in Black Sea by Greze (1977); Carausu *et al.*, (1955) and Miloslawskaja and Pauli (1931).

Many authors have recorded this species as commensal with sponges and Ascidia (Della Valle, 1893; Chevreux & Fage, 1925). Furthermore, this species was encountered in Posidonia + Mud, Codium + Sponge at infralittoral and circalittoral zones (Kocataş and Katağan, 1978).

This species was encountered in *Cystoseira barbata*, *Cymodocea nodosa* and *Cladophora* sp. taken out from depths of 22-31 m.

The most obvious explanation for the presence of *Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862) in the recorded area is that it can have been introduced from the Mediterranean Sea to the Sea of Marmara and to the Black Sea.

Finally, the capture of these specimens represents the first record of this species in the Black Sea coasts of Turkey.

Özet

Bu çalışma 1997 Aralık ayında Sinop Yarımadası sahillerinde dalma yoluyla yapılan bir bentik örnekleme sırasında elde edilen bir Amphipod türüyle ilgilidir. Örnekleme 22-31 m. arasındaki derinliklerde yapılmıştır.
Bugüne kadar denizel krustase Amphipod'lardan 43 türün Türkiye'nin Karadeniz kıyılarında var olduğu bilinmektedir. Bunlardan *Tritaeta gibbosa* Bate (1862) Türk Karadeniz kıyısal suları için yenidir.

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