



Two new species of erect Bryozoa (Gymnolaemata: Cheilostomata) and the application of non-destructive imaging methods for quantitative taxonomy

KEI MATSUYAMA¹, JÜRGEN TITSCHACK^{1,2}, DANIEL BAUM³ & ANDRÉ FREIWALD¹

¹Senckenberg am Meer, Abteilung Meeresforschung, Südstrand 40, 26382 Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

E-mail: kei.matsuyama@senckenberg.de

²MARUM—Center of Marine Environmental Sciences, University of Bremen, Leobener Straße, 28359 Bremen, Germany

³ZIB—Zuse Institute Berlin, Takustraße 7, 14195 Berlin-Dahlem, Germany

Abstract

Two new species of cheilostome Bryozoa are described from continental-slope habitats off Mauritania, including canyon and cold-water coral (mound) habitats. Internal structures of both species were visualised and quantified using microcomputed tomographic (micro-CT) methods. *Cellaria bafouri* n. sp. is characterised by the arrangement of zooids in alternating longitudinal rows, a smooth cryptocyst, and the presence of an ooeccial plate with denticles. *Smittina imragueni* n. sp. exhibits many similarities with *Smittina cervicornis* (Pallas, 1766), but differs especially in the shape and orientation of the suboral avicularium. Observations on *Smittina imragueni* and material labelled as *Smittina cervicornis* suggest that the latter represents a species group, members of which have not yet been discriminated, possibly because of high intracolony variation and marked astogenetic changes in surface morphology. Both new species are known only from the habitats where they were collected, probably reflecting the paucity of bryozoan sampling from this geographic area and depth range. Both species are able to tolerate low oxygen concentration, which is assumed to be compensated by the high nutrient supply off Mauritania. The application of micro-CT for the semiautomatic quantification of zooidal skeletal characters was successfully tested. We were able to automatically distinguish individual zooidal cavities and acquire corresponding morphological datasets. Comparing the obtained results with conventional SEM measurements allowed ascertaining the reliability of this new method. The employment of micro-CT allows the observation and quantification of previously unseen characters that can be used in describing and differentiating species that were previously indistinguishable. Furthermore, this method might help elucidate processes of colony growth and the function of individual zooids during this process.

Key words: Mauritania, Northeast Atlantic, continental margin, micro-CT, *Cellaria*, *Smittina*

Introduction

Records of Bryozoa from waters off Mauritania are scarce. The first comprehensive studies that also included this area were published by Canu & Bassler (1925, 1928), describing bryozoans collected mainly on the *Vanneau* cruise, together with some minor collections by several researchers and amateur naturalists. Later, d'Hondt (1978) concluded this short series by describing some remaining Bryozoa collected by the *Vanneau*. The majority of species described in these publications, however, are from Moroccan waters. Cook (1968, 1985) intensively studied the West African bryozoan fauna, but only occasionally mentioned bryozoans off Mauritania. Records of Bryozoa growing on cold-water corals appear only sporadically in all these publications. This is also the case on a global scale, as bryozoans appear either in faunal lists of the cold-water coral-associated fauna (e.g. Le Danois 1948; Rogers 1999; Rosso *et al.* 2010), or cold-water corals appear coincidentally as substrata for bryozoans in general taxonomic works (e.g. Ryland 1963; Harmelin & d'Hondt 1992a,b). Notable exceptions are Zabala *et al.* (1993) and López-Fé (2006), who focused entirely on cold-water coral-associated bryozoans.

The continental margin off Mauritania is marked by the presence of the most southern deep-water coral mounds known in the eastern North Atlantic, comprising *Lophelia pertusa* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Madrepora oculata* (Linnaeus, 1758). These represent one of the largest coral-mound provinces, with a latitudinal extent