



Revista de Biología Tropical

ISSN: 0034-7744

rbt@cariari.ucr.ac.cr

Universidad de Costa Rica

Costa Rica

Vargas, José A.; Dean, Harlan K.

On Branchiostoma californiense (Cephalochordata) from the Gulf of Nicoya estuary, Costa Rica

Revista de Biología Tropical, vol. 58, núm. 4, diciembre, 2010, pp. 1143-1148

Universidad de Costa Rica

San Pedro de Montes de Oca, Costa Rica

Available in: <http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=44918952007>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's homepage in redalyc.org

redalyc.org

Scientific Information System

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Non-profit academic project, developed under the open access initiative

On *Branchiostoma californiense* (Cephalochordata) from the Gulf of Nicoya estuary, Costa Rica

José A. Vargas^{1,2} & Harlan K. Dean³

1. Centro de Investigación en Ciencias del Mar y Limnología (CIMAR), Universidad de Costa Rica, 2060. Costa Rica; javargas@biologia.ucr.ac.cr
2. Escuela de Biología, Universidad de Costa Rica, 2060. Costa Rica.
3. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, 26 Oxford St. Cambridge, MA. 02138. U.S.A.

Received 09-VI-2010.

Corrected 10-VII-2010.

Accepted 11-VIII-2010.

Abstract: The cephalochordates are represented by the lancelets, of which species of the genus *Branchiostoma* are the best known. In recent years, these organisms have been the center of activity of studies focusing on the phylogenetic relationships of the chordates. In 1980, a survey of the benthos at 48 stations in the Gulf of Nicoya estuary, Pacific coast of Costa Rica, yielded 265 specimens of the lancelet *Branchiostoma californiense*. A total of 48 specimens was also collected at an intertidal flat in the mid upper estuary. Of the 48 subtidal stations, only eight had *B. californiense*, and these sites all had a sand fraction above 72%. The remaining stations ranged in their sand content from as low as 1% to as high as 92%, with an average of 25.9%, with 29 stations having a sand content lower than 72%. Lower salinities and muddy sediments may limit the distribution of the lancelet further upstream. This information is useful when changes over decades in the ecology of the estuary need to be evaluated against the background of local, regional, and global dynamics. Rev. Biol. Trop. 58 (4): 1143-1148. Epub 2010 December 01.

Key words: amphioxus, lancelets, *Branchiostoma*, *B. californiense*, estuary, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica.

The Phylum Chordata comprises three Subphyla: Urochordata, Cephalochordata, and Vertebrata. The cephalochordates are represented by the lancelets (also known as amphioxus in old literature), with about 29 valid species in two genera: *Branchiostoma* and *Epigonychthys* (Poss & Boschung 1996). In recent years, these organisms have been the center of activity of studies focusing on the phylogenetic relationships of the chordates (Gee 2006). Lancelets are found in both temperate and tropical regions mainly from coarse sediments such as sands, gravel, or shell material. In these sediments the organisms usually show a patchy distribution, being abundant at one spot and absent from another a few centimeters away (Webb 1975). Although often viewed as occurring in clean coarse sediments, lancelets have also been reported from anthropologically impacted sediments (Da Silva *et al.* 2008). According to

Ruppert *et al.* (2000), these organisms feed on particles smaller than 100 microns (microbial and phytoplankton production), and transfer this production to higher trophic levels. Their larval phase may last for several months, allowing the organisms to be transported by currents to distant habitats (Webb 1975). Length at recruitment is known for several species, ranging from 3.3 to 7.0mm (Da Silva *et al.* 2008). The Pacific species, *B. belcheri* reaches sexual maturity at a length greater than 20mm, and most individuals mature after their second year (Yamaguchi & Henmi 2003). *B. californiense* Andrews 1893, is the only species reported for the Pacific coast of Central America (Poss & Boschung 1996).

In 1980, physical, chemical, and biological surveys were conducted at the Gulf of Nicoya estuary, on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica (10° N-85° W). The surveys were aimed at

providing baseline information on the estuary in support of management policies. More than 100 papers were published, making the Gulf of Nicoya one of the best known tropical estuaries worldwide (Vargas 1995). This baseline information is of increasing importance, especially when changes over decades in the biodiversity and ecology of the estuary need to be evaluated against the background of local, regional, and global dynamics (Vargas & Mata 2004).

The biological subtidal surveys included sampling of the bottom epifaunal (Maurer *et al.* 1984), infaunal (Maurer & Vargas 1983, 1984), and fish (Bartels *et al.* 1984) diversities. The subtidal studies were followed by a three year survey of an intertidal site in the upper Gulf of Nicoya (Vargas 1987, 1996), where *B. californiense* was collected occasionally. The recent book on marine biodiversity of Costa Rica (Wehrman & Cortés 2009), only mentions that *B. californiense* was collected from the Gulf of Nicoya estuary.

Thus, the objective of this contribution is to make accessible complementary data on the abundance of *B. californiense* collected in the Gulf of Nicoya in 1980, and from 1984 to 1986.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

From 9-13 July, 1980, grab (Smith-McIntyre) samples were taken at 48 subtidal (depth range: 2 to 44m) stations in the Gulf of Nicoya estuary, Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Sediment samples were washed on board the RV Skimmer using a 500 micron sieve (Maurer & Vargas 1984). From February 1984 to December 1986, samples were also collected at low tide at an intertidal (tidal range: 3m) flat in the upper Gulf of Nicoya, using a corer of 17.7cm² of area, and washed with sea water at a field station on a 500 micron sieve. In 1984, sets of 28 cores were collected at intervals ranging from 12 to 18 days. Monthly sampling (14 cores) was conducted afterwards until the end of 1986. The 28 cores represented an area of 0.05m², which is about 1/3rd of that sampled by the grab in the subtidal survey. In both surveys, biological specimens were preserved for 24 hours in

5% formaldehyde solution in sea water stained with Rose bengal, and transferred to vials filled with 70% ethanol for long-term storage. Lancelets were identified to species level based on Hubbs (1922), and voucher specimens of *B. californiense* were deposited by the junior author at the United States National Museum (USNM, see catalogue numbers in Poss & Boschung 1996).

RESULTS

In the subtidal infaunal survey, a total of 205 species and a total of 4684 individuals was collected, with polychaete worms dominating by numbers (68.1%) and by species (58.6%), of which *Mediomastus californiensis* Hartman 1944, (9.9%), *Synelmis emiliae* Salazar-Vallejo 2003, (= *S. albin*), (6.5%) and *Prionospio multibranchiata* Berkeley 1927, (6.4%), ranked as the top three. Among the infaunal species, a total of 237 specimens of *B. californiense* was collected, ranking 4th in abundance (Maurer & Vargas 1984). Table 1 also includes 29 specimens added after the publication by Maurer & Vargas (1984), to stations 2 (21), 20 (2), 24 (2), and 34 (4), from a duplicate set of samples deposited at the Museum of Zoology, University of Costa Rica (Cat. MZUCR-01-01).

Of the 48 stations, only eight (Fig. 1) were found to contain specimens of *B. californiense*, and these sites had a sand fraction above 72% (Table 1). The remaining stations ranged in their sand content from as low as 1% to as high as 92%, with an average of 25.9% and 29 stations had a sand content lower than 72%. Bottom salinity ranged from 29 to 30‰ and bottom temperature varied from 22 to 28°C (Maurer & Vargas 1983, 1984).

At the intertidal sandy-mud flat, a total of 92 species and 16837 individuals were collected. The ostracod, *Cyprideis pacifica* Hartmann 1957, and the cumacean, *Coricuma nicoyensis* Watling & Breedy 1988, accounted for 22.6% and 21% of the abundance, respectively. The polychaete, *M. californiensis* accounted for 11.0% of the abundance. A total of 48 specimens of *B. californiense* was collected, with a

TABLE 1

Station code, Latitude/Longitude, Depth (m), % Silt + Clay, % Sand, Organic matter content (mg/g dw, by ignition at 500°C), Number of individuals (N) of *Branchiostoma californiense*, collected by grab (0.16m²), 500 micron screen. Gulf of Nicoya estuary, Pacific coast of Costa Rica. July 9-13, 1980

Sta	Lat-N / Long-W	Depth	Silt +clay	Sand	Organics	N
02	09°-55'-28"/84°-52'-05"	18	21	79	48.5	8 + 21
13	09°-52'-30"/84°-43'-50"	26	nd	nd	nd	2
20	10°-01'-40"/85°-55'-57"	14	4	96	25.4	31 + 2
24	09°-49'-25"/84°-41'-20"	11	1	99	50.3	172 + 2
29	09°-54'-55"/84°-45'-15"	18	27	73	57.6	10
34	09°-55'-30"/84°-50'-05"	24	8	92	39.9	1 + 4
37	09°-57'-38"/84°-48'-20"	14	28	72	52.7	2
38	09°-57'-15"/84°-50'-33"	7	nd	nd	nd	10
Total						265

Data from Maurer & Vargas (1983). Additional specimens (29), from an extra set of samples, are included for stations 2, 20, 24 and 34. nd = no data.

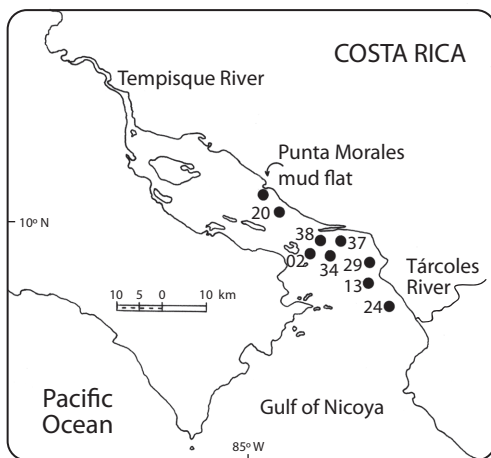


Fig. 1. Gulf of Nicoya, Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Location of the eight subtidal stations and the Punta Morales intertidal flat, where specimens of *B. californiense* were collected by grab and corer, respectively.

maximum of 12 individuals found on October 1984, at the peak of the rainy season (Fig. 2). The percentage of silt+clay at the flat ranged from 23 to 44%, with an average of 32%. The sand fraction averaged 65%. The organic matter content of the sediments was between 1.3 and 2.9%. Salinity ranged from 27 (rainy

season, May to November) to 34‰ (dry season, December to April). Minimum water temperature was 27°C and the maximum was 40°C, when the flat was exposed at the peak of the dry season (Vargas 1987, 1996).

DISCUSSION

The type locality of *B. californiense* is San Diego, California, and its known geographical range is from Monterrey Bay (California, U.S.A) to Chame Point, Panama. Prior to the RV Skimmer surveys, the presence of *B. californiense* in Costa Rica was reported, before 1940, from Puerto Jiménez and Golfito Bay in the Golfo Dulce deep basin near the border with Panama. On the Nicoya peninsula it was collected at Piedra Blanca Bay, Culebra Bay (Puerto Culebra) and further North at Salinas Bay near the border with Nicaragua (Poss & Boschung 1996). Thus, its presence in the Gulf of Nicoya was expected.

The presence of *B. californiense*, in sediments with a high (more than 60%) sand content in the Gulf of Nicoya, agrees with reports from other collections worldwide (see data in Poss & Boschung 1996). Webb (1975), mentions for *B. nigeriense* that these lancelets are

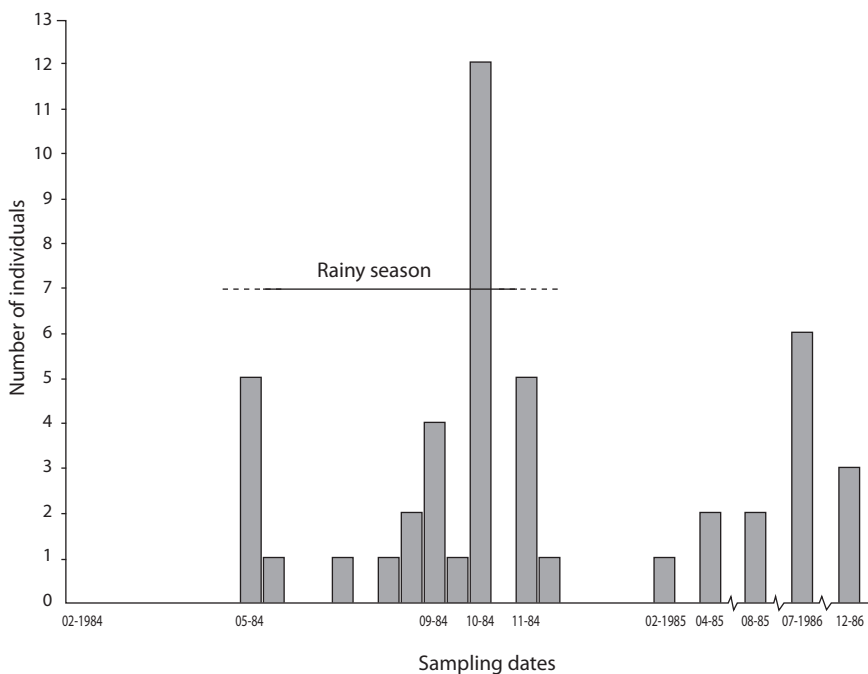


Fig. 2. Gulf of Nicoya, Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Punta Morales intertidal sandy-mud flat. Number of *B. californiense* in 28 cores/date (02-1984 to 02-1985), and in 14 cores/date (04-1985 to 12-1986). N=48.

dependent on a free flow of water between the sand grains in which it lives, and adopts a different position in the sand according to its permeability (body buried in coarse sand, mouth exposed at the surface of medium sands, and mouth and atriopore exposed in fine sands). In muddy sediments the cephalochordate remains on the sediment surface.

The maximum size reported for *B. californiense* is 83.5mm (Hubbs 1922). Three size measurements are reported by Poss & Boschung (1996) for specimens collected in Costa Rica: 19, 30, and 36mm. In both subtidal and intertidal surveys, the presence of small specimens of *B. californiense* was recorded. An additional set of samples collected July 1980, yielded 29 specimens (Table 1), with sizes ranging from 5 to 37mm, with an average of 14mm. The individuals of the smallest size probably represent recent recruits for this species. All the specimens collected at the intertidal flat were

of less than 30mm in length, and most of them were found during the rainy season (Fig. 2). Larger specimens probably avoided capture by the grab, and more so by the small corer.

According to Webb (1975) the distribution of lancelets is determined by the currents dispersing the larvae, and by the physical nature of the substratum in which the adults live. The Gulf of Nicoya is characterized by an estuarine circulation (Fig. 3), where the freshened surface water from the upper Gulf flows southward along the eastern side of the estuary. This flow is compensated by a northward flow of more saline water on the western side at all depths and on the eastern side along the bottom (Voorhis *et al.* 1983). This bottom flow probably carries larvae and juvenile *B. californiense* to the upper reaches of the estuary, including the intertidal flats. Lower salinities, and the presence of sediments with a high content of silt+clay due to the influence of the Tempisque river (Fig. 3), may limit

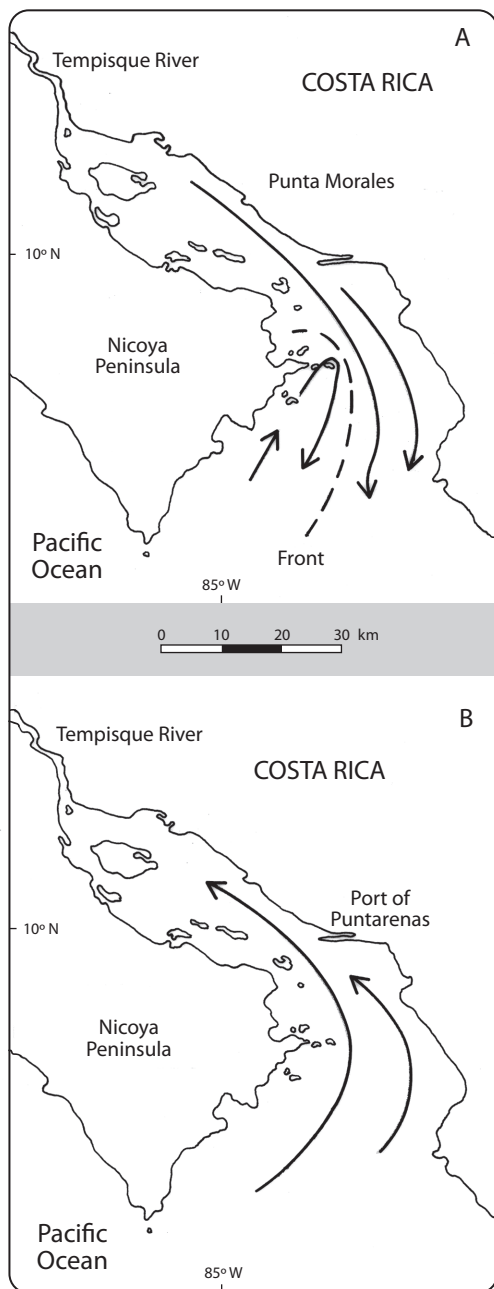


Fig. 3. Gulf of Nicoya, Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Tidally averaged circulation during the rainy season (May to November): A. Upper layer (0-15m). B. Lower layer (15m-bottom). Modified from Voorhis *et al.* 1983.

the distribution of amphioxus further upstream. For *B. nigeriense*, Webb & Hill (1958) found experimentally that a salinity of 13‰ was the lowest tolerated by larvae and also mention previous work on *B. belcheri* that lives on a salinity range of 19 to 29‰.

The presence of high densities of *B. caribaeum* in an eutrophic bay, receiving discharges from industrial and domestic sources, has been reported by Da Silva *et al.* (2008). The Gulf of Nicoya estuary receives agricultural, industrial and domestic discharges (Vargas & Mata 2004), mainly by the Tempisque and Tárcoles rivers (Fig. 1), and the port city of Puntarenas (Fig. 3B). The results of a survey (1981-82) of trace metals in sediments and invertebrates near the Tárcoles river mouth (Dean *et al.* 1986), supported the conclusion that the low concentrations found were probably attributable to natural geochemical cycles, rather than to anthropogenic sources. However, recent evidence indicates that anthropogenic input is on the rise in the Gulf for trace metals and other pollutants (Spongberg 2004, Gravel *et al.* 2006).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Manuel M. Murillo at the University of Costa Rica and Kent S. Price at the University of Delaware for organizing the joint cruises aboard the RV Skimmer.

RESUMEN

Los cefalocordados están representados por los anfioxos, de los que especies del género *Branchiostoma* son los más conocidos. En los últimos años, estos organismos han sido muy estudiados, principalmente sus relaciones filogenéticas. Durante 1980, realizamos un muestreo del bentos en 48 estaciones del Golfo de Nicoya, costa Pacífica de Costa Rica y reportamos 265 ejemplares del anfioxo, *Branchiostoma californiense*. También recolectamos un total de 48 individuos en una planicie fangosa de la zona entre mareas de la región superior media del estuario. De las 48 estaciones solamente en ocho encontramos especímenes de *B. californiense* y estos sitios tenían un porcentaje de arena superior al 72%. Las otras estaciones tenían un porcentaje de arena en un ámbito tan bajo como 1% y tan alto como 92%, con un promedio de 25.9%, 29

estaciones presentaron un porcentaje de arena menor de 72%. Salinidades bajas y sedimentos fangosos pueden limitar la distribución del anfioxo en la región superior del estuario. Esta información es de utilidad cuando se desea evaluar los cambios en la biodiversidad y la ecología del estuario a largo plazo en el contexto de la dinámica local, regional o global.

Palabras clave: anfioxo, *Branchiostoma*, *B. californiense*, estuario, Golfo de Nicoya, Costa Rica.

REFERENCES

- Bartels, C., K.S. Price, M.L. Bussing & W. Bussing. 1984. Ecological assessment of finfish as indicators of habitats in the Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. *Hydrobiologia* 112: 197-207.
- Da Silva, L.F.B., M. Tavares & A. Soares-Gomes. 2008. Population structure of the lancelet *Branchiostoma caribaeum* (Cephalochordata: Branchiostomidae) in the Baía de Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro, southeastern Brazil. *Rev. Bras. Zool.* 25: 617-623.
- Dean, H.K., D. Maurer, J.A. Vargas & C.H. Tinsman. 1986. Trace metal concentrations in sediment and invertebrates from the Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 17: 128-131.
- Gee, H. 2006. Careful with that amphioxus. *Nature* 439: 923-924.
- Gravel, P., K. Johanning, J. McLachlan, J.A. Vargas & E. Oberdorster. 2006. Imposax in the intertidal snail *Thais brevidentata* (Gastropoda: Muricidae) from the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 54 (Suppl. 1): 21-26.
- Hubbs, C.L. 1922. A list of the lancelets of the world with diagnosis of five new species of *Branchiostoma*. *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. U. Michigan* 105: 2-15.
- Maurer, D. & J.A. Vargas. 1983. Benthic Studies in the Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. Progress Report of the International Cooperative Assistance Program of Sea Grant. University of Delaware, Lewes, Delaware, U.S.A.
- Maurer, D. & J.A. Vargas. 1984. Diversity of soft-bottom benthos in a tropical estuary: Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. *Mar. Biol.* 81: 97-106.
- Maurer, D., C.E. Epifanio, H.K. Dean, S. Howe, J.A. Vargas, A.I. Dittel & M. Murillo. 1984. Benthic invertebrates of a tropical estuary: Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. *J. Nat. Hist.* 18: 47-61.
- Poss, S.G. & H.T. Boschung. 1996. Lancelets (Cephalochordata: Branchiostomatidae): how many species are valid? *Israel J. Zool.* 42: S-13/S-66.
- Ruppert, E.E., T.R. Nash & A.J. Smith. 2000. The size range of suspended particles trapped and ingested by the filter-feeding lancelet *Branchiostoma floridae* (Cephalochordata: Acrania). *J. Mar. Biol. Ass. U.K.* 80: 329-332.
- Spongberg, A.L. 2004. PCB concentrations in sediments from the Gulf of Nicoya estuary, Pacific coast of Costa Rica. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 52 (Suppl. 2): 11-22.
- Vargas, J.A. 1987. The benthic community of an intertidal mud flat in the Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica. Description of the community. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 35: 229-316.
- Vargas, J.A. 1995. The Gulf of Nicoya estuary, Costa Rica. Past, present, and future cooperative research. *Helgoländer Meeresunters* 49: 821-828.
- Vargas, J.A. 1996. Ecological dynamics of a tropical intertidal mudflat community, p. 355-371. *In* K.F. Nordstrom & C.T. Roman (eds.). *Estuarine Shores: Evolution, Environments and Human Alterations*. Wiley, London, England.
- Vargas, J.A. & A. Mata. 2004. Where the dry forest feeds the sea: The Gulf of Nicoya estuary, p. 126-135. *In* G.W. Frankie, A. Mata & S.B. Vinson (eds.). *Biodiversity conservation in Costa Rica; Learning the lessons in a seasonal dry forest*. University of California, Berkeley, California, USA.
- Voorhis, A., C.E. Epifanio, D. Maurer, A.I. Dittel & J.A. Vargas. 1983. The estuarine character of the Gulf of Nicoya, an embayment on the Pacific coast of Central America. *Hydrobiologia* 99: 225-237.
- Webb, J.E. 1975. The distribution of amphioxus. *Symp. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 36: 179-212.
- Webb, J.E. & M.B. Hill. 1958. The ecology of Lagos lagoon. IV. On the reactions of *Branchiostoma nigeriense* Webb to its environment. *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. B.* 241: 355-391.
- Wehrtmann, I. & J. Cortés. 2009. Marine biodiversity of Costa Rica, Central America. *Monographiae Biologicae* 86. Springer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands.
- Yamaguchi, T. & Y. Henmi. 2003. Biology of the amphioxus, *Branchiostoma belcheri* in the Ariake Sea, Japan. II. Reproduction. *Zool. Sci.* 20: 907-918.