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Distribution of the deep-sea genus *Bathypterois* (Pisces: Ipnopidae) in the Eastern Central Pacific

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Abstract: The genus *Bathypterois* (tripod fish) comprises 19 species of deep-sea fishes distributed worldwide. The biology and distribution of the species of this genus are relatively poorly known throughout the Eastern Central Pacific (ECP). This work aims to update the geographic and bathymetric distribution of species of *Bathypterois* throughout the ECP. To describe the influence of depth, temperature and dissolved oxygen concentrations (DO) on latitudinal and depth distribution of members of the genus throughout the Mexican Pacific, 51 specimens of *B. atricolor* (12 trawls) and 112 of *B. ventralis* (18 trawls), collected during TALUD project, were analyzed. *Bathypterois atricolor* had broader environmental niches (depth: 0.47, temperature: 0.46, DO: 0.39), and inhabits deeper and colder sites (Electivity positives: > 1 000 m, < 3.2 °C, 1.0-1.62 mL/L) than *B. ventralis*, which had narrow environmental niches (depth: 0.34, temperature: 0.32, DO: 0.28), with high affinity to warmer sites and lower DO concentrations (Electivity positives: 778-1 400 m, 3.3-5.8 °C, < 1.0 mL/L). Both species used different environmental strata (niche overlap; depth: 0.34, temperature: 0.32, DO: 0.28). The adaptation of *B. atricolor* to live in a broad range of DO concentrations explains its almost circumglobal distribution, while *B. ventralis* lives almost permanently in the Oxygen Minimum Zone (< 0.05 mL/L), so the DO could be a limiting factor, reducing its potential geographic and bathymetric distributions. None of these species had been previously recorded in the central Gulf of California, and *B. ventralis* had not been recorded along the West coast of Baja California. This study confirms that both species have a continuous distribution within the ECP, our new records extended the known northernmost range for *B. atricolor* by 886 km (from 22°46' N to 30°45' N) and for *B. ventralis* by 645 km (from 21°18' N to 27°07' N). Rev. Biol. Trop. 65 (1): 89-101. Epub 2017 March 01.

Key words: TALUD project, Mexican Pacific, environmental factors, tripod fish, environmental niche, univariate and multivariate approaches, distribution.

The genus *Bathypterois* Günther, 1878 (Pisces: Ipnopidae) comprises 19 species of benthic deep-sea fishes widely distributed in the world ocean, but without commercial importance. Species of this genus are mainly bathydemersal, hermaphrodite and feed on small invertebrates (Sulak, 1977). Most of them have few records and *B. mediterraneus* Bauchot 1962, endemic of the Mediterranean Sea, has the most complete data on its biology and distribution (D'onghia et al., 2004).

In the Eastern Pacific (EP), four species of the genus have been recorded: *B. atricolor* Alcock, 1896 from Chile to the tip of the Baja California peninsula, including the Southern Gulf of California (32°08' S - 23°58' N); *B. ventralis* Garman, 1899 from Chile to the tip of the Baja California peninsula (33°30' S - 21°18' N); *B. longipes* Günther, 1878 from off Panama (06°52' N) and a juvenile specimen from off USA (Between 30° N - 40° N and 130° W- 140° W); *B. pectinatus* Mead, 1959

from Chile to Panama (20° S - 07°24' N). In the Central Pacific, *B. grallator* (Goode & Bean, 1886) was recorded close to the Hawaiian Islands (20°34' N, 156°05' W; 20°35' N, 156°05' W; 19°38' N, 156°04' W) (Sulak, 1977; Jones & Sulak, 1990).

The biology and distribution of the genus *Bathypterois* in the EP are relatively poorly known, mainly because of scarcity of specimens and field observations (Angulo, Bussing & López, 2015). Abiotic factors, such as depth, temperature, dissolved oxygen concentrations (DO), pressure, organic carbon concentration, substrate and physical barriers could determine the geographic and bathymetric distribution of the species, both regionally and locally (Watling, Guinotte, Clark, & Smith, 2013). The depth and temperature affect the geographic and vertical distribution of the *Bathypterois* species, although, the influence of DO in their distribution patterns has not been evaluated (Sulak, 1977). An Oxygen Minimum Zone (OMZ) is an area with low concentrations of DO (< 0.5 mL/L), limiting the distribution of many mesopelagic and benthic species (Levin, 2003). The OMZ of the Pacific Ocean is the most pronounced worldwide (Fiedler & Talley, 2006). Throughout the Mexican Pacific, many species of deep sea shrimps (Hendrickx & Serrano, 2010), mollusks (Zamorano, Hendrickx, & Toledano, 2006), Polychaetes (Mendez, 2007) and fishes (Levin, 2003) are distributed at established depth ranges, living above or below the OMZ, while some of them are able to live within the OMZ or perform vertical migrations through it.

The Mexican Pacific comprises three mayor regions: The West coast of the Baja California peninsula (BC), a transitional zone in faunal composition and environmental conditions (Rodríguez-Romero, Palacios-Salgado, López-Martínez, Hernández-Vázquez, & Ponce-Díaz, 2008), influenced by the California Current, the subsurface California Countercurrent and the North Equatorial current (OMZ: 300 - 1 800 m depth) (Levin, 2003; Fiedler & Talley, 2006). The Gulf of California (GC) is a semi-closed sea, with strong processes

of horizontal transport and vertical mixing of water in its Northern part (Palacios-Hernández, Beier, Lavin, & Ripa, 2002), while in its central and southernmost portions, the OMZ is located between 250 and 1 400 m depth, and between 70 and 1 300 m depth, respectively, with a hypoxic-anoxic zone (150-700 m depth), being an impenetrable barrier for some species (Zamorano et al., 2006; Mendez, 2007; Hendrickx & Serrano, 2010). The Southwest Coast of Mexico (SCM) belongs to the ECP and is influenced in its northernmost portion by the California Current, while in its central and southernmost portions it is influenced by tropical water masses from the North Equatorial and Costa Rica Currents (Kessler, 2006).

The objective of this work is to update the geographic and bathymetric distribution of the species of *Bathypterois* throughout the ECP and to describe the influence of depth, temperature and DO concentrations on the distribution and abundance of *B. atricolor* and *B. ventralis* throughout the Mexican Pacific, using both univariate and multivariate approaches.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Review of geographical distribution:

Historical records of genus *Bathypterois* were obtained from scientific papers (Sulak, 1977; Angulo et al., 2015) and biodiversity databases: Ocean Biogeographic Information System (<http://www.iobis.org/>), Global Biodiversity Information Facility (<http://www.gbif.org/>) and Fishnet 2 (<http://www.fishnet2.net/>). The online databases of the following scientific collections were also consulted: American Museum of Natural History (<http://sci-web-001.amnh.org/db/emuwebamnh/Query.php>), Natural History Museum Los Angeles County (<http://www.nhm.org/site/research-collections/ichthyology>), California Academy of Science (<http://collections.calacademy.org/ich/>), Scripps Institution of Oceanography (<https://scripps.ucsd.edu/collections/mv>) and Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History (<http://collections.nmnh.si.edu/search/fishes/>). These records

were complemented with those obtained during the TALUD Project.

TALUD project: This project has been developed since 1989 to date by the Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, aboard the R/V “El Puma”. It aims to study the faunal composition of the continental slope of the Mexican Pacific, including measurements of environmental factors (Hendrickx, 2012). Specimens of genus *Bathypterois* were collected from eight of 14 TALUD cruises (Table 1, Fig. 1; Project’s extreme coordinates: 16°49’ N - 31°48’ N, 100°21’ W - 117°15’ W). The sampling device was an epibenthic sledge (2.35 m wide, 0.90 m high) equipped with a collecting net of about 5.5 cm stretched mesh size, operated at depths from 778 to 2 102.5 m. The average of fishing operation was 30 min, at a ship speed of 2 knots. Sampling depth was estimated with an analogical Edo Western echo sounder. Temperature and DO concentrations were measured approximately 10 m above the bottom with a CTD (Seabird 19). Specimens

were fixed with a 4 % formaldehyde seawater solution for at least one week, washed with tap water and preserved in 70 % ethanol. All specimens were deposited in in the reference Fish collection of the Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Unidad Académica Mazatlán; the catalogue numbers are detailed in the Supplementary material. The Bray-Curtis index was calculated to define environmental strata (depth, temperature and DO). All data were transformed to square root to analyze the degree of similarity between the sampling stations, using the PRIMER Ver. 6 software (Clarke & Warwick, 2001). Stations strata were considered above 80 % of similarity.

Species identification and size distribution: Fishes were identified using Sulak’s (1977) key. Vertebral counts were obtained from X-rays images from a specimen of each species (*B. atricolor* and *B. ventralis*) and of one undetermined specimen. All measurements were taken using a dial caliper (± 0.05 mm). Total weight (TW) was obtained using an analytical balance (± 0.005 g). All measurements

TABLE 1
Trawls with records of *Bathypterois* specimens during TALUD Project

TALUD	Area	Date Month/year	Trawls	With fishes	With <i>Bathypterois</i>	Bat ¹	Bve ²	Both ³	Bsp ⁴
IV	GC	08/2000	8	7	2	-	2	-	-
V	GC	12/2000	13	8	0	-	-	-	-
VI	GC	03/2001	7	6	1	-	1	-	-
VII	GC	06/2001	14	14	2	1	1	-	-
VIII	GC	04/2005	13	10	2	2	-	-	-
IX	GC	11/2005	17	9	1	-	1	-	-
X	GC	02/2007	21	20	0	-	-	-	-
XI	SCM	06/2007	1	1	0	-	-	-	-
XII	SCM	03/2008	17	17	9	4	5	-	-
XIII	GC	01/2009	4	4	0	-	-	-	-
XIV	GC	04/2011	26	24	0	-	-	-	-
XV	BC	08/2012	28	22	9	4	8	3	1
XVI	BC	07/2013	2	2	0	-	-	-	-
XVI-B	BC	05/2014	23	23	1	1	-	-	-
Total			194	167	27	12	18	3	1

1. Bat = *Bathypterois atricolor*.

2. Bve = *Bathypterois ventralis*.

3. Both = both species.

4. Bsp = *Bathypterois* sp.

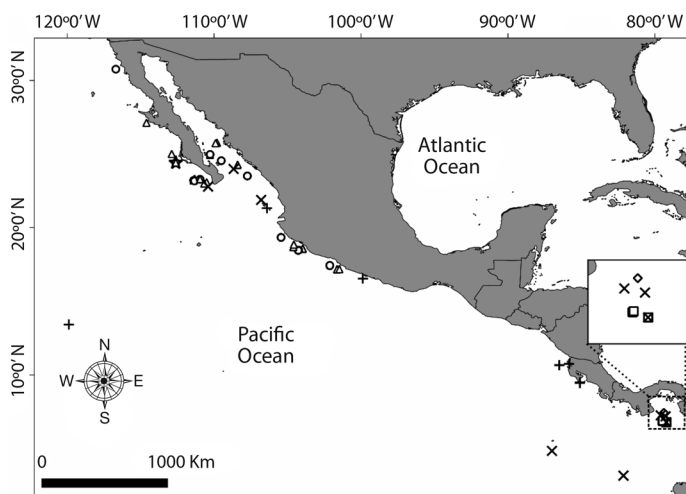


Fig. 1. Geographic distribution of *Bathypterois* species along the Eastern Central Pacific. TALUD records: *B. atricolor* (open circles), *B. ventralis* (open triangles) and the *Bathypterois* sp. (open star). Previous records: *B. atricolor* (cross), *B. longipes* (open square), *B. pectinatus* (open rhombus), *B. ventralis* (plus).

and meristic data obtained from specimens were summarized in table 2 and compared with those compiled by Sulak (1977). A standard length (SL) frequency histogram was constructed for each species (class interval size of 10 mm) and normality was tested using a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (D) (Zar, 1999). The SL-TW relationship was adjusted to a potential curve, the slope (b) values was compared both, with the theoretical isometric growth ($b = 3$) and between species using a t-test. Species relative abundances (RA) were estimated from the number of captured specimens in each station per filtered water volume unity (individuals/1000 m³). Analyses were done using Microsoft Excel® 2013, and significance for all tests was 0.05.

Relationship between environmental factors and species distribution: Pearson's correlation was used to describe the relationships between environmental factors (depth, temperature and DO), and between each factor regarding to the SL. A series of univariate analyzes were performed in order to evaluate the effect of each environmental variable alone on the distribution of species. The Levin's standardized niche breadth (Ba) was calculated

to estimate the proportion of resources used by each species, (0 = high specialization; 1 = all strata are used in the same proportion) (Krebs, 1999). The Pianka's niche overlap index modified by MacArthur and Levins was used to measure the ratio of a resource shared by both species, (0 = no resources used in common; 1 = complete overlap) (Krebs, 1999). The Electivity index (E) of Ivlev (1961) was also used to analyze the affinity of the species to environmental strata calculated by Bray-Curtis index (-1 = total aversion; 0 = no choice; 1 = total affinity). Analyses were performed using Microsoft Excel® 2013.

To determine the main factors influencing species distribution in the study area, a canonical correspondence analysis (CCA) was performed in the CANOCO 4.5 software (Lepš & Šmilauer, 2003), for dependent (species, RA transformed to "square root*pi") and independent data (depth, temperature and DO; all transformed to log+1).

RESULTS

Review of geographical distribution: Throughout the ECP, 17 historical records of *Bathypterois* have been reported (Fig. 1),

TABLE 2
Body measurements and meristic characters taken from *Bathypterois* species

Measurements ¹	<i>B. atricolor</i> ²		<i>B. ventralis</i> ²		<i>Bathypterois</i> sp.***
	TALUD	Previous records ³	TALUD	Previous records ³	TALUD
Total weight (g) (TW)	1.7-20.4 (9.3 ± 4.2)	-	1.9-29.5 (9.8 ± 4.8)	-	8.4
Standard length (mm) (SL)	73-161 (120 ± 16.9)	69-204	81-167 (115.7 ± 15.3)	85-150	118
Head length (HDL)*	21.6-30.5 (24.5 ± 1.3)	20.0-25.2	21.5-26.8 (24.5 ± 1)	20.6-24.4	24.8
Pre-first dorsal fin length*	41.3-47.9 (44.6 ± 1.3)	40.5-46.3	40.3-48.1 (44.5 ± 1.3)	42.8-46.8	44.5
Pre-second dorsal fin length*	71.3-79.7 (76.2 ± 1.8)	-	64.8-82.2 (75.9 ± 2.1)	-	77.2
Body Height*	8-13.2 (10.8 ± 1)	-	8.6-14.2 (11.3 ± 1.1)	-	9.8
Eye length**	4.4-9.0 (6.6 ± 1)	-	5.7-8.6 (6.8 ± 0.6)	-	5.8
Pre-orbital length**	29.8-39.5 (34.3 ± 2.1)	-	27.4-40.4 (34.5 ± 2.8)	-	31.1
Pre-pelvic fin length*	35.3-40.3 (38.1 ± 1.2)	35.4-42.2	32.7-41.3 (37.7 ± 1.5)	35.2-39.6	38.6
Pre-anus length*	47.8-52.9 (50.4 ± 1.1)	-	46.6-54 (50.1 ± 1.4)	-	50.6
Pre-anal length*	55.1-62.5 (58.8 ± 1.9)	56.7-63.6	56.1-62.6 (58.9 ± 1.3)	54.2-62.9	60.8
Length of longest produced pelvic ray*	24-64.4 (39.8 ± 9.8)	24.5-57.8	21.1-67.8 (43.5 ± 11.3)	39.1-59.4	31.4
Length of longest lower caudal ray*	17.3-37.7 (26.5 ± 4.4)	14.8-33.3	22.9-55.9 (29.1 ± 5.4)	32.7-44.6	22.6
Length of longest produced pectoral ray*	63.8-98.3 (75.9 ± 8.3)	81.4-189	59.8-98.8 (74.7 ± 7.8)	101-103	79.5
Counts					
Dorsal fin rays	12-14	13-16	12-14	12-14	
Anal fin rays	8-11	8-10	8-11	9-10	
Pelvic fin rays	9	9	9	9 (rarely 10)	
Pectoral fin rays visible externally	12-13	12-13	14-16	14-16	Left: 13 Right: 14
Pectoral fin rays lower part	10-11	10-11 (9 once)	12-14	12-14	Left: 11 Right: 12
Caudal fin rays (dorsal + ventral)	iv-v 10+9 iv-v	iv-v 10+9 iv-v	v-vi 10+9 iv-v	v-vi 10+9 iv-v	v 10+9 iv
Gill rakers	12-15+1+29-32	11-14+1+27-33	12-14+1+29-34	12-14+1+30-32	13+1+31
Branchiostegal rays	12-15	12-14	12-15	13	13
Lateral line scales	57-65	57-62	56-64	57-59	60
Vertebrae (incl. urostyle)	56***	54-57	55***	52-56	56
Dorsal-fin origin over vertebra	24***	21-25	22***	21-23	21
Anal-fin origin under vertebra	33***	32-35	32***	31-34	32

¹ * = Percent of SL, ** = Percent of HDL, *** = One specimen.

²Measurements and counts are shown as minimum-maximum, mean ± standard deviation were in parenthesis, following those of Sulak (1977).

³Sources: Sulak (1977); Angulo et al., (2015).

B. atricolor (eight records) and *B. ventralis* (five records) were the only species recorded in the Mexican Pacific, while *B. longipes* (three records) and *B. pectinatus* (a single record) were recorded off Panama.

TALUD project: A total of 194 deep benthic trawls were carried out (> 200 m depth). In 27 trawls of eight cruises, 164 specimens of *Bathypterois* were caught (Table 1). Two species were recorded: *B. atricolor* (n = 51,

12 trawls) and *B. ventralis* (n = 112, 18 trawls) (see Supplementary material). These species were caught together only in three trawls. One specimen captured with both species (TALUD XV, Station 8, 1227 m), was recorded as undetermined, because it showed intermediate counts in the number of rays in the lower part of the pectoral fin (left: 11, right: 12 rays), being the feature used to differentiate *B. atricolor* (10-11 rays) from *B. ventralis* (12-14 rays) (Table 2). The specimen of *Bathypterois* sp.

resembles in almost all the measurements and counts those proposed for both *Bathypterois* species, except for the ratio “Length of longest lower caudal ray/SL” ratio, which matches the interval established for *B. atricolor* but not for *B. ventralis*. The Bray-Curtis similarity index (Fig. 2) classified five strata for depth (similarities: 91-96%; group 1: 778 m, group 2:

930-1 116 m, group 3: 1 170-1 290 m, group 4: 1 406-1 629 m, group 5: 1 869-2 012.5 m), five strata for temperature (similarities: 88-96%; group 1: 2.13-2.46 °C, group 2: 2.82-3.02 °C, group 3: 3.28-3.75 °C, group 4: 3.98-4.71 °C, group 5: 5.75 °C) and six strata for DO (similarities: 82-93 %; group 1: 0.11 mL/L, group 2: 0.21-0.28 mL/L, group 3: 0.38-0.43 mL/L,

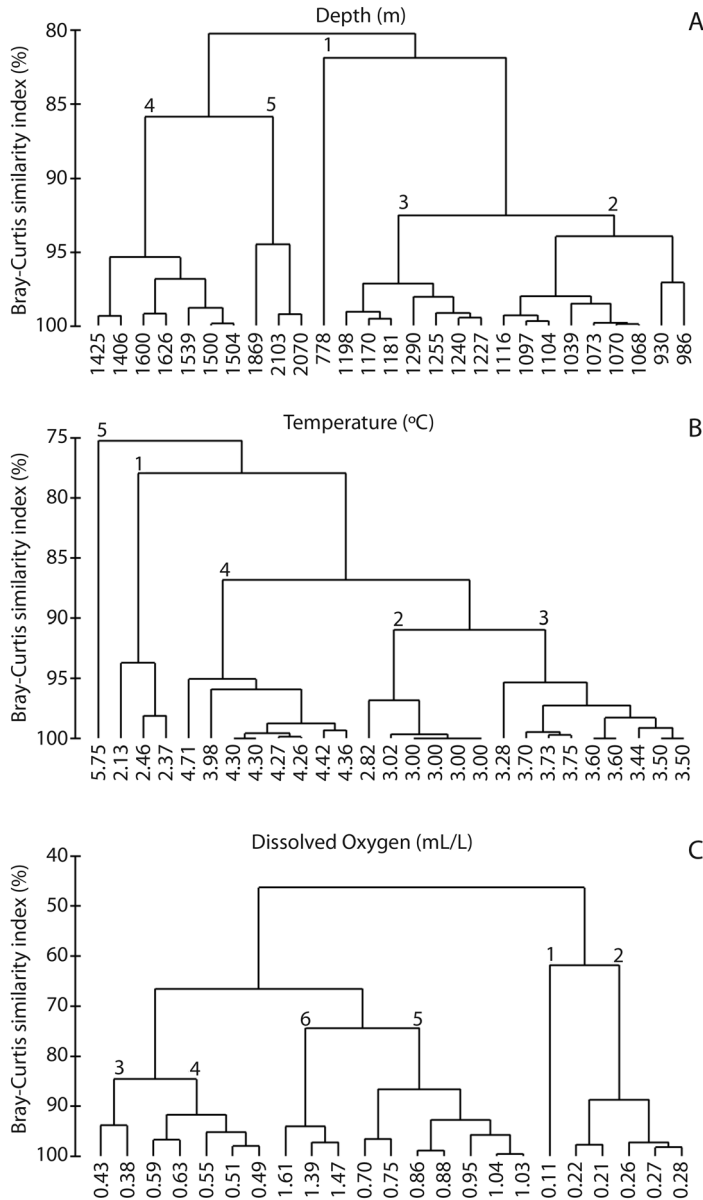


Fig. 2. Dendrogram for environmental data set based on the Bray-Curtis similarity index using the unweighted group average link. A. Depth; B. temperature; C. dissolved oxygen.

group 4: 0.49-0.63 mL/L, group 5: 0.7-1.04 mL/L, group 6: 1.39-1.61 mL/L).

Size distribution: The size-range of *B. atricolor* was 73 - 161 mm SL and for *B. ventralis* was 81-167 mm SL (Fig. 3). The most abundant size class for *B. atricolor* was 120-130 mm SL (mean: 120 ± 17 mm) and 110-120 mm SL (mean: 116 ± 15 mm) for *B. ventralis*. Both species had similar SL ($t = 1.62$, $p = 0.11$) and showed size frequencies adjusted to normal distributions (*B. atricolor*: $D = 0.07$, $p > 0.20$; *B. ventralis*: $D = 0.06$, $p > 0.20$).

Relationship between environmental factors and species distribution: The temperature decreased with depth ($r = -0.93$, $p < 0.01$). The OMZ was located between 778 m and 1200 m depth, increasing concentrations of DO at greater depths ($r = 0.96$, $p < 0.01$). Temperature and DO had a negative correlation ($r = -0.94$, $p < 0.01$). *Bathypterois atricolor* had not significant correlation for SL respect to depth ($r = 0.23$, $p = 0.10$), temperature ($r = -0.27$, $p = 0.06$) and DO ($r = 0.25$, $p = 0.09$), however, the largest individuals of *B. ventralis* were found in deeper trawls ($r = 0.22$, $p = 0.02$) (Fig. 4A), with lower temperatures ($r = -0.23$, $p = 0.02$) (Fig. 4B) and higher concentrations of DO ($r = 0.36$, $p < 0.01$) (Fig. 4C). The SL - TW relationship showed that *B. atricolor* (potential expected: $y = 1E-06x^{3.3}$; $t = -2.81$, $p < 0.01$) and

B. ventralis (potential expected: $y = 1E-06x^{3.5}$; $t = -4.10$, $p < 0.01$) displayed positive allometric growth, distinct from an isometric growth. Both species had similar SL - TW relationships to each other ($t = 0.27$, $p = 0.78$).

The niche breadth values for *B. atricolor* were: depth = 0.47, temperature = 0.46, DO = 0.39, and for *B. ventralis* were: depth = 0.24, temperature = 0.33, DO = 0.28. The niche overlap were: depth = 0.34, temperature = 0.32 and DO = 0.28. *Bathypterois atricolor* showed positive values of the environmental electivity index of Ivlev (E) at depths greater than 1000 m (Fig. 5A), while for temperature this species had a positive affinity at colder sites (< 3.2 °C) (Fig. 5B) with low to high DO values (1.0-1.62 mL/L) (Fig. 5C). *Bathypterois ventralis* had positive values of "E" at depths between 778 and 1400 m (Fig. 5A), with high affinity to warmer sites (3.3-5.8 °C) (Fig. 5B) and DO concentrations < 1.0 mL/L (Fig. 5C).

The CCA showed a differential spatial distribution for *Bathypterois* species (Fig. 6). 71.5 % of the species-environment distribution variance is explained by the first canonical axis (eigenvalue = 0.519) and 28.5 % by the second canonical axis (eigenvalue = 0.207). *Bathypterois atricolor* was related to deeper and colder sites, with DO concentrations above 1.0 mL/L. *Bathypterois ventralis* was strongly influenced by shallower sites, with lower DO concentrations and warmer

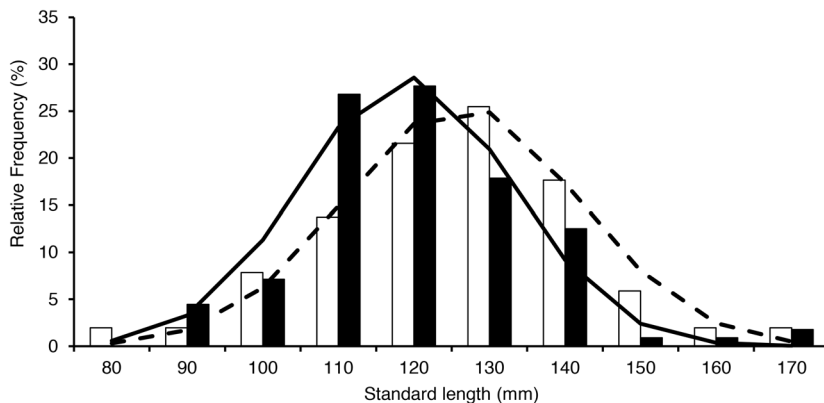


Fig. 3. Size frequency for *B.* (Observed: Open bars, normal distribution expected: dotted line) and *B. ventralis* (Observed: Black bars, normal distribution expected: continuous line).

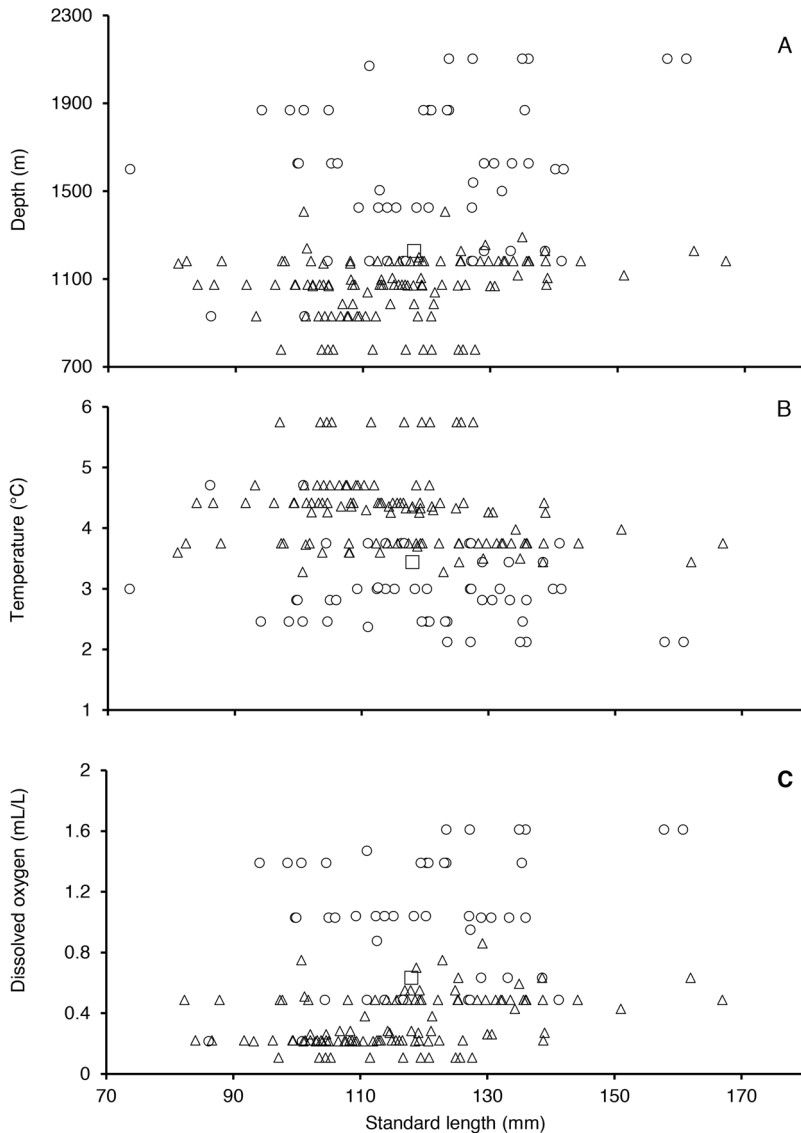


Fig. 4. Relationship between environmental factors and Standard length for *B. atricolor* (open circles), *B. ventralis* (open triangles) and the *Bathypterois* sp. (open squares). **A.** Depth; **B.** temperature; **C.** dissolved oxygen.

temperatures. A high correlation was found between species-environment distribution for the first axis ($r = 0.85$).

DISCUSSION

This study confirms that *B. atricolor* and *B. ventralis* have a continuous distribution

within the ECP, providing the first record for both species in the central GC and for *B. ventralis* in the BC, extending their Northern distribution (*B. atricolor*: from 22°46' N to 30°45' N, 886 km; *B. ventralis*: from 21°18' N to 27°07' N, 645 km).

Bathypterois grallator (878-3 492 m, 2.7-13.5 °C) and *B. pectinatus* (700-2 100 m,

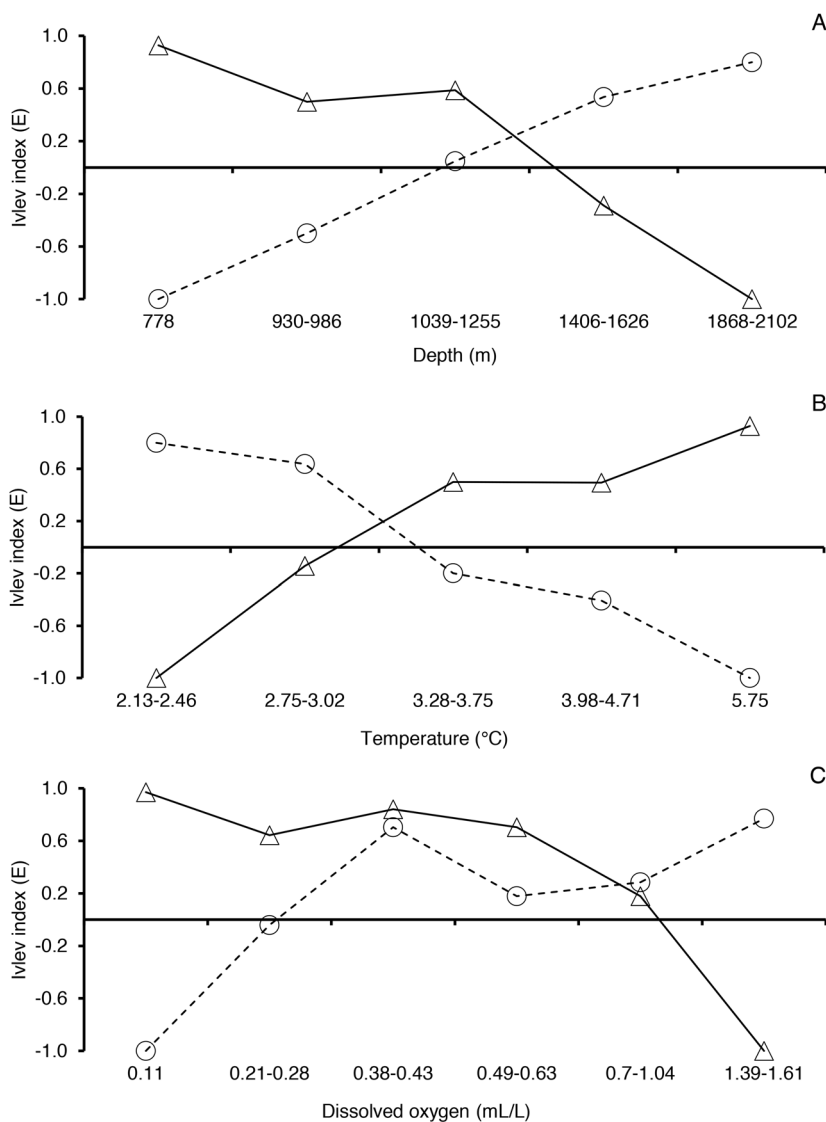


Fig. 5. Environmental Electivity index of Ivlev (E) for *B. atricolor*, (Open circles, dotted line) and *B. ventralis* (open triangles, continuous line). **A.** Depth; **B.** temperature; **C.** dissolved oxygen.

2.9-3.7 °C) inhabit similar depth and temperature intervals to those sampled during TALUD Project (200-2 330 m; 1.9-14.8 °C), however these species were not recorded throughout this project. The Northern records for both species throughout the EP matches with the “Costa Rican Dome”, an environmental transition zone off Central America (9° N - 10° N), characterized by convergent water masses from

the South and North Pacific and deep water vertically moved to the surface (0-2 500 m), producing an upwelling zone that may be is a physiological barrier for the latitudinal distribution of these species (Sulak, 1977; Fiedler & Talley, 2006; Lizano, 2016). *Bathypterois longipes* was recorded at depths between 2615 m and 5610 m, however, trawls at these depths are scarce in ECP, even the TALUD

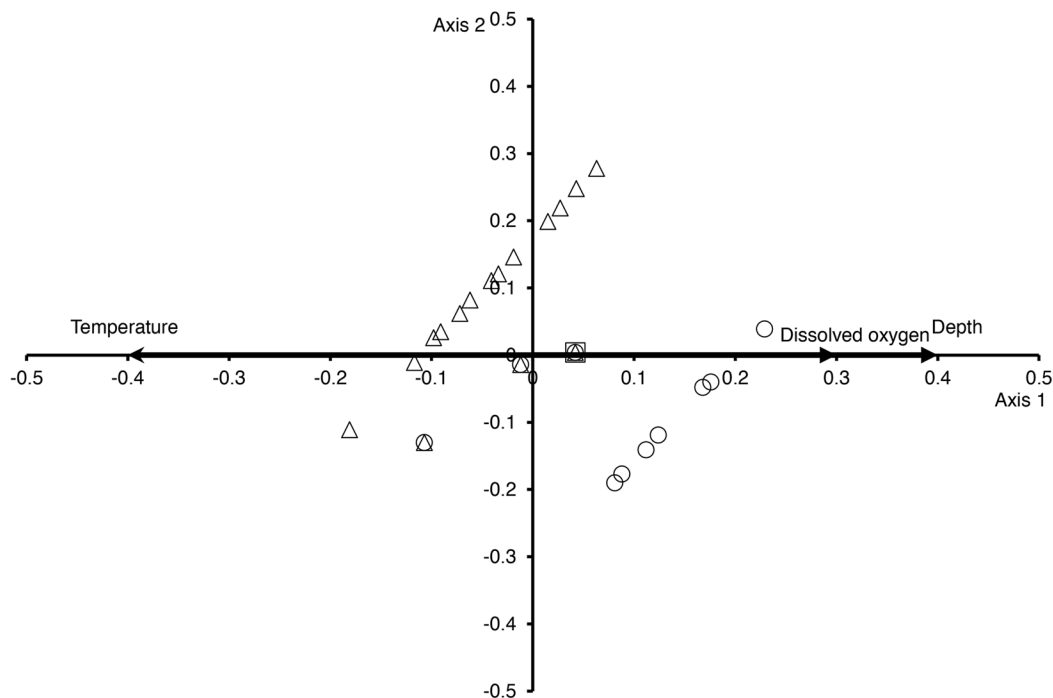


Fig. 6. Canonical correspondence analysis ordination for *B. atricolor* (open circles), *B. ventralis* (open triangles) and *Bathypterois* sp. (open square) records from the TALUD project, respect to environmental factors.

project, so its presence cannot be ruled out in this region. Unfortunately, there are few records regarding to *B. grallator*, *B. longipes* and *B. pectinatus* in relation to environmental factors, so no statistical analysis could be performed. Relating the depth intervals inhabited by these species, *B. grallator* and *B. pectinatus* might be able to live in and below the OMZ, while *B. longipes* could be restricted to sites below the OMZ (Levin, 2003; Hendrickx & Serrano, 2010).

The boundary of Southern California and Northern Baja California (31° N - 33° N) is an overlapping zone on limits of distribution of many temperate and tropical species, including deep-sea species (Anderson, Tolimieri, & Millar, 2013). The OMZ between California and Oregon (33° N), is narrower and starts deeper (650-1 100 m) than the ECP. Phylogenetic and ecological studies suggest that the area of submerged canyons off Los Angeles could be a physical barrier for many species, limiting their

distribution to the North (Hickey, 1979; Lynn & Simpson, 1987; Anderson et al., 2013). The results of this study and the fact that the deep waters off the East coast of USA have been intensively studied (Hubbs, 1960; Anderson, et al., 2013), suggests that the genus *Bathypterois* is not distributed further North than recorded by the TALUD project.

Bathypterois atricolor and *B. ventralis* showed a unimodal distribution of SL. Possibly, similar to *B. mediterraneus* in the Mediterranean Sea, there are a differential recruitment between age classes, from shallower waters to the bottom, and a growth markedly reduced in larger specimens (Morales-Nin, Massuti, & Stefanescu, 1996; Porcu, Follesa, Grazioli, Deiana, & Cau, 2010). Furthermore, the use of only one sampling method could represent a high selectivity, catching only a few sizes from all available (Pauly, 1984). However, the epibenthic sledge used during the TALUD project was selected because the bottom of the

Mexican Pacific is rugged and poorly known, which complicates the use of larger trawl nets (Hendrickx, 2012). Records of larvae and juveniles of *Bathypterois* in plankton and midwater trawls suggest that these species may have differential size or age migrations (Sulak, 1977; Arkhipov & Simonova, 2012). To describe the population dynamics of *Bathypterois* species in the ECP, it is necessary to complement the results of this work with seasonal sampling of larvae, eggs and juveniles, including trawls with different mesh sizes and the description of their reproductive biology (Morales-Nin et al., 1996; Porcu et al., 2010).

Bathypterois atricolor and *B. ventralis* showed a positive allometry without significant differences between their “b” values (*B. atricolor*: 3.3; *B. ventralis*: 3.5). *Bathypterois* species use their pectoral fins to settle on the sediment, apparently to feed (Davis & Chakrabarty, 2011). They need to have negative buoyancy and have suffered a considerable reduction in size and functionality of their swim bladder (Jones & Sulak, 1990), and to be heavier than water, deep-sea species store high concentrations of lipids in their tissues (Bakes, Elliott, Greens, & Nichols, 1995). This could be a particular adaptation of the genus *Bathypterois* for the ECP conditions, which between 800 and 2 000 m depth have temperatures from 2 to 5 °C and salinities from 33 to 35, in contrast with the Mediterranean Sea, less dynamic, warmer and salty (10–22 °C, salinity: 36–38), where *B. mediterraneus* has a negative allometric relationships (Catalan Sea: $b = 2.37$; West Ionian Sea: $b = 2.81$; Eastern Ionian Sea: $b = 2.82$) (Morales Nin et al., 1996; D’Onghia et al., 2004; Watling et al., 2013).

Although the temperature, DO and depth are strongly correlated to each other, the analysis of the effect of each factor alone on distribution of *B. atricolor* and *B. ventralis*, allowed to observe that these species use differently environmental strata available. *Bathypterois atricolor* had not relationship between SL and environmental factors, but *B. ventralis* had significant correlations for all comparisons, although with low r values (< 40% of variance

explained). Possibly the larger specimens of this species inhabit greater depths than the smaller ones, because of ontogenetic migrations, different diets or environmental requirements (Polloni, Haedrich, Rowe, & Clifford, 1979).

Bathypterois atricolor had broader environmental niches than *B. ventralis* and both species showed reduced DO niches. *Bathypterois atricolor* avoided DO concentrations < 0.2 mL/L, while *B. ventralis* was restricted to sites with DO concentrations < 1.0 mL/L. *Bathypterois atricolor* was distributed inside and outside the OMZ, using broad ranges of depth and temperature, reflected in a greater dispersion of the data in the CCA arrangement. *Bathypterois ventralis* is an almost permanent resident of the OMZ, using shallower and warmer sites than *B. atricolor*. Both species are morphologically similar, but their different environmental niches could be related to physiological adaptations, for example differences in hemoglobin concentration and enzymes related to breathing (Levin, 2003). This results and the narrow niche overlap (< 35%) of all environmental factors suggest that *B. atricolor* and *B. ventralis* use different environmental strata. Despite the limited number of observations available in this work, analyzes were consistent and complementary to effectively describe the environmental niches of *B. atricolor* and *B. ventralis*, but further eco-physiological studies are necessary to assess the adaptive differences among them. The adaptation of *B. atricolor* to live in wide ranges of DO might be an important factor for its nearly circumglobal distribution. *Bathypterois ventralis* is widely distributed on the EP but has not been recorded in other oceans; possibly its adaptation to live almost permanently in the OMZ is a limiting factor to have broader geographic and bathymetrical distributions.

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RESUMEN

Distribución del género de profundidad *Bathypterois* (Pisces: Ipnopidae) en el Pacífico Centro Oriental. El género *Bathypterois* (peces tripode) está conformado por 19 especies de peces de profundidad, distribuidas alrededor del mundo. La biología y distribución de las especies de este género son relativamente poco conocidas a lo largo del Pacífico Centro Oriental (POT). Este trabajo tiene el objetivo de actualizar la distribución geográfica y batimétrica de las especies del género *Bathypterois* a lo largo del POT. Para describir la influencia de la profundidad, temperatura y concentraciones de oxígeno disuelto (OD) sobre la distribución latitudinal y batimétrica de miembros del género *Bathypterois* en el Pacífico Mexicano, se analizaron 51 especímenes de *B. atricolor* (12 arrastres) y 112 *B. ventralis* (18 arrastres), recolectados durante el proyecto TALUD. *Bathypterois atricolor* presentó nichos ambientales más amplios (profundidad: 0.47, temperatura: 0.46, OD: 0.39) y habita sitios más profundos y fríos (Electividad positiva: > 1 000 m, < 3.2 °C, 1.0 - 1.62 mL/L) en comparación con *B. ventralis*, que tiene nichos ambientales reducidos (profundidad: 0.34, temperatura: 0.32, OD: 0.28), con alta afinidad por sitios más cálidos y bajas concentraciones de OD (Electividad positiva: 778-1 400 m, 3.3-5.8 °C, < 1.0 mL/L). Estas especies utilizaron distintos estratos ambientales (traslape de nicho; profundidad: 0.34, temperatura: 0.32, OD: 0.28). La adaptación de *B. atricolor* para vivir en un amplio intervalo de concentraciones de OD explica su distribución casi circungal, mientras que *B. ventralis* vive casi permanentemente en la Zona de Mínimo Oxígeno (< 0.05 mL/L), por lo que el OD puede ser un factor limitante, reduciendo su posible distribución geográfica y batimétrica. Ninguna de estas especies había sido registrada anteriormente en el centro del Golfo de California, así como *B. ventralis* no había sido reportada a lo largo de la costa occidental de Baja California. Este estudio confirma que ambas especies tienen una distribución continua dentro del POT, nuestros nuevos registros extienden la distribución más norteña conocida para *B. atricolor* en 886 km (de 22°46' N a 30°45' N) y en 645 km para *B. ventralis* (de 21°18' N a 27°07' N).

Palabras clave: Proyecto TALUD, Pacífico mexicano, factores ambientales, peces tripode, nicho ambiental, análisis univariados y multivariados, distribución.

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