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# MORPHOLOGY OF THE FIRST ZOEAL STAGE OF *PLATYPODIELLA SPECTABILIS* (HERBST, 1794) (DECAPODA, BRACHYURA, XANTHIDAE) OBTAINED IN THE LABORATORY

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**Abstract** Ovigerous females of the xanthid crab *Platypodiella spectabilis* (Herbst, 1794) were obtained from 2 widely separated localities: the Ubatuba coast (Félix Beach, São Paulo) of Brazil and Guana Island in the British Virgin Islands (BVI). First stage zoea larvae were obtained from females at both locations. Those from Brazil are described and illustrated. The first zoea bears dorsal, rostral, and lateral carapace spines, plus a well-developed and spinose antennal protopod that bears a greatly reduced exopod with 2 minute setae. This antennal morphology, along with other characters, places the species among the “Group I” xanthid zoeas of Rice (1980) and Martin (1984, 1988). Differences between larvae from Brazil and those from the BVI are minor and are attributed to within-species variation. Characters that serve to separate these larvae from those of co-occurring xanthids are presented. Comments on the distribution and size of *Platypodiella spectabilis* are included.

## INTRODUCTION

The xanthid crab genus *Platypodiella* was erected in 1967 (Guinot 1967:562) to accommodate 4 species formerly treated as *Platypodia* Bell, 1835. Two of the species, *P. gemmata* (Rathbun, 1902) and *P. rotundata* (Stimpson, 1860), are known from the eastern Pacific. Garth (1991:131), in discussing the Galapagos crab fauna, pointed out that the 2 Pacific species are possibly the adult (described as *P. rotundata*) and young (*P. gemmata*) of the same species, with the name *P. rotundata* having precedence. Other workers feel that the 2 Pacific species are distinct (T. Zimmerman, personal communication, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, CA, USA). The other 2 species are Atlantic, with *P. picta* (A. Milne Edwards, 1869) restricted to the eastern Atlantic and *P. spectabilis* (Herbst, 1794) known from the western Atlantic.

*Platypodiella spectabilis* is a relatively small xanthid found in or near coral reefs and rocky shorelines throughout most of the western Atlantic. The species has been reported as far north as Bermuda (Chace et al. 1986:346, plates 115 and 11:11, in Sterrer 1986, as *Platypodia spectabilis*) and as far south as Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, including the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago and Trindade Island (Melo 1998:490). The current report extends the southern range to the São Paulo state of Brazil. Thus, the range of the species is an impressive 7,000 km from northern to southern extent. Distribu-

tional records within this range, and extending westward into the Gulf of Mexico, can be found in Rathbun (1930), Felder (1973), Powers (1977), and Abele and Kim (1986). Because of its spectacular coloration and color pattern, *P. spectabilis* is often depicted in faunal or regional guide books (Humann 1992), and the species is sometimes referred to as the calico crab (Chace et al. 1986) or gaudy clown crab (Williams et al. 1989).

The use of crab larval morphology, and in particular characters of the first zoeal stage, in elucidating phylogeny is now well established (see references in Clark et al. 1998) especially within the Xanthidae (Clark and Al-Aidaros 1996, Clark and Galil 1998, Clark and Ng 1998). To date, nothing is known about larval development in the genus *Platypodiella*, and thus no larval evidence has been brought to bear on the question of how this genus relates to other genera within the Xanthidae *sensu stricta* or to other families within the superfamily Xanthoidea (*sensu* Martin and Davis, in review). In this paper we provide the first description of zoeal larvae in this genus.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In February 1998, four ovigerous female *P. spectabilis* were collected by scuba diving along the infralittoral region of a rocky shore (Félix Beach) in Ubatuba, São Paulo, Brazil (23°23'00"S, 44°57'06"W). The crabs were maintained separately in an aquarium

provided with seawater from the collecting site (salinity 35‰, temperature  $24 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ) until hatching. The eggs of 2 of these females, carapace widths 28.1 and 29 mm, hatched. Newly hatched zoeae were fixed in 10% formalin and were then transferred to a mixture (1:1) of 70% ethyl alcohol and glycerin; 15 specimens were dissected for detailed examination and description. Additional ovigerous females were collected from the eastern Caribbean as part of an ongoing survey of the marine invertebrates of Guana Island, British Virgin Islands (BVI) (led by T.L. Zimmerman and J.W. Martin). These specimens came from North Beach, Guana Island, from interstices of dead coral (mostly clumps of dead *Porites*) in shallow water (1 m and less), on 14 July 2000 (Station 65 of the Zimmerman/Martin survey of Guana Island). A single ovigerous female (later photographed alive, photographic voucher number Vc0796), carapace width 10.5 mm, carapace length (as measured from front to back and excluding the rostrum) 7.1 mm, was kept alive in a small plastic container of fresh seawater until the eggs hatched later that evening. Examination of these larvae occurred in the laboratory of the 3rd and 4th authors in Los Angeles.

Illustrations were made from fixed material and are based on at least 15 specimens (Brazil) or 5 specimens (BVI). First stage zoeae were dissected under a stereomicroscope and mounted on semi-permanent slides. Morphological characters were examined with a Zeiss Axioskop 2 compound microscope attached to a personal computer using an Axiovision Image Analysis system (Brazil) or a Wild M5APO dissecting microscope and Nikon Labophot compound microscope with drawing tube (Los Angeles, for the BVI specimens). For the description of the larvae we followed the format suggested by Clark et al. (1998). Larvae and one parental female from Brazil have been deposited in the collection of the Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociencias, UNESP, Botucatu, SP, Brazil, NEBECC/LC 00076.1 (larvae) and NEBECC/LC 00076.0 (female). Larvae and the parental female from the BVI have been deposited in the collections of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM CR 20000061), as has a second large ovigerous female from Brazil (LACM CR 19981421).

## RESULTS

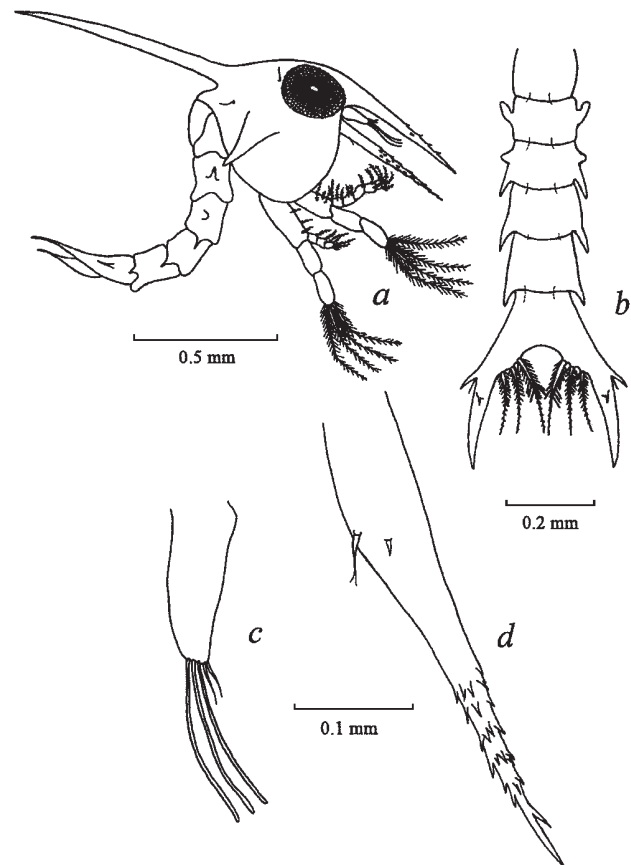
**Size.** Larvae from the Brazilian female were slightly longer than those from the BVI, averaging  $1.43 \pm 0.18$  mm from tip of rostrum to tip of dorsal spine (compared to 1.20 mm for BVI larvae) and  $0.53 \pm 0.03$  mm total

carapace length (compared to 0.42 mm in BVI larvae). However, width of the larvae from the 2 localities was the same; both Brazilian and BVI larvae averaged  $0.79 \pm 0.04$  mm from tip to tip of the lateral carapace spines.

**Carapace (Figure 1a, 3a).** Globose, bearing dorsal, rostral, and lateral spines. Lateral spines shorter than dorsal and rostral spines. Rostral spine with 2 to 6 spinules (always 6 in Brazilian specimens) along medio-distal two thirds. Eyes sessile.

**Abdomen (Figure 1b).** With 5 abdominal somites, each bearing pair of posterodorsal setae. Somite 2 bearing lateral knobs projecting anteriorly and dorsally. Somite 3 bearing small lateral knobs projecting laterally or posterolaterally. Somites 3–5 with acute posterolateral processes. Pleopods absent.

**Telson (Figure 1b, 3b).** Bearing on each branch one large lateral spine, one small seta-like spine directly posterior to large lateral spine, and one short dorsal spine located posterior to these. Three pairs of minutely serrate spines on posterior emargination; innermost pair with 3



**Figure 1.** Morphology of the first zoea of *Platypodiella spectabilis* (based on specimens from Brazil). a, entire zoea, lateral view. b, abdomen and telson, dorsal view. c, antennule. d, antenna.

or 4 setules at approximate midlength in addition to serrations.

**Antennule (Figure 1c, 3c).** Uniramous. Endopod absent. Exopod unsegmented, with 3 aesthetascs (Brazil; only 2 in BVI) and 2 simple setae.

**Antenna (Figure 1d, 3c).** Protropod well developed, as long as rostral spine, and distally spinulate. Endopod reduced, represented by small spine at 1/3 length of protropod. Exopod greatly reduced, less than 1/10 length of protropod, and bearing 2 minute simple setae.

**Mandible (Figure 2a).** Incisor process stout. Molar process well developed. Endopod palp absent.

**Maxillule (Figure 2b).** Basial endite with 2 plumodenticulate to cuspidate setae, 2 plumodenticulate setae and 1 plumose seta. Coxal endite with 5 plumodenticulate setae and 1 plumose seta. Endopod 2-segmented, with 1 plumose seta on proximal article and 6 plumose setae (2 subterminal + 4 terminal) on distal article.

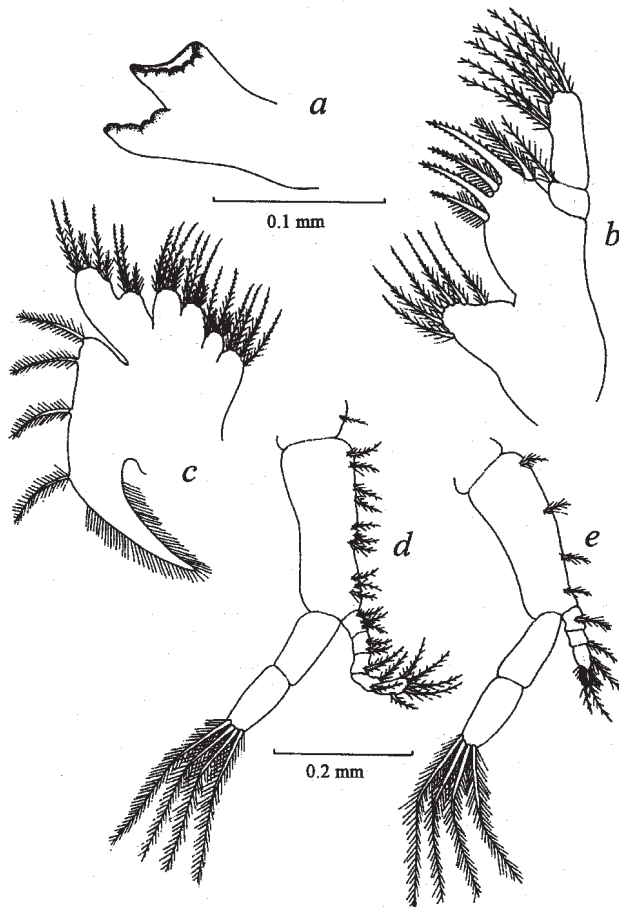


Figure 2. Morphology of the first zoea of *Platypodiella spectabilis* (based on specimens from Brazil). a, mandible. b, maxillule. c, maxilla. d, first maxilliped. e, second maxilliped.

**Maxilla (Figure 2c).** Coxal endite bilobed with 4 + 4 plumodenticulate setae. Basial endite bilobed with 4 + 4 plumodenticulate setae. Endopod bilobed with 3 + 5 (2 subterminal + 3 terminal) plumodenticulate setae. Scaphognathite with 4 marginal setose setae and stout posterior process.

**First Maxilliped (Figure 2d).** Coxa with one plumose seta. Basial segment with 10 medial plumose setae arranged 2, 2, 3, 3. Endopod 5-segmented with 3, 2, 1, 2, and 5 plumose setae. Exopod 2-segmented with 4 terminal plumose setae.

**Second Maxilliped (Figure 2e).** Coxa without setae. Basial segment with 4 medial plumose setae arranged 1, 1, 1, 1. Endopod 3-segmented, with 1, 1, and 2 subterminal + 3 terminal plumose setae. Exopod 2-segmented, with 4 terminal plumose setae.

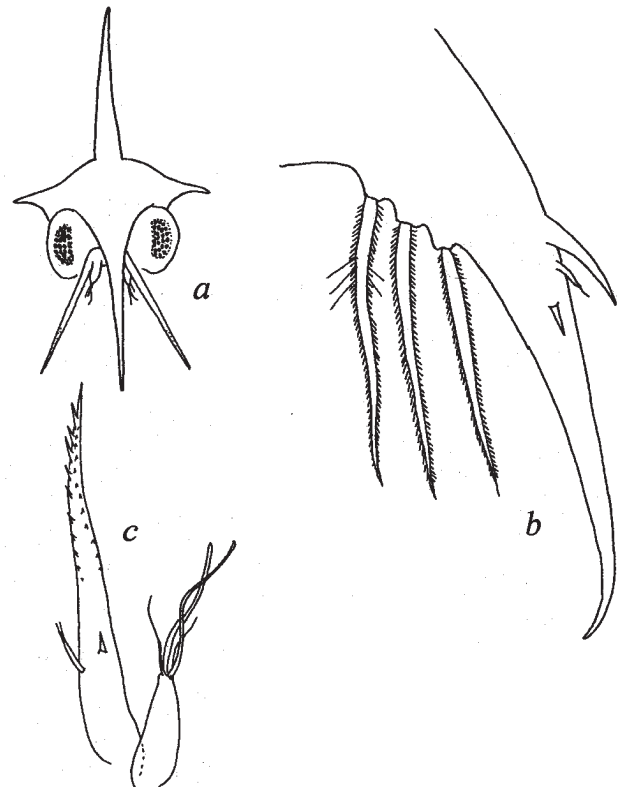


Figure 3. Additional figures of the first zoea of *Platypodiella spectabilis* from a female collected in the British Virgin Islands. a, frontal view showing relative lengths of lateral and dorsal carapace spines. b, right fork of telson and right side setae, dorsal view. c, antenna (left) and antennule (right).

## REMARKS AND DISCUSSION

### Comparison of larvae from Brazil with those from the eastern Caribbean

Larvae from Guana Island (BVI) differ from those from Brazil only slightly. Brazilian larvae were longer, based on measurements of the rostral-to-dorsal spine lengths, but were equally wide (lateral spine tip-to-tip length). Rostral spinules were fewer in the BVI specimens, with sometimes as few as only 2 spinules, whereas Brazilian larvae always possessed 6 rostral spinules. Aesthetascs of the antennule usually numbered 2 in the BVI specimens but 3 in the Brazilian specimens. Placement of the 2nd (smaller) lateral spine on the telson appeared to be slightly more posterior in the BVI specimens (compare Figures 1b and 3b), although this may be only a matter of interpretation of the illustrator. Thus, despite the geographic distance separating the parental females, larvae from the 2 areas are quite similar.

### Observations on hatching behavior of the parental female

The parental female collected in the BVI was observed from the time of collection (late afternoon) until about 0130 the following morning. Hatching of the eggs commenced at about 1930 on July 14. As hatching began, the female began rhythmically pumping her abdomen at a rate of about 1 pump per second, with a pattern of 4 or 5 pumps followed by a short pause, followed by 4 or 5 pumps, followed by another pause. This rhythmical pumping continued for several hours, gradually slowing at 0130 the next morning (15 July), at which time the female and her remaining eggs were preserved. At the time of preservation, there were still a large number (we estimate about 1/10) of the original number of eggs remaining on the pleopods. It is not known if these eggs would have continued to hatch throughout the night. Thus, hatching in this species can take at least 5 hours based on these limited laboratory observations. The effects of captivity and confinement in a small container are unknown; these factors also could play a role in the crab's behavior.

### Systematic position of *Platypodiella* based on larval morphology

The reduced antennal exopod, well-developed lateral carapace spines, and setation of the endopods of the maxilla, maxillule, and both maxillipeds all combine to suggest that *Platypodiella* belongs among the Group I xanthid zoeas of Rice (1980) and Martin (1984). Within this group, *Platypodiella* belongs to a subgroup that

bears spinules on the protopod of the antenna (see below).

Guinot (1967), when erecting the genus *Platypodiella*, remarked on the similarities between species of this genus and those of *Platyactaea* Guinot, 1967, and to a lesser extent to species of *Atergatis* De Haan, 1833 and *Atergatopsis* A. Milne Edwards, 1862, as well as to members of *Platypodia*. The latter 3 genera are usually considered members of the xanthid subfamily Zosiminae (Serène 1984, Clark and Ng 1998). Thus, one might expect to find morphological and zoeal similarities among species of these genera. To our knowledge, within these genera descriptions of the first zoea exist only for *Atergatis* (Terada 1980) and for *Platypodia* (Hashmi 1970). Larvae of another Zosiminae genus, *Lophozozymous*, were recently described by Clark and Ng (1998). Martin (1984) placed *Atergatis* (based on Terada's description of the larvae of *A. reticulatus* DeHaan, 1835) in Group I, but was indecisive about Hashmi's (1970) description of the zoea of *Platypodia cristata* (A. Milne Edwards, 1865), and left it in an "incertae" grouping of xanthid larvae having no clear affinities. Hashmi (1970) did not provide illustrations of any larval features of *P. cristata*, instead indicating the antennal and telson "types" using a schematic diagram. The antenna of *P. cristata* was categorized by Hashmi (1970) as "type b," where the antennal exopod was at least half the length of the protopod. Thus, in this feature there is a significant difference between larvae of *Platypodia* and larvae of *Platypodiella*.

Concerning relationships of *P. spectabilis* to the numerous and diverse families of "xanthoids" (treated as the superfamily Xanthoidea, containing 12 families, by Martin and Davis in review): the rostral and antennal morphologies of the zoea of *P. spectabilis* may indicate an affinity with the subfamily Panopeinae (the Panopeidae of Guinot 1978, and Martin and Davis in review). The zoea of *P. spectabilis* is also similar to those of the Indo-Pacific *A. reticulatus* (as described by Terada 1980), sometimes considered a member of the xanthoid subfamily Zosiminae (Serène 1984). Clark and Ng (1998) correctly note that antennal morphology alone is insufficient for determining subfamilial affinities within the xanthoids.

### Comparison of the larvae of *P. spectabilis* with those of other western Atlantic xanthoids

Martin (1984), in his review of the larvae of xanthid crabs, listed some 25 species of xanthids (*sensu largo*) from the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico for which at least the first zoeal stage was described. Most of these

(15) belonged to the Group I larvae as described above. Since that time several other descriptions of western Atlantic xanthid larvae have appeared (see Martin et al. 1985 for *Panopeus bermudensis* Benedict and Rathbun, 1891; Iorio and Boschi 1986 for *Platyxanthus patagonicus* A. Milne Edwards, 1879; Negreiros-Fransozo 1986a, b for *Panopeus americanus* De Saussure, 1857 and *Eurypanopeus abbreviatus* Stimpson, 1860, respectively; Fransozo 1987 for *Eriphia gonagra* (Fabricius, 1781; Ingle 1985 for *Panopeus occidentalis* De Saussure, 1857; Ingle 1987 for *Cataleptodius floridanus* (Gibbes, 1850); Montú et al. 1988 for *Panopeus austrobesus* Williams, 1983; Martin 1988 for a review of xanthid larvae and information on phyletic utility of the megalopa stage; Bakker et al. 1989 for *Hexapanopeus schmitti* Rathbun, 1930; Fransozo et al. 1990 for *Hexapanopeus paulensis* Rathbun, 1930; Messerknecht et al. 1991 for *Eurytium limosum* [previously described by Kurata et al. 1981]; and Vieira 1999 for *Hexapanopeus caribbaeus* (Stimpson, 1871).

The first zoeal stage of *P. spectabilis* is very similar to the first zoea of a large number of western Atlantic xanthids. However, it can be readily distinguished from larvae of any of the previously described western Atlantic species by 2 characters. First, the antennal exopod is greatly reduced (true of all "Group I" xanthid zoeas), while the antennal protopod bears rows of spines on the distal 1/4 to 1/2 of its length. In this character, the first zoea of *P. spectabilis* is similar to existing descriptions of the first zoeal stage of *P. occidentalis*, *P. herbstii*, *P. americanus*, *P. austrobesus*, *E. limosum*, *Eurypanopeus abbreviatus*, *E. depressus*, *C. floridanus*, and *H. paulensis*. Second, the spinules on the rostral spine are known only for this species and for the first zoeas of *Garthiope barbadensis* (Rathbun, 1921), formerly *Micropanope* Stimpson, 1871 (Gore et al. 1981) and *C. floridanus* (Ingle 1987). The rostral spine of *P. spectabilis* can bear up to 6 sharp spinules, whereas first zoeal larvae of *G. barbadensis* and *C. floridanus* were each described as having only 2 such spinules.

### Geographical Distribution

The distribution of *P. spectabilis* as presently understood (i.e., assuming that there is a single species in the western Atlantic rather than a species complex) is in excess of 7,000 km. When we add to this the fact that *P. spectabilis* is found in the far western Gulf of Mexico (Felder 1973) and far eastern Caribbean (e.g., British Virgin Islands, this report), it becomes clear that the range of the species is extraordinarily large. However, such a range is not unique; there are other species of

xanthoid crabs (e.g., *Eriphia gonagra* and *Carpilius corallinus* (Herbst, 1783) that have similar ranges (T. Zimmerman, personal communication, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, CA, USA). It is possible that the spectacular color pattern, from which the species derives its name, has caused workers to quickly and easily "identify" all of the various color forms (see description of color variation in Chace et al. 1986) as *P. spectabilis*. Because cryptic species are being discovered frequently on the basis of subtle color differences (see Zimmerman and Felder 1991 for species of *Sesarma* Say, 1817; Williams and Felder 1989 for species of *Menippe* De Haan, 1833), it is certainly possible that the wide range of colors and color patterns in *P. spectabilis* is hinting at a species complex rather than one wide-ranging species. If such is the case, it is also possible that we have misinterpreted the differences in larvae from the eastern Caribbean and Brazil (where the adult females are nearly 3 times the size of those in the BVI) as being caused by intraspecific, rather than interspecific, variation. On the other hand, this species can exhibit a wide range of colors and patterns within a very small geographic region (T.L. Zimmerman and J.W. Martin, unpublished data). Clearly more work on morphological and color variation in this species across its entire range is needed.

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