

Some uncommon cephalopods from western Korinthiakos Gulf (Molusca-Dibranchiata)

Neki rijetki glavonošci zapadnog dijela Korinskog
zaljeva (Molusca, Dibranchiata)

P. Kaspiris and P. Tsiambaos

Zoological Laboratory, University of Patras, Patras, Greece

INTRODUCTION

During a fauna research in Western Korinthiakos gulf, using commercial fishery vessels, we collected, among other species, three species of Cephalopods new for the marine fauna of the area. This is also a first report of these species for the Eastern Mediterranean basin.

Material was collected by trawlers. The maximum depth in which their nets operate is about 320 m. In this area the main catches consist of shrimps (*Parapenaeus longirostris*) and fishes (*Gadidae* and others). The commercial fishery takes place only 4 months per year.

The three squids are;

Histioteuthis bonnellii

Ommatostrephes sagittatus and

Chiroteuthis vernayi

Histioteuthidae

Histioteuthis bonnellii (Ferusac, 1835)

Cranchia bonelliana (Ferusac, 1835)

Histioteuthis rüppelli (Vernay, 1844/46/51)

Histioteuthis bonnellii is a deep sea species which lives at depths exceeding 300 m. It has been recorded from the Western Mediterranean basin by Wirz (1958) and Torchio (1967). It has never been recorded for the Teuthofauna of the Adriatic (Gamulin-Ilijanić, 1972). In 1966 one specimen was

found in Taras (Italy) and this area was considered to be the eastern limit of its geographical distribution in the Mediterranean, though Torchio proposed that its distribution should extend further more eastern in the Mediterranean. Our finding of this species individuals (3 of them) comes to confirm Torchio's proposal. The species is also distributed in Northern and Western Atlantic ocean and in the Indian ocean.

In Western Korinthiakos gulf and particularly between Psathopyrgos and Lampiri sea areas, individuals of this species of various dimensions are very rarely captured, but they are discarded from the catches as this species is of no commercial interest.

Description:

The mantle length is equal to about the half of the arms length. Its width is the half of its length. The membrane between the arms is well developed and occupies their biggest part. The six lips of the peristomal membrane are pointed at their ends. Some light organs are observed on the body as well as on the arms. Coloration generally brown and uniform.

Measurements:

I. Mantle	I	II	III in mm
a. Dorsal length	47	31.5	95
b. Ventral length	46	31.3	94
c. Width	27.2	17.4	43.1
II. Head			
a. Length	27.1	20.2	62.1
b. Width	26.2	18	52
III. Arms			
I	81	52	185
II	90	51	150
III	Missed	48	154
IV	76	47	190
IV. Fins			
a. Length	23.7	16.7	47.8
b. Width	36	26.2	64.3

Ommatostrephidae

Ommatostrephes sagittatus (Lamarck, 1798)

Logilo sagittatus (Lamarck, 1798)

Ommastrephes todarus (Orbigny, 1839)

Todarodes sagittatus (Steenstrup, 1880/85)

It is a bathypelagic species living at depths exceeding 300 m. It occurs in the eastern part of North Atlantic ocean and in the western Mediterranean basin. It was recorded for the Adriatic by Carus (1900), Wirz (1958) and Torchio (1968). In 1972 Gamulin-Brida and Ilijanić reported this species in Adriatic as *Ommatostrephes sagittatus* (Lamarck 1798)

In our area, Western Korinthiakos gulf, single individuals are very often captured by trawls. They are of no commercial interest.

Description:

Mantle length is about twice the length of the arms. Its width is the 1/5 of them. Fins wide and not pointed at their ends. Their width is bigger than

their length. The flattened spatulate parts of the tentacles on which the suckers are present, occupy the 3/4 of their total length.

Measurements:

I. Mantle		
a. Dorsal length	210.2 mm	180 mm
b. Ventral length	191 "	170 "
c. Width	41.9 "	43.5 "
II. Head		
a. Length	40.5	45
b. Width	40.5	43
III. Arms		
I	90	104
II	105	131
III	117	127
IV	81	103
IV. Fins		
a. Length	95	88
b. Width	119.9	124
c. Corner	40°	40°

Chiroteuthidae

Chiroteuthis veranyi (Ferussac, 1835)

Loligopsis vermicularis (Ferussac, 1835)

Loligopsis veranyi (Ferussac, 1835)

Darotopsis vermicularis (Rochebrune, 1884)

The young individuals of this species live in the epipelagic zone (300—600) m, while the adults are bathypelagic (more than 700 m). The species presents a very wide range as it occurs in Northern and Southern Atlantic, and in Mediterranean. In Adriatic and Eastern Mediterranean captures of postlarval formes have been reported (Adams, 1966).

In our area, Western Korinthiakos gulf, young individuals are very rarely captured by trawls.

Description:

The body of the collected specimens was not in good condition as many parts of this were missing. This made the description and taking of relevant measurements very difficult. The head length enters twice the length of the mantle.

Measurements:

I. Mantle	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
a. Dorsal length	61	63	61	64	47	41 mm
b. Ventral length	53	47	57	59	42	31 "
c. Width	17	12.8	—	—	21	— "
II. Head						
a. Length	28.5	27.3	31	32	36.9	— "
b. Width	17	17	—	—	—	— "
III. Arms	missed					
IV. Fins	destroyed					

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NEKI RIJETKI GLAVONOŠCI ZAPADNOG DIJELA KORINTSKOG ZALJEVA (MOLUSCA, DIBRANCHIATA)

P. Kaspiris i P. Tsiambaos

Laboratorij za zoologiju, Sveučilište Patras, Patras, Grčka

KRATKI SADRŽAJ

Autori opisuju u radu tri vrste Cephalopoda zabilježenih u komercijalnim lovinama u zapadnom dijelu Korinskog zaljeva. Te vrste, konkretno *Histioteuthis bonellii*, *Ommastrephes sagittatus* i *Chroteuthis veranyi*, na tom području nisu komercijalno važne, ali pobuđuju znanstveni interes, jer njihovi nalazi daju nam nove informacije o distribuciji cefalopoda u istočnom dijelu Mediterana.

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