Two unknown species of Mollusca Gastropoda from the Archipelago Fernando de Noronha (Brazil), with description of a new species belonging to the genus *Phidiana* Gray, 1850 and a new record of *Dendrodoris senegalensis* Bouchet, 1975 *

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SUMMARY: The Brazilian Archipelago of Fernando de Noronha lies off Cape Sao Roque, State of Rio Grande do Norte, about 195 nautical miles offshore. Only a few faunistic lists of this tropical archipelago have been published, and only four species of Gastropoda Opisthobranchia were cited. In this paper two species of Opisthobranchia Nudibranchia are recorded from this Archipelago, *Dendrodoris senegalensis* Bouchet 1975, known from Cape Verde and Senegal, amplifies its extension range toward the Western Atlantic. The brazilian specimens differ from the African specimens, in the presence of a completely white branchial tuft. *Phidiana riosi* sp nov clearly differs from other co-generic species in its colour pattern, having a red ground colour, with numerous white spots scattered on the dorsal. The rhinophores are orange and the cerata white with the cnidosac orange. Internally, this species has jaws with a single row of denticles, and the radial teeth have a central cusp with 7-8 denticles each side. The penis is armed with a black spine and the seminal receptacle connects with two independent ducts, the oviduct and the vaginal duct. Both species are compared with other similar taxa.

Key words: Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia, *Phidiana riosi* sp. nov., *Dendrodoris senegalensis*, Brazil, Archipelago Fernando de Noronha, taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

The Brazilian Archipelago of Fernando de Noronha lies off Cape Sao Roque, State of Rio Grande do Norte, about 195 nautical miles offshore (Fig. 1). It is composed of several islands of volcanic origin, lying in the north branch of the South Equatorial Current. This Archipelago was used as a Brazilian prison, but is preserved as a National Park. The islands are composed mostly of hard substrate with only a few sandy beaches, dominated by Sargassum and calcareous algae bottoms. The marine fauna of the archipelago is poorly known. Only a few taxonomic lists have been published (Laborel, 1969; Matthews and Kempf, 1970; Fausto Filho, 1974; Eston et al., 1986). In 1970, Matthews and Kempf revised the mollusc fauna from Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha, and listed 77 and 168 species of molluscs respectively. However, only four species of gastropod opisthobranchs were cited: Micromelo undata (Bruguière, 1792), Hydatina vesicaria (Solander, 1786), Retusa canaliculata (Say, 1827) and Cylichna noronhensis Watson, 1883.

Two previously unrecorded species of nudibranchs were collected during the accomplishment of the project “Moluscos do Parque Nacional Marinho de Fernando de Noronha” (reference IBAMA licença 070/99), organised by Prof. Ricardo S. Absalão, from the Department of Zoology of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). One of them was identified as Dendrodoris senegalensis Bouchet, 1975 and the second belongs to an undescribed species of Phidiana.

RESULTS

Phidiana riosi sp. nov.

(Figs. 2A, B, 3-6)

Material examined: Holotype, one specimen of 15 mm in length, collected at 14 m depth at Rata Island (17/06/2000), deposited at the Museu Oceanográfico “Prof. Eliézer de Carvalho Rios” from the Foundation University of Rio Grande, in Rio Grande, Brazil, with the registration number 42.010. Paratypes, two specimens, 16 and 18 mm in length, collected at 12 m depth at the same station (18/06/2000), are deposited in the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales de Madrid (Spain) with the registration number MNCN 15.05/44363.

Other material: Three specimens, 11, 16 and 17 mm in length, collected at 14 m depth at Rata Island (17/06/2000). These specimens were used for dissection.

Etymology: The name riosi was chosen in honor of Dr. Eliézer de Carvalho Rios, a Brazilian malacologist and friend.
External anatomy (Figs. 2A, B; 3, 4A): The body is elongated; length between 11 and 18 mm. The oral tentacles are long (3.2-5 mm) and cylindrical. The rhinophores are slightly shorter than the oral tentacles, having 6-7 large annulations and 6-7 shorter annulations intercalated between them. The eyes lie behind the base of the rhinophores.

The cerata are cylindrical and the cnidosac is pointed. The precardiac cerata are arranged in five oblique rows and the postcardiac ceratal clusters are arranged in seven oblique rows, having one ceratal row per branch of the posterior liver duct. The outer cerata of the rows are shorter than the inner ones. The number of cerata per cluster in the 17 mm specimen is: precardiac rows with 3, 5, 7, 8 and 7 cerata respectively on the right side and 5, 4, 7, 7 and 7 cerata respectively on the left side. The postcardiac rows with 3, 6, 5, 3, 3, 2 and 2 cerata respectively on the right side and 7, 5, 6, 3, 4, 2 and 2 cerata respectively on the left side. The genital papilla is situated on the right side of the body, below the fourth precardiac ceratal row. The anus opens between the last precardiac ceratal row and the first postcardiac row. The foot is narrow and the propodial tentacles are absent.
When the animals are disturbed, the rhinophores are directed forward, the body is slightly curved and the cerata are straight, showing a symmetrical disposition along the animal. The innermost cera of some ceratal rows become erect, while the others stand out horizontally (Fig. 2B).

**Coloration** (Figs. 2A, B, 3): The ground colour is reddish with numerous white spots on the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the body. The basal third of the oral tentacles is reddish with white spots, the middle third is orange and the apical third is hyaline white. The foot is reddish. The rhinophores are orange with a white tip. The cerata have the surface of cnidosac area orange; the subapical area of the cerata are white with a translucent basal third. Dark brown digestive gland branches are visible through the translucent tissue.

**Internal anatomy:** The jaws are colourless, ovate and convex on the outer surface. The masticatory border has a single row with 17 rounded denticles in a specimen of 17 mm in length (Figs. 4B, 5A). The radular formula of the same specimen is 13 x 0.1.0. The teeth have a median cusp and 7-8 hooked denticles on either side. Outer denticles are bigger than median denticles (Figs. 4C, 5B,C).

**Reproductive system** (Fig. 6). The hermaphroditic duct widens into a convoluted ampulla, which divides into an oviduct and a short deferent duct. The oviduct connects separately with an ovoid seminal receptacle. The distal end of the vaginal duct connects with the seminal receptacle next to the oviduct. The deferent duct lacks a morphological differentiated prostate. The penis is cylindrical and armed with a pointed apical black spine.

**Table 1.- Comparative table of Phidiana species.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>References</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Tentacular foot</th>
<th>Oral tentacles</th>
<th>Rhinophores</th>
<th>Anus</th>
<th>Cerata</th>
<th>Color pattern</th>
<th>Radula</th>
<th>Masticatory border of jaws</th>
<th>Connection of vagina and oviduct to seminal receptacle</th>
<th>Penial stylet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>P. riosi</em></td>
<td>present paper</td>
<td>Fernando de Noronha (Brazil)</td>
<td>18 mm</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>1/4 the body length</td>
<td>6-7 complete lamellae with low pustules</td>
<td>below the 1st postcardiac ceratal row</td>
<td>arranged in 12 single oblique rows</td>
<td>reddish with numerous white spots</td>
<td>13 teeth, 8-9 sharply pointed denticles on either side of central cusp</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. pegasus</em></td>
<td>Willan 1987</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>22 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>1/3 the body length</td>
<td>smooth, sometimes with wrinkled bases</td>
<td>between 2nd and 3rd ceras in ninth row</td>
<td>arranged in 6 single, parallel, oblique rows</td>
<td>pigmentation uniform, rich apricot-orange</td>
<td>14-17 teeth, Strong median cusp and 3-5 denticles flanking it</td>
<td>a row of 12-15 rounded denticles</td>
<td>single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. milleri</em></td>
<td>Rudman 1980</td>
<td>New Zealand, India</td>
<td>42 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>1/3-1/6 the body length</td>
<td>smooth, distinctly inflated in the central region</td>
<td>between the lower cerata of 4 row in the 1st post-pericardial cluster</td>
<td>arranged in 6-9 cluster rows; 5 postcardial clusters of 6,4,3,4,4 oblique rows</td>
<td>translucent white, Head deed orange, Cera deep reddish-brown with white apices</td>
<td>17 teeth. Prominent median cusp and 5 large denticles on each side</td>
<td>a row of large of about 20 large rounded denticles</td>
<td>single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. militaris</em></td>
<td>(Alder &amp; Hancock 1864)</td>
<td>India, Japan, New Caledonia</td>
<td>35 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>1/6 the body length</td>
<td>3-5 large complete flanges</td>
<td>base of the anterior rows of the 2nd cluster</td>
<td>6 precardial oblique rows; 5 postcardial clusters of 6,4,3,4,4 oblique rows</td>
<td>white rather than translucent, Head with 3 orange lines</td>
<td>22-24 teeth. Prominent central cusp and 6-8 large denticles on each side</td>
<td>a row of spaced rounded denticles</td>
<td>single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. bourailli</em></td>
<td>Rudman 1980; Marshall &amp; Willan 1999</td>
<td>Australia, Tanzania</td>
<td>18 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>longer than rhinophores</td>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>base of 3 row of the 2nd ceratal cluster</td>
<td>3-4 clusters widely spaced of oblique rows</td>
<td>transluent white with opaque white spots and thin vivid vermilion lines</td>
<td>19 teeth. Prominent cusp and 5-7 pointed denticles</td>
<td>a row of spaced rounded denticles</td>
<td>double</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. salaamica</em></td>
<td>Rudman 1980</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>13 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>similar than rhinophores</td>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>between two central rows of 2nd cluster</td>
<td>9 cluster of 2 oblique rows, 1st cluster with 5 rows</td>
<td>translucent white</td>
<td>30 teeth</td>
<td>bas al region with semicircular structure bearing a row of warts, up one side bearing small chitinous spine</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 162** F.J. GARCÍA and J.S. TRONCOSO
Remarks: This species belongs to the genus *Phidiana* because it has long oral tentacles, the rhinophores are lamellate, the foot is anteriorly rounded, all the ceratal clusters are disposed in oblique rows, the jaws have a masticatory border with a row of denticles, the radular teeth are provided with lateral denticles on a central cusp and the penis is armed with a spine. A comparative table of *Phidiana* species is presented in Table 1. Only one species of *Phidiana* has been described from Brazilian coasts, *P. lynceus* Bergh, 1867, which differs clearly from our specimens in the colour pattern; *P. lynceus* has a white line running mid-dorsally which branches up the basal parts of the oral tentacles, and orange bands on the rhinophores and oral tentacles. Furthermore, there are several ceratal rows from each branch of the posterior liver duct, while there is only one row per branch in *P. riosi*. Finally, in the reproductive sys-

![Diagram](image)

Fig. 6. – *Phidiana riosi*. Reproductive system. ag, albumen gland; am, ampulla; dd, deferent duct; hd, hermaphroditic duct; mg, mucous gland; p, penis; s, spine; sr, seminal receptacle; v, vagina.

Table 1 (Cont.).- Comparative table of *Phidiana* species.

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<th>Species</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>P. hiltoni</em></td>
<td>Lance 1962; MacFarland 1966; Roder 1972; Behrens 1991</td>
<td>California, Mexico</td>
<td>63 mm</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>1/4 the body length</td>
<td>11 complete folds, 11 intercalated on posterior side</td>
<td>below the middle of 2nd group</td>
<td>10 precardial oblique rows and 20 postcardial oblique rows</td>
<td>translucent white; orange line along anterior side of the head and basal fourth of oral tentacles</td>
<td>21 teeth, 4-6 large denticles on lower margin of the teeth, central cusp with 3-4 smaller denticles</td>
<td>25-30 irregular blunt denticles</td>
<td>single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. lynceus</em></td>
<td>Edmunds 1964; Marcus &amp; Marcus 1967; Thompson 1980</td>
<td>Jamaica, Brazil</td>
<td>18 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>1/4-1/3 the body length</td>
<td>15 complete annulations</td>
<td>between 3rd and 4th postcardial row</td>
<td>in rows</td>
<td>silvery-grey; head suffused with orange</td>
<td>14 teeth, A central cusp and 8-10 lateral denticles</td>
<td>18 denticles</td>
<td>with 18 denticles</td>
<td>single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. lasiacrensis</em></td>
<td>Bertsch &amp; Ferreira 1974</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>22 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>1/4-1/3 the body length</td>
<td>15 complete annulations</td>
<td>about the middle of the 2nd cerata group</td>
<td>two group of 6-9 and 8-15 ceratal rows</td>
<td>orangish with numerous white specks</td>
<td>15 teeth, A central cusp and 8-10 lateral denticles</td>
<td>a row with 15-22 hooked denticles</td>
<td>single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. marioangelmariae</em></td>
<td>García &amp; Troncoso 1999</td>
<td>Coiba Island (Panama)</td>
<td>17 mm</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>longer than rhinophores</td>
<td>4 encircling rings of nodular papillae</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 groups of 7 and 8 oblique rows</td>
<td>orange, white middorsal line extending to the apex of the oral tentacles</td>
<td>15 teeth, A central cusp and 8-10 lateral denticles</td>
<td>a row of large denticles</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. newcombi</em></td>
<td>Burn 1957, 1966</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>15 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>longer than rhinophores</td>
<td>4-5 encircling rings of nodular papillae</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20-26 rows</td>
<td>body colour pale green maculated with cream</td>
<td>20 teeth</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. longicirrha</em></td>
<td>Eliot 1906</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>9 mm, preserved</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>4-5 groups, first 2 groups set on horseshoe, rest on oblique rows</td>
<td>white translucent with white specks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>grey whitish, or reddish, with 2 white spots anterior and posterior to rhinophores</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. lozini</em></td>
<td>Engel 1925; Marcus 1959</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>15-90 mm</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>perfoliated</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
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tem of *P. riosi* the seminal receptacle is serial with two independent ducts (oviduct and vaginal duct), while there is only one duct in *P. lynceus*.

Other species of *Phidiana* with reddish or orange colour are *P. lottini* (Lesson, 1831), *P. lascrucensis* Bertsch and Ferreira 1974 and *P. mariadelmarae* García and Troncoso 1999, all of them from Pacific Ocean. *P. lottini* is grey whitish, some times reddish, having two white spots lying anterior and posteriorly to the rhinophores; the cerata are organized in 20-26 rows and the radular teeth only have 6 lateral denticles (Engel, 1925; Marcus, 1959, cited as *P. inca*). *P. lascrucensis* is orangish to orange-yellow with numerous white specks scattered randomly along the dorsum, and the jaws are characterised by the presence of a masticatory border with two rows of denticles (Bertsch and Ferreira, 1974). *P. mariadelmarae* is orange having a middorsal longitudinal white line that bifurcates at the base of the rhinophores, and only one duct joining the seminal receptacle in the reproductive system (García and Troncoso, 1999).

In warm western Atlantic waters, fourteen facelinid species have been described. Among them, only *Facelina coenda* Marcus, 1958 has the cerata in rows (Marcus, 1958). However this species differs from *P. riosi* in the coloration and in the spines of the penis (Marcus, 1958).

**Dendrodoris senegalensis** Bouchet 1975
(Figs. 2 C, D, E, F, 7, 8)

*Material examined:* Two specimens 9 and 14 mm in length, collected at 14 m depth at Rata Island (19/06/2000). One specimen, 21 mm in length, collected at the intertidal zone at Fernando de Noronha Island (07/07/1999).

*External anatomy* (Figs. 2 C-F): The body is soft and smooth, lacking spicules. The notal margin is delicate and slightly striated. The rhinophores have a cylindrical stalk and the club is lamellate. The branchial tuft has five moderately long tripinnate gills arranged in a circle. The anal papilla lies at the centre of the branchial circle. The oral tentacles are absent.

*Coloration* (Figs. 2 C, D, E, F): The dorsal surface and notal margin are uniformly red except in the 21 mm long specimen, which is red-brown with irregular white areas (Fig. 2E). The rhinophores are red with the tip white. The gills are uniformly white. The anal papilla is uniformly white too. Ventrally, the notal margin and foot are white with small red spots (Fig. 2F).

*Internal anatomy:* An impair ptyaline gland is connected to the buccal bulb. The oesophagus is long, with two small oesophageal glands near to the buccal bulb. The intestine has a small pyloric gland. The heart is connected through the aorta to the blood gland (Fig. 7).

The reproductive system has an ovotestis lying interdigitating on the anterior portion of the digestive gland (Figs. 7, 8). The hermaphroditic duct connects with a short and enlarged ampulla. The deferent duct has a proximal prostatic portion and a narrow and folded distal region. The male eversible cirrus has numerous hooks with slightly elongate bases. The gametolytic gland is spherical. A separate duct connects with the smaller, long stalked seminal receptacle just before it enters the female gland mass.

*Remarks:* On Brazilian coasts only one species of *Dendrodoris* has been described, *D. krebsii* (Mörch, 1863) (Marcus, 1977; Rios, 1994; Valdés et
al., 1996), which differs from our specimens in the coloration; besides this, the notal margin is clearly wider in *D. krebsii*, the blood gland is larger and the reproductive system of *D. krebsii* has the ampulla with a fold, and the length of it and the prostate are greater than those of our specimens. Finally, the male cirrus of our specimens has hooks with very short bases, whereas they are large in *D. krebsii* (Valdés et al., 1996).

*D. senegalensis* is known from Cape Verde and Senegal, on the east coast of Africa (Bouchet, 1975; Valdés et al., 1996). The real geographic range of this species is unknown, owning to the lack of sampling effort in this part of the World. Our specimens differ from those from Africa in the coloration of the gills. Bouchet (1975) and Valdés et al. (1996) stated that the gills of *D. senegalensis* have the same coloration as the dorsum, having the external border white; however in the Brazilian specimens the gills and anal papilla are uniformly white, clearly different from the dorsum, which is red or red brown with white irregular spots. Internally, our specimens coincide with the descriptions of *D. senegalensis* by Bouchet (1975) and Valdés et al. (1996).

As stated above, the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago lies in the north branch of the South Equatorial Current. It is possible that larvae are able to cross the Atlantic Ocean in this area, which is the narrowest point, following the ocean currents. As the only consistent difference of our specimens is the presence of a white gill, and coloration is extremely variable in species of *Dendrodoris*, we consider that our specimen belongs to the species *D. senegalensis*, providing a considerable range extension for this taxon.

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