

Bulletin on Mediterranean plankton

Plankton around the Ionian Islands

1st -7th June 2014 – Route from Otranto to Zakynthos.

The analysis of samples collected off the Ionian Islands (Fig.1) allowed identifying the most characteristic species of plankton in this region during late-spring.

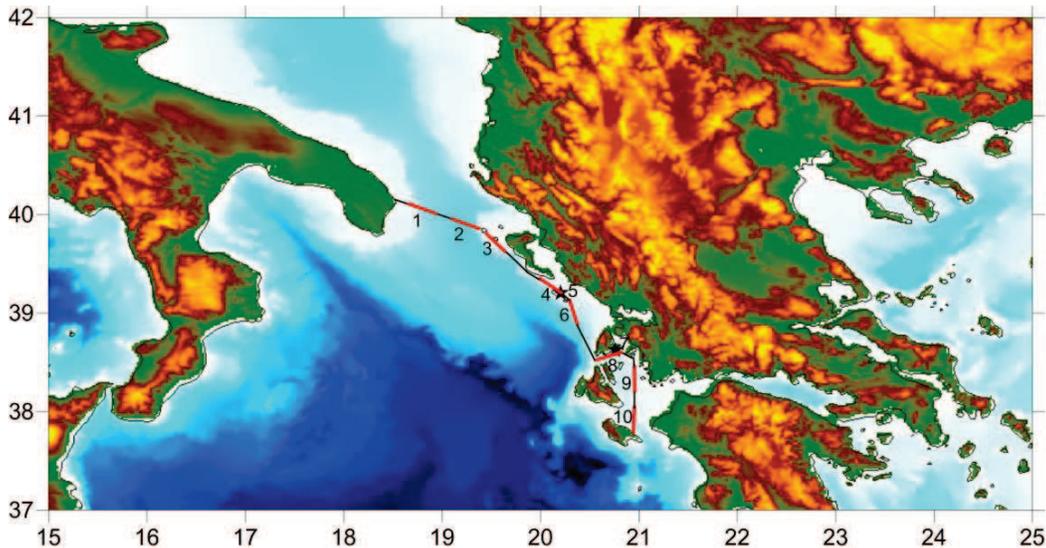


Figure 1. 1st June -7th June 2014, route Otranto- Zakynthos. The red segments and numbers identify the routes along which plankton was collected horizontally in the upper 5 m. Stars identify the stations where plankton samples were collected vertically between the bottom and the surface.

We found numerous species of phytoplankton (Tab.1, Fig.2), particularly diatoms of the genera *Pseudo-nitzschia*, *Thalassionema* and *Chaetoceros*, as well as different species of *Neoceratium* (dinoflagellate), indicating a typical situation of “spring bloom”. This was associated with high abundance of zooplankton filter-feeders (i.e. herbivorous), such as the copepods *Clausocalanus*, *Temora* and *Centropages* spp. (Tab. 1, Fig. 2), that were actively reproducing at the moment of the sampling.

Clupeid larvae, likely anchovy, were found off the island of Lefkada, indicating that the shelf region west of Meganisi is a nursery area for the anchovy in the Ionian Sea.

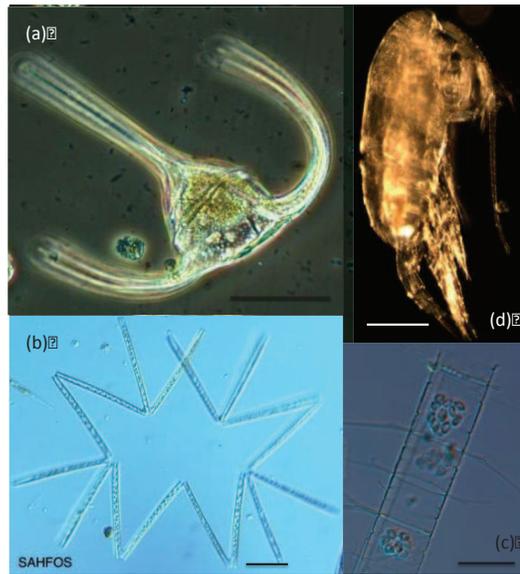


Figure 2. 1st -7th June 2014, route Otranto-Zakynthos. Phytoplankton: *Ceratium tripos* (a), *Thalassionema nitzschioides* (b) and *Chaetoceros* spp. (c), scale bar = 40 μ m. Zooplankton: Copepod *Clausocalanus arcuicornis* (d), scale bar = 0.5 mm.

Table 1. 1st -7th June 2014, route Otranto- Zakynthos. Plankton species identified in some samples collected by Mediterranea.

PHYTOPLANKTON (Plant Kingdom)	ZOOPLANKTON (Animal Kingdom)	
<p>MICROALGAE</p> <p>PHYLUM OCHROPHYTA <u>BACILLARIOPHYCEAE</u> <i>Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima</i> <i>Pseudo-nitzschia</i> spp.</p> <p><u>COSCINODISCOPHYCEAE</u> <i>Chaetoceros</i> spp. <i>Odontella regia</i> <i>Rhizosolenia imbricata</i> <i>Thalassiosira</i> spp.</p> <p><u>FRAGILARIOPHYCEAE</u> <i>Fragilaria</i> spp. <i>Thalassionema nitzschioides</i></p> <p>PHYLUM DINOPHYTA <u>DINOPHYCEAE</u> <i>Neoceratium carnegiei</i> <i>Neoceratium fusus</i> <i>Neoceratium lineatum</i> <i>Neoceratium massiliense</i> <i>Neoceratium tripos</i> <i>Cladopyxis</i> spp. <i>Gonyaulax</i> cyst <i>Oxytoxum scolopax</i></p> <p>PHYLUM HAPTOPHYTA <u>COCCOLITHOPHYCEAE</u> Coccolithophores spp.</p> <p>PHYLUM CHLOROPHYTA <u>PYRAMIMONADOPHYCEAE</u> <i>Halosphaera</i> spp.</p>	<p>PROTISTA</p> <p>PHYLUM FORAMINIFERA <u>GLOBOTHALAMEA</u> <i>Globigerina</i> spp.</p> <p>PHYLUM RADIOZOA <u>ACANTHARIA</u> <i>Acantharia</i> spp. <u>POLYCYSTINA</u> <i>Spumellaria</i> spp.</p> <p>PHYLUM CILIOPHORA <u>OLIGOTRICHEA</u> <i>Tintinnopsis</i> spp.</p>	<p>METAZOANS</p> <p>PHYLUM CNIDARIA <u>HYDROZOA</u> Siphonophora spp.</p> <p>PHYLUM ARTHROPODA <u>MAXILLOPODA</u> (Copepoda) <i>Acartia</i> spp. <i>Centropages hamatus</i> <i>Clausocalanus arcuicornis</i> <i>Clausocalanus lividus</i> <i>Temora stylifera</i> <i>Oithona similis</i> <i>Agetus flaccus</i> <i>Farranula</i> spp. <i>Clytemnestra</i> spp.</p> <p><u>BRANCHIOPODA</u> (Cladocera) <i>Evadne spinifera</i></p> <p>PHYLUM MOLLUSCA <u>GASTROPODA</u> Gastropod larva</p> <p>PHYLUM CORDATA <u>APPENDICULARIA</u> <i>Oikopleura</i> spp. <u>THALIACEA</u> <i>Salpa fusiformis</i> Order CLUPEIFORMES Clupeid larva</p>

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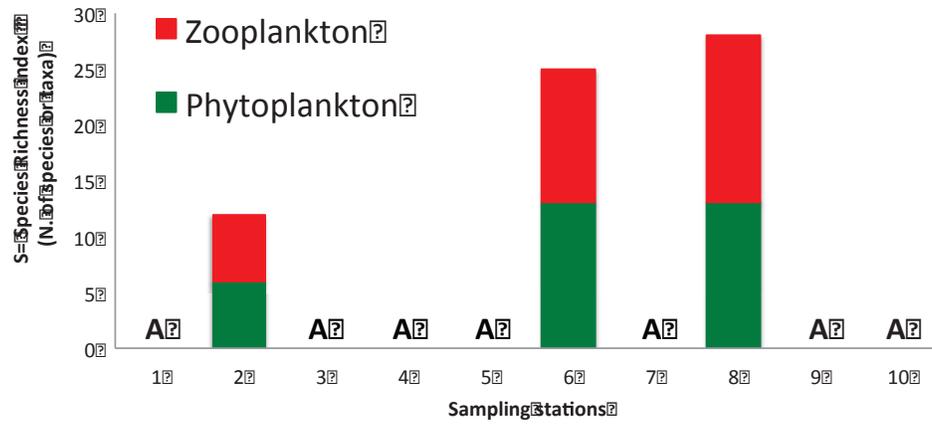


Figure 3. 1st-7th June 2014, route Otranto- Zakynthos. Species richness of plankton collected by Mediterranea off the Ionian islands. A= sample not yet analysed.