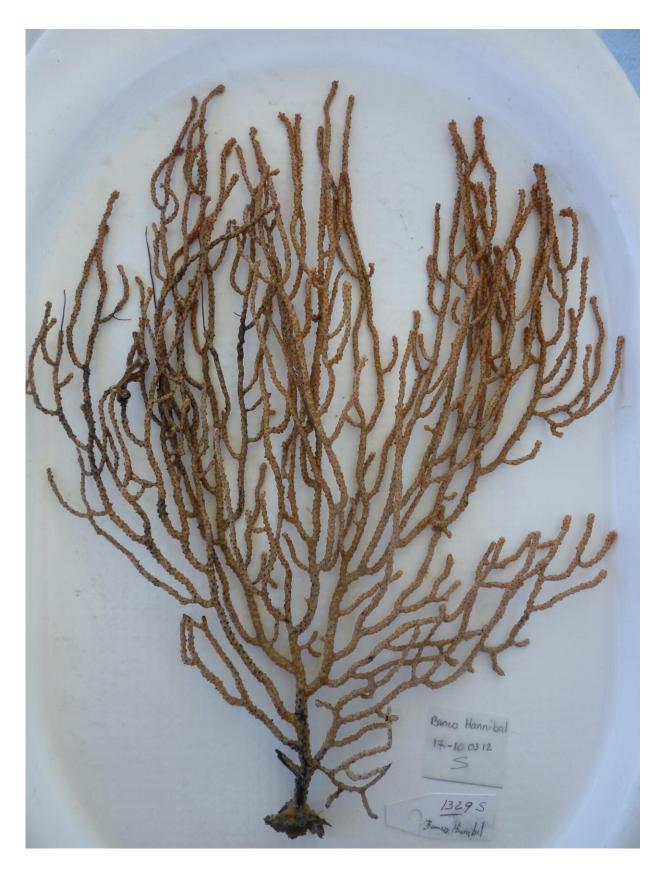


New deep-water coral discovered

October 22 2019







The composition of sclerites of this white and fan-shaped coral is characteristic for this species and differentiates it from others in the same genus. Credit: Hector Guzman/STRI

Pax, Latin for 'peace' made its way into the scientific name of a new coral discovered off Pacific Panama and described in the journal Bulletin of Marine Science. According to researchers at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), the Centro de Investigacion en Ciencias del Mar y Limnologia at the University of Costa Rica (CIMAR) and collaborating institutions, it alludes to the need for making peace with nature and ending the devastation of the oceans.

Psammogorgia pax, collected at a depth of 63 meters (207 feet) in Hannibal Bank —a flat-topped seamount located in Coiba National Park, a biodiversity hotspot and World Heritage Site—, is part of an unexplored and understudied marine ecosystem: the mesophotic coral communities. These difficult-to-access habitats, found 40—150 meters deep and in-between shallow-water reefs and deep-water corals, are under increasing need for protection, yet little is known about their ecology and biodiversity.

Lately, submersibles have enabled marine scientists to explore these communities and collect samples, yielding a number of new octocoral species for the tropical eastern Pacific, including Adelogorgia hannibalis (2018), Thesea dalioi (2018) and Eugorgia siedenburgae (2013), all from the Hannibal Bank.

"Exploring the mesophotic zone and beyond has always been a challenge for scientists," said Hector M. Guzman, STRI marine ecologist. "We need submersibles or remotely operated underwater vehicles (ROVs) to search and collect specimens. Not always do we have access to these



resources, but each time we go deep, we come up with something new."

P. pax is a white and fan-shaped coral. The colony is made of microscopic bone-like calcium carbonate structures, called sclerites. The composition of sclerites is characteristic for this species and differentiates it from others in the same genus, like P. arbuscula, a common shallow-water species. Until now, eastern Pacific Psammogorgia species have only been reported in shallow waters down to 30 meters (98 feet) deep. However, the occurrence of the genus in deeper waters was expected.

"Because, apart from our personal observations, we have found specimens in <u>museum collections</u> belonging to Psammogorgia that are the result of historical expeditions that acquired these samples by dredging down to mesophotic depths," said Odalisca Breedy, marine biologist at CIMAR and co-author of the study. "These specimens remain unidentified and have not been considered in any biodiversity assessments."

The recent discovery and description of *P. pax* is a valuable contribution to understanding octocoral diversity in Panama, a major component of mesophotic and deep-water coral communities. Ultimately, increasing knowledge about these ecosystems will be essential for safeguarding their long-term conservation.

Meanwhile, the marine researchers remain concerned about the future of the Hannibal Bank seamount, whose rich biodiversity has only been recently explored. They consider that the area could benefit from stronger environmental and conservation protections.

"The management of this international protected seamount could be reinforced, as it faces heavy fishing pressure," Guzman said. "The same goes for the rest of Panamanian seamounts that we haven't explored yet



for lack of resources."

More information: Odalisca Breedy et al, A new species of the genus Psammogorgia (Cnidaria: Anthozoa: Octocorallia) from the Hannibal Bank in Pacific Panama, *Bulletin of Marine Science* (2019). DOI: 10.5343/bms.2019.0072

Provided by Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

Citation: New deep-water coral discovered (2019, October 22) retrieved 26 April 2024 from https://phys.org/news/2019-10-deep-water-coral.html

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