

NOTES ON THE BIOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE AEOLID
NUDIBRANCH (GASTROPODA), *PHESTILLA*
MELANOBRACHIA BERGH, 1874¹⁾

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With 2 Text-Figures

The aeolid nudibranch, *Phestilla melanobrachia*, was first described by BERGH in 1874 from specimens collected by dredge in the Philippine Sea. Other than the original description, *Phestilla melanobrachia* has only been reported from Hawaii, where a specimen was figured in *Reef and Shore Fauna of Hawaii* by EDMONDSON in 1937. He described it as an unidentified orange aeolid nudibranch associated with the ahermatypic coral, *Dendrophyllia manni*, now reclassified as *Tubastraea aurea* (p. 184).

The author has studied the association between *Phestilla* and its dendrophyllid coral prey from January to July of 1967 at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology under the auspices of the East-West Center.

Besides mentioning several interesting aspects of this nudibranch's biology such as its use of coral pigments for coloration and possible defensive mechanisms, the purpose of this paper is to report the collection of *P. melanobrachia* for the first time in Japan, Okinawa and Singapore, and for the second time in the Philippines.

In Hawaii, *Phestilla* feeds on and can be consistently collected from two species of ahermatypic corals in the family Dendrophylliidae, at depths ranging from two meters to thirty meters.

This relatively large (40 mm) nudibranch is somewhat flattened dorso-ventrally and has quite a broad foot (about 1/3 of its length). See Figure 1. The tentacles and rhinophores are about 1/4 of its length and smooth. The dorsal papillae or cerata are long and round in cross section and are arranged on ridges which run on a diagonal anterior to posterior. In an adult there are about 15 such rows on each side of the body. The number of papillae per ridge ranges from 12 to 15 near the mid-region of the body to only one at the tail. Although the nudibranch is most often orange in color it can also be in various shades of related colors such as brown or pink depending upon what it has been feeding on. See Figures 1 and 2.

In Hawaii, *Phestilla* can be collected on the bright orange colonial coral, *Tubas-*

1) Contributions from the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, No. 491.

traea aurea, growing most commonly at a depth of 2 to 10 meters. At a depth of 20 to 30 meters it feeds primarily on the red-orange coral, *Rhizopsammia serpentina*. *Phestilla* will also feed on the green-black *Tubastraea diaphana*, and on the pink *T. coccinea*, though this has been only rarely observed in the field.

BERGH described *Phestilla melanobrachia* as having dark colored cerata, while EDMONDSON describes the same species as being orange. As can be seen in Figures 1 and 2, both of these descriptions apply depending on the individual nudibranch collected. Field observations and laboratory experiments using spectrophotometry and paper chromatography suggest that the nudibranch utilizes the coral pigments (carotenoids as well as other as-yet unidentified pigments) in its own coloration.

The pigments in the coral tissue eaten by the nudibranch are first taken up in the digestive gland which, in aeolids, is located predominantly in the cerata. Only the orange pigment goes into the tissue of the foot as well as into the tissue of the cerata, while the green-black pigment remains exclusively in the cerata. The pigments in the digestive gland are constantly replaced so that if a *Phestilla* feeds on a green-black coral after having eaten an orange coral the color of the cerata will slowly change from orange to green-black and conversely. However, the pigmentation of the foot is quite permanent so that an orange nudibranch will retain the orange color in the foot while only the cerata change, and a green-black *Phestilla*, which has no pigment in the foot, can change completely to orange.

Another interesting aspect of the biology of *P. melanobrachia* is the fact that it does not store nematocysts as do most aeolids. Instead, there are a group of large vacuolated cells at the tip of cerata where a cnidosac would be found in other aeolid nudibranchs. When the cerata are disturbed, they exude droplets of a clear viscous material which dissolve very slowly in sea water. It seems likely that these secretions are defensive in function as suggested by EDMUNDS in 1966 regarding secretory glands in the cerata of other aeolid species.

In September of 1967 the author traveled to Singapore to collect and study *Phestilla melanobrachia* and its associated dendrophyllid corals. Visits were made along the way to the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory in Japan, the Ryukyu University in Okinawa, and to the Mindanao State University in the Philippines. It was the author's intention to scuba-dive for *Phestilla* in each of these localities in order to learn something of its distribution and compare habitats.

Specimens of *Phestilla melanobrachia* were collected in each area. These are the first reports of this nudibranch in Japan, Okinawa and Singapore, and the first report since 1874 in the Philippines. Collection data as follows:

Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, Shirahama, Japan

18 September 1967: Four *Phestilla melanobrachia* (5 mm to 10 mm) were found on a partially eaten colony of *Tubastraea aurea*. The coral was located on the ceiling of a small cave in about 3 meters of water and was one of a great concentration of *T. aurea*. The cave was on the seaward side of the islet of Tōshima.

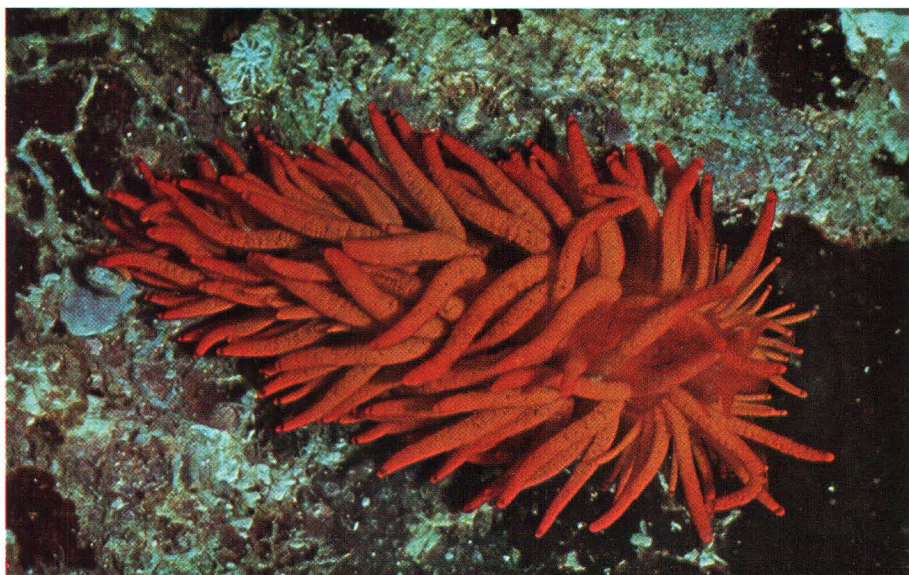


Fig. 1. *Phestilla melanobrachia* BERGH, orange individual feeding on *Tubastraea aurea*, Singapore.



Fig. 2. *Phestilla melanobrachia* BERGH, black individual feeding on *Tubastraea diaphana*, Singapore.

19 September 1967: Four *P. melanobrachia* (3 mm to 5 mm) were collected separately on small colonies (1 to 3 polyps each) of *Tubastraea aurea* on the landward side of the island of Shisôjima at depths from 1 to 4 meters.

Onna, Okinawa

28 September 1967: Two *P. melanobrachia* (20 mm and 8 mm) were found on separate colonies of *T. aurea* on the reef immediately south of Ebu Beach. Concentrations of *Tubastraea* were found in 1 to 3 meters of water in narrow channels just before the outer edge of the reef flat. The large *Phestilla* was on a completely eaten colony of coral and five egg masses were present. The small nudibranch was hidden in a polyp which had been eaten away. This is a typical position for small *P. melanobrachia*.

Zamboanga, Philippines

10 October 1967: Two *Phestilla melanobrachia* (25 mm and 5 mm) were collected on separate colonies of *Tubastraea aurea* from large dead coral heads on the northern side of Little Santa Cruz Island. The larger specimen was on an almost clean colony of *T. aurea* while the smaller one was in an eaten polyp of an otherwise intact colony. This particular area is at the edge of a deep channel with fast moving tidal currents of up to 6 knots. The many large dead coral heads are in 3 to 10 meters and contain as many as eight species of dendrophyllid corals with *T. aurea* on the upper exposed area and the others growing in crevices and undercuts below.

11 October 1967: Three *P. melanobrachia* (7 mm, 9 mm and 15 mm) were found on pieces of living coral which were lying on the bottom below a rocky undercut whose ceiling was covered densely with dendrophyllid corals. This ledge is located in 4 meters of water northwest of the village on the northern shore of Coco Island which is approximately 10 miles southeast of Zamboanga. The smallest *Phestilla* was hidden in an eaten polyp of a colony of *Tubastraea aurea* that was lying upside down on the bottom. The other two animals were found together on a colony of pink *Dendrophyllia* sp. which had also fallen to the bottom.

12 October 1967: One *P. melanobrachia* (4 mm) was collected in a partially eaten polyp of a *Tubastraea aurea* colony which was found upside down on the bottom below a large concentration of *T. aurea* on an undercut rock. This area is on the sheltered side of a small islet at the western end of Coco Island. Channels and undercut ledges are numerous and *Tubastraea* is one of the dominant colonial animals in the area with many colonies reaching 30 centimeters in diameter.

Raffles Lighthouse, Singapore

Phestilla melanobrachia can be collected consistently on *Tubastraea aurea* and *T. diaphana* at depths ranging from 1 meter to 20 meters. These two corals, along with about five other species of dendrophylliid corals which have not yet been identified, are quite common on several of the small islands immediately south of Singapore.

Of the *Phestilla melanobrachia* collected in Singapore about 40% are found on the green-black *Tubastraea diaphana*. This does not conform to collecting data from other areas, however, *T. diaphana* is also more common than *T. aurea* at depths below 5 meters here in Singapore.

The association between *Phestilla melanobrachia* and the ahermatypic corals *T. aurea* and *T. diaphana* seems to be consistent throughout an extensive area of the Pacific. Their presence in Japan, Okinawa, the southern Philippines and Singapore would seem to indicate that this association will occur under suitable conditions in most other areas of the western Pacific. The fact that the same association occurs in Hawaii indicates that it probably also occurs in at least some of the middle Pacific island groups as well. In fact, it seems likely that *P. melanobrachia* will be found to occur almost anywhere that *Tubastraea aurea* is common.

Summary

1. The association between the aeolid nudibranch, *Phestilla melanobrachia* BERGH 1874, and three species of two ahermatypic coral genera, *Dendrophyllia* and *Tubastraea*, in the western Pacific is described.

2. Preliminary studies suggest that this nudibranch is capable of utilizing the pigments of its coral prey directly with little or no chemical modification.

3. *P. melanobrachia* does not store nematocysts, but instead secretes a clear viscous material from the tips of its cerata. This material appears to be defensive in function.

4. The range of distribution of *P. melanobrachia* is now extended to include Japan, Okinawa and Singapore, as well as Hawaii and the Philippines. Ecological data concerning each nudibranch collected and the habitat of the corals are reported.

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