

# A MORPHOMETRIC STUDY OF *VELELLA* (HYDROZOA) FROM DIFFERENT OCEANS

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*With Text-figures 1-2 and Table 1*

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When Lesson finished describing sixteen species of *Velevlla* in 1843, Linne's *Velevlla velevlla* and Forskal's *Velevlla spirans* (1775) were lost in a sea of thirty different names—Escholts having contributed eight of them in a single paper in 1829. Chun (1897) reduced the confusion by recognizing a single species, *V. spirans*, from the Atlantic and suggested the several forms described from the Pacific were also a single species.

According to Bigelow (1911), Schneider (1898) then reduced the number of species to one, world-wide. On the basis of the ratio of length to width and the shape of the "shell" or skeleton, Bigelow (1911) recognized two species as valid, *Velevlla velevlla* in the Atlantic and *Velevlla lata* in the Pacific. Because of a paucity of material he left the Indian Ocean as "mar incognito". Moser in 1925 reverted to Chun's nomenclature. Then in 1937 after Bigelow and Sears found 36 intermediate specimens of *Velevlla* from the Mediterranean, intermediate to the Atlantic and Pacific velevllas in terms of length-width ratio, these species were again lumped into one world-wide species—the Indian Ocean again unknown. Since then practice has varied, some workers recognizing one world-wide species, others recognizing two species. For example Totten (1954) retained the systematics of Bigelow and Sears, that is, he recognized a single world-wide species. After his study of the extensive Vitias material, Savilov (1969) in his monograph on the Pacific pleuston, though admitting the existence of two different forms, felt compelled to recognize only one variable species, *Velevlla velevlla*.

Although there are apparently world-wide pan-tropical species in the plankton, the present brief study indicates that in *Velevlla* different genetic stocks if not species can be differentiated rather easily on the basis of the body proportions of width and length. More extensive work with an examination of nematocyst distribution and other morphological characteristics may show the desirability of resurrecting some of these long-buried species.

## Methods

*Velevlla* were preserved in dilute formalin and later measured to the nearest mm on a ruled scale in a puddle of water. The "mantle" was fully extended by pressing

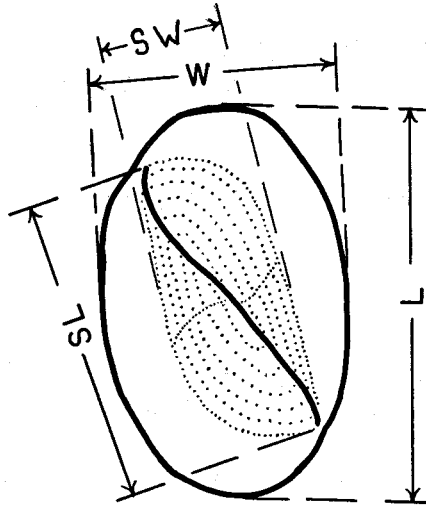


Fig. 1. Linear measurements of *Verella*: W, total width; L, total length; SL, skeleton length; SW, skeleton width.

down moderately on the animal. Specimens were also dissected and the "shell" or skeleton measured in the same way. Although less subject to variation due to shrinkage and to the pressure applied in pressing the specimen onto the ruled scale, the slightly greater precision achieved in measuring skeletons is probably outweighed by the time required and by the destruction of the specimen. The length and width used in this paper are shown in Fig. 1.

I measured 25 specimens from the Eastern North Pacific and combined these with data on 16 specimens reported by Bigelow (1911) from the Pacific. These data were compared to the North Atlantic data of Bigelow (1911) and Totten (1954) and to the 15 specimens reported by Totten (1954) from the South Atlantic. The data were analysed statistically using a modified regression analysis called "reduced major axes" (Kermack and Haldane, 1950).

### Results

A summary of the statistical analysis is given in Table 1. Fig. 2 shows the regression lines from the statistical analysis. Each dot is an arithmetic mean. The length of the line is the range. These two statistics do not distinguish different stocks. However, the slopes of the regression lines and their positions relative to the intercept of the "Y" axis are significantly different at the 95 to 99% level of confidence. The North Pacific and North Atlantic populations are significantly different in slope at the 95 to 99% level of confidence. The South Atlantic and North Atlantic populations are significantly different in slope at the 99% level of confidence. On the other hand, the North Pacific and South Atlantic populations are not significantly different in slope but are significantly different in position of

Table 1

L = length  
 W = width  
 OR = overall range  
 r = correlation coefficient, length to width  
 a = slope  
 b = Y or width intercept  
 V = coefficient of variation

Statistic	<i>Pacific Verella</i>	<i>N. Atl. Verella</i>	<i>S. Atl. Verella</i>
N	41	38	15
L, mean	39.95	36.4	20.4
W, mean	18.90	13.2	9.86
$\sigma L$	16.95	20.1	5.85
$V_L$	42.5	55.4	28.6
$\sigma W$	7.30	6.62	2.55
$V_w$	38.5	50.2	25.8
r	0.988	0.976	0.957
OR <sub>L</sub>	20-104	13-82	8.0-27.5
OR <sub>w</sub>	10-46	5.5-30	4.0-13
a	0.431	0.329	0.436
$\sigma a$	0.0104	0.0116	0.0319
b	1.69	1.21	0.968

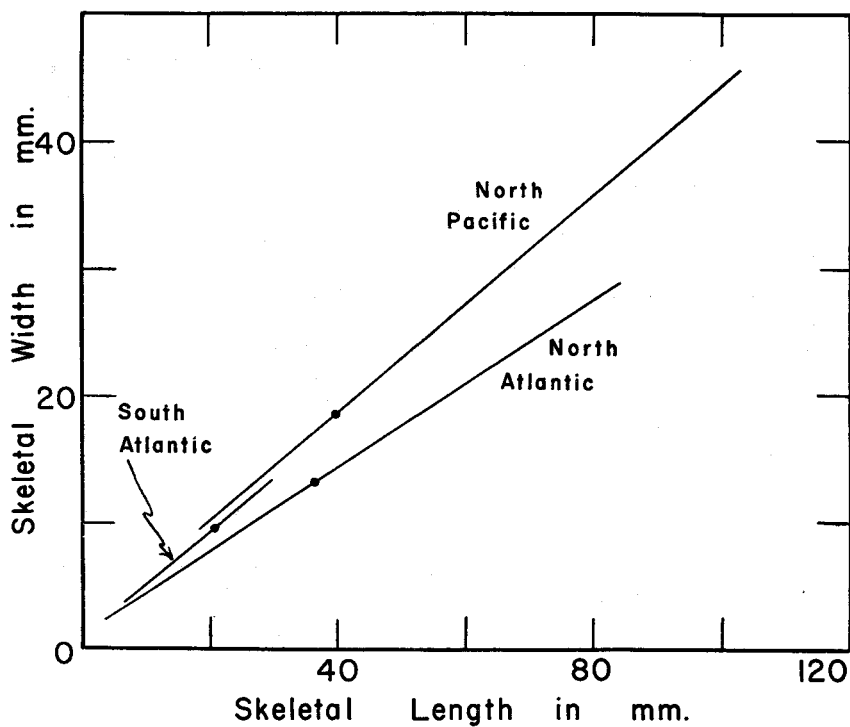


Fig. 2. Regression lines of three populations of *Verella*. Dots are arithmetic means, lines show the range.

the "Y" intercept at the 99% level of confidence. The different slopes and intercept positions are most easily explained as due to different genetic stocks. Very likely differences in length-width proportion would give different sailing characteristics and thus enhance genetic isolation.

### Conclusions

Populations of *Velella* from different oceans have different length-width proportions and growth patterns. This is shown by very significantly different slopes and positions of lines of regression. Considering length to width ratios only, South Atlantic verellas are more closely related to North Pacific verellas than they are to North Atlantic verellas. The differences between various populations of *Velella* probably reflect different genetic stocks. Local populations of *Velella* should be re-evaluated to determine the desirability of resurrecting some old species names and more importantly to shed light on the degree of genetic isolation between stocks of *Velella*. Clearly understanding the degree of genetic isolation is crucial to an understanding of their ecology and the ecology of much of the blue-water sea-surface community that is dependent on *Velella*.

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