



## Research article

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# *Polysyncraton* (Asciidae, Didemnidae): a re-examination of some specimens and descriptions of three new species

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**Abstract.** *Polysyncraton* Nott, 1892 is the second largest genus of didemnid ascidians; it has a wide distribution ranging from temperate to tropical waters. Seventy-one specimens of *Polysyncraton* from eight museum collections and recently collected samples were analyzed. This resulted in the description of three new species (*P. cabofriense* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov. from Brazil, *P. globosum* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov. from Australia and *P. snelliusi* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov. from Suriname) and emended descriptions of three further species (*P. amethysteum* (Van Name, 1902), *P. magnilarvum* (Millar, 1962) and *P. purou* C. Monniot & F. Monniot, 1987).

**Keywords.** Ascidian, biodiversity, COI, taxonomy, Tunicata.

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## Introduction

*Polysyncraton* Nott, 1892 was originally established to accommodate two species, *P. paradoxum* Nott, 1892 and *P. fuscum* Nott, 1892. These species have four rows of stigmata, an atrial languet, many testis follicles and a spiral-shaped sperm duct. Sluiter (1909) was doubtful about the inclusion of undescribed species within *Polysyncraton*, due to the combination of characteristics observed, and suggested that the presence of the atrial languet should be excluded as a diagnostic feature of *Polysyncraton* in order to accommodate his new species. Hartmeyer (1912) also emphasized the large variation of characters among species within *Polysyncraton*, such as the presence or absence of an atrial languet, and characteristics shared with *Didemnum* Savigny, 1816, such as the number of testis follicles, and suggested that *Polysyncraton* should be re-examined.

Currently, the genus is characterized by species with a large thorax, a large atrial languet, lateral thoracic organs usually located at the anterior region, more than three testis follicles (exceptionally three or less), five or less coils of the sperm duct and larvae that are usually large, gemmiparous and with more than six pairs of ectodermal ampullae (Monniot *et al.* 1991; Kott 2001). Although many morphological characteristics of *Polysyncraton* are similar to those of *Didemnum*, the unique combinations of characteristics shown by both genera allows their taxonomic separation. Moreover, a recent molecular study also suggested this separation, although the support of those clades was not strong (Oliveira *et al.* 2017).

The large number of species within *Polysyncraton* results in many species being differentiated by subtle morphological differences, which have not been described well in older literature. In an effort to complement the description of these species, many specimens (including types) from several localities around the world were re-examined and two new species were described, one from the Atlantic Ocean and one from Australia. Here we also describe a new species from recent collections in Brazil and another probably undescribed species that requires samples with larvae for a complete description.

## Material and methods

A total of 71 samples representing 13 species of *Polysyncraton* was studied, some of them used for comparison (*P. adelon* Monniot F. & Monniot C., 2001, *P. horridum* Monniot F. & Monniot C., 2008, *P. lacazei* (Giard, 1872), *P. louminae* Monniot F., 1984 and *P. trivolutum* (Millar, 1960)). Those species are not included here because we did not find any further characters complementary to their original description.

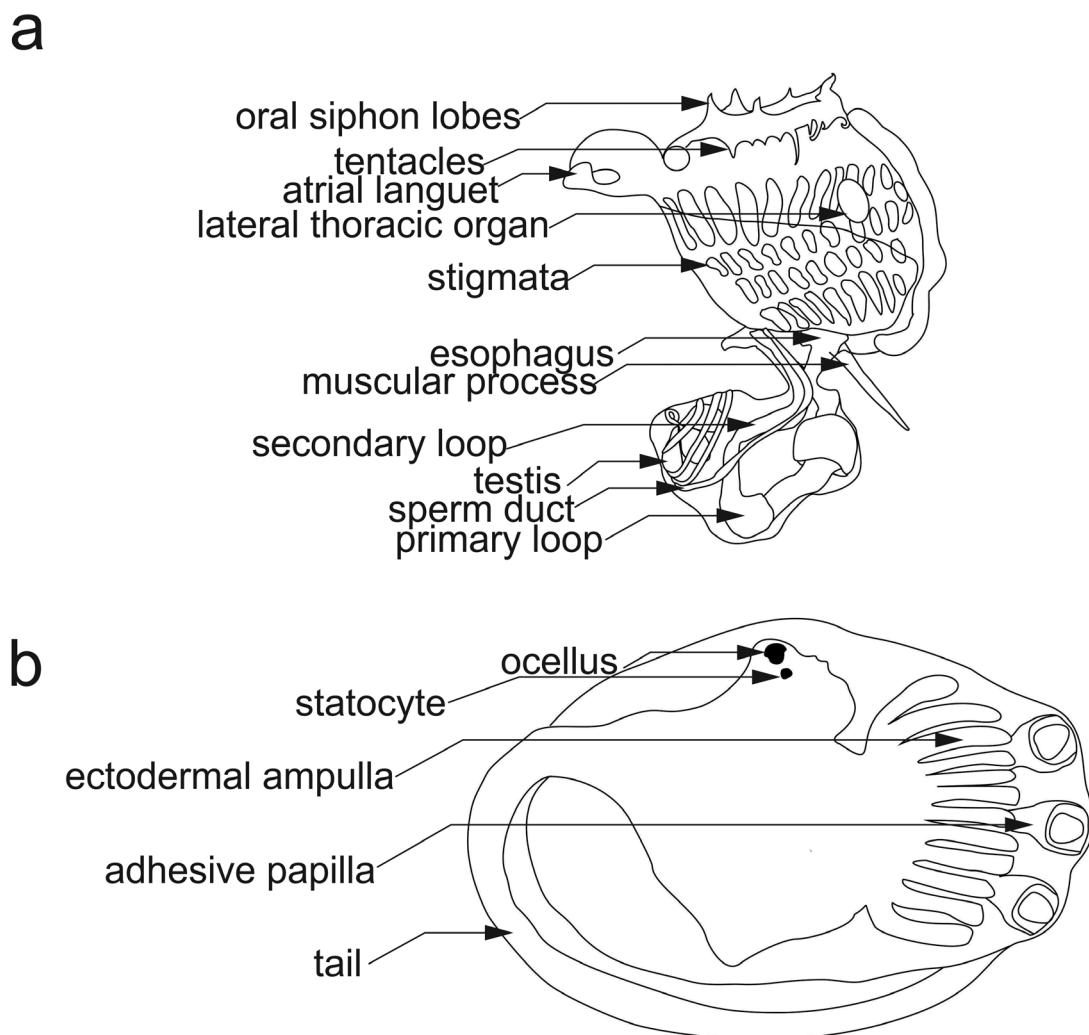
Colonies in *Polysyncraton* can be slimy, soft or brittle in a gradient of spicule absence to high spicule density. In relation to surface texture, colonies can be smooth, reticulated or papillated in various arrangements (Monniot 1991; Kott 2001). There are usually many cloacas with a smooth or lobed rim. We used those characters in combination with zooid and larval characters to separate species. To obtain the spicules a piece of the colony (25 mm<sup>2</sup>) was incinerated under an ethanol lamp flame and put it in bleach for 5–10 min. to remove the remaining tissue. For colonies with a low density of spicules, a piece of the colony was boiled in bleach until the tissue had been completely digested. After rinsing in water two or three times, the spicules were then stored in a microtube containing 70% ethanol. A drop of spicules from the storage vial was poured on a small piece of copper tape fixed to a SEM stub and covered in Quick Carbon Coater SC-701C for analysis under a JEOL JSM-6480-LV scanning electron microscope at Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden. Part of the samples were covered in gold and analyzed under a JEOL JSM-6360-LV at the Universidade Federal do Paraná.

For all colonies with a high density of spicules, hydrochloric acid (HCl) was used to decalcify a small piece of the colony for easier dissection and study of zooids and larvae. Transverse sections of various thickness were cut from those pieces using a razor blade. The zooids and larvae were removed with microsurgery instruments under a Zeiss Discovery V8 MS-163 stereo microscope. They were stained with Harris hematoxylin and observed under a light microscope. The zooids and larvae were measured and photographed with a differential interference contrast (DIC) microscope (Zeiss Axio Scope) coupled to a camera (A1 AxioCam Mrc). Zooids and larval characters used to describe the species are illustrated in Fig. 1.

The large colony variation in the density of spicules and colouration in *P. amethysteum* (Van Name, 1902) pointed to the necessity of a molecular approach to better understand the limits of this variation. Total mitochondrial DNA was extracted from one piece of the colony (1 cm<sup>2</sup>) using Invitrogen® DNeasy & Tissue Kit by Life Technologies following the standard protocol. PCR amplification reactions followed the Platinum taq DNA Polymerase protocol with slight modifications. The PCR protocol consisted of

an initial denaturation step of 98 °C for 30 s, denaturation step of 98 °C for 5s followed by 60 cycles with an annealing temperature step of 45 °C for 5 s, extension step of 72 °C for 15 s, and a final extension step of 72 °C for 5 min. We used the tunicate-specific primers (Tun\_for 5'-TCGACTAATCAT AAAGATATTAG-3' and Tun\_rev2 3'-AACTTGTATTTAAATTACGATC-5') designed by Stefaniak *et al.* (2009). The sequences are available from BOLD (Table 1).

The phylogenetic reconstruction is based on the Maximum Likelihood (ML) and Bayesian Inference (BI). The ML tree was generated using the RAxML-HPC2 on XSEDE (8.2.10) (Stamatakis 2014), under the GTRCAT model (Stamatakis 2006) and 1000 nonparametric bootstrap replications. BI was conducted using MrBayes on XSEDE (3.2.6) (Ronquist *et al.* 2012) with a model partitioned by codon position in the protein-coding gene. The BI analysis was performed with 10 million generations for each run, sampling trees every 1000 generations, using Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC). The first 25% of generations were discarded as burn-in (2.5 million generations) before the calculation of the consensus tree. Both ML and BI analyses were run through CIPRES Science Gateway ver. 3.3. (Miller



**Fig. 1.** Morphology of *Polysyncraton*. **a.** Zooid characters. **b.** Larval characters.

**Table 1.** Accession numbers of the specimens, sequences IDs and the localities where the samples were collected.

Species	Genbank accession number	BOLD accession number	Locality	Source
<i>Polysyncraton amethysteum</i>		UPDID089-17	Paraíba, PB, Brazil	this study
<i>P. amethysteum</i>		UPDID090-17	Santa Catarina, SC, Brazil	this study
<i>P. amethysteum</i>		UPDID091-17	Espírito Santo, ES, Brazil	this study
<i>P. amethysteum</i>		UPDID092-17	Espírito Santo, ES, Brazil	this study
<i>P. amethysteum</i>		UPDID093-17	Paraíba, PB, Brazil	this study
<i>P. amethysteum</i>		UPDID094-17	Paraná, PR, Brazil	this study
<i>P. amethysteum</i>		UPDID159-18	Bocas del Toro, Panama	this study
<i>Polysyncraton</i> sp.	KU221186.1		Espírito Santo, ES, Brazil	Oliveira <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Polysyncraton</i> sp.	KU221187.1		Ceará, CE, Brazil	Oliveira <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Polysyncraton lacazei</i>	AY600986.1		Mediterranean Sea, Spain	Turon & López-Legentil (2004)
<i>Polysyncraton poro</i>	KU221217.1		Moorea, French Polynesia	Oliveira <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Polysyncraton poro</i>	KU221222.1		Moorea, French Polynesia	Oliveira <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Polysyncraton</i> sp.		UPDID096-17	Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil	this study
<i>Cystodytes dellechiaiei</i>	AY523076.1		Mediterranean Sea, Spain	Turon & López-Legentil (2004)

*et al.* 2010). The figure of the recovered phylogenetic tree (Fig. 5) was made using FigTree 1.4.2 (Rambaut 2014).

### Institutional abbreviations

- AMNH = American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA  
 DZUP = Ascidiacea Collection of the Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil  
 LIPY = Tunicata Collection of Laboratório de Invertebrados Marinhos Paulo Young, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa, Brazil  
 MNHN = Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France  
 NHM = Natural History Museum, London  
 UF = Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA  
 USNM = National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA  
 ZMA = Zoölogisch Museum of Amsterdam, now part of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands

### Results

Class Ascidiacea Blainville, 1824  
 Order Aplousobranchia Lahille, 1886  
 Family Didemnidae Giard, 1872  
 Genus *Polysyncraton* Nott, 1892

***Polysyncraton amethysteum*** (Van Name, 1902)

Figs 2–5

*Polysyncraton amethysteum* Van Name 1902: 366, pl. 54, figs 62, 64–67.

*Polysyncraton amethysteum* – Rodrigues 1962: 195. — Millar 1977: 200, fig. 21. — Rocha *et al.* 2005: 467. — Lotufo & Silva 2006: 228. — F. Monniot 2016: 207, fig. 4D.

*Didemnum (Polysyncraton) amethysteum* – Van Name 1921: 333, figs 27–29; 1945: 95, fig. 41, pl. 18, fig. 3. — Moure *et al.* 1954: 236. — Millar 1958: 499.

### Material examined

#### Paratype

BERMUDA • 1 colony; NHM 1914.5.18.103.

#### Other material

BRAZIL – **Paraíba** • 4 colonies; Barra de Camaratuba; 06°36'12" S, 34°57'51" W; 0–0.3 m depth; 13 Mar. 2013; L.M. Oliveira leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-23 to DZUP POSC-25, LIPY UFPB TUN-395, slides DZUP DID5.30 to DID5.31 • 1 colony; same collecting data as for preceding but 6 May 2008; Projeto Biota Paraíba leg.; intertidal zone; LIPY UFPB TUN-230 • 4 colonies; Baía da Traição, 06°41'15" S, 34°55'50" W; 0–0.3 m depth; 12 Mar 2013; L.M. Oliveira leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-13 to POSC-14, slides DZUP DID5.13 to DID5.14 • 3 colonies; Quebramar Cabedelo; 06°57'42" S, 34°50'34" W; 0–0.5 m depth; 25 Mar. 2013; L.M. Oliveira leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-29 to POSC-31 • 1 colony; Pomar das Esponjas; 07°08'04" S, 34°46'20" W; 1–5 m depth; 12 Jan. 2009; Projeto Biota Paraíba leg.; snorkeling; LIPY UFPB TUN-176 • 2 colonies; Ponta do Cabo Branco; 07°08'50" S, 34°47'51" W; 0–0.3 m depth; 28 Mar. 2013; L.M. Oliveira and R.M. Rocha leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-15 to POSC-16, slides DZUP DID5.15 to DID5.16 • 4 colonies; Praia de Carapibus; 7°16'19" S, 34°48'07" W; 0–0.3 m depth; 26 Mar. 2013; L.M. Oliveira and R.M. Rocha leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-26 to DZUP POSC-28, LIPY UFPB TUN-396 • 5 colonies; Praia de Coqueirinho; 07°16'19" S, 34°48'07" W; 0–0.3 m depth; 27 Mar. 2013; L.M. Oliveira and R.M. Rocha leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-18 to POSC-22 • 3 colonies; same collecting data as for preceding but 3 Jun. 2008; Projeto Biota Paraíba leg.; intertidal zone; LIPY UFPB TUN-153, LIPY UFPB TUN-156. – **Pernambuco** • 1 colony; Goiana, Pontas de Pedras; 07°37'17" S, 34°48'15" W; 13 Dec. 2013, J. Nogueira leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-045. – **Espírito Santo** • 2 colonies; Carapebus; 20°13'46.02" S, 40°12'12.67" W; 0–0.3 m depth; 24 Jan 2012; G.A. Gamba leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-055, slide DZUP DID5.06 • 3 colonies; Aracruz, Santa Cruz; 20°01'53.12" S, 40°09'29.22" W; 0–0.3 m depth; 25 Jan. 2012; G.A. Gamba leg.; intertidal zone; DZUP POSC-056 to POSC-057, DZUP POSC-059, slides DZUP DID5.07 to DID5.08, DZUP DID5.10.

GHANA: 7 colonies; Elmira Gold Coast; 11 Oct. 1938; F.R. Irvine and V.G. Foote leg.; NHM 1959.5.27.23, NHM 1959.5.27.24 • 1 colony; Elmira Gold Coast; 28 Dec. 1932, E.D. Plumtre leg.; NHM 1937.1.5.1.

PUERTO RICO • 1 colony; 10 Jul 1915; AMNH 797 • 1 colony; 30 Jun 1915; AMNH 798.

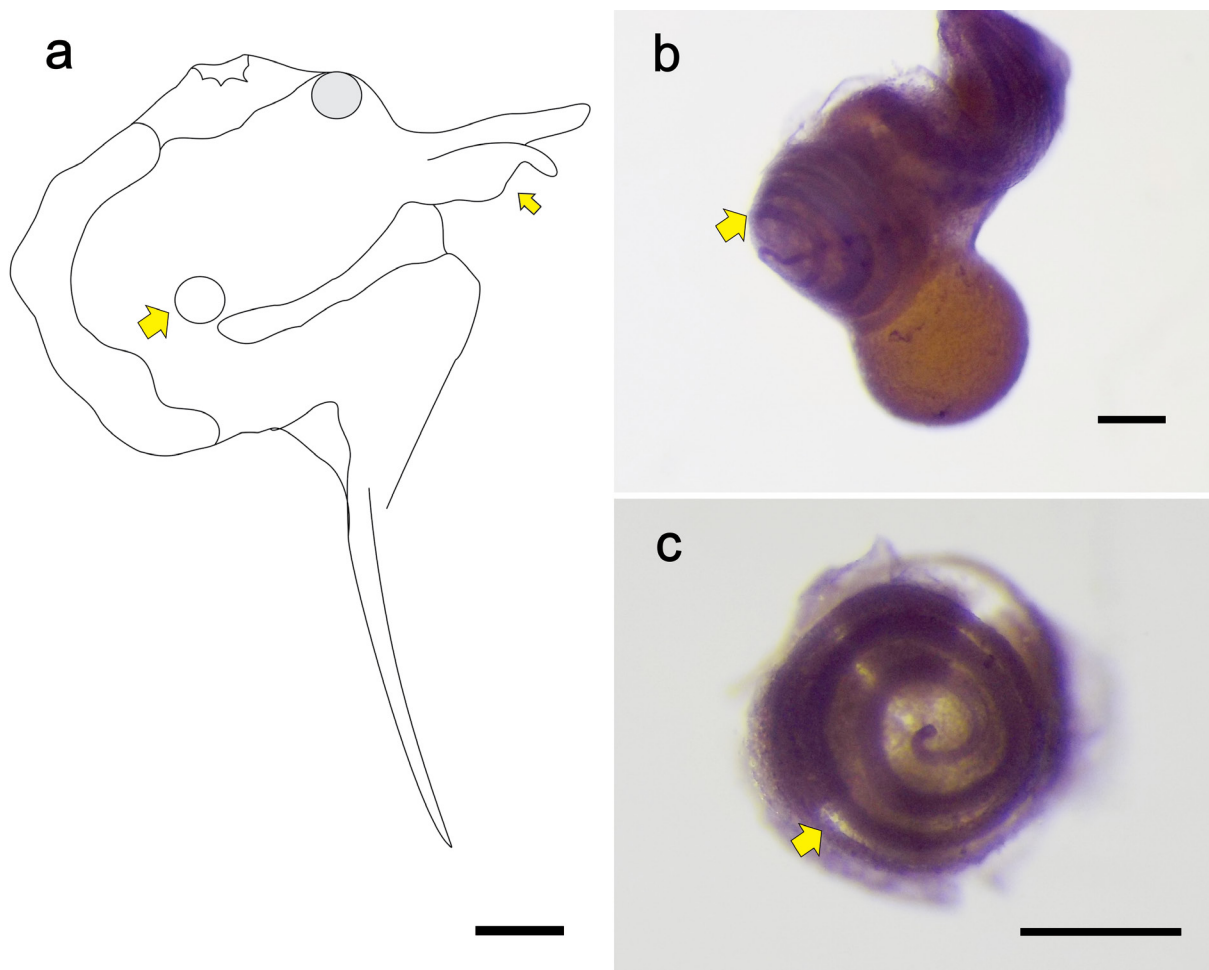
UNITED STATES – **Florida** • several colonies; Atlantic side, Biscayne Bay, banks near Soldiers Keys; 3 Mar. 1916; W.G. Van Name leg.; AMNH 314 • 2 colonies; Gulf of Mexico, St. Teresa, seagrass beds; 29°53'41.3" N, 84°33'23.4" W; 2 m depth; 7 Nov 2011; sand; UF 1127 • 1 colony; Gulf of Mexico, north of St. Petersburg; 29°01'40.8" N, 83°35'19.3" W; 18–20 m depth; 12 Mar 2011; G. Paulay, M. Bemis and N. Evans leg.; UF 1037 • 5 colonies; Gulf of Mexico, Hudson; 28°21'05.4" N, 82°55'04.8" W; 6 m depth; 2 May 2011; G. Paulay leg.; UF 1749, slide DZUP DID5.09 • 1 colony; Gulf of Mexico, Dry Tortugas, n° 23; 10 Jun. 1931; Tandy-Colman leg.; NHM 1931.12.25.2 • 1 colony; Gulf of Mexico, off Florida; 26°16'49" N, 82°44'01" W; 30.4 m depth; 19 Jul. 1981; USNM 17364.

### Emended description

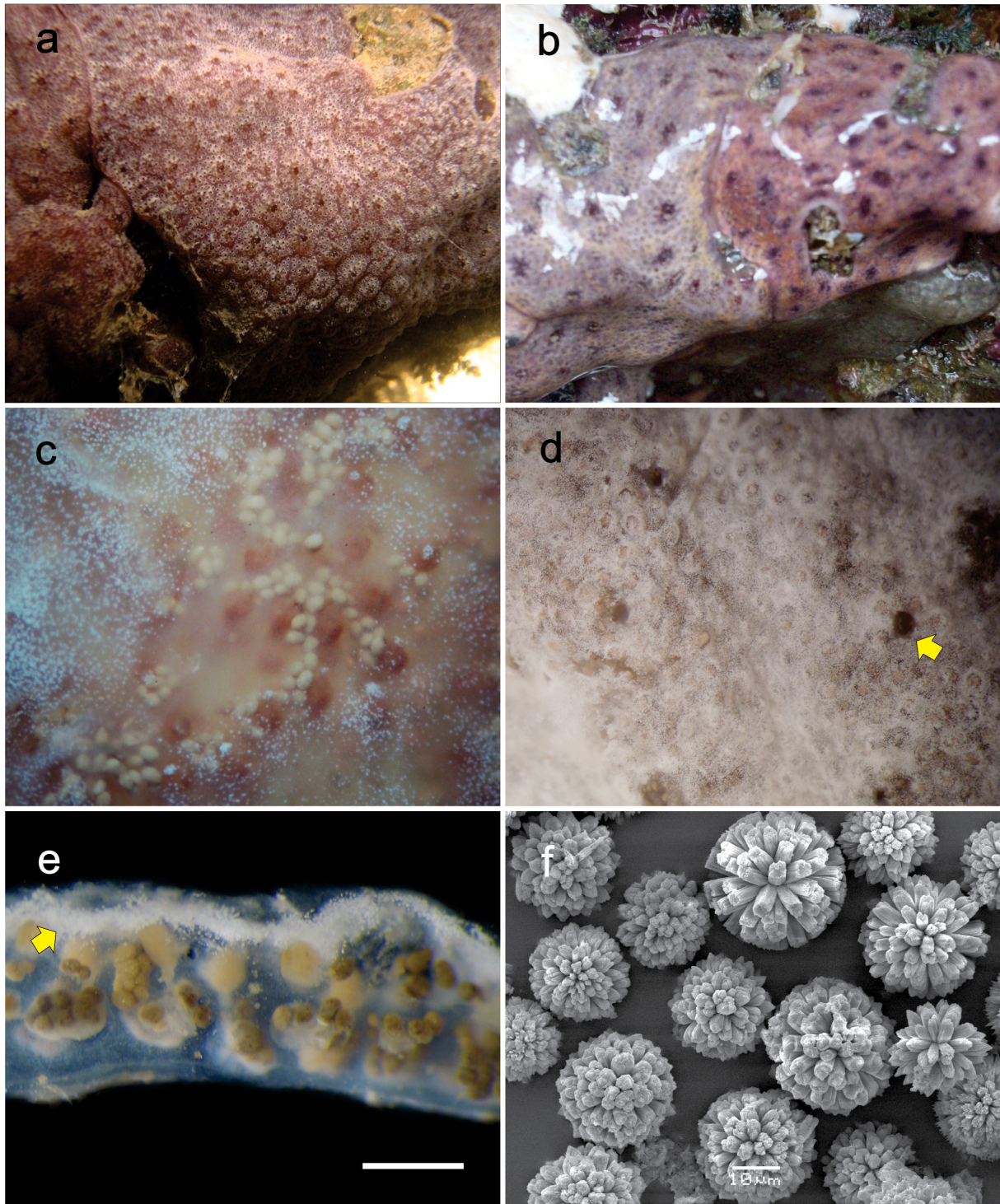
The specimen in NHM 1914.5.18.103 (Bermuda) has not been dissected because of the small size of the colony. It has a gelatinous and transparent tunic, without spicules, through which zooids could be seen on the colony surface without a pattern of organization. The specimen from the Atlantic coast of

Florida (AMNH 314) has a brownish colour, is also small (3 cm in diameter and 1 mm thick), with several cloacal apertures and a spicule layer on the colony surface. The zooids are brownish and the atrial languet is bifurcated. The lateral thoracic organ is circular and protruding at the level of the 2<sup>nd</sup> row of stigmata. The abdomen has a glandular tissue. The testis has three follicles surrounded by four coils of the sperm duct. Other specimens from the Gulf of Mexico (USNM 17364; Fig. 2; UF 1037, UF 1127 and UF 1749) have an atrial languet with a flat tip rather than bifurcated and testis with four follicles surrounded by five coils of the sperm duct. The glandular tissue in the abdomen has not been observed. Larvae were found in sample UF 1749 only. They look like those found in the specimens from São Paulo, Brazil. The specimens from Puerto Rico (AMNH 797 and AMNH 798) are similar in spicule density and zooid morphology to the samples from the Gulf of Mexico.

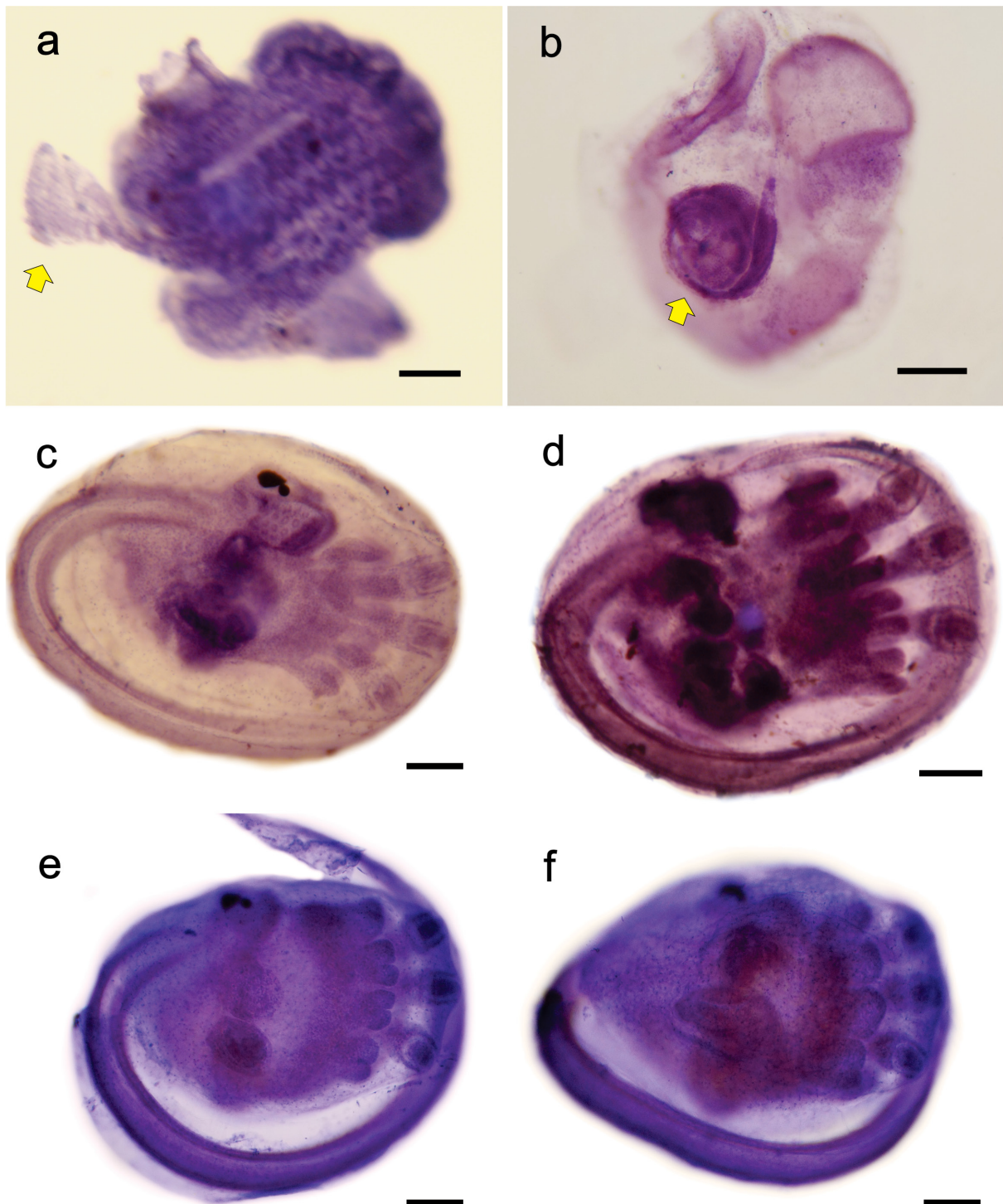
The colonies from Ghana (NHM 1959.5.27.23-24) are less than 3 cm in diameter. In contrast with the information given about this sample by Millar (1953), the larval trunk is 0.8 mm long. The colonies are pinkish-purple, gelatinous, the colony surface is smooth, shiny and marked with a spicule accumulation around the oral siphons. The zooids are 0.8–1.0 mm long. The oral siphon has six short triangular lobes. The atrial aperture is small. The atrial languet is bifurcated, sometimes with a flat tip. The lateral thoracic



**Fig. 2.** *Polysyncraton amethysteum* (Van Name, 1902), Florida (USNM 17364). **a.** Thorax with bifurcated atrial languet (small arrow) and thoracic organ (big arrow). **b.** Stained abdomen, sperm duct with five coils (arrow). **c.** Detail of the testis with four follicles and sperm duct with four coils (arrow). Scale bars: 0.1 mm.



**Fig. 3.** *Polysyncraton amethysteum* (Van Name, 1902), Paraíba, Brazil. **a–b.** Colonies *in situ*. **c–d.** Colony surface detail (arrow indicates one cloacal aperture) (DZUP POSC-14 and DZUP POSC-13, respectively). **e.** Cross section of the colony, with thin layer of spicules (arrow) (DZUP POSC-14). **f.** Spicules. Scale bars: e = 1 mm; f = 10 µm.



**Fig. 4.** *Polysyncraton amethysteum* (Van Name, 1902), Brazil (DZUP DID-034, POSC-016; LIPY UFPB TUN-293). Structures stained with hemalum. **a.** Thorax, atrial languet (arrow). **b.** Abdomen showing the position of the testis (arrow). **c–f.** Larvae in Brazilian specimens from São Paulo (c) and Paraíba (d–f), different stages in the same colony (e–f). Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

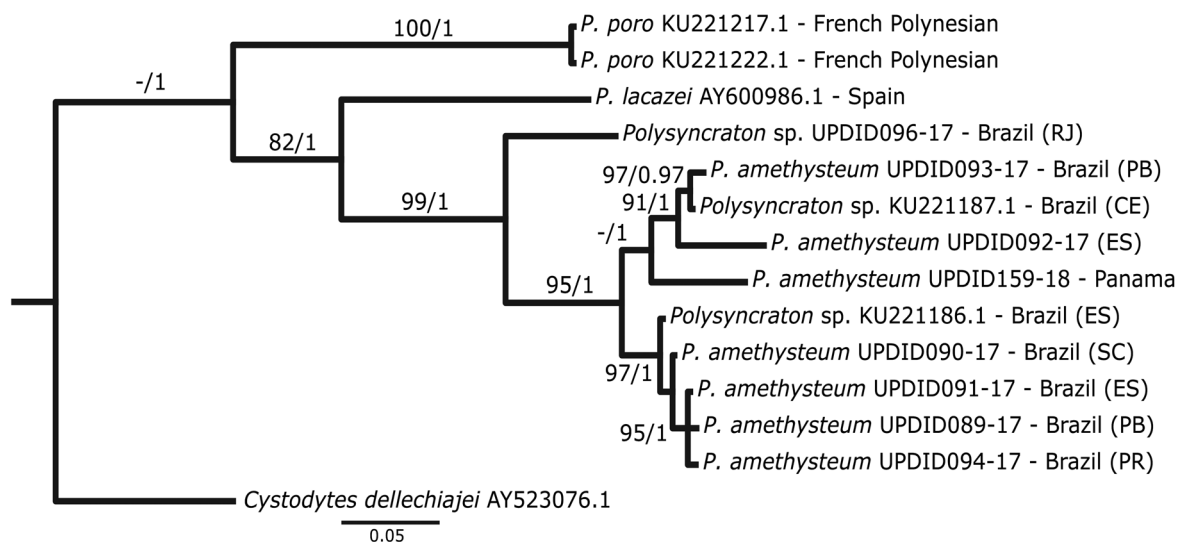


organs are circular, not protruding and located in the anterior region of the thorax at the level of the 2<sup>nd</sup> row of stigmata, close to the atrial aperture. The pharynx has six stigmata per half row. The abdomen is positioned horizontally in relation to the thorax. The secondary gut loop overlays the stomach. The testis is divided in five follicles surrounded by three coils of the sperm duct. The larvae are present on the colony surface. They are elliptical, gemmiparous, uncoloured, trunk measuring 0.8–1.0 mm. A tail with a diameter of 35 µm winds about halfway around the trunk. Three adhesive papillae are close together. The sucker of the central adhesive papilla is 100 µm in diameter. There are six elongated ectodermal ampullae on each side. The sensorial vesicle lays in the posterior region of the larval trunk. The ocellus is 40 µm long. The distance between ocellus and anterior region of the tail is 200 µm. Larva with two embryos: oozoid dorsal and blastozoid ventral.

The morphological characteristics of the zooids of the Brazilian specimens are very similar to those observed by Van Name (1902), although the variation in colony colour and spicule density is much larger in Brazil. The colour varies from purple to brick. The colonies are 3 to 10 cm in diameter and 1 to 3 mm thick (Fig. 3). The atrial languet can be bifurcated or with a flat tip. The pharynx has seven to nine stigmata per half row. The lateral thoracic organ is circular and protruding at the level of the 2<sup>nd</sup> row of stigmata. The testis has three to five follicles (even in zooids of the same colony), surrounded by three to five coils of the sperm duct. The larva is gemmiparous, with a trunk that is 0.8 to 1.0 mm long. A tail 85 to 90 µm wide winds about three-quarters of the way around the trunk. The peduncles of the adhesive papillae are long, while the sucker of the central adhesive papilla is 63 to 80 µm in diameter. There are six or eight pairs of ectodermal ampullae, but four pairs in different stages of duplication were seen in immature larvae (Fig. 4c–f). The sensorial vesicle is in the mid or posterior dorsal region of the larval trunk. The ocellus is 56 to 60 µm long. The distance between the ocellus and the anterior region of the tail is 185 to 238 µm. The pharynx of the oozoid has 8, 7, 6, 6 stigmata on each half row.

### Remarks

Lotufo (2002) claimed that Brazilian specimens of this species differ from the ones described by Van Name (1902) in the different arrangement of spicules and in the single cloaca per colony. However,



**Fig. 5.** Maximum likelihood tree of species of *Polysyncraton* based on analysis of 16 sequences of mitochondrial COI. Numbers on or below branches represent the support value of the bootstrap for Maximum likelihood (> 70%) and posterior Bayesian probabilities (> 0.97). Abbreviations of Brazilian states are explained in Table 1.

the colonies studied by us showed a huge variation in colour, spicule density and cloaca number as also observed by Pérès (1949) and Millar (1953) in African specimens. Lotufo (2002) also mentioned having studied a sample from the type series deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, with very large larvae (1.5 mm trunk length), but we were not able to find and examine this sample in the museum collection. The only sample close to the type locality with available larvae was one from Florida (UF1749), with larvae whose trunk varies from 0.8 mm to 1.2 mm within the same colony. F. Monniot (2016) compared specimens from French Guiana with those from Bermuda and concluded that they belonged to the same species.

Molecular analyses (ML and IB) also suggest the existence of only one valid species. Samples from Panama to south Brazil grouped in one clade, corresponding to *P. amethysteum* with a significant bootstrap value (95%) and posterior probability support (IB = 1) (Fig. 5). Although this clade seems to be split in two branches, one of them does not have enough bootstrap support. The intraspecific genetic divergence (p-distance) among haplotypes ranged from 0.7 to 9.8%, while the interspecific divergence with *P. lacazei* was ~22%, and with *P. poro* was ~27%. Based on genetic evidence and the lack of clear morphological separation in the samples examined, we consider that they all belong to *P. amethysteum*, a species with a large phenotypic variation.

The haplotype UPDID096-17 from Rio de Janeiro, in contrast, is a different species with 12.4 to 14.9 % distance from *P. amethysteum*, and will be commented on later (*Polysyncraton* sp.).

### Distribution

Type locality: Bermuda (Van Name 1902). Other localities: United States – Florida (Van Name 1945), Puerto Rico, Cuba, Belize (Goodbody 2000; Van Name 1945), Guadeloupe, Martinique (Gravier 1955), Panama (this study), Colombia (Van Name 1945), French Guiana (F. Monniot 2016), Brazil – Ceará to Santa Catarina (Millar 1977; Lotufo 2002; Rocha *et al.* 2012), Cape Verde, Senegal, Ghana (Pérès 1948; Millar 1953; C. Monniot & F. Monniot 1967).

*Polysyncraton cabofriense* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:356E2138-BAED-47B4-8E06-8182B064EB7B](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:356E2138-BAED-47B4-8E06-8182B064EB7B)

Fig. 6

### Etymology

The name refers to the region where the species was found.

### Material examined

#### Holotype

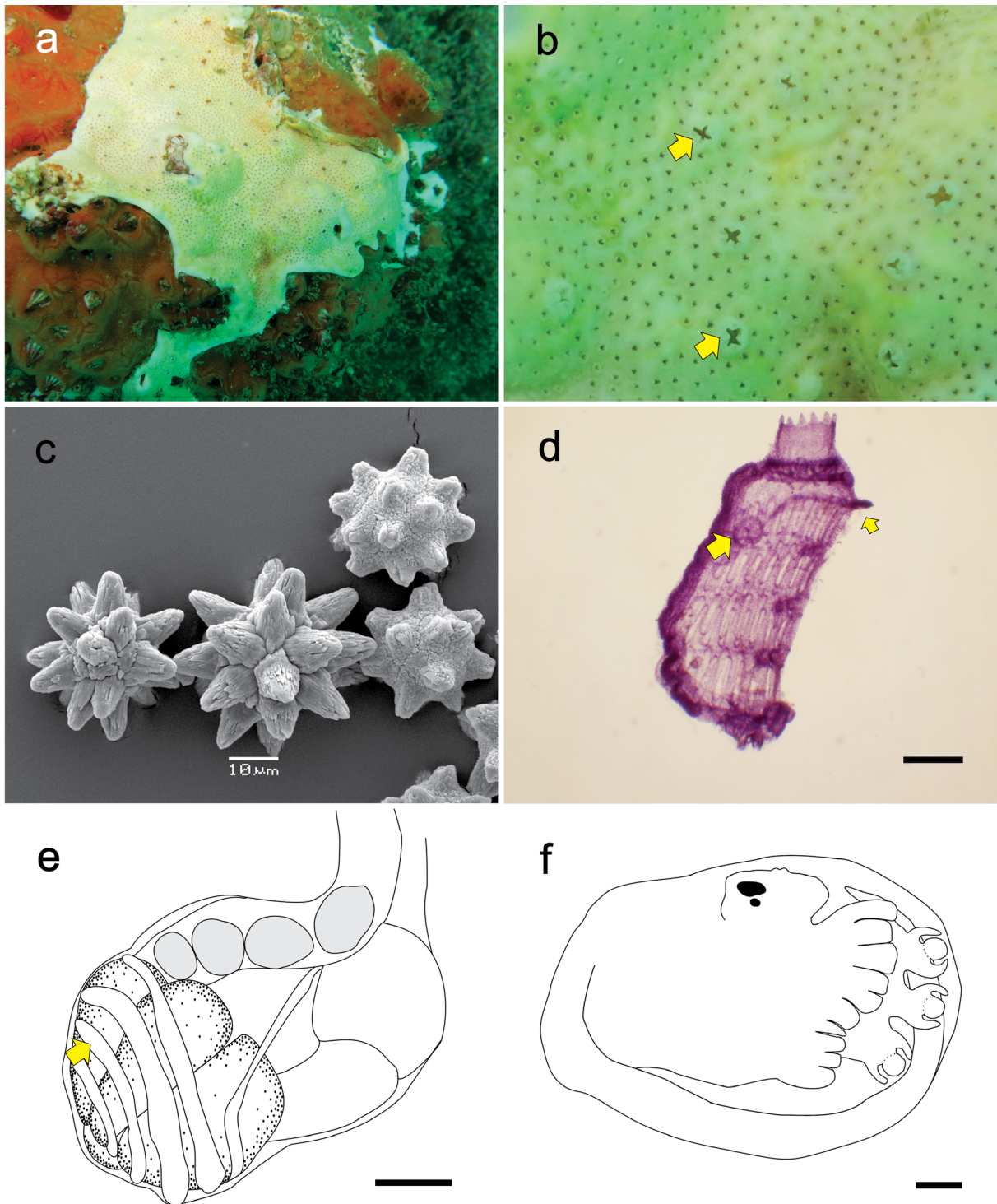
BRAZIL • 1 colony; Rio de Janeiro, Cabo Frio, Pargos Island, Enseada do Pinguim; 22°51'10" S, 41°54'22" W; ~10 m depth; 7 May 2014; L.F. Skinner leg.; scuba; DZUP POSC-50, slide DZUP DID5.02.

#### Paratypes

BRAZIL • 2 colonies; same collecting data as for holotype; DZUP POSC-46, DZUP POSC-49, slide DZUP DID5.05 • 2 colonies; Comprida Island, Ponta Leste; 22°51'41" S, 41°56'12" W; ~8 m depth; 6 May 2014; L.F. Skinner leg.; DZUP POSC-47, DZUP POSC-48, slides DZUP DID5.03, DZUP DID5.04.

### Description

Living colonies are yellowish, with a diameter of 3 to 15 cm and a thickness of 2 to 3 mm. When preserved in formalin, colonies usually lose their colour and become cream coloured, sometimes white. They have



**Fig. 6.** *Polysyncraton cabofriense* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov. (DZUP POSC-50). **a.** Colony *in situ*. **b.** Colony surface (arrows indicating common cloacal apertures with lobes). **c.** Spicules. **d.** Thorax stained (big arrow indicating the lateral thoracic organ and small arrow the atrial languet). **e.** Abdomen (arrow indicating the sperm duct coil). **f.** Larva. Scale bars: d–f = 0.1 mm. Photo (a) courtesy of L.S. Skinner.

an irregular shape, molding themselves to the substrate. The colony surface has several common cloacal apertures, each one with short lobes (Fig. 6a–b). The tunic is firm, brittle and smooth. Green algae were observed on the surface of some colonies. Spicules are distributed in the whole tunic, with relatively high concentrations on each side of the thorax at the level of the lateral thoracic organ. There are two kinds of spicules: stellate, 32 to 40  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter, with 6 or 7 blunt-tipped conical rays in transverse optical section; others are smaller (25 to 28  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter), with round and short rays (Fig. 6c).

Zooids are 0.8 to 1.0 mm long. The oral siphon has six small triangular lobes. The atrial aperture is wide, exposing most of the pharynx. The atrial languet is pointed and thin (Fig. 6d) or wide and rounded. In some specimens it was absent, probably lost during dissection. The lateral thoracic organs are circular, not protruding and localised between the first and second rows of stigmata on the border of the atrial aperture. The pharynx has seven stigmata in the first two half rows and six stigmata on the posterior two half rows. The muscular process is lacking. The testis is divided in three oval follicles surrounded by three coils of the sperm duct. The oocyte is single, measuring 0.6 mm.

The larvae are elliptical, gemmiparous, the trunk measuring 0.9 to 1.0 mm. A tail with a diameter of 95  $\mu\text{m}$  winds about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a turn around the trunk. The three adhesive papillae show a short and wide peduncle. The sucker of the central adhesive papilla is 124  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. There are 10 pairs of rounded ectodermal ampullae. The ocellus is 45  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 346  $\mu\text{m}$  distant from the anterior region of the tail.

### Remarks

Only two species of *Polysyncraton* have been reported from Brazil, *P. amethysteum* with a distribution along the whole coastline and *P. maurizelae* Paiva *et al.*, 2015 from Rocas Atoll (Paiva *et al.* 2015). *Polysyncraton cabofriense* sp. nov. differs from *P. amethysteum* by its colour, higher density of spicules, lobed cloaca and larvae with more pairs of ectodermal ampullae. *Polysyncraton maurizelae* has orange colonies with smooth common cloacal apertures, zooids longer and with 12 stigmata in the 1<sup>st</sup> row, and the lateral thoracic organ in the 3<sup>rd</sup> row. Among other species from the Atlantic, *P. louminae* F. Monniot, 1984 has a colony of similar shape and spicules, but the colony is grey, zooids have longer oral siphons and two testis follicles surrounded by 3 to 5 coils of the sperm duct, and the larvae are not gemmiparous and have more pairs of ectodermal ampullae (F. Monniot 1984).

### Distribution

Type locality: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).

*Polysyncraton globosum* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1BF4A55D-4A94-4598-8BC0-4A26E33EF5DD](https://zoobank.org/act:1BF4A55D-4A94-4598-8BC0-4A26E33EF5DD)

Fig. 7

*Didemnum (Polysyncraton) magnetae* – Millar 1963: 702 (misidentification, not Hastings, 1931).

### Etymology

The name refers to the shape of the colony.

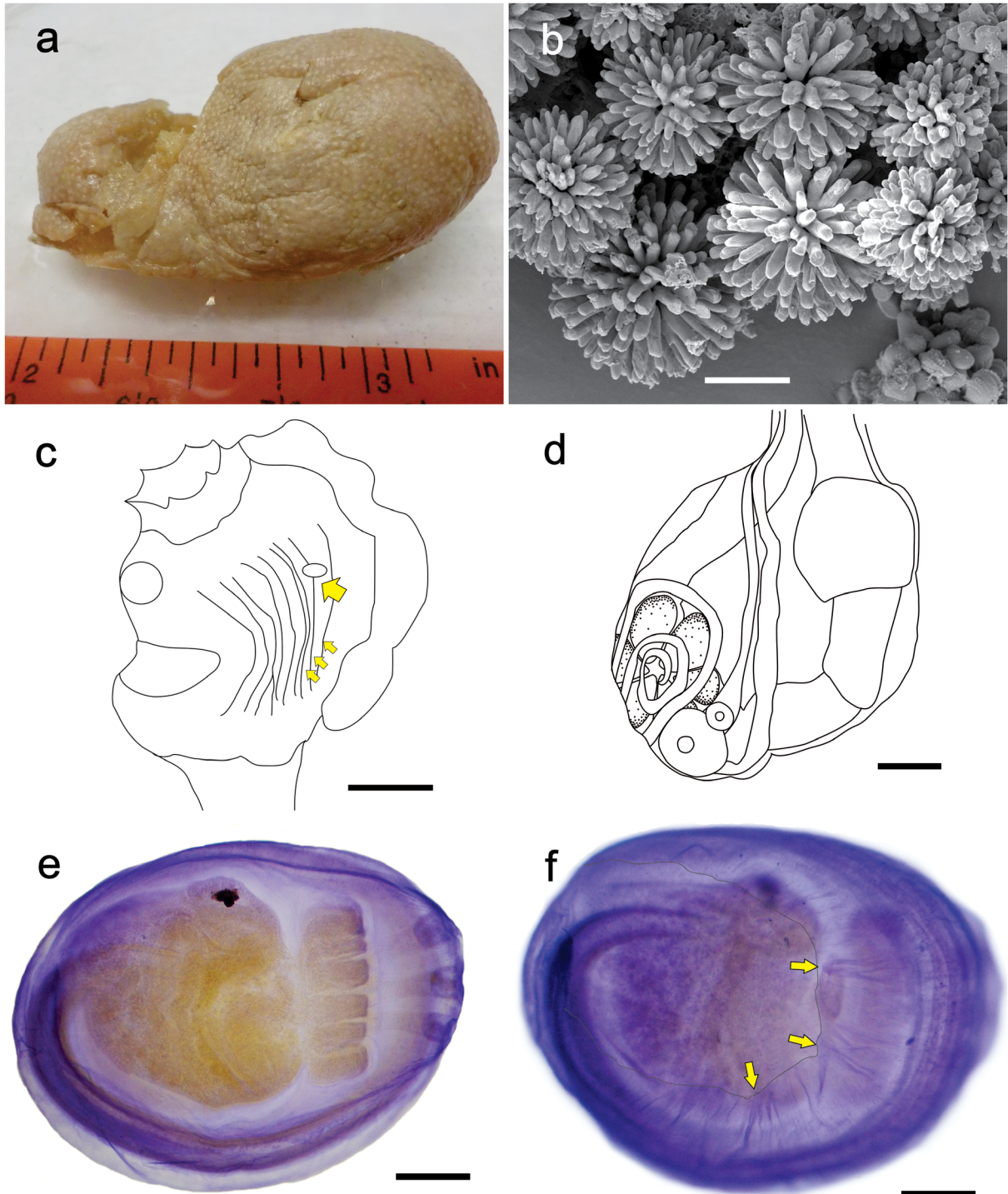
### Material examined

#### Holotype

AUSTRALIA • 1 colony; Bowerbank leg.; NHM 1866.3.21.21, slides NHM 1866.3.21.21, DZUP DID 5.12.

#### Paratype

AUSTRALIA • 1 colony; Bowerbank leg.; NHM 1866.3.21.20, slide NHM 1866.3.21.20.

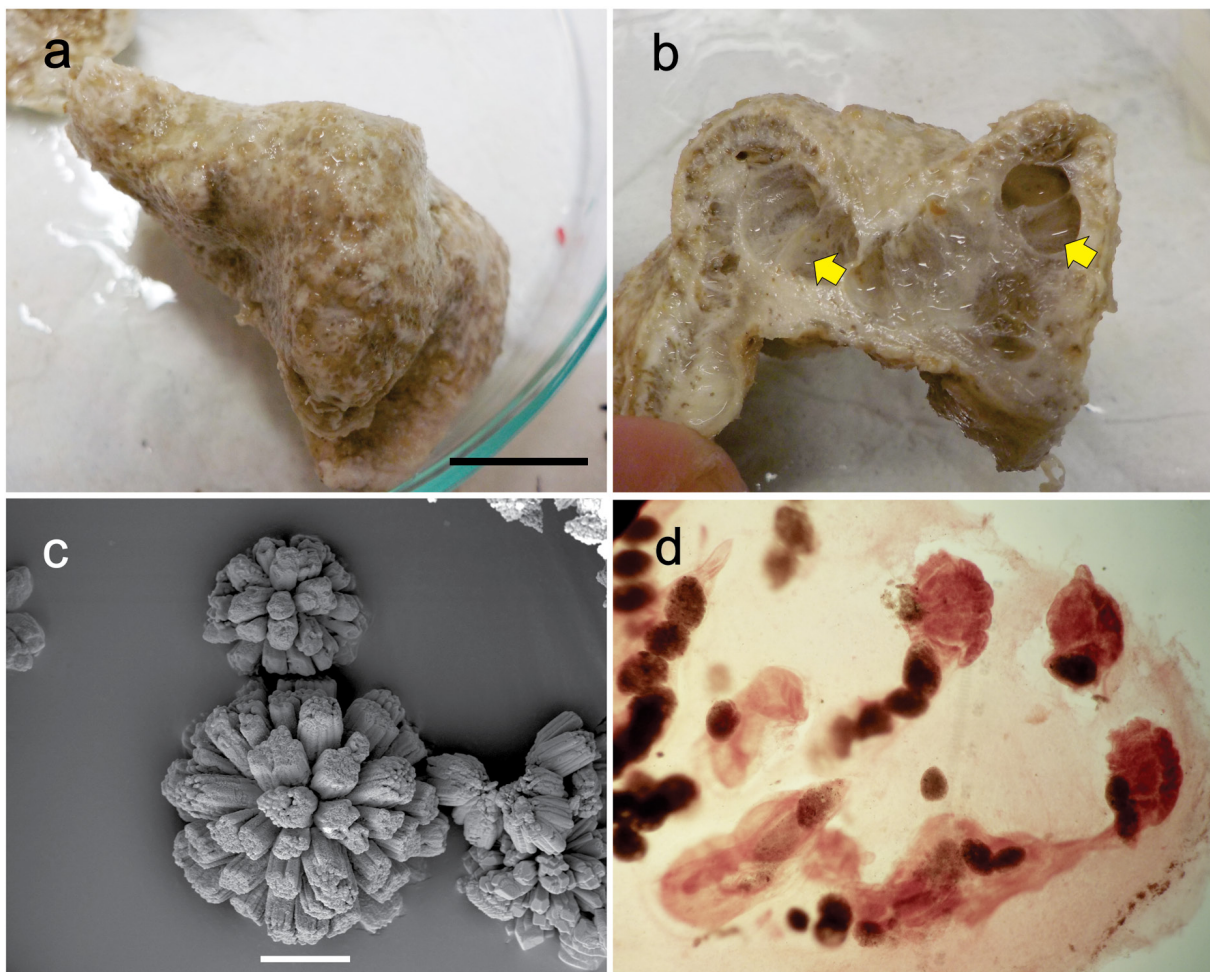


**Fig. 7.** *Polysyncraton globosum* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov., Australia (NHM 1866.3.21.21). **a.** Preserved colony. **b.** Spicules. **c.** Thorax (big arrow indicates the lateral thoracic organ and small arrows the muscle fibers present on each side of the thorax). **d.** Abdomen. **e–f.** Larva stained with hemalum (the arrows in f indicate the membrane of the tail). Scale bars: b = 10  $\mu$ m; c–d = 0.1 mm; e–f = 0.2 mm.

## Description

The species is characterised by its globular colonies, 3.5 cm at maximum length (Fig. 7a). The tunic is gelatinous and the colony surface is smooth. The spicules are distributed in low density, mainly on the colony surface. Just one cloacal aperture with a smooth edge was observed in each colony. The globular spicules are 20 to 30  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter and have numerous thin rays (16 to 18 rays in optical transverse section) (Fig. 7b).

The thorax has 12 conspicuous muscle bundles on each side (Fig. 7c). The oral siphon has six triangular lobes. The atrial languet is bifurcated but was lost in some thoraces when the zooids were dissected. The lateral thoracic organ is circular, not protruding, located at the level of the 1<sup>st</sup> row of stigmata, in the middle of the thorax (Fig. 7c). The second gut loop does not overlay the stomach. The testis is divided in six follicles surrounded by two or three coils of the sperm duct (Fig. 7d), although the description by Millar (1963) mentioned up to eight follicles. Larvae are elliptical, the trunk 1.0 to 1.3 mm long (Fig. 7e). The tail winds about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the way around the trunk. At the left side of the larva, it is possible to see a wide membrane projecting from the sides of the tail (Fig. 7f). The three adhesive papillae with long and thin peduncles are close together and there are eight pairs of rectangular ectodermal ampullae. The



**Fig. 8.** *Polysyncraton magnetae* Hastings, 1931, type specimen (NHM 1930.12.17.46). **a.** Preserved colony. **b.** Cross section of the colony showing cavities found in the median region (arrows). **c.** Spicules. **d.** Cross section of a decalcified colony. Scale bars: a = 1 cm; c = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

sensory vesicle is in the central region of the larval trunk, with the ocellus and estatocyte close together. The larva is not gemmiparous.

### Remarks

These Australian specimens, which were deposited at the Natural History Museum in London, have previously been identified as *P. magnetae* Hastings, 1931 by Millar (1963). The sample NHM 1930.12.17.46 from the Great Barrier Reef, Stat. XXIII, R/V “Magneta”, collected on 12 Mar. 1929 is part of the type series of *P. magnetae* and was re-examined (Fig. 8). Although also looking globular, the colony is not as solid as in *P. globosum* sp. nov. and has a high density of spicules in the tunic, with cylindrical rays of a larger diameter and in a smaller number than in *P. globosum* (Fig. 8). The atrial languet in *P. magnetae* is almost imperceptible, short and pointed, and could be missed during dissection, although Hastings (1931) described it as large. Unfortunately, the larva of *P. magnetae* is not known for comparison with congeneric species. Kott (2001) also realised that Millar’s identification was wrong and suggested that the NHM material belonged to *P. meandratum* F. Monniot, 1993. We do not agree with this suggestion because *P. meandratum* has thin and sheet-like colonies, an atrial languet larger than those observed in *P. globosum* sp. nov., less male follicles and a larva less than half the size of that of *P. globosum* sp. nov. (F. Monniot 1993).

### Distribution

Type locality: Australia (Millar 1963).

### *Polysyncraton magnilarvum* (Millar, 1962)

Fig. 9

*Didemnum* (*Polysyncraton*) *magnilarvum* Millar, 1962: 165, fig. 25.

### Material examined

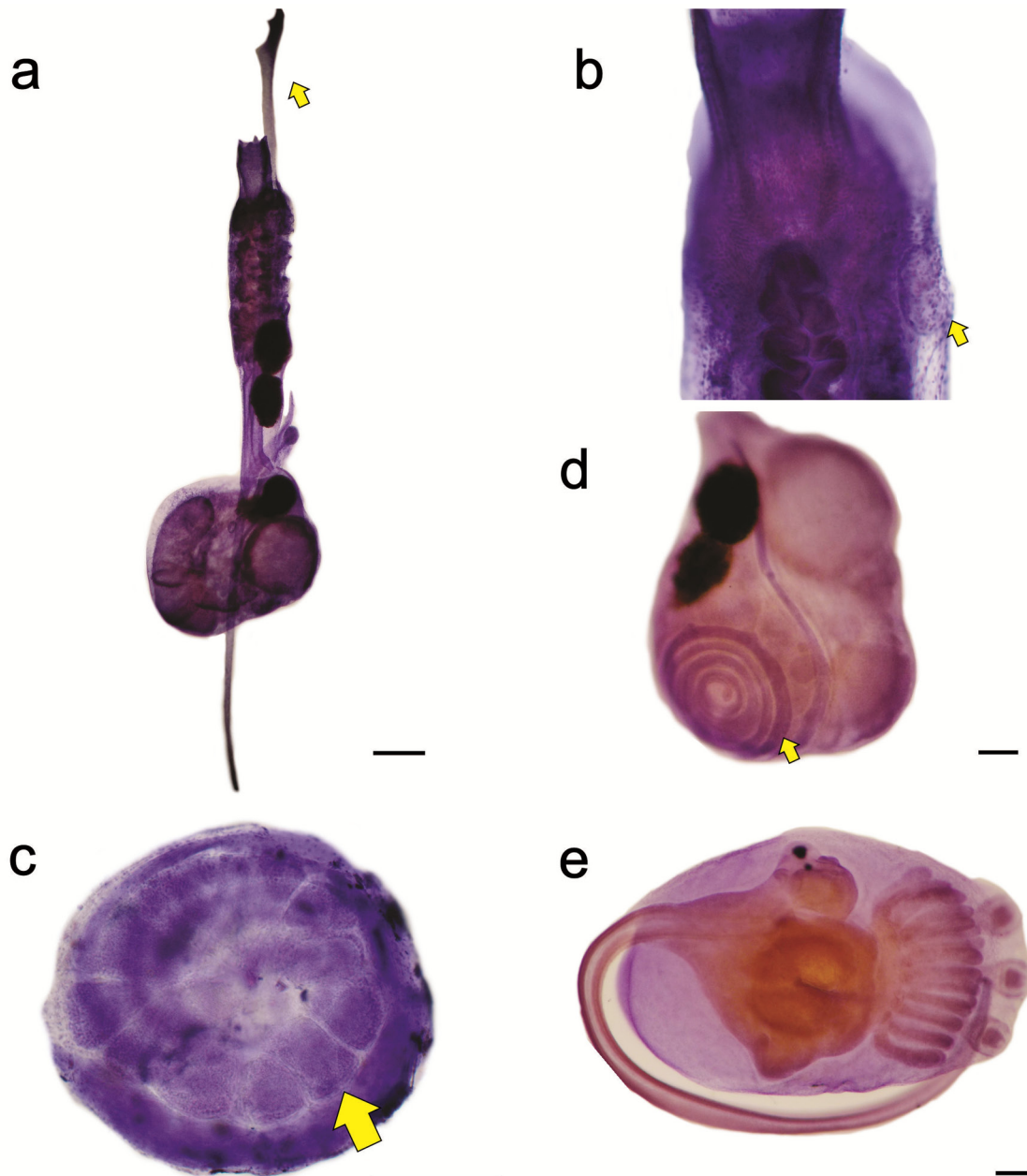
MADAGASCAR • 3 slides; South Madagascar, further collecting data unknown; MNHN A2-2466, MNHN A2-2767, MNHN A2-2470.

### Emended description

The specimen from Madagascar has a long and trifurcated atrial languet (Fig. 9a), while Millar’s material from Mozambique has a short atrial languet (Millar 1962). The lateral thoracic organs are circular and not protruding, localised in the anterior half of the thorax at the level of the 1<sup>st</sup> row of stigmata, close to the endostyle (Fig. 9b). The muscular process is longer than the abdomen, up to 1.4 mm in length and inserted in the middle of the esophageal peduncle. The abdomen is positioned perpendicularly to the thorax. The secondary gut loop does not overlay the stomach (Fig. 9a). The stoloniferous vessels are small and rounded, and a glandular tissue in the shape of a crescent lays inside the gut loop on the right side. The testis is slightly below the gut loop, divided in 10 to 12 follicles and surrounded by three to five coils of the sperm duct (Fig. 9c–d). The larvae are elliptical, gemmiparous and the trunk is 1.4 mm long. A tail with a diameter of 104 µm winds halfway around the trunk. The three adhesive papillae are close to each other, with short peduncles. The sucker of the central adhesive papilla is 133 µm in diameter and the peduncle is 401 µm long. There are 12 to 15 elongated ectodermal ampullae on each side of the larva body, 113 to 333 µm long, depending on the developmental stage of the larva (Fig. 9e). The sensorial vesicle (including ocellus and statocyte) is located in the mid-dorsal region of the larval trunk. The ocellus is 57 µm long and 436 µm distant from the anterior region of the tail.

### Remarks

This species was first reported from Mozambique by Millar in 1961, but the original description was published later by him in 1962 (Millar 1962) with the following diagnostic characters: short atrial languet, testis with eight to ten follicles surrounded by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  coils of the sperm duct and larva with 15 pairs of ectodermal ampullae. The sample from Madagascar has a larger atrial languet and a larger number of testis follicles and coils of the sperm duct, but the larval characters are the same. Kott (1975) synonymised it with *P. aspiculatum* Tokioka, 1949, but later, C. Monniot *et al.* (2001) confirmed that



**Fig. 9.** *Polysyncraton magnilarvum* (Millar, 1962), stained with hemalum. **a.** Zooid (arrow pointing at atrial languet). **b.** Ventral view of the anterior region of the thorax (arrow indicating the lateral thoracic organ). **c.** Testis follicles (arrow indicating one lobe). **d.** Abdomen (arrow indicates the sperm duct) (MNHN A2-2466). **e.** Larva (MNHN A2-2467). Scale bars: a = 0.2 mm; c–e = 0.1 mm.



both species were valid and differentiated *P. aspiculatum* by its globular spicules, the larvae with a trunk length of 1 mm of trunk length and eight pairs of ectodermal ampullae.

### Distribution

Type locality: Mozambique (Millar 1962). South Madagascar (this study).

*Polysyncraton purou* C. Monniot & F. Monniot, 1987

Fig. 10

*Polysyncraton purou* C. Monniot & F. Monniot, 1987: 49, fig. 16d–h, pl. 3i.

*Polysyncraton purou* – F. Monniot 1993: 11. — Kott 2001: 126, figs 60, 162C, pl. 6F; 2002: 33, fig. 12A–D; 2005: 2436, fig. 19D.

### Material examined

TANZANIA • 3 slides; MNHN A2-843, MNHN A2-846, MNHN A2-847.

### Remarks

This species was described from French Polynesia by C. Monniot & F. Monniot (1987). All the characteristics of the specimens from Tanzania correspond to those in the original description (Fig. 10), thus enlarging the known distribution of this species.

Monniot & Monniot (2001) described *P. vestiens* from Palau as a different species from *P. purou* based on the smaller spicules, a wider atrial aperture and the absence of the muscular process in *P. vestiens*. However, in the specimens from Tanzania there is a variation in the size of the spicules and they are smaller (43 to 55 µm) than in specimens from Tahiti. The muscular process in *P. purou* is very small and not visible in some zooids (Fig. 10a–b). Since the size of the atrial aperture is also a variable character that depends on the contraction of the zooid, there is doubt as to whether *P. vestiens* is a valid species.

### Distribution

Type locality: French Polynesia (C. Monniot & F. Monniot 1987). Australia (Kott 2001), New Caledonia (F. Monniot 1993) and Tanzania (this study).

*Polysyncraton snelliusi* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:650A74FA-077A-46B4-B1EF-9BF5CC2B44E6](https://zoobank.org/act:650A74FA-077A-46B4-B1EF-9BF5CC2B44E6)

Fig. 11

### Etymology

The name refers to the campaign vessel that collected the material.

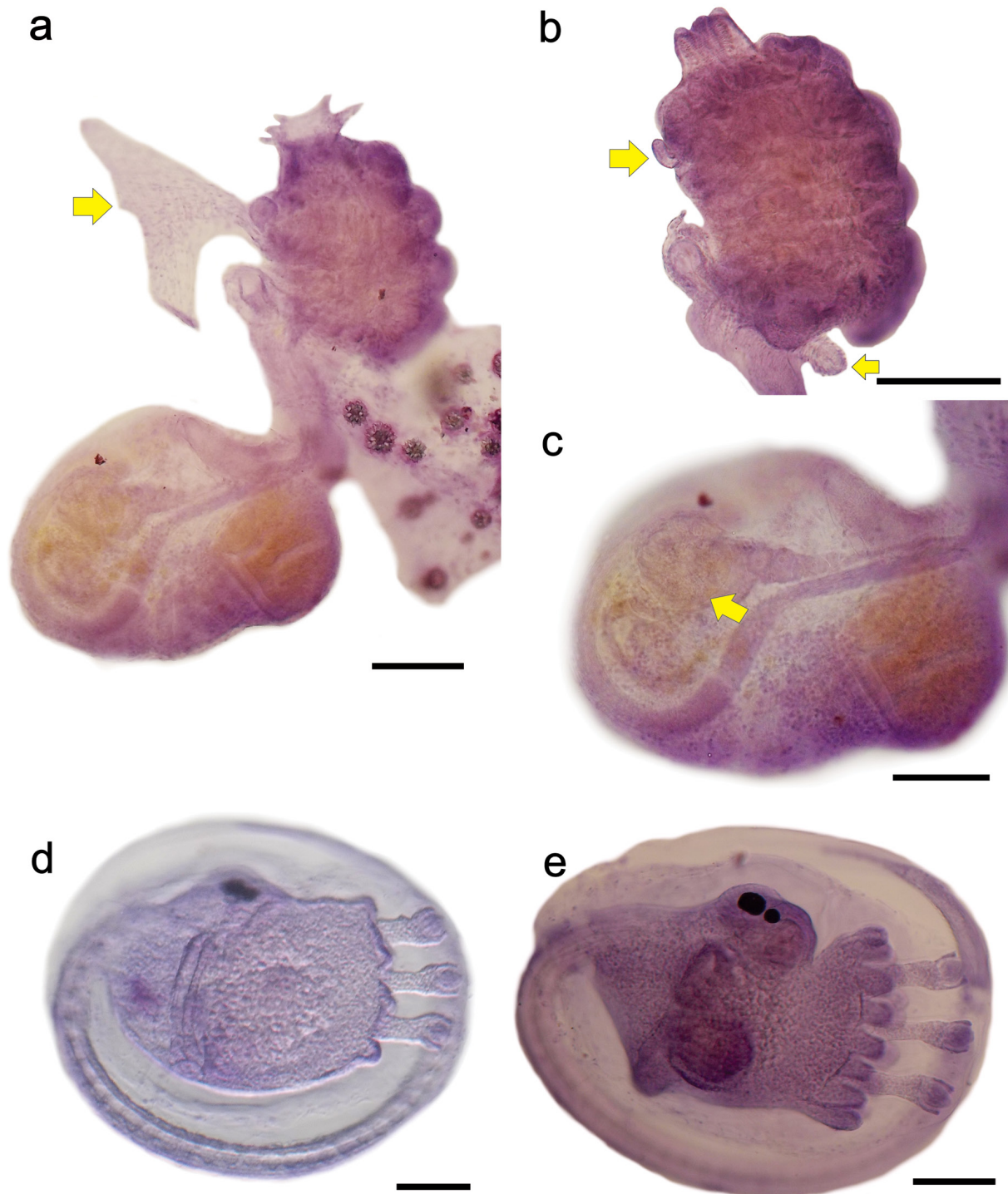
### Material examined

#### Holotype

SURINAME • 1 colony; Guiana Shelf, stat. 97; 07°16.8' N, 56°47.6' W; 64 m depth; 13 Apr. 1966; HNLMS Snellius leg.; Onderzoek Continentaal Plat Suriname (OCPS); RMNH.UROCH.1109.

### Description

The colony is yellowish in preserved material, measuring 8 cm in diameter and 2 mm thick. It has an irregular shape, molding itself on top of a sponge. The colony surface has several common cloacal apertures with six to eight short lobes each (Fig. 11b). The cloacal cavity is wide and positioned at the



**Fig. 10.** *Polysyncraton purou* C. Monniot & F. Monniot, 1987, with structures stained with hemalum (MNHN A2-843). **a.** Zooid with bifurcated atrial languet (arrow). **b.** Thorax with button-like atrial languet (big arrow) and muscular process (small arrow). **c.** Abdomen with gonads (large arrow indicates oocyte). **d.** Immature larva. **e.** Mature larva. Scale bar: 0.1 mm.

thoracic level. The tunic is firm, brittle and with many papillae associated with one of the lobes of the oral siphons. The zooids form circular systems around the cloaca and also linear systems along the cloacal channels, which are marked by a depression on the colony surface. They have a brown colour, leaving white circular or irregular patches on the colony surface (Fig. 11c). Two types of stellate spicules are distributed in the tunic. The larger ones (40 to 60  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter) have six rays in transverse optical section, but many other shorter rays among the main ones. Also, the rays are either blunt or more pointed. The smaller spicules (23 to 50  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter, a few to 60  $\mu\text{m}$ ), have seven to eight conical rays with round tips in transverse optical section, without intermediate rays (Fig. 11d).

The zooids are 1.0 mm long. The oral siphon is short (0.2 mm), with six long triangular lobes. The atrial aperture is wide, exposing almost all the pharynx, without an atrial languet. The pharynx stigmata formula is 12, 12, 11, 9. The lateral thoracic organs are circular, not protruding and localised at the level of the 2<sup>nd</sup> row of stigmata. The muscular process is lacking. The esophageal peduncle is short and straight. The testis is divided in four follicles surrounded by three coils of the sperm duct. The secondary gut loop does not overlay the stomach (Fig. 11e).

The larvae are elliptical, not gemmiparous, with the trunk 0.8 to 0.9 mm long. A tail with a diameter of 116  $\mu\text{m}$  winds halfway around the trunk. The sucker of the central adhesive papilla is 95  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter and the peduncle is 235  $\mu\text{m}$  long. There are 12 to 14 elongated, thin ectodermal ampullae on each side of the larva, 105 to 120  $\mu\text{m}$  long (Fig. 11f). The sensorial vesicle (including ocellus and statocyte) is slightly posterior to the mid-dorsal region of the larval trunk. The ocellus is 54  $\mu\text{m}$  long and 361  $\mu\text{m}$  distant from the anterior region of the tail.

### Remarks

Eight species of *Polysyncraton* have been reported from the Atlantic Ocean (Rocha *et al.* 2012; Paiva *et al.* 2015) and none of them look like the one described herein. *Polysyncraton snelli* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *P. cabofriense* sp. nov. by the absence of papillae on the colony surface and the presence of gemmiparous larvae in the latter. Among other species with papillae on the colony surface, *P. echinatum* Kott, 2001 has a gelatinous tunic, stellate spicules without secondary rays and smaller larvae (trunk 0.6 mm long), with four subdividing ectodermal ampullae on each side; *P. meandratum* F. Monniot, 1993 has globular spicules with flat-tipped rays, a bifurcated atrial languet and larvae with eight pairs of ectodermal ampullae; *P. pseudorugosum* F. Monniot, 1993 has stellate spicules with sharp pointed rays and deeper common cloacal canals, seven testis follicles and smaller larvae with eight pairs of ectodermal ampullae.

### Distribution

Type locality: Suriname (Guyana Shelf).

### *Polysyncraton* sp.

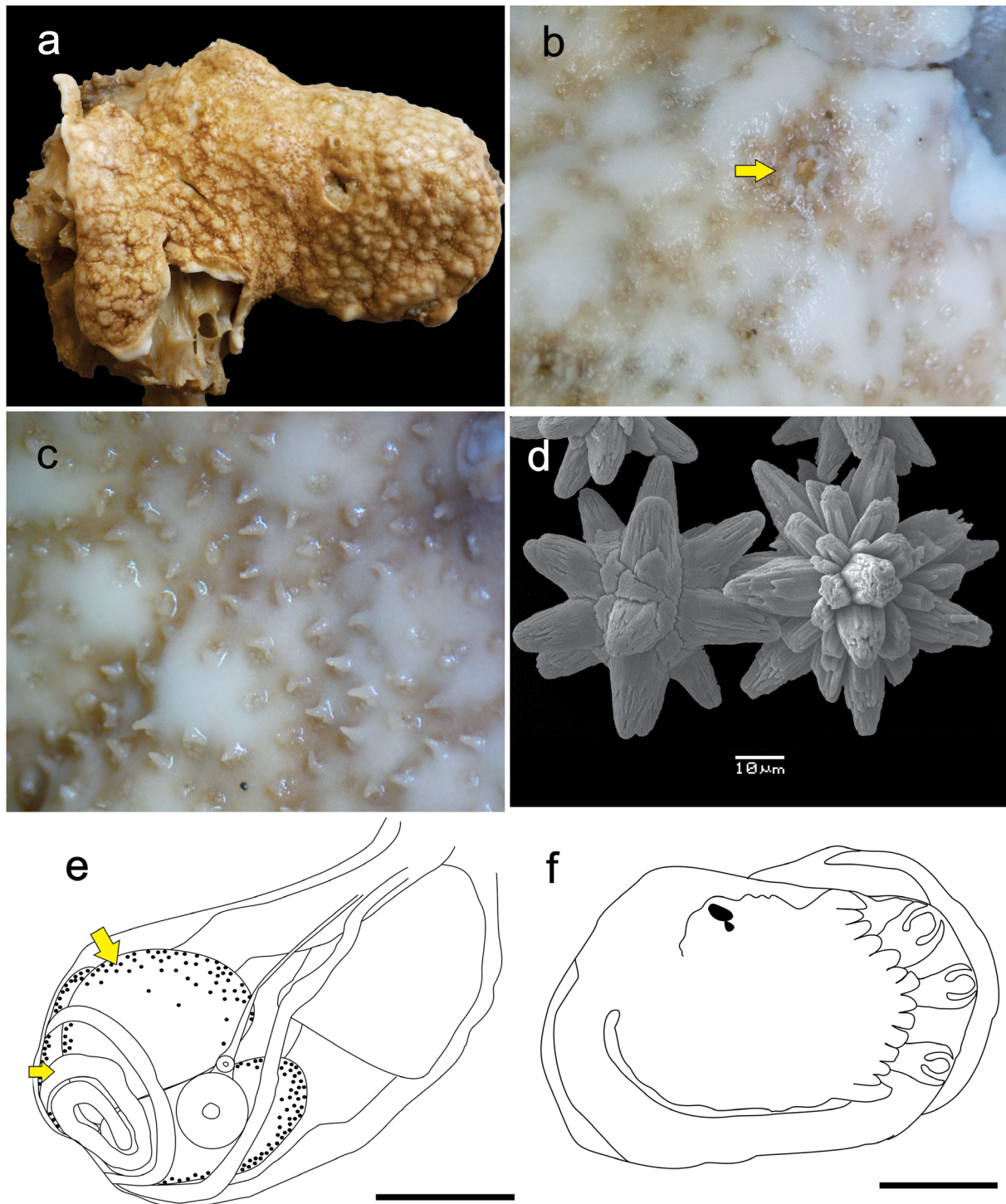
Fig. 12

### Material examined

BRAZIL • 1 colony; Rio de Janeiro, Cabo Frio, Pargos Island, Enseada do Pinguim; 22°51'10" S, 41°54'22" W; ~10 m depth; 7 May 2014; L.F. Skinner leg.; DZUP POSC-033, slide DZUP DID5.29.

### Remarks

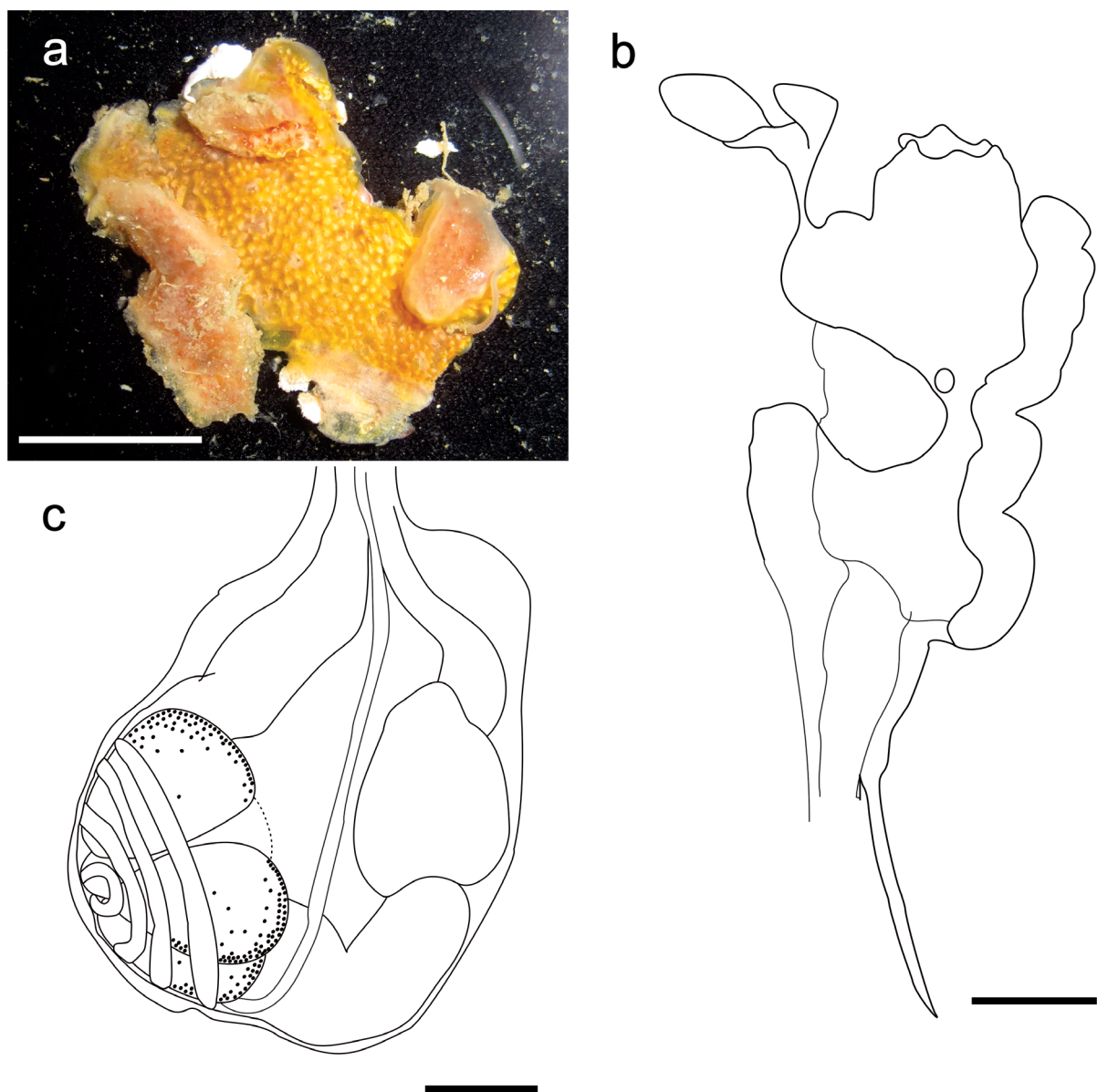
The colony is orange *in situ*, measuring 3 cm in diameter and 1 to 2 mm thick. The tunic is firm and gelatinous. The cloacal aperture has five lobes. The spicules are distributed in the colony surface only and are more concentrated around the oral siphon of each zooid. They are burr-like, with a large number



**Fig. 11.** *Polysyncraton snelliusi* Oliveira & Rocha sp. nov. **a.** Preserved colony. **b.** Colony surface (arrow indicates the common cloacal aperture with lobes). **c.** Papillae on the colony surface. **d.** Spicules (large type). **e.** Abdomen with gonads, large arrow indicates the follicle (one follicle hidden) and the small arrow the sperm duct. **f.** Larva. Scale bars: e–f = 0.2 mm.

of rays, 15 to 25  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. The zooids are orange. The oral siphon is short, with six triangular lobes. The atrial aperture is wide, exposing almost all the pharynx, with 9, 9, 8, 8–7 stigmata per half row. The atrial languet is large and bifurcated. The lateral thoracic organ is circular, not protruding, located at the level of the 1<sup>st</sup> row of stigmata. The muscular process is shorter than the abdomen, inserted in the middle of the esophageal peduncle. The testis is divided in four follicles surrounded by four coils of the sperm duct. Larvae were not found.

In the phylogenetic reconstruction (Fig. 5), this species (UPDID096-17) is separate from *P. amethysteum*, from which it differs by the colour of the colony, lobed cloaca and the position of the lateral thoracic organ. Lotufo (2002) reported orange specimens from Rio de Janeiro and Esp rito Santo, but we were able to examine the sample from Angra dos Reis and concluded that Lotufo’s sample (ColBio Tun 1245) actually belongs to the genus *Leptoclinides* Bjerkan, 1905.



**Fig. 12.** *Polysyncraton* sp. **a.** Preserved colony. **b.** Thorax. **c.** Abdomen. Scale bars: a = 1 cm; b–c = 0.1 mm.

This species differs from *P. cabofriense* sp. nov., by the colour of the colony, the abundance, shape and position of the spicules, and in having more follicles and coils of the sperm duct. Given the single colony found and lack of larvae we prefer not to name it, although characters suggest that it is an undescribed species.

### Distribution

Brazil: Rio de Janeiro (this study).

### Discussion

Didemnidae is one of the largest families in Ascidiacea and its interspecific differentiation is usually achieved by the combination of characters, among which larval characters are usually very important. For *Polysyncraton*, the spicule density, distribution, shape and size, the size of the lateral organ, the number of testicular follicles and coils of the sperm duct, the size of the larva, the gemmiparous condition and the number of ectodermal ampullae are known as the most important characters to differentiate species (Kott 1962; F. Monniot 1984). We have also observed specific differences in the colour and shape of the colony (sheet-like or globose) and the cloaca rim (smooth or lobed).

Unfortunately, formalin fixation is routine in protocols of ascidian preservation (C. Monniot & F. Monniot 1972), even though samples are maintained in ethanol for long term preservation in museum collections. Thus, genetic studies are only possible with samples specifically collected for this purpose and we were only able to use genetic evidence to delimit species from samples recently collected along the Brazilian coast. This genetic study was useful to demonstrate that *P. amethysteum* has a large distribution range along the West Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, with a lot of variation in colour, spicule density, number of testicular follicles and sperm duct coils, and larva size.

Most of the diversification in *Polysyncraton* is found in the Indo-Pacific, with Australia being the best-studied country (Kott 2001). Genetic studies with the goal to understand the evolution of this genus will have to focus on the biodiversity in this region. Even though the Pacific is the most species-rich region, we were able to identify a new species (*Polysyncraton globosum* sp. nov.) from Australia, which has almost 45% of all *Polysyncraton* species currently known.

Considering that only three species of *Polysyncraton* were previously known from the tropical West Atlantic (*P. amethysteum*, *P. louminae* and *P. maurizelae*), the two new species from this region here described, and another possibly undescribed species, represent a significant contribution. It is important to also emphasize that sampling efforts in the West Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico are still not comprehensive and other species are expected to be discovered.

### Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Françoise Monniot and Tito Lotufo for allowing us to borrow samples, Luis Felipe Skinner for his help during the field work and Miranda Lowe, Linda Cole and Estefanía Rodríguez for receiving LMO at the NHM, USNM and AMNH. Naturalis Biodiversity Center offered logistical support. CNPq (141490/2014-4, 201086/2015-SWE, 445783/2014-1) financed part of this project, and the National Science Foundation (DEB-1456674) financed LMO's visit to the American collections.

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