



Three Cases at Cnidarian Biology Laboratory (Labic) at different Times: a done little frequent

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Abstract

From 2011 to 2024 there was three cases at Cnidarians Biology Laboratory (LABIC) non usual nor common. This phenomena was the discovery of three new species of cnidarians by researcher from another scientific institutions and these new species were calling with last name or second name of researcher from LABIC.

These species were *Bunodosoma zamponii* dedicated to Dr. Zamponi, *Dendronephthya perezii* dedicated to Dr. Perez and *Antholoba fabiani* dedicated to Dr. Acuña.

This international distinction is a good expression because this opinion came from external researcher to institution.

Keywords: Cnidarians; New Species; LABIC; Researcher

Abbreviations: LABIC: Cnidarian Biology Laboratory.

Introduction

The Cnidarian Biology Laboratory (LABIC) was held in 1990 by Dr. Mauricio O. Zamponi at Marine Sciences Department (Faculty of Exacts and Natural Sciences; Mar del Plata University, Argentina).

Actually this laboratory belongs too to Marine and Shore Research Institute (CONICET-Mar del Plata University).

From that time to actually, several generations of researcher through fellowship and lately post-doctoral position worked on different aspects on cnidarians biology such as taxonomy, trophic ecology, cnidocysts biology, reproductive biology and another aspects such molecular biology.

The several generations at LABIC (it was ordered for alphabetic order) were:

- First generation was compound by Dr. Acuna Fabian H, Dr. Braga Gomes, Paula; Dr. Exoffon, Adriana C, Dr. Genzano Gabriel N, Lic. Girola, Claudia; Dr. Perez Carlos D and Dr. Zamponi Mauricio O.
- Second generation is compound by Dr. Deserti Irene; Dr. Garese, Agustin; Dr. Gonzalez Munoz, Ricardo and Dr. Vazquez, Nicolas.

Lately another new generations (Third generation) of young researcher are present actually at LABIC like Ms. Stefania Erralde and Ms. Micaela Vasquez whose are working with fellowship from different scientific institution like CONICET, UNMDP and other for doing their Ph.D. and to get a post-doctoral position.

Actually some of the mentioned researcher have his own laboratory such as Dr. Genzano who work on artificial coral reef and Medusozoa taxonomy and life cycle and another such as Gomez B [1] who is working at Rural Federal University of Pernambuco (Recife, Brazil) and Dr. Perez who is working at Federal University of Pernambuco (Recife, Brazil). Both of them are working on diversity biology of cnidarians, especially on corals littoral species are deep sea marine species too and the author of this contributions is a pensioned researcher from CONICET and University too.

For all this aspects, this laboratory has a good international position and the scientific production of their members is known for different specialists on cnidarians biology around the world.

Development

Three cases belongs to different members of LABIC will be development here. On each case a copy of title and summary of paper where it is mentioned the new species dedicated to researcher, and the years and the authors too. These cases are: Case 1. (year 2011), Case 2. (year 2018) and Case 3. (year 2024).

Case 1: Molecular and morphological evidence that *Phymactis papillosa* from Argentina is, in fact, a new species of the genus *Bunodosoma* (Cnidaria: Actiniidae). *Journal of the Marine Biological Association*: 1-16. United Kingdom. 2011.

- **Authors:** Paula Braga Gomes, Renata Schama and António Mateo Solé-Cava [1].

Phymactis papillosa is a rocky shore anemone that is commonly found in the Pacific Ocean, from the Gulf of California to Tierra del Fuego, and in the Mar del Plata region, Argentina. The genus *Phymactis* is closely related to *Bunodosoma* and, due to character plasticity, a number of misidentifications have occurred. Therefore, the presence of *P. papillosa* in Argentina has been doubted but the matter had not been investigated in detail. Here we analyse *P. papillosa* specimens from Argentina and compare them, using molecular and morphological markers, to specimens from the species type locality. In a phylogenetic analysis using 19 allozyme markers and ribosomal internal transcribed spacers sequence of different sea anemone genera, including all West Atlantic *Bunodosoma* species, we have found that the specimens from Argentina were genetically divergent from *P. papillosa* from Chile and closely related to West Atlantic *Bunodosoma* species. The genetic and morphological analysis indicate that those specimens belong to a new species of the genus *Bunodosoma*, described here as *B. zamponii* sp.nov.

Case 2: A new name for *Dendromepthya kukenthali* Gravier, 1908 (Octocorallia, Nephtheidae): *Dendromepthya perezii* nom. n. *Zootaxa*, 45008(4): 576-578. 2018.

- **Authors:** R.T. Cordeiro and L. P. Van Ofwegen [2].

A paper by Cordeiro RT, et al. [2] gives to know to celenterologist community to change nomination of a coral species.

The authors cited the Zoology International Catalogue, article 57.3.1 where there are cases of homonymous subordinate where "identical species-group names are established for different nominal taxa and combination with the same generic name".

So, the change first homonymous is necessary to use the older name.

In conclusion there is not another homonymous for the species *Dendronephthya kukenthali* Gravier, 1908 can to be used, the authors Cordeiro RT, et al. [2] proposed to change nomination to the mentioned species for *Dendronephthya perezii* nom. n.

Case 3: *Antholoba fabiani* sp.nov. (Actiniaria, Metridioidea, Antholobidae fam. nov.), a new species and family of sea anemone of the southwestern Atlantic, Brazil. *Marine Biodiversity* (2024): 54-40.

- **Authors:** J.A. Durán-Fuentes.; R. Gonzalez-Muñoz; M.Daly and S.N. Stampar [3].

The genus *Antholoba* Hertwig, 1882 (Actiniaria, Enthemonae) is characterized by the presence of short and numerous tentacles, a folded oral disc in lobes or cup-shaped with an expanded distal part, transversely wrinkled body wall surface, a very long mesogloal sphincter, parietobasilar muscles poorly developed, and the absence of acontia. Currently, the genus *Antholoba* is classified within the family Actinostolidae Carlgren, 1893 (superfamily Actinostoloidea Carlgren, 1932 and comprises two valid species: *A. achates* Drayton in Dana, 1846) which have been recorded in Antarctica, the southwestern Atlantic, and the southeastern-western Pacific; and *A. perdix* (Drayton in Dana, 1846) which is distributed in the northwestern Atlantic, including the Gulf of Mexico. In recent collections along Ubatuba Bay in northern São Paulo (Paulo, Brazil, we found specimens of a third, unknown species, which exhibits morphological and genetic differences from the only other species recorded from that place, *A. achates*. Additionally, we examined five specimens of *A. achates* collected in Penha, Santa Catarina State, for morphological comparison. Our phylogenetic analyses, using molecular data, affirm the difference between the two species. Furthermore, the resultant phylogenetic trees recover the species of the genus *Antholoba* as a sister group to the acuticulate clade, within the superfamily *Metridioidea*, instead of within *Actinostoloidea*. We describe the material from Ubatuba as a new species, *A. fabiani* sp. nov., providing information and photographs of its external and internal anatomy, as well as cnidom, along with sequences of mitochondrial (12S, 16S, and COIII) and nuclear (18S and 28S) markers. Additionally, we propose placing the genus *Antholoba* within *Metridioidea*, and introduce the new family *Antholobidae* fam. nov.

Scientific Results

From this analysis someone doesn't know the Cnidarians Biology Laboratory (LABIC) can't think this lab is a lab belongs to developed country because three members of it have species dedicated to them.

The truth is these researchers had worked too strong during each day for every year, so this effort was knowing by another researchers through the world.

So three cnidarians species like *B. zamponii*, *Dendromephtya perezii* and *Antholoba fabiani* are related with Zamponi O, et al. [4].

References

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