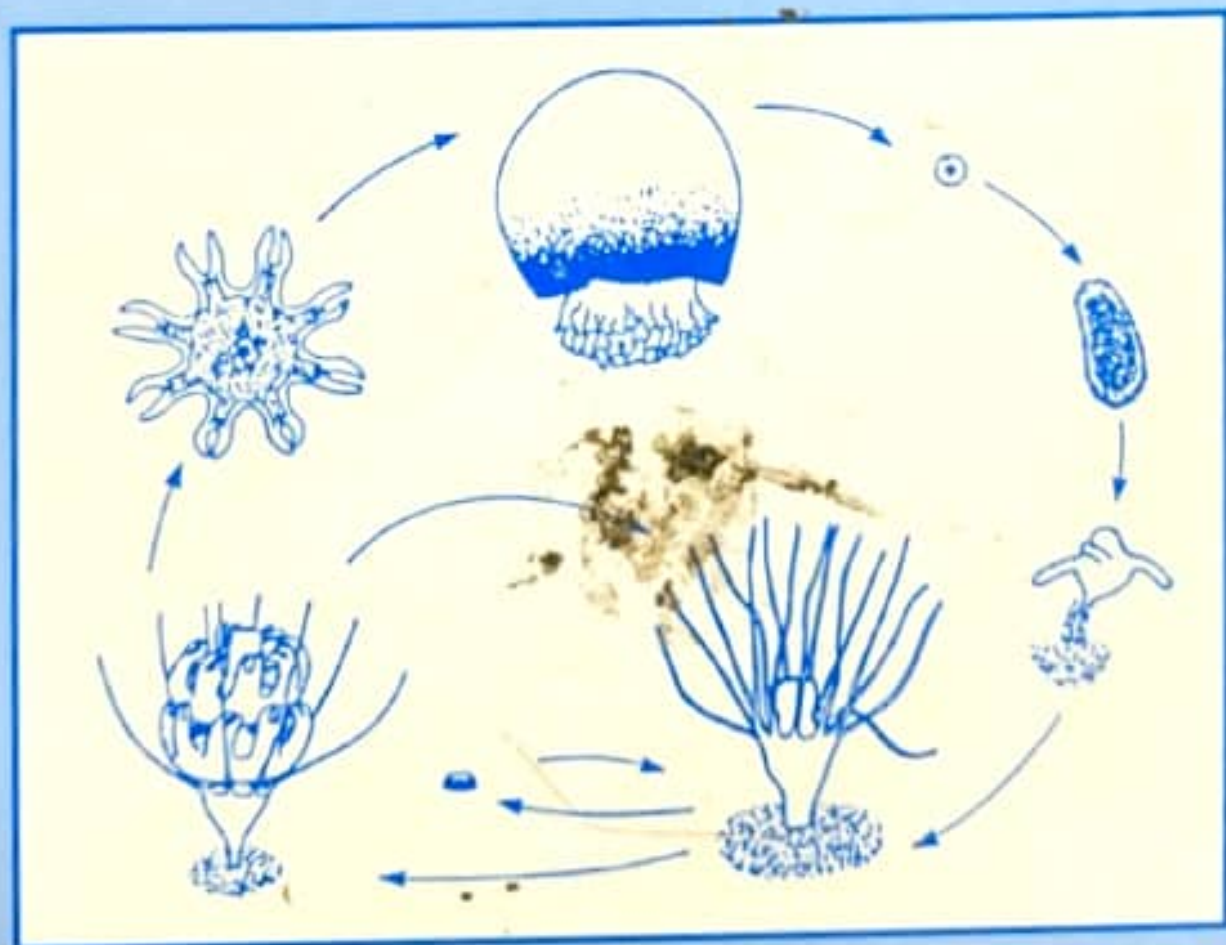


Mary N. Arai

A Functional Biology of Scyphozoa



CHAPMAN & HALL

Contents

| | |
|---|------|
| <i>Acknowledgements</i> | xiii |
| <i>Preface</i> | xv |
| 1 Design and relationships | 1 |
| 1.1 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.2 The orders: morphology and life cycles | 3 |
| 1.2.1 Stauromedusae | 5 |
| 1.2.2 Coronatae | 5 |
| 1.2.3 Semaestomeae | 5 |
| 1.2.4 Rhizostomeae | 7 |
| 1.3 Relationships and origins of the class and orders | 8 |
| 2 Locomotion | 16 |
| 2.1 Introduction | 16 |
| 2.2 Mesoglea | 16 |
| 2.2.1 Fibre composition | 17 |
| 2.2.2 Mechanics | 19 |
| 2.3 Muscle | 21 |
| 2.3.1 General muscular anatomy | 21 |
| 2.3.2 Fine structure of muscles | 22 |
| 2.3.3 Physiological properties of muscles | 26 |
| 2.4 Sensory receptors | 28 |
| 2.4.1 Structure of the marginal sense organs | 29 |
| 2.4.2 Photoreception | 30 |
| 2.4.3 Equilibrium reception | 32 |
| 2.4.4 Other sensory responses | 34 |

| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 2.5 | Nervous system | 35 |
| 2.5.1 | Nervous system of medusae | 35 |
| 2.5.2 | Marginal centres | 37 |
| 2.5.3 | Structure and function of the motor nerve net | 38 |
| 2.5.4 | Diffuse nerve net | 44 |
| 2.5.5 | Nervous system of polyps | 46 |
| 2.5.6 | Transmitters | 47 |
| 2.6 | Locomotion | 49 |
| 2.6.1 | Physical dynamics of swimming | 50 |
| 2.6.2 | Nervous control of swimming | 54 |
| 2.6.3 | Locomotion of polyps | 55 |
| 2.6.4 | Locomotion of planulae | 56 |
| 3 | Feeding | 58 |
| 3.1 | Introduction | 58 |
| 3.2 | Cnidae | 58 |
| 3.2.1 | Structure and classification | 59 |
| 3.2.2 | Formation and migration | 64 |
| 3.2.3 | Discharge | 65 |
| 3.2.4 | Toxins | 66 |
| 3.2.5 | Functions | 68 |
| 3.3 | Types of prey | 68 |
| 3.3.1 | Prey in diets of scyphomedusae | 68 |
| 3.3.2 | Prey of polyps | 72 |
| 3.4 | Contact with prey | 73 |
| 3.4.1 | Medusae encounter probabilities | 73 |
| 3.4.2 | Medusae attraction to prey | 77 |
| 3.5 | Feeding behaviour | 78 |
| 3.5.1 | Medusae prey capture | 78 |
| 3.5.2 | Polyp prey capture | 82 |
| 3.5.3 | Chemical induction of feeding | 84 |
| 3.6 | Feeding rates | 86 |
| 3.6.1 | Selection of prey types | 88 |
| 3.6.2 | Factors affecting feeding rates | 89 |
| 4 | Nutrition | 92 |
| 4.1 | Introduction | 92 |
| 4.1.1 | Units of intake | 92 |
| 4.1.2 | Dietary requirements | 94 |
| 4.2 | Digestion | 95 |
| 4.2.1 | Extracellular and intracellular digestion | 95 |
| 4.2.2 | Enzymes | 96 |
| 4.2.3 | Digestion rates | 97 |

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 4.3 | Circulation and translocation | 99 |
| 4.3.1 | Circulatory canals and ciliary currents | 99 |
| 4.3.2 | Endocytosis | 100 |
| 4.3.3 | Translocation | 101 |
| 4.4 | Uptake of dissolved organic material | 102 |
| 4.5 | Symbiosis | 103 |
| 4.5.1 | Identity and location of algal symbionts | 103 |
| 4.5.2 | Metabolic exchange between symbiont and host | 106 |
| 4.5.3 | Establishment and control of algal numbers | 109 |
| 4.5.4 | Ecological significance of symbiosis | 112 |
| 5 | Metabolism | 117 |
| 5.1 | Introduction | 117 |
| 5.1.1 | Definitions | 117 |
| 5.1.2 | Aerobic and anaerobic metabolism | 118 |
| 5.2 | Factors affecting oxygen consumption | 121 |
| 5.2.1 | Body size | 122 |
| 5.2.2 | Muscular activity | 126 |
| 5.2.3 | Food | 126 |
| 5.2.4 | Temperature | 127 |
| 5.2.5 | Oxygen availability | 129 |
| 5.2.6 | Effects of symbionts | 131 |
| 5.3 | Nitrogen excretion | 131 |
| 5.3.1 | Factors affecting rates of excretion | 132 |
| 5.4 | Osmotic and ionic regulation | 133 |
| 5.4.1 | Water content | 135 |
| 5.4.2 | Buoyancy | 135 |
| 6 | Reproduction | 137 |
| 6.1 | Synopsis | 137 |
| 6.1.1 | Types of reproduction and trade-offs | 137 |
| 6.1.2 | Genetics | 139 |
| 6.2 | Gametogenesis | 140 |
| 6.2.1 | Gonad formation | 140 |
| 6.2.2 | Gamete production | 141 |
| 6.2.3 | Fertilization | 147 |
| 6.3 | Larval development | 150 |
| 6.3.1 | Embryogenesis and planulae | 150 |
| 6.3.2 | Brooding | 152 |
| 6.3.3 | Settlement including metamorphosis | 153 |
| 6.3.4 | Direct development | 158 |
| 6.4 | Polyp | 160 |
| 6.4.1 | Budding | 162 |

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| 6.4.2 | Cysts including podocysts | 163 |
| 6.4.3 | Strobilation | 166 |
| 6.5 | Ephyra | 170 |
| 7 | Growth | 172 |
| 7.1 | Measurement of growth | 172 |
| 7.1.1 | Units | 172 |
| 7.1.2 | Methods | 173 |
| 7.2 | Organic composition of scyphozoa | 174 |
| 7.3 | Growth curves | 178 |
| 7.3.1 | Laboratory data | 178 |
| 7.3.2 | Field data | 178 |
| 7.3.3 | Life span | 182 |
| 7.4 | Starvation and regeneration | 183 |
| 7.4.1 | Degrowth and regrowth | 183 |
| 7.4.2 | Regeneration | 185 |
| 7.5 | Conversion efficiencies | 185 |
| 7.6 | Dietary requirements | 186 |
| 7.6.1 | Energy budget | 186 |
| 7.6.2 | Food supply | 187 |
| 8 | Physical ecology | 188 |
| 8.1 | Biomass | 188 |
| 8.1.1 | Measurement | 189 |
| 8.1.2 | Production | 190 |
| 8.2 | Mortality and adaptation to physical factors | 191 |
| 8.2.1 | Temperature | 191 |
| 8.2.2 | Salinity | 192 |
| 8.2.3 | Pollution | 193 |
| 8.2.4 | Oxygen | 194 |
| 8.3 | Depth | 194 |
| 8.3.1 | Vertical distribution | 194 |
| 8.3.2 | Diel migration | 195 |
| 8.3.3 | Changes with life cycle | 197 |
| 8.4 | Aggregation and horizontal migration | 197 |
| 8.5 | Zoogeography | 201 |
| 9 | Biological interactions | 203 |
| 9.1 | Predation | 203 |
| 9.1.1 | Natural predators: planktonic | 203 |
| 9.1.2 | Natural predators: benthic | 205 |
| 9.1.3 | Fisheries | 206 |
| 9.1.4 | Transparency and pigmentation | 207 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 9.2 Parasites | 209 |
| 9.2.1 Larval trematodes and cestodes | 209 |
| 9.2.2 Hyperiid amphipods | 210 |
| 9.3 Associations | 213 |
| 9.3.1 Associations with fish | 213 |
| 9.4 Bioluminescence | 215 |
| 9.4.1 Anatomy of luminescent structures | 215 |
| 9.4.2 Chemical basis of luminescence | 216 |
| 9.4.3 Control of luminescence | 218 |
| 9.4.4 Ecological significance | 218 |
| 9.5 Trophic relationships | 220 |
| 9.5.1 Impact on prey populations | 220 |
| 9.5.2 Competition | 222 |
| 9.5.3 Trophic levels | 222 |
| Appendix: Classification of extant scyphozoa | 224 |
| References | 228 |
| Index | 295 |