

Gonadal histology of *Erichsonella attenuata* (Isopoda: Valvifera: Idoteidae)

Histología gonadal de *Erichsonella attenuata* (Isopoda: Valvifera: Idoteidae)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Isopods are highly diverse organisms, however, despite of their abundance and importance in ecological dynamics have been neglected in many of the aspects of their biology. **Objectives:** This paper analyses *E. attenuata* male and female histological characteristics, especially the reproductive structures, to increase the information of the reproductive biology and help to understand the sexual characteristics

of other free-living isopods to favour comparative studies with other groups and environmental conditions. **Methods:** Organisms sampled between July 2010 and August 2011 were fixed and processed for histological preparations; Haematoxylin-Eosin and Lendum staining techniques were applied to differentiate structures. Microphotographs were taken and analysed. **Results:** The internal ergonomics was found to be similar

Microphotographies were taken and analysed. **Results:** The internal organization was found to be similar on both sexes. The ovaries are modified during the maturation of the oocytes, after spawning, embryos are born in the marsupium. In some cases, a cohort in initial stages of maturation is observed in the dorsal region of the body in addition of the ones seen in the marsupium. A couple of testicles, comprising three cysts and in which different cell stages of spermatogenesis can be found, are observed in males. **Conclusions:** Since maturation of gametes occurs during the whole year, it is concluded that *E. attenuata* has a continuous reproductive cycle. We describe for the first time the reproductive characteristics of this isopod, which is important as reproductive aspects of these crustaceans have been neglected, thus, it is necessary to update and extend the morphological and histological information.

Keywords: Isopod ovaries reproduction testicles

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Antecedentes: Los isópodos son organismos altamente diversos, sin embargo, a pesar de su diversidad e importancia en la dinámica ecológica, han sido desantendidos en muchos aspectos de su biología. **Objetivos:** Se analizan las características histológicas de machos y hembras de *E. attenuata*, especialmente las estructuras reproductivas para incrementar la información de la biología reproductiva y ayudar a entender las características sexuales de otros isópodos de vida libre para favorecer estudios comparativos con otros grupos y condiciones ambientales. **Métodos:** Organismos muestreados entre julio del 2010 y agosto del 2011 fueron fijados y procesados para preparaciones histológicas; se utilizaron técnicas de Hematoxilina-Eosina y Lendrum para diferenciar estructuras. Se tomaron y analizaron microfotografías. **Resultados:** La organografía interna es similar en ambos sexos. Los ovarios se modifican durante la maduración de los oocitos, después de la puesta, los embriones nacen en el marsupio. En algunos casos, una cohorte en estados iniciales de maduración se observa en la región dorsal del cuerpo, además de los que se presentan en el marsupio. Los machos presentan un par de testículos, con tres cistos, en los cuales se encuentran diferentes estadios de la espermatogénesis. **Conclusiones:** Como la maduración de los gametos ocurre durante todo el año, se concluye que *E. attenuata* presenta una reproducción continua. Se describe por primera vez las características reproductivas de este isópodo, lo que es importante porque los aspectos reproductivos de estos crustáceos han sido descuidados, por ello, es necesario actualizar y extender la información histológica y citológica.

Palabras clave: isópodo, ovarios, reproducción, testículos

INTRODUCTION

Crustaceans represent the second most diverse group within the arthropods encompassing approximately 70,000 described species and even a greater number is expected to be described (Brusca *et al.*, 2016).

Erichsonella attenuata (Harger, 1873) is a free-living marine organism, dominant in some regions of the western of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Gulf of Mexico and commonly associated to several species of sea grasses (Kensley *et al.*, 1995; Poore & Schotte, 2014) (Fig. 1). *E. attenuata* inhabits shallow waters of tropical and temperate regions, preferring sites with algae, muddy plains, seagrass and substrate with remains of shells. This species can be readily distinguished because its maximum body length is 2.92 cm, its head is on average two times wider than its body length, the non-pedunculated eyes are positioned laterally, on average adult males are larger than females, its colour varies from amber to brown, and both sexes may have dark spots in the dorsal and ventral surfaces (Pirés, 1984; Bortolini-Rosales *et al.* 2016). The species of seagrass beds to which *E. attenuata* is associated are mainly *Ruppia maritima* (Linnaeus, 1753), *Zostera marina* (Linnaeus, 1753), *Halodule wrightii* (Ascherson, 1868) and *Thalassia testudinum* (Banks ex König, 1805) (Ryer & Orth, 1987; Fredette *et al.*, 1990; Kensley *et al.*, 1995; Boström & Mattila, 2005).

From a biological and ecological perspective, reproduction is a costly process involving the investment of a large percentage of energy resources. The understanding of the gonadic cycle of a species could be a reference of the participation of that species in the trophic chain (Kautsky, 1982; Encina & Granado-Lorencio, 1997; Johnson *et al.*, 2001).

In the case of economically important species, the reproductive cycle can be used to calculate the production during the different seasons of the year. However, for non-commercial species this can serve to monitor the health condition of the populations and associated ecosystems (Kautsky, 1982), which is the case for *E. attenuata*. This organism is important within the trophic chain, because it serves as food for larvae and juvenile stages of fish and other crustacean species of economic and ecological relevance, such as *Sygnathus fuscus* (Ryer & Orth, 1987).

Studies about growth of crustaceans related to change in external morphology, histological, biochemical and histochemical changes associated with moult have been conducted, but little attention has been given to changes in the physiology, internal structure, and histochemistry occurring throughout their life-cycle (Holdich, 1971). Although the literature offers information about the effects of parasitic castration, damage in development of the gonads of the host in epicaridean and free-living isopods such as *E. attenuata*, information about its reproductive biology is rare (Romero-Rodríguez & Román-Contreras, 2008). In general, within the isopods there are two sorts of reproductive strategies, the first one is known as discrete or seasonal, and the second one as continuous or non-seasonal (Warburg, 2013). Since there is a reduced scientific production on the histological traits of different groups of crustaceans, particularly Isopoda, the present study provides information about the histologic characteristics of the reproductive system of *E. attenuata* for both sexes. The further development this information could make possible to gain new insights of the evolutionary develop-

ment of sexual structures in different groups of crustaceans through the comparison with other species to understand if ecological and reproductive conditions favoured certain kind of adaptations or they are product of other evolutionary processes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Seven bimonthly collections were conducted between July 2010 and August 2011 in Tamiahua Lagoon, Veracruz (Bortolini-Rosales *et al.*, 2016) (Fig. 1). Benthos samples associated with marine vegetation and substrate were obtained and processed with sieves of 1.6 and 2.0 mm of mesh size. Samples were placed in plastic bags and then placed into a cooler with ice, according to Johnson (1980), when samples reached on average 5-6 °C, a subsample was fixed with Davidson's solution and the remaining was conserved on EtOH 70%, finally, biological material was transported to the laboratory. The samples were washed with running water for 6 hours as recommended by Bell & Lightner (1988), and subsequently the organisms were manually separated from the rest of the organic matter and both subsamples were preserved in EtOH 70% for histological studies.

The organisms were sexed; those bearing hemi-penis and stylet were considered males, whereas organisms lacking these structures were considered females (Fig. 2).

For the histological studies, 92 isopods (46 ♂♂ and 46 ♀♀) of all sizes, of each collection event were selected. The organisms were placed in cassettes for biopsy, dehydrated sequentially and cleared in xylene before paraplast embedding (56-58 °C melting point) (Bell & Lightner, 1988; Alvarez *et al.*, 2010).

Longitudinal and transversal sections with 5-7 µm of thickness were done with a rotatory microtome (Leica RM2125RT). Two staining techniques were applied: Hematoxilin-Eosin (H-E), which allowed observing in overview the structures and the Lendrum technique, which allows differentiating genetic material (Sheehan & Hrapchak, 1980; Austin & Austin, 1989).

Once dried, the histological slides, were observed in an optical microscope Zeiss AxioStar at different magnifications (10X, 40X and 100X), photomicroographies were produced with an Olympus EVOLUTION-MP camera of 6 megapixels.

RESULTS

Three hundred and eighty-eight histological slides were obtained corresponding to 144 ♀♀ and 194 ♂♂, from which 196 microphotographies were captured (102 from ♂♂ and 94 from ♀♀). Differences between genitalia of males and females of *E. attenuata* are evident, in females, paired gonopores are located in the sixth thoracic segment (Fig. 2A), while males show hemipenis between the end of the last segment and the most anterior part of the pleon (Fig. 2B-C), at the end of the hemipenis and the dorsal part, small furrow can be observed, those furrows are the structures that allow the ejection of the sperm (Fig. 2C). An important part of the male reproductive system are the stylets, paired longitudinal structures with ornamentation located next to the second pair of pleopods (Fig. 2D), those structures penetrate the gonopores and conduct the sperm to the female cavity.

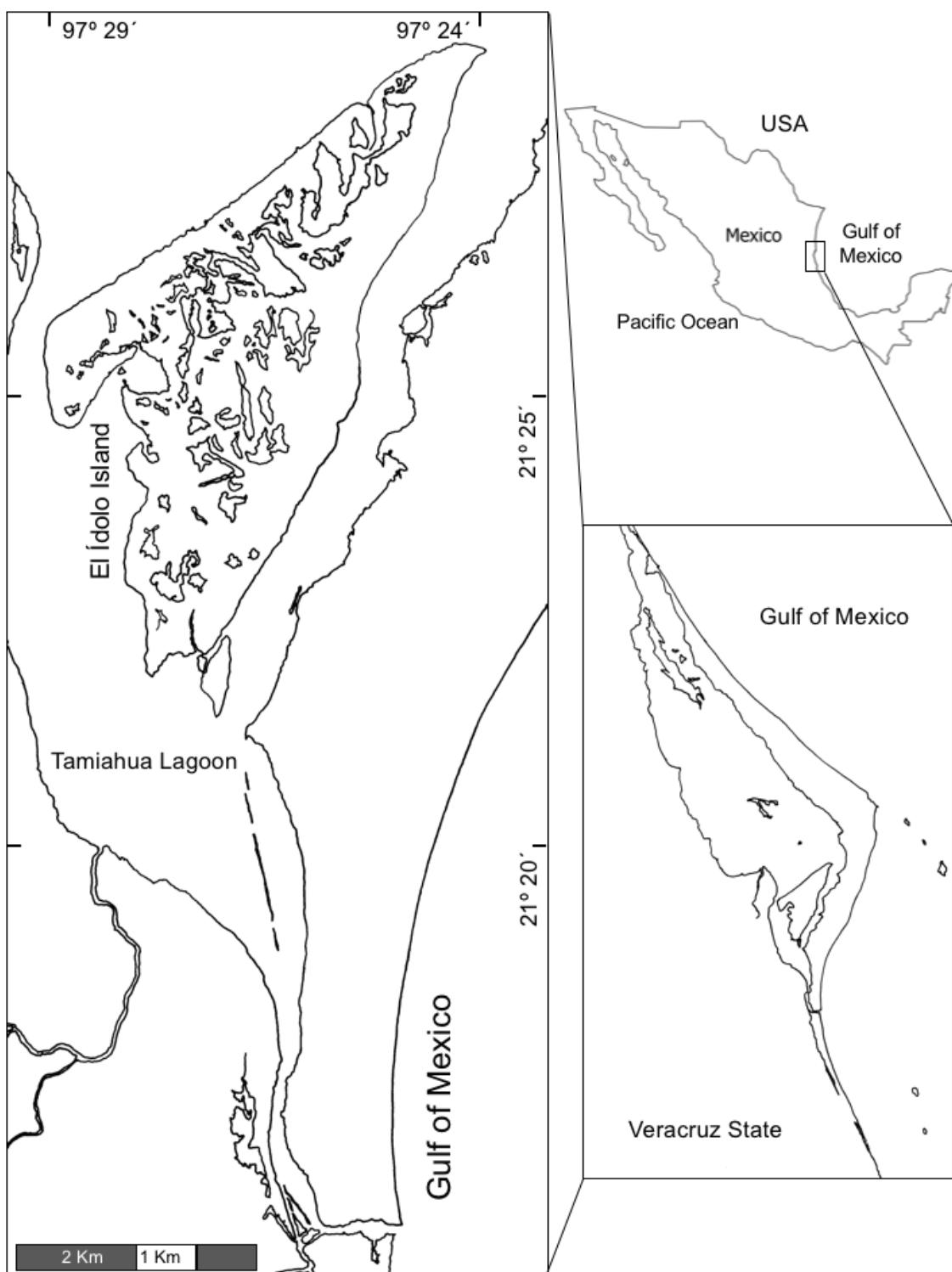


Figure 1. Map of Idol Island and Tamiahua Lagoon in the State of Veracruz, Mexico.

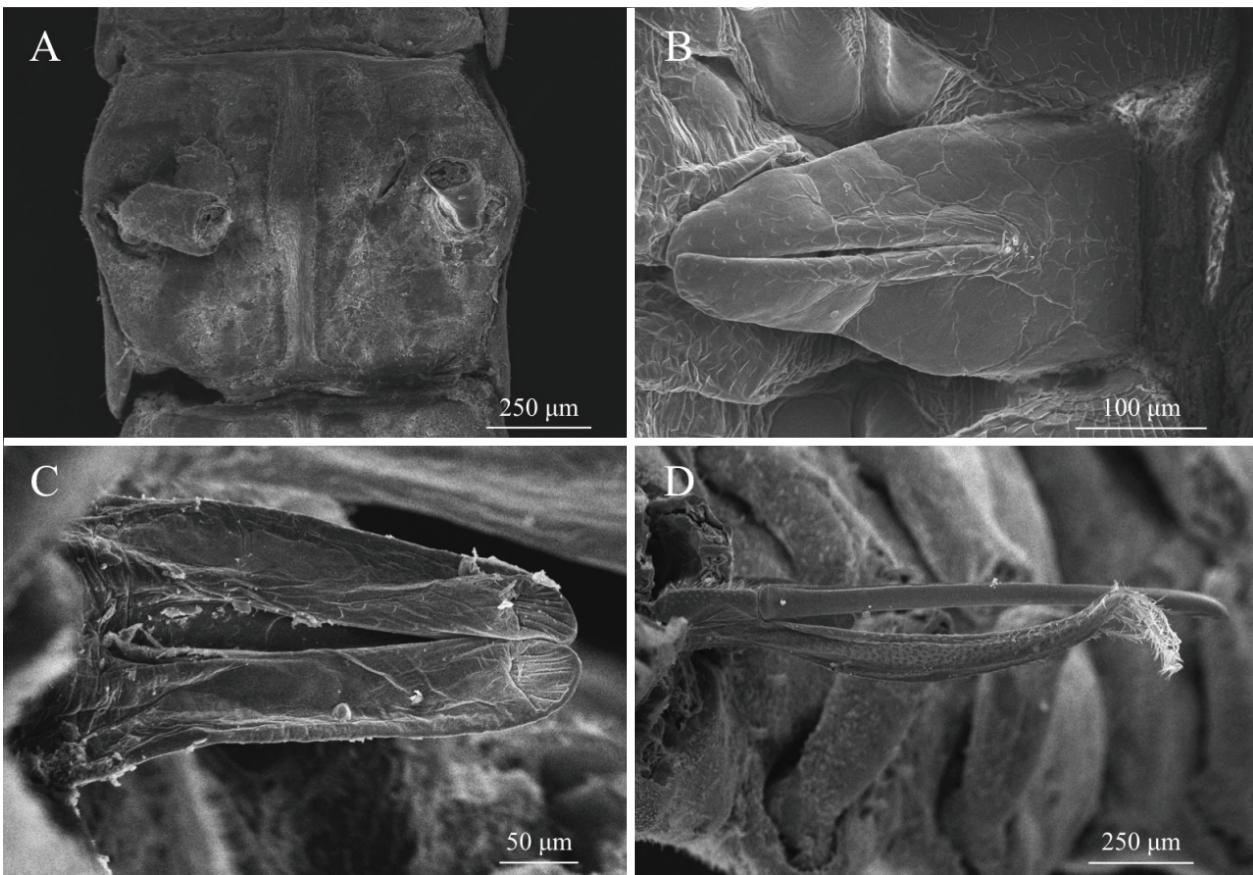


Figure 2.– Masculine and feminine genitalia of *E. attenuata*. A, Female gonopore located in the sixth thoracic segment; B, Anterior region of the hemipenis; C, Posterior region of the hemipenis; D, Left stylet on the second pleopod.

The gonads are paired structures in the dorsal region of the body in both sexes. The digestive tract is surrounded by six hepatopancreatic tubules and in the ventral zone one can find the longitudinal cords of the nervous system, all these organs are surrounded by conjunctive tissue and muscle in different dispositions; the most external layer correspond to the cuticle (Fig. 3A). Females exhibit, in intermediate and advanced stages, the development of oosteguities, these structures are the precursors of the marsupium that will accommodate the embryos in advanced stages (Fig. 3E-F). The most notable change in the gonads was the increase in size of oocytes at maturation, which lead to a compression of the hepatopancreas, the hemal and digestive systems. Cohorts of oocytes in maturation and follicles in latency were observed along the ovaries in all organisms from all sizes and collecting dates, the follicles were adjacent to the cohorts of maturing oocytes. In the case of females in post-spawning stage, while a generation is allocated in the marsupium, another cohort of oocyte is maturing inside the body of the female.

The testes are organized as a pair of testicles located dorsally (Fig. 4A). This pair of testicles is compartmentalized in regions or cysts, in which different phases of the germline develop (Fig. 4B). This compartmentalization shows a maturation of the germline in a longitudinal form, which begins with the most basal stages in the posterior region of the organism and a progression to the anterior region, in which one can

find the hemipenis from which the mature spermatozoids will be ejaculated. By recognizing different phases of the spermatogenesis along the testes we identified three regions: incipient testicle (T^1), intermediate (T^2) and advanced (T^3) per.

In larger magnifications, the presence of specific cell populations in the testes can be observed: spermatogonia, primary and secondary spermatocytes, spermatids and spermatozoids. Accessory cells (Cac) make up the perimeter of the different sectors of the testicles, unlike the females in where the follicles (F) change in size and shape, the Cac do not change in size or shape regarding to the testicular region.

DISCUSSION

We confirm Wilson (1991) and Schuldt (1993) observations of marine isopod organography patterns in *E. attenuata*, having a pair of testicles positioned longitudinally, opening at the gonopores that are located towards the back of the body. Furthermore, the female ovaries are located dorsally with the gonopore located in the sixth segment (thorax), which are oval and paired. An epithelial membrane resembling a pearl necklace forms the ovaries and on which follicular cells, developing follicles and developing oocytes are anchored, (Shyamasundari *et al.*, 1987; Wilson, 1991; Jaglarz *et al.*, 2014).

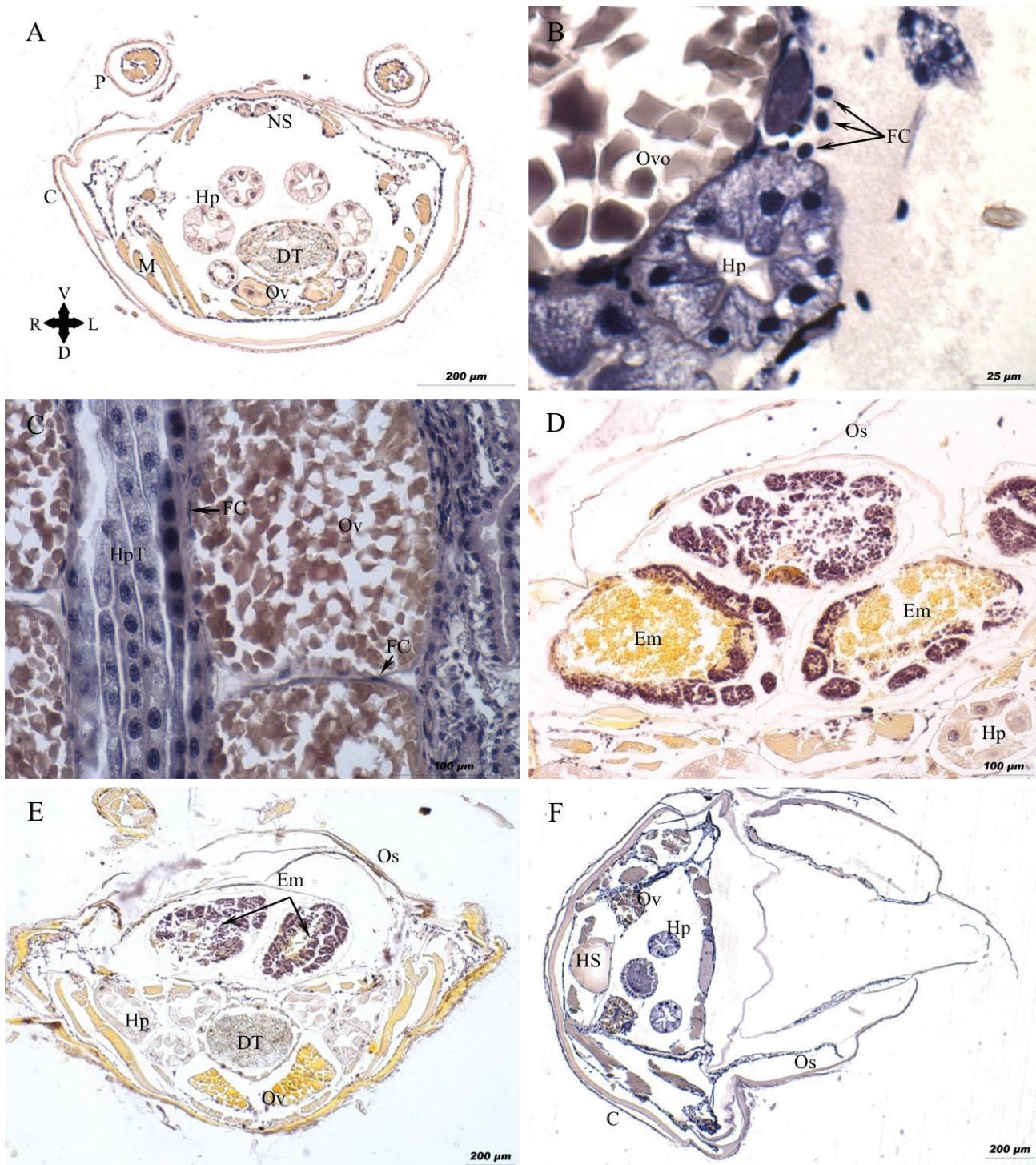


Figure 3. Cross arrow shows the position of the organism in the cut. R, right-side; L, left-side; D, dorsal and V, ventral region. Female histology of *E. attenuata*. A, transversal cut of ovaries in medial development showing six well-developed hepatopancreatic tubes with a central lumen without displacement due to the development of oocytes. B, detail of oocytes in advanced stage and in initial stage aside of a hepatopancreatic tubule. Notice that the follicular cells are still spherical. C, hepatopancreas compressed by near-terminal stage oocyte. D, embryos housed in the marsupium. E, embryos located between the osteguites with oocytes of the next generation in the dorsal region of the body. F, embryos within egg, and osteguites available for the following generation. Abbreviations: AC, Accessory cells; C, Cuticle; DT, Digestive tract; Em, Embryo; FC, Follicular cell; HS, Hemal sinus; Hp, Hepatopancreas; HpT, Hepatopancreatic tubule; M, Muscle; NS, Nervous system; Os, Osteguite; Ov, Ovary; Ovo, Ovocyte; P, Pereiopod. A, D and E, Lendrum technique; B, C and F, H-E technique.

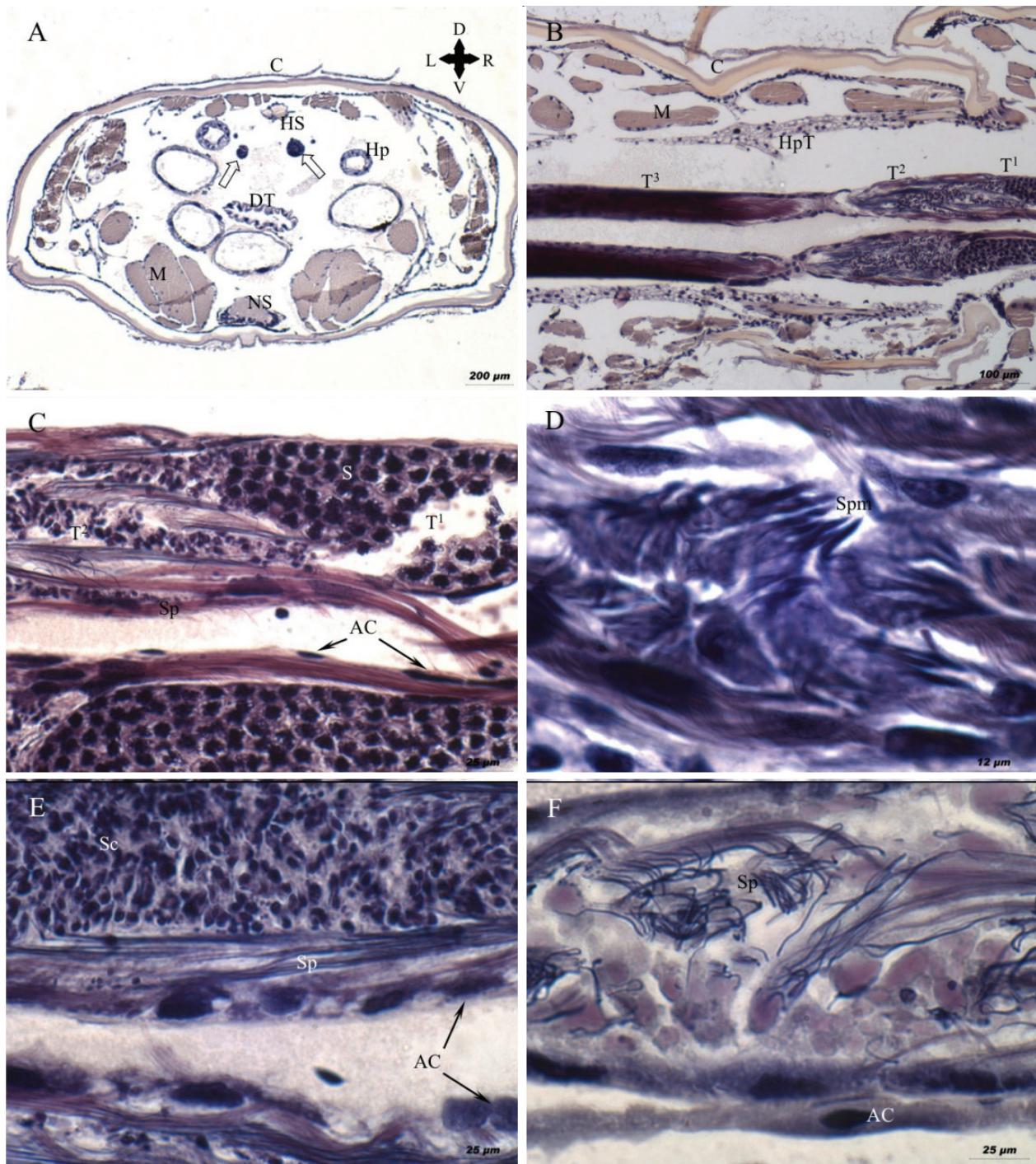


Figure 4. Cross arrow shows the position of the organism in the cut. R, right-side; L, left-side; D, dorsal and V, ventral region. Male histology of *E. attenuata*. A, panoramic view showing the location of the main internal organs; the circulatory system in the dorsal region, the nervous system in the ventral region, three pairs of hepatopancreas tubes and digestive tract in the middle region, testicles in the dorsal region of the organisms (Empty arrows). B, compartmentalization of the testicles according sperm development: T¹, Initial Testicle; T², Intermediate Testicle and T³, Terminal Testicle; the hepatopancreas tubes and muscle packages associated with the cuticle can be observed. C, detail of the testis in their initial or incipient portion, populations of spermatogonia and primary spermatocytes. D, region of transition from intermediate to advanced where spermatids are in the process of spermatogenesis; E, spermatocytes and spermatids with some spermatozooids. F, terminal region where there are mostly well-defined spermatozooids and on the verge of being expelled. Abbreviations: AC, Accessory cells; C, Cuticle; DT, Digestive tract; Empty arrows, Testicles; HS, Hemal sinus; Hp, Hepatopancreas; HpT, Hepatopancreatic tubule; M, Muscle; NS, Nervous system; S, Spermatogonia; Sc, Spermatocytes (First and second); Sp, Spermatozoa; Spm, Spermatozoa; T¹; T²; T³; A-F, H-E technique.

Ovigerous females, carried at least two generations of oocytes at different stages, i.e. embryos in the marsupium (Csonka *et al.* 2015) and oocytes inside of the ovaries which suggest the continuity in the reproduction of the species throughout an annual cycle, and the co-existence of at least two generations or potential three generations in a single female at a time.

The literature indicates that most free-living isopods possess three pairs of testicles, however we identified two testicles, which are divided in three segments each one, separated by a thin epithelial membrane (Wägele, 1992; Schlatt & Ehmcke, 2014).

This difference in *E. attenuata* may be determined by, the reduced and elongated body, which led to the merge of three testicles in one compartmentalized, a process that would not be rare in the evolutionary record (Roosen-Runge 1969, 1997; White-Cooper & Bausek, 2010; Schlatt & Ehmcke, 2014).

The rest of the internal anatomy agrees with other groups of isopods. The presence of a pair of nerve cords in the ventral region and a digestive tube in its middle portion that travels throughout the body, six hepatopancreas tubules that run in a parallel manner to the digestive tract (Holdich, 1971).

Regarding the external reproductive structures, *E. attenuata* does not seem to be very different from the other isopods; it possesses a pair of hemipenises between the end of the last body segment and at the base of the pleon, and a pair of ornamented stylets behind the second pair of pleopods, structures that allow fertilization (Wilson, 1991).

The existence of all phases of spermatogenesis, from spermatogonia to spermatozooids, which were observed at different times of the year and in different sizes of males, confirms the existence of a continuous reproductive cycle. We also confirmed that the spermatozooids of *E. attenuata* lack flagella, as the rest of isopods, yet the spermatozooids of this species are very elongated, and this is confirmed by positive reaction to H-E staining, as the acrosome can be seen fully dyed by haematoxylin with purple colouring (Wilson, 1991; Wägele 1992). After observing the maturation of gametes occurs during the whole year, we conclude that *E. attenuata* has a continuous reproductive cycle; which is important due to the ecological role that it comprehends. Additionally, the description for the first time of the reproductive characteristics of this isopod is important, because the biological characteristics of these crustaceans have been neglected, thus, it is necessary to update and extend the morphological and histological information of these organisms, conforming a parameter for new studies of other isopod species and establishing a basis for further comparatives on the evolutionary on ecological relationships of isopod and other groups of crustaceans and arthropods.

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