

Hydrozoan colonization and succession in the tidal and subtidal zones in Surtsey during the period 1967 to 1984

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ABSTRACT

This article reports on results of investigations of hydrozoans collected in Surtsey, Iceland in the period 1967 – 1984. Samples were collected in the intertidal zone and by divers in the subtidal zone down to 40 m. A list and illustrations of hydrozoan species found in the intertidal and subtidal rocky bottom in Surtsey are presented. Species numbers increased steadily during the study period and in 1984 a total of 37 species were recorded in Surtsey making hydrozoans one of the most diverse marine invertebrate groups in Surtsey. Among hydrozoans found during the study are 8 species not previously recorded in Iceland. Apart from dispersal by planktonic medusa, rafting of polyps on floating objects drifting to Surtsey is thought to be important for colonisation of hydrozoan fauna in Surtsey. At the end of the investigations period, 20 years after formation of rocky shores on the island, number of species seemed to be continually increasing.

INTRODUCTION

The island Surtsey (63° 18'N, 20° 36'W) was born in a series of volcanic eruptions between 1963 and 1967. When the eruptions stopped in 1967 the island had reached 2.7 km² in area. Since then the island has diminished considerably due to intensive erosion of the shoreline by heavy waves and now covers less than half its original size. The erosion of the shore has been

most severe at the southwestern part of the island but slightest on the eastern side. (Jakobsson *et al.* 2000).

Surtsey is situated about 30 km off south coast of Iceland. The distance from Heimaey, the largest island in Vestmannaeyjar archipelago, is 20 km and about 3 km are from nearest rock rising above sea surface, Geirfuglasker.

[†] Steffen Lundsteen passed away in September 2018. Steffen was a marine biologist working at the Århus University, Denmark. Steffen was a skilled research diver with long experience in working with benthic biota. He joined Surtsey marine research in 1980 and took part in sampling, identified the hydrozoan species and made the illustrations that are presented in this paper. He passed away, way too soon, and we his co-authors (EH & KG) remember him with gratitude for his friendship and collaboration.

Monitoring colonisation and succession of benthic organisms started already 1964 in the intertidal zone a year after the eruption started and in 1968, divers started sampling in subtidal slopes of the Island. In the beginning studies were done every year but after 1971 intervals between samplings have become increasingly longer (Jónsson 1970, Jónsson *et al.* 1987, Sigurðsson 1999, 2000, Gunnarsson & Hauksson 2009). The studies have focused on hard substrate where macrofauna and -flora have developed. Most of the marine macrofaunal groups found in Surtsey has been reported on, in a series of articles by Sigurðsson (1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1999, 2000), Hauksson (1982, 1992, 2000) and Gunnarsson & Hauksson (2009). However, hydrozoans that are prominent element of the fauna on subtidal rocky substrate, have been largely omitted hitherto.

The first systematic studies of hydrozoan fauna of Iceland date from the beginning of 20th century (Sæmundsson 1902, 1911). Sæmundsson (1911) registered 60 species of hydrozoans living at the Icelandic coast. Later, works of Broch (1916, 1918) and Kramp (1938) added to the list of hydrozoa known from Iceland and extending it to 90 species. Extensive sampling of benthic animals in Icelandic waters during the BIOICE program added significantly to knowledge of the hydrozoa fauna of Iceland its species and their distribution. Schuchert (2000, 2001), after analysing of the BIOICE material and revising older records, lists 129 species of hydrozoans found in Icelandic waters.

Here we present results of studies on the colonisation and succession of hydrozoans on rocky substrate in intertidal and shallow subtidal zone in Surtsey during the period from 1967 to 1984. The paper is primarily based on species analysis by Steffen Lundsteen.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Most of the intertidal coastline of Surtsey is covered by basaltic rocks or cliffs, except the northern part, which is of sand (Calles *et al.* 1982). In the subtidal zone, substrate off the northern part is sand, but along the east, south and the west it consists of boulders and large rocks in the shallow parts, but in the deeper parts sand becomes more common between rocks, and below 25 m sand covers large part of the bottom.

The sea around Surtsey is influenced by the North Atlantic current with salinity of 35.1 and surface temperatures that reach 12 to 13°C during

late summer and falls to 6°C in winter (Marine and Freshwater Research Institute 2020). Visibility of the waters in the area is reduced by outflow of several large glacial rivers at the south coast of Iceland.

The material was collected in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980 and 1984. The intertidal zone was sampled in the first three sampling years. Sampling of the subtidal zone started in 1968 and followed in all subsequent sampling years. Samples from the intertidal zone were collected during landing excursions on the coast. Samples from the subtidal were taken by divers at different depths at several stations around the island. Emphasis was on taking samples from all types of substrates and habitats. The sea conditions can be very rough at the island and sampling stations had to be chosen according to weather conditions, prevailing during sampling expeditions. The subtidal zone was sampled at depths between 5 to 40 m. However, most of the samples were from 10 m to 30 m. Faunal samples were preserved in 70% isopropanol for later examination. For further information about the sampling procedure see Sigurðsson (1968, 1970, 1972, and 1974) and Hauksson (1982 and 1992).

From the tidal belt 21 samples were examined and 113 samples from the subtidal zone. Samples were first sorted into higher taxonomic groups with hydrozoans grouped separately. Examination of hydrozoan samples and species identification was done under a stereo microscope with camera lucida as a drawing aid. Species occurrence in samples was recorded along with types of substrate on which hydrozoans were growing. Species names have been updated in accordance with the WoRMS database (2020). Authorities of scientific names of hydrozoan species mentioned in text are given in Table 2.

RESULTS

Hydrozoans were a prominent part of hard bottom faunal community that had developed in the subtidal zone in Surtsey (Fig. 1). The species with highest frequency, occurring in more than 40% of samples, during 3 of the latest sampling years were *Bougainvillia muscus*, *Clytia gracilis*, *Diphasia rosacea*, *Ectopleura larynx*, *Halecium undulatum*, *Obelia geniculata*, *O. longissima* and *Phialella quadrata* (Table 1).

Most of the species recorded had relatively wide depth distribution throughout the subtidal zone, although a few of the species that were first found

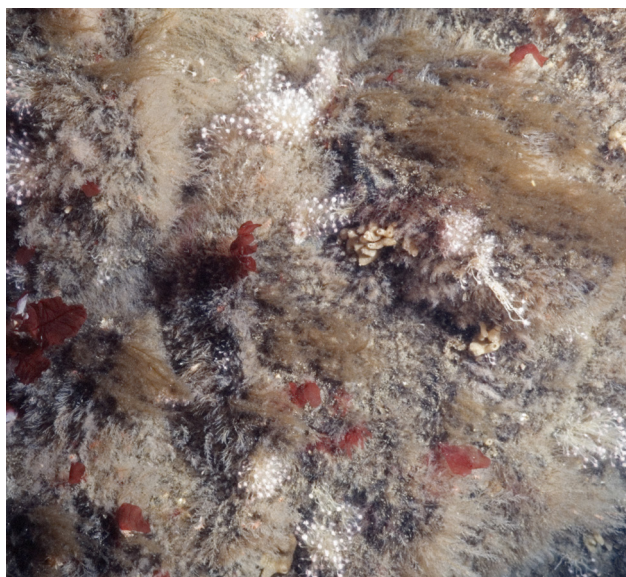


Figure 1. Hydrozoans are a prominent part of the hard bottom benthic fauna in the subtidal zone around Surtsey. Photo taken at 25 m depth in Surtsey in June 1984.

at the end of the study period had only settled at 20 to 30 m depth (Table 1). In 1967 four species were found in the intertidal zone all of them were drift specimens attached to subtidal algae or stones cast ashore with other subtidal animals attached. All those 4 species have since been found every year growing in the subtidal zone (Table 2). In 1968 when direct sampling in the subtidal zone started, 10 species were found. Since then number of species found each sampling year have increased steadily (Fig. 2). In 1984, there were 27 species found in Surtsey. In total 37 hydrozoan species were registered in Surtsey, for the period 1967 – 1984.

Many of the species were missing in one or more sampling years after they were first found. It is quite likely in those cases that some of the smaller or the rarer once have been overlooked. Bigger and more prominent species are more likely to be found if present. The fact that they were absent in some of the sampling years but not others, indicates that they are opportunistic, appearing only when conditions

Table 1. Vertical and horizontal distribution of Hydrozoan species found in Surtsey in the year 1984. Species with the highest frequency of occurrence during the last three sampling years are marked with an asterix.

	North-East			East			South-East				South			West					
	10m	15m	5m	10m	15m	30m	5m	10m	15m	20m	30m	10m	15m	20m	30m	10m	15m	20m	30m
<i>Bougainvillia muscus*</i>		x				x				x	x		x	x		x	x	x	
<i>Calycella syringia</i>	x								x	x	x			x				x	
<i>Campanulina pumila</i>	x	x	x					x	x				x	x	x			x	x
<i>Clytia gracilis</i>	x	x								x			x	x	x			x	x
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i>	x										x								
<i>Diphasia rosacea*</i>	x	x		x		x			x	x			x	x	x			x	x
<i>Ectopleura larynx*</i>	x	x			x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x
<i>Eudendrium arbuscula</i>										x									
<i>Eudendrium capillare</i>																			x
<i>Eudendrium rameum</i>											x								
<i>Filellum serpens</i>	x			x				x	x				x	x					
<i>Gonothyrea loveni</i>							x												
<i>Halecium beanii</i>													x						
<i>Halecium curvicaule</i>	x					x				x	x			x				x	
<i>Halecium muricatum</i>											x								
<i>Halecium undulatum*</i>	x						x			x	x		x	x			x	x	x
<i>Lafoeina tenuis</i>	x									x				x				x	
<i>Mitrocomella polydiademata</i>											x								
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i>		x		x	x		x				x	x							
<i>Obelia geniculata*</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
<i>Obelia hyalina</i>												x							
<i>Obelia longissima*</i>	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x
<i>Orthopyxis integra</i>	x			x					x	x				x				x	
<i>Phialella quadrata*</i>		x									x	x		x	x	x	x		x
<i>Podocoryna carnea</i>											x								
<i>Sarsia lovenii</i>											x								
<i>Sarsia tubulosa</i>												x						x	x
<i>Zanclaea implexa</i>												x							x

Table 2. Order of arrival of hydrozoan species in Surtsey from the beginning of colonisation until 1984. Species not recorded in Iceland before are marked with asterix.

Species	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1974	1977	1980	1984
<i>Ectopleura larynx</i> (Ellis & Solander, 1786)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Obelia geniculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Obelia longissima</i> (Pallas, 1766)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Phialella quadrata</i> (Forbes, 1848)*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Bougainvillia muscus</i> (Allman, 1863)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Diphasia rosacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		x			x	x	x	x	x
<i>Clytia hemisphaerica</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)		x				x	x	x	x
<i>Lafoeina tenuis</i> Sars, 1874*		x		x	x			x	x
<i>Obelia dichotoma</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		x		x		x	x	x	x
<i>Corymorpha nutans</i> M. Sars, 1835		x							
<i>Calycella syringa</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Eudendrium rameum</i> (Pallas, 1766)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Podocoryna carnea</i> M. Sars, 1846			x	x	x		x	x	
<i>Clytia gracilis</i> (M. Sars, 1850)				x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Orthopyxis integra</i> (MacGillivray, 1842)				x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Halecium curvicaule</i> Lorenz, 1886				x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Aequorea forskalea</i> Péron & Lesueur, 1810				x					
<i>Halecium labrosum</i> Alder, 1859					x	x	x		
<i>Cuspidella humilis</i> Hincks, 1866					x				
<i>Filellum serpens</i> (Hassall, 1848)						x	x	x	x
<i>Rhizorhagium roseum</i> M. Sars, 1874						x	x	x	
<i>Halecium muricatum</i> (Ellis & Solander, 1786)						x	x		x
<i>Eudendrium capillare</i> Alder, 1856*							x		x
<i>Halecium halecinum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)							x		
<i>Hydrallmania falcata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)								x	
<i>Opercularella lacerata</i> (Johnston, 1847)								x	
<i>Tiaropsis multicirrata</i> (M. Sars, 1835)*								x	
<i>Campanulina pumila</i> (Clark, 1875)								x	x
<i>Eudendrium arbuscula</i> Wright, 1859*								x	x
<i>Gonothyrea loveni</i> (Allman, 1859)								x	x
<i>Halecium undulatum</i> Billard, 1921								x	x
<i>Zanclaea implexa</i> (Alder, 1856)*								x	x
<i>Halecium beanii</i> (Johnston, 1838)									x
<i>Eudendrium ramosum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)									x
<i>Mitrocomella polydiademata</i> (Romanes, 1876)*									x
<i>Sarsia lovenii</i> (M. Sars, 1846)*									x
<i>Sarsia tubulosa</i> (M. Sars, 1835)									x

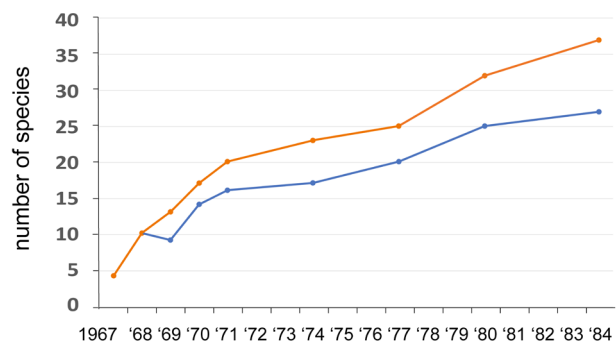


Figure 2. Changes in number of hydrozoan species registered in Surtsey during the period 1967 to 1984. Blue curve: number of species found each sampling year. Orange curve: cumulative number of species recorded in Surtsey.

are favourable or substrate freely available. Most species did not appear to be substrate specific and were alternatively found growing on stones, shells or other hydrozoans. Exceptions are *Ectopleura larynx* that was rarely found on other substrate than rocks, *Filellum serpens* was only found on other hydrozoans, *Obelia geniculata* was mostly found attached to algae and *Corymorpha nutans* was found growing in sand.

Eleven species were detected in all the subsequent sampling years since they were first found, for at least four sampling years. Those are *Bougainvillia muscus*, *Calycella syringa*, *Clytia gracilis*, *Ectopleura larynx*, *Eudendrium rameum* (Fig. 6), *Filellum serpens*, *Halecium curvicaule*, *Obelia geniculata*,

O. longissima, *Orthopyxis integra* and *Phialella quadrata*. Additionally, *Clytia haemispherica*, *Diphasia rosacea* and *Obelia dichotoma* were found consistently in the last 4 to 5 sampling years (Table 1) although originally found earlier.

Eight of the species found in Surtsey had not been recorded for Iceland before (cf. Schuchert 2001). Those are the following:

1. *Aequorea forskalea* Péron & Lesueur, 1810; Hydroid stage referred to this specie was found in Surtsey in 1970 at 40 m depth growing on a *Mytilus edulis* shell.
2. *Eudendrium arbuscula* Wright, 1859 (Fig. 3); Fertile colonies of this species were found in Surtsey in August 20, 1971 at 20 m depth. It was found again, in 1980, attached to a stipe of the kelp *Laminaria hyperborea*, and in 1984 on calcareous plates of a *Balanus* sp.
3. *Lafoeina tenuis* Sars, 1874; First found in 1968

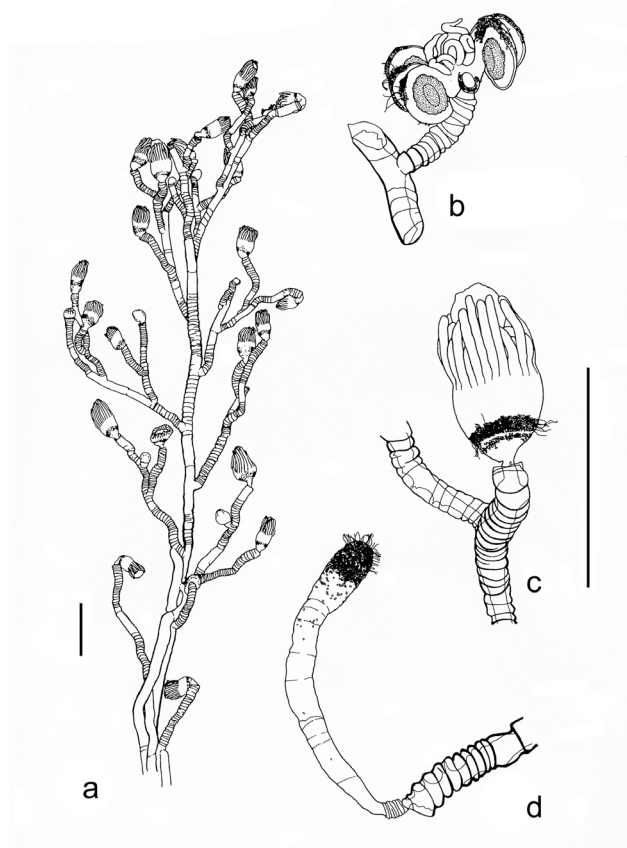


Figure 3. *Eudendrium arbuscula* Wright, 1859. Surtsey West coast 20.08.1971 at 20 m depth. **a**, habitus of a colony; **b**, hydranth with female gonophores, note terminal button with nematocysts; **c**, feeding hydranth with a basal band of nematocyst; **d**, nematophore with nematocysts covering its apex. Scale bars; 1 mm, for **a** on the left side and for **b**, **c** and **d** on right side.

and subsequently in 1970, 1971, 1980 and 1984, growing on shells of *Mytilus edulis* and on other hydrozoans.

4. *Mitrocomella polydiademata* (Romanes, 1876); Found in 1984 at 20 m depth, growing on stolons of *Obelia longissima* (cf. Cornelius 1995, Schuchert 2001 regarding identification of *M. polydiademata*).
5. *Phialella quadrata* (Forbes, 1848); This species was first found in Surtsey 1967 in the intertidal zone on stone cast ashore and was since found in all sampling years at depths from 5 to 40 m. It was a common species in Surtsey and was found growing mostly on other hydrozoans but also on shells, stones and occasionally on algae.
6. *Sarsia lovenii* (M. Sars, 1846); Found in 1984 at 20 m depth growing on stone.
7. *Tiaropsis multicirrata* (M. Sars, 1835); First found in 1980 at 15 m depth, growing on stone.
8. *Zanclaea implexa* (Alder, 1856) (Fig. 4); First found in 1980 growing at 25 and 30 m depth on shells of *Heteranomia squamula* (Linnaeus, 1758).

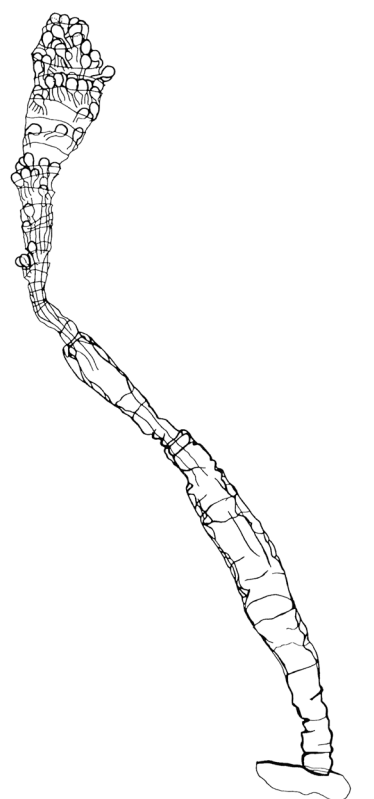


Figure 4. *Zanclaea implexa* (Alder, 1856). Surtsey West coast, 29.07.1980, at 30 m depth. A specimen with single hydranth having capitate tentacles. Scale bar; 1 mm.

DISCUSSION

The number of hydrozoa species found in Surtsey increased rapidly from the start of the observations in 1967 until about 1971 when 19 species were found (Fig. 1), some of which are illustrated here for taxonomic clarity (Figs 3–8). Since then the increase in number of species recorded slowed down and at the end of the observation period in 1984, 37 species had been found. Previously 129 hydrozoa species have been recorded from Iceland (Schuchert 2001). Additional 8 species were recorded during the present study. The hydrozoan fauna of Surtsey makes up a relatively high percentage of the hydrozoan fauna of Iceland, or about 27 %. A high percentage considering that a large part of the species previously recorded in Icelandic waters are deep water species that one would not expect to find in shallow waters as studied here (Schuchert 2001).

Hydrozoans are one of the most diverse groups of the faunal community in Surtsey. Their importance in terms of cover of rocky substrate is least at shallower depths where seaweed species dominate. In deeper waters, their coverage increases and below 20 m depth hydrozoans cover more than 50 % of the hard substrate (Gunnarsson & Hauksson 2009).

High abundance of *Bougainvillia muscus* in Surtsey is unexpected. Previously only one colony of this species has been reported from southern Iceland

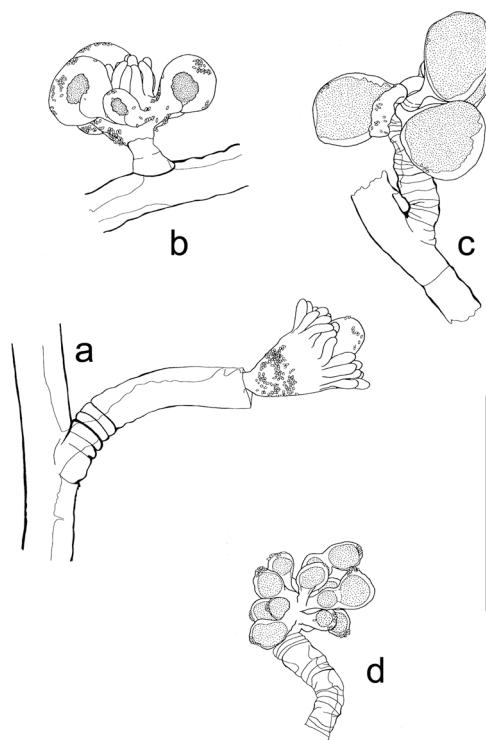


Figure 6. *Eudendrium rameum* (Pallas, 1766). Surtsey North-West coast, 26.07 1969, 28 – 30 m depth. **a**, feeding hydranth with nematocysts spread at its lower part; **b**, **c**, female gonophores with spread nematocysts; **d**, male gonophores with small patches of apical nematocysts. Scale bar: 1 mm

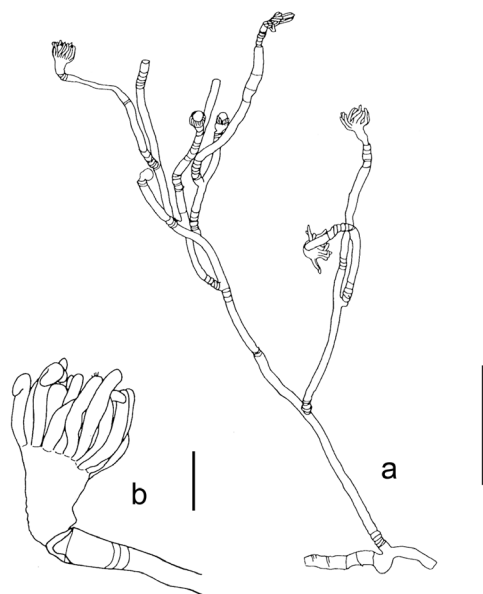


Figure 5. *Eudendrium capillare* Alder, 1856. Surtsey South coast, 11.07.1977, 20 m depth. **a**, habitus of a colony; **b**, details of a feeding hydranth. Scale bars; **a** 1 mm, **b**: 0.1 mm.

(Kramp 1938). Its early establishment and abundance in Surtsey, might have been facilitated by large open spaces available for colonisation. On the other hand, the conspicuous species *Tubularia indivisa*, was not found in Surtsey, though this was to be expected as it is present at nearby shores and is probably common there (Sæmundsson 1911; Kramp 1938).

The life cycle of the hydrozoans is typically characterized by the alternation of three stages: benthic polyp stage, planktonic medusa and planula (Boero *et al.* 2002, Cornelius 2002). Dispersal can occur by planktonic medusa or planula drifting with currents or by rafting of the polyp stage attached to natural or anthropogenic, floating objects drifting at the surface of the sea. Planula are commonly produced, but usually only last a few hours. It is therefore unlikely that planula stage has any significance in dispersal of hydrozoans to Surtsey. The medusae live stages last from a few hours up to a month (Bouillon *et al.* 2004). Only some of the species found in Surtsey have an independent medusa stage, which lasts for several days, and could therefore contribute to their dispersal to the island.

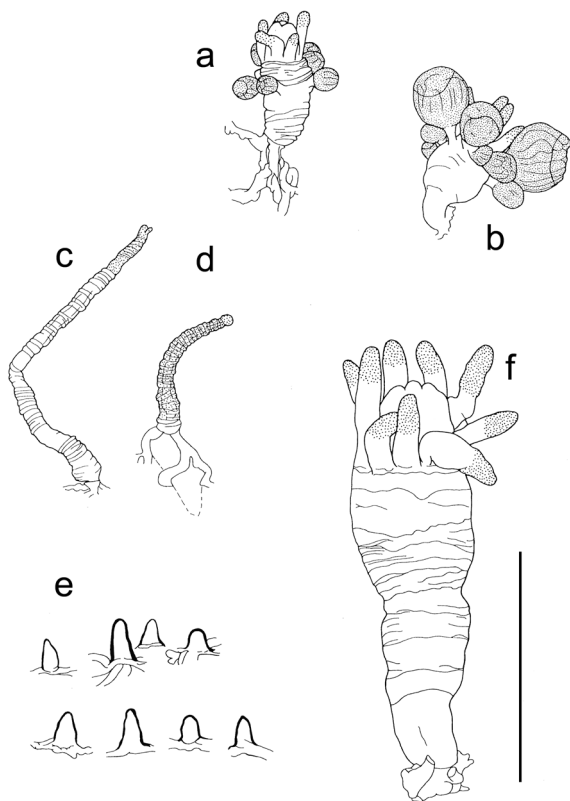


Figure 7. *Podocoryna carnea* M. Sars, 1846. Surtsey East coast, 09.07.1977, 20 m depth. **a, b**, hydranths bearing medusa buds; **c, d**, dactylozooids; **e**, spines of hydrorhiza; **f**, solidary feeding hydranth. Scale bar: 1 mm.

Rafting probably plays an important role in the dispersal of hydrozoa species to Surtsey. Natural derived rafts such as drifting seaweeds, vegetation turfs, tree branches and driftwood have been found stranded on the shores of Surtsey. In addition, flotsam, plastic floats, bottles and other floating anthropogenic objects are regularly found cast ashore. Ingólfsson (1995) considers rafting on clumps of seaweed an important factor in the dispersal of marine intertidal fauna and has hypothesised that rafting might have been the main factor for benthic fauna repopulating the shores of Iceland and the Canadian Maritime after the last glacial maximum (Ingólfsson 1992).

Hydrozoans are amongst the most common epizoic fauna on rafts drifting in the Oceans (Tiel & Gutow 2005). The tsunami event that occurred 2011 in Japan resulted in large-scale wrecking of maritime structures. This left great amount of debris floating in the ocean, substantial part of which was transported by currents across the Pacific to the west coast of North America. These structures supported diverse fauna that was carried along across the ocean

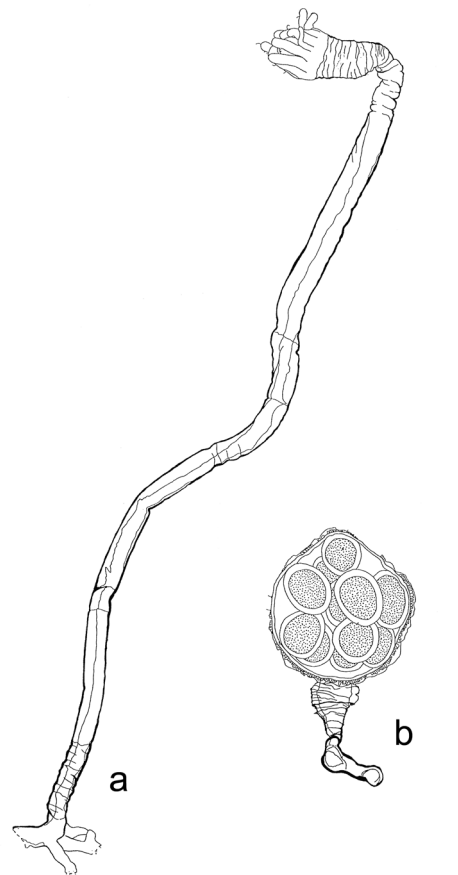


Figure 8. *Rhizorhagium roseum* M. Sars, 1874. Surtsey W, 10.07.1977, 10 m depth. **a**, habitus of a specimen with a single hydranth, **b**, sporosac with eggs. Scale bar: 1 mm.

(Carlton *et al.* 2017). Among the most diverse of the attached organisms were hydrozoans (Choon *et al.* 2018).

Significant changes were observed in the development of hydrozoan fauna in Surtsey during the study period. Species numbers were steadily rising, and frequency of the species changed. At the end of the study period in 1984 species were still being added to the hydrozoan fauna of Surtsey, 20 years after formation of rocky shores. Continued studies of hydrozoan sampled in Surtsey along with studies of the fauna attached to floating objects that drift to Surtsey will further help elucidate mode of arrival and the development of the hydrozoan fauna in Surtsey.

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