

Length of egg capsules and classification of developmental stage of larvae in capsules of female *Dendropoma* (now *Ceraesignum*) *maximum* in Moorea, French Polynesia from April to September 2008 (Vermetids_Corals project)

Website: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/722344>

Data Type: Other Field Results

Version: 2017-10-05

Project

» [Spatial patterns of coral-vermetid interactions: short-term effects and long-term consequences](#) (Vermetids_Corals)

Contributors	Affiliation	Role
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Coverage

Spatial Extent: N:-17.47279 E:-149.78277 S:-17.48365 W:-149.84698

Temporal Extent: 2008-04-01 - 2008-09-30

Dataset Description

These data include information on the reproductive biology and ecology of *Ceraesignum* (formerly *Dendropoma*) *maximum*.

Related Datasets:

- Reef Locations: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/645257>
- Phillips and Shima 2010 - Brooding and Size: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/722287>
- Phillips and Shima 2010 - Development Stage Capsule: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/722344> (The current page)
- Phillips and Shima 2010 - Egg Number and Female Size: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/724569>
- Phillips and Shima 2010 - Larvae per Capsule: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/724586>
- Phillips and Shima 2010 - Size and Sex: <https://www.bco-dmo.org/dataset/724601>

Methods & Sampling

Individual *Dendropoma* (now *Ceraesignum*) *maximum* were collected haphazardly from seven sites in April and September 2008. Snails were removed with their shells in tact using a chisel and hammer. At the lab, snails were removed from the shell. Females were determined by the presence of a mantle slit and appearance of gonads. Length of capsules were measured in April to the nearest 0.01mm. Early stage embryos have no definitive larval structures yet. They are yellow in color. Mid stage embryos had some larval structures - some pigment but still quite yellow, eyes, simple shell, small velum. Late stage are close to hatching so well developed with large bi-lobed, darkly pigmented bands on velum, eyes, sculptured shell, well-developed foot.

Data Processing Description

BCO-DMO Processing:

- added conventional header with dataset name, PI name, version date
- modified parameter names to conform with BCO-DMO naming conventions
- empty values were replaced with 'nd' (no data).

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Data Files

File
PhillipsShima_2010_DevStageCapsule.csv (Comma Separated Values (.csv), 3.45 KB) MD5:47564181a303e5ffdc31810cd8f48364
Primary data file for dataset ID 722344

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Related Publications

Phillips, N. E., & Shima, J. S. (2009). Reproduction of the vermetid gastropod *Dendropoma maximum* (Sowerby, 1825) in Moorea, French Polynesia. *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, 76(2), 133-137. doi:[10.1093/mollus/eyp049](https://doi.org/10.1093/mollus/eyp049)
General

Shima, J. S. 1999a. An evaluation of the processes that influence variability in abundance of a coral reef fish. Dissertation. University of California-Santa Barbara, California, USA. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jeffrey_Shima/publication/235678400_An_evaluation_of_processes_that_influence_variability_in_abundance_of_a_coral_reef_fish/links/5701922708a_evaluation-of-processes-that-influence-variability-in-abundance
General

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Parameters

Parameter	Description	Units
DEVELOPMENTAL_STAGE_OF_LARVAE_IN_CAPSULES	classification of developmental stage of larvae in egg capsules	unitless
CAPSULE_LENGTH_um	length of egg capsule	micrometers (um)

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Instruments

Dataset-specific Instrument Name	balance
Generic Instrument Name	scale
Dataset-specific Description	Snails were removed from the shell, and sex, length and wet mass were determined.
Generic Instrument Description	An instrument used to measure weight or mass.

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Deployments

Osenberg et al Moorea

Website	https://www.bco-dmo.org/deployment/644752
Platform	Osenberg et al Moorea
Start Date	2003-05-19
End Date	2015-07-12

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Project Information

Spatial patterns of coral-vermetid interactions: short-term effects and long-term consequences (Vermetids_Corals)

Coverage: Moorea, French Polynesia (-17.48 degrees S, -149.82 degrees W)

Description from NSF abstract:

Ecological surprises are most likely to be manifest in diverse communities where many interactions remain uninvestigated. Coral reefs harbor much of the world's biodiversity, and recent studies by the investigators suggest that one overlooked, but potentially important, biological interaction involves vermetid gastropods. Vermetid gastropods are nonmobile, tube-building snails that feed via an extensive mucus net. Vermetids reduce coral growth by up to 80%, and coral survival by as much as 60%. Because effects vary among coral taxa, vermetids may substantially alter the structure of coral communities as well as the community of fishes and invertebrates that inhabit the coral reef.

The investigators will conduct a suite of experimental and observational studies that: 1) quantify the effects of four species of vermetids across coral species to assess if species effects and responses are concordant or idiosyncratic; 2) use meta-analysis to compare effects of vermetids relative to other coral stressors and determine the factors that influence variation in coral responses; 3) determine the role of coral commensals that inhabit the branching coral, Pocillopora, and evaluate how the development of the commensal assemblage modifies the deleterious effects of vermetids; 4) determine how vermetid mucus nets affect the local environment of corals and evaluate several hypotheses about proposed mechanisms; and 5) assess the long-term implications of vermetids on coral communities and the fishes and invertebrates that depend on the coral.

Note: The Principal Investigator, Dr. Craig W. Osenberg, was at the University of Florida at the time the NSF award was granted. Dr. Osenberg moved to the University of Georgia during the summer of 2014 ([current contact information](#)).

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Funding

Funding Source	Award
NSF Division of Ocean Sciences (NSF OCE)	OCE-1130359

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