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A New Species of *Osedax* (Annelida: Siboglinidae) Associated with Whale Carcasses off Kyushu, Japan

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A new whale-bone-eating polychaete species of the genus *Osedax* was found on sperm whale carcasses submerged off Cape Nomamisaki, Kyushu, Japan, at a depth of approximately 200 m. The new species, *Osedax japonicus*, is the fourth known species of the genus *Osedax* and the first species from the western Pacific. Female *O. japonicus* specimens (1) form dense clusters on whale carcasses; (2) have a body composed of crown, trunk, and root structure; (3) lack a digestive tract; and (4) have bacterium-like particles in the tissue of the root structure. *Osedax japonicus* shares all these characteristics with *O. rubiplumus* and *O. frankpressi*, and items (1) to (3) with *O. mucifloris*. *Osedax japonicus* is easily distinguished from the other three known species by oviduct morphology, body length, and palp coloration in females. No males of *O. japonicus* have yet been found.

**Key words:** *Osedax japonicus*, whale carcass, Siboglinidae, root structure, bacterium-like particles, Annelida, Polychaeta, ROV

**INTRODUCTION**

Decomposing whale carcasses on the deep-sea floor are home to unique and dense biological communities. These communities derive energy from initially large concentrations of fresh organic matter that result in substantial amounts of sulfide. Such communities, like deep-sea vent and seep communities that are supported by chemosynthetic trophic production, are classified as chemosynthetic and seep communities that are supported by chemoautotrophic production. Female *O. japonicus* specimens were observed in dense clusters on the whale-bone surfaces. This worm species appeared to have characteristics of the genus *Osedax* and is described here.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Sample collection and in-situ observation**

Dives of the ROV *Hyper-Dolphin* of the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) were conducted from 24 July to 1 August 2004, at sites where four whale carcasses had been deposited at depths of 224–250 m off Cape Nomamisaki, Kyushu, southern Japan, were submerged at a depth of approximately 200 m off Cape Nomamisaki, Kagoshima, Kyushu. Two successive investigations using the remotely operated vehicle (ROV) *Hyper-Dolphin* were conducted at this site in 2004 to study the faunal composition and community succession associated with whale carcasses. Two whale bones were recovered by the ROV and subsequently maintained in a laboratory aquarium, and worms were observed in dense clusters on the whale-bone surfaces.

symbiotic bacteria in their root-structure tissues, and analyses of stable isotopes and fatty acids have revealed that the endosymbionts provide the nutrition of these species (Goffredi et al., 2005).

On 1 February 2002, 12 sperm whale carcasses (11.8–16.0 m in body length) that had been stranded on the southwestern coast of Kyushu, southern Japan, were submerged at a depth of approximately 200 m off Cape Nomamisaki, Kagoshima, Kyushu. Two successive investigations using the remotely operated vehicle (ROV) *Hyper-Dolphin* were conducted at this site in 2004 to study the faunal composition and community succession associated with whale carcasses. Two whale bones were recovered by the ROV and subsequently maintained in a laboratory aquarium, and worms were observed in dense clusters on the whale-bone surfaces. This worm species appeared to have characteristics of the genus *Osedax* and is described here.

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Morphological analysis

After specimens were extracted from the whale bones, three specimens were fixed in 10% buffered seawater-formalin, five were fixed in 10% buffered seawater-formalin for a week and then transferred to 70% ethanol, and two were fixed in 99.5% ethanol for a week and then transferred to 70% ethanol. For detailed observations of internal organs, the tissues of three specimens were fixed in Bouin's solution for 24 h. The tissues were dehydrated with 100% ethanol, embedded in paraffin, sectioned in 4-µm-thick strips, and stained with hematoxylin-eosin following standard procedures.

DNA preparation

DNA was extracted from the trunk and root structure from each of 4 worm specimens separately with a DNeasy Tissue kit (QIAGEN Japan, Tokyo, Japan). To eliminate surface contaminants, each tissue sample was washed thoroughly in autoclaved and filtered (pore size 0.22 µm) seawater.

PCR amplification

The eukaryotic cytochrome c oxidase subunit I gene (COI) was amplified by PCR using an Ex Taq PCR Kit (TaKaRa, Kyoto, Japan). Two oligonucleotide primers (0.2 µM each) and <1 µg of DNA template were added to the reaction mixtures. Thermal cycling conditions were denaturation at 96°C for 20 sec, annealing at 50°C for 45 sec, and extension at 72°C for 2 min for a total of 35 cycles. The oligonucleotide primers used for COI amplification were LCO1490 and HCO2198 (Folmer et al., 1994). The molecular size of the PCR products was checked using 1.2% Agarose S (Nippon Gene, Toyama, Japan) gel electrophoresis.

Sequencing of amplified products

Sequencing reactions using the PCR products as template were performed with a BigDye Terminator Cycling Sequencing Ready Reaction Kit (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA), using primers LCO1490 and HCO2198. Sequencing was accomplished with an ABI PRISM 3100 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems Japan Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The sequences reported here have been deposited in the DDBJ database under accession numbers AB259569.

Sequence and phylogenetic analyses

A partial sequence of COI was analyzed using the gapped-BLAST search algorithm (Altschul et al., 1997; Benson et al., 2000) to estimate the degree of similarity to other sequences deposited in the GenBank database. For the similarity analysis, 507 bp of homologous sites of the COI gene were used. Sequences were manually aligned, and the phylogenetic analysis was restricted to nucleotide positions that were unambiguously alignable in all sequences. We analyzed phylogenetic relationships among the new and the other siboglinid species using COI gene sequences deposited in the DDBJ database under accession numbers AB073491, AF34267, AY129128, AY12914, AY129140, AY326304, AY586490, AY586490.
AY586505, AY645989, AY646000, AY827562, ESU84262, LCU74061, OAU74069, RPU87979, and U74066. Determination of the distance matrix and a neighbor-joining (NJ) tree was performed with CLUSTAL X (Thompson et al., 1997).

Transmission electron microscopic observations of associated bacteria

Small pieces of tissue from the palps, trunks, and bulbous structure from two specimens were sliced into 2-mm sections. The tissues were prefixed with 3% glutaraldehyde and 3% acrolein in filtered artificial seawater for 12 h at 4°C; post-fixed for 3 h in 2% OsO₄ in filtered artificial seawater; rinsed eight times for 15 min with distilled water; stained with 2% uranyl acetate for 90 min; rinsed again three times for 15 min with distilled water; dehydrated in a series of 30%, 50%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, and 100% ethanol; and embedded in EPON 812 resin (TAAB, Berkshire, England). Ultra-

Fig. 3. Osedax japonicus n. sp. (A) Holotype, female, preserved individual; body from the dorsal side, gelatinous translucent cylindrical tube and transparent mucus removed. (B) Paratype 1, dissected from whale bone, fresh specimen, no preservation; contracted individual in gelatinous translucent cylindrical tube, with transparent mucus removed; root structure circled by a dashed line. (C) Holotype, close-up view of the boundary between trunk and crown. (D) Holotype, close-up view trunk and crown. (E) Eggs in mucus. (F) Trochophore-stage embryos in mucus. (G) Holotype, close-up view of the oviduct along trunk; eggs are present in the oviduct. (H) Vertical section of the ventral part of the trunk. (I) Paratype 2, fresh specimen, contracted small individual, gelatinous, translucent cylindrical tube and transparent mucus removed. (J) Transverse section of the trunk. Abbreviations: bs, bulbous structure; co, collar; cr, crown; dbv, dorsal blood vessel; e, egg; ms, muscle; od, oviduct; os, ovisac; p, palp; pl, plaques; po, projecting of oviduct; r, root structure; t, trunk; tu, tube; vfv, ventral blood vessel.
thin sections of the specimens were stained with aqueous uranyl acetate and lead citrate, and observed under a transmission electron microscope (JEOL JEM-1210, Tokyo, Japan).

RESULTS

Taxonomic account

Phylum Annelida Lamarck, 1809
Family Siboglinidae Caullery, 1914
Genus Osedax Rouse, Goffredi and Vrijenhoek, 2004
Osedax japonicus n. sp.
(Honekui-hanamushi in Japanese)

Type series. Holotype (NSMT-Pol H 478): complete mature female (body length, 8.8 mm; palp length, 2.5 mm; trunk length, 4.3 mm; trunk width, 1.0 mm; root structure

Fig. 4. Habitat of Osedax japonicus n. sp. (A) Worms emergent from a whale bone (ulna) in an aquarium. (B) Close-up view of emergent worms in an aquarium; the worms secreted the transparent mucus; numerous white particles (eggs or trophophore-stage embryos) were present in mucus. (C) Maxilla in-situ; a dense cluster of worms is circled by a dashed line. (D) Jawbones in-situ; emergent worms circled by a dashed line. (E) Close-up view of the dashed circle in D; numerous specimens formed a dense cluster. (F) Numerous living specimens on the surface of a tainted spermaceti.
Table 1. Characteristics comparison of Osedax japonicus n. sp. with the three known species, O. rubiplumus, O. frankpressi and O. mucofloris

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>O. japonicus n. sp.</th>
<th>O. rubiplumus</th>
<th>O. frankpressi</th>
<th>O. mucofloris</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size and Morphology</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk length (mm)</td>
<td>1.1–8.8</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color of palps</td>
<td>White to pink</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>White to pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinnules</td>
<td>Outer margin of palps</td>
<td>Outer margin of palps</td>
<td>Inner margin of palps</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oviduct</td>
<td>No extension between palps, protuberance-like in shape. Eggs in oviduct</td>
<td>Long between palps, cylindrical in shape</td>
<td>Long between palps, convoluted upon contraction</td>
<td>Long between palps. Eggs in oviduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk-ovisac junction</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Green bacteriocyte-filled sheath present</td>
<td>Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root structure</td>
<td>Lobulate without branching</td>
<td>Four discrete root</td>
<td>Lobulate without branching</td>
<td>Lobulate, mycelial form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube and mucus</td>
<td>Gelatinous translucent cylindrical tube in transparent mucus emergent</td>
<td>Cylindrical tube</td>
<td>Gelatinous hemispherical tube</td>
<td>Gelatinous mucous tube rather than rigid cylindrical tube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Off Kyushu, Japan</td>
<td>Monterey Bay, USA</td>
<td>Monterey Bay, USA</td>
<td>Kosterfjord, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth (m)</td>
<td>224–250</td>
<td>2891</td>
<td>2891</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ture width, 0.9–2.8 mm), extracted from a vertebra or an ulna of dead sperm whale off Cape Nomamisaki, Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan (31°20.72′ N, 129°59.29′ E, 227 m depth or 31°18.84′ N, 129°59.52′ E, 245 m depth), 28 July 2004, collected by ROV Hyper-Dolphin of JAMSTEC Dive No. 331 or 333.

**Etymology:** The species name “japonicus” refers to the occurrence of this species in Japan.

**Diagnosis.** Live female with pink or red contractile and discrete crown composed of four palps; white to pink contractile trunk; and root structure (Figs. 2, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B). Crown and trunk within gelatinous translucent cylindrical tube in transparent mucus emergent from whale-bone surface, palps typically extended from tube in live specimens (Figs. 4A, 4B, 5). Short and terminal oviduct at the end of trunk (Figs. 2, 3C).

**Description.** Palps 1.0–7.0 mm in length (contracted), of equal length in each specimen, emergent from upper part of trunk, numerous pinnules 0.1 mm long on approximately distal half outer margins of each palp (Figs. 2, 3D). Cylindrical and whitish translucent trunk 1.1–8.8 mm in length and 0.7–2.1 mm in width (contracted), composed mostly of muscles (Figs. 3H, 3J). Collar with brown plaques along edge of anterior trunk, except for ventral portion (Figs. 3A, 3C, 3D). Protuberances along the oviduct on trunk surface contain some eggs (Figs. 2, 3G, 3H). Oviduct terminates at distal end of trunk, level with base of palps (Figs. 2, 3C). In dissected specimens, ventral and dorsal blood vessels are obvious inside the trunk (Fig. 3J). Neither mouth nor obvious gut present. Root structure embedded within whale-bone matrix (Fig. 5). Bulbous or lobulate root structure (1.0–4.3 mm in length and 0.9–3.8 mm in width, contracted)

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**Fig. 7.** Phylogenetic tree inferred by neighbor-joining analysis of 507 homologous positions of cytochrome c oxidase subunit I gene (COI) sequences of *Osedax japonicus* n. sp. and representative annelids including frenulate and vestimentiferan tubeworms. Scale bar represents 0.02 nucleotide substitutions per sequence position. Numbers near nodes indicate the percentage of 1000 bootstrap resamplings that include the nodes; only values >50% are shown. The new *Osedax* species examined in this study is indicated by a box.
ered by brownish-green sheath in life and continuous with root-like protuberances of varying length (Figs. 3A, 3B, 3I). No chaetae or segmentation apparent. Males unknown.

**Habitat and distribution.** Specimens were usually found living in dense clusters on sperm whale bones (Fig. 4) and were clearly visible to the naked eye in the aquarium (Figs. 4A, 4B). They penetrated into the bone matrix using the root structure (Fig. 5). On ROV video images, many living individuals were also observed on the surfaces of tainted spermaceti (Fig. 4F). All whale carcasses were located in a region of sand sediment. The only known occurrence of *Osedax japonicus* n. sp. is the present study area, off Cape Nomamisaki, southwestern tip of Kyushu Island, Japan, at a depth of 227–245 m.

**Reproduction.** In nine of 10 type and non-type specimens, transparent mucus surrounding living bodies contained several hundred eggs with a diameter of approximately 100 µm (Figs. 3E, 4B). In one specimen, the transparent mucus contained many trophophore-stage embryos with a body length of approximately 150 µm. Eggs and embryos were not contained in a gelatinous, translucent cylindrical tube (Fig. 3F). No males containing sperm were found.

**Associated bacterium-like particles.** The root-structure tissues contained small assemblages of intracellular rod-shaped bacterium-like particles, 2.7 µm long along the long axis (Fig. 6A). The numbers of particles here was very low. The epidermis of the trunk had numerous microvilli and was deeply invaginated. Numerous bacterium-like particles were present in these deep grooves on the trunk surface (Fig. 6B). The particles also were present between the pinnules of the palps, but fewer than on the trunk surface.

**Remarks: Oseax japonicus** n. sp. resembles *O. mucofilioris*, recorded from shallow water (125 m deep) of the Kosterfjord in the North Sea, except in oviduct form. *Osedax mucofilioris*, *O. rubipilumus*, and *O. frankpressi* have a long oviduct projecting between the palps, whereas *Osedax japonicus* n. sp. has the oviduct terminating at the end of the trunk (Table 1; Figs. 2, 3C). *Osedax japonicus* n. sp. and *O. rubipilumus* have a similar tube form, and both lack a trunk-ovisac junction, but they differ in size, color of palps, form of oviduct, and root structure (Table 1). *Osedax japonicus* n. sp. and *O. frankpressi* have the same form of root structure, but differ in color of palps, forms of oviduct and gelatinous tube, and presence or absence of trunk-ovisac junction in *O. frankpressi* (Table 1). *Osedax japonicus* n. sp. and *O. rubipilumus* both have numerous pinnules on outer margins of each palp, but *O. frankpressi* has pinnules on inner margins of each palp (Table 1). These marked morphological differences seem to be significant for delineating species of *Osedax*. Moreover, the validity of our determination has been confirmed by a molecular phylogeny using partial COI sequences of *O. rubipilumus*, *O. frankpressi*, and *O. mucofilioris* (see below).

**Phylogenetic position inferred from COI gene sequences**

Partial sequences (~560 bp) of the cytochrome c oxidase subunit I gene from four specimens of *O. japonicus* n. sp. were identical at homologous positions. A phylogenetic analysis performed by the neighbor joining (NJ) method placed the COI sequence from *O. japonicus* n. sp. within the Family Siboglinidae containing frenalute and vestimentiiran tubeworms that lack digestive organs (Fig. 7). The COI sequence of *O. japonicus* n. sp. differed from those of other siboglinid polychaetes. *Osedax japonicus* formed a clade with the three other *Osedax* species, supported by a bootstrap value of 100%.

**DISCUSSION**

*Osedax japonicus* n. sp. is the fourth known species in the genus *Osedax* and the first of this genus from the western Pacific. *Osedax rubipilumus* and *O. frankpressi* from Monterey Bay, California, were shown to have the following characteristics by Rouse *et al.* (2004): 1) associated with whale carcasses in the deep sea, 2) have root structures running within whale-bone marrow, 3) lack a digestive tract, 4) have endosymbiotic bacteria in root-structure tissues and derive nutrition from the degradation of bone-marrow hydrocarbons by the endosymbionts, and 5) have dwarf males. *Osedax japonicus* n. sp. has been shown here to share characteristics 1, 2, and 3.

Small assemblages of intracellular rod-shaped bacterium-like particle were observed in the root structure tissues (Fig. 6). These particles are almost same shape and size as symbiotic bacteria of other Siboglinidae, such as *O. rubipilumus* (Rouse *et al.*, 2004) and *Sclerolium brattstromi* (Southward, 1982). These similarities suggest *O. japonicus* n. sp. also has endosymbiotic bacteria in its root-structure tissues. Other animals harboring symbiotic bacteria, such as *Calyp-

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female of *O. japonicus* n. sp. (Fig. 3F) were not dwarf males, but rather were true trochophore-stage embryos, because no spermatozoa were observed in the trochophore body. Further investigation will be needed to discover the males.

Polychaetes exhibit diverse reproductive strategies, and gelatinous encapsulation of eggs and/or larvae is common (Rouse and Pleijel, 2001). However, since *O. japonicus* n. sp. is restricted in its habitat to whale carcasses, where it lives in dense clusters (Fig. 4), long distance dispersal may be necessary for embryos of *Oseodus* to reach other whale carcasses. It is unknown when the embryos hatch out from the gelatinous mass, or how long the larvae swim freely in water column.

According to the molecular phylogenetic analysis, *O. japonicus* n. sp. forms a clade with the other three known *Oseodus* species (Fig. 7). This lends support to placement of these species in a single genus, *Oseodus*, which had been established by morphological analyses.

Studies are underway on the roles that whale-fall communities play in cycling organic materials in the deep sea, whale-fall community succession, and the dispersal of vent and seep community species (Smith et al., 1989; Bennett et al., 1994; Baco and Smith, 2003; Smith and Baco, 2003; Goffredi et al., 2004). Our study site (Off Cape Nomamisaki) is only approximately 150 km, 400 km, and 420 km distant from the hydrothermal vent communities in Kagoshima Bay (Hashimoto et al., 1993), the cold seep communities off Kikajima (Kojima, 2002), and hydrothermal vent communities on Minami-Ensei Knoll in the Okinawa Trough (Hashimoto et al., 1994; Hashimoto et al., 1995), respectively. However, *O. japonicus* n. sp., two species of mussel, *Adipicola pacifica* and *A. crypta* (Okutani et al., 2003), and a lancelet, *Asymmetron interum* (Nishikawa, 2004), have been recorded only from the sperm whale carcasses off Cape Nomamisaki, and have not been found in the neighboring vent and seep communities. The whale-fall community off Cape Nomamisaki may therefore be a unique community with no relationship to neighboring vent and seep communities.

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**References**


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