

## First record of *Medorippe lanata* (Linnaeus, 1767) in Sea of Marmara

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### Abstract:

One specimen of *Medorippe lanata* (Linnaeus, 1767) was obtained by diving on 22 January 2006 at a depth of 15 m. in west part Sea of Marmara. *Medorippe lanata* is reported in this study as the first record for Sea of Marmara.

**Key words:** *Medorippe lanata*, Sea of Marmara, exotic-Lessepsian species

### INTRODUCTION:

*Medorippe lanata* (Linnaeus, 1767) is an decapod species belonging to the **Dorippidae** family [1]. Carapace as long as wide and surface is ornamented with grooves and tubercles; leaving the first three abdominal segments are visible dorsally. On front are 2 triangular submedian teeth. Outer orbital tooth triangular, slender, reaching slightly beyond the frontal teeth and inner margin is granulated. Lateral margin of carapace is also granulated. Chelipeds in adult males are unequal, but in females and juveniles equal.

Second and third legs are long, third pair are longest; last two pairs are short and slender and dorsal in position and ending in hook-like dactyls. [2].

Carapace is pale brownish grey, carapacial tubercles are dark colored.

Males can reach to CL 4.2 cm, females to 3.6 cm. [3].

Distributed all the Mediterranean Sea, from Portugal to South Africa. On sandy, muddy or gravelly bottoms, but also on coral reefs and oyster banks; intertidal to 75 m, mostly to 20 m. [4].

### MATERIALS and METHODS:

One specimen of *Medorippe lanata* was obtained by diving on 22 January 2006, (E:026°54'39"-N:40°31'12") at a depth of 12 m. in west of Sea of Marmara, off Inceburun. (Fig. 1).

The specimen were fixed and preserved in 5% formalin solution. Sample has been identified, photographed and conserved privately. (Fig.2a picture, Fig.2b drawing)

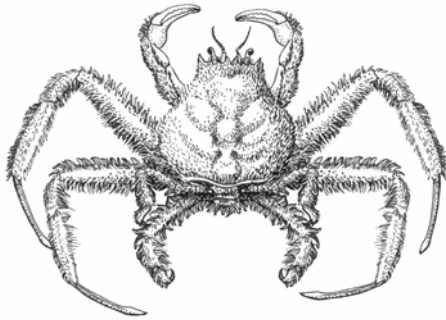


**Fig.1** The sampling point of *Medorippe lanata* in Sea of Marmara

## RESULTS and DISCUSSION:

In the Sea of Marmara, until today, we haven't come across that species on any benthic survey in any record. It strengthens the opinion that this is a new record for Sea of Marmara, because we haven't come across this species during beam-trawl while diving surveys about the subject made in that area since 1997.

Also during the bibliographical study we haven't come across an important record of that species in the Sea of Marmara. In my opinion, due to the decrease in the variety of species in the Sea of Marmara, *M. lanata* found an appropriate environment and began to widespread like many other new forms.



**Fig. 2b. Drawing of *M. lanata* (Artüz)**



**Fig.2a. Picture of *Medorippe lanata* (Artüz)**

Also because of the geological situation of the area there are varieties of divergence and convergence currents. In this connection, the salinity values of the area are variable (Sal ‰24 to Sal ‰38). The area is one of the mixing areas of Mediterranean originated water (Sal ‰38.) and Black Sea originated-Sea of Marmara water (Sal ‰24).

In fact, the convergence-divergence currents and all year warm Mediterranean originated layer (14.2°C) obtain an ideal habitat to the *mediterranolitic* forms [7].

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