# Marine biodiversity of Guam: the Ascidiacea 

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#### Abstract

Between 1998 and 2000 the first comprehensive collections ever made of ascidians in Guam were carried out, mainly by snorkeling and SCUBA; a few deeper samples were collected by dredging. Artificial substrates in harbors, such as buoys, wharf pilings and marina floats, were sampled in addition to numerous natural coral reef sites. Approximately 117 species in 32 genera have been catalogued, though some of the species are not yet fully identified. The collection includes 87 colonial species and 30 solitary species. Eighty-six species are considered indigenous or probably indigenous. Thirty-one species, 16 colonial and 15 solitary, are considered introduced or cryptogenic; all were collected from artificial substrates and a few of these were also collected from natural substrates. Seventy-eight species were collected only from natural sites; this group was predominantly colonial (69 species). The collection includes at least 4 new, undescribed species. Manuscripts are in preparation that will include descriptions of all the species.


## Introduction

Beginning a century ago, central and western Pacific tropical ascidians have been the focus of a large number of taxonomic investigations (see bibliography in Kott 1985). Since the 1960's there have been a number of major studies including those by Eldredge (1967), Tokioka (1967), Millar (1975), Kott (1980, 1982, 1985, 1990, 1992), Nishikawa (1984, 1986, 1994), and C. \& F. Monniot (numerous publications; see Monniot et al. 1991 for review, also Monniot C. 1992, Monniot F. 1992-1995, Monniot F. \& C. 1996, 2001). However, only Kott (1982) included the island of Guam; she identified six species of algal-bearing didemnids that had been collected by C. Birkeland. These six species are in the Queensland Museum in Brisbane. Thus, prior to the current study, nearly nothing was known of the ascidians of Guam. In 1999 an extensive study was undertaken of the marine invertebrates of Apra Harbor (Paulay et al. 2002), with a comparison of artificial and natural substrates; this study was expanded to a number of other reef areas of Guam in 2000. All but one of the 117 species of ascidians recorded here were collected either during these surveys or in 1997-98 when a small number of species were collected by G. Paulay, L. Kirkendale and

[^0]J. Starmer and identified by C. and F. Monniot in Paris or by the author; a few of the latter are deposited at the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) in Washington DC. The ascidians listed in this paper are therefore, with the exception of the 6 listed in Kott (1982) and the 17 listed in Monniot \& Monniot (2001), all new records and range extensions.

## Materials and Methods

The specimens were collected primarily by snorkeling, SCUBA and in a few cases by dredging. Marina floats were sampled by pulling the specimens off the docks, ropes and tires manually. All samples were maintained in fresh seawater and examined live in the laboratory immediately after collection. They were then relaxed for several hours in tightly covered bowls of seawater containing a few drops of menthol in $95 \%$ ethanol before being preserved in $10 \%$ seawater formalin buffered with a small amount of sodium borate. Most of the specimens are currently in the possession of the author. These will be donated to a museum (not yet chosen) after publication of the descriptive monographs. A few are in the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN) in Paris or the Queensland Museum in Brisbane, Australia (QM); a few duplicates are housed in the University of Guam Marine Laboratory Invertebrate collection (UGI) and others are at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, in Washington DC (USNM). Cited photographs (Appendix 1) are on the WWW at: http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/reefs; they are also available on the Marine Biodiversity of Guam CD-ROM copublication.

## Results

The 1998-2000 collections have thus far yielded 117 species (Appendix 1) belonging to 32 genera in 11 families. Unidentified Ascidia, Diplosoma and Botryllus species in the NMNH, though listed separately in Appendix 1, are considered probable duplicates of others in the list at this time and are not included in the total of 117 species; arrangements have been made for a loan of these specimens for further examination.

The collection includes 87 colonial species and 30 solitary species. Thirtyone species, 16 colonial and 15 solitary, are considered introduced or cryptogenic; all were collected from artificial substrates and a few of these were also collected from natural substrates. If a species was found primarily in natural areas and only sporadically occurred on artificial substrates, it was considered indigenous; if its predominant locale was artificial substrates and only a few isolated small specimens were collected from natural areas, it was considered introduced or cryptogenic. (Ascidia sp. A was collected in approximately equal numbers from artificial and natural substrates.) Seventy-eight species were collected only from natural sites; this group was predominantly colonial (69
species). A number of the species are not yet fully identified, including at least 4 new, undescribed species.

While a number of subtidal sites were sampled fairly completely, there are still many reef areas that were not sampled during this study due to a lack of time and inclement weather, in particular the north end of the island, even though this region is known to be rich in species. It is usually windy on Guam, and the often high waves and surf make collecting by SCUBA from a small boat quite dangerous. Thus I estimate that the 117 species listed here probably represent no more than $75 \%$ of the ascidians of Guam.

Although many references were used for these identifications, the most useful and relevant were the monographs of C. and F. Monniot on the ascidians of French Polynesia and New Caledonia, and their newest monograph (F. \& C. Monniot 2001) that includes primarily species from Palau and the Philippines. Kott's three large monographs on the ascidians of Australia (1985, 1990, 1992) were also useful. The latest volume of that series (2001) was not available during this study. The classification scheme of Saito et al. (2001) was followed for the botryllids, in which the two genera Botrylloides and Botryllus are separated on the basis of gonadal position.

For many of the species listed here, especially the colonial species, the Guam record is only the second or third known occurrence, the first being from one of the above-mentioned monographs from areas many thousands of kilometers distant. This is a clear indication of our lack of knowledge of the biodiversity and biogeography of tropical Pacific ascidians.

## Acknowledgments

I thank the University of Guam Marine Laboratory staff, especially the former director Gustav Paulay, for their generous support in every regard. I am deeply indebted to F. \& C. Monniot for some of the identifications and for numerous helpful discussions, and for generously sharing their tropical Pacific data (F. \& C. Monniot 2001) during its work-in-progress stage. P. Mather is also thanked for invaluable help with spicule preparation. P. Houk, L. Kirkendale, C. Meyer, V. Paul, G. Paulay, R. Ritson-Williams, T. Rongo and J. Starmer provided the specimens collected by SCUBA. L. Cole facilitated the loan of USNM specimens. I am especially grateful to C. Lambert for his cheerful and willing assistance whenever needed. This work was funded by a NOAA Sea Grant and contracts from the Department of Defense, COMNAVMARIANAS to G. Paulay. Contribution 486 of the University of Guam Marine Laboratory.

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Appendix 1. Ascidians of Guam
Voucher: GL: author's collection, MNHN: Museum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris, USNM: U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, QM: Queensland Museum Lit: Literature: 1) F\&C Monniot 2001; 2) Kott 1982
Photo: photo vouchers; see methods. Cited photographs are on the WWW at: http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/reefs; they are also available on the Marine Biodiversity of Guam CD-ROM copublication. Notes: see end of appendix
ID: identification by: GL: author, CM: Claude Monniot, FM: Francoise Monniot, PK: Patricia Kott D: depth: 1) 0-60m, 2) 60-200m
Status: C: cryptogenic, I: indigenous, N : non-indigenous, 1 : colonial, S: solitary

| Taxon | Voucher | Ref | Photo | Notes | ID | D | Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| APLOUSOBRANCHIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aplousobranch sp. A (gold \& green) | no sample |  | GP526: 2 |  |  | 1 | C 1 |
| APLOUSOBRANCHIA: CLAVELINIDAE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clavelina moluccensis (Sluiter, 1904) | GL, MNHN A3 CLA 121 | 1 | GP355:19 | 1 | FM, GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Clavelina sp. A (n. sp.?) | GL |  | GP587:22 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| APLOUSOBRANCHIA: DIDEMNIDAE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Didemnum cuculliferum (Sluiter, 1909) | GL |  | GP581:9? |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum digestum Sluiter, 1909 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum edmondsoni Eldredge, 1967 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum granulatum Tokioka, 1954 | GL |  | GP756:24 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum ligulum-A F. Monniot, 1983 | GL |  | GP570:9 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum ligulum-B F. Monniot, 1983 | GL |  | GP740:28 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum molle (Herdman, 1886) | GL, QM GH695 | 2 | GP252:11 | 2, 3 | GL, PK | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum moseleyi (Herdman, 1886) | GL |  | GP736:2 | 4 | GL | 1,2 | I 1 |
| Didemnum nigrum Monniot \& Monniot, 1996 | GL |  | GP570:32? |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum perlucidum F. Monniot, 1983 | GL, MNHN A2 DID.C 464, USNM 25064 | 1 | GP568:20 | 5 | GL, FM | 1 | N 1 |
| Didemnum psammathodes (Sluiter, 1895) | GL |  | GP747:20 | 6 | GL | 1 | C 1 |
| Didemnum rubeum F. and C. Monniot, 1996 | GL, MNHN A2 DID.C 487 | 1 | GP649:14 | 7 | FM, GL | 1,2 | I 1 |
| Didemnum uturoa C \& F Monniot, 1987 | GL |  | GP757:27 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |

Appendix 1: Ascidians of Guam / (continued)

| Taxon | Voucher | Lit. | Photo | Notes | ID | D | Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Didemnum sp. A | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum sp. B | GL |  | GP756:4 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum sp. C | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum sp. D | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum sp. E | GL |  | GP740:14 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum sp. F | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum sp. G | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Didemnum sp. H | GL |  | GP740:35 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Diplosoma listerianum (Milne Edwards, 1841) | GL, MNHN A2 DIP.A 156, USNM 25066 | 1 | GP568:22 |  | GL, FM | 1 | N 1 |
| Diplosoma similis (Sluiter, 1909) | GL, QM GH825 | 2 | GP508:34 | 8 | GL, PK | 1 | I 1 |
| Diplosoma virens (Hartmeyer, 1909) | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Diplosoma sp. A | GL |  | GP568:23 | 9 | GL | 1 | C 1 |
| Leptoclinides sp. A | GL |  | GP740:30 | 10 | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Lissoclinum calycis F. Monniot, 1992 | GL |  | GP571:32 | 11, 12 | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Lissoclinum fragile (Van Name, 1902) | GL, MNHN A2 LIS 161, USNM 25065 | 1 | GP568:31 |  | GL, FM | 1 | N 1 |
| Lissoclinum patella (Gottschaldt, 1898) | GL, QM GH826 | 2 | GP541:18 | 2 | GL, PK | 1 | I 1 |
| Lissoclinum timorense (Sluiter, 1885) | GL, QM GH827 | 2 | GP569:4 | 2 | GL, PK | 1 | I 1 |
| Lissoclinum cf. vareau C. and F. Monniot, 1987 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Polysyncraton aspiculatum (Tokioka, 1949) | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Polysyncraton sp. A | GL |  | GP747:17 | 13 | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Polysyncraton sp. B | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Polysyncraton sp. C (aff. poro) | GL |  | GP570:5 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Polysyncraton sp. D | GL |  | GP747:18 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Trididemnum banneri Eldredge, 1967 | GL |  |  |  | GL | , | I 1 |
| Trididemnum cf. cerebriforme Hartmeyer, 1913 | GL |  | GP570:23 |  | GL | 1,2 | I 1 |
| Trididemnum clinides Kott, 1977 | GL, QM GH696 | 2 | GP569:8 | 2 | GL, PK | 1 | I 1 |
| Trididemnum cyclops Michaelsen, 1921 | GL |  | GP542:13? |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Trididemnum fetia C \& F Monniot, 1987 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Trididemnum paracyclops Kott, 1980 | QM GH824 | 2 |  | 2 | GL, PK | 1 | I 1 |
| Trididemnum profundum (Sluiter, 1909) | GL |  | GP569:5 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |

Appendix 1: Ascidians of Guam / (continued)

| Taxon | Voucher | Lit. | Photo | Notes | ID | D | Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trididemnum sp. A | GL |  |  |  | GL | 2 | I 1 |
| APLOUSOBRANCHIA: HOLOZOIDAE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distaplia cuscina Kott, 1990 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| APLOUSOBRANCHIA: POLYCITORIDAE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cystodytes dellechiajei (Della Valle, 1877) | GL |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 14,15 \end{aligned}$ | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Cystodytes violatinctus F. Monniot, 1988 | GL |  | GP590:8 |  | FM | 1 | I 1 |
| Eudistoma album F. Monniot, 1988 | MNHN A3 EUD 218 | 1 | GP405:34 |  | FM | 1 | I 1 |
| Eudistoma ovatum (Herdman, 1886) | GL |  | GP569:15 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Eudistoma reginum Kott, 1990 | GL, MNHN A3 EUD 233 | 1 | GP646:20 | 15 | FM | 1 | I 1 |
| Eudistoma sp. A | GL |  | GP570:31? | 16 | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Eudistoma sp. B | GL |  | GP747-19 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Eudistoma sp. C | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Aplidiopsis sp. A (n. sp.?) | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Aplidium lobatum Savigny, 1816 | GL |  | GP756:2 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Aplidium sp. A | GL |  | GP755:21 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Aplidium sp. B | GL |  | GP570:17 | 12 | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Aplidium sp. C | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Polyclinum constellatum Savigny, 1816 | GL, MNHN A1 POL.B 70, USNM 25065 | 1 | GP512:28 |  | GL, FM | 1 | N 1 |
| Polyclinum pute Monniot \& Monniot, 1987 | GL |  | GP570:12 |  | GL | , | I 1 |
| Polyclinum sundaicum (Sluiter, 1909) | GL |  | GP569:13 | 17 | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Polyclinum sp. A | GL |  | GP528:33 | 18 | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Pseudodistoma aureum (Brewin, 1957) | GL |  |  |  | GL | , | I 1 |
| Synoicum intercedens (Sluiter, 1909) | GL |  | GP756:15 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| PHLEBOBRANCHIA: ASCIDIIDAE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ascidia capillata Sluiter, 1887 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 2 |
| Ascidia gemmata Sluiter, 1895 | GL, UGI, MNHN P5 ASC 328, USNM 25065 |  | GP458:30 | 19 | GL | 1 | I 2 |
| Ascidia ornata F\&C Monniot, 2001 | GL, USNM 25070 <br> GL, UGI, USNM 25065, 25075 | 1 | GP525:23 | 12, 20, | FM, GL | 1 | I 2 |
| Ascidia sydneiensis Stimpson, 1855 |  |  |  |  | GL | 1 | N 2 |
| Ascidia sp. A | GL, USNM 25068 |  | GP568:18 | 21 | GL | 1 | ? 2 |
| Ascidia sp. B | GL |  | GP568:19 | 22 | GL | 1 | C 2 |

Appendix 1: Ascidians of Guam / (continued)

Appendix 1: Ascidians of Guam / (continued)

| Taxon | Voucher | Lit. | Photo | Notes | ID | D | Status |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STOLIDOBRANCHIA: STYELIDAE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Botrylloides niger Herdman, 1886 | GL, MNHN S1 SYM 73 | 1 | GP512:25 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { CM, FM, } \\ \text { GL } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | C 1 |
| Botrylloides perspicuum Herdman, 1886 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Botrylloides simodensis (?) Saito and Watanabe, 1981 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | C 1 |
| Botryllus tuberatus Ritter \& Forsyth, 1917 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Botryllus sp. A | MNHN (not catalogued) |  | GP424:24 |  | GL | 1 | C 1 |
| Botrylloides sp. A | GL, USNM 25074 |  |  |  | GL | 1 | C 1 |
| Cnemidocarpa irene (Hartmeyer, 1906) | GL |  | GP568:18 |  | GL | 1 | C 2 |
| Cnemidocarpa sp. A | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 2 |
| Eusynstyela latericius (Sluiter, 1904) | MNHN S1 EUS 26 | 1 | GP402:22 |  | GL, FM, CM | 1 | I 1 |
| Eusynstyela misakiensis? (Watanabe \& Tokioka, 1972) | GL |  | GP570:13 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Eusynstyela phiala C. Monniot, 1991 | GL |  | GP745:7 |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Eusynstyela sp. A | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | I 1 |
| Polyandrocarpa sagamiensis Tokioka, 1953 | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | C 1 |
| Polycarpa argentata (Sluiter, 1890) | GL |  | GP568:11 |  | GL | 1 | I 2 |
| Polycarpa aurita (Sluiter, 1890) | GL |  |  |  | GL | 1 | C 2 |
| Polycarpa cryptocarpa (Sluiter, 1885) | GL, MNHN S1 POL B 462-464 |  | GP522:4 |  | GL | 1 | I 2 |
| Polycarpa papillata (Sluiter, 1885) | GL, UGI, USNM 25069 |  | GP570:7 |  | GL | 1 | I 2 |
| Polycarpa pigmentata (Herdman, 1906) | GL, UGI |  | GP360:33 |  | GL | 1 | I 2 |
| Styela canopus (Savigny, 1816) | GL, UGI |  |  |  | GL | 1 | N 2 |
| Symplegma brakenhielmi (Michaelsen, 1904) | GL, MNHN S1 SYM 73, USNM 25063 | 1 | GP526:7 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { GL, FM, } \\ \text { CM } \end{gathered}$ | 1 | N 1 |
| Symplegma sp. A | GL |  | GP512:34 |  | GL | 1 | C 1 |

Notes: 1) blue, 2) algal, urn-shaped, 3) urn shaped, 4) flat, pink, and white, 5) white with black lines, 6) tunic filled with sand and fecal pellets, 7) flat, red, abundant, 8) algal, 9) "fluffy" thick gelatinous tunic, 10) brown spotted, 11) tetrahedral spicules around zooids, 12) clear tunic, 13) yellow, 14) disc-shaped spicules, 15) purple, 16) dark shiny, 17) flat sand-filled but not encrusted, 18) thin sandy lobes, 19) red striped siphons, distended gut, 20) thick, unusual tunic vasc. pattern, 21) white marble, 22) long, dark gray, 23) gold spot, 24) white, black siphons


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