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A description of Sinophora Dimophyes arctica was obtained from the Arctic and for a long time was considered to be a typical representative of a cool water fauna. At a later time it was discovered in all regions of the world's ocean cover. Judging by area, it should be placed with pan-oceanic species. The fragments of D. arctica are found in a temperature range from -1°C to 22°C and a salinity range of 33.5 - 35.0%. Therefore, it is possible to assume that these species are sufficiently eurybiontic. 1

A specific characteristic of the species is the existence of two morphological forms of upper nectophore: "wide" and "narrow". An explanation for this fact is still to be found. Another discovery was the existence of free floating gender cordinium complexes.

There are approximately 500 samples of <u>D. arctica</u> in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Investigations included the application of various methodologies of multi-coefficient statistical analysis for:

- 1) definition of specifics of habitat and multiplication of the D. arctica depending upon conditions of the medium;
- 2) discovery of the reason for the existence of the two forms of upper nectophores.

Data from 108 stations showing the presence of <u>D. arctica</u> in the Japan Sea was examined as the first part of the program. The data included complete station information: coordinates, month and time, of a collection, fishing depth, net diameter, enabling calculation of the number of species in a cubic meter, temperature and salinity.

The subject of analysis was a standardized count of various fragments of the colony and their sum in a cubic meter. The data was analyzed on a CM-1420 computer using programs from the VIZR package and ones specially designed during the investigations by one of the authors. Approximately 15 programs were used.

unaffected by the factors of the medium

The following statistical methods were used: conjugate and set regression and correlational analyses, factor and discriminant analyses, variance analysis and analysis of tables of conjugates. Graphical methods included: scatter diagrams and density mapping. Wide use was made of the transformation of constantly variable values of factors and analyzing sets into a scale of numbers.

Results of the investigations showed:

- 1. <u>D. arctica</u> was discovered in the Sea of Japan in the limits of 2000 0 meters in a wide range of temperatures: from 0° to 17.8°C.
- 2. Among all the factors of the medium the most influential in D. arctica are season and, in conjunction with it, depth, temperature and salinity.
- 3. Numbers of <u>D. arctica</u> remained unaffected by the time of day. That means absence of daily migration for this species.
- 4. A more defined influence of the factors associated with the medium was discovered on the gender fragments than on the swimming bells. It seems that multiplication of the colonies of <u>D. arctica</u> takes place in strictly limiting conditions of the medium.
- 5. Among the swimming bells, the "wide" nectophores are influenced the most by factors of the medium, while "narrow" ones are significantly eurybiontic.
- 6. The criterion for dependency of numbers of gender fragments on factors of the medium is similar to the criterion for "wide" nectophores. This makes it possible to associate the appearance of "wide" nectophores with multiplication among gender fragments of D. arctica.
- 7. The most effective statistical method for the solution of the problem proved to be variance analysis and analysis of tables of conjugates.
- 8. In the future, the most effective methods of multicoefficient statistical analyses will facilitate the verification of conclusions on the specifics of the ecology of <u>D. arctica</u> in the Sea of Japan, which can then be applied to other areas of water.

n: Koltun V. M. Marfenin, N.N. . Stepanjants S. D. Editors: The fundamental investigation of he recent Printer and Coelenterata": 200 logical mitting of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 129pp. KONDEDTERMÉ HORROR K NAYVENNO NOPÉGROFNYECKNE N GROZOFNYECKNE OCOGENROCTEŘ CNĚONOÉOPU DIMO-Phyes arctica (Chur. 1897)

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- 1. Навокеавический вид Dimophyes arctica вредставлев в коллекции Зоологического института 500 вробани из развих акваторий Нирового океана.
- 2. Фрагиенты колоний этого эврибионтного вида встречены от новерхностных слоев до глубии в несколько тысяч нетров; при теннературах от -1 C до 22 C и солености 33.5-351.
- 3. Характервая особенность вида навичие двух норфологических форм верхиих наавательных нектофоров: "мироких" и "узких", чего вет ни у одвого из извествых видов т. в. "дифинавых" сифонофор (инефших по два нектофора). Объяснения этой норфологической особенности D. arctica до сих пор не даво.
- 4. Несколько лет назад была сделана бага данных по D. arctica, вклочивная 425 обнаружений этого вида (как во коллекциям ЗВН, так и во литературным данным), каждое из которых содержало исчервывающие сведения во факторам среды в данной точке и количеству обнаруженных фрагментов, а также постанционные сведения (координаты, глубивы, орудия лова, вреия сбора и т.д.).
- На основе этой базы данных, с использованием оригинальной программы WORLDMAP (авторы А. А. Лобанов и Н. Б. Ананов) была сделана компьютерная карта накодок D. arctica.
- 6. С помонью развичных истодик иногофакторного статистического анадиза быва сделава вобытка уточнения особенностей обитания и размножения этого вида и выявления причив существования двух иорфологических форм верхими влавательных нектофоров (пока только на примере дажных во Явонскому морф: 108 находок) (Стенавьяни, Лобанов, 1989).
- 7. Било установлено, что из всех факторов среди наибольнее выявие на D. arctica оказивает СЕЗОН, а в сочетании с нии - ГЛУБИНА, ТЕМВЕРАТУРА и СОЛЕНОСТЬ. ВРЕНЯ СУТОК не оказивает выявия на D. arctica (т.е. било висказано вредноложение об отсутствии суточвой инградии у этого вида).
- 8. Быдо установлено, что зависиность от факторов среды проявляется у ноловых фрагментов значительно четче, чек у влавательных колоколов. Это возволило вредположить, что коловии D. arctica размиокартся в более линитированных условиях среды.
- 9. СРЕДИ ПЛАВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ КОЛОКОЛОВ ВЛИЯНИЕ ФАКТОРОВ СРЕДИ ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНО бОЛЬВЕ ИСВЫТИВАРТ НА СЕБЕ "ВИРОКИЕ" НЕКТОФОРИ, ТОГЛА КАК "УЗКИЕ" ЗАРАКТЕРИЗУРТСЯ БОЛЬВЕЙ ЗВРИБИОНТИОСТЬЮ.
- 10. Как показая аваяна табяни совряженности, критерии зависиности численности воловых фрагиентов от факторов среды сходию с таковыми "широких" нектофоров, что возволяло связать ноявление "широких" нектофоров с нериодом нолового разиношения у D. arctica.
- 11. В СМЯЗИ С ТРУЛОЕНКОСТЬЮ ПРОВЕДЕННЫХ ВЫЧИСЛЕНИЙ И СЛОЖНОСТЬЮ ИНТЕРВРЕТАВИЙ ВОЛУЧЕННЫХ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ БИЛА ПРЕДПРИНЯТА ПОВЫТКА ПРОВЕРИТЬ ВИВОДЫ ПРОСТЕДЕНИ АНАЛІЗОН ВСХОДНЫХ ДАННЫХ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ СОПРЕМЕННЫЕ НЕТОЛЫ КОНВЬЮТЕРНОЕ ВЕЗУАЛЕЗДЕН.
- 12. Как видво из деновстрируения на экране слеи, название вине истоди возводили водтвенрдить висказавние ранее предволожения, несмотря на явно недостаточное количество наблядений и на налур влотность данних во времени и пространства во Японскому морр (см. диаграмми на экране).
- 13. Сведует вроверить возученные результаты на натериале из других акваторий вирового океана, исвользуя при этон наксинально большое количество данных.
- 14. Очевилю, что демонстрируемые методы компьютерной визуализации возволяют зоологу производить вервичвый авализ и воиск общих закономерностей, не вривлекая математический авиарат

The computer approach to study of morphological and biological peculiarities of Dimophyes arctica (Chun. 1897) siphonophora S. Stepanjants, M. Dianov Zoological Institute RAS, SPb

- 1. The panoceanic species Dimophyes arctica is presented in Zoological Institute RAS collection by 500 samplings from the different regions of the World Ocean.
- 2. The colony fragments of this eurybiotic species was received from the surface to some thousands meters of the depth, from -1 C to 22 C and 33.5-35%.
- 3. The distinguishing feature of this species is the 2 morphological forms of the anterior nectophores: "wide" and "narrow", what is absent among other "diphyid" siphonophores. There is no explanation of this D. arctica morphological peculiarity till now.
- 4. Some years ago the data base of D. arctica was made. 425 findings of this species (on collections and literature) contain an exhaustive information about the environmental factors in every point, fragment amounts and coordinate, depth, catch time and net type.
- 5. The computer map of D. arctica findings was made on this data base with program WORLDHAP using (the authors A. Lobanov and M. Dianov).
- 6. With the different methods of the multidimensional statistic the attempts of the improvement of the inhibitation and generation of this species along with the revealing of the two nectophore forms occurence was made. At the beginning 108 catches from the Japan Sea were investigate (Stepanjants, Lobanov, 1989).
- 7. It was established that among of all environmental factors first af all SEASON has influence over D. arctica. in combination with it are DEPTH. TEMPERATURE, SALINITY. The DAILY TIME do not influence on D. arctica.
- 8. It was established that the generative fragments show the environmental factors dependence more distinctly than nectophores in aggresate. It allows to suppose that D. arctica colonies reproduce under more limitative enviromental factors.
- 9. Among the nectophores the "wide" ones experience the environmental factors impact considerably more than "narrow" ones
- rably more than "narrow" ones.

 10. As analysis of the contingency tables shows criteria of the dependency of the reproduction fragment numbers on environmental factors are similar to those of the "wide" nectophores. It permits to associate the "wide" nectophores appearance with the beginning of the reproduction process of the D. arctica colonies.
- 11. In connection with the arduous of the performed calculations and the complexity of the data interpretation, attepts were made to examine the conclusions by THE SIMPLEST ANALYSIS OF THE STARTING DATA, with THE COMPUTER VISUALIZATION CONTEMPORARY METHODS.
- 12. As it is displayed on the screen the higher named methods allow to support the advanced assimption, in spite of the poor observation (it is meant 108 findings a total in the Japan Sea).
- 13. Should be verify the resulting on the material from the other seas, using the maximum of data.
- 14. It is obviously that displayed methods of the computer visualization make possible for 20010sists to perform the initial analysis and search of the seneral conformities without the mathematical apparatus.