

4.10

FAMILY NEOTEUTHIDAE Naef, 1921

NEO

FAO Names : En - Neosquids
Fr - Loutènes
SP - Neolurias

General Remarks on the Family : Two genera, *Alluroteuthis* Odhner, 1923, and *Neoteuthis* Naef, 1921, are known. Odhner (1923) suggested that *Parateuthis tunicata* Thiele, 1921, might be the large form of the monotypic *Alluroteuthis antarcticus*.

Diagnostic Features : The family is characterized by biserial suckers on the arms, 4 rows of suckers on the distal part of the manus and dactylus, and numerous small suckers on the proximal end of the manus, buccal connectives that attach to the dorsal borders of arms IV, a straight, simple funnel locking-cartilage, anterior fin lobes absent and posterior fin lobes free, and absence of photophores.

Alluroteuthis antarcticus Odhner, 1923

NEO Allu 1

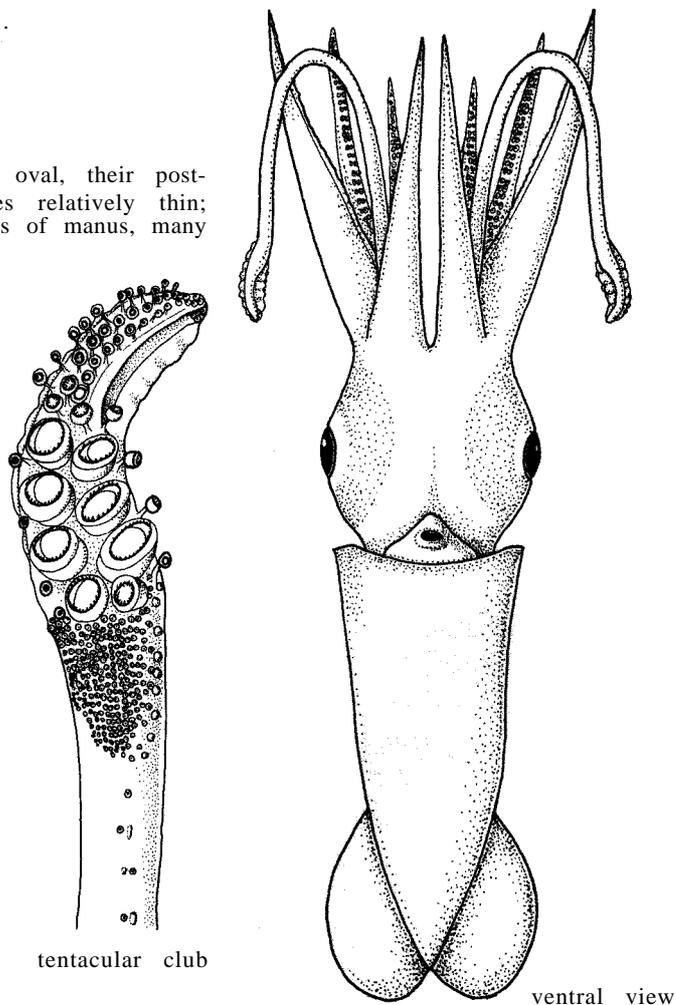
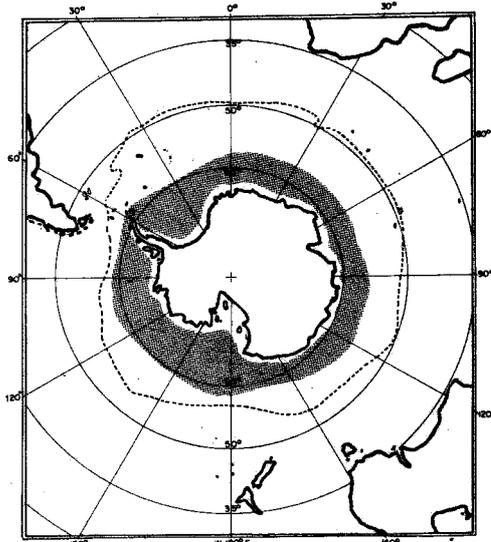
Alluroteuthis antarcticus Odhner, 1923, *Zool.Results Swed.Ant.Exp.*, 1(4):2.

Synonymy : *Parateuthis tunicata* Thiele, 1921.

FAO Names : En - Antarctic neosquid
Fr - Loutène australe
SP - Neoluria antártica

Diagnostic Features : Mantle conical. Fins oval, their posterior lobes free; head and eyes large. Tentacles relatively thin; clubs with 6 to 8 enlarged suckers on median rows of manus, many rows of very small, extremely numerous suckers on carpus, with a few pairs of suckers/knobs extending proximally along the stalk. Arms robust; suckers on arms IV reduced in size.

Geographical Distribution : Atlantic and Indian sectors of the Antarctic Ocean.



tentacular club

ventral view

Habitat and Biology : An oceanic species, occurring in depths between 750 and 2 800 m.

Size : Maximum mantle length 10 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Currently none.

Local Names :

4.11 FAMILY BATHYTEUTHIDAE Pfeffer, 1900

BATHY

FAO Names : En - Deepsea squids
Fr - Loutènes abyssales
SP - Batilurias

The family is distinguished by the presence of a straight funnel locking-cartilage, buccal connectives that attach to the dorsal borders of arms IV, suckers on the buccal lappets, small clubs with many rows of minute suckers, round or paddle-like subterminal fins (i.e., posterior margins convex), suckers on the arms arranged in irregular rows (2 rows proximally increasing to 4 distally), and a deep maroon colour. A single photophore is embedded at the base of each arm I to III (this is easily apparent in young specimens but may be obscure in adults).

The family contains a single genus, *Bathyteuthis*, with three species. The most common species, *B. abyssicola*, is a deep sea form that has been recorded from all major oceans and is most abundant between 1 000 and 2 500 m; *B. abyssicola* is one of the most numerous cephalopods in the Antarctic waters.

Bathyteuthis abyssicola Hoyle, 1885

BATHY Bathy 1

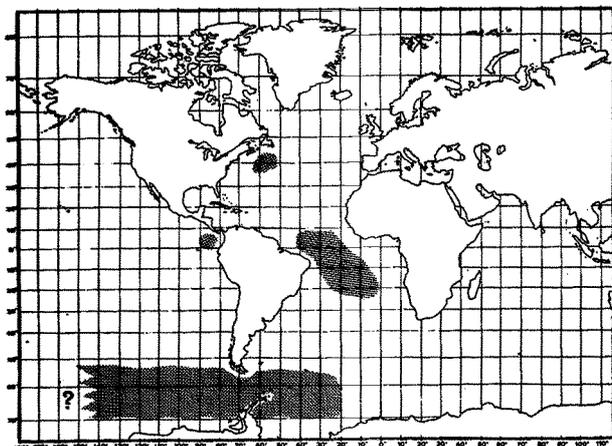
Bathyteuthis abyssicola Hoyle, 1885, *Proc.Roy.Soc.Edinburg*, 13(120):272.

Synonymy : *Benthoteuthis megalops* Verrill, 1885.

FAO Names : En - Deepsea squid
Fr - Loutène abyssale
SP - Batiluria

Diagnostic Features : Mantle robust, bluntly rounded posteriorly. Fins round, small, separate, short; eyes orient slightly anteriorly. Clubs unexpanded, short, with relatively few, small, coequal suckers. Arms short, with few small suckers and no enlarged trabeculae; colour deep maroon.

Geographical Distribution : Worldwide in the Southern Ocean and productive waters of the eastern Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.



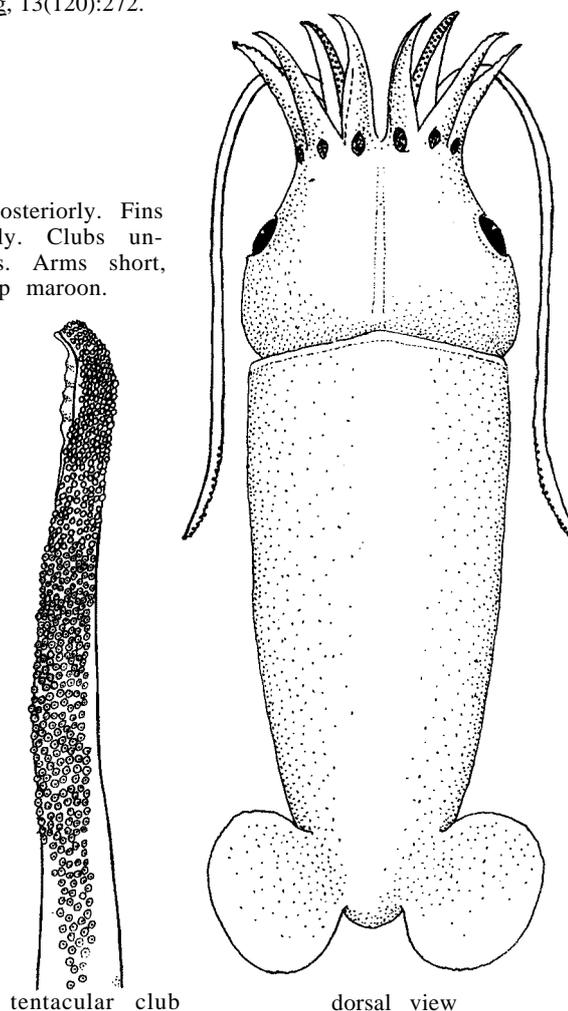
Habitat and Biology : An oceanic species occurring between about 100 m and 4 200 m depth, but normally encountered between 700 and 2 000 m. Believed to carry out diel vertical migrations between lesser depths (up to 100 m at night) and greater depths during the day.

Size : Maximum mantle length 7 cm; mantle length at first maturity is about 4 or 5 cm in females and 3.5 cm in males.

Interest to Fisheries : Although the species is abundant in the Southern Ocean, it presently has no commercial value.

Local Names :

Literature : Roper (1969, monograph, distribution, biology).



4.12 FAMILY BRACHIOTEUTHIDAE Pfeffer, 1908

BRACHIO

FAO Names : En - Arm squids
Fr - Encornets bras courts
SP - Braquilurias

This family is monotypic and characterized primarily by the presence of numerous rows of small suckers on the proximal portion of the tentacular clubs; straight, simple funnel locking cartilage; ventral attachment of the buccal connectives to arms IV; two rows of suckers on the arms; long slender bodies with relatively short terminal fins. Some species of Brachioteuthis have peculiar larvae with characteristic, long, slender necks. The family is greatly in need of a revision.

Brachioteuthis picta Chun, 1910

BRACHIO Brachio 1

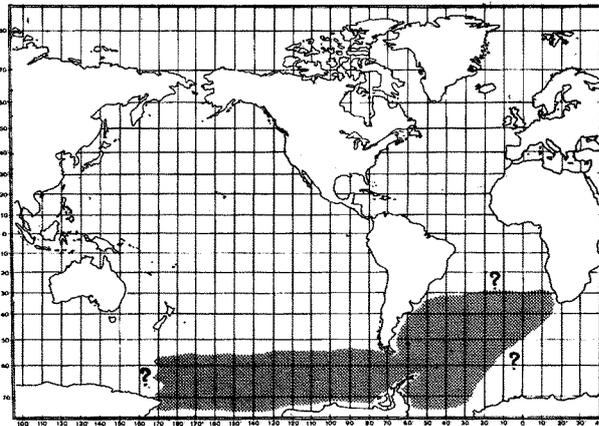
Brachioteuthis picta Chun, 1910, Sci.Res.Exped.Valdivia, 18:207.

Synonymy : None.

FAO Names : En - Ornate arm squid
Fr - Encornet bras courts orné
Sp - Braquiluria moteada

Diagnostic Features : Mantle long, slender, produced posteriorly into a tail. Fins saggitate, their length about 50% of mantle length. Tentacular clubs expanded, covered with numerous minute suckers in the carpal region that extend proximally along the club.

Geographical Distribution : Southern Ocean, Atlantic and Pacific sectors: distribution limits undetermined due to uncertain identification in the literature.

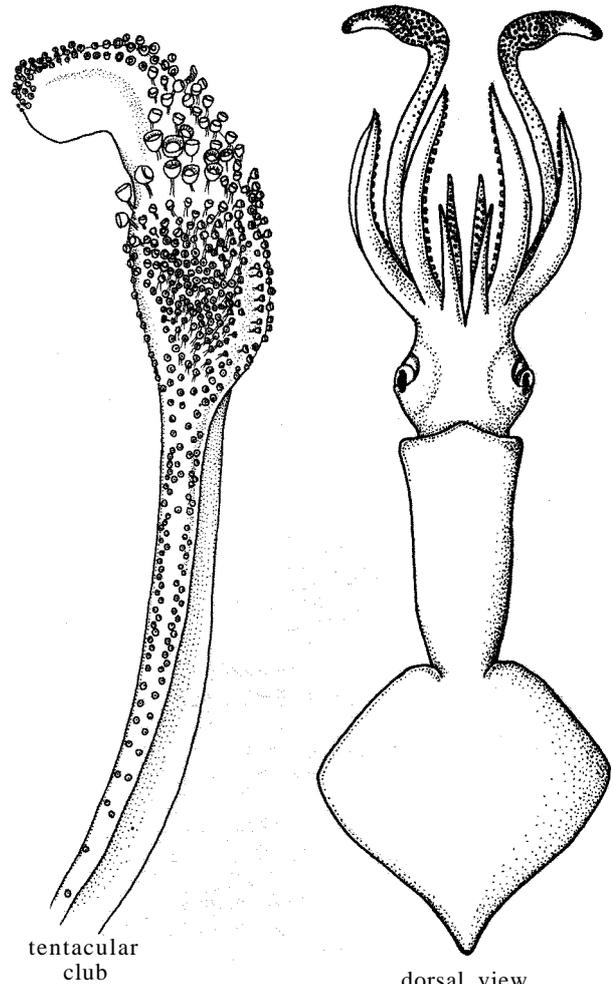


Habitat and Biology : An oceanic species primarily occurring in the upper 500 m of the water column, but its depth range may extend to 1 000 m.

Size : Maximum mantle length 9 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Undetermined.

Local Names :



tentacular club

dorsal view

Brachioteuthis riisei (Steenstrup, 1882)

BRACHIO Brachio 2

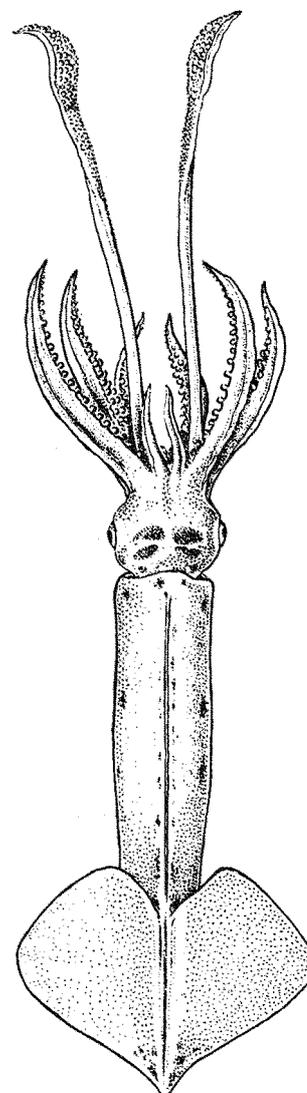
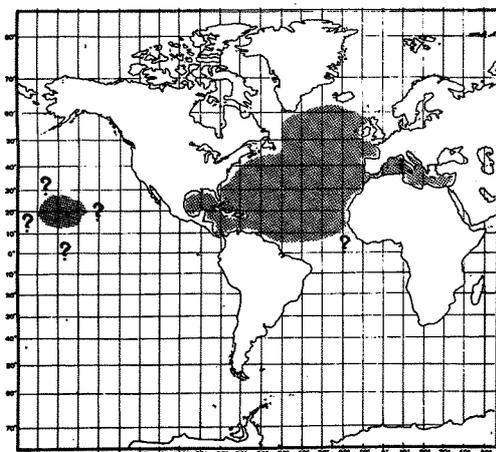
Tracheloteuthis riisei Steenstrup, 1882, Vid.Medd. Nat.Foren.Kjobenk, 4(3):294.

Synonymy : Tracheloteuthis riisei Steenstrup, 1882; Verrillida gracilis Pfeffer, 1884; Verrilliola nympha Pfeffer, 1884; Entomopsis velaini Rochebrune, 1884; Entomopsis clouei Rochebrune, 1884; Entomopsis aluei Joubin, 1900.

FAO Names : En - Common arm squid
Fr - Encornet bras courts commun
SP - Braquiluria común

Diagnostic Features : Mantle very elongate, muscular. Fins less than 50% of mantle length, saggitate. Tentacular clubs narrow with very numerous minute suckers in the proximal portion.

Geographical Distribution : North Atlantic and central Pacific Oceans, limits undetermined due to uncertain identification in the literature.



dorsal view

Habitat and Biology : An oceanic species, occurring from the surface to 3 000 m depth. The spawning season appears to be very extended, hence recently hatched juveniles are found throughout the year. In the North Atlantic, these are particularly abundant from May to August and in February; in the Mediterranean and in upwelling areas off northwest Africa, between 10 and 30° N, from April to July, in September and from December to February.

Size : Maximum mantle length 3.5 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Undetermined.

Local Names :

Literature : Kluchnik (1978, distribution of hatchlings).