

Echinoid taxonomy

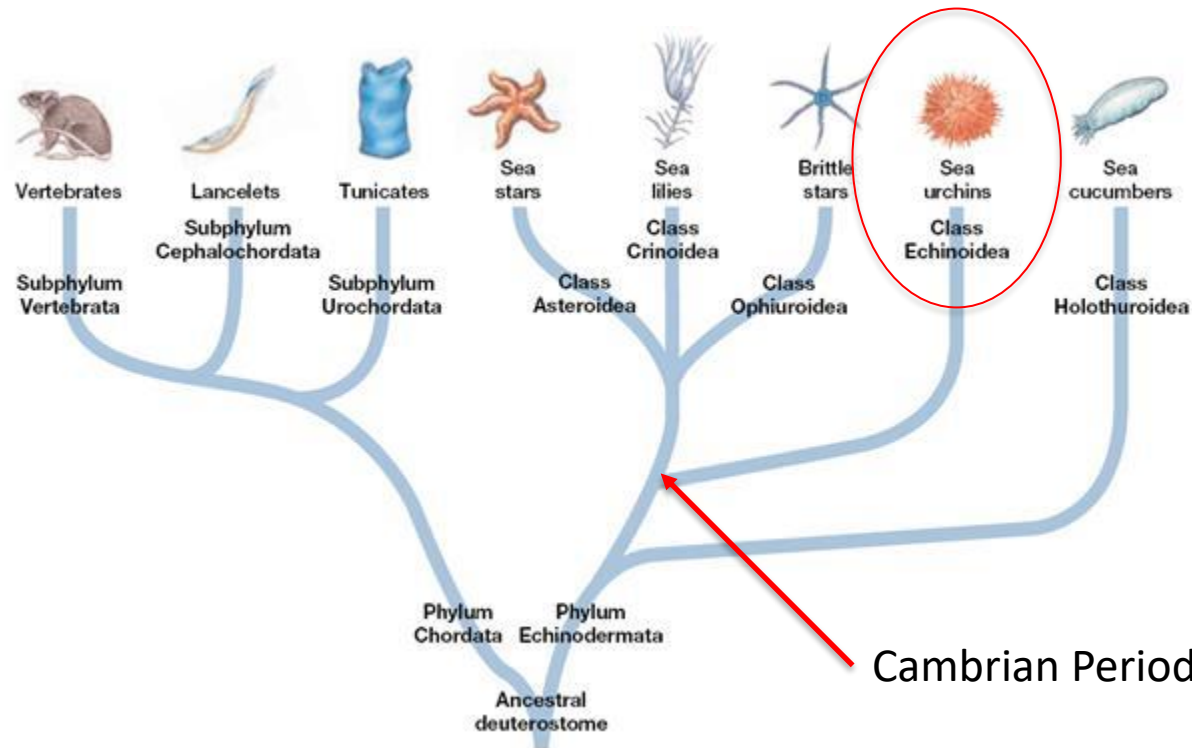
By Zoleka Filander (DEA)

Outline

1. Background
2. State of knowledge of South African echinoids.
3. How to identify echinoids.
4. Summary.
5. Questions?

1. Background to Echinodermata.

Echiniodea in the tree of life.



Why are we grouped together?

- Similarities
 - Five-fold symmetry.
 - Calcareous skeleton.
 - Internal hydrostatic system.

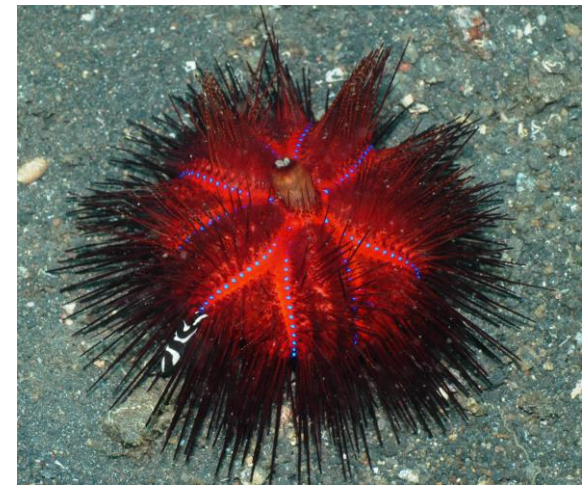
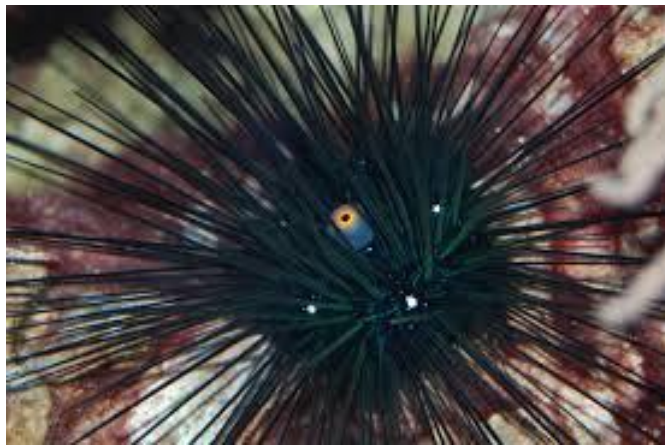


Summary of the phylum.

- Globally estimated to be the 8th most diverse invertebrate group (Appeltans et al., 2012).
- South African fauna contributes 6 % to the total described species.
- Of this 6 %, 4 % represents endemic records within the region (Filander & Griffiths, 2013).

2. South African Echinoidea fauna

- Highly diversified group, inhabiting a range of marine environments.
- Large number of ecological studies have been done on common species of the class.
- Recent regional taxonomy limited to the work done by Filander & Griffiths (2013).



3. Taxonomy of echinoids



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“Regulars vs Irregulars”

Two categories based on test shape, symmetry and life-style



Astropyga radiata (Leske, 1778)

Regular sea urchins

- Globular test
- Mouth (peristome) situated on the underside (oral) and anal opening (periproct) situated on the upperside (aboral).
- Mostly grazers



Colobontratus (Podophora) atratus (Leske, 1778)

Sand dollars



Echinodiscus bisperforatus (Leske, 1778)

Irregular sea urchins

- Flattened test
- Mouth (peristome) moved to the front and anal opening (periproct) towards the rear end.
- Mostly detritus feeders

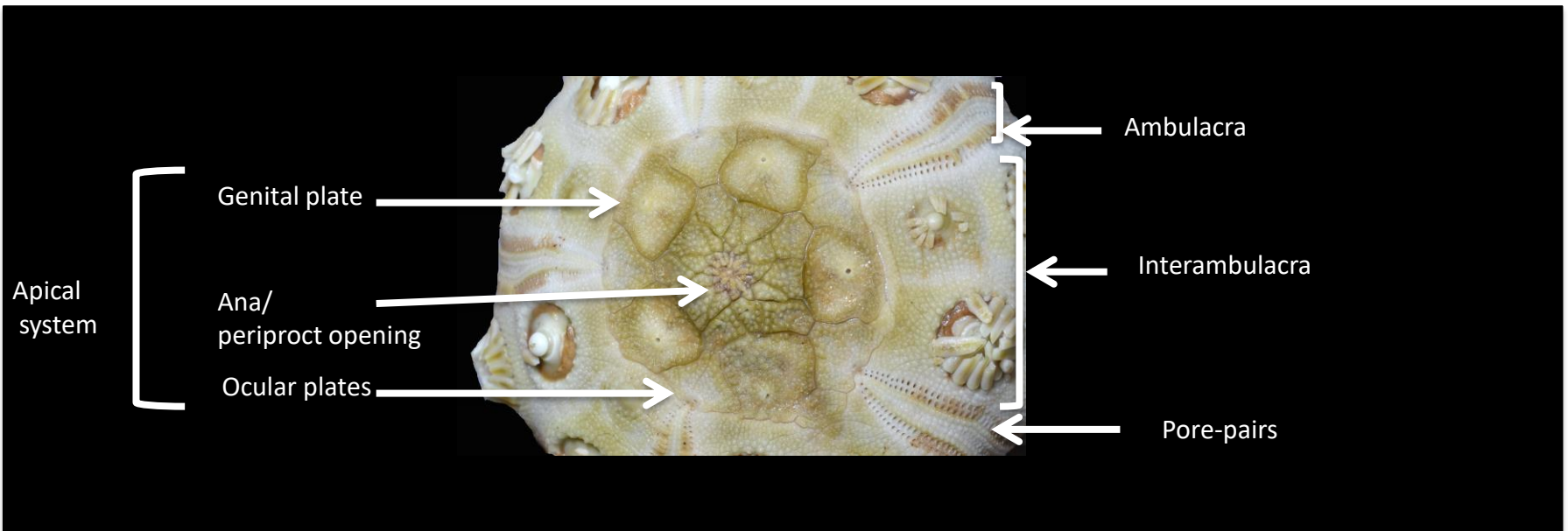
Heart urchins



Lovenia elongata (Leske, 1778)

Regulars

- Spines
- Apical system
- Tubercles



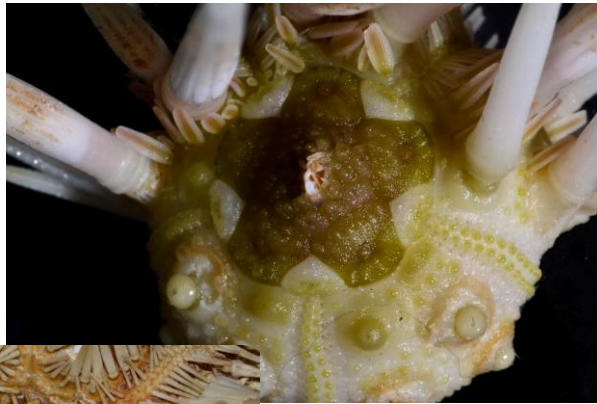
Spines

- Shape and size: sharp needle-like, stout blunt, flat tessellated etc
- Texture: ridged (all throughout, distally), smooth etc
- Pattern: spotted collar or not



Apical system

Ocular plates not in contact with anal plating (dicyclic)



Histocidaris elegans (A. Agassiz, 1879)

Oculars in contact with anal plating (monocyclic)



Stereocidaris excavata (Mortensen, 1932)

Tubercles

- Appearance

- Perforated
- Non-crenulated



Stereocidaris alcocki (Anderson, 1984)

- Perforated
- Crenulated



Chaetodiadema africanum (Clark, 1924)

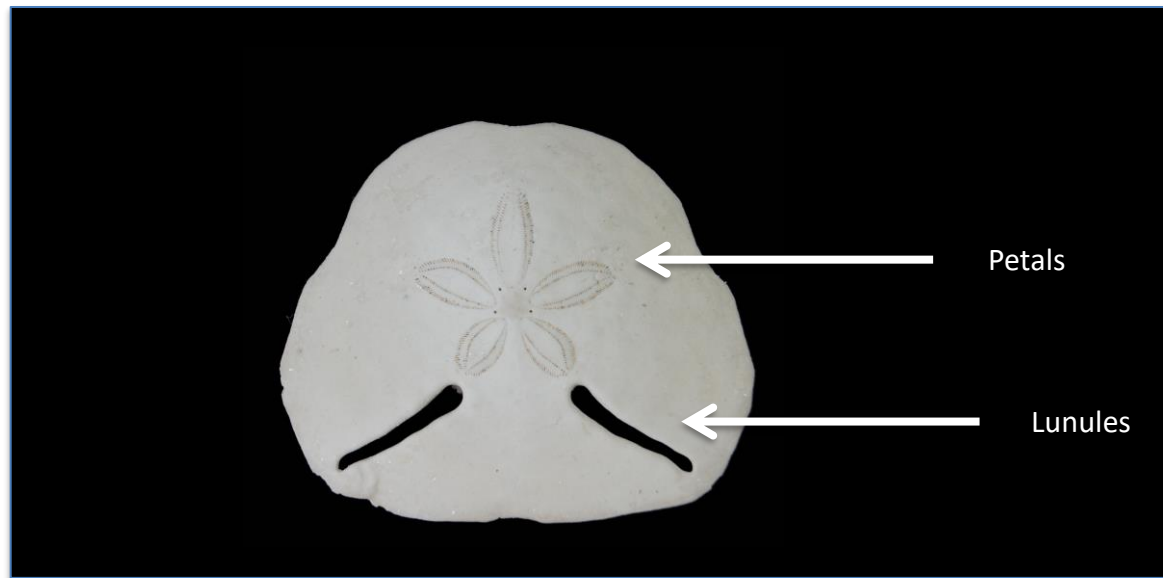
- Not perforated
- Non-crenulated



Stomopneustes variolaris (Lamarck, 1816)

Irregulars: Sand dollars

- Petal
- Lunules



Petals

- Size
- Shape



Clypeaster fervens (Koehler, 1922)



Laganum fudsiyama africanum (Mortensen, 1948)



Heliophora sp (Agassiz, 1840)



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Lunules

- Position



Sculpsitechinus auritus (Leske, 1778)



Echinodiscus bisperforatus (Leske, 1778)



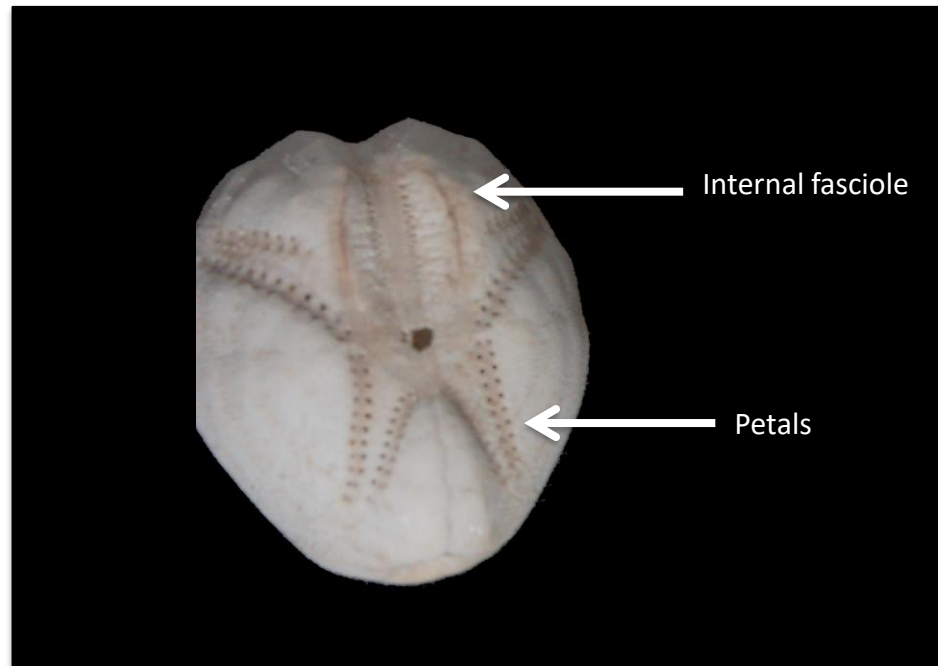
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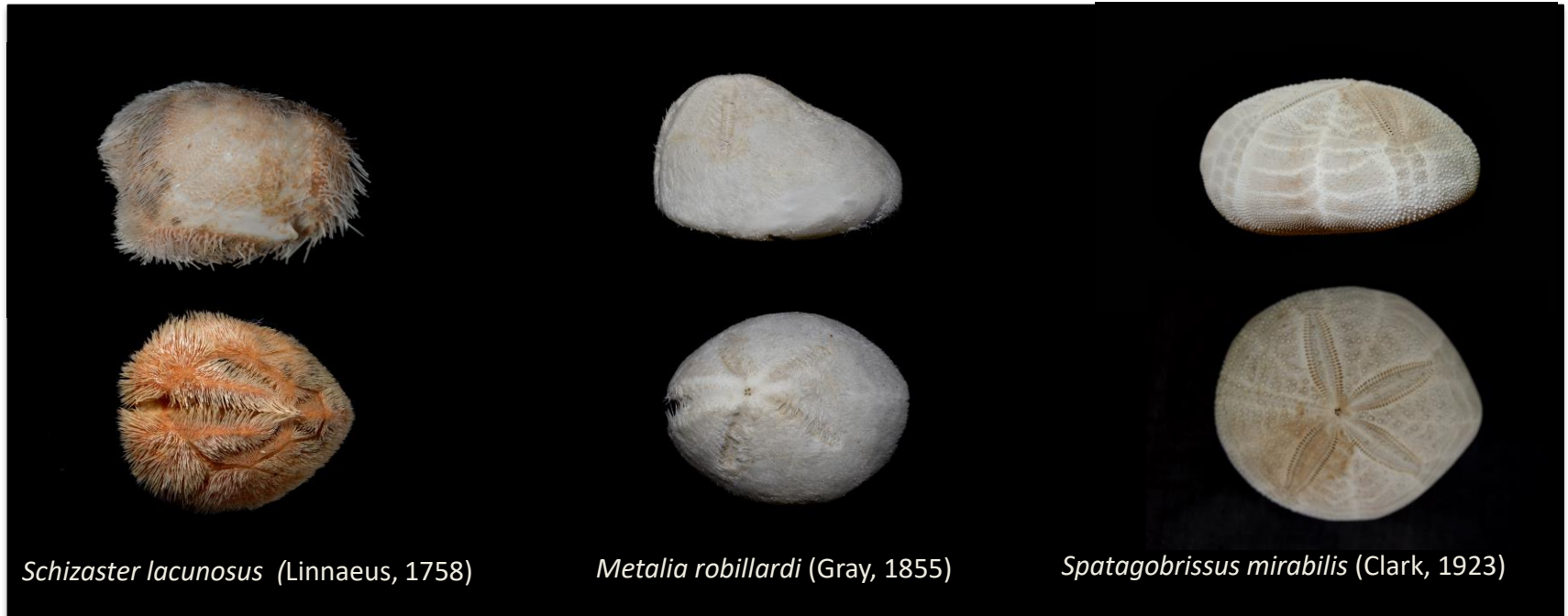
Irregulars: Heart Urchins

- Test shape
- Fascioles



Test

- Shape
- Height



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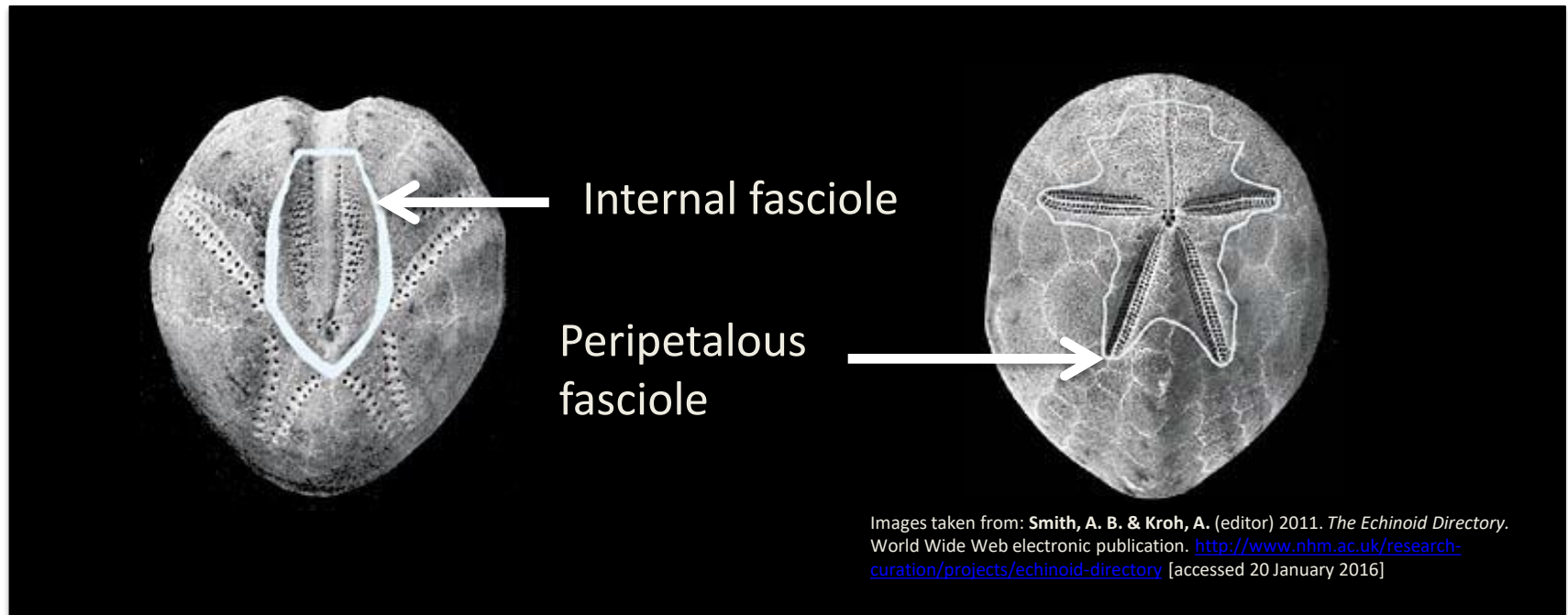
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Fasciole

- Arrangement



4. Summary.

- Echinoids are benthic marine invertebrates .
- Common both globally and in South Africa
- There is a paucity of local taxonomy researchers.
- Two superficial groups:
 - **Regular.**
 - **Irregular.**



5. Questions ?

Recommended websites

- Echinoid directory
- World echinoid database
- World register of Marine Science
- iSpot
- EchinoMaps