

Oceanic squids usually are considered to have large distribution ranges, sometimes even covering discontinuous areas



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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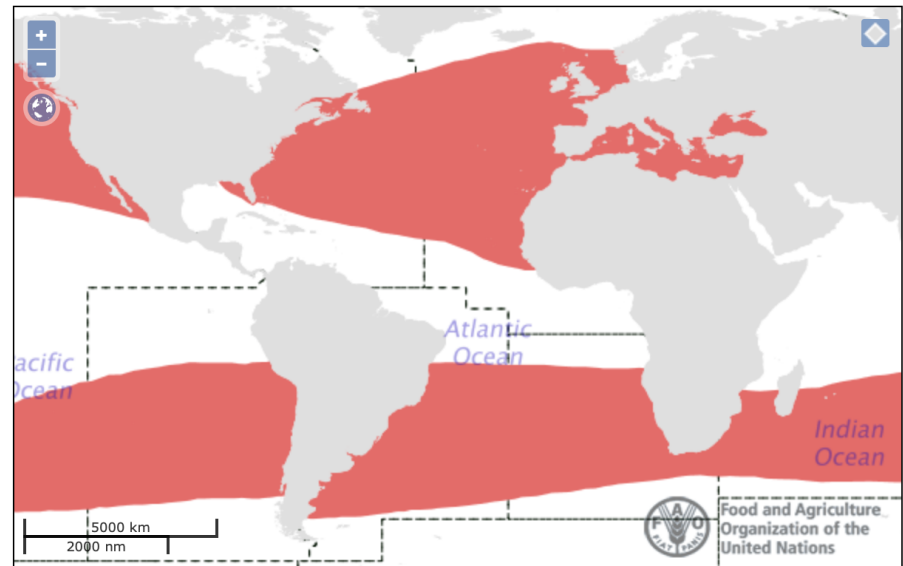
Species Fact Sheets

Ommastrephes bartrami (Lesueur, 1821)

[See tree map](#) ↔

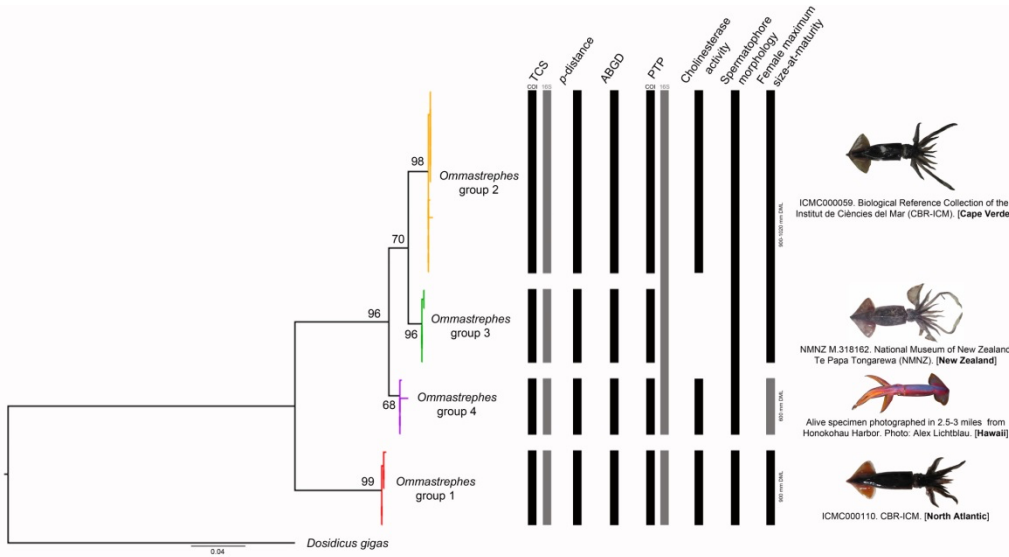
FAO Names

En - Neon flying squid, Fr - Encornet volant, Sp - Pota saltadora.
3Alpha Code: OFJ Taxonomic Code: 3210500301



[Launch the Aquatic Species Distribution map viewer](#)

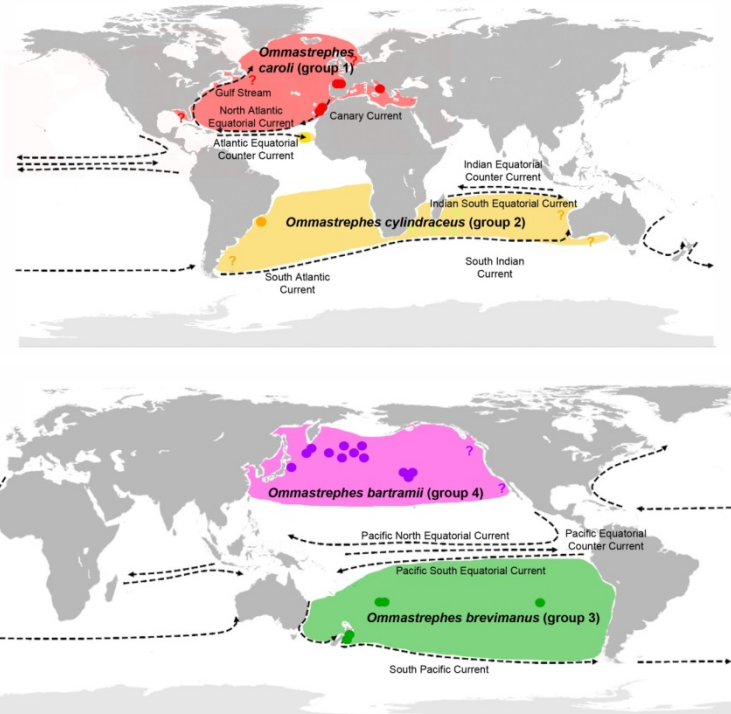
[Map legend](#) ↔



Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2020, XX, 1–23. With 3 figures.

Global biodiversity of the genus *Ommastrephes* (Ommastrephidae: Cephalopoda): an allopatric cryptic species complex

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Morphological and Molecular Assessments of Bobtail Squids (Cephalopoda: Sepiolidae) Reveal a Hidden History of Biodiversity

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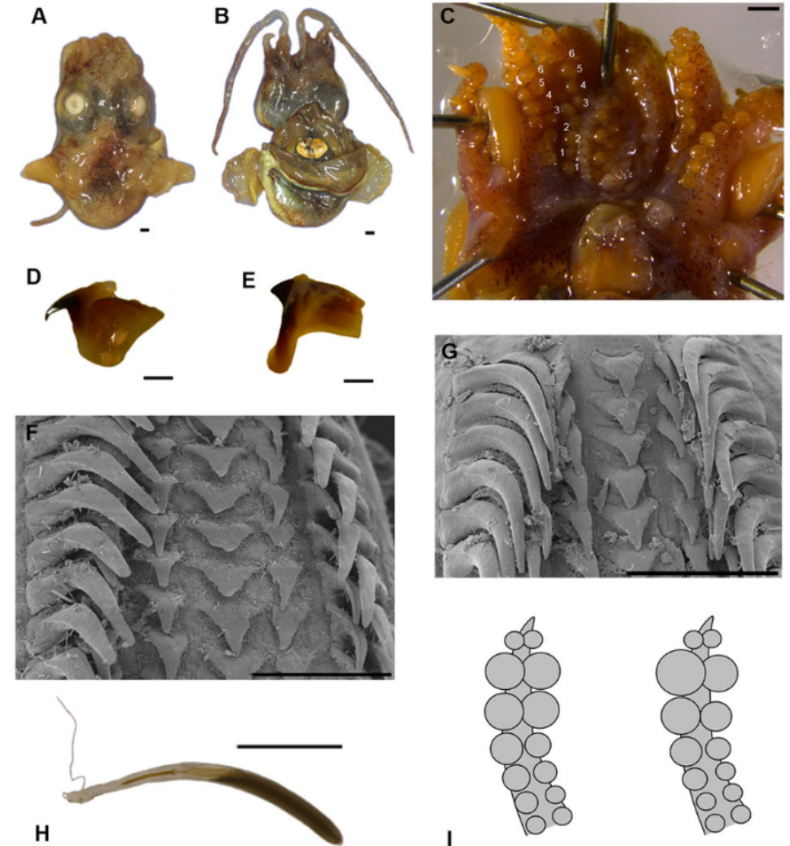
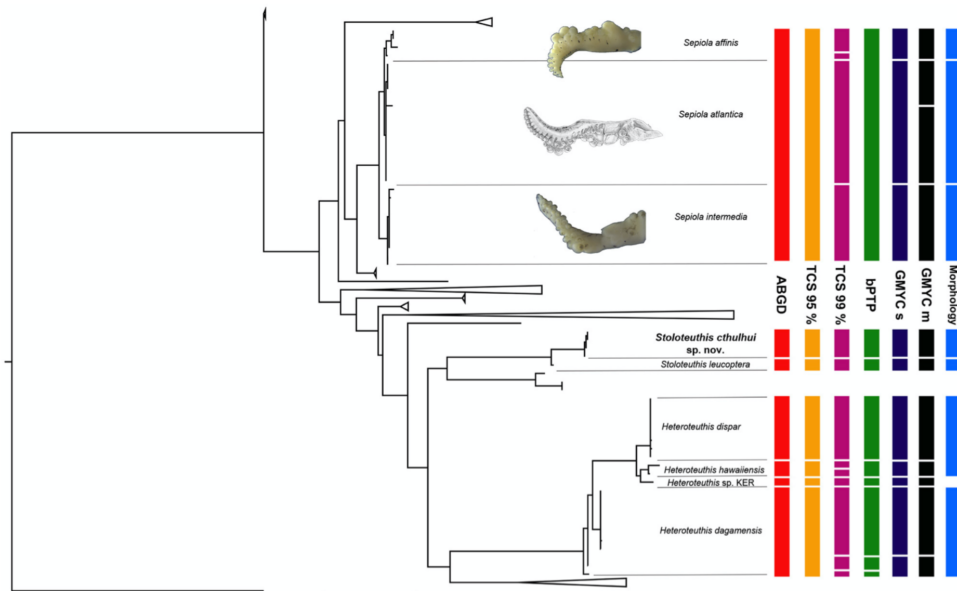
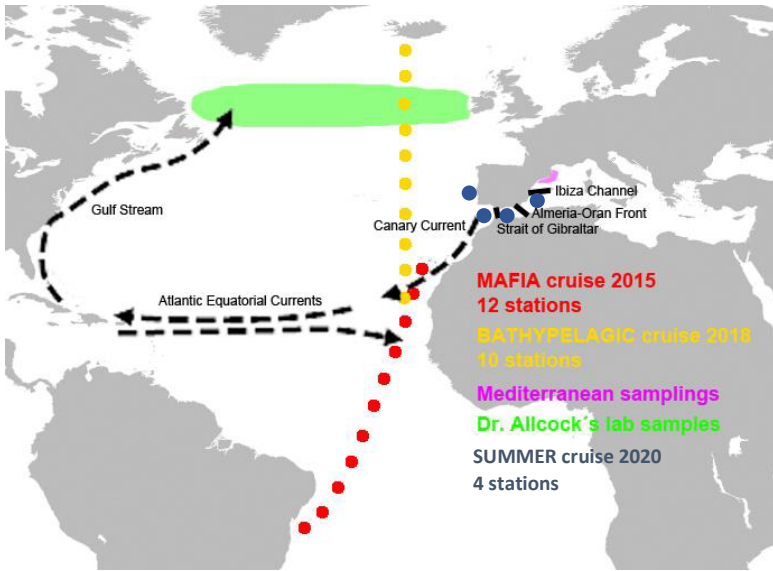


FIGURE 4 | *Stoloteuthis cthulhui* sp. nov. (A) Dorsal view of the mature female specimen 12.3 mm ML ICMC000163. (B) Ventral view of the mature male specimen 13.9 mm ML ICMC000164 (holotype). (C) Dissected arm crown showing the arrangement of the suckers of the arms of the mature male 17.9 mm ML ICMC000165. Numbers above the suckers of the right arm II depict the rows of suckers. (D) Lower beak of the mature specimen 16.7 mm ML ICMC000166. (E) Upper beak of the specimen ICMC000163. (F) Radula of the specimen ICMC000165. (G) Radula of the *Stoloteuthis leucoptera* specimen ICMC000175, mature female 13.3 mm ML. (H) Spermatophore of the specimen ICMC000166. (I) Arrangement and relative size of arm II suckers of the male of *Stoloteuthis cthulhui* (left) and *Stoloteuthis leucoptera* (right). Scale bars: A–E, H, 1 mm; F, G, 200 μ m.



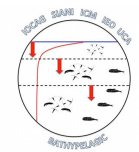


200 samples: 12 oegopsid species

Different:

Families (7)

Lifestyles



Ancistrocheirus lesueurii



Leachia atlantica



Chtenopteryx sicula



Galiteuthis armata



Liocranchia reindhartii



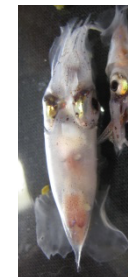
Bathothauma lyromma



Abraliopsis mortisii



Helicocranchia pfefferi



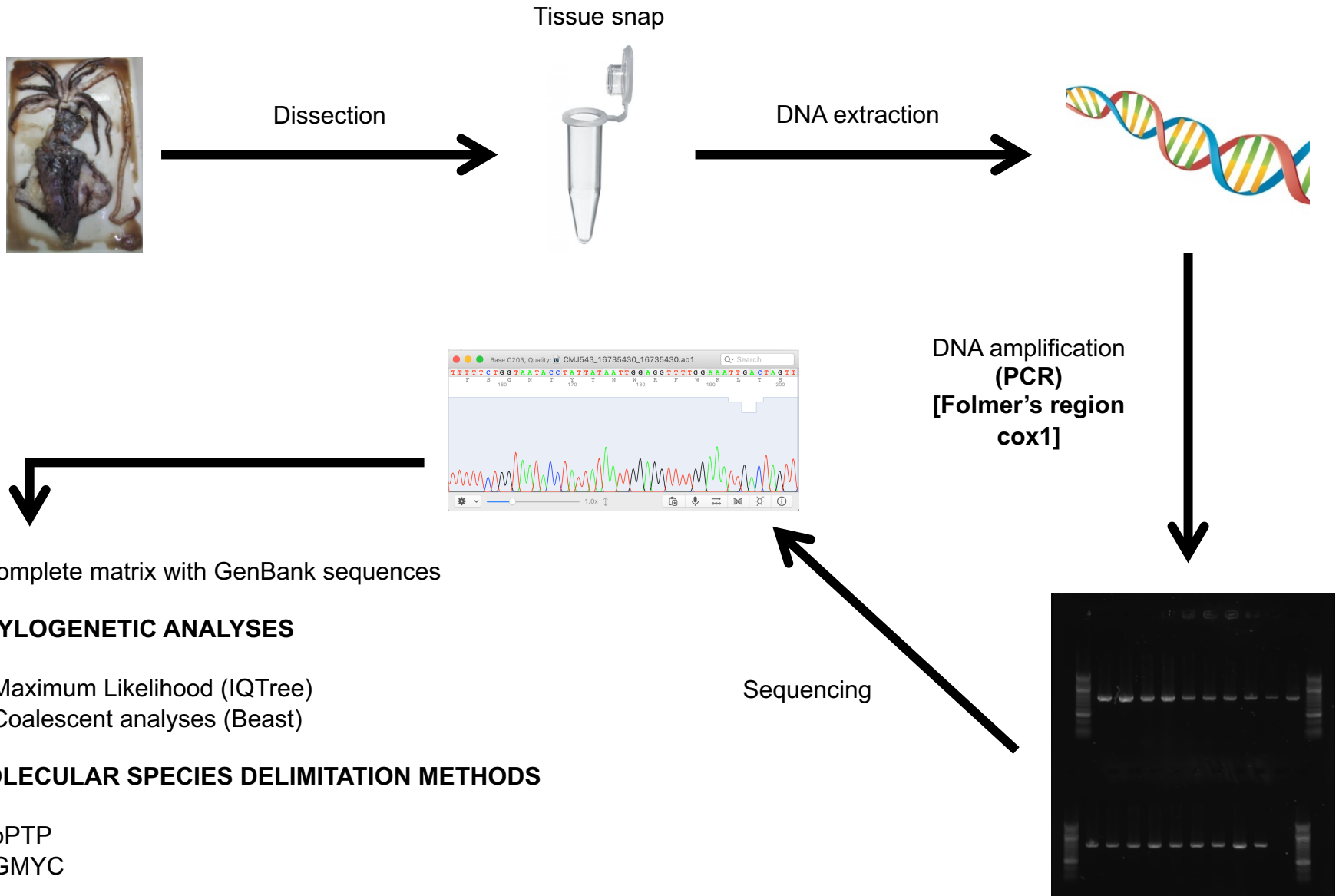
Pterigyoteuthis gemmata



Grimalditeuthis bonplandi

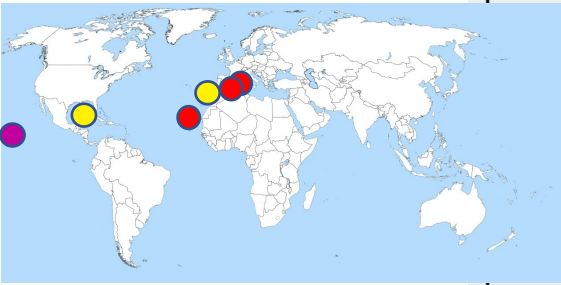


Mastigoteuthis agassizii



Ancistrocheiridae

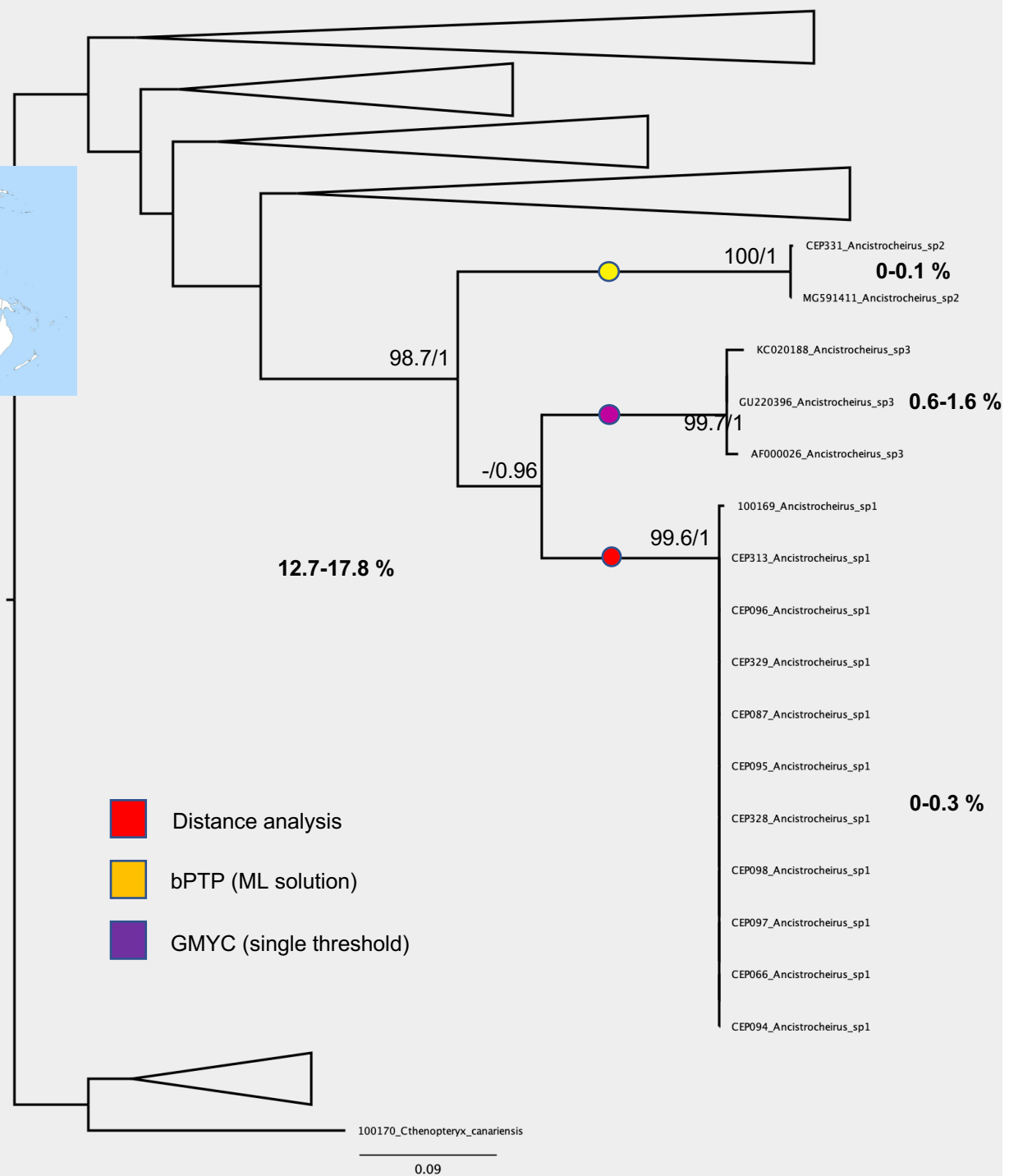
Pfeffer 1912



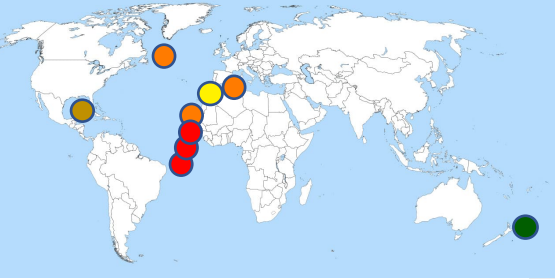
At least three species within this monotypic genus.

Highly divergent, no known morphological differences.

No type locality for the type species. Other available names.



Abraliopsis Joubin 1896



Atlantic *Abraliopsis*

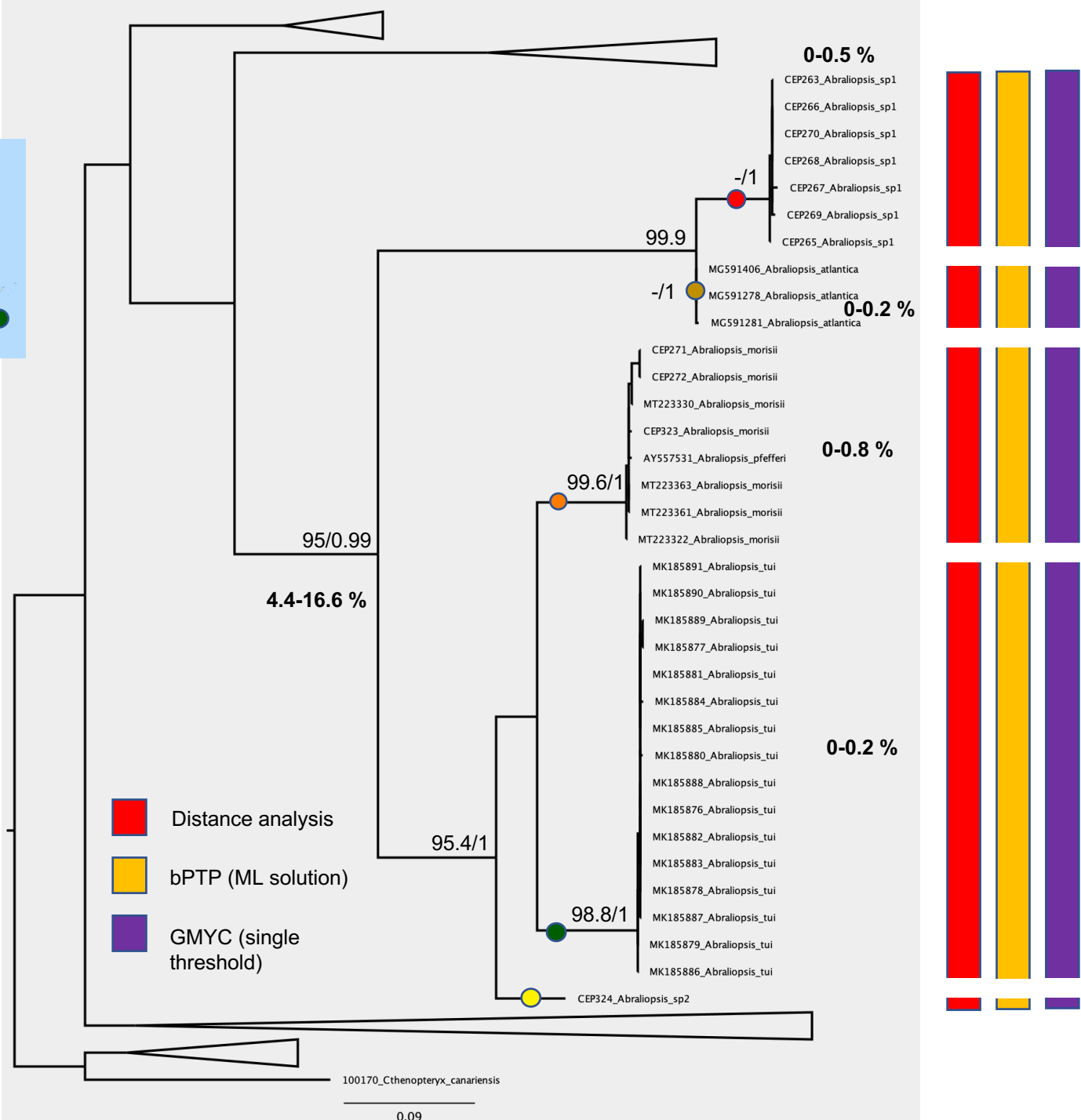
Abraliopsis morisii.
NA + Mediterranean

Abraliopsis sp. Z. Undescribed.
SA

● ● ???

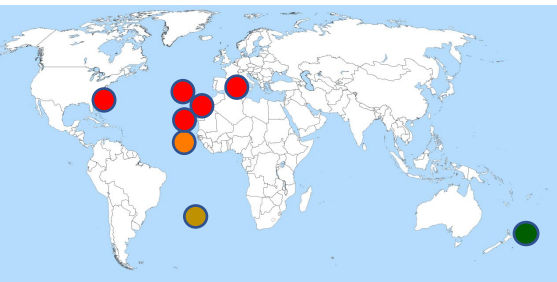
Abraliopsis gilchristi.
SA, SI & SP

Abraliopsis atlantica.
NEA & EA



Galiteuthis armata

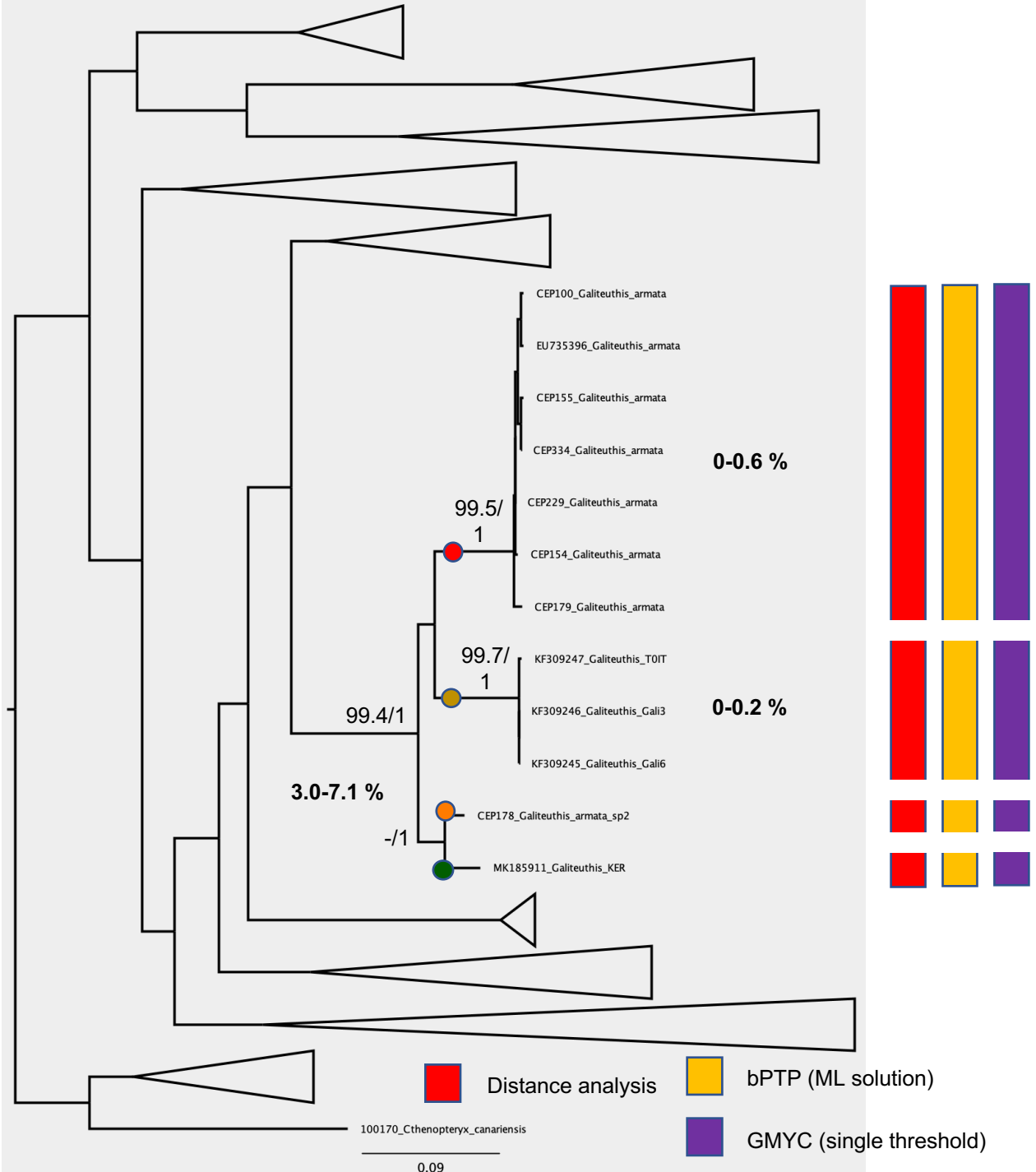
Joubin, 1898

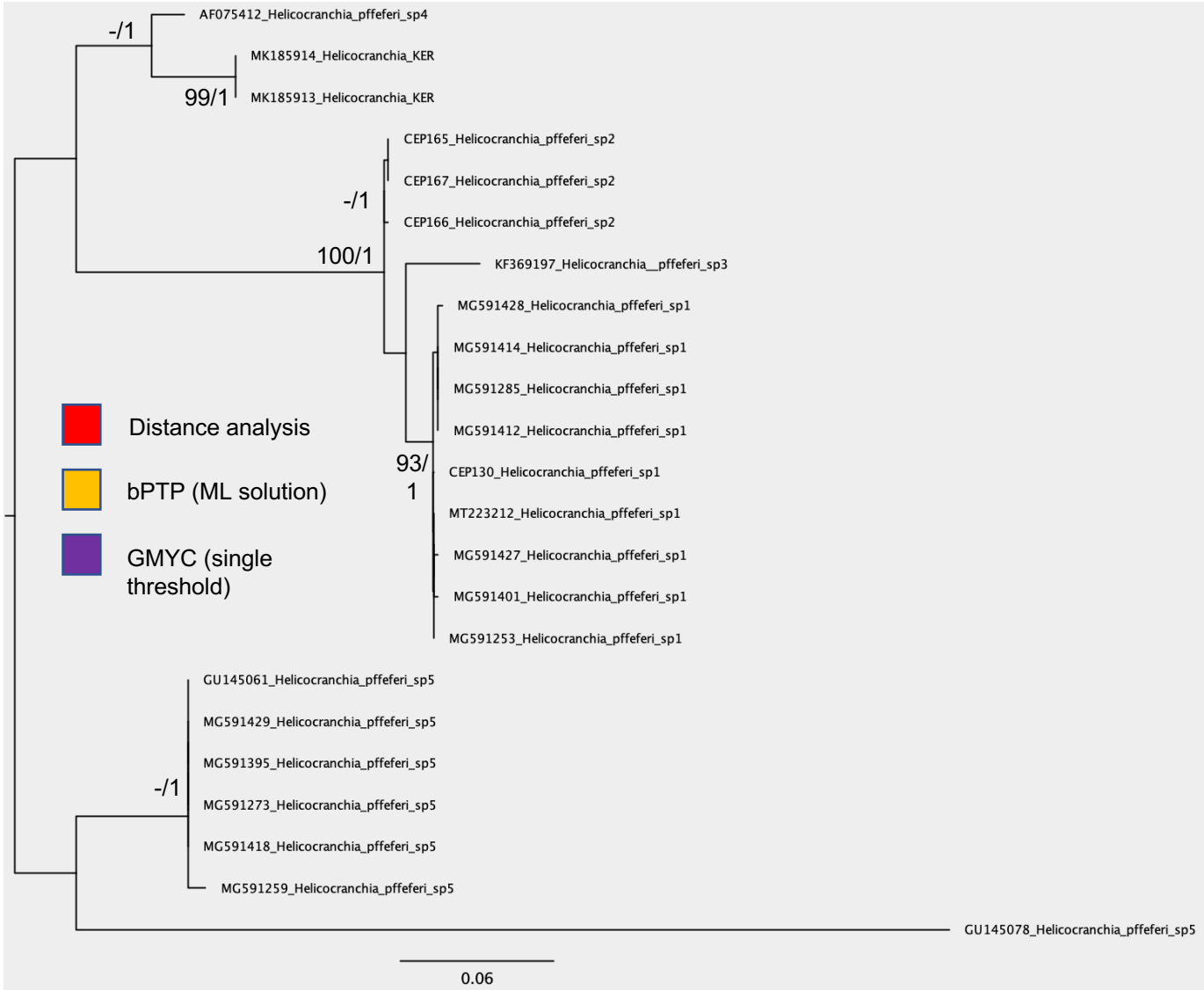


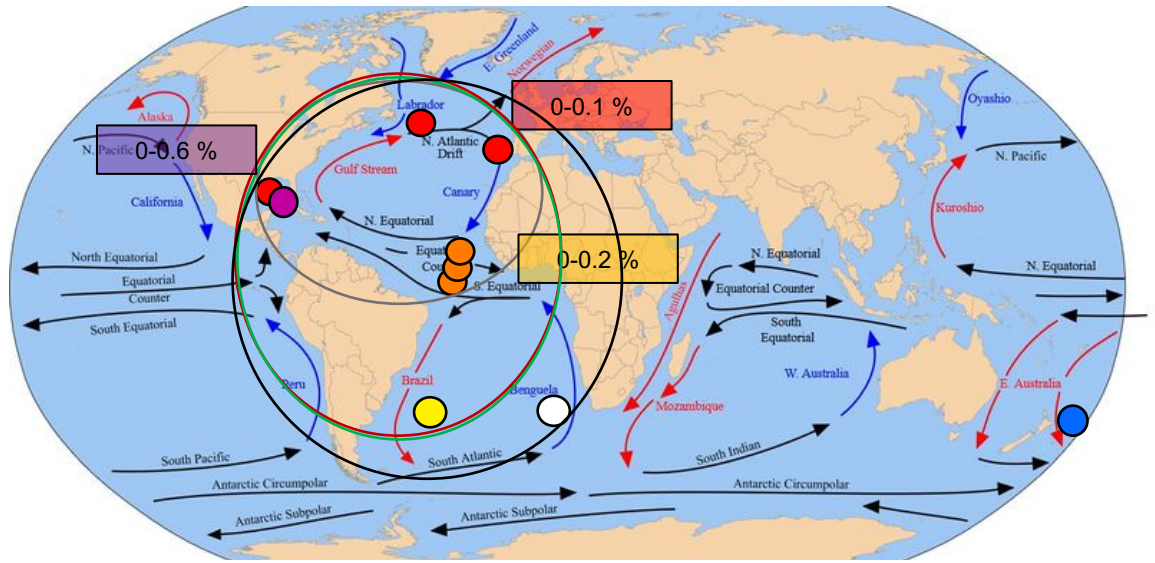
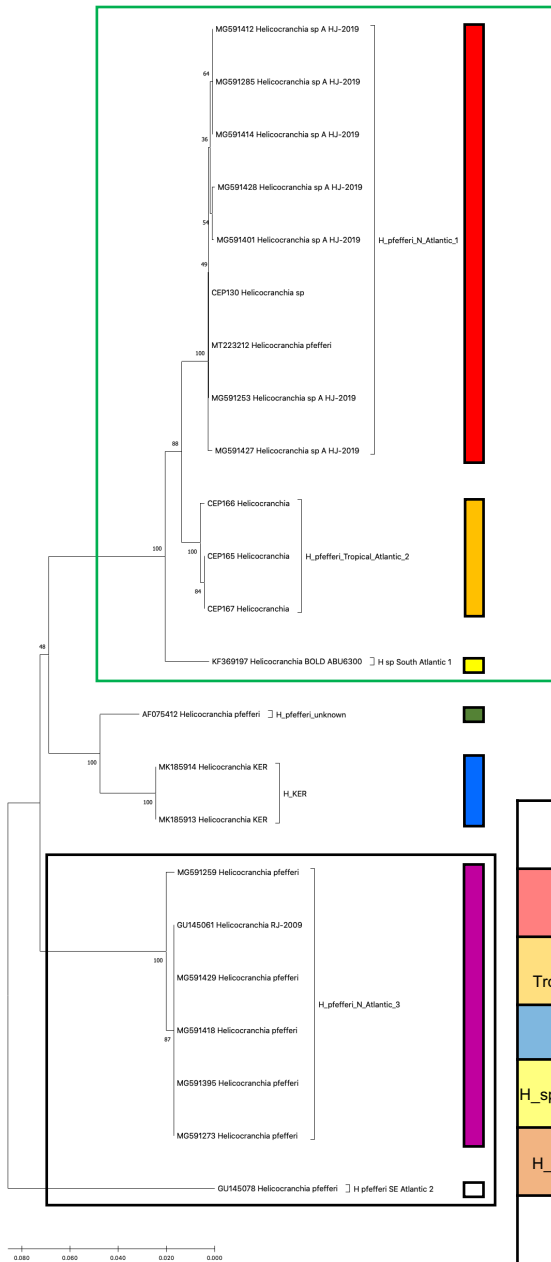
There is a single Atlantic species of *Galiteuthis*.

Our data suggest that there are three Atlantic species.

Low levels of divergence.







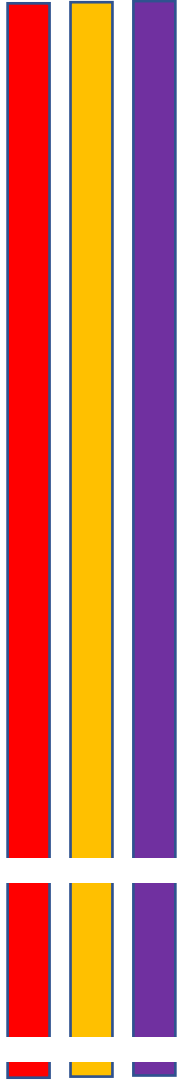
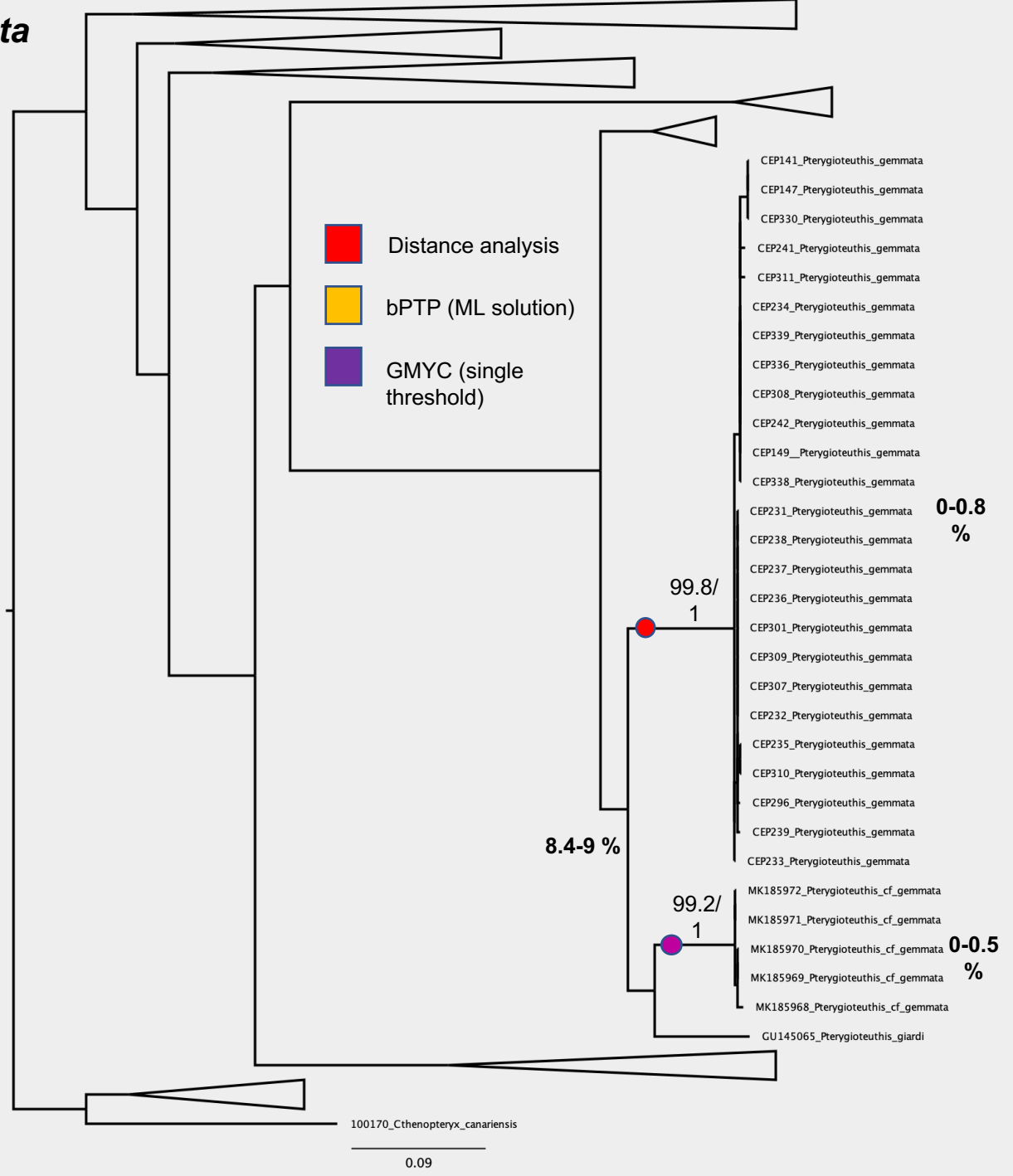
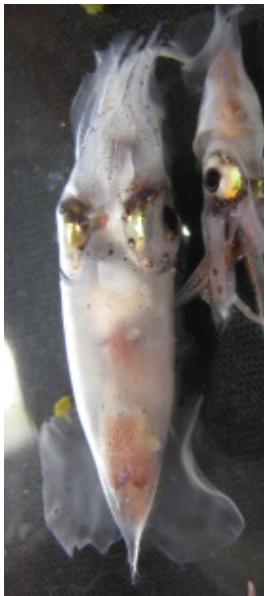
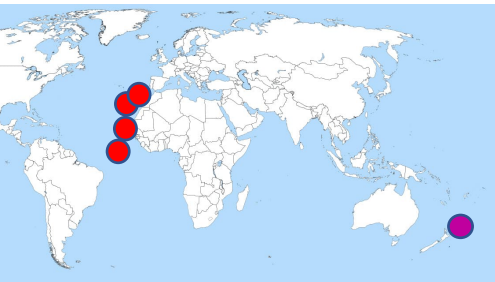
	H_pfefferi N_Atlantic_1	H_pfefferi Tropical_Atlantic_2	H_KER	H_sp South_Atlantic_1	H_pfefferi unknown	H_pfefferi SE_Atlantic_2	H_pfefferi N_Atlantic_3
H_pfefferi N_Atlantic_1							
H_pfefferi Tropical_Atlantic_2	2.2						
H_KER	11.21	10.82					
H_sp South_Atlantic_1	3.74	3.61	11.34				
H_pfefferi unknown	10.54	9.85	3.95	10.65			
H_pfefferi SE_Atlantic_2	17.12	16.32	14.95	16.15	14.95		
H_pfefferi N_Atlantic_3	12.58	12.71	9.79	12.89	8.99	15.46	



MEGAX, NJ tree, p-distances, 100bt

Pterygioteuthis gemmata

Chun, 1908



50 % of the tested species revealed cryptic lineages

Number of Atlantic cryptic lineages range from two (*C. sicula*, *Ancistrocheirus* spp.) to three (*G. armata*) and four (*H. pffeferi*)

Not clear how many cryptic lineages are included within *Abraliopsis* spp. At least two.

The divergence values among cryptic lineages of individuals of the same nominal species range from 2.2 to 17 %, likely representing different stages of divergence since each putative speciation phenomena

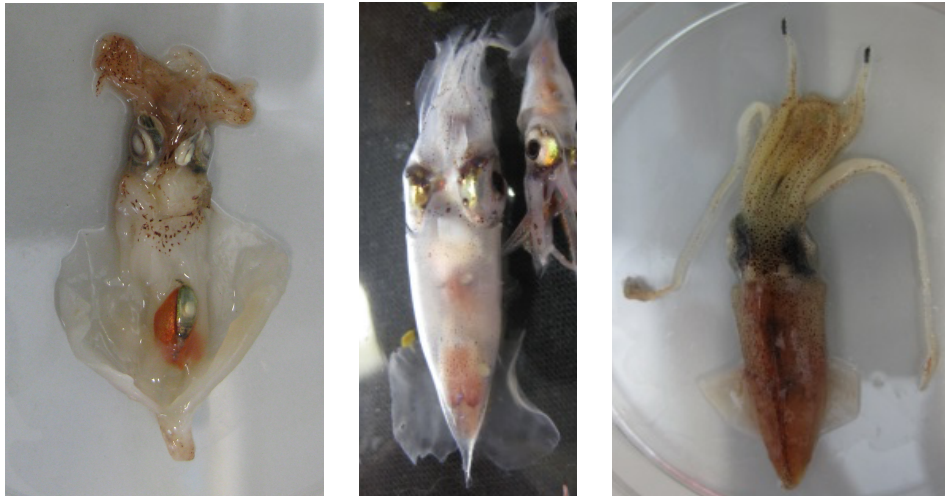
Molecular species delimitation methods were generally consistent and useful for species cryptic biodiversity within Atlantic oceanic squids

The Canary and the Atlantic Equatorial currents can be responsible of some of the cases of isolation and subsequent speciation, but more studies including larger number of specimens are necessary to test this hypothesis

It is necessary to develop more studies focussed on molecularly and morphologically assess the diversity of these animals at a global scale

THANKS!!!

for your attention



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PhD 33.96 · Postdoc · [Edit](#)

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