A close-up photograph of a nudibranch, likely from the genus *Rostanga*, showing its orange body and white cerata. The background is dark and textured.

Dancing with dorids: Phylogenetic systematics of discodorid nudibranchs in the genus *Rostanga*

Janne Torres Jarin
Terrence M. Gosliner



SAN DIEGO STATE
UNIVERSITY



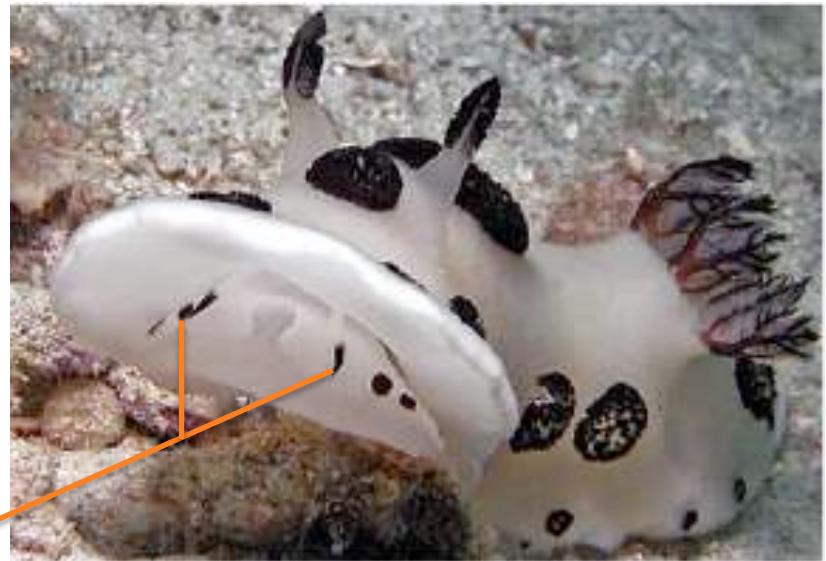
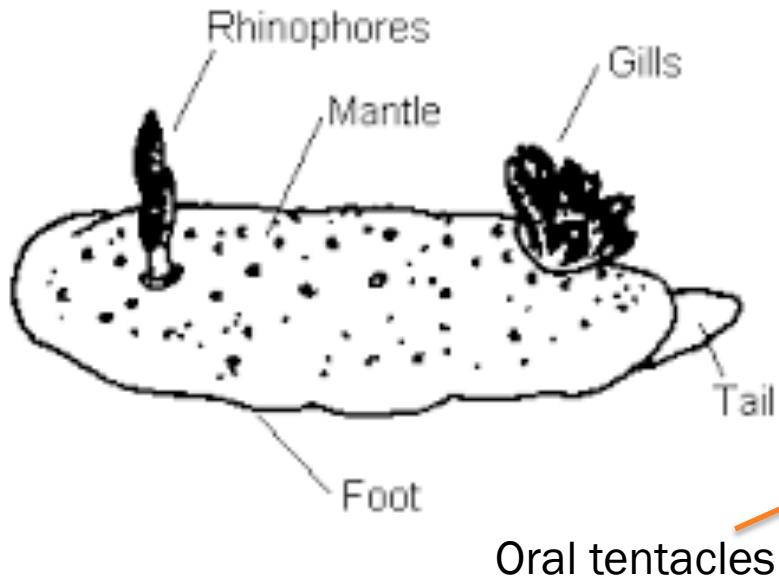
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Nudibranchs



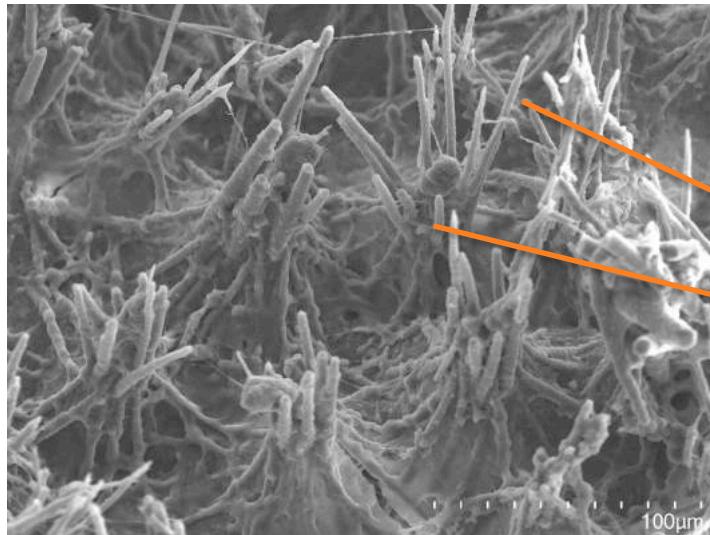
Discodorid biology

- Gill plume around anus
- A pair of finger-like oral tentacles



Rostanga Bergh 1879

- Red-orange to orange coloration
- Feed on sponges
- Possess caryophyllidia



Research Questions

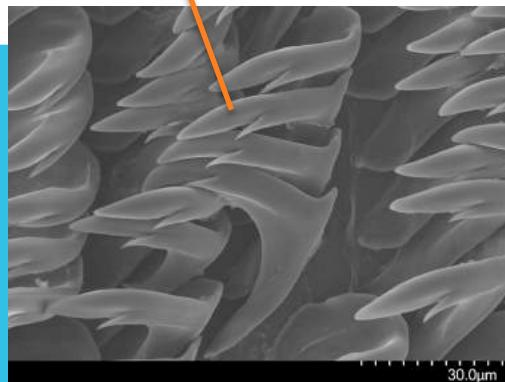
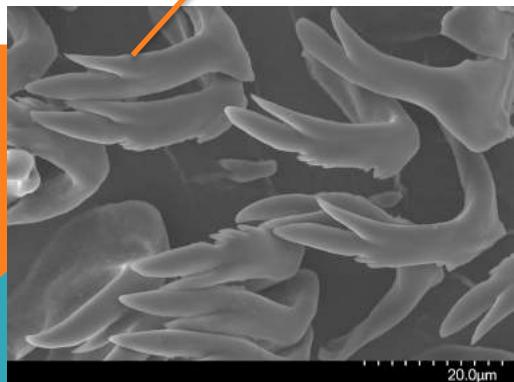
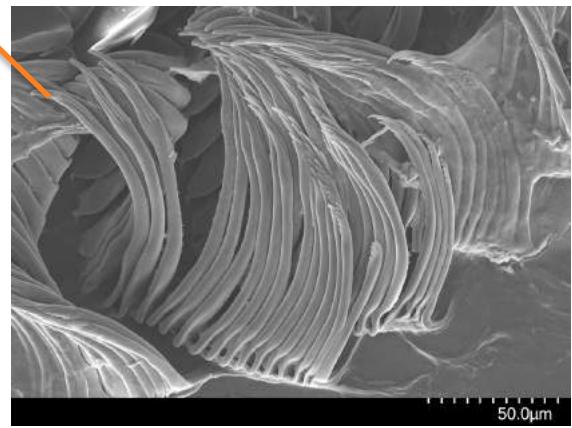
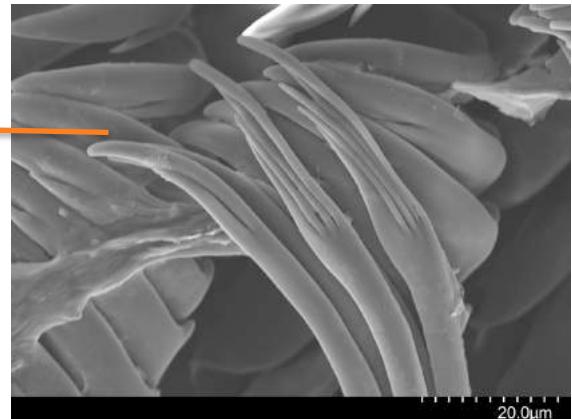
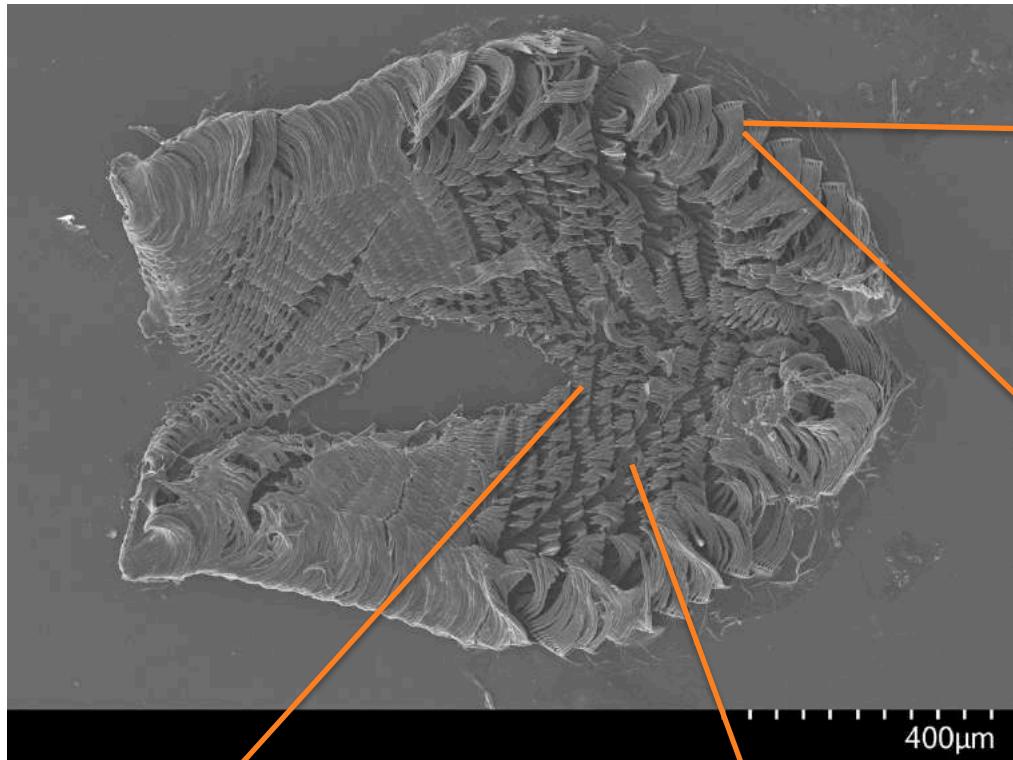
- 1) How are species within the genus *Rostanga* related?
- 2) How do morphological characteristics vary based on evolutionary relationships?
- 3) How effective are these characteristics at predicting the placement of taxa in the phylogeny?

Methods

Morphology

- Scanning Electron Microscope
 - Radula
 - Caryophyllidia
- Dissecting Microscope
 - Reproductive system

Radula under SEM





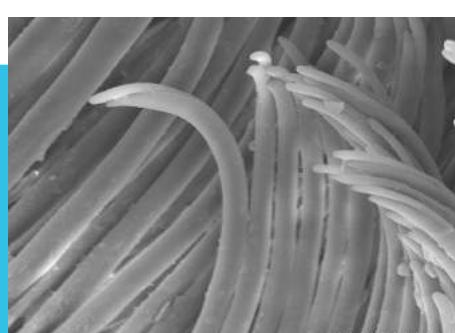
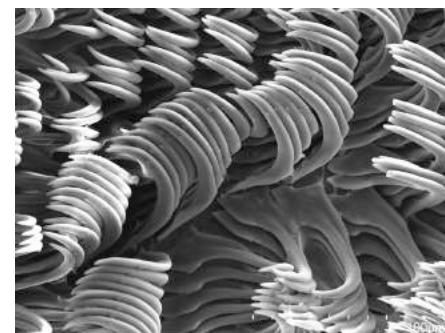
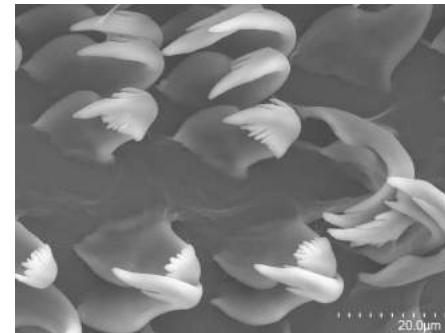
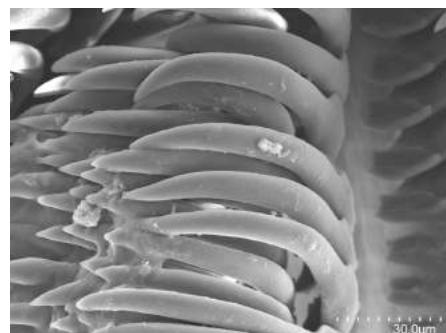
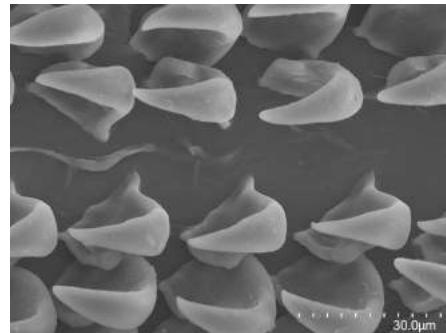
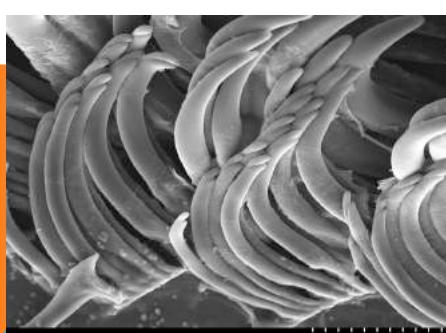
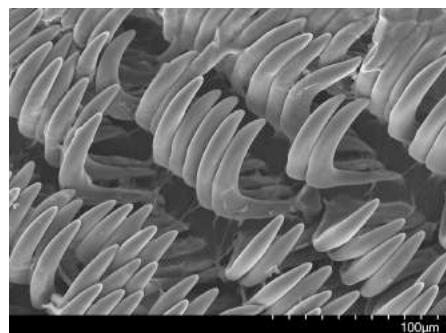
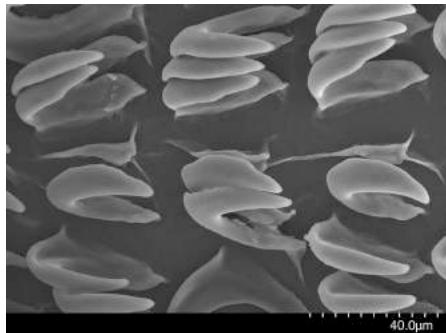
Rostanga sp. 1



Rostanga sp. 2

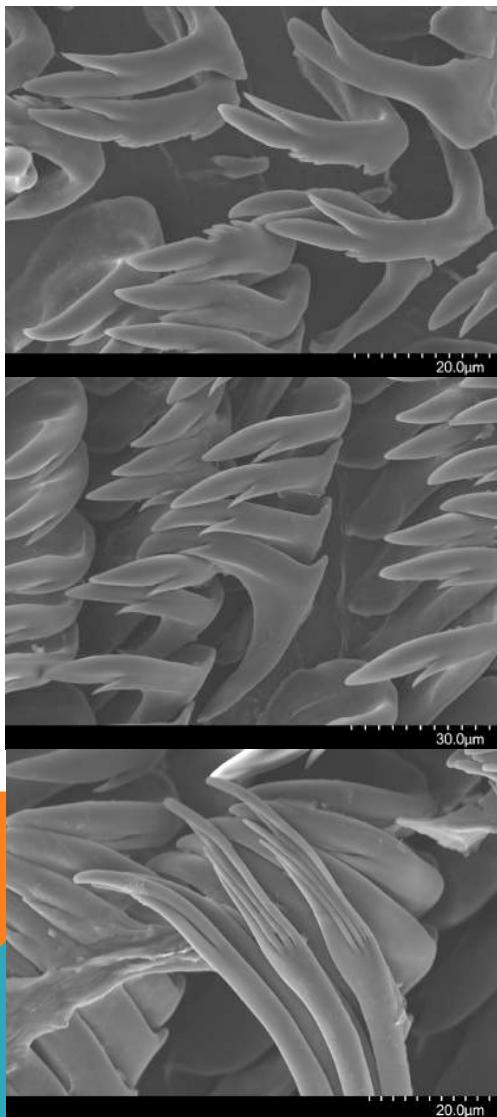


Rostanga sp. 3

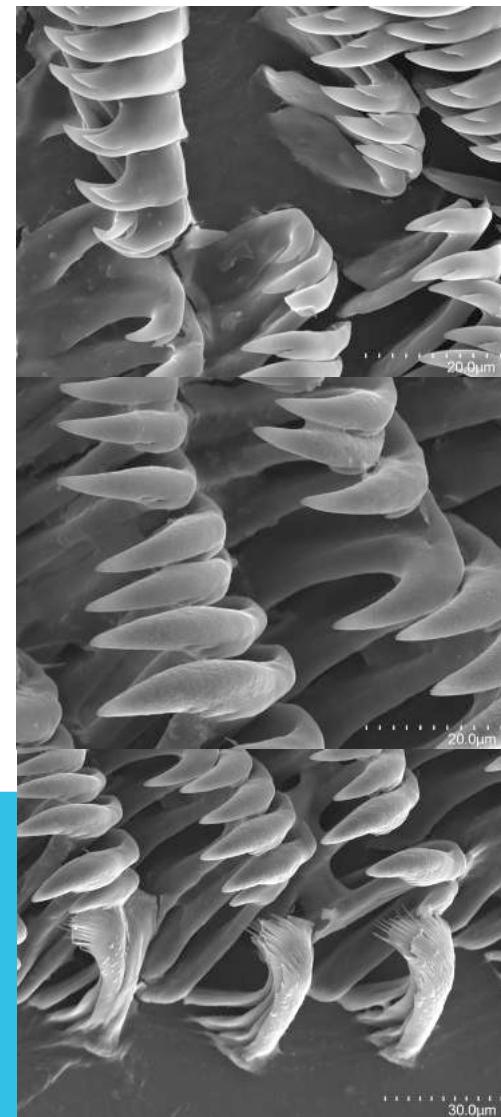


Radulae under SEM

Rostanga lutenscens

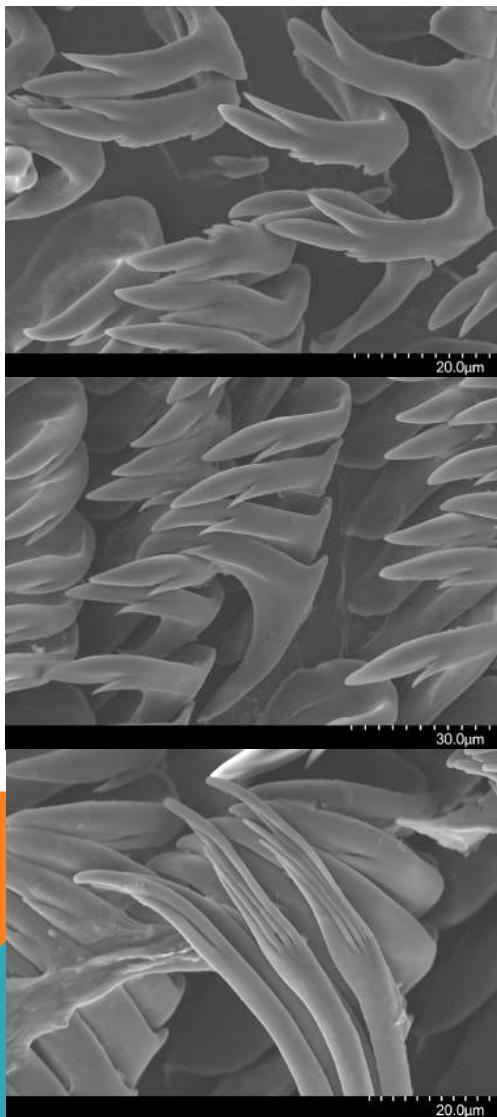


Rostanga sp.



Radulae under SEM

Rostanga lutenscens

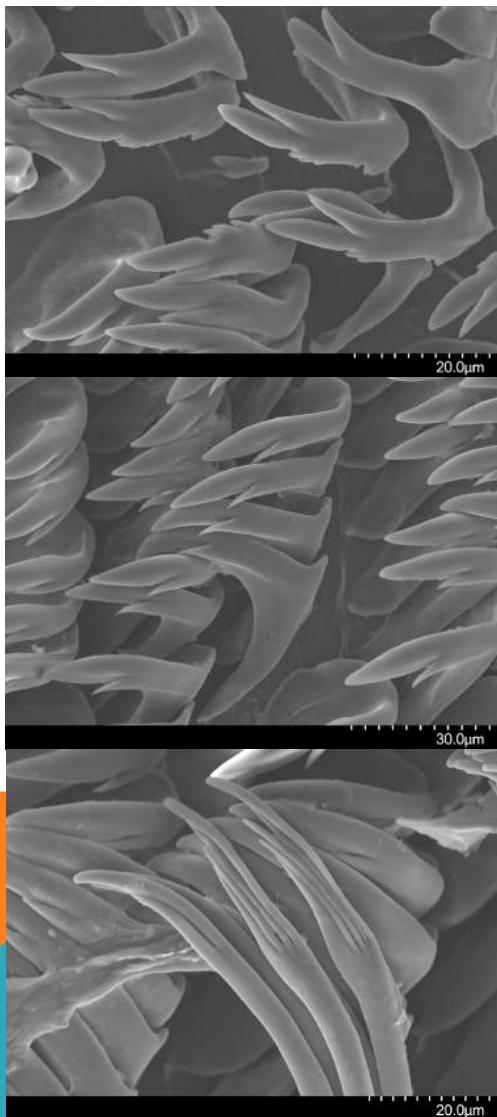


Thordisa sp.

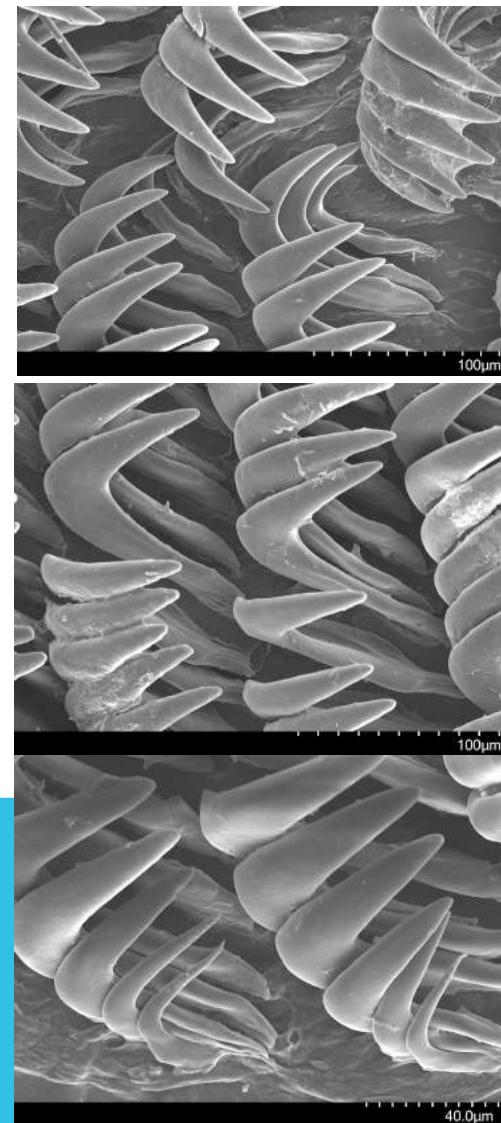


Radulae under SEM

Rostanga lutenscens

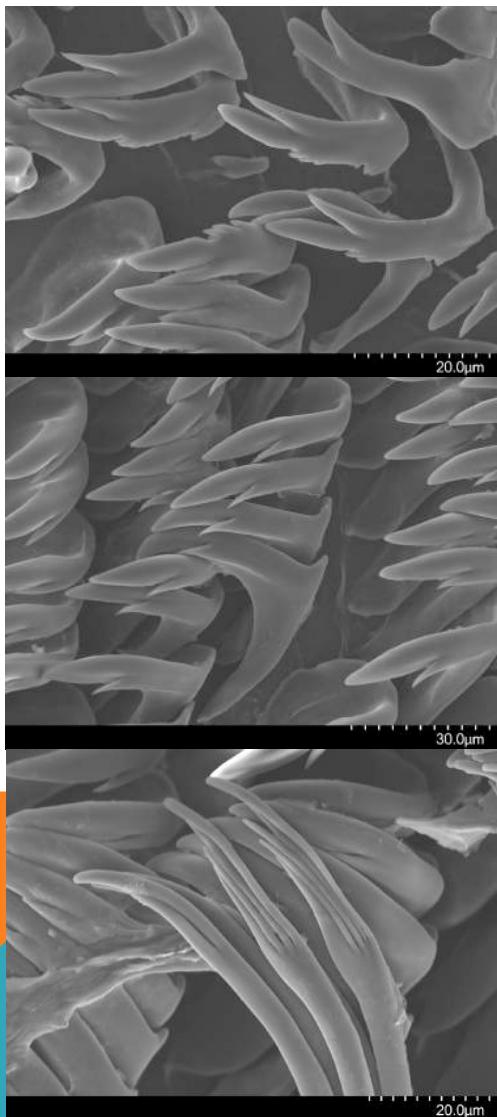


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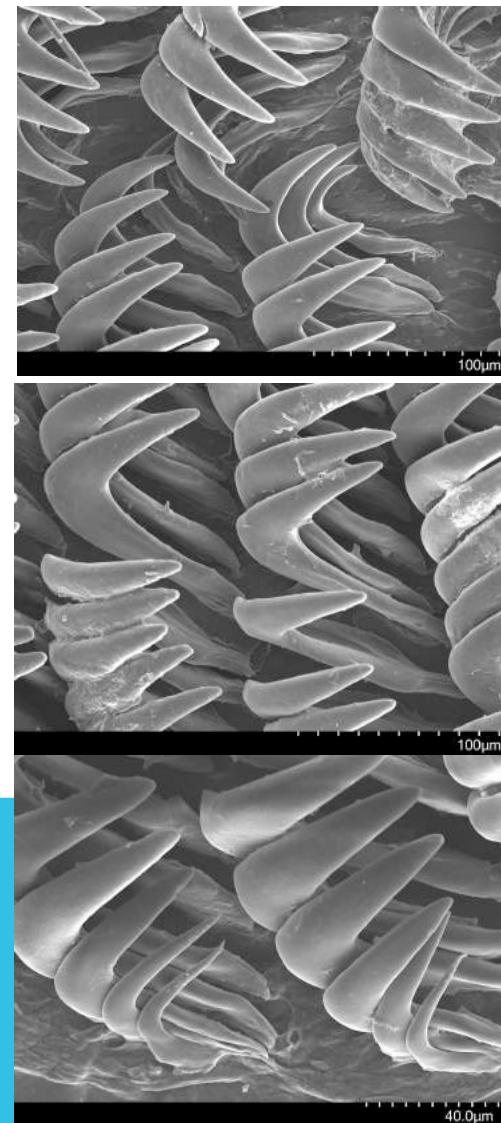


Radulae under SEM

Rostanga lutenscens



Jorunna sp.



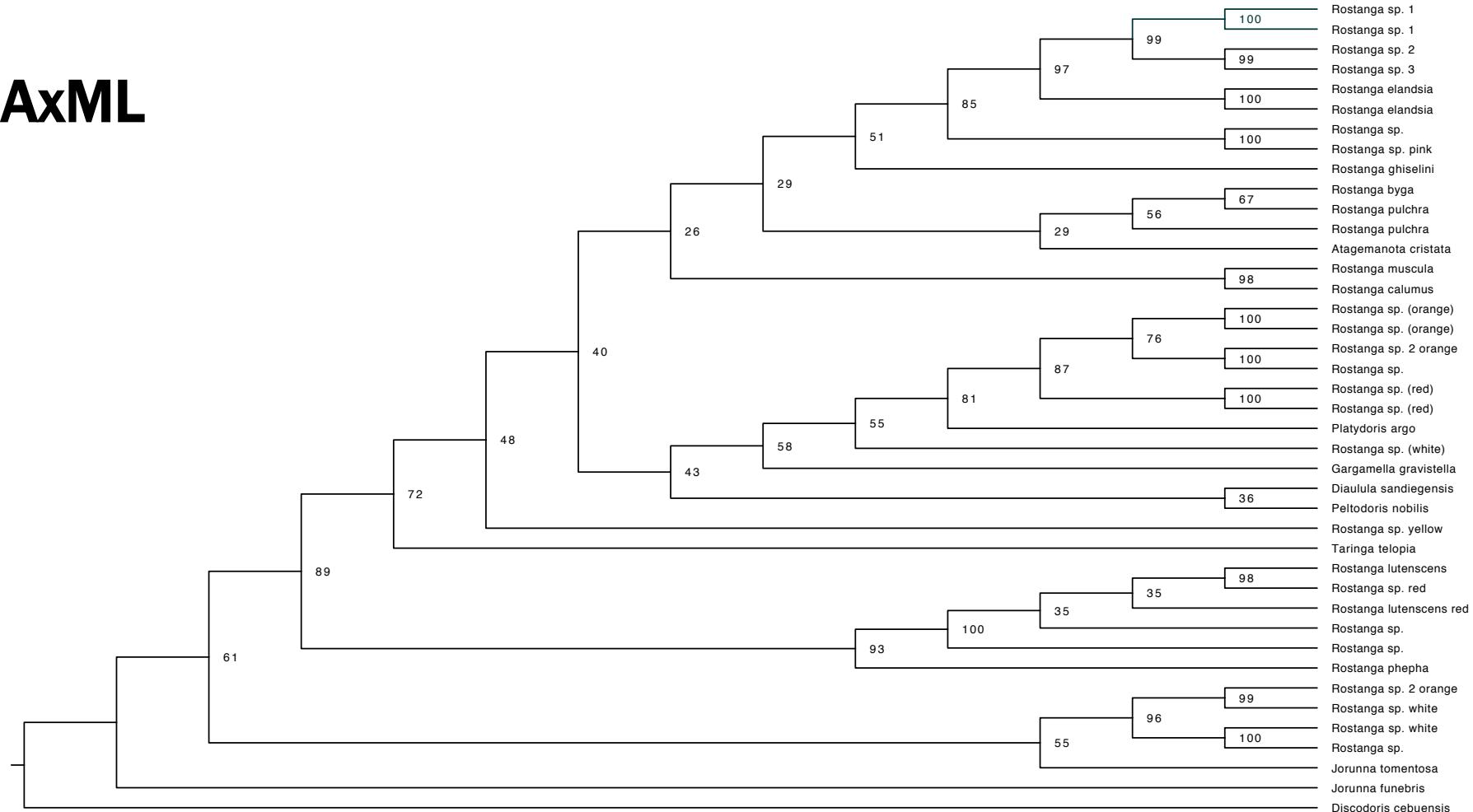
Methods

Molecular

- Genes COI, 16S, H3
 - Sanger Sequencing
- RAxML
- MrBayes

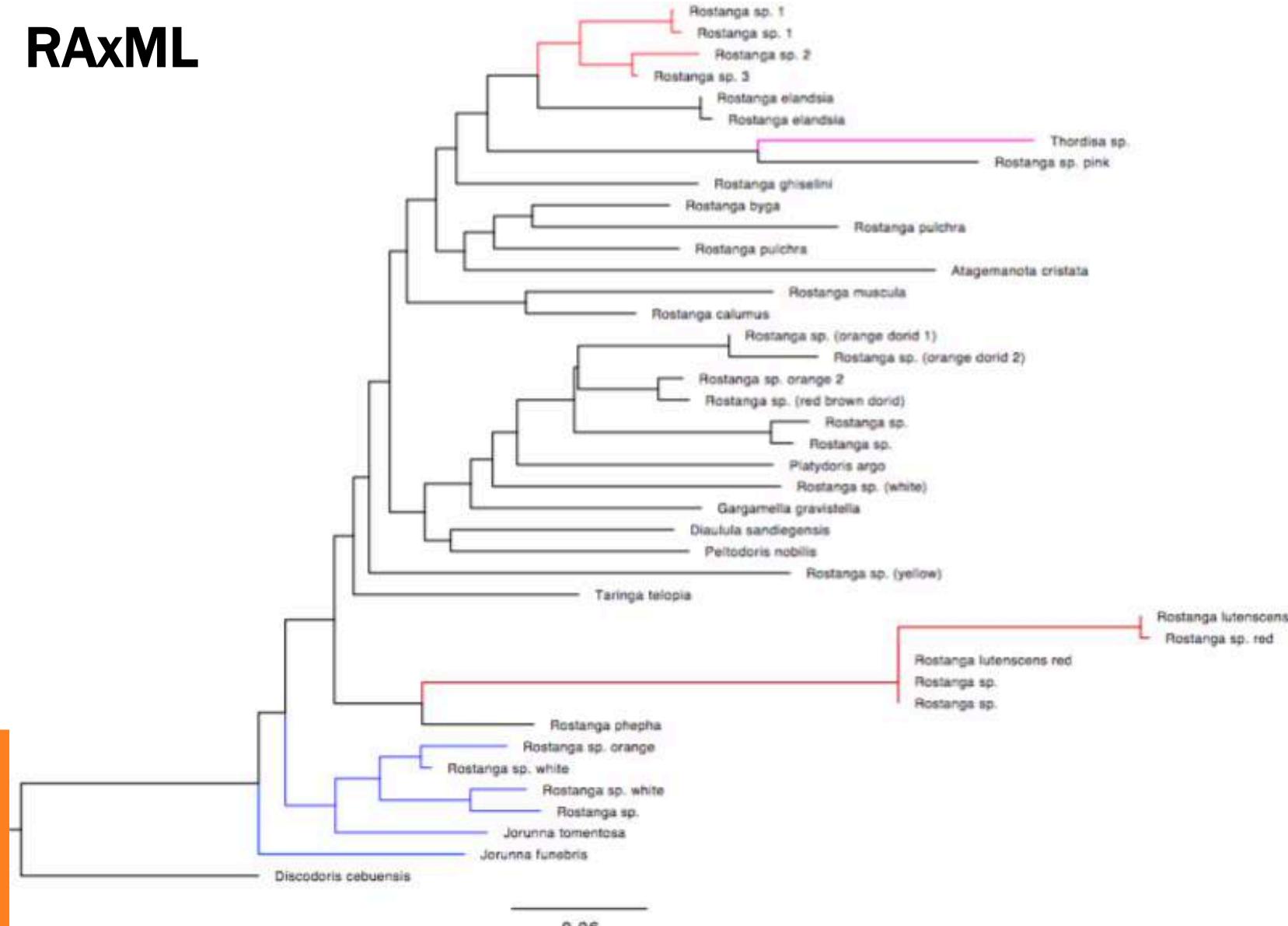


RAXML



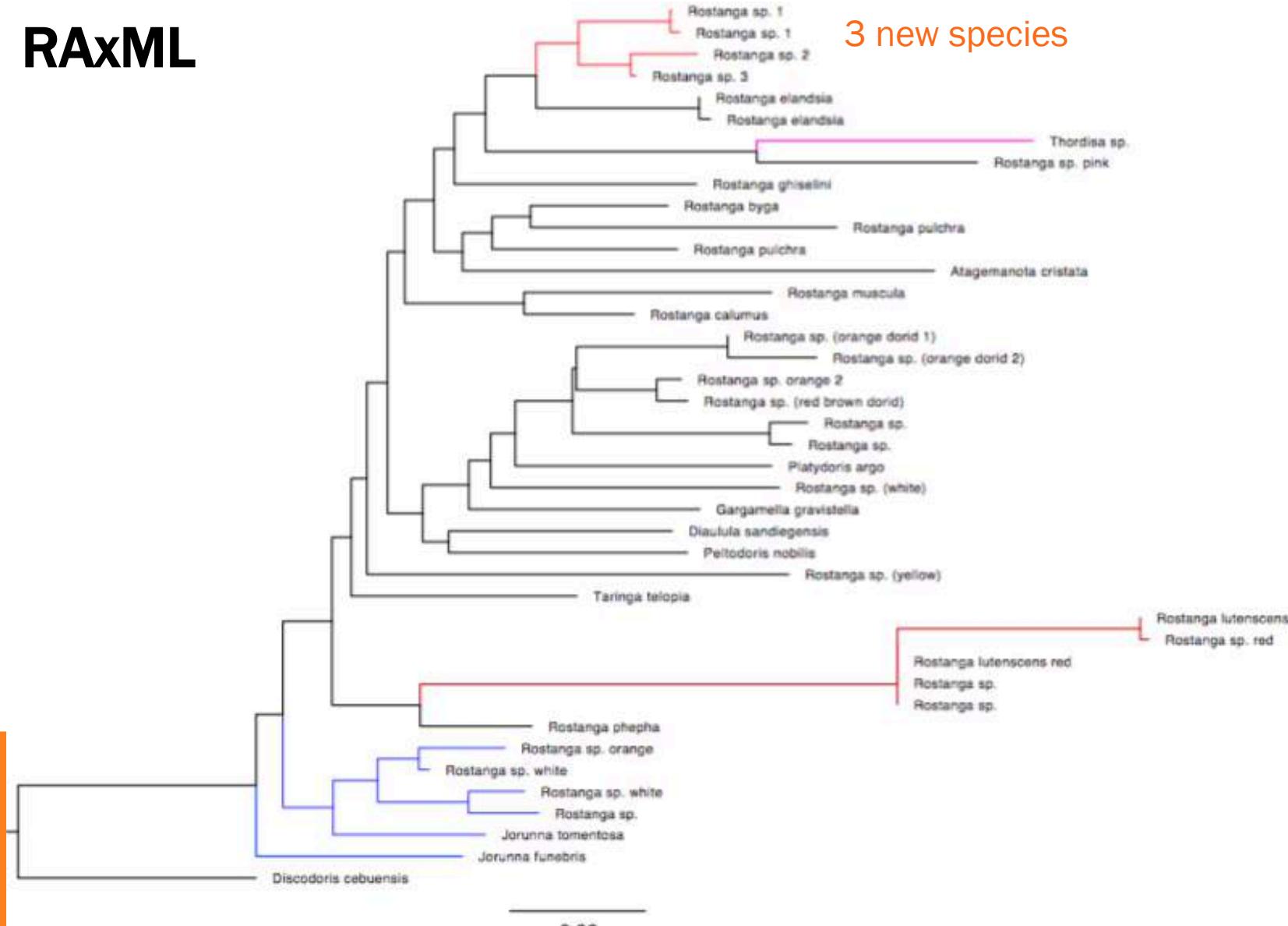
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RAxML



RAxML

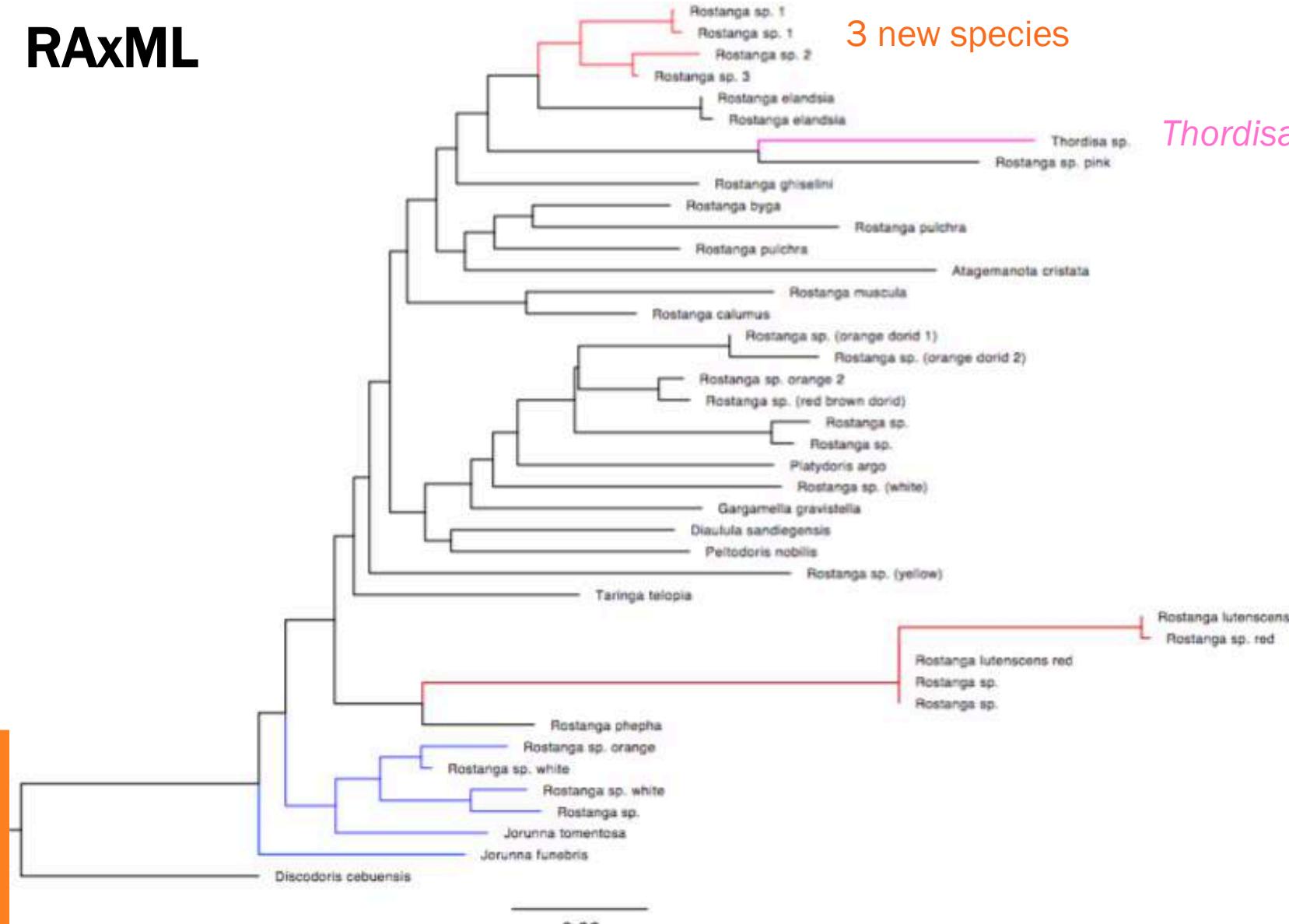
3 new species



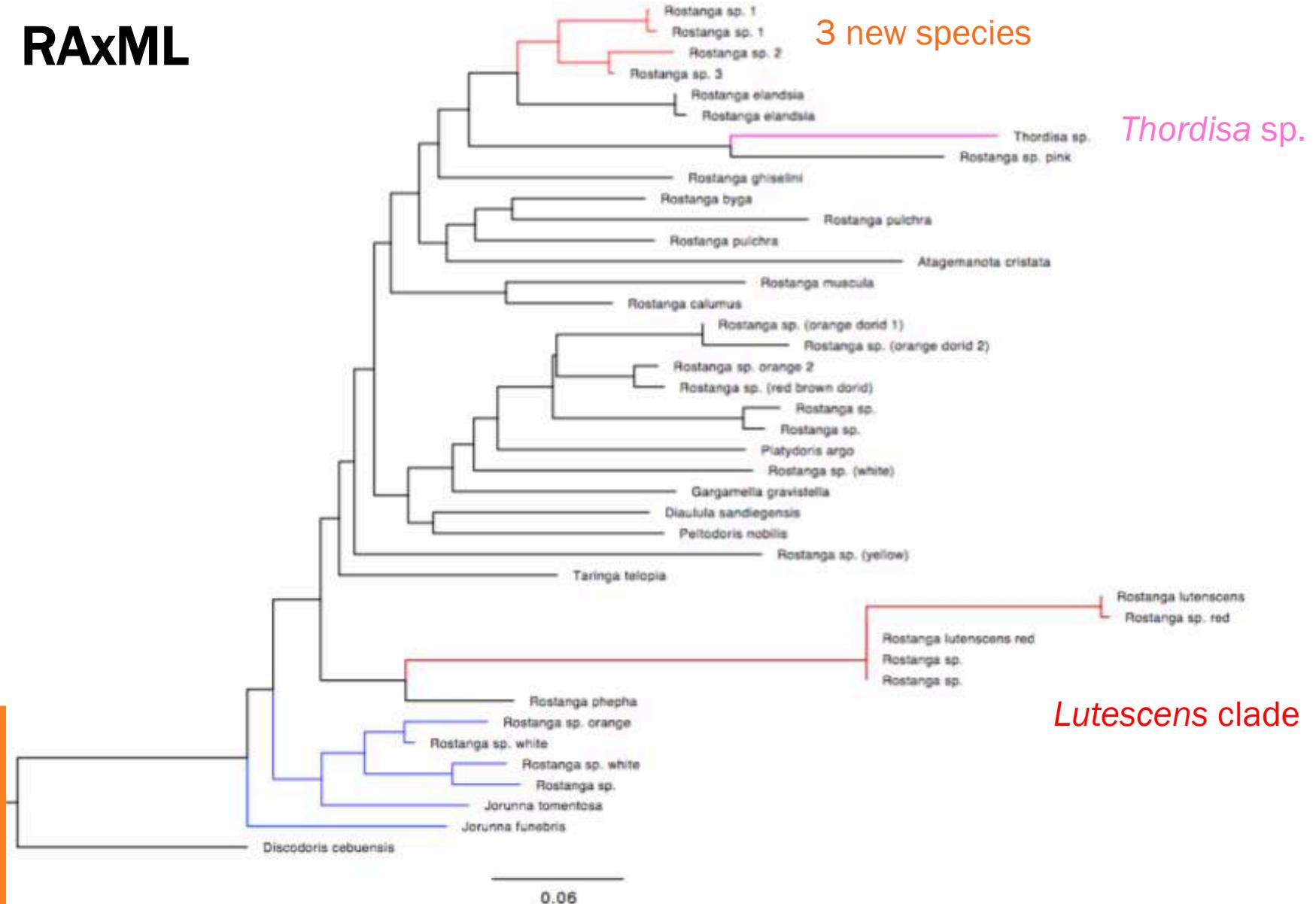
RAxML

3 new species

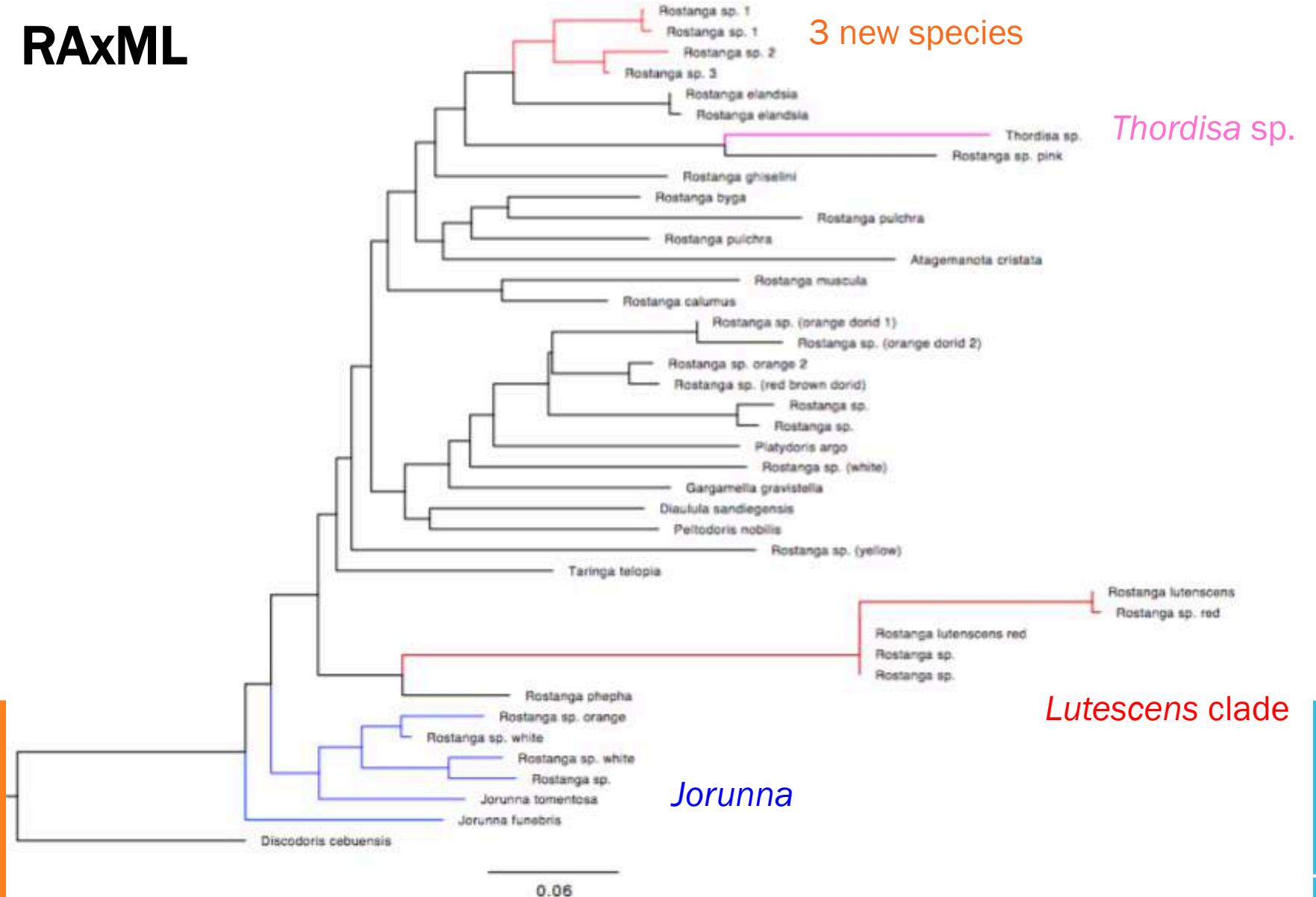
Thordisa sp.



RAXML

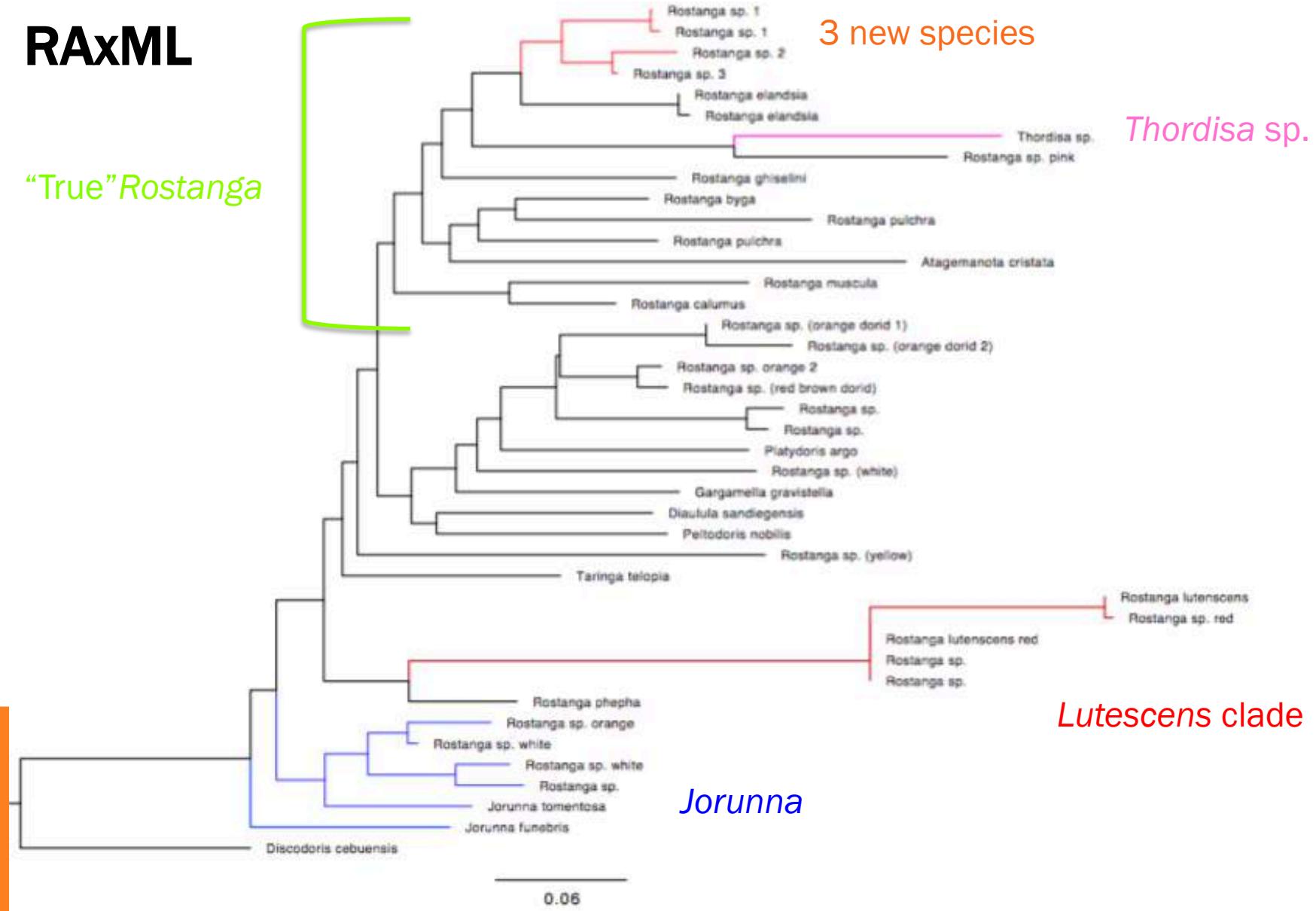


RAxML



RAXML

“True” *Rostanga*

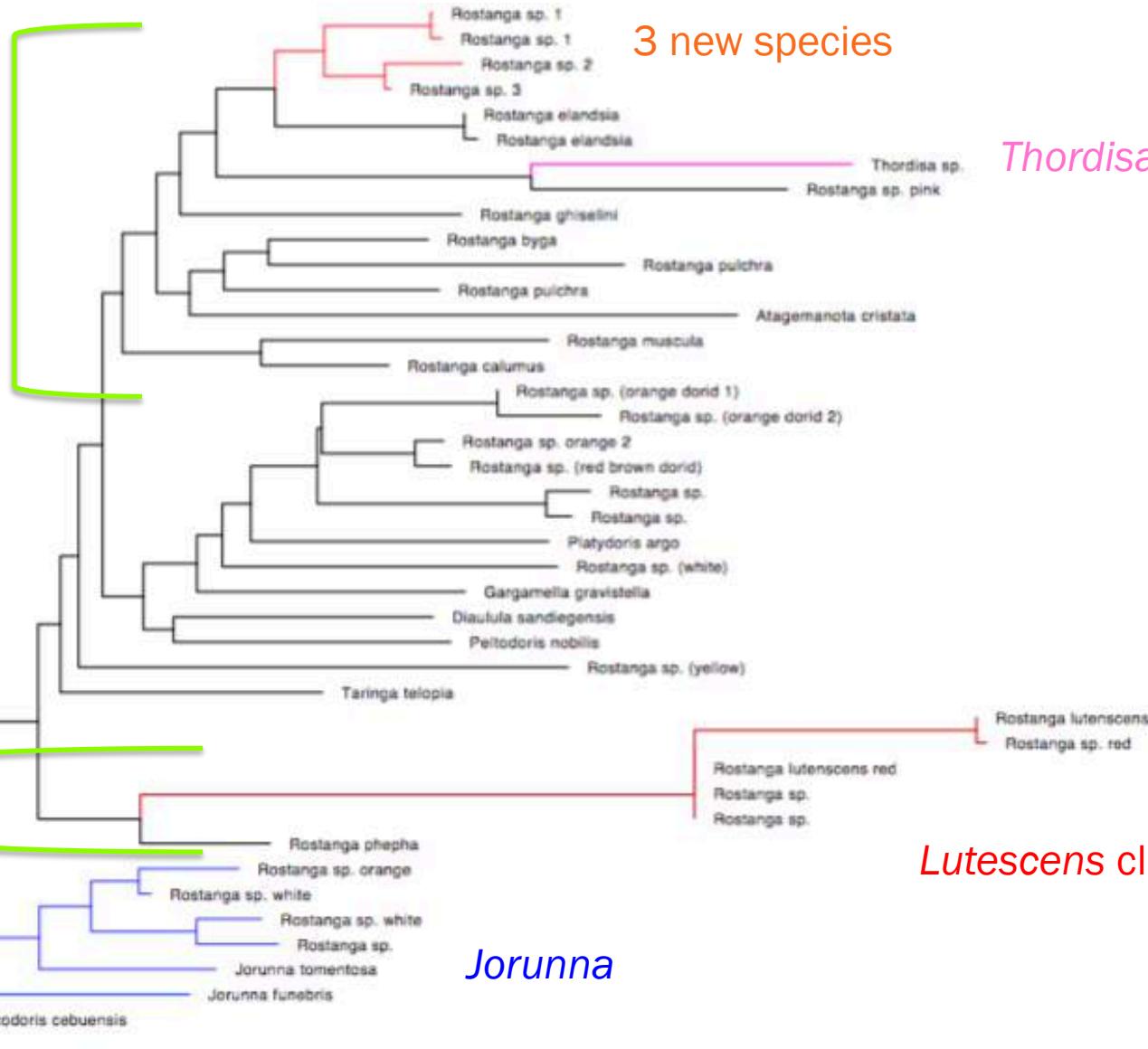


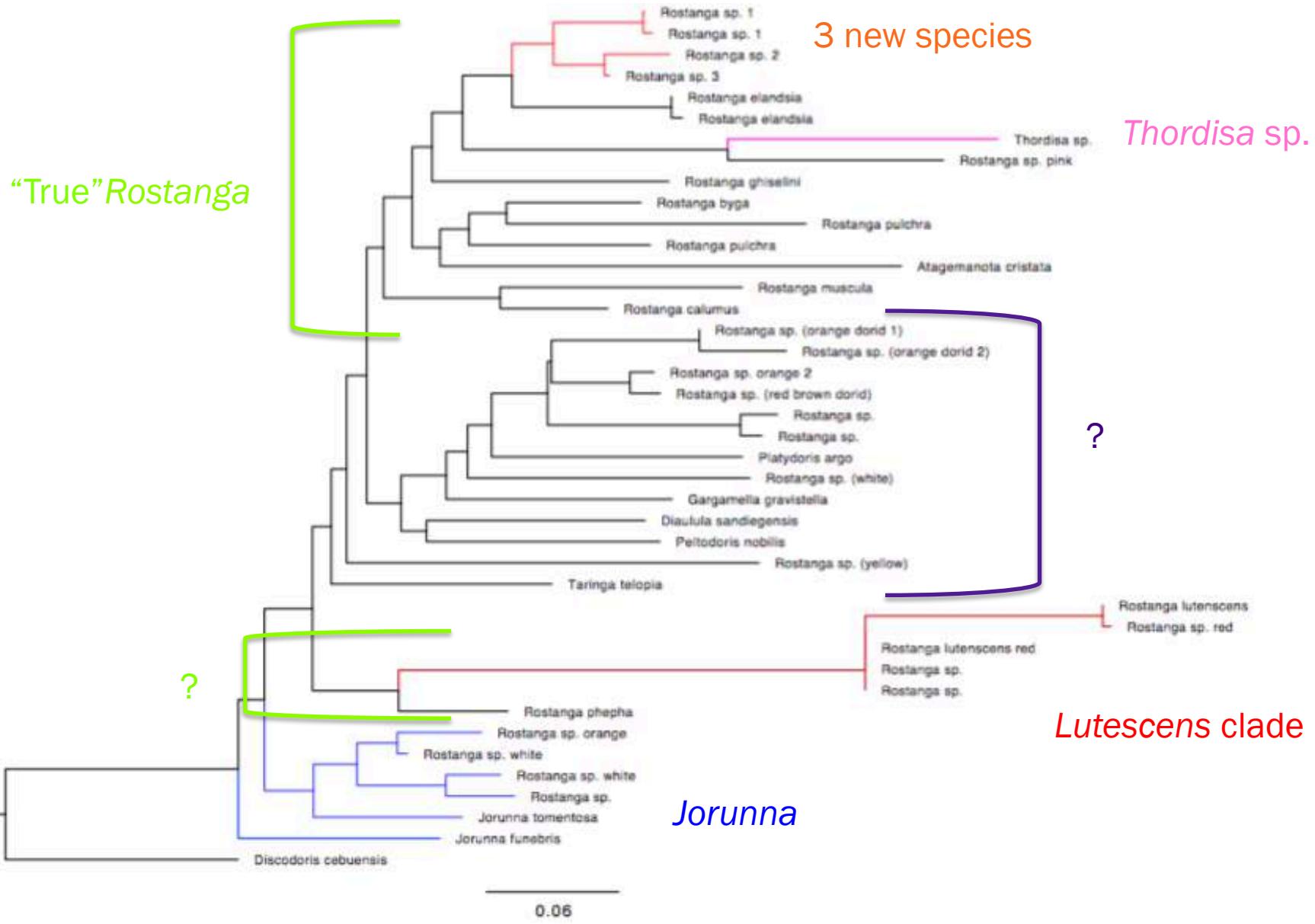
RAXML

“True” *Rostanga*

3 new species

Thordisa sp.





Conclusions

- 1) There is some support for a grouping of “true” *Rostanga* that possess elongate outer teeth with divided tips.
- 2) The morphological and molecular data seem to support each other in determining new species and relationships.

Future directions

- 1) Look more into reproductive systems and compare those to the phylogeny.
- 2) Resolve issues with CO1.
- 3) Increase taxon sampling across the genus especially for taxa that have never been sequenced.

Acknowledgements

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