New species of *Eurythenes* from hadal depths of the Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean (Crustacea: Amphipoda)

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Abstract

*Eurythenes* S. I. Smith in Scudder, 1882 are one of the largest scavenging deep-sea amphipods (max. 154 mm) and are found in every ocean across an extensive bathymetric range from the shallow polar waters to hadal depths. Recent systematic studies of the genus have illuminated a cryptic species complex and highlighted the benefits of using a combination of morphological and molecular identification approaches. In this study, we present the ninth species, *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov., which was recovered using baited traps between the depths 6010 and 6949 m in the Mariana Trench (Northwest Pacific Ocean) in 2014. This new *Eurythenes* species was found to have distinct morphological characteristics and be a well-supported clade based on sequence variation at two mitochondrial regions (16S rDNA and COI). While this species is new to science and lives in the remote hadal zone, it is not exempt from the impacts of anthropogenic pollution. Indeed, one individual was found to have a microplastic fibre, 83.74% similar to polyethylene terephthalate (PET), in its hindgut. As this species has a bathymetric range spanning from abyssal to hadal depths in the Central Pacific Ocean basin, it offers further insights into the biogeography of *Eurythenes*.

Keywords: Deep sea, integrated taxonomy, cryptic species, molecular phylogeny, microplastic fibre, pollution

Introduction

While the deep sea is one of the largest ecosystems on Earth, it has traditionally been perceived as a homogenous environment, with few barriers to gene flow (Madsen 1961; Charette & Smith 2010). This led to the assumption that many deep-sea species are cosmopolitan, with several appearing to have large geographical and bathymetrical ranges (>3000 m; King & Priede 2008; Brandt *et al.* 2012; Jamieson *et al.* 2013). The deep sea, however, has a high degree of topographic complexity including mid-oceanic ridges, submarine canyons, seamounts, and subduction trenches, which could act as barriers. These barriers potentially restrain gene flow and promote allopatric speciation (Palumbi 1994). This cosmopolitan species concept has now been challenged on several occasions by genetic techniques, whereby widespread deep-sea species are in fact comprised of species complexes with several cryptic or pseudocryptic species (Garlitska *et al.* 2012; Cornils & Held 2014).

The lysianassoid amphipod, *Eurythenes gryllus* (Lichtenstein in Mandt, 1822), is a quintessential and abundant member of the deep-sea benthic community. *Eurythenes gryllus* has long been considered cosmopolitan with an extensive bathymetric range (184 to 8000 m), which spans the bathyal, abyssal, and hadal zones (Hessler *et al.* 1978; Ingram & Hessler 1987; Thurston *et al.* 2002). However, genetic diversity studies have indicated that *E. gryllus* is not a single species but a species complex (France & Kocher 1992; Havermans *et al.* 2013), with nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequence data indicating the *gryllus*-complex to be composed of at least nine to twelve distinct clades (Havermans *et al.* 2013; Eustace *et al.* 2016; Havermans 2016). Our initial understanding of *E. gryllus* as a single cosmopolitan deep-sea species is reconceptualised when viewed as a species-complex. This provides a much more nuanced picture of their distribution, amphi tropical at bathyal depths, and reveals a patchwork of distribution patterns with the complex’s radiation. For example, *Eurythenes maldoror* d’Udekem d’Acoz & Havermans, 2015
Material and Methods

Specimen Collection

Specimens were collected in November 2014 as part of the HADES–M (HADal Ecosystems Studies) expedition cruise FK141109 on the R/V Falkor to Sirena Deep, Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean. The amphipods were recovered using the full-ocean depth Hadal-lander (Jamieson 2015; Linley et al. 2016). The Hadal-lander was equipped with PVC funnel traps baited with whole mackerel bait (Scombridae) and a temperature and pressure sensor (SBE-39, Sea Bird Electronics, USA). Pressure was converted to depth (m) following Saunders (1981). Collection sites are shown in Fig. 1 and site details are provided in Table 1. Amphipods were preserved with 70% ethanol upon recovery.

TABLE 1. Collection information for specimens collected on the 2014 cruise FK141109 of the R/V Falkor. Included is the number of individuals by gender collected at each depth.

| Station | Date       | Latitude | Longitude | Depth (m) | Female | Male | Juvenile |
|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------|----------|
| LH14    | 26/11/2014 | 11.5911’N | 144.84730’E | 6010      | –      | 1    | –        |
| LH15    | 27/11/2014 | 11.6071’N | 144.8331’E | 6142      | 1      | –    | –        |
| WT02    | 14/11/2014 | 12.64065’N | 144.73796’E | 6865      | 1      | –    | 7        |
| WT09    | 24/11/2014 | 11.8147’N | 144.98580’E | 6949      | –      | –    | 1        |

(i.e., clade Eg3) is from abyssal depths in all oceans but the Arctic, while Eurythenes sp. ‘hadal’ is limited to hadal depths within the Peru-Chile Trench (Eustace et al. 2016).

Havermans et al. (2013) initiated a reverse taxonomic approach to determine the genetic diversity within the Eurythenes genus, whereby a potentially new species is first genetically identified and then the morphological characters are determined (Markmann & Tautz 2005). This resulted in Eurythenes S. I. Smith in Scudder, 1882 expanding from four to eight described species since the establishment of the monogeneric family (Stoddart & Lowry 2004). Specifically, Eurythenes aequialatus Narhara-Nakano, Nakano & Tomikawa, 2017, Eurythenes andhakarae d’Udekem d’Acoz & Havermans, 2015, E. maldoror, and Eurythenes sigmiferus d’Udekem d’Acoz & Havermans, 2015 were described based on combined molecular and morphological methods. In addition to these described species within the gryllus-complex, two species from abyssal and hadal depths of the Peru-Chile Trench are awaiting formal description (Eustace et al. 2016) and at least six distinct genetic clades lack morphological examination (e.g., clades Eg7-9; Havermans et al. 2013; Havermans 2016). The suite of morphological characters that separate species within the gryllus-complex remain unclear and are challenging to observe (d’Udekem d’Acoz & Havermans 2015), which highlights the importance of integrating together molecular and morphological identification approaches.

The evolutionary success of Eurythenes, with the exception of the pelagic Eurythenes obesus (Chevreux, 1905), has largely been attributed to their scavenging plasticity, from detritivory, intercepting large carcasses, and ingesting mud (Barnard 1962; Ingram & Hessler 1983; Blankenship & Levin 2007; Havermans & Smetacket 2018). However, deep-sea amphipods, including Eurythenes, may be particularly susceptible to ingesting microplastics given they are voracious and non-selective scavengers (Hargrave 1985; Blankenship & Levin 2007). Indeed, microplastics fibres have already been found in the hindguts of hadal-dwelling amphipods, including the Eurythenes sp. ‘hadal’ from the Peru-Chile Trench at 7050 m (Jamieson et al. 2019). Furthermore, every individual of the hadal scavenging amphipod, Hirondellea gigas (Birstein & Vinogradov, 1955), examined from the deepest point in the Mariana Trench contained at least one man-made fibre in its hindgut (Jamieson et al. 2019). Microplastics are transferred to hadal environment via multiple mechanisms, including direct deposit in carrion, marine snow, and trench sediment consolidation (Taylor et al. 2016; Peng et al. 2018; Jamieson et al. 2019). With the increase in plastic debris entering the deep sea (Schlining et al. 2013; Chiba et al. 2018), including to full ocean depth (Peng et al. 2018; Peng et al. 2020), the probability of consuming such pollutants increases. It is highly likely that individuals of other scavenger species residing in the Mariana Trench are similarly susceptible to ingesting microplastics fibres.

In this study, we examined the morphological characteristics and sequence variation at the mitochondrial 16S ribosomal DNA (16S) and cytochrome oxidase I (COI) regions of Eurythenes specimens collected from hadal depths in the Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean and considered their taxonomic placement within the gryllus-complex. We describe the ninth species within the genus, Eurythenes plasticus sp. nov. We also examined the hindgut for the presence of microplastic fibres to continue to track the reach of this ubiquitous pollutant at hadal depths.
FIGURE 1. Map of sampling stations within across the Sirena Deep, Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean (white circles). Maps were produced with GEBCO bathymetry data (GEBCO 2015). Isobaths are added for every 1000 m and labelled between 5000 to 10,000 m.

Morphological Assessment and Digital Illustration
Whole specimens were photographed with a Canon EOS 750D DSLR camera, Tamron SP 90 mm f/2.8 VC USD Macro 1:1 VC Lens with polarising filter, and Falcon Eyes CS-730 copy stand and processed with Helicon Focus and Helicon Remote software (Helicon Soft). Body length was measured from the rostrum to the tip of telson. Appendages were dissected using a Wild Heerbrugg M8 stereomicroscope and imaged with a Leica DMi8 inverted microscope and DFC295 camera. Lengths of appendages and articles were measured following Horton & Thurston (2014) to provide consistency regardless of the degree of flexion. Images were converted into digital illustrations using Inkscape v0.92.2 (Coleman 2003; 2009). Type and non-type specimens are deposited at the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA (USNM).

Phylogenetics
Total genomic DNA was extracted from either the head or a pair of pleopods depending on size of the specimen using the Bioline ISOLATE II Genomic DNA Kit. Two partial regions of the mitochondrial DNA were amplified. The 16S (260 bp) was amplified with AMPH1 (France & Kocher 1996) and ‘Drosophila-type’ 16SBr (Palumbi et al. 2002) primers and COI (624 bp) was amplified with LCO1490 and HCO12198 (Folmer et al. 1994) primers.
PCR protocols were as described in Ritchie et al. (2015). PCR products were purified enzymatically using New England Biolabs Exonuclease 1 and Antarctic Phosphatase and sequenced with an ABI 3730XL sequencer (Eurofins Genomics, Germany).

**TABLE 2.** Species, sequence accession numbers and references for phylogenetic analysis of *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov.

| Species                        | 16S     | COI     | Reference                  |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| *Alicella gigantea*           | KP456083| KP713893| Ritchie et al. 2015        |
| *Eurythenes aequilatus*       | LC229090| LC229094| Narahara-Nakano et al. 2017|
| *Eurythenes aequilatus*       | LC229091| LC229095| Narahara-Nakano et al. 2017|
| *Eurythenes andhakarae*       | JX887065| JX887114| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes andhakarae*       | JX887066| JX887119| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes gryllus*          | JX887060| JX887132| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes gryllus*          | JX887063| JX887136| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes magellanicus*     | LC192879| LC192881| Narahara-Nakano et al. 2017|
| *Eurythenes magellanicus*     | JX887071| JX887144| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes magellanicus*     | JX887074| JX887145| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes magellanicus*     | –       | X078274 | Havermans 2016             |
| *Eurythenes maldoror*         | JX887069| JX887151| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes maldoror*         | JX887068| JX887152| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes maldoror*         | JX887067| JX887121| Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes maldoror*         | KX034310| KX365240| Ritchie et al. 2017        |
| *Eurythenes obsesus*          | KP456144| KP713954| Ritchie et al. 2015        |
| *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov.| MT021437| MT038070| This study                 |
| *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov.| MT021438| MT038071| This study                 |
| *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov.| MT021439| MT038072| This study                 |
| *Eurythenes sigmiferus*       | JX887070| –       | Havermans et al. 2013      |
| *Eurythenes sigmiferus*       | AY943568| –       | Escobar-Briones et al. 2010|
| *Eurythenes thurstoni*        | U40449  | –       | France & Kocher 1996       |
| *Eurythenes cf. thurstoni*    | –       | X078272 | Havermans 2016             |
| *Eurythenes sp. Eg7*          | U40445  | –       | France & Kocher 1996       |
| *Eurythenes sp. Eg8*          | U40439  | –       | France & Kocher 1996       |
| *Eurythenes sp. Eg8*          | U40440  | –       | France & Kocher 1996       |
| *Eurythenes sp. Eg9*          | U40446  | –       | France & Kocher 1996       |
| *Eurythenes sp. Eg9*          | U40448  | –       | France & Kocher 1996       |
| *Eurythenes sp. ‘PCT abyssal’| KP456140| KP713957| Ritchie et al. 2015        |
| *Eurythenes sp. ‘PCT abyssal’| KP456141| KP713958| Ritchie et al. 2015        |
| *Eurythenes sp. ‘PCT hadal’   | KP456138| KP713955| Ritchie et al. 2015        |
| *Eurythenes sp. ‘PCT hadal’   | KP456139| KP713956| Ritchie et al. 2015        |
| *Eurythenes sp. 1 (WDL–d1)    | –       | KX078273| Havermans 2016             |
| *Eurythenes sp. 2 (MOZ–1)     | –       | KX078271| Havermans 2016             |

Electropherograms were viewed and primers and any ambiguous sequences were trimmed in MEGA 7 (Kumar et al. 2016). Sequences were initially blasted using default parameters on NCBI BLASTn. COI sequences were translated into amino acid sequences to confirm that no stop codons were present. Nucleotide alignments with comparative sequences were made using MAFFT v7 (Table 2; Katoh et al. 2019). The optimal evolutionary models for each alignment were identified by model test in the phangorn 2.4.0 package (Schliep et al. 2017). The optimal Akaike Information Criterion and Bayesian Information Criterion indicated the HKY + I + G model for both alignments (Hasegawa et al. 1985). Phylogenetic relationships were inferred via the maximum-likelihood approach using PhyML v3.1 (Guindon et al. 2010) and the Bayesian approach using BEAST v1.8.4 (Drummond et al. 2012). Maximum-likelihood analyses were conducted with a neighbour-joining starting tree and using nearest neighbour interchange branch swapping using the model of sequence evolution and parameters estimated by PhyML. The stability of nodes was assessed from bootstrap support based upon 10,000 iterations. Bayesian analyses were performed for two independent runs of 40,000,000 generations sampling every 10,000 generations using the respective evolutionary models and an uncorrelated relaxed clock (Drummond et al. 2006). Outputs were assessed in Tracer v1.7 to ensure convergence (ESS < 200) (Rambaut et al. 2018) and combined in Log Combiner v1.8.4. The first
4,000,000 states were discarded. The maximum clade credibility tree was generated through Tree Annotator v1.8.4, viewed in FigTree v1.4.3, and annotated using Inkscape v0.92.2. Two independent methods were used to infer species delimitation on each dataset, specifically a Bayesian Poisson Tree Processes (bPTP) model (Zhang et al. 2013) and sequence divergence using the Kimura 2-parameter (K2P) distance model (Kimura 1980).

Sample Digestion and Analysis for Microplastic Ingestion
Preventive measures were taken to reduce and monitor for potential sources of contamination due to the ubiquity of microplastic fibres in the environment (Wesch et al. 2017). Samples were prepared and analysed in a clean laboratory with restricted access, where only one researcher, wearing a 100% clean lab coat at all times, was present conducting the experiment. Before any work session, benches were wiped with 70% ethanol on a 100% cotton cloth and allowed to dry fully. Only non-plastic equipment (glass and metal) were used to process the samples. Glass Petri dishes, graduated piston pipettes and test tubes were thoroughly washed with pre-filtered deionised water (DI), rinsed with acetone, covered with aluminium foil and allowed to dry at 70 °C in a drying oven. The digestion and filtration steps were conducted under a laminar flow cabinet (Purair, LS series, Air Science, USA LLC). The equipment and samples were covered wherever possible to minimize environmental exposure. Additionally, procedural blanks were run in parallel with samples to monitor environmental contamination. Meaning, a glass petri dish with a damped Whatman glass fibre filter was left open next to the microscope during the specimens’ dissection (Murphy et al. 2016), while two empty glass tubes were processed as described below. The resulting three blanks filters were examined under a stereo microscope (Leica M205C, Leica Microsystems GmbH, Germany) to correct for potential air-borne and/or procedural plastic contamination.

Four E. plasticus sp. nov. specimens were selected for microplastic analysis: three juveniles (15.1, 15.6, and 23.1 mm body length) from 6865 m and one juvenile (15.6 mm body length) from 6949 m. Each specimen was individually rinsed with pre-filtered DI water and inspected under a stereo microscope (Leica M205C, Leica Microsystems GmbH, Germany), to ensure each specimen was free from external contamination. The hindgut was removed as described in Jamieson et al. (2019) and individually placed in 10 mL glass tubes. Aluminium foil was used to cover the tubes. After recording its wet mass, the hindgut was submerged in 10% m/v potassium hydroxide (KOH), using a volume at least three times greater than that occupied by the biological material (Foekema et al. 2013). The samples plus two procedural blanks (borosilicate tubes with 2 and 7 mL 10% KOH solution) were incubated for over a 36-hour period at 40 °C. After digestion, samples were left to cool inside a desiccator, following vacuum filtration through 0.6 µm glass fibre filters (Advantec Grade GA55, Advantec MSF Inc., Japan). Filters were individually placed onto a glass Petri dish until further microscopic inspection.

Once dried, glass fibre filters were examined under a stereo microscope. The physical appearance (e.g., colour, shape, size) of the putative particles (e.g., fibre, fragment) per filter was recorded. Said particles were then transferred onto gold platted slides (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., UK) for Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis. A Nicolet iN10 FTIR micro spectroscope (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., UK) was employed to obtain the particle’s infrared transmittance spectra, using the liquid nitrogen cooled Mercury Cadmium Telluride detector. Results were then visualised and matched against a series of inbuilt reference spectra libraries using the instrument’s software (OMNIC Picta v1.7) to determine the chemical identity of the analysed particles.

Results

Phylogenetics and Species Delimitation Analysis
Three specimens of Eurythenes plasticus sp. nov. were successfully characterised across the two partial gene ampiclons. The sequences have been annotated and deposited into GenBank (Table 2; 16S MT021437–39 and COI MT038070–72).

The phylogenetic relationship of E. plasticus sp. nov. within Eurythenes was investigated in separate 16S and COI datasets. These comparative datasets were constructed from sequences that are associated with either: type material, specimens identified high degree of confidence, or specimens from a known clade or undescribed lineage (Table 2; France & Kocher 1996; Escobar-Briones et al. 2010; Havermans et al. 2013; Ritchie et al. 2015; Eustace et al. 2016; Havermans 2016; Narahara-Nakano et al. 2017; Ritchie et al. 2017). For the 16S dataset, 26 individuals consisting of the eight species of Eurythenes and five genetic clades fit these criteria. For the COI dataset, 25
individuals consisting of seven species of *Eurythenes* and four genetic clades fit these criteria. *Alicella gigantea* Chevreux, 1899 was selected as the outgroup for both datasets. The 16S and COI datasets contained 191 and 394 positions of which 33 and 115 bases were parsimony-informative, respectively.

The Bayesian-based topology based on variation across 16S and COI is shown in Fig. 2. In general, the two topologies shared similar patterns and the differences were largely due to lacking both sets of sequences for a specimen. The COI topology showed *E. plasticus* sp. nov. to form a reciprocally monophyletic group. This *Eurythenes* sp. represents a singleton and recently distinguished as part of the species-level clade Eg7 (Havermans et al. 2013). In both topologies, *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. was placed within a larger clade with *E. magellanicus, E. aequilatus, and Eurythenes* sp. ‘PCT abyssal’. *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. was consistently sister to *E. magellanicus*, with high support in the COI topology (0.99 posterior probability; Fig. 2B).

**FIGURE 2.** Bayesian trees showing the relationship of *E. plasticus* sp. nov. (bold blue) within the *Eurythenes* genus based on: A. 16S rDNA sequence data, and B. COI sequence data. References for comparative sequences are in Table 2. Bayesian posterior probabilities and maximum likelihood bootstrap support are on branch nodes. Values less than 0.50 or 50 are not stated or depicted by asterisk. Species groups determined by bPTP analysis are shown on right side of each phylogeny.

Species delimitation analysis with bPTP for the COI datasets estimated the three specimens of *E. plasticus* sp. nov. to be the same species and distinct from all other *Eurythenes* taxon (mean: 14.33; acceptance rate: 0.0846; estimated number of species: 12 –17). The bPTP analysis of the 16S dataset did not delineated *E. plasticus* sp. nov. from *E. magellanicus, E. andhakarae, E. sigmiferus, E. aequilatus, E. obseus, Eurythenes* sp. ‘PCT abyssal’, and *Eurythenes* spp. Eg7 – 9 (mean: 5.29; acceptance rate: 0.20456; estimated number of species: 3 –13).

With alternative delimitation method, the average K2P estimates of divergence between *E. plasticus* sp. nov. and *E. magellanicus* were 0.034 ± 0.007 for 16S and 0.074 ± 0.008 for COI. The levels of interclade divergence between *E. plasticus* sp. nov. and *E. magellanicus* were comparable to the levels of divergence that have been previously used to detect cryptic speciation within the *gryllus*-complex (Havermans et al. 2013; Eustace et al. 2016; Narahara-Nakano et al. 2017). Furthermore, the ‘4x’ criterion was satisfied, whereby the interclade divergences were at least four times the maximum intraclade divergences (Birky et al. 2005).

**Microplastics**

Three particles were observed between the four specimens. One particle was a 649.648 µm long, dark fibre extracted from the juvenile from 6949 m (Fig. 3). FTIR analysis determined this fibre to be 83.74% similar to polyethylene terephthalate (PET). FTIR analysis resolved the second and third particles to be of biological nature, likely undigested material. Additionally, one cotton fibre (74.08% similar to cellulose) was found in the filter used as a blank during the specimen dissection. No particles were present in the procedural blanks.

168 · *Zootaxa* 4748 (1) © 2020 Magnolia Press
FIGURE 3. Microfibre found within the hindgut of a Eurythenes plasticus sp. nov. individual from 6949 m in the Mariana Trench.

Systematics
Order Amphipoda Latreille, 1816
Superfamily Lysianassoidea Dana, 1849
Family Eurytheneidae Stoddart & Lowry, 2004
Genus Eurythenes S. I. Smith in Scudder, 1882

Eurythenes plasticus sp. nov. Weston
(Figs. 4–8)

Material Examined.

HOLOTYPE: Mature female, USNM 1615729, body length 48.1 mm.

PARATYPES: Mature male, USNM 1615732, GenBank (16S MT021437), (COI MT038070), body length 47.6 mm, Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean (11.5911N, 144.84730E), cruise FK141109, station LH14, depth 6010 m. Immature female, USNM 1615733 GenBank (16S MT021438), (COI MT038071), body length 38.6 mm, Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean (11.6071N, 144.8331E), cruise FK141109, station LH15, depth 6142 m. Juvenile, USNM XXXX3, body length 15.6 mm, same collection location as type locality.

PARAGENETYPE: Juvenile, GenBank (16S MT021439), (COI MT038072), body length 15.1 mm, same collection location as type locality.

NON-TYPE SPECIMENS: Three juveniles, body lengths 12.5, 13.5 & 15.7 mm, same collection location as type locality, USNM 1615731.

Type Locality. Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean (12.64065N, 144.73796E), cruise FK141109, station WT02, depth 6865 m.

Etymology. The species names, plasticus, stems from Latin for plastic. This name speaks to the ubiquity of plastic pollution present in our oceans.

Diagnosis. Lateral cephalic lobe strongly produced, slightly triangular. Article 2 of mandibular palp narrow. Maxilliped inner plate with three to four apical protruding nodular setae. Gnathopod 1 subchelate, basis narrow (2.9x as long as wide), palm not protruding and weakly convex. Gnathopod 2 subchelate, coxa broad ventrally and weakly curved, palm convex. Pereopods 3 to 7 dactyli short. Pereopod 5 coxa bilobate and posterior lobe larger than anterior lobe. Epimeron 3 posteroventral corner subquadrate without small posteroventral tooth. Uropod 1 and 2 rami margins with spine-like setae. Dorsal carination with increasing degree on epimeron 1-3 and urosomite 1.

Description, based on holotype, female, USNM 1615729.

BODY (Figs. 4, 5, 6): surface smooth, without setae; urosomite 3 with an anterodorsal depression. Oostegites present on gnathopod 2 to pereopod 5, elongate but lacking setae. Coxa gills present on gnathopod 2 to pereopod 7. Colour pattern at time of recovery unknown.
FIGURE 4. A, Photographs of specimens of *E. plasticus* sp. nov.: female holotype from 6865 m (A top; USNM 1615729), juvenile paratype from 6865 m (bottom left; USNM 1615730), male paratype from 6010 m (bottom right; USNM 1615732). B, *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov., mature female, holotype, USNM 1615729.
FIGURE 5. *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. holotype (USNM 1615729). A, left antenna 1; B, left antenna 2; C, head; D, left maxilliped with inner plate removed; E, maxilliped dactylus; F, left maxilliped inner plate (medio-facial spines not shown); G, left maxilla 2; H, left maxilla 1 (palp not flattened); I, left mandible with molar insert.
FIGURE 6. *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. holotype (USNM 1615729). A, left gnathopod 1; B, chela of left gnathopod 1; C, left gnathopod 2; D, chela of left gnathopod 2; E, left pereopod 3; F, left pereopod 4.
FIGURE 7. *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. holotype (USNM 1615729). A, left pereopod 5; B, left pereopod 6; C, left pereopod 7; D, epimeron. *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. paratype (USNM 1615730). E, epimeron.
HEAD (Fig. 5): rostrum absent; ventral corner of eye rounded and obliquely pointing backwards (Fig. 5C). *Antenna 1* short, 0.1x as long as body length; accessory flagellum 12-articulate; primary flagellum 28-articulate; callynophore well-developed; calceoli absent (Fig. 5A). *Antenna 2* medium length, 0.3x as long as body, 1.8x as long as antenna 1; flagellum 59-articulate; calceoli absent (Fig. 5B).

MOUTHPART BUNDLE (Fig. 5): Mandible left lacinia mobilis a long slender distally cuspidate robust seta; setal row left with 13 short, slender, robust setae; molar large, setose, vestigial distal triturating patch; palp article length ratio 1: 3.2: 2.6, article 2 posteriorly not expanded and distally not tapering, 3.4x as long as wide; article 3 blade-like (Fig. 5I). *Maxilla 1* inner plate with nine apical and sub-apical plumose setae; outer plate with an 8/3 setal crown arrangement; palp longer than outer plate, 2-articulate, seven sub-apical and apical setae with one being a flag
NEW SPECIES OF EURYTHENES

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As highlighted in d’Udekem d’Acoz & Havermans (2015), the morphological characters that separate and define the species within the gryllus-complex are hard to observe and should be used with caution. Eurythenes plasticus sp. nov. is a member of the gryllus-complex morphologically and genetically. Nevertheless, there is a combination of characters that are unique to E. plasticus sp. nov. and allow it to be distinguished...
from the morphologically similar species *E. andhakarae*, *E. magellanicus*, and *E. aequilatus*. The most distinctive characteristics are the robust, spine-like setae on rami of uropod 1 and 2 (Fig. 8A, B) and the lobes of pereopod 5 coxa (Fig. 7A), here being unequal, which is novel within *Eurythenes*. *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. can be differentiated from *E. andhakarae* with article 2 of the mandible palp being narrow (instead of expanded), four protruding nodular spines on the inner plate of the maxilliped (versus three non-protruding), and straight ventral border of coxa 4 (opposed to curved). *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. can be separated from *E. magellanicus* with a long gnathopod 1 palm (instead of short), a straight ventral border of coxa 4 (opposed to curved), a subquadrate posteroventral corner in epimeron 3 (instead of bearing a small tooth), and the rami of uropod 1 and 2 being subequal (opposed to uropod 2 outer ramus being shorter than inner ramus and uropod 1 outer ramus being longer than inner ramus). *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. can also be distinguished from *E. aequilatus* by its eyes with a variable width (opposed to constant width), the outer plate of maxilla 1 with 8/3 crown arrangement (instead of 9/3 arrangement), and a long gnathopod 1 palm (instead of short).

**Habitat, Distribution and Biology.** *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. was collected from the upper hadal depths of the Mariana Trench, between 6010 and 6949 m. Similar to sister species within the genus, *E. plasticus* sp. nov. is a benthic scavenger, as individuals of multiple cohorts entered the baited traps. *Eurythenes plasticus* sp. nov. is a member of a wider scavenging amphipod community comprised of *A. gigantea*, *Bathycallisoma schellenbergi* (Birstein & Vinogradov, 1958), *Hirondellea dubia* Dahl, 1959, *H. gigas*, *Parallicella caperesco* Shulenger & Barnard, 1976, *Parallicella tenuipes* Chevreux, 1908, and *Valettietta anacantha* (Birstein & Vinogradov, 1963), which were concurrently recovered in the traps (data unpublished).

**Discussion**

The salient finding of this study is the paired molecular and morphological identification approaches provided congruent evidence that *E. plasticus* sp. nov. represents an undescribed species within *Eurythenes*. Further, as a scavenger at upper hadal depths (6010 – 6949 m) in the Mariana Trench, *E. plasticus* sp. nov. is not exempt from ingesting microplastics that are bioavailable within the hadal zone.

In comparison to described *Eurythenes* species, *E. plasticus* sp. nov. was placed as part of the *gryllus*-complex and most closely related to the abyssal *E. magellanicus* (Fig. 2). The bPTP analysis of COI and both K2P analyses delineated *E. plasticus* sp. nov. to be a distinctive lineage, and these methods aligned with previous studies that detected cryptic speciation within the *gryllus*-complex (Havermans et al. 2013; Eustace et al. 2016; Narahara-Nakano et al. 2017). The 16S phylogeny specifically showed *E. plasticus* sp. nov. to be nearly identical to Eg7 (Fig. 2A; France & Kocher 1996; Havermans et al. 2013). This *Eurythenes* sp. was a singleton recovered from abyssal depths at the Horizon Guyot seamount, Pacific Ocean, and it was collected along with another *Eurythenes* sp. from the divergent Eg9 clade (Havermans et al. 2013). Confidence in the identification of Eg7 would be further strengthened with additional genetic or morphological data.

The morphological variation seen in *E. plasticus* sp. nov., such as an uneven coxa 5 lobe and lack of a tooth on the posteroventral corner of epimeron 3, supported the phylogenetic evidence as an undescribed lineage. Consistent with previous studies, these morphological characteristics should be used with caution, as some are difficult to discern objectively. Additional specimens, like from the Eg7 clade, may reveal phenotypic plasticity in the characteristics observed in this morphological study (d’Udekem d’Acoz & Havermans 2015). Continued application of a combined molecular and morphological approaches in future studies is likely to reveal further species diversity within the *gryllus*-complex.

The discovery of *E. plasticus* sp. nov. continues to align with the pattern *Eurythenes* that the geographic and bathymetric species distributions are complex (Havermans 2016). With the Eg7 singleton, the geographic range of *E. plasticus* sp. nov. thus far appears to be restricted to the Central Pacific Ocean. Across that ocean basin, *E. plasticus* sp. nov. has broad bathymetric range, ~3000 m. While it is common among *Eurythenes* to be found only in a single ocean basin and have a wide vertical distribution (Eustace et al. 2016; Havermans 2016), it is less common to span across the abyssal and hadal zones. Although, this is not unique, as it has been documented in other amphipods, such as *A. gigantea* (Jamieson et al. 2013). A species needs to be able to cope at the cellular, reproductive, and physiological levels in both the stable abyssal (Smith et al. 2008) and the dynamic hadal environments (Jamieson 2015; Downing et al. 2018). Yet, it was curious that during the present study, *E. plasticus* sp. nov. was only collected from upper hadal depths, despite amphipods being captured at shallower and deeper depths (43 additional deployments 4506 to 10545 m; data unpublished). This highlights that the distribution of *E. plasticus* sp. nov. is a patchwork. Further work and sampling will be required to understand the conditions that support the presence of this species.
The finding of a microplastic fibre in the hindgut of a juvenile was not unexpected. Deep-sea scavenging amphipods, as an adaption to their food limited environment, indiscriminately consume carrion (Blankenship & Levin 2007) and are known to inadvertently ingest microfibres present in the carrion and sediment (Jamieson et al. 2019). The detection of a microplastic adds to the number of hadal scavenging amphipods, including adult specimens of *H. gigas* from the Mariana Trench and *Eurythenes* sp. ‘hadal’ the Peru-Chile Trench (Jamieson et al. 2019), which have been found to have consumed plastic microfibers. Microplastic consumption by a juvenile indicates that scavenging amphipods are potentially ingesting microplastics throughout their life, which could pose acute and chronic health effects. While the ecotoxicological impacts of microplastic exposure has yet to be investigated on deep-sea amphipods, early work on other Malacostraca indicates that the ingestion of polypropylene fibres by the sand crab, *Emerita analoga*, increases adult mortality and decreases in retention of egg clutches (Horn et al. 2019).

This study adds to the growing body of literature on marine organisms ingesting plastic and microfibers (Besseling et al. 2015; Lusher et al. 2015; Bellas et al. 2016; Alomar & Deudero 2017). The microplastic found in the hindgut of *E. plasticus* sp. nov. was most similar to PET, which is one of the top five most prevalent synthetic plastic polymers produced and discarded globally (Geyer et al. 2017). Without substantial global changes to the life cycle of plastic, from reducing the rate of plastic production to improving waste management (Forrest et al. 2019), plastics and microfibres will continue to be transported to the deep sea and be ubiquitous in the hadal food chain for the foreseeable future.

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