**Chiropsella bart n. sp., a new box jellyfish (Cnidaria: Cubozoa: Chirodropida) from the Northern Territory, Australia**

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**ABSTRACT**

A new species of multi-tentacled box jellyfish from eastern Arnhem Land along the Gulf of Carpentaria, renowned locally for occurring only in the so-called ‘safe season’ (i.e., the dry season), is described. *Chiropsella bart* n. sp., differs from other chiropsalmids in maturing at a much smaller size, in its mature tentacle number, in having coalesced gastric saccules in the form of a kidney-bean-shaped knob, and in having very long pedalia with the branches and tentacles clustered near the distal end.

**KEYWORDS**: taxonomy, Cnidaria, Coelenterata, Chiropsalmidae, Chirodropidae, *Chiropsalmus*, stinger season, Gulf of Carpentaria.

**INTRODUCTION**

Box jellyfishes in Australia have long been a concern, with at least 70 deaths attributed to *Chironex fleckeri* Southcott (Currie and Jacups 2005). The Chirodropida (i.e., the multi-tentacled box jellyfishes) of Australia have been grouped into only two species, *Chironex fleckeri* and *Chiropsalmus quadrigatus* Haeckel (Cleland and Southcott 1965; Barnes 1965, 1966; Keen 1971; Freeman and Turner 1972; Brown 1973; Fenner 1986; Sutherland 2001). Recent authors have separated the Australian species of *Chiropsalmus* from the true Burmese *Chiropsalmus quadrigatus*, but have still not commented on morphological diversity in the genus around Australia, implying that the regional forms are all the same species (Edmonds 1975; Williamson et al. 1996; Carrette et al. 2002; Gordon et al. 2004), similar to the assumptions made for *Chironex* (Williamson et al. 1996; Carrette et al. 2002; Currie et al. 2002). In fact, recent morphological and molecular analyses of Australian Chirodropida (Gershwin 2005) have indicated considerable diversity in the group, with at least five species comprising what is currently known as *Chironex fleckeri* and at least two species recognised interchangeably as *Chiropsalmus* sp. or *Chiropsalmus quadrigatus*.

The common ‘*Chiropsalmus*’ from northern Queensland was recently described as a new genus and species, *Chiropsella bronzie* (Gershwin 2006a). *Chiropsella* differs from *Chiropsalmus* in having sessile, solid gastric saccules and lacking exumbrellar nematocysts.

A peculiar chiropsalmid from the Gove Peninsula in eastern Arnhem Land was reported by Currie et al. (2002). This medusa matures at a much smaller size than is typical for most species of Chirodropida, and normally occurs only during the local dry season, in contrast to all other known species in the Chirodropida, which are predominantly wet season or summertime species. This ‘Gove chirodropid’, as it is commonly known, is similar to, but distinct from, the Queensland *Chiropsella bronzie*. The purpose of this paper is to describe this new species of chiropsalmid from Arnhem Land. This species is not known to be harmful to humans, aside from a localised painful sting.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

All specimens except the holotype were caught during routine netting operations off the Gove Peninsula Surf Life Saving Club, and forwarded to the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (NTM) for identification; the holotype was caught independently and donated by R. Hartwick. All measurements and character assessments were thus made on preserved material. Measurements were made with Max-Cal digital calipers to the nearest 0.01 mm. Bell height (BH) was measured from the apex of the bell to the velarial turnover. Diagonal bell width (DBW) was measured across diagonal pedalia on a flattened specimen,
L. Gershwin and P. Alderslade

at the height where the pedialium joins the exumbrella of the bell. Interrhopalial width (IRW) was measured between adjacent rhopalia, with the specimen flattened. Tentacle base width (TBW) was measured at the uppermost part of the tentacle, immediately below the pedialium; if the tentacle was flattened, width was measured across the widest points. Sex was determined, when possible, by biopsy. Female gonads have obvious ova; male gonads have a conspicuous ‘finger-print’ appearance of many fine more-or-less parallel lines. Nematocysts were examined and measured with a Leica DMLB compound microscope and Leica IM-50 Image Manager v. 1.20 for Windows; all observations and photographs were made through a 40x objective (i.e., 400x magnification). Nematocysts were identified following the keys of Calder (1974), Mariscal (1971), and Williamson et al. (1996), as elucidated in Gershwin (2006b).

SYSTEMATIC RESULTS

Class Cubozoa Werner, 1973
Order Chiropodida Werner, 1984
Family Chiropsalmidae Thiel, 1936
(sensu Gershwin 2006a)
Genus Chiropsella Gershwin, 2006
Chiropsella bart n. sp.
(Figs 1–4)

Chiropsalmus sp. Currie, 1992: 1–2.
Gove chirodropid Currie et al., 2002: 649. – Currie and Jacups 2005: 631–636.

Chiropsalmus n. sp. B Gershwin, 2005: 125–126, pl. 49C, and throughout; Gershwin 2006b: 12; pl. 28; endime.

Chiropsella n. sp. Gershwin, 2006a: 25, 36; Table 1; comparison with C. bronzie.

Material examined. HOLOTYPE – NTM C15252, Town Beach, Nhulunbuy, Gove Peninsula, N.T., coll. P. Schelle and R. Hartwick, 17 May 1986; BH 47.89, DBW 62.03, IRW 30.34, TBW 1.42, 5-tentacle stage on all 4 pedalia, male.

Other material. PARATYPES: NTM C14603, Nhulunbuy, Gove Peninsula, N.T., coll. Surf Life Savers, 6 October 2002, BH 44.81, DBW 62.91, IRW 33.98, TBW 1.76, 5-tentacle stage on all 4 pedalia, mature male; NTM C14601, Nhulunbuy, Gove Peninsula, N.T., coll. Surf Life Savers, 27 April 2002, BH 51.05, DBW 76.08, IRW 37.28, TBW 1.37, 5-tentacle stage, sprouting the 6th on the one intact pedialium, gravid female; NTM C14602, same loc. data as NTM C14601, BH 43.92, DBW 68.54, IRW 34.77, TBW 1.44, 5-tentacle stage on all 4 pedalia, gravid female; NTM C14604, same loc. data as C14603, BH 33.05, DBW 46.40, IRW 24.11, TBW 1.00, 5-tentacle stage on all 4 pedalia, gravid female; NTM C14605, same loc. data as C14603, BH 16.39, DBW 27.03, IRW 12.16, TBW 0.73, 4-tentacle stage, sprouting a 5th on one pedialium, immature; NTM C11046, Nhulunbuy Town Beach, Gove Peninsula, N.T., coll. Surf Life Savers, 2 June 1991, 3 specimens BH 45-50.

Diagnosis. Chiropsella species reaching about 5 cm BH with up to about 5 tentacles per pedialium; with long scalpel-like pedalia with main tentacles forming a more or less terminal cluster; with volcano-shaped diverticulum on pedialial canal near pedialial base; with coalesced solid, knob-like gastric saccules, appearing as single kidney-bean-shaped structure.

Description. Body small, with mature gonads at about 3 cm BH, reaching known maximum of about 5 cm BH, strongly cuboid (Fig. 1). Body mesoglea thick and relatively solid, with thickened and stiff apical dome and interradial pillars; with shallow sub-apical coronal furrow and well-defined interradial and adradial furrows. Adradial furrows extend laterally at level of stomach, forming a well-defined rectangular perradial region. Exumbrellar surface smooth, lacking nematocyst warts or freckles.

Pedalia (Fig. 2A) long, scalpel-shaped, with pronounced adaxial keel reminiscent of structure of carybdeids; abaxial tentacle issuing distally well past halfway point; remaining fingers and tentacles arranged close together more or less terminally, but opposite rather than alternate. Pedalial canal flattened in cross section, with a volcano-shaped upward-pointing diverticulum near base. Sub-terminally, pedalial canal bifurcated, with each leg giving rise to branches on its own side only (Fig. 2B). Pedalial canals straight at tentacle insertion.

Tentacles up to 5 per pedialium in present collection, with one specimen having a 6th nub; round and very fine in cross section; straight at base. Banding pattern could

Fig. 1. Chiropsalmus bart n. sp. holotype, note coalesced gastric saccules (arrow).
A new box jellyfish from Arnhem Land

Fig. 2. Chiropsalmus bart n. sp. A, pedalium, side view; note abaxial and adaxial keels (arrows); B, pedalium, adaxial view; C, rhopaliar niche ostium, exumbrellar view; note flap (arrow); D, rhopaliar niche (n), subumbrellar view, and thickened gelatinous frenulum (f).

not be definitively determined due to loss of tentacles on all specimens.

Rhopalial niche substantially raised from exumbrellar surface. Ostium dome-shaped, with well-developed upper covering scale and no lower scale; upper scale with horizontal, cigar-shaped or banana-shaped flap hanging down in middle to shield rhopalium (Fig. 2C). Niche with single low rounded extension in each of the two upper corners, giving niche a tall, rectangular appearance. Rhopalium with 6 eyes, 2 median ones with lenses; and 2 pairs of lateral eye spots. Statolith located below main eye, rather than behind it; statolith shape could not be determined due to loss in preserved material. Rhopalial window flat on subumbrellar wall, overgrown by top of frenulum (Fig. 2D).

Velarial canals originating from two main canal roots in each octant, but branching so profusely as to be impossible to count. Perradial lappets not substantially raised, but very broad, with many canals emanating from lateral and distal edges (Fig. 3A). Frenulum a solid, gelatinous structure, extending about 3/4 distance toward velarial margin (Fig. 2D).

Gastric sacculles forming a coalesced, kidney-bean-shaped structure (Fig. 3B), solid and knob-like, projecting into subumbrellar cavity but not pendant. Gonads leaf-like, attached along entire bell height of interradii, wider
Table 1. Comparison of characters of species in the family Chiropsalmidae.

| Species                  | Gastric saccules          | Pedialial branching | Pedialial canal | Tentacle no; cross section | Bell texture | Distribution                      |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chiropsalmus quadrumanus (Müller) | Simple, solid, half as long as the bell | In both directions; all along pedialum | Undivided, branching in both directions; without thorn | Up to 7–9; round and fine | With nematocyst warts | Type from southern Brazil; reported to South Carolina USA |
| Chiropsalmus zygoma Haeckel | Oval, very small           | Two asymmetrical tentacles | (Unknown) | 2; Unknown shape | (Unknown) | Argentina; found only once |
| Chiropsalmus alpes Gershwin | Simple, small, with one edge wavy | In both directions; terminal | Divided, with 90° corner at bend | Up to 3–4; round and thick | With nematocyst warts | W. coast of southern Mexico |
| Chiropsella bronzie Gershwin | Simple, solid, sessile, separate | In both directions; all along pedialum | Divided, each branching in only 1 direction; with ‘knee’-like bend | Up to 9; round and fine | Smooth, lacking nematocysts | N. Qld from Cooktown to Townsville |
| Chiropsella bart n. sp. | Simple, solid, sessile, coalesced | In both directions; nearly terminal | Divided, each branching in only 1 direction; with ‘volcano’ at bend | Up to 5–6; round and fine | Smooth, lacking nematocysts | Gove Peninsula, Arnhem Land, NT |
| Chiropsoides butendijki (Horst) | Simple, hollow, as long as the bell, separate | In one direction only; all along pedialum | Undivided, branching in only 1 direction; with ‘thorn’ at bend | Up to 5–6; flat and ribbon-like | Smooth, lacking nematocysts | Type from Java Sea; reported from Sri Lanka and southern India |
| Chiropsoides quadrigatus (Haeckel) | Too young for determination | In one direction only; all along pedialum | Undivided, branching in only 1 direction; with ‘thorn’ at bend | 4; flat and ribbon-like | Smooth, lacking nematocysts | Type from Rangoon; all other records doubtful |

Fig. 3. *Chiropsalmus bart* n. sp. A, perradial lappets (pl) and velarial canals (vc) from one quadrant of velarium, exumbrellar view; B, gastric saccules, one coalesced pair; C, gastric phacellae (arrows), apical view; D, mouth, subumbrellar view.
A new box jellyfish from Arnhem Land

**Fig. 4.** *Chiropsalmus bart* n. sp. cnidome. Cigar-shaped microbasic *p*-mastigophores (1); large football-shaped microbasic *p*-mastigophores (2); small oval ‘beehive’ isorhizas (3); small rod-shaped isorhizas (4).

in middle than at top or bottom (Fig. 1). Interradial septa not observed. Stomach shallow and flat, with very short mesenteries reaching only about as far as edge of phacellae. Phacellae continuous, shaped like 4-pointed star (Fig. 3C). Mouth cruciform, with short, smooth lips (Fig. 3D), hanging to about 1/3 bell height.

**Cnidome** (Fig. 4). Four types of nematocysts found in squash preparation from tentacle of holotype: 1) Cigar-shaped microbasic *p*-mastigophores, 39.28–44.84 μm x 8.79–10.92 μm, n=12; 2) Large football-shaped *p*-rhopaloids, 21.27–26.29 μm x 12.73–14.37 μm, n=10; 3) Small oval ‘beehive’ isorhizas, 9.04–9.94 μm x 6.88–7.71 μm, n=5; 4) Small rod-shaped isorhizas, 13.21–14.20 μm x 6.54–7.27 μm, n=3.

**Etymology.** Named to honour Prof. Bart Currie, of the Menzies School of Health Research, Darwin, Northern Territory. Bart’s meticulous studies and observations have led to many important contributions in the medical aspects of cubozoology, and he kindly brought this species to our attention. Noun in apposition.

**Systematic remarks.** *Chiropsella bart* is characterised by a curious morphology. Like *Chiropsella bronzie* Gershwin, from North Queensland – previously erroneously called *C. quadrigatus*, e.g., Barnes (1965, 1966); Cleland and Southcott (1965); Keen (1971); Freeman and Turner (1972); Brown (1973); Fenner (1986) – the gastric saccules are sessile, solid gelatinous knobs. However, in *C. bart* the saccules are coalesced, whereas in *C. bronzie* they are divided. No other chirodropid possess sessile, solid saccules such as these. The tentacles are also round in cross section and very fine in both species, although the pedalia are quite different, being long and scalpel-shaped in *C. bart* but more claw-like in *C. bronzie*. Finally, in fully mature *C. bart*, the tentacles are typically five per pedalium, with one specimen sprouting a sixth on one pedalium; in contrast, fully mature *C. bronzie* have up to about nine tentacles.
**DISCUSSION**

*Chiropsella bart* is a most remarkable medusa, being primarily present during the Northern Territory dry season (Currie et al. 2002), contrasting with all other known tropical species of cubozoans which reach their peak abundances during their local wet season. Very little is currently known about this species, except that it is common in the early dry season on the sandy beaches of Nhulunbuy, where it sometimes swarms in the hundreds or thousands (unpublished GPSLSC netting records).

The sting of *Chiropsella bart* produces only mild pain and itching, usually persisting less than two hours (Currie et al. 2002). It is perhaps the mildest sting known in the Chirodropida.

*Chiropsella bart* is one of the numerous new species of Australian Chirodropida, a group where the species richness has not been previously appreciated. Others include a small chiropsalmid from northern New South Wales, which is the first known member of the Chirodropida from temperate waters; new species of *Chironex* from each of the Gulf of Carpentaria, the Darwin region, and the Broome region; and a very unusual new species with black tentacles, found in the far northern Kimberley region. In addition to the recently described *Chiropsella bronzie* from North Queensland (Gershwin 2006a), the most peculiar *Chirodectes maculatus* with a spotted exumbrella, subumbrellar muscle bands, filamentous gonads, and no gastric sacculae, was recently described by Cornelius et al. (2005). For most of these species, their formal description will be only the tip of the iceberg, so to speak, with the remaining features of their biology, ecology, and toxicity yet to be elucidated.

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