



# First record of the endoparasitic isopod *Portunion maenadis* (Giard, 1886) (Epicaridea: Entoniscidae) in shore crabs in the Wadden Sea and a review of its distribution in Europe

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## Abstract

The knowledge on the distribution and abundance of marine parasites is still limited, even for those occurring on relatively well studied host species with high ecological importance. Here we report on the first record of the entoniscid *Portunion maenadis* (Giard, 1886) in European shore crabs (*Carcinus maenas* L., 1758) in the Wadden Sea and provide a quantitative review of the parasite's distribution in Europe based on published literature and biodiversity database records. Our new record closes a distribution gap of *P. maenadis* between previous southern observations in Portugal and France and northern occurrences in Denmark and Sweden. The additional literature survey suggests that *P. maenadis* is not very common and only occurs at scattered localities with prevalence of infestations usually well below 10% in host crab populations. However, the 45% prevalence observed in our study in November 2018 in the southern Wadden Sea indicates that also higher prevalences can occur. As the adult parasites feed on their host's hemolymph they are likely to have consequences for the host's energy budgets. In addition, infestations lead to morphological changes in the form of feminisation of male crabs (i.e. broader pleon, slender claws, bulging carapace) which we observed in several individuals. With this new record and literature review, we hope to spark future research into the distribution of this intriguing parasite species as well as on the impacts of infestations on shore crab hosts.

**Keywords** Biogeography · *Carcinus maenas* · Parasitism

## Introduction

Although parasites are ubiquitous in marine ecosystems our knowledge on their distribution and biology is still limited (Poulin et al. 2016). This compromises a full appreciation of the biodiversity in the marine realm and also hampers our understanding of the ecological relevance of parasites in marine ecosystems as they are known to often cause an array of

direct and indirect effects on host individuals, populations and communities (Lafferty and Harvell 2014; Thieltges et al. 2018). Knowledge on the geographical distribution of marine parasites and infestation levels in their hosts is thus an important first step into understanding the ecological role of marine parasitism. However, for most marine species their parasite fauna is poorly known and even for the better-studied host species knowledge on rare parasite species is often very limited. This applies to parasites of the shore crab *Carcinus maenas* L., 1758 which is native to European shores, where the predatory crab frequently has an important role in regulating the population dynamics of a variety of prey species (Beukema and Dekker 2014). The European shore crab has attracted considerable parasitological attention as it is invasive in other parts of the world and a release from its native parasites has been suggested as an explanation for its invasion success (enemy or parasite release hypothesis; Torchin et al. 2003). The general parasite fauna of *C. maenas* is well known and includes at least 10 species with trematodes, acanthocephalans and rhizocephalans being the common parasite groups in respect to distribution and infestation levels (Torchin et al.

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2001; Blakeslee et al. 2009). However, for less common parasites, geographical distributions and infestation levels are not well known.

Here we report on the first record of the entoniscid (Crustacea, Isopoda) *Portunium maenadis* (Giard, 1886) in shore crabs (*C. maenas*) in the Wadden Sea and provide a review on the parasite's distribution in Europe based on published literature and biodiversity database records. With our data, we aim to complement knowledge on the distribution of marine parasites occurring at coastal areas in Europe and to encourage future research into the distribution, biology and effects of marine parasite species, which are still understudied in marine biodiversity and community ecology research.

## Materials and methods

During a recent parasite monitoring, we sampled adult shore crabs (*C. maenas*) in the northern Wadden Sea around the island of Sylt and in the southern Wadden Sea around the island of Texel (Fig. 1) between autumn 2018 and spring 2019. At both locations, adult crabs (males and females, carapace width  $\geq 20$  mm) were hand-collected in the intertidal at the bottom of dykes or on mixed reefs of native blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L., 1758) and introduced Pacific oysters (*Magallana gigas* Thunberg, 1793). On Sylt, we sampled on a mixed bed in the north of the island ( $n = 18$  and  $10$  for 2018 and 2019, respectively) and a mixed bed at the south of the island ( $n = 2$  for 2019). On Texel, we sampled at a mixed bed in the north ( $n = 25$  for 2019) and a mixed bed with an adjacent dyke in the south ( $n = 11$  and  $40$  for 2018 and 2019, respectively). In the laboratory, the crabs were euthanised by briefly freezing them at  $-18$  °C before dissections on the same day. For each crab, the carapace width was measured with a calliper and the sex determined and potential signs of morphological feminisation in male crabs, such as widened pleon, were noted. The carapace of each crab was carefully removed after cutting along the suture with a scalpel. The presence or absence of adult females of *Portunium maenadis* in crabs was noted and the prevalence (% of crabs infested at a location) for each site on both islands was calculated. Additionally, we plotted the size-frequency distribution of infested and non-infested crabs and compared infestation levels in males and females using a Chi-square test.

In addition to the field sampling and dissections, we conducted a literature search on published records of *P. maenadis* using academic literature search engines (Google Scholar, Web of Science) and browsed the reference sections of publications for further references. We also searched for general parasitological studies of shore crabs (*C. maenas*) in Europe in the same manner. In addition, we searched for records in biodiversity databases and museum collections (World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS), [obis.org](http://obis.org), [GBIF.org](http://GBIF.org)).

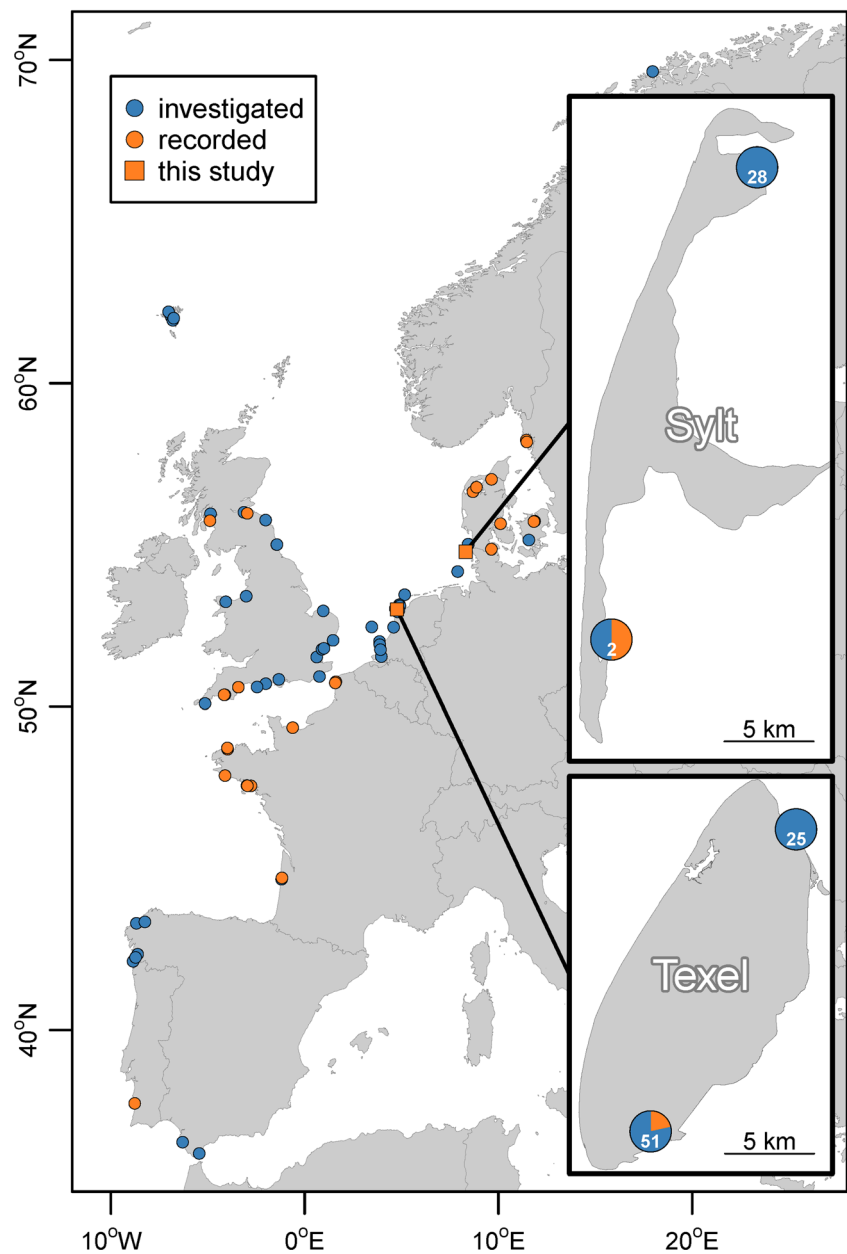
For all publications and records we obtained with our search, we recorded the location name and the latitude and longitude either from the original sources or from maps. In addition, we recorded the sampling year and season and the number of dissected crabs as well as the number of infested crabs if this information was available from the source. We plotted all *P. maenadis* records on a map and also added locations where shore crabs had been investigated for parasites but where *P. maenadis* was not found. Finally, we calculated infestation prevalence for those locations where quantitative data (sampling effort and number of infested crabs) were available.

## Results

During our sampling of 106 shore crabs between autumn 2018 and spring 2019 we recorded adult females of *P. maenadis* (Fig. 2a, b) in the northern and southern Wadden Sea at one of the two sites on the islands of Sylt and Texel, respectively (Fig. 1). On Sylt, *P. maenadis* was only recorded at the southern location in spring 2019 (prevalence 50%, however, with only two crabs sample size was very low) while on Texel it was recorded at the southern location during both sampling periods with lower prevalence during the second sampling event (autumn 2018 45.5%, 5 out of 11 crabs; spring 2019 15%; 6 out of 40 crabs; overall 21.6%). The overall infestation levels with *P. maenadis* for Sylt and Texel were 3.3% ( $n = 30$ ) and 14.5% ( $n = 76$ ), respectively. Infested crabs had a carapace width between 27 and 57 mm (size range sampled 20–65 mm) and males (prevalence 14.7%) tended to be more infested than females (7.7%), however, this difference was not statically significant (chi-square test;  $p = 0.41$ ; Online Resource 2). In all infested *C. maenas*, we never detected more than a single adult female *Portunium maenadis*. Oviparous female parasites were found in autumn and spring, carrying epicaridium larvae (Fig. 2d). Male *C. maenas* with *P. maenadis* generally showed signs of feminisation (broadened pleon, slender claws and bulging carapace; Fig. 2c). For raw data see Cornelius et al. (2019).

The literature search resulted in 82 additional locations throughout Europe where *P. maenadis* was either recorded in *C. maenas* or where crabs were screened for parasites but the parasite not found (Fig. 1; for full list and details on locations see Online Resource 1). Overall, the parasite was detected at 26 locations (Fig. 1), from which 16 locations were quantitatively investigated for *P. maenadis* infestation (Table 1). The most northern record was at Kristineberg in Sweden and the most southern observation at Mira River in Portugal. Prevalence at these locations was generally below 10% in the investigated crabs, apart from one observation at Arcachon in France (15.3%; Table 1 and Online Resource 1) and, thus, lower than in our study.

**Fig. 1** Locations in Europe where the entoniscid *Portunio maenadis* has been recorded (orange circles) in shore crabs (*Carcinus maenas*) and locations where shore crabs had been investigated for parasite infestations but where no *P. maenadis* were found (blue circles). The inserts show the two sampling sites of our study (orange quadrats) in the northern (Sylt) and southern (Texel) Wadden Sea. The pie charts in the inserts show infestation prevalence of adult crabs, and white numbers inside the pies indicate the sample size. For sources and details, see Online Resource 1

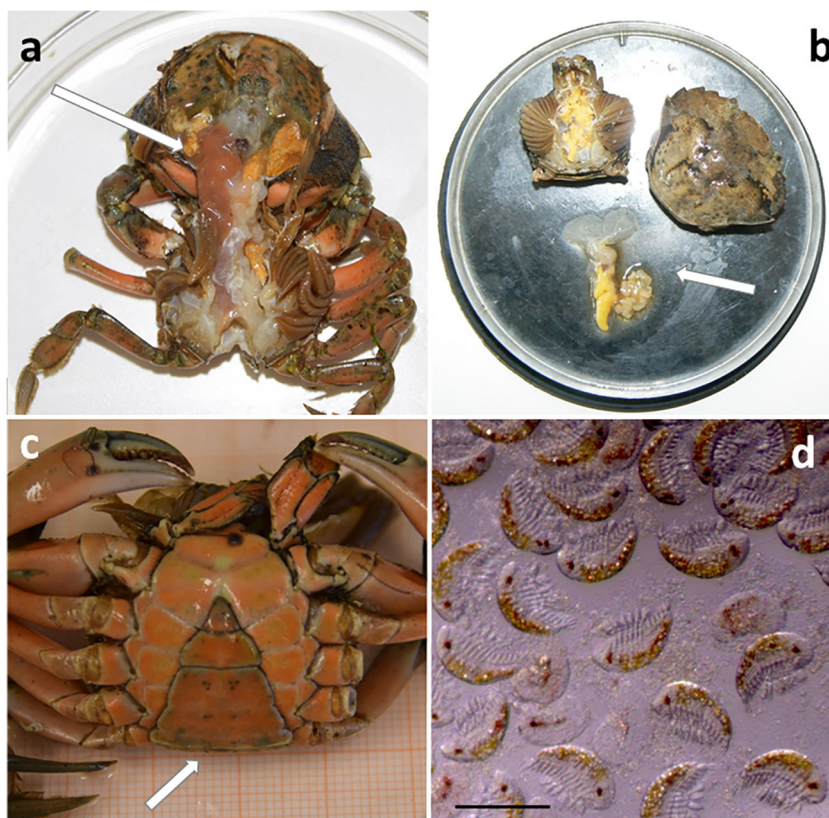


## Discussion

Our records of shore crabs (*C. maenas*) infested with adult females of *P. maenadis* at two locations in the Wadden Sea close a distribution gap of this entoniscid species between previous southern observations in Portugal and France and northern occurrences from Denmark and Sweden. It is the first record for the Wadden Sea region and the second record for the North Sea as a whole aside from a specimen from the Firth of Forth in Scotland which stems from a private collection from approximately 1920/1930 which was integrated into the collection of the Natural History Museum London in 1958 (Natural History Museum 2019). Since then, there have been several parasitological studies on shore crabs

(*C. maenas*) in the North Sea area, none of which observed *P. maenadis* (Goudswaard 1985; Stentiford and Feist 2005; Thieltges et al. 2008; Blakeslee et al. 2009; Zetlmeisl et al. 2011; Goedknecht et al. 2017; Bojko et al. 2018). This indicates that the parasite is relatively rare and has a very patchy distribution on a regional scale. This also seems to be true on a local scale as we only found *P. maenadis* at one of the two locations sampled on each island; however, we acknowledge that the sample size in our survey was relatively small. At locations where *P. maenadis* is generally present, it is not very common in crab hosts and prevalence is usually well below 10% in the adult crab population as indicated from our literature survey. However, in some cases, higher prevalence has been observed (Table 1) and, in particular, our observation of a

**Fig. 2** **a** Shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*) infested with the entoniscid *Portunion maenadis* (arrow); **b** individual adult female parasite (approx. 3 cm length; arrow) removed from its host (top); **c** infested male shore crab showing signs of feminisation (broadened pleon; arrow); and **d** epicaridium larval stages of the parasite removed from the marsupium (scale bar 500  $\mu$ m). Photo copyrights: **a, c, d**: Annika Cornelius, **b**: Judith Hermann



**Table 1** Prevalence of the entoniscid *Portunion maenadis* in shore crabs (*Carcinus maenas*) from different locations in Europe for which quantitative data were available

| Location          | Country     | Prevalence (%) | Sampling year | Sampling effort | Source                   |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Kristineberg      | Sweden      | 4.8            | 2000          | 21              | Blakeslee et al. 2009    |
| Ellös             | Sweden      | 2.3            | 1996          | 348             | Høeg et al. 1997         |
| Kattegat          | Denmark     | 1.5            | 2005          | 67              | Zetlmeisl et al. 2011    |
| Kattegat          | Denmark     | 6.4            | 2008          | 109             | Zetlmeisl et al. 2011    |
| Isefjord          | Denmark     | 3              | 1960–1962     | 1710            | Rasmussen 1973           |
| Isefjord          | Denmark     | 1.6            | 1960          | 63              | Rasmussen 1973           |
| Limfjorden        | Denmark     | 2.3            | 2006          | 129             | Zetlmeisl et al. 2011    |
| Limfjorden        | Denmark     | 2.5            | 2007          | 240             | Zetlmeisl et al. 2011    |
| Limfjorden        | Denmark     | 4.3            | 2006          | 115             | Zetlmeisl et al. 2011    |
| Sylt              | Germany     | 3.3            | 2018–2019     | 30              | This study               |
| Texel             | Netherlands | 14.5           | 2018–2019     | 76              | This study               |
| Firth of Clyde    | UK          | 0.6            | 1993          | 639             | Searle and Crompton 1995 |
| Exmouth           | UK          | 0.2            | 1924          | 661             | Perkins 1924             |
| Plymouth          | UK          | 0.4            | 1923          | 250             | MBA 1957                 |
| Plymouth          | UK          | 10             | 2000          | 20              | Blakeslee et al. 2009    |
| Saint-Pol-de-Léon | France      | 4.5            | 2000          | 22              | Blakeslee et al. 2009    |
| Bassin d'Arcachon | France      | 15.3           | 1964          | 550             | Bourdon 1964             |
| Mira River        | Portugal    | 3.2            | 2000          | 62              | Blakeslee et al. 2009    |

Given are also the sampling year and effort (number of crabs dissected) at the different locations



prevalence of 45% in adult crabs sampled in November 2018 at Texel in the southern Wadden Sea seems to be unique. The prevalence (50%) at the southern location of Sylt needs to be interpreted with caution, since only two adult individuals were investigated for the parasite infestation.

Why the occurrence of *P. maenadis* is so patchy and why prevalence differs among locations is not known and we can only offer speculation. Some of the patterns observed may result from the life cycle of the parasite which involves two sequential hosts (for more details see Veillet 1945, Williams and Boyko 2012). From the eggs of *P. maenadis*, epicaridium larval stages hatch and infest calanoid copepods (intermediate host). The larvae settle on the outer body wall of the copepods and metamorphose into a microniscus stage that lives ectoparasitically and feeds on the host's haemolymph. At some point, the microniscus larvae abandon the copepod host and turn into free-living cryptoniscus larvae that intrude into the abdominal cavity of shore crabs (definitive host). Here females metamorphose into a sack-like structure (Fig. 2b) and grow by feeding on the hemolymph in the hemocoel to about 4 cm length while males turn into a sexually mature form of only 1–3 mm in length. This life cycle makes it necessary that all suitable hosts are locally present and that males and females occur together in infected crabs and it seems reasonable to assume that this results in the patchy distribution and the low prevalence generally observed in *P. maenadis*. The observed drop in prevalence from November 2018 to April 2019 at Texel could relate to seasonal patterns of infestation but whether such patterns exist is difficult to tell as only observations from summer are available from the literature (see Online Resource 1).

Alternatively, the drop in infestation levels between our sampling events may indicate a negative effect of *P. maenadis* on crab fitness. As adult parasites feed on their hosts' haemolymph they are likely to have consequences for the hosts' energy budgets. Such an energy burden is generally observed in hosts of epicaridean parasites and assumed to ultimately lead to castration of the host (O'Brien and Van Wyk 1985). The energy drain caused by the parasites may be particularly deleterious in the winter months when food is scarce and may elevate mortality of infected crabs, leading to the observed drop in prevalence in spring. However, experimental studies would be needed to investigate whether this speculative mechanism actually exists. In addition to potential energetic effects, infestations with *P. maenadis* may also lead to morphological changes in the form of feminisation of male crabs (i.e. broader pleon, slender claws, bulging carapace; Rasmussen 1973). This was also observed in our samples from the Wadden Sea (Fig. 2c). Whether there are also behavioural and distributional changes associated with infestations such as the ones observed in infestations with the rhizocephalan *Sacculina carcini* Thompson, 1836, which makes male and female crabs behave like egg-bearing

females, moving into deeper waters (Waser et al. 2016), is unclear and remains to be studied. We hope that the results of our sampling of *P. maenadis* in the Wadden Sea and the additional literature review on its European distribution will stimulate future research into the occurrence of this intriguing parasite species as well as on the impacts of parasite infestations on host populations and community ecology in general, because the role of parasitism in shaping communities may be of equal importance as other biotic factors such as predation and competition (Thieltges et al. 2018).

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## Compliance with ethical standards

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

**Ethical approval** All applicable international, national, and institutional guidelines for animal testing, animal care and use of animals were followed by the authors.

**Sampling and field studies** All necessary permits for sampling and observational field studies have been obtained by the authors from the competent authorities. The study is compliant with CBD and Nagoya protocols.

**Data availability** All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article and its supplementary information files and in a public repository (4tu.nl).

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