

## New records of the lancelet *Branchiostoma lanceolatum* in Scottish waters

M. O'Reilly<sup>1</sup>, S. Nowacki<sup>1</sup>, M. Baptie<sup>1</sup>, E. Gerrie<sup>1</sup> & M. MacKenzie<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Angus Smith Building, 6 Parklands Avenue, Eurocentral, Holytown, North Lanarkshire ML1 4WQ

<sup>2</sup>Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Graesser House, Fodderty Way, Dingwall IV15 9XB

<sup>1</sup>E-mail: [myles.oreilly@sepa.org.uk](mailto:myles.oreilly@sepa.org.uk)

### ABSTRACT

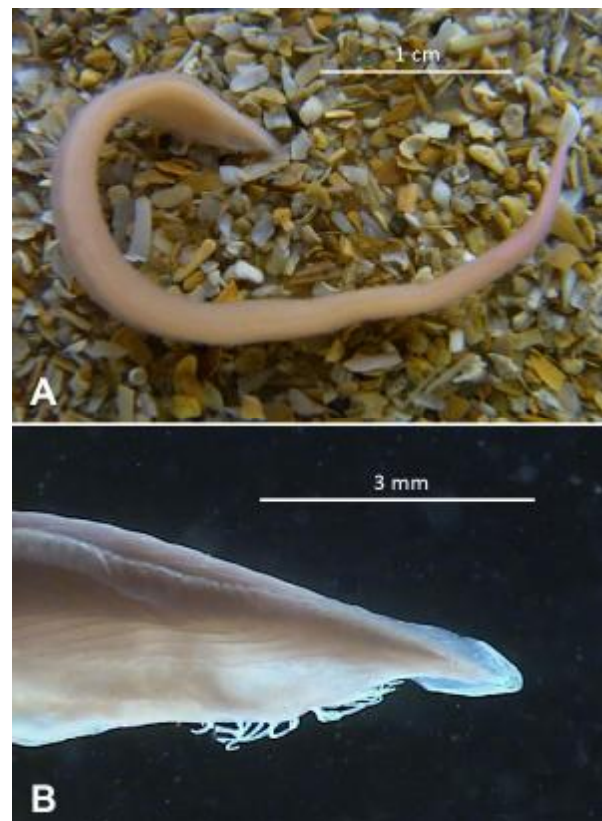
New records of the lancelet *Branchiostoma lanceolatum* from Scottish waters are presented. Most of the records originate from sublittoral monitoring around fish farms from Orkney, Shetland, the Western Isles, the Isles of Skye and Mull, but also from a distillery discharge in the Firth of Clyde and a plankton survey in the Sea of the Hebrides. Lancelets were recovered in sediment grab samples from 6 - 60 m depth. Some recent accounts of intertidal lancelets are also cited. The lancelets appear to prefer coarser sediments and in the fish farm surveys were found predominantly at reference sites, away from the immediate influence of farm deposition.

### INTRODUCTION

The lancelet *Branchiostoma lanceolatum* (Pallas, 1774) is an obscure, vaguely fish-like creature, up to 8 cm long, which lives buried in sand or coarse sediments in British seas. Its body is laterally compressed, pinkish white in colour, and pointed at both ends with a lance-like tail fin (Fig. 1). There are no paired fins, nor eyes, nor even a well-defined head, and it has only a small mouth surrounded by cirri, used to filter organic matter from the surrounding water. It has a dorsal notochord and segmented muscle blocks allowing it to swim in a sinusoidal fish-like manner, but no backbone, and it is therefore classified as an invertebrate (Barnes, 2015).

Lancelets are characteristic of sublittoral coarse sediments, so much so that a specific seabed habitat, "Amphioxus Sand" has been named after them, under their older genus name of *Amphioxus* (Pérès & Picard, 1964; De Biasi & Boni, 2002). Nowadays, under the Marine Habitat Classification for Britain and Ireland, this biotope is known in full as "SS.SCS.CCS.Blan - *Branchiostoma lanceolatum* in circalittoral coarse sand with shell gravel" (JNCC, 2018). Lancelets have a larval stage that lives for a short time within the plankton. The larvae metamorphose when around 3.5 – 5.0 mm long and the juveniles then settle on the seabed (Wickstead, 1967; Geise & Pearse, 1975).

In U.K. waters, they are considered to be a southern species, with most records from south England and Wales. However, they have also been recorded off eastern England and Northern Ireland. They appear to be scarcer in Scottish waters with only scattered records on the west coast and in Orkney and Shetland (NBN, 2018).



**Fig. 1.** The lancelet *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*. (A) A specimen captured in a SEPA survey in Laxfirth Voe, Shetland, 2011. The anterior is towards the left. (B) Anterior of the same lancelet showing the cirri around the mouth. (Photo: SEPA)

Records on the east coast of Scotland appear to be very sparse. The *Fauna and Flora of St. Andrews Bay* holds only one old record of a lancelet, from the stomach of a cod (Laverack & Blackler, 1974).

Lancelets represent an evolutionary precursor of fish. They may be related to conodonts, enigmatic fossils, known from Carboniferous rocks in Scotland (Bergstrom *et al.*, 1998; Knell, 2012). Fossils very similar to lancelets are known from the Cambrian period, at the dawn of vertebrate evolution. These include *Pikaia gracilens* from the famous Burgess Shale fauna in Canada (Gould, 1989; Briggs *et al.*, 1994; Conway Morris, 1998) and *Mylokunmingia fenjiaoa*,

one of the earliest putative vertebrates, from Chengjiang in China (Xian-Guang *et al.*, 2017). Hence, lancelets are among a disparate group of “living fossils”, which are known from the early fossil record and have survived, almost unchanged, for millions of years (Fortey, 2011).

They have long been an important model of vertebrate ancestors for university students studying evolution, and are still cultured for developmental biology studies (Desdevises *et al.*, 2011; Theodosiou *et al.*, 2011). However, outside of academia they are poorly known and frequently overlooked. Indeed *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*, the only lancelet species that occurs in British waters, was inadvertently omitted from the directory of British marine fauna and flora (Howson & Picton, 1997).

## SURVEY AND METHODS

In recent years, news snippets have highlighted occasional finds of lancelets in surveys by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and Marine Scotland in Shetland and Orkney (O'Reilly, 2011; BBC, 2011). Some lancelets have also been found by others on shore surveys. One was captured at Cellardyke, Fife, during a Scottish Fisheries Museum children's rock pool guddle (Simon Hayhow & Dr Richard Shelton, pers. comm. 2010); and two were spotted at Ord in Loch Eishort, Skye, at low tide on exposed maerl gravel, in a survey by South Skye Seas Initiative (Bailey, 2016; Skye Times, 2016).

Although lancelets have been regarded as rarely seen in Scottish waters, fish farm surveys carried out by SEPA and by farm operators have revealed numerous additional records, with further finds in similar surveys around a distillery discharge near Girvan.

SEPA requires fish farm operators to undertake self-monitoring surveys of the seabed and since 2006 the survey data have been imported to a SEPA Fish Farm database. The database holds records from 2006 including 1,480 surveys with data from over 10,000 sampled stations with two, three, or five grabs at each station, depending on grab size. The benthic monitoring undertaken by the fish farm industry followed guidance outlined in SEPA's *Fish Farm Manual*. The manual was first issued in 1998 and the monitoring protocols have recently been updated (SEPA, 2017).

Benthic grab samples for macrofauna assessment are collected and sieved in the field on 1 mm mesh sieves to remove fine sediments, and the sieve residue is retained and fixed with the addition of formaldehyde solution. In the laboratory the samples are rinsed on 1 mm sieves to remove the formaldehyde. The residue is washed into trays and spread out to allow all the macrofauna to be picked out with forceps and placed in vials with preservative (industrial methylated spirit). All the macrofauna specimens are identified and counted with the aid of stereo and compound microscopes and standard taxonomic identification literature. The procedures for analysing macrofauna samples are now

aligned with guidance laid down by the NMBAQC Scheme (Worsfold *et al.*, 2010).

Most of the lancelet records derive from standard fish farm surveys with four stations sampled along a transect from the cage edge up to 100 m distance, and with two reference stations sampled at least 500 m away from the cages. The samples containing lancelets were collected in the sublittoral zone using grabs, usually 0.025 m<sup>2</sup> or 0.02 m<sup>2</sup> Van Veen grabs, but also 0.45 m<sup>2</sup> Van Veen grabs, and occasionally 0.1 m<sup>2</sup> Day or Hamon grabs. Usually five 0.025 m<sup>2</sup> or 0.02 m<sup>2</sup> replicate grabs were collected per station, but only three replicates for 0.45 m<sup>2</sup> grabs or two for 0.1 m<sup>2</sup> grabs. A couple of larval lancelets were collected during a SEPA plankton survey using a paired Bongo net (23 cm diameter nets of mesh size 63 µm and 200µm) hauled vertically from 45 m depth.

## NEW LANCELET RECORDS

In order to augment knowledge of lancelet distribution in Scottish seas, all the lancelet records held by SEPA have been collated and are presented, arranged geographically (approximately north to south), in Appendices 1 to 3. There are over 70 new records from 59 different surveys, predominantly from Orkney and Shetland, but also from Eddrachillis Bay, Sutherland, the Western Isles, the Sea of the Hebrides, the Isles of Skye and Mull, and from Girvan in the Firth of Clyde.

The average depth of the grab sampling was around 20 m, ranging from 6 m to 60 m. The sediment descriptions are generally coarse, including sands, grit, shale, shell gravel, maerl, and stones, and are mostly consistent with the SS.SCS.CCS.*Blan* biotope typical for lancelets. The depth range of the new lancelet records, up to 60 m, is deeper than the depths of “sublittoral to 30 m” quoted by Barnes (2015) and is more consistent with the depths of up to 80 m found by De Biasi & Boni (2002). Cabioch (1961) found lancelets down to 100 m depth off Roscoff, Brittany, France.

The two SEPA records from the Sea of the Hebrides were for larval lancelets collected during plankton sampling. As the net is hauled from 45 m depth, the larvae could have been at any depth between 0 and 45 m. The bathymetric depth at this site is around 90 m so, either way, these particular larvae were a considerable distance from the seabed.

On most grab sampling occasions, only a single lancelet was captured per grab sample, but sometimes a 0.045 m<sup>2</sup> grab captured two lancelets. The most productive survey location by far was in the Sound of Hellisay, Barra, where, in a baseline survey in December 2010, 49 lancelets were captured in ten 0.1 m<sup>2</sup> Day grabs, with two grabs capturing ten lancelets each. The mixture of mobile maerl and sand here seems to be favoured, with lancelets found at all five stations within the vicinity of the then proposed Hellisay fish farm. However, once the fish farm was established, subsequent surveys in 2013, 2015, and 2017 recorded no lancelets.

There appear to be few previous records of lancelets in the Firth of Clyde. The NBN Atlas shows only a single record of a single lancelet, from August 2010, recorded in an SNH diving survey off Clachlands Point, Lamlash Bay, Arran. The new finds of six lancelets from five stations around the Girvan distillery outfall in 2015 and 2016 may represent the most southerly records in Scottish waters.

### ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACTS

On most of the fish farm surveys lancelets were found only at the reference sites, indicating they may be intolerant of organic deposition due to aquaculture. Their abundance close to the proposed fish farm at Hellisay in 2010 and subsequent disappearance from this area highlights their sensitivity to fish farm outputs. A study of an *Amphioxus* Sand community in Greece has shown that populations of lancelets diminish when exposed to organic enrichment, with accumulations of organic detritus altering the composition of all the infaunal community (Antoniadou *et al.*, 2004). However, a study of lancelets in Italian waters found that, although populations had diminished in many areas, they still occurred in some sites with strong human impact with up to 20% silt and clay content in the sediments (De Biasi & Boni, 2002). These authors also suggested that the presence of lancelets might be under-estimated due to their ability to burrow very rapidly in the coarser sediments, thus often avoiding being sampled, and to their unusual seasonal abundance pattern, with populations being reduced in spring and summer, when weather prospects mean scheduling of routine monitoring surveys may be more likely. They believed these biases could lead to inaccurate assessments of their prevalence. Fish farm surveys, which predominate here, are required to be carried out around peak biomass of the farmed fish, which should show no seasonal pattern, yet the surveys with lancelet records are more frequent in spring and summer (12 and 23 surveys) than autumn and winter (14 and 10 surveys). However, as only 4% of fish farm surveys actually recovered any lancelets, it would be unwise to draw any inference on their seasonal occurrence from surveys not specifically targeted towards their capture.

It is evident from the records provided, that lancelets are widely distributed in Scottish coastal waters, including both the intertidal and sublittoral zones. Tidally swept regions with coarse substrates, including shell gravel and maerl beds, offer a haven for them in many parts of Scotland and their prevalence here may be underestimated. However, both *Amphioxus* Sand and maerl habitats in which they prosper are potentially at risk from anthropogenic impacts.

Lancelets have been regarded as a southern species in U.K. waters and the preponderance of southern records in the U.K. NBN Atlas (NBN, 2018) supports this view. Indeed the addition of new records in Scottish waters might be considered as an indicator of warming seas. The world distribution of *B. lanceolatum* shown in the Marlin website (Barnes, 2015) implies that Shetland is at the northern edge of its distribution. However,

historical records from Norway, collated by Tambs-Lyche (1967), show that its distribution extends further northwards, with a single record from 1906 near Bodø, which lies just north of the Arctic Circle. Hence, the paucity of northern records in British waters and elsewhere is most probably just a consequence of limited sampling in suitable habitat.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**Appendix 1.** Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) records from Shetland, Scotland.

Survey	Date	Count	Station	Lat. (North)	Long. (West)	Depth (m)	Sediment description
Wick of Belmont	24/07/08	1	Ref.2	60°41.034'	00°58.101'	8	Coarse sand, very coarse sand, shell gravel.
Tur Ness	30/08/07	1	0-5 m CE	60°40.399'	00°52.964'	11	Medium sand.
Vee Taing	23/03/12	1	Ref.2	60°40.040'	00°55.825'	19	Coarse sand, shell fragments.
Holm of Heogland	20/08/13	1	50 m T2	60°40.027'	00°56.223'	28	Coarse sand, shell fragments.
Holm of Heogland	20/08/13	1	50 m T1	60°39.980'	00°56.332'	29	Shell/maerl fragments.
Winna Ness	27/01/11	1	25 m NW	60°39.981'	00°54.480'	20	Very fine to fine sand, shell fragments.
Winna Ness	15/02/13	1	Ref.1	60°39.979'	00°55.378'	26	Medium sand, shell fragments.
Winna Ness	08/05/15	1	Ref.1	60°39.965'	00°55.877'	22	Medium sand, broken shell.
South Head of Mula	19/10/09	1	Ref.2	60°39.967'	00°55.744'	21	Medium to coarse sand, shell gravel.
Djuba Wick	12/08/08	1	Ref.2	60°37.486'	00°58.586'	21	Coarse sand, shell fragments.
Djuba Wick	28/08/12	1	Ref.1	60°37.327'	00°59.590'	13	Coarse sand, shell fragments with maerl.
Djuba Wick	28/08/12	1	Ref.2	60°37.198'	00°58.303'	19	Coarse sand, shell fragments with maerl.
Bow of Hascosay	04/09/07	1	Ref.1	60°35.862'	01°01.546'	24	Coarse shell sand, maerl
Bow of Hascosay	01/09/09	1	Ref.1	60°37.105'	01°00.346'	13	Coarse sand, shell fragments, maerl.
Bow of Hascosay	01/09/09	1	50 m W	60°36.603'	01°00.563'	13	Coarse sand, shell fragments, maerl.
Bow of Hascosay	31/08/11	1	Ref.1	60°36.975'	01°00.443'	13	Coarse shell sand, shell fragments, maerl.
Bow of Hascosay	31/08/11	1	Ref.2	60°36.192'	01°01.720'	18	Mixed shell sand, maerl.
Bow of Hascosay	03/06/17	1	350 m N	60°36.907'	01°00.256'	9	Maerl, sand.
Wick of Vatsetter	03/09/07	1	Ref.1	60°35.862'	01°01.546'	24	Coarse sand, shells, stones, maerl.
Wick of Vatsetter	30/08/11	1	Ref.1	60°35.828'	01°01.500'	25	Medium to coarse sand, shell sand.
Wick of Vatsetter	30/08/11	2	Ref.2	60°36.192'	01°01.720'	18	Shell sand, maerl.
Wick of Vatsetter	23/09/15	1	Ref.1	60°35.879'	01°01.630'	22	Fine sand, shell fragments.
Fish Holm	02/09/09	1	Ref.2	60°26.259'	01°07.568'	60	Medium to coarse sand, shell fragments.
Boatsroom Voe	31/08/10	1	Ref.1	60°25.693'	01°06.414'	20	Fine to medium sand, shell fragments.
Laxfirth Voe	03/04/09	1	Ref.1	60°13.456'	01°10.834'	19	Medium Sand.
Laxfirth Voe	09/07/11	1	Ref.3	60°13.457'	01°11.330'	17	Sand and shell.
Laxfirth Voe	29/05/15	1	Ref.1	60°13.484'	01°10.820'	18	Fine to coarse sand, shell fragments, maerl fragments.
Laxfirth Voe	21/11/16	2	Ref.1	60°13.480'	01°10.798'	18	Fine or very fine sand, shell fragments, maerl fragments.
Spoose Holm	03/9/08	1	Ref.1	60°07.964'	01°21.270'	22	Shell gravel.
Spoose Holm	03/8/13	3	Ref.1	60°07.963'	01°21.269'	22	Fine to medium sand, shell fragments.
Spoose Holm	09/9/17	1	Ref.1	60°07.918'	01°21.473'	27	Medium to coarse sand, shell fragments.
Teisti Geo, Clift Sound	20/6/17	1	Ref.2	60°02.583'	01°19.473'	24	Sandy gravel.

**Appendix 2.** Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) records from Orkney, Scotland.

<b>Survey</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Station</b>	<b>Lat. (North)</b>	<b>Long. (West)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Sediment description</b>
Ouse Ness	21/05/15	1	Ref.2	59°19.405'	02°56.877'	13	Medium sand, shell fragments.
Bay of Cleat	14/12/10	2	Ref.2	59°18.663'	02°55.054'	13	Medium sand, fine shell fragments, maerl.
Bay of Cleat	08/08/12	1	25 m SE	59°18.612'	02°55.536'	13	Maerl, coarse shell sand.
Bay of Cleat	09/10/14	1	25 m NW	59°18.747'	02°55.725'	17	Fine sand, some maerl fragments.
Eday Sound	03/02/12	1	Ref.1	59°09.467'	02°44.647'	19	Sand, shell, gravel and maerl.
Eday Sound	01/05/13	2	50 m SE	59°09.585'	02°45.037'	17	Shelly sand.
Eday Sound	01/05/13	1	100 m SE	59°09.557'	02°45.022'	16	Shelly sand.
Kirk Noust, Rousay Sound	17/05/13	1	Ref.1	59°09.077'	02°57.652'	15	Fine sand, shell fragments, some maerl.
Kirk Noust, Rousay Sound	16/06/16	1	Ref.N	59°09.129'	02°57.179'	10	Sand, maerl.
Wyre	06/12/16	1	Ref.4	59°06.516'	02°58.990'	31	Fine sand.
Puldrite Bay	24/04/08	1	Ref.1	59°03.002'	02°59.890'	15	Fine sand, maerl fragments.
Carness Bay	11/05/10	1	Ref.2	59°00.732'	02°54.797'	13	Coarse sand, shell fragments, stones, some maerl.
Carness Bay	18/10/16	1	Ref.2	59°00.609'	02°55.121'	6	Coarse sand, shell sand.
Carness Bay	08/09/17	1	Ref.2	59°00.620'	02°55.128'	19	Fine sand, shell sand.
Yinstay East	20/01/18	1	200 m E	58°59.568'	02°49.344'	20	Maerl, fine to medium sand, shell fragments.
Scapa Flow	25/05/14	1	W of Houten Head	58°54.576'	03°13.902'	42	Mud, maerl and stones.

**Appendix 3.** Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) records from western Scotland

Survey	Date	Count	Station	Lat. (North)	Long. (West)	Depth (m)	Sediment description
Calbha Beag, Eddrachillis Bay	24/06/10	1	50 m NNE	58°17.088'	05°08.870'	25	Sand and shell.
Oldany Island, Eddrachillis Bay	22/08/11	1	Ref.2	58°15.246'	05°16.561'	22	Sand, shell.
Oldany Island, Eddrachillis Bay	17/02/16	1	T1 Ref.2	58°14.933'	05°16.256'	42	Mud, sand, and shell.
Loch Euphort, North Uist	10/08/10	1	Ref.2	57°33.331'	07°09.803'	18	Medium shell sand.
Loch Euphort, North Uist	11/04/12	1	38 m AZE	57°33.374'	07°10.061'	34	Shale.
Loch Euphort, North Uist	12/02/14	2	Ref.1	57°33.316'	07°09.479'	21	Mud, stones.
Greanamul, Benbecula	25/08/15	1	Ref.1	57°24.638'	07°11.180'	17	Shale.
Petersport, Benbecula	28/07/10	3	Ref.1	57°23.198'	07°13.707'	17	Mud, shell, and sand.
Petersport, Benbecula	28/07/10	1	Ref.2	57°23.402'	07°14.076'	11	Mud, shell, and sand.
Petersport, Benbecula	14/02/17	1	Ref.1	57°23.407'	07°14.144'	15	Sand and gravel.
Petersport, Benbecula	12/07/17	1	Ref.1	57°23.407'	07°14.144'	16	Sand, gravel, and shells.
Hellisay, Barra	17/12/10	8	0 m	57°00.345'	07°20.354'	26	Maerl, sand.
Hellisay, Barra	17/12/10	18	100 m W	57°00.357'	07°20.462'	29	Maerl, sand.
Hellisay, Barra	17/12/10	3	200 m W	57°00.374'	07°20.532'	28	Maerl, sand.
Hellisay, Barra	17/12/10	14	100 m E	57°00.342'	07°20.297'	27	Maerl, sand.
Hellisay, Barra	17/12/10	6	200 m E	57°00.356'	07°20.201'	24	Maerl, sand.
Loch Portree, Skye	30/09/15	2	Ref.2	57°24.680'	06°09.361'	41	Mud, sand.
Sea of Hebrides	17/08/15	1	South @ Stn. 2	56°51.011'	06°27.721'	0-45	Plankton.
Sea of Hebrides	02/09/15	1	South @ Stn. 2	56°51.011'	06°27.721'	0-45	Plankton.
Geasgill, Mull	12/05/06	1	50 m W	56°27.709'	06°10.247'	19	Shells, grit, and stones.
Girvan, Firth of Clyde	Aug-15	1	Stn.7	55°16.012'	04°51.596'	11	Very coarse sand.
Girvan, Firth of Clyde	Aug-15	2	Stn.18	55°16.093'	04°51.394'	7	Very coarse sand.
Girvan, Firth of Clyde	Aug-15	1	Stn.23	55°16.123'	04°51.621'	11	Coarse sand.
Girvan, Firth of Clyde	29/07/16	1	Stn.31A	55°16.403'	04°51.609'	13	Mixed sediment.
Girvan, Firth of Clyde	29/07/16	1	Stn.31B	55°16.416'	04°51.609'	13	Mixed sediment.