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Javier Souto, Patrício Ramalhosa, Jasmine Ferrario, **Lydia Png-Gonzalez**, Soledad Álvarez, Ignacio Gestoso, Natacha Nogueira, João Canning-Clode 2023.

[New species and new records of bryozoan species from fouling communities in the Madeira Archipelago \(NE Atlantic\)](#)

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Abstract: Hull fouling is considered to be the most significant vector of introduction of marine non-indigenous species (NIS) in the Madeira Archipelago (NE Atlantic) because these islands provide a vital passage route for many ships. The transfer of species between boat hulls and artificial substrates in marinas is known to be high. Bryozoans are among the most common groups of marine invertebrates growing on this type of substrate. In recent years, significant advances have been made in our knowledge about the biodiversity of bryozoans in the Madeira Archipelago. Nonetheless, the currently recognized numbers remain far from reflecting the actual bryozoan species richness. In this context, we examine bryozoan samples stemming from NIS monitoring surveys on artificial substrates along the southern coast of the Madeira Archipelago, in four recreational marinas and in two offshore aquaculture farms. This has yielded new information about ten bryozoan species. Two of them, *Crisia noronhai* sp. nov. and *Amathia maderensis* sp. nov., are described for the first time, although at least the first one was previously recorded from Madeira but misidentified. *Bugula ingens*, *Cradoscrupocellaria insularis*, *Scruparia ambigua*, and *Celleporaria brunnea* are recorded for the first time in Madeira. Moreover, the material of *C. brunnea* was compared with the type, and a biometric analysis was performed with material from the Atlantic and Mediterranean. All samples identified as *C. brunnea* in both regions are the same species, and the variations described in the literature apparently reflect high intracolony variability. Finally, we provide new information for the descriptions of 4 additional bryozoans, namely, *Crisia* sp. aff. *elongata*, *Cradoscrupocellaria bertholletii*, *Scrupocaberea maderensis*, and *Tricellaria inopinata*.

Keywords: Artificial substrate, Biofouling, First records, New species, *Amathia*, *Crisia*.