

A Methodology for Quantifying Trace Elements in the Exoskeletons of Florida Stone Crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) Larvae Using Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP–OES)

By Philip M. Gravinese, Jennifer A. Flannery, and Lauren T. Toth

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Contents

Acknowledgments	iii
Abstract	1
Introduction.....	1
Methods Used	2
Stone Crab Collection and Larval Rearing.....	2
Chitinous Matrix Standard.....	4
Larval Crab Sample Cleaning	4
Trace-Element Determinations	4
Results and Discussion	5
Conclusions.....	9
References Cited	10
Appendix.....	12

Figures

1. Scanning electron microscope image of stage III stone crab larvae at 37x magnification	3
2. Scanning electron microscope image of stage V stone crab larvae at 37x magnification	3
3. Strontium-to-calcium and magnesium-to-calcium ratios for stage III stone crab larvae from 11 different broods raised at 30 degrees Celsius and 37 practical salinity units.....	7
4. Strontium-to-calcium and magnesium-to-calcium ratios for stage V stone crab larvae from 12 different broods raised at 30 degrees Celsius and 37 practical salinity units.	7
5. Strontium-to-calcium ratios for stone crab larval stage III and stage V	8
6. Magnesium-to-calcium ratios for stone crab larval stage III and stage V	8

Tables

1. Average strontium-to-calcium and magnesium-to-calcium values for <i>Menippe mercenaria</i> larval stages III and V and the chitinous matrix standard with associated errors.....	6
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Conversion Factors

International System of Units to U.S. customary units

Multiply	By	To obtain
Length		
centimeter (cm)	0.3937	inch (in.)
millimeter (mm)	0.03937	inch (in.)
kilometer (km)	0.6214	mile (mi)
Volume		
microliter (μL)	3.38135e-05	ounce, fluid (fl. oz)
milliliter (mL)	0.034	ounce, fluid (fl. oz)
liter (L)	33.82	ounce, fluid (fl. oz)
Mass		
gram (g)	0.03527	ounce, avoirdupois (oz)

Temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) may be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) as °F = (1.8 × °C) + 32.

Abbreviations

C	Celsius
Ca	calcium
CaCO ₃	calcium carbonate
H ₂ O ₂	hydrogen peroxide
HNO ₃	nitric acid
ICP–OES	Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry
IGS	internal gravimetric standard
M	molarity
Mg	magnesium
mmol mol ⁻¹	millimole per mole
NaOH	sodium hydroxide
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
N	normal
ppm	parts per million
psu	practical salinity units
RPM	revolutions per minute
RSD	relative standard deviation
SEM	scanning electron microscope
Sr	strontium
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
V	volume

A Methodology for Quantifying Trace Elements in the Exoskeletons of Florida Stone Crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) Larvae Using Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP–OES)

By Philip M. Gravinese,¹ Jennifer A. Flannery,² and Lauren T. Toth²

Abstract

The larvae of the Florida stone crab, *Menippe mercenaria*, migrate through a variety of habitats as they develop and, therefore, experience a broad range of environmental conditions through ontogeny. Environmental variability experienced by the larvae may result in distinct elemental signatures within the exoskeletons, which could provide a tool for tracking the environmental history of larval stone crab populations. A method was developed to examine trace-element ratios, specifically magnesium-to-calcium (Mg/Ca) and strontium-to-calcium (Sr/Ca) ratios, in the exoskeletons of *M. mercenaria* larvae. Two developmental stages of stone crab larvae were analyzed—stage III and stage V. Specimens were reared in a laboratory environment under stable conditions to quantify the average ratios of Mg/Ca and Sr/Ca of larval stone crab exoskeletons and to determine if the ratios differed through ontogeny. The elemental compositions (Ca, Mg, and Sr) in samples of stage III larvae ($n = 50$ per sample) from 11 different broods (mean Sr/Ca = 5.916 ± 0.161 millimole per mole [mmol mol^{-1}]; mean Mg/Ca = 218.275 ± 59.957 mmol mol^{-1}) and stage V larvae ($n = 10$ per sample) from 12 different broods (mean Sr/Ca = 6.110 ± 0.300 mmol mol^{-1} ; mean Mg/Ca = 267.081 ± 67.211 mmol mol^{-1}) were measured using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP–OES). The ratio of Sr/Ca significantly increased from stage III to stage V larvae, suggesting an ontogenic shift in Sr/Ca ratios between larval stages. The ratio of Mg/Ca did not change significantly between larval stages, but variability among broods was high. The method used to examine the trace-element ratios provided robust, highly reproducible estimates of Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca ratios in the larvae of *M. mercenaria*, demonstrating that ICP–OES can be used to determine the trace-element composition of chitinous organisms like the Florida stone crab.

Introduction

Benthic coastal crustaceans brood their embryos for several weeks before larvae hatch. Upon hatching, planktonic larvae are released into the water column where behavioral responses to certain environmental cues will help facilitate dispersal (Dibacco and Levin, 2000). The specific dispersal strategy of a given species is dependent on how the species synchronizes the timing of larval release with certain environmental cues (for example, tidal cues) and (or) if the larvae can regulate their vertical position throughout ontogeny (that is, endogenous or exogenous responses to environmental stimuli). Synchronic behaviors, such as larval release and vertical swimming, to certain environmental stimuli advect larvae away from parent populations where visual predators are abundant and transport larvae to habitats where conditions are more favorable for continuing development (Sulkin, 1984). As a result, larvae are

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exposed to a wide range of environmental conditions through ontogeny (Dibacco and Levin, 2000), which may drive shifts in the elemental composition of their exoskeletons. Quantifying trace-element composition within larval exoskeletons could, therefore, be useful in tracking the environmental history of marine larvae among different populations (Anastasia and others, 1998).

The Florida stone crab, *Menippe mercenaria*, inhabits nearshore, subtidal coastal habitats from North Carolina to Texas, with isolated populations occurring throughout the Caribbean. Stone crabs support an important commercial fishery throughout the Southeastern United States. For example, in Florida, commercial stone crab fisheries contribute approximately \$25 million per year to the local economy (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, undated) and this estimate does not account for active, recreational stone crab fisheries within the region. During the summer reproductive season, stone crabs brood larvae on their abdomen for about 2 weeks before larval release. Larval release occurs on a diel cycle and can be synchronized with tidal cues in some areas (Krimsky and others, 2009). Like most other brachyuran crabs, stone crabs release their larvae in nearshore coastal habitats, but the larvae are immediately transported to offshore areas where they complete larval development. Larval development takes about 28 days and consists of five planktonic larval stages and one post-larval (meglopae) stage, after which individuals recruit back into nearshore environments (Porter, 1960; Mootz and Epifanio, 1974).

The purpose of this study was to develop a method to efficiently quantify trace-element ratios, specifically magnesium to calcium (Mg/Ca), in the stage III and stage V exoskeletons of *M. mercenaria* larvae (figs. 1 and 2, respectively). The exoskeleton of newly hatched crustacean larvae are lightly mineralized (Whiteley, 2011); therefore, we analyzed the exoskeletons of mid- to late-stage stone crab larvae (stages III and V), which are primarily built of high-Mg calcite (Ries and others, 2009; Ries 2011). Our goals were to quantify a baseline estimate of Mg/Ca and Sr/Ca ratios for stone crab larvae reared under controlled laboratory conditions and determine if the elemental composition of their exoskeletons changes through development (that is, from stage III to stage V).

Methods Used

Stone Crab Collection and Larval Rearing

Ovigerous female *M. mercenaria* were collected by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission using commercial stone crab traps located 17 kilometers from the Everglades coast in Florida Bay. Newly hatched larvae from each female were transferred into separate experimental rearing chambers (modified plastic containers; 18.9 liters). Each container was kept in its own water bath to maintain temperatures within a narrow range (30.0 ± 0.23 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) [mean \pm standard deviation]). Salinity was also maintained within a narrow range (37.7 ± 0.47 practical salinity units [psu]). Each day, larvae were fed 0.5 per milliliter (mL^{-1}) *Artemia* spp. (brine shrimp) enriched with self-emulsifying lipid concentrate (SELCO) and rotifers (Rotigrow® Onestep). Larvae were kept on a 14-hours-light to 10-hours-dark photoperiod that approximated natural conditions during the time of collection. To minimize buildup of nutrients, dead larvae and wastes were removed from each chamber twice daily. Samples were harvested from the experimental rearing chambers when larvae reached stage III ($n = 50$ larvae) and stage V ($n = 10$ larvae) of development (figs. 1 and 2; based on the descriptions of Porter, 1960). The larval samples were flash frozen using liquid nitrogen and kept at -80°C until they were prepared for trace-element analysis.

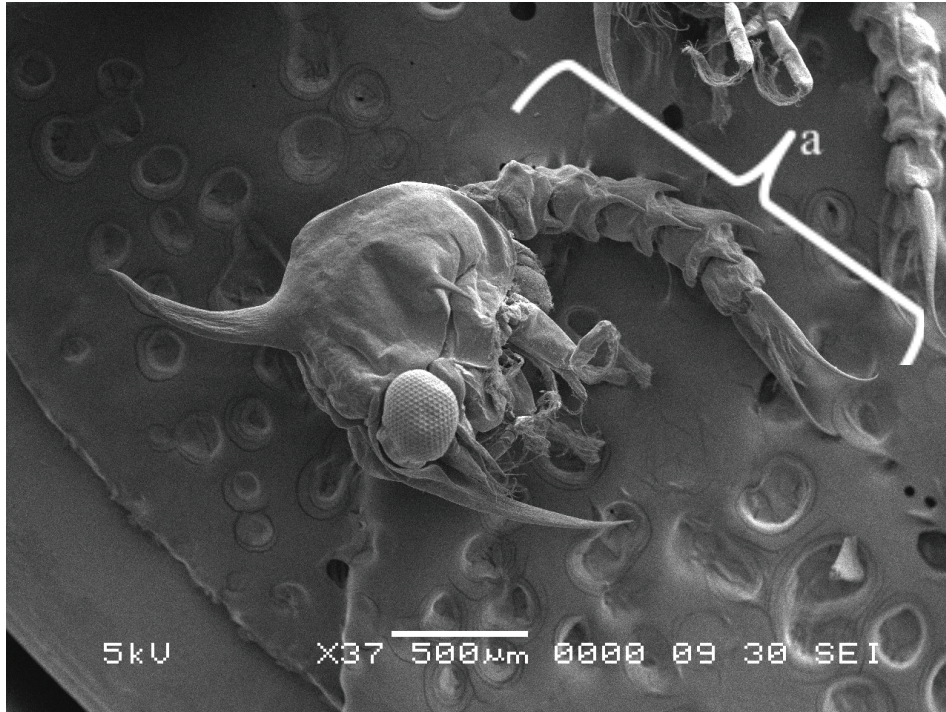


Figure 1. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) image of stage III stone crab larvae at 37x magnification. According to Porter (1960), stage III stone crab larvae can be identified by the presence of a sixth abdominal segment (labeled as “a”), whereas stage II larvae only have five abdominal segments.



Figure 2. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) image of stage V stone crab larvae at 37x magnification. According to Porter (1960), stage V stone crab larvae can be identified by the presence of dorsal and rostral spines that are three times the size of the lateral spines (observed prior to placement on the SEM stub). Additionally, the first four abdominal segments contain elongated pleopods (labeled as “b”).

Chitinous Matrix Standard

To our knowledge, no laboratory/instrument matrix standard for crab samples currently exists for elemental (that is, calcium [Ca], strontium [Sr], and magnesium [Mg]) analyses. It is important to have a standard with a similar elemental matrix as the unknown samples; therefore, we created a matrix standard using the chitinous exoskeleton (that is, a claw) of an adult *M. mercenaria*. Soft tissues were physically removed from the claw exoskeleton by using tweezers and a scalpel, and the remaining exoskeletal material was sonicated in 30 percent trace-metal-grade hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) for 20 minutes to remove any organic material. This was followed by sonication in type-2 analytical water to remove any remaining H_2O_2 and (or) particulate material. The remaining claw material was pulverized with a mortar and pestle to obtain a fine white powder. An aqueous stock solution of the standard was created by adding 0.5 gram (g) of the pulverized powder to 1,000 milliliters (mL) of 2 percent nitric acid (HNO_3) and sonicated in a water bath at 80 °C for an hour to fully dissolve all of the calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) within the exoskeleton. This procedure yielded a concentration of 1,000 parts per million (ppm) Ca in the solution. An aqueous working standard solution was created by diluting the stock solution to a concentration of 20 ppm on the basis of the solution's molarity (M) and volume (V) using the formula

$$M_1V_1=M_2V_2.$$

Larval Crab Sample Cleaning

Estimates of trace-metal concentrations were determined by analyzing samples of stage III (n = 50) and stage V larvae (n = 10) from unique female broods (n = 11 and n = 12, respectively). Prior to analysis, each sample of larvae underwent an oxidation cleaning treatment to remove any organic material within the exoskeleton by using a modified procedure developed for oxidizing planktonic foraminifera tests (Russell and others, 2004). Each sample was cleaned three times using hot-buffered hydrogen peroxide (1:1 solution of 0.1 normal [N] sodium hydroxide [NaOH] and 30 percent H_2O_2) held at 80 °C for 30 minutes and rinsed five times with type-2 analytical water. All samples were cleaned and analyzed at the U.S. Geological Survey Coastal and Marine Science Center in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Trace-Element Determinations

Once each larval-crab sample was cleaned and oxidized, 100 microliters (μL) of concentrated trace-metal-grade 70 percent nitric acid (HNO_3 , 16 molar [M]) was added to each sample. Acidified samples underwent sonication in a hot water bath for 15 minutes to fully dissolve all CaCO_3 into aqueous solution. Samples were then centrifuged at 7,000 revolutions per minute (RPM) for 5 minutes to drive any remaining organic/non-soluble material to the bottom of the vial. Seventy μL of 70 percent HNO_3 liquid containing dissolved CaCO_3 was transferred into a 17 mL test tube and was diluted with 2.45 mL of type-2 analytical water to bring each liquid sample concentration to 2 percent HNO_3 (0.45 M), consistent with the HNO_3 concentration of all analytical standards used.

A PerkinElmer 7300 dual view ICP–OES was used to measure the elemental composition of Ca, Sr, and Mg. At the beginning of each run, the machine was calibrated using a mixture of Plasma-Cal (traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] factory standards) with a Sr/Ca ratio of 0.00795 (3.635 millimole per mole [mmol mol^{-1}]) and a Mg/Ca ratio of 0.12915 (212.916 mmol mol^{-1}) with calcium concentrations at 8, 20, 30, and 40 ppm. A test run on the ICP–OES (using ~1 mL of aqueous solution) was used to estimate the Ca concentrations of each larval-crab

sample and, if necessary, 2 percent HNO_3 was used to dilute each sample to a target Ca concentration of 20 ppm (the concentration yielding the highest linear calibration on the instrument). The full run on the instrument had an internal gravimetric standard (IGS) run before and after every sample. The IGS solution was also prepared from single-element PlasmaCal solutions with a 20 ppm Ca concentration and Sr/Ca ratios of 0.00790511 ($3.61 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$) and Mg/Ca ratios of 0.12804106 ($211.145 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$). IGS statistics were computed for every run, and the runs were accepted if the relative standard deviation (RSD, 1σ standard deviation/average) for the IGS solution was <0.2 percent for Sr/Ca and <1.5 percent for Mg/Ca. The chitinous matrix standard (see above section) was run every five samples to test for any potential matrix effects caused by small-scale variability in the composition of the chitinous exoskeleton. Ratios of Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca were corrected for instrumental drift and noise following the IGS method devised by Schrag (1999). The average corrected IGS precision for Sr/Ca was $0.0030 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$ (0.08 percent, 1σ , $n = 35$) and Mg/Ca was $1.739 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$ (0.81 percent, 1σ , $n = 35$). The matrix standard had an average corrected precision of Sr/Ca $0.0067 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$ (0.12 percent, 1σ , $n = 56$) and Mg/Ca was $1.473 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$ (1.04 percent, 1σ , $n = 56$). Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca values were accepted if they ranged from 10 to 30 ppm Ca concentration. Ratios were converted to millimole per mole using the formula

$$R_{\text{mmol/mol}} = r * (\text{molar mass of calcium (40.078)} / \text{molar mass of metal (Sr = 87.62; Mg = 24.305)} * 1,000.$$

The Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca ratios of each sample represent average values across the total number of individuals in each sample ($n = 50$ for stage III and $n = 10$ for stage V) (figs. 3–6).

Results and Discussion

Sr/Ca values were similar among broods (figs. 3 and 4) and between the two larval stages (fig. 5). The average Sr/Ca values for all stage III and stage V larvae were $5.916 \pm 0.161 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$ and $6.110 \pm 0.300 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$, respectively (table 1). Although there was a statistically significant increase in Sr/Ca from stage III to stage V (paired t-test: $t = -2.67$, $p = 0.028$), Sr/Ca values were lower (5.571 ± 0.007) in the adult stone crab exoskeleton that was used to develop the matrix standard. This suggests that there may be ontogenetic shifts in the trace-element concentration of stone crab exoskeletons, but the direction of those shifts may change between larval and adult stages of development.

To our knowledge, no other studies have been conducted to determine the Sr/Ca ratio of larval crabs, so direct comparison of our results to published data from other crustaceans is not possible. Instead, we compare the Sr/Ca ratios from this study to other well-studied marine calcifiers. Currently [2016], the accepted range of Sr/Ca ratios in coral aragonite varies between 8 and 10 mmol mol^{-1} depending on the coral species (that is, *Siderastrea siderea*, $8.96\text{--}8.99 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$, DeLong and others, 2011; *Porites lutea*, $9.01 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$, Wu and others, 2013, *Orbicella faveolata*, $9.21 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$, Flannery and Poore, 2013; Flannery and others, 2017). Sr/Ca values for biogenic calcite tend to be much lower than values for aragonite (for example, $0.8\text{--}1.56 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$ in planktic foraminifera, Edgar and others, 2015; $3.5 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$ in the coralline red algal species *Sporolithon durum*, Darrenougue and others, 2014). The carbonate incorporated into the chitinous skeleton of crabs is primarily high-Mg calcite (Ries and others, 2009; Ries, 2011). This may explain why the Sr/Ca ratio determined in this study from *M. mercenaria* larvae fell between the accepted values for biogenic low-Mg calcite and aragonite.

Mg/Ca ratios were much more variable than Sr/Ca ratios both among broods within each stage (figs. 3 and 4) and between the two stages (fig. 6). The average Mg/Ca values for all stage III and stage V larvae were $218.275 \pm 59.957 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$ and $267.081 \pm 67.211 \text{ mmol mol}^{-1}$, respectively (table 1).

Because of the high variability among broods, the apparent increase in Mg/Ca ratios between stages was not significant (paired t-test: $t = -1.75$, $p = 0.118$).

These values are slightly higher than previously published values for high-Mg calcite determined for crustose coralline algae *Clathromorphum* spp. from the Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific Ocean (120–160 mmol mol⁻¹, Williams and others, 2014) and from the North Atlantic Ocean (~132 mmol mol⁻¹, Gamboa and others, 2010), which may be because the coralline algae came from cold-water environments whereas stone crabs live in warmer, subtropical areas. The Mg/Ca values determined in this study are lower than Mg/Ca values (290–310 mmol mol⁻¹) determined in coralline red algal species *Sporolithon durum* samples from New Caledonia (Darrenougue and others, 2014), where ocean waters of the South Pacific are warmer than waters near the Florida Keys. As expected, the Mg/Ca values from high-Mg calcite *M. mercenaria* larvae are much greater than accepted Mg/Ca values of foraminiferal low-Mg calcite, which typically range from ~3 to 5 mmol mol⁻¹ (that is, 4.4 mmol mol⁻¹, Richey and others, 2007). The Mg/Ca values of *M. mercenaria* larvae are also greater than the Mg/Ca of the chitinous matrix standard developed in this study. Temperature influences the partitioning of Mg from seawater into the CaCO₃ matrix (Williams and others, 2014) for crustose coralline algae. Because stone crab larvae generally live in the upper portion of the water column, the greater values found in *M. mercenaria* larvae could reflect warmer water temperatures at the time of growth (controlled at 30 °C). Alternatively, the difference between the Mg/Ca ratios of the matrix standard and the larval samples could reflect long-term changes in the incorporation of Mg through ontogeny, but further sampling (replication of adults) would be required to test this hypothesis.

Table 1. Average strontium-to-calcium (Sr/Ca) and magnesium-to-calcium (Mg/Ca) values for *Menippe mercenaria* larval stages III and V and the chitinous matrix standard with associated errors.

[1σ standard deviation. mmol mol⁻¹, millimole per mole; ±, plus or minus]

Larval stage	Sr/Ca mmol mol ⁻¹ ± standard deviation	Mg/Ca mmol mol ⁻¹ ± standard deviation
III	5.916 ± 0.161	218.275 ± 59.957
V	6.11 ± 0.300	267.081 ± 67.211
Chitinous matrix standard	5.571 ± 0.007	138.389 ± 1.473

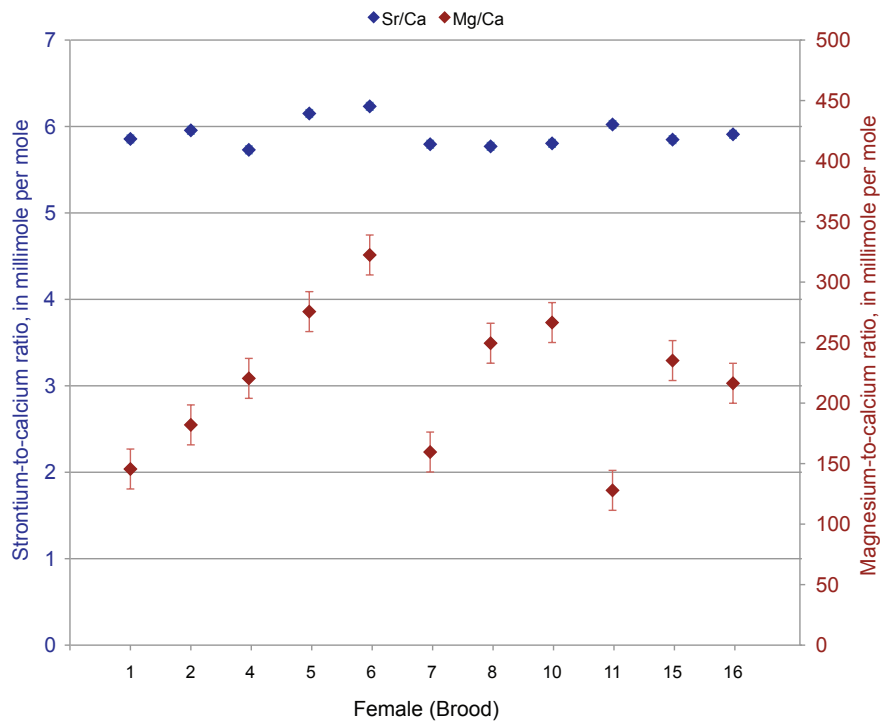


Figure 3. Strontium-to-calcium (Sr/Ca; blue) and magnesium-to-calcium (Mg/Ca; red) ratios for stage III stone crab larvae from 11 different broods raised at 30 degrees Celsius and 37 practical salinity units. Each sample contained 50 individuals. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. Error is so small in Sr/Ca that error bars are obscured by the symbols marking data points.

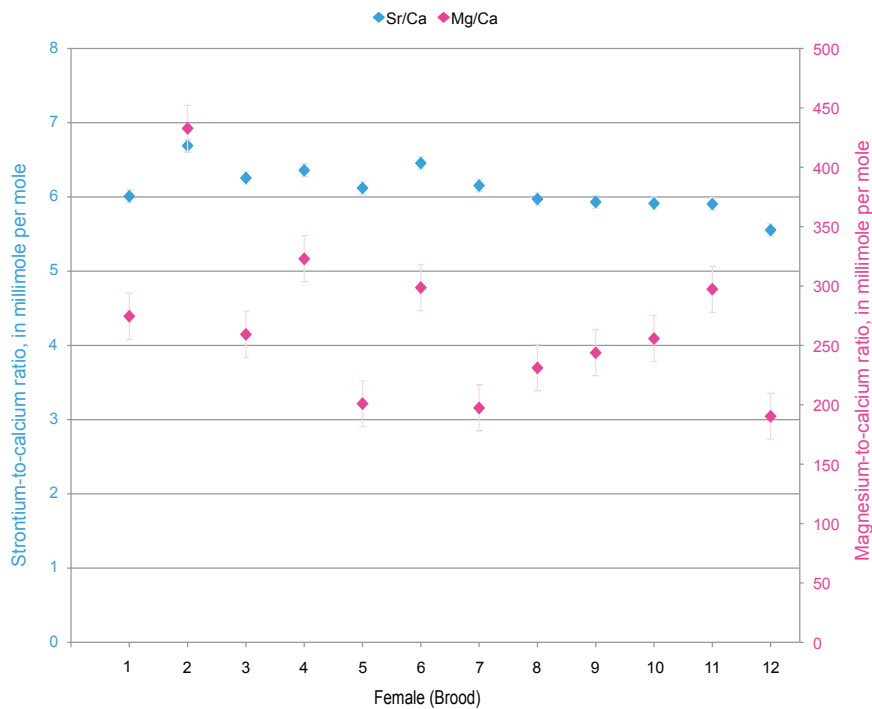


Figure 4. Strontium-to-calcium (Sr/Ca; light blue) and magnesium-to-calcium (Mg/Ca; pink) ratios for stage V stone crab larvae from 12 different broods raised at 30 degrees Celsius and 37 practical salinity units. Each sample contained 10 individuals. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. Error is so small in Sr/Ca that error bars are obscured by the symbols marking data points.

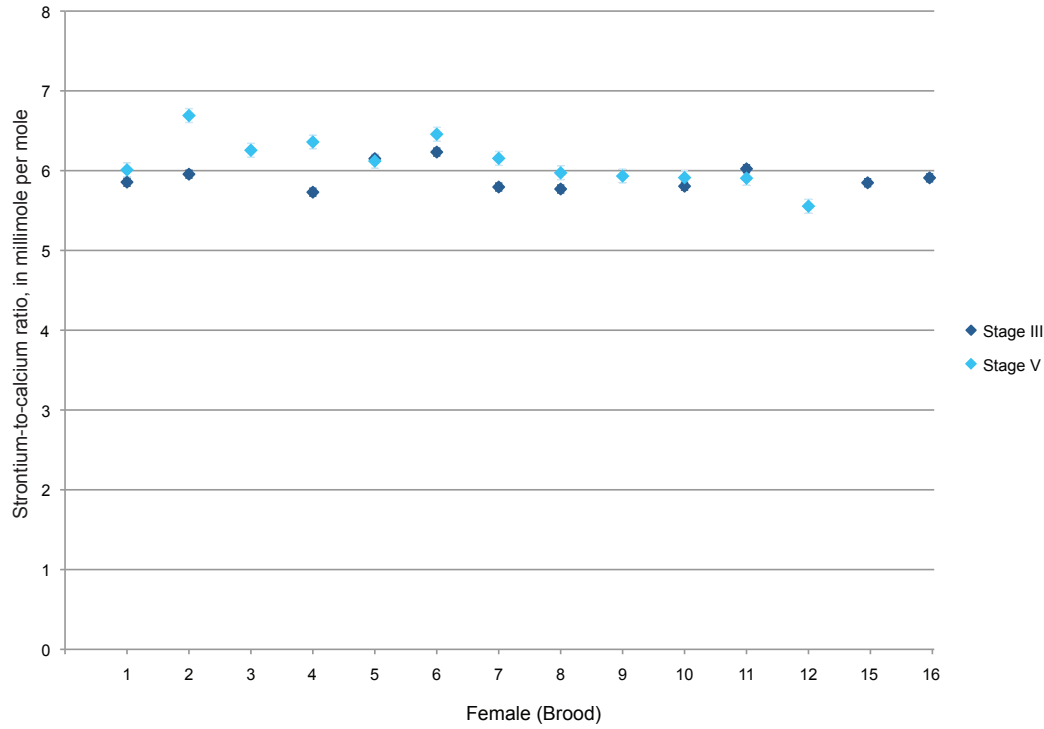


Figure 5. Strontium-to-calcium (Sr/Ca) ratios for stone crab larval stage III (dark blue) and stage V (light blue). Error bars represent standard error of the mean. Error is so small in Sr/Ca that error bars are obscured by the symbols marking data points.

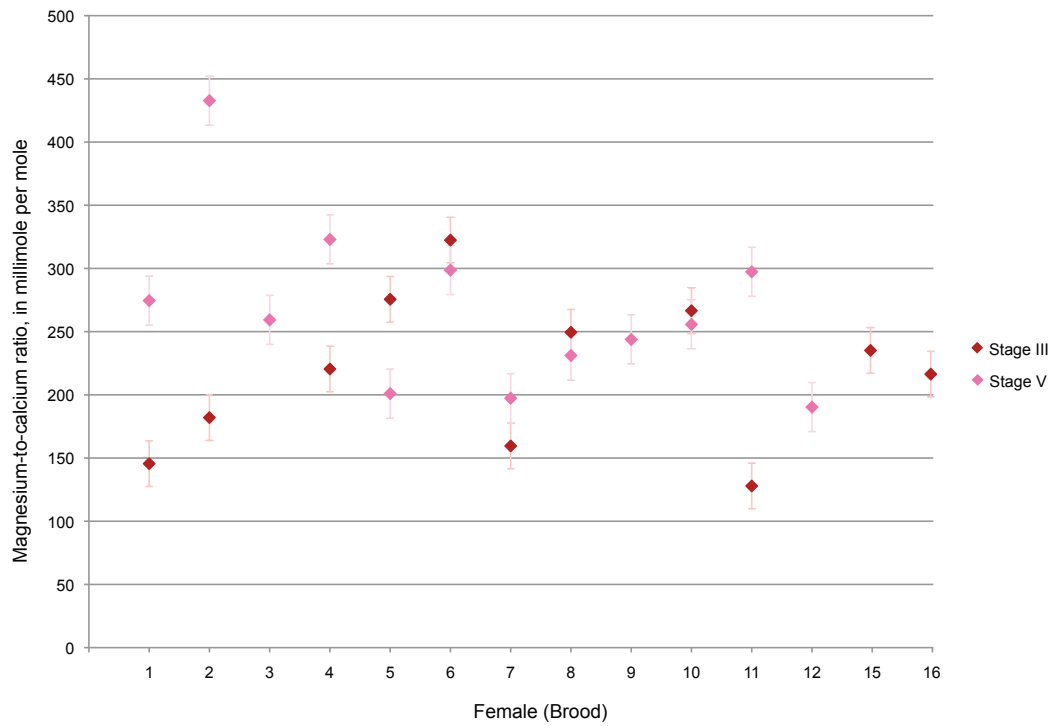


Figure 6. Magnesium-to-calcium (Mg/Ca) ratios for stone crab larval stage III (red) and stage V (pink). Error bars represent standard error of the mean.

Conclusions

The method used in this study provided credible estimates of trace Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca ratios in the larval exoskeletons of *M. mercenaria*, demonstrating that ICP–OES can be used to determine the trace-metal composition of chitinous organisms like the Florida stone crab. We demonstrated that these methods could be used to measure trace elements in field-collected larvae. No field data exist on the larval dispersal and migration patterns of stone crabs, which is surprising considering the importance of the commercial fishery. Trace-element ratios in larval exoskeletons could, therefore, be used as a management tool for identifying potential source-sink populations/habitats and determining larval trajectories (that is, correlating larval signatures with environmental signatures to help describe dispersal in the field).

We found that there was a significant difference in the concentration of Sr/Ca between stage III and stage V stone crab larvae, but the difference in Mg/Ca was not significant. The difference in the Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca ratios between the stone crab larvae and the matrix standard (adult crab) suggests that ontogenetic shifts may also occur over longer periods in the life history of these crustaceans. Additionally, our results showed that there was a high degree of variability among broods of stone crab larvae. Future work could attempt to determine the magnitude and causes of among-brood variability, including the potential influence of the brooding female, on the elemental composition of stone crab larvae.

This study lays the groundwork for future research such as focusing on the skeletal composition of larval stone crabs throughout ontogeny when exposed to multiple stressors such as elevated partial pressure of carbon dioxide ($p\text{CO}_2$) levels and temperature. Changes in the skeletal composition during exposure to elevated $p\text{CO}_2$ and temperature could make larvae more susceptible to predation or affect larval swimming behaviors that mediate vertical positioning in the water column. These changes could ultimately affect larval transport and the sustainability of future stone crab populations.

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Appendix

Florida stone crab (*Menippe mercenaria*) larval trace-metal data.

[Sr/Ca, strontium-to-calcium ratio; Mg/Ca, magnesium-to-calcium ratio; mmol mol⁻¹, millimole per mole]

Brood	Stage	Sr/Ca (mmol mol ⁻¹)	Mg/Ca (mmol mol ⁻¹)
F1	III	5.856	145.540
F2	III	5.956	182.001
F4	III	5.730	220.434
F5	III	6.150	275.597
F6	III	6.233	322.400
F7	III	5.795	159.566
F8	III	5.770	249.495
F10	III	5.805	266.556
F11	III	6.023	127.893
F15	III	5.848	235.156
F16	III	5.910	216.384
F1	V	6.009	274.591
F2	V	6.691	432.760
F3	V	6.256	259.305
F4	V	6.359	322.922
F5	V	6.120	200.995
F6	V	6.457	298.697
F7	V	6.154	197.350
F8	V	5.972	231.113
F9	V	5.932	243.803
F10	V	5.913	255.762
F11	V	5.905	297.372
F12	V	5.555	190.304

