# North Atlantic octopus (Bathypolypus arcticus)

MarLIN – Marine Life Information Network
Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment (MarESA) Review

**Emily Wilson** 

2006-11-06

#### A report from:

The Marine Life Information Network, Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

**Please note**. This MarESA report is a dated version of the online review. Please refer to the website for the most up-to-date version [https://www.marlin.ac.uk/species/detail/1118]. All terms and the MarESA methodology are outlined on the website (https://www.marlin.ac.uk)

#### This review can be cited as:

Wilson, E. 2006. *Bathypolypus arcticus* North Atlantic octopus. In Tyler-Walters H. and Hiscock K. (eds) *Marine Life Information Network: Biology and Sensitivity Key Information Reviews*, [on-line]. Plymouth: Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom.

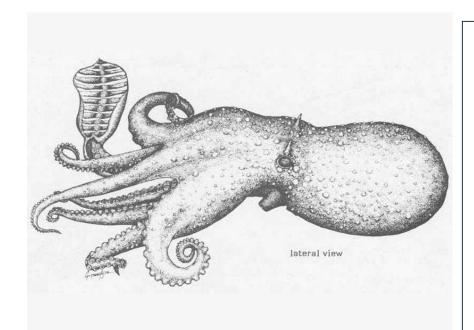
DOI https://dx.doi.org/10.17031/marlinsp.1118.1



The information (TEXT ONLY) provided by the Marine Life Information Network (MarLIN) is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-Share Alike 2.0 UK: England & Wales License. Note that images and other media featured on this page are each governed by their own terms and conditions and they may or may not be available for reuse. Permissions beyond the scope of this license are available here. Based on a work at www.marlin.ac.uk







See online review for distribution map

Line drawing of *Bathypolypus arcticus*.

Photographer:
Copyright: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

Distribution data supplied by the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS). To interrogate UK data visit the NBN Atlas.

Researched by	Emily Wilson	Refereed by	Admin
Authority	(Prosch, 1849)		
Other common names	-	Synonyms	-

### **Summary**

### Description

Bathypolypus arcticus is a squat, short-armed octopus between 6-10 cm in length, that lacks an ink sac.

#### **Q** Recorded distribution in Britain and Ireland

All British and Irish coasts.

#### **Q** Global distribution

North Atlantic Ocean: Straits of Florida northward to Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen and southward to Great Britain and North Sea.

### **∠** Habitat

Most frequently found on sandy and muddy bottoms but they must move to rocky areas to spawn.

### ↓ Depth range

14-1000m

### Q Identifying features

- Mantle globular, nearly as wide as long.
- Surface of mantle, head, arms and web covered in warts, especially around the eyes.
- Arms short, irregular order.
- Suckers small and biserial.

#### **Additional information**

No text entered

✓ Listed by

### % Further information sources

Search on:



## **Bibliography**

Boyle, P.R. (ed.), 1983. Cephalopod Life Cycles, vol 1. Species Accounts. London: Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd.

Howson, C.M. & Picton, B.E., 1997. The species directory of the marine fauna and flora of the British Isles and surrounding seas. Belfast: Ulster Museum. [Ulster Museum publication, no. 276.]

Miramand, P. & Bentley, D., 1992. Concentration and distribution of heavy metals in tissues of two cephalopods, *Eledone cirrhosa* and *Sepia officinalis*, from the French coast of the English Channel. *Marine Biology*, **114**, 407-414.

Roper, C.F.E., Sweeney, M.J. & Nauen, C.E., 1984. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 3. Cephalopods of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of species of interest to fisheries. *FAO Fisheries Synopsis*, **125**, 3, 277.

Avaliable: http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/ac479e/ac479e00.htm

#### **Datasets**

NBN (National Biodiversity Network) Atlas. Available from: https://www.nbnatlas.org.

OBIS (Ocean Biogeographic Information System), 2019. Global map of species distribution using gridded data. Available from: Ocean Biogeographic Information System. www.iobis.org. Accessed: 2019-03-12