

{rokbox title=|Ebalia nux, típico de los fondos muestreados durante las campañas IDEADOS ::
Image: Pere Abelló (ICM-CSIC)|
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Montserrat Ramón, Pere Abelló, Francesc Ordines, Enric Massutí, 2014. [Reprint of “Deep epibenthic communities in two contrasting areas of the Balearic Islands \(western Mediterranean\)”](#)

. Journal of Marine Systems. Volume 138, October 2014, Pages 182–193.

Abstract: Epibenthic communities were studied in two areas, off western and southern Mallorca (Balearic Islands, western Mediterranean), which differ in the oceanographic conditions and show different degrees of oligotrophy. Sampling was performed with beam trawl at two seasons (December 2009 and July 2010) and at depths between 228 and 900 m. A total of 199 taxa were identified, of which the most diverse were decapod crustaceans and fishes. Depth was the main factor structuring megafaunal assemblages. In the shelf break the shrimps *Plesionika heterocarpus*

,
P. antigai

,
Processa nouveli

and

P. canaliculata

were dominant. In the upper slope,

P. acanthonotus

,
Boreomysis arctica

,
Gaidropsarus biscayensis

and

Aristeus antennatus

were the species that most contributed to the group formation, whereas in the middle slope the crustaceans

P. acanthonotus

and

Munida tenuimana

dominated. Specific abundances were relatively low everywhere. Diversity H' values ranged from 2.19 to 3.17, being higher in Sóller. Using species abundance data, significant differences

were identified concerning both area and season in both shelf break and upper slope strata, while no significant differences were found in the middle slope stratum. The analysis of functional groups showed that both depth and area had a significant effect on their differential distribution.

Keywords: Macrofaunal assemblages, Multivariate analysis, Marine environment, Mediterranean