



A new species of the pandalid shrimp genus *Pandalus* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea) from the Sea of Okhotsk off eastern Sakhalin, Russian Far East

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Abstract

A new species of the pandalid shrimp genus *Pandalus* Leach, 1814, *Pandalus ivanovi* n. sp., is described on the basis of material from the Sea of Okhotsk off eastern Sakhalin, at depths of 150–200 m. It is morphologically closest to *Pandalus hypsinotus* Brandt, 1851, a commercially important species widely distributed in the northern North Pacific. Because of the strong similarities between the new species and *P. hypsinotus*, we have examined syntypes of the latter species in order to confirm the specific identity. The new species can be distinguished from *P. hypsinotus* by the more strongly upturned rostrum, the relatively low postrostral ridge on the carapace, fewer carpal articles of the left second pereopod and the small body size. The coloration in life is also different between the two. There is an indication of protandry in the new species, like other congeneric species.

Introduction

The pandalid shrimp genus *Pandalus* Leach, 1814 contains several species of particular interest for commercial fishery (Holthuis, 1980). Komai (1999) revised the taxonomy of the genus. He classified 19 species, including three new species described at that time, in four informal species groups (*P. montagui* group, *P. stenolepis* group, *P. hypsinotus* group, and *P. platyceros* group), and transferred *Pandalus propinquus* G. O. Sars, 1869 to a new monotypic genus *Atlantopandalus* Komai, 1999. All *Pandalus* species are distributed in the northern hemisphere, and highest species richness is seen in the northwestern Pacific, where 12 species occur (Komai, 1999).

Recently, many specimens representing a species of *Pandalus*, fished for commercial purpose in the Sea of Okhotsk off eastern Sakhalin, Far Eastern Russia, were sent to the first author for identification by Mr. S. Miyaki of Daiei-Taigen Co., Ltd., Japan. The shrimp from eastern Sakhalin is very similar to a pandalid species currently referred to *Pandalus hypsinotus* Brandt, 1851 in the morphology, but is clearly distinct from the latter species in several minor morphological differences and the coloration in life. Through exchange of information between the senior author and the late Dr. Boris G. Ivanov of the All-Russian Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, Moscow (VNIRO), we realized that we were independently studying the same species. Finally, the authors decided to carry out a joint study on the *Pandalus* shrimp from eastern Sakhalin. Because of the close similarity between the two taxa, we have examined the syntypes of *Pandalus hypsinotus* in the collection of the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, in order to confirm the specific identity. As a result, the eastern Sakhalin shrimp was revealed undescribed, and in this paper, we describe a new species, *Pandalus ivanovi*, for this taxon.