



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3681.2.4>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:3797BDA3-C402-40B7-88CC-E13D76891138>

New records of gonodactylids (Crustacea: Stomatopoda: Gonodactylidae) from the Pacific Coast of Mexico with remarks on the morphology of *Neogonodactylus lalibertadensis* (Schmitt, 1940)

JOSÉ SALGADO-BARRAGÁN¹, MICHEL E. HENDRICKX¹ & CRISTIAN M. GALVÁN-VILLA²

¹Laboratorio de Invertebrados Bentónicos, Unidad Académica Mazatlán, ICML, UNAM. P.O. Box 811, Mazatlán 82000, Sinaloa, Mexico. E-mail: salgado@ola.icmyl.unam.mx; michel@ola.icmyl.unam.mx

²Laboratorio de Ecosistemas Marinos y Acuicultura, Departamento de Ecología, Centro Universitario de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Universidad de Guadalajara. Carretera a Nogales km 15.5, Las Agujas Nextipac, Zapopan, Jalisco, C.P. 45110, Mexico. E-mail: gvc07765@cucba.udg.mx

Abstract

Eight species of the genus *Neogonodactylus* have been reported from the eastern Pacific. Up to now, only three of these species have been collected in Mexican waters: *Neogonodactylus stanschi* (Schmitt, 1940), *N. lalibertadensis* (Schmitt, 1940), and *N. zaca*e (Manning, 1972). Recent sampling of stomatopods in several localities of the Pacific coast of Mexico, from Mazatlán, in the southwestern Gulf of California, to Oaxaca, allowed us to collect fresh material of these three species and five specimens that agree with the general description of *N. lalibertadensis*, but with differences in the telson ornamentation and the length of the ophthalmic somite. A close examination of this material and examination of photographs of the holotype led us to establish that it shows slight variation from the typical form. A revised key to the species of *Neogonodactylus* occurring in the eastern Pacific is provided.

Key words: Stomatopoda, *Neogonodactylus*, eastern Pacific, Mexico

Introduction

American stomatopods of the family Gonodactylidae are all included in the genus *Neogonodactylus*, erected by Manning (1995: 80) to accommodate the New World species. *Neogonodactylus* can be separated from the rest of the gonodactylids by the presence of an accessory carina on the mesial face of the intermediate carinae of the telson. Except for *N. zaca*e (Manning, 1972), the rest of the eastern Pacific species have an Oerstedii-type telson in which the intermediate marginal teeth are distinctly separated from the submedian teeth, and the intermediate denticle is recessed or situated anterior to the apex of the intermediate tooth (Manning 1969). A list of all species of stomatopods recorded to date for Mexico was published by Hendrickx and Salgado-Barragán (2002) and an updated guide to species known to occur along the Pacific coast of America was recently made available (Salgado-Barragán & Hendrickx 2010). According to these sources, eight species of *Neogonodactylus* have been described for the eastern Pacific, three reported in Mexican waters: *Neogonodactylus stanschi* (Schmitt, 1940), *N. lalibertadensis* (Schmitt, 1940), and *N. zaca*e. Recent samplings in the intertidal and subtidal along the Pacific coast of Mexico produced new material belonging to these three species. One lot of specimens identified as *N. lalibertadensis*, however, could be split into two groups based on the structure of the telson, the ophthalmic somite length, and the shape of the ocular scales. A redescription of this species is given.

Material and methods

Collections of intertidal and subtidal invertebrates from hard substrata of several localities in seven states of the Pacific coast of Mexico, from Sinaloa to Oaxaca, were obtained by the “Laboratorio de Invertebrados Bentónicos”