

A new species of *Glyphocrangon* (Decapoda: Caridea: Glyphocrangonidae) from off the coast of western Mexico*

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Abstract

A new species of *Glyphocrangon* has been collected during deep-water sampling off western Mexico, in the east Pacific. The series of specimens, including both males and females, was found between 780 and 1879 m depth. *Glyphocrangon* sp. nov. is close to *G. sicaria* Faxon, 1893 and *G. vicaria* Faxon, 1896, both occurring in the east Pacific. It differs from both species, however, by the absence of tubercles between the lateral carinae, the presence of a large tooth at the anterior end of the second anterior lateral carina, the size of the eye (proportionally smaller in *G. vicaria*), and the presence of two large rostral lateral teeth (one obsolete in *G. sicaria*). The new species is, however, strikingly similar to *G. fimbriata* Komai & Takeuchi, 1994, from the Mid-Pacific Mountains. It differs from the later species by the shape of the male endopod of first pleopod, the relative size and spination of the appendices interna and masculina, the presence of a large lateral tooth on pleura of abdominal somites 3–5, and the absence of curved setae on distal part of the dactyl of pereiopods 3–5.

Key words: Crustacea, Decapoda, Caridea, Glyphocrangonidae, *Glyphocrangon*, new species, western Mexico

Introduction

In his key to species of the genus *Glyphocrangon* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881, Chace (1984) included the 38 species that were known at that time. Since he studied the material collected during the “Albatross” Philippine Expedition, a large series of contributions have been published on this group of deep-water shrimp, particularly by T. Komai and collaborators. Consequently, today a total of 84 species of *Glyphocrangon* are known from around the world, most described after 1994 (Komai & Takeuchi 1994; Takeda & Hanamura 1994; Brand & Takeda 1995; Burukovsky 2004; Komai 2004a, 2004b, 2005, 2006, 2007; Komai & Chan 2008; S. De Grave pers. comm.). In the case of the east Pacific, however, no species of this genus has been added since Burukovsky (1990) described *G. waginii* Burukovsky, 1990, based on material collected from the Sala-y-Gómez Ridge, off Chile.

The glyphocrangonid fauna of the east Pacific remains poorly known. In the course of history, the most important captures were those performed by the “Albatross”. In his study of the material collected during this cruise, Faxon (1893, 1895, 1896) recognized five new species (*G. alata* Faxon, 1893; *G. loricata* Faxon, 1895; *G. sicaria* Faxon, 1893; *G. spinulosa* Faxon, 1893, and *G. vicaria* Faxon, 1896). Another species, *G. rimipes* Bate, 1888, described from the West Atlantic, has also been reported for the east Pacific, from Juan Fernandez Islands (Wicksten, 1989). According to Komai (2004a: 378), an additional species of *Glyphocrangon*, erroneously included in the type series of *G. rimipes* (ov. female paratype, collected by the “Challenger” off Juan Fernández, Chile), belongs to a different species awaiting description. Additional information related to the east Pacific *Glyphocrangon* is provided by Wicksten (1979) and Méndez (1981) who reported additional material and new distribution ranges for some species of this genus, and by Hendrickx (2001) who reported