

**First record of *Lysiosquilla panamica* Manning, 1971  
(Crustacea: Stomatopoda) in the Pacific waters of Mexico**

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**Resumen:** La especie *Lysiosquilla panamica* Manning, 1971 se registra por primera vez a lo largo de las costas del Pacífico mexicano, extendiendo su ámbito de distribución en aproximadamente 3000 km hacia el norte.

Two species of *Lysiosquilla* Dana have so far been collected along the Pacific coast of America. *Lysiosquilla desaussurei* (Stimpson, 1857) is widely distributed and is found from Tumbes, Perú, to Isla Macapelo, Sinaloa and San José del Cabo, Baja California Sur, in the Gulf of California, México (Hendrickx and Salgado-Barragán, 1986). The other species, *Lysiosquilla panamica* Manning, 1971, has been recorded twice, from La Libertad, Ecuador and from Taboga, Panamá (Manning, 1971; 1974).

Among the stomatopods that were collected during the ATLAS Guerrero Project in 1982 of the Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología UNAM, along the coast of Guerrero, México, 5 specimens of *L. panamica* were recognized. This record represents a considerable range extension of this species along the Pacific coast of America. These specimens are housed in the Crustacean Collection of the Instituto de Biología, UNAM (CCIBUNAM).

**Material examined:** Five males (T.L. 68.5-137 mm) collected with an otter trawl (B/O "El Puma" of the Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, UNAM) at a depth of 57 m, off Rio Ixtapa, Guerrero (17° 42' 00"N-101° 42' 30"), on silty sand (April, 22, 1982); (CCI-BWNAM cat. EM 5566).

**Remarks:** The specimens coincide with Manning's description (1971), though some characters display certain modifications. The projection of the ventral keel of the eighth thoracic segment is acute in the specimens observed, not blunt as illustrated by Manning (1971; fig. 1d). The largest specimen exhibits 5 movable spines on the left proximal segment of the uropodal exopod, instead of 7-8, and the more distal one does not reach the midlength of the second segment. Four specimens have 10 teeth on the dactyl of both raptorial claws, and one bears 11 teeth on the right claw and 10 on the left.

Indeed, due to the geomorphological and thermic continuity that characterize the continental shelf water masses from Perú to the Gulf of California, several groups of crustacea present a rather continuous distribution pattern along this coastline (Brusca and Wallerstein, 1979; Hendrickx, 1984) and are sometimes found well within the Gulf of California where favorable conditions make it possible for tropical species to establish themselves.

Forty-two species of stomatopods are known to occur in the Eastern Tropical Pacific, of which 26 had so far been reported in Mexican waters, 25 of these in the Gulf of California (Salgado-Barragán, 1986; Hendrickx and Salgado-Barragán, 1986).

The specimens of *L. panamica* reported herein have previously been reported erroneously by Flores (1984) as *L. desaussurei*. *L. panamica* represents a case of a tropical species that has a moderately wide distributional pattern and that could eventually be found even further north along the sandy continental shelf of the southeastern Gulf of California.

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