A New Record of *Haptosquilla glyptocerus* (Wood-Mason, 1875) (Stomatopoda: Protosquillidae) from Taiwan

台灣產原蝦蛄科新紀錄種雕尾定蝦蛄

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Abstract

Haptosquilla glyptocerus (Wood-Mason, 1875) (Stomatopoda: Protosquillidae) was collected from a tide pool of the Little Liuqiu Island off the coast of southwestern Taiwan. It is a new record not only for the species but also for the genus and the family to Taiwan. In this paper its characters are briefly described and compared with those of related congeners, and its distribution is also noted.

摘　要

本文記述一種採於台灣西南部小琉球潮間帶潮池，屬原蝦蛄科定蝦蛄屬之雕尾定蝦蛄。這是台灣水域首次記錄此一科別與屬別之種類。有關此屬現知種類數、雕尾定蝦蛄與同屬近似種間之形態差異及分布情形，一併於本文中述及。

Key words: Protosquillidae, *Haptosquilla glyptocerus*, new record, Taiwan

關鍵詞：原蝦蛄科、雕尾定蝦蛄、台灣新紀錄

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Introduction

Taxonomy on the stomatopod crustacea of Taiwan has been extensively studied for a century (Fukuda 1909; Balss 1910; Kemp 1913; Komai 1927; Lee and Wang 1966; Liao 1997). There were a total of seven families, 27 genera and 53 species that have been reported so far from Taiwan, of which 30 species were new records and two new species. Recently, we collected *Haptosquilla glyptocerus* (Wood-Mason, 1875) (Protosquillidae) from a tide pool of the Little Liuqiu Island off the coast of southwestern Taiwan. It was a new record not only for the species but also for the genus and the family to Taiwan. The specimen is deposited at the National Kaohsiung Marine University (NKMU), Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

Family Protosquillidae Manning, 1980

Genus *Haptosquilla* Manning, 1969

Haptosquilla glyptocerus (Wood-Mason, 1875)

Fig. 1A-E

Haptosquilla glyptocerus Moosa, 1986: 384; Manning, 1995: 102-104, pl. 18, figs. 52, 53; Ahyong, 2001: 104, fig. 50; Schram & Muller, 2004: 70-71.

***Materials examined*:** A female specimen; total length (tip of rostral spine to posterior margin of the telson) 38.3 mm (NKMU 940605-01), collected from a tide pool of rock flat, lower intertidal zone, Little Liuqiu Island (22° 20.1' N, 120° 21.5' E) off southwest Taiwan, 5 June, 2005.

***Description*:** Small size, body subcylindrical in shape (Fig. 1A). Rostral plate trispinous (Fig. 1B). Cornea cylindrical. Propodi of posterior three maxillipeds slender not beaded or ribbed ventrally. Ischiomeral articulation of claw subterminal, and dactylus of claw pointed, swollen at base, strongly bolstered, without movable proximal spine on propodus. Articulated anterolateral plates of abdomen well, developed, surface of fifth abdominal somites wrinkled longitudinally, surface of sixth abdominal somites wrinkled irregularly with knoblike protrusions (Fig. 1C). Median carina of telson distinctive, three pairs of marginal teeth, and submedian bosses of telson reaching posterior margin. Outer margin of exopodite of uropod with eight spines; anterior spines smaller and gradually increased in size posteriorly, last spine the largest (Fig. 1D). Tip of protopod exceeding posterior margin of endopodite when uropod extending out laterally. Margins of the last segment of endopodite and exopodite of uropod with fine serration and long setae.

***Remarks*:** There is no consensus on the number of currently known species in the genus

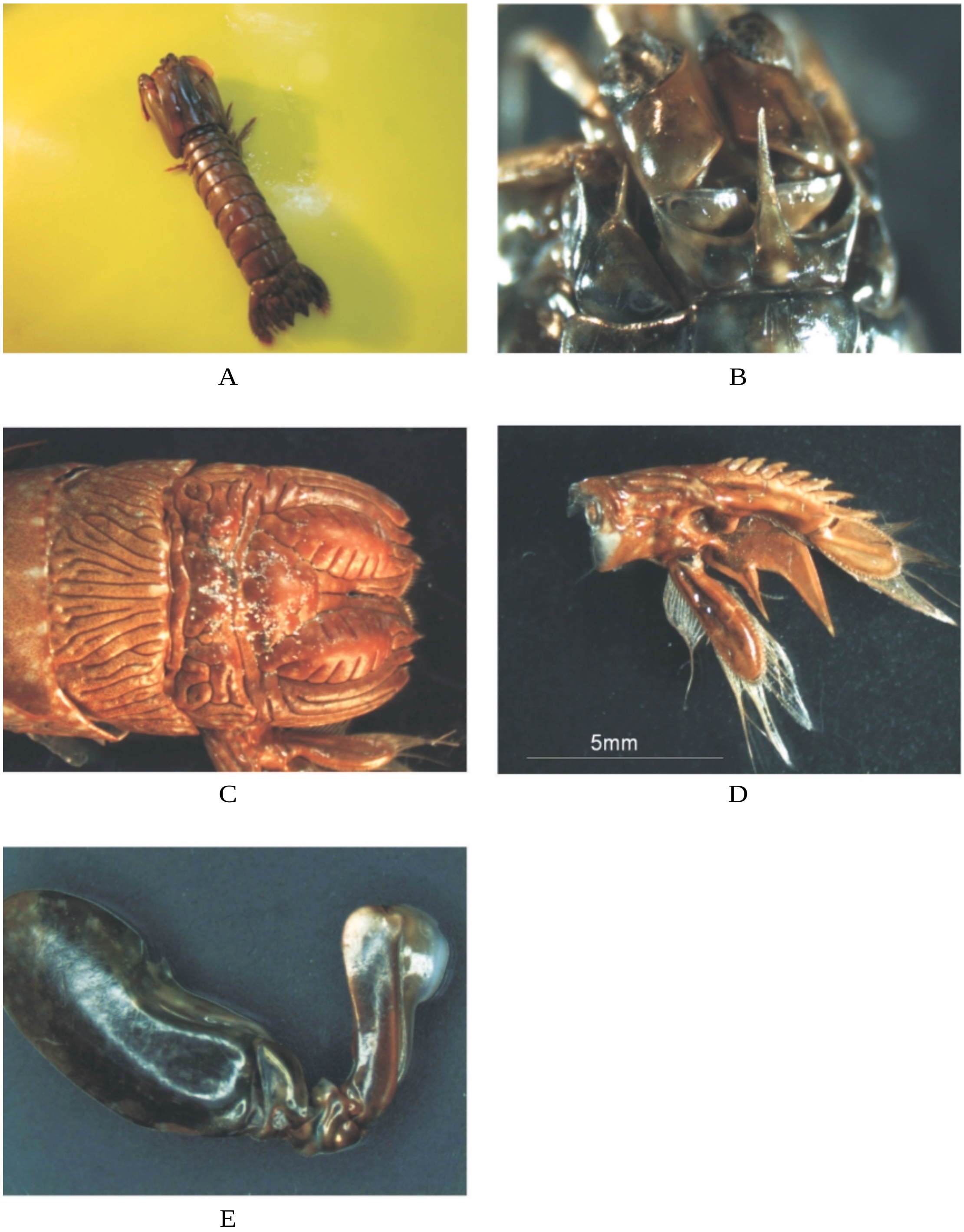

Fig. 1. *Haptosquilla glyptocerus*, female specimen, total length 38.3 mm (NKMU 940605-01): A, dorsal view of the animal; B, magnified dorsal view of head region; C, telson and fifth and sixth abdominal somites; D, uropod; E, right raptorial claw.

Haptosquilla. Two most recent reviews yield different counts. Ahyong (2001) list 14 species by placing *H. philippinensis* Garcia & Manning, 1982 and *H. setifera* Manning, 1969 as synonyms of *H. pulchella* (Miers, 1880), and *H. nefanda* (Kemp, 1911) as synonym of *H. tuberosa* (Pocock, 1893). However, he suggested that *H. philippinensis* and *H. setifera* might regard as "*species inquirenda*", after reviewing genetic studies by Barber *et al*. (2000). On the other hand, Schram and Muller (2004) re-erected *H. philippinensis* and *H. setifera* as valid species on the basis of Ahyong's (2001) above mentioned remarks, so that 16 species are consequently counted for the genus of *Haptosquilla*.

Haptosquilla glyptocerus is readily distinguishable from the other congeners by possessing distinct longitudinal corrugations on the mid-dorsal surface of fifth abdominal somite (Manning 1995; Ahyong 2001). The specimen from Taiwan has no movable proximal spine on the propodus of raptorial claw (Fig. 1E), similar to that of specimens from Queensland (Ahyong 2001: 105, Fig. 50). Ahyong (2001) comments that morphological differences of the Pacific (Queensland) specimens from the Indian Ocean (Western Australia and Andaman Sea) specimens, that have raptorial claw propodus with a movable spine proximally and fewer telson tubercles or spinules, may indicate the presence of two or more species in the *H. glyptocerus* group.

Haptosquilla glyptocerus is widely distributed from Japan to Andaman Sea, Indonesia, as well as in New Caledonia, Australia, Philippines and Vietnam (Manning 1995). It is not surprised to find this species in Taiwanese waters.

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