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**NEW RECORDS FOR *OGYRIDES ALPHAEROSTRIS*
AND A NEW SPECIES, *OGYRIDES TARAZONAI*
(CRUSTACEA: OGYRIDIDAE), FROM THE
EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN**

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Abstract.—A new species, *Ogyrides tarazonai*, related to *O. hayi*, is described from Nicaragua and Peru. This shallow-water species has only one spine on the dorsal midline of the carapace. Specimens of *O. alphaerostris* (Kingsley) have been found off southern California and western Mexico.

Species of *Ogyrides* (Caridea: Ogyrididae) are burrowing shrimps of warm-temperate and tropical waters. In the eastern Pacific, the genus is reported from specimens taken off western Mexico (Wicksten 1983, Carvacho & Olson 1984). Examination of material from California, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Peru led to the determination that two species are present in the eastern Pacific. The specimens discussed herein are deposited in the collections of the Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California (AHF), the California Academy of Sciences (CAS), the Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE), and the Estación Mazatlán (EMU). We thank Michel Hendrickx, Estación Mazatlán, for allowing us to examine specimens from off Sinaloa. The illustrations are by Debbie Meier, Texas A&M University.

Ogyrides tarazonai, new species

Fig. 1

Description.—Rostrum triangular, acute, setose; slightly longer than width at base and longer than extracorneal teeth. Extracorneal teeth rounded, infracorneal teeth shorter than extracorneal but rectangular. Pterygostomial angle projected but rounded. Carapace carinate along midline posterior to rostrum, setose, bearing 1 strong movable spine directed forward.

Eyestalks reaching beyond end of anten-

nular peduncles, thickened at base, curving slightly mesad toward narrowed midlength, then broadening distally toward slightly expanded but small terminal cornea. First antennular article about equal to second when measured from base, second article $2\times$ as long as broad, third $0.5\times$ second. Stylocerite with 2 strong spines, superior spine almost reaching end of first segment of antennular peduncle, inferior spine surpassing it. Squamous part of scaphocerite broad, lanceolate, with tiny lateral spine, exceeding second segment of antennular peduncle. Carpocerite as long as or slightly surpassing antennular peduncle. Distoinferior margin of basicerite bearing 2 small acute spines.

Third maxilliped exceeding antennules. Ratio of article lengths 10:6:2.

First chelipeds $0.4\times$ length of third maxillipeds, symmetrical. Ischium $0.6\times$ merus, bearing rounded protrusion on inferior margin. Merus $3\times$ long as broad. Carpus $4\times$ long as broad distally, with distal end $1.8\times$ as broad as proximal and bearing 1 stout spine or knob on lateral margin. Chela about as broad as carpus, but not as long, with fingers $0.7\times$ length of palm.

Carpal articles of second legs 4, with length ratio of 10:4:3:4 progressing distally.

Third legs with ischium unarmed, shorter than merus. Merus $3\times$ as long as broad, bearing large spine subterminally on inferior margin. Carpus $0.7\times$ merus, broadened

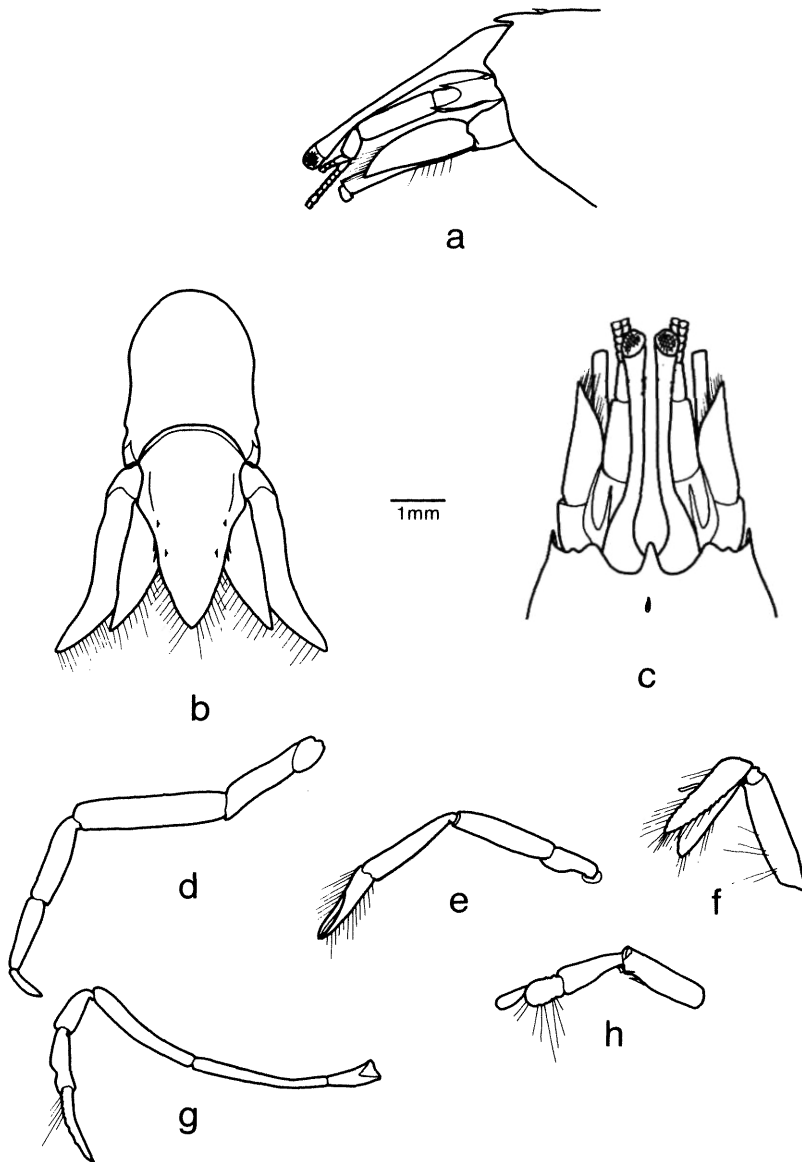


Fig. 1. *Ogyrides tarazonai*, paratype, female: A, Lateral view of front; b, Telson and uropods; c, Frontal region in dorsal view; d, Fourth pereopod; e, First pereopod; f, Second pleopod; g, Fifth pereopod; h, Third pereopod. Third maxillipeds, second pereopods and thelycum-like structure broken or missing in this specimen.

distally and bearing many long setiferous bristles. Propodus stout, $1.7\times$ long as broad, with setose margin, bases of setae forming serrate edge. Dactyl spatulate, shorter than propodus. Fourth legs slender, ischium $0.6\times$ merus. Merus $5\times$ as long as broad, bearing

long setae. Carpus $0.6\times$ merus. Propodus shorter than carpus, tapered distally. Both carpus and propodus bearing long setae. Dactyl curved, spatulate, $0.5\times$ propodus. Fifth legs very slender, ischium about equal to merus, merus $6\times$ as long as broad, carpus

shorter than propodus, propodus and dactyl of approximately equal length. Propodus and dactyl setose, dactyl spatulate.

Thelycum-like structure of female narrow and elongate, lying between coxae of fourth legs and ventral to sternal plates, anteriorly reaching bases of third legs, anterior margin with V-shaped cleft, lateral margins nearly straight, posterior margins apparently attached to coxae of legs and to sternum. Coxae of fifth legs bearing lobes joining as low, continuous process reaching from leg to leg.

Second pleopod with appendix interna on endopod.

Telson $1.8 \times$ as long as broad, tip subacute, part distal to posterolateral spines representing 0.4 of total telson length. Lateral margins bearing broad, low rounded projection just anterior to middle. Outer spines of posterolateral pair short, inner spines longer. Low ridges on dorsal surface of telson. Two pairs of dorsal spines, difficult to see, well separated. Both uropod rami exceeding telson.

Type material.—Holotype: female, total length in millimeters 19.4; Ventanilla ($11^{\circ}50'S$), Peru, shallow water, 40 m from high tide line, 18 Mar 1984, Juan Tarazona, IMARPE.—Paratype: female, ovigerous, total length 27.7; about 15 km S of San Juan del Sur, Pacific coast of Nicaragua, 27 Jan 1974, A. J. Ferreira, CAS 044016.

Remarks.—Only one other species of *Ogyrides* has only a single dorsal spine on the carapace. *Ogyrides hayi* Williams, from the western Atlantic, shares this feature with *O. tarazonai*, as well as also having four segments in the carpus of the second pereopod. However, *O. hayi* has a spine on the ischium of the third leg. The spines on its stylocerite do not reach or surpass the first segment of the antennular peduncle.

Of the two specimens of the new species, the holotype is more intact. We deposited the holotype at the Instituto del Mar del Peru, hoping to illustrate it later. Unfortunately, neither of us was able to return to Callao to draw this specimen, nor did we

trust the postal service to send the holotype to us safely. We therefore illustrated what we could from the paratype, which is broken and damaged on the ventral surface. The description in the text is of the holotype.

Etymology.—The specific epithet honors Juan Tarazona, collector of the new species and dedicated benthic ecologist.

Ogyrides alphaerostris (Kingsley)

Ogyris alphaerostris Kingsley, 1880:420, pl. 14, fig. 7.

Ogyrides alphaerostris.—Williams, 1981: 144; 1984:107, fig. 74.—Carvacho & Olson, 1984:66, figs. 3–4. (See Williams, 1981, for a fuller synonymy.)

Material.—Off Huntington Beach, California ($33^{\circ}38'30"N$, $118^{\circ}03'00"W$), 26–28 m, sand, 20 Apr 1940, *Velero III* sta 1127–40, 1 specimen, AHF.

Remarks.—The specimen from off Huntington Beach agrees with the description of *O. alphaerostris* as given by Williams (1984). The number of dorsal spines on the carapace of this species is variable, ranging from three to 14. The specimen from California bears nine carapace spines.

We have been unable to reexamine the specimens of *Ogyrides* mentioned in the monograph by Wicksten (1983). These probably belong to *O. alphaerostris*, which we have identified in grab samples from off the coast of Sinaloa, Mexico. The latter records will be published elsewhere in a report on benthic decapod crustaceans of Sinaloa (M. E. Hendrickx, pers. comm.).

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