

FURTHER RECORD OF *TRACHYPENAEOPSIS MOBILISPINIS* (RATHBUN)  
(DECAPODA, PENAEIDAE) FROM BRAZILIAN COASTAL WATERS

BY

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In the Brazilian fauna, the Dendobranchiata are represented by 7 families, 26 genera, and 61 species (D’Incao, 1995a). During the 1990s the species, *Aristeus antillensis* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1909, *Aristaeopsis edwardsiana* (Johnson, 1867), *Benthescymus bartletti* Smith, 1882, *Sicyonia stimpsoni* Bouvier, 1905, *Sergestes armatus* Krøyer, 1855, *S. corniculum* Krøyer, 1855, *Sergia prehensilis* (Bate, 1881), and *S. regalis* (Gordon, 1939) were collected during the project “Recursos Vivos da Zona Econômica Brasileira (REVIZEE)” carried out along the Brazilian coast (Ramos-Porto et al., 2000; Santos et al., 2002; Silva et al., 2002; Cardoso & Serejo, 2003). Yet, three non-indigenous, introduced shrimp species can be found in Brazil, i.e., *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, 1798, *Metapenaeus monoceros* (Fabricius, 1798) (both Indo-West Pacific), and *Litopenaeus vannamei* (Boone, 1931) (eastern Pacific) (Fausto Filho, 1987; D’Incao, 1995b; Santos & Coelho, 2002; Tavares & Mendonça, Jr., 2004).

The shrimp, *Trachypenaeopsis mobilispinis* (Rathbun, 1915) was described by Rathbun (1915) as *Metapenaeus mobilispinis* from 14 individuals collected at Saba Island in the Dutch West Indies, situated in the northern half of the Windward Islands. This material was dredged over a stony bottom about 4 fathoms (approx. 6 m) deep. Burkenroad (1934) examined material of *M. mobilispinis* from the Turks Islands, Bahamas, deposited at the American Museum of Natural History. He transferred the species to the new genus, *Trachypeneopsis* [sic] and extended the known range of the species to the north.

Further records of *T. mobilispinis* were provided by Chace (1972) from Barbuda and Saint Christopher, collected during the Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions, and dredged between 7 and 8 m. Chace (1972) also mentioned its occurrence

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Fig. 1. *Trachypenaeopsis mobilispinis* (Rathbun, 1915), from Pará, Brazil: a, female, carapace length, 11.8 mm, lateral view; b, detail of rostrum; c, detail of tip of telson.

in Bermuda, Bay of Campeche (Cuba), and Cay Sal Bank (Bahamas). Huff & Cobb (1979) based upon a single male specimen, extended the known distribution to Jupiter Inlet, on the Florida east coast. Finally, Campos & Côrtes (1994) obtained 66 specimens from collections made in the Santa Marta region (Colombia) and between the mouth of the Río Magdalena and Santa Marta (Colombia), trawled at less than 10 and 30 m, respectively, and extending the reported bathymetric range of this species, previously known only from shallow waters. The collection sites in Colombia are under the influence of river discharge.

Pérez-Farfante & Kensley (1997) cited *T. mobilispinis* from Brazil. However, the authors did not mention the material examined and the sites of collection. This record is probably based upon specimens collected in 1963 by the R/V "Oregon" along the coast of Ceará state, northeastern Brazil ( $2^{\circ}39'S$   $39^{\circ}21'W$ ), at 40 m depth, and deposited in the United States National Museum of Natural History (NMNH#254274).

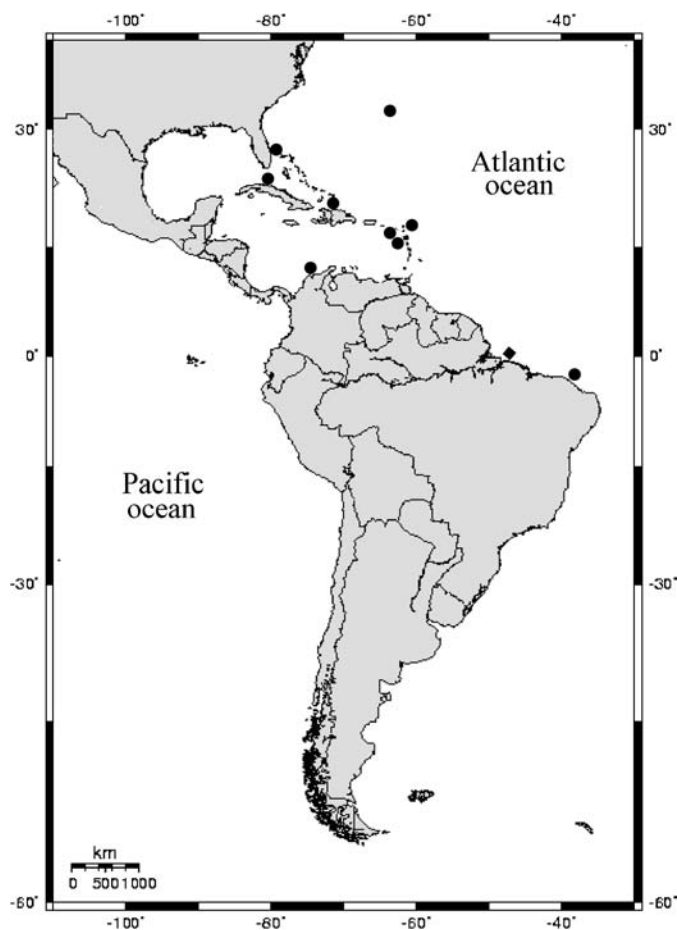


Fig. 2. Known range of *Trachypenaeopsis mobilispinis* (Rathbun, 1915); ●, previous records; ◆, present record.

Here, we report 2 specimens of *T. mobilispinis* (fig. 1) collected at the coast of the State of Pará, northern Brazil, thus representing a further record of this rare penaeid shrimp from Brazilian coastal waters (fig. 2). The material was collected during the Project MAR XV, carried out by the German R/V “Victor Hensen” in Brazilian waters in 1990. *T. mobilispinis* specimens were found at station 11 (1°02.5'S 47°01.7'W), on 7.xi.1990, on the continental shelf, at 43 m depth. This region is under strong influence of the branches of the Amazon river. The material examined consists of 2 females, respectively measuring 36.5 mm and 36 mm in total length from the tip of the rostrum to the end of the telson. The shrimps were fixed in 70% ethanol and deposited in the carcinological collections of the Instituto de Ciências do Mar (LABOMAR#707), of the Universidade Federal do

Ceará, Fortaleza, and the Museu de Zoologia (MZUSP#17180), Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo.

*Trachypenaeopsis mobilispinis* is the only species of the genus known from the western Atlantic. In the Indo-Pacific, two species have been recognized, *T. richtersii* (Miers, 1884) and *T. minicoyensis* Thomas, 1972. The former is distributed from Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Seychelles to Indonesia, Japan, and Hawaii; the latter is only known from the Laccadive Sea (India) (Dall et al., 1990; Pérez-Farfante & Kensley, 1997). Nevertheless, there is a report of *T. richtersii* from Saint Helena Island, in the central South Atlantic (Crosnier, 1990). All three species are very similar, differing by some slight differences in the petasma and thelycum, raising the possibility that this genus would in fact be monospecific (Burkenroad, 1934; Dall et al., 1990). Moreover, Dall et al. (1990) comment that a comparison of the various "species" is necessary to define whether *Trachypenaeopsis* is a monospecific, circumtropical genus, or, in contrast, contains several closely similar species.

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