First record of *Gourretia denticulata* (Lutze, 1937) (Crustacea, Decapoda, Thalassinidea) from the Atlantic coast of Spain*

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SUMMARY: The capture of a specimen of *Gourretia denticulata* (Lutze, 1937) (Decapoda, Ctenochelidae) from the Cádiz littoral zone, represents the first record of the species for Spain and for European Atlantic waters and confirms its presence in the East Atlantic Ocean. Some data on anatomic considerations and distribution are given.

Key words: Gourretia denticulata, Thalassinidea, Decapoda, Europe, Spain.

The family Callianassidae is represented in Spanish waters by one genus: *Callianassa*, with four species: *C. subterranea* (Montagu, 1808), first cited by De Buen (1887); *C. truncata* Giard and Bonnier, 1890, by Zariquiey Alvarez (1950); *C. candida* (Olivi, 1792) (sin. *C. pestae* and *C. pontica*, see Lewinsohn and Holthuis, 1986) by García Raso (1983) and *C. tyrrena* (Petagna, 1792) by Zariquiey Alvarez (1946). The presence of another species, *C. acanthura* Caroli, 1946, was mentioned by Zariquiey Alvarez (1968) as probable on the Mediterranean coast.

With the present study a new genus and species, *Gourretia denticulata* (Lutze, 1937), is added to the Spanish Decapoda check-list.

This genus was included in the family Callianassidae by De Saint Laurent (1973) but recently Manning and Felder (1991) recognized a new family, Ctenochelidae, in which it is included.

De Saint Laurent (1973) placed *G. denticulata* (Lutze, 1937) (as *Callianassa minor*) in a new genus, *Gourretia*, of which it was made the type species. This genus includes three species from the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea: *G. denticulata*, *G. lahousensis* Le Loeuff and Intès, 1974 and *G. barracuda* Le Loeuff and Intès, 1974, and one species from Australia: *G. coolibah* Poore and Grif- ffin, 1979 (De Saint Laurent and Le Loeuff 1979; Manning and Felder, 1991).
Gourretia denticulata (Lutze, 1937)

*Callianassa* denticulata Lutze, 1937, p. 6, fig. 1-7; 1938, p. 170, *Callianassa subterranea* var. minor Gourret, 1887, p. 1034; 1888, p. 96, pl. 8, fig. 1-15
- *Callianassa (Cheramus)* subterranea var. minor- Pesta, 1918, p. 205
- *Callianassa minor-* de Man, 1928 p. 26, 100; Holthuis and Gottlieb, 1958, p. 56, fig. 11-12
- *Callianassa subterranea-* Adensamer, 1898, p. 620.
- *Callianassa stebbingi-* Gottlieb, 1953, p. 440
- *Gourretia minor-* de Saint Laurent and Božič, 1976, p. 27, figs 6, 14, 22, 37, 41 and 48; Le Loeuff and Intès, 1974, p. 26, fig. 4a-k; Manning and Števčič, 1982, p. 296; Števčič, 1979, p. 127; 1985, p. 314.

*Gourretia serrata* de Saint Laurent, in de Saint Laurent and Le Loeuff 1979, pag. 79, fig. 24c.

Material examined: Cadiz Bay, 36°34'24''N 6°14'19''W (Valdelagrana Beach); dredging at 4.7 m in depth; sandy bottoms with seaweed (*Caulerpa prolifera* (Forskål) Lamouroux); 8-January-1996. 1 adult male of 32 mm total length.

The best descriptions and figures of *G. denticulata* are found in Gourret (1888), Holthuis and Gottlieb (1958), de Saint Laurent and Božič (1976) and Le Loeuff and Intès (1974).

A discussion on the taxonomic position of the species and the correct spelling and name is given by Holthuis and Gottlieb (1958); de Saint Laurent (1973), de Saint Laurent and Le Loeuff (1979) and Lewinsohn and Holthuis (1986).

**Morphological considerations:** Le Loeuff and Intès (1974) found the species in the Gulf of Guinea (also quoted in de Saint Laurent and Božič, 1976), but later de Saint Laurent and Le Loeuff (1979) drew the attention to the fact that the small specimen (a juvenile) showed some anatomic differences and argued as to its correct taxonomic assignation. Our
specimen fits to the description of the Mediterranean specimens given by Holthuis and Gottlieb (1958) but for slight differences. The rostrum is longer in our specimen, whereas the cornea is apparently shorter, as it does not reach the distal part of the basal segment of antennular peduncle. These characters are similar to the Guinea specimen. However, analysis of the figures given by Gourret (1888), Holthuis and Gottlieb (1958), and de Saint Laurent characters are similar to the Guinea specimen. However, basal segment of antennular peduncle. These characters are similar to the Guinea specimen. However, analysis of the figures given by Gourret (1888), Holthuis and Gottlieb (1958), and de Saint Laurent (1979); but, these differences may be due to intraspecific variability, since these structures usually change with size and age.

**Distribution:** the species is known from the Mediterranean waters: Gulf of Marseille, Adriatic Sea (Italy, Yugoslavia), Aegean Sea, Malta, Cyprus and Israel (see before quoted references, between others), between 2.5 m (Štević, 1990) and 146 m (Levinsohn and Holthuis, 1986). The habitats from which the species has been reported are calcareous seaweed “melobesias” from coraligenous bottoms (Gourret, 1888) and muddy bottoms (Štević, 1990). In the Atlantic Ocean the only previous reference, and that is doubtful, is by Le Loeuff and Intès (1974) from the Gulf of Guinea (dredging at depth of 39 m). The present specimen, from shallow sandy bottoms with seaweed, constitutes the first record and confirms the presence of the species in the East Atlantic.

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**REFERENCES**


Holthuis, L.B. and Božić (1976) shows some variability in these characters.

The appendix interna and masculine of the second male pleopod, contrary to that mentioned previously, do not overreach the distal part of the endopod (fig. 12f in Holthuis and Gottlieb, 1958; fig. 24c in de Saint Laurent and Le Loeuff, 1979); but, these differences may be due to intraspecific variability, since these structures usually change with size and age.

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