

The Leopard Mantis Shrimp, *Ankersquilla pardus*, a New Genus and Species of Eurysquillid from Indo-West Pacific Coral Reefs

SHANE T. AHYONG¹ , MEGAN L. PORTER²  AND ROY L. CALDWELL³ 

¹ Australian Museum Research Institute,
Australian Museum, 1 William Street, Sydney NSW 2010, Australia; and School of Biological, Earth &
Environmental Sciences, University of New South Wales NSW 2052, Australia

² Department of Biology, University of Hawaii at Manoa,
Honolulu, HI 96822, United States of America

³ Department of Integrative Biology, University of California at Berkeley,
Berkeley, CA 94720-3140, United States of America

ABSTRACT. The mantis shrimp superfamily Eurysquilloidea Manning, 1977, with the single family Eurysquillidae Manning, 1977, contains six genera and 32 species, the majority of which occur in the Indo-West Pacific. Here, we describe a new species of eurysquillid, *Ankersquilla pardus*, from the central and western Pacific that cannot be assigned to any recognized genera, and, accordingly, propose a new genus for its reception. *Ankersquilla pardus* is unique in Eurysquilloidea in bearing three teeth on the dactylus of the raptorial claw. Similar raptorial claw armature is otherwise known only in the Parasquilloidea and Pseudosquillidae (Gonodactyloidea). All other eurysquillids have four or more teeth on the dactylus of the raptorial claw. The most unusual aspect of *Ankersquilla pardus*, however, is the finely spinose posterior abdomen and telson, which resembles members of the Coronidae (Lysiosquilloidea). Although superficially similar to some coronid lysiosquillids, the ovate maxilliped 3–4 propodi, ventrally arising intermediate and lateral denticles of the telson, and form of the male pleopod 1 endopod show *Ankersquilla pardus* to be a eurysquillid.

Introduction

The mantis shrimp superfamily Eurysquilloidea Manning, 1977, with the single family Eurysquillidae Manning, 1977, contains six genera and 32 species, the majority of which occur in the Indo-West Pacific (Ahyong, 2001, Ahyong, 2010; Lucatelli *et al.*, 2013). Eurysquillidae was originally assigned to the Gonodactyloidea Giesbrecht, 1910, based on the ovate maxilliped 3–5 propodi and possession of one or two intermediate denticles on the telson (Manning, 1980; Ahyong, 1997a), but was shown to be outside of the gonodactyloids and instead formed a clade together with the

Parasquilloidea Manning, 1995 (also initially thought to be gonodactyloids) and the Squilloidea Latreille, 1802 (Ahyong & Harling, 2000; Van Der Wal *et al.*, 2017). Although highly diverse in telson and uropod ornamentation, eurysquillids are united by the combination of ovate maxilliped 3–4 propodi and position of the intermediate and lateral denticles of the telson, which arising submarginally on the ventral surface, rather than on the posterior margin (Ahyong & Harling, 2000). Here, we describe a new species of eurysquillid from the western Pacific that cannot be assigned to any currently recognized genera, and, accordingly, propose a new genus for its reception.

Keywords: Crustacea; Stomatopoda; Eurysquilloidea; Eurysquillidae; French Polynesia; Indonesia

Taxonomic registration: (LSID publication) <http://zoobank.org/72036D6B-5E5E-4E76-B397-F543A09EEF32>

Corresponding author: Shane T. Ahyong shane.ahyong@austmus.gov.au

Received: 9 October 2019 **Accepted:** 5 February 2020 **Published:** 11 March 2020 (in print and online simultaneously)

Publisher: The Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia (a statutory authority of, and principally funded by, the NSW State Government)

Citation: Ahyong, Shane T., Megan L. Porter, and Roy L. Caldwell. 2020. The Leopard Mantis Shrimp, *Ankersquilla pardus*, a new genus and species of eurysquillid from Indo-West Pacific coral reefs. *Records of the Australian Museum* 72(1): 1–8.
<https://doi.org/10.3853/j.2201-4349.72.2020.1758>

Copyright: © 2020 Ahyong, Porter, Caldwell. This is an open access article licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original authors and source are credited.

