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A new species of the caridean shrimp genus *Lebbeus* White, 1847 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Thoridae) from the southwestern Sea of Okhotsk, Hokkaido, Japan

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Abstract

A new species of the caridean shrimp genus *Lebbeus* White, 1847 (Thoridae), *L. fujimotoi* n. sp. is described and illustrated on the basis of material from the Nemuro Strait, southwestern part of the Sea of Okhotsk, Hokkaido, Japan, at depths of 500–800 m. The new species belongs in the informal species group characterized by the possession of an epipod only on the third maxilliped, containing only *L. elegans* Komai, Kohtsuka & Hayashi, 2004 among the 65 previously described specific taxa. The elongate and strongly upturned rostrum with more numerous ventral teeth (seven or eight versus one to four) and the presence of a posteroventral tooth on the fourth pleonal pleuron immediately distinguish the new species from *L. elegans*. Species of *Lebbeus* reported from the Sea of Okhotsk are briefly overviewed.

Key words: *Lebbeus fujimotoi*, *elegans*, Nemuro Strait

Introduction

Presently, 65 specific taxa are recognized in the caridean genus *Lebbeus* White, 1847 (De Grave & Fransen 2011; updated by Komai *et al.* 2012; Nye *et al.* 2013; Komai 2013, 2015; Schiaparelli *et al.* 2015). The genus is conveniently divided into four informal species groups on the basis of the development of strap-like epipods on the third maxilliped and first to third pereopods (e.g., Rathbun 1904; Butler 1980; Wicksten 1990; Hayashi 1992; Fransen 1997; Komai *et al.* 2004; Chang *et al.* 2010). Geographically, the genus is cosmopolitan, including polar seas to low latitudinal areas, but geographical range of each species is rather limited to narrow area in general (Komai *et al.* 2004, 2012; Komai 2015). Species richness around Japanese Archipelago is very high, with 23 species (35%) heretofore recorded (Hayashi 1992; Hayashi & Okuno 1997; Komai 2001, 2011, 2013, 2015; Hanamura & Abe 2003; Komai *et al.* 2004, 2012; Komai & Takeda 2004; Komai & Komatsu 2009), and possible endemic elements occur respectively in the Pacific side, Sea of Okhotsk, and Sea of Japan (Hayashi 1992; Komai *et al.* 2004, 2012).

In this article, we describe a new species, *L. fujimotoi*, on the basis of material collected from the Nemuro Strait, southwestern part of the Sea of Okhotsk, Hokkaido, northern Japan, at depths of 500–800 m. The type specimens of the new species were collected by using commercial shrimp traps mainly targeting a large pandalid *Pandalopsis spinosior* Hanamura, Kohno & Sakaji, 2000 (Hibino *et al.*, in press). The new species is placed in the informal species group characterized by the possession of a strap-like epipod only on the third maxilliped, containing only *L. elegans* Komai, Kohtsuka & Hayashi, 2004. Differentiating characters between the new species and *L. elegans* are discussed. Species of the genus known from the Sea of Okhotsk are briefly reviewed.

Material and methods

Specimens of the new species were collected from a fishery ground located off Rausu (at depths of 500–800 m),