Range extension of Sanopus splendidus (Actinopterygii: Batrachoidiformes: Batrachoididae) in the Caribbean Sea

Extensión de rango del Sanopus splendidus (Actinopterygii: Batrachoidiformes: Batrachoididae) en el mar Caribe

Rigoberto Moreno Mendoza* and Roberto Barrientos Medina

ABSTRACT
This paper records the presence of the splendid toadfish Sanopus splendidus Collete, Starck & Phillips, 1974, an endemic species from the Mexican Caribbean in two sampling sites in the Costa Occidental de Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancún y Punta Nizuc National Park (Mexico). Two individuals were photographed by sport divers. This is the northernmost record of this species in the Caribbean, broadening the known range by approximately 105 km from their type locality (Cozumel Island).

Keywords: splendid toadfish, new record, Mexico, endemic species, fish

RESUMEN

Palabras clave: sapo espléndido, nuevo registro, México, especie endémica, peces

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INTRODUCTION

Batrachoididae is the only recorded family in the fish order Batrachoidiformes and is comprised of 23 genera and 83 validated species worldwide (Nelson et al. 2016). In the Western Central Atlantic, 23 species occur in seven genera (Greenfield et al. 2008). Most of the toadfish are benthic, are distributed in marine brackish waters and can be occasionally found in rivers, like some species from South America. These fish range from small to medium size (up to 57 cm), have a broad body and flattened head, and are often ornamented with barbels and fleshy flaps around their large mouths. They are generally dark brown with some spots on their backs (Collette, 2003, Greenfield et al. 2008).

The Sanopus genus is represented by two endemic species in the Caribbean, Sanopus johnsoni and Sanopus splendidus (Collette, 1974, Schmitter-Soto et al. 2000). This paper documents the presence of the splendid toadfish S. splendidus Collette, Starck & Phillips, 1974 in two sites within the Costa Occidental de Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancun y Punta Nizuc National Park in the Mexican Caribbean Sea (Fig. 1). The two individuals were identified by comparing photographs to the original description (Collette, 1974) and the work of Humman and Deloach (2014). In order to obtain additional records of the organisms, several online databases were consulted, including Fishbase (Froese & Pauly, 2017), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal, Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS), and Shorefishes of the Greater Caribbean online Information System (Robertson & Van Tassell, 2017), complemented with a broad literature review.

RESULTS

The first individual was photographed in the Herradura Reef on December 24th, 2016, at a depth of 16.7 m., hidden in a cave with a sandy bottom. The second specimen was observed and photographed on April 20th, 21st, and 22nd, 2017 in the Manchones Reef, at a depth of 9.1 m (Fig. 2). Both reefs are separated by a distance of approximately seven kilometers.

MATERIALS & METHODS

This report is based on the observation of two S. splendidus individuals, which were photographed by sport divers within the Costa Occidental de Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancun y Punta Nizuc National Park in the Mexican Caribbean Sea (Fig. 1). The two individuals were identified by comparing photographs to the original description (Collette, 1974) and the work of Humman and Deloach (2014). In order to obtain additional records of the organisms, several online data bases were consulted, including Fishbase (Froese & Pauly, 2017), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal, Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS), and Shorefishes of the Greater Caribbean online Information System (Robertson & Van Tassell, 2017), complemented with a broad literature review.
Fig 1. Map showing the records of *Sanopus splendidus* in the Mexican Caribbean Sea. Black stars indicate the new records at the Costa Occidental de Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancun y Punta Nizuc National Park.

The two individuals observed had a relatively elongated scaleless body and a large, wide, and depressed head, with branched barbels and fleshy projections, especially around the lower jaw. Some of the main features that allowed their identification are as follows. Only two central barbels are branched, and the specimens have no cirrus between their eyes. The front nostrils are tubular and the gill openings are restricted to one side before the pectoral fin base. The gill plate presents two solid spines in the upper corner and one in the lower one. The head coloration is brown with white lines forming a zebra-like pattern, whereas the body is dark greyish
Fig. 2. *Sanopus splendidus* recorded in 2018-2019 at the Costa Occidental de Isla Mujeres, Punta Cancún y Punta Nizuc National Park. A) *Sanopus splendidus* specimen in the Manchones Reef with a total length (TL) of 25-30 cm. C) Habitat of the second individual in the Herradura Reef at 16.1 m. deep. D) *S. splendidus* specimen with a total length (TL) of 15 cm. E) Front view of individual photographed in the Herradura Reef. F) Lateral view of individual photographed in the Herradura Reef. Photos credit to Patricio Caro.

According to the literature consulted, 30 occurrences have been seen of this species (25 in Mexico and 5 in Belize) (Table 1).

Table 1. Historical records of the splendid toadfish (*Sanopus splendidus*) along the Caribbean Sea. References: 1) Global Biodiversity Information Facility, 2) Ocean Biogeographic Information System, 3) Fishbase, 4) This paper, 5) Shorefishes of the Greater Caribbean, 6) Harborne (2000) N/A = Not available

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DISCUSSION

This paper confirms the presence of *S. splendidus* in other locations of the Caribbean Sea, broadening its range extension by ~105 km north. This species has been previously recorded in only two locations within the Caribbean Sea, first in its type locality, Cozumel Island (Collete, 1974, Greenfield *et al.* 2008), and second in Glover’s Reef (Belize). According to interviews to sport divers operating in the area, *S. splendidus* has been sighted in the Manchones Reef since 2009, coinciding with the opening of the Submarine Art Museum. The specimen photographed in this reef lives very close to the statue known as “El Volcho” and, due to its high habitat specificity, it has become another attraction for sport divers operating in the area. In addition, the divers interviewed mentioned also spotting this fish in nearby reefs (Grampin, Cementerio de Caracoles, and Barco Hundido); however, there is no photographic evidence supporting these observations.

According to the IUCN, *S. splendidus* and *S. reticulatus* are endangered species (Collete *et al.* 2015) due to their restricted distribution and various human threats such as overfishing, habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change. The data in this paper suggests a wider distribution in the region, which creates the need for actions towards their conservation. This is especially necessary if we consider that the diver fishermen that fish for spiny lobster indicate they have not seen this species in their fishing areas, which are located near other protected natural areas such as Xcalak Reef National Marine Park (near Belize), Puerto Morelos Reef National Marine Park (central area), and the State of Yucatán.

We wish to thank Yuri Hernández, Patricio Caro, and Mami Ikegaya from Solo Buceo Dive shop for the information and photographs provided of this species and the diver fishermen from Puerto Morelos, Xcalak, and Yucatán for informing us about the absence of the species in their area. We would also like to thank Ross Robertson for his feedback to improve the paper.

REFERENCES


