

Resurrection of the name *Albula pacifica* (Beebe, 1942) for the shafted bonefish (Albuliformes: Albulidae) from the eastern Pacific

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Abstract: The name *Albula nemoptera* (Fowler, 1911) is currently applied to the Shafted, or Threadfin, Bonefish (Albuliformes: Albulidae) inhabiting the tropical coastal waters of both the western Atlantic and eastern Pacific. In the present paper I provide a brief review of the taxonomy and nomenclature of *A. nemoptera*, and argue that the available morphological, biogeographical and molecular evidence supports resurrecting the name *A. pacifica* (Beebe, 1942) for the population of *A. nemoptera* from the eastern Pacific. Rev. Biol. Trop. 56 (2): 839-844. Epub 2008 June 30.

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The Shafted, or Threadfin, Bonefish from the tropical coastal waters of the western Atlantic and eastern Pacific (type locality: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic) is currently recognized as a single species, *Albula nemoptera* (Fowler, 1911). Although *A. nemoptera* originally was assigned to the genus *Dixonina* Fowler 1911, Rivas and Warlen (1967) proposed that *Dixonina* should be placed into the synonymy of *Albula* Scopoli, 1777, an arrangement which generally has been followed for forty years (Nelson *et al.* 2004), and which recently has received support from mitochondrial DNA studies (Pfeiler *et al.* 2006, Bowen *et al.* 2008).

In the eastern Pacific, *A. nemoptera* is distributed from Ecuador to the outer Pacific coast of Baja California Sur (BCS), Mexico (Castro-Aguirre *et al.* 1999, Pfeiler *et al.* 2002, Robertson and Allen 2006). Although present in the southern Gulf of California at Mazatlán, Sinaloa (Rivas and Warlen 1967, van der Heiden and Findley 1990), and at La Paz, BCS (Balart *et al.* 1995), the apparent

lack of collection records from the central and northern gulf (Pfeiler *et al.* 2002) indicates that it may be rare, or absent, in this region. In the western Atlantic and Caribbean, *A. nemoptera* is found from the Greater Antilles, Panama and the northern coast of South America, south to Brazil (Rivas and Warlen 1967, Lopes and Sampaio 2002, Loebmann and Vieira 2005).

In 1942, William Beebe described the Shafted Bonefish from the eastern Pacific as a distinct species, *Dixonina pacifica* (type locality: Port Culebra, Costa Rica). Beebe's (1942) material included 19 specimens from the Pacific, but published records of only two Atlantic specimens (Fowler 1911, Metzelaar 1919) were available at that time for morphological comparisons. Hildebrand (1963) did not recognize *D. pacifica*, and placed it into the synonymy of *D.* (= *Albula*) *nemoptera*. Although Berry (1964) argued in support of retaining the name *A. pacifica*, Rivas and Warlen (1967), after conducting a more detailed morphological analysis of Atlantic and Pacific specimens, concluded that there was

no basis for separating them as two species. Although the name *A. nemoptera* has been generally accepted as applying to both Atlantic and Pacific populations of the Shafted Bonefish (van der Heiden and Findley 1990, Bussing and López 1993, Balart *et al.* 1995) I argue here that there is now sufficient evidence for resurrecting the name *A. pacifica* for the population from the eastern Pacific.

Morphological Comparisons: Because of the historical importance of the work of Rivas and Warlen (1967) regarding the placement of *A. pacifica* into the synonymy of *A. nemoptera*, a brief summary of their findings is provided here. Rivas and Warlen (1967) analyzed 23 morphometric characters, expressed as percent standard length (SL), in nine Atlantic and seven Pacific specimens of juvenile and adult *A. nemoptera* of similar mean length (246 and 205 mm SL, respectively). In addition, 14 meristic comparisons were conducted on 20–28 Atlantic specimens and 16–21 Pacific specimens. The morphological differences between individuals from Atlantic and Pacific populations were found to be slight, with overlap seen in most characters. There was, however, one exception. Table 2 of Rivas and Warlen (1967) shows that mean lower caudal-fin lobe length was 20.0% SL (range 18.7–20.8%) in the Atlantic specimens and 22.2% (21.2–23.0%) in Pacific specimens. Although no overlap was seen, this was apparently overlooked, as Rivas and Warlen (1967: 254) stated that of the five characters that showed significant differences among individuals of the two populations (dorsal- and anal-fin heights, length of last dorsal-fin ray, and upper and lower caudal-fin lobe lengths) all showed broad overlap. Inter-population differences were also seen in the number of gill rakers, but this was attributed to difficulties in counting gill rakers in larger specimens, and the mean size differences among the Atlantic and Pacific samples. Rivas and Warlen (1967) concluded that the slight differences noted in a few morphological characters among the Atlantic and Pacific specimens did not warrant separating them into two species, or even

subspecies. At that time, however, the extent of cryptic speciation in the genus *Albula* revealed by molecular studies (Shaklee and Tamaru 1981, Colborn *et al.* 2001) was not known.

There is also some evidence that the shape of the otoliths (sagittae) differ among individuals from Atlantic and Pacific populations of *A. nemoptera*, although more individuals need to be examined for confirmation. Frizzell (1965) first figured and described a pair of otoliths, 14.3 mm in length, obtained from a specimen of *A. nemoptera* from the Caribbean coast of Colombia. The sagittae obtained from a specimen of *A. nemoptera* collected near Acapulco in the eastern Pacific (Fig. 1) were of similar size (12.3–12.5 mm) and showed clear differences when compared to those of Frizzell's Caribbean specimen. The most prominent difference was a pronounced dome on the dorsal margin of each sagitta in the region of the vertical midline in the Pacific specimen (Fig. 1). Frizzell (1965) mentioned that a "tiny dome" was present in the same region of the sagittae in the Caribbean specimen, but the dorsal outline of the sagittae in that specimen was relatively flat (see Pl. 4, Fig. 5a and 5b of Frizzell 1965).

Molecular Evidence for Cryptic Species: As mentioned above, since the work of Rivas and Warlen (1967) molecular methods have revealed an increasing number of marine organisms that show ancient genetic divergences with little or no change in external morphology (Rocha-Olivares *et al.* 1999, Quattro *et al.* 2001, 2006). Cryptic speciation is especially prominent in the bonefishes, in which few morphological differences are evident in lineages that have been separated for an estimated 20–30 million years (Shaklee and Tamaru 1981, Colborn *et al.* 2001, K. Hidaka *et al.*, 2008). Where morphological characters have been found that can supposedly discriminate among bonefish species, they have not always proved reliable and can lead to misidentifications (Pfeiler *et al.* 2006). In the two sibling species of bonefishes from the *A. vulpes* complex that inhabit the eastern Pacific (*Albula* sp.

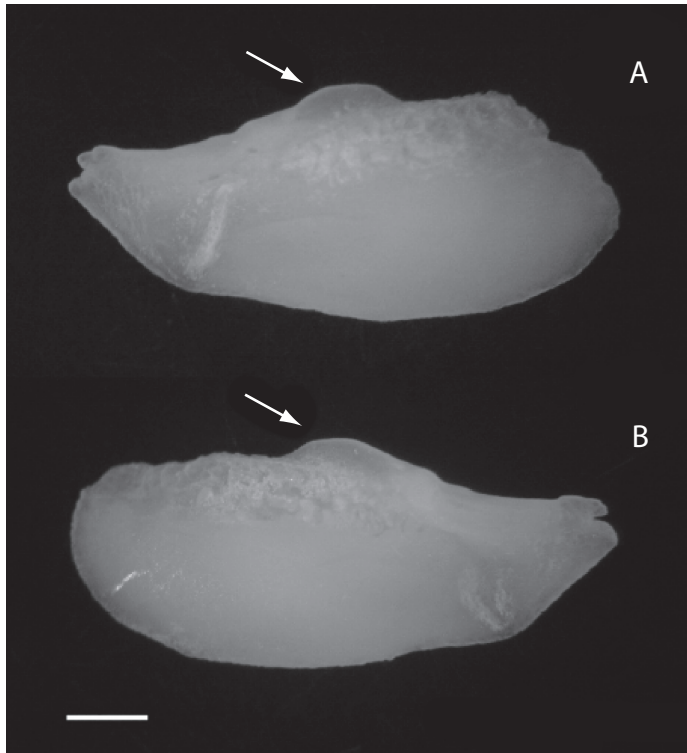


Fig. 1. Medial views of left sagitta (A) and right sagitta (B) from an adult specimen (283 mm SL) of *Albula nemoptera* (= *A. pacifica*) collected in January, 2006 near Laguna Chautengo, ~80 km SE of Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico [16°31'26"N, 99°16'36"W; catalog no. CIAD 06-203 (Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo, A.C. -Unidad Guaymas, Sonora)]. Arrows show the prominent dome on the dorsal margin. Scale bar = 2 mm.

Fig. 1. Vistas mediales de la sagitta izquierda (A) y la sagitta derecha (B) de un espécimen adulto (283 mm longitud estándar) de *Albula nemoptera* (= *A. pacifica*) recolectado en enero de 2006 cerca de Laguna Chautengo, ~80 km al sureste de Acapulco, Guerrero, México [16°31'26"N, 99°16'36"W; número de catalogo CIAD 06-203 (Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo, A.C. -Unidad Guaymas, Sonora)]. Las flechas demuestran el domo prominente en el margen dorsal. Línea de escala = 2 mm.

A and C), analyses of 16 morphometric and 8 meristic characters ($N = 7$ for each species) were unable to distinguish between the two lineages which show a mitochondrial DNA cytochrome *b* (*Cytb*) divergence of ~5.3% (E. Pfeiler *et al.*, unpublished). Although the application of molecular methods to define species boundaries is controversial, these methods can be especially useful in taxa such as the bonefishes where morphological characters alone provide poor resolution (Wiens and Penkrot 2002). In light of the recent findings on cryptic speciation in the bonefishes, therefore, it is not surprising that Rivas and Warlen (1967) found

only slight differences in morphology among their Atlantic and Pacific specimens.

Because gene flow among western Atlantic and eastern Pacific populations of *A. nemoptera* has been restricted by the Isthmus of Panama for about 3.5 million years (Coates *et al.* 1992), the expected genetic divergence among the two populations can be estimated based on results obtained from known sister species of marine fishes separated by the Isthmus (geminant species). These predictions can then be used to address the issue of whether the Atlantic and Pacific populations of *A. nemoptera* should be considered separate species. Molecular clock

estimations for the *Cyrb* gene in bony fishes are roughly 1.0–1.5% sequence divergence per million years (Bermingham *et al.* 1997, Banford *et al.* 2004). If we assume that Atlantic and Pacific populations of *A. nemoptera* were initially isolated by the Isthmus of Panama (but see Knowlton *et al.* 1993 and Marko 2002), expected sequence divergence between the two populations is ~3.5–5.3%. The mean genetic divergence (uncorrected *p* distance and Kimura's [1980] 2-parameter [K2P] distance) between *A. nemoptera* from the Pacific and the previously unidentified *Albula* sp. E (Colborn *et al.* 2001) from Bahia, Brazil is ~4% (Pfeiler *et al.* 2006, Bowen *et al.* 2008), within the expected range, and also within the range of *Cyrb* divergences reported for sister species of fishes (Johns and Avise 1998).

The accumulated evidence indicates that *Albula* sp. E, genetically characterized by tissue samples from a Brazilian fish market, actually represents the Atlantic *A. nemoptera*. First, the Pacific *A. nemoptera* is linked to the Atlantic *Albula* sp. E by a unique amino acid substitution in the translated *Cyrb* gene segment which is absent from all other members of the genus *Albula* (Pfeiler *et al.* 2006). Second, molecular phylogenetic trees constructed with a variety of assumptions consistently show that *A. nemoptera* from various eastern Pacific localities (Mexico, Costa Rica, and El Salvador) and *Albula* sp. E are sister lineages (Pfeiler *et al.* 2006, Bowen *et al.* 2008). Third, the occurrence of *A. nemoptera* has been confirmed in the region of Bahia, Brazil, where the tissue samples for *Albula* sp. E. were obtained (Lopes and Sampaio 2002). However, voucher specimens of *Albula* sp. E are not yet available (Colborn *et al.* 2001, Pfeiler *et al.* 2006), as Atlantic *A. nemoptera* is rare and directed efforts to collect specimens have not been successful. Vouchers are desirable to link the morphological identification (Atlantic *A. nemoptera*) and genetic characterization (*Albula* sp. E), but this lack does not directly impact the morphological, biogeographic, and genetic arguments for resurrecting *A. pacifica* as the proper name for the form inhabiting the eastern

Pacific. In particular, all genetic analyses show that that form is millions of years divergent from other members of the genus *Albula*.

In reference to Hildebrand's (1963) placement of *A. pacifica* (as *D. pacifica*) into the synonymy of *A. nemoptera*, Berry (1964) stated "...once a specific name has been proposed that distinguishes a geographically isolated form from its congener, it is usually better (certainly in this instance) to retain the name until adequate material is available and adequate assessment is made to properly define the relationship". The molecular evidence now available, indicating that cryptic speciation is widespread in the bonefishes, would certainly cast doubt on whether a purely morphological comparison of geographically isolated bonefish populations is sufficient to adequately define relationships. In addition, the evidence presented here, including slight morphological differentiation, strongly indicates that Atlantic and Pacific populations of *A. nemoptera* are indeed valid sister species which have diverged to an extent similar to other recognized sister species now geographically isolated by the Isthmus of Panama. On these grounds, and considering that reproductive isolation is ancient and absolute, I propose that the name *A. pacifica* (Beebe, 1942) be reinstated for the population of *A. nemoptera* from the eastern Pacific. Suggested common names are Shafted Bonefish for *A. pacifica* and Threadfin Bonefish for the western Atlantic *A. nemoptera* (Bowen *et al.* 2008).

The first published record of *A. pacifica* (as *D. nemoptera*) is apparently the report of Myers (1936) on a specimen (USNM 75547) obtained from Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico (Beebe 1942). This same specimen was later figured by Hildebrand (1963: 143, Fig. 24). Beebe (1942) also considered the illustration of a specimen of a Shafted Bonefish from the southern Gulf of California incorrectly labeled as *A. vulpes* (Kumada and Hiyama 1937: 47, Pl. 5; also see Walford 1939), as the second published record of *A. pacifica*. *Albula pacifica* (as *A. nemoptera*) has also been figured by Bussing and López (1993: 37), Allen and Robertson

(1994: 41) and Robertson and Allen (2006). The holotype of *Dixonina* (= *Albula*) *pacifica*, originally deposited in the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society (Beebe 1942, Mead 1958), is now housed at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA (catalog no. SU 46486).

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RESUMEN

El nombre *Albula nemptera* (Fowler, 1911) se aplica actualmente a las poblaciones del macabí de hebra (Albuliformes: Albulidae) de las aguas costeras tropicales del Atlántico Occidental y el Pacífico Oriental. En este artículo se presenta una revisión breve de la taxonomía y nomenclatura de *A. nemptera*, y se sugiere que la evidencia morfológica, biogeográfica y molecular apoya el reestablecimiento del nombre *A. pacifica* (Beebe, 1942) para la población de *A. nemptera* del Pacífico Oriental.

Palabras clave: ADN mitocondrial, Elopomorpha, especiación, especies crípticas, sistemática molecular.

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