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Biological Sciences

RANGE EXTENSION OF *PENAEUS SETIFERUS* (LINNAEUS) TO TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA

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ABSTRACT: *The large male taken measures 34.6 mm carapace length and 161 mm total.*

A LARGE MALE white shrimp (*Penaeus setiferus*) in excellent condition was presented to me by Carl Razor (Fishery Reporting Specialist, National Marine Fisheries Service) in Tampa, Florida, for identification. He was given the specimen by a shrimp boat captain who caught it while shrimping in the vicinity of Gadsden Point, Tampa Bay, on March 23, 1972. The shrimp measures 34.6 mm carapace length and 161 mm total length. This marks the first occurrence of *P. setiferus* in the Tampa Bay area.

The distribution and taxonomic status of the commercial penaeid shrimps of the genus *Penaeus* were recently summarized by Farfante (1969). The published range of the species is from Fire Island, New York, to Campeche, Mexico, and in Florida, south on the east coast to St. Lucie and from Apalachicola Bay westward.

In the Gadsden Point area of Tampa Bay, the range of mean annual salinity is 22.8 to 24.3 ppt (Taylor and Saloman, 1967) and turbidity is relatively high because the area borders Hillsborough Bay, which is the most turbid part of Tampa Bay (Taylor and Saloman, 1970). The bottom substrate in this area consists mostly of silt and clay and has a high organic content (Taylor and Saloman, 1969) due to high levels of domestic and industrial wastes, upland drainage, and stream discharge into Hillsborough Bay (Taylor, Hall, and Saloman, 1970). The species occurs elsewhere in this type of habitat (Farfante, 1969).

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Biological Sciences

RANGE EXTENSIONS FOR THE SCORPIONFISH *SCORPAENA ISTHMENSIS*

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ABSTRACT: *New localities are cited off Honduras, Yucatán, Florida and North Carolina for this species which is best known from southern tropical Atlantic coastal waters.*

THE SCORPIONFISH *Scorpaena isthmensis* Meek and Hildebrand was previously reported from the Atlantic coast of Panama to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and considered a rarity from Panama to Columbia (Eschmeyer, 1965, 1969). On November 13, 1969, a specimen of *S. isthmensis* was captured off the coast of North Carolina (34°25.5' N, 76°19'W) in 15 fms (27.4 m). Examination of scorpaenids housed at the Tropical Atlantic Biological Laboratory (TABL) and the University of Miami Marine Laboratory (UMML) reveals that unreported specimens of *S. isthmensis* have been captured at four additional localities north of Panama (Fig. 1). It is likely that the species regularly occurs along certain portions of the east coasts of Central America and the southeastern United States.

Locality data for the new records are as follows: TABL 106085 (1, 130 mm SL) 15°45'N, 83°32'W, 18-20 fms, (off Honduras) UNDAUNTED STA. 6703, 60 ft trawl, 9 April 1967; TABL 107580 (4, 113-152 mm SL) 29°44'N, 80°26.5'W, 20 fms, (off Florida) SILVER BAY STA. 5587, otter trawl, 12 March 1964; TABL 107581 (1, 118 mm SL) 29°45.5'N, 80°28'W, 19 fms, (off Florida) SILVER BAY STA. 5495, 27 February 1964; UMML 27020 (1, 79 mm SL) 21°13'N, 86°25'W, 30-90 fms, (off Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico) PILLSBURY STA. 588, 10 ft trawl, 14 March 1967; VIMS (Virginia Institute of Marine Science) 990 (1, 116 mm SL) 34°25.5'N, 76°19'W, 15 fms, (off North Carolina) EASTWARD STA. 13307, try net, 13 November 1969.