

Taxonomy and systematics

## A new species of crayfish of the genus *Cambarellus* (Decapoda: Cambaridae) from central Mexico

### *Una especie nueva de acocil del género Cambarellus* (Decapoda: Cambaridae) del centro de México

Carlos Pedraza-Lara <sup>a, \*</sup>, Halan Salomon Ortiz-Herrera <sup>b</sup>, Robert W. Jones <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Facultad de Medicina, Ciencia Forense, Circuito de la Investigación s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán, 04510 Ciudad de México, Mexico

<sup>b</sup> Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, Licenciatura en Biología, Av. de las Ciencias s/n, 76230 Juriquilla, Querétaro, Mexico

\*Corresponding author: pedrazal@gmail.com (C. Pedraza-Lara)

Received: 18 July 2019; accepted: 31 August 2020

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:893A47B0-D0A6-4117-B8EF-DDDA45EE59DD>

#### Abstract

Previous studies suggested that populations of the genus *Cambarellus* inhabiting La Laja river could correspond to an undescribed taxon. Morphometric analysis of the variation in 15 body traits and molecular analysis from 5 genetic markers were carried on individuals from such localities and other *Cambarellus* species. Principal component analyses and multivariate analyses of covariance resulted in the identification of significant differences between the newly proposed species and the rest of the analyzed *Cambarellus* species. Phylogenetic analyses placed populations from La Laja in a monophyletic clade with a COI minimum genetic distance of 8.4%. Based on these findings, it was concluded that this is a distinct species when compared with the rest of *Cambarellus*. We present the formal description of *Cambarellus* (*Cambarellus*) *moi* sp. nov. In comparison with the rest of species, the new species has a longer cephalon (0.30-0.37 times in total length), longer (0.14-0.10 times in total length) and wider rostrum (0.3-0.53 in rostrum length), and a longer antennal scale (0.60-1.0 in rostrum length). Characteristics such as size and shape of the apical processes of the first pleopod of the form I male can be used to distinguish the new species.

*Keywords:* Crayfish; New species; Central Mexico

#### Resumen

Estudios previos han sugerido que las poblaciones del río La Laja posiblemente correspondan a un nuevo taxón. Se llevó a cabo el análisis morfométrico de la variación en 15 variables corporales y el análisis de 5 marcadores

genéticos de tales poblaciones y de otras especies de *Cambarellus*. Los análisis de componentes principales y los análisis multivariados de covarianza mostraron diferencias significativas entre la especie propuesta y el resto de las especies de *Cambarellus* analizadas. Los análisis moleculares recuperan a las poblaciones de La Laja en un solo clado monofilético, con una distancia genética mínima del COI de 8.4% con otras especies. Con base en los resultados, se concluye que se trata de una especie distinta al resto de *Cambarellus*. Se presenta la descripción de *Cambarellus* (*Cambarellus*) *moi* sp. nov. Respecto al resto de especies, la nueva especie posee un cefalón más largo (0.30-0.37 veces con respecto a la longitud total), un rostro más largo (0.14-0.10 con respecto a longitud total) y más ancho (0.33-0.53 con respecto a la longitud del rostro) y una escama antenal más larga (0.60-1.0 con respecto a la longitud del rostro). Características como el tamaño y la forma de los procesos apicales del primer par de pleópodos del macho forma I pueden ser utilizadas para distinguir a la especie nueva.

*Palabras clave:* Acocil; Especie nueva; Centro de México

## Introduction

Dwarf crayfish are found in the genus *Cambarellus* Ortmann, 1905. Species included in the group are characterized by a series of traits, such as the hooks on the coxae of the second and third pereopods of the form I male, a first pleopod with distal portion tightly folded, and distal end of sperm groove opening on 1 (central projection) of 3 terminal elements (mesial and caudal processes and central projection) (Hobbs, 1974). Species described from Mexico have been grouped in the subgenus *Cambarellus* by Fitzpatrick (1983), defined, among other characteristics, by a longitudinal groove in the mesial process of gonopod of the form I male, which also has a rounded or truncate tip.

Ten species from Mexico are currently considered valid (Crandall & De Grave, 2017). *Cambarellus* (*Cambarellus*) *montezumae* was the first species described by Saussure (1858) from the Valley of Mexico. Later, Faxon (1885) described *C. (C.) areolatus* from the basin of Parras, Coahuila, *C. (C.) occidentalis* from the western-most population for the genus at Mazatlán, Sinaloa, and *C. (C.) chapalanus* from Lake Chapala (Faxon, 1898). Villalobos (1943) described *C. (C.) patzcuarensis* from Lake Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, *C. (C.) zampoalensis* from Zempoala Lagoons, Morelos, and *C. (C.) alvarezi* from El Potosí, Nuevo León (Villalobos, 1951). Later, *C. (C.) chihuahuae* from Chihuahua (Hobbs, 1980) and *C. (C.) proluxus* from Lake Chapala were described (Villalobos-Figueroa & Hobbs, 1981). More recently, *C. (C.) zacapuensis* was described from the Zacapu Lagoon Michoacán (Pedraza-Lara & Doadrio, 2015), which elevated to 10 the number of recognized species from Mexico, most of them inhabiting distinct localities along the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt (TMVB). Although recognized as valid nowadays, several species of the subgenus *Cambarellus* were originally described

as subspecies, forms or varieties. That is the case of *C. areolatus* (Faxon, 1885), *C. occidentalis* (Faxon, 1898), *C. patzcuarensis* Villalobos, 1943 and *C. zampoalensis* Villalobos, 1943. A formal nomenclatural act is in preparation to fulfill their definite taxonomic formality. Additionally, that work should include the definition for “*C. montezumae* var. *tridens*” (Von Martens, 1872), “*C. montezumae dugesi*” (Faxon, 1898), and “*C. montezumae* forma *lermensis*” Villalobos, 1943.

A phylogenetic hypothesis for the genus *Cambarellus* was postulated (Pedraza-Lara et al., 2012), in which all extant species and topotypes for most of them were included, except for *C. chihuahuae*, then believed to be extinct (Carson et al., 2015). For that work, sampling from El Vegil Lagoon was conducted following previous records which documented the occurrence of crayfish in that locality (Nuevo Vegil) and identified them as *C. montezumae* (Gutiérrez-Yurrita & Morales-Ortiz, 2002; Gutiérrez-Yurrita et al., 2002). Together with other lineages, Pedraza-Lara et al. (2012) found that specimens from El Vegil Lagoon and Miguel Allende Dam formed a monophyletic clade, which was mentioned as a possible undescribed species, and was left for further research. This lineage corresponds to populations inhabiting La Laja river sub-basin, part of the Lerma watershed that is the major drainage basin along the TMVB. The most recent common ancestor for this lineage was dated to have split from the rest of *Cambarellus* around 8.4 Mya (7.5-9.5 Mya, 95% HPD; Pedraza-Lara et al., 2012), providing additional evidence for its possible recognition as a new species. Because gonopod variation in Mexican species of *Cambarellus* is of reduced utility for species discrimination (Pedraza-Lara et al., 2012), an analysis of the morphological variability from populations assigned to this lineage was conducted, combined with additional genetic data, to determine species status for this population.

## Materials and methods

Field sampling was made in 2 localities from La Laja River basin, the first from El Vegil Lagoon, Municipality of Huimilpan, Querétaro, and the second one at the reservoir Miguel Allende, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico. In order to evaluate the hypothesis of being assignable to a new species, we conducted morphological and molecular analyses of these 2 populations and compared results with other species of the subgenus *Cambarellus* from the TMVB.

Sampling included specimens from 2 field trips: the first one, in September 2006 which was included in the study by Pedraza-Lara et al. (2012) and the second one, in October 2015. Crayfishes were collected by dip-netting at the shore of both water reservoirs. Individuals were captured until obtaining several form I males and mature females. Data from most of the valid species inhabiting the TMVB were also included in the analysis, which comprised *C. chapalanus* from the Camecuaro River and *C. zacapuensis* from the type locality, both in Michoacán (Table 1; Fig. 1). Data were also taken from the type

Table 1

Species of *Cambarellus*, localities, voucher codes, and number of males and females included in the morphometric analysis.

Species	Locality	Voucher or batch code	Male (n)	Female (n)	Morfotype (n)
<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	El Vegil Lagoon, Querétaro	CNCR 35714 - CNCR 35716, CARF-CPL2808 - CARF-CPL2838	17*	18*	1
<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	Miguel Allende Dam, Guanajuato	CARF-CPL 2839 - CARF-CPL 2856	11	7	
<i>C. chapalanus</i>	Camecuaro River, Michoacán	CARF-CPL2857 - CARF-CPL2883	15	12	
<i>C. montezumae</i>	Lago Mayor, Chapultepec, Mexico City	CNCR-1867	13**	6**	
<i>C. montezumae</i>	Lerma, Estado de Mexico***	CNCR-1515	6	6	
<i>C. patzcuarensis</i>	Patzcuaro Lake, Michoacán	CNCR-1829	2*	1*	1
<i>C. zacapuensis</i>	Zacapu Lagoon, Michoacán	CARF-CPL2884 - CARF-CPL2913	15*	15	1
<i>C. zempoalensis</i>	Zempoala Lagoons, Morelos	CNCR-1861	7*	2*	1

\* Includes the specie's type specimens (holotype, allotype). \*\* Topotypes. \*\*\* The locality of Lerma include specimens from the sampling used by Villalobos (1943) to describe the form *lermensis*, considered a junior synonym of *C. montezumae*.

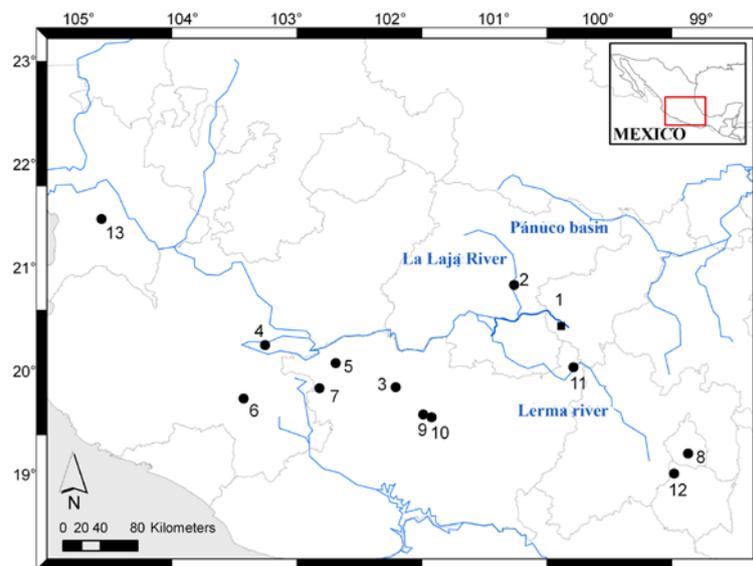


Figure 1. Map of localities of *Cambarellus* species from central Mexico included in this study. 1) *C. moi* sp. nov. from El Vegil Lagoon, Querétaro, and 2) Miguel Allende Dam, Guanajuato; 3) *C. zacapuensis* from Zacapu Lake, Michoacán; 4) *C. prolixus* from Ajijic, Jalisco; 5) *C. chapalanus* from Camécuaro, Michoacán; 6) Zapotlán Lagoon, Jalisco, and 7) San Juanico Lagoon, Jalisco; 8) *C. montezumae* from Xochimilco, Mexico City; 9) *C. patzcuarensis* from Pátzcuaro Lake, and 10) Chapultepec spring, Michoacán; 11) *C. zempoalensis* from Tepuxtepec Dam, Michoacán, and 12) Zempoala Lagoons, Morelos; 13) *C. occidentalis* from Tepic, Nayarit.

Table 2

Morphometric measurements (mm) of holotype, allotype and morphotype of *Cambarellus moi* sp. nov.

	Holotype	Allotype	Morphotype	*
Total length (TL)	40.28	41.51	31.41	29.83
Cephalothorax				
Length (CL)	18.28	19.02	14.29	14.08
Height (CH)	8.95	9.13	7.36	6.69
Width (CW)	8.97	9.45	6.81	6.62
Cephalon length (CEL)	12.44	12.95	9.96	9.88
Abdomen width (AW)	7.63	9.40	6.45	6.07
Rostrum				
Length (RL)	6.67	6.23	4.69	5.04
Width (RW)	2.95	3.28	2.12	2.17
Acumen length (AL)	1.87	1.81	1.42	1.61
Antennal scale length (ASL)	4.96	4.34	4.69	3.75
Cheliped				
Chela length (CHL)	12	9.55	9.69	8.71
Chela width (CHW)	3.9	3.71	2.69	2.56
Dactyl length (DL)	5.39	5.08	4.83	4.34
Merus length (ML)	7.38	5.88	5.89	5.45
Areola				
Areola width (ARW)**	5.7	5.70	3.87	4.20
Areola length (ARL)	3.06	1.77	2.77	1.73

\* Average from all form I males. \*\* Not included in statistical analyses.

series of *C. patzcuarensis* and *C. zempoalensis*, deposited at the National Crustacean Collection (CNCR), Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico, as well as from individuals collected from the type locality of *C. montezumae* (Chapultepec Lake in the Valley of Mexico) (Table 1). Also, individuals from the locality of Lerma, Estado de México were included, which are the specimens possibly used by Villalobos (1943) to describe the form 'lermensis' of *C. montezumae*, which was further synonymized by Hobbs (1972) with *C. montezumae*. Additional specimens coming from recent collections from the region of Lerma were also included (Table 1). All specimens were identified using the available keys, and the respective taxonomic descriptions (Hobbs, 1972). Measurements were made on standard morphological characters used in crayfish taxonomy (Pedraza-Lara & Doadrio, 2015). Other traits more specific to the subgenus *Cambarellus* were also used as shown to be useful to differentiate species (Pedraza-Lara & Doadrio, 2015). Fifteen measures were taken from all individuals of both sexes (Table 2; Fig. 2). For paired characters, measures

were taken from the left side of the specimen. Before taking definite measurements, a validation procedure was carried on by measuring 10 individuals chosen at random from El Vegil Lagoon and repeating the procedure 3 times for each specimen. Posteriorly, a Pearson correlation between replicates was done. Pearson correlation values above 0.8 were considered as indication of low measurement error. This was verified and all measurements aforementioned showed values above 0.8, which allowed us to measure individuals for further analyses. All species described from the TMVB were included except for *C. proluxus* and *C. occidentalis*, which are among the most divergent species of the genus, morphologically. A digital caliper (Mitutoyo's Absolute Series 500, resolution: 0.01 mm) and a stereoscopic microscope (Leica M60 APO) at different magnifications were used to take measurements. To evaluate the influence of sexual dimorphism on the data, a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out considering sex and population as factors, as well as their interaction. The presence of allometry in the data was assessed by using a principal component

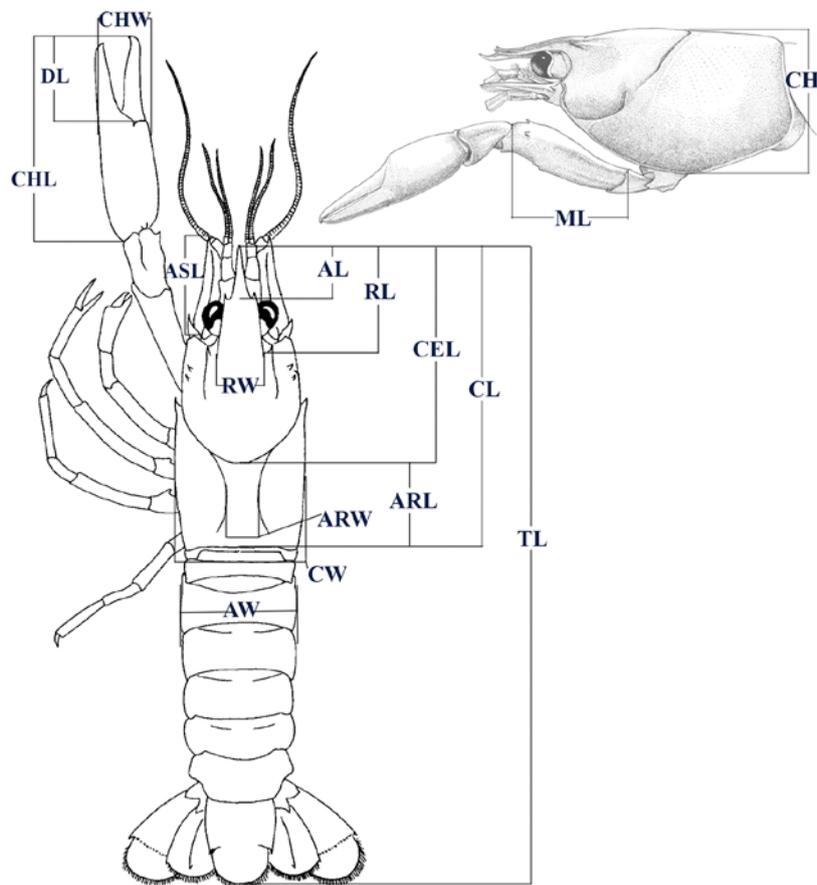


Figure 2. Morphological traits measured, modified from Hobbs (1972), and Pedraza-Lara & Doadrio (2015). Acumen length (AL), areola length (ARL), areola width (ARW), antennal scale length (ASL), abdomen width (AW), cephalon length (CEL), cephalothorax height (CH), chela length (CHL), chela width (CHW), cephalothorax length (CL), cephalothorax width (CW), dactyl length (DL), merus length (ML), rostrum length (RL), rostrum width (RW), and total length (TL).

analysis (PCA) of all variables and evaluating the scores of the variables from principal component 1, in which all coefficients were positive (Creighton & Strauss, 1986; Klingenberg, 1996). Additionally, a high coefficient of regression was observed between such scores and total length. Consequently, we carried out a standardization by calculating the ratio between all traits and each of the measurements. Later, data were log-transformed to overcome their non-normal distribution and to reduce the range in scales of values. PCA was performed on standardized and log-transformed variables to obtain the principal component scores (PCs). The statistics package PAST was used in the aforementioned statistical analyses (Hammer et al., 2001).

In order to test the results from PCA, a multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) was used. In this analysis, standardized and log-transformed measures were considered as dependent variables, the assigned species as a factor, in which the specimens from El Vegil Lagoon

and Miguel Allende Dam were categorized as one entity, and log-transformed TL as co-variable. The inclusion of TL as co-variable was necessary as certain amount of size information is usually expected (Garita-Alvarado et al., 2018; Klingenberg, 2016). Pairwise comparisons were performed for each variable and species by generating 1,000 bootstrap replicates, in which significance was set to  $p < 0.05$  and corrected for multiple tests effects by Bonferroni correction. MANCOVA was conducted using the statistical package SPSS v.22.0.0 (IBM, 2013). Individuals coming from the population of Pátzcuaro were removed due to our low sampling size of this locality ( $n = 2$ ).

Sequences from 3 mitochondrial (COI with 1526 bp, 16S rDNA with 495 bp and 12S rDNA with 356 bp) and 2 nuclear genes (28S rDNA with 992 bp and H3 with 322 bp) were obtained from 5 individuals from El Vegil Lagoon. These were added to 2 sequences already available from that locality and 3 from Miguel Allende Dam from the work of Pedraza-Lara et al. (2012) (Table 3). DNA

Table 3

*Cambarellus* species, localities, and Genbank accession numbers used in this study.

	Species	Locality	Voucher/ code†	Accession numbers				
				16S rDNA	12S rDNA	COI	28S rDNA	H3
1	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	El Vegil, Querétaro *	CPL2559	MT891130	MT891135	MT891125	MT891140	MT891145
1	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	El Vegil, Querétaro *	CPL2560	MT891131	MT891136	MT891126	MT891141	MT891146
1	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	El Vegil, Querétaro *	CPL2561	MT891133	MT891138	MT891128	MT891143	MT891148
1	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	El Vegil, Querétaro *	CPL2562	MT891132	MT891137	MT891127	MT891142	MT891147
1	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	El Vegil, Querétaro *	CPL2563	MT891134	MT891139	MT891129	MT891144	MT891149
1	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	El Vegil, Querétaro**	57-1	JX127727	JX127601	JX127870	JX127462	JX127322
1	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	El Vegil, Querétaro**	57-2	JX127767	JX127641	JX127910	JX127502	JX127362
2	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	Miguel Allende Dam, Guanajuato**	41-3	JX127768	JX127642	JX127911	JX127503	JX127363
2	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	Miguel Allende Dam, Guanajuato**	41-4	JX127792	JX127666	JX127935	JX127527	JX127387
2	<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.	Miguel Allende Dam, Guanajuato**	41-5	JX127797	JX127671	JX127940	JX127532	JX127392
3	<i>C. zacapuensis</i>	Zacapu Lake, Michoacán***	1	KP712910	KP712905	KP71290	KP712915	KP712920
3	<i>C. zacapuensis</i>	Zacapu Lake, Michoacán***	2	KP712914	KP712909	KP712904	KP712919	KP712924
4	<i>C. prolixus</i>	Ajijic, Jalisco**	43-1	JX127729	JX127603	JX127872	JX127464	JX127324
5	<i>C. chapalanus</i>	Camécuaro, Michoacán**	44-1	JX127735	JX127609	JX127878	JX127470	JX127330
6	<i>C. chapalanus</i>	Zapotlán Lagoon, Jalisco**	39-1	JX127742	JX127616	JX127885	JX127477	JX127337
7	<i>C. chapalanus</i>	San Juanico Lagoon, Michoacán**	37-1	JX127733	JX127607	JX127876	JX127468	JX127328
8	<i>C. montezumae</i>	Xochimilco, Mexico City**	56-1	JX127776	JX127650	JX127919	JX127511	JX127371
8	<i>C. montezumae</i>	Xochimilco, Mexico City**	56-2	JX127777	JX127651	JX127920	JX127512	JX127372
9	<i>C. patzcuarensis</i>	Pátzcuaro Lake, Michoacán**	31-1	JX127728	JX127602	JX127871	JX127463	JX127323
10	<i>C. patzcuarensis</i>	Chapultepec Spring, Michoacán**	33-1	JX127741	JX127615	JX127884	JX127476	JX127336
11	<i>C. zempoalensis</i>	Tepuxtepec Dam, Michoacán**	28-1	JX127771	JX127645	JX127914	JX127506	JX127366
12	<i>C. zempoalensis</i>	Zempoala Lagoons, Morelos**	23-1	JX127750	JX127624	JX127893	JX127485	JX127345
13	<i>C. occidentalis</i>	Tepic, Nayarit**	59	JX127813	-	JX127956	JX127548	JX127408
-	<i>C. texanus</i>	Fort Bend County., Texas**	13-1	JX127819	JX127683	JX127962	JX127554	JX127414
-	<i>C. diminutus</i>	Mobile County, Alabama**	2-1	JX127810	-	JX127953	JX127545	JX127405
-	<i>P. clarkii</i>	Muzquiz, Coahuila**	-	JX127829	JX127692	JX127971	JX127563	JX127424

\* Sequences generated in this study. \*\* From Pedraza-Lara et al., 2012. \*\*\* From Pedraza-Lara & Doadrio, 2015. † Specimen code assigned in this study or from previous works.

extraction and amplifications were carried out following conditions previously specified for the group (Pedraza-Lara et al., 2010). Fragments were sequenced on an ABI 3730XL DNA Analyzer. Sequences of the different gene fragments were aligned using MUSCLE (Edgar, 2004). In the case of mitochondrial fragments, recommendations to detect the occurrence of possible numts (nuclear mitochondrial pseudogenes) were carried out for each sequence (Buhay, 2009; Song et al., 2008). Phylogenetic placement of the new species was corroborated by the inclusion of all extant species of the genus *Cambarellus* from México (except for *C. chihuahuae*) downloading the corresponding data from Genbank (Table 3) (Pedraza-Lara et al., 2012). *C. texanus* Albaugh and Black, 1973 and *C. diminutus* Hobbs, 1945 (previously identified as members of the sister clade to all *Cambarellus* species from México) as well as *Procambarus clarkii* (Girard, 1852) were included as outgroups. Phylogenies were estimated using maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI) approaches. To identify the most appropriate evolutionary model of nucleotide substitution, we considered the Akaike corrected information criterion (AICc) (Akaike, 1974), and the Bayesian information criterion (BIC) (Schwarz, 1978) as estimated using jModeltest (Darriba et al., 2012) for each gene fragment. A phylogenetic tree was constructed under ML using PHYML 3.0 (Guindon et al., 2010) and AICc-selected parameters for the concatenated matrix. Confidence in branches was assessed using 1,000 nonparametric bootstrap replicates under the best-fit evolutionary model (Felsenstein, 1985). Bayesian inference of phylogeny was implemented in MrBayes v. 3.2, following the BIC-selected parameters and applying a Monte Carlo Markov Chain (MCMC) search procedure for 10 million generations (Ronquist et al., 2012). Sequences were partitioned by codon position for COI and by gene for the rest of fragments, using the parameters found by BIC as priors and unlinking the run parameters. Convergence was supervised between the different run parameters in paired simultaneous runs (4 chains by run), trees were sampled every 100 generations and run length was adjusted considering an adequate sampling based on average standard deviation of split frequencies being  $< 0.01$  (Huelsenbeck & Ronquist, 2005). Confidence in nodes was assessed from the posterior probabilities along the MCMC run. Highly supported nodes are termed herein as those with a value of 95% or more in posterior probabilities and 90% or more in bootstrap values. ML-distances of the COI fragment between species were estimated using MEGA (Kumar et al., 2018) and the parameters of the best substitution model inferred for that fragment in jModeltest. Variances in estimated distances were calculated using bootstrap (Tamura & Kumar, 2002).

## Description

*Cambarellus (Cambarellus) moi* Pedraza-Lara, Ortiz-Herrera & Jones 2021 sp. nov.

(Fig. 3) (Table 2).

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:594C4779-D25B-41FA-A81C-D9BC0CB07378>

*Diagnosis.* Eyes pigmented, well developed. Rostrum with lateral margins subparallel to convergent, bearing terminal spines. Acumen 0.4-0.75 as long as rostrum width and at most 0.35 times rostrum length. Rostrum length 2.3 times rostrum width on average (1.9-2.6). Carapace without cervical spine. Branchiostegal spine absent. Postorbital ridge ending in spine overreaching posterior margin of orbit. Antennal scale approximately 3 times as long as wide, broadest to midlength. Merus of cheliped 1.1 times in rostrum length on average (0.7-1.4). Hooks on ischia of second and third pereopod of male form I, simple and not overreaching basioischial articulation nor opposed by tubercle on corresponding basis; cephalomesial and caudomesial bosses on coxa of fourth pereopod, both sublaminated in shape, the former subacute, cephalically directed, the latter thin, rounded, caudally directed. First pleopods of male form I symmetrical, caudodistally oriented at distal end, lacking subapical setae and shoulder on cephalic surface; terminal elements corneous, directed at approximately 45 degree angle to main appendage axis; mesial surface of mesial process forming groove directed caudodistally; central projection acute, oriented caudally; slender caudal process extending caudally beyond rest of elements. Annulus ventralis about 1.5 times as broad as long, caudal face with median concavity at base receiving postannular sclerite when under flexion; undulated sinus directed sinistrally; outline of postannular sclerite campanulate, 1.1-1.2 times as broad as long. Maximum abdomen width 0.2 times in total length (0.19-0.22).

*Holotypic male, form I.* Cephalothorax (Fig. 3A) subovate, it's width approximately half it's length (0.49). Areola length 0.14 times in total length. Surface of carapace slightly punctuated. Rostrum (Fig. 3B) with slender lateral carinae terminating in spines extending beyond basal segment of antennule; acumen long, well overreaching antennular peduncle slightly beyond antennal scale; dorsal surface with submarginal rows of setiferous punctuations; rostral dorsal surface concave, subrostral margins subparallel, slightly convergent. Suborbital angle well defined, forming obtuse angle. Branchiostegal spine lacking, cephalic point of branchiostegite rounded. Cervical spine absent.

Cephalic lobe of epistome joined to main body (Fig. 3H), subtriangular, apex of anterior margin produced; main body with distinct fovea, epistomal zygoma strongly

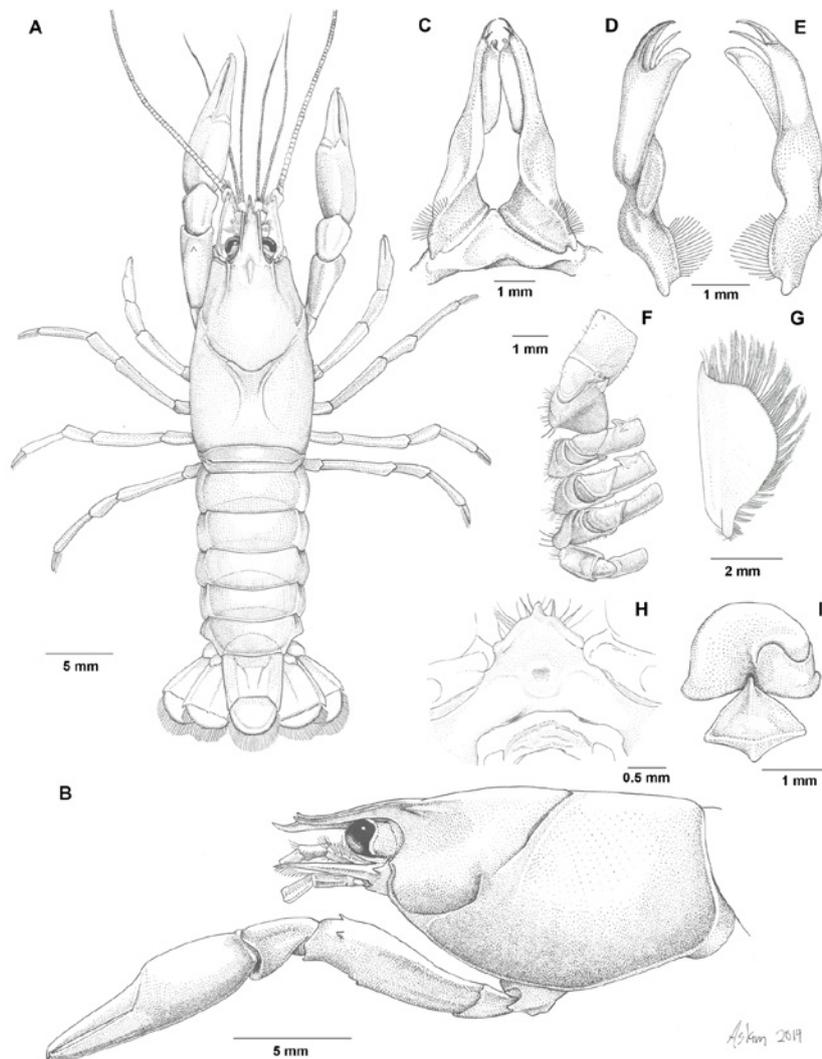


Figure 3. *Cambarellus moi* sp. nov. A-H From the holotype, I from the allotype: A, dorsal view; B, lateral view; C, caudal view of pair of first pleopods; D, mesial view of left first pleopod; E, lateral view of left first pleopod; F, basal podomeres of second to fourth pereopods; G, antennal scale; H, epistome; I, annulus ventralis.

arched. Proximal podomere of antennule with conspicuous spine on ventromesial border at about midlength. Antennal peduncle with spine well developed on distolateral surface of basis; ischium with small ventral projection; flagellum extending back to almost midlength of telson. Antennal scale (Fig. 3G) 2 times as long as width, widest about midlength; lateral spine overreaching antennular peduncle but slightly shorter than tip of acumen.

Cephalic portion of third maxilliped extending slightly beyond basal segment of antennular peduncle; mesial half of ischium with broad row of simple setae, single row of plumose setae flanking ventromesial side of lateral costa, distolateral angle not produced; exopod reaching midlength of propodus.

Right chela (Fig. 3A, B) subovate in cross-section, somewhat depressed; surface lacking spines and tubercles, provided with few small punctuations bearing small short setae, more numerous along opposable sides of fingers; dactyl with corneous tip slightly beyond distal end of fixed finger.

Carpus of cheliped about 1.2 times as long as wide, bearing setiferous punctuations; distal ventrolateral area slightly produced. Merus of cheliped with setiferous punctuations, 1 preterminal spine along dorsal margin and one more on dorsolateral margin, ventral surface with 1 spine about distal third. Ischium also with setiferous punctuations, devoid of spines or tubercles.

Hooks on ischia of second and third pereopods simple (Fig. 3F), the former overreaching basioischial articulation,

not opposed by tubercle on corresponding basis; that on third more tapering. Coxa of fourth pereopod with cephalomesial and caudomesial bosses on coxae of fourth pereopod, both sublaminated in shape, the former subacute and cephalically directed, the latter thin, rounded, caudally directed; coxa of fifth pereopod devoid of caudomesial boss. Sternum between second, third and fourth pereopods deep; lateral margins not strongly produced ventrally, with setae born on them.

First pleopods as described in diagnosis (Fig. 3C-E). Abdomen slightly narrower than carapace (Fig. 3A). Pleura of third through fifth segments truncate ventrally and lacking angles. Lateral and mesial lobes of proximal podomeres of uropod pointed, distolateral spines on mesial and lateral ramus.

*Allotypic female.* Apart from sexual features, differing from holotypic male in the following: abdomen distinctly wider than carapace. See table 2 for differences in body proportions.

Annulus ventralis as described in *Diagnosis* (Fig. 3I). First pleopods absent. Basal podomere of uropod as in holotype.

*Morphotypic male, form II.* Differing from holotype in the following aspects: rostrum shorter than in holotype, acumen not overreaching antennal scale; epistome triangular, cephalic side not produced; flagellum of antenna broken; hooks on ischia of second and third pereopods much reduced in size; cephalomesial surface of boss on fourth pereopod not defined; first pleopod more straight, mesial process shorter and slender, caudal process and central projection as in holotype but shorter, less developed, none of terminal element corneous.

#### *Taxonomic summary*

*Type material.* Type material specimens were deposited at the National Crustacean Collection of the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (CNCR): holotype (CNCR 35714), allotype (CNCR 35716), morphotype (CNCR 35715), and paratypes (4 males and 4 females, CNCR 35717). Additional paratype series were deposited at the Collection of Arthropods of Forensic Reference, at the Licenciatura en Ciencia Forense, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (CARF), CARF-CPL 2808-2815, ♂I and CARF-CPL 2816-2827 ♀.

*Type locality.* El Vegil Lagoon, a small dam in the northern side of the town El Vegil (20°26'8.54" N, 100°20'36.79" W; 2,052 m), Municipality of Huimilpan, Querétaro, Mexico.

*Range and specimens examined.* The species is known from the type locality and from the Miguel Allende Dam in Guanajuato (20°54'18.07" N, 100°47'51.43" W; 1,840 m), although its occurrence among the numerous permanent

water bodies in the vicinity is possible. Crayfishes from the type locality were first collected by Patricia Ornelas and Carlos Pedraza on September 2006, along the northern side of the water body using seine nets. The reservoir is formed by the retention of a small stream which is active during the rainy season.

Specimens of the type series were collected at the type locality, September 2006, Collectors: CPL, P. Ornelas-García; additionally, a total of 29 specimens were examined from 4 sampling trips: CARF-CPL 2828-2834, ♂ and CARF-CPL 2835-2838, ♀: same data as type locality, September 2006, Collectors: CPL, P. Ornelas-García; CARF-CPL 2839-2844, ♂I and CARF-CPL 2845-2848, ♀: Miguel Allende Dam, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, September 2006, Collectors: CPL, P. Ornelas-García; CARF-CPL 2849-2853, ♂I and CARF-CPL 2854-2856, ♀: Miguel Allende Dam, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, September 2006, Collectors: CPL, HSOH, J. Contreras, M. Torres; P. Ornelas-García.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet of *Cambarellus moi* sp. nov. is derived from the term used by Ñañu people, the inhabitants of the region of the type locality, to designate crayfish.

#### *Remarks*

Differences in morphological measurements between sexes were significant, so all subsequent analysis were separated by sex (Fig. 4). PCA from males and females showed separation of specimens from El Vegil Lagoon and Miguel Allende Dam from all other species (Fig. 4). For males, PCI explained 42.5% of the variance (Table 4); the variables contributing the most to ordination were acumen length and rostrum width. PCII explained 22.5% of variance and most relevant variables were rostrum width and acumen and chela length, while PCIII explained 14.7% of variance, and the most important variables were rostrum, acumen, antennal scale and chela lengths. Accumulated variance for the 3 first components was 79.7%. Results from the PCA for females revealed that all cephalic variables found for males were also the most determinant for its ordination, plus chela width instead of its length. Accumulated variance by the first 3 components was 77.03%. Pairwise comparisons from MANCOVA revealed significant differences between individuals from El Vegil Lagoon and Miguel Allende Dam when compared with all other species (Table 5). Cephalic variables were significantly different between *C. moi* sp. nov. and the rest of analyzed *Cambarellus* species (i.e., those related to rostrum, acumen and antennal scale). Measurements were significant for males, as well as females ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The phylogenetic analyses placed all samples from El Vegil Lagoon and Miguel Allende Dam in one clade

Table 4

Factor scores from PCA analyses of form I males and females of species of *Cambarellus* included in this study. Values in bold are those contributing the most to ordination.

Standardized measure*	Factor/males			Factor/females		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
Cephalothorax length	0.0536	0.0469	0.1076	0.0642	0.0402	0.1629
Cephalothorax height	0.0689	0.0256	0.1291	0.0980	-0.0457	0.2620
Cephalothorax width	0.0756	0.1667	0.0510	0.0452	0.1816	0.2186
Cephalon length	0.0553	-0.0421	0.0965	0.0813	-0.0263	0.1560
Abdomen width	0.1455	0.1590	0.0256	0.0212	0.1694	0.2092
Rostrum length	0.2232	-0.2425	<b>0.3334</b>	0.4370	<b>-0.2977</b>	0.2752
Rostrum width	<b>-0.2920</b>	<b>0.3874</b>	-0.5418	<b>-0.4345</b>	0.4102	-0.0742
Acumen length	<b>0.8155</b>	<b>-0.1023</b>	<b>-0.5590</b>	<b>0.6894</b>	<b>0.6099</b>	<b>-0.3191</b>
Antennal scale length	-0.2404	0.1380	<b>-0.3475</b>	-0.3235	0.2700	-0.2499
Chela length	0.1851	<b>0.3251</b>	<b>0.2097</b>	-0.0234	0.1256	0.2653
Chela width	0.0871	0.3412	0.0925	-0.0986	0.2983	<b>0.4519</b>
Dactyl length	0.2044	0.4229	0.1964	-0.0036	0.1735	0.3408
Merus length	0.1404	0.4000	0.1696	-0.0850	0.0250	0.3101
Areola length	0.0360	0.3781	0.0371	0.0081	0.3109	0.2376

\*All values were previously standardized by TL and log transformed.

with high nodal support (Fig. 5), including the individuals collected at different sampling dates (2006 and 2015). This clade lies within the Mexican group (sensu Pedraza-Lara et al., 2012), but the resultant phylogenetic structure places the new species as a notably divergent basal clade within the Mexican group. As such, this does not allow a sister species relationship to be postulated for this new species within the group. Considering variable sites (V) and parsimony informative sites (PI) of COI, the aforementioned populations differentiated, respectively, by 122 and 91 sites from *C. chapalonus*, 105 and 94 sites from *C. zacapuensis*, 111 and 76 sites from *C. zempoalensis* and 221 and 119 from *C. montezumae*. ML distances from the same fragment showed values above 8% for all comparisons, which, in congruence with phylogenetic structure does not allow the proposal of any species as closest to the new species (Table 6). Such genetic distance with the rest of species from the Mexican group (DML 8.4-14.0%) strongly supports the designation of these populations as a new species, as it is well above the common recorded values for between species distance in crayfish and crustaceans, in general (Fetzner & Crandall, 2002; Matzen da Silva et al., 2011).

The mesial process of the gonopod ending in a longitudinal groove with rounded tip, undoubtedly identifies *C. moi* sp. nov. as part of the subgenus *Cambarellus*

(Fitzpatrick, 1983). Phylogenetic information places the new species in the Mexican group (sensu Pedraza-Lara et al. 2012), together with the rest of species of the genus from the TMVB. However, based on distance analyses of COI considering the likelihood model, this is a divergent species regarding the rest of the *Cambarellus* inhabiting Mexico and no closer relative can be proposed based on the phylogenetic cladogram (Fig. 5; Table 6). Two other species seem to be in similar situation, *C. montezumae* and *C. occidentalis*, which are morphologically and genetically divergent from the rest of the species. Current geographic distribution of clades recovered by phylogenetic reconstruction could reflect biogeographic history of the genus in the TMVB (Pedraza-Lara et al., 2012), as well as recent modifications to river basins induced by human activity, as documented for other freshwater organisms in the region (e.g., Domínguez-Domínguez et al., 2012; Ornelas-García et al., 2012).

Morphological analyses here employed support the recognition of several morphological traits to recognize the new species from the rest of *Cambarellus* from the TMVB (Table 5). This species has a longer cephalon (CE/TL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.334, min = 0.305, max = 0.377), longer rostrum (RL/TL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.169, min = 0.144, max = 0.196), as well as a longer antennal scale (ASL/RL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.768, min = 0.604, max = 0.98) than the rest of species of the genus here included. We

Table 5

*P*-values of the pairwise comparisons between *Cambarellus moi* sp. nov. and the rest of species included. Significant *p*-values after Bonferroni correction are shown in bold. Acumen length (AL), areola length (ARL), areola width (ARW), antennal scale length (ASL), abdomen width (AW), cephalon length (CEL), cephalothorax height (CH), chela length (CHL), chela width (CHW), cephalothorax length (CL), cephalothorax width (CW), dactyl length (DL), merus length (ML), rostrum length (RL), rostrum width (RW).

Males	<i>C. chapalonus</i>	<i>C. montezumae</i>	<i>C. zacapuensis</i>	<i>C. zempoalensis</i>	Lerma
CL	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	0.591
CH	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.001</b>	1.000	1.000
CW	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	0.110	1.000	1.000
AW	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	1.000
CEL	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
RL	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
RW	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
AL	<b>0.000</b>	0.317	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	<b>0.000</b>
ASL	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>0.002</b>
CHL	1.000	1.000	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.001</b>	0.577
CHW	<b>0.001</b>	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.148
DL	<b>0.003</b>	0.361	<b>0.007</b>	<b>0.000</b>	0.154
ML	1.000	1.000	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.000</b>	0.120
ARL	0.090	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
Females	<i>C. chapalonus</i>	<i>C. montezumae</i>	<i>C. zacapuensis</i>	<i>C. zempoalensis</i>	Lerma
CL	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	1.000
CH	0.074	<b>0.007</b>	1.000	1.000	<b>0.000</b>
CW	<b>0.004</b>	<b>0.000</b>	0.156	1.000	0.126
AW	1.000	<b>0.001</b>	0.041	1.000	0.176
CEL	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	<b>0.000</b>
RL	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.000</b>
RW	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.002</b>	0.006	<b>0.000</b>
AL	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	<b>0.000</b>	1.000	<b>0.001</b>
ASL	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	0.377	<b>0.000</b>
CHL	1.000	1.000	1.000	<b>0.017</b>	<b>0.002</b>
CHW	1.000	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>
DL	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.215	0.184
ML	0.360	1.000	1.000	<b>0.000</b>	1.000
ARL	0.076	<b>0.001</b>	1.000	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>

complemented data here provided with brief examination of all the species of the subgenus from original drawings, and found that the RW/RL proportion seems especially informative to differentiate the new species from the rest of the species of *Cambarellus* from Mexico. *C. moi* sp. n. depicts a slender rostrum (RW/RL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.436, min = 0.332, max = 0.532) than *C. alvarezii* (0.49), *C. areolatus* (0.92), *C. montezumae* (0.58-0.69), *C. occidentalis* (0.68),

*C. patzcuarensis* (0.55) and *C. zacapuensis* (0.55-0.59), while it shows a wider rostrum than that of *C. chapalonus* (0.37) and *C. prolixus* (0.20) (some data provided by J. L. Villalobos (pers. com., 2020). In addition, *C. prolixus* can be easily recognized by possessing an elongated general morphology with the longest rostrum and acumen in the genus, while *C. occidentalis* shows annulus (not markedly expanded at its base) and gonopod (mesial mesial process

Table 6

Maximum likelihood (ML) distances for the COI fragment between the *Cambarellus* species included in this study (bellow diagonal) and standard error (above diagonal). A COI fragment of *Procambarus clarkii* is included as external group.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>C. moi</i> sp. nov.		0.014	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.024	0.017	0.045	0.080	0.066
<i>C. prolixus</i>	0.084		0.002	0.005	0.010	0.009	0.019	0.009	0.031	0.046	0.037
<i>C. chapalanus</i>	0.094	0.011		0.006	0.010	0.009	0.021	0.010	0.033	0.049	0.039
<i>C. zacapuensis</i>	0.096	0.026	0.033		0.010	0.010	0.021	0.009	0.038	0.053	0.041
<i>C. patzcuarensis</i>	0.087	0.062	0.068	0.068		0.006	0.023	0.009	0.034	0.058	0.036
<i>C. zempoalensis</i>	0.084	0.059	0.065	0.066	0.035		0.023	0.009	0.034	0.056	0.038
<i>C. montezumae</i>	0.140	0.115	0.128	0.128	0.140	0.144		0.022	0.066	0.104	0.083
<i>C. occidentalis</i>	0.094	0.059	0.063	0.057	0.060	0.056	0.142		0.038	0.052	0.038
<i>C. texanus</i>	0.220	0.183	0.190	0.206	0.196	0.195	0.324	0.208		0.028	0.040
<i>C. diminutus</i>	0.325	0.243	0.256	0.265	0.289	0.282	0.435	0.259	0.159		0.048
<i>P. clarkii</i>	0.293	0.202	0.212	0.218	0.199	0.206	0.375	0.204	0.210	0.251	

of gonopod tapering from its base toward a rounded tip), morphologies that ensure its easy separation from the new species (Fitzpatrick, 1983). Although not significantly different from all the species here included, *C. moi* sp. nov. depicts a larger size (TL) compared to those analyzed here (TL  $\bar{x}$  = 30.28; min = 22.5, max = 37.86), except for *C. patzcuarensis*.

To our knowledge, this study reports for the first time the analysis of female morphology for species discrimination in *Cambarellus*. Specifically, female body morphology was useful to separate *C. moi* sp. nov. from other species. Females of the new species were significantly distinct from the other 4 species here included and the population from Lerma by having a longer and slender

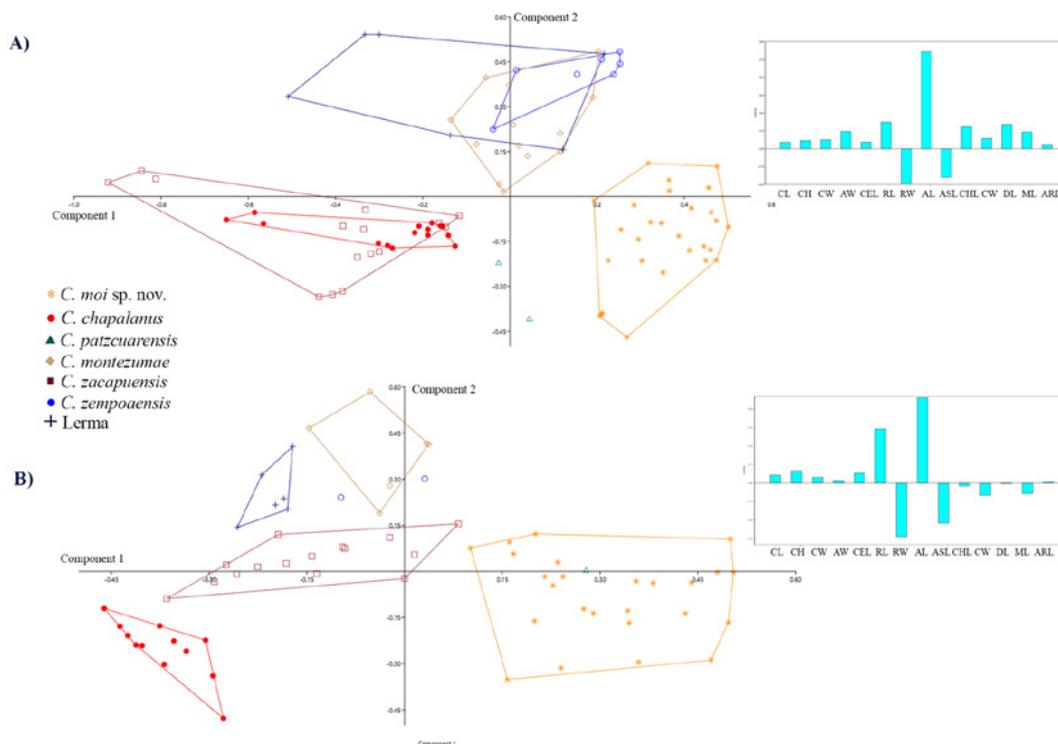


Figure 4. Principal component analysis of morphometric variables from males (A) and females (B) of *Cambarellus* species from central Mexico. To the right a histogram of PC1 loadings.

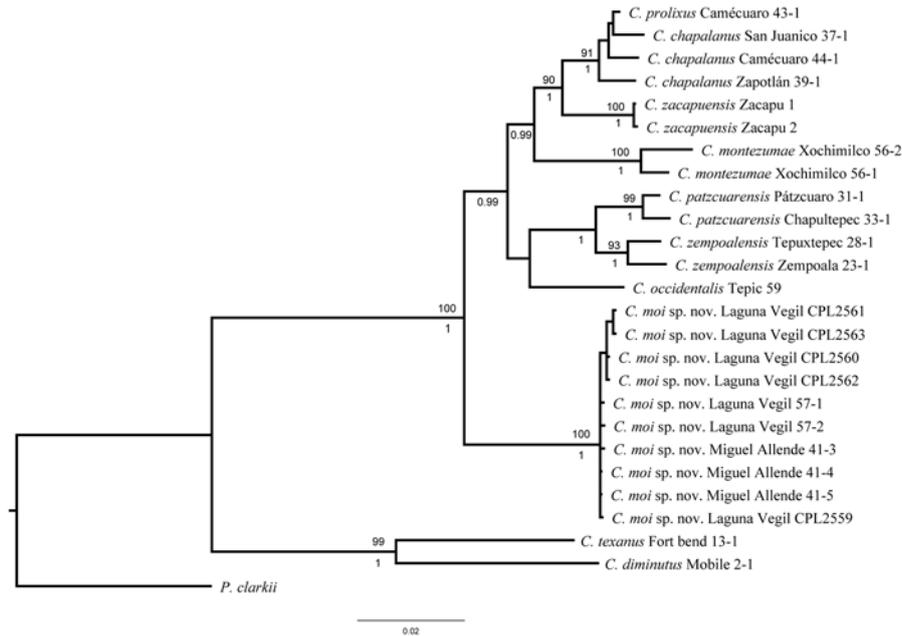


Figure 5. Phylogenetic tree of *Cambarellus* species from central Mexico including the 5 genetic markers analyzed, 3,691 bp in total: COI with 1526 bp, 16S rDNA with 495 bp, 12S rDNA with 356 bp, 28S rDNA with 992 bp, and H3 with 322 bp (Table 3). Bootstrap support values above nodes (maximum likelihood, only values above 85 are depicted) and posterior probabilities are shown below nodes (bayesian inference, only values above 0.90 are depicted).

rostrum, with a different width-length proportion (RW/RL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.49, min = 0.38, max = 0.55); measured values for that trait are: *C. chapalonus*:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.63, min = 0.53, max = 0.72; *C. montezumae*:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.69, min = 0.57, max = 0.77; *C. zacapuensis*:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.49, min = 0.54, max = 0.59; *C. zempoalensis*:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.66, min = 0.60, max = 0.72, and for the population from Lerma:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.70, min = 0.66, max = 0.75. One exception is *C. patzcuarensis*, for which a value = 0.5 was observed, but other traits, as well as the geographical origin, could ensure differentiation. Another exception to the utility of this trait to discriminate females of the new species would be *C. prolixus*, which has the longest rostrum in the genus (not measured here). Additionally, the new species presents the following as distinctive traits in females: CHW (CHW/TL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.080, min = 0.06, max = 0.09) is slender than in *C. montezumae* ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.088), *C. zacapuensis* ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.085), *C. zempoalensis* ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.105) and the population from Lerma ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.093) but slightly wider than in *C. chapalonus* ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.078). There are also differences in CL, CEL and ASL between the new species (CL/TL:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.479, CEL/TL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.336 and ASL/RL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.741) and *C. chapalonus* (CL/TL:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.456, CEL/TL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.322 and ASL/RL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.903), *C. montezumae* (CL/TL:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.468, CEL/TL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.319 and ASL/RL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.997) and *C. zacapuensis* (CL/TL:  $\bar{x}$  = 0.460, CEL/TL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.313 and ASL/RL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.940). For *C. moi* sp. nov. ARL (ARL/TL  $\bar{x}$  = 0.142, min = 0.121, max = 0.168) is shorter than that

shown by *C. montezumae* ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.161), *C. zempoalensis* ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.183) and the population from Lerma ( $\bar{x}$  = 0.171).

Also, these findings allow us to conclude that evaluation of body shape variation is of great value for species discrimination in this group of crayfish, in which interspecific variation in gonopod structure is not so evident as in other groups (Ornelas-García et al., 2014; Pedraza-Lara & Doadrio, 2015). Although variation is observed, most individuals collected have a characteristic pale coloration, possibly related to the low transparency of the water in the locality. Studies by the authors are in progress to review the taxonomy of the genus *Cambarellus* using morphological and molecular variation.

The type locality is found in the headwaters of the river El Pueblito (Fig. 6), part of the Laja river and possibly isolated from the downstream section due to strong habitat perturbations such as intermittent obstruction of the river course and pollution from industrial, agriculture and urban activities. The Miguel Allende Dam is a major reservoir and is fed by the La Laja River, which eventually joins the large Lerma watershed, inhabited by other *Cambarellus* species. In different localities from the same dam, specimens identified as *C. chapalonus* have also been found, so a possible contact among species can be found here (Pedraza-Lara et al., 2012). *Cambarellus moi* sp. nov. has only been collected in the 2 localities aforementioned, although a number of reservoirs in the area and in the



Figure 6. Type locality of *Cambarellus moi* sp. nov. at El Vegil Lagoon, Huimilpan, Querétaro, Mexico. Pictures taken from the south side of the reservoir.

El Pueblito River harbor similar habitats and could be inhabited by the species. Considering this, the new species is proposed to be considered as critically endangered under the IUCN criteria (CR B-1 a I,iii,iv). Following criteria for national protection in México, *C. moi* sp. nov. should be considered as in danger of extinction (14A II, BI, CII, DI).

### Acknowledgements

Sampling trips were made with the help of Patricia Ornelas-García, Jesús Contreras and Martín Torres. This work was funded by project Conacyt 257263, project IA205020 granted by PAPIIT-DGAPA-UNAM and Red Temática en Ciencia Forense (Forensic Science Thematic Network), project 293410 granted by Conacyt.

### References

- Akaike, H. (1974). A new look at the statistical model identification. *Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Transactions on Automatic Control*, *19*, 716–723. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TAC.1974.1100705>
- Buhay, J. E. (2009). “COI-like” sequences are becoming problematic in molecular systematic and DNA barcoding studies. *Journal of Crustacean Biology*, *29*, 96–110. <https://doi.org/10.1651/08-3020.1>
- Carson, E. W., Pedraza-Lara, C., Lozano-Vilano, M. L., Rodríguez-Almaráz, G. A., Banda-Villanueva, I., Sepúlveda-Hernández, L. A. et al. (2015). The rediscovery and precarious status of Chihuahuan dwarf crayfish *Cambarellus chihuahuae*. *Occasional Papers of the Museum of Southwestern Biology*, *12*, 1–7.
- Crandall, K. A., & De Grave, S. (2017). An updated classification of the freshwater crayfishes (Decapoda: Astacidea) of the world, with a complete species list. *Journal of Crustacean Biology*, *37*, 615–653. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jcobiol/rux070>
- Creighton, G. K., & Strauss, R. E. (1986). Comparative patterns of growth and development in cricetine rodents and the evolution of ontogeny. *Evolution*, *40*, 94–106. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1558-5646.1986.tb05721.x>
- Darriba, D., Taboada, G. L., Doallo, R., & Posada, D. (2012). jModelTest 2: more models, new heuristics and parallel computing. *Nature Methods*, *9*, 772–772. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nmeth.2109>
- de Saussure, H. (1858). *Mémoire sur divers crustacés nouveaux des Antilles et du Mexique. Mémoires Pour Servir a L'Histoire Naturelle Du Mexique Des Antilles et Des États-Unis, I, Premier*. Geneve: Mémoire de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Geneve.
- Domínguez-Domínguez, O., Pedraza-Lara, C., Gurrola-Sánchez, N., Perea, S., Pérez-Rodríguez, R., Israde-Alcántara, I. et al. (2012). Historical biogeography of the Goodeinae (Cyprinodontiforms). In M. Uribe, & H. Grier (Eds.), *Viviparous fishes II* (pp. 19–61). Homestead: New Life Publications Homestead.
- Edgar, R. C. (2004). MUSCLE: multiple sequence alignment with high accuracy and high throughput. *Nucleic Acids Research*, *32*, 1792–1797. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkh340>
- Faxon, W. (1885). A revision of the Astacidae. *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. At Harvard College*, *10*, 1–186.
- Faxon, W. (1898). Observations on the Astacidae in the United States National Museum and in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, with descriptions of new species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, *20*, 643–694.
- Felsenstein, J. (1985). Confidence limits on phylogenies: an approach using the bootstrap. *Evolution*, *39*, 783–791. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2408678>
- Fetzner, J. J., & Crandall, K. A. (2002). Genetic variation. In D. M. Holdich (Ed.), *Biology of freshwater crayfish* (pp. 291–326). Oxford: Blackwell Science.
- Fitzpatrick, J. F. (1983). A revision of the dwarf crawfishes (Cambaridae, Cambarellinae). *Journal of Crustacean Biology*, *3*, 266–277. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1548262>

- Garita-Alvarado, C. A., Barluenga, M., & Ornelas-García, C. P. (2018). Parallel evolution of morphs of *Astyanax* species (Teleostei: Characidae) in México and Central America. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 124, 706–717. <https://doi.org/10.1093/biolinnean/bly082>
- Guindon, S., Dufayard, J. F., Lefort, V., Anisimova, M., Hordijk, W., & Gascuel, O. (2010). New algorithms and methods to estimate maximum-likelihood phylogenies: assessing the performance of PhyML 3.0. *Systematic Biology*, 59, 307–321. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/syq010>
- Gutiérrez-Yurrita, P. J., & Morales-Ortiz, A. (2002). Ecophysiological races of *Cambarellus* spp. (Cambaridae) in Querétaro, Central México: the beginning of a new species. *Freshwater Crayfish*, 13, 187–197.
- Gutiérrez-Yurrita, P. J., Morales-Ortiz, A., Oviedo, A., & Ramírez-Pérez, C. (2002). Distribution, spread, habitat characterization and conservation of freshwater crayfish species (Cambaridae) in Querétaro, Central México. *Freshwater Crayfish*, 13, 349–358.
- Hammer, Ø., Harper, D. A. T., & Ryan, P. D. (2001). PAST: Paleontological statistics software package for education and data analysis. *Palaeontologia Electronica*, 4, 9.
- Hobbs, H. H. Jr. (1972). *Biota of freshwater ecosystems, identification Manual No. 9, Crayfishes (Astacidae) of North and Middle America*. EPA Project # 18050 ELD. Washington: Environmental Protection Agency.
- Hobbs, H. H. Jr. (1974). Synopsis of the families and genera of crayfishes (Crustacea: Decapoda). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology*, 164, 1–32. <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00810282.164>
- Hobbs, H. H. Jr. (1980). New dwarf crayfishes (Decapoda: Cambaridae) from Mexico and Florida. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 93, 194–207.
- Huelsenbeck, J. P., & Ronquist, F. (2005). Bayesian analysis of molecular evolution using MrBayes. In R. Nielsen (Ed.), *Statistical methods in molecular evolution. Statistics for Biology and Health*. (pp. 183–226). Ithaca: Springer.
- IBM. (2013). *IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 22.0*. (22.0). IBM Corp.
- Klingenberg, C. P. (1996). Individual variation of ontogenies: a longitudinal study of growth and timing. *Evolution*, 50, 2412–2428. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1558-5646.1996.tb03628.x>
- Klingenberg, C. P. (2016). Size, shape, and form: concepts of allometry in geometric morphometrics. *Development Genes and Evolution*, 226, 113–137. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00427-016-0539-2>
- Kumar, S., Stecher, G., Li, M., Nnyaz, C., & Tamura, K. (2018). MEGA X: Molecular evolutionary genetics analysis across computing platforms. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 35, 1547–1549. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msy096>
- Matzen da Silva, J., Creer, S., Dos Santos, A., Costa, A. C., Cunha, M. R., Costa, F. O. et al. (2011). Systematic and evolutionary insights derived from mtDNA COI barcode diversity in the Decapoda (Crustacea: Malacostraca). *Plos One*, 6, e19449. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0019449>
- Ornelas-García, C. P., Alda, F., Díaz-Pardo, E., Gutiérrez-Hernández, A., & Doadrio, I. (2012). Genetic diversity shaped by historical and recent factors in the live-bearing twoline skiffia *Neotoca bilineata*. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 81, 1963–1984. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8649.2012.03456.x>
- Ornelas-García, C. P., Bastir, M., & Doadrio, I. (2014). Morphometric variation between two morphotypes within the *Astyanax* Baird and Girard, 1854 (Actinopterygii: Characidae) genus, from a Mexican tropical lake. *Journal of Morphology*, 275, 721–731. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jmor.20252>
- Pedraza-Lara, C., Alda, F., Carranza, S., & Doadrio, I. (2010). Mitochondrial DNA structure of the Iberian populations of the white-clawed crayfish, *Austropotamobius italicus italicus* (Faxon, 1914). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 57, 327–342. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2010.06.007>
- Pedraza-Lara, C., & Doadrio, I. (2015). A new species of dwarf crayfish (Decapoda: Cambaridae) from central México, as supported by morphological and genetic evidence. *Zootaxa*, 3963, 583–594. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3963.4.5>
- Pedraza-Lara, C., Doadrio, I., Breinholt, J. W., & Crandall, K. A. (2012). Phylogeny and evolutionary patterns in the dwarf crayfish subfamily (Decapoda: Cambarellinae). *Plos One*, 7, e48233. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0048233>
- Ronquist, F., Teslenko, M., Van Der Mark, P., Ayres, D. L., Darling, A., Höhna, S. et al. (2012). MrBayes 3.2: efficient Bayesian phylogenetic inference and model choice across a large model space. *Systematic Biology*, 61, 539–542. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/sys029>
- Schwarz, G. (1978). Estimating the dimension of a model. *The Annals of Statistics*, 6, 461–464.
- Song, H., Buhay, J. E., Whiting, M. F., & Crandall, K. A. (2008). Many species in one: DNA barcoding overestimates the number of species when nuclear mitochondrial pseudogenes are coamplified. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 105, 13486–13491. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0803076105>
- Tamura, K., & Kumar, S. (2002). Evolutionary distance estimation under heterogeneous substitution pattern among lineages. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 19, 1727–1736. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.molbev.a003995>
- Villalobos-Figueroa, A., & Hobbs, H. H. Jr. (1981). A new dwarf crayfish from the Pacific versant of Mexico (Decapoda: Cambaridae). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 94, 492–502.
- Villalobos, A. (1943). Estudios de los cambarinos mexicanos, I: Observaciones sobre *Cambarellus montezumae* (Saussure) y algunas de sus formas con descripción de una subespecie nueva. *Annales del Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*, 14, 587–611.
- Villalobos, A. (1951). Estudios de los cambarinos mexicanos, X. Una nueva especie del género *Cambarellus* del estado de Nuevo León. *Anales del Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México*, 22, 525–532.