

Redescription of the sea urchin *Eucidaris thouarsii* (Cidaroida: Cidaridae) based on material from the Mexican Pacific

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Eucidaris thouarsii* is a cidaroid sea urchin found from the Gulf of California to Ecuador. Its taxonomy is based on general descriptions of test shape, primary and secondary spines, the Aristotle’s lantern, apical system, and peristome. **Objective:** To redescribe *E. thouarsii* with detailed descriptions, adding new taxonomic characters. **Methods:** We examined and reidentified 792 specimens, measuring and analyzing in detail structures of taxonomic value. **Results:** The horizontal diameter of the test ranges from 2.8 to 48.45 mm; the peristome corresponds to 40-60 % of that diameter, proportionally bigger than the apical system; the interambulacral areas are four times larger than the ambulacral areas. The variation of the pedicellariae is shown with scanning electron microscopy. The specimens of the Mexican oceanic islands are markedly different when compared to those of the mainland. **Conclusions:** *Eucidaris thouarsii* has five well differentiated secondary spines, and also specific regionalization; the apical system varies according to the size of the Horizontal Diameter of the Test; the globiferous pedicellariae have intraspecific differences; and the tridentate pedicellariae are specifically regionalized.

Key words: cidaroids; secondary spines; pedicellariae; morphology; taxonomy.

Historically, the genus *Eucidaris* has been recognized since Pomel’s description in 1883, when he also proposed the division of the genus *Cidaris* Leske, 1778 due to the great number of species that it contained and the great variation in their morphological characters. The taxonomic character that he used to separate *Eucidaris* from the rest of its congeners

was the presence of uncrenulated tubercles, in addition to the characteristics of the genus *Cidaris* (Leske, 1778). Latterly, Mortensen (1928) described the genus thus: organisms with short primary spines, of the same size as the horizontal diameter of the test (HDT); the primary spines sometimes are robust and thick, and the areolas are small and not sunken. The

area occupied by the peristome is generally larger than the area corresponding to the apical system. It has large globiferous pedicellariae, without a terminal tooth in the valves, small globiferous pedicellariae without a terminal tooth, and tridentate pedicellariae. However, the constancy of forms in all genera makes the distinction between them and their species very difficult (Agassiz & Desor, 1846), and the sum of small differences between the characters is needed for the identification of species.

Originally, only three species were included in the description of the genus *Eucidaris*; however, it possesses five living species: *Eucidaris australiae* Mortensen, 1950; *E. galapagensis* Döderlein, 1887; *E. metularia* (Lamarck, 1816); *E. tribuloides* (Lamarck, 1816) and *E. thouarsii* (Valenciennes in Agassiz & Desor, 1846). According to Mortensen (1928), the genus dates back to the Miocene. *Eucidaris* is a pantropical genus: that is, its species are distributed in shallow waters (< 570 m), between the tropics and with an adjacent but not superimposed distribution (Lessios, Kessing, Robertosn, & Paulay, 1996). The problems in identifying characters to diagnose the species within *Eucidaris* have given rise to confusion about the validity of *E. galapagensis* as a species, rather than as a variation of *E. thouarsii*, since the differences between them are discreet; nevertheless, molecular studies have shown that both species are valid (Lessios, Kessing, Robertosn, & Paulay, 1999).

Eucidaris thouarsii was described by Valenciennes (L. Agassiz & Desor, 1846) as follows: "...sea urchin with narrow ambulacral areas, made up of four lines of granules, whose two internal parts are barely developed. Tubercle base broad. Intermediate granules between the rows, narrow, quite apparent, not very tight. Sub-cylindrical spines, swollen, very granular...". As the description was made in 1846 and the genus *Eucidaris* was described in 1883, the original name of the species was *Cidaris thouarsii*; this is probably the reason for the historical taxonomic confusions within the genus *Eucidaris*. For example, Döderlein (1887) considered *Eucidaris* as a

subgenus, and H.L. Clark (1907) described specimens using its original name (*Cidaris thouarsii*), without considering the existence of the genus *Eucidaris*.

The most exhaustive work on the description of the species is from Mortensen (1928), who was very meticulous in describing the arrangement of the interambulacral plates, the shape of the pedicellariae and the primary spines ornamentation. Just over twenty-five years later, Caso (1953) synonymized *Hesperocidaris asteriscus* H.L. Clark, 1948 with *Eucidaris thouarsii*, considering that the descriptions of both taxa were morphologically interconnected; however, in her doctoral thesis in 1961 she considered both species as valid.

Due to the different changes in the identification of diagnostic characters that *Eucidaris thouarsii* has undergone from its original description to the most recent studies, the aim of this paper is to redescribe this species, adding and distinguishing the main characters that facilitate the specific determination of specimens of *E. thouarsii*, and to provide an extended diagnosis for the species, including the variation of some characters on different sizes of them.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 792 specimens were analyzed using an OLYMPUS® SZX7 stereoscopic microscope. We followed the descriptions by Mortensen (1928) and Caso (1976) to properly identify the specimens; additionally, we reviewed the photographs of the material type available in the database of the Natural History Museum of Paris. The characters in table 1 were used to perform the specimen examination. Finally, 16 specimens were chosen (that were in good condition without apparent regeneration or fractures) and in which the details of the structures could be better observed and were photographed in the Laboratorio de Microscopia y Fotografía de la Biodiversidad of the Instituto de Biología (IB-UNAM), with a Leica DFC490 multifocal microscope. The areas photographed were the peristome, the



TABLE 1
 Characters and abbreviations used to examine and redescribe *Eucidaris thouarsii*. Asterisk (*) indicates the characters that are described in detail herein

Character	Abbreviation	Character	Abbreviation
Test height	TH	Maximum length of the primary spine	MLPS
Horizontal diameter of the test	HDT	Secondary spines*	SP*
Peristome diameter	PD	Primary tubercles	PT
Apical system diameter	ASD	Secondary tubercles	ST
Coronal plates	CP	Interambulacral plates	IP
Genital plates	GP	Ambulacral plates	AP
Ocular plates	OP	Ambulacral pores	Apo
Periproct plates*	PP*	Tube feet ossicles*	TFO*
Genital pores	GPO	Globiferous* pedicellariae	GPe*
Madreporite	M	Tridentate* pedicellariae	TP*

apical system, the ambulacral and inter-ambulacry areas, as well as the ornamentation of the primary spines and the different morphotypes of the secondary spines.

To identify the pedicellariae, specimens of different sizes were selected and preparations were made for Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) by extracting these structures from different areas (ambitus, peristome, apical system and below the lamellae). After a dehydration train with gradual alcohol changes (70 %, 80 % and absolute), the samples were covered with ionized gold in the Laboratorio de Biodiversidad Animal II of the IB-UNAM, and the necessary photographs were taken to illustrate the most important characteristics and variations of the pedicellariae who were not described previously in other works.

For the morphometric analyses the following morphometric measurements were taken from each organism: height and width of the test, the length of the longest primary spine at the ambitus, the diameter of the peristome and the diameter of the apical system. All measurements were taken in millimeters with a TRUPER digital Vernier caliper. The measurements were taken in triplicate in each specimen to obtain an average of the individual sizes, and recorded in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. We performed a linear regressions analysis using SigmaPlot14 in order to corroborate the correlation between the primary spine (at the level

of the ambitus) and the horizontal diameter of the test, between the height of the test and the horizontal diameter of the test, and between the diameter of the peristome and the diameter of the apical system.

RESULTS

According to the bibliographic revision and the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature in the Chapter 11, Article 50, the taxonomic authority of *Eucidaris thouarsii* corresponds to Valenciennes, 1846, published in the work from L. Agassiz & Dessor “Catalogue raisonné des familles, des genres, et des espèces de la classe des échinodermes.”. Knowing this, the correct way to cite this species is *Eucidaris thouarsii* (Valenciennes in L. Agassiz and Dessor, 1846).

Systematics:

Order Cidaroida Claus, 1880
 Superfamily Cidaroida Gray, 1825
 Family Cidaridae Gray, 1825
 Subfamily Cidarinae Gray, 1825
 Genus *Eucidaris* Pomel, 1883

Eucidaris thouarsii

(Valenciennes in L. Agassiz & Desor, 1846)

Eucidaris thouarsii (Valenciennes, 1846 in L. Agassiz & Desor, 1846)

Cidaris thouarsii Valenciennes in L. Agassiz & Desor, 1846: 326; A. Agassiz, 1863: 301; Agassiz, 1872-1874: 98-99, 213, 385-386; Lockington, 1875-1876: 152; H.L. Clark, 1902: 526; H.L. Clark, 1907: 185-186.

Cidaris (Eucidaris) thouarsii Döderlein, 1887: 18-20.

Eucidaris thouarsii H.L. Clark, 1913: 220; H.L. Clark, 1923: 157; H.L. Clark, 1940: 347; H.L. Clark, 1948: 226, 229-230; Mortensen, 1921: 22-24; Mortensen, 1928: 393-398; Boone, 1926: 8; Boone, 1933: 80-81; Ziesenhenné, 1937: 231; A.H. Clark, 1939: 12; A.H. Clark, 1946: 2; Caso, 1961: 222-226; Caso, 1962: 29; Birkeland, Mayer, Stames, & Buford, 1975: 68; Maluf, 1988: 142; Conejeros-Vargas, 2015: 153-156.

Type material: Syntypes: National Museum of Natural History (Paris) MNHN-IE-2014-397, Galapagos Island; MNHN-IE-2013-10447, MNHN-IE-2013-10448, MNHN-IE-2013-10449, MNHN-IE-2013-10450.

Type locality: California Noboux and Galapagos (H.L. Clark, 1948; Caso, 1978).

Distribution: Along the Mexican Pacific coast, the mainland islands and the Revillagigedo Archipelago.

Material examined*: Baja California Norte ICML-UNAM 4.3.82; ICML-UNAM 4.3.83; ICML-UNAM 4.3.84. Baja California Sur ICML-UNAM 4.3.1; ICML-UNAM 4.3.2; ICML-UNAM 4.3.14; ICML-UNAM 4.3.15; ICML-UNAM 4.3.16; ICML-UNAM 4.3.17; ICML-UNAM 4.3.18; ICML-UNAM 4.3.19; ICML-UNAM 4.3.21; ICML-UNAM 4.3.22; ICML-UNAM 4.3.26; ICML-UNAM 4.3.31; ICML-UNAM 4.3.77; ICML-UNAM 4.3.79; ICML-UNAM 4.3.80; ICML-UNAM 4.3.81; ICML-UNAM 4.3.95; ICML-UNAM 4.3.96; ICML-UNAM 4.3.100; ICML-UNAM 4.3.101; ICML-UNAM 4.3.102; ICML-UNAM 4.3.103; ICML-UNAM 4.1.6; ICML-UNAM 4.1.9; ICML-UNAM 4.1.22; ICML-UNAM 4.1.25; ICML-UNAM 4.1.26; ICML-UNAM 4.1.27; ICML-UNAM 4.1.61; ICML-UNAM 4.1.62; ICML-UNAM 10932 ICML-UNAM 10941; ICML-UNAM 10945; ICML-UNAM 10950; ICML-UNAM 10961;

ICML-UNAM 10964; ICML-UNAM 10967; ICML-UNAM 10970; ICML-UNAM 10974. Clarion Island ICML-UNAM 4.1.10. Clipperton Island ICML-UNAM 4.1.0. Colima ICML-UNAM 4.3.78; ICML-UNAM 4.3.88; ICML-UNAM 4.3.93; ICML-UNAM 4.3.94. Galapagos Islands ICML-UNAM 4.1.1. Guerrero ICML-UNAM 4.3.3; ICML-UNAM 4.3.4; ICML-UNAM 4.3.5; ICML-UNAM 4.3.6; ICML-UNAM 4.3.7; ICML-UNAM 4.3.12; ICML-UNAM 4.3.13; ICML-UNAM 4.3.20; ICML-UNAM 4.3.23; ICML-UNAM 4.3.24; ICML-UNAM 4.3.27; ICML-UNAM 4.3.86; ICML-UNAM 4.3.86; ICML-UNAM 4.3.104; ICML-UNAM 4.1.41; ICML-UNAM 4.1.7; ICML-UNAM 4.1.28; ICML-UNAM 4.1.16; ICML-UNAM 4.1.17; ICML-UNAM 4.1.18; ICML-UNAM 10667. Jalisco ICML-UNAM 4.3.0; ICML-UNAM 4.3.8. Michoacán ICML-UNAM 4.3.67; ICML-UNAM 4.3.87; ICML-UNAM 4.3.89; ICML-UNAM 4.3.90; ICML-UNAM 4.3.9; ICML-UNAM 4.3.92; ICML-UNAM 4.3.105; ICML-UNAM 4.3.106; ICML-UNAM 4.3.107; ICML-UNAM 4.3.108; ICML-UNAM 4.3.109; ICML-UNAM 4.3.110; ICML-UNAM 4.1.13; ICML-UNAM 4.1.23; ICML-UNAM 4.1.24; ICML-UNAM 4.1.29; ICML-UNAM 4.1.36; ICML-UNAM 4.1.37; ICML-UNAM 4.1.38; ICML-UNAM 4.1.39; ICML-UNAM 4.1.40; ICML-UNAM 4.1.50; ICML-UNAM 4.1.51; ICML-UNAM 4.1.52; ICML-UNAM 4.1.53; ICML-UNAM 10593; ICML-UNAM 4.1.30; ICML-UNAM 4.1.31; ICML-UNAM 4.1.32; ICML-UNAM 4.1.33; ICML-UNAM 4.1.34; ICML-UNAM 4.1.35; ICML-UNAM 4.1.46; ICML-UNAM 4.1.47; ICML-UNAM 4.1.48; ICML-UNAM 4.1.49; ICML-UNAM 9943; ICML-UNAM 9967; ICML-UNAM 10063; ICML-UNAM 10087; ICML-UNAM 10105; ICML-UNAM 10122; ICML-UNAM 10136; ICML-UNAM 10157. Nayarit ICML-UNAM 4.3.97; ICML-UNAM 4.3.98. ICML-UNAM 4.1.19; ICML-UNAM 4.1.20; ICML-UNAM 4.1.21; ICML-UNAM 10031. Oaxaca ICML-UNAM 4.3.85; ICML-UNAM 4.3.99. Revillagigedo Archipelago ICML-UNAM 4.3.9; ICML-UNAM 4.3.10; ICML-UNAM 4.1.2; ICML-UNAM 4.1.3;



ICML-UNAM 4.1.4; ICML-UNAM 4.1.5; ICML-UNAM 4.1.8; ICML-UNAM 4.1.11; ICML-UNAM 4.1.12; ICML-UNAM 4.1.15; ICML-UNAM 4.1.54; ICML-UNAM 4.1.55 ICML-UNAM 4.1.56; ICML-UNAM 4.1.57; ICML-UNAM 4.1.58; ICML-UNAM 4.1.59; ICML-UNAM 4.1.60; ICML-UNAM 18369; ICML-UNAM 18370; ICML-UNAM 18371. Sinaloa ICML-UNAM 4.3.29; ICML-UNAM 4.3.30; ICML-UNAM 4.3.32; ICML-UNAM 4.3.33; ICML-UNAM 4.3.34; ICML-UNAM 4.3.35; ICML-UNAM 4.3.36; ICML-UNAM 4.3.37; ICML-UNAM 4.3.38; ICML-UNAM 4.3.39; ICML-UNAM 4.3.40; ICML-UNAM 4.3.41; ICML-UNAM 4.3.42; ICML-UNAM 4.3.43; ICML-UNAM 4.3.44; ICML-UNAM 4.3.45; ICML-UNAM 4.3.46; ICML-UNAM 4.3.47; ICML-UNAM 4.3.48; ICML-UNAM 4.3.49; ICML-UNAM 4.3.50; ICML-UNAM 4.3.51; ICML-UNAM 4.3.52; ICML-UNAM 4.3.53; ICML-UNAM 4.3.54; ICML-UNAM 4.3.55; ICML-UNAM 4.3.56; ICML-UNAM 4.3.57; ICML-UNAM 4.3.58; ICML-UNAM 4.3.59; ICML-UNAM 4.3.60; ICML-UNAM 4.3.61; ICML-UNAM 4.3.62; ICML-UNAM 4.3.63; ICML-UNAM 4.3.64; ICML-UNAM 4.3.65; ICML-UNAM 4.3.66; ICML-UNAM 4.3.68; ICML-UNAM 4.3.69; ICML-UNAM 4.3.70; ICML-UNAM 4.3.71; ICML-UNAM 4.3.72; ICML-UNAM 4.3.73; ICML-UNAM 4.3.74; ICML-UNAM 4.3.75; ICML-UNAM 4.3.76; ICML-UNAM 4.3.11; ICML-UNAM 4.1.45. Sonora ICML-UNAM 4.3.25; ICML-UNAM 4.3.28; ICML-UNAM 4.1.42; ICML-UNAM 4.1.43; ICML-UNAM 4.1.44.

*Note: the material is sorted by location.

Diagnosis (modified from Mortensen, 1928): Robust, relatively short primary spines with blunt or truncated distal ends, rough ornamentation. Secondary spines of five different type well defined and regionalized. Two types of pedicellariae: large abundant globiferous, small globiferous with long peduncle and terminal teeth, and tridentate pedicellariae. Plates of apical system covered with tubercles. Interambulacral tubercles arranged in regular series,

adradially to them each plate has a secondary tubercle. Ambulacral pores of approximately same size.

Redescription: The test is wider than tall, with the oral and aboral poles depressed; their sizes range from 2.8 to 48.45 mm in the Horizontal Diameter of the Test (HDT); the peristome membrane extends beyond the level of the test, with this feature visible even in the specimens of smaller sizes (2.88 mm) (Fig. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F). The ambulacral areas are composed of two parallel rows of ambulacral plates, each consisting of a pair of ambulacral pores, a secondary tubercle, and milliary tubercles. The interambulacral areas are four times larger than the ambulacral areas, made up of two rows of four to nine coronal plates, each one with one areole and a hemispherical mamelon with a perforation in the center; around the areole there are a series of ST and milliary tubercles continuing in the direction of the interradial zone (Fig. 1G1H, 1I, 1J).

The peristome ranges from 40 to 66 % of the HDT (proportionally bigger compared to the apical system diameter) and is covered by a membrane with irregular plates in the interambulacral areas, ornamented by a series of two or three tubercles where secondary spines are inserted, and globiferous pedicellariae; the two rows of AP overlap as they approach the oral opening (Fig. 2A, 2B, 2C, 2E, 2F). The apical system is composed of several small periproctal plates around the anal pore and ten large peripheral plates covered by milliary tubercles, five corresponding to the genital plates (one of them corresponds to the madreporite) and five to the ocular plates; the arrangement of the genital plates results in a star shape (Fig. 2G). The ocular plates are triangular, elongated with a perforation in the center of the base, almost on the groove; they connect at their base with the ambulacral area and on the sides with the genital plate (GP). The genital plates are trapezoid, longer than wide with the variation in this character shown in the different sizes of this species: in the smallest organisms (sizes 2.8 to 14 mm) (Fig. 2H, 2I) the plates are slightly triangular; as test size increases, it

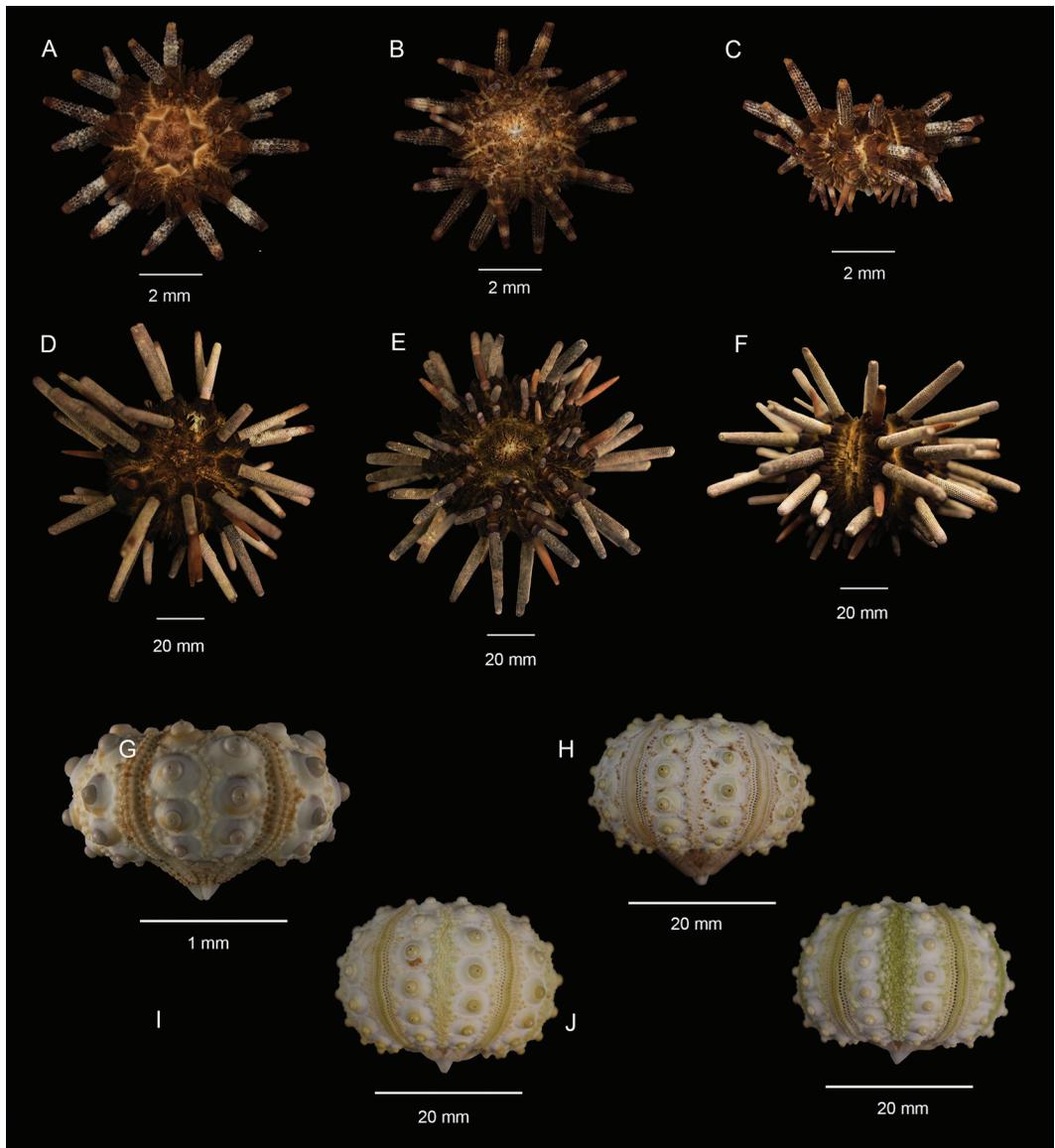


Fig. 1. Size variations of *Eucidaris thoursii*. **A, D.** Apical view. **B, E.** Oral view. **C, F.** Lateral view. **G-H.** Lateral view from naked tests, showing the arrangement of the ambulacral and the interambulacral areas. **A-C, G** ICML-UNAM 4.3.80; **D-F** ICML-UNAM 4.3.105; **H** ICML- UNAM 4.3.19; **I** ICML-UNAM 4.3.33; **J** ICML-UNAM 4.3.28.

can be seen that the plates lose the upper angle, resulting in truncated GP in large specimens (> 30 mm) (Fig. 2J, 2K, 2L), acquiring the trapezoid shape. The genital perforation, normally in the center of the plate, can sometimes be very close to the distal edge; in the genital perforations a series of SP is found covering

the genital pores. The madreporite, the largest genital plate, is distinguished by being covered with small perforations; in some cases, it is bulky and occasionally moves the arrangement of the apical system. The grooves between ocular plates and genital plates are very evident in small specimens (from 2.88 to 13 mm), but in

the larger ones (< 13 mm) the grooves are thin, difficult to distinguish with the naked eye, and covered by a dense layer of secondary spines. The periproctal plates near the base of the genital plates are pentagonal and those next to the anus are quadrangular.

The primary spines at the level of the ambitus are semi-cylindrical, narrow at their base, the same size or slightly shorter than the HDT; they are composed of four parts: the necklace, the milliary ring, the shaft and the crown. The milliary ring is less than 1 mm tall and composed of a series of longitudinal ridges; the axis of the spine is ornamented by irregular semi-spherical tubercles that run in rows towards the distal part - as they approach the terminal part of the spine the tubercles are elongated, forming ridges that result in a terminal crown, the number of ridges not being directly related to the size of the specimen. The terminal crown is only visible in the most conserved spines and agglomerations of granules or ridges can be seen in the center of the crown in the direction of the base of the spine. The secondary spines (SP) can be divided into five morphs as follows, specifically located on the test:

[1] Lamellae; are the largest secondary spines (5 mm), characterized by being semi-rectangular, with rounded tips; shortly before the terminal part there is a slight crescent-shaped depression, resulting in a spatula shape (Fig. 3A). This type is found around the areolas, in the secondary tubercles, thus forming a protective barrier for the insertion area of the primary spines. Next to the lamellae, towards the interradiial suture is the second morph, [2] smaller (between 2 and 3 mm in length), robust and wider towards the distal part (Fig. 3B). Interspersed with this is the third morph, [3] semi-rhomboid, and two sizes (from 1 to 1.5 mm), the smallest bordering the interradiial suture (Fig. 3C). These spines are also arranged on the surface of all the plates of the apical system on milliary tubercles, the largest in two specific areas: on the genital plates around the pores and covering them; and bordering all the plates. The former is more evident at the edge

of the entire apical system. The fourth morph [4] is located one per ambulacral plate in the terminal part thereof; they are thin, almost as tall as the second morph (2 to 2.5 mm), rectangular in shape and located in two parallel rows (Fig. 3D). In the membrane of the peristome there are elongated, irregular plates where the fifth morph [5] is inserted: they are elongated and thin with a wide and spatulate tip, and completely cover the surface of the plates of the peristome membrane; their height ranges from 2 to 2.5 mm (Fig. 3E).

There are globiferous and tridentate pedicellariae. The globiferous pedicellariae are of two different morphs, their sizes ranging from 1 to 3 mm and it is possible to distinguish them by the size of the stem and the valves. The first type has a thin stem, with the insertion of the neck into the stem being found in the center of the axis, or displaced (Fig. 4B, 4C). In general, the valves are wide at their base and narrow towards the distal region (triangular shape); from dorsal view, three parts can be observed, the intermediate one being smooth until it reaches the distal end, where the terminal tooth can be seen, while the parts that correspond to the left and right edges of the tooth are perforated (Fig. 4C). From ventral view, the articular zone is located in the proximal part, where a semicircular base that can be reduced or as wide as the width of the articular zone can be observed; in this part there are also two to three lateral edges. The valve is divided in half by the apophysis, which rises above the edge of the valve, and can run to the middle or three quarters of the inner face; on the rest of the surface small perforations continue towards the edges. In the distal part, a triangle is formed that at its base has two teeth higher and sharper than the rest, one for vertex A and B; in C the terminal tooth is in the form of a hook with a blunt or claw-like tip, although within the variations, the tooth can be separated from this triangular formation. The periphery of the valve is serrated; in the proximal part the teeth are short and as the distal area approaches, they are more evident (Fig 4E, 4F). There are two other variations within this first type of pedicellariae.

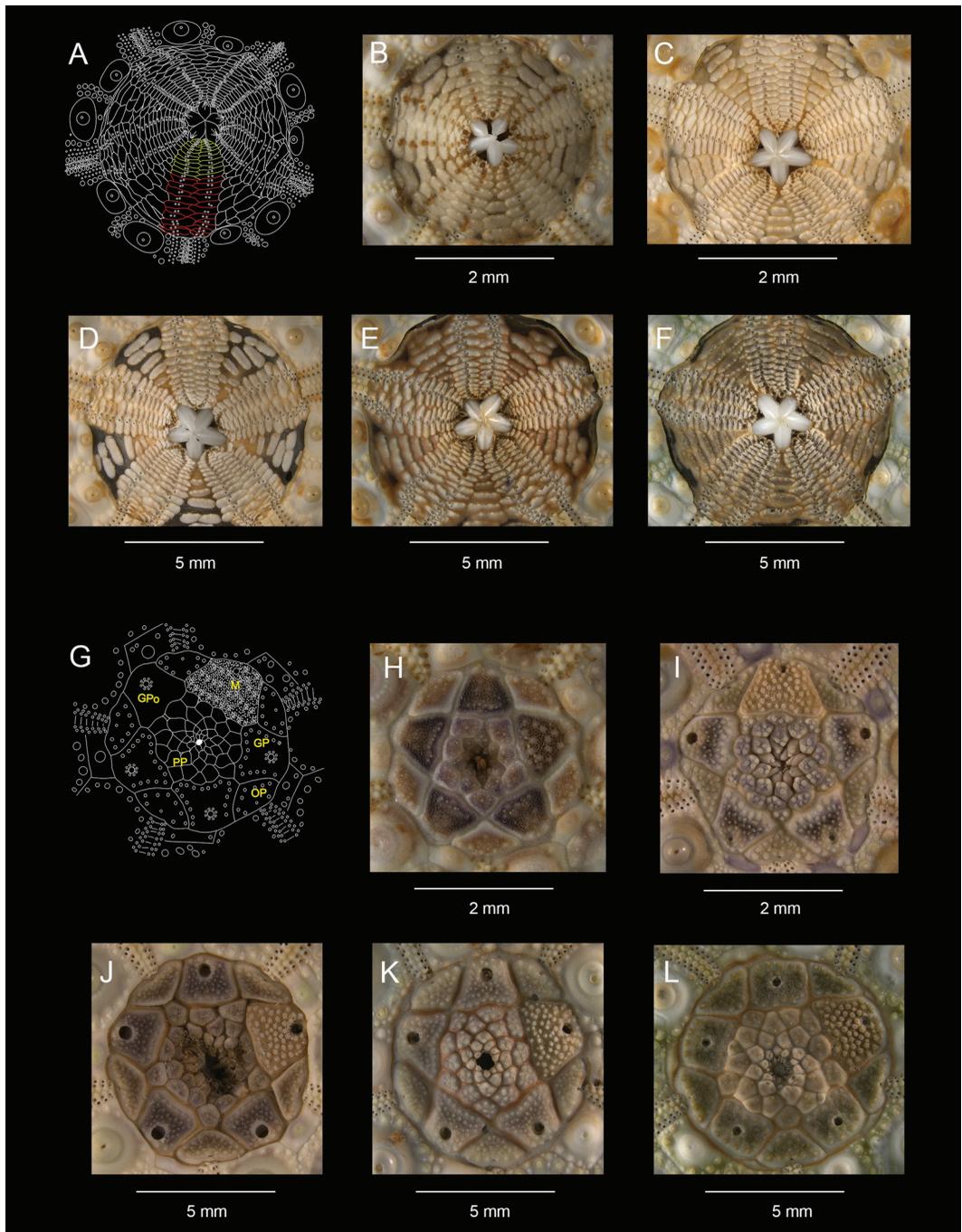


Fig 2. Arrangement of the peristome and the apical system. **A.** Diagram of the ambulacral plates on the peristome membrane in yellow and the overlapping ambulacral plates in red. **B-F.** Shows the changes present on different sizes. **G.** Diagram of the apical system. Abbreviations. M. Madreporite, GP. Genital plate, OP. Ocular plate, PP. Periproctal plate. GPo. Genital pore. **H-I.** From specimens of sizes 2.8 to 14 mm (HDT). **J-L.** From specimens larger than 30 mm (HDT). **B.** ICML-UNAM 4.3.101; **C.** ICML-UNAM 4.3.27; **D.** ICML-UNAM 4.1.36; **E.** ICML-UNAM 4.1.51; **F-L.** ICML-UNAM 4.1.41; **G.** ICML-UNAM 4.3.19; **H.** ICML-UNAM 4.1.46; **I.** ICML-UNAM 4.1.50; **J.** ICML-UNAM 4.3.89; **K.** ICML-UNAM 4.3.108.

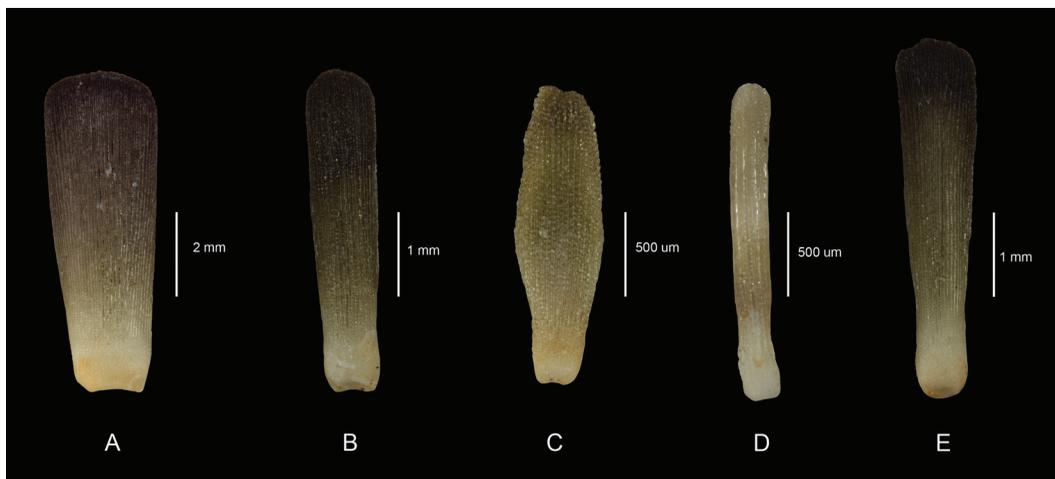


Fig. 3. Secondary spines. **A.** lamellae, located around the areolae. **B.** smaller than the lamellae, in the interradial suture. **C.** semi rhomboid shape, bordering the interradial suture. **D.** the thinner spines, in the ambulacral plates. **E.** located in the peristome. **A-E.** ICML-UNAM 4.3.5.

Firstly, sharper peripheral teeth from the middle of the valve to the distal area; in the terminal part it is not possible to distinguish a consistent triangle, nor is there a terminal tooth; the shape of the valve is more elongated, and the articular zone is continuous to the striae of the insertion zone (Fig. 4G). Secondly, the periphery of the valve towards the terminal part is interrupted, forming a slight fan that returns to its original line (Fig. 4H). The second form of globigerous pedicellariae corresponds to those with the thickest stem with robust valves covered by a brown pigmented epithelium; in the external view only complete perforations of half of the valve to the distal area can be observed on the lateral parts, while in the rest of the body of the valve there are very small perforations and some superficial ones; before the terminal part, the valve becomes slender. In the internal view of the valve, the same structures differentiated in size can be found, and the insertion zone is continuous along the width of the base. In the lateral view, the process is higher towards the middle part of the valve, the teeth are small and sharp at the periphery, while those that are arranged on the terminal area are larger (Fig. 4I, 4J, 4K). Regarding its regionalization, this type of pedicellariae is distributed at the apical

system, peristome, ambulacral areas and in the interradial suture; the pedicellariae covered by epithelium are located towards the membrane of the peristome and at the edges of the apical system. The valves of the tridentate pedicellariae are approximately 1 mm long, with a long and thin stem; the neck is located in the center of the stem, and the valves become thinner towards the distal part. In the external view, the valves are smooth where the lateral perforations are barely visible; in the internal view, the insertion base is semicircular, with continuous irregularly shaped grooves stacked, forming a cusp that covers the first fifth part of the valve (Fig 5L). At the base of the valve two protrusions can be seen on each side; on the periphery of the structure very small and irregular teeth can be found. Its distribution over the organism is limited, between the muscle fibers of the primary spines and the lamellae that cover them.

The ambulacral tube feet are also of two types and are regionalized on the surface of the test: in the section corresponding to the ambitus-peristome they are of robust body and with a suction disc in the terminal part; in the ambitus-apical system area, the tube feet are of a finger-like type, without suction disc. There are

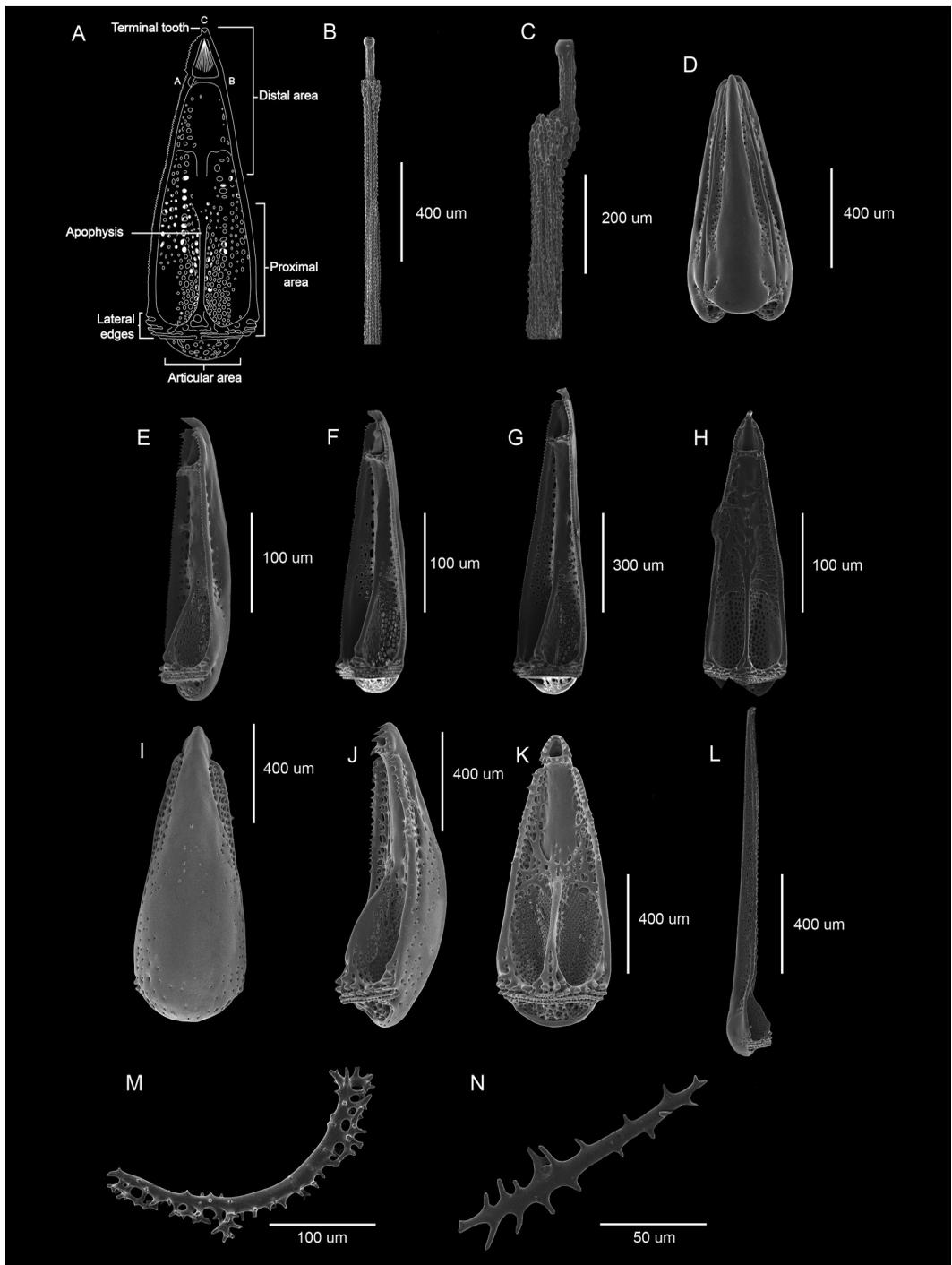


Fig. 4. Pedicellariae present in *Eucidaris thouarsii*. **A.** Diagram with the parts that compose the valves of a globiferous pedicellaria. **B-C.** Globiferous pedicellariae stems. **D-K.** Globiferous pedicellariae. **L.** Valve of tridentate pedicellariae. **M-N.** Tubefeet ossicles.

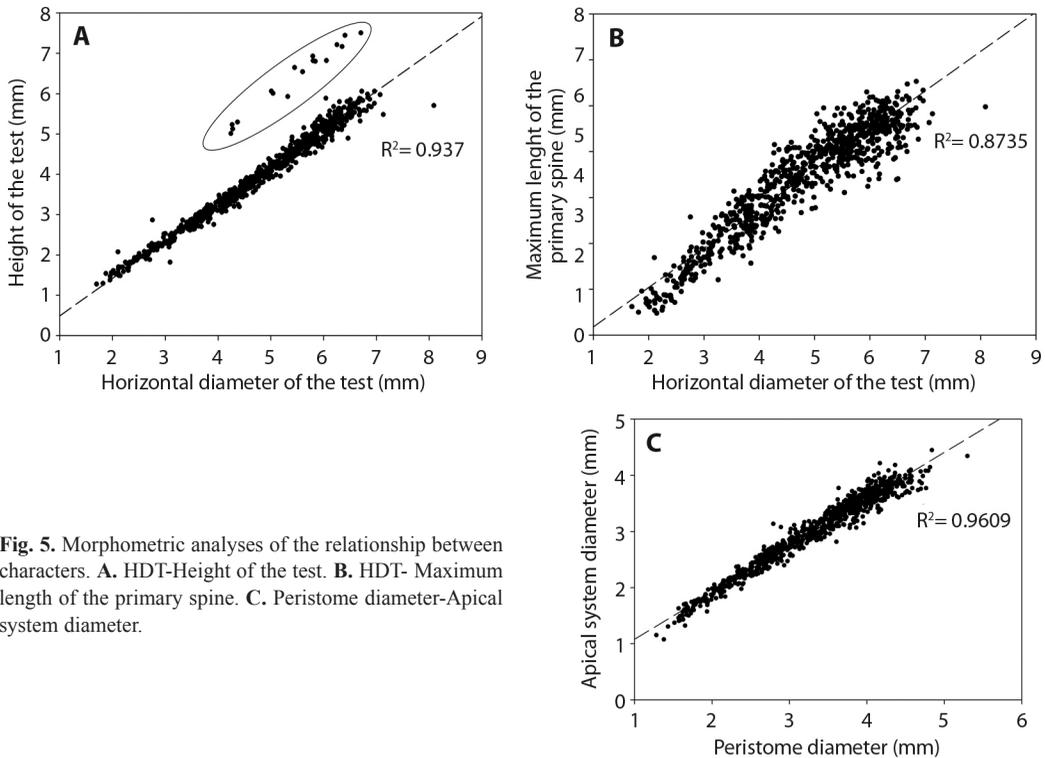


Fig. 5. Morphometric analyses of the relationship between characters. **A.** HDT-Height of the test. **B.** HDT- Maximum length of the primary spine. **C.** Peristome diameter-Apical system diameter.

two variations of tube feet ossicles (TFO). The first variation corresponds to those with suction disc and big spiny rods, which are sometimes interconnected in the distal part (Fig. 4M). The second variation corresponds to the finger-like ambulacral feet which has the same shape but not the interconnected rods (Fig. 4N).

In the correlation between the test height and the HDT (Fig. 5A), the Revillagigedo Archipelago specimens are separate from specimens from the mainland. The correlation between the largest primary spines and the HDT (Fig. 5B) shows that the primary spines are larger, or of the same size as the HDT. The correlation between the diameter of the apical system and the diameter of the peristome (Fig. 5C) shows that the apical system is smaller than the peristome, suggesting that they grow proportionally.

DISCUSSION

A total of 20 morphological characters were analyzed, 15 of which had been previously reported (Döderlein, 1887; Mortensen, 1928) and five of which (periproct plates, secondary spines, tube feet ossicles, globiferous pedicellariae and tridentate pedicellariae) are new proposals to diagnose *Eucidaris thouarsii* morphologically. In addition, it has been demonstrated that, while mainland specimens show variations in the apical system according to the HDT, oceanic island specimens show variations in the other characters that were examined in this study as well. Many of the previous taxonomical descriptions (Agassiz & Desor, 1846; Döderlein, 1887; Clark, 1907; Mortensen, 1928) were made using a single or few specimens (2-5), where a slightly

different character was often pointed out as the basis for new species or variety description, without considering the intraspecific variation. The species of the genus *Eucidaris* are distinguished by having cylindrical primary spines that are the same size or shorter than the horizontal diameter of the test, as well as having globiferous pedicellariae. In this redescription of *E. thouarsii*, we present a better and more explicit diagnosis, because although in the description of *E. tribuloides* (sister species from the Gulf of Mexico) it is mentioned that the interporiferous areas are narrow and the color of the species is distinct, it is important to point out that the addition of specific measurements in the descriptions allows us to be much clearer when identifying species.

Mortensen (1928) mentioned that the shape of the primary spines lacks taxonomical validity when distinguishing cidaroid taxa; nonetheless, H.L Clark (1913) and Caso (1978) utilized the number of coronal crests to distinguish *Eucidaris thouarsii* from *Hesperocidaris asteriscus*. We agree with Mortensen (1928) in rejecting this character because it is not constant in all the primary spines at the ambit level of one organism; these differences may be due to regeneration or probably associated with ontogenetic growth or size of the specimens (Ebert, 1988).

Although Mortensen (1928) mentioned the presence of different morphotypes of secondary spines; in this paper we describe five different types of secondary spines and their specific regionalization, which are present in all sizes of the specimens analyzed. This suggests that such characters do not have variations related with the species itself, nor to the ontogeny of it.

Among the works that describe *E. thouarsii*, the work of Döderlein (1887) stands out, where he states that within the characters to clearly identify *E. thouarsii* is the height and horizontal diameter of the test (possible correlation between both measures to reaffirm its hemispherical shape); this was verified through linear regression (Fig. 5A), resulting in a positive correlation ($R^2 = 0.937$) between HDT and the height of the test. In this study a

clear separation of the specimens belonging to the oceanic islands (Clipperton and Revillagigedo archipelago) can be differentiated when comparing them with the mainland organisms (Fig. 5A, data inside the ellipse), indicating that the specimens belonging to the oceanic islands are bigger and more spherical compared to the continental specimens, that are smaller and more flattened. The morphological variations identified in the oceanic island organisms could represent a new species; something similar happened with the *E. thouarsii* specimens from the Ecuadorian coast and from the Galapagos Islands that were later identified as *Eucidaris galapagensis*.

Döderlein (1887) provided valuable information regarding the apical system of the species, proposing the shape of the apical system plates as a diagnostic character and emphasizing the triangular shape of the genital and ocular plates. In this paper we identified this character only in the specimens ranging from 4.88 to 10 mm in horizontal diameter. As the diameter of the test increases, the genital plates change with it, being trapezoidal, or even quadrangular (Fig. 3) when the specimens are larger (> 40 mm); Döderlein's idea works only for small specimens (< 20 mm).

Coppard, Kroh and Smith (2012) suggested that tridentated pedicellariae are associated with cleaning functions in the organism. *E. thouarsii* possess tridentate pedicellariae only below the lamellae and above the muscle fibers of the primary spines. Coppard et al. (2012) suggest that the particular location of this pedicellariae is due to the fact that it is the space where the muscle and collagen fibers that give mobility to the primary spines are located; pedicellariae keep this area free of any external agent that could impede the mobility of such structures.

Further investigations regarding the morphological variation of *E. thouarsii* from oceanic islands need to be done in order to test if its molecular composition and ecology differs from those of mainland specimens. It is necessary to study the morphological variation of pedicellariae within the family Cidaridae, in

order to corroborate its validity as a diagnostic character to distinguish between genera.

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RESUMEN

Redescripción del erizo de mar *Eucidaris thyrarsii* (Cidaroida: Cidaridae) basado en material del Pacífico mexicano

Introducción: *Eucidaris thyrarsii* es una especie de erizo de mar, cidárido presente desde el Golfo de California hasta Ecuador. Su taxonomía está basada en descripciones generales de la forma de la testa, espinas primarias y secundarias, la linterna de Aristóteles, el sistema apical y peristoma. **Objetivo:** Redescribir *E. thyrarsii* con descripciones detalladas, añadiendo nuevos caracteres taxonómicos. **Método:** Examinamos y reidentificamos 792 ejemplares, midiendo y analizando a detalle estructuras de valor taxonómico. **Resultados:** El diámetro horizontal de la testa va de 2.8 a 48 mm; el peristoma corresponde entre el 40-60% del diámetro horizontal de la testa, proporcionalmente más grande que el sistema apical; el área interambulacral es cuatro veces más grande que el área ambulacral. La variación en los pedicelarios se muestra

con microscopía electrónica de barrido. Los ejemplares de las islas oceánicas mexicanas son claramente diferentes, comparados con los de la costa. **Conclusiones:** *Eucidaris thyrarsii* tiene cinco tipos bien definidos de espinas secundarias que se encuentran regionalizadas en la testa, el sistema apical varía de acuerdo con el diámetro horizontal de la testa, los pedicelarios globíferos tienen diferencias intraespecíficas y los pedicelarios tridentados están específicamente regionalizados.

Palabras clave: cidáridos; morfología; pedicelarios; morfología, taxonomía.

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