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Deep-sea Squat Lobsters of the *Munidopsis serricornis* Complex in the Indo-West Pacific, with Descriptions of Six New Species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Munidopsidae)

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Abstract. The deep-sea squat lobster, *Munidopsis serricornis* (Lovén, 1852), originally described from the north-eastern Atlantic, has long been considered near cosmopolitan with numerous reports also from the western Pacific and northern Indian Ocean. These Indo-West Pacific records are reviewed along with new material from seamounts throughout the region. *Munidopsis serricornis* sensu stricto is restricted to the Atlantic Ocean. Six new species are described from the Indo-West Pacific: *M. alcocki* sp. nov. from the central to western Indian Ocean; *M. atlantis* sp. nov., from the Southwest Indian Ridge; *M. macphersoni* sp. nov. from the Austral Islands, French Polynesia; *M. spiridonovi* sp. nov. from the western Indian Ocean; *M. nias* sp. nov. from southern Indonesia and the Nicobar Islands; and *M. pyrochela* sp. nov. from New Zealand, Australia and the Southwest Indian Ridge.

Keywords: Anomura, taxonomy, Subantarctic, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, seamounts.

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More than 250 species of the squat lobster genus *Munidopsis* Whiteaves, 1874, are known worldwide (Baba *et al.*, 2008; Ahyong *et al.*, 2011). Most species are regionally restricted, occurring either in the Indo-West Pacific or Atlanto-East Pacific, but seldom in both regions. Among the few *Munidopsis* species currently believed cosmopolitan or near cosmopolitan, *M. serricornis* (Lovén, 1852) has been reported from the eastern and western Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, south-western Pacific Ocean and South China Sea (Baba *et al.*, 2008). Morphological heterogeneity between Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean populations, however, suggests that published records of *M. serricornis* are based on several species (e.g., Baba, 1988; Baba & Poore, 2002; Ahyong & Poore, 2004; Macpherson, 2007; Osawa *et al.*, 2008).

The name *Munidopsis serricornis,* and its synonyms, *M. rosacea* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881) and *M. tridentata* (Esmark, 1857), has been widely applied to forms sharing the combination of a broad, flat, distally trifid rostrum, unarmed eyestalks, distinct outer orbital spines, pereopods without epipods, unarmed abdominal tergites and an unarmed dorsal carapace surface (apart from sometimes a pair of epigastric spines). Some records of *M. serricornis* from Australia and New Zealand have already been identified as other species, such as *M. treis* Ahyong & Poore, 2004 (type locality: Great Australian Bight) and *M. comarge* Taylor, Ahyong & Andreakis, 2010 (type locality: off Albany, Western Australia). Additionally, new *serricornis*-complex species continue to be discovered, such as, *M. pubescens*