I doubt that the structure identified by Heath as a kidney really is a kidney. No gastropod kidney consists of cuticular masses of tubules. I think it more likely that this structure represents the thoracic limbs of an Ascothoracica.

The presence of paired testes definitely contradicts the allocation of Ceratosulcina in Gastropoda but fits the Ascothoracica.

Therefore I suggest that Ceratosulcina should be excluded from the Gastropoda and included in the Ascothoracica. I find it difficult to allocate it to any family of Ascothoracica with certitude. It seems to be more adapted anatomically to a parasitic order, than any of the species at present referred to the group. This is indicated by the absence of antennulae and furca, structures which Heath hardly could have overlooked.

Acknowledgements. — I want to thank Dr. Jörgen Lützen (Copenhagen) for valuable suggestions and Dr. Richard S. Houbrick (U.S. National Museum of Natural History) who read the manuscript and corrected the language.

LITERATURE CITED


Received for publication 25 March 1980.

RANGE EXTENSIONS OF THREE SPECIES OF BRACHYURAN CRABS ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF AMERICA

By

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Recent studies of Mexican crabs made it possible to extend the known ranges of the following three species.

Crustaceana 40 (3) 1981, E. J. Brill, Leiden
XANTHIDAE

Menippe frontalis A. Milne Edwards, 1879

On 22 October 1979 one male and two female specimens of *Menippe frontalis* were taken from the rocky lower intertidal area of Punta Piaytla (at 23°43' latitude North) in the south of the State of Sinaloa, Mexico. The largest specimen was a female with a carapace breadth of 100 mm and a carapace length of 65.5 mm.

The geographical range of this species has previously been reported as extending from the west coast of Nicaragua to Peru (Rathbun, 1930) and the only record north of Nicaragua is from the Gulf of Fonseca, El Salvador (Crane, 1947).

This new record thus represents an important extension of the northern distributional limit of the species along the Pacific coast and is the first record for *M. frontalis* in Mexico. The range of *M. frontalis* is hence extended by more than 2,500 km (over 10° latitude).

GRAPSIDAE

Percnon gibbesi (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)

On 19 November 1979 three juvenile specimens of the spray crab, *Percnon gibbesi*, were taken from under a stone in a semi-sheltered area of the lower intertidal zone at the foot of Cerro del Vigía (between Punta Pala and Punta Derecha), Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico.

The geographical range of this species has previously been reported as extending from Cabo San Lucas, Baja California, Mexico to Chile (Rathbun, 1918) and it has also been reported from the Galapagos Islands (Hult, 1939; Garth, 1946a, b), Clipperton Island (Garth, 1965), Socorro Island (M. Wicksten, pers. comm.) and the Atlantic Ocean (Rathbun, 1918; Garth, 1965).

However, apart from the record from Chile, which has been considered as questionable by Garth (1965), there seems to be no previous continental record of *P. gibbesi* for the Eastern Pacific, the Cabo San Lucas area being, zoogeographically speaking, considered as an island (Garth, 1960).

This new record extends the distribution of *P. gibbesi* to the Pacific coast of continental Mexico.

Sesarma (Holometopus) magdalenense Rathbun, 1918

On 11 July 1979 and 29 January 1980 specimens of *Sesarma magdalenense* were collected in the Estero El Verde, a small coastal lagoon located approximately 30 km north of Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico. A total of 6 males and 1 female were taken from the muddy banks along the channels of the estero.

*S. magdalenense* is the fourth species of the genus *Sesarma* to be reported from the Estero El Verde and also from the entire Gulf of California area.
(Hendrickx & van der Heiden, in press). Rathbun (1923) reported the species from Bahía Magdalena on the western coast of Baja California (type locality) and, in an unpublished M. Sc. thesis, Rodríguez de la Cruz (unpubl.) reported the species from Cabo San Lucas, Baja California Sur.

Previously to the present note and disregarding the unpublished record of Rodríguez de la Cruz, *S. magdalenense* has long been considered as a Bahía de Magdalena endemic (Garth, 1960).

This new record extends the distribution of *S. magdalenense* to the Pacific coast of continental Mexico.

Acknowledgements. — The authors wish to express their gratitude to Dr. M. Wicksten (Allan Hancock Foundation) for confirming the identification of the specimens.

**LITERATURE CITED**


Received for publication 24 April 1980.