A New Species of Kitefin Shark (Squaliformes: Dalatiidae: *Mollisquama mississippiensis*) from the Gulf of Mexico.

Mark A. Grace^{1,6}, Michael H. Doosey², John S. S. Denton^{3,4}, Gavin J. P. Naylor³, Henry L Bart Jr.², John G. Maisey⁵, Jérôme Delroisse⁶

¹NOAA/NMFS/SEFSC/Mississippi Laboratories, 3209 Fredric St., Pascagoula, MS 39564 U.S.A.

²Tulane University Biodiversity Research Institute, 3705 Main Street Building A-3, Belle Chasse, LA 70037 U.S.A.

³Florida Program for Shark Research, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL U.S.A.

⁴Department of Ichthyology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY U.S.A.

⁵Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY U.S.A

⁶Biology of Marine Organisms and Biomimetics, Biosciences Institute, University of Mons, 7000 Mons, Belgium

A new Western North Atlantic Ocean species of kitefin shark, *Mollisquama mississippiensis* **sp. nov.**, was captured during a NOAA/NMFS midwater trawling survey to assess predator/prey trophodynamics for sperm whales (*Physeter microcephalus*). The new species designation is based on five diagnostic features not found on the only other known pocket shark specimen — *Mollisquama parini* Dolganov that was captured in the eastern South Pacific Ocean. Diagnostic features include a putative pit organ, photophores irregularly distributed along many areas of the body, 16 distinct ventral-abdominal photophore aggregations, and two differences associated with the dentition. Other potential diagnostic features are 10 fewer vertebrae than *Mollisquama parini* and six morphometric proportional differences that exceeded +/- 20%. The unique pocket gland that produces and expels luminous fluid was examined with high-resolution synchrotron scans and by histological analysis.