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Taxonomy and systematics

## Morphometric and meristic characterization of the endemic Desert chub *Gila eremica* (Teleostei: Cyprinidae), and its related congeners in Sonora, Mexico

*Caracterización morfológica y merística de la carpa del desierto endémica *Gila eremica* (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) y sus congéneres relacionados en Sonora, México*

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### Abstract

The Desert chub, *Gila eremica* DeMarais, 1991 is a freshwater fish endemic to Northwest Mexico, being described from the Sonora, Matape and Yaqui River basins in Sonora, Mexico. The recent discovery of 2 isolated small populations from the known distribution for this taxon makes necessary an evaluation to determine their specific taxonomical identities (herein designated as *G. cf. eremica*). Thirty-three morphometric and 6 meristic characters were evaluated in 219 specimens of several populations of the genus *Gila* in Sonora, including all the known populations of *G. eremica*. Morphometric measures based on box-truss protocol were standardized by regression models, and analyzed by means of a discriminant function analysis (DFA). The canonical variables 1 and 2 explained 72.4% of the total variation among analyzed populations. Tree diagram based on squared Mahalanobis distances, as well as scatterplots of centroids, showed *G. cf. eremica* to be morphologically divergent with respect to known populations of *G. eremica* as well as the other species analyzed. Box plots indicated a slimmer body and a smaller number of pectoral fin rays, and a higher number of lateral line scales as the most distinguishable characters in *G. cf. eremica* with respect to nominal *G. eremica*.

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**Keywords:** *Gila cf. eremica*; Cyprinidae; New populations; Discriminant function analysis; Northwest Mexico

### Resumen

La carpa del desierto, *Gila eremica* DeMarais, 1991, es un pez dulceacuícola endémico del noroeste de México, descrito para las cuencas de los ríos Sonora, Mátape y Yaqui en Sonora, México. El descubrimiento de 2 pequeñas poblaciones aisladas del resto de la distribución conocida para este taxón, hace necesaria una evaluación para determinar su identidad específica (designado aquí como *G. cf. eremica*). Se evaluaron 33 caracteres morfológicos y 6 merísticos en 219 especímenes del género *Gila* en Sonora, incluyendo todas las poblaciones conocidas de *G. eremica*. Se estandarizaron las mediciones morfológicas del protocolo de box-truss mediante modelos de regresión y se analizaron por análisis de función discriminante. Las variables canónicas 1 y 2 explicaron el 72.36% de la variación entre las poblaciones. El árbol de distancias cuadráticas de

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Mahalanobis y el gráfico de dispersión de los centroides mostraron morfológicamente divergente a *G. cf. eremica* respecto a las poblaciones conocidas de *G. eremica* y otras especies analizadas. Los diagramas de cajas indicaron un cuerpo más delgado, menos radios en la aleta pectoral y un mayor número de escamas en la línea lateral como los caracteres más distinguibles entre *G. cf. eremica*, respecto a la *G. eremica* nominal. Derechos Reservados © 2016 Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Biología. Este es un artículo de acceso abierto distribuido bajo los términos de la Licencia Creative Commons CC BY-NC-ND 4.0.

*Palabras clave:* *Gila cf. eremica*; Cyprinidae; Nuevas poblaciones; Análisis de función discriminante; Noroeste de México

## Introduction

The Desert chub, *Gila eremica* DeMarais, 1991, is an endemic species in Sonora State in Northwest Mexico (Miller, Minckley, & Norris, 2005). It has been collected in the Sonora and Matape river basins, with a couple records from the Moctezuma River in the upper Yaqui River basin (Branson, McCoy, & Sisk, 1960; DeMarais, 1991). Historically, due to its similar morphology and distribution, it was confused with its close relative, Yaqui chub, *Gila purpurea* (Girard, 1856), originally described from San Bernardino Creek of the uppermost Bavispe River sub-basin of the Yaqui River system in Arizona, and later found farther southward in the Sonora and Matape river basins in Sonora (Barbour & Miller, 1978; Miller, 1959). However, Hendrickson, Miller, Siebert, and Minckley (1981) detected morphologic differences among populations of *G. purpurea* from the Yaqui River as compared to nominal populations from the Sonora and Matape river basins. As a result, DeMarais (1991), in an analysis using 26 morphometric and 6 meristic characters, described *G. eremica* from the latter 2 river basins, and from a single locality in the Moctezuma-Nacozari River sub-basin of the Yaqui system. Differences between *G. eremica* and *G. purpurea* detected by DeMarais (1991) included, for the former, a larger mouth, shorter distance between origins of pectoral and pelvic fins, and thinner caudal peduncle, but no significant meristic differences. The analysis also detected morphometric and meristic differences compared to Sonora Chub, *Gila ditaenia* Miller, 1945 (shorter caudal peduncle, longer postorbital mean lengths, and an average of 57 vs. 68 lateral line scales for *G. eremica*).

The genus *Gila* is a morphologically heterogeneous and widespread group of fishes inhabiting drainage systems in the Western USA and Northwest Mexico. Studies on the genus *Gila* suggest that species occurring in USA are mostly sympatric, with a probable hybrid origin for some taxa (DeMarais, Dowling, Douglas, Minckley, & Marsh, 1992; Dowling & DeMarais, 1993; Gerber, Tibbets, & Dowling, 2001; Schönhuth et al., 2014), whereas species of *Gila* in Mexico might show mainly allopatric distributions, suggesting speciation via peripheral isolation or via predictions of Model III allopatric speciation (Schönhuth et al., 2014; Wiley, 1981). Recent analyses of cyprinids in North America postulate a so-called Revised Western Clade (RWC) (Schönhuth, Shiozawa, Dowling, & Mayden, 2012), a Creek Chub/Plagopterin Clade (CC/Plagopterin Clade) (Simons & Mayden, 1997; Simons, Berendzen, & Mayden, 2003), and an Open Posterior Myodome Clade (OPM) (Bufalino

& Mayden, 2010a, 2010b, 2010c) as the 3 major clades for the classification of North American cyprinid genera (Schönhuth et al., 2012). The RWC includes the genus *Gila* along with 10 other genera, and suggests that *Gila* represents an evolutionary lineage comprised of 19 species, plus the monotypic genera *Acrocheilus* and *Moapa*, and the Colorado pikeminnow, *Ptychocheilus lucius*. However, because molecular analyses do not always recover blue chub, *G. coerulea*, or *P. lucius* within the proposed *Gila* lineage, its composition seems arbitrary regarding phylogenetic affinities of these 2 taxa (Schönhuth et al., 2014). Molecular phylogenetic analyses of all known *Gila* species shows *G. eremica*, *G. purpurea*, *G. ditaenia*, and Mexican roundtail chub, *G. minacae* from populations in Sonora, to be reciprocally monophyletic (Schönhuth et al., 2014), and places *G. eremica* in very close relationship to *G. purpurea* (Schönhuth et al., 2012, 2014), as proposed by DeMarais (1991) based on morphological analysis.

Varela-Romero (2001) firstly reported 2 new populations of *G. (cf.) eremica* in large spring-fed pools (tinajas) in 2 subtropical canyons of the Arroyo (“creek”) El Tigre sub-basin, which intermittently drains the Sierra El Aguaje in the Matape River basin, near San Carlos-Guaymas region, Sonora. These new populations are distantly isolated from other populations in the Sonora and Matape river basins (Fig. 1). The taxonomic identities of these 2 new populations are herein evaluated against other known populations of *G. eremica* and other selected species of *Gila*.

## Materials and methods

Specimens of the new populations of *G. cf. eremica* were collected from large spring-fed pools (tinajas or oases) in the intermittently dry arroyos of 2 sub-tropical canyons, La Balandróna ( $n = 30$ ) and La Pirinola ( $n = 30$ ) situated in the Sierra El Aguaje (Fig. 1), during April 2000 and June 2014. Specimens were captured with small minnow-seines and preserved in 10% formalin, and later transferred to 50% ethanol for deposition in the Native Fish Collection of the Departamento de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas of the Universidad de Sonora (DICTUS), Hermosillo, Sonora. Several species of *Gila*, including *G. eremica*, *G. purpurea*, *G. ditaenia*, and *G. minacae*, all collected in Sonora, Mexico (Table 1, Fig. 1), were examined in the same fish collection. The morphometric and meristic analyses also included 30 specimens of *G. eremica* designated as

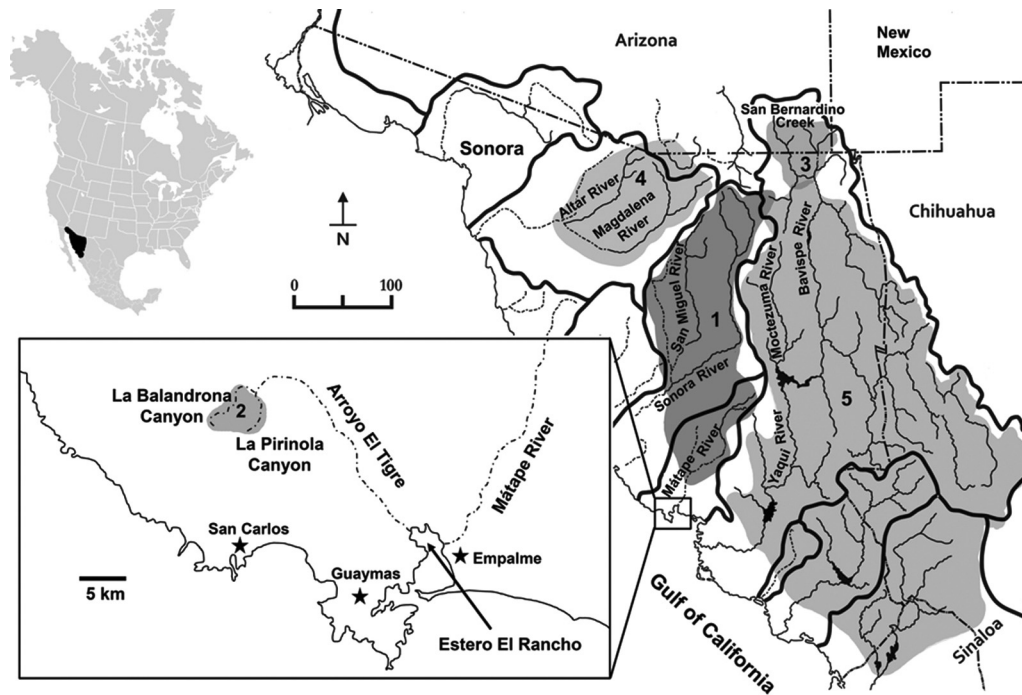


Figure 1. Major drainage basins of Sonora and distribution of *Gila* species used in the morphometric analysis. (1) *Gila eremica*, (2) *Gila cf. eremica*, (3) *Gila purpurea*, (4) *Gila ditaenia*, and (5) *Gila minacae* (see Table 1 for specimen localities). Hydrographic divides are indicated by thick lines. Dashed lines indicate intermittent drainage courses.

Table 1  
Materials examined of the genus *Gila*, including paratypes designated by DeMarais (1991). USON = Universidad de Sonora (Hermosillo); ASU = Arizona State University (Tempe).

Species	Locality	Catalog number	Geographical coordinates	Number of specimens
<i>G. cf. eremica</i>	Matape basin, El Tigre sub-basin, La Balandrona Canyon	USON-1300	28°2'38.04" N, 111°4'21.98" W	30
<i>G. cf. eremica</i>	Matape basin, El Tigre sub-basin, La Pirinola Canyon	USON-1006	28°5'32" N, 111°2'15" W	30
		USON-1121	28°4'58" N, 111°2'47.4" W	
		USON-1302	28°3'52.9" N, 111°2'54.7" W	
<i>G. eremica</i>	Sonora basin, Sonora sub-basin: Sonora River 5 km N of Arizpe;	USON-0247	30°21'31.85" N, 110°6'21.63" W	20
	Bacanuchi River at Tahuichopa crossing	USON-1301	30°21'59.66" N, 110°9'24.52" W	
<i>G. eremica</i>	Sonora basin, San Miguel sub-basin: Saracachi Creek 8 km N. of Agua Fria	USON-0297	30°21'32.66" N, 110°36'2.11" W	20
	San Miguel de Horcasitas River at Rayon	USON-0318	29°42'45.62" N, 110°34'43.41" W	
<i>G. eremica</i>	Matape basin, Matape River: at Mazatan;	USON-0017	29°59'56.04" N, 100°8'51.25" W	20
		USON-0120	29°59'56.04" N, 100°8'51.25" W	
	at Mesa Quemada	USON-0118	28°36'55.15" N, 110°19'8.53" W	
<i>G. eremica</i>	Sonora basin, Sonora sub-basin, Miller's Canyon	ASU-9036	31°0'1.65" N, 110°2'15.27" W	10
<i>G. eremica</i>	Sonora basin, San Miguel sub-basin, Cajon de la Brisca	ASU-11052	30°23'39" N, 110°33'38" W	10
<i>G. eremica</i>	Matape basin, Matape sub-basin, Mazatan River at Mazatan	ASU-9906	29°59'56.04" N, 100°8'51.25" W	10
<i>G. purpurea</i>	Yaqui basin, Bavispe sub-basin, San Bernardino Creek at the US/Mexico border	USON-0766	31°19'57.37" N, 109°15'35.17" W	15
<i>G. purpurea</i>	Captive stock, Dexter National Fish Hatchery	ASU-11555	Not available	15
<i>G. ditaenia</i>	De la Concepcion basin, Magdalena sub-basin, Magdalena River, 8.8 km S. of Magdalena de Kino, Sonora	USON-0095	30°35'27.89" N, 111°3'30.77" W	7
<i>G. ditaenia</i>	De la Concepcion basin, Altar sub-basin, Agua Caliente Creek on the road from Saric to Nogales, Sonora	USON-0080	31°9'30.75" N, 111°21'13.39" W	12
<i>G. minacae</i>	Yaqui basin, Bavispe sub-basin, El Largo Creek, 2.5 km E. of Ejido Arroyo Largo, Sonora	USON-1224	29°44'3.9" N, 108°36'48.6" W	20
Total of individuals analyzed				219

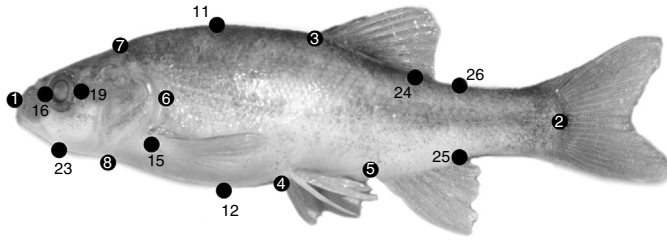


Figure 2. Landmarks for box-truss protocol used in specimens of *Gila* analyzed. See Table 2 for explanation of codes. Specimen pictured is *Gila* cf. *eremica* (photo Gorgonio Ruiz-Campos).

paratypes by DeMarais (1991) and 15 specimens of *G. purpurea* deposited in the Fish Collection of the Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona (Table 1).

Thirty-three morphometric and 6 meristic characters for the analyses were used to examine 219 adult specimens. Morphometry was based on the box-truss protocol (Bookstein et al., 1985) and meristics on Hubbs and Lagler (1958). Each specimen examined was measured using a digital caliper (precision 0.01 mm) connected to a computer. Morphometric and meristic characters are shown and described in Figure 2 and Table 2, respectively.

The model for the standardization of the morphometric data of the specimens examined was the regression of Elliott, Haskard, and Koslow (1995), which removes the size component from the shape measurements (allometry) and homogenizes their variances (Jolicoeur, 1963). The regression of Elliott was calculated for each character by the equation:

$$M_s = M_o \left( \frac{L_s}{L_t} \right)^b$$

where  $M_s$  = standardized measurement of the character,  $M_o$  = original measurement of the character (mm),  $L_s$  = average standard length (mm) of all specimens from all taxa examined,  $L_t$  = standard length (mm) of specimen, and “ $b$ ” was estimated for each character from the observed data by the non-linear regression equation,  $M = aL^b$ . Parameter “ $b$ ” was estimated as the slope of the regression  $\log M_o$  on  $\log L_t$  using all fish.

Standardized morphometric and meristic values for the 219 specimens were analyzed among populations of sub-basins by means of “forward stepwise discriminant” function analysis (DFA) using Statistica 5.0 (StatSoft, Inc., Tulsa), in order to determine which combinations of variables discriminated best among the analyzed groups.

## Results

The DFA applied to 219 specimens of *Gila* from 9 sub-basins in Sonora, selected 36 of the 39 morphologic characters analyzed (Table 3). Overall value of Wilks lambda ( $\lambda$ ) was 0.00001 ( $p < 0.0000$ ), indicating great significant discrimination between groups. The 16 most significant variables ( $p < 0.001$ ) obtained were: eye diameter ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), caudal peduncle depth ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), head length ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), fleshy interorbital width ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), postorbital length ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), upper jaw length ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), dorsal fin origin to anal fin origin ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), gill raker number

Table 2

Linear measures (distances) based on box-truss protocol and meristic characters quantified for populations of the genus *Gila* in Sonora, Mexico (see Figure 2 for landmarks).

Code	Morphometric character
M1-2	Standard length
M1-3	Predorsal length
M1-4	Prepelvic length
M2-5	Anal-fin origin to hypural plate
M1-6	Head length
M1-7	Mid-dorsal head length
M7-8	Head depth
M9-10	Head width
M11-12	Body depth
M13-14	Body width
M4-15	Pectoral-fin origin to pelvic-fin origin
M-16	Snout length
M-17	Snout to isthmus length
M-18	Chin to isthmus length
M-19	Eye diameter
M-20	Postorbital length
M-21	Fleshy interorbital width
M-22	Upper jaw length
M-23	Mouth width
M5-24	Caudal peduncle length
M25-26	Caudal peduncle depth
M-27	Pelvic-fin length
M-28	Dorsal-fin length
M-29	Anal-fin length
M-30	Pectoral-fin length
M-31	Caudal-fin length
M3-15	Dorsal-fin origin to pectoral-fin origin
M3-4	Dorsal-fin origin to pelvic-fin origin
M3-5	Dorsal-fin origin to anal-fin origin
M3-25	Dorsal-fin origin to base of last anal-fin ray
M3-2	Dorsal-fin origin to hypural plate
M4-5	Pelvic-fin origin to anal-fin origin
M15-19	Pectoral-fin origin to posterior margin of orbit
Meristic character	
(1)	Gill-raker number
(2)	Dorsal-fin rays
(3)	Anal-fin rays
(4)	Pectoral-fin rays
(5)	Left pelvic-fin rays
(6)	Lateral-line scales

( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), dorsal fin length ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), pectoral fin length ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ) and pelvic fin length ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), dorsal fin rays ( $\lambda = 0.000007$ ), left pelvic fin rays ( $\lambda = 0.000008$ ), body width ( $\lambda = 0.000009$ ), lateral line scales ( $\lambda = 0.000011$ ), pectoral fin rays ( $\lambda = 0.000013$ ) (Table 3).

Standardized coefficients of canonical variables (roots) 1 and 2 obtained from the DFA explained 51.67% and 72.36% of the variation among the populations analyzed, with 9 principal variables for discriminate groups (Table 4). In canonical root 1, the variables with major effects were: lateral line scales ( $Y = 0.76974$ ), eye diameter ( $Y = 0.47073$ ), left pelvic fin rays ( $Y = 0.44503$ ), and fleshy interorbital width ( $Y = -0.30356$ ). For root 2, variables with major effects were: pectoral fin rays ( $Y = 0.769969$ ), caudal peduncle length ( $Y = 0.404508$ ),



Table 3  
Lambda values of Wilks significance ( $p$ ) and tolerance for 36 variables selected by forward stepwise discriminant function analysis for genus *Gila* in Northwest Mexico.

Discriminant function analysis summary. Step 36,  $n$  of vars. in model: 36.  
Wilks and apos. Lambda: 0.00001 approx.  $F(396,1847) = 10.085$ ,  $p < 0.0000$

	Wilks and apos	Partial	F-remove	p-Level	Tolerance
Lateral-line scales	0.000011	0.488753	16.35601	0.000000	0.689506
Pectoral-fin rays	0.000013	0.423103	21.32006	0.000000	0.812193
Body width	0.000009	0.620300	9.57140	0.000000	0.393929
Left pelvic-fin rays	0.000008	0.695419	6.84843	0.000000	0.750890
Eye diameter	0.000007	0.740949	5.46679	0.000000	0.731614
Dorsal-fin origin to anal-fin origin	0.000007	0.766875	4.75335	0.000002	0.376914
Gill raker number	0.000007	0.742800	5.41419	0.000000	0.798986
Upper jaw length	0.000007	0.767180	4.74526	0.000002	0.590169
Head length	0.000007	0.808984	3.69202	0.000099	0.267669
Fleshy interorbital width	0.000007	0.788881	4.18459	0.000017	0.499793
Dorsal-fin origin to pelvic-fin origin	0.000006	0.838593	3.00959	0.001080	0.229160
Caudal peduncle depth	0.000007	0.774429	4.55446	0.000005	0.405759
Anal-fin origin to hypural plate	0.000006	0.859766	2.55040	0.005179	0.522077
Dorsal-fin length	0.000007	0.755945	5.04815	0.000001	0.625851
Dorsal-fin rays	0.000007	0.739079	5.52018	0.000000	0.775450
Chin to isthmus length	0.000006	0.847017	2.82415	0.002046	0.379835
Postorbital length	0.000007	0.780665	4.39317	0.000008	0.487151
Mouth width	0.000006	0.863213	2.47778	0.006602	0.602724
Dorsal origin to base of last anal-fin ray	0.000006	0.876050	2.21234	0.015789	0.451316
Mid-dorsal head length	0.000006	0.878945	2.15356	0.019076	0.460327
Head depth	0.000006	0.851767	2.72119	0.002908	0.351721
Pectoral-fin length	0.000007	0.722332	6.01070	0.000000	0.397810
Pelvic-fin length	0.000007	0.795990	4.00757	0.000032	0.386918
Head width	0.000006	0.839579	2.98770	0.001165	0.372947
Predorsal length	0.000006	0.920384	1.35259	0.199661	0.553359
Snout length	0.000006	0.841030	2.95556	0.001302	0.563181
Caudal peduncle length	0.000006	0.863928	2.46278	0.006940	0.330058
Pectoral-fin origin to pelvic-fin origin	0.000006	0.866767	2.40351	0.008449	0.452833
Pectoral-fin origin to posterior margin of orbit	0.000006	0.906828	1.60657	0.100529	0.526182
Body depth	0.000006	0.893565	1.86248	0.047374	0.250209
Dorsal-fin origin to pectoral-fin origin	0.000006	0.905253	1.63657	0.092301	0.465614
Dorsal-fin origin to hypural plate	0.000006	0.914284	1.46594	0.148281	0.473273
Caudal-fin length	0.000006	0.910403	1.53884	0.121524	0.749141
Pelvic-fin origin to anal-fin origin	0.000006	0.918271	1.39168	0.180502	0.665490
Snout to isthmus length	0.000006	0.925189	1.26437	0.248887	0.376851
Number of anal-fin rays	0.000006	0.926458	1.24121	0.263238	0.773844

dorsal fin length ( $Y = -0.355048$ ), chin to isthmus length ( $Y = -0.325370$ ), and pelvic fin length ( $Y = 0.309796$ ). Predictive classification of individuals for all groups showed an overall value of 97.7%. Populations of *G. eremica* from the Sonora River sub-basin (90%) shared 2 individuals with the San Miguel de Horcasitas River sub-basin population (100%), and the populations of *G. cf. eremica* from La Pirinola Canyon (96.6%) shared 1 individual with La Balandrona Canyon (100%).

The tree diagram resulting from the squared Mahalanobis distances ( $D^2$ ), which indicate the extent of discrimination among populations, revealed a degree of discrimination among populations (Fig. 3). Five groups were formed at a level of cutting of 60%: (1) all *G. eremica* populations from the Sonora, San Miguel de Horcasitas, and Matape rivers sub-basins, including the examined paratypes, (2) *G. purpurea* population from San Bernardino Creek, (3) *G. cf. eremica* populations from La Balandrona – La Pirinola canyons, (4) *G. ditaenia* populations from Magdalena and Altar rivers, and (5) *G. minacae* population from Bavispe River. Both populations of *G. cf. eremica* were

notably discriminated from those of *G. eremica* and *G. purpurea*. Also, *G. cf. eremica* was morphologically discriminated from *G. ditaenia* populations (Magdalena and Altar rivers). Finally, *G. minacae* (Bavispe River) was the most distant morphologically population of the *Gila* within the populations analyzed (Fig. 3).

The resulting scatterplot of the categorization on the basis of the canonical roots 1 and 2 for the 12 populations examined of *Gila*, located individuals from each population with their corresponding species (Fig. 4). Specimens of *G. eremica* from the Sonora, San Miguel de Horcasitas, and Matape rivers sub-basins, and the paratypes examined, all of them appear as a group in the scatterplot. Also, *G. eremica* group was located in juxtaposition with *G. purpurea* of the Bavispe River sub-basin, suggesting a close morphological relation among them. Both *G. ditaenia* populations from Magdalena and Altar River sub-basins appear as a single group, isolated from the rest of populations analyzed, and *G. minacae* from Bavispe River sub-basin, the most distant morphologically population of all

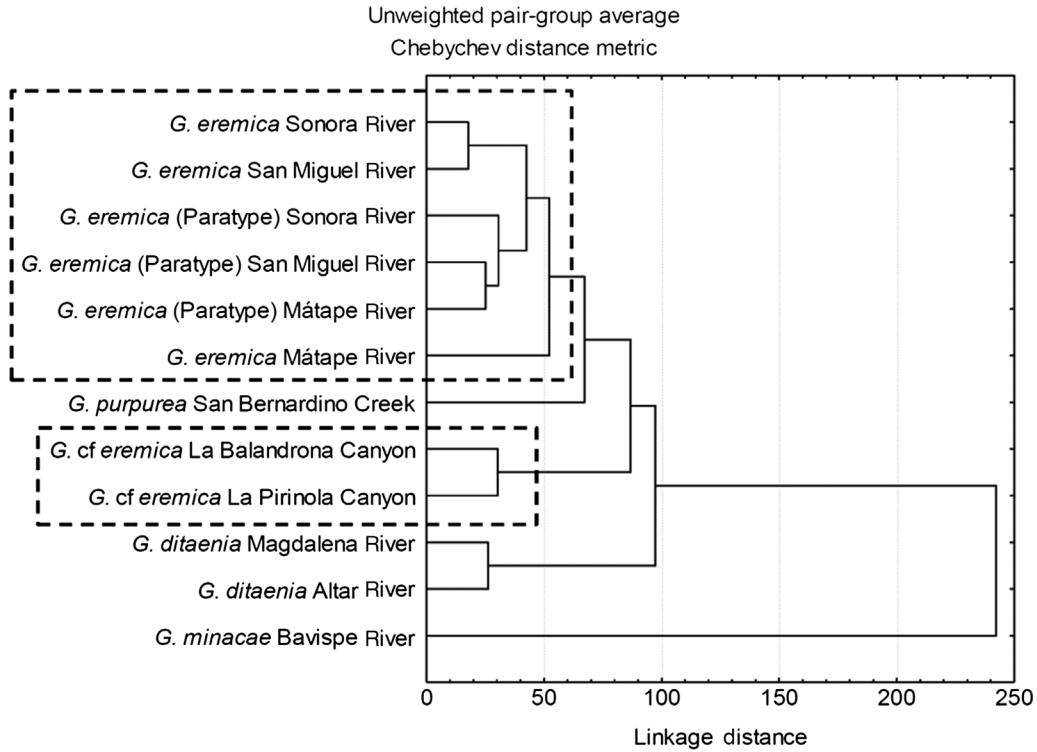


Figure 3. Tree diagram resulting from squared Mahalanobis distances for populations of *Gila* in Northwest Mexico.

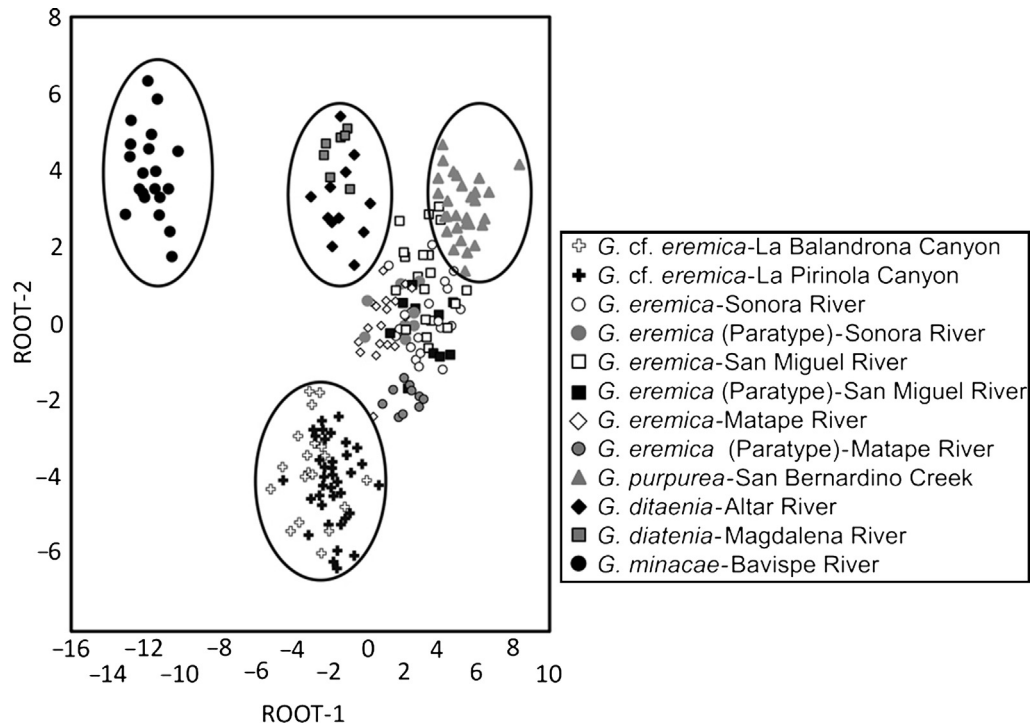


Figure 4. Scatterplots of centroids of specimens of *Gila* from northwestern Mexico (see Table 2 for standardized coefficients of canonical variables).

the examined species. Specimens of *G. cf. eremica* from La Balandrona and La Pirinola populations were morphologically related each other and are isolated from those of *G. eremica* and other species of the genus *Gila* analyzed here (Fig. 4).

Box plots explain the character variation around the mean of 16 linear and 2 meristic characters, and contribute to distinguish *G. cf. eremica* from other populations of *G. eremica* (Sonora, San Miguel de Horcasitas, and Matape rivers sub-basins; Fig. 5). Linear characters depicted in box plots show that *G. cf. eremica*

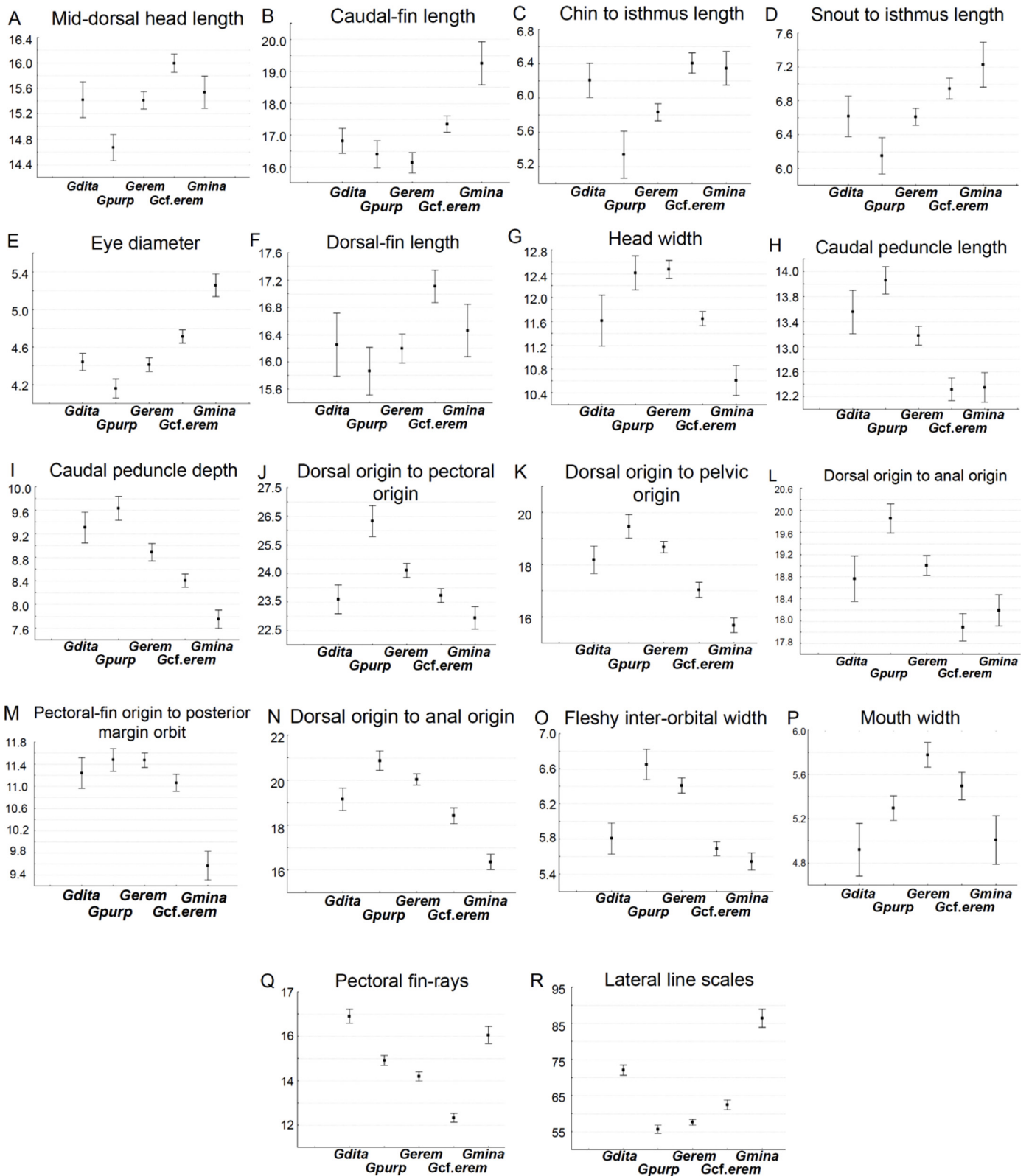


Figure 5. Box plots (means and 0.95 confidence intervals) of the 16 morphometric and 2 meristic most notable characters for differentiating *G. cf. eremica* from *G. eremica*, and its relatives in Sonora. *Gdita* = *Gila ditaenia*, *Gpurp* = *Gila purpurea*, *Gerem* = *Gila eremica*, *Gcf.erem* = *Gila cf. eremica*, *Gmina* = *Gila minacae*.



Table 4

Standardized coefficients of canonical variables resulting from the forward step-wise DFA for meristic and standardized morphometric data for populations of *Gila* in Northwest Mexico.

Variable	Root 1	Root 2
Lateral-line scales	0.76974	0.223118
Pectoral-fin rays	−0.11876	0.769969
Body width	0.21254	−0.081903
Left pelvic-fin rays	0.44503	0.251517
Eye diameter	0.47073	−0.093308
Dorsal-fin origin to anal-fin origin	−0.16995	0.292728
Gill raker number	0.26933	−0.095938
Upper jaw length	0.08110	−0.112509
Head length	−0.10649	−0.137349
Fleshy interorbital width	−0.30356	0.225682
Dorsal-fin origin to pelvic-fin origin	−0.06771	−0.043964
Caudal peduncle depth	−0.09354	0.118636
Anal-fin origin to hypural plate	0.09056	−0.226180
Dorsal-fin length	0.33916	−0.355048
Dorsal-fin rays	0.09270	0.238970
Chin to isthmus length	0.19597	−0.325370
Postorbital length	−0.08409	0.172674
Mouth width	−0.05710	0.059838
Dorsal origin to base of last anal-fin ray	−0.09337	−0.227314
Mid-dorsal head length	0.29850	−0.279097
Head depth	−0.18544	−0.105579
Pectoral-fin length	−0.04293	−0.057245
Pelvic-fin length	0.00245	0.309796
Head width	−0.05100	0.023703
Predorsal length	0.15031	0.025810
Snout length	0.16754	0.095840
Caudal peduncle length	0.04583	0.404508
Pectoral-fin origin to pelvic-fin origin	0.04220	−0.070744
Pectoral-fin origin to posterior margin of orbit	−0.12483	0.063458
Body depth	−0.22292	−0.112075
Dorsal-fin origin to pectoral-fin origin	−0.17920	−0.196471
Dorsal-fin origin to hypural plate	0.15664	−0.088975
Caudal-fin length	0.21167	−0.008323
Pelvic-fin origin to anal-fin origin	0.06608	0.000897
Snout to isthmus length	0.08791	−0.169208
Anal-fin rays	−0.23251	−0.008403
Eigenvalue	22.21117	8.891306
Cum.Prop	0.51675	0.723607

has several characters longer compared with those of nominal species *G. eremica*: mid-dorsal head length, caudal fin length, chin to isthmus length, snout to isthmus length, eye diameter, dorsal fin length (Fig. 5A–F); likewise some smaller characters such as head width, caudal peduncle length, caudal peduncle depth, dorsal origin to pectoral origin, dorsal origin to pelvic origin, dorsal origin to anal origin, pectoral origin to orbit, body depth, fleshy inter-orbital width, and mouth width (Fig. 5G–P). *Gila cf. eremica* has a slimmer body compared with that of *G. eremica*. Meristic characters in box plots for *G. cf. eremica* indicated a smaller number of pectoral fin rays and a higher number of lateral line scales compared with *G. eremica* (Fig. 5Q and R).

## Discussion

The taxonomically heterogeneous and widespread genus *Gila* includes the Sonora occurring species of the Revised

Western Clade inhabiting drainage systems in the Western USA and Northwest Mexico (Schönhuth et al., 2012). Within the RWC, Schönhuth et al. (2014) identified 3 major areas of diversification/patterns of endemism in river basins and delineated phylogenetic relationships within the *Gila* lineage, one being in the Pacific drainages of Northwest Mexico. Schönhuth et al. (2014) postulated that within this southern lineage, *Gila* species in Sonora were reciprocally monophyletic, and that *G. purpurea* was closest to *G. eremica*, where the first probably derived from the latter (Schönhuth et al., 2014).

Inferred phylogenetic relationships and distributions of the major southern lineages of *Gila* performed by Schönhuth et al. (2014) provide evidence that southern lineages follow a pattern of endemism in each major river basin, wherein a single species inhabit a particular drainage. In addition, that study provides substance, that the distributional patterns of *Gila* species in Mexico involves vicariance (model I speciation) (Wiley, 1981), where taxa are replaced in different drainages with those of the same species or closely related (sister) species; as well as other distributions and phylogenetic relationships among *Gila* being consistent with a model that involves divergences of populations from small geographic areas (model III speciation) (Mayden, 1999, 2002). Schönhuth et al. (2014) suggest that the sister group relationship of the *G. eremica* (Sonora and Matape rivers) and *G. purpurea* (Bavispe River of the northern Yaqui system) may be explained by the peripheral isolation mode of speciation. The morphologic and meristic differences detected in our study of *G. cf. eremica* populations of La Balandrona and La Pirinola canyons of the Arroyo El Tigre drainage, may be explained as an evolutionary radiation within the *G. eremica* lineage. We also think it plausible that the formation of the emplacement of the volcanic Sierra Santa Ursula mountain range (ca. 23 to 8 millions of years ago, Mora-Álvarez & McDowell, 2000), just eastward of the Arroyo El Tigre drainage, caused the disconnection of that drainage from main course of the Matape River, subsequently followed by the progressive drying of water courses in this region of the Sonoran Desert, as major factor in isolating formerly connected populations of fishes such as *G. eremica* and *G. cf. eremica* and leading to their divergences in morphology, similar to what has been suggested for the *G. purpurea* population occupying San Bernardino Creek of the Bavispe River sub-basin of the Yaqui system (Schönhuth et al., 2014).

Our analyses propose that at least 16 linear and 2 meristic characters allow to differentiate *G. cf. eremica* from other *G. eremica* populations. Larger somatic features were associated to eye diameter, mid-dorsal head length, chin and snout to isthmus lengths, dorsal and caudal fin lengths; while those smallest were associated to head width, fleshy inter-orbital width, pectoral-fin origin to posterior margin of orbit, caudal peduncle length and depth, dorsal fin origin to pectoral fin origin, pelvic fin, and anal fin origins. In addition, 2 meristic characters in box plots were recognized here as diagnostic characters: lateral line scales and number of pectoral fin rays. *Gila cf. eremica* presently is known only from the Arroyo El Tigre sub-basin, which now is an independent drainage of the Matape River basin.

The morphologic and meristic differences detected in the DFA among the 2 populations of *G. cf. eremica* compared with

their congeners in Sonora, provides the first recognition of the isolated chub populations in the low elevation canyons, and calls for the development of molecular analyses to further clarify the evolutionary affinities of the endemic *G. cf. eremica* with other related taxa in Sonora.

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