FENNER A. CHACE, JR.

The Shrimps of the Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions with a Summary of the West Indian Shallow-water Species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Natantia)
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S. DILLON RIPLEY
Secretary
Smithsonian Institution
Fenner A. Chace, Jr.  The Shrimps of the Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions with a Summary of the West Indian Shallow-water Species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Natantia)
ABSTRACT

Chace, Fenner A., Jr. The Shrimps of the Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions, with a Summary of the West Indian Shallow-water Species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Natantia). Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology, number 98, 179 pages, 61 figures, 1972.—The collections made by the Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions to the Lesser Antilles and Virgin Islands in 1956, 1958, and 1959 and to Yucatan in 1960 contain 111 species of penaeidean, caridean, and stenopodidean shrimps, including 20 previously undescribed species. Diagnostic keys are offered to assist in the identification of the 170 shallow-water marine and fresh-water shrimps now known from the West Indian islands, as well as 48 species from adjoining geographic and bathymetric areas. References, type-localities, and distribution records are given for each of the 218 species treated, and habitat preferences are indicated for the species represented in the Smithsonian-Bredin collections. It is postulated that there is no endemic marine natantian fauna in the West Indies and that there are no natural barriers, except the local absence of suitable habitats, to the free distribution of most of the species in the region between the Florida Keys and Brazil; only 6 of the 70 marine species recorded from the Yucatan area have not yet been found at any of the islands in the West Indies.
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Introduction

The expeditions.—The four Caribbean expeditions sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Bredin of Wilmington, Delaware, and led by Waldo L. Schmitt (then Head Curator of the Department of Zoology and now Zoologist Emeritus in the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, Smithsonian Institution), had as their primary objective the collection of study material for the national collections. The first Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expedition (9 March to 17 April 1956) visited 15 islands in the Lesser Antilles between Trinidad and Barbuda, as well as Virgin Gorda and Tortola in the British Virgin Islands. The second Expedition (25 March to 3 May 1958) visited nine of the United States and British Virgin Islands and six of the northernmost Leeward Islands. Narratives of these two cruises have been published by Schmitt (1957, 1959). The third Expedition (2 April to 4 May 1959) collected at eight of the Lesser Antillean islands between Trinidad and Barbuda. The fourth Expedition (26 March to 3 May 1960) concentrated on the Yucatan Peninsula, chiefly along the east coast and islands of Quintana Roo, and a brief stop was made at Grand Cayman. The localities of the collecting operations during the four expeditions are depicted in Figure 1. A complete list of the marine stations occupied is on file in the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, Smithsonian Institution.

Current knowledge of the fauna.—The marine decapod shrimps of the western tropical Atlantic, deplorably, are little known except for the commercial penaeideans that have been studied intensively by Burkenroad, Pérez Farfante, and others. General works on the Caribbean natantians are limited to Young (1900), Verrill (1922), Schmitt (1935), and Holthuis (1959). Of the 13 families represented in littoral and sublittoral zones of the West Indies, the Penaeidae were summarized by Anderson and Lindner (1945), the Atyidae have been reviewed by Chace and Hobbs (1969), the Palaeomonidae by Holthuis (1951b, 1952), the Gnathophyldae by Manning (1963), some of the Alpheidae by Coutière (1909) and Zimmer (1913), the Processidae by Manning and Chace (1971), and the Stenopodidae by Holthuis (1946). The remaining literature on the fauna is widely scattered.

Purpose and scope of this report.—As indi-
cated above, the collections of the Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions were intended to improve the representation of the Caribbean fauna in the national collections; no extensive series of formal reports on them is contemplated. This does not imply agreement with the opinion that such expedition and faunistic reports "are no longer looked at with favor" and "are among the most inefficient kinds of taxonomic papers" (Mayr 1969: 262). For some of the lesser known faunas, such reports still form an effective medium for the gradual, cooperative accumulation of systematic knowledge at the primary level, which is essential to reliable biogeographic and ecologic investigation.

The 846 lots, 7,103 specimens, of natantians collected during the Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions added 20 previously undescribed species to the 150 shallow-water species known heretofore from the West Indies and Yucatan. Also, two new genera and nine additional new West Indian species have been described from other sources during the course of the study, bringing the total increase in known species to nearly 20 percent. On the other hand, 59 species, or nearly 40 percent of those previously recorded from the region, are not represented in the Smithsonian-Bredin collections. This evidence that many more taxa will be discovered when improved collecting techniques are employed discouraged any thoughts of attempting more definitive revisionary studies for the time being and suggested a report of this kind as the best means of making current information available to biologists interested in the Caribbean fauna as well.
as a means of establishing a basis for future monographs or revisions.

With these objectives in mind, I have tried to provide clues to the identification and distribution of all of the decapod shrimps (Natantia) now known from waters, both marine and fresh, immediately adjacent to the islands of the West Indies. Included in this account are a few extraterritorial species that may be expected to occur within the suggested geographic and bathymetric boundaries.

The lack of conformity in the headings to the keys is intentional, resulting from an attempt to utilize currently available knowledge as broadly as practicable. In order to facilitate identification, however, the characters used in keys to families and genera relate to the species included in this report and do not necessarily apply to species of these taxa occurring elsewhere. Genera and species are arranged alphabetically. The species have been assigned consecutive numbers to facilitate reference between keys and discussion of the species in the text. Taxa marked with an asterisk (*) are represented in the Smithsonian-Bredin collections. The references cited for each species are limited to the original description and, usually, to one or more subsequent published records, including at least one reference to illustrations whenever possible. The lack of synonymies in the systematic account is partially compensated for in the index, where synonyms not mentioned elsewhere are cross-referenced to the taxonomic names herein considered to be valid. Inasmuch as the principal objective of the four Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions was the enhancement of the reference collections of the Smithsonian Institution and the collecting of as much study material as possible during the five or six weeks that were devoted to field work during each of those cruises, the time available for ecologic observations was, perforce, limited; the information on habitat preferences of each of the species is not, therefore, always as exact or complete as might be desired.

In regard to natantian morphological terminology, it is hoped that Figure 2 will be helpful to general biologists and collectors.

Zoogeography of the Marine Species.—A detailed analysis of the distribution of the Caribbean shallow-water natantian shrimps is not practical at the present time; no fewer than 40 of the 192 species from unrestricted marine waters included in this report are still known only from the type-localities, and available collections of many of the remaining 152 species are not sufficiently extensive to justify more than some very general conclusions.

Barriers to the distribution of species with pelagic larvae are virtually nonexistent throughout the region. The presence or absence of a species on any Caribbean coast is largely dependent on the availability of habitats there, rather than on more direct isolating factors. It is noteworthy that no fewer than 31 species (30 percent of the 103 marine species collected during all four expeditions) were taken in a single afternoon at one station (73-56) in English Harbour, Antigua Island, and 17 additional species were taken at other stations in that historic port. In general, however, the larger of the West Indian islands have the more varied habitats and, hence, the greater diversity of species.

It is probably not surprising that 63 marine species are common to the Lesser Antilles and to Yucatan or a neighboring part of the Mexican coast; many more of the 144 species known from the easternmost islands of the area undoubtedly will be discovered in Yucatan when that region is investigated more intensively. On the other hand, only 6 of the 70 marine species now known from the Yucatan area have not yet been recorded from any of the West Indian Islands. Two of these 6, Palaemonetes intermedius and Thor floridanus, probably have their centers of distribution farther north or are confined to continental shores. The remaining 4, Periclimenaeus bredini, Synalpheus anastomus, S. obtusifrons, and Lysmata rathbunae, have been described during the course of this study; the latter species may be confined to subtropical waters off the south and east coasts of the United States, but the other 3 are known thus far only from Yucatan.

Two of the West Indian islands, Cuba and Trinidad, seem to have transitional faunas. A few species that are known otherwise only from North American shores have been recorded from the northern and southwestern coasts of Cuba. Similarly, a few South American species have reached Trinidad but seem not to have progressed farther northward.

The following tabulation of the range limitations of the 153 marine species now known from the West Indies and/or Yucatan is of questionable significance because of the meager data available, but it tends to confirm the belief that there is probably no endemic natantian marine fauna in the Caribbean.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of species extending northward</th>
<th>Number of species not extending northward beyond the northernmost islands of the West Indies (not including the Bermudas)</th>
<th>Number of species not extending southward beyond the southernmost islands of the West Indies</th>
<th>Number of species extending southward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beyond Cape Hatteras, North Carolina</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Colombia and Venezuela only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the southeastern United States south of Cape Hatteras</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>To the Guianas only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Bermudas, but not to the continental United States</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>To Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Gulf of Mexico, but not to the east coast of the United States</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Florida Keys only</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Bermudas only</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five of the 12 species that extend northward beyond Cape Hatteras have also been recorded from Brazil, and at least 14 of the 31 species that reach the southeastern coast of the United States south of Cape Hatteras also occur in Brazil.

Although 30 of the species are known thus far only from the West Indies (not including the Bermudas), most of them are known only from the original specimens. It seems likely that few, if any, of the marine species are confined to the West Indies, as additional collecting, especially in northeastern South America, will probably demonstrate.

Of the marine species from the West Indies or Yucatan, 79 percent are known only from the western Atlantic, but the remaining 31 species are more widely distributed eastward or westward, as follows:

**Figure 2.—Diagrammatic shrimp showing the terms used in description.** (After Chace and Hobbs, 1969.)

- **Abd** = abdomen
- **Ant** = antennal region
- **antPd** = antennal peduncle
- **antrPd** = antennular peduncle
- **antSc** = antennal scale
- **antSp** = antennal spine
- **Api** = appendix interna
- **Apm** = appendix masculina
- **artK** = articual knob
- **artM** = articular membrane
- **Br** = branchial region
- **brSp** = branchiostegal spine
- **Br** = basis
- **Car** = carapace
- **Card** = cardiac region
- **Crn** = cornea
- **Car** = carapace
- **CvG** = cervical groove
- **Cx** = coxa
- **Dct** = dactyl
- **End** = endopod
- **Epp** = epipod
- **Exp** = exopod
- **Eyst** = eyestalk
- **Fgr** = finger
- **Flg** = flagellum
- **Ft** = frontal region
- **Gst** = gastric region
- **Hep** = hepatic region
- **hepSp** = hepatic spine
- **Iso** = ischium
- **L** = walking leg
- **Mer** = meniscus
- **MxpD** = third maxilliped
- **Orbl** = orbital region
- **Plm** = palm
- **PplD** = pleopod
- **Pln** = pleuron
- **Prop** = propodus
- **PrpD** = pereiopod
- **Prp** = protopodite
- **PstM** = petasma
- **R** = rostrum
- **Stl** = stylolocereite
- **Tel** = telson
- **Ter** = tergum
- **Urpd** = uropod
Number of species known from the
Eastern Atlantic only ............................................. 14
Eastern Pacific only ............................................. 4
Indo-West Pacific only ........................................... 3
Eastern Atlantic and eastern Pacific .......................... 4
Eastern Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific ......................... 3
Eastern Pacific and Indo-West Pacific .......................... 0
Entire pantropical region ........................................... 3

These data are certainly insufficient to justify any conclusions, but the absence of species common to the
western Atlantic, eastern Pacific, and Indo-West Pacific (but not the eastern Atlantic) tends to support
the postulate that the unbroken expanse of deep water between the eastern Pacific and the Indo-West
Pacific regions forms an effective barrier to the pantropical distribution of marine species.

Acknowledgments.—The Smithsonian Institution, particularly the Department of Invertebrate
Zoology of the National Museum of Natural History, is immeasurably indebted to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce
Bredin for the extensive collections of Crustacea and other marine life that have resulted from their in-
terest in the sea and its inhabitants and from their support of the Institution’s scientific expeditions. I am
personally grateful to them for the opportunity to participate in the first of the Caribbean cruises. I
hope that this report may demonstrate, in a small way, how much individuals with an interest in the
world they live in can contribute to man’s still insignificant knowledge of the forms of life with which he
shares this planet.

Many of my Smithsonian colleagues should share the by-line of this study. Thomas E. Bowman con-
tributed information on distributions and associations of certain of the species. Maureen E. Downey fur-
nished identifications of echinoderm hosts. Horton H. Hobbs, Jr., offered suggestions on distributional
problems. Raymond B. Manning, who was prevented from officially coauthoring the report by the pressure of
administrative commitments, provided important inform-
ation on carideans from southern Florida and Puerto Rico; he also reviewed the manuscript. Isabel
Pérez Farfante made the penaeid section of the paper much more authoritative and useful than it would
otherwise have been by checking and correcting my
identifications and manuscript and by granting per-
mision to extract the species key from her exemplary
review of the genus *Metapeneaopsis*; she also lo-
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the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard,
thereby greatly facilitating the solution of a major
axonomic problem. Henry B. Roberts helped with
numerous bibliographic questions. Albert L. Ruffin,
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mission and omission while preparing the manuscript
for publication. Waldo L. Schmitt, as leader of the
Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions, was the dominant
force behind the entire report and its conversion into
its ultimate format.

Invaluable assistance also was received from biolo-
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ined caridean material in that museum. Ailsa M.
Clark of the British Museum (Natural History) fur-
nished identifications of crinoid hosts. Sheldon Dob-
klin of Florida Atlantic University graciously rein-
quished his prior claim to revision of the caridean
genus *Thor* and made his notes available to me. Gary
Hendrix of the School of Marine and Atmospheric
Sciences at the University of Miami generously of-
tered important specimens and observations on new
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also, his incomparable manuscript synonymies of cari-
deans was a constant source of important informa-
tion. Herbert W. Levi of the Museum of Compara-
tive Zoology at Harvard cooperated by lending type-
material housed in that institution. Finally, Conrad
Mahnken permitted inclusion in this report of an
analysis of an unusually large and well-preserved
series of commensal shrimps collected during Opera-
tion Tektite I (the 1969 underwater exploration off
St. John in the Virgin Islands).

To all of these goes my sincere gratitude. May the
legitimate resentment of those others who contributed
to the undertaking over a three-year period, but
whose names have been inexcusably omitted, be
tempered by freedom from public censure for the
shortcomings of the study!

Key to West Indian Shallow-water Families of Natantian Decapods

1. Pleura of second abdominal somite not overlapping those of first somite; third pereio-
pod usually chelate ........................................................................ 2
Key to West Indian Shallow-water Families of Natantian Decapods—Continued

| Step | Description | Family
|------|-------------|--------|
| 2.(1) | Third pereiopod much longer and more robust than first and second; males without petasma. | *Stenopodidae*
| 3. | Fourth and fifth pereiopods well developed | *Penaeidae*
| 4.(1) | Second pereiopod with undivided carpus | *Sergestidae*
| 5.(4) | First and second pereiopods with fingers of chela pectinate on opposable margins | *Pasiphaeidae*
| 6.5 | First pereiopod with movable finger compressed, semicircular, deeply recessed in slit in propodus when flexed | *Disciadidae*
| 7 | First and second pereiopods with fingers usually bearing conspicuous terminal brushes of long hairs; if not, all pereiopods bearing exopods. | *Atyidae*
| 8.(7) | Rostrum articulated with carapace, movable | *Rhynchocinetidae*
| 9 | Third maxillipeds not unusually broad | *Palaeomonidae*
| 10.(4) | Eyes borne on extremely long stalks, reaching nearly to end of antennular peduncle | *Ogyrididae*
| | Eyestalks not unusually long | 11
| 11.(10) | Eyes usually partially or entirely covered by carapace, incapable of free lateral movement; if not, rostrum lacking or represented by barely visible tooth | *Alpheidae*
| | Eyes exposed and freely movable; rostrum well developed | 12
| 12.(11) | Rostrum usually distinctly dentate; if not, not as below | *Hippolytididae*
| | Rostrum short, unarmed except for subdistal dorsal tooth forming asymmetrically bifid, setose tip | *Processidae*

*Section Penaeidea*

**Family PENAEIDAE**

Key to West Indian Shallow-water Genera

| Step | Description | Subfamily
|------|-------------|--------|
| 1 | Carapace with at least one strong tooth in posterior half of dorsal midline; pereiopods without exopods. | *Sicyoniinae*
| | Carapace unarmed in posterior two-thirds of dorsal midline; pereiopods with exopods. | *Sicyonia*
| | *Subfamily Penaeinae* | 2
| 2.(1) | Rostrum with one or more teeth on ventral margin | *Penaeus*
| | Rostrum with ventral margin unarmed | 3
| 3.(2) | Telson with posterior pair of lateral spines fixed, not movable; basal segment of antennular peduncle with small spine on ventromedian margin | *Metapeneaoptis*
| | Telson with posterior pair of lateral spines movable or lacking; basal segment of antennular peduncle unarmed on ventromedian margin | 4
| 4.(3) | Rostrum unarmed in distal half; fourth and fifth pereiopods distally filiform, much longer than third pair | *Xiphopenaeus*
| | Rostrum dentate nearly to tip; fourth and fifth pereiopods not unusually elongate | 5
| 5.(4) | Carapace with longitudinal lateral suture | *Trachypeneaoptis*
| | Carapace without lateral suture | *Trachypeneaoptis*
**Subfamily PENAEINAE**

**Genus Metapenaeopsis Bouvier, 1905a**

Key to Western Atlantic Species

(From Pérez Farfante, 1971)

1. Thelycum with median plate bearing horseshoe-shaped marginal strip and coiled lateral strips. Petasma with distoventral projection cleft by deep sinus into 2 long, subequal lobes ........................................... *5. M. smithi

   Thelycum with median plate lacking marginal and coiled strips. Petasma with distoventral projection simple, forming single lobe or cleft by shallow sinus into 2 subequal or unequal lobes ........................................... 2

2. (1) Thelycum with anteromedian portion of transverse plate strongly depressed; median plate bearing prominent bosses with posterolateral angles produced. Petasma with distoventral projection forming single lobe ........................................... 3. *M. hobbsi

   Thelycum with anteromedian portion of transverse plate elevated; median plate bearing bosses with posterolateral angles not produced. Petasma with distoventral projection cleft by shallow sinus forming 2 lobes ......................................................... 3

3. (2) Thelycum with anterior part of median plate convex, bearing 2 large pits. Petasma with distoventral projection mittenlike in outline, large left lobe extending distally far beyond small right lobe ........................................... 1. *M. gerardoi

   Thelycum with anterior part of median plate concave, bearing 2 small pits. Petasma with distoventral projection distally cleft into 2 subequal or unequal lobes, if unequal, larger lobe not extending much beyond smaller lobe ........................................... 4

4. (3) Thelycum with anterior part of median plate long, half or more as long as median plate. Petasma with distoventral projection cleft into 2 unequal lobes, right lobe sensibly larger than left ........................................... *2. *M. goodei

   Thelycum with anterior part of median plate short, less than half as long as median plate. Petasma with distoventral projection cleft into 2 subequal lobes or left lobe slightly larger than right ........................................... *4. *M. martinella

1. Metapenaeopsis gerardoi Pérez Farfante

   *Metapenaeopsis gerardoi* Pérez Farfante, 1971:20, figs. 11, 12, 13c.

   **Type-locality.**—Off Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, 18°08.5'N, 67°23'W.

   **Distribution.**—Bahamas, Florida Keys, West Indies, and Caribbean coast of Central and South America; surface to at least 299 meters.

2. Metapenaeopsis goodei (Smith)

   *Parapenaeus goodei* Smith, 1885:176.

   **Metapenaeopsis goodei.**—Pérez Farfante 1971:9, figs. 2-8, 13a.

   **Material.**—Peter Island (Sta. 18-58: 1 †; Sta. 21-58: 2 †).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 40-58: 1 †).—Barbuda (Sta. 99-59: 1 †).—Mustique (Sta. 34-56: 2 †).—Isla Mujeres (Sta. 26-60: 1 †).

   **Habitat.**—Most of the specimens were dredged on sand or shell bottoms in 4 1/2 to 20 meters, but the immature males from Mustique were found in the sublittoral zone off a coral reef.

   **Type-locality.**—Bermudas.

   **Distribution.**—North Carolina and Bermudas to Estado da Bahia, Brazil; surface to 329 meters.

3. Metapenaeopsis hobbsi Pérez Farfante

   *Metapenaeopsis hobbsi* Pérez Farfante, 1971:24, figs. 13b, 14–17.

   **Type-locality.**—Northwest of Cabo Cordera, Venezuela, between 10°44'N, 66°07'W and 10°45'N, 66°08'W.

   **Distribution.**—Bahamas to Estado do Espírito Santo, Brazil, and Caribbean coasts of Central and South America; 12 to 137 meters or more.

4. Metapenaeopsis martinella Pérez Farfante

   *Metapenaeopsis martinella* Pérez Farfante, 1971:16, figs. 9, 10, 13a.
Material.—Antigua Island (Sta. 93-58: 6♂, 7♀).—Dominica (Sta. 52-56: 1y♂, 1♀).—Tobago (Sta. 20-59: 1♀; Sta. 38-59: 2♀).

Habitat.—The largest lot of this species was taken at Antigua Island at the surface over a depth of 7 meters with a light at night. The other specimens were obtained by dredging in from 4 to more than 11 meters.

Type-locality.—Off Acarau, Estado do Ceará, Brazil, 2°10' S, 39°52' W.

Distribution.—Cuba to Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil, and the western Caribbean; less than 4 to 137 meters.

*5. *Metapenaeopsis smithi* (Schmitt)

Penaeopsis smithi Schmitt, 1924a: 62, figs. 1b, c, 2a, c.

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*Genus Penaeus* Fabricius, 1798

Key to Adults of West Indian Species

(See Pérez Farfante (1969) for other western Atlantic species and subspecies.)

1. Lateral rostral grooves extending onto carapace only slightly beyond posterior tooth of rostral series; male with petasma lacking pair of conspicuous hoodlike projections curving around distomedian margin; female with thelycum open, not provided with heavy membranes meeting in midline. Subgenus *Litopenaeus* 9. *P. (L.) schmitti*

Lateral rostral grooves reaching nearly to posterior margin of carapace; male with petasma bearing conspicuous hoodlike projections curving around distomedian margin; female with thelycum provided with heavy membranes meeting in midline. *Subgenus Melicertus* 2

2. (1) Petasma of male with pointed tip of stiff marginal strip projecting freely at distomedian end, not attached to surrounding tissue; flaps of thelycum of female produced anteriorly and tightly closed, anterior carina if present not protruding in midline

*7. P. (M.) brasilensis*

Tip of marginal strip of petasma not projecting freely at distomedian end; flaps of thelycum not meeting anteriorly in midline, exposing short longitudinal carina

3. (2) Posterior extensions of lateral rostral grooves narrow, each less than three-fourths as wide as median ridge separating them; distal margins of petasma unarmed; anteromedian carina of thelycum bifurcate anteriorly

*6. P. (M.) aztecus subtilis*

Posterior extensions of lateral rostral grooves broad, each usually more than three-fourths as wide as, and often wider than, median ridge; curved distal edge of stiff marginal strip of petasma bearing 2-12 small spinules; anteromedian carina of thelycum not bifurcate anteriorly

*8. P. (M.) duorarum notialis*

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*Subgenus Melicertus* Rafinesque, 1814

*6. Penaeus (Melicertus) aztecus subtilis* Pérez Farfante


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Material.—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 10-58: 1♂, 1y♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 113a-58: 1y♂).—Antigua Island (Sta. 83-56: 1♂).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 100-60: 1y♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 67-60: 1y♀; Sta. 85-60: 1y♂, 4y♀; Sta. 91-60: 1♂, 2 juv.; Sta. 95-60: 4 juv.).

Habitat.—All but one of the lots listed above were collected on sand and turtle-grass flats in less than 2 meters of water. The single exception was taken along a seawall at night with the aid of a flashlight.

Type-locality.—Caracas Baai, Curaçao.

Distribution.—Bermudas and southeastern Florida to Curaçao, mostly near islands; sublittoral to more than 366 meters.

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Material.—Pérez Farfante, 1971: 29, figs. 13e, 18-22.

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Material.—Antigua Island (Sta. 74-56: 1y♀; Sta. 83-56: 1♂).

Habitat.—The small female in this collection was taken in a seine haul on mud bottom in very shallow water; the larger male was obtained along a seawall at night with a flashlight.

Type-locality.—Off Punta Gallinas, Comisaría de
la Guajira, Republic of Colombia; 12°29'N, 71°5'W.

DISTRIBUTION.—Cuba and Honduras to Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; to a depth of 192 meters.

*7. *Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis* Latreille

*Penaeus brasiliensis* Latreille, 1817:156.  
*Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis.*—*Pérez Farfante* 1969: 562, figs. 68-77.

MATERIAL.—Barbuda (Sta. 105-58: 13♂, 12♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 74-56: 1y♂; Sta. 83-56: 1♂; Sta. 80-58: 1♂, 5♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68-56: 1y♂, 2y♀, 1♀).—Tobago (Sta. 38-59: 1y♂).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 62-60: 1♀; Sta. 64-60: 1♀; Sta. 65-60: 1♀, 15y♀; Sta. 89-60: 1♀; Sta. 93-60: 1♀).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 43-60: 1y♂).

HABITAT.—The specimens listed above were taken in a variety of situations: on mud bottoms in very shallow water (1 or 2 feet), sometimes near mangroves; on sand and turtle-grass flats; in a lagoon; on sand in 13-17 meters; and at the surface at night near a seawall.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Brazil.

DISTRIBUTION.—North Carolina and Bermudas to Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; to a depth of 275 meters.

*8. *Penaeus (Melicertus) duorarum notialis* Pérez Farfante

*Penaeus duorarum notialis* Pérez Farfante, 1967:94, fig. 4; 1969:520, figs. 32-38.

MATERIAL.—Saint Thomas (Sta. 33-58: 1♀).—Barbuda (from dinghy in lagoon, 25 April 1958: 1y♂).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 65-60: 2♀).

HABITAT.—The specimen from Saint Thomas was dredged in 4 to 9 meters and those from Yucatan were seined in less than 2 feet.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Golfo de Venezuela off Las Piedras, 11°44′N, 70°22′W.

DISTRIBUTION.—Cuba and Yucatan to Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (except between Estado do Maranhão and Estado da Bahia); to a depth of 732 meters.

Subgenus *Litopenaeus* Pérez Farfante, 1969

9. *Penaeus (Litopenaeus) schmitti* Burkenroad

*Penaeus schmitti* Burkenroad, 1936:315, figs. 1, 2, 3.  

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Kingston, Jamaica.

DISTRIBUTION.—Cuba and British Honduras to Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil; to a depth of 37 meters.

Genus *Trachypenaeus* Alcock, 1901

**Key to Atlantic Species**

Female with thelycum pubescent, lips of transverse groove strongly convex; male with sternal elevation between coxae of fifth pereiopods goblet-shaped, constricted posteriorly.

10. *T. constrictus*

**Female with thelycum naked, lips of transverse groove truncate; male with sternal elevation between coxae of fifth pereiopods triangular, sloping regularly to posterior apex.**

11. *T. similis similis*

10. *Trachypenaeus constrictus* (Stimpson)

*Penaeus constrictus* Stimpson, 1871:135.  
*Trachypenaeus constrictus.*—A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1909:232, figs. 60-63, pl. 5: figs. 7-10; pl. 6: figs. 1, 2.  
*Trachypenaeus constrictus.*—Williams 1965b:31, fig. 21.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Beaufort, North Carolina.

DISTRIBUTION.—Chesapeake Bay, Bermudas, and Gulf of Mexico to Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil; to a depth of 59 meters.

11. *Trachypenaeus similis* (Smith)

*Parapenaeus constrictus var. similis* Smith, 1883:175.  
*Trachypenaeus similis.*—Burkenroad 1934b:96, figs. 10, 11.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Gulf of Paria, Venezuela, 10°37′40″N, 61°42′40″W.

DISTRIBUTION.—Gulf of Mexico to Estado do Pará, Brazil; to a depth of 80 meters.

REMARKS.—The eastern Pacific analogue *T. similis pacificus* Burkenroad, 1934a, was proposed as a sub-
species instead of a distinct species because of the nature rather than the constancy of distinguishing characters. If it retains this status, the Atlantic form should be called *T. similis similis.*

*Genus *Trachypeneopsis* Burkenroad, 1934a

Only one Atlantic species is known.

12. *Trachypeneopsis mobilispinis* (Rathbun)


**MATERIAL.—** Barbuda (Sta. 99-59: 1♂).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 104-56: 1♀).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 104-56: 1♀).

**HABITAT.**—The male specimen was dredged in 8 meters; the female was attracted to a light at the surface over a depth of 7 meters.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Cave Round Bay, Saba.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Bermudas and Bay of Campeche eastward to Cuba, Cay Sal Bank, Turks Islands, Saba, Barbuda, and Saint Christopher; the few available depth records indicate that the species occurs in about 7 meters.

Genus *Xiphopenaeus* Smith, 1869a

Only one Atlantic species is known.

13. *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri* (Heller)

*Penaeus kroyeri* Heller, 1862:425, pl. 2: fig. 51. *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri.*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:55, figs. 6, 7e.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—North Carolina and Gulf of Mexico to Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil; in estuaries and offshore to a depth of 44 meters.

*Subfamily SICYONIINAE

*Genus *Sicyonia* H. Milne Edwards, 1830

**Key to Western Atlantic Species**

(Adapted in part from Anderson and Lindner, 1945)

1. Antennal angle nearly or quite unarmed, without buttressed spine; second abdominal somite with narrow notch or perpendicular incision in anterior half of dorsal carina; first pereiopod with short distal spine on basis and ischium ................................. 2

2. Antennal angle armed with buttressed spine; second abdominal somite with dorsal carina entire, not incised; first pereiopod with basis and ischium unarmed ................................. 3

3.(1) Carapace armed dorsally with 3 unequal teeth, anterior one smallest; first abdominal somite with 2 vertical furrows on pleuron, anterior one indistinct. ... *16. S. laesioginta*

3.(2) Carapace armed dorsally with 3 subequal teeth; first abdominal somite with 3 vertical furrows on pleuron, posterior one less distinct than other two. ... *17. S. parri*

4.(3) Carapace armed dorsally with 2 or 3 teeth, of which only 1 or 2 are large ................................. 4

4.(4) Carapace armed dorsally with 2 or 3 teeth, of which 2 are large and placed far posterior to orbital margin ................................. 14. *S. breviostris*

5.(4) First abdominal somite with tooth at anterior end of dorsal carina simple, not bifurcate; fifth abdominal somite with tooth or sharp angle in midline at posterior end of dorsal carina ................................. 20. *S. wheeleri*

6.(5) Rostrum nearly horizontal; first abdominal somite with anteroventral margin of pleuron concave or straight; third, fourth, and fifth abdominal somites terminating posteriorly in long slender spines either side of midline ................................. 15. *S. dorsalis*

6.(6) Rostrum directed dorsally at distinct angle above horizontal; first abdominal somite with anteroventral margin of pleuron convex; third, fourth, and fifth abdominal somites terminating posteriorly only in short angular projections either side of midline ................................. 18. *S. stimpsoni* 

14. *Sicyonia brevirostris* Stimpson


**Type-locality.**—“S. Florida Coast.”

**Distribution.**—Off Chesapeake Bay to Bahamas, Cuba, and Gulf of Mexico as far as northeastern Yucatan Peninsula, to a depth of 330 meters; also Pacific coast of southern Mexico.

15. *Sicyonia dorsalis* Kingsley

*Sicyonia dorsalis* Kingsley, 1878:97.—Williams 1965b:37, fig. 28.

**Type-locality.**—Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

**Distribution.**—North Carolina and Gulf of Mexico to French Guiana; to a depth of 420 meters. Apparently this species has not yet been reliably recorded from any of the West Indian islands; the West Indian specimens that have been verified are referable to *S. stimpsoni*.

*16. *Sicyonia laevigata* Stimpson

*Sicyonia laevigata* Stimpson, 1871:131.—Williams 1965b:33, figs. 22, 23.

**Material.**—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 85-60: 1 ♀).

**Habitat.**—The single specimen presumably came from a tide pool or from rocks near low-tide level.

**Type-locality.**—Charleston, South Carolina.

**Distribution.**—North Carolina and Gulf of Mexico to Brazil; to a depth of 90 meters. Also Pacific coast of Panama.

*17. *Sicyonia parri* (Burkenroad)

*Eusicyonia parri* Burkenroad, 1934a:80, fig. 22.

*Sicyonia parri*.—Williams 1965b:34, fig. 24.

**Material.**—Tortola (Sta. 23-58: 1♂).—Barbuda (Sta. 108-58: 1♀).—Dominica (Sta. 52-56: 1♀; Sta. 75-59: 1♀).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 64-59; 1♀).—Tobago (Sta. 20-59: 1♂).

**Habitat.**—One of the specimens listed above was found among boulders and dead coral heads just offshore in little more than 1 foot of water, but most of the material was seined or dredged in from less than 1 to 20 meters, especially on bottoms of sand and mud with turtle grass.

**Type-locality.**—Crooked Island, Bahamas.

**Distribution.**—North Carolina, Florida, and West Indies to Brazil; to a depth of 30 meters.

18. *Sicyonia stimpsoni* Bouvier

*Sicyonia Stimpsoni* Bouvier, 1905b:748.

*Sicyonia dorsalis*.—A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1909:253, figs. 86-88, pl. 8: figs. 4-13. [Not *S. dorsalis* Kingsley.]

*Sicyonia stimpsoni*.—Williams 1965b:38, fig. 29.

**Type-locality.**—Off Barbados; 13°03'05"N, 59°36'18"W. [Restricted by lectotype selection of Holthuis, 1959:76.]

**Distribution.**—North Carolina and Gulf of Mexico to French Guiana; to a depth of 420 meters.

19. *Sicyonia typica* (Boeck)

*Synhimantites typicus* Boeck, 1864:189.

*Sicyonia Edwardsii*.—A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1909:251, pl. 8: figs. 1-3.

*Sicyonia typica*.—Williams 1965b:36, fig. 27.

**Type-locality.**—Molde Fjord, west coast of Norway [presumably erroneous].

**Distribution.**—North Carolina to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; to a depth of 68 meters.

20. *Sicyonia wheeleri* Gurney

*Sicyonia wheeleri* Gurney, 1943:1, figs. 1-31 [larval stages].—Burkenroad 1945:5, figs. 5-8 [adult].

**Type-locality.**—Bermudas.

**Distribution.**—Bermudas, Virgin Islands, and Leeward Islands as far south as Sint Eustatius; to a depth of 42 meters.

**Remarks.**—The authorship of this species demonstrates how the best of intentions may sometimes be thwarted by the well-intentioned rules of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. Gurney would certainly have been deeply grieved to learn that his description of the larval stages was the original valid description of a species that he credited to Burkenroad and that had been identified for him by Burkenroad. Very possibly, Gurney thought that the species had previously been described and that only the deficient means of communication during the war
years prevented him from citing the reference to the description of the adult form. According to Articles 17(4) and 50 of the Code, however, there seems to be no alternative except to follow the precedent set by Holthuis (1959:75) and accept Gurney as the author of *S. wheeleri*. I hoped at one time that Gurney's description might be invalidated by recourse to Article 13(a)(i), which specifies that "a name published after 1930 must be... accompanied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon...", but Curtis W. Sabrosky, an active member of the Editorial Committee for the Code and currently a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, informs me that the verb "purports" was not selected to emphasize intent in a situation of this kind. Perhaps unfortunately, there is no provision of the Code to support the contention of Burkenroad (1945:9, ftn.) that Gurney's description "may be regarded as having no taxonomic significance" because it "is not accompanied by a diagnosis or an indication that the species is new."

*Family SERGESTIDAE*

**Key to Genera Occurring in Atlantic Coastal Waters**

Body not extraordinarily compressed; head not unusually elongate; gills present. Subfamily Sergestinae

**Acetes**

Body extraordinarily compressed, several times broader dorsoventrally than laterally; head forming long slender "neck" between eyes and mouth; gills absent. *Subfamily Luciferinae*

*Lucifer*

**Subfamily SERGESTINAE**

**Genus Acetes** H. Milne Edwards, 1830

Only one variable species is currently recognized from the northwestern Atlantic.

21. **Acetes americanus** Ortmann

*Acetes americanus* Ortmann, 1893:39, pl. 2: fig. 2.

**Acetes americanus carolinae**.—Williams 1965b:39, figs. 30, 31.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Baia de Marajo (mouth of Rio Tocantins), Estado do Pará, Brazil.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—North Carolina and Gulf of Mexico to Estado do Pará, Brazil; to a depth of 42 meters.

*Subfamily LUCIFERINAE**

*Genus Lucifer* Thompson, 1829

**Key to Atlantic Species**

Eye and eyestalk nearly as long as "neck" between orbit and anterior margin of mouth field; posterior ventral process on sixth abdominal somite of adult males tapering to slender tip. ...................................................... *22. L. faxoni*

Eye and eyestalk nearly as long as "neck" between orbit and anterior margin of mouth field; posterior ventral process on sixth abdominal somite of adult males with tip bulbous in outline. ...................................................... *23. L. typus*

*22. Lucifer faxoni* Borradaile

*Lucifer faxoni* Borradaile, 1915b:228, 230.—Bowman 1967: figs. 2e-k, 3d, e.—Bowman and McCain 1967:660-670, figs. 1c, d, 2-6, 8.

**MATERIAL.**—Tortola (Sta. 115-56: 1y♂). Virgin Gorda (Sta. 36b-58: 1♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 84-56: 5♂, 13♀ [1 ovig.]).—Antigua (Sta. 80-58: 32♂, 31♀).—Dominica (Sta. 70-59: 3♂, 8♀).—Martinique (Sta. 50-56: 2♀).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 49-59: 190♂, 248♀ [1 ovig.]).—Tobago (Sta. 25-59: 1♂, 7♀).

**HABITAT.**—The material listed above was collected...
both at the surface at night beneath a light over depths of 6–20 meters and by plankton nets towed below the surface in bays in daylight and at night.

**Type-locality.**—Hampton Roads, Virginia. By selecting the specimen figured by Faxon (1878) as the lectotype of *L. faxoni*, Holthuis (1959:54) fixed the type-locality of the species, but apparently he erred slightly in referring to the locality as “off Chesapeake Bay.” Faxon noted that his specimen was taken “in the vicinity of Fort Wool,” which is situated in the outer part of Hampton Roads, about 17 miles inside the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

**Distribution.**—From off Nova Scotia to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; also central and eastern Atlantic. Although this planktonic species may be found in the open ocean, together with *L. typus*, it seems to be especially prevalent in inshore areas, where the latter species does not normally occur. The Indo-Pacific form previously considered to be conspecific with *L. faxoni* is now recognized as a distinct species (see Bowman 1967).

**Remarks.**—Examination of the numerous specimens taken at Port Castries, Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 49–59), disclosed what seems to be a considerable size range at which this species attains maturity. Some of the smallest specimens, with a postorbital carapace length of about 1.5 mm, show a developing petasma, and the single female with what appear to be eggs attached to the third pereiopods has a carapace length of only 1.8 mm. On the other hand, the petasma is still rudimentary in some males with a carapace as long as 2.2 mm. The characteristic ventral processes on the sixth abdominal somite of the male are not apparent until the petasma is reasonably well formed. Here again, however, the processes may be prominent in males noticeably smaller than others in which the processes are not yet evident. Further study is needed to determine whether this variation in size is characteristic of the species or whether it is indicative of genetic differences that might suggest the presence of a second species.

These collections do not show the preponderance of males over females noted in Louisiana populations by Burkenroad (1934b:132, 134).

23. *Lucifer typus* H. Milne Edwards

*Lucifer typus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837a:469.

*DISTRIBUTION.*—Warmer open waters of the North and South Atlantic oceans approximately between the 40° parallels. Unlike *L. faxoni*, this species is not usually found in inshore waters.

*Section Caridea*

*Family ATYIDAE*

Key to West Indian Genera

(The only other eastern American genus, *Palaemonias* Hay, 1901, occurs in subterranean waters in Kentucky and Alabama.)

1. Pereiopods with exopods ................................................................. 2
   Pereiopods without exopods .................................................. 3

2. (1) Rostrum short and unarmed; eyes reduced, with little or no pigment; chelae of first and second pereiopods terminating in tufts of long hairs ................................................................. *Typhlatya*
   Rostrum long, multidentate dorsally and ventrally; eyes large and well pigmented; chelae of first and second pereiopods not terminating in tufts of long hairs ......................... *Xiphocaris*

3. (1) Carpus of second pereiopod crescent-shaped, appearing broader than long ........ 4
   Carpus of second pereiopod elongate, at least three times as long as broad ........ 5

4. (3) Rostrum dorsally dentate .................................................................. *Micratya*
   Rostrum dorsally unarmed (in western Atlantic species) ................... *Atya*

5. (3) Orbital margin armed with minute denticles ................................................. *Jonga*
   Orbital margin unarmed .................................................................. *Potimirim*
Genus *Atya* Leach, 1816

Key to Eastern American Species

1. Rostrum with lateral margins at most faintly sinuous; third pereiopod only slightly more robust than fourth and not bearing horny scales or tubercles ........................................... 25. *Atya lanipes*
Rostrum with distinct lateral lobe or tooth on each side in adults; third pereiopod noticeably larger and more robust than fourth and bearing prominent horny scales or tubercles ............................................................................................... 2

2.(1) Rostrum with lateral lobes obtuse; body not transversely banded in life. 24. *Atya innocous*
Rostrum with lateral lobes acute and directed anteriorly; transverse bands of dark color at juncture of carapace and abdomen and in anterior part of sixth abdominal somite

24. *Atya innocous* (Herbst)
*Atya innocous*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:57, figs. 8, 10a–c, 14a, b.

**Type-locality.**—Martinique.
**Distribution.**—Nicaragua to Panama and the West Indies; freshwater streams.

25. *Atya lanipes* Holthuis
*Atya lanipes* Holthuis, 1963a:61, figs. 1, 2.—Chace and Hobbs 1969:62, fig. 14c.

**Type-locality.**—Saint Thomas.
**Distribution.**—Puerto Rico and Saint Thomas; freshwater streams.

26. *Atya scabra* (Leach)
*Atya scabra* Leach, 1815:545.
*Atya scabra*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:63, figs. 9, 10d–f, 14d, e.

**Type-locality.**—Vicinity of Veracruz, Mexico.
**Distribution.**—Mexico and the West Indies to Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil; freshwater streams.

*Genus *Jonga* Hart, 1961

Only one species is known.

*27. Jonga serrei* (Bouvier)
*Jonga serrei*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:66, figs. 11, 14f, g.

**Material.**—Dominica (Sta. 73–59: 96♂, 75♀ [59 ovig.], 118 juv.).
**Habitat.**—In estuarine and sluggish portions of freshwater streams, especially among vegetation and debris.

**Type-locality.**—Near Havana, Cuba.
**Distribution.**—West Indies and Costa Rica; freshwater streams.

*Genus *Micratya* Bouvier, 1913

Only one species is known.

*28. Micratya poeyi* (Guérin-Méneville)
*Atya Poeyi* Guérin-Méneville, 1855: pl. 2: figs. 7, 7a–e.
*Micratya poeyi*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:70, figs. 12, 13, 14h, i.

**Material.**—Dominica (Sta. 73–59: 1 juv.).
**Habitat.**—In rapidly flowing streams among small rocks and vegetation.

**Type-locality.**—Cuba.
**Distribution.**—West Indies and Costa Rica; freshwater streams.

*Genus *Potimirim* Holthuis, 1954

Key to West Indian Species

(A fourth species, *P. potimirim* (Müller, 1881) is known only from Estado de Pernambuco and Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil.)

1. Appendix masculina widening distally, about three-fourths as wide as long, posterior margin slightly and evenly convex .......................................................... 29. *P. americana*
Key to West Indian Species—Continued

Appendix masculina widest proximally, not more than half as wide as long, posterior margin sinuous .................................................. 2

2. (1) Dorsal margin of rostrum convex distally; appendix masculina with deep, unarmed sinus in posterior margin .......................................................... *30. P. glabra

Dorsal margin of rostrum nearly straight; no deep, unarmed sinus in posterior margin of appendix masculina .......................................................... 31. P. mexicana

29. Potimirim americana (Guérin-Méneville)

Potimirim americana.—Smalley 1963:178, 179, fig. 2.

Type-locality.—Cuba.

Distribution.—Cuba, Jamaica, and Trinidad; freshwater streams.

*30. Potimirim glabra (Kingsley)

Atyoida glabra Kingsley, 1878a:93.
Potimirim glabra.—Chace and Hobbs 1969:76, fgs. 15, 19b, c.

Material.—Tobago (Sta. 27–59: 1♀).—Trinidad (Sta. 2–56: 5♂, 4♀).

Habitat.—On rubble beds of moderately swift portions of freshwater streams.

Type-locality.—Pacific drainage of Nicaragua.

Distribution.—El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, Lesser Antilles, and Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo states, Brazil; freshwater streams.

31. Potimirim mexicana (De Saussure)

Caridina mexicana De Saussure, 1857:505.

Type-locality.—Veracruz, Mexico.

Distribution.—Northeastern Mexico to Costa Rica and Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico; freshwater streams.

*Genus Typhlatya Creaser, 1936

Key to Species

1. Rostrum reaching anteriorly about twice as far as eyes; eyes without pigment

Rostrum not reaching anteriorly as far as eyes; eyes with small but distinct pigment spots .......................................................................................................................... 2

2. (1) Exopod on fifth pereiopod nearly as well developed as those on preceding ones

Exopod on fifth pereiopods greatly reduced, barely discernible ................................ *33. T. monae

32. Typhlatya garciai Chace

Typhlatya garciai Chace, 1942b:99, pl. 29.

Type-locality.—Cave at Banes, Provincia de Oriente, Cuba.

Distribution.—Known only from a subterranean freshwater stream at the type-locality.

*33. Typhlatya monae Chace

Typhlatya monae Chace, 1954:318, fig. 1.—Chace and Hobbs 1969:80, fig. 16.

Material.—Barbuda (Sta. 100–58: 3♀).—Sta. 90–59: 4♀).

Habitat.—Subterranean fresh water.

Type-locality.—Well near Sardineria, Isla Mona.

Distribution.—Isla Mona and Barbuda; subterranean fresh water.

34. Typhlatya pearsei Creaser

Typhlatya pearsei Creaser, 1936:128, fgs. 31–41.

Type-locality.—Balam Canche Cave, east southeast of Chichén Itzá, Estado de Yucatán, Mexico.

Distribution.—Caves in Estado de Yucatán, Mexico; subterranean fresh water.
*Genus *Xiphocaris* Von Martens, 1872

Only one species is known.

**35. Xiphocaris elongata** (Guérin-Méneville)

*Hippolyte elongatus* Guérin-Méneville, 1855: pl. 2: figs. 16, 16a.

*Xiphocaris elongata*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:81, figs. 17, 18, 19e, f.

**MATERIAL.**—Dominica (Sta. 73-59: 3♂, 6♀, 70 juv.).

HABITAT.—Juveniles in estuarine portions of freshwater streams, adults in upper reaches, sometimes at considerable altitudes.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Havana, Cuba.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Confined to the West Indian islands; freshwater streams.

*Family PASIPHAEIDAE*

Only one shallow-water genus is known.

**36. Leptochela bermudensis** Gurney

*Leptochela bermudensis* Gurney, 1939b:427, figs. 1-10.—Chace 1940:191, fig. 10.

**MATERIAL.**—Barbuda (Sta. 84-56: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Dominica (Sta. 64-56: 1♂).

HABITAT.—Unlike the two following inshore species, *L. bermudensis* has been collected heretofore only in the open sea, where it occurs at or near the surface at night and at considerable depths during the day. The present material indicates that it may move into shallow coastal waters at night.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Off the Bermudas.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Off North Carolina and the Bermudas to the Bay of Campeche and Dominica; over depths to 1,280 meters.

**37. Leptochela carinata** Ortmann

*Leptochela carinata* Ortmann, 1893:41, pl. 4: fig. 1.

HABITAT.—Coastal and inshore waters.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—North Carolina to Bay of Campeche and Antigua Island; possibly to 60 meters.

*Family DISCIADIDAE*

Only one genus is known.

**Genus Discias** Rathbun, 1902

**Key to Atlantic Species**

Rostrum narrow with subparallel margins; sixth abdominal somite nearly twice as long as fifth, slightly longer than telson ........................................ 39. *D. atlanticus*

Rostrum broadly triangular; sixth abdominal somite little longer than fifth, about half as long as telson ........................................ 40. *D. serratirostris*
39. *Discias atlanticus* Gurney

*Discias atlanticus* Gurney, 1939a: 388, figs. 1–13.—Holthuis 1951a: 55, fig. 4.

**Type-locality.**—The Reach, Bermuda Islands.

**Distribution.**—Bermudas, Guadeloupe, Cape Verde Islands, and off Gabon; to a depth of 50 meters.

40. *Discias serratirostris* Lebour

*Discias serratirostris* Lebour, 1949: 1107, figs. 1, 2.

**Type-locality.**—Off Castle Roads, Bermuda Islands.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the ovigerous female holotype from the Bermudas; in a depth of about 30 meters.

*Family RHYNCHOCINETIDAE*

Only one genus is known.

*Genus *Rhynchocinetes* H. Milne Edwards, 1837b*

Only one species is known from the Atlantic.

*41. *Rhynchocinetes rigens* Gordon*

*Rhynchocinetes rigens* Gordon, 1936: 76, figs. 1, 4—Manning 1961b: 1, figs. 1, 2.

**Material.**—Barbuda (Sta. 102–59: 1 ovig. ♀).

**Habitat.**—Crevices in rock and coral.

**Type-locality.**—Madeira.

**Distribution.**—Bermudas, Florida Keys, Barbuda, and Madeira; littoral and sublittoral.

*Family PALAEMONIDAE*

In an attempt to enhance the practicability of the following key, readily observable and not necessarily fundamental characters have been used for the most part. Disregard of the subfamilies in the key should not be construed as lack of agreement with the generally accepted classification of the family.

**Key to West Indian Genera of Palaemonidae**

(The only other eastern American genera are *Creaseria* Holthuis, 1950b, from Yucatan caves, and *Pseudopalaemon* Sol laud, 1911, from fresh water in Uruguay and Argentina.)

**1.** Third maxilliped with well-developed exopod

Third maxilliped without exopod .......... 2

**2.** (1) Eyes without pigment. (Restricted to subterranean fresh water.)

Eyes pigmented .......... 3

**3.** (2) Rostrum usually unarmed dorsally, at most with 1 or 2 subapical denticles

Rostrum armed dorsally with series of prominent teeth .......... 4

**4.** (3) Carapace with hepatic spine on lateral surface far posterior to anterior margin

Carapace without hepatic spine .......... 8

**5.** (4) Telson bearing 2 pairs of terminal spines and usually 1 or 2 pairs of setae

Telson bearing 3 pairs of terminal spines .......... 7

**6.** (5) Three posterior pereiopods with biunguiculate dactyls

Three posterior pereiopods with dactyls simple, without accessory tooth on flexor margin .......... 9

**7.** (5) Rostrum without lateral flange; carapace with antennal spine on anterior margin

Rostrum with lateral flange; carapace without antennal spine on anterior margin; 3 posterior pereiopods 7-segmented, ischium and merus distinct .......... 10

*Periclimenes*

Tuluciocaris

**8.** (4) Carapace with antennal but without branchiostegal spine on or near anterior margin;
telson with 3 pairs of terminal spines; second pereiopods massive, unequal

*Periclimenaeus*

Carapace with both antennal and branchiostegal spines on or near anterior margin;
telson with 2 pairs of terminal spines and 1 or 2 pairs of setae; second pereiopods elongate, subequal .......... 9

**9.** (8) Carapace without branchiostegal groove ventral to antennal spine; endopod of first pleopod of male with accessory appendix

*Leander*

Carapace with branchiostegal groove; endopod of first pleopod of male entire, without accessory appendix
Key to West Indian Genera—Continued

10.(9) Mandible with palp ........................................... *Palaemon
   Mandible without palp .......................................... *Palaemonetes

11.(3) Rostrum much larger than antennal spines, usually broad and flat; antennal scale well developed ........................................... *Pontonia
   Rostrum small, spinelike, similar to lateral (antennal?) spines; antennal scale vestigial ................................. *Typton

12.(1) Rostrum not expanded laterally in basal portion; strongly dentate both dorsally and ventrally ..................................... *Anchistioides
   Rostrum with cavelike expansions over orbits; unarmed ventrally .............................................. 13

13.(12) Carapace with hepatic spine on lateral surface far posterior to anterior margin .................... 14
   Carapace without hepatic spine .................................. 15

14.(13) Carapace with very strong antennal spine, with branchiostegal sinus, and with longitudinal groove or ridge extending over entire length near lateral margin ........................... *Coutierea
   Carapace with very weak and inconspicuous antennal spine, without branchiostegal sinus or longitudinal groove or ridge near lateral margin ................................. *Lipkebe

15.(13) Basal expansions of rostrum anteriorly acuminate; carapace with longitudinal groove extending almost entire length near lateral margin; abdomen with pleura of at least fourth and fifth somites posterolaterally acuminate ........................................... *Pseudocoutierea
   Basal expansions of rostrum evenly convex, not acuminate; carapace without longitudinal groove near lateral margin; abdomen with pleura of all 5 anterior somites rounded ........................................... *Neopontonides

*Subfamily PALAEMONINAE

*Genus Brachycarpus Bate, 1888

Key to Species

Rostrum nearly straight dorsally; dorsal spines of telson not submarginal, directed posteriorly; anterolateral tooth of basal segment of antennular peduncle overreaching second segment; mandibular palp not reduced, reaching at least to distal third of incisor process; carpus of first pereiopod slightly longer than chela ................................. *42. B. biunguiculatus
   Rostrum convex dorsally; dorsal spines of telson submarginal, directed obliquely laterad; anterolateral tooth of basal segment of antennular peduncle not overreaching second segment; mandibular palp reduced, not reaching midlength of incisor process; carpus of first pereiopod about half as long as chela ........................................... 43. B. holthuisi

*42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus (Lucas)

_Palaemon biunguiculatus_ Lucas, 1846:45, pl. 4: fig. e.
_Brachycarpus biunguiculatus._ Holthuis 1952:3, pl. 1.

*Material.*—Tortola (Sta. 115-56: 1 y♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 95-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 111-58: 2 ♀ [1 ovig.]).—Saba Bank (Sta. 106-56: 1 ♀).—Nevis (Sta. 67-58: 1 y♀; Sta. 70-58: 1 y♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 1 ♀; Sta. 77-56: 1 ♀; Sta. 83-56: 3 ♀; Sta. 112-59: 1 ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 1 ♀; Sta. 72-60: 2 ♀).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41-60: 1 ovig. ♀).

*Habitat.*—This species was collected in most habitats surveyed by the expeditions: eroded coral and reefs; rock-studded sandy shore; _Portes_ flats; weed-covered seawall at night; and turtle-grass flats in 2–13 meters. Immature specimens were taken in a molusk trap set in 48 meters and at a surface light at night over a depth of 11 meters.

*Type-localities.*—Oran and Bône, Algeria.

*Distribution.*—Probably pantropical; littoral and sublittoral.

43. Brachycarpus holthuisi Fausto Filho

_Brachycarpus holthuisi_ Fausto Filho, 1966:123, figs. 1–11.

*Type-locality.*—Off coast of Estado do Ceará, Brazil.

*Distribution.*—Known only from the type-series; in 30–60 meters.
*Genus *Leander* E. Desmarest, 1849

Probably only one species is known from the West Indies. The species from Florida Bay tentatively identified as *L. paulensis* Ortmann, 1897, by Manning (1961c) is easily distinguished from *L. tenuicornis*, especially by the strong mesial lobe on the lateral extension of the first segment of the antennular peduncle (apparently Manning's figures 2d and 2e are transposed), but I have seen specimens of this species only from the west coast of Florida. Its identity with Ortmann's species from São Paulo, Brazil, remains to be verified.

*44. *Leander tenuicornis* (Say)

*Palaeon tenuicornis* Say, 1818:249.

*Leander tenuicornis.*—Holthuis 1952:155, pis. 41, 42.

**Material.**—Tortola (Sta. 23-58: 1♂).—Between Tortola and Guana Island (Sta. 7-58: 3♂, 4♀ [1 ovig.]).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 37-58: 1♀; Stas. 37, 38, 39-58: 1♂).—Anegada (Sta. 42-58: 1♂).—Barbuda (Sta. 108-58: 4♀ [3 ovig.]; Sta. 96-59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 98-59: 1 ♂; Sta. 102-59: 3♂, 2♀ [1 ovig.]; Sta. 103-59: 1♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 75-56: 1♂; Sta. 104-59: 1y♀; Sta. 109-59: 8♂, 2 ovig. ♀).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 64-59: 1♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 66-60: 2♂).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 42-60: 1♂, 1♀).

**Habitat.**—Probably all of the specimens listed above were associated with vegetation, either on grass or *Porites* flats in shallow water or in clumps of *Sargassum* floating in the open sea.

**Type-locality.**—Grand Banks.

**Distribution.**—Pantropical except for the extreme eastern Pacific; shallow water and pelagic.

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*Genus *Macrobrachium* Bate, 1868

**Key to West Indian Species**

(See Holthuis (1952) for other eastern American species.)

1. Rostrum long, usually overreaching antennal scale, with 5–11 dorsal teeth, including 1 or 2 on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; second pereiopods of adult male slender, chela more than eight times as long as broad ......................................................... 2
   Rostrum short, reaching at most slightly beyond antennular peduncle, with 10–15 dorsal teeth, including at least 4 on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; second pereiopods of adult male robust, chela less than seven times as long as broad ............................ 3

2.(1) Rostrum armed throughout dorsal length, posterior tooth usually separated from second by distance greater than that between second and third; second pereiopod of adult male spinulose, carpus shorter than chela, fingers densely furred .................................. *45. *Macrobrachium acanthurus
   Rostrum unarmed in distal half or third of dorsal margin except for 2 subapical teeth, proximal teeth subequally spaced; second pereiopod of adult male smooth, carpus longer than chela, fingers naked ........................................ 50. *Macrobrachium jettkii

3.(1) Rostrum with sinuous dorsal margin, tip slightly upturned; second pereiopods of adult male similar in form if not in size, with short pubescence and short spines along outer margin of fixed finger and continued onto palm, but spines not forming distinct crest and not hidden by pubescence ................................. 4
   Rostrum with dorsal margin nearly straight, tip not upturned; second pereiopods of adult male unequal in both form and size, with dense long fur partially concealing crestlike row of long spines on margin of palm .................................................. 5

4.(3) Posterior teeth of dorsal rostral series not especially erect or noticeably more widely spaced than others; second pereiopods of adult male subequal, carpus shorter than merus and about half as long as palm, fingers only slightly shorter than palm, prominent tooth near end of proximal third of opposable margin of fixed finger; abdomen longitudinally striped in life .................................. *46. *Macrobrachium carcinus
   Three or 4 teeth of dorsal rostral series more erect and more widely spaced than anterior ones; second pereiopods of adult male usually unequal in length, major one with carpus about as long as merus and about three-fourths as long as palm, fingers about two-thirds as long as palm, none of teeth on opposable margin of fixed finger greatly enlarged; abdomen transversely banded in life ................................ 49. *Macrobrachium heterochirus*
Key to West Indian Species—Continued

5.(3) Major second pereiopod of adult male with carpus usually longer than merus and fingers distinctly longer than palm, row of spines along mesial margin of palm and fixed finger rather long on proximal portion of palm, becoming shorter near midlength of palm, longer near base of finger, and decreasing again distally on finger. *48. *Macrobrachium faustinum

Major second pereiopod of adult male with carpus shorter than merus and fingers slightly longer or slightly shorter than palm, row of spines along mesial margin of palm and fixed finger forming regularly graduated series, not decreasing in length along central portion of palm. *47. *M. crenulatum

*45. *Macrobrachium acanthurus* (Wiegmann)

*Palaemon acanthurus* Wiegmann, 1836:150.

*Macrobrachium acanthurus*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:89, figs. 20, 25a, g.

Material.—Sugar Factory Pond, Antigua Island; 18 May 1958; William T. Bode: 3♂, 1 ovig. ♀.—Sugar Factory Pond, Antigua Island; 19 May 1958; William T. Bode: 1♂, 3♀ (2 ovig.).

Habitat.—These specimens were captured in a wire trap set in 2½ feet of water. Sugar Factory Pond has a maximum depth of 11 feet (3½ meters).

Type-locality.—“Brazilian coast.”

Distribution.—North Carolina to Estado de Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; chiefly fresh water.

*46. *Macrobrachium carcinus* (Linnaeus)

*Cancer Carcinus* Linnaeus, 1758:631.

*Macrobrachium carcinus*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:93, figs. 21, 25b, h.

Material.—Sugar Factory Pond, Antigua Island; 18 May 1958; William T. Bode: 1♂.—Trinidad (Sta. 2-56: Id).

Habitat.—The Antigua Island specimen was captured in a wire trap set in 1½ feet of water in a pond having a maximum depth of 11 feet (3½ meters).

Type-locality.—“in Americae fluviis” (restricted to Jamaica by Holthuis, 1952).

Distribution.—Florida and Texas to Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil; chiefly fresh water.

*47. *Macrobrachium crenulatum* Holthuis


Material.—Tobago (Sta. 44-59: 2♂, 2♀).—Trinidad (Sta. 2-56: 29♂, 24♀, 20 juv.).

Habitat.—Most of these specimens are immature, and the identification is therefore not certain.

Type-locality.—One-half mile upstream from the mouth of a fresh-water stream.

Distribution.—West Indies; fresh water.

*48. *Macrobrachium faustinum* (De Saussure)

*Palaemon Faustinus* De Saussure, 1857:505.

*Macrobrachium faustinum*—Chace and Hobbs 1969:102, figs. 23, 25d, j.

Material.—Tobago (Sta. 44-59: 1♂, 6♀).—Trinidad (Sta. 2-56: 2♀, 6♀). Most of these specimens are immature, and the identification is therefore not certain.

Habitat.—The above lot was collected one-half mile upstream from the mouth of a fresh-water stream.

Type-locality.—Near Jacmel, Haiti.

Distribution.—West Indies; fresh water.

*49. *Macrobrachium heterochirus* (Wiegmann)

*Palaemon heterochirus* Wiegmann, 1836:149.


Type-locality.—“east coast of Mexico.”

Distribution.—Estado de Puebla, Mexico, and the West Indies to Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil; fresh water.

*50. *Macrobrachium jelskii* (Miers)

*Palaemon jelskii* Miers, 1877:661, pl. 67: fig. 1.

*Macrobrachium jelskii*—Holthuis 1952:26, pl. 4: figs. a–d.

Type-locality.—Saint-Georges (O yapock), French Guiana.

Distribution.—Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Trinidad to Brazil; fresh water.
**Genus Palaemon Weber, 1795**

Key to West Indian Species

(See Holthuis (1952) for additional western Atlantic species: P. (Palaeander) floridanus Chace, 1942a, from Florida; and P. (Nematopalaemon) schmitti Holthuis, 1950a, from Surinam.)

Three (rarely 2) teeth of dorsal rostral series situated on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; ventral margin of rostrum armed with 3 or 4 teeth; sixth abdominal somite shorter than telson; antennular peduncle with distal margin of basal segment not overreaching distolateral tooth; second pereiopod with carpus about as long as chela

*51. P. (Palaeander) northropi*

Only 1 tooth of dorsal rostral series situated on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; ventral margin of rostrum armed with 5 (rarely 4) to 8 teeth; sixth abdominal somite as long as telson; antennular peduncle with distal margin of basal segment far overreaching distolateral tooth; second pereiopod with carpus nearly twice as long as chela

52. P. (Palaemon) pandaliformis

**Subgenus Palaeander Holthuis, 1950b**

*51. Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi (Rankin)*

Leander northropi Rankin, 1898:245, pl. 30: fig. 4.

Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi.—Holthuis 1952:192, pl. 47.

Material.—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68–56: 72♂, 89♀ [18 ovig.]).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 60–60: 1♂, 4♀ [3 ovig.]); Sta. 65–60: 113♂, 112♀ [77 ovig., 1♀ with branchial bopyrid parasite]; Sta. 66–60: 1♂; Sta. 70–60: 2♀; Sta. 76–60: 1♂; Sta. 78–60: 1♂, 2 ovig.♀).

Habitat.—Virtually all of the specimens listed above occurred on sandy mud flats in 1 or 2 feet of water in the vicinity of mangroves.

Type-locality.—Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands.

Distribution.—Bermudas and Florida to Estado de São Paulo, Brazil; littoral.

**Subgenus Palaemon Weber, 1795**

52. Palaemon (Palaemon) pandaliformis (Stimpson)

Leander pandaliformis Stimpson, 1871:130.


Type-locality.—Barbados or Trinidad.

Distribution.—West Indies and Guatemala to Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil; fresh and brackish water.

**Genus Palaemonetes Heller, 1869**

*Subgenus Palaemonetes Heller, 1869*

Key to Caribbean Species

(See Holthuis (1952) for other species from eastern America.)

1. Dorsal margin of rostrum unarmed near apex

   *55 P. (P.) octaviae

   Dorsal margin of rostrum with 1 or 2 subapical teeth

   2

2. Branchiostegal spine arising slightly posterior to carapace margin; carpus of second pereiopod longer than chela

   53. P. (P.) cartari

   Branchiostegal spine arising from carapace margin; carpus of second pereiopod shorter than chela

   *54. P. (P.) intermedius
53. _Palaemonetes (Palaemonetes) carteri_ Gordon

_Palaemonetes (Palaemonetes) carteri._—Holthuis 1952:218, pl. 52: figs. e-o, pl. 53: figs. a-c.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Upper Cuyuni River, Guyana.  
**DISTRIBUTION.**—Venezuela to French Guiana; fresh water.

*54. _Palaemonetes (Palaemonetes) intermedius_ Holthuis

_Palaemonetes (Palaemonetes) intermedius_ Holthuis, 1949a: 94, fig. 2j-l; 1952:241, pl. 55: figs. a-f.

**MATERIAL.**—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 78-60: 3♂, 4♀ [1 ovig.]). These specimens vary toward _P. (P.) pugio_ Holthuis, 1949.

**HABITAT.**—The specimens were collected after a small slough or embayment in a mangrove swamp was poisoned with rotenone. They apparently were associated with _Palaemon northropi._

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Box Iron Bay, Chincoteague Bay, Virginia.  
**DISTRIBUTION.**—The species has been known previously from Massachusetts to Texas; littoral. Apparently this is the first record from beyond the borders of the United States.

*55. _Palaemonetes (Palaemonetes) octaviae,_ new species

**FIGURES 3, 4**

**MATERIAL.**—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68-56: 44♂, 34♀ [11 ovig.; one ♂ is holotype, USNM 135336]).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 83-60: 1♂).

**DESCRIPTION.**—Rostrum (Figures 3a, 4) straight, moderately deep, not much, if at all, arched in proximal half, normally extending anteriorly as far as, or farther than, antennal scale; dorsal margin bearing 6-10, usually 8 or 9, teeth, posteriormost alone invariably situated on carapace or, exceptionally, in line with posterior margin of orbit, anteriormost usually placed closer to penultimate tooth than to tip of rostrum; ventral margin normally armed with 2 or 3, rarely 4, teeth. Branchiostegal spine arising from anterior margin of carapace immediately ventral to branchiostegal groove.

Pleon of fifth abdominal somite (Figure 3b) forming acute but sometimes blunt angle. Sixth somite more than one and one-half times as long as fifth. Telson (Figure 3c) usually longer than sixth somite; anterior pair of dorsal spinules situated near midlength of telson, posterior pair midway between anterior pair and posterior margin of telson or somewhat closer to anterior pair; posterior margin (Figure 3d) with sharp median point flanked by 2 pairs of spines and 2 pairs of plumose setae, mesial pair of spines reaching far beyond median point.

![Figure 3](image-url)
FIGURE 4.—*Palaemonetes octaviae*, new species, variation in rostrum of paratypes (figures in parentheses = carapace lengths in mm):  

- a, male (2.9);  
- b, male (3.0);  
- c, male (3.2);  
- d, female (3.8);  
- e, ovigerous female (4.1);  
- f, ovigerous female (4.1);  
- g, female (4.2);  
- h, ovigerous female (4.2).  
(Magnifications: a–h, ×9.6.)

Eyes well developed; cornea wider than stalk and pigmented.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 3e) with slender stylocerite reaching about to middle of basal segment; anterolateral spine of basal segment reaching about to level of produced anterior margin of segment; second segment subequal in length to, but broader than, third segment. Lateral antennular flagellum with 2 branches fused for 6–9 joints; free part of shorter branch consisting of 7–13 joints and about one and one-half times as long as fused portion.

Antennal scale (Figure 3f) more than three times as long as wide, narrowing slightly in distal half; blade reaching far beyond lateral tooth.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 3g–l); epipod of first maxilliped deeply bilobed; third maxilliped reaching anteriorly about to end of antennal peduncle.

First pereiopod (Figure 3m) reaching almost as far anteriorly as does antennal scale; fingers about as long as palm; carpus about twice as long as chela and noticeably longer than merus. Second pereiopod (Figure 3n) overreaching antennal scale by at least length of fingers; fingers (Figure 3o) about three-fourths as long as palm and unarmored on opposable margins; carpus about one and one-third times as long as chela; merus slightly longer than chela but distinctly shorter than carpus; ischium shorter than merus.

Third pereiopod (Figure 3p) reaching nearly as far as end of antennal scale; propodus about twice as long as dactyl and one-third again as long as carpus, but clearly shorter than merus. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 3q) overreaching antennal scale by most of length of dactyl; propodus more than twice as long as dactyl and nearly one and one-half times as long as carpus, but slightly shorter than merus. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 3r) reaching as far as, or just beyond, antennal scale; propodus less than three times as long as dactyl, less than twice as long as carpus, about as long as merus.

Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 3c) with movable spine between distolateral tooth and margin of blade.

**SIZE.**—Males with carapace lengths of 2.5–3.3 mm (holotype, 3.2 mm); females 2.8–4.4 mm; ovigerous specimens, 3.7–4.3 mm.

**HABITAT.**—Marine sandy mud flats in less than 2 feet of water. The 78 specimens collected at Guadeloupe were apparently associated with twice as many specimens of *Palaemon northropi*.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Sandy mud flats between Ilet à Monroux and Ilet Rat, Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Known at present only from Guadeloupe, Leeward Islands, and Territorio de Quintana Roo, Mexico.

**REMARKS.**—*Palaemonetes octaviae* is apparently so closely related to *P. argentinus* Nobili, 1901a, which occurs in freshwater habitats from southern Brazil to Argentina, that difficulty may be encountered in distinguishing some specimens of the latter variable species from the one herein described. In general, *P. octaviae* has the dorsal margin of the rostrum less convex and the teeth of that margin less prominent. The telson is usually longer than the sixth abdominal somite, and the posterior pair of dorsal teeth are placed closer to the anterior pair than to the posterior margin of the telson, as in *P. argentinus*. The carpus of the first and second pereiopods seems to be proportionately a little longer in *P. octaviae*, and the propodus of the fifth pereiopod is relatively longer. The differences in these somewhat variable characters might be considered of less than specific importance were it not for the marked difference in habitat of the two forms.
This, the first species of *Palaemonetes* to be recorded from the West Indies, is named for Octavia M. Bredin in grateful acknowledgment of the interest shown by her and her husband in suggesting and making possible the four expeditions that added so much to our knowledge of the Caribbean fauna.

**Genus Troglocubanus Holthuis, 1949a**

**Key to Species**

1. Rostrum with 2 or more dorsal teeth ........................................... 2
   Rostrum with single dorsal tooth or unarmed .......................... 3

2. (1) Rostrum reaching at least as far as end of antennal scale, armed with 6–8 dorsal teeth
   Rostrum not overreaching antennular peduncle, armed with 2 or 3 dorsal teeth

   57. *T. eigenmanni* (Hay)

3. (1) Carapace with anterior margin unarmed .................................. 59. *T. inermis* (Chace)
   Carapace armed, sometimes inconspicuously, with antennal spine

4. (3) Rostrum with ventral margin straight or concave throughout; third and fourth pereiopods
   with propodus more than three times as long as dactyl .......................... 56. *T. calcis* (Rathbun)
   Rostrum with ventral margin convex in proximal two-thirds; third and fourth pereiopods
   with propodus not more than two and one-half times as long as dactyl

60. *T. jamaicensis* Holthuis, 1963a:67, fig. 3.

56. *Troglocubanus calcis* (Rathbun)

*Palaemonetes calcis* Rathbun, 1912[part]:451, pl. 1: figs. 1–3, 5.

*Troglocubanus calcis*.—Holthuis 1952:144, pl. 36.

**Type-locality.**—Cave between Madruga and Aguacate, Provincia de La Habana, Cuba.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type-locality; subterranean fresh water.

57. *Troglocubanus eigenmanni* (Hay)

*Palaemonetes eigenmanni* Hay, 1903:431, fig. 2.

*Troglocubanus eigenmanni*.—Holthuis 1952:146, pl. 37.

**Type-locality.**—Cave near Ashton, southwest of Alquizar, Provincia de Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

**Distribution.**—Provincias de Pinar del Rio, La Habana, and Matanzas, Cuba; subterranean fresh water.

58. *Troglocubanus gibarensis* (Chace)

*Palaemonetes gibarensis* Chace, 1943:28, pl. 7.

*Troglocubanus gibarensis*.—Holthuis 1952:149, pl. 38.

**Type-locality.**—Aguada del Montañes, en el Jobal, Barrio de Cupeyillo, Termino de Gibara, Provincia de Oriente, Cuba.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type-locality; subterranean fresh water.

59. *Troglocubanus inermis* (Chace)

*Palaemonetes inermis* Chace, 1943:26, pl. 6.

*Troglocubanus inermis*.—Holthuis 1952:150, pl. 39.

**Type-locality.**—Cave between Madruga and Aguacate, Provincia de La Habana, Cuba.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type-locality; subterranean fresh water.

60. *Troglocubanus jamaicensis* Holthuis, 1963a:67, fig. 3.

**Type-locality.**—Cave near Lucky Hill Cooperative Farm near Goshen, Jamaica.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type-locality; subterranean fresh water.

*Subfamily PONTONIINAE*

*Genus Anchistioides* Paulson, 1875

Only one species is known from the Atlantic Ocean.

*61 Anchistioides antiguenensis* (Schmitt)

*Periclimenes antiguenensis* Schmitt, 1924c:84, pl. 3, 4 [as *P. barbadensis*].

*Anchistioides antiguenensis*.—Holthuis 1951b:175, pl. 57 [legend facing pl. 55].

**Material.**—Saba Bank (Sta. 108–56: 3♀).
Habitat.—These three small specimens (maximum carapace length 2.5 mm) were taken at the surface at night around an electric light over a depth of 55 meters.

Type-locality.—English Harbour, Antigua Island.

Distribution.—Bermuda Islands and Gulf of Mexico to Antigua Island; to a depth of 49 meters.

Genus Coutierea Nobili, 1901b

Only one species is known.

62. Coutierea agassizi (Coutière)

_Coralliocaris Agassizi_ Coutière, 1901:115, fig. Coutierea agassizi.—Holthuis 1951b:179, pl. 56.

Type-locality.—Off Barbados.

Distribution.—Known only from the unique specimen collected in 1876 off Barbados; in 172 meters.

Genus Lipkebe Chace, 1969

Only one species is known.

63. Lipkebe holthuisi Chace

_Lipkebe holthuisi_ Chace, 1969:263, fgs. 8, 9.

Type-locality.—Gulf of Mexico west-northwest of Dry Tortugas, 25°13'N, 83°55'W.

Distribution.—Known only from the type-locality; in 119 meters.

*Genus Neopontonides Holthuis, 1951b

Only one species is known from the Atlantic Ocean.

*64. Neopontonides beaufortensis (Borradaile)


_Neopontonides beaufortensis._—Holthuis 1951b:190, pl. 59: fgs. g–k, pl. 60.—Williams 1965b:49, fig. 41.

Material.—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 52–59: 1♂, 4♀ [2 ovig.]).

Habitat.—Collected from a reef in 12–20 feet of water.

Type-locality.—Beaufort, North Carolina.

Distribution.—North Carolina to Panama; subtidal, usually commensal with Leptogorgia.

*Genus Periclimenaeus Borradaile, 1915a

Key to Western Atlantic Species

1. Telson with anterior pair of dorsal spines arising from anterior fourth of segment .... 2
   Telson with anterior pair of dorsal spines arising at end of anterior third of segment or posterior thereto

2. (1) Telson with 3 pairs of distal spines inserted in continuous line 3
   Telson with lateral pair of distal spines inserted distinctly anterior to intermediate and mesial pairs

3. (2) Rostrum with ventral tooth; carapace with small denticle or sharp tubercle posterior to orbit; antennal scale with anterolateral tooth distinctly overreaching blade

   *69. _P. caraibicus_
   Rostrum unarmed ventrally; carapace without postorbital denticle; antennal scale with anterolateral tooth not overreaching blade

4. (3) Third maxilliped with 2 distal segments broad, penultimate about two and one-half times as long as broad; first pereiopod with movable finger tapering to tip, not strongly convex, carpus about one and one-third times as long as chela; minor second pereiopod with movable finger elongate, not semicircular

   *65. _P. acidiarum_
   Third maxilliped with 2 distal segments unusually slender, penultimate about five times as long as broad; first pereiopod with movable finger strongly convex, carpus about one and one-half times as long as chela; minor second pereiopod with movable finger short and broad, nearly semicircular

5. (2) Major second pereiopod with large tooth on opposable margin of fixed finger fitting into cavity in movable finger; minor second pereiopod with fingers longer than palm

   *67. _P. pearsei_
   Major second pereiopod with large tooth on opposable margin of movable finger fitting into cavity in fixed finger; minor second pereiopod with fingers much shorter than palm

6. _P. bermudensis_
Key to Western Atlantic Species—Continued

6.(5) First pereiopod unusually long and slender, carpus nearly twice as long as chela

First pereiopod not abnormally long or slender, carpus less than one and one-half times as long as chela .......................................................... 7

7.(6) Rostrum with 7 dorsal teeth; telson with posterior pair of dorsal spines arising from anterior half of segment .............................................. 76. P. bredini

Rostrum with 10-12 dorsal teeth; telson with posterior pair of dorsal spines arising from posterior half of segment ........................................ 74. P. wilsoni

7.(7) Rostrum with 10-12 dorsal teeth; telson with posterior pair of dorsal spines arising from posterior half of segment ........................................ 74. P. wilsoni

7.(8) Rostrum with 4 dorsal teeth; antennal scale with large anterolateral tooth reaching about to level of distal margin of blade ........................................ 66. P. atlanticus

Rostrum with 1 or 2 dorsal teeth; antennal scale with small anterolateral tooth falling far short of level of distal margin of blade ........................................ 70. P. maxillulidens

65. Periclimenaeus ascidiarum Holthuis

Periclimenaeus ascidiarum Holthuis, 1951b:80, pl. 22: figs. 8-1, pl. 29.

Material.—Dominica (Sta. 62-56: 1 ♀ or juv.).
This small specimen (carapace length 1.1 mm) is referred to this species with reservations because only the first and third pereiopods are present, there are but 2 dorsal teeth on the rostrum, and the antennal peduncle does not reach as far as the distal margin of the antennal scale; it otherwise agrees, however, with P. ascidiarum.

Habitat.—This specimen was found on coral-encrusted rocks in 5 feet of water.

Type-locality.—Bird Key Reef, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Distribution.—Previously recorded from the Dry Tortugas and off the Caribbean coast of Colombia; to a depth of 73 meters.

66. Periclimenaeus atlanticus (Rathbun)

Coralliocaris atlantica Rathbun, 1901:122, fig. 26.
Periclimenaeus atlanticus.—Holthuis 1951b:83, pl. 24.

Material.—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 100-60: 1 ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 60-60: 1 ♀).

Habitat.—These specimens were taken along shore near or in turtle-grass beds and near a mangrove swamp.

Type-locality.—Off Saint Thomas.

Distribution.—Previously known only from the two type-specimens from off Saint Thomas; in 37-42 meters.

67. Periclimenaeus bermudensis (Armstrong)

Periclimenes (Periclimenaeus) bermudensis Armstrong, 1940:
4, figs. 2, 3a-r.
Periclimenaeus bermudensis.—Holthuis 1951b:107, pl. 32: figs. d-g, pl. 33.

Type-locality.—The Reach, Saint Georges Island, Bermudas.

Distribution.—Bermudas, Bahamas, and Dry Tortugas; to a depth of 20 meters.

68. Periclimenaeus bredini, new species

Figure 5

Material.—Isla Mujeres (Sta. 17-60: 2 ♀ [1 ovig., holotype, USNM 135339]).

Description.—Rostrum (Figures 5a, b) directed slightly ventrad, reaching anteriorly about as far as end of basal segment of antennular peduncle; dorsal margin armed with 7 regularly spaced, spinelike teeth, posteriormost placed distinctly anterior to level of posterior margin of orbit; ventral margin sinuous, unarmed. Carapace smooth, without supraorbital spines or tubercles. Strong antennal spine placed close to and concealing acute ventral orbital angle from lateral view. Postorbital ridge rounded and indistinct.

All abdominal pleura rounded. Sixth somite slightly longer than fifth and fully half as long as telson. Both pairs of dorsal spines of telson (Figures 5c, u) rather long, especially posterior pair, and originating in anterior third of segment; lateral pair of posterior marginal spines placed distinctly proximal to other
two pairs, tips reaching to bases of intermediate spines; intermediate and mesial pairs subequal in length (holotype with considerably longer, presumably aberrant, extra spine in midline).

Eyes with cornea as broad as, but shorter than, eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 5d) with stylocerite very broad, short, and pointed, reaching about to middle of basal segment; outer margin of basal segment with rounded angle near tip of stylocerite and with concave distal portion terminating in strong tooth reaching at least to midlength of second segment of peduncle; third segment slightly longer than second. Lateral antennular flagellum with 2 branches fused for 4 joints; free part of shorter branch consisting of 3 joints and much less than half as long as fused portion.

Antennal scale (Figure 5e) not reaching anteriorly as far as end of antennular peduncle, fully two and three-fourths times as long as broad; outer margin slightly concave, distal tooth not reaching nearly as far as rounded distal margin of blade. Antennal peduncle reaching about as far as outer tooth of scale; basal segment without spine or tooth near base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 5f–k). Mandible with incisor process terminating in pair of extremely minute teeth, molar process with rather sharp termi-
nal lobes. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia uncleft, scaphognathite moderately slender. Third maxilliped reaching about as far as end of antennal scale, exopod reaching slightly beyond end of antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopod (Figure 5l) overreaching antennal scale by chela, carpus, and distal fourth of merus; chela with fingers unarmed and shorter than palm; carpus slightly longer than chela but distinctly shorter than merus. Major second pereiopod (Figure 5m) overreaching antennal scale by chela and carpus; fingers curved inward, much less than half as long as palm; movable finger with dorsal margin strongly convex and opposable margin provided with large molarlike tooth fitting into socket in fixed finger; fixed finger with strong tooth at basal part of inner margin of socket; palm swollen and roughened by inconspicuous scattered tubercles; carpus about one-fourth as long as palm and bearing prominent acute process; merus less than half as long as palm and bearing row of tubercles on ventral margin. Minor second pereiopod (Figure 5n) overreaching antennal scale by chela and half of carpus; fingers about one-third as long as palm; movable finger with blunt basal tooth on opposable margin closing against small tubercle on outer side of fixed finger; fixed finger with similarly placed basal tooth closing on inner side of movable finger; palm roughened by small appressed scattered tubercles; carpus cup shaped, considerably longer than fingers; merus less than half as long as chela. Third pereiopod (Figure 5o) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl, propodus, and half of carpus; dactyl (Figure 5p) less than one-fifth as long as propodus, with distinct sharp tooth on flexor margin forming bifid tip; carpus about three-fourths as long as propodus; merus about one and one-third times as long as propodus and nearly one and one-half times as long as ischium. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 5q) more slender than third, overreaching antennal scale by dactyl and half of propodus; dactyl (Figure 5r) with low rectangular tooth on flexor margin but not distinctly bifid. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 5s) more slender than fourth, overreaching antennal scale by dactyl and one-fourth of propodus; dactyl (Figure 5t) with rounded prominence but no tooth on flexor margin.

Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 5c) with movable spine between distolateral tooth and margin of blade.

SIZE.—Ovigerous female holotype with carapace length of 2.9 mm; female paratype, 2.0 mm.

HABITAT.—Calcareous mud grass flats in 1–3 feet of water.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Bay side of inlet in harbor at Isla Mujeres between larger island with oil tanks south of village and smaller islet to north, Territorio de Quintana Roo, Mexico.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS.—Of the American species of *Periclimenaeus*, *P. bredini* seems to be most closely related to *P. wilsoni* from North Carolina and Florida. It is readily distinguished from that species by having only 7, rather than 10–12 rostral teeth and by having the posterior pair of dorsal spines on the telson placed near the anterior pair, in the proximal third rather than in the distal half of the telson.

The species is named for J. Bruce Bredin, who sponsored and participated in the four Caribbean expeditions and who has contributed in numerous other ways to the research collections of the Smithsonian Institution.

*69. Periclimenaeus caraibicus Holthuis*

*Periclimenaeus caraibicus* Holthuis, 1951b:110, pl. 32: figs. h-j, pl. 34.

MATERIAL.—Barbuda (Sta. 102–59: 1 ovig. ♂).—Antigua Island (Sta. 79–58: 2 ovig. ♀).—Dominica (Sta. 62–56: 1 ovig. ♀).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 53–59: 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 60–60: 1 ♀).

HABITAT.—This species was found in a variety of habitats: on turtle-grass flats; near a mangrove swamp; in or on a waterlogged stump; and associated with coral encrusted rocks in 5 feet of water.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Buccoo Reef, Tobago.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known previously only from a single specimen from Tobago.

REMARKS.—Only one of the specimens in the Smithsonian-Bredin collections differs significantly from the unique type-specimen; one of the ovigerous females from Antigua Islands (Sta. 79–58) has 5, rather than 6, dorsal teeth on the rostrum.

70. *Periclimenaeus maxillulidens* (Schmitt)


**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Entrance to Lac, Bonaire.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Northeastern Gulf of Mexico and Bonaire; to a depth of 46 meters.

71. Periclimenaeus pearsei (Schmitt)

*Coralliocaris pearsei* Schmitt, 1932: 123, fig. 1.

*Periclimenaeus pearsei.*—Holthuis 1951b: 93, pi. 28.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Dry Tortugas, Florida.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Known only from Dry Tortugas, Florida, where it lives in the black sponge, *Spongia officinalis*; to a depth of 46 meters.

72. Periclimenaeus perlatus (Boone)

*Coralliocaris perlatus* Boone, 1930: 45, fig. 8.

*Periclimenaeus perlatus.*—Holthuis 1951b: 99, pl. 30, pl. 32: fig. a.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Baie des Gonaives, Haiti.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Dry Tortugas, Florida to Panama; to a depth of 37 meters.

73. Periclimenaeus schmitti Holthuis

*Periclimenaeus schmitti* Holthuis, 1951b: 90, pl. 27.—Williams 1965b: 45, fig. 37.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Dry Tortugas, Florida.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Bogue Sound, North Carolina, and Dry Tortugas, Florida; shallow water.

74. Periclimenaeus wilsoni (Hay)


*Periclimenaeus wilsoni.*—Holthuis 1951b: 103, pl. 31, pl. 32: figs. b, c.—Williams 1965b: 46, fig. 38.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Fishing grounds, 20 miles off Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Off Beaufort, North Carolina, Alligator Harbor and Dry Tortugas, Florida, commonly in sponges; to a depth of 73 meters.

*Genus Periclimenes* Costa, 1844

Subgenera based on the presence (*Periclimenes*) or absence (*Harpilius*) of an accessory denticle on the flexor margin of the dactyls of the three posterior pereiopods are not recognized here. The groups separated by this character do not seem to be otherwise homogeneous, and the character has lost the practical value it may once have had. The species now known display an uninterrupted series from those with no accessory denticle, through those with a denticle that can be discerned only under high magnification, to those with clearly biunguiculate dactyls, and the complete range has been noted (Holthuis 1951b) in at least one single species (*P. iridescens*).

At the suggestion of A. J. Bruce, I have examined specimens of all of the western Atlantic species of *Periclimenes* (with the exception of *P. pauper*) for the presence of a slender sternal spine between the coxae of the first pereiopods. According to Bruce (in litt.), such a spine is present in several free-living, predatory species in the Indo-Pacific region. Of the western Atlantic species, the sternal spine was found only in *P. americanus*, but there is a median triangular projection on that sternite in *P. rathbunae* and a pair of such projections in *P. paivai*.

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**Key to Western Atlantic Species**

1. Antennular peduncle with only 1 spine at distolateral angle of basal segment (in addition to stylocerite) ................................................................. 2
   Antennular peduncle with 2 or more spines at distolateral angle of basal segment (in addition to stylocerite) ........................................................................................................... 14

2. (1) Carapace with anterior margin unarmed (antennal spine absent) .................................................. 3
   Carapace armed with antennal spine below suborbital lobe ................................................................. 5

3. (2) Third pereiopod with distinctly biunguiculate dactyl ................................................................. 4
   Third pereiopod with dactyl not distinctly biunguiculate, accessory denticle microscopic .......................... 4

4. (3) Rostrum with 1 or 2 teeth on ventral margin; distal segment of antennular peduncle more than one and one-half times as long as penultimate segment; accessory branch of lateral antennular flagellum nearly as long as, or longer than, fused portion .......................... 5
   Rostrum with ventral margin unarmed; distal segment of antennular peduncle sub-

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*P. paivai*
Key to Western Atlantic Species—Continued

equal in length to penultimate segment; accessory branch of lateral antennular flagellum not more than half as long as fused portion .......................... 87. *P. pauper*

5.(2) Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroverentral angle pointed; telson with anterior pair of dorsal spines arising about one-third of length from base of segment; antennal scale with distal spine overreaching distal margin of blade .......................... 87. *P. americanus*

Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroverentral angle rounded; telson with anterior pair of dorsal spines arising at, or posterior to, midlength of segment; antennal scale with distal spine rarely reaching as far as distal margin of blade, usually falling far short

6.5.(2) Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroventral angle pointed; telson with anterior pair of dorsal spines arising about one-third of length from base of segment; antennal scale with distal spine overreaching distal margin of blade .......................... 87. *P. americanus*

5.(2) Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroverentral angle rounded; telson with anterior pair of dorsal spines arising at, or posterior to, midlength of segment; antennal scale with distal spine rarely reaching as far as distal margin of blade, usually falling far short

6. Third abdominal somite strongly produced posteromesially into laterally compressed hump ................................................................. 7

Third abdominal somite sometimes moderately produced posteromesially but never forming laterally compressed hump ........................................ 9

7.(6) Third pereiopod with dactyl simple and considerably more than one-third as long as propodus .......................................................... 83. *P. magnus*

Third pereiopod with dactyl distinctly biunguiculate and not more than one-fourth as long as propodus ...................................................... 8

8.(7) Carapace with hepatic spine arising anterior to level of posterior tooth of rostral series; carpus of major second pereiopod less than half as long as chela .......................... 76. *P. anthophilus*

Carapace with hepatic spine usually arising at, or posterior to, level of posterior tooth of rostral series; carpus of major second pereiopod usually more than half as long as chela ...................................................... 88. *P. pedersoni*

9.(6) Rostrum elongate, more than four times as long as maximum height, one or more of ventral teeth prominent .................................................. 10

Rostrum subtriangular in lateral view, less than four times as long as maximum height, ventral teeth inconspicuous or absent .................................... 12

10.(9) Three to 5 closely spaced teeth of rostral series on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; first pereiopod with carpus distinctly longer than chela .......................... 91. *P. tenellus*

Two widely spaced teeth of rostral series on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; first pereiopod with carpus not noticeably longer than chela .................... 11

11.(10) Sixth abdominal somite nearly three times as long as fifth and longer than telson; antennal scale with distal spine reaching nearly to level of distal margin of blade; second pereiopod with fingers longer than palm, carpus more than half as long as chela ...................................................... 79. *P. finlayi*

Sixth abdominal somite less than twice as long as fifth and shorter than telson; antennal scale with blade far overreaching distal spine; second pereiopod with fingers slightly more than half as long as palm, carpus about one-fifth as long as chela .......................... 86. *P. pandionis*

12. Sixth abdominal somite about twice as long as fifth and longer than telson; antennal scale with distal spine reaching nearly to level of distal margin of blade; second pereiopod with fingers more than half as long as palm .......................... 80. *P. harringtoni*

Sixth abdominal somite less than twice as long as fifth and shorter than telson; antennal scale with blade far overreaching distal spine; second pereiopod with fingers more than half as long as palm .......................... 81. *P. iridescens*

Sixth abdominal somite slightly more than half again as long as fifth and shorter than telson; telson with anterior pair of dorsal spines arising at about midlength of segment; major second pereiopod with movable finger not perceptibly stouter than fixed finger .......................... 90. *P. rathbunae*

14.(1) Posterior tooth of rostral series far removed from second tooth and from posterior margin of orbit; third pereiopod with dactyl deeply biunguiculate .......................... 92. *P. yucatanicus*

Posterior tooth of rostral series not widely separated from second tooth, situated slightly posterior or anterior to level of orbital margin; third pereiopod with dactyl simple or very obscurely biunguiculate .......................... 15
Key to Western Atlantic Species—Continued

15.(14) Antennal scale less than twice as long as broad; major second pereiopod with fingers less than one-fourth as long as palm

89. P. perryae

Antennal scale considerably more than twice as long as broad; major second pereiopod with fingers more than half as long as palm

16.(15) Abdomen with third somite evenly and weakly convex throughout; antennal scale typically less than two and one-half times as long as broad; mandible with molar process hooflike, without obvious teeth or lobes; third pereiopod with dactyl strongly curved, without indication of accessory denticle or convexity on flexor margin

*77. P. bowmani

Abdomen with third somite produced posteriorly into low hump or cap over anterior end of fourth somite; antennal scale nearly or more than three times as long as broad; mandible with molar process dentate or lobate; third pereiopod with dactyl feebly curved in proximal two-thirds of length, flexor margin bearing inconspicuous denticle or convexity surmounted by microscopic denticle

17.(16) Rostrum slightly but rather abruptly elevated above level of carapace in basal portion; mandible with incisor process narrower and weaker than molar process; third pereiopod with subdistal convexity surmounted by microscopic denticle on flexor margin

78. P. crinoidalis

Rostrum continuing line of dorsal margin of carapace, not elevated in basal portion; mandible with incisor process much broader and stronger than reduced molar process; third pereiopod with dactyl armed with inconspicuous denticle on flexor margin

84. P. meyeri

75. Periclimenes americanus (Kingsley)

Anchistia americana Kingsley, 1878a:96.

Periclimenes (Harpilius) americanus.—Holthuis 1951b:60, pl. 18, pl. 19: figs. a–e.—Williams 1965b:43, fig. 36.

Material.—Peter Island (Sta. 21-58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Tortola (Sta. 117-56: 1♂; Sta. 23-58: 1♂, 2 ovig. ♀).—Guana Island (Sta. 9-58: 2♂, 1♀).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111-56: 3♂; Sta. 112-56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 37, 38, 39-58: 1♂).—Anguilla (Sta. 55-58: 1♂).—Barbuda (Sta. 85-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 92-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 112a-58: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 112c-58: 1♂, 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 98-59: 2♂, 4 ovig. ♀; Sta. 102-59: 1♂, 4 ovig. ♀).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103-56: 3♂, 4♀ [2 ovig., 1♂, 1♀ associated with sea anemone Bartholomea annulata]).—Antigua Island (Sta. 74-56: 1 ovig. ♀).—Sta. 78-56: 1♂; Sta. 80-56: 1♂ with abdominal bopyrid parasite; Sta. 81-56: 1♂; Sta. 82-56: 11♂, 20♀ [19 ovig., 1 with abdominal bopyrid parasite]; Sta. 79-58: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Antigua Beach Hotel, 14 June 1958, William T. Bode: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 110-59: 1 ovig. ♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68-56: 3♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.]).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 51-59: 1♂; Sta. 53-59: 1♂ with abdominal bopyrid parasite).—Mustique (Sta. 34-56: 1 ovig. ♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 24-56: 1♀ with abdominal bopyrid parasite).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 15-56: 11♂, 10♀ [7 ovig.], 2 juveniles; Sta. 16-56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 17-56: 1♂).—Tobago (Sta. 4-59: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 8-59: 1♂, 1 juveniles; Sta. 31-59: 1♀).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 34-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 47-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 100-60: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀, 1 juvenile).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 53-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 60-60: 1♂, 5 ovig. ♀; Sta. 65-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 66-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 72-60: 1 spec; Sta. 77-60: 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 81-60: 1♂; Sta. 87-60: 1 juvenile; Sta. 91-60: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41-60: 1♂).

Habitat.—This species was taken most often in 1–3 feet of water on mud or sand flats and on coral reefs, associated with turtle grass, dead and living coral, pilings, stumps, and wrecks. It was found once in association with a loggerhead sponge and once with the sea anemone Bartholomea annulata. The largest lot was collected from the growth on a boat's hull, and the next largest lot was found on and near submerged timbers from a wrecked ship. It also occurred on mud bottoms and coral in depths of 5½–9 meters.

Type-locality.—Key West, Florida.

Distribution.—North Carolina and Bermuda to southern and western Florida and throughout the West Indies; to a depth of 73 meters.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Whalebone Bay, Bermudas.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Known only from the type-locality, on sea anemones *Actinia bermudensis* and *Condylactis gigantea*; in depths of 2-3 meters.

**REMARKS.**—This species is very near *P. pedersoni*. Holthuis and Eibl-Eibesfeldt believed that the latter species differed from *P. anthophilus* in having the hepatic spine placed in line with, or posterior to, rather than anterior to, the first tooth of the dorsal rostral series; in having the movable finger of the major second pereiopod normal, rather than triangular in cross section; and in having the carpus of that pereiopod nearly as long as the chela, rather than less than half as long. *Periclimenes pedersoni* seems to be a slightly smaller species and it is almost invariably associated with the sea anemone *Bartholomea annulata*, whereas *P. anthophilus* was found on *Actinia bermudensis* and on *Condylactis gigantea* but not on *Bartholomea*.

The nearly identical color patterns in the two forms led me to review the variability of the supposedly distinguishing characters in *P. pedersoni*. This analysis was based in large part on more than 100 specimens—36 males, 63 females (12 ovigerous), 6 juveniles—kindly made available to me by Conrad Mahnken, who collected them during Operation Tektite I in Lameshur Bay, Saint John, in March and April of 1969. The males in this collection have carapace lengths of 1.8-3.5 mm and the females 1.9-5.4 mm. All were associated with *Bartholomea annulata*, whereas *P. anthophilus* was found on *Actinia bermudensis* and on *Condylactis gigantea* but not on *Bartholomea*.

All abdominal pleura broadly rounded. Sixth somite (Figure 6c) nearly twice as long as fifth but slightly shorter than telson. Dorsal spines of telson (Figure 6d) rather small, proximal pair situated distinctly distal to midlength of segment of antennular peduncle; dorsal margin armed with 8 rather low teeth, posteriormost placed on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; ventral margin armed with 3 rather inconspicuous teeth in distal half; midrib equidistant from dorsal and ventral margins of rostrum, at least in distal portion. Antennal spine subequal to hepatic spine in size and reaching anteriorly nearly as far as bluntly acute ventral orbital angle. Carapace without postorbital ridge.

**77. Periclimenes bowmani, new species**

**FIGURES 6, 7**

**MATERIAL.**—Saint Lucia (Sta. 57–59: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ [1 ovig., holotype, USNM 135341]).

**DESCRIPTION** (holotype).—Rostrum (Figures 6a, b) inclined slightly ventrad, reaching anteriorly to midlength of distal segment of antennular peduncle; dorsal margin armed with 8 rather low teeth, posteriormost placed on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; ventral margin armed with 3 rather inconspicuous teeth in distal half; midrib equidistant from dorsal and ventral margins of rostrum, at least in distal portion. Antennal spine subequal to hepatic spine in size and reaching anteriorly nearly as far as bluntly acute ventral orbital angle. Carapace without postorbital ridge.

All abdominal pleura broadly rounded. Sixth somite (Figure 6c) nearly twice as long as fifth but slightly shorter than telson. Dorsal spines of telson (Figure 6d) rather small, proximal pair situated distinctly distal to midlength of segment, distal pair equidistant between proximal pair and extremity of telson; intermediate marginal spines at posterior end of telson (Figure 6e) not quite twice as long as mesial pair.

Eyes with cornea about as broad as, but slightly shorter than, eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 6f) with stylolcerite sharp and slender, reaching about to midlength of basal segment; distolateral margin of basal segment armed with 4 subequal spinelike teeth; second and third segments subequal in length and width. Lateral antennular flagellum with 2 branches fused for about
5 joints; free part of shorter branch consisting of about 3 joints and slightly shorter than fused portion.

Antennal scale (Figure 6g) not overreaching antennular peduncle, about two and one-third times as long as broad; lateral margin nearly straight, distal tooth falling far short of strongly produced anteromesial angle of blade. Antennal peduncle reaching about to midlength of scale; basal segment without distinct lateral spine near base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 6h–m). Mandible with incisor process armed with 4 teeth, molar process hooflike, without obvious teeth or angles. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia moderately cleft, scaphognathite rather broad. Third maxilliped reaching nearly to midlength of distal segment of antennular peduncle, exopod falling short of end of antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopod (Figure 6n) overreaching antennal scale by length of fingers of chela; fingers unarmed and slightly longer than palm; carpus noticeably longer than chela and subequal to merus. Second pereiopods slightly dissimilar and unequal. Major cheliped (Figure 6p) overreaching antennal scale by nearly length of chela; fingers unarmed, distinctly shorter than palm; carpus less than one-third as long as chela and less than two-thirds as long as merus; ischium and merus subequal. Minor cheliped (Figure 6o) of second pair (perhaps regenerated) overreach-
ing antennal scale by nearly length of chela but shorter than major cheliped because of smaller chela; fingers unarmed, distinctly longer than palm; carpus about two-fifths as long as chela and about sevenths as long as merus; merus and ischium subequal to those of major cheliped. Third pereiopod (Figure 6q) just overreaching antennal scale; dactyl (Figure 6r) stout, without accessory denticle on flexor margin; propodus nearly five times as long as dactyl, half again as long as carpus, distinctly recurved, extensor margin concave, flexor margin slightly convex and microscopically crenulate; merus about as long as propodus and about one and three-fourths times as long as ischium. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 6s) reaching about to end of antennular peduncle; dactyl (Figure 6t) stout, without accessory denticle; propodus nearly five times as long as dactyl, half again as long as carpus, somewhat recurved, extensor margin slightly concave, flexor margin slightly convex and microscopically crenulate; merus about as long as propodus and about one and three-fourths times as long as ischium. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 6u) reaching about to distal end of second segment of antennular peduncle; dactyl (Figure 6v) stout, without accessory denticle; propodus more than five times as long as dactyl, more than half again as long as carpus, nearly straight, flexor margin microscopically crenulate; merus shorter than propodus and about one and three-fourths times as long as ischium.

Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 6d) with inconspicuous movable spine inserted between distolateral angle and margin of blade.

SIZE.—Carapace length of ovigerous female holotype 2.4 mm, of female paratype 1.1 mm, of male paratype 1.0 mm.

HABITAT.—Associated with unstalked crinoids, either Nemaster rubiginosa or Tropiomera carinata, in 6-10 feet of water.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Reef south of Marigot Harbour, Saint Lucia, Windward Islands.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the type-locality.

REMARKS.—The possibly immature male paratype differs rather strikingly from the ovigerous female holotype. The rostrum (Figures 7a, b) is armed with only 6 dorsal and 1 ventral teeth, and the posterior tooth of the dorsal series lies well anterior to the level of the posterior margin of the orbit. The cornea is less broad than the eyestalk. The basal segment of the antennular peduncle (Figure 7e) is armed with only 2, rather than 4, distolateral teeth. The antennal scale (Figure 7f) is narrower. The carpus of the first pereiopod (Figure 7g) is shorter, rather than longer, than the chela. The dactyls of the three posterior pereiopods are more slender and proportionately about twice as long as those of the holotype, and the propodi are not noticeably recurved (Figures 7i-l). The endopod of the first pleopod (Figure 7m) is almost imperceptibly bilobed terminally, and the appendix masculina on the second pleopod (Figure 7n) is shorter than the appendix interna.
That this specimen may be subadult is suggested not only by its small size and the form of the sexual characters of the pleopods, but also by the fact that the only slightly larger female paratype shows some of the same differences, particularly in the form of the eye, antennule, and pereiopods. This small female has only 6 dorsal and 2 ventral teeth on the rostrum, but the posterior tooth of the dorsal series is placed on the carapace. The basal segment of the antennular peduncle has 3 distolateral teeth on the left side and only 2 on the right. It seems very probable, therefore, that some of the differences noted in the smallest specimen are indicative of immaturity, but others, such as the distribution of teeth on the rostrum, may represent sexual characters. I cannot believe that the two small specimens are specifically distinct from the holotype.

*Periclimenes bowmani* is similar to the other two species of the genus that are known to be associated with crinoids in the western Atlantic: *P. crinoidalis* and *P. meyeri*. It differs from both in having the third abdominal somite less convex posteriorly, the antennal scale broader, the molar process of the mandible hooflike rather than dentate or lobate, and the dactyl of the third pereiopod lacking any trace of a denticle or convexity on the flexor margin.

This species is named for my colleague Thomas E. Bowman, who personally collected the only specimens of the species and whose participation in the Smithsonian-Bredin Expedition of 1959 accounts for the unusually fine representation of interesting smaller crustaceans taken that year.

### 78. Periclimenes crinoidalis Chace

*Periclimenes crinoidalis* Chace, 1969:251, figs. 1, 2.

**Type-locality.**—Jan Thiel Beach, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type-locality on unstalked crinoids *Nemaster grandis*; 38 meters.

### *79. Periclimenes finlayi*, new species

**Figure 8**

**Material.**—Off Dominica (Sta. 72–59: 1 Φ).—Off Saint Lucia (Sta. 55–59: 1♂, holotype, USNM 135343).

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 8a, b) nearly horizontal, reaching anteriorly almost as far as end of antennular peduncle; dorsal margin armed with 8 or 9 teeth, posterior 2 placed on carapace posterior to orbital margin, posteriormost far removed from rest of series, remaining teeth rather regularly spaced and becoming progressively less prominent anteriorly, causing dorsal margin of rostrum to appear to slope evenly to tip; ventral margin armed with 3 rather inconspicuous teeth in distal half; midrib of rostrum somewhat nearer ventral than dorsal margin, especially in proximal half. Antennal spine overreaching subacute ventral orbital angle and slightly larger than hepatic spine. Carapace without typical postorbital ridge but with orbital and antennal regions depressed anterointernal to laterally convex line, best seen in dorsal view, extending posteroventrally from orbital margin to point well posterodorsal to hepatic spine.

All abdominal pleura rounded. Sixth somite (Figure 8c) nearly three times as long as fifth and slightly but distinctly longer than telson. Both pairs of dorsal spines of telson distinct (Figure 8d), proximal pair situated near midlength of segment, distal pair equidistant between proximal pair and extremity of telson; intermediate marginal spines at distal end of telson (Figure 8e) more than twice as long as mesial pair.

Eyes with cornea fully as broad and about as long as eyestalk.

Antennal peduncle (Figure 8f) with stylocerite sharp and slender, reaching about to midlength of basal segment; anterolateral spine of basal segment overreaching convex anterior margin of that segment but not extending beyond midlength of second segment; second segment slightly longer and broader than third. Lateral antennular flagellum with 2 branches fused for 3 or 4 joints; free part of shorter branch consisting of 4–6 joints and slightly longer than fused portion.

Antennal scale (Figure 8g) overreaching antennular peduncle, four times as long as broad; outer margin concave proximally, nearly straight distally, distal tooth reaching nearly as far as rounded distal margin of blade. Antennal peduncle reaching about to end of proximal fourth of scale; basal segment with sharp lateral spine near base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 8h–m). Mandible with incisor process armed with 4 teeth, molar process with rather sharp terminal lobes. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia rather deeply cleft, scaphocerite moderately slender. Third maxilliped slightly over-
reaching antennal peduncle, exopod reaching about to end of antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopod (Figure 8n) reaching about to end of antennular peduncle; chela with fingers unarmed and slightly longer than palm; carpus about three-fourths as long as chela and shorter than merus. Second pereiopods (Figure 8o) subequal, overreaching antennal scale by two-thirds of chela; fingers unarmed, nearly one and one-third times as long as palm; carpus slightly more than half as long as chela and subequal to merus; ischium nearly one and one-third times as long as merus. Third pereiopod (Figure 8p) reaching about to end of second segment of antennular peduncle; dactyl (Figure 8q) distinctly bifid; propodus nearly three and one-half times as long as dactyl and more than twice as long as carpus; merus slightly shorter than propodus and nearly twice as long as ischium. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 8t) reaching about to end of antennal scale; dactyl (Figure 8u) distinctly bifid; propodus about four times as long as dactyl and more than twice as long as carpus; merus perceptibly shorter than propodus and nearly twice as long as ischium.

First pleopod of male (Figures 8v, w) with endopod terminating in 2 unequal lobes. Appendix masculina on endopod of second pleopod (Figures 8x, y) shorter than appendix interna. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 8d) with inconspicuous movable
spine inserted between distolateral angle and margin of blade.

SIZE.—Male holotype and female paratype nearly identical in size, with carapace lengths of 1.7 mm.

HABITAT.—Unknown; captured in mollusk traps set in 165 and 274 meters.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Off Marigot Harbour, Saint Lucia Island, Windward Islands.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from off Dominica and off Saint Lucia Island, Lesser Antilles; 165 and 274 meters.

REMARKS.—Of the American species of *Periclimenes*, *P. finlayi* seems most closely related to *P. pandionis*, which is known from a single specimen taken in 179 meters off Key West, Florida. Consideration was given to the possibility that the present specimens might represent a growth stage of that species, but the differences seem too great to be dismissed in that way. *Periclimenes pandionis* has the rostrum longer and its dorsal margin nearly horizontal, rather than sloping ventrally from the base to the tip. The sixth somite of the abdomen is less than twice as long as the fifth and shorter than the telson, rather than nearly three times as long as the fifth and longer than the telson. The anterolateral spine of the basal segment of the antennular peduncle is produced farther anteriorly in *P. pandionis*. The antennal scale has the blade much more strongly produced distally, and the antennal peduncle is much longer. Possibly the most significant difference is the proportions of the second pereiopod: *P. pandionis* has the fingers armed with teeth on the opposable margins, and the fingers are much shorter, rather than longer, than the palm; the carpus is very much shorter; and the merus is longer, rather than distinctly shorter, than the ischium.

It is a pleasure to name this species for John Finlay, whose collecting experience and techniques contributed materially to the success of the Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions of 1958 and 1959 and whose specially designed mollusk trap was directly responsible for the capture of both specimens of this little shrimp.

80. *Periclimenes harringtoni* Lebour

*Periclimenes harringtoni* Lebour, 1949:1110, fig. 3.

*Periclimenes (Periclimenes) harringtoni*—Holthuis 1951b: 35, pl. 9.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Harrington Sound, Bermudas.

DISTRIBUTION.—Bermudas and Dry Tortugas, Florida; to a depth of 119 meters.

81. *Periclimenes iridescens* Lebour

*Periclimenes iridescens* Lebour, 1949: 1112, figs. 4, 5.

*Periclimenes (Periclimenes) iridescens*—Holthuis 1951b: 43, pl. 12, pl. 20: figs. i, j.

MATERIAL.—Tobago (Sta. 31–59: 1♂).

HABITAT.—This specimen was collected on a sand flat in shallow water.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Off Castle Roads, Bermudas.

DISTRIBUTION.—Previously recorded from the Bermudas and Isla Cubagua, Venezuela; to a depth of 146–183 meters.

82. *Periclimenes longicaudatus* (Stimpson)

*Urocaris longicaudatus* Stimpson, 1860:39.

*Periclimenes (Periclimenes) longicaudatus*—Holthuis 1951b: 26, pl. 6, pl. 8: fig. m.—Williams 1965b: 42, fig. 35.

MATERIAL.—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 112–56: 1 ovig. ♀).—Tobago (Sta. 20–59: 1♂, 7 juv.).

HABITAT.—The specimen from Virgin Gorda was taken along shore in shallow water among turtle grass and *Porites*; those from Tobago were dredged in 11–20 meters.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—“Coast of Carolina.”

DISTRIBUTION.—North Carolina to Estado da Paraíba, Brazil; sublittoral.

83. *Periclimenes magnus* Holthuis

*Periclimenes (Harpilius) magnus* Holthuis, 1951b:52, pl. 15.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Off Corpus Christi, Texas, 27° 40’N, 96° 34’W.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the unique type-specimen from the Gulf of Mexico; in 50 meters.

84. *Periclimenes meyeri* Chace

*Periclimenes meyeri* Chace, 1969: 255, figs. 3, 4.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Jan Thiel Beach, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the type-locality on unstalked crinoids, *Nemaster* species?; in 24 meters.
85. **Periclimenes paivai** Chace

*Periclimenes paivai* Chace, 1969:259, figs. 5-7.

**Type-locality.**—Cananeia, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil.

**Distribution.**—Known only from Ubatuba and Cananeia, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil.

86. **Periclimenes pandionis** Holthuis

*Periclimenes (Periclimenes) pandionis* Holthuis, 1951b: 41, pl. 11.

**Type-locality.**—Off Key West, Florida 24°21'55"N, 81°58'25"W.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the unique type-specimen from off Key West; in 179 meters.

87. **Periclimenes pauper** Holthuis

*Periclimenes (Harpilius) pauper* Holthuis, 1951b:50, pl. 14.

**Type-locality.**—Isla Cubagua, Venezuela.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the unique type-specimen from Isla Cubagua; littoral.

88. **Periclimenes pedersoni** Chace


**Material.**—Tortola (Sta. 26-58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 104-59: 1♂, 4♀; Sta. 104a-59: 1♀; Sta. 116-59: 5♀).

**Habitat.**—The Tortola specimen was collected by diving around an old wreck. All of the Antigua Island specimens were found in association with the sea anemone *Bartholomea annulata*.

**Type-locality.**—Simms (Lyford) Cay, New Providence Island, Bahamas.

**Distribution.**—Most of the documented specimens in the collection were taken from coral reefs in 1-5 feet of water; one specimen was found on a dead coral flat and one along a rock-studded sandy beach.

**Type-locality.**—Spanish Port, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

**Distribution.**—Previously recorded with certainty only from Curaçao and Bonaire, tentatively from the Dry Tortugas, Florida; littoral and sublittoral.

89. **Periclimenes perryae** Chace

*Periclimenes (Periclimenes) perryae* Chace, 1942a:82, pl. 24.—Holthuis 1951b:31, pl. 7.

**Type-locality.**—Off Sanibel Island, Florida.

**Distribution.**—West Florida and Florida Keys; about 10 meters. There is a specimen of this species in the national collections from Tampa Bay and two from off Alligator Reef light; all three were associated with the basket starfish *Astrophyton muricatum*.

90. **Periclimenes rathbunae** Schmitt

*Periclimenes rathbunae* Schmitt, 1924a:58, figs. 5, 6.

*Periclimenes (Harpilius) rathbunae.*—Holthuis 1951b:58, pl. 17.

**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 1♀; Sta. 104-59: 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 113-59: 1♀; Sta. 116-59: 1 ovig.♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 70-56: 1 ovig.♀).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 47-56: 1 ovig.♀).—Tobago (Sta. 13-59: 1♂, 13♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 2♀ [1 ovig.]); Sta. 67-60: 1 ovig.♀).

**Habitat.**—Most of the documented specimens in the collection were taken from coral reefs in 1-5 feet of water; one specimen was found on a dead coral flat and one along a rock-studded sandy beach.

**Type-locality.**—Spanish Port, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

**Distribution.**—Previously recorded with certainty only from Curaçao and Bonaire, tentatively from the Dry Tortugas, Florida; littoral and sublittoral.

91. **Periclimenes tenellus** (Smith)

*Anchistia tenella* Smith, 1882:55, pl. 9: figs. 1-1b.

*Periclimenes (Periclimenes) tenellus.*—Holthuis 1951b:32, pl. 8: figs. a-l.

**Type-locality.**—Off South Carolina, 32°07'N, 78°37'05"W.

**Distribution.**—Latitudes of New Jersey and South Carolina; 267-419 meters.

92. **Periclimenes yucatanicus** (Ives)

*Palaemonella Yucatanica* Ives, 1891:183, pl. 5: fig. 8.

*Periclimenes (Periclimenes) yucatanicus.*—Holthuis 1951b: 38, pl. 10.—Limbaugh, Pederson, and Chace 1961:240, fig. 2.

**Material.**—Peter Island (Sta. 22-58: 1 ovig.♀).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 112-56: 1 ovig.♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 103-56: 2♀ [1 ovig.]).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 2♂, 2 ovig.♀).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 34-60: 1 ovig.♀).
Habitat.—The Saint Christopher specimens were associated with the sea anemone *Bartholomea annulata*. The Peter Island specimen was found "on the usual anemone"; it has not been possible to determine whether this was *B. annulata* or *Condylactis gigantea*, with which *P. yucatanicus* is also known to associate. All but one of the specimens (the female from Barbuda was collected at a rotenone poisoning station) were taken by diving near reefs, to a maximum depth of 9 meters.

Type-locality.—Off Progreso, Estado de Yucatán, Mexico.

Distribution.—Southern Florida to Colombia; to a depth of 24 meters.

*Genus Pontonia* Latreille, 1829

Key to Western Atlantic Species

1. Carapace pubescent, cervical groove well marked; major second pereiopod with large rounded tooth on movable finger fitting into completely enclosed socket in fixed finger

   98. *P. unidens*

   Carapace not pubescent, without cervical groove; enlarged tooth on movable finger of major second pereiopod, if present, triangular and fitting into shallow, partially open socket in fixed finger

   2

2.(1) Carapace unarmèd, without antennal spine; antennal scale with distolateral spine large, distinctly overreaching distal margin of blade

   3

   Carapace with strong antennal spine; antennal scale with distal lateral spine small, not reaching level of distal margin of blade

   4

3.(2) Rostrum nearly three times as long as broad in dorsal view, acuminate; telson with dorsal spines very long, anterior pair reaching to bases of posterior pair; first pereiopod with carpus barely as long as chela

   46. *P. miserabilis*

   Rostrum less than twice as long as broad in dorsal view, tip rounded; telson with dorsal spines of moderate length, anterior pair reaching no more than halfway to bases of posterior pair; first pereiopod with carpus longer than chela

   *97. P. quasipusilla*

   4.(2) Telson with dorsal spines minute, inconspicuous

   93. *P. domestica*

   Telson with dorsal spines well developed

   5

5.(4) Three posterior pereiopods with dactyls stout, flexor margin convex

   94. *P. margarita*

   Three posterior pereiopods with dactyls slender (for the genus), flexor margin nearly straight

   *95. P. mexicana*

93. *Pontonia domestica* Gibbes

*Pontonia domestica* Gibbes, 1850:196.—Holthuis 1951b: 122, pl. 38.—Williams 1965b: 47, fig. 39.

Type-locality.—South Carolina.

Distribution.—North Carolina to Louisiana, Bahamas, Madeira, in *Atrina* and *Pecten*; to a depth of 42 meters.

94. *Pontonia margarita* Smith

*Pontonia margarita* Smith, 1869b:245.—Holthuis 1951b: 137, pls. 43, 44.—Williams 1965b: 49, fig. 40.

Type-locality.—Bay of Panama.

Distribution.—North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of California to Colombia, Galapagos Islands, in *Aequipecten*, *Pteria*, and *Pinctada*; to a depth of 60 meters.

95. *Pontonia mexicana* Guérin-Méneville

*Pontonia mexicana* Guérin-Méneville, 1855:xix, pl. 2: fig. 12.—Holthuis 1951b: 130, pl. 41.

Material.—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 56–59: 2♀).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 34–60: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀).

Habitat.—Two of these specimens were found in a "pinna" taken along a sandy shore studded with rocks and coral and partially covered with turtle grass. The remaining two specimens were taken by diving in 25–30 feet of water, but there is no indication of the host.

Type-locality.—Mexico (see Holthuis 1951b: 134).

Distribution.—West Indies and east coast of Mexico, in *Atrina* and *Astrophyton*; littoral and sublittoral.
**96. Pontonia miserabilis** Holthuis

**Figure 9**


**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 105–59: 1♂).

**Emended Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 9a, b) more than three times as long as broad in males, slightly broader in female; unarmed, flat dorsally, obscurely carinate in ventral midline, reaching anteriorly beyond end of first segment of antennular peduncle; apex obscurely notched at insertion of 1 or 2 terminal setae. Carapace without antennal or other spines. Ventral angle of orbit forming acute lobe directed anteriorly. Anterolateral angle of carapace broadly rounded, produced little beyond level of ventral angle of orbit.

All abdominal pleura broadly rounded. Sixth somite perceptibly longer than fifth, somewhat more than half as long as telson. Dorsal spines of telson...
(Figure 9c) very large; anterior pair arising at about one-eighth of distance from proximal end and reaching nearly to bases of posterior pair; posterior pair arising slightly anterior to midlength of segment and reaching nearly halfway to distal margin; distal margin armed with 2 pairs of sharp spines, lateral pair represented by setae, mesial pair slightly longer than intermediate pair.

Eyes broad, cornea shorter and narrower than eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 9d) with stylocerite broadly acute; distolateral angle armed with spine-tipped lobe reaching midlength of second segment or beyond; second and third segments broad, second slightly longer than third. Lateral antennular flagellum slightly longer than median flagellum; fused portion of lateral flagellum consisting of 4 joints; free part of shorter branch reduced to minute lobe; free part of longer branch consisting of 5 joints.

Antennal scale (Figure 9e) reaching about as far as end of antennular peduncle, about twice as long as broad; lateral margin convex, distal tooth very large, overreaching distal margin of blade. Antennal peduncle reaching about as far as extremity of scale; basal segment without lateral spine near base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 9f–k). Mandible with incisor process armed with 1 large and about 8 small teeth proximal to distal tooth; molar process not strongly dentate. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia broadly cleft. Third maxilliped reaching anteriorly about to end of first segment of antennular peduncle, antepenultimate segment very broad and flat, not overreached by exopod.

First pereiopod (Figure 9f) overreaching antennal peduncle by chela and half of carpus; fingers unarmed, nearly as long as palm; carpus barely as long as chela, shorter than merus. Second pereiopods unequal and dissimilar, both overreaching antennal scale by chela and carpus. Major cheliped (Figure 9m) with fingers slightly more than half as long as palm, each with 2 broad teeth on opposable margin; carpus less than half as long as palm and nearly as long as merus. Minor cheliped of second pair (Figure 9n) with fingers about three-fourths as long as palm, obscurely dentate in basal portions; carpus about two-thirds as long as palm, fully as long as merus. Third pereiopod (Figure 9e) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl and two-thirds of propodus; dactyl (Figure 9p) with flexor margin faintly convex, setose, and bearing recurved accessory tooth; propodus more than three times as long as dactyl, nearly half again as long as carpus; merus slightly longer than propodus; ischium considerably shorter than propodus. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 9q) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl and one-third of propodus; dactyl (Figure 9r) and proportions of segments similar to those of third pereiopod. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 9s) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl (Figure 9t) and two-thirds of propodus; propodus fully three times as long as dactyl, more than half again as long as carpus; merus slightly shorter than propodus; ischium little more than half as long as propodus.

First pleopod of male (Figure 9u) with endopod tapering to blunt tip. Appendix masculina on endopod of second pleopod (Figures 9v, w) shorter than appendix interna, bearing 3 long setae. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 9c) with distolateral angle obscure, without distinct tooth.

Size.—Carapace length of two males 2.0 mm, of ovigerous female 2.6 mm. Eggs about 0.5 mm in major diameter.

Habitat.—Shallow water among rocks on sandy shore and on weed-covered sea wall.

Type-locality.—Off Isla de Vieques, Puerto Rico.

Distribution.—Previously known only from the incomplete ovigerous female holotype from off Isla de Vieques; 29 meters.

*97. Pontonia quasipusilla, new species

Figure 10

Material.—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 1 ovig. ♀, holotype, USNM 135346).

Description.—Rostrum (Figures 10a–c) less than twice as long as broad at base, unarmed, nearly flat dorsally, carinate in ventral midline, curving ventrally anteriorly, reaching end of second segment of antennular peduncle; apex bluntly acute in both dorsal and lateral view. Carapace without antennal or other spines. Ventral angle of orbit in form of bluntly acute lobe directed anteroventrally. Anterolateral angle of carapace broadly rounded and noticeably produced anteriorly.

All abdominal pleura broadly rounded. Sixth somite perceptibly longer than fifth, little more than half as long as telson. Dorsal spines of telson large
Figure 10.—*Pontonia quaesita*, new species, holotype, ovigerous female, carapace length 2.8 mm: a, anterior region, lateral view; b, same, dorsal view; c, rostrum; d, telson and uropods; e, right antennule; f, right antenna; g, right mandible; h, right first maxilla; i, right second maxilla; j, right first maxilliped; k, right second maxilliped; l, right third maxilliped; m, right first pereiopod; n, right second pereiopod; o, left second pereiopod; p, right third pereiopod; q, same, dactyl; r, right fourth pereiopod; s, same, dactyl; t, right fifth pereiopod; u, same, dactyl. (Magnifications: a–f, l–p, r, t, ×15.5; g–k, q, s, u, ×31.)

(Figure 10d); anterior pair inserted at about one-eighth of distance from proximal end and reaching less than halfway to bases of posterior pair; posterior pair longer, arising at about midlength of segment and reaching nearly halfway to posterior margin; posterior margin armed with 3 pairs of sharp spines, lateral pair barely discernible, mesial and intermediate pairs much longer, subequal.

Eyes broad, cornea shorter and narrower than eyestalk.

Antennal peduncle (Figure 10e) with styllocerite blunt, subtruncate; distolateral angle of basal segment bluntly acute, strongly produced distally; second and third segments short and broad, subequal. Lateral antennular flagellum recurved posterodorsally, longer than median flagellum; fused portion of
lateral flagellum consisting of 3 joints; free part of shorter branch reduced to lobate extension of third joint; free part of longer branch consisting of 4 joints.

Antennal scale (Figure 10f) reaching about as far as end of antennular peduncle, slightly less than twice as long as broad; lateral margin convex, distal tooth very large, overreaching rounded distal margin of blade. Antennal peduncle distinctly overreaching scale; basal segment without lateral spine near base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 10g–l). Mandible with incisor process subspatulate and twisted, armed with 6 small, close-set teeth in addition to acute lobe at distal angle; molar process bearing several blunt teeth or lobes. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia broadly cleft. Third maxilliped falling short of end of basal joint of antennular peduncle, exopod overreaching antepenultimate joint.

First pereiopod (Figure 10m) overreaching antennal peduncle by chela and two-thirds of carpus; fingers unarmed, nearly as long as palm; carpus distinctly longer than chela, slightly longer than merus. Second pereiopods similar, but right chela more robust than left, both overreaching antennal peduncle by chela and half of carpus. Major chelifed (Figure 10n) with fingers slightly more than half as long as palm, each with 2 low broad teeth in basal half of opposable margin; carpus nearly half as long as palm and nearly as long as merus; ischium about as long as merus. Minor chelifed of second pair (Figure 10o) with fingers about three-fourths as long as palm, otherwise as in major chelifed; carpus much more than half as long as palm, subequal to merus and ischium. Third pereiopod (Figure 10p) overreaching antennal peduncle by dactyl and most of propodus; dactyl (Figure 10q) with flexor margin slightly convex, setose, and bearing stout recurved accessory tooth; propodus about two and one-half times as long as dactyl, distinctly longer than carpus; merus considerably longer than propodus; ischium subequal to propodus. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 10r) barely overreaching antennal peduncle; dactyl (Figure 10t) like that of third pereiopod; propodus fully two and one-half times as long as dactyl, one-third again as long as carpus; merus noticeably shorter than propodus; ischium but little longer than carpus.

Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 10d) with distolateral angle obscure, without distinct tooth.

**Size.**—Carapace length of unique ovigerous female 2.8 mm. Eggs measuring about 0.7 mm in major diameter.

**Habitat.**—Shallow water among rocks on sandy shore.

**Type-locality.**—Charlotte Point, English Harbour, Antigua Island, Leeward Islands.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type-locality.

**Remarks.**—As indicated by the name, this species is obviously the Caribbean analogue of *Pontonia pusilla* Holthuis, 1951b, from the Pacific coast of Panama and Ecuador. Apart from differences in the proportions of the appendages, which may or may not be constant, *P. quasipusilla* differs most noticeably in having the posterior pair of dorsal spines on the telson inserted at about the midlength of the segment rather than near the end of the proximal third. From *P. miserabilis*, the most closely related species in the western Atlantic, *P. quasipusilla* differs in having the rostrum broader, the dorsal telson spines shorter, and the carpus of the second pereiopod longer.

**98. Pontonia unidens** Kingsley

*Pontonia unidens* Kingsley, 1880:422, pl. 14: fig. 9.—Holthuis 1951b:150, pl. 47: figs. j, k.

**Type-locality.**—Key West, Florida.

**Distribution.**—This species of questionable systematic position is known only from the original type-series from Key West, Florida.

*Genus* Pseudocoutierea Holthuis, 1951b

Only one Atlantic species is known.

**99. Pseudocoutierea antillensis**, new species

**Figure 11**

**Material.**—Saba Bank (Sta. 106–56: 1 ovig. $ holotype, USNM 133347).

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 11a, b) nearly horizontal, long and slender, subcylindrical, unarmed
Figure 11.—*Pseudocoutierea antillensis*, new species, holotype, ovigerous female, carapace length 1.7 mm: a, anterior region, lateral view; b, same, dorsal view; c, abdomen, posterior part; d, telson and uropods; e, right antennule; f, same, first segment, mesial view; g, right antenna; h, right mandible; i, right first maxilla; j, right second maxilla; k, right first maxilliped; l, right second maxilliped; m, right third maxilliped; n, right first pereiopod; o, right second pereiopod; p, same, fingers; q, left second pereiopod; r, right third pereiopod; s, same, dactyl; t, right fourth pereiopod; u, same, dactyl; v, right fifth pereiopod; w, same, dactyl.

(Magnifications: a–c, n, o, q, r, t, u, v, ×15.5; d–m, p, ×31; s, u, w, ×56.)

dorsally and ventrally; tip missing, intact portion overreaching second segment of antennular peduncle; basal portion expanded abruptly to form broad, anterolaterally acuminate eaves over orbits; median, slightly convex carina between orbits extending short distance onto carapace but not as far posteriorly as ridges extending posterolaterally from supraorbital eaves. Carapace broad and depressed, armed only with strong antennal spine arising from anterior margin considerably ventral to obscure orbital angle. Narrow rounded lobe immediately ventral to antennal spine giving bifid appearance to latter in lateral view. Strong ridge curving posterolaterally from antennal spine delimiting depressed orbital region. True anterolateral angle of carapace rounded and separated from antennal spine and lobe by prominent elongate sinus. Nearly longitudinal groove extending posteriorly from anterior margin dorsal to anterolateral angle nearly to posterolateral margin of carapace.

Pleuron of third abdominal somite rounded, entire in female (Figure 11c); pleura of fourth and fifth somites acuminate posteriorly. Sixth somite at least twice as long as fifth and slightly longer than telson, not including terminal spines. Telson (Figure 11d) with anterior pair of lateral spines placed near mid-length and posterior pair about midway between anterior pair and distal margin of telson. Intermediate pair of terminal spines more than twice as long as lateral and mesial pairs.

Eyes well developed, cornea not much broader than eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 11e) with sharp stylocerite and strong distolateral spine of basal segment reaching about to level of distal fourth of second segment; anterior margin of basal segment produced between distolateral spine and lateral margin.
of second segment but not reaching midlength of second segment; blunt spine directed distally from near midlength of ventral surface of basal segment (Figure 11f); third segment only slightly longer than second. Lateral antennular flagellum with 2 branches fused for 3 joints; free part of shorter branch consisting of 2 joints.

Antennal scale (Figure 11g) slightly overreaching antennular peduncle, slightly less than three times as long as broad; lateral margin slightly concave in distal two-thirds, distal tooth falling far short of distal margin of strongly produced blade. Antennal peduncle reaching about to midlength of scale; basal segment with strong ventrolateral tooth.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 11h–m). Mandible with incisor process armed with subapical row of 3 close-set denticles; molar process bearing about 3 teeth or lobes. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia broadly cleft. First maxilliped with well-developed lash on caridean lobe. Second and third maxillipeds without exopods. Third maxilliped reaching slightly beyond lateral spine on basal segment of antennal peduncle.

First pereiopod (Figure 11n) overreaching antennal scale by chela and most of carpus; fingers slightly shorter than palm; carpus slightly longer than chela and shorter than merus. Second pereiopods unequal and dissimilar, right more robust than left. Major cheliped (Figure 11o) overreaching antennal scale by nearly entire chela; fingers (Figure 11p) less than one-third as long as palm, dactyl with large basal tooth closing into depression in fixed finger; carpus less than one-fourth as long as palm; merus nearly three times as long as carpus and about as long as ischium. Minor cheliped of second pair (Figure 11q) overreaching antennal scale by slightly more than chela; fingers not much shorter than palm, unarmed; carpus slightly more than half as long as palm; merus twice as long as carpus and slightly shorter than ischium. Third pereiopod (Figure 11r) overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl; dactyl (Figure 11r) with obtuse prominence in proximal half of flexor margin; propodus slightly curved, more than four times as long as dactyl; carpus less than one-third as long as propodus; merus somewhat shorter than propodus and more than twice as long as ischium, with triangular prominence near distal end of flexor margin. Fourth pereiopod (Figures 11t, u) reaching about to end of antennal scale; proportionate lengths of podomeres similar to those of third pereiopod, but carpus and ischium slightly shorter. Fifth pereiopod (Figures 11v, w) not reaching quite to end of antennal scale; proportions about as in fourth pereiopod.

Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 11d) without distinct movable spine between distolateral tooth and blade.

Size.—Carapace length of unique ovigerous female 1.7 mm. Few eyed eggs (probably most have been shed) about 0.3 mm long.

Habitat.—Dredged in 13 meters, together with numerous antipatharians and gorgonians.

Type-locality.—Saba Bank at 17°28'N, 63°13'W.

Distribution.—Known only from the type-locality.

Remarks.—Pseudocoutierea antillensis is superficially similar to the only other described species of the genus, P. elegans Holthuis, 1951b, from off southeastern California, Baja California, and the Galapagos Islands. It seems to differ from that species in having the body somewhat more depressed; the median carina at the base of the rostrum not extending as far posteriorly as do the ridges supporting the supraorbital eaves; the sixth abdominal somite proportionately longer; the posterior pair of lateral spines on the telson situated midway between the anterior pair and the distal margin of the telson, rather than farther distally; the anterior margin of the basal segment of the antennular peduncle less strongly produced distally, and the third segment only slightly longer than the second; the antennal scale somewhat narrower; and the pereiopods proportionately longer. Perhaps most unexpected is the presence of a well-developed lash on the caridean lobe of the first maxilliped. This structure is so commonly present in palaemonid shrimps that one of the paratypes of P. elegans was examined to make certain that the lash had not been overlooked in that species. It had not. In the paratype examined, the lash is represented by no more than a slight convexity at the distomesial angle of the caridean lobe.

Other differences between this species and the description of P. elegans have not been substantiated by examination of paratypes of that species. Females of P. elegans apparently lack the marginal tooth on the pleuron of the third abdominal somite. That species also has a strong ventrolateral tooth on the basal antennal segment lateral to the base of the antennal scale. Finally, no movable spine could be discerned in that species on the lateral branch of the
uropod between the distolateral tooth and the blade; the most lateral 1 or 2 marginal setae, however, often could be mistaken for a spine.

Genus *Tuleariocaris* Hipeau-Jacquotte, 1965

Only one species is known from the Atlantic Ocean.

100. *Tuleariocaris neglecta* Chace

*Tuleariocaris neglecta* Chace, 1969:266, figs. 10, 11.

**Type-locality.**—St. James, Barbados.

**Distribution.**—Florida Keys, Dominica, Barbados, Curaçao, Madeira, on *Diadema antillarum*; shallow water.

*Genus Typton* Costa, 1844

**Key to Western Atlantic Species**

1. Telson with posterior pair of dorsal spines arising anterior to midpoint of segment; lateral branch of uropod with lateral margin serrate in distal portion. 104. *T. prionurus*

   Telson with posterior pair of dorsal spines arising at, or posterior to, midpoint of segment; lateral branch of uropod with lateral margin entire, not serrate distally ....... 2

2. (1) Antennal spine broad, toothlike in lateral view, not spiniform; both second pereiopods with movable fingers highly arched, nearly semicircular; major second pereiopod with carpus crenulate on proximal portion of angulate margin ........... *105. T. tortugae*

   Antennal spine strong, spiniform; second pereiopods with movable fingers only moderately convex, not nearly semicircular; major second pereiopod with carpus not crenulate on angulate margin ....... 3

3. (2) Anterior margin of carapace produced anteriorly to level of tip of antennal spine; lateral branch of uropod with lateral margin rather regularly convex throughout ......... 4

   Anterior margin of carapace less produced, not nearly reaching level of tip of antennal spine; lateral branch of uropod with lateral margin nearly straight in distal half .... 5

4. (3) Rostrum deepest near midlength, ventral margin forming obtuse angle in lateral view; mandible with well-developed incisor process; third pereiopod with dactyl bearing small accessory tooth on flexor margin, nearly symmetrically bifid. *101. T. carneus*

   Rostrum not deepening near midlength, ventral margin straight or convex; mandible without incisor process; third pereiopod with dactyl bearing large accessory tooth on flexor margin, nearly symmetrically bifid .................... *103. T. gnathophylloides*

5. (3) Mandible with incisor process well developed and distally crenulate, molar process tapering distally; major second pereiopod with movable finger bluntly hammer shaped, not noticeably twisted .................. *106. T. vulcanus*

   Mandible with incisor process reduced to low unarmed lobe, molar process not tapering distally; major second pereiopod with movable finger forming pointed hook twisted into plane nearly perpendicular to that of palm ........... *102. T. distinctus

*101. Typton carneus* Holthuis

**Figure 12**

*Typton carneus* Holthuis, 1951b [part]: 162, pl. 51: figs. a, e, k, l.

**Material.**—Saba Bank (Sta. 106-56: 1 ovig. ♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 1 ♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22-56: 1♂; Sta. 23-56: 1♂, 1 major cheliped).—Tobago (Sta. 31-59: 2♂).

**Emended description.**—Rostrum (Figures 12a, b) simple, spinelike, reaching anteriorly to level of center of cornea, deepest at about midlength, ventral margin forming broadly obtuse, rounded angle. Carapace smooth, armed only with antennal spine situated at ventral orbital angle and subequal in length to rostrum; anterolateral margin broadly rounded, produced anteriorly about as far as tips of rostrum and antennal spine.

Pleura of anterior 5 abdominal somites broadly rounded. Sixth somite slightly shorter than fifth and barely half as long as telson, armed posterolaterally with slender spine either side of base of telson and with subrectangular tooth at posterolateral angle of pleuron. Telson (Figure 12c) nearly half as broad as long; posterior pair of dorsal spines situated little more than one-third of length from posterior margin, anterior pair at less than one-fourth of length from anterior margin; lateral pair of terminal spines barely discernible, intermediate pair shorter than mesial pair.

Eyes not reaching anteriorly as far as end of basal
segment of antennular peduncle; cornea subequal in width to, and slightly shorter than, eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 12d) with short but acute stylocerite falling considerably short of midlength of basal segment. Second segment shorter than third. Lateral antennular flagellum with both branches completely fused except for indication of free tip of shorter branch on fourth joint.

Antennal scale reduced to minute oval lappet visible only under high magnification (Figure 12e).
Antennal peduncle slender, barely overreaching second segment of antennular peduncle.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 12a–k). Mandible with well-developed incisor process provided with few faint serrations but no distinct teeth; molar process stout proximally, with sharp distal tooth in addition to truncate process. Second maxilla large, endite not cleft, scaphognathite long and rather narrow. All maxillipeds with exopods. First maxilliped completely fused, without indication of demarcation between coxa and basis; palp large and curved; caridean lobe broad distally, with well-developed lash; epipod shallowly bilobed. Second maxilliped with well-developed exopod and broadly rounded, entire epipod. Third maxilliped reaching anteriorly nearly as far as end of antennular peduncle; exopod slightly overreaching antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopod (Figure 12f) overreaching antennular peduncle by chela, carpus, and about one-half of merus; fingers (Figure 12m) less than two-thirds as long as palm, rather densely setose; carpus about half again as long as chela in females (not much longer than chela in males) and slightly shorter than merus; ischium distinctly shorter than chela. Second pereiopods rather similar but unequal. Right (minor) second pereiopod (Figure 12n) overreaching antennular peduncle by chela and carpus; fingers (Figure 12o) about two-thirds as long as palm, movable finger tapering to tip, armed with rounded tooth near proximal end of opposable margin, fixed finger having extensor surface provided with rather deep flange bearing proximal rounded lobe and concealing much of flexed movable finger; carpus broadly triangular, somewhat shorter than palm; merus less than two-thirds as long as carpus, with scattered minute denticles on flexor margin; ischium nearly as long as carpus. Left (major) second pereiopod (Figure 12p) overreaching antennular peduncle by chela, carpus, and half of merus; fingers (Figure 12q) less than half as long as palm, movable finger tapering, distally somewhat hooked, armed with blunt tooth near proximal end of opposable margin, fixed finger with tip missing in figured specimen, extensor surface with flange bearing low proximal lobe and partially concealing flexed movable finger; carpus distinctly triangular, between one-half and two-thirds as long as palm; merus somewhat more than half as long as carpus, with few minute denticles on flexor margin; ischium about half again as long as merus and somewhat shorter than carpus. Third pereiopod (Figure 12r) overreaching antennular peduncle by dactyl, propodus, and most of carpus; dactyl (Figure 12r) about one-fourth as long as propodus, accessory tooth small, situated little more than one-seventh of length of flexor margin from tip, flexor margin with few microscopic denticles or serrations in proximal half; propodus stout, tapering, bearing only 1 small spine on flexor margin in addition to those on distal margin; carpus subequal to propodus in length; merus slightly longer than either carpus or propodus and slightly shorter than ischium. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 12t) overreaching antennular peduncle by dactyl and propodus; dactyl (Figure 12u) about one-fourth as long as propodus, accessory tooth very small, situated little more than one-eighth of length of flexor margin of dactyl from tip, flexor margin with few microscopic serrations in proximal half; propodus slightly more slender and less tapered than that of third pereiopod, bearing 2 small spines on flexor margin in addition to those on distal margin; carpus subequal to propodus in length; merus more slender than that of third pereiopod, one-fourth again as long as either carpus or propodus, and nearly as long as ischium. Fifth pereiopod (missing in figured specimen) barely overreaching antennular peduncle; dactyl less than one-fourth as long as propodus, accessory tooth very small, situated near tip, flexor margin with 2 or 3 microscopic denticles in proximal half; propodus tapered, proportionately longer and more distinctly curved toward flexor surface than that of fourth pereiopod, without spines on flexor margin except at distal extremity; carpus about two-thirds as long as propodus; merus slightly longer than propodus and half again as long as ischium.

First pleopod of male with endopod setose and tapering to blunt tip. Appendix masculina on second pleopod reduced to 1 or 2 long setae overreaching appendix interna. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 12c) with lateral margin evenly convex, unarmed except for subrectangular distal tooth; long, movable spine mesial to distolateral tooth.

SIZE.—Males with carapace lengths of 1.2–1.4 mm; females 1.1 and 1.3 mm, smaller ovigerous. Of the type-series, males with carapace lengths of 1.1–1.3 mm; female, 1.8 mm. The figured ovigerous female from Bimini has a carapace length of 2.8 mm.

HABITAT.—Of the specimens from Tobago Cays, one male was extracted from coral rock, another
male from a sponge, both in 3 feet of water.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Dry Tortugas, Florida.

**Distribution.**—South and west coasts of Florida and Bahamas to Tobago; to a depth of 73 meters.

**Remarks.**—See "Remarks" under *T. distinctus*.

Figure 12 was prepared from the largest available specimen of *T. carneus*, an ovigerous female from Bimini Islands, Bahamas, collected by A. S. Pearse, 29 October 1948.

In addition, I have examined a fine lot of four females (one ovigerous) collected by L. B. Holthuis along the shore of Bear Cut at the north end of Key Biscayne, Miami, Florida, from an orange-red sponge among elgrass and algae in less than 3 feet of water, 1–7 September 1963. The three specimens without eggs have carapace lengths of 2.0–2.2 mm; the ovigerous specimen has a carapace length of 1.9 mm. In life, the shrimps were uniformly red, slightly redder than the sponge in which they were found. This lot is deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.

*102. Typton distinctus*, new species

**Figures 13, 14**

*Typton carneus* Holthuis, 1951b[part]: 162, pl. 51: figs. b–d, f–j, m–o.

**Material.**—Los Arroyos, Provincia de Pinar del Rio, Cuba; in sponge; 20 May 1914; Tomas Barrera Expedition Sta. 8: 4♂, 6♀ [4 ovig.]; (1 ovig. ♀ is holotype, USNM 135352; 3♀ [1 ovig.] deposited in Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 60–60: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 13a–e, 14a, b) simple, spinelike, reaching to base of cornea in females, more elongate in males, ventral margin faintly convex, tapering regularly from near base to apex; largest specimen with rostrum and antennal spines directed anterodorsally (see Holthuis 1951b: pl. 51: fig. b). Carapace smooth, armed only with antennal spine situated at ventral orbital angle and subequal in length to rostrum in females, proportionately shorter in males; anterolateral margin rounded, not noticeably produced anteriorly.

Pleura of anterior 5 abdominal somites broadly rounded. Sixth somite slightly shorter than fifth and barely half as long as telson, armed posteriorly with long sharp spine either side of base of telson and with acute tooth at posterolateral angle of pleuron. Telson (Figure 13d) about half as broad as long; posterior pair of dorsal spines situated near, or somewhat posterior to, midlength, anterior pair at less than one-fourth of length from anterior margin; lateral pair of terminal spines small but distinct, intermediate pair usually slightly shorter than mesial pair.

Eyes reaching about to distal third of basal segment of antennular peduncle; cornea subequal in width to, and shorter than, eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 13e) with short but acute stylocerite falling considerably short of midlength of basal segment. Second segment slightly shorter than third. Lateral antennular flagellum with both branches fused for 3 or 4 joints; free part of shorter branch represented by minute lappet.

Antennal scale (Figure 13f) reduced to very small oval lappet. Antennal peduncle very slender, reaching about as far as end of basal segment of antennular peduncle.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 13g–l). Mandible with incisor process reduced and unarmored; molar process broadly and obliquely truncate distally. Second maxilla large, endite not cleft, scaphognathite long and unusually narrow anteriorly. All maxillipeds with exopods. First maxilliped without indication of demarcation between coxa and basis; caridean lobe only moderately convex anteriorly, with well-developed lappet. Second maxilliped with well-developed exopod and distally constricted, entire epipod. Third maxilliped reaching anteriorly nearly to stylocerite of antennular peduncle or beyond; exopod distinctly overreaching antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopod (Figure 13m) overreaching antennular peduncle by at least chela and nearly all of carpus; fingers about three-fourths as long as palm, rather densely setose; carpus not much, if at all, longer than chela and somewhat shorter than merus; ischium less than two-thirds as long as merus. Second pereiopods dissimilar and unequal. Major second pereiopod (Figure 13n) overreaching antennular peduncle by length of chela; movable finger (Figure 13o) less than half as long as palm, forming hook twisted into plane at nearly right angles to that of palm; carpus usually not deeply triangular, less than half as long as palm; merus about three-fifths as long as carpus; ischium about as long as carpus. Minor second pereiopod (Figure 13p) overreaching antennular peduncle by chela and nearly half of carpus; fingers (Figure 13q) less than two-thirds as long;
Figure 13.—*Typton distinctus*, new species, holotype, ovigerous female, carapace length 3.2 mm: a, anterior region, lateral view; b, same, dorsal view; c, rostrum and antennal spine, lateral view; d, telson and uropods; e, right antennule; f, right antenna; g, right mandible; h, right first maxilla; i, right second maxilla; j, right first maxilliped; k, right second maxilliped; l, right third maxilliped; m, right first pereiopod; n, right second pereiopod; o, same, fingers; p, left second pereiopod; q, same, fingers; r, right third pereiopod; s; same, dactyl; t, right fourth pereiopod; u, same, dactyl; v, right fifth pereiopod; w, same, dactyl. (Magnifications: a–d, l–r, t, u, ×15.5; e–k, ×31; s, u, w, ×78.)
as palm, movable finger armed with blunt tooth near proximal end of opposable margin, fixed finger with extensor surface provided with deep flange bearing proximal elongate lobe and concealing much of flexed movable finger; carpus shorter than palm; merus about two-thirds as long as carpus; ischium fully as long as carpus. Third pereiopod (Figure 13r) overreaching antennular peduncle by dactyl and most of propodus; dactyl (Figure 13s) less than one-fourth as long as propodus, accessory tooth small, situated no more than one-seventh of length of flexor margin from tip; propodus stout, tapering, bearing 2 small spines on flexor margin in addition to distal pair; carpus slightly shorter than propodus; merus subequal to carpus; ischium subequal to propodus. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 13t) overreaching antennular peduncle by dactyl and about two-thirds of propodus, similar in form and proportions to third pereiopod but dactyl (Figure 13u) with serrations on flexor margin and merus slightly longer. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 13v) more slender, barely overreaching antennular peduncle; dactyl (Figure 13w) less than one-fourth as long as propodus, with series of microscopic serrations on flexor margin proximal to accessory tooth; propodus elongate with subparallel margins for most part; carpus little more than two-thirds as long as propodus; merus subequal to propodus; ischium subequal to carpus.

First pleopod of male (Figure 14c) with endopod setose and tapering to acute tip. Appendix masculina on second pleopod (Figures 14d, e) much reduced, represented chiefly by 2 long setae reaching beyond end of appendix interna. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 13d) with lateral margin convex in proximal half, nearly straight or faintly sinuous distally, unarmed except for distal tooth and long movable spine mesial thereto.

Size.—Carapace length of ovigerous female holotype, 3.2 mm; of males, 2.1–3.2 mm; of other females, 2.6–5.0 mm.

Habitat.—The Cuban specimens were found in a sponge. The lot from Bahía de la Ascensión was collected at the margin of a mangrove swamp adjoining a sandy beach; there is no indication that these specimens also came from a sponge, but the possibility cannot be ruled out.

Type-locality.—Los Arroyos, Provincia de Pinar del Río, Cuba.

Distribution.—Western Cuba and Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico; sublittoral.

Remarks.—When Holthuis described Typton carneus, he noted differences between the series of Cuban specimens collected by the Tomas Barrera Expedition and the three lots of smaller specimens, ranging in carapace length from 1.1 to 1.8 mm, which he referred to as juveniles. An ovigerous female with a carapace length of 2.8 mm, collected by the late A. S. Pearse in the Bimini Islands, Bahamas, 29 October 1948, and apparently not seen by Holthuis, agrees in most particulars with the smaller specimens in the type-series of T. carneus (see Figure 12) and leaves little doubt that these specimens are specifically distinct from the Cuban series. Inasmuch as Holthuis selected one of the small males from off Dry Tortugas, Florida (for which color notes were available), as the holotype of T. carneus, another name must be assigned to the larger specimens in the original type-series.

Typton distinctus differs from T. carneus in having the lower margin of the rostrum faintly but evenly convex from near the base to the tip, rather than forming an obtuse, rounded prominence near mid-length; in having the anterior margin of the carapace more nearly vertical, not produced nearly to the
level of the tip of the antennal spine; the incisor process of the mandible reduced and unarmed, rather than well-developed and serrate, and the molar process not tapering distally; the anterior portion of the scaphognathite narrower; the caridean lobe of the first maxilliped less convex; the movable finger of the major second pereiopod twisted into a plane at nearly right angles to that of the palm, and the carpus of that appendage much less sharply triangular; and the lateral margin of the lateral branch of the uropod nearly straight or faintly sinuous in its distal half, rather than evenly convex throughout. The ovigerous female of *T. carneus* has the movable finger of the first pereiopod distinctly shorter and the carpus much longer than in those of *T. distinctus*, but these differences are not apparent in males.

103. *Typton gnathophylloides* Holthuis

*Typton gnathophylloides* Holthuis, 1951b: 159, pl. 50.

**Type-locality.**—Dry Tortugas, Florida.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the two type-specimens from the Dry Tortugas; 82 meters.

*Typton gnathophylloides* Holthuis

**Family GNATHOPHYLLIDAE**

**Key to Atlantic Genera**

Anterolateral angle of carapace not reaching beyond level of antennal spine; spines on distal margin of telson not very unequal; third maxilliped with exopod considerably overreaching endopod; second pereiopod with carpus broader than long; 3 posterior pereiopods with dactyls nearly as broad as long, not bifid

*Gnathophylloides*

Anterolateral angle of carapace reaching distinctly beyond level of antennal spine; intermediate spines on distal margin of telson nearly twice, or more than twice, as long as median pair; third maxilliped with exopod not overreaching endopod; second pereiopod with carpus distinctly longer than broad; 3 posterior pereiopods with dactyls distinctly longer than broad and bifid

*Gnathophyllum*

**Genus Gnathophylloides** Schmitt, 1933

Only one species is known from the Atlantic.

107. *Gnathophylloides mineri* Schmitt

*Gnathophylloides mineri* Schmitt, 1933: 7, fig. 3; 1935: 167, fig. 31.—Lewis 1956: 288, figs. 1, 2.

**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 116-59: 1♂).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 53-59: 1♂).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 21-56: 1♂, 5 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 82-60: 2♂, 6♀ [5 ovig.]).

**Habitat.**—Most of the specimens mentioned above were found under stones or in coral rock at low tide and on a coral reef in 2–5 feet, but one male was taken from a waterlogged, teredo-ridden stump awash at low tide and another male from a trap baited with a crushed sea urchin. (This shrimp usually occurs on the spines of the sea urchins *Tripneustes esculentus* and *Lytechinus variegatus*, a fact that presumably accounts for its presence in a trap baited with a sea urchin.)

**Type-locality.**—Ensenada, Puerto Rico.

**Distribution.**—Southeastern Florida, Yucatan, and Caribbean Sea; littoral and sublittoral.
*Genus Gnathophyllum* Latreille, 1819

**Key to Western Atlantic Species**

1. Posterior tooth of dorsal rostral series situated on rostrum anterior to level of orbital margin; color pattern composed of transverse stripes .......... *108. G. americanum*
   Posterior tooth of rostral series situated on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; color pattern composed of spots .......................................................... 2

2.(1) Pereiopods slender, propodus of third and fourth pairs 12–15 times as long as wide; color pattern composed of dark rings on slightly lighter background. 109. *G. circellum*
   Pereiopods not unusually slender, propodus of third and fourth pairs seven to eight times as long as wide; color pattern composed of spots, with or without dark rings ... 3

3.(2) Posterior pair of lateral telson spines separated by distinct gap from series of posterior spines; stylocerite falling short of level of articulation between first and second segments of antennular peduncle; color pattern composed of innumerable light dots on dark background .......................... 110. *G. modestum*
   Posterior pair of lateral telson spines not distinctly separated from series of posterior spines; stylocerite reaching considerably beyond level of articulation between first and second segments of antennular peduncle; color pattern composed of large light spots, encircled by dark rings, on relatively dark background ........... 111. *G. splendens*

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*108. Gnathophyllum americanum* Guérin-Méneville

*Gnathophyllum americanum* Guérin-Méneville, 1855:viii, pl. 2: fig. 14.—Manning 1963:58, figs. 5, 6.

**Material.**—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 112–56: 1♂; Sta. 10–58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 72–56: 1♀; Sta. 73–56: 1♂).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 69–56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 106–60: 2♂, 4 ovig. ♀; Sta. 109–60: 1♂).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 67–60: 2♀ [1 ovig.]; Sta. 72–60: 1♂, 9 ♀ [2 ovig.]; Sta. 81–60: 1♂, 2 ♀). 

**Habitat.**—These specimens came from grass flats and from weed-covered rocks and a seawall, usually in less than 3 feet, but occasionally to 18 feet.

**Type-locality.**—Cuba.

**Distribution.**—Bermudas, southern Florida, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea; Canary Islands; and Indo-Pacific region from the Red Sea to the Tuamotu Archipelago; to a depth of 50 meters.

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109. *Gnathophyllum circellum* Manning

*Gnathophyllum circellum* Manning, 1963:54, figs. 3, 4.

**Type-locality.**—Alligator Reef, Monroe County, Florida.

**Distribution.**—Florida Keys and Great Exuma Island, Bahamas; to a depth of 6 meters.

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110. *Gnathophyllum modestum* Hay


**Type-locality.**—Beaufort, North Carolina.

**Distribution.**—Beaufort, North Carolina, and Biscayne Bay, Florida; to a depth of 27 meters.

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111. *Gnathophyllum splendens* Chace and Fuller

*Gnathophyllum splendens* Chace and Fuller, 1971:493, figs. 1–5.

**Type-locality.**—Puerto Yabucoa, Puerto Rico.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the unique specimen from the type-locality.

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*Family ALPHEIDAE*

**Key to Western Atlantic Genera**

1. Triangular plate or scale movably articulated at posterolateral angle of sixth abdominal somite lateral to basal segment of uropod. (Anterior part of carapace covering eyes dorsally but not anteriorly; posterior margin of carapace with distinct "cardiac notch" at base of branchiostegite; antepenultimate segment of third maxilliped not exceptionally broad; epipods present on at least anterior 2 pairs of pereiopods; movable
Key to Western Atlantic Genera—Continued

finger of major first chela without molar-like tooth fitting into socket in fixed finger; dactyls of 3 posterior pereiopods usually simple, not biunguiculate) .................. 2

No movable plate or scale articulated at posterolateral angle of sixth abdominal somite .................................................. 4

2. (1) Rostrum lacking; antennular peduncle long and slender, stylocerite closely appressed to basal segment; lateral branch of uropod distally truncate. (Telson with convex distal margin; first chelipeds carried with chela flexed against merus, opposable margins of fingers of major chela dentate.) .................................................. *Leptalpheus
Telson projection present; antennular peduncle short and stout, stylocerite well separated from basal segment; lateral branch of uropod distally rounded .................. 3

3. (2) Telson with terminal margin truncate or convex; first chelipeds carried extended .................. *Alpheopsis

No movable plate or scale articulated at posterolateral angle of sixth abdominal somite

4. (1) Eyes not concealed from anterior view; movable finger of major first chela without molar-like tooth fitting into socket in fixed finger. (Posterior margin of carapace with distinct “cardiac notch” at base of branchiostegite; antepenultimate segment of third maxilliped not exceptionally broad; epipods present on at least 2 anterior pairs of pereiopods; dactyls of 3 posterior pereiopods simple, not biunguiculate; outer branch of uropod with transverse suture.) ................. 5

Eyes concealed from all but anteroventral view by deflexed frontal margin of carapace; movable finger of major first chela usually provided with large molar-like tooth fitting into socket in fixed finger .................. 6

5. (4) Eyes completely exposed dorsally; rostral projection, if present, not reaching as far as anterolateral margin of carapace .................. *Automate

Eyes covered dorsally; rostral projection overreaching anterolateral margin of carapace .................. *Salmonesus

6. (4) Posterior margin of carapace without “cardiac notch” at base of branchiostegite; lateral branch of uropod without transverse suture. (Rostral projection lacking, front unarméd; antepenultimate segment of third maxilliped not unusually expanded; epipods present on at least 2 anterior pairs of pereiopods.) .................. *Thunor
Posterior margin of carapace with “cardiac notch”; lateral branch of uropod with transverse suture .................................................................................................................. 7

7. (6) Pereiopods without epipods; second pleopod of male without appendix masculina. (Front tridentate; antepenultimate segment of third maxilliped normal, not unusually expanded; dactyls of 3 posterior pereiopods biunguiculate.) .................. *Synalpheus
Epipods present on at least 2 anterior pairs of pereiopods; second pleopod of male with appendix masculina .................................................................................................................. 8

8. (7) Labrum and mandible not unusually enlarged; antepenultimate segment of third maxilliped not unusually expanded; fourth pereiopod with mastigobranch epipod; appendix masculina normal, not reaching distal ends of either endopod or exopod of male second pleopod .................. *Alpheus
Labrum greatly swollen and enveloped by expanded incisor process of mandible; antepenultimate segment of third maxilliped broadened to form partial operculum over anterior mouth parts; fourth pereiopod without mastigobranch epipod; appendix masculina greatly enlarged and elongate, overreaching both endopod and exopod of second pleopod .................................................................................................................. *Metalpheus

*Genus Alpheopsis Coutière, 1896

Key to Western Atlantic Species

Carapace smooth, not carinate, without branchiostegal spine; first pereiopods unequal, chela not triangular in cross section; carpus of second pereiopod with first article about as long as combined length of second and third articles .................................................................................................................. *112. *A. labis
Carapace tricarinate dorsally, with branchiostegal spine; first pereiopods subequal, chela distinctly triangular in cross section; carpus of second pereiopod with first article about as long as combined length of second, third, and fourth articles .................................................................................................................. *113. *A. trigonus
*112. *Alpheopsis labis,* new species

**Figure 15**

*Alpheopsis aequalis.*—Armstrong 1941[part]:5, figs. 1a, 1b, 1w, 1w′, 1w″, 1x, 1x′, 1x″. [Not *A. aequalis* Coutière, 1896.]

**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 1 ♀ holotype, USNM 135355).

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 15a–b) sharply triangular, not reaching as far as end of first segment of antennular peduncle. Carapace smooth, without carinae; anterior margin sloping sinuously but rather regularly posterolaterally from base of rostrum, curving gradually into ventral margin, without branchiostegal spine; posterior margin with deep cardiac notch at base of branchiostegite.

Four anterior abdominal somites without carina in dorsal midline and with rounded pleura, pleuron of fifth somite (Figure 15c) rectangular posteriorly. Sixth somite slightly longer than fifth, about two-thirds as long as telson, with sharply triangular articulated plate at base of uropod, and with blunt posterolateral angles either side of base of telson. Telson (Figure 15d) nearly two-thirds as broad as long, with pairs of dorsal spines inserted at about midlength and at about three-fourths of distance from base; distal margin convex between very unequal lateral spines and bearing about 7 long setae.

Eyes completely covered by carapace in dorsal view, slightly exposed in lateral view.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 15e) with sharp...
stylocerite extending slightly beyond midlength of second segment; second segment fully one and one-half times as long as third. Lateral flagellum fused for 3 segments, shorter free branch fully as long as fused portion.

Antennal scale (Figure 15/1) not quite twice as long as broad, distolateral tooth slightly overreaching distal margin of blade. Basal antennal segment with sharp distal tooth ventral to lateral margin. Antennal peduncle reaching about as far as end of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 15g–l). Mandible with incisor process armed with 6 teeth, palp with broadly rounded distal segment. Second maxilla with scaphognathite narrow distally and proximally. Third maxilliped slightly overreaching antennular peduncle, exopod slightly overreaching antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopods very unequal. Right (major) cheliped (Figure 15m) with fingers slightly gaping; armed with bluntly triangular or lobate teeth on opposable margins; distinctly more than half as long as palm. Left first cheliped (Figure 15n) much shorter and more slender than right; fingers (Figure 15o) not gaping, faintly and irregularly serrate on opposable margins, more than four-fifths as long as palm. Second pereiopods (Figure 15p) similar and slender; fingers slightly longer than palm; carpus composed of five articles, proximal article as long as combined lengths of second and third, about half again as long as distal article; merus considerably longer than 3 proximal articles of carpus; ischium slightly longer than merus. Third pereiopod (Figure 15q) with dactyl about half as long as propodus; carpus about two-thirds as long as propodus; merus slightly shorter than propodus; ischium subequal to carpus. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 15r) shorter than third, but dactyl proportionately longer. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 15s) subequal in length to fourth, but carpus and propodus proportionately longer.

Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 15d) with straight lateral margin terminating in sharp tooth; prominent movable spine inserted in pronounced notch between distolateral tooth and margin of blade.

Size.—Carapace length to base of rostrum 2.2 mm.

Habitat.—The unique specimen was collected on a boulder-studded sandy beach.

Type-locality.—Charlotte Point, English Harbour, Antigua Island.

Distribution.—Bermudas, Cuba, Hispaniola, and Antigua Island.

Remarks.—Except for the very dissimilar first pereiopods and the unusual dentition on the fingers of the major chela, which suggested the name (labis, G. = tongs), this species could easily be confused with *A. aequalis* Coutière, 1896. The latter species has been shown to be variable, especially as regards the development of a branchiostegal or pterygostomian tooth and marginal teeth on the abdominal pleura (Armstrong 1941:6), but it is unlikely that this variation could encompass a difference as great as that displayed by the major cheliped. Inasmuch as Armstrong failed to mention the first pereiopods in his detailed description of the specimens that he assigned to *A. aequalis* from the Bermudas, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic, it was suspected that those appendages were not intact. Dorothy E. Bliss of the American Museum of Natural History has kindly examined Armstrong’s specimens and reported that all three lack the major cheliped and only one of them has the minor cheliped. There is little doubt, therefore, that these specimens are *A. labis* and that Armstrong would have realized that they represented an undescribed species had they been complete.

*113. Alpheopsis trigonus* (Rathbun), new combination

*Jousseaumea trigona* Rathbun, 1901:111, fig. 21.

Material.—Peter Island (Sta. 22–58: 1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 112a–58: 1 ♂).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41–60: 1 ♂).

Habitat.—The male from Peter Island was found in a tin can, the ovigerous female in a *Strombus*; the documentation does not indicate whether the gastropod was living or merely an empty shell. The smaller males from Barbuda and Bahía del Espíritu Santo were cracked from dead coral. All were taken in less than 3 meters of water.

Type-locality.—Off Isla de Vieques, Puerto Rico; 11 meters.

Distribution.—Bermuda to Barbados and westward to the Yucatan Peninsula; to a depth of 11 meters.

Remarks.—The presence of a movable plate at the posterolateral angle of the sixth abdominal somite excludes this species from *Salmonesus (= Jousseaumea*) and the outstretched first chelae, the convex distal margin of the telson, and the presence of an arthrobranch at the base of the third maxilliped
leave little doubt that it belongs in *Alpheopsis*.

The male and ovigerous female specimens from Peter Island have carapace lengths, to the base of the rostrum, of 4.75 and 5.25 mm, respectively. They agree in nearly every way with the original description of the species. The smaller males from Barbuda and Bahía del Espíritu Santo, with carapace lengths of 3.8 and 3.9 mm, clearly differ from the large specimens in two respects: the ocular hoods are armed with an elongate tooth distal to the end of the submedian carina on the carapace, and the second and third lateral carinae on the carapace are lacking, only the submedian carina and the carina supporting the branchiostegal spine being present. A male from Bermuda with a carapace length of 4.6 mm also lacks the second and third lateral carinae, and the ocular hoods, although more produced than in the typical form, are not dentate. These differences are so striking as to seem of specific importance, but they probably represent only growth changes.

*Genus *Alpheus* Fabricius, 1798

**Key to Western Atlantic Species**

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Rostrum lacking, front emarginate between ocular hoods. (Ocular hoods rounded, unarmed.)</td>
<td>136. <em>A. simus</em></td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Rostrum present</td>
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<td>2.(1)</td>
<td>Frontal region evenly convex dorsally, adrostral depressions lacking; fingers of minor first chela strongly curved in vertical plane</td>
<td>124. <em>A. cylindricus</em></td>
<td>Ocular hoods mesially delimited by adrostral depressions or furrows; fingers of minor first chela not noticeably curved in vertical plane</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Rostrum dorsally flat, at least in distal portion; ocular hood armed with spine arising from surface of hood, not from margin, although appearing marginal in <em>A. malleator</em> because of receding ventral portion of hood. (Adrostral furrows sharply defined and partially delimited posteriorly; marginal lobe or projection between rostrum and ocular hood; proximal article of carpus of second pereiopod longer than second article.)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rostrum either rounded or carinate in dorsal midline, not flat; ocular spine, if present, arising from margin of hood</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.(3)</td>
<td>Spine on ocular hood arising from mesial slope, overhanging adrostral furrow; merus of third and fourth pereiopods armed with distal tooth on flexor margin. (Fingers of minor first chela of male not “balaeniceps-shaped”; third and fourth pereiopods with simple dactyl and movable spine on lateral surface of ischium.)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Spine on ocular hood arising from anterior slope, overhanging frontal margin; merus of third and fourth pereiopods unarmed at distal end of flexor margin. (Fixed finger of major first chela notched on opposable margin distal to socket; distolateral spine on lateral branch of uropod dark colored in male.)</td>
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<td>5.(4)</td>
<td>Small tooth or tubercle in midline of carapace in line with posterior limits of adrostral furrows; palm of major first chela with dorsal and ventral margins entire, not notched, fixed finger notched on opposable margin distal to socket; distolateral spine on lateral branch of uropod dark colored in male</td>
<td>115. <em>A. armatus</em></td>
<td>No tooth or tubercle in midline of carapace; palm of major first chela notched both dorsally and ventrally, fixed finger not notched distal to socket; distolateral spine on lateral branch of uropod not dark colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.(5)</td>
<td>Ventrolateral tooth on basal segment of antennal peduncle not overreaching stylocerite; antennal scale lacking prominent tooth or lobe near proximal end of lateral margin; merus of first pereiopod with distal tooth on mesial flexor margin; palm of major first chela with both dorsal and ventral margins entire, not notched; movable finger of minor first chela laterally and mesially carinate, densely setose (“balaeniceps-shaped”) in both males and females; third and fourth pereiopods</td>
<td>128. <em>A. intrinsecus</em></td>
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with dactyl simple, ischium with movable spine on lateral surface; distolateral spine on lateral branch of uropod dark colored in both male and female. *126. A. formosus

Ventrolateral tooth on basal segment of antennal peduncle distinctly overreaching stylocerite; antennal scale with prominent curved tooth or lobe near proximal end of lateral margin; merus of first pereiopod without distal tooth on flexor margin; palm of major first chela notched dorsally; minor first chela not "balaeniceps"-shaped in either male or female; third and fourth pereiopods with dactyl biunguiculate, ischium unarmed; distolateral spine on lateral branch of uropod dark colored in male only .............................................. *129. A. malleator

7.(3) Ocular hoods spined. (Adrostral furrows not abruptly delimited posteriorly; antennal scale without large tooth or lobe near proximal end of lateral margin; palm of major first chela notched ventrally, fixed finger not notched on opposable margin distal to socket.) .......................................................................................................................... 8

Ocular hoods not spined. (Third and fourth pereiopods with simple dactyls.) ........ 11

8.(7) Ventrolateral tooth on basal segment of antennal peduncle not overreaching stylocerite; merus of first pereiopod with sharp distal tooth on mesial flexor margin; third and fourth pereiopods with dactyl not distinctly biunguiculate (minute tooth on flexor margin of dactyl in A. ridleyi). (Merus of third and fourth pereiopods without distal tooth on flexor margin.) ................................................................. 9

Ventrolateral tooth on basal segment of antennal peduncle distinctly overreaching stylocerite; merus of first pereiopod without distinct sharp tooth at distal end of flexor margin; third and fourth pereiopods with dactyl distinctly biunguiculate. (No notch in true dorsal margin of major chela in line with movable finger.) .. 10

9.(8) Third and fourth pereiopods without distal tooth on flexor margin of merus

122. A. candei

Third and fourth pereiopods with distal tooth on flexor margin of merus

*133. A. peasei

11.(7) Antennal scale with prominent curved tooth or lobe near proximal end of lateral margin. (Rostrum carinate in dorsal midline; adrostral furrows abruptly delimited posteriorly; major first chela notched dorsally and ventrally; third and fourth pereiopods without distal tooth on flexor margin of merus.) ......................................................... 12

Antennal scale without prominent tooth or lobe near proximal end of lateral margin 13

12.(11) Second segment of antennular peduncle about three times as long as third segment; proximal article of carpus of second pereiopod longer than second

118. A. barbadensis

Second segment of antennular peduncle less than twice as long as third; proximal article of carpus of second pereiopod two-thirds as long as second 120. A. bellii

13.(11) Merus of third and fourth pereiopods with prominent acute tooth at distal end of flexor margin. (Merus of first pereiopod with tooth at distal end of mesial flexor margin; fixed finger of major first chela with notch in opposable margin distal to socket; proximal article of carpus of second pereiopod shorter than second article; third and fourth pereiopods with movable spine on lateral surface of ischium.) ........ 14

Merus of third and fourth pereiopods with distal end of flexor margin rounded or rectangular, not produced into prominent tooth ............................................. 15

14.(13) Lobe on frontal margin between rostrum and ocular hood; major first chela subcylindrical, without dorsal or ventral notches

*123. A. cristulifrons

No lobe on frontal margin between rostrum and ocular hood; major first chela compressed, deeply notched dorsally and ventrally ..................................... *117. A. bahamensis
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15.(13) Major first chela notched dorsally ........................................... 16
   Major first chela with dorsal and ventral margins entire, not notched. (Major first
   cheliped with tooth at distal end of mesial flexor margin of merus; fixed finger of
   major first chela with notch in opposable margin distal to socket; minor first chela of
   male not "balaeniceps"-shaped; third and fourth pereiopods with movable spine
   on lateral surface of ischium.) .................................................. 23

16.(15) Major first chela notched ventrally ........................................... 17
   Major first chela not notched ventrally ...................................... 22

17.(16) Merus of first pereiopod unarmed at distal end of mesial flexor margin; dactyls
   of third and fourth pereiopods usually subspatulate ............... 127. A. heterochaelis
   Merus of first pereiopod armed with sharp tooth at distal end of mesial flexor margin;
   dactyls of third and fourth pereiopods not subspatulate .......... 19

18.(17) Adrostral furrows usually abruptly delimited posteriorly; fixed finger of major first
   chela without V-shaped notch in opposable margin distal to socket
   Adrostral furrows not abruptly delimited posteriorly; fixed finger of major first chela
   with sharply V-shaped notch in opposable margin distal to socket
   *116. A. armillatus

   *137. A. viridari

20.(17) Minor first chela with fingers slightly, if at all, more than half as long as palm;
   proximal article of carpus of second pereiopod much shorter than second article.
   (Fingers of minor first chela not "balaeniceps"-shaped in male.) *135. A. schmitti
   Minor first chela with fingers about as long as palm; proximal article of carpus of
   second pereiopod longer than second article ........................................ 21

21.(20) Movable finger of major first chela regularly and highly arched throughout length of
   extensor margin; fingers of minor first chela "balaeniceps"-shaped in male; second
   article of carpus of second pereiopod subequal to fifth article in length
   *121. A. bouvieri

   Movable finger of major first chela not strongly convex in proximal part of extensor
   margin; fingers of minor first chela not "balaeniceps"-shaped in male; second article
   of carpus of second pereiopod distinctly longer than fifth article ... *131. A. nuttingi

22.(16) Ocular hoods subtriangularly produced anteriorly; ventral margin of major first chela
   with shallow sinus at base of fixed finger ...................................... *130. A. normanni
   Ocular hoods rounded, not produced anteriorly; ventral margin of major first chela
   without sinus at base of fixed finger ...................................... 119. A. heomet

23.(15) Rostrum dorsally carinate or subcarinate; proximal article of carpus of second pereio-
   pod shorter than second article; dactyls of third and fourth pereiopods subspatulate
   Rostrum dorsally convex, not subcarinate; proximal article of carpus of second
   pereiopod longer than second article; dactyls of third and fourth pereiopods not
   subspatulate ................................................................. *132. A. paracrinitus

*114. Alpheus amblyonyx, new species

Figure 16

Alpheus macrocheles.—Rathbun 1901:105.—Zimmer 1913: 386, fig. v. [Not A. macrocheles Hailstone, 1835.]
Crangon macrocheles?—Schmitt 1935:142.

Material.—Dominica (Sta. 55-56: 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 1 ovig. ♀ [holotype, USNM 135556]; Sta. 82-60: 1♂; Sta. 83-60: 1♂; Sta. 91-60: 1♂, 1 juv.).

Description.—Rostrum (Figures 16a, b) sharply triangular, dorsally rounded, not carinate, reaching
nearly as far as anteromesial margin of basal segment of antennular peduncle. Ocular hoods moderately
produced, separated from rostrum by shallow indistinct depressions, and armed with sharp tooth di-
rected anteriorly and slightly mesially; anterior margin slanting anterolaterally from base of rostrum to
ocular tooth. Anterior margin of carapace almost vertical from ocular hood nearly to ventral margin of
basal segment of antennal peduncle. Posterior margin of carapace with pronounced cardiac notch.
Abdominal pleura of 4 anterior somites broadly rounded, of fifth somite subrectangularly rounded.
Sixth somite rather narrowly rounded both dorsal and ventral to insertion of uropod. Telson (Figure 16c) fully one-third again as long as broad, posterior margin about half as wide as anterior margin; 2 pairs of dorsal spines, anterior pair inserted distinctly anterior to midlength of telson, posterior pair approximately midway between anterior pair and posterior margin of telson; posterior margin convex mesially,
slightly concave laterally, armed with 2 pairs of lateral spines, mesial pair more than twice as long as lateral pair, space between spines bearing double row of long setae.

Eyes entirely concealed by ocular hoods.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 16d) with stylocerite convex proximally, narrowing to long sharp point reaching nearly to distal margin of basal segment; basal segment with deep, sharp, distally truncate carina extending from ventral surface. Second segment subequal in length to first, about twice as long as third.

Antennal scale (Figure 16e) about three times as long as wide; outer margin faintly sinuous, distal spine stout, reaching slightly beyond end of antennular peduncle; blade very narrow distally, falling far short of tip of spine. Antennal peduncle falling slightly short of end of spine of antennal scale; basal segment with sharp lateral tooth below base of antennal scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 16f–k). Mandible with 8 marginal teeth and rudimentary one on incisor process. Third maxilliped reaching as far as end of antennal scale, exopod overreaching antepenultimate segment.

Major first cheliped (Figures 16m,o) overreaching antennal scale by most of deeply sculptured and twisted chela. Movable finger opening and closing in nearly horizontal plane; strongly arched, nearly semicircular in profile; compressed proximally, swollen and bluntly rounded distally with pronounced groove either side of midline; opposable margin with bluntly subtriangular tooth in extreme proximal portion fitting into socket in fixed finger. Palm with 2 deep longitudinal grooves on lateral surface, separated by subcylindrical elevation tapering to sharp conical tip reaching distally beyond level of proximal margin of socket in fixed finger; mesial surface with transverse groove delimiting distal elevation, latter with sinuous margin and terminating in compressed downcurved sharp tooth reaching about as far as, or slightly beyond, tip of lateral elevation; true dorsal margin entire (although broad notch on mesial surface appears dorsal); ventral margin with distinct notch. Merus with 5 movable spines and sharp distal tooth on mesial flexor margin. Minor first cheliped (Figure 16g) overreaching antennal scale by length of chela. Movable finger (Figures 16m,u,y) slightly shorter than palm, obscurely carinate on mesial extensor margin, lateral surface transversely convex, mesial surface flattened. Palm with low distal mesiodorsal elevation terminating in sharp distal tooth reaching beyond base of movable finger; ventral margin rather abruptly narrowing near base of fixed finger but not notched. Merus with several movable spines and sharp distal tooth on mesial flexor margin. Second pereiopod (Figure 16p) overreaching antennal scale by chela, carpus, and extreme distal portion of merus. Movable finger (Figure 16q) slightly longer than palm. Carpus about four times as long as chela, subdivided into 5 articles decreasing in length as follows: 1, 2, 5, 4, 3. Merus as long as proximal 3 and nearly half of fourth articles of carpus and subequal in length to ischium.

Third pereiopod (Figure 16r) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl and half of propodus; dactyl (Figure 16r) about two-fifths as long as propodus, with minute denticle on extensor margin at about one-fourth of distance from tip, flexor margin entire; propodus with 8 or 9 slender spines on flexor margin; carpus slightly more than four-fifths as long as propodus; merus unarmed, more than four times as long as wide, as long as carpus and at least half of propodus; ischium with movable spine near ventral margin.

Fourth pereiopod (Figure 16t) overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl, similar to, but slightly more slender than, third pereiopod. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 16u) reaching to end of antennal scale, more slender than fourth; dactyl about half as long as propodus; propodus with about 6 spines on flexor margin and several transverse rows of setae in distal third; carpus about as long as propodus; merus only slightly longer than carpus.

Second pleopod of male (Figure 16w) with appendix masculina (Figure 16x) barely overreaching appendix interna. Uropod (Figure 16c) with lateral margin of lateral branch terminating in 2 sharp teeth and rather long, uncolored movable spine; mesial branch with series of rather long spines, in addition to setae, on distal margin.

Eggs numerous and small, measuring about 0.5 by 0.6 mm.

Size.—Males with carapace lengths, to base of rostrum, of 2.8–5.1 mm; ovigerous females, 4.8 and 4.9 mm (larger is holotype); juvenile, 1.3 mm.

Habitat.—This species was collected from reef corals in 1–5 feet of water and on grass and *Porites* flats.
Type-locality.—Near center of Arrecife Nicchaban, Bahía de la Ascensión, Territorio de Quintana Roo, Mexico, on or under coral in 1–5 feet of water.

Distribution.—Territorio de Quintana Roo, Mexico; Puerto Rico; Saint Thomas; and Dominica; sublittoral.

Remarks.—This apparently uncommon species is unquestionably closely related to A. macrocheles Hailstone, 1835, from the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. I am inclined to believe, however, that some of the differences noted between the specimens in the present collection and a pair of larger British specimens of A. macrocheles examined are constant. Alpheus amblyonyx seems to have a more prominent rostrum. The movable finger of the major chela seems to be more strikingly bulbous distally; the transverse notch on the mesiodorsal surface of the palm is broader and less sharply defined; and the elevation distal to this notch is sinuous rather than simply convex. The minor chela lacks a high, sharp crest on the extensor margin of the movable finger, and there is no sharply defined notch on the ventral margin of the chela. The lack of a sharp crest on the movable finger of the minor chela seems to be the most obvious difference; hence, the specific name (amblys, G., = blunt + onyx, G., = claw).

*115. Alpheus armatus Rathbun

Alpheus armatus Rathbun, 1901:108, fig. 20.—Zimmer 1913:395, figs. w-z, x, y, z.

Material.—Tortola (Sta. 117-56: 1♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.]); Sta. 23-58: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 112-56: 1♀).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103-56: 1♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 75-56: 2♂, 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 113-59: 2♀ [1 ovig.]).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 41-56: 3♂, 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 53-59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 60-59: 1♀).—Tobago (Sta. 4-59: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 15-59: 1♀; Sta. 31-59: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀, 2 juv.).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 34-60: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 72-60: 1 juv.).

Habitat.—This large and strikingly colored snapping shrimp is usually associated with the sea anemone Bartholomea annulata. A male and a female is often nestled against the base of the column of each anemone. Limbaugh, Pederson, and Chace (1961:246) noted that this shrimp off New Providence, Bahamas, "is apparently dependent upon the anemone for protection and vice versa. The snapping shrimp digs a burrow for both of them. It spends most of its time at the burrow entrance with its banded antennae mixed with the banded tentacles of the anemone. If danger comes near, the shrimp withdraws quickly, causing the anemone to contract and plug the entrance of the burrow."

Type-locality.—Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Distribution.—Throughout the West Indian region from the Bahamas and southern Florida to Tobago and westward to the Yucatan Peninsula; sublittoral.

*116. Alpheus armillatus H. Milne Edwards

Alpheus armillatus H. Milne Edwards, 1837a:354.—Zimmer 1913:401, figs. x, y, z.—Williams 1965b:67, fig. 55.

Material.—Guana Island (Sta. 9-58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 112-56: 3♂, 1 ovig. ♀, 1 juv.; Sta. 37, 38, or 39-58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Anguilla (Sta. 55-58: 2♂, 3 ovig. ♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 111-56: 1♀; Sta. 112-56: 1♀; Sta. 98-59: 1♂, 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 102-59: 1♂).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103-56: 2♂).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 3♂, 4♀ [3 ovig.]).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 112-56: 1♀; Sta. 113-56: 1♀, 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 123-56: 1♀ with branchial bopyrid; Sta. 110-59: 2♀ [1 ovig.]; Sta. 112-59: 1♂, 3 juv.).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 60-56: 8♂, 6♀ [3 ovig.]).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 21-56: 1♂).—Tobago (Sta. 4-59: 1♂, 1♀; Sta. 6-59: 3♀ [2 ovig.]).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 34-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 47-60: 2♀, 2♀, 7 juv.).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 72-60: 2 juv.; Sta. 77-60: 6♂, 5 ovig. ♀, 1 juv.; Sta. 82-60: 1 juv.; Sta. 85-60: 4♂, 6♀, 9♀, 2 juv.; Sta. 91-60: 3♂, 3♀; Sta. 93-60: 4♂; Sta. 95-60: 4♀ [1 ovig.], 6 juv.).

Habitat.—The conditions at the collecting stations listed above suggest that A. armillatus occurs, not only under stones and oyster bars and in the interstices of coral rock, but also very frequently on turtle-grass flats from shallow water to a depth of 9 meters. Its occurrence on grass flats seems to vary with the observations of Armstrong (1949:12), who noted that A. armillatus was found only among and under stones, whereas the closely related A. viridari was confined to grass banks. It is possible, of course, that the present material was found in and under objects on the flats, especially in clumps of living or dead Porites, which are common on most of the flats investigated.
Type-locality.—Antilles.

Distribution.—North Carolina, Gulf of Mexico, and Bermudas to Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil; sublittoral.

*117. Alpheus bahamensis Rankin

Alpheus hippothoe var. bahamensis Rankin, 1898:247, pl. 30: fig. 5.

Alpheus hippothoe var. edamensis?—Zimmer 1913:405, figs. u'-z.

Material.—Tortola (Sta. 117-56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 112-56: 5♂, 2 ovig. ♀).—Anguilla (Sta. 55-56: 2 ovig. ♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 92-56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 110-56: 16♂, 13 ovig. ♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 69-56: 12♂, 12♀ [10 ovig.]).—Dominica (Sta. 75-59: 3♂, 1 ovig. ♀, 2 juv.).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 50-59: 3♂).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 21-56: 3♂, 2 ovig. ♀).—Carriacou (Sta. 16-56: 13♂, 10 ovig. ♀, 1♀).—Grenada (Sta. 9-56: 1♂).—Barbados (Sta. 4-59: 1♂, 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 6-59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 8-59: 4♂, 4♀ [3 ovig.], 2 juv., 1♀; Sta. 15-56: 1♂, 1♀; Sta. 31-56: 1♂, 3♀ [1 ovig.], 1 juv.).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 47-60: 1♂, 3♀ [1 ovig.]).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 68-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 72-60: 1♂; Sta. 85-60: 36♂, 38♀ [35 ovig.], 7 juv.; Sta. 93-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 95-60: 1 juv., 1 major chela).

Habitat.—These records seem to indicate that A. bahamensis occurs most frequently among, under, or in dead coral, coral rock, and boulders in the intertidal zone or slightly below. Occasional specimens were taken on grass flats, but it is possible that they were associated with clumps of Porites or Pocillopora.

Type-locality.—New Providence Island, Bahamas.

Distribution.—Throughout the West Indies region from the Bermudas and Dry Tortugas to Tobago and westward to the Yucatan Peninsula; sublittoral.

118. Alpheus barbadensis (Schmitt)

Crangon barbadensis Schmitt, 1924c:70, pl. 2: figs. 1-3.

Type-locality.—Barbados.

Distribution.—Apparently known only from the type-series from Barbados.

119. Alpheus beanii Verrill

Alpheus beanii Verrill, 1922:81, fig. 7, pl. 22: fig. 5, pl. 32: figs. 1a-h.

Type-locality.—Challenger Bank, Bermudas.

Distribution.—Apparently known only from the type-series taken on Challenger Bank in 44 meters.

120. Alpheus bellii Coutière

Alpheus Bellii Coutière, 1898b:149, figs. 1, 1a.

Type-locality.—Fernando de Noronha.

Distribution.—Apparently known only from the unique type-specimen from Fernando de Noronha.

*121. Alpheus bouvieri A. Milne-Edwards

Alpheus bouvieri A. Milne-Edwards, 1878:231.—Crosnier and Forest 1966:273, fig. 22.

Material.—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 1 cephalothorax).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 70-56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 21-56: 6♂, 7♀ [3 ovig.]).—Barbados (Sta. 4-56: 2♂; Sta. 8-56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Cape Verde Islands. —Most of the specimens were found in and among rocks and dead coral near or above low-tide level.

Type-locality.—Cape Verde Islands.

Distribution.—Bermudas and Antigua Island to Tobago and Fernando de Noronha; eastern Atlantic from the Cape Verde Islands and Guinea to São Tomé and Congo; intertidal.

Remarks.—Banner and Banner (1964:92) synonymized A. bouvieri with A. leviusculus Dana, 1852. Their description of the latter species, however, reveals differences from the Atlantic form that seem to be of specific significance. The merus of the major first cheliped of A. leviusculus has a small tooth at the distal end of the internal flexor margin; in A. bouvieri, this angle is evenly rounded. According to the Banners’ figure, the palm of the major chela is about 1.90 times as long as high; in 15 specimens of A. bouvieri with major chelipeds in the present collection, this ratio ranges from 1.48 to 1.80 and averages 1.66. Apparently the movable finger of the minor
first cheliped in males of *A. leviusculus* is rarely carinate laterally ("balaeniceps"-shaped), and then only obscurely so, whereas all but one of the six males of *A. bouvieri* in which the minor cheliped is intact have the finger distinctly of this form, and there is evidence of regeneration in the single exception. The tooth at the articulation of the movable finger is apparently sharp in *A. leviusculus*, whereas it is subrectangular or broadly and bluntly acute in *A. bouvieri*. The Banners indicate that the second article of the carpus of the second pereiopod is shorter than the fifth article. In 20 specimens of *A. bouvieri* in which the second pereiopod is intact, the second carpal article varies from 0.98 to 1.66 times as long as the fifth; the average ratio is 1.13, and in only one specimen is the second article shorter than the fifth. Perhaps of most importance is the presence of a movable spine on the ischium of the third pereiopod in *A. leviusculus* and the complete absence of this spine in *A. bouvieri*.

The pair of specimens from Clipperton Island tentatively identified as *A. bouvieri* by Chace (1962: 610), as well as three males and six females (five ovigerous) of the same form in the Smithsonian collections from Santa Maria Island, Galapagos, are intermediate between *A. bouvieri* and *A. leviusculus*. They resemble the latter in having the palm of the major chela elongate (1.76 to 1.97 times as long as high) and in having the movable finger of the minor chela rounded, not "balaeniceps"-shaped, but they are more like *A. bouvieri* in having the merus of the major cheliped angularly rounded or subrectangular at the distal angle, in having the tooth on the minor chela at the articulation of the finger subrectangular or broadly and bluntly acute, in having the second article of the carpus of the second pereiopod almost invariably longer than the fifth article, and in lacking a movable spine on the ischium of the third pereiopod. The presence of this intermediate form in the eastern Pacific might be construed as evidence to support the Banners' contention that *A. leviusculus* is a variable pantropical species, possibly with Atlantic and eastern Pacific subspecies, but it seems best for the time being to treat all three forms as separate species.

The specimen from the Galapagos Islands identified as *A. bouvieri* var. *chilensis* by Schmitt (1942b: 162) belongs to this species and not to *A. chilensis* Coutière (in Lenz 1902). There is another, possibly undescribed, species in the Galapagos Islands, however, as indicated by a male and an ovigerous female without major chelipeds in the Smithsonian collections. These specimens differ from the other species from the eastern Pacific in having the rostrum broadly depressed and noncarinate, as in *A. chilensis*, in having the lower margin of the rostrum slanted slightly downward, rather than nearly horizontal or slanting slightly upward, in having the movable finger of the minor chela "balaeniceps"-shaped, and in having a movable spine on the ischium of the third pereiopod, as in *A. leviusculus*.

122. *Alpheus candei* Guérin-Méneville

*Alpheus candei* Guérin-Méneville, 1855:xix, pi. 2: figs. 9, 9a.—Coutière 1910:466, fig. 1.

**Material.**—Probably not represented in the Smithsonian-Bredin collections (see below).

**Type-locality.**—Cuba.

**Distribution.**—Apparently known only from the Dry Tortugas, Florida, and Cuba.

**Remarks.**—A single juvenile specimen from Dominica (Sta. 62–56) approaches *A. candei*, but it differs from the descriptions and figures of Guérin-Méneville and Coutière in having a much shorter spine on the basal segment of the antennal peduncle, a more pronounced notch in the ventral margin of the major chela, and the second pereiopod proportionately less elongate.

*123. Alpheus cristulifrons* Rathbun

*Alpheus Obesomanus.*—Pocock 1890:520. [Not *A. obesomanus* Dana, 1852.]

*Alpheus cristulifrons* Rathbun, 1900:152.—Crosnier and Forest 1966:260, figs. 17, 18.

**Material.**—Guana Island (Sta. 9–58: 1♂).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111–56: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 92–56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 98–59: 1 ovig. ♀).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103–56: 2♂, 2♀ [1 ovig.]).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 1♂, 2 ovig. ♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 69–56: 5♂, 4♀ [3 ovig.], 1 juv.; Sta. 70–56: 1♂, 1♀).—Dominica (Sta. 62–56: 1♂, 1♀; Sta. 75–59: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 76–59: 1 ovig. ♀).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 16–56: 5♂, 5 ovig. ♀).—Tobago (Sta. 8–59: 3♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 26–59: 2♂).—Isla Mujeres (Sta. 29–60: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52–60: 6♂, 6 ovig. ♀, 2 juv.;
Sta. 67–60: 3♂, 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 72–60: 1♂; Sta. 95–60: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀.—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41–60: 1♀).

Habitat.—This species was found most frequently at reef edges near tide level and associated with rocks and coral, including *Pocillopora* and *Porites*.

Type-Locality.—Fernando de Noronha.

Distribution.—Western tropical Atlantic from the Dry Tortugas, Florida, to Fernando de Noronha and westward to the Yucatan Peninsula; also the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe in the eastern Atlantic; sublittoral.

**124. Alpheus cylindricus** Kingsley

*Alpheus cylindricus* Kingsley, 1878b: 196.—Crosnier and Forest 1966:257, fig. 16.

Material.—Mustique (Sta. 35–56: 4♂, 4 ovig. ♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 24–56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).

Habitat.—All of the above specimens were found in loggerhead sponges taken in no more than 3 feet of water.

Type-Locality.—Archipiélago de las Perlas, Gulf of Panama.

Distribution.—Bermudas and Florida to Barbados; eastern Atlantic from the islands of Príncipe, São Tomé, and Annobón; eastern Pacific from the Gulf of California, the Gulf of Panama, and the Galápagos Islands; sublittoral.

**125. Alpheus floridanus** Kingsley

*Alpheus floridanus* floridanus.—Crosnier and Forest 1966: 267, figs. 20a, 21a–e.

Material.—Antigua Island (Sta. 74–56: 1♂; Sta. 79–58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68–56: 5♂, 3 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 62–60: 1♂; Sta. 65–60: 1♂, 1♀).

Habitat.—All of the specimens mentioned above were taken on mud or sandy mud bottoms in less than 2 feet of water.

Type-Locality.—Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Distribution.—Gulf of Mexico to Estado da Bahía, Brazil; eastern Atlantic from Guinea to Congo; to a depth of 37 meters.
FIGURE 19.—*Alpheus floridanus* Kingsley, ovigerous female, from Bahía de Cárdenas, Provincia de Matanzas, Cuba (US-NM 99967), carapace length 10.8 mm: a, anterior region; b, right first pereiopod; c, left first pereiopod; d, left second pereiopod; e, left third pereiopod. (Magnifications: a-e, X3.75.)

**Remarks.**—Several species of the Brevirostris Group, to which *A. floridanus* belongs, are so variable that they should be popular with those biologists who would deny the species concept. The fact that Crosnier and Forest (1966) recorded both *A. floridanus floridanus* and *A. floridanus africanus* Balss, 1916, from off West Africa and from the western Atlantic induced me to re-examine all of the material of the species in the Smithsonian collections.

If only the extreme variants of the western Atlantic form are considered, there is no doubt that two species should be recognized. One of them would be characterized by pronounced marginal sinuses between the rostrum and the ocular hoods (Figure 17a); the distolateral spine of the antennal scale extending beyond the blade by more than one-tenth of the total length of the scale (Figure 17a); the major first chela less than three times as long as broad (Figure 18c); the minor first chela less than four times as long as broad, the dactyl laterally carinate and densely fringed with coarse setae ("balaeniceps") in males (Figure 18e); and the propodus of the third

FIGURE 20.—*Alpheus floridanus* Kingsley. Male, from south of Grand Isle, Louisiana, 37 m (USNM 103528), carapace length 10.8 mm: a, anterior region; b, right first pereiopod; c, left first pereiopod; d, left second pereiopod; e, left third pereiopod; f, chela of left first pereiopod. Male, carapace length 11.3 mm, from same lot: f, chela of left first pereiopod. (Magnifications: a-f, X3.75.)
pereiopod armed with a row of 5 or 6 distinct spines in addition to those on the distal margin (Figure 18c). The other extreme, represented by four large males (carapace lengths 10.7–11.3 mm) trawled in 37 meters in the Gulf of Mexico south of Grand Isle, Louisiana, would be distinguished by the absence of sinuses in the frontal margin either side of the rostrum (Figure Se); the distal spine of the antennal scale overreaching the blade very slightly or not at all (Figure 20a); the major first chela up to six times as long as broad (Figure 20b); the minor first chela up to ten times as long as broad, the dactyl not laterally carinate or densely setose (Figure 20c); and the propodus of the third pereiopod armed at most with 1 or 2 barely visible spines (Figure 20e).

As indicated in the accompanying figures, however, there is little consistency in these characters. Although frontal sinuses are usually well marked in the typical form, they may also occur in specimens with elongate chelipeds (Figure 19a). The distal spine of the antennal scale may extend not much beyond the blade in the form with robust chelipeds (Figure 18a). The major first chela varies from 2.6 to 3.8 times as long as broad in the typical form and from 4.4 to 6.6 in the “africanus” form. The minor first chela ranges from 3.7 to 5.9 times as long as broad in the typical form and from 7.6 to 10.0 in the other, and the dactyl is not always “balaeniceps” in otherwise typical males; the propodus of the third pereiopod may be armed with as few as 4 spines in the typical form and as many as 3 spines in the “africanus” form.

For the time being, it seems best to treat all of these forms as variants of a single species. If the examination of additional material fails to disclose an overlapping in all these characters, however, it may be necessary to recognize two distinct species in both the western and eastern Atlantic. The species with elongate chelae would presumably be known as A. africanaus or, if the holotype of that taxon is a specimen of the typical A. floridanus (see Crosnier and Forest 1966:270), perhaps A. platycheirus Boone, 1927, will prove to be applicable to this form.

Holtushi (1951a:78, fig. 14) has discussed similar variation in A. glaber (Oliv, 1792) toward A. talismani Coutière, 1898b, but both he and Crosnier and Forest continue to recognize the latter as a distinct species. In view of the variation in these species and the tendency for some variable species to have wide distributions, it may be desirable to re-examine some of the Indo-Pacific species of the Brevirostris Group, such as A. acutocarinatus De Man, 1909, A. lepidus De Man, 1908, and A. rapacida De Man, 1908, to make sure that they do not fall within the limits of variation of A. floridanus.

126. Alpheus formosus Gibbes

Alpheus formosus Gibbes, 1850:196.—Williams 1965b:64, fig. 52.

Material.—Tortola (Sta. 117–56: 3♂, 1♀; Sta. 5–58: 1♂; Sta. 23–58: 1♂, 2♀ [1 ovig.]—Guana Island (Sta. 9–58: 2♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.]).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111–56: 2♀, 1♂; Sta. 112–56: 2♀).—Anguilla (Sta. 55–58: 1♂).—Barbuda (Sta. 92–56: 1♀).—Sta. 111–58: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 98–59: 2♂, 3 ovig.♀; Sta. 102–59: 2♂, 1 ovig.♀).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 109–56: 8♂, 2♀ [6 ovig.]).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 3♂, 4♀ [1 ovig.]).—Sta. 77–56: 1♀; Sta. 78–58: 1 juv.; Sta. 110–59: 1♂, 1♀; Sta. 75–59: 1 ovig.♀, 2 juv.).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 69–56: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀, 1 juv.).—Dominica (Sta. 62–56: 1♀).—Sta. 111–58: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 98–59: 2♂, 3 ovig.♀; Sta. 102–59: 2♂, 1 ovig.♀).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 60–59: 1♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22–56: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 13–56: 5♂, 4♀ [2 ovig.]; Sta. 16–56: 3♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.]; Sta. 17–56: 2♂, 1 ovig.♀).—Tobago (Sta. 8–59: 5♂, 8♀ [5 ovig.]).—Sta. 15–59: 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 26–59: 1♂, 2♀, 1 juv.; Sta. 31–59: 1♂, 5♀ [1 ovig.], 1 juv.).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52–60: 1♀, 2 juv.; Sta. 67–60: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 72–60: 2♂, 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 82–60: 2♀ [1 ovig.]).—Sta. 83–60: 1 ovig.♀ [with abdominal bopyrid parasite], 1 juv.; Sta. 95–60: 2♂, 2 ovig.♀, 2 juv.).

Habitat.—This apparently ubiquitous species was found concealed in virtually all environments investigated by the expeditions: sand and mud flats with and without Pocillopora and Porites, rock-studded beaches, seawalls, wrecks, and exposed and submerged reefs from above low-tide line to 2 meters deep.

Type-locality.—Key West, Florida.

Distribution.—North Carolina and the Bermudas to Estado de São Paulo, Brazil; to a depth of 42 meters.

127. Alpheus heterochaelis Say

Alpheus heterochaelis Say, 1818:243.—Williams 1965b:66, fig. 54.

Type-locality.—Anelia Island, Nassau County, Florida.
DISTRIBUTION.—North Carolina to Surinam; sublittoral. The true range of this species is not yet well defined. It is common along the southeastern and Gulf coasts of the United States from North Carolina to Texas (including Key West, Florida), but I have seen only two lots from the West Indies—one from Cuba and one from Curaçao—that could be assigned to *A. heterochaelis* with confidence. The specimens recorded by Holthuis (1959) from Surinam undoubtedly belong to this species. There is some question, however, about those recorded by the same author (1956) from Cananeia, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, because the males of that series do not have the dactyl of the minor first chela “balaeniceps”-shaped. At least some of the lots recorded by Rathbun (1900) from between Estado do Rio Grande do Norte and Estado de Alagoas, Brazil, are assignable to *A. armillatus* and *A. nuttingi*, and some of the material recorded by the same author (1901) from Puerto Rico is *A. armillatus* and *A. viridari*. The two specimens from Isla de Providencia listed by Schmitt (1939) belong to *A. nuttingi*.

**128. Alpheus intrinsecus** Bate

*Alpheus intrinsecus* Bate, 1888:557, pl. 100: fig. 1.—Crosnier and Forest 1966:286, fig. 26.

**Material.**—Tobago (Sta. 6-59: 1♀).

**Habitat.**—The single specimen was found on or in the interstices of coral rock covered with algae.

**Type-locality.**—Off Salvador, Estado da Bahia, Brazil.

**Distribution.**—Puerto Rico to Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil; eastern Atlantic from Senegal to Congo; to a depth of 30 meters.

**129. Alpheus malleator** Dana

*Alpheus malleator* Dana, 1852:557.—Crosnier and Forest 1966:240, fig. 10.

**Material.**—Grenada (Sta. 8-56: 1♂).

**Habitat.**—The single specimen was concealed in an intertidal conglomerate rock and coral ledge.

**Type-locality.**—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil?

**Distribution.**—Puerto Rico to Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil; eastern Atlantic from Senegal to Congo; eastern Pacific from the Gulf of California, Ecuador, and the Galapagos Islands; littoral and upper sublittoral.

**130. Alpheus normanni** Kingsley

*Alpheus normanni* Kingsley, 1878a:93.—Williams 1965b: 65, fig. 53.

**Crangon normanni.**—Chace 1937:122.

**Material.**—Tortola (Sta. 117-56: 1♂).—Barbuda (Sta. 85-56: 1♂; Sta. 108-58: 1♀).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103-56: 2 ovig.♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 74-56: 1♂; Sta. 109-59: 8♂, 2 ovig.♀; Sta. 112-59: 1♂, 2 ovig.♀).—Dominica (Sta. 75-59: 1 juv.).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 17-56: 1 ovig.♀).—Tobago (Sta. 4-59: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 8-59: 1♂, 2 ovig.♀; Sta. 91-60: 1♂).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 100-60: 1 spec.).—Bahia de la Ascensión (Sta. 91-60: 1♂).

**Habitat.**—This species was found most frequently on sand and mud flats covered with turtle-grass and *Porites*. Some specimens were taken on a mud bottom under rocks and oysters and some occurred in and among reef corals.

**Type-locality.**—Pacific coast of Panama.

**Distribution.**—Virginia and Bermudas to Tobago and westward to the Yucatan Peninsula; eastern Pacific in the Gulf of California and at Panama; to a depth of 73 meters.

**131. Alpheus nuttingi** (Schmitt)

*Crangon nuttingi* Schmitt, 1924c:78, pl. 2: figs. 4-6.

**Material.**—Barbuda (Sta. 111-58: 2♂).—Antigua Island (Sta. 110-59: 2♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68-56: 1♀; Sta. 69-56: 17♂, 10♀ [9 ovig.]).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 60-59: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 21-56: 6♂, 7♀ [6 ovig.]).

**Habitat.**—Most of the specimens listed above were cracked from coral and coral rock, but a few were found on sandy mud flats studded with boulders or *Porites*.

**Type-locality.**—Pelican Island, Barbados.

**Distribution.**—Florida Keys to Estado de Alagoas, Brazil, and westward to Isla de Providencia and Panama; sublittoral.

**Remarks.**—The distal angle of the inner flexor margin of the merus of the first pereiopods may or may not be armed with a short spine or tooth in this species, but the spine, if present, is seldom as prominent or sharp as it is in *A. armillatus* and *A. viridari*. 
*132. Alpheus paracrinitus Miers

Alpheus paracrinitus Miers, 1881:365, pl. 16: fig. 6.—Crosnier and Forest 1966:233, fig. 15.
Crangon toagus Armstrong, 1940:2, fig. 1.

Material.—Tortola (Sta. 23–58: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Guana Island (Sta. 9–58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 112–56; 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Anguilla (Sta. 55–58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 113a–58: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 98–59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 102a–59: 1♂).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 112–59: 1♂, 1♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 21–56: 1♀).—Tobago (Sta. 8–59: 2♂, 3 ovig. ♀, 1?; Sta. 31–59: 1♀).-Habitat.—Many of the specimens were collected on turtle-grass and Porites flats; some were probably found under stones and possibly in dead coral.

Type-locality.—Goree, Senegal.

Distribution.—Virtually pantropical; to a depth of 18 meters. In the western Atlantic, from the Bermudas and the northeastern Gulf of Mexico to Tobago.

*133. Alpheus peasei (Armstrong)

Alpheus (Dienezia) candei.—Verrill 1922:68, fig. 5b, pl. 19: figs. 3a–d, pl. 20: fig. 1, pl. 21: figs. 6, 6a, pl. 24: figs. 2–4, pl. 29: figs. 1a–t. [Not A. candei Guerin-Méneville, 1855.]
Crangon peasei Armstrong, 1940:1.

Material.—Anguilla (Sta. 55–58: 2♂, 2♀ [1 ovig.]).—Barbuda (Sta. 112a–58: 4♂, 2♀).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103–56: 1♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.]).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 2♂, 3 ovig. ♀).—Dominica (Sta. 62–56: 1♀; Sta. 75–59: 1♂, 2 ovig. ♀, 5 ♀, 5 juv.).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 65–59: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 21–56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Tobago (Sta. 8–59: 5♀ [3 ovig.]).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 49–60: 1♂; Sta. 115–60: 2♂, 3 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 67–60: 1 juv.).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 115–60: 1♂).—Baía de la Ascensión (Sta. 67–60: 1 juv.).

Habitat.—Most of the specimens listed above were found on, under, or in the interstices of rocks and dead coral from the intertidal zone to a depth of 7 meters. One pair was extracted from a sponge in 3 feet of water.

Type-locality.—Castle Harbour, Bermudas.

Distribution.—Bermudas and Florida Keys to Tobago and westward to Isla de Providencia and the Yucatan Peninsula; littoral and sublittoral.

*134. Alpheus ridleyi Pocock

Alpheus Ridleyi Pocock, 1890:518.
Alpheus nigro-spinatus Rankin, 1898:249, pl. 30: fig. 6.

Material.—Anguilla (Sta. 55–58: 2♂, 2♀ [1 ovig.]).—Anguilla (Sta. 73–56: 1♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.]).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 47–56: 1♀; Sta. 60–59: 1♂).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22–56: 1♂).—Tobago (Sta. 8–59: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 115–60: 1♂).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 67–60: 1 juv.).

Habitat.—This species seems to have been collected most frequently under boulders and pieces of coral on sandy beaches, but it was also found in coral rock at depths of 4 feet or more.

Type-locality.—Arquipélago de Fernando de Noronha, Brazil.

Distribution.—Bahamas to Fernando de Noronha, Brazil, and westward to the Yucatan Peninsula; littoral and sublittoral.

Remarks.—The notes on the type-series of A. ridleyi provided by Crosnier and Forest (1966) leave little doubt that A. nigrospinatus is a junior synonym of Pocock's species. Whether A. fagei Crosnier and Forest, 1965, from the eastern Atlantic and A. arenensis (Chace 1937) from the Gulf of California also fall within the limits of variation of A. ridleyi can be determined only by a comparative study of adequate series of specimens from all three regions. In the western Atlantic material that I have seen, there is a minute tooth on the flexor margin of the dactyls of the third and fourth pereiopods. This tooth has not been mentioned in any of the descriptions of these three species. Presumably it has been overlooked because of its small size, but it is distinct at a magnification of 25 times in specimens of all sizes that I have examined. I cannot agree with Schmitt (1924c: 72) that A. malleator var. edentatus Zimmer, 1913, is a synonym of this species. Except for differences that could easily be associated with immaturity, Zimmer's 10 mm specimen seems to be a reasonably normal example of A. malleator.
*135. *Alpheus schmitti*, new species

**Figures 21, 22**

**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 110-59: 2 ovig. ♂).—Grenada (Sta. 8-56: 1♂ holotype, USNM 135361).—Tobago (Sta. 15-59: 4♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.]; Sta. 26-59: 1♂).

In addition to the above, I have seen a small male that seems to belong to this species from Cape Florida, Key Biscayne, Florida; it was collected 22 August 1969 by Gary Hendrix.

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 21a, b) small, triangular, reaching little beyond margins of ocular hoods, marked dorsally by low carina extending posteriorly about as far as posterior margins of ocular hoods. Ocular hoods strongly produced anteriorly, unarmèd, bounded mesially by shallow but distinct adrostral depressions and laterally by similarly distinct grooves. Anterolateral margin of carapace nearly vertical for short distance below ocular hood, slanting posterolaterally near lateral midline of basal segment of antennal peduncle. Posterior margin of carapace with cardiac notch.

Pleura of 5 anterior abdominal somites broadly rounded. Sixth somite sharply acute ventral to insertion of uropod, bluntly acute dorsal to insertion. Telson (Figure 21c) nearly three-fourths as broad as long, posterior margin slightly more than half as wide as anterior margin; 2 pairs of rather stout dorsal spines, anterior pair inserted slightly anterior to midpoint of telson, posterior pair slightly nearer to posterior margin than to anterior pair; posterior margin convex, armed with 2 pairs of stout lateral spines, mesial pair twice, or more than twice, as long as lat-

![Figure 21. —*Alpheus schmitti*, new species, holotype, male, carapace length 6.0 mm: a, anterior region, lateral view; b, same, dorsal view; c, telson and uropods; d, right antennule; e, right antenna; f, right mandible; g, right first maxilla; h, right second maxilla; i, right first maxilliped; j, right second maxilliped; k, right third maxilliped; l, right first pereiopod, lateral view; m, same, chela, mesial view; n, left first pereiopod. (Magnifications: a–e, k–n, ×7.5; d–j, ×15.5.)
eral pair, space between spines bearing double row of long setae.

Eyes entirely concealed by ocular hoods.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 21d) with stylocerite short, not nearly reaching distal margin of basal segment. Second segment subequal in length to first, about twice as long as third.

Antennal scale (Figure 21e) about three times as long as wide; outer margin strongly concave proximally, faintly convex distally, distal spine very stout, considerably wider than distal portion of blade, not reaching as far as end of antennular peduncle; blade narrowing abruptly with sinuous margin in distal half, falling far short of tip of spine. Antennal peduncle slightly overreaching antennular peduncle; basal segment with sharp slender lateral tooth below base of antennal scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 21f-k). Mandible with 9 marginal teeth and vestige of tenth on incisor process. Third maxilliped overreaching antennal scale by two-thirds of terminal segment, exopod barely overreaching antepenultimate segment.

Major first pereiopod (Figure 21l) overreaching antennal scale by chela and carpus. Chela (Figure 21m) compressed, notched dorsally and ventrally, and grooved on both lateral surfaces. Movable finger opening and closing somewhat obliquely, rather strongly arched, truncatedly rounded distally, usually with distinct groove in distal part of each lateral surface; opposable margin with large, hooked, blunt-tipped tooth fitting into socket in fixed finger. Palm with well-defined depression on lateral surface spreading from dorsal notch to narrowly acute apex ventrally and continuing proximally as broad groove with subparallel margins disappearing proximal to oblique suture; depression bounded ventrally by rounded ridge delimited ventrally by longitudinal sinuous depression extending distally to near base of movable finger and obscurely joining similar depression on fixed finger; continuation of ventral notch sharply defined proximally, tending distally into depression on fixed finger. Mesial surface of palm with deep, sharply defined, elongate, triangular depression spreading from dorsal notch and bounded ventrally by strong, anteriorly acute boss accentuated by sinuous longitudinal depression extending proximally from articulation with movable finger nearly to midlength of chela; narrow oblique groove running ventrally and proximally from dorsal margin opposite articulation with finger and joining longitudinal depression at apex of boss; ventral notch continued on mesial surface as well-defined, obliquely U-shaped depression. Notches in dorsal and ventral margins distinct and slightly overhung proximally. Merus of major cheliped with flexor margins unarmed distally. Minor first cheliped (Figure 21n) overreaching antennal scale by chela and carpus. Movable finger rounded, usually slightly more than half as long as palm in males, often less than half as long as palm in females. Palm not noticeably compressed, without grooves or depressions, distal angle on mesial side of articulation with finger rounded, subrectangular. Merus with flexor margins unarmed distally. Second pereiopod (Figure 22a) overreaching antennal scale by chela, carpus, and most of merus. Movable finger considerably shorter than palm (Figure 22b). Carpus about three times as long as chela, subdivided into 5 articles decreasing in length as follows: 2, 1, 5, 4, 3. Merus slightly longer than 3 proximal articles of carpus and distinctly longer than ischium. Third pereiopod (Figure 22c) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl, propodus, and half of carpus; dactyl (Figure 22d) simple and unarmed, somewhat less than half as long as propodus; propodus with row of 6 strong spines on flexor margin and about 4 similar spines in adjacent discontinuous row. Carpus about as long as propodus; merus as long as carpus and fully half of propodus, slightly less than three times as long as wide, with small blunt tooth at distal end of flexor margin; ischium unarmed. Fourth pereiopod (Figures 22e, f) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl, propodus, and one-third of carpus, very similar to third pereiopod, but distal tooth on flexor margin of merus usually less distinct or absent. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 22g) much smaller than third and fourth, reaching only to midlength of antennal scale; dactyl (Figure 22h) not much more than one-third as long as propodus; propodus with spines on flexor margin clustered in distal third of length; carpus slightly longer than propodus; merus very slightly longer than carpus and without tooth at distal end of flexor margin.

Second pleopod of male (Figure 22l) with appendix masculina (Figure 22j) distinctly overreaching appendix interna. Uropod (Figure 21c) with lateral margin of lateral branch terminating in 2 widely separated teeth flanking long, uncolored movable spine; mesial branch of uropod with series of inconspicuous spines, in addition to setae, on distal margin.
Eggs numerous and small, measuring about 0.5 by 0.7 mm.

Color.—Color notes on the small male (carapace length 4.0 mm) from Key Biscayne, Florida, have been kindly contributed by the collector, Gary Hendrix: Carapace and abdomen mostly translucent and colorless. Carapace with band of bluish chromatophores on rostrum and anterior margin of carapace; hepato-pancreas green; cluster of bluish chromatophores in dorsal midline near posterior margin of carapace. Abdomen with bluish-gray to greenish transverse bands (formed by numerous small blue chromatophores surrounding expanded and much sparser red chromatophores) near anterior margin of first somite and along posterior margins of 5 posterior somites; telson with 3 characteristic longitudinal stripes of grayish green. Antennules and antennal scale transparent. Antennal peduncle with scattered blue chromatophores. Major first pereiopod with chela marked by broad, brownish to chocolate-brown band covering most of extensor margin of palm and extending obliquely to distal half of flexor margin of propodus; chela white elsewhere; carpus and merus with few brown spots on white background. Minor first pereiopod with chela mostly brown, except for white proximal half of movable finger; carpus and merus as in major cheliped. Second pereiopods very conspicuously colored with bright blue. Three posterior pairs of pereiopods translucent and colorless. Lateral branch of uropod with subdistal, transverse, grayish-green band; mesial branch with similar oblique or nearly longitudinal band.

Posture.—Gary Hendrix noted that this species maintains a rather unusual posture about 90 percent of the time. The major first chela is directed upward at an angle of 45 degrees, the second pereiopods are held high and flexed in an arc, the third and fourth pereiopods are held together and angled forward in a partially flexed attitude, the fifth pereiopods are similarly flexed but lean posteriorly, and the abdomen is flexed under the thorax.

Size.—Males with carapace lengths, to base of rostrum, of 3.6–6.8 mm (holotype 6.0 mm); females, 5.2–7.0 mm; ovigerous females, 5.8–7.0 mm.
Habitat.—In coral and conglomerate rock in the intertidal zone, sometimes exposed at low tide.

Type-locality.—Grand Anse Bay outside Saint Georges Harbour, Grenada, in partially exposed conglomerate rock and coral ledge along shore.

Distribution.—Known only from the type-series from the Florida Keys, Antigua Island, Grenada, and Tobago.

Remarks.—*Alpheus schmitti* seems to be distinguished from most other members of the Edwardsii Group of the genus by the broadly truncate movable finger of the major chela, the unusually short fingers of the minor chela, the intermediate development of the distal tooth on the flexor margin of the merus of the third pereiopod, and the unusually small fifth pereiopod.

It is a pleasure to name this species for Waldo L. Schmitt, who planned and led the four Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions and collected the type-specimen of this species, who has considerably enhanced our knowledge of the alpheid shrimps and other decapod crustaceans during a career of more than 50 years, and to whom I owe a special debt of gratitude for warmhearted friendship, tolerance, and counsel during the more than 35 years of our professional association.

136. *Alpheus simus* Guérin-Méneville

*Alpheus simus* Guérin-Méneville, 1855:xix, pl. 2: fig. 11.

Type-locality.—Cuba.

Distribution.—This species has probably not been found again since it was described from Cuba (see "Remarks").

Remarks.—Coutière (1899:18) believed that this species was based on an abnormal specimen. It is included here on the chance that it was not.

Verrill (1922:123, pl. 25: fig. 5) transferred Guérin’s species to *Amphibetaeus* on the strength of a specimen “apparently of the same species” from Dominica. Verrill’s figure, however, indicated as “after Guérin,” bears little resemblance to the latter’s drawing. As a matter of fact, Verrill’s illustration is suggestive of *Leptalpheus*, except for the stylocerites, which do seem to have been copied from Guérin. Also, if the Dominican specimen had asymmetrical, folding pereiopods, like those of *Leptalpheus*, the resemblance to *Amphibetaeus* might well be brought to mind; however, the habitat “among branching corals and sponges,” where the Dominican specimen was found, is hardly like the *Upogebia* burrows in estuarine mud flats, where *Leptalpheus forceps* occurs.

*137. Alpheus viridari* (Armstrong)

*Crangon viridari* Armstrong, 1949:8, fig. 2.

Material.—Tortola (Sta. 5-58: 2♀ [1 ovig.] 1 juv.).—Barbuda (Sta. 112a-58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 74-56: 3♂, 13♀ [12 ovig.]; Sta. 77-56: 1♂, 5 juv.; Sta. 123-58: 13♂ [3 with branchial bopyrids] 12♀ [11 ovig.]).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68-56: 2♂, 6♀ [3 ovig.]).—Tobago (Sta. 39-59: 1♂, 2♀ [1 ovig.]).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 47-60: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 106-60: 1♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 53-60: 1♀ and molt; Sta. 65-60: 2♂, 2♀; Sta. 66-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 70-60: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 89-60: 4♀; Sta. 94-60: 1♂).

Habitat.—In general, the material in these collections was found on grass flats, the habitat indicated for the species by Armstrong (1949:12). Several specimens were taken in and near mangroves, and one lot was collected from a seawall. The single specimen cracked from dead coral, at Sta. 112a-58, lacked the major cheliped and may be *A. armillatus*.

Type-locality.—Barahona, Dominican Republic.

Distribution.—Florida Keys to Trinidad and westward to Curacao and the Yucatan Peninsula; littoral and sublittoral.

*Genus Automate* De Man, 1888

Key to Western Atlantic Species

1. Median frontal projection broadly rounded or subtriangular; propodus of third and fourth pereiopods armed with series of stout movable spines on flexor margin. (First article of carpus of second pereiopod at least half as long as second article; dactyl of third and fourth pereiopods slender, not subspatulate.) ............................................. *139. A. gardineri* Median frontal projection reduced to acute tooth or lacking; propodus of third and fourth pereiopods setose, without stout spines
Key to Western Atlantic Species—Continued

2. Median frontal projection a small acute tooth; first article of carpus of second pereiopod much less than half as long as second article; dactyl of third and fourth pereiopods broad, subspatulate .................................................. 138. *Automate evermanni*

Frontal margin transverse, without median projection; first article of carpus of second pereiopod at least half as long as second article; dactyl of third and fourth pereiopods slender, not subspatulate .................................................. *140. Automate rectifrons*

138. *Automate evermanni* Rathbun

*Automate evermanni* Rathbun, 1901:112, fig. 22.—Holthuis 1951a:115, fig. 24.

**Type-locality.**—Off Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.

**Distribution.**—North Carolina (?) to Texas and Puerto Rico; eastern Atlantic from the Cape Verde Islands and Liberia to Nigeria; to a depth of 250 meters.

**Remarks.**—Specimens of this species examined from the Dry Tortugas, Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico display great variation in the form of the antennal scale. The blade varies from a subtruncate form, in which it does not extend distally beyond the base of the distolateral tooth, to a strongly produced condition, in which it overreaches the tooth by an amount at least equal to the length of the tooth.

In view of the occurrence of *A. evermanni* in both the western and eastern Atlantic, it would be interesting to compare Atlantic with eastern Pacific specimens. If they should prove to be identical, *A. evermanni* would presumably become a junior synonym of *A. rugosa* Coutière, 1900, from the Bay of Panama. The type of the latter species has not been found in the Smithsonian collections.

The specimen from Beaufort, North Carolina, illustrated as *A. kingsleyi* by Williams (1965b:63, figs. 51a, b, d—not c) is almost certainly *A. evermanni*, as indicated by the form of the frontal projection and the stylocerites. The misidentification was undoubtedly caused by the misleading figure of *A. kingsleyi* in Hay and Shore (1918:387, fig. 10b) and by the fact that the specimen was taken near the type-locality of that species.

*139. Automate gardineri* Coutière

**Figure 23**

*Automate Gardineri* Coutière, 1902:337.
*Automate johnsoni* Chace, 1955:13, fig. 7.

*Automate gardineri.*—Banner and Banner 1966a:150; 1966b:37, fig. 8.

**Material.**—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111–56: 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 85–60: 1 ovig. ♀).

**Habitat.**—The specimen from Virgin Gorda was found on a shallow grass flat with much *Pocillopora*. The Yucatan specimen was probably collected in a rocky tide pool.

**Type-locality.**—Maldive and Laccadive Islands.

**Distribution.**—North Carolina, Virgin Islands, Antigua Island, Barbados, and the Yucatan Peninsula; Indo-Pacific region from the Red Sea to Samoa; sublittoral. (See "Remarks."

**Remarks.**—As shown in Figure 23a, the illustration of the frontal region of the holotype of *Automate kingsleyi* in Hay and Shore (1918:387, fig. 10b) is far from accurate. The frontal projection is large and rounded, not very small and acute as in *A. evermanni*, and the stylocerite distinctly overreaches the distal margin of the first antennular segment. The specimen figured by Williams (1965b:63, figs. 51a, b, and d—not c) is probably *A. evermanni*, as indicated by the reduced frontal projection and the short stylocerites. The remainder of the holotype of *A. kingsleyi* is in rather poor condition, and figures are therefore given here of the ovigerous female from Virgin Gorda (Figures 23b–r).

Even without considering the amount of variation reported in *A. gardineri* by Banner and Banner (1966a), I have been unable to distinguish the western Atlantic and Indo-Pacific forms, and I have therefore synonymized *A. kingsleyi* with *A. gardineri*. Unless obscure but constant differences are discovered when more material becomes available, this species may eventually prove to have a pantropical distribution. If it does, probably *A. talismani* Coutière, 1902, from the eastern Atlantic, and *A. haighiae* Boone, 1931, from the eastern Pacific, will also become synonyms of *A. gardineri*, and the chance is not too remote that all four names may finally fall into the synonymy of *A. dolichognatha* De Man, 1888, as mentioned by Banner and Banner.
**140. Automate rectifrons, new species**

**Figure 24**

**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 96-58: 1 frag. juv.).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 91-60: 1 ♀ holotype, USNM 135366).

**Description.**—Anterior margin of carapace (Figures 24a, b) deeply recessed posterior to eyes, nearly straight mesially, without rostrum or median lobe. Carapace inflated, smooth, and unarmed; anterolateral angles rounded; posterior margin with distinct cardiac notch at juncture with branchiostegite.

Pleon of first abdominal somite with faintly convex margin, anterior angle broadly rounded, posterior angle more narrowly so. Pleura of second through fifth somites with long, faintly sinuous margins and broadly rounded angles. Sixth somite about as long as fifth, posterolateral angle narrowly rounded in lateral view. Telson (Figure 24c) laterally constricted near base, distal portions of margin convex and converging regularly to narrow posterior margin; dorsal surface armed with 2 pairs of very small spines, anterior pair distinctly proximal to midlength of telson, posterior pair nearer to posterior margin than to anterior pair; posterior margin (Figure 24d) transverse, without median projection, armed with pair of stout lateral spines and pair of much longer and more slender mesial spines or stout setae, with pair of fine setae arising submarginally.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 24e) with stylocerite broadly convex mesially, sinuous laterally, short apical tooth falling far short of end of basal antennular segment; mesial surface of basal segment without ventral tooth; second segment subequal in length to first and about two and one-half times as long as third; lateral flagellum thickened for about 11 articles.

Antennal peduncle (Figure 24f) reaching about as far as antennular peduncle. Antennal scale barely reaching or falling slightly short of midlength of terminal segment of peduncle, lateral margin faintly sinuous, distal tooth short and stout, reaching about as far as distal margin of blade. Basal segment of peduncle without distinct tooth at articulation with scale.

Mouth parts (Figures 24g–k) apparently stuck together by preservative and difficult to remove intact. Mandible with 6 marginal teeth on incisor process; distal segment of palp narrow. First maxilla with ob-
scurely bilobed palp, proximal lobe armed with long, strong spine, larger distal lobe bearing single small spinule or seta. First maxilliped with broad, 3-jointed palp. Second maxilliped with rounded lobe, possibly representing podobranch, at base of epipod. Third maxillipeds lacking in holotype.

First pereiopods very unequal. Major cheliped (Figure 24m) overreaching antennal peduncle by about length of chela; fingers much shorter than palm, slightly gaping; movable finger armed with small, blunt proximal tooth on opposable margin, remainder of margin sinuous; fixed finger armed with 2 broad, low, rounded teeth; palm much longer than broad, margins sinuously converging distally; carpus less than half as long as palm; merus about three-fourths as long as palm, flexor margin obscurely crenulate, distal angle nearly semicircular; ischium slightly more than one-third as long as merus, with slender spine near distal end of flexor (dorsal) margin but no spine near extensor margin. Minor cheliped (Figure 24f) overreaching antennal peduncle by slightly more than length of chela; fingers slightly shorter than palm, unarmed on opposable margins; carpus about four-fifths as long as palm; merus about half again as long as palm, flexor margin obscurely crenulate; ischium less than one-third as long as merus. Second pereiopod (Figure 24n) overreaching antennal peduncle by chela and 4 distal articles of
carpus; fingers slightly shorter than palm; carpus 5-jointed, articles decreasing in length 2, 1, 3, 5, 4, second article nearly twice as long as first; merus slightly less than two-thirds as long as carpus; ischium slightly longer than merus. Third pereiopod (Figure 24o) overreaching antennal peduncle by dactyl and about one-half of propodus; dactyl simple, slender, not subspatulate, less than half as long as propodus; propodus tapering distally, without spines on flexor margin except at distal angle, but 2 or 3 of long setae stout; carpus slightly shorter than propodus; merus about half again as long as propodus; ischium much less than half as long as merus, unarmed. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 24p) overreaching antennal peduncle by about length of dactyl, nearly identical with third but slightly longer and less robust. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 24q) overreaching antennal peduncle by nearly length of dactyl; dactyl more than half as long as propodus; propodus with subparallel margins, extensor margin with about 7 transverse rows of setae in distal half and 2 widely separated spines on mesial surface in addition to terminal spine at base of dactyl; carpus about four-fifths as long as propodus; merus very slightly longer than propodus; ischium unarmed, about two-fifths as long as merus.

Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 24c) with lateral margin strongly convex, terminating in obscure tooth, but apparently without movable spine in gap between tooth and blade.

SIZE.—Carapace length of holotype in midline 3.0 mm.

HABITAT.—The holotype was collected in shallow water on a bottom covered with turtle-grass, conchs, and Porites clumps. The juvenile specimen from Antigua Island tentatively identified with this species came from among, or under, rocks in 1–4 feet of water.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Inner side of Arrecife Nicchehabin, Bahía de la Ascensión, Territorio de Quintana Roo, Mexico.

DISTRIBUTION.—Thus far known only from the type-locality and possibly Antigua Island.

REMARKS.—As suggested by the name (rectus, L. = straight + frons, L. = brow), this species apparently is distinguished from the 11 species of the genus previously described by the absence of any mesial frontal projection or rostrum and possibly also by the distal armature of the telson. In having the tip of the stylocerite falling short of the distal margin of the first antennular segment, A. rectifrons seems to agree with A. anacanthopus De Man, 1910, A. branchialis Holthuis and Gottlieb, 1958, A. dolichognatha De Man, 1888, and A. evermanni and to differ from A. haightae Boone, 1931, A. johnsoni [A. gardineri], A. kingsleyi [A. gardineri], and A. salomoni Coutière, 1908. Banner and Banner (1966a:151) noted that in A. gardineri the stylocerite may either fall short of, or overreach, the first antennular segment, and the character has not been described for A. rugosa Coutière, 1900 (a species closely related to A. evermanni) and A. talismani Coutière, 1902 (a species that may prove to be identical with A. gardineri). Holthuis and Gottlieb (1958:39) mentioned the importance of the relative lengths of the distolateral tooth and the blade of the antennal scale. Automate rectifrons agrees with A. branchialis and differs from most of the other species in having the blade reaching at least as far as the tip of the tooth. In A. evermanni, however, this character seems to be very variable; in some specimens of that species examined, the tooth overreaches the blade by its entire length, whereas in others the blade is produced far beyond the tip of the tooth. In lacking spines on the flexor margin of the propodus of the third and fourth pereiopods, the new species agrees with A. anacanthopus, A. branchialis, A. evermanni, and probably A. rugosa and disagrees with the Dolichognatha Group (A. dolichognatha, A. gardineri, A. haightae, A. johnsoni, A. kingsleyi, A. salomoni, and presumably A. talismani).

Genus Leptalpheus Williams, 1965a

Only one species is known.

141. Leptalpheus forceps Williams

Leptalpheus forceps Williams, 1965a:192, figs. 1, 2.—Dawson 1967:224.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Gallants Point, Newport River, Carteret County, North Carolina.

DISTRIBUTION.—North Carolina and Mississippi; subtidal. (See “Remarks” under 136. Alpheus simus.)

*Genus Metalpheus Coutière, 1908

Only one western Atlantic species is known.
*142. Metalpheus rostratipes (Pocock)

*Alpheus rostratipes* Pocock, 1890:522.—Crosnier and Forest 1966:246, figs. 12–14.

**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 1♂).—Dominica (Sta. 75–59: 1♂, 3 juv.).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 65–59: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 51–60: 1♂, 2♀ [1 ovig.], 1 juv.).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52–60: 3♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.], Sta. 67–60: 3♂, 2 ovig. ♀, 2 juv.; Sta. 85–60: 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41–60: 8♂, 6♀ [5 ovig.], 2♀).

**Habitat.**—All of the specimens mentioned above were probably living in the interstices of eroded coral and coral rock.

**Type-locality.**—Fernando de Noronha.

**Distribution.**—Puerto Rico and Yucatan Peninsula to Fernando de Noronha; probably pantropical; to a depth of 12 meters.

**Remarks.**—Coutière (1908a:213–216) suggested the genus *Metalpheus* for one or more species of *Alpheus* having the antennules and antennae unusually robust; the eyes incompletely protected; the labrum enlarged; the mandible, second and third maxilliped, and first pereiopod atypical; the second pereiopod short; and the pleopods different from those of the other species of *Alpheus*. Holthuis (1955:91) noted that the type-species was not named in the original publication and that no species had been assigned to the genus by later authors. It seems to me, however, that Shelford (1909:2631) was justified in recognizing *Alpheus rostratipes* as the "type" on the basis of Coutière's statement (p. 215) that "tels sont les caractères que l'on pourrait invoquer pour la séparation de l'A. rostratipes et des formes affines. Le nouveau genre pourrait recevoir le nom de *Metalpheus* s'il était conservé."

I believe that Coutière's genus should now be recognized because of the following apparently unique characters: an unusually enlarged labrum enveloped by an expanded mandibular incisor process; modified second and third maxillipeds; the absence of a mastigobranch epipod on the fourth and fifth pereiopods; and, especially, the greatly enlarged and modified appendix masculina on the male second pleopod. Although *Alpheus paragracilis* Coutière, 1897, forms a link between *Metalpheus rostratipes* and the more nearly typical species of *Alpheus*, as noted by Coutière (1908a:215) and Banner and Banner (1964:89, 90), it displays all of the characters of *Metalpheus* in less modified form and should certainly be assigned to the latter genus. Banner and Banner (1964:90) have noted the similarity between these two species and *Pomagnathus corallinus* Chace, 1937. There is no doubt that *Pomagnathus* and *Metalpheus* are closely related, but there seems to be sufficient reason to consider them distinct. *Pomagnathus* agrees with *Metalpheus* in the form of the front and mouth parts (although the incisor process of the mandible is armed with longer and sharper teeth, and the antepenultimate segment of the third maxilliped is even more expanded than in *M. rostratipes*), but it differs in lacking epipods on all of the pereiopods and in having an appendix masculina that is even shorter than the appendix interna rather than abnormally elongate.

**Genus Neoalpheopsis Banner, 1953**

Only one Atlantic species is known.

143. *Neoalpheopsis hummelincki* (Schmitt), new combination

*Alpheopsis hummelincki* Schmitt, 1936:364, pl. 11: fig. 1.

**Type-locality.**—Kralendijk, Bonaire.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the male holotype from Bonaire.

**Remarks.**—Even though the only recorded specimen lacks the first pair of pereiopods, the form of the telson leaves little doubt that this species belongs in the genus established by Banner (1953:20) for two Pacific species.

**Genus Salmoneus Holthuis, 1955**

Key to Western Atlantic Species

144. *Salmoneus arubae*

Rostral projection with lateral margins nearly straight, converging to broad tip, mesiodorsal carina indistinct; third pereiopod with dactyl less than two-fifths as long as propodus, propodus longer than carpus

145. *Salmoneus ortmanni*

Rostral projection with lateral margins sinuous, converging to slender sharp tip, mesiodorsal carina distinct; third pereiopod with dactyl nearly half as long as propodus, propodus shorter than carpus
144. *Salmoneus arubae* (Schmitt)

*Jousseaumea arubae* Schmitt, 1936:366, pl. 12: figs. 2a-g.

**Type-locality.**—Punta Braboe (Oranjestad), Aruba.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the unique type-specimen from the littoral zone of Aruba.

**Material.**—Near Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahamas.

**Distribution.**—Bermudas, Bahamas, and Yucatan Peninsula; littoral and upper sublittoral.

*145. Salmoneus ortmanni* (Rankin)

*Athanas ortmanni* Rankin, 1898:251, pi. 30: fig. 7.

*Jousseaumea ortmanni.*—Schmitt 1936:367, pi. 12: figs. 2h, i.

**Material.**—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 67-60: 1 juv.; Sta. 72-60: 1 Q; Sta. 77-60: 1 Q; Sta. 82-60: 1 ovig. Q with bopyrid abdominal parasite; Sta. 85-60: 1 Q, 2 ovig. Q; Sta. 87-60: 1 Q; Sta. 91-60: 2 Q, 1 ovig. Q; Sta. 95-60: 1 Q).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41-60: 1 Q).

**Habitat.**—Most of the specimens were collected on turtle-grass flats to a depth of 6 feet, but three specimens came from tide pools and rocks near low-tide level and one specimen was apparently taken from much eroded coral standing in 10 feet of water.

**Type-locality.**—Near Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahamas.

**Distribution.**—Bermudas, Bahamas, and Yucatan Peninsula; littoral and upper sublittoral.

*Genus *Synalpheus* Bate, 1888

Most of the numerous subspecies described by Coutière (1909) are not recognized in this report. Many are sympatric with the typical form of the species concerned, and there seems little doubt that most of them display only varietal differences. Their prevalence, however, emphasizes the amount of variability encountered in the genus and the difficulty in finding specifically stable characters. The following key certainly will be ineffective for identifying the more aberrant varieties, and it should be used with caution, especially on single specimens and small lots.

**Key to Western Atlantic Species**

1. Stylocerite not overreaching basal segment of antennular peduncle (except in *S. meclendonii*); movable finger of minor first chela with prominent fringe of long, distally curved hairs on extensor surface (except reduced to single longitudinal row in *S. paranephterus*). (Ocular teeth not tapering to slender, sharp tips [slender but not sharp in *S. meclendonii*, sharp but not slender in *S. pectiniger*]; rostrum usually without ventral process preventing contact between corneas of eyes [partial ventral process in *S. ratibunae*].) .................................................. 2

2. Stylocerite distinctly overreaching basal segment of antennular peduncle; movable finger of minor first chela with scattered tufts of straight hairs but without prominent fringe on extensor surface. (Antennal scale with well-developed blade; lateral spine of basal antennal segment [basicerite] not reaching mid-length of antennal scale; lateral branch of uropod with lateral margin unarmored proximal to distal tooth.) .................................................................................................................. 20

3. (1) Both pairs of dorsal spines of telson arising in anterior half of segment. (Carapace not distinctly produced at anteroventral angle; cardiac notch not well marked; basal segment of antennal peduncle [basicerite] not produced dorsally; palm of major first chela armed with sharp distal spine.) ......................................................... 3

4. (2) Carapace carinate anteriorly in dorsal midline; ocular teeth blunt, longer than broad but distinctly broader than rostrum; antennal scale with vestige of blade; major first chela not noticeably twisted, fixed finger not reduced; movable finger of minor first chela subequally bidentate distally .................................................. *146. S. anasimus

5. Carapace not carinate in dorsal midline posterior to base of rostrum; ocular teeth acute, as broad as long but not much broader than rostrum; antennal scale without vestige of blade; major first chela twisted, fixed finger short, not reaching nearly as far distally as does movable finger; movable finger of minor first chela strongly tridentate distally in lateral view .................................................. *169. S. pectiniger

6. Carpus of second pereiopod composed of 4 joints. (Antennal scale without blade.) 5

7. Carpus of second pereiopod composed of 5 joints
Key to Western Atlantic Species—Continued

5.(4) Basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) subrectangular dorsally, lateral spine reaching nearly to tip of antennal scale; movable finger of minor first chela subequally bidentate distally; lateral branch of uropod with single tooth on lateral margin proximal to movable spine ........................................... 149. *S. barathronensis*

Basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) with strong dorsal spine, lateral spine not nearly reaching tip of antennal scale; movable finger of minor first chela not clearly bidentate distally; lateral branch of uropod with 2 or 3 teeth on lateral margin proximal to movable spine .................................................. 6

6.(5) Major first chela with tubercle at distal end of palm armed with small, sharp anteroventral tooth; fingers of chela of second pereiopod filiform distally. 156. *S. filidigitus*

Major first chela with tubercle at distal end of palm unarmed; fingers of chela of second pereiopod not filiform .......................................................... *170. *S. rathbunae*

7.(4) Lateral branch of uropod with 1 fixed tooth on lateral margin, sometimes at distolateral angle just lateral to movable spine, sometimes distinctly removed from distolateral angle. (Basal segment of antennal peduncle [basicerite] not produced dorsally.) .............................................................. 8

Lateral branch of uropod with 2 or more fixed teeth on lateral margin at, and proximal to, distolateral angle .................................................. 14

8.(7) Antennal scale with well-developed blade. (Fingers of minor first chela not bidentate distally.) .............................................................................. 9

Antennal scale without blade. (Ocular teeth distinctly broader than rostrum; stylocerite not reaching as far as end of basal antennal segment.) ............... 10

9.(8) Ocular teeth slender, not much broader than rostrum; first abdominal pleuron of male without hooklike tooth; stylocerite slightly overreaching basal antennal segment; major first chela not noticeably twisted, armed with stout spine at distal end of palm .................................................. *163. *S. meclendonii*

Ocular teeth stout, distinctly broader than rostrum; first abdominal pleuron of male armed with hooklike tooth; stylocerite not reaching as far as end of basal antennal segment; major first chela twisted, palm terminating distally in spine-tipped lobe 171. *S. sanctithomae*

10.(8) Lateral spine of basal antennal segment (basicerite) reaching nearly to, or beyond, tip of antennal scale. (Fingers of minor first chela bidentate distally.) .............................................. 11

Lateral spine of basal antennal segment (basicerite) not reaching tip of antennal scale .................................................. 12

11.(10) Ocular teeth with lateral margins straight or slightly concave; telson with lateral margins nearly straight; antennular peduncle stout, overreaching antennal scale by about half of distal segment, stylocerite broad ............................... *150. *S. bousfieldi*

Ocular teeth with lateral margins distinctly convex; telson with lateral margins concave in posterior fourth of length; antennular peduncle slender, overreaching antennal scale by distal half of penultimate segments, stylocerite slender 172. *S. tanneri*

12.(10) Ocular teeth extremely short and broad, much broader than long; “dorsal” spines of telson arising from margin rather than dorsal surface. (Major first chela strongly twisted, palm ending distally in low, rounded tubercle; fingers of minor first chela subequally bidentate distally.) *151. *S. brevifrons*

Ocular teeth at least as long as broad; dorsal spines of telson arising from dorsal surface .......................................................................................... 13

13.(12) Major first chela strongly twisted, palm not sharply spinous distally; fingers of minor first chela not bidentate; third pereiopod with abruptly compressed flanges on flexor margins of merus and carpus ........................................... 147. *D. androsi*

Major first chela not strongly twisted, palm sharply spinous distally; fingers of minor first chela subequally bidentate distally; third pereiopod without flanges on merus and carpus .................................................. *152. *S. brooksi*

14.(7) Lateral spine of basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) reaching nearly to, or beyond, tip of antennal scale. (Fingers of minor first chela subequally bidentate distally.) ........................................... 15

Lateral spine of basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) falling considerably
Key to Western Atlantic Species—Continued

short of tip of antennal scale. (Palm of major first chela terminating distally in tubercle armed distally or disoventrally with small, sharp tooth.) 16

15.(14) Ocular teeth subacute, only slightly broader than rostrum; palm of major first chela terminating distally in acute projection 160. *S. harricki*
Ocular teeth rounded, much broader than rostrum; palm of major first chela terminating distally in tubercle armed disoventrally with small, sharp tooth

*167. S. pandionis*

16.(14) Basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) rounded or obtuse dorsally 17
Basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) rectangular or acute dorsally 18

17.(16) Movable finger of minor first chela simple or bidentate distally; lateral branch of uropod armed with 8—17 fixed teeth on lateral margin *168. 5. paraneptunus*
Movable finger of minor first chela broadly tridentate distally in extensor aspect; lateral branch of uropod armed with 3 or 4 fixed teeth and 1 or 2 movable spines at distal end of lateral margin 19

18.(16) Rostrum with well-developed ventral process preventing corneas of eyes from touching; palm of major first chela unarm ed distally; merus of third pereiopod short and broad, less than two and one-half times as long as broad 153. *S. curacaoensis*
Rostrum with acute or subacute dorsal projection 165. *S. obtusifrons*

20.(1) Ocular teeth triangular, not much broader than rostrum, not tapering to slender, sharp tips 21
Ocular teeth elongate, much broader than rostrum, tapering to slender, sharp tips. 23

21.(20) Rostrum with well-developed ventral process preventing corneas of eyes from touching; palm of major first chela unarm ed distally; merus of third pereiopod short and broad, less than two and one-half times as long as broad 153. *S. curacaoensis*
Ventral process of rostrum vestigial or lacking, not preventing corneas of eyes from touching; palm of major first chela with distal tooth or spine; merus of third pereiopod about four times as long as broad 22

22.(21) Ocular teeth acute; stylocerite tapering to slender tip; basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) with acute or subacute dorsal projection *164. S. minus*
Ocular teeth broadly obtuse; stylocerite broadly rounded distally; basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) not produced dorsally *166. S. obtusifrons*

23.(20) Dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods with distal tooth on flexor margin distinctly divergent from axis of segment and much broader than extensor tooth, flexor margin with prominence proximal to distal tooth. (Basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) strongly spinous dorsally.) 24
Dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods with terminal teeth subparallel, no prominence on flexor margin proximal to distal tooth 25

24.(23) Proximal prominence on flexor margin of dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods low and obtuse *157. S. fritzmulleri*
Proximal prominence on flexor margin of dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods large and sharp *159. S. hemphilli*

25.(23) Basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) unarmed dorsally; distal spine on palm of major first chela straight *173. S. townsendi*
Basal segment of antennal peduncle (basicerite) armed dorsally with strong spine; distal spine on palm of major first chela dorsally convex or lacking 26

26.(25) Palm of major first chela unarmed distally 161. *S. latasei tenuispina*
Palm of major first chela armed distally with curved spine 27

27.(26) Merus of third pereiopod unarmed; dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods with distal tooth on flexor margin narrower than extensor tooth 148. *S. apioceros*
Merus of third pereiopod armed on distal half of flexor margin with series of movable spines; dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods with distal tooth on flexor margin broader than extensor tooth 155. *S. dominicensis*
*146. *Synalpheus anasimus*, new species

**Figures 25–28**

**Material.**—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 95–60: 1 ♀, holotype, USNM 135367).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41–60: 2 ♀ [1 ovig.]).

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 25a, b) not reaching distal margin of first segment of antennular peduncle, depressed below level of ocular hoods, concave dorsally and strongly convex ventrally but without true ventral process. Ocular hoods separated from rostrum by broad deep rounded sinuses, forming bluntly acute teeth not reaching as far as tip of rostrum. Carapace carinate in dorsal midline on anterior fourth to half, carina ending near base of rostrum; pterygostomial margin slightly produced as broadly rounded lobe.

Pleon of first abdominal somite of male (Figure 25c) with hooklike tooth on posterior half of ventral margin; pleura of remaining somites more or less rounded, those of fourth and fifth somites obscurely angulate, especially in females. Telson (Figure 25d) subtriangular with faintly sinuous lateral margins and narrowly convex posterior margin; dorsal surface slightly depressed mesially, armed typically with 2 pairs of prominent spines, both arising in anterior half of telson; posterior margin armed with 2 pairs of strong spines and 3 or 4 pairs of setae, mesial pair of spines more than twice as long as lateral pair.

Stylocerite of antennular peduncle (Figure 25b) acute, not reaching level of distal margin of basal antennular segment. Segments of peduncle short and broad, second segment not much longer than third.

Antennal scale overreaching antennular peduncle; blade reduced, represented by bluntly triangular lobe. Basal segment of peduncle not produced dorsally; lateral spine reaching to, or slightly beyond, end of basal third of scale. Distal segment of peduncle variable, long and slender in lateral view, and distinctly overreaching scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 25e–j). Mandibles with 5 or 6 teeth on incisor process, molar process much larger than incisor. Palp of first maxilliped consisting of 2 segments. Third maxilliped overreaching antennal peduncle by about one-half of distal segment, exopod reaching nearly to end of antepenultimate segment.

Major first pereiopod of male (Figure 26a) (lacking in both females) overreaching antennal peduncle...
by nearly entire length of chela. Chela not noticeably twisted, about three and one-half times as long as broad. Fingers from one-third to two-fifths as long as palm. Palm terminating dorsodistally in sharp horizontal tooth. Carpus short and broad. Merus considerably more than half as long as palm, bluntly produced at distal end of flexor margin. Minor first pereiopod (Figure 26b) overreaching antennal peduncle by nearly entire length of chela or by chela and as much as one-fourth of carpus. Chela slightly less than three times as long as broad. Fingers bi-dentate; movable finger with dense fringe of hairs on extensor margin. Carpus more than half as long as chela. Second pereiopod (Figure 26c) overreaching antennal peduncle by length of chela and at least half of carpus. Fingers more than one and one-half times as long as palm. Carpus slightly more than one and one-half times as long as chela and composed of 4 articles in male, nearly one and three-fourths times as long as chela and composed of 5 articles in females. Merus nearly as long as carpus and about one-third longer than ischium. Third, fourth, and fifth pereiopods with dactyls biunguiculate and rather short, somewhat shorter and stouter in females than in male; terminal process on flexor margin slightly divergent from curve of segment, narrower than, or subequal to, extensor process in male, broader in females. Third pereiopod (Figures 26d, e) overreaching antennal peduncle by length of dactyl and about one-half of propodus; propodus nearly five times as long as dactyl, flexor margin armed throughout length with 4 or 5 movable spinules in addition to distal one; carpus nearly two-thirds as long as propodus, armed with movable spine at distal end of flexor margin; merus unarmed, one and one-third times as long as propodus in male, fully one and one-half times as long in females. Fourth pereiopod (Figures 26f, g) reaching nearly to end of antennal peduncle; propo-
**SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZOOLOGY**

**Figure 27.** Synalpheus anasimus. Ovigerous female, carapace length 3.2 mm, from Smithsonian-Bredin Station 41-60: a, anterior region, lateral view; b, same, dorsal view; c, right mandible; d, right first maxilla; e, right second maxilla; f, right first maxilliped; g, right second maxilliped; h, right third maxilliped. Female, carapace length 3.5 mm, from same station: i, telson and uropods. (Magnifications: a–i, X31.)

dus barely four times as long as dactyl in male, more than four and one-half times as long in females, flexor margin armed throughout length with 4 movable spinules in addition to distal one; carpus about two-thirds as long as propodus, with movable spine at distal end of flexor margin; merus unarmed, about one and one-third times as long as propodus in male, nearly one and one-half times as long in females. Fifth pereiopod (Figures 26h, i) reaching to about midlength of distal segment of antennal peduncle; propodus barely four and one-third times as long as dactyl in male, more than four and three-fourths times as long in females, flexor margin armed in distal half with 1–3 movable spinules in addition to distal one and with 5 or 6 oblique rows of setae; carpus unarmed, about four-fifths as long as propodus; merus unarmed, slightly longer than propodus.

Appendix interna on endopod of second to fifth pleopods in both sexes. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 25d) convex and armed with 1 or 2 teeth proximal to movable spine at distal end of margin.

Eggs few and large, more than 1 mm in length.

**Size.**—Carapace length of male holotype to base of rostrum 2.2 mm; of females, 3.2 and 3.5 mm.

**Habitat.**—The habitat of the male holotype is not known with certainty. The females were probably living in the upper portions of much eroded coral standing in 10 feet of water.

**Type-locality.**—Near Punta Solimán, Bahía de la Ascensión, Territorio de Quintana Roo, Mexico.
DISTRIBUTION.—East coast of Yucatan Peninsula.

REMARKS.—The integument of this species is thin and fragile, resulting in some distortion during preservation. The cardiac notch at the junction of the posterior margin of the carapace with the branchiostegite is present but less well marked than in most species of the genus.

There is little doubt that *S. anasimus* belongs to the Laevimanus (or Gambarelloides) Group of the genus, but it seems to differ from all previously described species of that group in the depressed upturned rostrum (which suggested the specific name: anasimos, G. = with a turned-up nose), the median carina on the carapace, and the anteriorly placed dorsal spines on the telson. Until additional material becomes available, there must be some doubt that the two females from Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Figures 27, 28) are specifically identical with the male holotype from Bahía de la Ascensión. They differ from the male in having the dorsal spines on the telson placed farther anteriorly and the distal spines shorter and stouter, the terminal segment of the antennal peduncle more slender in dorsal view, the incisor process of the mandible armed with 6 rather than 5 marginal teeth, the carpus of the second pereiopod composed of 5 rather than 4 articles, and the 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods with slightly different proportions and the dactyls rather markedly different.
in form. Inasmuch as the two lots agree in the unique form of the rostrum and the median carina and rather obscure cardiac notch on the carapace, the differences are tentatively assumed to represent normal variation or sexual dimorphism.

147. Synalpheus androsi Coutière

Synalpheus androsi Coutière, 1909:82, fig. 50.

Type-locality.—West side of Andros Island, Bahamas.

Distribution.—Apparently known only from the unique type-specimen from Andros Island, Bahamas.

148. Synalpheus apioceros Coutière

Synalpheus apioceros Coutière, 1909:27, fig. 9.

Material.—Anegada (Sta. 42-58: 2 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Barbuda (Sta. 113a-58: 2 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 2 ovig. ?; Sta. 80-56: 1 spec.; Sta. 82-56: 17 spec. [4 ovig.]; Sta. 94-56: 1 spec.; Sta. 78-58: 2 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 79-58: 3 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 105-59: 1 spec.; Sta. 2-59: 6 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 65-59: 1 ovig. ?).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 15-56: 2 spec.).—Tobago (Sta. 31-59: 1 spec.).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 115-60: 1 ovig. ? [approaching S. fritzmueIIeri]).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 7 spec. [3 ovig.]; Sta. 60-60: 1 spec.; Sta. 67-60: 14 spec. [6 ovig.]; Sta. 72-60: 10 spec. [2 ovig.]; Sta. 82-60: 2 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 91-60: 1 ovig. ?).

Habitat.—Most of the specimens listed above were taken on grass flats and weed-covered ships, wrecks, and a seawall, but some were apparently found under rocks and pieces of coral.

Type-locality.—Marco, Florida.

Distribution.—Southern Florida to Surinam, westward to the Yucatan Peninsula.

Remarks.—The Brazilian form named S. apioceros desterroensis by Coutière (1909) approaches S. townsendi in the shape of the distal tooth on the palm of the major chela, but the basal antennal segment is armed dorsally as in S. apioceros. The status of S. a. desterroensis must await the study of additional collections from South America.

149. Synalpheus barahonensis Armstrong

Synalpheus barahonensis Armstrong, 1949:20, fig. 7.

Type-locality.—Behind Piedra Prieta Reef, Barahona Harbor, Dominican Republic.

Distribution.—Known only from the type-locality.

150. Synalpheus bousfieldi, new species

Figures 29, 30

Material.—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 37-58: 1 ♂, 1 juv. [see “Remarks”]; Sta. 37, 38, 39-58: 1 ♂, 14 juv. [see “Remarks”]).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41-60: 1 ♂, 2 ovig. ♀ [1 ovig. ♀ is holotype, USNM 135369.]).

Description.—Rostrum (Figures 29a, b, k) narrowly triangular, slightly overreaching or falling short of line between tips of stylocerites; no process extending ventrally from near base of rostrum. Ocular hoods deeply separated from rostrum by rounded sinuses, produced anterolaterally to broadly rounded teeth extending about as far as tip of rostrum. Pterygostomial angle of carapace rather strongly produced as rounded tooth.

Pleura of anterior 4 abdominal somites broadly rounded in female (Figure 29c), that of fifth somite subrectangular, of sixth acuminate. Pleuron of first somite in male (Figure 29f) bearing broad hooked tooth posteriorly, those of remaining somites similar to those of female but that of fourth somite obscurely angulate posteriorly. Telson (Figure 29d) triangular with nearly straight lateral margins and rather narrowly convex terminal margin; dorsal surface divided into 3 subequal parts by 2 pairs of distinct but not large spines, proximal pair situated nearer lateral margins than those of distal pair; distal margin armed with 2 pairs of unequal spines.

Stylocerite of antennular peduncle terminating in blunt tip reaching nearly to, or beyond, level of rostral projection. Segments of antennular peduncle rather short and broad, second segment slightly longer than third.

Antennal scale reaching about as far as end of antennular peduncle; blade absent in males, indicated by basal vestige in females. Basal segment of peduncle neither armed nor angulate dorsally; lateral spine long and stout, reaching about as far as tip of antennal scale. Distal segment of peduncle about five times as long as broad, overreaching antennular peduncle and antennal scale by more than one-fourth of length.
Mouth parts as figured (Figures 29e–j). Mandible with 6 marginal teeth on incisor process. Palp of first maxilliped consisting of 2 segments. Third maxilliped reaching slightly beyond antennal peduncle, exopod falling slightly short of end of antepenultimate segment.

Major first pereiopod (Figure 30a) overreaching antennal peduncle by all but extreme proximal portion of chela. Chela not quite three times as long as broad. Fingers (Figure 30b) somewhat less than half as long as palm; movable finger opening and closing in oblique plane due to torsion of chela. Palm termi-
Figure 30.—Synalpheus bousfieldi, new species, holotype, ovigerous female, carapace length 3.2 mm: a, right first pereiopod; b, same, fingers; c, left first pereiopod; d, left second pereiopod; e, left third pereiopod; f, same, dactyl; g, left fourth pereiopod; h, same, dactyl; i, left fifth pereiopod; j, same, dactyl. (Magnifications: a–e, g, i, ×31; f, h, j, ×78.)

Fingers at least one and one-half times as long as palm. Carpus only slightly more than one and one-half times as long as chela, composed of 5 articles; proximal article not quite as long as combined lengths of distal 4; second, third, and fourth articles subequal, each about half as long as fifth. Merus nearly as long as carpus and about 1.3 times as long as ischium. Third, fourth, and fifth pereiopods with dactyls relatively short, biunguiculate; flexor terminal
process not markedly divergent from curve of segment, shorter but not much broader at base than extensor process. Third pereiopod (Figures 30e, f) barely overreaching antennal peduncle; propodus more than four times as long as dactyl, entire flexor margin armed with movable spinules; carpus about three-fourths as long as propodus, armed with movable spinaule at distal end of flexor margin; merus unarmmed, about one and one-half times as long as propodus. Fourth pereiopod (Figures 30g, h) similar to third but shorter, barely overreaching antennular peduncle. Fifth pereiopod (Figures 30i, j) reaching about as far as distal end of basal segment of antennular peduncle; propodus about one and two-thirds times as long as dactyl, flexor margin armed with 2 spinules near distal end and several oblique rows of setae in distal two-thirds; carpus unarmmed, nearly nine-tenths as long as propodus; merus unarmmed, subequal in length to propodus.

Appendix interna on second to fifth pleopods in both sexes. Uropods (Figure 29<f) very broad; lateral branch with fixed tooth on lateral margin about one-fourth of distance from obscure notch armed with large and small spines marking juncture with margin of blade.

Eggs (Figure 29c) few and very large, 1 mm or more in length.

Size.—Male with carapace length, to base of rostrum, of 3.2 mm; female without eggs, 2.3 mm; ovigerous females, 3.2 (holotype) and 3.8 mm; juveniles, 1.7–2.2 mm.

Habitat.—The topotypic series was probably taken from the upper portions of much eroded coral standing in 10 feet of water.

Type-locality.—West side of reef east of anchorage, Bahía del Espíritu Santo, Territorio de Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Distribution.—Yucatan Peninsula and, possibly, the Virgin Islands.

Remarks.—The brush of hairs on the movable finger of the minor first pereiopod places this species in the Laevimanus (or Gambarelloides) Group. It seems to be most closely related to S. tanneri, but comparison with the unique type-specimen of that species shows that it differs in having the lateral margins of the orbital hoods straight or slightly concave rather than strongly convex, the lateral margins of the telson nearly straight rather than strongly concave posteriorly, and, especially, in having the antennular peduncle much stouter and the stylocerite broader and blunter.

The series of small specimens from Virgin Gorda are provisionally assigned to S. bousfieldi. They differ in having all of the abdominal pleura acuminate, the antennular peduncle somewhat longer, and the dorsodistal spine on the palm of the major chela reduced in size and, in some specimens, obsolete. It has been assumed that all of these differences may represent growth changes.

This species is named for E. L. Bousfield, Chief Zoologist at the National Museum of Natural Sciences of Canada, who collected the type-series and whose enthusiasm and skill contributed materially to the success of the Smithsonian-Bredin Expedition of 1960.

*151. Synalpheus brevifrons, new species

Figures 31, 32

Material.—Dominica (Sta. 55–56: 1 ♀, holotype, USNM 135371).

Description.—Rostrum (Figures 31a, b) small, broadly acute, depressed below level of ocular hoods, slightly convex longitudinally in ventral midline, without ventral process. Ocular hoods separated from rostrum by broad shallow sinuses, forming broadly and obscurely obtuse projections slightly overreaching rostrum. Carapace slightly elevated in midline posterior to rostrum but not distinctly carinate; anterolateral margin nearly vertical, pterygostomial angle slightly produced but bent mesially, and invisible in lateral view.

Pleura of anterior 5 abdominal somites of female broadly rounded, of sixth sharply acute. Telson (Figure 31c) triangular with lateral margins nearly straight and posterior margin convex; rather flat dorsally, not noticeably depressed in midline; armed with 2 pairs of stout spines arising from lateral margins, anterior pair situated slightly proximal to midlength of telson, posterior pair midway between anterior pair and posterior margin; latter armed with 2 pairs of stout spines and 11 setae, 6 marginal and 5 submarginal, mesial pair of spines slightly less than twice as long as prominent lateral pair.

Stylocerite of antennular peduncle acute, not reaching level of distal margin of basal antennular segment. Segments of peduncle not elongate, second and third subequal.
Antennal scale reaching only slightly beyond antennular peduncle, blade completely lacking. Basal segment of peduncle not produced dorsally; lateral spine reaching slightly beyond midlength of scale. Distal segment of peduncle long and slender, nearly six times as long as broad and far overreaching scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 31d–i). Mandible with 6 marginal teeth on incisor process, molar process slightly broader than incisor. Palp of first maxilliped consisting of 2 segments. Third maxilliped overreaching antennal peduncle by about one-half of distal segment, exopod not reaching end of antepenultimate segment.

Major first pereiopod (Figure 32a) overreaching antennal peduncle by chela and carpus. Chela not quite two and one-half times as long as broad. Fingers (Figure 32b) about two-fifths as long as palm; movable finger opening and closing in nearly vertical plane due to torsion of chela. Palm terminating dorsodistally in rounded tubercle. Carpus short and broad. Merus considerably more than half as long as palm, with acute projection at distal end of flexor margin. Minor first pereiopod (Figure 32c) overreaching antennal peduncle by chela and nearly two-thirds of carpus. Chela more than two and one-half times as long as broad. Fingers bidentate; movable finger with fringe of hairs in distal half of extensor margin. Carpus slightly more than half as long as chela. Second pereiopod (Figure 32d) overreaching antennal peduncle by length of chela and 3 distal articles of carpus. Fingers only slightly longer than palm. Carpus nearly twice as long as chela, composed of 5 articles; proximal article nearly as long as combined lengths of 4 distal articles; second, third, and fourth articles subequal, each about half as long as fifth. Merus distinctly shorter than carpus and more than one-third longer than ischium. Third, fourth, and fifth pereiopods with dactyls rather short, biunguiculate; terminal process on flexor margin divergent from curve of segment, subequal in basal width to extensor process. Third pereiopod (Figures 32e, f) overreaching antennal peduncle by dactyl and one-third of propodus; propodus about four times as long as dactyl, flexor margin armed throughout length with 7 movable spines in addition to distal one; carpus nearly nine-tenths as long as propodus, armed with movable spine at distal end of flexor margin; merus unarmed, more than one and one-half times as long as propodus. Fourth pereiopod (Figures
FIGURE 32.—Synalpheus brevifrons, new species, holotype, female, carapace length 2.8 mm:
a, right first pereiopod; b, same, fingers; c, left first pereiopod; d, left second pereiopod; e, left third pereiopod; f, same, dactyl; g, left fourth pereiopod; h, same, dactyl; i, left fifth pereiopod; j, same, dactyl. (Magnifications: a-e, g, i, ×31; f, h, j, ×78.)

32g, h) reaching distal fourth of distal segment of antennal peduncle; propodus little more than three times as long as dactyl, flexor margin armed throughout length with 4 movable spinules in addition to distal one; carpus more than four-fifths as long as propodus. Fifth pereiopod (Figures 32i, j) reaching level of proximal end of distal segment of antennal peduncle; propodus less than four times as long as dactyl, flexor margin armed with 2 or 3 movable spinules in distal half in addition to distal one and with about 5 oblique rows of setae in distal two-thirds; carpus unarmed, about nine-tenths as long as propodus; merus unarmed, slightly shorter than propodus.

Lateral branch of uropod (Figures 31c) with lateral margin slightly convex and armed with 1 strong tooth far proximal to strong movable spine at distal end of margin. Inner branch of uropod unusually enlarged.

SIZE.—Carapace length of female holotype to base of rostrum 2.8 mm. The appearance of the abdomen and pleopods suggests that the specimen had recently carried eggs.

HABITAT.—On coral-encrusted boulders in a few feet of water.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—North end of Woodbridge Bay, Dominica.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from the unique specimen taken at the type-locality.

REMARKS.—There is little doubt that Synalpheus brevifrons belongs to the Laevimanus (or Gambarellioides) Group of the genus, but it seems to differ
from all previously described species of that group in the form of the rostrum and ocular hoods (hence the specific name: brevis, L., = short + frons, L., = front) and the marginal position of the "dorsal" spines of the telson. It superficially resembles S. tanneri Coutiere, 1909, from the northeastern Gulf of Mexico, but comparison of the unique holotypes of S. brevifrons and S. tanneri discloses that the former has the ocular hoods less produced (they are not accurately depicted in Coutiere's figure); the telson of the former also has the distal margin convex rather than narrowly truncate and the proximal spines marginal rather than dorsolateral, the antennules are less elongate, the basal segment of the antennal peduncle has the lateral spine shorter and more slender, the major chela has the dorsodistal prominence less produced, and the branches of the uropod are more unequal.

*152. Synalpheus brooksi Coutiere
Synalpheus brooksi Coutiere, 1909:69, fig. 41.

**Material.**—Barbuda (Sta. 85-56: 15 spec. [9 ovig.]; Sta. 92-59: 40 spec. [19 ovig.]).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 1 spec. with abdominal bopyrid).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22-56: 11 spec. [6 ovig., 1 with branchial bopyrid, 1 with abdominal bopyrid]; Sta. 23-56: 10 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 24-56: 51 spec. [22 ovig., 13 with branchial bopyrids, 1 with abdominal bopyrid]).—Tobago (Sta. 30-59: 74 spec. [28 ovig., 1 with branchial bopyrid]).—Isla Mujeres (Sta. 17-60: 7 spec.; Sta. 28-60: 80 spec. [4 ovig., 1 with abdominal bopyrid]; Sta. 29-60: 2 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 47-60: 13 spec. [1 ovig., 2 with abdominal bopyrids]; Sta. 50-60: 94 spec. [13 ovig., 1 with abdominal bopyrid]; Sta. 51-60: 4 spec.).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 72-60: 1 spec.; Sta. 77-60: 170 spec. [25 ovig.]; Sta. 91-60: 1 spec.).

**Habitat.**—Many of the specimens listed above were found in sponges, some in coral rock, and most of the remainder were taken on turtle-grass flats or among mangrove roots without indication of exact association.

**Type-locality.**—Sugar Loaf Key, Florida.

**Distribution.**—Gulf of Mexico, Florida Keys, Bahamas, and the Yucatan Peninsula to Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil; to a depth of 50 meters.

**Remarks.**—Males and also ovigerous females were infested with both branchial and abdominal bopyrids. Several specimens with "male" abdominal pleura have spherical objects, possibly infertile eggs, attached to the pleopods.

153. Synalpheus curacaoensis Schmitt

**Synalpheus curacaoensis** Schmitt, 1924a:66, fig. 3.

**Type-locality.**—Spaansche Water, Curacao.

**Distribution.**—Curacao and Bonaire.

*154. Synalpheus disparodigitus Armstrong

**Synalpheus disparodigitus** Armstrong, 1949:17, fig. 6.

**Material.**—Carriacou Island (Sta. 16-56: 1♂).

**Habitat.**—The single specimen of this species was taken near the seaward edge of an exposed reef composed chiefly of dead *Pocillopora*.

**Type-locality.**—Behind Piedra Prieta Reef, Barahona Harbor, Dominican Republic.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the Dominican Republic and now from Carriacou Island, Grenadines; sublittoral.

155. Synalpheus dominicensis Armstrong

**Synalpheus dominicensis** Armstrong, 1949:23, fig. 8.

**Type-locality.**—Inside Piedra Prieta Reef, Barahona Harbor, Dominican Republic.

**Distribution.**—Apparently known only from the vicinity of Barahona Harbor, Dominican Republic.

156. Synalpheus filidigitus Armstrong

**Synalpheus filidigitus** Armstrong, 1949:15, fig. 5.

**Type-locality.**—Shoreward of Piedra Prieta Reef, Barahona Harbor, Dominican Republic.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type-locality.

*157. Synalpheus fritzmiilleri Coutière

**Synalpheus fritzmiilleri** Coutière, 1909:35, fig. 18.

**Synalpheus fritzmiilleri.**—Williams 1965b:69, fig. 56.

**Material.**—Tortola (Sta. 117-56: 2 spec.; Sta. 5-58: 1 spec.).—Guana Island (Sta. 9-58: 2 spec.).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111-56: 3 spec. [1 ovig.];
Sta. 112-56: 6 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 37, 38, 39-58: 5 spec. [2 ovig.].—Anguilla (Sta. 55-58: 3 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Barbuda (Sta. 92-56: 11 spec. [4 ovig.]; Sta. 98-59: 4 spec. [2 ovig.]; Sta. 102-59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 102a-59: 1 ovig. ♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 3 spec.; Sta. 75-56: 1 ♀ with larvae; Sta. 82-56: 1 ovig. ♂; Sta. 94-56: 3 spec. [2 ovig., other with abdominal bopyrid]; Sta. ?-59: 4 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 69-56: 14 spec. [4 ovig.]; Sta. 70-56: 7 spec. [3 ovig.]).—Dominica (Sta. 55-56: 2 spec; Sta. 62-56: 5 spec; Sta. 75-59: 8 spec. [2 ovig.].—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 52-60: 34 spec [7 ovig.]; Sta. 53-60: 2 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 60-60: 10 spec. [3 ovig., larger specimens approaching S. hemphilli]; Sta. 67-60: 32 spec. [8 ovig.]; Sta. 72-60: 4 spec. [2 ovig.]; Sta. 83-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 85-60: 2 spec.).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 34 spec. [7 ovig.]; Sta. 53-60: 2 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 60-60: 10 spec. [3 ovig., larger specimens approaching S. hemphilli]).

HABITAT.—Except for a few lots taken from sponges, eroded dead coral, and weed-covered rocks, ships and timbers, there are few specific ecological data for this species. It seems, however, to have been collected rather commonly on grass flats studded with living and dead *Porites* and *Pocillopora*, as well as among the roots of mangroves.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Marco, Florida.

DISTRIBUTION.—North Carolina and the Bermudas to Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil; St. Helena Island, South Atlantic; Baja California; to a depth of 50 meters. The Greenland record for this species in the posthumous paper of Stephensen (1950) is almost certainly erroneous.

*158. *Synalpheus goodei* Coutière

*Synalpheus goodei* Coutière, 1909:58, fig. 33.

MATERIAL.—Dominica (Sta. 61-56: 1 ovig. ♂).—Tobago (Sta. 15-59: 1 ovig. ♂).

HABITAT.—One of the specimens came from coral-encrusted rocks at a depth of about 2 meters, the other from a reef area that dried at extra low tide.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Bermudas.

DISTRIBUTION.—Bermudas and the Gulf of Mexico to Curacao and Panama; to a depth of more than 60 meters.

*159. *Synalpheus hemphilli* Coutière

*Synalpheus Hemphilli oxycephos* Coutière, 1908b:711.

*Synalpheus hemphilli* Coutière 1909:38, fig. 20.

MATERIAL.—Dominica (Sta. 61-56: 1 spec.).

HABITAT.—The single specimen was dredged in 11-27 meters.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Off the west coast of Florida at 27°04'N, 83°21'W; in 48 meters.

DISTRIBUTION.—Bermudas and the eastern Gulf of Mexico to Curacao and Islas Los Roques; to a depth of 51 meters.

*160. *Synalpheus herricki* Coutière

*Synalpheus herricki* Coutière, 1909:74, fig. 44.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—“Off Anclote, Florida,” presumably Anclote Key off Tarpon Springs.

DISTRIBUTION.—Eastern Gulf of Mexico; to a depth of 38 meters. In the general Smithsonian collections, there is one lot of this species bearing the label “Anclote, Eleuthera, Bahamas”; Coutière, who identified the specimens, apparently was sufficiently suspicious of the documentation to omit mention of the lot in his 1909 report. The specimen from Barbados questionably assigned to *S. herricki* by Schmitt (1924c:81) is in poor condition, having dried out at some time, but it is probably not this species; it bears some resemblance to *S. brevifrons* in the form of the front and the armature of the telson.

*161. *Synalpheus lastaei tenuispina* Coutière

*Synalpheus lastaei tenuispina* Coutière, 1909:26, fig. 8.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Florianópolis, Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil.

DISTRIBUTION.—The Atlantic form of this species is apparently known only from the type-locality. The typical form occurs in Peru and Chile.

*162. *Synalpheus longicarpus* (Herrick)

*Alpheus saulcyi var. longicarpus* Herrick, 1891[part]:383, pl. 21: figs. 5-7, pl. 22: figs. 3, 11, 17, pl. 24: figs. 2, 4-9.
Synalpheus longicarpus.—Coutière 1909:53, fig. 31.—Williams 1965b:73, fig. 59.

Material.—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111-56: 2 spec.).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 41-56: 1 spec.).—Mustique (Sta. 35-56: 194 spec. [75 ovig., 3 with branchial bopyrids, 6 with abdominal bopyrids]).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22-56: 37 spec. [12 ovig., 3 with abdominal bopyrids]; Sta. 23-56: 8 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 24-56: 253 spec. [96 ovig., 4 with abdominal bopyrids]).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 10 spec.).

Habitat.—The two largest lots were taken from loggerhead sponges. Most of the other specimens were found in and under coral and coral rock.

Type-locality.—Bahamas [probably Nassau, New Providence].

**Figure 33.** Synalpheus mcclendoni Coutière, male, carapace length 5.0 mm, from Smithsonian-Bredin Station 30-59: a, anterior region, lateral view; b, same, dorsal view; c, abdomen; d, telson and uropods; e, right mandible; f, right first maxilla; g, right second maxilla; h, right first maxilliped; i, right second maxilliped; j, right third maxilliped. (Magnifications: a–d, j, ×15.5; e–i, ×32.)
**Distribution.**—North Carolina and Bermudas to Curacao and Islas Los Roques, westward to the Yucatan Peninsula; to a depth of 50 meters.

**Remarks.**—Males and females, including those with eggs, were infested with both branchial and abdominal bopyrids.

*163. Synalpheus meclendoni* Coutière

Februres 33, 34

*Synalpheus meclendoni* Coutière, 1910:487, fig. 3.

**Material.**—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 65-59: 1 ♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 24-56: 1♂?).—Tobago (Sta. 30-59: 6♂).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 72-60: 1♂, 1 cheliped).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41-60: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).

**Habitat.**—At least seven of the twelve specimens of this species were found in sponges and two were probably taken from much eroded coral.

**Type-locality.**—Dry Tortugas, Florida.

**Distribution.**—Dry Tortugas to Barbados and the Yucatan Peninsula; sublittoral.

*164. Synalpheus minus* (Say)

Figure 35, 36

*Alpheus minus* Say, 1818:245.

*Alpheus sauleyi*, var. *brevicarpus* Herrick, 1891:384, pl. 4: figs. 1–3, pl. 13: figs. 1–4, 8, 9, pl. 15: figs. 1, 2, 4–10, 12–16, pl. 16: figs. 1–8, pl. 24: figs. 1, 3.

*Synalpheus minus.*—Coutière 1909:43, fig. 25.

*Synalpheus brevicarpus.*—Coutière 1909:50, fig. 29.

**Material.**—Tortola (Sta. 117-56: 4 spec. [2 ovig.]).—Guana Island (Sta. 9-58: 8 spec. [4 ovig.]).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111-56: 8 spec. [2 ovig.]).—Sta. 112-56: 3 spec. [1 ovig., 1 with branchial bopyrid]; Sta. 10-58: 6 spec.—Anguilla (Sta. 53-58: 1 ovig.♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 85-56: 2 spec.; Sta. 113a-58: 1 spec.; Sta. 98-59: 3 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Sta. 102-59: 2 spec. [1 ovig.].—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103-56: 1 spec. —Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56): 5 spec. [4 ovig.].—Sta. 75-56: 1 spec.; Sta. 104-59: 1 spec.; Sta. 7-59: 1 spec.).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 69-56: 7 spec. [2 ovig.].—Sta. 70-56: 3 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Dominica (Sta. 75-59: 2 spec.).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 47-56: 1 spec.).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22-56: 11 spec. [5 ovig.]).—Tobago (Sta. 23-56: 4 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Cariacou Island (Sta. 16-56: 9 spec. [2 ovig.]).—Tobago (Sta. 4-59: 1 spec.; Sta. 8-59: 13 spec. [5 ovig., 1 with branchial bopyrid]; Sta. 15-59: 3 spec.; Sta. 26-59: 4 spec.; Sta. 31-59: 19 spec. [3 ovig., 1 with branchial bopyrid]).—Isla Mujeres (Sta. 28-60: 2 spec. [1 with branchial bopyrid]).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 106-60: 4 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 109-60: 3 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 45-60: 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 52-60: 10 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 67-60: 5 spec.; Sta. 72-60: 1 spec.).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41-60: 9 spec.).

**Habitat.**—Apparently *S. minus* occurs in any habitat that provides a suitable hiding place, such as sponges, eroded dead coral and coral rock, abandoned gastropod shells, and beneath stones and *Porites* and *Pocillopora* on grass flats.

**Type-locality.**—"Coasts of the southern states, and of East Florida."

**Distribution.**—North Carolina and the Bermudas to Estado de Alagoas, Brazil; to a depth of 68 meters.

**Remarks.**—Coutière, to whom we must remain deeply indebted for his profound and generally enduring treatment of the American species of *Synalpheus*, stated (1909:2) that "*S. brevicarpus*, which I had formerly considered synonymous with *S. minus* (Say), is . . . distinct." There is little doubt that Coutière's conclusion was reached principally on the basis of the great discrepancy in the size of eggs produced by the two forms. He did, however, enumerate other morphological characters that seemed to support the recognition of two distinct species.

The telson was described as 1.84 times as long as its posterior width in *S. minus*, but always more than twice as long in *S. brevicarpus*. The basal segment of the antennal peduncle (basicerite) was supposed to be distinctly spiny dorsally in *S. minus*, merely angular in *S. brevicarpus*. The blade of the antennal scale was said to be narrow (7 to 8.5 times as wide) in *S. minus*, broad (5.5 to 6.4 times as wide) in *S. brevicarpus*. The distal segment of the antennal peduncle (carpocerite) was indicated as about 3.7 times as long as wide in *S. minus*, "sensibly 4 times as long and more cylindrical" in *S. brevicarpus*. The carpus of the second pereiopod was supposed to be about 9.5 times as long as wide in *S. minus*, about 12 times as long as wide in *S. brevicarpus*, and the merus of that pereiopod only 0.75 times as long as the carpus in the former species, 0.85 times as long in the latter. The merus of the third pereiopod was described as about 4 times as long as wide, or less, in *S. minus*, and as much as 4.25 times
FIGURE 34.—Synalpheus mcclendoni Coutière, male, carapace length 5.0 mm, from Smithsonian-Bredin Station 30-59: a, right first pereiopod; b, left first pereiopod; c, same, fingers; d, right second pereiopod; e, right third pereiopod; f, same, dactyl; g, right fourth pereiopod; h, same, dactyl; i, right fifth pereiopod; j, same, dactyl; k, right first pleopod; l, same, endopod; m, right second pleopod. (Magnifications: a–e, g, i, k, m, X15.5; f, h, j, l, X78.)
as long as wide in *S. brevicarpus*. Finally, *S. minus* was said to be a smaller species, less than 25 mm in total length, as compared with a maximum length of at least 38 mm in *S. brevicarpus*.

Difficulty in separating the two species led me to investigate these characters rather carefully in the 40 ovigerous females assignable to either species in the Smithsonian-Bredin collections, with the results shown in Figure 35. The carapace was measured from one of the frontal sinuses to the posterior margin. The maximum diameter of the egg was used. The telson was measured in dorsal view, with the posterior somites of the abdomen pressed firmly against a horizontal surface. The antennal peduncle, antennal scale, and second and third pereiopods were removed, in order to determine the true dimensions. The blade of the antennal scale was measured from the point where the sometimes obscure basal suture meets the mesial margin to the distal end of the blade, and the width was recorded at the widest point of the blade. The length of the distal segment of the antennal peduncle was taken as the minimum length in the ventral midline; the width was the maximum in the same aspect. The dimensions of the carpus of the second pereiopod are maximum for both length and width, the latter at the distal article; the merus was measured along the extensor margin. The merus of the third pereiopod was also measured along the extensor margin, and the width is maximum.

All of the specimens with a carapace length of less than 6.0 mm have small eggs, measuring 1.0 or less in major diameter, as shown in Figure 35a, but small eggs may be associated with large specimens also; the three largest specimens in the collection, with carapace lengths of 9.0, 9.1, and 9.2 mm, have eggs measuring 1.3, 0.6, and 1.9 mm, respectively, which is the maximum range in egg size observed. There is little doubt that two distinct egg sizes are produced by the larger specimens. The smaller eggs have a major diameter of about 0.6 mm when laid and increase to about 1.0 mm before hatching. The larger eggs have a major diameter of 1.1 or 1.2 mm when freshly laid and may reach 1.9 mm before hatching.

The telson ratios of the Smithsonian-Bredin ovigerous females vary from 1.9 to 2.5 (Figure 35b); no correlation could be discovered between these proportions and the two egg sizes. The three largest specimens, with eggs varying from 0.6 to 1.9 mm, have telsons that are either 2.1 or 2.2 times as long as their...
posterior width; the three specimens with the broadest telsons (length-width ratio of 1.9) have eggs measuring 0.7, 0.8, and 1.0 mm, whereas the two specimens with the narrowest telsons (length-width ratio of 2.5) have eggs measuring 0.2 and 0.8 mm.

In the Smithsonian-Bredin material, the one character that gives any indication of correlation with egg size is the basal segment of the antennal peduncle (basicerite). The four specimens with the longest and sharpest dorsal spine on this segment are the four largest specimens with small eggs (Figures 36a-d). In all other specimens—those with small as well as large eggs—this spine is shorter and broader. Examination of material from other sources, however, disclosed some large specimens with small eggs and short spines (Figures 36m, n), although I was unable to find any long-spined individuals bearing large eggs. The most conclusive evidence against the existence of two sympatric species, characterized by different egg sizes and disproportionate development of the dorsal spine on the basal antennal segment, is furnished by a collection of 50 specimens taken at Bimini, Bahamas, in 1948 by A. S. Pearse, presumably from a single loggerhead sponge; on the basis of the form of the basal antennal segment and the size of the eggs, half of the specimens were identified as *S. minus* (Figure 36f) and half as *S. brevicarpus* (Figure 36o). It seems most unlikely that two such closely related species would be found in the same niche.

The proportions of the blade of the antennal scale vary widely from 3.5 to 5.8 times as long as broad (Figure 35c). There is a suggestion of a bimodal distribution of these proportions, but it will be noticed that there is no correlation between the proportions

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**Figure 36.—Synalpheus minus** (Say), basal segment of left antennal peduncle (basicerite) of ovigerous females, in lateral view (Sta=Smithsonian-Bredin Station, ratio=carapace length/egg length in mm, e=eyed eggs): a, Sta 31–59, 9.1/0.6; b, Sta 112–56, 7.2/0.7; c, Sta 73–56, 7.1/1.0e; d, Sta 9–58, 6.7/1.0e; e, Sta 106–60, 7.0/1.7e; f, Sta 22–56, 9.2/1.9e; g, Sta 22–56, 8.0/1.5e; h, Sta 98–59, 7.5/1.5e; i, Sta 22–56, 6.9/1.6e; j, Sta 111–56, 9.0/1.3e; k, Sta 22–56, 6.6/1.1e; l, Bimini, Bahamas, 9.8/0.7; m, Marco, Florida, 9.7/0.6; n, Port Royal, Jamaica, 10.2/0.9e; o, Bimini, Bahamas, 13.3/1.2; p, Key West, Florida, 13.2/1.2e. (Magnifications: a–p, X15.5.)
and egg size; the three largest specimens, which show the greatest discrepancy in egg size, have the blades of the antennal scales varying only from 4.3 to 4.6 times as long as wide.

The distal segment of the antennal peduncle (carpocerite) also shows considerable variation in length-width ratio (3.0 to 4.6) without any apparent correlation with egg size (Figure 35d). Here again, the three largest specimens, with very different eggs, have the distal antennal segment ratio varying only from 3.6 to 3.9.

The carpus of the second pereiopod varies greatly in length-width proportions (7.1 to 10.3), with some indication that the appendage becomes more slender in larger individuals (Figure 35e), but without evidence of correlation with egg size. The two largest specimens, with eggs measuring 0.6 and 1.9 mm in major diameter, have the second carpus varying only from 9.2 to 9.5 times as long as wide, respectively.

The merus of the second pereiopod varies from 0.73 to 0.88 of the carpal length (Figure 35f), again without correlation with egg size.

The merus of the third pereiopod is usually less than 4 times as long as wide in small specimens, but it may be as much as 5.3 times as long in larger ones (Figure 35g). Although there is a slight suggestion that the broader merus is associated with small eggs, the correlation is by no means constant; in specimens bearing eggs measuring 1.4 and 1.5 mm, the meral proportions may vary from 3.4 to 3.3.

This analysis seems to demonstrate rather conclusively that the characters that Coutière believed to be useful in distinguishing *S. minus*, which has small eggs, from *S. brevicarpus*, with large eggs, are not very reliable. As noted under *S. paraneptunus*, a similar discrepancy in egg size may occur in that species. I am therefore tentatively placing *S. brevicarpus* in the synonymy of *S. minus*, while being fully aware that further study of living material may reveal characters, such as color pattern, by which it may be possible to reestablish the two species.

*165. Synalpheus obtusifrons*, new species

**Figures 37, 38**

**Material.**—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 3♂, 2 ovig. ♀).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41-60: 3♂, 1 ovig. ♀ [1♂ is holotype, USNM 135372]).

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 37a, b) broadly triangular, subrectangular, not nearly reaching distal margin of first segment of antennular peduncle; no process extending ventrally from near base of rostrum. Ocular hoods shallowly separated from rostrum by rounded sinuses, forming bluntly obtuse teeth falling slightly short of level of tip of rostrum. Pterygostomial angle of carapace strongly produced as acute lobe.

Pleon of first abdominal somite of male (Figure 37c) subrectangular or slightly acute posterovertrally, rounded anterovertrally; pleura of second and third somites broadly rounded, of fourth somite angularly rounded, of fifth somite bluntly acute, of sixth somite rounded. Adult female with pleura of 4 anterior somites broadly rounded, of fifth somite bluntly acute, of sixth somite rounded. Telson (Figure 37d) trapezoidal with sinusous lateral margins and broadly convex posterior margin; dorsal surface strongly depressed in midline, armed laterally with 2 pairs of strong spines, anterior pair situated near mid-length of telson, posterior pair about halfway between anterior pair and posterior margin of telson; distal margin armed with 2 pairs of spines and 6 pairs of long setae, mesial pair of spines unusually long and slender, at least four times as long as lateral pair.

Stylocerite of antennular peduncle terminating in broad blunt tip distinctly overreaching distal margin of basal antennular segment. Segments of antennular peduncle rather short and broad, second segment slightly longer than third.

Antennal scale reaching to about midlength of third segment of antennular peduncle; blade well developed in both males and females, falling only slightly short of tip of lateral spine. Basal segment of peduncle angularly rounded dorsally; lateral spine short and invisible in dorsal view, reaching about as far as level of extremities of ocular hoods. Distal segment of peduncle about three and one-half times as long as broad, overreaching antennular peduncle by about one-tenth of length.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 37e–j). Mandible with 6 marginal teeth on incisor process, molar process somewhat reduced. Palp of first maxilliped consisting of 2 segments. Third maxilliped overreaching antennal peduncle by about one-third of distal segment, exopod reaching about to end of antepenultimate segment.

Major first pereiopod (Figure 38a) overreaching
antennal peduncle by entire length of chela. Chela about two and one-seventh times as long as wide. Fingers (Figure 38b) about two-fifths as long as palm; movable finger opening and closing in oblique plane because of torsion of chela. Palm terminating dorsodistally in stout tooth curving distoventrally. Carpus very short and broad. Merus unarmed, fully half as long as palm. Minor first pereiopod (Figure 38c) overreaching antennal peduncle by nearly half of chela. Chela slightly more than two and one-half times as long as broad. Fingers not bidentate; movable finger stout, without fringe of hairs on extensor margin, with partial carina on flexor side of chela paralleling carinate opposable margin. Carpus short,
Figure 38.—*Synalpheus obtusifrons*, new species. Paratype, male, carapace length 3.3 mm, from Smithsonian-Bredin Station 41-60: *a*, right first pereiopod; *b*, same, fingers. Holotype, male, carapace length 3.0 mm: *c*, left first pereiopod; *d*, right second pereiopod; *e*, right third pereiopod; *f*, same, dactyl; *g*, right fourth pereiopod; *h*, same, dactyl; *i*, right fifth pereiopod; *j*, same, dactyl; *k*, right first pleopod; *l*, same, endopod; *m*, right second pleopod. (Magnifications: *a*, ×15.5; *b*–*e*, *g*, *i*, *k*, *m*, ×31; *f*, *h*, *j*, *l*, ×78.)
less than one-fourth as long as chela. Second pereiopod (Figure 38d) overreaching antennal peduncle by chela and two and one-half distal articles of carpus. Fingers not quite one and one-half times as long as palm. Carpus fully one and three-fourths times as long as chela, composed of 5 articles; proximal article not quite as long as combined lengths of distal 4; second, third, and fourth articles subequal, each about half as long as fifth. Merus slightly shorter than carpus and about 1.2 times as long as ischium. Third, fourth, and fifth pereiopods with dactyls of moderate length, biunguiculate; flexor terminal process slightly divergent from curve of segment, shorter and basally more slender than extensor process. Third pereiopod (Figures 38e, f) overreaching antennal peduncle by dactyl and one-third of propodus; propodus slightly less than three and one-half times as long as dactyl, flexor margin armed throughout length with about 5 movable spines in addition to distal one; carpus about two-thirds as long as propodus, armed with movable spine at distal end of flexor margin; merus unarm, slightly less than one and two-fifths times as long as propodus. Fourth pereiopod (Figures 38g, h) reaching slightly beyond midlength of antennal peduncle; propodus about three times as long as dactyl, flexor margin armed throughout length with 4 movable spines in addition to distal one; carpus two-thirds as long as propodus, with movable spine at distal end of flexor margin; merus unarm, slightly more than one and four-fifths times as long as propodus. Fifth pereiopod (Figures 38i, j) reaching about to midlength of antennal peduncle; propodus about five times as long as dactyl, flexor margin armed with indistinct spine proximal to midlength in addition to similar distal one and with 5 oblique rows of setae in distal half; carpus unarm, slightly more than four-fifths as long as propodus; merus unarm, subequal to propodus in length.

Appendix interna (Figure 38m) on second to fifth pleopods in both sexes. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 37d) with lateral margin faintly sinuous and unarm proximal to deeply and widely separated pair of prominent fixed spines flanking long but slender movable spine.

Eggs few and large, more than 1 mm in length.

Size.—Males with carapace lengths, to base of rostrum, of 1.8 to 3.3 mm (holotype, 3.0 mm); ovigerous females, 3.6 to 3.75 mm.

Habitat.—In dead coral in less than 10 feet of water.

Type-locality.—West side of reef east of anchorage, Bahía del Espíritu Santo, Territorio de Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Distribution.—East coast of Yucatan Peninsula; sublittoral.

Remarks.—Synalpheus obtusifrons seems to belong to the Brevicarpus Group of the genus. As the name suggests (obtusus, L.,=blunt+frons, L.,=front), it is apparently distinguished from most other species of Synalpheus by the very short and broad frontal teeth, as well as by the form of the stylocerite. The true identity of S. tridentulatus (Dana 1852) may never be known with certainty, but Dana's brief description and rather crude figures seem to relate that species more closely to S. minus than to the form herein described. The unusually short and broad frontal teeth of S. obtusifrons are very similar to those of S. anceps Banner, 1956, from Saipan, Mariana Islands, but a close relationship with that species is not substantiated by other characters.

166. Synalpheus osburni Schmitt

Synalpheus osburni Schmitt, 1933:1, fig. 1; 1935:149, fig. 17.

Type-locality.—Inside Cayo Maria Langa, near Bahia de Guayanilla, Puerto Rico.

Distribution.—Known only from the unique specimen from the type-locality.

*167. Synalpheus pandionis Coutière


Material.—Tortola (Sta. 23-58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Guana Island (Sta. 9-58: 1 ovig. ♀).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 112-56: 1 spec.).

Habitat.—All three specimens were probably collected on turtle-grass flats studded with clumps of Porites.

Type-locality.—Off Saint Thomas, 36-42 meters.

Distribution.—Eastern Gulf of Mexico to Barbados and Curaçao; to a depth of about 60 meters.

Remarks.—In contradistinction to Coutière's description and figures of S. grampusi, the two larger type-specimens (a male and a female) of that species from Fish Hawk Station 7123 have narrow but long
and distinct blades on the antennal scales. The specimens in the other three lots assigned to _S. grampusi_ by Coutière agree with his description in lacking any trace of a blade. Inasmuch as the only important difference between _S. grampusi_ and _S. pandionis_ is the presence or absence of a blade on the antennal scale, a new name might have to be assigned to the species described as _S. grampusi_ if the two forms are considered specifically distinct. Examination of the material identified as either species in the national collections has convinced me, however, that they are not distinct. One of the syntypes of _S. pandionis_ has the blade reaching barely to midlength of the lateral spine, and a specimen from the Dry Tortugas has the blade reduced to a vestige. It seems apparent, therefore, that the development of a blade on the antennal scale in this species is variable and not a reliable taxonomic character. I have selected _S. pandionis_ as the valid name of the species as the choice least likely to cause nomenclatural confusion, even though that name does not have position precedence in Coutière's publication. The species is apparently related to, but distinct from, _S. parfaiti_ Coutière, 1898c, from the eastern tropical Atlantic.

*168. Synalpheus paraneptunus* Coutière

_Synalpheus paraneptunus_ Coutière, 1909:86, fig. 52.

**Material.**—Guadeloupe (Sta. 70-56: 1 ovig. ♀).—Dominica (Sta. 55-56: 1 spec.; Sta. 61-56: 4 spec. [1 ovig.]; Sta. 62-56: 139 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 16-56: 2 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 1 spec.; Sta. 72-60: 11 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41-60: 2 spec. [1 ovig.]).

**Habitation.**—Practically all of the specimens in the collections were associated with coral, much of it dead and eroded, from shallow flats to depths of 11–27 meters. The numerous specimens from Prince Rupert Bay, Dominica (Sta. 62-56) were taken from coral-encrusted rocks in 5 feet of water.

**Type locality.**—Off Golfo de Morrosquillo, Colombia, 9°30′15″N, 76°20′30″W; in 77 meters.

**Distribution.**—Dry Tortugas, Florida, and the Yucatan Peninsula to the Grenadines and Colombia; to a depth of 77 meters.

**Remarks.**—Coutière's statement (1909:87) that "The eggs give rise to zoëae" would indicate that _S. paraneptunus_ produces only small eggs, but this supposition is not confirmed by the material examined. Apparently the only ovigerous female available to Coutière was one of the two specimens from Jamaica, in which the eggs are only slightly developed and have a major diameter of about 0.8 mm. The only Smithsonian-Bredin specimens having eggs this small are the two from Carriacou Island (Sta. 16-56); the eggs of these specimens have not started to develop and they measure 0.7 and 0.9 mm in maximum diameter. All five other ovigerous females bear eggs measuring from 1.0 to 1.4 mm. The smallest of these were apparently freshly laid and carried by the specimen from Sta. 61–56, but one of the specimens from Sta. 41–60 bears a single egg that was obviously nearly ready to hatch and yet measures only 1.1 mm. The eggs of the ovigerous female from Sta. 72–60, on the other hand, show little indication of development and measure 1.2 mm. The largest eggs, well developed and measuring 1.4 mm, are borne by the specimen from Sta. 70–56. This evidence seems to suggest that _S. paraneptunus_, like _S. minus_, may produce eggs of two sizes.

*169. Synalpheus pectiniger* Coutière

_Synalpheus pectiniger_ Coutière, 1907:611; 1909:78, figs. 48, 49.

**Material.**—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111–56: 2 spec. [1 with hatching eggs]).—Mustique (Sta. 35–56: 16 spec. [7 ovig., 1 with branchial bopyrid]).—Isla Mujeres (Sta. 28–60: 6 spec. [1 ovig.]).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 48–60: 37 spec. [9 ovig.]; Sta. 51–60: 1 spec.).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 77–60: 13 spec. [4 ovig., 1 with abdominal bopyrid]).

**Habitation.**—The 16 specimens from Mustique (Sta. 35–56) were found in a loggerhead sponge. Most of the remaining specimens were collected on turtlegrass flats or among mangrove roots, but the exact habitat of the largest group, from Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 48–60) is unknown.

**Type locality.**—Curacao.

**Distribution.**—Gulf of Mexico, Florida Keys, and Bahamas to Curacao; to a depth of 48 meters.

*170. Synalpheus rathbunae* Coutière

_Synalpheus rathbunae_ Coutière, 1909:84, fig. 51.

**Material.**—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111–56: 40 spec. [3 ovig.]).—Barbuda (Sta. 85–56: 250 spec. [10
ovig.]; Sta. 92-59: 442 spec. [40 ovig.]).—Saba Bank (Sta. 106-56: 1 spec.).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 16-56: 1 spec.).—Isla Mujeres (Sta. 29a-60: 1 spec.).—Bahia de la Ascension (Sta. 67-60: 9 spec.; Sta. 72-60: 13 spec.).

**Habitat.**—The data for the stations at which this species was obtained seem to present no consistent habitat pattern. Many of the specimens undoubtedly were found by cracking coral, and some probably occurred in weeds along shore and on reef margins as well as on turtle-grass flats with *Pocillopora*.

**Type-locality.**—Off Saint Thomas; in 37—55 meters.

**Distribution.**—Bahamas to the Grenadines, westward to the Yucatan Peninsula; to a depth of about 50 meters.

**Remarks.**—Curiously enough, all of the large female specimens taken at Barbuda in 1956 (Sta. 85-56) have two minor first chelipeds, as if the major cheliped had been lost and regenerated to duplicate the opposite member of the pair. Of the 442 specimens taken at Barbuda in 1959 (Sta. 92-59), two apparently adult males have 5 joints in the carpus of the second pereiopod, and one adult female has only 3 joints. Most of the ovigerous females in this lot have few, small, possibly infertile eggs.

171. *Synalpheus sanctithomae* Coutière

*Synalpheus sanctithomae* Coutière, 1909:61, fig. 35.

**Type-locality.**—Off Saint Thomas; in 37—42 meters.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the three specimens from off Saint Thomas recorded by Coutière.

172. *Synalpheus tanneri* Coutière

*Synalpheus tanneri* Coutière, 1909:78, fig. 47.

**Type-locality.**—Gulf of Mexico south of Cape San Blas, Florida, 29°15'30"N, 85°29'30"W; in 49 meters.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the unique ovigerous female from the type-locality.

*173. Synalpheus townsendi* Coutière

*Synalpheus townsendi* Coutière, 1909:32, fig. 14.—Williams 1965b:72, fig. 58.
NUMBER 98

FIGURE 39.—Thunor rathbunae (Schmitt). Male, carapace length in midline 4.1 mm, from Smithsonian-Bredin Station 41-60: a, telson and uropods; b, right second pleopod; c, same, appendix masculina. Ovigerous female, carapace length 4.2 mm, from same station: d, telson and uropods. (Magnifications: a, d, x15.5; b, x32; c, x78.)

DISTRIBUTION.—Key West, Florida, and Yucatan Peninsula to Barbados.

REMARKS.—As indicated in the accompanying figures, this species displays greater sexual dimorphism in the uropods than does any other alpheid with which I am familiar. In the male (Figure 39a), both branches are very broad; the lateral branch is armed with a stout movable spine, and the blade far overreaches the distolateral angle. In the female (Figure 39d), both branches are much narrower; the lateral branch is armed with a slender movable spine, and the distolateral angle far overreaches the subtruncated distal margin of the blade.

In the national collections there are two large specimens of Thunor, a male and an ovigerous female, collected on Florida Reef, Key West, Florida, by E. Lowe Pierce, 27 July 1957, that differ from all other specimens examined in having a small but distinct rostral point in the frontal sinus and in having the major first chelae longer than usual. Inasmuch as T. rathbunae has been shown by Armstrong (1949) to be unusually variable, at least in the armature of the telson, it seems best for the time being to consider these Key West specimens as representing only aberrant varieties of that species.

Banner and Banner (1966a:175) have advanced very convincing arguments for relegating Thunor to the synonymy of Alpheus. There is little doubt that the two genera, as now defined, cannot remain separate. My only reasons for retaining Thunor, in spite of this evidence, are the fact that T. rathbunae is very different from the Atlantic species of Alpheus and the belief that Thunor may have to be recognized if and when the unwieldy genus Alpheus is eventually subdivided.

Family OGYRIDIDAE

Only one genus is assigned to this family.

Genus Ogyrides Stebbing, 1914

Key to Western Atlantic Species

1. Single movable spine in dorsal midline of carapace posterior to rostrum

2. (1) Eyes reaching about as far as distal end of antennular peduncle

3. (2) Eyes overreaching antennular peduncle by about two and one-half times length of cornea; antennal peduncle not overreaching antennular peduncle

4. Median postrostral crest armed with 7-14 fixed teeth

5. Eyes overreaching antennular peduncle by nearly three times length of cornea; antennal peduncle overreaching antennular peduncle

175. O. alphaerostris

176. O. limicola

177. O. occidentalis

178. O. yaquiensis
175. *Ogyrides alphaerostris* (Kingsley)

*Ogyris alphaerostris* Kingsley, 1880:420, pl. 14: fig. 7.

*Ogyrides alphaerostris.*—Williams 1955:56, 57; 1965b:75, fig. 61.

**Type-locality.**—Eastern shore of Northampton County, Virginia.

**Distribution.**—Virginia to Georgia and northwestern Florida to Mississippi, Puerto Rico; sublittoral.

176. *Ogyrides limicola* Williams

*Ogyrides limicola* Williams, 1955:57, fig. 1; 1965b:74, fig. 60.

**Type-locality.**—Mouth of Far Creek at Engelhard, Hyde County, North Carolina.

**Distribution.**—Virginia to Louisiana; sublittoral.

**Remarks.**—This species may be identical with *O. yaquiensis*.

177. *Ogyrides occidentalis* (Ortmann)

*Ogyris occidentalis* Ortmann, 1893:46, pl. 3: figs. 4–4n.

**Type-locality.**—Mouth of Rio Tocantins, Estado do Pará, Brazil.

**Distribution.**—Apparently known only from the type-locality.

178. *Ogyrides yaquiensis* Armstrong

*Ogyrides yaquiensis* Armstrong, 1949:3, fig. 1.

**Type-locality.**—Near mouth of Rio Yaqui del Sur, Dominican Republic.

**Distribution.**—Southern Florida and Dominican Republic.

**Remarks.**—There is a possibility that *O. yaquiensis* will eventually prove to be not only a senior synonym of *O. limicola* but also a junior synonym of *O. occidentalis*.

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**Family HIPPOLYTIDAE**

**Key to West Indian Genera**

1. Carpus of second pereiopod subdivided into more than 7 articles, multiarticulate ..... 2
   Carpus of second pereiopod subdivided into no more than 7 articles .......................... 5

2. (1) Dactyls of third, fourth, and fifth pereiopods appearing biunguiculate because of series of prominent spines on flexor margin .......................... 3
   Dactyls of third, fourth, and fifth pereiopods simple, spines on flexor margin inconspicuous ................................................................................................................................. 4

3. (2) Mandible with 3-jointed palp ......................................................................................... *Barbouria*
   Mandible without palp ........................................................................................................ *Lysmata*

4. (2) Rostrum longer than carapace, with dorsal crest near base; posterior tip of telson acuminate, overreaching lateral spines; third maxilliped with exopod; 4 anterior pereiopods with epipods ........................................................................................................ Eshippolymata
   Rostrum short, reaching little beyond eye, without dorsal crest near base; posterior margin of telson truncate; third maxilliped without exopod; pereiopods without epipods ........................................................................ *Merguia*

5. (1) Third segment of antennular peduncle bearing subtriangular movable plate overhanging base of flagellum dorsally; carpus of second pereiopod composed of 6 or 7 articles
   Antennular peduncle without movable plate overhanging base of flagellum; carpus of second pereiopod composed of 2 or 3 articles ........................................................................ *Thor*

6. (5) Rostrum with deep ventral blade projecting posteroventrally at posterior end between bases of antennules ........................................................................................................ 7
   Ventral lobe of rostrum, if present, not projecting posteroventrally near base ................ 8

7. (6) Lateral surface of carapace smooth, not spinose; mandible without palp; carpus of second pereiopod composed of 3 articles ...................................................................................... *Latreutes*
   Lateral surface of carapace bearing numerous appressed spines; mandible with 2-jointed palp; carpus of second pereiopod composed of 2 articles ................................................................................... *Trachycaris*

8. (6) Supra-orbital tooth present; third maxilliped with exopod ........................................................................ *Hippolytus*
   Supra-orbital tooth absent; third maxilliped without exopod ............................................. *Tozeuma*
Genus Barbouria Rathbun, 1912

Key to Species

Carapace and rostrum nearly straight dorsally; 1 or 2 dorsal teeth on carapace posterior to base of rostrum; eyes large, cornea much broader than stalk; 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods with carpus and propodus multiarticulate *179. B. antiguensis

Carapace and rostrum noticeably arched dorsally; 3 dorsal teeth on carapace posterior to base of rostrum; eyes reduced, cornea narrower than stalk; 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods with carpus and propodus undivided 180. B. cubensis

*179. Barbouria antiguensis, new species

Figures 40, 41

Material.—Antigua Island (Sta. 83-56: 3♂, 4 ovig. ♀ [1 ♂ is holotype, USNM 135375]).

Description.—Rostrum (Figure 40b) nearly horizontal, reaching about to end of basal segment of antennular peduncle; dorsal margin armed with 4 prominent teeth, 1 or 2 situated on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; ventral margin armed with single small but distinct tooth near tip. Dorsal carina on rostrum extending to near midlength of carapace.

Postocular tooth (Figure 40a) prominent and buttressed, arising on carapace but reaching slightly beyond orbital margin dorsal to acutely but bluntly triangular ventral angle. Branchiostegal tooth similar to postocular, barely reaching anterior margin of carapace.

Pleura of first 4 abdominal somites rounded (Figure 40c), that of fifth sharply acute; posteroventral submarginal carina of sixth somite (Figure 40d) armed with small tooth. Sixth somite twice as long as fifth and barely longer than telson, not including terminal spines; median posteroventral projection between bases of uropods narrowly triangular, articulated at base and closely appressed to underlying tissue, not free. Dorsal spines of telson (Figure 40e) small, both pairs situated in posterior half of telson; distal margin (Figure 40f) tapering to sharp median point, armed with 3 pairs of spines, lateral pair similar to dorsal spines and situated above bases of large intermediate pair, mesial pair about half as long as intermediate.

Eyes short and stout, cornea greatly enlarged.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 40g) with stylocerite lying in nearly vertical plane and tapering rather abruptly to acute tip reaching distal third of basal segment; distal margin of basal segment armed with dorsomesial spine.

Antennal scale (Figure 40h) overreaching antennular peduncle by about two-fifths of length, fully four times as long as broad; lateral margin nearly straight, distal tooth not noticeably overreaching narrowly rounded distal margin of blade. Antennal peduncle short, barely reaching beyond basal fifth of scale; basal segment with sharp marginal tooth ventral to base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 40i–o). Mandible with slender 3-segmented palp, distal segment nearly as long as combined lengths of 2 proximal segments; distal margin of molar process of right mandible armed with 6 teeth. Third maxillipede slightly overreaching antennal scale, exopod reaching beyond midlength of antepenultimate segment.

Four anterior pereiopods with well-developed epipods but no trace of arthrobranchs. First pereiopod (Figure 41a) reaching distal fifth of antennal scale; fingers about as long as palm; carpus slender, distinctly longer than chela and subequal to merus in length. Second pereiopod (Figure 41b) overreaching antennal scale by length of chela and half of carpus; carpus more than twice as long as merus, subdivided into 26–31 articles; merus shorter than ischium, subdivided into 11–14 articles. Third pereiopod (Figure 41c) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl, propodus, and two-thirds of carpus; dactyl (Figure 41d) armed distally with long, slender tooth continuous with extensor margin and shorter, stouter tooth on flexor side, with 2 slender spines on flexor margin; propodus nine times as long as dactyl, divided into 11–13 articles; carpus nearly one-fifth again as long as propodus, divided into 5–7 articles; merus armed with 9–12 sharp spines, one and one-third times as long as carpus and three and one-third times as long as ischium. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 41e) overreaching antennal scale by dactyl, propodus, and half of carpus; dactyl (Figure 41f) like that of third pereiopod; propodus eleven times as long as dactyl, di-
ASSESSED INTO 12–16 ARTICLES; CARPUS SLIGHTLY SHORTER THAN PROPODUS, DIVIDED INTO 6–8 ARTICLES; MERUS ARMED WITH 4–7 SPINES, DISTINCTLY LONGER THAN CARPUS AND NEARLY TWO AND ONE-THIRD TIMES AS LONG AS ISCHIUM. FIFTH PEREIOPOD (FIGURE 41K) LONGEST, OVERREACHING ANTENNAL SCALE BY DACTYL, PROPODUS, AND THREE-FIFTHS OF CARPUS; DACTYL (FIGURE 41L) LIKE THOSE OF 2 PRECEDING PEREIOPODS; PROPODUS ABOUT THIRTEEN TIMES AS LONG AS DACTYL, DIVIDED INTO 15–21 ARTICLES; CARPUS LITTLE MORE THAN FOUR-FIFTHS AS LONG AS PROPODUS, DIVIDED INTO 6–10 ARTICLES; MERUS ARMED WITH 4 OR 5 SPINES, SLIGHTLY LONGER THAN CARPUS AND MORE THAN TWO AND ONE-FOURTH TIMES AS LONG AS ISCHIUM.

Endopod of first pleopod of male (Figures 41g, h) more than half as long as exopod, slender and setose, with cluster of coupling hooks at distal end. Appendix masculina (Figure 41j) on endopod of second pleopod (Figure 41i) longer than appendix interna,
FIGURE 41.—Barbouria antiguensis, new species. Holotype, male, carapace length 6.25 mm: a, right first pereiopod; b, right second pereiopod; c, right third pereiopod; d, same, dactyl; e, left fourth pereiopod; f, same, dactyl; g, right first pleopod; h, same, endopod; i, right second pleopod; j, same, appendix masculina and appendix interna. Paratype, male, carapace length 6.0 mm: k, right fifth pereiopod; l, same, dactyl. (Magnifications: a–c, e, g, i, k, X7.5; d, f, h, j, l, X31.)

armed with 4 clusters of long spines on mesial margin and about 8 distal spines. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 40e) with small movable spine at distal end of lateral margin.

Size.—Males with carapace lengths of 4.6–6.25 mm (holotype is largest); ovigerous females, 6.6–7.5 mm.

Habitat.—These shrimps were not uncommon at night a few feet below the surface of the water on the alga-covered seawall enclosing the dockyard at English Harbour.

Type-locality.—English Harbour, Antigua Island.

Distribution.—Thus far known only from the type-series from Antigua Island.

Remarks.—The discovery of this fairly large and apparently common new shrimp was unexpected, especially in view of the fact that the members of the
Barbados-Antigua Expedition from the University of Iowa, under the direction of C. C. Nutting, lived for a month in 1918 in the dockyard at English Harbour, bounded on three sides by the seawall where we found the species in 1956. Is it possible that this shrimp is of seasonal or periodic occurrence or that it has recently invaded the area from elsewhere?

The opinion expressed by Holthuis (1947:33; 1963b:272-277) that the genus Barbouria is closely related to Ligur from the Mediterranean and Indo-Pacific regions is strengthened by the finding of this species. Barbouria antiguensis agrees with B. cubensis in showing no traces of arthrobranchs on the pereiopods, but it differs from that species in having the carpus and propodus of the 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods multiarticulate and in having a terminal cluster of coupling hooks on the endopod of the first pleopod of the male. The Indo-Pacific Ligur uveae (Borradaile, 1899), on the other hand, has prominent arthrobranchs but agrees with B. antiguensis in most other respects, including the multiarticulate posterior pereiopods and coupling hooks on the endopod of the first pleopod. This bears out Holthuis's inference that the presence or absence of arthrobranchs may be less fundamental in this group than it seems to be in most caridean families. It is possible that Barbouria eventually will be relegated to the synonymy of Ligur or perhaps that Barbouria will revert to its previous monotypic status and that B. antiguensis will be transferred to Ligur.

180. Barbouria cubensis (Von Martens)


Type-locality.—Cuba.

Distribution.—Known only from Cuba, in marine or brackish pools near the coast.

Genus Exhippolysmata Stebbing, 1915

Kemp (1916:401) relegated this genus to the synonymy of Hippolympsmata [Lysmata] because the two species assigned to it by Stebbing (1915) differed in characters that Kemp considered “to be altogether unsuitable for generic definition and . . . clearly of far less morphological value than those hitherto employed in the generic subdivision of the family.” There was some justification for Kemp’s action at the time, but now that four species are known to differ consistently from the approximately 22 species of Lysmata, it seems to me that Exhippolysmata should be returned to full generic status. All four species differ from those of Lysmata in having the rostrum longer than the carapace, with a basal crest of close-set teeth, and in having the telson tapering to a slender, sharp point that, in the adult, far overreaches the vestigial lateral spines, rather than terminating in a rounded posterior margin, with a short median point that is overreached by the well-developed lateral spines. They also differ from all of the species of Lysmata, except L. dentata (Kemp, 1914) [not L. dentata (De Haan, 1841)], in having the dactyls of the 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods elongate and slender and armed only with a few inconspicuous spines in the basal part of the flexor margin, rather than short and stout and armed throughout the flexor margin with conspicuous spines that increase in size distally and give a biunguiculate appearance to the dactyl.

Only one species is known from the western Atlantic.

181. Exhippolysmata oplophoroides (Holthuis)

Hippolympsmata (Exhippolysmata) oplophoroides Holthuis, 1948:1106, figs. 2, 3; 1959:112, fig. 17.—Williams 1965b:85, fig. 69.

Type-locality.—Mouth of the Suriname River near De Resolutie, Surinam.

Distribution.—North Carolina to Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, except West Indies; in 7-27 meters.

*Genus Hippolyte Leach, 1814

Key to Western North Atlantic Species

1. Lateral spine on carapace branchiostegal, overreaching anterior margin; tergum of fifth abdominal somite armed with pair of strong posterior spines; telson with both pairs of dorsolateral spines situated in posterior third of segment; antennal scale with blade and distolateral spine about equally advanced; dactyl of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods terminating in 2 strong distal spines. (Rostrum usually with single incon-
Key to Western North Atlantic Species—Continued

spicuous tooth on dorsal and ventral margins; basal segment of antennular peduncle armed with prominent distolateral spine.) ........................................ 182. *P. coerulescens*

Lateral spine on carapace hepatic, not nearly reaching anterior margin in adults; tergum of fifth abdominal somite unarmed; telson with anterior pair of dorsolateral spines situated near midlength of segment; antennal scale with blade reaching far beyond distolateral spine; dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods terminating in either 1 or 3 strong distal spines ................................................................. 2

2.(1) Rostrum usually unarmed dorsally (rarely with 1 or 2 prominent dorsal teeth); dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods terminating in single distal spine. (Basal segment of antennular peduncle unarmed distally.) ........................................ *184. *H. nicholsoni*

Rostrum usually armed with 2-4 strong teeth on dorsal margin; dactyls of 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods terminating in 3 strong distal spines ........................................ 3

2.(2) Rostrum usually armed with 3 or 4 strong teeth on dorsal margin and with strong lateral carina in proximal third of length; basal segment of antennular peduncle armed with 1-3 strong distolateral spines ........................................ *183. *H. curacaoensis*

Rostrum usually armed with 2 (rarely 1 or 3) strong teeth in proximal half of dorsal margin and without distinct lateral carina; basal segment of antennular peduncle unarmed distally ........................................ 4

4.(3) Rostrum not overreaching antennular peduncle in adult females, barely overreaching basal antennular segment in males ........................................ 185. *H. pleuracanthus*

Rostrum distinctly overreaching antennular peduncle in adult females, extending nearly as far as distal margin of second antennular segment in males ........................................ *186. *H. zostericola*

182. *Hippolyte coerulescens* (Fabricius)

Figures 42, 43

*Astacus coerulescens* Fabricius, 1775:414.

*Hippolyte acuminata.*—Gurney 1936:27, 31, pl. 2: figs. 28-31, pl. 3: figs. 32, 33, pl. 4: figs. 48, 49, pl. 5.

*Hippolyte coerulescens.*—Holthuis 1947:15, 53.

**Type-locality.**—"Pelago inter Tropicos."

**Distribution.**—Widespread in the tropical and subtropical parts of the open Atlantic Ocean, usually associated with floating Sargassum.

**Remarks.**—This species differs so markedly from most other species of *Hippolyte* in the form of the fifth abdominal somite, in the telson and uropods, and in the antennal scale that the genus *Virbius* eventually may have to be reestablished for it, but this action should not be taken until *Hippolyte* is reviewed on a worldwide scale.

*183. *Hippolyte curacaoensis* Schmitt

Figures 44, 45

*Hippolyte curacaoensis* Schmitt, 1924a:68, fig. 4.

*Hippolyte zostericola.*—Williams 1965b:82, fig. 66. [Not *Virbius zostericola* Smith, 1873.]

**Material.**—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103-56: 1♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 2♀ [1 ovig.]); Sta. 75-56: 1♀; Sta. 109-59: 2 ovig.♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68-56: 1 ovig.♀).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 17-56: 1♂, 1 ovig.♀).—Tobago (Sta. 4-59: 5♂, 15♀ [8 ovig., 1♀ with branchial bopyrid, another with larval bopyrids but no adults in branchial chamber]; Sta. 31-59: 1♂, 13♀ [7 ovig.]).

**Habitat.**—Most of the specimens were collected on sand and mud flats, probably from turtle-grass, but there is some indication that the species is not confined to that habitat. (See "Remarks" under *H. zostericola."

**Type-locality.**—West Punt, Curacao.

**Distribution.**—North Carolina and the West Indies from Cuba to Curacao; sublittoral. The relative abundance of this species at Beaufort, North Carolina, was unexpected; I have not yet seen any North American material except from the coast of North Carolina.

**Remarks.**—There seems little doubt that the species with usually 3 dorsal teeth on the rostrum and 1-3 spines on the distal margin of the basal segment of the antennular peduncle is the one described by Schmitt from a single mutilated male. Schmitt's figure of that specimen (1924: fig. 4a) shows a distinct spine on the basal antennular segment, and specimens from Bonaire subsequently assigned to the same species by Schmitt bear 2 or 3 antennular spines. There is a possibility, however, that this is not the oldest
Figure 42.—Hippolyte coerulescens (Fabricius), female, from tropical Atlantic Ocean east of Leeward Islands (USNM 89690), carapace length 2.5 mm:  

- a, anterior region;  
- b, abdomen;  
- c, telson and uropods;  
- d, posterodistal margin of sixth abdominal somite;  
- e, right antennule;  
- f, right antenna;  
- g, right first pereiopod;  
- h, right second pereiopod;  
- i, right third pereiopod;  
- j, same, dactyl. (Magnifications: b, ×12.5; a, c-i, ×25; j, ×63.)
name for the species. *Hippolyte exilirostrata* and *H. obliquimanus*, both described by Dana (1852) almost certainly from the male and female of a single species, superficially agree with *H. curacaoensis*, but the true identity of the species cannot be determined until material from Rio de Janeiro is reexamined.

It is quite understandable that Williams (1965b) should assume that one of the two common species in the Carolinas was *H. zostericola*. Examination of three syntypes of the latter species in the national collections has revealed, however, that the basal segment of the antennular peduncle is unarmed in that species.

*184. Hippolyte nicholsoni*, new species

**Figures** 46, 47

**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 113–59: 1 ovig. ♀).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 52–59: 9♂, 4 ♀).—Tobago (Sta. 42–59: 1♂, 5♀ [2 ovig., 1 is holotype, USNM 135377]).

Following the 1959 Expedition, Desmond V. Nicholson collected two lots of this species at Antigua Island, one lot at Black's Point, Falmouth, on *Pseudopterogorgia americana* in 2 meters, 24 May 1959: 15♂, 21♀ (13 ovig.); and one lot at Hammond's Dock, Nonsuch Bay, on *Pseudopterogorgia acerosa* in 2 feet, 25 May 1959: 1♂, 3♀ (1 ovig.).

I have also seen an additional lot collected by Raymond B. Manning at La Gata Island, La Paragua, Puerto Rico, on an acyonarian, 25 June 1961: 4♂, 4 ovig. ♀.

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 46a, b, x, 47a) nearly horizontal or inclined slightly ventrad, reaching beyond midlength (rarely to distal fifth) of basal segment of antennular peduncle in adult males, to end of antennular peduncle (rarely to level of distolateral tooth of antennal scale) in adult females; dorsal margin usually unarmed, rarely with 1 or 2 strong sharp teeth in adult females; ventral margin unarmed or with 1–3 inconspicuous teeth near distal end in adult females, unarmed in males. Supraorbital teeth prominent and sharp. Antennal spine (Figure 46c) narrowly separated from, and overreaching, ventral angle of orbit. Hepatic spine strong, not reaching anterior margin of carapace in adults.

All abdominal pleura broadly rounded (Figure 46d). Sixth somite about one and three-fourths times as long as fifth and slightly longer than telson, not including terminal spines; posterior margin armed ventrally with long, slender mesial spine directed posteriorly between bases of uropods (Figure 46f). Dorsal spines of telson (Figures 46e, 47b) inconspicuous but not minute, proximal pair situated near midlength of segment, distal pair much nearer to extremity of telson than to proximal pair; distal margin subtruncate, armed with 2 pairs of long, stout spines and 4 pairs of spinules, 1 lateral to large lateral spine, 1 between large lateral and mesial spines, and 2 pairs between large mesial spines, mesial pair of spinules smallest of all.

Eyes with cornea slightly broader than, and subequal in length to, eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 46g) with sharp stylocerite with subparallel margins proximally, abruptly tapering distally, reaching distinctly beyond midlength of basal segment; distal margin of basal
FIGURE 44.—Hippolyte curacaoensis Schmitt, female, from Smithsonian-Bredin Station 17-56, carapace length 2.0 mm: a, anterior region; b, abdomen; c, telson and uropods; d, posteroventral margin of sixth abdominal somite; e, right antennule; f, right antenna; g, right mandible, anterior aspect; h, left mandible, posterior aspect; i, right first maxilla; j, right second maxilla; k, right first maxilliped; l, right second maxilliped; m, right third maxilliped; n, right first pereiopod; o, left second pereiopod; p, left third pereiopod; q, same, dactyl; r, right fourth pereiopod; s, same, dactyl; t, right fifth pereiopod; u, same, dactyl. (Magnifications: b, ×12.5; a, c-f, i-p, r, t, ×25; g, h, q, s, u, ×63.)
segment unarmed; second and third segments subequal in length.

Antennal scale (Figure 46h) overreaching antennular peduncle by about one-fourth of length, about three times as long as broad; lateral margin nearly straight, distal tooth falling short of strongly produced distomesial angle of blade. Antennal peduncle not reaching midlength of scale; basal segment with strong lateral tooth near base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 46i–o). Mandible with incisor process armed with 4 teeth and much narrower than swollen molar process. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia slightly cleft, scaphognathite broad, subtruncated distally. Third maxilliped reaching to about midlength of antennal scale, exopod reaching little beyond midlength of antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopod (Figures 46p, 47c) reaching only as far as proximal end of distal segment of antennal peduncle; fingers very broad and armed with stout marginal teeth distally; carpus slightly longer than broad, slightly more than two-thirds as long as subequal chela and merus. Second pereiopod (Figures 46q, 47d) reaching nearly to distal third of antennal scale; fingers longer than palm, bidentate distally; carpus about half again as long as chela, second joint much shorter than subequal first and third joints; merus slightly shorter than carpus and more than half again as long as ischiium. Third pereiopod of female (Figure 46r) overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl; dactyl (Figure 46i) tapering to slender, sharp tip, armed with 3 accessory denticles on flexor margin and 1 on extensor margin; propodus nearly three times as long as dactyl, about one and two-thirds times as long as carpus, with subparallel margins converging in distal fourth and armed with 3 slender blunt spines on distal fourth of flexor margin; merus unarmed, slightly longer than propodus and two and one-third times as long as ischiium. Third pereiopod of male (Figure 47e) prehensile, overreaching antennal scale by dactyl and one-fourth of propodus; dactyl (Figure 47f) tapering to slender,
sharp tip, armed with 7 overlapping, scalelike spines on flexor margin; propodus about two and two-thirds times as long as dactyl, slightly less than twice as long as carpus, broadening distally to distal third then narrowing, armed with 4 pairs of strong serrate spines on distal third of flexor margin; merus unarmèd, distinctly longer than propodus and about two and two-thirds times as long as ischium. Fourth pereiopod of female (Figure 46t) reaching to distal third of antennal scale; dactyl (Figure 46u) as in third pereiopod but with only 2 denticles on flexor margin; propodus more than two and one-third times as long as dactyl, about one and two-thirds times as long as carpus, with subparallel margins converging
FIGURE 47.—Hippolyte nicholsoni, new species, paratype, male, from Smithsonian-Bredin Station 42–59, carapace length 1.2 mm: a, anterior region, dorsal view; b, telson; c, right first pereiopod; d, right second pereiopod; e, right third pereiopod; f, same, dactyl; g, left fourth pereiopod; h, same, dactyl; i, left fifth pereiopod; j, same, dactyl; k, right first pleopod; l, same, endopod; m, right second pleopod; n, same, appendix masculina and appendix interna. (Magnifications: a–e, g, i, k, m, ×25; f, h, j, l, n, ×63.)

distally and armed with 3 slender spines on distal third of flexor margin; merus unarmed, about as long as propodus and about twice as long as ischium. Fourth pereiopod of male (Figure 47g) prehensile, reaching distal end of antennal scale; dactyl (Figure 47h) as in third pereiopod but with only 4 overlapping, scalelike spines on flexor margin; propodus slightly more than two and one-half times as long as dactyl, about one and four-fifths times as long as carpus, broadening slightly to distal fourth, then narrowing, armed on flexor margin with pair of minute spines near midlength and 3 pairs of larger serrate spines on distal fourth; merus unarmed, subequal to propodus in length and twice as long as ischium. Fifth pereiopod of female (Figure 46w) reaching as far as distal end of antennal peduncle; dactyl (Figure 46w) as in third and fourth pereiopods but with only 1 denticle on flexor margin; propodus about two and three-fourths times as long as dactyl and carpus, with subparallel margins converging in extreme distal portion and armed there with 2 slender spines on flexor margin; merus unarmed, distinctly shorter than propodus and nearly twice as long as ischium. Fifth pereiopod of male (Figure 47j) not noticeably prehensile, reaching to distolateral tooth of antennal scale; dactyl (Figure 47j) abruptly narrowing near base, armed with 3 spines on flexor margin; propodus nearly two and one-half times as long as dactyl, fully twice as long as carpus, margins nearly subparallel, converging in distal fourth, armed there with 3 serrated spines on flexor margin; merus unarmed, less than four-fifths as long as propodus and one and one-half times as long as ischium.

Endopod of first pleopod of male (Figures 47k, l) with 3 plumose setae and 5 spines on mesial margin and 5 plumose setae on lateral margin. Appendix masculina on endopod of second pleopod (Figures 47m, n) shorter than appendix interna, armed distally with 5 long stout spines. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 46e) with movable spine inserted between distolateral angle and margin of blade.

COLOR.—According to field notes kindly furnished by R. B. Manning, the ovigerous females from Puerto Rico had the carapace clear, with some scattered light-brown chromatophores and sometimes a transverse band of amber green near midlength. Each abdominal somite was clear dorsally, with a posterior band of amber green, the bands on the anterior somites widening ventrally and coalescing on the pleura, the band on the sixth somite covering the posterior third and all of the ventral surface. There was a band across the base of the telson and an obscure transverse band near midlength, with scattered amber-green chromatophores elsewhere. The bases of the anterior appendages were green, as were the entire third maxilliped and first pereiopod. The antennal scale was outlined with a row of green chromatophores, and there was a transverse band of yellow green near midlength. The bases of the second and third pereiopods were green, the distal podomeres clear. The fourth and fifth pereiopods were clear. The uropods matched the telson in having an ob-
scure band near midlength and scattered amber-green chromatophores elsewhere.

The males had the thoracic appendages colored as in the females, but only the third abdominal somite was banded, with a vertical band of amber green.

**SIZE.**—Males with carapace lengths of 0.7–1.3 mm; females, 0.8–2.1 mm; ovigerous specimens, 1.1–2.1 mm (holotype, 1.7 mm).

**HABITAT.**—Apparently always associated with gorgonacean octocorals. The species was recorded with certainty from *Pseudopterogorgia acerosa* and *P. americana*.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Milford Bay, between Pigeon Point and Crown Point, Tobago, in 9–12 meters.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Puerto Rico, Antigua Island, Saint Lucia Island, and Tobago; to a depth of 12 meters.

**REMARKS.**—Two of the five females from Tobago have a distinct dorsal tooth on the rostrum, and these same two specimens also have 1 or 2 denticles on the ventral margin; the other three females (two of them ovigerous) from Tobago have the rostrum completely unarmed on both margins. Only one of the four females from Saint Lucia Island has a dorsal tooth on the rostrum, and none of them have denticles on the ventral margin. Of the twenty-five females from Antigua Island, only one has 2 dorsal rostral teeth and three have a single dorsal tooth, but twenty-one have a single ventral denticle, one has 2 ventral denticles, and one has 3 ventral denticles.

The absence of distinct rostral teeth in most of the specimens and the simple dactyls of the 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods distinguish *H. nicholsoni* from all other Atlantic species and suggest a relationship with *H. commensalis* Kemp, 1925, which is associated with alcyonarians and actinians in the Nicobar and Andaman islands. The West Indian species differs noticeably from the Indian Ocean form, however, in having the rostrum narrower, the telson differently armed, the antennal scale narrower, the movable finger of the first cheliped much broader, and the 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods with spines on the flexor margins of the propodus and dactyl.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Desmond V. Nicholson of St. Johns, Antigua Island, not only because he collected most of the specimens on which the description is based but also in recognition of his many other contributions to the success of the first three Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions. As captain of the *Freelance* in 1956 and 1958 and as a member of the scientific party in 1959 on the *Caribee*, he added innumerable important specimens to the collections through his knowledge of the islands, his experience as a skin diver, and his eye for the unusual animal or association.

### 185. *Hippolyte pleuracanthus* (Stimpson)

**Figure 48**

*Virbius pleuracanthus* Stimpson, 1871:127.

*Hippolyte pleuracantha.*—Williams 1965b:80, fig. 65.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Norfolk Harbor, Virginia, and Somers Point, Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Connecticut to North Carolina.

**REMARKS.**—See “Remarks” under *H. zostericola*.

### 186. *Hippolyte zostericola* (Smith)

**Figures 49, 50**

*Virbius zostericola* Smith, 1873:550, pl. 3: fig. 11.

*Hippolyte zostericola.*—Gurney 1936:25, 26, pl. 2: figs. 22–27.

*Hippolyte pleuracantha bermudensis* Gurney, 1936:27, pl. 1: figs. 4–21.


**HABITAT.**—Most of the specimens were found on turtle-grass flats. (See “Remarks.”)

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Massachusetts, North Carolina to the Yucatan Peninsula, Bermudas to Trinidad and Curacao; sublittoral.

**REMARKS.**—There is considerable doubt that *H. zostericola* is distinct from *H. pleuracanthus*. The two forms can be distinguished almost invariably by the length and proportions of the rostrum, but all attempts to find correlated characters were dissipated in a profusion of variability. Numerous females examined from Woods Hole, Massachusetts, have the rostrum considerably overreaching the antennular peduncle, as described in *H. zostericola*. Less extensive material from various localities between Connecticut and North Carolina, on the other hand, have the female rostrum shorter or no longer than
Figure 48.—Hippolyte pleuracanthus (Stimpson). Female, from Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey (USNM 4408), carapace length 2.1 mm: a, anterior region; b, rostrum; c, abdomen; d, telson and uropods; e, posteroventral margin of sixth abdominal somite; f, right antennule; g, right antenna; h, right first pereiopod; i, right second pereiopod; j, right third pereiopod; k, same, dactyl. Male, from same lot, carapace length 1.5 mm: l, anterior region; m, right third pereiopod; n, same, dactyl; o, right second pleopod; p, same, appendix masculina and appendix interna. (Magnifications: c, ×12.5; a, b, d–j, l, m, o, ×25; k, n, p, ×63.)
the antennular peduncle, as in typical *H. pleuran-\thus*. Most of the adequate series available from the vicinity of Beaufort, North Carolina, are of the latter form, but a few of them could be assigned to *H. zostericola*. Limited material from the east coast of Florida have the rostrum sensibly overreaching the antennular peduncle, but much less markedly so than in extensive samples from the northern and eastern shores of the Gulf of Mexico; in these samples, the rostrum attains its greatest length. The species need

![Figure 49](image-url)
more extensive study, and it seems best to retain the two available names until such investigations are completed.

Although the form described under the name *H. pleuracantha bermudensis* by Gurney (1936) does not have an unusually long rostrum, it appears to be more closely related to *H. zostericola* than to *H. pleuracanthus*.

*Hippolyte zostericola* and *H. curacaoensis* seem to have similar habitat preferences, but it may be significant that both species were taken at only one of the ten West Indian stations at which either species was collected. At Station 17–56 on Carriacou Island, one pair of *H. curacaoensis* was found with 56 specimens of *H. zostericola*.

**FIGURE 50.**—*Hippolyte zostericola* (Smith), male, from Smithsonian-Bredin Station 17–56, carapace length 1.2 mm: *a*, anterior region; *b*, left first pereiopod; *c*, left second pereiopod; *d*, left third pereiopod; *e*, same, dactyl; *f*, left fourth pereiopod; *g*, same, dactyl; *h*, left fifth pereiopod; *i*, same, dactyl; *j*, left second pleopod; *k*, same, appendix interna and appendix masculina. (Magnifications: *a–d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *k*, ×25; *e*, *g*, *i*, ×63.)

*Genus Latreutes* Stimpson, 1860

Key to Atlantic Species

1. Rostrum distally acute, usually unarmed except for single dorsal tooth on carapace slightly posterior to orbital margin; dactyl of 3 posterior pereiopods simple, not biunguiculate and without accessory spinules on flexor margin .............................................. *188. L. inermis*

Rostrum distally subtruncate and spinulose; dactyls of 3 posterior pereiopods biunguiculate and armed with accessory spinules on flexor margins .............................................. 2

2. Single sharp tooth in dorsal midline of carapace posterior to orbital margin; antennal scale with blade tapering regularly to sharp distal spine .................................................. *187. L. fucorum*

Series of spaced spines in dorsal midline of anterior third of carapace and proximal third of rostrum; antennal scale with blade broadly rounded distally .................. *189. L. parvulus*

*187. Latreutes fucorum* (Fabricius)

*Palaemon fucorum* Fabricius, 1798:404.

*Latreutes fucorum.*—Sivertsen and Holthuis 1956:31, pl. 1: figs. 1, 2 (color).—Williams 1965b:78, fig. 63.

**MATERIAL.**—Norman Island (Sta. 35–58: 1♂).—Between Tortola and Guana Island (Sta. 7–58: 18♂, 23♀ [11 ovig., 1♂, 1♀ with branchial bopy-rids]).—Barbuda (Sta. 98–59: 2♂, 5♀ [3 ovig.], 3♀; Sta. 102–59: 9♂, 22♀ [8 ovig.]; Sta. 102a–59: 2 juv.; Sta. 103–59: 1♀).—Nevis (Sta. 67–58: 1♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 104–59: 2♂; Sta. 105–59: 1♂).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68–56: 1♂, 2 ovig.♀, 1♀).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 17–56: 1♂, 2 ovig.♀).

—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 87–60: 1 juv.).

**HABITAT.**—Although this species is almost invariably associated with the *Sargassum* community in the open sea and is often believed to be restricted to that habitat, it is common on grass flats in the tropical western Atlantic, as indicated by the fact that all but one of the lots taken by the Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions apparently occurred in such an environment.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Floating gulfweed.
Distribution.—Western North Atlantic between latitudes 10° and 50°N; Azores and Cape Verde Islands; pelagic and sublittoral.

*188. *Latreutes inermis*, new species

**Figures 51, 52**

Material.—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 112-56: 1 ♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 113-59: 1 ♀).—Dominica (Sta. 62-56: 1 ovig. ♂).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 52-59: 2 ♀, 1 ♀ [1 ovig. female without eggs holotype, USNM 135382]).—Tobago (Sta. 42-59: 1 ♀).

Following the 1959 Expedition, Desmond B. Nicholson collected two lots of this species at Antigua Island, one lot at Black’s Point, Falmouth, on *Pseudopterogorgia americana* in 2 meters, 24 May 1959: 5 ♀, 4 ♂, 1 ♀, and one lot at Hammond’s Dock, Nonnuck Bay, on *Pseudopterogorgia acerosa* in 2 feet, 25 May 1959: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 ♀.

I have also seen an additional specimen collected by Raymond B. Manning at La Gata Island, La Parguera, Puerto Rico, on an alcyonarian, 25 June 1961: 1 ♂.

Description.—Rostrum (Figures 51a, b, 52a, b) subtriangular, nearly as long as carapace, overreaching antennal scale, inclined slightly ventrad, about one-third as deep as long; dorsal margin faintly convex for most of length in females, usually faintly concave in males, unarmed except for single prominent tooth on carapace slightly posterior to orbital margin (rarely with small tooth about one-fifth of length from tip); ventral margin convex, unarmed; sharp lateral carina near dorsal margin ending before reaching median third of rostrum. Small spine superimposed on, and directed anterodorsad from, subquadrate lobe delimiting ventral angle of orbit. Branchiostegal margin of carapace armed with 1–4 spines (rarely none on one side).

All abdominal pleura broadly rounded (Figure 51c). Sixth somite about one and one-half times as long as fifth and about four-fifths as long as telson, posterior margin (Figure 51e) prolonged ventrally in narrow distally rounded projection directed posteriorly between bases of uropods. Dorso-lateral spines of telson inconspicuous, both pairs situated in posterior half of segment (Figure 51d); distal margin prolonged mesially into cuneiform projection flanked by 2 pairs of movable spines, mesial pair fully twice as large as lateral pair.

Eyes (Figures 51f, g) with cornea set obliquely on stalk; stalk bearing prominent rounded lobe and sharp spine on mesial portion of distal margin, lobe more prominent in females than in males.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 51h) with stylocerite broad and rounded, not acuminate; distal margin of basal segment armed with single dorso-lateral spine and with small tooth on ventral margin; second and third segments subequal in length.

Antennal scale (Figure 51i) overreaching antennular peduncle by about one-third of length, nearly five times as long as broad; lateral margin very faintly convex, distal tooth strong, extending for full length beyond barely distinguishable distal margin of narrowly tapered blade. Antennal peduncle not reaching end of basal third of scale; basal segment with strong ventrolateral tooth near base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 51j–p). Mandible without incisor process or palp. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia slightly cleft in extreme distal portion, scaphognathite broad, obliquely truncate distally. Third maxilliped reaching end of basal third of distal segment of antennal peduncle, exopod reaching distal third of antepenultimate segment.

Large epipods on 3 anterior pairs of pereiopods. First pereiopod (Figure 51q) barely overreaching branchiostegal margin of carapace; palm slightly longer than carpus and slightly shorter than merus. Second pereiopod (Figure 51r) reaching slightly beyond base of distal segment of antennal peduncle; finger subequal in length to palm; carpus about one and three-fourths times as long as chela, second joint longer than subequal first and third joints; merus slightly shorter than 2 proximal joints of carpus and about half again as long as ischium. Third pereiopod (Figures 51s, 52c) reaching nearly to mesial third of antennal scale; dactyl (Figures 51t, 52d) unarmed, tapering to slender, sharp tip; propodus more than two and one-half times as long as dactyl, less than one and one-half times as long as carpus, with unarmed subparallel margins; merus nearly one and one-half times as long as propodus and more than three and one-half times as long as ischium, armed with stout lateral spine near distal margin. Fourth pereiopod (Figure 51u) barely overreaching base of distal segment of antennal peduncle; dactyl (Figure 51v) like that of third pereiopod; propodus more than two and one-third times as long as dactyl, more than one and one-half times as long as carpus, with unarmed subparallel margins; merus slightly longer than propodus and more than three times as
long as ischium, armed with stout lateral spine near distal margin. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 51w) reaching branchiostegal margin of carapace; dactyl (Figure 51x) like those of 2 preceding pereiopods; propodus slightly more than two and one-half times as long as dactyl, more than one and one-third times as long as carpus, with unarmored subparallel margins, except for minute spine at distal end of flexor margin;
merus unarmed, barely longer than propodus and nearly three and one-third times as long as ischium. Three posterior pereiopods of males more slender than those of females but with similar podomere relationships.

Appendix masculina on endopod of second pleopod of male (Figures 52e, f) longer than appendix interna, with 7 long spines in proximal half and 8 distal spines of varying length. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 51d) with inconspicuous movable spine but without acute angle at distal end of lateral margin.

COLOR.—According to the collector, the male specimen from Puerto Rico had the body generally transparent, dotted with scattered light-blue chromatophores, which formed no regular pattern.

SIZE.—Males with carapace lengths of 1.3–1.8 mm; females, 1.1–3.1 mm (holotype, 2.6 mm); ovigerous specimens, 2.9 and 3.1 mm.

HABITAT.—Probably always associated with gorgonacean octocorals. The species was recorded with certainty from Pseudopterogorgia acerosa and P. americana.


DISTRIBUTION.—Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands to Tobago; to a depth of 12 meters.

REMARKS.—In the general form of the rostrum and the absence of accessory spines on the dactyls of the 3 posterior pereiopods, this species displays a superficial similarity to L. anoplonyx Kemp, 1914, from Bombay, India. It differs from that species, however, in having the rostral margins unarmed rather than serrate, the branchiostegal margin of the carapace armed with no more than 4 rather than 11 spines, and the dorsolateral spines of the telson apparently distributed differently. Also, the dorsal tooth on the carapace is situated farther anteriorly in the West Indian species. The name (inermis, L., = unarmed) was suggested by the unarmed rostrum and posterior pereiopods.

189. Latreutes parvulus (Stimpson)

Rhynchocyclus parvulus Stimpson, 1866:48.
Latreutes parvulus.—Williams 1965b:79, fig. 64.

MATERIAL.—Bahía del Espíritu Santo (Sta. 41–60: 1♀).

HABITAT.—The single specimen was presumably taken from eroded dead coral.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—St. Joseph Island, Teaxs.

DISTRIBUTION.—North Carolina to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; West Africa; to a depth of 44 meters.

REMARKS.—The single specimen in the Smithsonian-Bredin collections has the rostrum unusually slender and sparsely dentate.

Genus Lysmata Risso, 1816

The presence or absence of an accessory branch on the dorsolateral flagellum of the antennule—the only feature distinguishing Lysmata from Hippolysmata Stimpson, 1860—is a variable character. Examination of material in the national collections suggests that some specimens of all species that have been assigned to Hippolysmata—even the type-species, H. vittata Stimpson, 1860—may bear a vestige of an accessory flagellum. In discussing this character, Kemp (1914:112) noted the possibility “that further investigation will reveal such a degree of gradation that two distinct genera can no longer be recognized, and in this case all the species must take rank under Lysmata.” That time now seems to have come, and Hippolysmata is herein treated as a junior synonym of Lysmata.
Key to Western Atlantic Species

1. Antennal scale distinctly overreaching antennular peduncle (Exopod of third maxilliped reaching to, or beyond, midlength of antepenultimate segment.) .......................... 2
   Antennal scale overreaching antennular peduncle slightly, if at all. (Accessory branch of dorsolateral antennular flagellum absent or vestigial.) ........................................ 5

2. (1) Antennal tooth fused with ventral angle of orbit; stylocerite reaching nearly to, or beyond, distal margin of basal segment of antennular peduncle; accessory branch of dorsolateral antennular flagellum well developed ................................................................. 3
   Antennal tooth distinct from depressed and obscure ventral angle of orbit; stylocerite falling far short of distal margin of basal antennular segment; accessory branch of dorsolateral antennular flagellum vestigial or absent .................................................. 4

3. (2) Two to 4 teeth of dorsal rostral series situated on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin; carapace with pterygostomian tooth on anteroventral margin; antennal scale more than four times as long as wide, distal tooth distinctly overreaching distal margin of blade; carpus of second pereiopod composed of 28–30 articles. *192. L. intermedia
   Only 1 tooth of dorsal rostral series situated on carapace; carapace with anteroventral margin rounded, unarmed; antennal scale little more than three times as long as wide, distal tooth not overreaching distal margin of blade; carpus of second pereiopod composed of about 17 articles .................................................. 193. L. moorei

4. (2) Rostrum usually reaching as far as, or beyond, end of antennular peduncle; antennal scale five times as long as wide ................................................................. 194. L. rathbunae
   Rostrum reaching not much, if at all, beyond second segment of antennular peduncle; antennal scale less than four times as long as wide ................ *195. L. wurdemanni

5. (1) Rostrum with at most 1 ventral tooth; antennal tooth fused with ventral angle of orbit; carapace with anteroventral margin rounded, unarmed; stylocerite nearly reaching distal margin of basal segment of antennular peduncle; distal tooth of antennal scale not overreaching distal margin of blade; exopod of third maxilliped not nearly reaching midlength of antepenultimate segment; carpus of second pereiopod composed of 13–15 articles ................................................................. *190. L. anchisteus
   Rostrum with 4–6 ventral teeth; antennal tooth distinct from depressed and obscure ventral angle of orbit; carapace with pterygostomian tooth on anteroventral margin; stylocerite falling far short of distal margin of basal antennular segment; distal tooth of antennal scale distinctly overreaching distal margin of blade; exopod of third maxilliped reaching at least to midlength of antepenultimate segment; carpus of second pereiopod composed of 17–23 articles .................................................. 191. L. grabhami

*190. Lysmata anchisteus, new species

Figures 53, 54

Material.—Antigua Island (Sta. 75-56: 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 juv., 1 ♀—Grenada (Sta. 4-56: 1 ♂; Sta. 6-56: 2 ♀ [1 is holotype, USNM 135387]).

There are two additional lots of this species in the national collections: Playa del Mani, Añasco, Puerto Rico, 24 March 1939, J. A. Rivero: 2 ovig. ♀; cave on east side of Europa Bay, Saint John, Virgin Islands, 4–10 feet, 16 February 1959, Randall and Kumpf, Sta. 34: 1 ♀.

Description.—Rostrum (Figures 53a, b) directed slightly ventrad, upturned near tip, reaching barely as far as, or very slightly beyond, distal margin of basal segment of antennular peduncle; dorsal margin armed with 5 or 6 strong teeth, posteriormost situated on carapace, widely and deeply separated from rest of series; ventral margin armed with single small tooth near tip (unarmed in one female); lateral carina sharp, situated near ventral margin of rostrum and fusing with posterior margin of orbit. Carapace without dorsal carina. Antennal tooth sharp, not separated from ventral angle of orbit. Anteroventral margin of carapace rounded, unarmed.

Pleura of first 4 abdominal somites rounded (Figure 53c), that of fifth sharply acute; sixth somite armed with sharply buttressed posteroventral tooth. Sixth somite one and one-half times as long as fifth, three-fifths as long as telson not including terminal spines; median posterior projection between bases of uropods short, rounded, and inconspicuous. Dorsal spines of telson (Figure 53d) prominent, anterior pair situated near end of basal third of segment, posterior pair about equidistant from anterior pair and from distal margin of telson; distal margin
(Figure 53e) acute mesially, armed with 2 pairs of spines separated by mesial pair of long, basally thickened setae, lateral pair of spines much smaller than dorsal spines and directed somewhat dorsad.

Eyes short and stout, cornea longer and broader than stalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 53f) with stylocerite tapering to sharp tip reaching about as far as distal margin of basal segment, margins not denticulate; each antennular segment armed with row of spinules near dorsolateral portion of distal margin; small tooth at proximal end of distal third of ventral surface of basal segment near mesial margin. Antennular flagella subequal, about three and one-fourth times as long as carapace; dorsolateral flagellum with 7–20 thickened, setigerous articles, distal article subacutely produced to form vestige of accessory flagellum (Figure 53g).

Antennal scale (Figure 53h) relatively small, not reaching much, if at all, beyond antennular peduncle, about three times as long as broad; lateral margin concave, especially near midlength, distal tooth strong, barely overreaching subtruncate distal margin of blade. Antennal peduncle proportionately massive, reaching fully as far as midlength of scale; basal segment with sharp marginal tooth ventral to base of scale.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 53i–o). Mandibles unequal but subsimilar, right more complex than left. Third maxilliped overreaching antennal scale by half...
of distal segment; exopod short, not nearly reaching midlength of antepenultimate segment.

Four anterior pereiopods with well-developed epipods. First pereiopod (Figure 54a) slightly overreaching antennal peduncle; fingers little more than half as long as palm, movable finger bidentate distally; carpus subequal in length to palm, much shorter than merus; ischium unarmed. Second pereiopod (Figure 54b) overreaching antennal scale by length of chela and one-fourth of carpus; carpus nearly twice as long as merus, composed of 14 (rarely 13 or 15) articles; merus subequal to ischium in length, composed of 7 articles; ischium with 1 or 2 articulations near distal end. Third pereiopod (Figure 54c) overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl and two-thirds of propodus; dactyl (Figure 54d) terminating distally in long spikelike tooth continuous with extensor margin and stouter, blunter tooth on flexor side, with movable spines and flexor margin; propodus about three times as long as dactyl, armed with 6 movable spines on flexor margin; carpus about four-fifths as long as propodus; merus not much less than twice as long as carpus, bearing single subdistal spine on lateral surface. Fourth pereiopod (Figures 54e, f) similar to, but slightly longer than, third, overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl and nearly half of propodus. Fifth pereiopod (Figure 54g) slightly longer than fourth, overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl and one-fifth of propodus; dactyl (Figure 54h) as in third and fourth pereiopods; propodus more than three and one-half times as long as dactyl, armed with 5 movable spines and distal fringe of setae on flexor margin; carpus less than three-fourths as long as propodus; merus less than one and one-half times as long as carpus, without spine on lateral surface.

Endopod of first pleopod of male (Figures 54i, j) about half as long as exopod, tapering to slender, unadorned end piece. Appendix masculina on endopod of second pleopod (Figures 54k, l) shorter than appendix interna, armed with 3 long distal spines, terminal spine longer than appendix. Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 53d) armed with 2 fixed teeth flanking movable spine at distal end of lateral margin.

Size.—Males with carapace lengths of 2.7—5.2 mm (holotype, 4.8 mm); females 2.7—7.3 mm; ovi-gerous specimens, 6.0—7.0 mm.

Habitat.—This species was found both along a rocky shore and on a mud bottom.

Type-locality.—Point Saline, Grenada.
DISTRIBUTION.—Puerto Rico to Grenada; in depths of less than 3 meters.

REMARKS.—As suggested by the name (anchis-teus, G. = next of kin), this species is very similar to *L. unicornis* Holthuis and Maurin, 1952, from Morocco. It seems to differ from that species in the following characters: The rostrum is shorter, reaching at most only slightly beyond the distal end of the basal antennular segment, rather than to the mid-length of the second segment. The rostral formula is 1 + 4–5/1 rather than 2 + 4–5/2–3. The setose portion of the dorsolateral antennular flagellum is composed of 7–20, rather than 31–45, articles. The antennal scale has the lateral margin distinctly concave, rather than nearly straight, and the mesial margin of the blade straight or convex distally, rather than concave. The second pereiopod has the carpus composed of only 13–15 articles, rather than 19–28, and the merus has 7, rather than 11–14, subdivisions. The 3 posterior pairs of pereiopods have the dactyls armed with 2, rather than 3, movable spinules on the flexor margin, and the propodus and carpus are not minutely spinulous as in *L. unicornis*. The third and fourth pereiopods have the carpus considerably, rather than a little, shorter than the propodus, and the merus is armed with 1, rather than 4–6, movable spines on the lateral surface. The fifth pereiopod has the merus unarmed laterally, rather than armed with 3 or 4 movable spines. Although the largest West Indian specimens are not much more than half as large as those from Morocco, it is unlikely that many of the differences indicated above are correlated with size. The number of setigerous articles in the basal portion of the dorsolateral antennular flagellum does increase with growth, but all of the other characters mentioned seem to be remarkably constant in the series examined; for example, the number of articulations in the carpus of the second pereiopod is nearly always 14, regardless of size.

191. *Lysmata grabhami* (Gordon), new combination


*Hippolysmata* (Hippolysmata) *grabhami*.—Limbaugh, Pederson, and Chace 1961:247, fig. 5.

MATERIAL.—This species is not represented in the Smithsonian-Bredin collections proper. As a consequence of the 1959 expedition, however, the following specimen was received from Desmond V. Nicholson from Exchange Bay, Antigua Island, associated with *Stoichactis helianthus*, 25 May 1959: 1♂.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Funchal, Madeira.

DISTRIBUTION.—Northeastern Gulf of Mexico, Florida Keys, Bahamas, and Lesser Antilles; Madeira; Hawaii and Society Islands; to a depth of 55 meters.

*192. Lysmata intermedia* (Kingsley)

*Hippolysmata intermedia* Kingsley, 1878a:90.

*Lyysmata intermedia*.—Sivertsen 1933:5, pl. 2: figs. 9–15.

MATERIAL.—Tortola (Sta. 117–56: 10♂, 4♀ [2 ovig.]; Sta. 5–58: 1♂; Sta. 23–58: 4♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Guana Island (Sta. 9–58: 24♂, 9♀ [7 ovig.]).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 111–56: 3♂, 4♀ [3 ovig.]; Sta. 112–56: 2♂, 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 10–58: 2♂; Sta. 37, 38, 39–58: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 85–56: 1♀; Sta. 102–59: 1♂).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103–56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 1♂; Sta. 77–56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 77–60: 1♂).—Tobago (Sta. 8–59: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 52–60: 2♂; Sta. 77–60: 1♂, 1 juv.).

HABITAT.—Most of the specimens were found on grass flats studded with *Porites* and *Pocillopora*, but some were associated with algae on rocky shores and a few with reef corals.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Dry Tortugas, Florida.

DISTRIBUTION.—Florida Keys to Tobago and Curação; Azores; Galapagos Islands; to a depth of 22 meters.

193. *Lysmata moorei* (Rathbun)

*Hippolysmata moorei* Rathbun, 1901:115, fig. 23.

*Lyysmata moorei*.—Schmitt 1935:154, fig. 20.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Playa de Ponce, Puerto Rico.

DISTRIBUTION.—In addition to the type-series, there are four specimens in the national collections, from such widely separated localities as Puerto Rico, Isla de Providencia, and Estado da Paraiba, Brazil. It is also known from Ascension Island and Gabon, West Africa.

REMARKS.—The Brazilian specimen referred to above was recorded as *Hippolysmata wurdemanni* by Rathbun (1900:153).
194. *Lysmata rathbunae* Chace


**Type-locality.**—Off Boynton Beach, Florida, 26°31'N, 80°01'W; in 55–64 meters.

**Distribution.**—Eastern Florida to Yucatan; in 37–119 meters.

*195. *Lysmata wurdemanni* (Gibbes), new combination

Hippolyte Wurdemannii Gibbes, 1850:197.

*Hippolytymata* (Hippolytymata) *wurdemannii.*—Williams 1965b:84, fig. 68.

**Material.**—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 73: 1 ovig. ♀, 1 juv.; Sta. 85–60: 1 ♂, 1 juv.; Sta. 95–60: 1 ♀).

**Habitat.**—Three of these specimens were taken on sand flats, the other two on a rocky shore where there were tide pools.

**Type-locality.**—Key West, Florida (restricted by Holthuis, 1959).

**Distribution.**—Virginia to Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil; to a depth of 30 meters.

**Remarks.**—As noted above, the specimen from Mambangua, Brazil, recorded by Rathbun (1900: 153) as *L. wurdemannii*, proved to be *L. moorei*. On the other hand, two large ovigerous females in the national collections from Santos, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil, agree reasonably well with North American specimens of *L. wurdemannii*. The only obvious difference lies in the number and possibly consequent arrangement of the dorsal rostral teeth. The Brazilian specimens have 6 or 7 dorsal teeth, instead of the usual 4 or 5 in northern specimens, and 1 or 2, in addition to the posteriormost tooth, are on the carapace posterior to the orbital margin. Otherwise, these specimens agree better with the typical form of *L. wurdemannii* than do some of those recorded by Holthuis (1959:111) from off Surinam and French Guiana; the styloterite falls well short of the distal margin of the basal antennular segment, and the carpus of the second pereiopods contains only 30–31 articles. The species seems to be uncommon in the West Indies. I have seen one specimen from Golfo de Batabanó, Cuba, but, unfortunately, it is not available for reexamination at this time.

**Genus *Merguia* Kemp, 1914**

Only one Atlantic species is known.

*196. *Merguia rhizophorae* (Rathbun)

Hippolytymata rhizophorae Rathbun, 1900:153, pl. 8: fig. 9.


**Type-locality.**—Rio Paraíba, Estado da Paraíba, Brazil.

**Distribution.**—Panama, Surinam, and Estado da Paraíba, Brazil.

*Genus *Thor* Kingsley, 1878a*

The shrimps of this genus are as ubiquitous and difficult to identify as are those of *Hippolyte*. The task is complicated by the apparent occurrence of protandry in at least some of the species. The four western Atlantic species recognized in this report are very similar in general appearance, but they seem to be quite distinct physiologically. Most of the morphological characters investigated proved to be variable and useless, but the few reasonably stable characters finally found are sufficient to permit identification of most specimens. Where all four species occur in the same area, however, as in southeastern Florida and Yucatan, they challenge the identifier’s skill.

**Key to Atlantic Species**

1. No vestige of supra-orbital tooth; anterolateral margin of carapace faintly angular, with microscopic branchiostegal tooth; distal margin of telson armed typically with 4 pairs of spines; endopod of first pleopod of functional males with mesial margin sparsely setose; appendix masculina (not including setae) of functional males falling short of end of endopod of second pleopod; associated with sea anemones. (Merus of first pereiopod unarmed in distal half of flexor margin; eggs not very large, increasing in major diameter during development from 0.48 to 0.70 mm.) .......... *197. *T. amboinensis*
Key to Atlantic Species—Continued

Supra-orbital tooth represented by obtuse prominence; anterolateral margin of carapace rounded, unarmed; distal margin of telson armed with 3 pairs of spines; endopod of first pereiopod of functional males with metasomal margin densely setose; appendix masculina (not including setae) of functional males reaching nearly to, or beyond, end of exopod of second pereiopod; not usually associated with sea anemones

2. (1) Merus of first pereiopod armed with 1 or 2 spines in distal half of flexor margin. (Dactyls of fourth and fifth pereiopods commonly armed with 5—not unusually 4 or 6—spines on flexor margin proximal to distal pair of spines; eggs not very large, increasing in major diameter during development from 0.36 to 0.74 mm.) Π189. *T. dobkinii

Merus of first pereiopod unarmed in distal half of flexor margin

3. (2) Dactyls of fourth and fifth pereiopods commonly armed with 4 or 5 (rarely 3 or 6) spines on flexor margin proximal to distal pair of spines; eggs large and few, increasing in major diameter during development from 0.66 to 1.40 mm *199. *T. floridanus

Dactyls of fourth and fifth pereiopods commonly armed with 3 (sometimes 2 or 4) spines on flexor margin proximal to distal pair of spines; eggs not very large, increasing in major diameter during development from 0.36 to 0.73 mm. Π200. *T. manningi

*197. *Thor amboinensis (De Man)

**Figures** 55, 56

*Hippolyte amboinensis* De Man, 1888:535.

*Thor discosomatis* Kemp, 1916:388, fig. 1, pl. 36: fig. 1.

**Material.**—Antigua Island (Sta. 72–56: 6♂, 4 ovig. ♀; Sta. 73–56: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 113–59: 1♂; Sta. ?–59: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Dominica (Sta. 62–56: 1?).—Tobago (Sta. 26–59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. ?–59: 1♂, 5♀ [4 ovig.]).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 34–60: 1♂).

**Habitat.**—Apparently this shrimp is always associated with sea anemones of various species.

**Type-locality.**—Ambon, Indonesia.

**Distribution.**—Florida Keys to Tobago and Yucatan; Bay of Bengal, Indonesia, and Carotine Islands.

**Remarks.**—It was believed on first examination that the Smithsonian-Bredin collections contained two species of *Thor* associated with sea anemones. The form found with the “tufted anemone” (presumably *Bartholomea annulata*) had the telson armed with 3 pairs of posterior spines (Figure 55e); the carpus of the first pereiopod short and robust, less that three-fourths as long as the palm of the chela (Figure 55a); the third pereiopod of the male (Figure 55g) distinctly, but not markedly, prehensile, the dactyl (Figure 55r) being armed with only 5 accessory spinules on the flexor margin; and the fourth and fifth pereiopods (Figure 55v) terminating in robust dactyls armed with only 2 or 3 spines on the flexor margin. The form associated with the “thick-tentacled anemone” (probably *Condylactis gantrea*), on the other hand, had the telson armed with 4 pairs of distal spines (Figure 56e); the carpus of the first pereiopod much more slender and as long as the palm of the chela (Figure 56d); the third pereiopod of the male (Figure 56g) strongly prehensile, the dactyl (Figure 56r) bearing about 10 accessory spinules on the flexor margin; and the fourth and fifth pereiopods (Figures 56v) terminating in more elongate dactyls bearing 4 spines on the flexor margin.

Further study, however, revealed the variability of all of these characters and failed to disclose any consistent differences by which the two forms could be distinguished. The telson normally bears 4 pairs of terminal spines; of the 24 specimens in the collections, only two have 3 spines on both sides of the posterior margin, three others have 3 spines on one side and 4 on the other, and one specimen (from the same lot as as the specimen illustrated in Figure 55) has 4 on one side and 5 on the other. The carpus of the first pereiopod varies from less than three-fourths as long as, to slightly longer than, the palm of the chela; another male in the lot containing the specimen illustrated in Figure 56 has the merus only three-fourths as long as the palm. The number of accessory spinules on the flexor margin of the dactyl of the male third pereiopod varies from 5 to 10, without apparent correlation with other characters. The dactyls of the 2 posterior pairs of pereiopods vary similarly.

Comparison of the Smithsonian-Bredin material with a male and a female collected by Stanley Kemp in the Andaman Islands and a male and two females
FIGURE 55.—Thor amboinensis (De Man), male, associated with “tufted anemone” from Tobago (Smithsonian-Bredin Station ?-59), carapace length 2.25 mm: a, anterior region; b, rostrum; c, abdomen; d, telson and uropods; e, end of telson; f, right antennule; g, right antenna; h, right mandible, anterior aspect; i, left mandible, posterior aspect; j, right first maxilla; k, right second maxilla; l, right first maxilliped; m, right second maxilliped; n, right third maxilliped; o, right first pereiopod; p, right second pereiopod; q, right third pereiopod; r, same, dactyl; s, left fourth pereiopod; t, same, dactyl; u, right fifth pereiopod; v, same, dactyl; w, right first pleopod; x, same, endopod; y, right second pleopod; z, same, appendix masculina and appendix interna. (Magnifications: c, X6; a, b, d, f, g, n-q, s, u, w, y, X12.5; h-m, X25; e, r, t, v, x, z, X63.)
from Ifaluk Atoll, Caroline Islands, reveals no important morphological differences, except that the third pereiopod of the two Indo-Pacific males is not prehensile, whereas it is prehensile in the nine Atlantic males in which one or both of these appendages is still intact. The third pereiopods have been demonstrated to be dimorphic in some species of this and other hippolytid genera (see “Remarks” under *T. manningi*), and there is a suggestion that they may be polymorphic in this species (compare Figures 55q and 56q). Also, the color pattern of the Indo-Pacific anemone commensal, as detailed by Kemp, is remarkably like that of Atlantic specimens.

The unique type-specimen of *Hippolyte amboinensis* may no longer be extant, and there is therefore probably little chance of verifying the contention of Holthuis (1947:51) that De Man’s species is a senior synonym of Kemp’s *T. discosomatis*. The material at

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**Figure 56.** *Thor amboinensis* (De Man), male, associated with “thick-tentacled anemone” from Antigua Island (Smithsonian-Bredin Station 72-56), carapace length 1.6 mm: a, anterior region; b, rostrum; c, abdomen; d, telson and uropods; e, end of telson; f, left antennule; g, left antenna; h, right mandible, anterior aspect; i, left mandible, posterior aspect; j, left first maxilla; k, left second maxilla; l, left first maxilliped; m, left second maxilliped; n, left third maxilliped; o, left first pereiopod; p, left second pereiopod; q, left third pereiopod; r, same; dactyl; s, left fourth pereiopod; t, same, dactyl; u, left fifth pereiopod; v, same, dactyl; w, left first pleopod; x, same, endopod; y, left second pleopod; z, same, appendix interna and appendix masculina. (Magnifications: c, X6; a, b, d, f, g, n-q, s, u, w, y, X12.5; j-m, X25; e, h, i, r, t, v, x, z, X63.)
my disposal does corroborate the belief that there are usually only 3 dorsal teeth on the rostrum of *T. amboinensis*, that the rostrum is most often, but by no means always, simple rather than bifid distally, and that the stylocerite is probably longer on the average than it is in *T. paschalis*. These characters hardly suffice as proof, however, that De Man did not have an aberrant specimen of *T. paschalis*. That could be determined positively only if De Man's specimen proved to have 4 pairs of spines on the distal margin of the telson and a tooth near the base of the lateral margin of the stylocerite. Even in the absence of such evidence, however, it is probably best to follow the precedent set by Holthuis and accepted by subsequent workers.

*198. Thor dobkini*, new species

**Figure 57**

*Thor floridanus*.—Dobkin 1968:1-17. [Not *T. floridanus* Kingsley, 1878a.]

**Material.**—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 69–60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 77–60: 5♂, 15 ♀ [11 ovig.]).

In addition, the following lots in the national collections have been examined, and the holotype has been selected from one of them:


South Carolina. Seven miles off Little River Inlet, 14 meters, 17 August 1949, A. S. Pearse: 5 ♀ (4 ovig.).

Florida. Norris Cut off Miami, dredged, April 1901, J. E. Benedict, 1 ovig. ♀.—No Name Key, among algae at low tide, H. Hemphill: 2♀.—Marco, among sponges in 2–5 1/3 meters, H. Hemphill: 1♂, 2 ovig. ♀.—Punta Rassa, 2 meters, H. Hemphill: 43♂, 54 ♀ (40 ovig.) [1♂ is holotype, USNM 135396].—Sarasota Bay, H. E. Webster: 1♀.—Same, among thick growth of *Sagittaria*, 19 April 1944, M. W. Williams: 1 ovig. ♀.—Tampa Bay, 1901, *Fish Hawk*: 1 ovig. ♀.—Boca Ciega Bay Dock, on oyster rack, 12 February 1964, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: 1♂, 5 ♀.—Anclote Sponge Station, Tarpon Springs, 7 November 1899, B. W. Evermann: 1 ovig. ♀.—Alligator Harbor, Franklin County, 3 November 1951, J. A. Smyth: 1♀.—West Florida, Hender-son and Simpson: 1♀.—Dry Tortugas, Edward Palmer: 1♂, 2 ♀ (1 ovig.).


Cuba. Punta Tolete, Bahía de Guadiana, Provincia de Pinar del Río, *Tomas Barreto* Expedition Sta. 5, Henderson and Bartsch: 1 ovig. ♀.—Cardenas Bay off 61st Street, Varadero, Provincia de Matanzas, dredged in 4 meters, 27 January 1957, W. L. Schmitt: 2♀ (1 ovig.).

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figure 57b) inclined ventrad, falling short of distal margin of basal segment of antennular peduncle; dorsal margin usually armed with 4 teeth, much less commonly with 5, rarely with 3, and very rarely with 6, posteriormost tooth usually situated in line with, or slightly posterior to, posterior margin of orbit; ventral margin bearing single tooth forming bifid rostral tip. Supraorbital tooth (Figure 57a) barely discernible as obtuse prominence. Antennal spine well marked, distinctly separated from, and overreaching, ventral angle of orbit. Anteroventral margin of carapace broadly rounded and unarmed.

Pleura of 3 anterior abdominal somites broadly rounded (Figure 57c); those of 3 posterior somites acute posteroventrally. Sixth somite nearly twice as long as fifth but distinctly shorter than telson not including terminal spines. Telson (Figure 57d) usually armed with 4 pairs of dorsal spines, occasionally with 3 pairs, rarely with 5; distal margin (Figure 57e) with small mesial point and bearing 3, very rarely 4, pairs of spines, intermediate pair distinctly longest.

Eyes with cornea broader than, and fully as long as, eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 57f) with sharp stylocerite reaching to, or beyond, distal margin of second segment and armed with distinct tooth near proximal end of lateral margin; basal segment with tooth near distal end of ventromesial margin; second
segment with curved lateral spine reaching distal third of distal segment; dorsal scale of distal segment subtriangular, with or without denticle on lateral slope.

Antennal scale (Figure 57g) overreaching antennular peduncle by at least one-third of length, about one and two-thirds times as long as broad; lateral margin nearly straight, distal tooth falling far short of strongly produced distomesial angle of blade. Antennal peduncle reaching about to midlength of scale; basal segment armed with strong ventrolateral tooth.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 57i-m). Mandibles asymmetrical, incisor process armed with 6 teeth.
and much narrower than swollen molar process. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia deeply cleft, siphognathite rather broad and truncate distally. Third maxillipeds slightly overreaching antennal scale, exopod reaching distal sixth of antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopod (Figure 57n) reaching about as far as distolateral tooth of antennal scale; fingers slightly more than half as long as palm; carpus about as long as palm; merus nearly one-fourth again as long as carpus, armed with 1 or 2 movable spines distal to midlength of flexor margin; ischiium little more than one-third as long as merus. Second pereiopod (Figure 57o) slightly overreaching antennal scale; fingers shorter than palm; carpus considerably more than twice as long as chela, articles decreasing in order 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5; merus less than three-fourths as long as carpus and nearly one-third again as long as ischiium. Third pereiopod of male (Figure 57q) prehensile, subchelate, overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl and three-fourths of propodus; dactyl (Figure 57q) provided with about 16 closely appressed spinules on flexor margin, distalmost considerably longer than, but similar to, others, not diverging from stout terminal spine of dactyl; propodus more than twice as long as dactyl, distal third of flexor margin rather abruptly converging toward extensor margin and densely spinose; carpus more than half as long as propodus; merus slightly longer than propodus, armed with 1 or 2 strong spines near distal end of lateral surface. Third pereiopod (Figure 57q) not prehensile in either sex, overreaching antennal scale by slightly more than length of dactyl; dactyl (Figure 57q) most commonly bearing 5 spines on flexor margin in addition to distal pair, less commonly with 3, 4, or 6 accessory spines; propodus slightly less than two and one-half times as long as dactyl, armed with about 8 subequally spaced spines on flexor margin and microscopic comblike spine near articulation with dactyl; carpus about half as long as propodus; merus very slightly longer than propodus, with 1 or 2 strong spines near distal end of lateral surface. Fifth pereiopod (Figures 57t, u) reaching as far as distal margin of antennal scale, similar to fourth pereiopod but with fringe of stout setae on distal fifth of flexor margin of propodus; merus usually with single spine near distal end of lateral surface.

Endopod of first pleopod of male (Figures 57v, w) with fringe of moderately long setae on mesial margin. Appendix masculina, not including dense covering of long setae, overreaching endopod of second pleopod and frequently approaching tip of exopod (Figures 57x, y). Lateral branch of uropod (Figure 57d) with movable spine inserted between distolateral tooth and margin of blade.

**SIZE.**—Males with carapace lengths of 1.0–1.9 mm (holotype, 1.6 mm); females, 1.1–3.4 mm; ovigerous specimens, 2.0–3.0 mm.

**HABITAT.**—Grass flats.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Punta Rassa (near mouth of Caloosahatchee River), Lee County, Florida.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—North Carolina to Yucatan, north coast of Cuba; to a depth of 14 meters.

**REMARKS.**—Without the convincing evidence provided by the developmental studies of Sheldon Dobkin (1968), I would certainly have overlooked the subtle differences that distinguish this species from *T. floridanus*. Inasmuch as Dr. Dobkin graciously offered to forsake the proposed extension of his studies of *Thor* and provided me with notes that he had already assembled on possible morphological differences between the two species, it is appropriate for the new species to bear his name.

The presence or absence of a spine on the distal half of the flexor margin of the merus of the first pereiopod would seem to be a questionable specific character in this genus, but the material available to me indicates that it is a valid and useful means of distinguishing the species involved. I have seen no specimen of *Thor* with large eggs and no specimen of the apparently distinct West Indian species with small eggs that has a spine in this position. Occasional specimens of the two latter species may have a stout seta or slender spine on the proximal portion of the flexor margin of the merus of the first pereiopod, but it is certainly not homologous with the spine in *T. dobkini*.

There is little doubt that *T. dobkini* is normally a protandrous hermaphrodite. Of 70 females measured, all but three have a carapace length of 2.0 mm or more, whereas all 52 males measured have a carapace length of less than 2.0 mm. All of the males, however, have the third pereiopod subchelate and prehensile; no sexually intermediate forms, such as occur in *T. manningi*, have been observed.
*199. Thor floridanus Kingsley

**Figure 58**

Thor floridanus Kingsley, 1878:95.

**Material.**—Isla Mujeres (Sta. 17-60: 2 ♀; Sta. 26-60: 2 ovig. ♀, 1♂; Sta. 28-60: 3♂, 10 ♀ [4 ovig.]; Sta. 29-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 29a-60: 1♂, 3 ovig. ♀).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 47-60: 5♂, 2 ♀; Sta. 100-60: 5♂, 4 ♀ [3 ovig.], 6 juv.).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 60-60: 5♂, 3 ♀ [2 ovig.]; Sta. 66-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 69-60: 1♂, 3♀ [3 ovig.]; Sta. 77-60: 13♂, 6♀ [3 ovig.]; Sta. 83-60: 3♂, 28♀ [20 ovig.], 1 juv.; Sta. 89-60: 2 ovig. ♀; Sta. 91-60: 2♂, 1 ♀ with branchial bopyrid).

**Habitat.**—Grass flats.

**Type-locality.**—Key West, Florida.

**Distribution.**—North Carolina (?) to Yucatan, to a depth of 58 meters. Neither of the two specimens tentatively assigned to this species from north of Miami, Florida, is ovigerous; the northern limit of the range of the species therefore awaits verification.

**Remarks.**—The type-series of *T. floridanus* is deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University and has been made available to me through the kind cooperation of Herbert W. Levi. It consists of seven males, eight females, and one juvenile. The males range in carapace length from 1.3 to 1.6 mm, the females (none of which, unfortunately, are ovigerous) from 1.5 to 2.3 mm, and the single juvenile 1.1 mm. The third pereiopod is prehensile in the four males in which both members of the pair have not been lost. The juvenile and two of the smaller males have 3 accessory spinules on the flexor margin of the dactyl of the fourth pereiopod, proximal to the terminal pair; the remaining five males and two of the females have 4 accessory spinules; and the four remaining females in which the fourth pereiopod is intact have 5. None of the specimens has a spine on the merus of the first pereiopod. The unarmed merus of the first pereiopod virtually eliminates the possibility that *T. floridanus* is the species described above under the name *T. dobkinii*, and the distribution of accessory spinules on the dactyl of the fourth pereiopod does not agree with that in the West Indian species described below as *T. manningi* but does agree reasonably well with that in the form with large eggs, referred to as *Thor* sp. by Dobkin (1968). This conclusion is not contradicted...
by the fact that all 19 ovigerous females that I have
seen in other lots from Key West bear large eggs.

Evidence of protandry is less marked in _T. floridanus_ than it is in either _T. dobkini_ or _T. manningi_. All 40 males of _T. floridanus_ analyzed have the third pereiopods subchelate and prehensile, as in _T. dobkini_. All but three small males have carapace lengths of 1.2-1.8 mm, and only 11 of the 92 females in the same lots fall within this size range. The proportionate number of females in the size range encompassing most of the males is therefore appreciably greater than it is in _T. manningi_, but still less than 25 percent, which would suggest imperfect protandry.

**200. Thor manningi, new species**

**Figures** 59-61

**Material.**—Tortola (Sta. 117-56: 9♂, 2♀, 19♀ [16 ovig., 2 with abdominal bopyrids]; Sta. 5-58: 9♂, 9♀ [7 ovig.], 1 juv.; Sta. 23-58: 2♂, 1♀, 4♀ [2 ovig., 1 with abdominal bopyrid]; Sta. 35-58: 1 ovig.♀).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 112-56: 2♂, 2 ovig.♀; Sta. 10-58: 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 37, 38, 39-58: 1♂, 5♀ [3 ovig.], 1 juv.).—Anguilla (Sta. 55-58: 1♂; Sta. 59-58: 1 ovig.♀).—Barbuda (Sta. 92-56: 1♂; Sta. 112a-58: 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 112c-58: 8♂, 2♀, 6♀ [5 ovig.]; Sta. 98-59: 4♂, 2♀ [1 ovig.];

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![Figure 59. Thor manningi, new species, holotype, male, carapace length 1.3 mm: a, anterior region; b, rostrum; c, abdomen; d, telson and uropods; e, end of telson; f, right antennule; g, right antenna; h, right mandible, anterior aspect; i, left mandible, anterior aspect; j, right first maxilla; k, right second maxilla; l, right first maxilliped; m, right second maxilliped; n, right third maxilliped; o, right first pereiopod; p, right second pereiopod; q, right third pereiopod; r, same, dactyl; s, right fourth pereiopod; t, same, dactyl; u, right fifth pereiopod; v, same, dactyl; w, right first pleopod; x, same, endopod; y, left second pereiopod; z, same, appendix interna and appendix masculina. (Magnifications: c, X6; a, b, d, f, g, n-q, s, u, w, y, X12.5; j-m, X25; e, h, i, t, v, x, z, X63.)](image-url)
Sta. 102-59: 2♂, 2 ovig. ♀, 1 juv.—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103-56: 3♂, 9♀ [7 ovig.]).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73-56: 1♂, 3♀, 3♀ [1 ovig.]; Sta. 75-56: 1♂; Sta. 80-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 81-56: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 82-56: 3♂, 2♀, 13 ovig. ♀, 1 juv. [1♂ is holotype, USNM 135393]; Sta. 79-56: 3♂, 2♀, 4♀ [2 ovig.]; Sta. 96-56: 1♀; Sta. 104-56: 1♂, 1♀, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 105-56: 1♂, 1♀, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 109-59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 112-59: 1♀; Sta. 2-59: 3♂, 5♀, 8 ovig. ♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 69-56: 1♀).—Dominica (Sta. 61-56: 1♀; Sta. 75-59: 2♂, 3 juv.).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 53-59: 1♂; Sta. 7-59: 1♂, 1♀, 2 ovig. ♀).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 15-56: 7♂, 9♀ [6 ovig.], 2♀; Sta. 17-56: 1♂, 3♀ [2 ovig.]).—Tobago (Sta. 4-59: 4♂, 2 juv.; Sta. 8-59: 1♀, 2 ovig. ♀, 1 juv.; Sta. 26-59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 30-59: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 31-59: 2♂, 3♀, 7 ovig. ♀, 1 juv.).—Bahia de la Ascensión (Sta. 52-60: 2♂, 2♀, 2♀; Sta. 55-60: 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 67-60: 1♀; Sta. 68-60: 1♂, 3 ovig. ♀; Sta. 70-60: 1♂, 1♀, 3♀; Sta. 77-60: 2♂, 2♀, 3♀ [1 ovig.]; Sta. 81-60: 2♀; Sta. 95-60: 1♀).—Bahía del Espíritu

Figure 60.—Thor manningi, new species. Paratype, male with nonprehensile third pereiopods, from Tobago (Smithsonian-Bredin Station 31-59), carapace length 1.7 mm: a, anterior region; b, rostrum; c, abdomen; d, telson and uropods; e, end of telson; f, left antennule; g, left antenna; h, right mandible, anterior aspect; i, left mandible, posterior aspect; j, left first maxilla; k, left second maxilla; l, left first maxilliped; m, left second maxilliped; n, left third maxilliped; o, left first pereiopod; p, left second pereiopod; q, left third pereiopod; r, same, dactyl; s, left fourth pereiopod; t, same, dactyl; u, left fifth pereiopod; v, same, dactyl; w, left first pleopod; x, same, endopod; y, left second pleopod; z, same, appendix interna and appendix masculina. Similar paratype from Antigua Island (Smithsonian-Bredin Station 2—59), carapace length 1.6 mm: aa, left second pleopod; bb, same, appendix interna and appendix masculina. (Magnifications: c, ×6; a, b, d, f, g, n—q, s, u, w, y, aa, ×12.5; j—m, ×25; e, h, i, r, t, v, x, z, bb, ×63.)
Santo (Sta. 41–60: 1 ovig., 2 ovig., 2 ovig.)

**Description.**—Rostrum (Figures 59b, 60b) inclined ventrad, variable in length, sometimes falling short of distal margin of basal antennular segment; dorsal margin commonly armed with 4 teeth, less commonly with 3, rarely with 5, and very rarely with 2, posteriormost tooth usually situated in line with, or slightly posterior to, posterior margin of orbit; ventral margin typically bearing single tooth forming bifid rostral tip, rarely unarmed. Supraorbital tooth (Figures 59a, 60a) barely discernible as obtuse prominence, very rarely acute. Antennal spine stout, overreaching and not sharply separated from ventral angle of orbit. Anteroventral margin of carapace broadly rounded, unarmed.

Pleura of 3 anterior abdominal somites (Figures 59c, 60c) broadly rounded; those of 3 posterior somites acute posteroventrally. Sixth somite nearly twice as long as fifth but distinctly shorter than telson not including terminal spines. Telson (Figures 59d, 60d) armed with 3 or 4 pairs of dorsal spines, occasionally with 2 pairs especially in juveniles, rarely with 5; distal margin (Figures 59e, 60e) with small mesial point and bearing 3 (abnormally 2 or 4) pairs of spines, intermediate pair distinctly longest.

Eyes with cornea broader than, and subequal in length to, eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle (Figures 59f, 60f) with sharp stylocerite usually reaching slightly beyond distal margin of second segment and armed with distinct tooth near proximal end of lateral margin; basal segment with tooth near distal end of ventromesial margin; second segment with curved lateral spine reaching beyond midlength of distal segment; dorsal scale of distal segment subtriangular.

Antennal scale (Figures 59g, 60g) overreaching antennular peduncle by at least one-third of length, slightly less than one and one-half times as long as broad; lateral margin nearly straight, distal tooth falling far short of strongly produced distomesial angle of blade. Antennal peduncle reaching about to midlength of scale; basal segment armed with strong ventrolateral tooth.

Mouth parts as figured (Figures 59h–n, 60h–n). Mandibles asymmetrical, incisor process armed with 5 or 6 teeth and much narrower than swollen molar process. Second maxilla with mesial lacinia deeply cleft, scaphognathite subtruncate distally. Third maxilliped reaching about as far as distal margin of antennal scale, exopod reaching distal sixth of antepenultimate segment.

First pereiopod (Figures 59o, 60o) reaching about to midlength of antennal scale; fingers about three-fourths as long as palm; carpus about as long as palm; merus considerably longer than carpus, unarmed on distal half of flexor margin; ischiium at least half as long as merus. Second pereiopod (Figures 59p, 60p) overreaching antennal scale by at least length of fingers; fingers shorter than palm; carpus more than half as long as chela, articles decreasing in order 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5 (right second pereiopod of holotype abnormally composed of 7 segments, left with 6); merus nearly three-fourths as long as carpus and less than one-third as long as ischiium. Third pereiopod of presumably functional males (Figure 59q) prehensile, subchelate, overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl and about two-thirds of propodus; dactyl (Figure 59r) bearing 9–13 closely appressed spines on flexor margin, distalmost somewhat longer than, but similar to, others, not diverging noticeably from stout terminal spine of dactyl; propodus more than twice as long as dactyl, distal third of flexor margin converging toward extensor margin and densely spinose; carpus about half as long as propodus; merus slightly longer than propodus, armed with 1 or 2 strong spines near distal end of lateral surface. Third pereiopod of females and nonfunctional males (Figures 60g, r) not prehensile, similar to, and not much longer than, fourth pereiopod but without microscopic comblike spine at distal end of propodus. Fourth pereiopod (Figures 59s, 60s) not prehensile in either sex, overreaching antennal scale by, at most, length of dactyl and one-fifth of propodus; dactyl (Figures 59t, 60t) most commonly bearing 3 spines on flexor margin in addition to distal pair, much less commonly with 2 or 4, and rarely with 5, accessory spines; propodus slightly more or less than three times as long as dactyl, armed with about 8 subequally spaced spines on flexor margin and microscopic comblike spine near articulation with dactyl; carpus fully half as long as propodus; merus subequal to propodus in length, with strong spine near distal end of lateral surface. Fifth pereiopod (Figures 59u, v, 60u, v) at most barely reaching distal margin of antennal scale, similar to fourth pereiopod, but with fringe of stout setae at distal end of flexor margin of propodus; merus usu-
ally with spine near distal end of lateral surface.

Endopod of first pleopod of functional males (Figures 59w, x) with dense fringe of rather short setae on mesial margin and very long setae at distal end. Appendix masculina (Figures 59y, z), not including dense covering of long setae, far overreaching endopod of second pleopod and often overreaching exopod. Lateral branch of uropod (Figures 59d, 60d) with movable spine inserted between distolateral tooth and margin of blade.

**SIZE.**—Functional males with carapace lengths of 0.8–1.6 mm (holotype, 1.3 mm); males with nonprehensile third pereiopods, 0.7–0.9 mm; females and juveniles, 0.6–2.5 mm; ovigerous specimens, 1.4–2.5 mm.

**HABITAT.**—The records of the Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions indicate that this species is not confined to any particular ecological niche. Although it was commonly found on grass flats from the tide line to a depth of at least 11 meters, it was taken almost as frequently from living and dead coral and submerged timbers; on at least two occasions, it seemed to be associated with *Bartholomea*, but it is certainly not restricted to sea anemones as is *T. amboinensis*.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—English Harbour, Antigua Island.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—North Carolina to Tobago and Curaçao and westward to Yucatan; to a depth of 44 meters. In the national collections is a lot of four ovigerous females from Islas Tres Marias off the west coast of Mexico that seem to be indistinguishable from *T. manningi*, indicating that the species occurs also in the eastern Pacific.

**REMARKS.**—This species seems to be an imperfect protandrous hermaphrodite, as indicated by the relative paucity of females and the preponderance of males in the smaller sizes (Figure 61). The situation is further complicated by the existence of dimorphism in the males. Of 125 specimens with an appendix masculina on the second pleopod, 89 have the third pereiopods subchelate and prehensile and 36 have them simple, as in the females. With one or two questionable exceptions, all of the males with prehensile pereiopods have the appendix masculina fully developed, whereas all of those with the third pereiopods nonprehensile have the appendix masculina reduced to a varying degree (Figures 60y–bb). This observation counteracted my first thought that two species were represented. If the males with nonprehensile third pereiopods and reduced appendices masculinae occurred only at the lower and upper limits of the male size range, one could believe that they represented those males that had not yet attained sexual maturity and those that were metamorphosing into females, as in *Pandalus borealis* (see Allen 1959). To be sure, the smallest and largest males do belong to this presumably nonfunctional form, and this form is proportionately less abundant in the intermediate sizes, but the fact that there is some dimorphism throughout the male size range prevents a clear-cut conclusion.

This species is named for my esteemed colleague, Raymond B. Manning, who initiated a study of the

![Figure 61.—Sexual distribution, by size, in West Indian specimens of Thor manningi.](image)
Atlantic species of _Thor_ long before my efforts began and who offered continuing assistance and encouragement during this investigation, especially by urging me to continue the quest when hope for a satisfactory solution was dim.

*Genus *Tozeuma* Stimpson, 1860

**Key to Atlantic Species**

1. Third abdominal somite bearing long rodlike dorsal projection recurved posteriorly and bidentate distally; third maxillipeds with each of 2 distal segments short, slightly longer than broad, distal segment tapering throughout to narrow truncate tip; carpus of second pereiopod with proximal article subequal in length to combined lengths of 2 distal articles; dactyls of 3 posterior pereiopods without accessory spines on flexor margin. (Rostrum unarmed dorsally.)

   202. _T. cornutum_

   Third abdominal somite not surmounted by recurved projection in adults; third maxillipeds with each of 2 distal segments elongate, at least twice as long as broad, distal segment with subparallel margins nearly to distal extremity; carpus of second pereiopod with proximal article slightly more than four-fifths as long as combined lengths of 2 distal articles; dactyls of 3 posterior pereiopods with row of accessory spines on flexor margin

2. Rostrum unarmed dorsally

   201. _T. carolinense_

   Rostrum armed with series of teeth both dorsally and ventrally

   203. _T. serratum_

201. *Tozeuma carolinense* Kingsley

_Tozeuma carolinensis* Kingsley, 1878a: 90.


**Material.**—Between Tortola and Guana Island (Sta. 7–58: 1 juv.).—Virgin Gorda (Sta. 110–56: 1  ♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 80–58: 1 juv.).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 68–56: 1 ovig.  ♀).—Dominica (Sta. 52–56: 2 ovig.  ♀; Sta. 53–56: 2  ♀, 1 juv.).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 38–56: 1 ovig.  ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 66–60: 3 ovig.  ♀).

**Habitat.**—Most of the specimens mentioned above were collected from grassy bottoms from the subtidal zone to a depth of 4 meters, but four specimens—one female and three juveniles—were attracted to a light at the surface over depths as great as 15 meters, and one juvenile was found on floating _Sargassum_ in the open sea.

**Type-locality.**—Fort Macon, North Carolina.

**Distribution.**—This species apparently was known until recent years only from the type-locality off Barbados in 73 meters. Ewald (1969) mentions a single specimen “collected in deep water east of the Florida Keys,” and I have been able to examine an ovigerous female taken in Great Lameshur Bay, Saint John, Virgin Islands, by J. E. Randall and L. P. Thomas in 1958.

203. *Tozeuma serratum* A. Milne-Edwards

_Tozeuma serratum* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881: 16; 1883: pl. 32.

**Type-locality.**—Off Barbados.

**Distribution.**—Like the preceding species, _T. serratum_ was apparently known for some time only from the type-locality off Barbados in 102 meters. Schmitt (1924c) recorded a second specimen “collected in deep water east of the Florida Keys.” I have been able to examine two additional males. One was collected three miles east-northeast of Crocker Reef, Monroe County, Florida, at a depth of 46 meters by Starck, Herrid, and Emerson, 22 August 1961. The second was taken in the northeastern Gulf of Mexico at 29°49’.5″N, 86°06’.9″W in 44 meters by Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Pequegnat, 13 November 1965.
Genus *Trachycaris* Calman, 1906
Only one species is known.

204. *Trachycaris restrictus* (A. Milne-Edwards)

*Hippolyte restrictus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878:231.

*Family PROCESSIDAE*

Key to Genera

1. First pereiopods similar, both chelate. (First pereiopods without exopods; second pereiopods equal.)

   First pereiopods dissimilar, one (usually right) chelate, other with simple unopposed dactyl.

2. First pereiopod with exopod

   First pereiopod without exopod

Genus *Ambidexter* Manning and Chace, 1971

Only one species is known.

205. *Ambidexter symmetricus* Manning and Chace

*Ambidexter symmetricus* Manning and Chace, 1971:3, figs. 1, 2.

*Type-locality.*—Matheson Hammock Wading Beach, Biscayne Bay, Miami, Florida.

*Distribution.*—Gulf of Mexico to Trinidad; sublittoral to 6 meters.

Genus *Nikoides* Paulson, 1875

Only one Atlantic species is known.

206. *Nikoides schmitti* Manning and Chace

*Nikoides schmitti* Manning and Chace, 1971:8, figs. 3–5.

*Type-locality.*—Two miles south of Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

*Distribution.*—Florida Keys and Guianas; sublittoral to 25 meters.

*Genus Processa* Leach, 1815

Key to Western Atlantic Species

1. Pleuron of fifth abdominal somite with sharp tooth near posteroverentral angle. (Antennal spine present) 2
   Pleuron of fifth abdominal somite with posteroverentral margin entire, without projecting tooth 3

2. (1) Eye twice as wide as antennal scale; third pereiopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl and propodus only 208. *P. fimbriata*
   Eye less than one and one-half times as wide as antennal scale; third pereiopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl, propodus, and most of carpus 212. *P. riveroi*

3. (1) Antennal spine lacking 4
   Antennal spine present 5

4. (3) Ventral margin of rostrum only slightly concave in distal half; second pereiopods unequal, right with 19–29 carpal articles, left with 13–15 207. *P. bermudensis*
   Ventral margin of rostrum markedly concave in distal half; second pereiopods equal, with 10–14 carpal articles 214. *P. vicina*

5. (3) Second pereiopods equal or slightly unequal, merocarpal articulation of right not extending beyond antennal scale 6
   Second pereiopods very unequal, merocarpal articulation of right extending considerably beyond antennal scale 7
Key to Western Atlantic Species—Continued

6.(5) Second pereiopods equal, with 10 carpal articles ........................................ 210. *P. hemphilli*
Second pereiopods slightly unequal, right with 23 carpal articles, left with 15 ............. 215. *P. wheeleri*

7.(5) Posterior lobe of sixth abdominal somite, dorsal to uropodal articulation, armed with sharp tooth ................................................................. 211. *P. profunda*
Posterior lobe of sixth abdominal somite unarmed .................................................... 8

8.(7) Rostrum only slightly convex dorsally; fifth pereiopod with propodus four times as long as dactyl, merus longer than carpus ........................................... 209. *P. guyanae*
Rostrum strongly convex dorsally; fifth pereiopod with propodus seven times as long as dactyl, merus shorter than carpus ........................................... 213. *P. tenuipes*

207. *Processa bermudensis* (Rankin)

*Nika bermudensis* Rankin, 1900:536, pl. 17: figs. 2, 2a, 2b.

*Processa bermudensis*—Manning and Chace, 1971:15, figs. 6, 7.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Harrington Sound, Bermudas.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Bermudas and North Carolina to northwestern Florida, Cuba, and Puerto Rico; sublittoral.

*208. Processa fimbriata* Manning and Chace

*Processa fimbriata* Manning and Chace, 1971:19, figs. 8–10.

**MATERIAL.**—Saba Bank (Sta. 106–56: 1♂, 1♀).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 1♀).—Guadeloupe (Sta. 70–56: 1♂).—Dominica (Sta. 55–56: 1♂; Sta. 62–56: 3♂; Sta. 75–59: 1♀).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22–56: 1 ovig.♀).—Tobago (Sta. 8–59: 1 ovig.♀; Sta. 31–59: 1♂, 3 ovig.♀).—Isla de Cozumel (Sta. 34–60: 1♂).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 67–60: 1♂, 1 juv.; Sta. 72–60: 1 ovig.♀, 1 juv.; Sta. 83–60: 3♂, 2♀; Sta. 87–60: 2♂, 1 ovig.♀, 1 juv.; Sta. 95–60: 2♂, 3♀, 1♀).—Bahía del Espiritu Santo (Sta. 35–60: 3 juv.).

**HABITAT.**—Most of these specimens were found on coral flats and among coral encrusted rocks from the littoral zone to a depth of 13 meters.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Off East Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—North Carolina to Brazil; sublittoral to 37 meters.

209. *Processa guyanae* Holthuis

*Processa guyanae* Holthuis, 1959:115, figs. 18, 19.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Off Coppename River, Surinam, 6°54′′N, 56°14′′W.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Known only from off the coast of Surinam; in 44–49 meters.

210. *Processa hemphilli* Manning and Chace

*Processa hemphilli* Manning and Chace, 1971:23, figs. 11, 12.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Marco, Florida.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Known only from the west coast of Florida; in 2–31 meters.

211. *Processa profunda* Manning and Chace


**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Gulf of Mexico south of Cape San Bias, Florida, 28°36′′N, 85°33′′30″W.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Known only from the eastern Gulf of Mexico; in 185–348 meters.

212. *Processa riveroi* Manning and Chace

*Processa riveroi* Manning and Chace, 1971:28, fig. 16.

**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Maguey Island, La Parguera, Puerto Rico.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Known only from the type-locality; sublittoral.

213. *Processa tenuipes* Manning and Chace


**TYPE-LOCALITY.**—Gulf of Mexico east-southeast of Cape San Blas, Florida, 29°12′′N, 84°33′′30″W.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—Off North Carolina, eastern Gulf of Mexico, and off the north coast of Cuba; in 31–331 meters.
214. *Processa vicina* Manning and Chace


**Type-locality.**—East of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, 34°35’30"N, 75°45’30"W.

**Distribution.**—Off North Carolina, eastern Gulf of Mexico, and off Venezuela; in 46–100 meters.

215. *Processa wheeleri* Lebour

*Processa wheeleri* Lebour, 1941:403, figs. 1-9, 11-27.

**Type-locality.**—Off Bermudas.

**Distribution.**—Known with certainty only from the Bermudas.

*Section Stenopodidea*

*Family STENOPODIDAE*

Key to Western Atlantic Shallow-water Genera

| Body depressed; abdomen without spines on dorsal surface; sixth abdominal somite with pleura; mesial branch of uropod with 1 dorsal ridge | *Microprosthema* |
| Body compressed; abdomen spinoe dorsally; sixth abdominal somite without pleura; mesial branch of uropod with 2 dorsal ridges | *Stenopus* |

*Genus *Microprosthema* Stimpson, 1860

Only one Atlantic species is known.

216. *Microprosthema semilaeve* (Von Martens)

*Stenopus semilaeves* Von Martens, 1872:144.—Rankin 1898:241, pl. 29: fig. 2.

*Microprosthema semilaeve._Holthuis 1946:54, pl. 3: fig. 1._


**Material.**—Anguilla (Sta. 54–58: 1 ovig. 9).—Barbuda (Sta. 98–59: 1 9, 1 ovig. 9; Sta. 102–59: 1 9).—Saint Christopher (Sta. 103–56: 1 9).—Antigua Island (Sta. 73–56: 2 y 9; Sta. 113–59: 1 ovig. 9).—Dominica (Sta. 76–59: 1 ovig. 9).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 60–59: 2 y 9).—Tobago Cays (Sta. 22–56: 1 9).—Carriacou Island (Sta. 17–56: 1 ovig. 9).—Tobago (Sta. 31–59: 1 9).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 85–60: 1 9, 1 juv.; Sta. 87–60: 1 juv.; Sta. 95–60: 3 9, 2 ovig. 9).

**Habitat.**—This species was collected in various situations. Several were found on sand flats, sometimes studded with boulders, to depths of nearly 4 meters, while others were cracked from reef corals. The specimen from Saint Christopher (Sta. 103–56) was associated with the sea anemone *Bartholomea annulata*.

**Type-locality.**—Cuba.

**Distribution.**—Bahamas, southern Florida, and Yucatan to Fernando de Noronha; to a depth of 4 meters.

*Genus *Stenopus* Latreille, 1819

Key to Western Atlantic Species

Rostrum unarmed ventrally; third abdominal somite without shield-shaped boss; spines on terga of 3 posterior abdominal somites not arranged in transverse rows; antennal scale unarmed laterally for considerable distance proximal to distolateral tooth and with 2 or 3 rows of spinules arising from dorsal surface .................................................. *217. S. hispidus*

Rostrum armed ventrally with 6 to 8 spines; third abdominal tergum bearing lobate, shield-shaped boss on postermesial part; spines on 3 posterior abdominal terga arranged in transverse rows; antennal scale armed throughout distal two-thirds of lateral margin and without spinules on dorsal surface ................................................................. *218. S. scutellatus*

*217. Stenopus hispidus* (Olivier)

*Palaemon hispidus* Olivier, 1811:666.

*Stenopus hispidus._Holthuis 1946:12, pl. 1: figs. a-g._

Limbaugh, Pederson, and Chace 1961:251, fig. 8.
NUMBER 98

2-59: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 2-59: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀.—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 29-59: 4♂).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 81-60: 1♂; Sta. 85-60: 3♂; Sta. 95-60: 1♂, 3 ovig. ♀).

HABITAT.—Most of the specimens were collected from a seawall, rocky shores, a waterlogged stump, and a shipwreck, occasionally to a depth of 5½ meters.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—"Australasiatic Seas."

DISTRIBUTION.—Bermudas and southern Florida to French Guiana; Red Sea and southeastern Africa to Japan, Hawaii, and Tuamotu Archipelago; to a depth of 210 meters.

*218. Stenopus scutellatus Rankin

Stenopus scutellatus Rankin, 1898:242, pi. 29: fig. 3.—Holthuis 1946:28, pi. 3: figs, a, b.—Limbaugh, Pederson, and Chace 1961:253, fig. 9.

MATERIAL.—Saint Martin (Sta. 46-58: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Saint Lucia Island (Sta. 53-59: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Tobago (Sta. 15-59: 2♂; Sta. 26-59: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀).—Bahía de la Ascensión (Sta. 72-60: 1♂, 1 ovig. ♀; Sta. 91-60: 2♂, 1 ovig. ♀).

HABITAT.—These specimens were found in a variety of situations: a coral reef, a waterlogged stump, grass flats where there were conchs and *Porites* clumps, and a rocky bottom in 2-4 meters of water.

TYPE-LOCALITY.—Silver Cay, New Providence, Bahamas.

DISTRIBUTION.—Bermudas and the Gulf of Mexico to Fernando de Noronha; to a depth of 113 meters.

Station List

(Stations of the Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions at which natantian shrimps were collected and the species taken at each station)

EXPEDITION OF MARCH AND APRIL 1956

2-56. Trinidad; Maracas Bay River; 9 March; 8:00-10:00 A.M.

30. Potimirim glabra

46. Macrobachium carcinus

47. Macrobachium crenulatum

4-56. Grenada; Point Saline; rocks at northeast end of first beach on lee coast; 14 March.

121. Alpheus bowieri

190. Lysmata architectus

6-56. Grenada; Point Saline; rocks at southwest end of first beach on lee coast; 14 March.

190. Lysmata architectus

8-56. Grenada; Grand Anse Bay outside Saint George's Harbour; from partially exposed conglomerate rock and coral ledge along shore; 14 March.

121. Alpheus bowieri

129. Alpheus malleator

135. Alpheus schmitti

9-56. Grenada; Grand Anse Bay outside Saint George's Harbour; sublittoral; 14 March.

117. Alpheus bahamensis

15-56. Carriacou Island; Tyrrell Bay; submerged timbers from wreck near mangrove swamp; 16 March; 8:00-10:00 A.M.

75. Periclimenes americanus

121. Alpheus bowieri

126. Alpheus formosus

148. Synalpheus apioceros

157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri

186. Hippolyte zostericola

200. Thor manningi

16-56. Carriacou Island; Tyrrell Bay; outer edge of exposed reef near anchorage (chiefly dead *Porites*); 16 March; 10:00-11:30 A.M.

75. Periclimenes americanus

117. Alpheus bahamensis

123. Alpheus cristulifrons

126. Alpheus formosus

154. Synalpheus disparodoratus

157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri

164. Synalpheus minus

168. Synalpheus paraneptunus

170. Synalpheus rathbunae

173. Synalpheus townsendi

17-56. Carriacou Island; sand flats inside reef; 16 March; 10:00-11:30 A.M.

75. Periclimenes americanus

117. Alpheus bahamensis

126. Alpheus formosus

130. Alpheus normanni

173. Synalpheus townsendi

183. Hippolyte curacaoensis

186. Hippolyte zostericola

187. Latreutes fucorum

200. Thor manningi

216. Microprostoma semilaeve

21-56. Tobago Cays; west (lee) side of Baradal; under stones and in coral rock at low tide; 17 March; 11:00 A.M. – 1:00 P.M.

107. Gnathophylloides minerii

116. Alpheus armillatus

117. Alpheus bahamensis

121. Alpheus bowieri

131. Alpheus nuttingi

132. Alpheus paracrinitus

183. Hippolyte curacaoensis

187. Latreutes fucorum

200. Thor manningi

216. Microprostoma semilaeve

22-56. Tobago Cays; west (lee) side of Baradal; in coral rock 1 m deep; 17 March; 11:00 A.M. – 1:00 P.M.

75. Periclimenes americanus
101. Typton carneus
126. Alpheus formosus
134. Alpheus ridleyi
152. Synalpheus brooksi
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
162. Synalpheus longicarpus
164. Synalpheus minus
208. Processa fimbriata
216. Microprostheuma semilaevae

23-56. Tobago Cays; west (lee) side of Baradal; in sponges 1 m deep; 17 March; 11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

101. Typton carneus
133. Alpheus peasei
152. Synalpheus brooksi
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
162. Synalpheus longicarpus
163. Synalpheus mcclendoni

34-56. Mustique; off coral reef along shore near anchorage, lee side of island; sublittoral; 19 March; 8:30-10:30 A.M.

75. Periclimenes americanus
124. Alpheus cylindricus
152. Synalpheus brooksi
162. Synalpheus longicarpus
169. Synalpheus pectiniger

35-56. Mustique; reef along shore near anchorage, lee side of island; from loggerhead sponge; 19 March; 10:30 A.M.

124. Alpheus cylindricus
152. Synalpheus brooksi
162. Synalpheus longicarpus
169. Synalpheus pectiniger

38-56. Saint Lucia Island; Marigot Harbour, outside of lagoon; seine hauls along shore; 21 March; 11:30 A.M.

201. Tozeuma carolinense

41-56. Saint Lucia Island; Marigot Harbour, just outside of lagoon; collected by diving in 2 m; snapping shrimps associated with sea anemones; 21 March; 1:00 P.M.

115. Alpheus armatus
162. Synalpheus longicarpus

47-56. Saint Lucia Island; reef off Pigeon Island; collected by diving in ½-3 m; 22 March; 9:00-11:00 A.M.

90. Periclimenes rathbunae
134. Alpheus ridleyi
164. Synalpheus minus

50-56. Martinique; Baie de Fort-de-France; light over side; 24 March; 7:00-9:30 P.M.

22. Lucifer faxoni

52-56. Dominica; Woodbridge Bay; dredged in 4 m; 25 March; 5:30-6:00 P.M.

SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZOOLOGY

4. Metapenaeopsis martinella
17. Sicyonia parri
201. Tozeuma carolinense

53-56. Dominica; Woodbridge Bay; light over side; 25 March; 7:00-9:00 P.M.
201. Tozeuma carolinense

55-56. Dominica; north end of Woodbridge Bay; from coral-encrusted boulders; 26 March; 3:00-4:00 P.M.

114. Alpheus amplyonyx
151. Synalpheus brevifrons
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
168. Synalpheus paraneptunus
208. Processa fimbriata

61-56. Dominica; Prince Rupert Bay; dredged in 11-27 m; 28 March; 2:30-3:00 P.M.

159. Synalpheus hemphilli
168. Synalpheus paraneptunus
200. Thor manningi

62-56. Dominica; north end of Prince Rupert Bay; from coral-encrusted rocks in 1½ m; 28 March; 4:00-5:00 P.M.

65. Periclimenes ascidiarum?
69. Periclimenes caribbeanus
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
126. Alpheus formosus
133. Alpheus peasei
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
158. Synalpheus goodei
168. Synalpheus paraneptunus
188. Latreutes inermis
197. Thor amboinensis
208. Processa fimbriata

64-56. Dominica; Prince Rupert Bay; light over side at anchorage in 7 m; 28 March; 8:45-9:30 P.M.

36. Leptochela bermudensis

68-56. Guadeloupe; Pointe-a-Pitre; sandy mud flats between Ilet à Monroux and Ilet Rat; 30, 31 March; 9:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

7. Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis
51. Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi
55. Palaeomonetes (Palaeomonetes) octaviae
75. Periclimenes americanus
116. Alpheus armillatus
125. Alpheus floridanus
131. Alpheus nuttingi
137. Alpheus viridari
183. Hippolyte curacaoensis
201. Tozeuma carolinense

69-56. Guadeloupe; Ilet Rat, off Pointe-a-Pitre; from exposed reef and submerged weedy rocks; 30, 31 March; 9:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

108. Gnathophyllum americanum
117. Alpheus bahamensis
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
126. Alpheus formosus
131. Alpheus nuttingi
137. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
70-56. Guadeloupe; Pointe-à-Pitre; dead coral flat east of Ilet à Cochons; 31 March; 12:30-2:00 P.M.
90. Periclimenes rathbunae
121. Alpheus bouvieri
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
157. Synalpheus fristsmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
168. Synalpheus paraneptunus
208. Processa fimbriata

72-56. Antigua Island; English Harbour; along dockyard seawall; 2, 4, 8 April; 10:00 A.M.
106. Gnathophyllum americanum
197. Thor amboinensis
217. Stenopus hispidus

73-56. Antigua Island; Charlotte Point, English Harbour; 2 April; 1:00-6:00 P.M.
42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus
90. Periclimenes rathbunae
92. Periclimenes yucatanicus
96. Pontonia miserabilis
97. Pontonia quasipusilla
101. Typhon cornes
108. Gnathophyllum americanum
112. Alpheopsis labis
115. Alpheus armatus
116. Alpheus armillatus
117. Alpheus bahamensis
121. Alpheus bouvieri
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
126. Alpheus formosus
132. Alpheus paracrinitus
133. Alpheus peasei
134. Alpheus ridleyi
142. Metalpheus rostratipes
148. Synalpheus apioceros
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
173. Synalpheus townsendi
179. Microposthoma semilaeve
217. Stenopus hispidus

74-56. Antigua Island; Tank Bay, English Harbour; seine hauls on mud bottom; under rocks and oyster bar; along beach; 3 April; 2:30-3:30 P.M.
6. Peneus (Melicertus) aztecus subtilis
7. Peneus (Melicertus) brasiliensis
75. Periclimenes americanus
116. Alpheus armillatus
125. Alpheus floridanus
130. Alpheus normanni
137. Alpheus viridari
186. Hippolyte zosterica

75-56. Antigua Island; Freeman's Bay, English Harbour; from seine hauls and diving in shallow water; 3 April; 3:30-5:00 A.M.
44. Leander tenuicornis
115. Alpheus armatus
157. Synalpheus fristsmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
183. Hippolyte curacaoensis
190. Lysmata anchisteus
200. Thor manningi

77-56. Antigua Island; English Harbour; from ship fender along dockyard seawall; 4 April; 2:30 P.M.
126. Alpheus formosus
137. Alpheus viridari
192. Lysmata intermedia

78-56. Antigua Island; English Harbour; dredged in 5½ m; 4 April; 3:00 A.M.
75. Periclimenes americanus
126. Alpheus formosus

80-56. Antigua Island; English Harbour; from wreck of iron ship Ordnance Bay; 4 April; 4:00 P.M.
75. Periclimenes americanus
148. Synalpheus apioceros
200. Thor manningi

81-56. Antigua Island; Commissioner's Bay, English Harbour; from fragment of wooden piling; 4 April; 3:45 P.M.
75. Periclimenes americanus
173. Synalpheus townsendi
200. Thor manningi

82-56. Antigua Island; English Harbour; from bottom of yacht Native Dancer anchored for several months; 4 April; 4:30-5:15 P.M.
75. Periclimenes americanus
148. Synalpheus apioceros
157. Synalpheus fristsmuelleri
200. Thor manningi
217. Stenopus hispidus

83-56. Antigua Island; English Harbour; collected by flashlight along dockyard seawall; 4, 8, 9 April; 8:30-9:30 P.M.
5. Metapenaeopsis smithi
6. Peneus (Melicertus) aztecus subtilis
7. Peneus (Melicertus) brasiliensis
42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus
179. Barbouria antiquensis
217. Stenopus hispidus

84-56. Barbuda; off Oyster Pond Landing, west side of island; light over side at anchorage in 5½ m; 5 April; 7:00-8:30 P.M.
22. Lucifer faxoni
36. Leptochela bermudensis
38. Leptochela serratorbita

85-56. Barbuda; west shore of lagoon near Oyster Pond Landing; 6 April; 9:30 A.M. - 12:00 M.
42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus
75. *Periclimenes americanus*
130. *Alpheus normanni*
152. *Synalpheus brooksi*
164. *Synalpheus minus*
170. *Synalpheus rathbunae*
192. *Lysmata intermedia*

92-56. Barbuda; Martello Tower, south coast of island; offshore reefs; 7 April; 11:30 A.M. - 12:00 M.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*
130. *Alpheus normanni*
152. *Synalpheus brooksi*
164. *Synalpheus minus*
170. *Synalpheus rathbunae*
192. *Lysmata intermedia*

94-56. Antigua Island; English Harbour; from bottom of yacht *Mercy Marden* docked in harbor for two or three years; 9 April; 5:00 P.M.

148. *Synalpheus apiceros*
157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*

103-56. Saint Christopher; windward beach opposite Frigate Bay; coral reef just off shore; 12 April; 1:30-3:30 P.M.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*
92. *Periclimenes yucatanicus*
115. *Alpheus armatus*
116. *Alpheus armillatus*
123. *Alpheus bahamensis*
126. *Alpheus formosus*
130. *Alpheus normanni*
157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*
164. *Synalpheus minus*
170. *Synalpheus rathbunae*
173. *Synalpheus townsendi*
192. *Lysmata intermedia*

104-56. Saint Christopher; Basseterre; light over side at anchorage in 7 m; 12 April; 8:00-8:45 P.M.

12. *Trachypeneopsis mobilispinis*
106-56. Saba Bank; 17°28'N, 63°13'W; dredged in 13 m; 13 April; 5:30-6:30 P.M.

42. *Brachycarpus biunguiculatus*
99. *Pseudocoutierea antillensis*
101. *Typton carneus*
157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*
164. *Synalpheus minus*
173. *Synalpheus townsendi*
174. *Thunor rathbunae*
188. *Latrutes inermis*
192. *Lysmata intermedia*
200. *Thor manningi*
216. *Microprosthema semilaeve*

108-56. Saba Bank; 6 miles northwest by ½ north from Station 106-56; light over side in 55 m; 13 April; 9:30-10:45 P.M.

61. *Anchiostoides antiguensis*

110-56. Virgin Gorda; off Vixen Point, Prickly Pear Island; light over side at anchorage in 15 m; 14 April; 8:00-8:30 P.M.

201. *Totauna carolineae*

111-56. Virgin Gorda; Vixen Point, Prickly Pear Island; along beach with much *Pocillopora*; 15 April; 7:45 A.M. and 5:30-6:30 P.M.

SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZOOLOGY

112-56. Virgin Gorda; Colquhoun Reef at entrance to North Sound; 15 April; 9:30-11:30 A.M.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*
82. *Periclimenes longicaudatus*
208. *Procesa fimbriata*

115-56. Tortola; Road Harbour; light over side at anchorage in 11 m; 16, 17 April; 8:00-8:45 P.M.

22. *Lucifer faxoni*
42. *Brachycarpus biunguiculatus*

117-56. Tortola; reef off Burt Point, Road Harbour; 17 April; 2:00-4:00 P.M.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*
115. *Alpheus armatus*
117. *Alpheus bahamensis*
126. *Alpheus formosus*
130. *Alpheus normmani*
133. *Alpheus peasei*
157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*
164. *Synalpheus minus*
173. *Synalpheus townsendi*
188. *Latrutes inermis*
192. *Lysmata intermedia*
200. *Thor manningi*

EXPEDITION OF MARCH TO MAY 1958

5-58. Tortola; Burt Point, Road Harbour; flats with *Porites* clumps and much dead coral; 27 March; 9:00-10:00 A.M.

126. *Alpheus formosus*
137. *Alpheus viridari*
157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*
173. Synalpheus townsendi
192. Lysmata intermedia
200. Thor manningi

7-58. En route Road Harbour, Tortola to Guana Island; from Sargassum collected with insect net; 27 March.

44. Leander tenuicornis
187. Latreutes fucorum
201. Toseuma carolinense

9-58. Guana Island; White Bay; from reefs in cove; honeycombed coral rock, Porites clumps, and diving in about 2 m; 28 March.

75. Periclimenes americanus
116. Alpheus armillatus
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
126. Alpheus formosus
132. Alpheus paracrinitus
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
173. Synalpheus townsendi
192. Lysmata intermedia

20-58. Peter Island; Little Bay; from three or four hauls of small-toothed dredge in 16–27 m on sandy, shelly bottom around anchorage; 29 March.

2. Metapenaeopsis goodei

21-58. Peter Island; Little Bay; dredged in 4½–18 m; 30 March.

2. Metapenaeopsis goodei

22-58. Peter Island; Little Bay; collected by diving in 1–2 m off landing; 30 March.

92. Periclimenes yucatanicus
113. Alpheopsis trigonus

23-58. Tortola; Sopers Hole, West End; from flats before mangroves at head of bay in 2–3 feet; rocky, muddy, few corals, turtle grass; 31 March.

17. Sicyonia parri
44. Leander tenuicornis
75. Periclimenes americanus
115. Alpheus armatus
126. Alpheus formosus
132. Alpheus paracrinitus
167. Synalpheus pandionis
173. Synalpheus townsendi
192. Lysmata intermedia
200. Thor manningi

26-58. Tortola; Sopers Hole, West End; from poisoning in and about old wreck measuring 9 × 4½ m and from diving; 1 April.

88. Periclimenes pedersoni

33-58. Saint Thomas; Saint Thomas Harbor; dredged in 4–9 m, chiefly near north shore; 4 April.

8. Penaeus (Melicertus) duorarum notialis

35-58. Norman Island; Treasure Point; shore collecting; 6 April; 9:30–11:30 A.M.

187. Latreutes fucorum
200. Thor manningi

36b-58. Virgin Gorda; off Vixen Point, Prickly Pear Island; light at bottom at anchorage in 20 m; 6 April; 9:00 P.M.

22. Lucifer faxonii

37-58. Virgin Gorda; Colquhoun Reef at entrance to North Sound; 7 April; 7:00–11:00 A.M.

44. Leander tenuicornis
150. Synalpheus bousfieldi

40-58. Virgin Gorda; southwest of Vixen Point, Prickly Pear Island; dredged in 20 m on clay and calcareous sand bottom; 7 April; 2:00–3:00 P.M.

2. Metapenaeopsis goodei

42-58. Anegada; Tomato Point; from reef edge and grass flats in less than 1 m; 8 April.

44. Leander tenuicornis
149. Synalpheus apioceros

46-58. Saint Martin; Groot Baai; collected by diving in 2–4 m over rocky bottom off lighter landing on east side of bay; 11 April; 2:30–6:00 P.M.

218. Stenopus scutellatus

54-58. Anguilla; Sandy Island; collected by diving in 2–4 m; 13 April.

216. Microprostheuma semilaevae
217. Stenopus hispidus

55-58. Anguilla; Sandy Island; collected along shore at northeast corner; 13 April.

75. Periclimenes americanus
116. Alpheus armillatus
117. Alpheus bahamensis
126. Alpheus formosus
132. Alpheus paracrinitus
133. Alpheus peasei
134. Alpheus ridleyi
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
200. Thor manningi

67-58. Nevis; off Charlestown; dredged in 4–5½ m on weedy bottom near anchorage; 16 April; 5:00–6:00 P.M.

42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus
187. Latreutes fucorum

70-58. Nevis; 3½ km west by southwest from Charlestown; from Finlay mollusk trap set previous day in 48 m; 17 April.

42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus

78-58. Antigua Island; English Harbour; scraped from seawall with Weber scoop; 19 April; afternoon and evening.

148. Synalpheus apioceros
217. Stenopus hispidus
79-58. Antigua Island; Freeman’s Bay, English Harbour; from grass patch and nearby; 19 April; afternoon.

69. *Periclimenes caribbeanus*
75. *Periclimenes americanus*
125. *Alpheus floridanus*
148. *Synalpheus apioceros*
200. *Thor manningi*

80-58. Antigua Island; English Harbour; light over side at mooring along seawall; 19 April; evening.

4. *Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis*
22. *Lucifer faxoni*
201. *Tozeuma carolinense*
217. *Stenopus hispidus*

93-58. Antigua Island; just south of Bird Island, Non- such Bay; light over side at anchorage in 7 m; 23 April.

4. *Metapenaeopsis martinella*
38. *Leptochela serratorbita*

96-58. Antigua Island; north side of Bird Island, Non- such Bay; on and under rocks in 1-4 feet; *Acorpora* and *Millepora* plentiful; 24 April; 7:30-9:00 A.M.

117. *Alpheus bahamensis*
140. *Automate rectifrons*
200. *Thor manningi*

100-58. Barbuda; Dark Cave; 25 April.

33. *Typhlatya monae*

105-58. Barbuda; vicinity of jetty at Codrington; 27 April.

7. *Peneaus (Melicertus) brasiliensis*

108-58. Barbuda; east side of Cocoa Point; seining over turtle grass and other vegetation; 27 April.

17. *Sicyonia parri*

38. *Leptochela serratorbita*

111-58. Barbuda; east of Spanish Point; *Porites* flats; 28 April.

42. *Brachycarpus biunguiculatus*
116. *Alpheus armillatus*
126. *Alpheus formosus*
131. *Alpheus nuttingi*

112a-58. Barbuda; west and south of Spanish Point; cracked from dead coral and living coral bases; 28 April.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*
113. *Alpheopsis trigonus*
116. *Alpheus armillatus*
135. *Alpheus peasei*
137. *Alpheus viridari*
200. *Thor manningi*

112c-58. Barbuda; east shore of Spanish Point; from "purple-stained" *Porites*; 29 April.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*
200. *Thor manningi*

113a-58. Barbuda; Gravenor Bay; along shore in honey- combed coral rock and limestone and among turtle grass; 28 April.

5. *Metapenaeopsis smithi*
132. *Alpheus paracrinitus*

EXPEDITION OF APRIL AND MAY 1959

123-58. Antigua Island; English Harbour; 3 May.

116. *Alpheus armillatus*
137. *Alpheus viridari*
148. *Synalpheus apioceros*
164. *Synalpheus minus*

8-59. Tobago; Buccoo Reef; 5 April; 9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*
117. *Alpheus bahamensis*
123. *Alpheus cristulifrons*
126. *Alpheus formosus*
130. *Alpheus normanni*
132. *Alpheus paracrinus*
133. *Alpheus peasei*
134. *Alpheus ridleyi*
157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*
164. *Synalpheus minus*
173. *Synalpheus townsendi*
192. *Lyssmata intermedia*
200. *Thor manningi*
208. *Processa fimbriata*

15-59. Tobago; from high ground dry at extra low tide; 6 April; 7:00-9:00 A.M.

115. *Alpheus armatus*
117. *Alpheus bahamensis*
126. *Alpheus formosus*
135. *Alpheus schmitti*
157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*
158. *Synalpheus geodei*
164. *Synalpheus minus*
173. *Synalpheus townsendi*
218. *Stenopus scutellatus*

20-59. Tobago; Man of War Bay; dredged with Morrison toothed dredge in 11-20 m; 8 April; 11:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

4. *Metapenaeopsis martinella*
17. *Sicyonia parri*

25-59. Tobago; Bloody Bay; tow-netted (12" net); 8 April; 8:15 A.M.
22. *Lucifer faxoni*

25–59. Tobago; Buccoo Reef; 9 April.

123. *Alpheus cristulifrons*

126. *Alpheus formosus*

135. *Alpheus schmitti*

157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*

164. *Synalpheus minus*

173. *Synalpheus tounsendi*

197. *Thor amboinensis*

200. *Thor manningi*

218. *Stenopus scutellatus*

27–59. Tobago; Parlatuvier-Roxborough road; 9 April.

30. *Potimirim glabra*

30–59. Tobago; east of Pigeon Point; 10 April.

137. *Alpheus viridari*

152. *Synalpheus brooksi*

157. *Synalpheus mcclendoni*

173. *Synalpheus townsendi*

197. *Thor amboinensis*

200. *Thor manningi*

31–59. Tobago; west of Pigeon Point; sand flats off beach; 10 April.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*

81. *Periclimenes iridescens*

107. *Gnathophylloides mineri*

115. *Alpheus armatus*

117. *Alpheus bahamensis*

126. *Alpheus formosus*

130. *Alpheus normanni*

132. *Alpheus paracrinitus*

157. *Synalpheus fritzmuelleri*

163. *Synalpheus mcclendoni*

200. *Thor manningi*

38–59. Tobago; near Crown Point Hotel; dredging in 7–9 m on sandy bottom; 11 April.

4. *Metapenaeopsis martinella*

7. *Penaeus (Melicertus) brasilensis*

42–59. Tobago; Milford Bay, between Pigeon Point and Crown Point; collected by diving in 9–12 m; 12 April.

184. *Hippolyte nicholsoni*

188. *Latreutes inermis*

44–59. Tobago; river at Hermitage, about ¼ km from mouth; 12 April.

47. *Macrobrachium crassum*

48. *Macrobrachium semilaeve*

48–59. West of Saint Vincent Island; from plankton tow near surface; 13 April; 10:15 A.M.

22. *Lucifer faxoni*

51–59. Saint Lucia Island; Marigot Harbour; sandy shore with some rock, coral, and *Thalassia* beds along west side of peninsula on north side of bay; 14 April.

75. *Periclimenes americanus*
75-59. Dominica; north end of Prince Rupert Bay; among boulders, rocks, dead coral head, and few Acropora just offshore in 1-1 1/2 feet; 19 April; 4:00-6:00 P.M.

17. Sicyonia parri
117. Alpheus bahamensis
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
130. Alpheus normanni
133. Alpheus peasei
142. Metalpheus rostratipes
157. Synalpheus fristmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
173. Synalpheus tournendi
200. Thor manningi
208. Processa fimbriata

76-59. Dominica; north end of Prince Rupert Bay; collected by diving in 3-6 feet off shingle beach; 19 April; 3:30-5:15 P.M.

216. Microprosthema semilaeve

90-59. Barbuda; Dark Cave; 24 April.

92-59. Barbuda; Oyster Pond Landing, west side of island; from black sponge about 25 cm high and 45 cm in diameter; 25 April.

152. Synalpheus brooksi
170. Synalpheus rathbunae

96-59. Barbuda; east side of Cocoa Point; collected from grass beds with plankton net, Needham scoop, etc.; 26 April.

44. Leander tenuicornis
98-59. Barbuda; “north” side of Cocoa Point; cracked from dead coral and from living and dead Porites clumps from a depth of 1-2 feet on reef close to shore; 26 April.

44. Leander tenuicornis
75. Periclimenes americanus
116. Alpheus armillatus
126. Alpheus formosus
157. Synalpheus fristmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
187. Latreutes fucorum
200. Thor manningi
216. Microprosthema semilaeve

99-59. Barbuda; off Cocoa Point; dredged in 8 m near anchorage; 26 April.

2. Metapenaeopsis goodei
12. Trachypeneopsis mobilispinis

102-59. Barbuda; east side of Cocoa Point; poisoned with rotenone concentrate; 27 April.

41. Rhynchocinetes rigens
44. Leander tenuicornis
69. Periclimenes carabicus
75. Periclimenes americanus

116. Alpheus armillatus
126. Alpheus formosus
157. Synalpheus fristmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
187. Latreutes fucorum
200. Thor manningi
216. Microprosthema semilaeve

102a-59. Barbuda; east side of Cocoa Point; from algae; 27 April.

132. Alpheus paracrinus
157. Synalpheus fristmuelleri
173. Synalpheus tournendi
187. Latreutes fucorum

103-59. Barbuda; east side of Cocoa Point; washed from grass growing in about 2 1/2 feet; 27 April.

44. Leander tenuicornis
187. Latreutes fucorum

104-59. Antigua Island; Freeman’s Bay, English Harbour; 28 April; 4:30-5:00 P.M.

44. Leander tenuicornis
88. Periclimenes pedersoni
90. Periclimenes rathbunae
164. Synalpheus minus
187. Latreutes fucorum
200. Thor manningi

104a-59. Antigua Island; Freeman’s Bay, English Harbour; 28 April; 11:30 A.M. - 12:00 M.

88. Periclimenes pedersoni

105-59. Antigua Island; English Harbour; dockyard seawall; 29 April.

96. Pontonia miserabilis
148. Synalpheus apioceros
200. Thor manningi

109-59. Antigua Island; Falmouth Harbour; beach north of Black’s Point; from turtle grass in 2-3 feet; 30 April.

44. Leander tenuicornis
130. Alpheus normanni
183. Hippolyte curacaoensis
200. Thor manningi

110-59. Antigua Island; Falmouth Harbour; beach north of Black’s Point; cracked from rocks and coral; 30 April.

75. Periclimenes americanus
116. Alpheus armillatus
126. Alpheus formosus
131. Alpheus nuttingi
135. Alpheus schmitti

112-59. Antigua Island; Falmouth Harbour; off Black’s Point; from turtle grass uprooted in 2-3 feet; 30 April.

42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus
116. Alpheus armillatus
130. Alpheus normanni
132. Alpheus paracrinus
200. Thor manningi
113–59. Antigua Island; Falmouth Harbour; reef off Black's Point; 30 April.
   90. Periclimenes rathbunae
   115. Alpheus armatus
   184. Hippolyte nicholsoni
   188. Latreutes inermis
   197. Thor amboinensis
   216. Microprosthema semilaeve

116–59. Antigua Island; Freeman's Bay, English Harbour; from trap baited with crushed sea urchin; 2 May.
   88. Periclimenes pedersoni
   90. Periclimenes rathbunae
   107. Gnathophylloides minerii

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17–60. Isla Mujeres; bay side of inlet in harbor between larger island with oil tanks south of village and smaller islet to north; grass flats, calcareous mud (calcareous algae) in 1–3 feet; 30 March.
   68. Periclimenaeus bredini
   152. Synalpheus brooksi
   199. Thor floridanus

26–60. Isla Mujeres; bay south of village, east of larger island; dredged on grass bottom; 31 March.
   2. Metapenaeopsis goodei
   75. Periclimenes americanus
   199. Thor floridanus

28–60. Isla Mujeres; bay side of inlet between two islands south of village (near Station 17–60); from grass and from vicinity of mangrove roots; 31 March.
   152. Synalpheus brooksi
   164. Synalpheus minus
   169. Synalpheus pectiniger
   199. Thor floridanus

29–60. Isla Mujeres; other (channel) side of inlet between islands south of village; 2½–3 feet of water; 31 March.
   123. Alpheus cristulifrons
   152. Synalpheus brooksi
   199. Thor floridanus

29a–60. Isla Mujeres; bay side of inlet between two islands south of village (near Station 17–60); 31 March; P.M.
   170. Synalpheus rathbunae
   199. Thor floridanus

34–60. Isla de Cozumel; San Miguel; collected by diving in 7–11 m near anchorage northwest of main dock; 3 April.
   75. Periclimenes americanus
   92. Periclimenes yucatanicus
   95. Pontonia mexicana
   115. Alpheus armatus
   116. Alpheus armillatus
   133. Alpheus peasei
   197. Thor amboinensis
   208. Processa fimbriata

35–60. Bahía del Espíritu Santo; anchorage in northern end of outer bay, 4½ km from shore; from white sand bottom in 4½ m; 5 April.
   208. Processa fimbriata

41–60. Bahía del Espíritu Santo; west side of reef east of anchorage; chiefly from upper portions of much eroded coral standing in 3 m of water; 6 April.
   42. Brachycarpus biangui culatus
   75. Periclimenes americanus
   113. Alpheus trigonus
   123. Alpheus cristulifrons
   135. Alpheus peasei
   142. Metalpheus rostratipes
   145. Salmo neus ornatus
   150. Synalpheus anosimus
   151. Synalpheus bousfieldi
   163. Synalpheus mcelendoni
   164. Synalpheus minus
   185. Synalpheus obtusifrons
   186. Synalpheus paranepturnus
   173. Synalpheus townsendi
   174. Thanor rathbunae
   185. Latreutes parvulus
   200. Thor manicari

42–60. Bahía del Espíritu Santo; north shore near Punta Holche cat; from edge of mangroves in ½–4 feet of water; 6 April.
   44. Leander tenxicorins

45–60. Bahía del Espíritu Santo; north shore near Punta Holche cat; from vicinity of mangroves; 6 April.
   7. Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis

45–60. Bahía de la Ascensión; Punta Nicchehabin; along shore on both sides of light; 7 April.
   164. Synalpheus minus

47–60. Isla de Cozumel; north end of island; from sandy beach and grass flat with clumps of calcareous and green algae, 2–3 feet; 8 April.
   75. Periclimenes americanus
   116. Alpheus armillatus
   117. Alpheus bahamensis
   137. Alpheus viridarius
   152. Synalpheus brooksi
   199. Thor floridanus

48–60. Isla de Cozumel; north end of island; about 90 m north of sandy beach, in 3–5 m; 8 April.
   152. Synalpheus brooksi
   169. Synalpheus pectiniger
   173. Synalpheus townsendi

51–60. Isla de Cozumel; near lighthouse at Punta Molas; from coral rock and splash pools from above high-tide line to depth of 2 m; 9 April.
   142. Metalpheus rostratipes
   152. Synalpheus brooksi
   157. Synalpheus frittmuelleri
   169. Synalpheus pectiniger
   173. Synalpheus townsendi

52–60. Bahía de la Ascensión; just behind center of Ar-
SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZOOLOGY

recife Nicchehabin; on and under coral in 1-5 feet; 10 April.
42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus
90. Periclimenes rathbunae
114. Alpheus amblyonyx
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
126. Alpheus formosus
133. Alpheus peasei
142. Metalpheus rostratipes
148. Synalpheus apioceros
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
162. Synalpheus minus
164. Synalpheus obtusifrons
173. Synalpheus townsendi
192. Lysmata intermedia
200. Thor manningi

53-60. Bahia de la Ascension; cove across (south side of) peninsula on which light is situated; from dead mangroves and living and dead mangrove roots; 10 April.
75. Periclimenes americanus
137. Alpheus viridari
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
200. Thor manningi

60-60. Bahia de la Ascension; behind Punta Nicchehabin light; margin of mangrove swamp adjoining last sandy beach; 12 April; 10:30-11:40 A.M.
51. Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi
66. Periclimenaeus atlanticus
69. Periclimenaeus caraibicus
75. Periclimenes americanus
102. Typton distinctus
148. Synalpheus apioceros
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
199. Thor manningi

62-60. Bahia de la Ascension; Punta Nicchehabin light to 4/5 km northward; collected along beach and shore to depth of 1 foot; 13 April; 10:30 A.M. - 12:00 M.
7. Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis
125. Alpheus floridanus

64-60. Bahia de la Ascension; lagoon behind Punta Nicchehabin light; 13 April; 10:30 A.M. and 1:00 P.M.
7. Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis

65-60. Bahia de la Ascension; shore in front of Punta Nicchehabin light; seined in 2 feet or less; 13 April; 11:30 A.M. - 12:00 M.
7. Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis
8. Penaeus (Melicertus) duorarum notialis
51. Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi
75. Periclimenes americanus
125. Alpheus floridanus
137. Alpheus viridari

66-60. Bahia de la Ascension; edge of mangroves about ½ km west of Punta Nicchehabin light; seined in 2 feet or less; 13 April; 1:00 P.M.
44. Leander tenuicornis
75. Periclimenes americanus
137. Alpheus viridari
186. Hippolyte zostericola
199. Thor floridanus
201. Tozeuma carolinense

67-60. Bahia de la Ascension; behind central part of Arrecife Nicchehabin; from coral pieces and flats in 1-3 feet; 13 April; 5:30-4:30 P.M.
5. Metapeneaepus smithi
90. Periclimenes rathbunae
108. Gnathophyllum americanum
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
126. Alpheus formosus
133. Alpheus peasei
134. Alpheus ridleyi
142. Metalpheus rostratipes
145. Salmones obtusifrons
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
164. Synalpheus minus
173. Synalpheus townsendi
174. Thunor rathbunae
200. Thor manningi
208. Processa fimbriata

68-60. Bahia de la Ascension; behind Punta Nicchehabin light; from margin of mangrove swamp adjoining last sandy beach; 13 April; 10:30-11:40 A.M.
51. Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi
147. Alpheus bahamensis
186. Hippolyte zostericola
200. Thor manningi

69-60. Bahia de la Ascension; behind Punta Nicchehabin light; margin of mangrove swamp adjoining last sandy beach; collected by sweeping net through grass and associated algae; 13 April.
186. Hippolyte zostericola
198. Thor dobkini
199. Thor floridanus

70-60. Bahia de la Ascension; mangrove inlet behind Punta Nicchehabin light; poisoned with two gallons of rotenone; 14 April; 10:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.
51. Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi
137. Alpheus viridari

72-60. Bahia de la Ascension; behind central part of Arrecife Nicchehabin; 4-6 feet; 14 April; 4:30-5:00 P.M.
42. Brachycarpus biunguiculatus
75. Periclimenes americanus
108. Gnathophyllum americanum
115. Alpheus armatus
116. Alpheus armillatus
117. Alpheus bahamensis
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
126. Alpheus formosus
145. Salmones obtusifrons
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
148. Synalpheus apioceros
152. Synalpheus brooksi
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
163. Synalpheus mcclendoni
164. Synalpheus minus
168. Synalpheus paraneptunus
170. Synalpheus rathbunae
173. Synalpheus townsendi

200. Thor manningi
208. Processa fimbriata
218. Stenopus scutellatus

76-60. Bahía de la Ascensión; shore of small bay behind “Halfway Point,” between Punta Nicchehabin and Vigia Chico; turtle-grass on heavy calcareous clay bottom in 1 foot; 15 April; 2:30-3:30 P.M.

51. Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi

77-60. Bahía de la Ascensión; shore just east of “Halfway Point,” between Punta Nicchehabin and Vigia Chico; turtle-grass flats, sandy beaches, and mangrove roots on very fine sandy mud to coarser shell sand; 15 April; 3:30-4:30 P.M.

75. Periclimenes americanus
116. Alpheus armillatus
145. Salmoneus ortmanni
148. Synalpheus townsendi

199. Thor floridanus

87-60. Bahía de la Ascensión; about 200-300 m southwest of Punta Solimán; sand shallows in 2-5 feet; 17 April; 12:00 m. – 3:30 p.m.

75. Periclimenes americanus
145. Salmoneus ortmanni
187. Latreutes fucorum
208. Processa fimbriata
216. Microprosthema semilaeve
217. Stenopus hispidus

89-60. Bahía de la Ascensión; at and near Punta Nicchehabin light; collected along shore in less than 1 foot; 18 April; 9:00-11:00 A.M.

5. Metapenaeopsis smithi
116. Alpheus armillatus
117. Alpheus bahamensis
126. Alpheus formosus
133. Alpheus peasei
139. Automate gardineri
142. Metalpheus rostratipes
145. Salmoneus ortmanni
157. Synalpheus fritzmuelleri
195. Lysmata wurdemanni
208. Processa fimbriata
216. Microprosthema semilaeve

93-60. Bahía de la Ascensión; near “Halfway Point,” between Punta Nicchehabin and Vigia Chico; from turtle grass, sandy beach, and submerged roots of trees; 18 April; 3:30-4:30 P.M.

7. Penaeus (Melicertus) brasiliensis
137. Alpheus viridari
199. Thor floridanus

83-60. Bahía de la Ascensión; mangrove inlet behind Punta Nicchehabin light; seined; 16 April.

55. Palaemonetes (Palaemonetes) octaviae

114. Alpheus ambyonyx
117. Alpheus bahamensis
95–60. Bahía de la Ascensión; Punta Solimán to 300 m southwest; shore, reef flats, and sand flats; 5 feet; 19 April; 10:00 A.M.–3:00 P.M.

5. Metapenaeopsis smithi
116. Alpheus armillatus
117. Alpheus bahamensis
123. Alpheus cristulifrons
126. Alpheus formosus
133. Alpheus peasei
145. Salmoneus ortmanni
146. Synalpheus anasimus
195. Lysmata wurdemanni
208. Processa fimbriata
216. Microprosthema semilaeve
217. Stenopus hispidus

100–60. Isla de Cozumel; north of Punta Santa María; from shore and turtle-grass flats; 21 April; 3:00–5:00 P.M.

5. Metapenaeopsis smithi
66. Periclimenaeus atlanticus
75. Periclimenes americanus
130. Alpheus normanni
199. Thor floridanus

106–60. Isla de Cozumel; Punta Santa María and slightly eastward; from along shore in less than 2 feet; 22 April; 9:30–11:30 A.M.

108. Gnathophyllum americanum
137. Alpheus viridari
164. Synalpheus minus

115–60. Isla de Cozumel; 2/5 km northeast of San Miguel pier; from rocks along shore in front of military reservation barracks; 29 April; 3:00–5:00 P.M.

133. Alpheus peasei
134. Alpheus ridleyi
148. Synalpheus apioceros
195. Lysmata wurdemanni
208. Processa fimbriata
216. Microprosthema semilaeve
217. Stenopus hispidus

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In synonymy, use the short form (taxon, author, date:page) with a full reference at the end of the paper under “Literature Cited.” Begin each taxon at the left margin with subsequent lines indented about three spaces. Within an entry, use a period-dash (.—) to separate each reference. Enclose with square brackets any annotation in, or at the end of, the entry. For references within the text, use the author-date system: "(Jones 1910)" and "Jones (1910)." If the reference is expanded, abbreviate the data: "Jones (1910:122, pl. 20: fig. 1)."

Simple tabulations in the text (e.g., columns of data) may carry headings or not, but they should not contain rules. Formal tables must be submitted as pages separate from the text, and each table, no matter how large, should be pasted up as a single sheet of copy.

Use the metric system instead of, or in addition to, the English system.

Illustrations (line drawings, maps, photographs, shaded drawings) can be intermixed throughout the printed text. They will be termed Figures and should be numbered consecutively; however, if a group of figures is treated as a single figure, the components should be indicated by lowercase italic letters on the illustration, in the legend, and in text references: "Figure 9b." If illustrations (usually tone photographs) are printed separately from the text as full pages on a different stock of paper, they will be termed Plates, and individual components should be lettered (Plate 9b) but may be numbered (Plate 9: figure 2). Never combine the numbering system of text illustrations with that of plate illustrations. Submit all legends on pages separate from the text and not attached to the artwork. An instruction booklet for the preparation of illustrations is available from the Press on request.

In the bibliography (usually called “Literature Cited”), spell out book, journal, and article titles, using initial caps with all words except minor terms such as “and, of, the.” For capitalization of titles in foreign languages, follow the national practice of each language. Underline (for italics) book and journal titles. Use the colon-parentheses system for volume, number, and page citations: "10(2):5-9." Spell out such words as “figures,” “plates,” “pages.”

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