

- Hippolyte Crassicornis* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:375  
St. Malo, Brittany, France  
= *Eualus occultus* or *Thorulus cranchii* (see Holthuis, 1947:22)  
[*Hippolyte cristata* De Haan, 1844:194 = *Sicyonia cristata*]  
*Hippolyte cristata* Stimpson, 1860:33 [not De Haan, 1844]  
San Francisco, California; 9–18 meters  
= *Heptacarpus stimpsoni*
- Hippolyte Cubensis*; See *Barbouria cubensis*
- Hippolyte cultellata* Norman, 1867:200  
= *Lebbeus polaris*
- Hippolyte curacaoensis* Schmitt, 1924  
*Hippolyte curacaoensis* Schmitt, 1924a:68, fig. 4  
Westpunt, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles  
[*Hippolyte denticulata* De Haan, 1844 = *Caridina denticulata*]  
*Hippolyte Dozei*; See *Eualus dozei*
- Hippolyte edmondsoni* Hayashi, 1982:185, figs. 1–3  
Waimanalo, Oahu, Hawaii  
[*Hippolyte elongatus* Guerin-Meneville, 1857 = *Xiphocaris elongata*]  
*Hippolyte ensiferus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:374  
High sea near Azores  
= *Latreutes fucorum*
- Hippolyte ensis*; See *Hippolyte Whitei* var. *ensis*
- Hippolyte esquimaltiana* Bate, 1864:666  
Esquimalt Harbor, Vancouver Island, British Columbia  
= *Heptacarpus stylus*
- Hippolyte exilirostrata* Dana, 1852  
*Hippolyte exilirostratus* Dana, 1852a:24  
Rio de Janeiro
- Hippolyte Fabricii*; See *Eualus fabricii*
- Hippolyte falcatus*; See *Hippolyte Whitei* var. *falcatus*
- Hippolyte fascigera* Gosse, 1853:153  
= *Hippolyte varians*
- Hippolyte Gaimardii*; See *Eualus gaimardii*
- Hippolyte geniculata*; See *Heptacarpus geniculatus*
- Hippolyte gibba* Krøyer, 1841:572  
= *Eualus gaimardii*
- Hippolyte gibberosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:378  
Shores of Australia  
= *Saron marmoratus*
- Hippolyte Gordoni*; See *Caridion gordoni*  
[*Hippolyte gracilipes* Randall, 1840 ?= *Palaemon*, sp.]
- Hippolyte gracilirostris*; See *Eualus gracilirostris*
- Hippolyte gracilis* Leuckart, 1847:92  
Iceland  
Nomen nudum
- Hippolyte gracilis* Lilljeborg, 1850:83  
= *Eualus gaimardii*
- Hippolyte gracilis* Stimpson, 1864:155 [not Lilljeborg (1850)]  
Puget Sound, Washington; deep water  
= *Heptacarpus tenuissimus*
- Hippolyte Grayana* Thompson, 1853  
= *Hippolyte inermis*
- Hippolyte Grayi* Cunningham, 1871:496  
= *Austropandalus grayi*
- Hippolyte? Hemphillii* Lockington, 1877:35  
San Diego, California  
= *Heptacarpus palpator*
- Hippolyte Hemprichii* Heller, 1861:29  
Red Sea  
= *Saron marmoratus*
- Hippolyte holthuisi* Zariquiey Alvarez, 1953:104  
Cadaques, northeastern Spain; to a depth of 60 meters
- Hippolyte huntii* (Gosse, 1877)  
*Bellidia Huntii* Gosse, 1877:313, pl. 10  
Torquay, Devonshire, England; 11 meters
- Hippolyte ignobilis* Kinahan, 1858 [reference unascertained]  
Port Philip, Victoria, Australia  
Species inquirenda
- Hippolyte incerta* Buchholz, 1874:272  
= *Lebbeus polaris*
- Hippolyte inermis* Leach, 1815:347  
South coast of Devon  
*Palaemon Olivieri*  
*Palaemon Margaritaceus*  
*Hippolyte Moorii*  
*Hippolyte Prideauxiana*  
*Hippolyte Brullei*  
*Hippolyte viridis*  
*Hippolyte mauritanicus*  
*Hippolyte Grayana*  
*Hippolyte Mitchelii*  
*Hippolyte Whitei*  
*Hippolyte Whitei* var. *ensis*  
*Hippolyte Whitei* var. *falcatus*  
*Hippolyte virescens*  
*Virbius Brullei* forma *elongata*  
*Virbius Brullei* forma *fortior*
- Hippolyte jarvisensis* Hayashi, 1982:190, figs. 4, 5  
Jarvis Islands, Line Islands
- Hippolyte Korenii* Danielssen, 1859:6  
Vadso, Norway; 110 meters, mud bottom  
= *Eualus pusiolus*
- Hippolyte kraussiana* (Stimpson, 1860)  
*Virbius Kraussianus* Stimpson, 1860:36  
Simons Bay, South Africa
- Hippolyte kukenthalii* De Man, 1902:850; See *Lysmata kuekenthalii*
- Hippolyte lamellicornis*; See *Spirontocaris lamellicornis*
- Hippolyte Layi* Owen, 1839:90, pl. 27: fig. 3  
Monterey, California  
Species inquirenda
- Hippolyte Leachii* Guérin-Méneville, 1838, pl. 21: fig. 4

- Kusaie, Caroline Islands  
= *Saron marmoratus*  
*Hippolyte lentiginosa* Rathke, 1843:14  
= *Eualus gaimardii*  
*Hippolyte leptocerus* (Heller, 1863)  
*Virbius leptocerus* Heller, 1863:289  
Genoa, Italy  
*Hippolyte leptognatha*; See *Eualus leptognathus*  
*Hippolyte leptometrae* Ledoyer, 1969:342  
Off Provence, France, near Marseille; 110 meters  
*Hippolyte Lilljeborgii*; See *Spirontocaris lilljeborgii*  
*Hippolyte lineata* Lockington, 1877:35  
San Diego, California  
= *Lysmata californica*  
*Hippolyte longirostris longirostris* (Czerniavsky, 1884)  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *longirostris* Czerniavsky, 1884:68,  
*Virbius gracilis* Heller, 1862a  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *brevirostris*  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *longirostris*  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *articulirostri*  
*Virbius gracilis* forma *typica*  
? *Virbius rectifrons*  
? *Virbius tenuirostris*  
*Hippolyte longirostris armoricana* Sollaud, in Bourdon,  
1965:6, [39]  
Roscoff, France  
*Hippolyte Lovenii* Rathke, 1843  
Molde, Norway  
= *Eualus occultus* or *Thoralus cranchii* (see Holthuis,  
1947:22)  
*Hippolyte Lygdamis* White, 1847:76  
Chile  
Nomen nudum  
*Hippolyte Macandreae* Bell, 1847  
British coast  
Nomen nudum  
*Hippolyte macilenta*; See *Eualus macilentus*  
[*Hippolyte macrocheles* Hailstone, 1835 = *Alpheus macrocheles*]  
*Hippolyte magellanicus*; See *Nauticariscar magellanica*  
*Hippolyte marioni* Gourret, 1887  
Gulf of Marseille, France  
Species inquirenda  
*Hippolyte Martiali* A. Milne-Edwards, 1891:47  
Beagle Channel off Lapataia, Tierra del Fuego; 198  
meters  
= *Hippolyte coeruleascens*  
*Hippolyte mauritanicus* Lucas, 1846:42  
Algeria  
= *Hippolyte inermis*  
*Hippolyte Metis* White, 1847:76  
Philippine Islands  
Nomen nudum  
*Hippolyte mexicana* Chace, 1937b:127  
Bahia Santa Ines, Baja California, Mexico; 26°59'N,  
111°59'W; 2 meters  
= *Hippolyte williamsi*  
*Hippolyte microceras*; See *Lebbeus microceros*  
*Hippolyte Mitchelli* Thompson, 1853:114, pl. 6: fig. 4  
= *Hippolyte inermis*  
*Hippolyte Moorii* Leach, 1817: plate 38: fig. 2  
Plymouth Sound, England  
= *Hippolyte inermis*  
*Hippolyte multicolorata* Yaldwyn, 1971:90  
Island Bay, Wellington, New Zealand; intertidal algae  
*Hippolyte mutila* Krøyer, 1841:573  
= *Thoralus cranchii*  
*Hippolyte mysis* Birula, 1898:184  
White Sea  
= *Lebbeus polaris*  
*Hippolyte nicholsoni* Chace, 1972:113  
Milford Bay, between Pigeon Point and Crown Point,  
Tobago, West Indies; 9–12 meters  
*Hippolyte obliquimanus* Dana, 1852a:24  
Rio de Janeiro  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *brasiliensis*  
*Hippolyte ochotensis*; See *Spirontocaris ochotensis*  
*Hippolyte oligodon*; See *Merguia oligodon*  
*Hippolyte orientalis* Heller, 1862b:277  
Red Sea  
= *Hippolyte ventricosa*  
*Hippolyte palliola* Kensley, 1970:183, figs. 1, 2  
Mowe Point, northern S.W. Africa; from algae in rock  
pool  
*Hippolyte palpator*; See *Heptacarpus palpator*  
[*Hippolyte paludosa* Gibbes, 1850 = *Palaemonetes pa-*  
*ludosus*]  
*Hippolyte pandaliformis* Bell, 1851:294  
Loch Fyne, Scotland; 37 meters  
= *Eualus gaimardii*  
*Hippolyte pandaloides*; See *Heptacarpus pandaloides*  
*Hippolyte panschi* Buchholz, 1874:277, pl. 1: fig. 1  
Eastern Greenland  
= *Bythocaris simplicirostris*  
[*Hippolyte parvulus* De Haan, 1844 = *Sicyonia parvula*]  
*Hippolyte paschalis*; See *Thor paschalis*  
*Hippolyte Payeri*; See *Bythocaris payeri*  
*Hippolyte pectinifera*; See *Spirontocaris pectinifera*  
*Hippolyte Phippsii*; See *Spirontocaris phippsii*  
*Hippolyte picta* Stimpson, 1871:125  
Monterey, California  
= *Heptacarpus sitchensis*  
*Hippolyte planirostris*; See *Latreutes planirostris*  
*Hippolyte pleuracantha* (Stimpson, 1871)  
*Virbius pleuracanthus* Stimpson, 1871:127  
Norfolk, Virginia, and Somers Point, Great Egg Harbor,  
New Jersey; “among *Zostera* just below low water  
mark”

- Hippolyte pleuracantha bermudensis* Gurney, 1936:27, pl. 1: figs. 4–12; pl. 2: figs. 13–21  
Castle Harbour and Tobacco Bay, Bermuda; among *Zostera* and attached *Sargassum*  
?= *Hippolyte zostericola*
- Hippolyte ponapensis* Ortmann, 1890:502  
Ponape, Caroline Islands  
= *Alope orientalis*
- Hippolyte Prideauxiana* Leach, 1817: pl. 38: figs. 1, 3–5  
Near Bantham, Devon, England  
= *Hippolyte inermis*
- Hippolyte prionota*; See *Spirontocaris prionota*
- Hippolyte producta* Norman, 1861:275  
= *Hippolyte varians*
- Hippolyte projecta* Bate, 1888:594, pl. 105: fig. 3  
South of Halifax, Nova Scotia; 43°03'N, 63°39'W; 155 meters  
= *Lebbeus polaris*
- Hippolyte proteus* (Paulson, 1875)  
*Virbius Proteus* Paulson, 1875:109, pl. 16: figs. 2–5, pl. 18: fig. 1–1k  
Red Sea
- Hippolyte pusiola*; See *Eualus pusiolus*
- Hippolyte Quoyanus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:375  
New Guinea  
Species inquirenda
- Hippolyte rectirostris*; See *Heptacarpus rectirostris*
- Hippolyte recurvirostris* Rathke, 1843:12  
= *Eualus gaimardii*
- Hippolyte restrictus*; See *Trachycaris restricta*
- Hippolyte Retzii* Rathke, 1843:16  
= *Eualus gaimardii*
- Hippolyte Romanchei* A. Milne-Edwards, 1891:45  
= *Chorismus antarcticus*
- [*Hippolyte? rubra* Hailstone, 1835 = *Alpheus macrocheles* (Hailstone)]
- Hippolyte rubrosignata* Wagner, 1885  
White Sea  
Nomen nudum
- Hippolyte sapphica* d'Udekem d'Acoz, 1993:55, figs. 1, 5, 7–9  
Lesbos Island, Greece; 0.2–1 meter
- Hippolyte St. Pauli* Brandt, 1851:118  
= *Lebbeus polaris*
- Hippolyte securifrons* Norman, 1862:151  
= *Spirontocaris lilljeborgii*
- Hippolyte serratus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:377  
“baie de Jarvis”  
Species inquirenda
- Hippolyte sitchensis*; See *Heptacarpus sitchensis*
- Hippolyte smaragdina* Krøyer, 1841:570  
= *Hippolyte varians*
- Hippolyte Sowerbaei* Leach, 1817: pl. 39: figs. 1–10  
= *Spirontocaris spinus*
- [*Hippolyte spinicaudus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 = *Chlorotocella spinicauda*]
- Hippolyte spinifrons*; See *Alope spinifrons*
- Hippolyte Stewarti* Thomson, 1889:259  
Paterson Inlet, Stewart Island, New Zealand  
= *Nauticaris marionis*
- Hippolyte stylus*; See *Heptacarpus stylus*
- Hippolyte subula* Rathke, 1843:9  
= *Eualus pusiolus*
- Hippolyte Suckleyi*; See *Eualus suckleyi*
- Hippolyte taylori*; See *Heptacarpus taylori*
- Hippolyte tenuirostris* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:374  
On the high seas near the Azores  
= *Hippolyte coerulescens*
- [*Hippolyte Thompsoni* Bell, 1851 = *Pandalina brevirostris* (Rathke)]
- Hippolyte trisetacea*; See *Lysmata trisetacea*
- Hippolyte turgida* Krøyer, 1841:575  
= *Spirontocaris phippisii*
- Hippolyte varians* Leach, 1814:431  
*Alpheus elongatus*  
*Hippolyte smaragdina*  
*Hippolyte fascigera*  
*Hippolyte producta*  
*Caradina tenuis*
- \*70. *Hippolyte ventricosa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:371  
Seas of Asia  
? *Virbius acutus*  
*Virbius australiensis*  
*Hippolyte orientalis*  
*Caradina cincinnuli*  
*Virbius Mossambicus*
- Hippolyte vibrans* Stimpson, 1871:125  
Massachusetts Bay  
= *Spirontocaris phippisii*
- Hippolyte virescens* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, pl. 53: fig. 3  
Type locality not indicated  
= *Hippolyte inermis*
- Hippolyte viridis* Otto, 1828:338  
= *Hippolyte inermis*
- Hippolyte vittata* Rathke, 1843:10  
= *Eualus pusiolus*
- Hippolyte Whitei* Thompson, 1853  
= *Hippolyte inermis*
- Hippolyte Whitei* var. *ensis* Thompson, 1853  
= *Hippolyte inermis*
- Hippolyte Whitei* var. *falcatus* Thompson, 1853  
= *Hippolyte inermis*
- Hippolyte williamsi* Schmitt, 1924b:163  
Isla Eden, off Isla Santa Cruz, Galapagos Islands; 9 meters  
*Hippolyte mexicana*
- Hippolyte Wurdemanni*; See *Lysmata wurdemanni*
- Hippolyte Yarrellii* Thompson, 1853

- Weymouth Bay, southern England  
 = *Eualus occultus* or *Thoralus cranchii*  
*Hippolyte zostericola* (Smith, 1873)  
*Virbius zostericola* Smith, 1873:550, pl. 3: fig. 11  
 Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts  
*Hippolyte pleuracantha bermudensis*  
*Hippolytes carneus* (Risso ms) Monod, 1931  
 Mediterranean  
 Nomen nudum  
*Hippolytes incarnatus* (Risso ms) Monod, 1931  
 Mediterranean  
 Nomen nudum  
 [*Hippolytes variegatus* Risso, 1826 = *Athanas nitescens* (Leach)]  
*Hippolytus Brullei* Guérin-Méneville, 1832:41, pl. 27: fig. 2  
 = *Hippolyte inermis*  
*Hippolytus Incarnatus* Hope, 1851:18  
 Nomen nudum  
 = *Ligur ensiferus*  
*Hyppolite Kraussii* Bianconi, 1869:200  
 Mozambique  
 = *Saron marmoratus*  
 [*Hyppolyte Desmarestii* Millet, 1831 = *Atyaephyra desmarestii*]  
*Janicea* Manning and Hart, 1984:657  
 Type species: *Barbouria antiguensis*  
*Janicea antiguensis* (Chace, 1972)  
*Barbouria antiguensis* Chace, 1972:107, figs. 40, 41  
 English Harbour, Antigua, West Indies; alga-covered seawall  
*Koror* Clark, 1989:445  
 Type species: *Koror misticius*  
 = *Parhippolyte*  
*Koror misticius*; See *Parhippolyte misticius*  
 \**Latreutes* Stimpson, 1860:27  
 Type species: *Hippolyte ensiferus*  
*Cyclorhynchus* De Haan, 1849  
*Rhynchocyclus*  
*Concordia*  
*Platybema*  
*Latreutes acicularis* Ortmann, 1890:506, pl. 37: fig. 6, 6d-k, 6n  
 "Kadsiyama," Japan  
 \*71. *Latreutes anoplonyx* Kemp, 1914:104, pl. 4: figs. 3-5  
 Bombay, India  
*Latreutes antiborealis* Holthuis, 1952:62, fig. 14  
 Inner part of Canal San Antonio, Golfo de Ancud, Chile; 41°44'10"S, 73°15'15"W; 15 meters  
*Latreutes ceylonensis* Pearson, 1905:81, pl. 2: fig. 7  
 Sri Lanka pearl banks  
 Species inquirenda  
*Latreutes compressus* (Stimpson, 1860)  
*Rhynchocyclus compressus* Stimpson, 1860:28  
 Port Jackson, Sydney Harbour, Australia  
*Caradina truncifrons*  
*Latreutes dorsalis* Stimpson, 1860:27  
 Hakodate-wan, Hokkaido, Japan  
 = *Latreutes planirostris*  
*Latreutes foliistrostris* Kobjakova, 1935:91  
 Zaliv Petra Velikogo [Peter the Great Bay], Maritime Territory, U.S.S.R.  
*Latreutes fucorum* (Fabricius, 1798)  
*Palaemon fucorum* Fabricius, 1798:404  
 Floating gulfweed  
*Hippolyte ensiferus*  
*Latreutes Gravieri* Nobili, 1904:230  
 Djibouti  
 = *Latreutes mucronatus*  
*Latreutes inermis* Chace, 1972:122, figs. 51, 52  
 Reef just south of Marigot Harbour, Saint Lucia Island, West Indies; 4-6 meters  
*Latreutes laminirostris* Ortmann, 1890:506, pl. 37: fig. 5  
 "Tanagava," Japan  
 \*72. *Latreutes mucronatus* (Stimpson, 1860)  
*Rhynchocyclus mucronatus* Stimpson, 1860:27  
 Lei Yue Mun Pass, Hong Kong; shelly bottom in 46 meters  
*Latreutes Gravieri*  
*Latreutes mucronatus* var. *multidens*  
*Latreutes mucronatus* var. *multidens* Nobili, 1905c:394  
 Red Sea  
 = *Latreutes mucronatus*  
*Latreutes multidens*; See *Latreutes mucronatus* var. *multidens*  
 = *Latreutes mucronatus*  
*Latreutes natalensis* Lenz and Strunck, 1914:320, pl. 21: figs. 1-11  
 Natal  
*Latreutes Paronae*; See *Gelastocaris paronae*  
*Latreutes parvulus* (Stimpson, 1866)  
*Rhynchocyclus parvulus* Stimpson, 1866:48  
 Saint Joseph Island, Texas  
*Concordia gibberosus*  
*Latreutes phycologus* Nobili, 1905d, fig.  
 Arabian coast; on a floating brown alga  
*Latreutes planirostris* (De Haan, 1844)  
*Hippolyte planirostris* De Haan, 1844, pl. 45: fig. 7 [the undotted "i" in the specific name on the De Haan plate might suggest that the original spelling is "plamrostris," a misinterpretation effectively dismissed by L.B. Holthuis in correspondence].  
 Japan  
*Latreutes dorsalis*  
 73. *Latreutes planus* Bate, 1888:584, pl. 89: fig. 5  
 Off Sibago Island, Moro Gulf east of Basilan Strait, Philippines  
*Latreutes porcinus* Kemp, 1916:397, fig. 3, pl. 36: fig. 3



- Off Ross Island jetty, Port Blair, Andaman Islands;  
among weeds
- Latreutes pristis*** (Nobili, 1899)  
*Platybema pristis* Nobili, 1899:233  
Beagle Entrance, Papua, Australian New Guinea
- Latreutes pygmaeus* Nobili, 1906:37  
Erroneous spelling of *Latreutes pymoetus*
- Latreutes pymoetus*** Nobili, 1904:230  
Djibouti  
*Latreutes pygmaeus*
74. ***Latreutes unidentatus*** Bate, 1888:586, pl. 89: fig. 6  
Off Sibago Island, Moro Gulf east of Basilan Strait,  
Philippines
- Lebbeus*** White, 1847:76, 135  
Type species: *Lebbeus orthorhynchus* [= *Alpheus*  
*Polaris*]  
*Hetairus*  
*Birulaecaris*
- Lebbeus antarcticus*** (Hale, 1941)  
*Spirontocaris antarcticus* Hale, 1941:267, figs. 5, 6  
Off Adelie Coast, Wilkes Land, Antarctica; 66°21'S,  
138°28'E; 640 meters
- Lebbeus balssi*** Hayashi, 1992:112, figs. 1–3  
East China Sea; 33°59.4'N, 128°48.0'E; dredge, 102  
meters
- Lebbeus bidentatus*** Zarenkov, 1976:13, fig. 5  
Peru
- Lebbeus brandti*** (Brashnikov, 1907)  
*Hetairus brandti* Brashnikov, 1907:157, fig. 20  
Sea of Okhotsk
- Lebbeus brevipes*** (Kobjakova, 1936)  
*Hetairus brevipes* Kobjakova, 1936:194, 210, 218, 222,  
fig. 9a–c  
Sea of Okhotsk; 335 meters  
= *Lebbeus unalaskensis*
- Lebbeus carinatus*** Zarenkov, 1976:9, fig. 2  
Peru; 1850 meters
- Lebbeus carinatus*** de Saint Laurent, 1984:356 [? not  
Zarenkov, 1976]  
Albatross Plateau, eastern Pacific; 2620 meters
- Lebbeus catalepsis*** Jensen, 1987:89, figs. 1–3  
Strait of Juan de Fuca between Sekiu and Neah Bay,  
Washington; 48°19'N, 124°28'W; low intertidal
- Lebbeus compressus*** Holthuis, 1947:9, 40  
Replacement name for *Spirontocaris gibberosa*  
Yokoya, 1933 [not Balss, 1914]
- Lebbeus curvirostris*** Zarenkov, 1976:12, fig. 4  
Off Peru; 1680–1860 meters
- Lebbeus fasciatus*** (Makarov, 1936)  
*Hetairus fasciatus* Makarov, 1936 [cited by Kobjakova,  
1936:191, 210, 218]  
Bering Sea, Bering Island, and SE Kamchatka; 1–32 m  
*Hetairus zebra* Makarov, 1935 [not Leim, 1921]  
*Spirontocaris makarofi* Urita
- Lebbeus grandimana*** (Brashnikov, 1907)  
*Hetairus grandimana* Brashnikov, 1907:152  
S and E Ostrov Sakhalin; 19–118 m
- Lebbeus groenlandicus*** (Fabricius, 1775)  
*Astacus Groenlandicus* Fabricius, 1775:416  
“Habitat in mari groenlandico”  
*Cancer aculeatus*  
*Hippolyte armata*  
*Hippolyte cornuta*
- Lebbeus heterochaela*** (Kobjakova, 1936)  
*Hetairus heterochaela* Kobjakova, 1936:194, 210, 218,  
222, figs. 18, 19  
Sea of Okhotsk; 165 meters
75. ***Lebbeus indicus*** Holthuis, 1947:40, figs. 1–3  
Bali Sea; 7°28'.2S, 115°24'.6E; 1018 meters
- Lebbeus kuboi*** Hayashi, 1992:123, figs. 6–8  
Sea of Japan off Namerikawa; 200 meters
- Lebbeus lagunae*** (Schmitt, 1921)  
*Spirontocaris lagunae* Schmitt, 1921:57, fig. 35  
Laguna Beach, California; 22–27 meters
- Lebbeus longidactyla*** (Kobjakova, 1936)  
*Hetairus longidactyla* Kobjakova, 1936:194, 210, 218,  
222, figs. 12, 13  
Sea of Okhotsk; 440–504 meters
- Lebbeus longipes*** (Kobjakova, 1936)  
*Hetairus longipes* Kobjakova, 1936:202, 204, 210, 218,  
222, pl. 2: fig. 16  
Peter the Great Bay (Zaliv Petra Velikogo) and Tatarsky  
Strait (Tatarskyi Proliv), Sea of Japan
- Lebbeus microceros*** (Krøyer, 1841)  
*Hippolyte microceras* Krøyer, 1841:579  
W Greenland  
*Spirontocaris zebra* Leim, 1921
- Lebbeus miyakei*** Hayashi, 1992:127, figs. 10, 11  
Orono-shima Island, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan; 30–40  
meters
- Lebbeus montereyensis***; See *Lebbeus vicinus*  
*montereyensis*
- Lebbeus orthorhynchus*** White, 1847:76  
= *Lebbeus polaris*
- Lebbeus polaris*** (Sabine, 1824)  
*Alpheus polaris* Sabine, 1824:ccxxxviii  
Melville Island, Parry Islands, Northwest Territories,  
Canada; 91 meters  
*Hippolyte borealis*  
*Lebbeus orthorhynchus*  
*Hippolyte St. Pauli*  
*Hippolyte cultellata*  
*Hippolyte incerta*  
*Hippolyte Amazo*  
*Hetairus debilis*  
*Hetairus tenuis*  
*Hippolyte projecta*  
*Hippolyte mysis*

- Lebbeus possjeticus* Kobjakova, 1967:235  
Possjet Bay, Sea of Japan  
= *Lebbeus speciosus*
- Lebbeus profundus* (Rathbun, 1906)  
*Spirontocaris profunda* Rathbun, 1906:914  
Center of Nihoa [= Modu Manu, Bird Island], Hawaii,  
S. 77°30', E 11.1'; 1394–1829 meters
- Lebbeus saldanhae* (Barnard, 1947)  
*Spirontocaris saldanhae* Barnard, 1947:385  
Off Constable Hill, Saldanha Bay, South Africa; 265  
meters
- Lebbeus schrencki* (Brashnikov, 1907)  
*Hetairus schrencki* Brashnikov, 1907:161  
East coast of Ostrov Sakhalin; 43–100 m
- Lebbeus scrippsi* Wicksten and Mendez, 1982:106, pls.  
1, 2  
Off Arica, Chile; 18°40.5'S, 70°36.0'W to 18°32.2'S,  
70°29.8'W; 768–968 meters
- Lebbeus speciosus* (Urita, 1942)  
*Spirontocaris makarofi speciosa* Urita, 1942:18, fig. 3  
Otomari, Sakhalin; 4–6 meters  
*Lebbeus possjeticus*
- Lebbeus spinirostris* (Kobjakova, 1936)  
*Hetairus spinirostris* Kobjakova, 1936:194, 210, 216,  
222, fig. 10  
Sea of Okhotsk; 165 meters
- Lebbeus splendidus* Wicksten and Mendez, 1982:110, pls.  
3–5  
Southwest of Isla Lobos de Tierra, Peru; 6°31'S,  
81°01'W; 712–744 meters
- Lebbeus unalaskensis* (Rathbun, 1902)  
*Spirontocaris unalaskensis* Rathbun, 1902a:895  
Bering Sea north of Unalaska Island, Alaska;  
54°01'40"N, 166°48'50"W; 640 meters  
*Hetairus unalaskensis japonicus*  
*Hetairus unalaskensis ochotensis*  
*Hetairus brevipes*
- Lebbeus ushakovi* (Kobjakova, 1936)  
*Hetairus ushakovi* Kobjakova, 1936:210, 218, 222,  
fig. 11  
Sea of Okhotsk; 165 meters
- Lebbeus vicinus vicinus* (Rathbun, 1902)  
*Spirontocaris vicina* Rathbun, 1902a:895  
Bering Sea north of Unalaska Island, Alaska;  
54°01'00"N, 166°48'45"W; 566 meters
- Lebbeus vicinus montereyensis* Wicksten and Mendez,  
1982:114  
West of Cabo Punta Banda, Baja California, Mexico;  
31°18'N, 117°36'W; 2068–2086 meters
- Lebbeus vinogradowi* Zarenkov, 1960:346  
Sea of Okhotsk; 56°57.5'N, 145°57'E; 204 meters
- Lebbeus washingtonianus* (Rathbun, 1902)  
*Spirontocaris washingtoniana* Rathbun, 1902a:895  
Off Washington; 47°29'00"N, 125°33'30"W; 1253  
meters
- Lebbeus yaldwyni* Kensley, Tranter, and Griffin, 1987:304  
East of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; 33°43'S,  
151°51–53'E; 450 meters
- Leontocaris* Stebbing, 1905:21, 98  
Type species: *Leontocaris paulsoni*  
? *Problemacaris*
- Leontocaris amplectipes* Bruce, 1990b:121  
South of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia; 38°21.9'S,  
149°20.0'E; 1000 meters
- Leontocaris lar* Kemp, 1906:299  
West and southwest of Ireland; 914–1147+ meters  
? *Problemacaris boschmai*
- Leontocaris pacificus* Zarenkov, 1976:10, fig. 3  
Chile; 680–700 meters
- Leontocaris paulsoni* Stebbing, 1905:99  
25 miles off Lions Head, Cape Town, South Africa  
? *Problemacaris spinetum*
- Ligur* Sarato, 1885:2  
Type species: *Ligur Edwardsii* [= *Palemon Ensiferus*]  
*Lybia* Risso, 1844 [not H. Milne Edwards, 1834]
- Ligur ensiferus* (Risso, 1816)  
*Palaemon Ensiferus* Risso, 1816:106  
Nice  
*Alpheus ensiferus*  
*Hippolyte Carneus*  
*Lybia ensifera*  
*Hippolytus Incarnatus*  
*Palaemon Veditantus*  
(See Holthuis, 1977:50 for complete synonymy)  
*Lybia* 1844:95 [not H. Milne Edwards, 1834]  
Type species: *Palemon Ensiferus*  
= *Ligur*
- Lybia ensifera* Risso, 1844; See *Ligur ensiferus*
- Lysippe* Kinahan, 1858:266 [name suppressed under  
plenary power of the International Commission,  
Opinion 671, 1963].  
Type species: *Hippolyte Cranchii*  
= *Thoralus*
- \**Lysmata* Risso, 1816:175 (footnote)  
Replacement name for *Melicerta* Risso, 1816  
*Aglaope*  
*Niphea*  
*Arno*  
*Hippolysmata*  
*Eretmocarid*  
*Lysmata aberrans* Czerniavsky, 1884:63, pl. 3: fig.  
7A–K  
Sukhumi, Black Sea; 1–1.5 meters, nocturnally nata-  
tory  
= *Lysmata seticaudata*
- Lysmata affinis* Borradaile, 1915:209  
Laccadive Islands, Seychelles, and Chagos Archipel-  
ago, Indian Ocean

- = *Lysmata ternatensis*
76. *Lysmata amboinensis* (De Man, 1888)  
*Hippolysmata vittata* var. *amboinensis* De Man, 1888:495  
 Ambon, Indonesia
- Lysmata anchisteus* Chace, 1972:125, figs. 53, 54  
 Point Saline, Grenada, West Indies; rocks at southwest end of first beach on lee coast
- Lysmata californica* (Stimpson, 1866)  
*Hippolysmata californica* Stimpson, 1866:48  
 San Diego, California  
*Hippolyte lineata*  
*Lysmata chiltoni* Kemp, 1914:110  
 Meyer Island, Kermadec Islands  
 = *Lysmata trisetacea*
76. *Lysmata debelius* Bruce, 1983:115  
 Polillo Island, east of Luzon, Philippines; 28 meters
- Lysmata dentata* (De Haan, 1844)  
*Palaemon dentatus* De Haan, 1844, pl. 45: fig. 13 [not *Palaemon dentatus* Roemer, 1841]  
 Japan  
 = *Lysmata ternatensis*
- Lysmata galapagensis* Schmitt, 1924b:165  
 Northeast of Isla Eden, Galapagos Islands; 13 meters
- Lysmata grabhami* (Gordon, 1935)  
*Hippolysmata grabhami* Gordon, 1935:319, figs. 10, 11a,b  
 Funchal, Madeira Islands
- Lysmata intermedia* (Kingsley, 1878)  
*Hippolysmata intermedia* Kingsley, 1878b:90  
 Dry Tortugas, Florida
- Lysmata kempii*, new name for *Hippolysmata dentata* Kemp, 1914, not *Palaemon dentatus* De Haan, 1844
78. *Lysmata kuekenthali* (De Man, 1902)  
*Hippolyte kuekenthali* De Man, 1902:850  
 Replacement name for *Merhippolyte orientalis* De Man, 1892 [not Bate, 1888]  
 Near Maumere, Flores, fringing reef [and Ternate], Indonesia  
*Hippolysmata marleyi*
- Lysmata moorei* (Rathbun, 1901)  
*Hippolysmata moorei* Rathbun, 1901:115, fig. 23  
 Playa de Ponce, Puerto Rico
- Lysmata morelandi* (Yaldwyn, 1971)  
*Hippolysmata* (*Hippolysmata*) *morelandi* Yaldwyn, 1971:90  
 Bay of Islands, North Auckland, New Zealand; subtidal algal beds on rocky substrate to a depth of about 6 meters
- Lysmata multiscissa* (Nobili, 1904)  
*Hippolysmata multiscissa* Nobili, 1904:231, pl. 2: fig. 5  
 Djibouti
- Lysmata nilita* (Risso ms) Monod, 1931  
 Mediterranean
- Nomen nudum  
*Lysmata nilita* Dohrn and Holthuis, 1950:339, fig. 1, pl. 9  
 Western half of Bay of Naples
- Lysmata olavoi* Fransen, 1991:63, figs. 1–34  
 Pico, Ponto da Ilha, Azores; 38°25'00", 27°59'10"; 135 meters
- \*79. *Lysmata philippinensis*, new species  
 Albay Gulf, southeastern Luzon, Philippines; 13°12'N, 123°49'18"E; 267 meters
- Lysmata porteri* (Rathbun, 1907)  
*Hippolysmata Porteri* Rathbun, 1907:49, pl. 3: fig. 4  
 Valparaiso, Chile
- Lysmata pusilla* Heller, 1862b:287, pl. 3: fig. 26  
 Red Sea  
 = *Lysmata trisetacea*
- Lysmata rathbunae* Chace, 1970:59, figs. 1–4  
 Off Boynton Beach, Florida; 26°31'N, 80°01'W; 55–64 meters
- Lysmata seticaudata* (Risso, 1816)  
*Melicerta Seti Caudata* Risso, 1816:110, pl. 2: fig. 1  
 Nice  
*Aglaope striata*  
*Palaemon cognatii*  
*Lysmata aberran*  
*Miersia clavigera*  
*Lysmata seticaudata* var. *ternatensis*; See *L. ternatensis*
- Lysmata stenolepis* Crosnier & Forest, 1973:177, figs. 55, 56a–e  
 Off Sao Tiago, Cape Verde Islands; 275–150 meters
- \*80. *Lysmata ternatensis* De Man, 1902  
*Lysmata seticaudata* var. *ternatensis* De Man, 1902:846  
 Ternate, Indonesia  
*Palaemon dentatus* De Haan  
*Hippolysmata acicula*  
*Lysmata affinis*
81. *Lysmata trisetacea* (Heller, 1861)  
*Hippolyte trisetacea* Heller, 1861:29  
 Red Sea  
*Lysmata pusilla*  
*Hippolysmata paucidens*  
*Lysmata chiltoni*
- Lysmata uncicornis* Holthuis and Maurin, 1952:198, figs. 1, 2  
 Casablanca, Morocco; 4–5 meters
82. *Lysmata vittata* (Stimpson, 1860)  
*Hippolysmata vittata* Stimpson, 1860:26  
 Hong Kong; 11 meters, mud bottom  
*Nauticaris unirecedens*  
*Hippolysmata vittata subtilis*  
*Hippolysmata durbanensis*  
*Lysmata vittata* var. *amboinensis*; See *Lysmata amboinensis*
- Lysmata wurdemanni* (Gibbes, 1850)

- Hippolyte wurdemanni* Gibbes, 1850:197  
Key West, Florida (restricted by Holthuis, 1959:112)
- Lysmata zacae* Armstrong, 1941:10, fig. 4  
Matautu Bay, Savai'i, Samoa Islands; coral from 2 meters on eastern reef
- Lysmatella* Borradaile, 1915:206  
Type species: *Lysmatella prima*
- \*83. *Lysmatella prima* Borradaile, 1915:209  
Maldives Islands
- Melicerta* Risso, 1816:109 [not *Melicerta* Schrank, 1803]  
Type species: *Melicerta Seti Caudata*  
= *Lysmata*
- Melicerta Seti Caudata*; See *Lysmata seticaudata*
- Merguia* Kemp, 1914:121  
Type species: *Hippolyte oligodon*
84. *Merguia oligodon* (De Man, 1888)  
*Hippolyte oligodon* De Man, 1888:277, pl. 18: figs. 1–6  
Elphinstone Island, Mergui Archipelago, Burma
- Merguia rhizophorae* (Rathbun, 1900)  
*Hippolysmata rhizophorae* Rathbun, 1900:153, pl. 8: fig. 9  
Rio Paraiba do Norte, Estado da Paraiba, Brazil; on mangroves
- Merhippolyte* Bate, 1888:577, 618  
Type species: *Merhippolyte agulhasensis*
- Merhippolyte agulhasensis* Bate, 1888:619, pl. 110: fig. 4  
Agulhas Bank, South Africa; 35°04'S, 18°37'E; 274 meters
- Merhippolyte americana* Holthuis, 1961:1, fig. 1  
Yucatan Channel; 20°59'30"N, 86°23'45"W; 238 meters
- Merhippolyte ancistrotia* Crosnier and Forest, 1973:167  
Cape Verde Islands; 15°34.5'N, 23°11.5'W; 185 meters  
figs. 52, 53
- Merhippolite australis* Hodgson, 1902:233, pl. 29 ("Hippolyte australis")  
Auckland Island, New Zealand; 18 meters  
= *Nauticaris marionis*
- Merhippolyte calmani* Kemp and Sewell, 1912:20, pl. 1: figs. 1–4  
Off Kerala State, southwest India; 9°14'10"N, 75°45'E; 433 meters
- Merhippolyte chacei* Kensley, Tranter, and Griffin, 1987:309, figs. 18, 19  
Northeast of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; 33°43–37'S, 151°55'–152°55'–152°02'E; 686 meters
- Merhippolyte kauaiensis* (Rathbun, 1906)  
*Spirontocaris kauaiensis* Rathbun, 1906:913, pl. 24: fig. 5  
Off Kauai Island, Hawaii; Ukula Point, S. 71°, E. 9.7'; 430–417 meters
- Merhippolyte orientalis* Bate, 1888:621  
West of Kepulauan Aru, Indonesia; 5°41'00"S, 134°04'00"E; 1463 meters
- Species inquirenda (possibly a pandalid; see Holthuis, 1947:23)
- Merhippolyte orientalis* De Man, 1902 [not Bate, 1888]  
= *Lysmata kuekenthali*
- Miersia* Chun, 1888 [not Kingsley, 1880]  
Type species: *Miersia clavigera*  
= *Lysmata*
- Miersia clavigera* Chun, 1888:34, pl. 4: fig. 6  
= *Lysmata seticaudata*
- Mimocaris* Nobili, 1903:5  
Type species: *Mimocaris heterocarpoides*
- Mimocaris hastatoides*; See *Exhippolysmata hastatoides*
85. *Mimocaris heterocarpoides* Nobili, 1903:6, fig. 2  
Pulau Burong, Sarawak, Malaysia; 1°44'N, 110°48'E or 1°44'N, 109°52'E
- Nauticaris* Bate, 1888:577, 602
- Nauticaris brucei* Stebbing, 1914:292  
Gough Island (Diego Alvarez), South Atlantic; 183 meters
- Nauticaris chilensis*; See *Nauticaris Marionis* var. *chilensis*  
= *Nauticaris magellanica*
- Nauticaris futillirostris*; See *Heptacarpus futillirostris*
- Nauticaris grandirostris* Pearson, 1905:79, pl. 1: fig. 6  
Galle, Sri Lanka  
= *Saron marmoratus*
- Nauticaris magellanica* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891)  
*Hippolyte magellanicus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1891:46, pl. 5: fig. 2  
Orange Bay and Isla Grevy, Cape Horn; 17–65 meters
- Hippolyte consobrinus*  
*Nauticaris Marionis* var. *chilensis*
- Nauticaris marionis* Bate, 1888:603, pl. 108  
Prince Edward Islands, southern Indian Ocean, and Falkland Islands, South Atlantic Ocean; 20–256 meters
- Hippolyte Stewarti*  
*Merhippolyte australis*
- Nauticaris Marionis* var. *chilensis* Doflein and Balss, 1912:29, 30  
Stanley, Falkland Islands, and Strait of Magellan  
= *Nauticaris magellanica*
- Nauticaris unirecedens* Bate, 1888:608, pl. 110: fig. 1  
Hong Kong  
= *Lysmata vittata*
- Nectoceras* Rafinesque, 1817:41  
Type species: *Nectoceras pelagica* (= *Astacus coerulescens*)  
= *Hippolyte*
- Niphea* Rafinesque, 1815:98  
Replacement name for *Aglaope* Rafinesque  
= *Lysmata*;
- Palaemon dentatus* De Haan, 1844, pl. 45: fig. 13 (not

- Roemer, 1841)  
Japan  
= *Lysmata ternatensis*  
*Palaemon Ensiferus*; See *Ligur ensiferus*  
*Palaemon fucorum*; See *Latreutes fucorum*  
*Palaemon marmoratus*; See *Saron marmoratus*  
*Palaemon Microramphos* Risso, 1816:104  
Nice, France  
= *Eualus occultus* or *Thoratus cranchii*; See Holthuis, 1947:23  
*Palaemon pelasgicus* Bosc, 1802:105  
High seas on floating weeds  
= *Hippolyte coeruleascens*  
*Palaemon Veditanti* Monod, 1931:133  
Nomen nudum  
= *Ligur ensiferus*  
*Palaemon Cognetii* Risso, 1816  
Nice  
= *Lysmata seticaudata*  
*Palaemon Margaritaceus* Risso, 1816:108  
Nice, France  
= *Hippolyte inermis* (See Holthuis, 1977:520)  
*Palaemon Olivieri* Risso, 1816:107  
Nice  
= *Hippolyte inermis*  
*Paralatreutes* Kemp, 1925:334  
Type species: *Paralatreutes bicornis*  
*Paralatreutes bicornis* Kemp, 1925:334, figs. 23, 24  
Ross Channel, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; 5–7 meters  
\**Paralebbeus* Bruce and Chace, 1986:237  
Type species: *Paralebbeus zotheerculatus*  
\*86. *Paralebbeus zotheerculatus* Bruce and Chace, 1986:238, figs. 1–6  
Off Imperieuse Reef, west of Dampier Land, Western Australia; 17°30.1'S, 118°28.9'E, in hexactinellid sponge, probably *Euplectella*  
\*87. *Paralebbeus zygus*, new species  
Selat Butung, Celebes, Indonesia; 5°35'00"E; 1023 meters  
*Paraspirontocaris* Yokoya, 1930:535  
Type species: *Paraspirontocaris kishinouyei*  
= *Birulia*  
*Paraspirontocaris kishinouyei*; See *Birulia kishinouyei*  
*Parhippolyte* Borradaile, 1900:414  
Type species: *Parhippolyte uveae*  
*Somersiella*  
*Koror*  
*Parhippolyte misticia* (Clark, 1989)  
*Koror misticius* Clark, 1989:446, figs. 1–4  
South Point Cave, Koror, Palau Islands, Caroline Islands; 7°18'32"N, 134°30'05"E  
*Parhippolyte sterreri* (C.W. Hart and Manning, 1981)  
*Somersiella sterreri* C.W. Hart and Manning, 1981:442, figs. 1–28  
Tucker's Town Cave, Tucker's Town, Bermuda; anchi-  
aline  
88. *Parhippolyte uveae* Borradaile, 1900:414, pl. 38: fig. 11a–g  
Uvea, Loyalty Islands  
*Paschocaris* Nobili, 1905c:395  
Type species: *Hippolyte paschalis*  
= *Thor*  
*Phycocaris* Kemp, 1916:391  
Type species: *Phycocaris simulans*  
*Phycocaris simulans* Kemp, 1916:392, fig. 2, pl. 36: fig. 2  
Ross Island, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; among weeds off jetty  
*Platybema* Bate, 1888:576, 578  
Replacement name for *Cyclorhynchus* De Haan, 1849  
= *Latreutes*  
*Platybema pristis*; See *Latreutes pristis*  
*Platybema rugosus*; See *Trachycaris rugosa*  
*Problemacaris* Stebbing, 1921b:626  
Type species: *Problemacaris spinetum*  
= probably larval stage of *Leontocaris*  
*Problemacaris boschmai* Gordon, 1964:337, figs. 3–6  
East of Ireland; 48°03'N, 9°04'W; 500–0 meters  
= probably *Leontocaris lar*  
*Problemacaris spinetum* Stebbing, 1921b:626  
40 miles west by north of Table Mountain, near Cape Town, South Africa; about 550 meters  
= probably *Leontocaris paulsoni*  
*Rhynchocyclus* Stimpson, 1860:27  
Replacement name for *Cyclorhynchus* De Haan  
= *Latreutes*  
*Rhynchocyclus compressus*; See *Latreutes compressus*  
*Rhynchocyclus mucronatus*; See *Latreutes mucronatus*  
*Rhynchocyclus parvulus*; See *Latreutes parvulus*  
*Saron* Thallwitz, 1891a:99  
Type species: *Hippolyte gibberosus* (= *Palaemon marmoratus*)  
89. *Saron inermis* Hayashi, in Debelius, 1983:117[part], illustrated  
Indonesia  
\*90. *Saron marmoratus* (Olivier, 1811)  
*Palaemon marmoratus* Olivier, 1811:665  
Australia  
? *Alpheus marmoratus* (nomen nudum)  
*Hippolyte gibberosus*  
*Hippolyte Leachii*  
*Hippolyte Hemprichii*  
*Hyppolite Kraussii*  
*Nauticaris grandirostris*  
91. *Saron neglectus* De Man, 1902:854  
Ternate, Indonesia  
92. *Saron rectirostris* Hayashi, in Debelius, 1984:116, illustrated

- Indonesia  
*Somersiella* C.W. Hart and Manning, 1981:442  
 Type species: *Somersiella sterreri*  
 = *Parhippolyte*  
*Somersiella sterreri*; See *Parhippolyte sterreri*  
*Sowerbyus* Hoek, 1887:ccviii—Nomen nudum  
 Type species: *Sowerbyus spinus* (= *Cancer spinus*)  
 = *Spirontocaris*  
*Spirontocarella* Brashnikov, 1907:170  
 Type species: *Hippolyte macilentata*  
 = *Eualus*  
*Spirontocaris* Bate, 1888:576, 595  
 Type species: *Cancer Spinus*  
*Sowerbyus*  
*Spirontocaris alcimede* De Man, 1906:404  
 Inland Sea of Japan  
 = *Heptacarpus geniculatus*  
*Spirontocaris antarcticus*; See *Lebbeus antarcticus*  
*Spirontocaris arcuata* Rathbun, 1902a:893  
 Washington Sound, Washington; 48°22'00"N,  
 122°51'00"W; 88 meters  
*Spirontocaris arcuatooides* Kobjakova, 1962:244  
 Southern Kurile Islands, Sea of Japan; 4–80 meters  
*Spirontocaris avina*; See *Eualus avinus*  
*Spirontocaris barbata*; See *Eualus barbatus*  
*Spirontocaris bispinosus* Holmes, 1900:207 [not *Hippolyte bispinosa* (De Haan, 1944); See Holthuis, 1947:38]  
 Puget Sound  
 = *Spirontocaris holmesi*  
*Spirontocaris biunguis*; See *Eualus biunguis*  
*Spirontocaris brachydactyla*; See *Heptacarpus brachydactylus*  
*Spirontocaris brashnikovii* Kobjakova, 1936:190, 192, 202, 214  
 Replacement name for *Spirontocaris dalli* Brashnikov, 1907 [not Rathbun, 1902a]  
 Sea of Okhotsk and northern Sea of Japan; 2–37 meters  
*Spirontocaris brevidigitata* Kobjakova, 1935:88, fig. 3  
 Off eastern Siberia from Zaliv Petra Velikoga to Nel'ma; 75–1380 meters  
 = *Spirontocaris spinus*  
*Spirontocaris crassirostris* Kubo, 1951:274, figs. 11, 12  
 Heda, Izu Hanto, Honshu, Japan; 300 meters  
 = *Spirontocaris pectinifera*  
*Spirontocaris ctenifera*; See *Eualus ctenifer*  
*Spirontocaris dalli* Rathbun, 1902a:894  
 Coal Harbor, Unga Island, Alaska; 15–17 meters  
*Spirontocaris decora*; See *Heptacarpus decorus*  
 “*Spirontocaris fabricii* var. *minuta*” Urita, 1942:25, fig. 6  
 [not *Spirontocaris minuta* Yokoya, 1930]  
 “Otomari, Sachalin,” 4–6 meters  
 ? = *Eualus leptognathus*  
 Japan  
*Spirontocaris flexa*; See *Heptacarpus flexus*  
*Spirontocaris franciscana*; See *Heptacarpus franciscanus*  
*Spirontocaris gibberosa* Yokoya, 1933:25, fig. 8 [not Bals, 1914b]  
 “Siwoya-zaki,” Japan; 232 meters  
 = *Lebbeus compressus*  
*Spirontocaris grebnitzkii*; See *Heptacarpus grebnitzkii*  
*Spirontocaris gurjanovae* Kobjakova, 1955:238  
 Northern Kurile Islands; 100 meters  
*Spirontocaris herdmani*; See *Heptacarpus herdmani*  
*Spirontocaris holmesi* Holthuis, 1947:8  
 Replacement name for *Spirontocaris bispinosa* Holmes, 1900 (not *Hippolyte bispinosa* De Haan, 1844)  
*Spirontocaris intermedia*; See *Spirontocaris spina intermedia*  
*Spirontocaris japonica* Yokoya, 1930:533, fig. 3  
 Between Yuno-Shima and “Asamushi,” Mutsu Wan, northern Honshu, Japan; 9–11 meters, in seaweeds  
 = *Eualus leptognathus*  
*Spirontocaris jordani*; See *Heptacarpus jordani*  
*Spirontocaris kauaiensis*; See *Merhippolyte kauaiensis*  
*Spirontocaris kincaidi*; See *Heptacarpus kincaidi*  
*Spirontocaris laevidens*; See *Spirontocaris spina laevidens*  
 = *Spirontocaris spinus*  
*Spirontocaris lagunae*; See *Lebbeus lagunae*  
*Spirontocaris lamellicornis* (Dana, 1852)  
*Hippolyte lamellicornis* Dana, 1852a:567  
 Dungeness, Strait of Juan de Fuca  
*Spirontocaris lilljeborgii* (Danielssen, 1859)  
*Hippolyte Lilljeborgii* Danielssen, 1859:5  
 Lofoten Islands; 73 meters  
*Hippolyte securifrons*  
*Spirontocaris macrodonta* J.F.L. Hart, 1930:102, pl. 1  
 Gonzales Point, False Narrows, and Departure Bay, southeastern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada; tide pool to depth of 18 meters  
 = *Spirontocaris prionota*  
*Spirontocaris macrophthalma*; See *Eualus macrophthalmus*  
*Spirontocaris makarofi* Urita, 1942:18  
 Replacement name for *Hetairus zebra* Makarov, 1935 [not Leim, 1921]  
 = *Lebbeus fasciatus*  
*Spirontocaris makarofi speciosa*; See *Lebbeus speciosus*  
*Spirontocaris makarovi* Kobjakova, 1936:221  
 = *Spirontocaris ochotensis*  
*Spirontocaris makarovi spatula* Kobjakova, 1936:221 = *Spirontocaris ochotensis*  
*Spirontocaris makrognathus* Stebbing, 1921a:19  
 Durban, South Africa  
 Species inquirenda (probably not *Eualus*)  
*Spirontocaris maxillipes*; See *Heptacarpus maxillipes*



*Spirontocaris microdentata* Kobjakova, 1962

Kurile Islands; 18 meters

*Spirontocaris minuta*; See *Heptacarpus minutus*

*Spirontocaris minuta* Urita, 1942; See *Spirontocaris fabricii* var. *minuta*

*Spirontocaris mororani* Rathbun, 1902b:43, fig. 16

Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan

= *Spirontocaris ochotensis*

*Spirontocaris moseri*; See *Heptacarpus moseri*

*Spirontocaris murdochi* Rathbun, 1902a:893

Ostrov Sakhalin off Tyulenly Ostrov (Robben Island);  
51 meters

*Spirontocaris occulta*; See *Eualus occultus*

*Spirontocaris ochotensis* (Brandt, 1851)

*Hippolyte ochotensis* Brandt, 1851:120

*Spirontocaris mororani*

*Hetairus zebra*

*Spirontocaris makarovi*

*Spirontocaris Makarovi spatula*

*Spirontocaris onagawaensis*

*Spirontocaris onagawaensis* Yokoya 1939:268, fig. 5

Takashiro, Onagawa, NE Honshu, Japan; 7.5 meters

= *Spirontocaris ochotensis*

*Spirontocaris pax*; See *Eualus pax*

*Spirontocaris pectinifera* Stimpson, 1860

*Hippolyte pectinifera* Stimpson, 1860:35

Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan

*Spirontocaris crassirostris*

*Spirontocaris phippisii* (Kroyer, 1841)

*Hippolyte Phippsii* Kroyer, 1841:575

Spitsbergen, west coast of Norway (and Greenland?)

*Hippolyte turgida*

*Hippolyte vibrans*

*Spirontocaris prionota* (Stimpson, 1864)

*Hippolyte prionota* Stimpson, 1864:153

Puget Sound; 4–22 meters

*Spirontocaris macrodonta*

*Spirontocaris profunda*; See *Lebbeus profundus*

*Spirontocaris propugnatrix* De Man, 1906:404

Inland Sea of Japan; 11 meters

= *Heptacarpus pandaloides*

*Spirontocaris recurvirostris* Molander, 1913:1, fig. 1

Vaigattet, Greenland; 315 meters

= *Eualus gaimardii*

*Spirontocaris saldanhae*; See *Lebbeus saldanhae*

*Spirontocaris sica* Rathbun, 1902a:894

Santa Barbara Channel, California; 34°15'00"N,  
120°14'30"W; 485 meters

*Spirontocaris sinensis*; See *Eualus sinensis*

*Spirontocaris snyderi* Rathbun, 1902a:8

Monterey Bay, California

*Spirontocaris spathulirostris*; See *Eualus spathulirostris*

*Spirontocaris spatula*; See *Spirontocaris makarovi spatula*

= *Spirontocaris ochotensis*

*Spirontocaris speciosa*; See *Spirontocaris makarovi speciosa*

*Spirontocaris spina intermedia* Kobjakova, 1936:221

Sea of Okhotsk

= *Spirontocaris spinus*

*Spirontocaris spina laevidens* Kobjakova, 1936:221

Western Sea of Japan

= *Spirontocaris spinus*

*Spirontocaris spinus* (Sowerby, 1805)

*Cancer Spinus* Sowerby, 1805:47

"among oysters on the Scottish coast"

*Hippolyte Sowerbaei*

*Spirontocaris brevidigitata*

*Spirontocaris spina intermedia*

*Spirontocaris spina laevidens*

*Spirontocaris stoneyi* Rathbun, 1902a:899

Bering Sea WNW of Scammon Bay, Alaska; 62°15'N,  
167°48'W

= *Eualus macilentus*

*Spirontocaris townsendi*; See *Eualus townsendi*

*Spirontocaris tridens*; See *Heptacarpus tridens*

*Spirontocaris truncata* Rathbun, 1902a:894

Heceta Bank, Oregon; 43°59'00"N, 124°56'30"W; 91  
meters

*Spirontocaris unalaskensis*; See *Lebbeus unalaskensis*

*Spirontocaris urupensis* Kobjakova, 1962

Southern Kurile Islands; 5–7 meters

*Spirontocaris vicina*; See *Lebbeus vicinus*

*Spirontocaris washingtoniana*; See *Lebbeus washingtonianus*

*Spirontocaris zebra* Leim, 1921:133, pls. 2, 3

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; 0–30 meters

= *Lebbeus microceros*

*Thor* Kingsley, 1878b:94

Type species: *Thor floridanus*

*Paschocaris*

*Thor algicola* Wicksten, 1987:27, figs. 1–3

"Bahia Bocochibampo," Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico;  
27°57'N, 111°02'W; 5 meters, in *Sargassum*

93. *Thor amboinensis* (De Man, 1888)

*Hippolyte amboinensis* De Man, 1888:535

Ambon, Indonesia

*Thor discosomatis*

*Thor discosomatis* Kemp, 1916:388, fig. 1, pl. 36: fig. 1

Port Blair, Andaman Islands

= *Thor amboinensis*

*Thor dobkini* Chace, 1972:133, fig. 57

Punta Rassa, Florida; 2 meters

*Thor floridanus* Kingsley, 1878b:95

Key West, Florida

94. *Thor intermedius* Holthuis, 1947:14, 51, figs. 4–6

"Sissie" near Misool, Indonesia; shore and reef

*Thor maldivensis* Borradaile, 1915:208

- Minicoy, Maldive Islands, and Salomon, Chagos Archipelago  
See generic "Remarks" under *Thor*  
***Thor manningi*** Chace, 1972:137, figs. 59–61  
English Harbour, Antigua, West Indies; from bottom of yacht anchored for several months  
***Thor marguitae*** Bruce, 1978:159, figs. 1–6  
Heron Island, Capricorn Islands, Queensland, Australia; associated with single colony of *Porites andrewsi* on reef flat
95. ***Thor paschalis*** (Heller, 1862)  
*Hippolyte paschalis* Heller, 1862b:276, pl. 3: fig. 24  
Red Sea  
*Thor Sollaudi*; See *Thoralus sollaudi*  
***Thor spinipes*** Bruce, 1983b:1, figs. 1–6  
Burford Island, Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territory, Australia
96. ***Thor spinosus*** Boone, 1935:192, pl. 52  
Bali, Indonesia  
***Thoralus*** Holthuis, 1947:5, 14, 45  
Type species; *Hippolyte Cranchii*  
***Thoralus cranchii*** (Leach, 1817)  
*Hippolyte Cranchii* Leach, 1817, pl. 38: figs. 17–21  
"...southern point of Saltstone, in the Kingsbridge Estuary," Devon, England  
*Hippolyte mutila*  
*Hippolyte Bunseni*  
***Thoralus sollaudi*** (Zariquiey Cenarro, 1936)  
*Thor Sollaudi* Zariquiey Cenarro, 1936:10, figs. 17–21  
Cadaques and Arenys de Mar, Spain; 1–40 meters  
***Thorella*** Bruce, 1982:451  
Type species; *Thorella cobourgi*  
***Thorella cobourgi*** Bruce, 1982:452, figs. 1–5  
Black Point, Port Essington, Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Territory, Australia, Station CP/10, 11°09.0'S, 132°08.2'E, 1–2 meters, in *Sargassum* [coordinates corrected by Bruce, in correspondence].  
***Tozeuma*** Stimpson, 1860:26  
Type species: *Tozeuma lanceolatum*  
*Angasia*
97. ***Tozeuma armatum*** Paulson, 1875:99, pl. 15: figs. 2–20  
Red Sea  
*Angasia Stimpsonii*  
***Tozeuma carolinense*** Kingsley, 1878b:90  
Fort Macon [Beaufort Inlet], North Carolina  
***Tozeuma cornutum*** A. Milne-Edwards, 1881:16  
Near Barbados; 73 meters  
***Tozeuma elongatum*** (Baker, 1904)  
*Angasia elongata* Baker, 1904:147, pl. 27: figs. 1–4  
South Australia; about 27 meters  
***Tozeuma erythraeum*** Nobili, 1904:231  
Red Sea  
***Tozeuma kimberi*** (Baker, 1904)  
*Angasia kimberi* Baker, 1904:149, pl. 27: fig. 5  
Port Willunga, South Australia; 7 meters
- \*98. ***Tozeuma lanceolatum*** Stimpson, 1860:26  
Hong Kong; 11 meters, muddy bottom  
***Tozeuma novaeseelandiae*** Borradaile, 1916  
*Tozeuma novae-zealandiae* Borradaile, 1916:86, fig. 3  
New Zealand  
***Tozeuma pavoninum*** (Bate, 1863)  
*Angasia pavonina* Bate, 1863:498, pl. 40: fig. 1  
Gulf of Saint Vincent; 18–22 meters  
*Angasia robusta*  
***Tozeuma serratum*** A. Milne-Edwards, 1881:16  
Off Barbados; 102 meters  
***Tozeuma tomentosum*** (Baker, 1904)  
*Angasia tomentosa* Baker, 1904:152, pl. 29  
South Australian coast; 37 meters  
***Trachycaris*** Calman, 1906:31, 33  
Type species: *Platybema rugosus*  
***Trachycaris restricta*** (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)  
*Hippolyte restrictus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878:231  
Cape Verde Islands  
***Trachycaris rugosa*** (Bate, 1888)  
*Platybema rugosus* Bate, 1888:579, pl. 104: fig. 2  
Off St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; 713 meters  
*Vianellia* Nardo, 1847:8  
Type species: *Vianellia dorsioculata*  
*Vianellia dorsioculata* Nardo, 1847; sp. 51, fig. 66  
Adriatic Sea  
Species inquirenda  
***Virbius*** Stimpson, 1860:35  
Type species: *Hippolyte acuminatus*  
= ***Hippolyte***  
***Virbius acutus*** Stimpson, 1860:35  
Ryukyu Islands; on weed-covered littoral rocks  
= ***Hippolyte acuta***  
***Virbius articulostris***; See *Virbius gracilis* var. *articulostris*  
= ***Hippolyte longirostris***  
***Virbius australiensis*** Stimpson, 1860:35  
Port Jackson, Sydney Harbour, Australia; among algae in 4 meters  
= ***Hippolyte ventricosa***  
***Virbius bifidirostris***; See ***Hippolyte bifidirostris***  
***Virbius brasiliensis***; See *Virbius gracilis* var. *brasiliensis*  
= ***Hippolyte obliquimanus***  
***Virbius brevirostris***; See *Virbius gracilis* var. *brevirostris*  
***Virbius Brullei*** var. *elongata* Czerniavsky, 1884:18, pl.2: fig. 3A–N  
Black Sea  
= ***Hippolyte inermis***  
***Virbius Brullei*** forma *fortior* Czerniavsky, 1884:19, pl. 2: fig. 3A–N  
Black Sea  
= ***Hippolyte inermis***  
***Virbius capensis***; See ***Hippolyte capensis***

*Virbius gracilis* Heller, 1862a:399, pl. 1: figs. 19, 20 [not *Hippolyte gracilis* Lilljeborg, 1850]  
 = *Hippolyte longirostris*  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *articulirostris* Czerniavsky, 1884:15  
 Black Sea  
 = *Hippolyte longirostris*  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *brasiliensis* Czerniavsky, 1884:14  
 = *Hippolyte obliquimanus*  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *brevirostris* Czerniavsky, 1868:68, pl. 5: figs. 2-7  
 = *Hippolyte longirostris*  
*Virbius gracilis* var. *longirostris*; See *Hippolyte longirostris*  
*Virbius gracilis* forma *typica* Czerniavsky, 1884  
 = *Hippolyte longirostris*  
 [*Virbius jactans* Nobili, 1904 = *Chlorocurtis jactans*]

*Virbius Kraussianus*; See *Hippolyte kraussiana*  
*Virbius leptocerus*; See *Hippolyte leptocerus*  
*Virbius longirostris*; See *Hippolyte longirostris*  
*Virbius Mossambicus* Hilgendorf, 1879:836, pl. 4: fig. 1  
 Zambeze  
 = *Hippolyte ventricosa*  
*Virbius pleuracanthus*; See *Hippolyte pleuracantha*  
*Virbius proteus*; See *Hippolyte proteus*  
*Virbius rectifrons* Czerniavsky, 1884:21, pl. 1: fig. 2  
 Black Sea  
 ?= *Hippolyte longirostris*  
*Virbius tenuirostris* Czerniavsky, 1884:20, pl. 2: fig. 4A,G  
 Black Sea  
 ?= *Hippolyte longirostris*  
 [*Virbius variegatus* (Risso, 1826) Carus, 1885 = *Alpheus dentipes*]

**Key to Genera of Hippolytidae**

1. Carapace bearing 1 or more distinct supraorbital teeth . . . . . 2  
 Carapace without distinct supraorbital tooth . . . . . 12
2. Third maxilliped with exopod . . . . . 3  
 Third maxilliped without exopod . . . . . 9
3. Telson bearing 2 pairs of dorsolateral spines . . . . . 4  
 Telson bearing 3-6 pairs of dorsolateral spines . . . . . 6
4. Carapace abruptly depressed on each side of supraorbital tooth. Antennal peduncle overreaching antennular peduncle. Mandible with 3-jointed palp. Second pereopod with 7-10 carpal articles . . . . . *Alope*  
 (South Africa, Burma, Japan, Australia, Caroline Islands, and New Zealand; littoral)  
 Carapace not abruptly depressed on frontal or orbital regions. Antennal peduncle not overreaching antennular peduncle. Mandible without palp. Second pereopod with 2 or 3 carpal articles . . . . . 5
5. Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroventral margin rounded. First pereopod with fingers shorter than palm. Second pereopod with 3 carpal articles. Third pereopod with dactyl and distal part of propodus prehensile in functional males . . . . .  
 . . . . . \**Hippolyte*  
 Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroventral margin pointed. First pereopod with fingers longer than palm. Second pereopod with 2 carpal articles. Third pereopod with dactyl and propodus not prehensile in functional males . . . . . *Phycocaris*  
 (Andam[an] Islands; littoral)
6. Mandible without palp . . . . . 7  
 Mandible with 2-jointed palp . . . . . 8
7. Rostrum unarmed dorsally and ventrally. Antennule with 3rd peduncular segment without movable plate dorsodistally, dorsal flagellum slender. Mandible without incisor process. First maxilliped with epipod simple, not bilobate. Third maxilliped with terminal segment flattened. Second pereopod with 8-11 carpal articles. Uropod with lateral branch armed only with distolateral tooth terminating in minute movable subdistalspine . . . . . *Bythocaris*  
 (Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic, western Africa; 50-3803 meters)

- Rostrum dentate dorsally, unarmed ventrally. Antennule with 3rd peduncular segment bearing subtriangular movable plate dorsodistally, dorsal flagellum short, stout, brush-like. Mandible with incisor process. Third maxilliped with terminal segment elongate, not flattened. Second pereopod with 6 (rarely 7) carpal articles. Uropod with lateral branch bearing prominent movable spine mesial to and overreaching stout fixed distolateral tooth . . . . . *Thor*
8. Rostrum without tongue-like lobe extending ventrally from lateral carina, ventral blade not projecting posteroventrally between bases of antennules. Carapace with 2 or 3 supraorbital teeth, single pterygostomian tooth, not covered with appressed teeth on lateral surface. Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroventral margin pointed. Sixth abdominal somite not armed with 7 strong spines, pleuron not curving around base of uropod. Antennule with stylocerite simple, not bifid. Mandible with incisor process. At least 1st pereopod with epipod. Second pereopod with 7 carpal articles. Four posterior pleopods normal . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Spirontocaris*  
 (Arctic Ocean, North Pacific, North Atlantic; littoral to 1380 meters)
- Rostrum with tongue-like lobe extending ventrally from lateral carina immediately anterior to supraorbital tooth, ventral blade projecting posteroventrally between bases of antennules. Carapace with single supraorbital tooth, 2 or 3 pterygostomian teeth, numerous appressed teeth on lateral surface. Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroventral margin rounded. Sixth abdominal somite armed with 7 strong spines (3 dorsal, 4 on posterior margin), large acute pleuron curving around base of uropod. Antennule with stylocerite distally bifid. Mandible without incisor process. Pereopods without epipods. Second pereopod with 2 carpal articles. Four posterior pleopods of female with endopod fully 3 times as wide as exopod . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Trachycaris*  
 (Eastern Pacific and Central Atlantic; sublittoral to 713 meters)
9. Antennule with sharp dorsodistal tooth on 3rd peduncular segment . . . . . 10  
 Antennule without sharp dorsodistal tooth on 3rd peduncular segment . . . . . 11
10. Integument rigid. Carapace without antennal tooth. Abdomen dorsally carinate. First pereopod with exopod lacking terminal hook. Uropod with lateral branch armed only with strong distolateral tooth bearing minute subterminal tooth . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Birulia*  
 (Okhotsk Sea and Sea of Japan; 15–118 meters)
- Integument usually not especially rigid. Carapace with antennal and usually pterygostomian tooth. Abdomen not dorsally carinate. Third maxilliped with terminal segment not noticeably flattened. First pereopod with terminal hook on epipod. Uropod with lateral branch bearing movable spine mesial to stout fixed distolateral tooth . . . . . *Lebbeus*
11. Rostrum not overreaching antennular peduncle, unarmed, ventral blade absent. Carapace inflated in female. Telson broadly rounded posteriorly. Antennule with sharp curved lateral tooth on 2nd peduncular segment. Mandible with 2-jointed palp and incisor process. First maxilliped with bilobate epipod. Second maxilliped with terminal segment applied as lateral strip to preceding segment, without podobranch. Third maxilliped with terminal segment elongate, not distinctly flattened, with epipod, without arthrobranch. Pereopods with epipods on 3 anterior pairs. Second pereopod with 7 carpal articles . . . . . *\*Paralebbeus*
- Rostrum overreaching antennular peduncle, dentate at least ventrally, ventral blade strong. Carapace not inflated. Telson with 2 or 3 dorsolateral spines, posteriorly narrowly acute or bifid. Antennule with 2nd peduncular segment unarmed. Mandible without palp or incisor process. First maxilliped with epipod simple, not bilobate. Second maxilliped with terminal segment nearly semicircular and applied nearly transversely to preceding segment, with podobranch. Third

- maxilliped with terminal segment short and broadly flattened, without epipod, with arthrobranch. Pereopods without epipods. Second pereopod with 3 carpal articles . . . . . **\*Tozeuma**
12. Carapace with suborbital tooth posterodorsal to orbital angle . . . . . 13  
 Carapace without suborbital tooth posterodorsal to orbital angle . . . . . 16
13. Rostrum overreaching antennular peduncle, ventral blade strong, projecting posteroventrally between bases of antennules. Carapace with branchiostegal margin usually denticulate. Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroventral margin usually rounded. Antennule with stylocerite not oriented in vertical plane, dorsal flagellum usually short, stout, brush-like. Mandible without palp. Second maxilliped with terminal segment ovoid, applied obliquely to preceding segment . . . . . **\*Latreutes**  
 Rostrum not nearly overreaching antennular peduncle, ventral blade not strong, not projecting posteroventrally between bases of antennules. Carapace with branchiostegal margin not denticulate. Fifth abdominal pleuron with posteroventral margin pointed. Antennule with stylocerite oriented in vertical plane, dorsal flagellum slender, not brush-like. Mandible with 3-jointed palp. Second maxilliped with terminal segment applied as somewhat lateral strip to preceding segment . . . . . 14
14. Pereopods with arthrobranches on 4 anterior pairs . . . . . **Parhippolyte**  
 Pereopods without arthrobranches . . . . . 15
15. Eye with cornea narrower than stalk. Three posterior pairs of pereopods with propodus entire, not subdivided. Appendix masculina shorter than appendix interna on 2nd male pleopod . . . . . **Barbouria**  
 (Western Atlantic; anchialine)  
 Eye with cornea broader than stalk. Three posterior pairs of pereopods with propodus subdivided. Appendix masculina longer than appendix interna on 2nd male pleopod . . . . . **Janicea**  
 (Western Atlantic; littoral and anchialine)
16. Sixth abdominal somite with movable plate articulated near posteroventral angle . . . . . 17  
 Sixth abdominal somite without articulated plate near posteroventral angle . . . . . 18
17. Carapace without branchiostegal tooth, without pterygostomial tooth. Telson with posterolateral angles sharp, produced. Antennule with stylocerite oriented in somewhat vertical plane. Mandible without incisor process . . . . . **Nauticaris**  
 (Southern Indian Ocean, eastern South Pacific, South Atlantic, South Africa; 20–256 meters)  
 Carapace with both branchiostegal and pterygostomial teeth. Telson without posterolateral angles. Antennule with stylocerite oriented in somewhat vertical plane. Mandible with incisor process . . . . . **\*Saron**
18. Carapace without antennal tooth . . . . . 19  
 Carapace with antennal tooth . . . . . 21
19. Rostrum unarmed. Carapace inflated. Eye immovable, cornea deficient. Antennal scale not overreaching antennular peduncle . . . . . **Calliasmata**  
 (Sinai Peninsula, Ellice Islands, Hawaii, Dominican Republic; anchialine)  
 Rostrum dentate dorsally. Carapace not inflated. Eye movable, cornea well developed. Antennal scale overreaching antennular peduncle . . . . . 20
20. Carapace without hepatic tooth, branchiostegal margin with submarginal tooth, not denticulate. Antennular flagella slender, at least as long as animal. Mandible with 3-jointed palp, without incisor process. Second maxilliped with terminal segment narrow strip attached laterally to preceding segment. Third maxilliped with arthrobranch. Second pereopod with carpus multiarticulate . . . . . **Ligur**  
 (Western and eastern Atlantic, Mediterranean; 300–772+ meters)

- Carapace with hepatic tooth, branchiostegal margin denticulate. Antennular flagella very short. Mandible with incisor process, without palp. Second maxilliped with terminal segment subtriangular, attached transversely to preceding segment. Third maxilliped without arthrobranch. Second pereopod with carpus subdivided into 4 articles . . . . . *Thorella*  
(Northern Territory, Australia; littoral)
21. Antennal scale with lateral tooth near midlength . . . . . 22  
Antennal scale with lateral tooth distal or subdistal . . . . . 23
22. Telson with 10–12 lateral spines. Eyestalk concealed by carapace. Antennule without sharp dorsodistal tooth on 3rd segment. Antennal peduncle overreaching antennular peduncle. Mandible without incisor process. Third maxilliped with distal segment curved, not especially flattened. Second pereopod with 10 carpal articles. Third pereopod with dactyl elongate, unarmed on flexor margin. Uropod with lateral branch armed with lateral lateral tooth near base . . . . .  
. . . . . *Bathyhippolyte*  
(Chatham Rise, New Zealand; 995–1110 meters)
- Telson with 16–20 lateral spines. Eyestalk not concealed by carapace. Antennule with sharp dorsodistal tooth on 3rd segment. Antennal peduncle not overreaching antennular peduncle. Mandible with incisor process. Third maxilliped with distal segment flattened. Second pereopod with 7 carpal articles. Third pereopod with dactyl not very elongate, 8–10 denticles on flexor margin. Uropod with lateral branch armed with lateral tooth near midlength . . . . . *Cryptocheles*  
(Norway; 165–275 meters)
23. Carapace with 1 or more longitudinal ridges extending onto posterior  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lateral surface . . . . . 24  
Carapace without longitudinal ridges extending onto posterior  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lateral surface . . . . . 25
24. Rostrum with strong ventral blade, unarmed ventrally. Carapace with postrostral crest unarmed. Abdominal terga unarmed. First abdominal pleuron entire, not bifurcate. Fifth pleuron denticulate on ventral margin. Antennal scale with lateral margin spinose. Second pereopod with 3 carpal articles . . . . . *Gelastocaris*  
(Zanzibar and Sri Lanka; littoral)
- Rostrum without ventral lobe, ventrally dentate. Carapace with postrostral crest dentate. Second to 5th abdominal terga with posteromedian tooth. First abdominal pleuron bifurcate. Fifth pleuron denticulate on ventral margin. Antennal scale without lateral spines. Second pereopod with 20 carpal articles . . . . . *Mimocaris*
25. Third maxilliped with exopod . . . . . 26  
Third maxilliped without exopod . . . . . 34
26. Third maxilliped with arthrobranch . . . . . 27  
Third maxilliped without arthrobranch . . . . . 31
27. Uropod with distal movable spine on lateral branch flanked both laterally and mesially by sharp tooth . . . . . 28  
Uropod with distal movable spine on lateral branch not flanked both laterally and mesially by sharp tooth . . . . . 30
28. Dentate crest in midline at base of rostrum. Telson tapering rather regularly to sharp posterior point . . . . . *Exhippolyasmata*  
Without dentate crest in midline at base of rostrum. Telson not tapering regularly to sharp posterior point . . . . . 29
29. Prominent epipods on 4 anterior pairs of pereopods . . . . . \**Lysmata*  
Pereopods without epipods . . . . . \**Lysmatella*
30. Rostrum with strong ventral blade. First maxilliped with caridean lobe clearly discrete from exopodal lash. Third maxilliped without coxal exite. Pereopods



- without arthrobranches. Second pereopod with 11 or 12 carpal articles . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Chorismus*  
 (Southern Ocean; 15–900 meters)
- Rostrum without ventral blade. First maxilliped with caridean lobe merging gradually into exopodal lash. Third maxilliped with coxal exite. Pereopods with arthrobranches on 4 anterior pairs. Second pereopod with 13–16 carpal articles . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Merhippolyte*  
 (South Africa, India, western Australia, Hawaii, and western Atlantic; 70–650 meters)
31. Mandible with palp . . . . . 32  
 Mandible without palp . . . . . 33
32. Mandibular palp 3-jointed. Second maxilliped without podobranch. Pereopodal epipods without terminal hook. First pereopod with chela 5 times as long as carpus. Second pereopod with fingers longer than palm, 2 carpal articles . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Caridion*  
 (North Atlantic; littoral to 400 meters)
- Mandibular palp 2-jointed. Second maxilliped with podobranch. Pereopodal epipods with terminal hook. First pereopod with chela less than twice as long as carpus. Second pereopod with fingers shorter than palm, 7 carpal articles . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Eualus*  
 (Arctic Ocean, Sea of Okhotsk, China, Japan, South Africa, North Atlantic, Mediterranean; littoral to 1800 meters)
33. Antennule with stylocerite oriented in nearly vertical plane, acute movable plate articulated dorsodistally on distal segment. Pereopods without epipods . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Thor*
- Antennule with stylocerite oriented in nearly horizontal plane, acute dorsodistal plate on distal segment partially articulated, not movable. Three anterior pairs of pereopods with epipod . . . . . *Thoralus*  
 (Northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean; littoral to 130 meters)
34. Third maxilliped with distal segment flattened . . . . . 35  
 Third maxilliped elongate, not distinctly flattened . . . . . 37
35. Rostrum dentate ventrally. Carapace unarmed in dorsal midline, pterygostomial margin not denticulate. Eyestalk not produced mesially. Pereopods without epipods . . . . . *Tozeuma*
- Rostrum unarmed ventrally. Carapace with dentate crest in midline of anterior <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, pterygostomial margin denticulate. Eyestalk with slender mesial process overreaching cornea. Four anterior pairs of pereopods with epipod . . . . . 36
36. Carapace with antennal tooth minute, marginal, not basally articulated, branchiostegal tooth very large, strongly buttressed. First pereopod with movable finger terminating in 4, fixed finger in 3, strong interlocking spines . . . . . *Gelastreutes*  
 (New Caledonia; 65–120 meters)
- Carapace with antennal tooth submarginal, basally articulated, branchiostegal tooth absent. First pereopod with fewer than 4 and 3 distal spines on movable and fixed fingers, respectively . . . . . *Paralatreutes*  
 (Andaman Islands; 5–7 meters)
37. Third maxilliped without arthrobranch. Second pereopod with 7 carpal articles . . . . . 38  
 Third maxilliped with arthrobranch. Second pereopod with fewer or more than 7 carpal articles . . . . . 39
38. Rostrum armed dorsally. Carapace not inflated. Eye with ocellus . . . . .  
 . . . . . *Heptacarpus*  
 (Western, northern, and eastern North Pacific; littoral to 1125 meters)

- Rostrum unarmed dorsally. Carapace inflated, especially in females. Eye without ocellus . . . . . *\*Paralebbeus*
39. Rostrum with ventral teeth. Telson with 4–7 pairs of lateral spines. Antennal scale with movable spines on lateral margin. Mandible with 1-jointed palp and incisor process. Second maxilliped with terminal segment ovoid, attached nearly transversely to preceding segment. Second pereopods remarkably asymmetrical, with 4 carpal articles. Third pereopod with flexor margin of dactyl unarmed. Uropod with lateral branch spinose on lateral margin . . . . . *Leontocaris*  
(South Africa, Victoria, Australia, and Chile; 240–1368 meters)
- Rostrum unarmed ventrally. Telson with 2 pairs of lateral spines. Antennal scale without lateral spines on lateral branch. Mandible without palp or incisor process. Second maxilliped with terminal segment elongate, applied somewhat laterally to preceding segment. Second pereopods symmetrical, with 20–27 carpal articles. Third pereopod with 2 obscure spines on flexor margin of dactyl. Uropod without spines on lateral margin of lateral branch . . . . . *Merguia*

***Exhippolysmata* Stebbing, 1915**

*Exhippolysmata* Stebbing, 1915:94 [type species, selected by Holthuis, 1955: 115, 116: *Hippolysmata ensirostris* Kemp, 1914:118; gender: feminine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Integument not rigid. Rostrum overreaching antennular peduncle, armed dorsally and ventrally, without ventral blade or tongue-like lobe extending ventrally from lateral carina. Carapace with dentate crest in midline at base of rostrum, with marginal, unarticulated antennal and pterygostomian teeth but without supraorbital tooth, depressed frontal or orbital regions, or branchiostegal tooth or denticles. Abdomen with 1st pleuron entire, not bifurcate; 5th pleuron posteroventrally acute, not denticulate; 6th somite without prominent spines, without articulated plate at posteroventral angle and pleuron not curving around base of uropod. Telson tapering to sharp posterior end, bearing 2 pairs of dorsolateral spines. Eye with eyestalk movable, not concealed by carapace, cornea not noticeably narrower than stalk, without ocellus. Antennule with stylocerite not in vertical plane, not bifid; 2nd segment without sharp, curved lateral tooth; 3rd segment without dorsodistal tooth or movable plate, dorsal flagellum slender, not short or brush-like. Antennal peduncle not overreaching antennular peduncle, without 3 strong ventral spines; antennal scale overreaching antennular peduncle, lateral tooth not near midlength, lateral margin not spinose. Mandible without palp or incisor process. First maxilliped with caridean lobe clearly discrete from exopodal lash, epipod bilobate. Second maxilli-

ped with terminal segment narrow and applied somewhat laterally to preceding segment, exopod not unusually wide, with nonbilobate epipod and podobranch. Third maxilliped with distal segment not flattened, with exopod, epipod, arthrobranch, and reduced coxal exite. Pereopods without exopods, with terminally hooked epipods on 4 anterior pairs, without arthrobranchs. First pereopod with fingers shorter than palm, not terminating in distal spines, chela 1 1/3 times as long as carpus, latter not excavated to receive propodus, ischium not produced into unusually long saber-shaped process. Second pereopods symmetrical, fingers no longer than palm, carpus subdivided into 12–22 articles. Third pereopod with dactyl tapering gradually to acute apex, flexor margin armed with about 4 spines, dactyl and propodus not prehensile in functional males, propodus not subdivided, carpus not conspicuously spinose. Uropod with lateral branch bearing distolateral movable spine flanked laterally and mesially by sharp tooth.

RANGE.—South Africa, India to Indonesia, western Atlantic from North Carolina to São Paulo, Brazil, and western Africa from Cameroon to northern Angola; 1–48 meters, occasionally in fresh water.

REMARKS.—The four species and a subspecies recognized herein are covered in the following key. Except for the western Atlantic *E. oplophoroides*, which is easily recognized by the prominent dorsal tooth on the third abdominal somite, the species of *Exhippolysmata* differ from each other in few, rather minor characters.

**Key to Species and Subspecies of *Exhippolysmata***

1. Rostrum bearing 2–6 teeth on dorsal margin anterior to basal crest. Telson without even obscure lateral teeth near tip . . . . . 2
- Rostrum with dorsal margin unarmed anterior to basal crest except for single tooth near crest. Telson with pair of inconspicuous lateral teeth near tip . . . . . 4

- 2. Third abdominal somite surmounted by sharp dorsal tooth near posterior margin . . . . . *E. oplophoroides* (Holthuis, 1948:1106, figs. 2, 3)  
(Western Atlantic Ocean from North Carolina to Estado de São Paulo, Brazil; 7–27 meters)  
Third abdominal somite unarmed . . . . . 3
- 3. Rostrum armed with 7–16 ventral teeth. Carapace not noticeably uneven or coarsely pitted . . . . . 67. *E. ensirostris ensirostris*  
Rostrum armed with 17–23 ventral teeth. Carapace with longitudinal furrows on anterior portion of branchiostegite and dorsal to branchiostegite, causing dorsal flattening of posterior 1/3 of carapace, and coarse, dense pitting on branchiostegite . . . . . 68. *E. ensirostris punctata*
- 4. Rostral crest composed of 12–14 teeth . . . . . *E. tugelae* (Stebbing, 1915:94, pl. 89)  
(South Africa; 22–48 meters)  
Rostral crest composed of 17–19 teeth . . . . . *E. hastatoides* (Balss, 1914a:596)  
(Western Africa from Cameroon to northern Angola; 12–48 meters)

**67. *Exhippolysmata ensirostris ensirostris* (Kemp, 1914)**

*Hippolysmata ensirostris* Kemp, 1914:113, 118, pl. 7: figs. 1–4 [type locality: Colombo, Sri Lanka].  
*Hippolysmata (Exhippolysmata) ensirostris*.—Holthuis, 1947:74.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostral crest composed of 7–12 teeth, followed by 2–6 teeth on remaining dorsal margin of rostrum; ventral margin armed with 7–16 teeth. Carapace not noticeably uneven or coarsely pitted. Abdomen without any dorsal teeth. Telson without trace of lateral teeth near tip. Maximum postorbital carapace length at least 15 mm.

RANGE.—India, Sri Lanka, Burma, and Sumatra and Java, Indonesia; shallow water.

**68. *Exhippolysmata ensirostris punctata* (Kemp, 1914)**

*Hippolysmata ensirostris* var. *punctata* Kemp, 1914:113, 120, pl. 7: figs. 5–7 [type locality: “Sandheads,” Ganges delta, India; “Green Island,” Amherst, Burma; or Thongwa, Burma].  
*Hippolysmata (Exhippolysmata) ensirostris* var. *punctata*.—Holthuis, 1947:75.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostral crest composed of 6–8 teeth, followed by about 12 teeth on remaining dorsal margin of rostrum; ventral margin armed with 17–23 teeth. Carapace with longitudinal furrows on anterior part of branchiostegite and dorsal to branchiostegite causing dorsal flattening of posterior 1/3 of carapace, and coarse pitting on branchiostegite. Abdomen without any dorsal teeth. Telson without traces of lateral teeth near tip. Maximum postorbital carapace length at least 16 mm.

RANGE.—India, Burma, and Sumatra, Indonesia; littoral.

**\**Gelastocaris* Kemp, 1914**

*Gelastocaris* Kemp, 1914:106 [type species, by monotypy: *Latreutes Paronae* Nobili, 1905b:2; gender: feminine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Integument not rigid. Rostrum overreaching antennular peduncle, armed dorsally with single, movable,

subdistal spine, unarmed ventrally, with strong ventral blade projecting posteroventrally between bases of antennules, without tongue-like lobe extending ventrally from lateral carina. Carapace with blunt median, unarmed, sinuous crest, especially prominent on frontal and cardiac regions; surface without appressed teeth; without supraorbital tooth, depressed frontal or orbital regions, subocular tooth posterodorsal to orbital angle, hepatic tooth or pterygostomian tooth; antennal tooth immediately below acute orbital angle small, sharp, marginal, outstanding, not basally articulated; branchiostegal tooth unusually large, supported by strong buttress extending at least halfway to posterior margin of carapace, branchiostegal margin not denticulate. Abdomen smoothly rounded dorsally except for suggestion of median low ridge on 3rd somite, pleura undivided with variably dentate margins, each with posteroventral tooth becoming more prominent on posterior somites, 6th somite armed only with paired posterolateral teeth, without articulated plate or pleuron curving around base of uropod. Telson not tapering regularly to sharp posterior end, with 2 pairs of small dorsolateral spines and 2 larger posterior spines on either side of strong median projection, posterolateral angle not produced. Eye with eyestalk movable, partially concealed by carapace, cornea nearly as wide as eyestalk, without ocellus. Antennule with stylocerite not in vertical plane, not bifid but somewhat semicircular; 2nd segment without sharp, curved lateral tooth; 3rd segment without dorsodistal tooth or movable plate; dorsal flagellum stouter but not noticeably shorter than ventral one.

Antennal peduncle overreaching antennular peduncle but without 3 strong ventral spines; antennal scale overreaching antennular peduncle, distolateral tooth distinctly overreaching blade, lateral margin bearing series of small, movable spines. Mandible without palp or incisor process. Second maxilliped with terminal segment nearly semicircular and applied nearly transversely to preceding segment, exopod somewhat broad-

ened in basal  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Third maxilliped with distal segment rather broad and somewhat flattened, without exopod but with epipod. Pereopods without exopods or arthrobranchs but with simple epipods without terminal hooks on 4 anterior pairs. First pereopod with fingers less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as palm, movable finger ending in 2, fixed finger in 3, strong interlocking spines, chela  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times as long as carapace, latter not excavated to receive propodus, ischium not produced into saber-shaped process. Second pereopods symmetrical, fingers shorter than palm, carpus subdivided into 3 articles. Third pereopod with dactyl armed with 4 strong spines, largest near proximal end of flexor surface in line with terminal spines, flanked by paired lateral spines, dactyl and propodus not prehensile in functional males, propodus not subdivided, carpus not spinose. Uropod armed with strong, fixed distolateral tooth with movable spine mesial to it.

RANGE.—Mozambique, Zanzibar, Persian Gulf (USNM), Sri Lanka, Andaman Islands, Western Australia, and Timor and Moluccas, Indonesia, Sulu Archipelago, Philippines, Palau Islands (USNM), New Caledonia; possibly associated with sponges.

REMARKS.—Only one species is recognized.

**\*69. *Gelastocaris paronae* (Nobili, 1905)**

*Latreutes Paronae* Nobili, 1905b:2, 1 fig. [type locality: Zanzibar].  
*Gelastocaris paronae*.—Kemp, 1914:107, pl. 5.—Monod, 1969:212, figs. 55–68.

DIAGNOSIS.—See generic "Diagnosis" above.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Near Siasi, Sulu Archipelago: sta 5146, 5°46'40"N, 120°48'50"E, 44 m, coral sand, shells, 16 Feb 1908 (1011–1031), 12' Agassiz beam trawl, mud bag: 1 ovig. female [6.1]; sta 5147, 5°41'40"N, 120°47'10"E, 38 m, coral sand, shells, 16 Feb 1908 (1127–1147), 12' Agassiz beam trawl, mud bag: 2 ovig. females [4.1, 4.3].—Off Jolo Island, Sulu Archipelago: sta 5139, 6°06'N, 121°30'E, 37 m, coral sand, 14 Feb 1908 (1313–1317), 12' Agassiz beam trawl, mud bag: 1 male [3.8]; sta 5145, 6°04'30"N, 120°59' 30"E, 42 m, coral sand, shells, 15 Feb 1908 (1344–1359), 12' Agassiz beam trawl, mud bag: 3 females [4.0–5.3], 2 ovig. [4.0, 5.3].

RANGE.—See generic "Range," above. It may be significant that all of the *Albatross* specimens were found on bottoms of coral sand, usually with shells; in depths of 37 to 44 meters.

**\**Hippolyte* Leach, 1814**

*Hippolyte* Leach, 1814:431 [type species, by monotypy: *Hippolyte Varians* Leach, 1814:431; gender: feminine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Integument not rigid. Rostrum with ventral blade not conspicuously developed, not projecting posteroventrally between bases of antennules, without tongue-like lobe extending ventrally from lateral carina. Carapace without dentate crest in midline at base of rostrum, without longitudinal lateral carinae, without appressed teeth on lateral surface, with supraorbital tooth but without abrupt depressions on frontal or orbital regions on either side of supraorbital tooth, without

subocular tooth posterodorsal to orbital angle, usually with marginal and not basally articulated antennal tooth, usually with hepatic and branchiostegal teeth but branchiostegal margin not denticulate, usually without pterygostomial tooth. Abdominal somites usually not dorsally carinate or posteriorly dentate, 1st pleuron not ventrally bifurcate, 5th pleuron rounded, not denticulate, 6th somite not armed with 7 strong spines, without articulated plate or pleuron curving around base of uropod. Telson not tapering to sharp point, armed with 2 pairs of dorsolateral spines, posterior margin often rounded, posterolateral angle not sharply produced. Eystalk movable, not concealed by carapace, cornea without ocellus. Antennule with stylocerite not lying in vertical plane, not bifid or semicircular; 2nd peduncular segment without sharp, curved lateral tooth; 3rd segment without sharp dorsodistal tooth or movable dorsodistal plate; dorsal flagellum not unusually short, stout, or brush-like. Antennal peduncle not overreaching antennular peduncle, not armed with 3 strong ventral spines; antennal scale overreaching antennular peduncle, without lateral tooth near midlength or small movable lateral spines. Mandible without palp but with incisor process. First maxilliped with caridean lobe usually quite distinct from exopodal lash, epipod not distinctly bilobate. Second maxilliped with terminal segment subquadrate or semicircular and applied obliquely or nearly transversely to preceding segment, exopod not exceptionally wide, with simple epipod but usually without podobranch. Third maxilliped with distal segment flattened, with exopod but without epipod or arthrobranch, without distinct coxal exite. Pereopods without exopods, epipods, or arthrobranchs. First pereopod with fingers shorter than palm, not terminating in interlocking spines, chela  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as carpus, carpus not very deeply excavate for reception of chela. Second pereopods symmetrical, fingers not longer than palm, carpus subdivided into 3 articles. Third pereopod with dactyl not gradually tapering to acute apex, dactyl and propodus prehensile in functional males, propodus not subdivided, carpus not conspicuously spinose. Uropod with lateral branch armed only with strong, fixed distolateral tooth with movable spine mesial to it.

RANGE.—Temperate and tropical shores worldwide; littoral to at least 240 meters.

REMARKS.—Thus far, only one of the 28 recognized species of *Hippolyte* has been recorded from the Philippine-Indonesian region.

**\*70. *Hippolyte ventricosa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837**

*Hippolyte ventricosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:371 [type locality: seas of Asia].

*Hippolyte ventricosa*.—Holthuis, 1947:55, figs. 7–1.—Hayashi, 1982:192, fig. 6.

DIAGNOSIS.—Variable. Rostrum overreaching antennular peduncle, armed with 1 or 2 dorsal teeth in proximal  $\frac{1}{3}$  of length, and usually 2–6 ventral teeth. Suborbital angle knob-like. Abdomen with 6th somite less than twice as long as

maximum depth. Antennal scale 3–3½ times as long as wide. Third pereopod with dactyl bearing 13–16 spines on flexor margin. Maximum postorbital carapace length about 4 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Mindoro Strait, west of Mindoro: 12°47'15"N, 120°41'E, on driftwood at surface over depth of 1362 m, 12 Dec 1908 (1150–1210), 4 females [2.8–4.3], 2 ovig. [4.1, 4.3].

RANGE.—Red Sea to South Africa to Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia, eastward to Hawaii; littoral and slightly sublittoral.

**\**Latreutes* Stimpson, 1860**

*Cyclorhynchus* De Haan, 1849:173–175 [type species, by monotypy: *Hippolyte planirostris* De Haan, 1844, pl. 45: fig. 7; gender: neuter; invalid junior homonym of *Cyclorhynchus* Kaup, 1829 (Aves), *Cyclorhynchus* Sundevall, 1836 (Aves), and *Cyclorhynchus* Macquart, 1841 (Diptera)].

*Latreutes* Stimpson, 1860:27 [type species, selected by Kingsley, 1880: *Hippolyte ensiferus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:374; gender: masculine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Integument not rigid. Rostrum overreaching antennular peduncle, with ventral blade conspicuously developed and projecting posteroventrally between bases of antennules, without tongue-like lobe extending ventrally from lateral carina. Carapace without dentate crest in midline at base of rostrum, without longitudinal lateral carinae, without numerous appressed teeth on lateral surface, without supraorbital tooth or abrupt depressions on frontal or orbital regions, without hepatic tooth, usually with branchiostegal tooth and denticles on branchiostegal margin but without pterygostomial tooth. Abdomen with somites not dorsally carinate or posteriorly dentate, 1st pleuron not ventrally bifurcate, 5th pleuron rounded, not denticulate, 6th somite not armed with 7 strong spines, without articulated plate or pleuron curving around base of uropod. Telson not tapering to sharp point, armed with 1–3 pairs of dorsolateral spines, posterior margin not rounded, posterolateral angles not sharply produced. Eyestalk movable, not concealed by carapace, cornea without ocellus. Antennule with stylocerite not lying in vertical plane, not bifid; 2nd peduncular segment without sharp, curved lateral tooth; 3rd segment without sharp dorsodistal tooth or movable plate, dorsal flagellum often short, stout, and brush-like. Antennal peduncle usually not overreaching antennular peduncle, not armed with 3 strong ventral spines; antennal scale overreaching

antennular peduncle, without lateral tooth near midlength or small movable lateral spines. Mandible without palp or incisor process. First maxilliped not discrete from exopodal lash, epipod usually bilobate. Second maxilliped with terminal segment semicircular or subtriangular and applied obliquely to preceding segment, exopod rather broad in proximal ½ with nonbilobate epipod but without podobranch. Third maxilliped with exopod and epipod but without arthrobranch and coxal exite. Pereopods with epipods with terminal hooks on at least anterior 3 pairs, without exopods or arthrobranches. First pereopod with fingers shorter than palm, movable finger terminating in 4, fixed finger in 3, strong and interlocking spines, chela 1–2 times as long as carpus, ischium not produced distally into saber-shaped process. Second pereopods symmetrical, fingers shorter than palm, carpus subdivided into 3 articles. Third pereopod with dactyl and propodus not prehensile in functional males, propodus not subdivided, carpus not conspicuously spinose.

RANGE.—Red Sea and South Africa to Kurile Islands and Philippines, Indonesia, Australia, Chile, and western and eastern Atlantic; littoral to 110 meters and on the high seas in floating weeds.

REMARKS.—The difficulties encountered in identifying specimens of *Latreutes*, especially those occurring in the Philippine-Indonesian region, have diminished but little since attention was called to them by Holthuis (1947:59). To be sure, Hayashi and Miyake (1968b:149) effectively demonstrated that *Latreutes dorsalis* refers to males of the species illustrated by De Haan (1844, pl. 44: fig. 7) under the name *Hippolyte planirostris*, and it is highly probable that *Latreutes planus* is based on an aberrant specimen of *L. unidentatus*, which was collected at the same *Challenger* station, but it is still uncertain how the latter species differs from *L. foliistrois*, *L. natalensis*, and finally *L. mucronatus*. The following key is offered as a possible aid to the eventual solution of some of these problems.

It would be of interest, also, to determine whether the peculiar strong spine (frequently referred to as an “antennal spine”) that is articulated onto the suborbital lobe of a majority of the species of the genus is characteristic of all of the species and whether that spine is homologous or merely analogous with a somewhat similarly positioned spine in the anchialine genera *Barbouria*, *Janicea*, and *Parhippolyte*.

**Key to Females of Species of \**Latreutes***

1. Three or more teeth of dorsal rostral series arising from carapace posterior to orbital margin . . . . . 2  
 No more than 1 tooth of dorsal rostral series arising from carapace posterior to orbital margin . . . . . 4
2. Antennal scale more than 3 times as long as wide, blade narrowing regularly to termination at base of distal tooth . . . . . *L. porcinus* (Kemp, 1916:397)  
 (Andaman Islands, Singapore, Ryukyus, and Australia)  
 Antennal scale little more than twice as long as wide, blade produced anteromesially to level of tip of distolateral tooth . . . . . 3



3. Anteriormost tooth of dorsal rostral series separated from rounded anterior margin of rostrum by distinct emargination. Third maxilliped with terminal segment narrowly truncate distally . . . . . *L. antiborealis* (Holthuis, 1952:62)  
(Gulf of California to Chile,  
Galapagos Islands; 4–46 meters)
- Anteriormost tooth of dorsal rostral series not separated from anterior margin of rostrum by distinct emargination. Third maxilliped with distal margin of terminal segment curving into mesial margin, not narrowly truncate . . . . .  
. . . . . *L. parvulus* (Stimpson, 1866:48)  
(Western Atlantic from North Carolina to Rio de Janeiro,  
Brazil, and Sierra Leone, western Africa; 0–44 meters)
4. Rostrum anteriorly truncate . . . . . 5  
Rostrum not anteriorly truncate . . . . . 8
5. Anterior margin of rostrum armed, at most, with up to 9 denticles . . . . .  
. . . . . *L. compressus* (Stimpson, 1860:28)  
(New South Wales and South Australia; littoral)
- Anterior margin of rostrum armed with 5–7 teeth . . . . . 6
6. Dorsal rostral series consisting of about 25 teeth . . . *L. pristin* (Nobili, 1899:233)  
(Papua New Guinea)
- Dorsal dentition limited to 1 spine-like tooth on carapace or rostrum . . . . . 7
7. Second pereopod with 2nd article of carpus distinctly longer than 1st or 3rd article  
. . . . . *L. fucorum* (Fabricius, 1798:404)  
(North Atlantic; in shallow weed beds and  
floating *Sargassum* on the high seas)
- Second pereopod with 1st article of carpus longer than 2nd or 3rd article  
. . . . . *L. phycologus* (Nobili, 1905d, fig.)  
(Arabian coast)
8. One (or more) fixed teeth on gastric region of carapace followed anteriorly by usually pronounced unarmed dorsal concavity above eyes . . . . . 9  
Concavity at base of rostrum, if present, usually limited to shallow, faintly sinuous recession in dorsal margin . . . . . 11
9. Carapace with blunt median elevation on cardiac region . . . . .  
. . . . . *L. planirostris* (De Haan, 1844, pl. 45: fig. 7)  
(Hong Kong and Japan; 5–110 meters)
- Carapace without discrete elevation on cardiac region . . . . . 10
10. Rostrum with 10 or more serrations on anterior part of dorsal margin, more than 6 on ventral margin . . . . . *L. foliiostris* (Kobjakova, 1935:91)  
(East coast of Siberia)
- \*72. *L. mucronatus*
- Rostrum with no more than 8 serrations on anterior part of dorsal margin, 5 or 6 on ventral margin . . . . .  
. . . . . *L. natalensis* (Lenz and Strunck, 1914:320, pl. 21: figs. 1–11)  
(South Africa; littoral)
74. *L. unidentatus*
11. Without dorsal marginal tooth or spine in line with or posterior to orbital margin  
. . . . . 73. *L. planus*
- With dorsal marginal tooth or spine in line with or posterior to orbital margin . . . . . 12
12. Rostrum with 0–3 dorsal teeth . . . . . 13  
Rostrum with 7 or more dorsal teeth . . . . . 15
13. Pereopods with epipods on only 3 anterior pairs; 3rd with dactyl unarmed on flexor margin . . . . . *L. inermis* (Chace, 1972:122, figs. 51, 52)  
(Western Atlantic from Puerto Rico  
and Virgin Islands to Tobago; probably  
associated with gorgonacean octocorals)



- Pereopods with epipods on 4 anterior pairs; 3rd with dactyl armed with 5-7 teeth on flexor margin . . . . . 14
14. Rostrum more than 1 1/2 times as long as carapace . . . . .  
 . . . . . *L. acicularis* (Ortmann, 1890:506, pl. 37: fig. 6)  
 (Japan; littoral)
- Rostrum less than 1 1/4 times as long as carapace . . . . .  
 . . . . . *L. pymoeus* (Nobili, 1904:230)  
 (Red Sea to southern India  
 and New Caledonia; littoral)
15. Third pereopod with dactyl not distally biunguiculate, bearing only 3 or 4 feeble spines on flexor margin . . . . . \*71. *L. anoplonyx*  
 Third pereopod with dactyl distally biunguiculate, because of enlarged distalmost spine of series on flexor margin . . . . .  
 . . . . . *L. laminirostris* (Ortmann, 1890:506, pl. 37: fig. 5)  
 (China, Japan; 0-9 meters)

**\*71. *Latreutes anoplonyx* Kemp, 1914**

*Latreutes anoplonyx* Kemp, 1914:104, pl. 4: figs. 3-5 [type locality: Bombay, India].—Hayashi and Miyake, 1968a:14, figs. 2, 4b.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum terminally acute, about 3/4 as long as postorbital carapace, rostral formula 1 + 9-20/5-15, none of teeth basally articulated. Carapace with shallow, faintly sinuous recession in dorsal margin, without cardiac elevation, with suborbital lobe directed anteroventrally and armed with strong spine directed only slightly ventrad of antieriad, branchiostegal lobe bearing 8-13 marginal denticles. Sixth abdominal somite more than 1 1/2 times as long as 5th somite. Telson bearing 2 pairs of dorsolateral spines. Antennular stylocerite with somewhat semicircular outline. Antennal scale about 4 times as long as wide, blade tapering to base of distal tooth with barest suggestion of terminal lobe. Third maxilliped with terminal segment dorsally flattened but not particularly wide. Epipods on 4 anterior pairs of pereopods. First pereopod with chela nearly twice as long as carpus, carpus slightly excavate for reception of propodus. Second pereopod with 2nd carpal article more than twice as long as each of subequal 1st and 3rd articles. Third pereopod with dactyl distally simple, not biunguiculate, bearing 2 or 3 small spines on flexor margin. Uropod with lateral branch bearing small, socketed distolateral spine flanked laterally by nearly completely obsolescent blunt lobe. Maximum postorbital carapace length perhaps about 7 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Cavite, Luzon [14°29'N, 120°55'E], with medusa, 11 Jan 1909: 6 males [2.7-4.7] 4 females [3.5-5.5], 1 ovig. [5.2].

MALAYSIA. Tawau, Sabah [4°15'N, 117°54'E], from jellyfish, 5 Nov 1909: 2 males [3.8, 4.2] 6 females [4.4-6.0], 1 ovig. [5.5].

RANGE.—India, Burma, China, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia; often associated with medusae.

**\*72. *Latreutes mucronatus* (Stimpson, 1860)**

*Rhynchocyclus mucronatus* Stimpson, 1860:27 [type locality: Lei Yue Mun Pass, Hong Kong; 46 meters].

*Latreutes mucronatus*.—Hayashi and Miyake, 1968a:16, figs. 3, 4c.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum anteriorly rounded, often with acute distal tooth, more than 1/2 as long as postorbital carapace, rostral formula 1 + 7-16/6-15, none of teeth clearly basally articulated. Carapace with distinct concave sinus in dorsal margin, without cardiac elevation, with short suborbital lobe directed anteroventrally and armed with strong spine directed antieriad, branchiostegal lobe bearing 8-14 marginal denticles. Sixth abdominal somite more than 1 2/3 times as long as 5th somite. Telson bearing 2 pairs of dorsolateral spines. Antennular stylocerite somewhat semicircular. Antennal scale about 3 times as long as wide, blade tapering toward distal tooth, with narrowly convex distal end. Third maxilliped with terminal segment somewhat flattened dorsally but not very wide. Epipods on 4 anterior pairs of pereopods. First pereopod with chela about 1 3/4 times as long as carpus, carpus slightly excavate for reception of propodus. Second pereopod with 2nd carpal article about twice as long as subequal 1st or 3rd articles. Third pereopod with dactyl distally biunguiculate with 3 or 4 smaller spines on flexor margin proximal thereto. Uropod with lateral branch bearing small, socketed distolateral spine flanked laterally by nearly completely obsolescent blunt lobe. Maximum postorbital carapace length perhaps about 5 mm.

MATERIAL.—MALAYSIA. Tawau, Sabah [4°15'N, 117°54'E], from jellyfish, 5 Nov 1909: 2 ovig. females [3.9, 4.6].

RANGE.—Red Sea and South Africa to China, Korea, Japan, Sabah, Indonesia, and northern Australia; often associated with medusae.

**73. *Latreutes planus* Bate, 1888**

*Latreutes planus* Bate, 1888:584, pl. 89: fig. 5 [type locality: off Sibago Island, Moro Gulf, east of Basilan Strait, Philippines].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum terminally acute, about 3/4 as long as postorbital carapace, rostral formula 0 + 10/5, none of teeth basally articulated. Carapace with shallow recession in dorsal margin, without cardiac elevation or gastric tooth. Sixth abdominal somite about 1 2/3 times as long as 5th somite. Postorbital carapace length less than 2 mm.

RANGE.—Known only from the Philippine type locality.

REMARKS.—As suggested in the generic "Remarks," it seems probable that *L. planus* is an aberrant specimen of the following species that was collected at the same station.

#### 74. *Latreutes unidentatus* Bate, 1888

*Latreutes unidentatus* Bate, 1888:586, pl. 89: fig. 6 [type locality: off Sibago Island, Moro Gulf, east of Basilan Strait, Philippines].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum terminally acute, more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times as long as carapace, rostral formula  $1 + 8/5$ , none of teeth basally articulated. Carapace with distinct sinus in dorsal margin, without cardiac elevation but with strong, fixed gastric tooth. Sixth abdominal somite about  $1\frac{2}{3}$  times as long as 5th somite. Postorbital carapace length less than 2 mm.

RANGE.—Known only from the Philippine type locality.

#### *Lebbeus* White, 1847

*Lebbeus* White, 1847:76, 135 [type species, by monotypy: *Lebbeus orthorhynchus* (Leach manuscript) White, 1847:76 (= *Alpheus Polaris* Sabine, 1824: cxxxviii); gender: masculine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Integument not very rigid. Rostrum with ventral blade not unusually strong, not projecting posteroventrally between bases of antennules, without tongue-like lobe extending ventrally from lateral carina. Carapace usually without dentate crest in midline at base of rostrum, without longitudinal lateral carina, without numerous appressed teeth on lateral surface, with supraorbital tooth, without abrupt depression on frontal or orbital regions, without subocular tooth posterodorsal to orbital angle, orbital angle not large or obtuse, with marginal antennal tooth, without hepatic tooth, usually without branchiostegal tooth or denticles on branchiostegal margin, often with pterygostomial tooth. Abdomen with somites not dorsally carinate or posteromesially dentate, 5th pleuron often pointed, margin not denticulate, 6th somite not armed with 7 strong spines, without articulated plate or pleuron curving around base of uropod.

Telson not tapering to sharp point, armed with 2–9 pairs of dorsolateral spines, posterior margin not rounded, posterolateral angles not sharply produced. Eyestalk movable, not concealed by carapace, cornea without ocellus. Antennule with stylocerite not lying in vertical plane, not bifid; 2nd antennular segment often with sharp, curved lateral tooth; 3rd segment with sharp dorsodistal tooth, without movable plate; dorsal flagellum often short, not brush-like, not biramous. Antennal peduncle not armed with 3 strong ventral spines; antennal scale overreaching antennular peduncle, without lateral tooth near midlength or small movable lateral spines. Mandible with 2-segmented palp and incisor process. First maxilliped with bilobate epipod. Second maxilliped with terminal segment elongate and applied somewhat laterally to preceding segment, exopod not unusually broad, usually with epipod and podobranch. Third maxilliped with epipod but without exopod, arthrobranch, or coxal exite. Pereopods with epipods provided

with terminal hooks on anterior 1st, 2nd, or 3rd pairs, without exopods or arthrobranches. First pereopod with fingers shorter than palm, movable finger not terminating in 4, fixed finger in 3 strong, interlocking spines, chela more or less than twice as long as carpus, ischium not produced distally into saber-shaped process. Second pereopods symmetrical, fingers shorter than palm, carpus composed of 7 articles. Third pereopod with dactyl and propodus not prehensile in functional males, propodus not subdivided, carpus not usually very spinose.

RANGE.—Of the 32 species of *Lebbeus* herein recognized, more than 21 are confined to a circumarctic faunal region with southward extensions in the western Indo-Pacific area starting in the Chuckchi Sea and proceeding through the Bering Sea and Ostrov Okhotsk to the Sea of Japan; in the eastern Pacific, proceeding from the Bering Sea along the coasts of Alaska, British Columbia, and Washington, Oregon, and California to Baja California; in the western North Atlantic from the Northwest Territories and Baffin Bay, through Davis Strait, Labrador Sea, and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gulf of Maine to the latitude of Chesapeake Bay; and in the eastern North Atlantic only to Shetland, although there are early records from the Hebrides. The only other region where more than one species is known is Peru and northern Chile, from where five species have been described, all since 1975. Single species are known from the Bali Sea (the westernmost Indo-Pacific record); off Sydney, New South Wales; Hawaii; the Albatross Plateau southwest of Acapulco, Mexico; Saldanha, South Africa, just north of the Cape of Good Hope; and the Adeline Coast of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, south of Australia. The depth range of the genus is from tide pools to 2620 meters.

REMARKS.—The single species known from the Philippine-Indonesian region is treated below.

#### 75. *Lebbeus indicus* Holthuis, 1947

*Lebbeus indicus* Holthuis, 1947:40, figs. 1–3 [type locality: Bali Sea, Indonesia, 7°28.2'S, 115°24.6'E; 1018 meters].

REMARKS.—Rostrum overreaching antennal scale, dorsal margin distinctly concave. Carapace with strong, marginal antennal tooth immediately below suborbital angle. Abdominal pleura rounded on 4 anterior somites, pointed on 5th. Antennal peduncle not overreaching antennular peduncle; antennal scale with blade overreaching distolateral tooth. Pereopods with epipods on 3 anterior pairs.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality in the Bali Sea, Indonesia; in 1018 meters.

#### \**Lysmata* Risso, 1816

*Aglaope* Rafinesque, 1814:24 [type species, by monotypy: *Aglaope striata* Rafinesque, 1814:24; gender: feminine].

*Niphea* Rafinesque, 1815:98 [replacement name for *Aglaope*, type species therefore: *Aglaope striata* Rafinesque, 1814:24; gender: feminine].

*Melicerta* Risso, 1816:109 [type species, selected by H. Milne Edwards in Cuvier, 1837, pl. 54: fig. 3: *Melicerta Seti Caudata* Risso, 1816:110; gender: feminine].

*Lysmata* Risso, 1816:175 [footnote; replacement name for *Melicerta* Risso,

1816:109; type species, selected by H. Milne Edwards in Cuvier, 1837:18: *Melicerta Seti Caudata* Risso, 1816:110; gender: feminine].  
*Ophiocheirus* Leach, 1830:172 [type species, by monotypy: *Ophiocheirus chrysophthalmus* Leach, 1830:172; gender: masculine].  
*Usterocheirus* Leach, 1830:173 [type species, selected by Holthuis, 1993: *Usterocheirus macropocoilium* Leach, 1830:172; gender: masculine].  
 Arno Roux, 1831:18, 19 [replacement name for *Aglaope*, type species therefore: *Aglaope striata* Rafinesque, 1814:24; gender: feminine].  
*Eretmocariss* Bate, 1888:894 [type species, selected by Holthuis, 1955:114: *Eretmocariss stylonostriis* Bate, 1888:898; gender: feminine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Integument not rigid. Rostrum armed dorsally and usually ventrally, without ventral blade or tongue-like lobe extending ventrally from lateral carina. Carapace not inflated, not abruptly depressed on frontal region, without dentate crest in midline at base of rostrum, without numerous appressed teeth on lateral surface, without supraorbital or subocular tooth posterodorsal to orbital angle, latter not large or obtuse, without hepatic tooth or branchiostegal tooth or denticles, but with marginal, unarticulated antennal tooth and, occasionally, pterygostomial tooth. Abdomen with 1st pleuron entire, not bifurcate; 6th somite without prominent spines, without articulated plate at posteroventral angle and pleuron not curving around base of uropod. Telson not tapering to sharp posterior end, posterolateral angles not sharply produced, bearing 2 pairs of dorsolateral spines. Eyestalk not concealed by carapace, cornea not narrower than stalk. Antennule with stylocerite not in vertical plane, not bifid; 2nd segment without sharp, curved lateral tooth; 3rd segment without dorsodistal tooth on movable plate, dorsal flagellum slender, not short or brush-like. Antennal peduncle not overreaching antennular peduncle, without 3 strong ventral spines; antennal scale not overreaching antennular peduncle, lateral tooth not near midlength, lateral margin not spinose. Mandible without palp or incisor process. First maxilliped with caridean lobe clearly discrete from exopodal lash, epipod bilobate. Second maxilliped with terminal segment narrow and applied somewhat laterally to preceding segment, exopod not unusually wide, with nonbilobate epipod and podobranch. Third maxilliped with distal segment not flattened, with exopod, epipod, arthrobranch, and reduced coxal exite. Pereopods without exopods, with terminally hooked epipods on 4 anterior pairs, without arthrobranches. First pereopod with fingers shorter than palm, not terminating in distal spines, chela  $3/4-2^{3/4}$  as long as

carpus, latter not excavate to receive propodus, ischium often produced into long saber-shaped process. Second pereopods symmetrical, fingers no longer than palm, carpus subdivided into 13–36 articles. Third pereopod with dactyl and propodus not prehensile in functional males.

RANGE.—Pantropical and subtropical, occasionally temperate; commonly littoral and sublittoral to an unverified depth of 267 meters in *L. philippinensis*, new species.

REMARKS.—When Holthuis (1953) revised the publication dates of De Hann's *Fauna Japonica*, I was pleased to believe the clear evidence thereby engendered that *Palaemon dentatus* became a junior primary homonym and therefore "permanently invalid" (ICZN, Article 52b), hence surely validating *Hippolysmata dentata* Kemp, 1914. I was surprised, therefore, to read the following in Holthuis' characteristically splendid review of this manuscript:

It is true that *Palaemon dentatus* De Haan, 1844, and *Hippolysmata dentata* Kemp, 1914, are secondary homonyms, but according to Art. 59a "a species-group name that is a junior secondary homonym must be treated as invalid by anyone who considers that the two species-group taxa are congeneric." As long as *Palaemon dentatus* and *Hippolysmata dentata* are both brought to the genus *Lysmata*, the junior of the two names has to be replaced, even if the senior name is invalid (but available). . . . The unpleasant consequence of this situation is that zoologists who consider *Lysmata* and *Hippolysmata* synonymous have to use the name *Lysmata kemp* Chace, while those who think the two genera distinct must employ the name *Hippolysmata dentata* Kemp, 1914, for the same species, which then has a different generic, specific, and author's name. But that is nomenclature for you.

This judgment was subsequently concurred with by Curtis W. Sabrosky, the Chairman of the Editorial Committee during six of the ten years devoted to the preparation of the Third Edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, with the proviso that the case be submitted to the International Commission for final decision. As I am unable to produce an effective response to this argument and as my age would seem to dictate against delaying publication long enough to await a verdict from the Commission, it seems best for the purpose of this report to follow the advice of two of the most highly respected exponents of the ICZN.

As indicated in the following key, seven of the 24 species of *Lysmata* recognized herein are known from the Philippines and/or Indonesia.

**Key to Species of *Lysmata***

1. Dorsal antennular flagellum with distinct accessory branch of 3–16 articles . . . 2  
    Dorsal antennular flagellum with accessory branch lacking or vestigial, consisting of no more than 2 articles . . . . . 9
2. Antennular peduncle with stylocerite not overreaching proximal 1/2 of basal segment . . . . . *L. zaca* (Armstrong, 1941:10, fig. 4)  
    (Matautu Bay, Savai'i, Western Samoa; "from broken up masses of coral, depth 8 feet")  
    Antennular peduncle with stylocerite nearly or quite overreaching basal segment . . . . . 3

3. Antennal scale with lateral margin straight . . . . . 4  
 Antennal scale with lateral margin concave . . . . . 6
4. Antennal scale less than 3 times as long as wide. First pereopod with chela more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as carpus . . . . . *L. moorei* (Rathbun, 1901:115, fig. 23)  
 (Western Atlantic from Bermuda to Paraiba, Brazil; Ascension Island, South Atlantic; and Gabon, West Africa)  
 Antennal scale nearly or quite 4 times as long as wide. First pereopod with chela little longer than carpus . . . . . 5
5. Antennal scale with distolateral tooth overreaching blade . . . . . \*80. *L. ternatensis*  
 . . . . .  
 Antennal scale with distolateral tooth not overreaching blade . . . . .  
 . . . . . *L. seticaudata* (Risso, 1816:110, pl. 2: fig. 1)  
 (English Channel to Portugal, Mediterranean, Black Sea; littoral)
6. Carapace bearing small pterygostomian tooth. Second pereopod with 29–35 carpal articles . . . . . 7  
 Carapace without pterygostomian tooth. Second pereopod with 17–24 carpal articles . . . . . 8
7. Rostrum  $\frac{3}{5}$  as long as carapace, not overreaching 2nd antennular segment . . . . . *L. intermedia* (Kingsley, 1878b:90)  
 (Galapagos Islands; Bermuda and Florida Keys to Tobago and Curacao; to a depth of 22 meters)  
 Rostrum  $\frac{2}{5}$  as long as carapace, overreaching 2nd antennular segment . . . . .  
 . . . . . *L. nilita* (Dohrn and Holthuis, 1950:339, fig. 1, pl. 9)  
 (Mediterranean Sea and Canary Islands; littoral)
8. Third maxilliped with exopod barely reaching midlength of antepenultimate segment . . . . . *L. galapagensis* (Schmitt, 1924b:165)  
 (Galapagos Islands; sublittoral)  
 Third maxilliped with exopod distinctly overreaching midlength of antepenultimate segment . . . . . 81. *L. trisetacea*
9. Antennular peduncle with stylocerite not or barely reaching midlength of basal segment . . . . . 10  
 Antennular peduncle with stylocerite overreaching midlength of basal segment . . . . . 14
10. Second pereopod with fewer than 25 carpal articles . . . . . 11  
 Second pereopod with 30 or more carpal articles . . . . . 13
11. Color semitransparent with numerous fine red longitudinal lines . . . . . 82. *L. vittata*  
 Color opaque, not translucent, with paired, broad, continuous, dorsolateral, longitudinal red bands on carapace and abdomen . . . . . 12
12. Median white stripe on abdomen abruptly expanded laterally into broad white band near posterior end of 6th somite and interrupted on anterior  $\frac{1}{3}$  of telson, lateral branch of uropod with 2 prominent white spots arranged proximally and distally . . . . . 76. *L. amboinensis*  
 Median white stripe varying little in width from rostrum to end of telson, lateral branch of uropod marked laterally by continuous white marginal line . . . . .  
 . . . . . *L. grabhami* (Gordon, 1935:319, figs. 10, 11a,b)  
 (Western Atlantic from Bermuda and northeastern Gulf of Mexico to northern South America and Ascension Island, South Atlantic)
13. Two or 3 teeth of dorsal rostral series arising from carapace posterior to orbit; carapace usually with distinct pterygostomian tooth . . . . .  
 . . . . . *L. multiscissa* (Nobili, 1904:231, pl. 2: fig. 5)  
 (Djibouti)