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Decapoda (Crustacea) of the Gulf of Mexico, with Comments on the Amphionidacea

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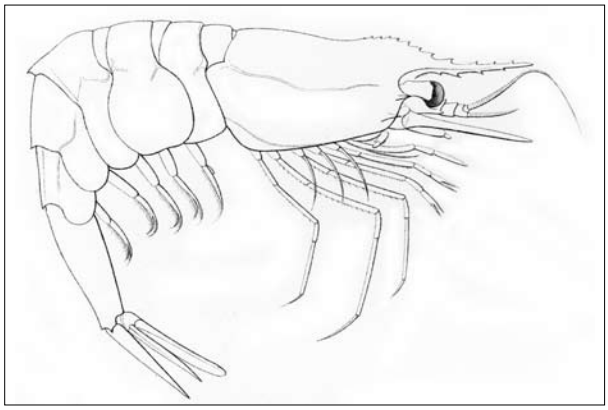
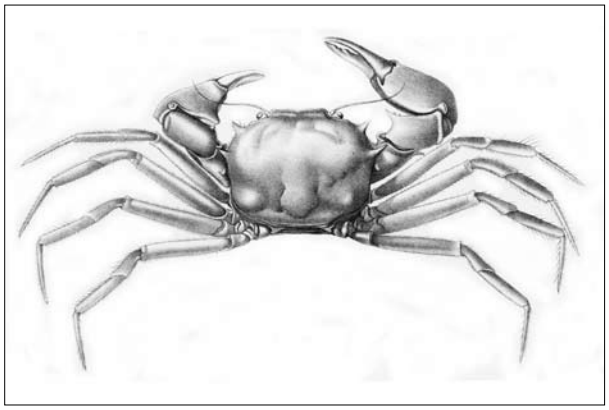
The decapod crustaceans are primarily marine in terms of abundance and diversity, although they include a variety of well-known freshwater and even some semiterrestrial forms. Some species move between marine and freshwater environments, and large populations thrive in oligohaline estuaries of the Gulf of Mexico (GMx). Yet the group also ranges in abundance onto continental shelves, slopes, and even the deepest basin floors in this and other ocean environments. Especially diverse are the decapod crustacean assemblages of tropical shallow waters, including those of seagrass beds, shell or rubble substrates, and hard substrates such as coral reefs. They may live burrowed within varied substrates, wander over the surfaces, or live in some special association with diverse bottom features and host biota. Yet others specialize in exploiting the water column itself. Commonly known as the shrimps, hermit crabs, mole crabs, porcelain crabs, squat lobsters, mud shrimps, lobsters, crayfish, and true crabs, this group encompasses a number of familiar large or commercially important species, though these are markedly outnumbered by small cryptic forms.

The name "deca-poda" (= 10 legs) originates from the usually conspicuously differentiated posteriormost 5 pairs of thoracic legs that originate below the carapace. Various of these pairs may terminate in pincers (chelae) or be otherwise modified for feeding, crushing, defense, clinging, walking, swimming, or in some cases cleaning of the gill chambers; in a few cases, the posteriormost pairs may be reduced to varied degrees or carried so as to be hidden from obvious external view. This differs from the arrangement in the closely related order Euphausiacea, treated in a separate chapter of this volume, in which the overall body plan is otherwise also very shrimplike and all 8 pairs of thoracic legs are pretty much alike in general shape. It also differs from a peculiar arrangement in the monospecific order Amphionidacea, in which an expanded, semimembranous carapace extends to totally enclose the comparatively small thoracic legs, but one of several features separating this group from decapods (Williamson 1973). The amphionidaceans are represented by only a single globally distributed planktonic species, *Amphionides reynaudii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1832), which almost certainly ranges into GMx oceanic waters, but it is not specifically recorded as such in literature of which we are aware; it is thus not treated in this volume beyond present mention.

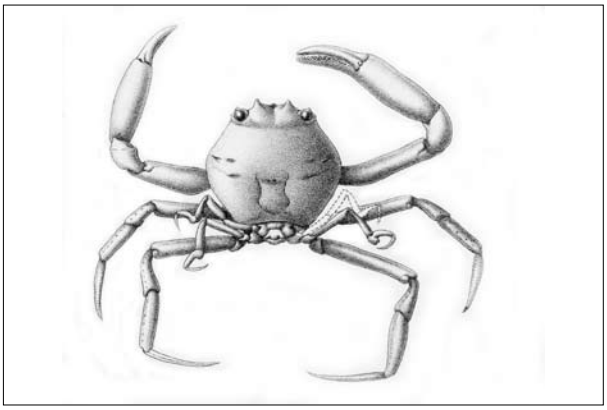


Decapoda. After Faxon 1895.

Among those decapod crustaceans commonly termed



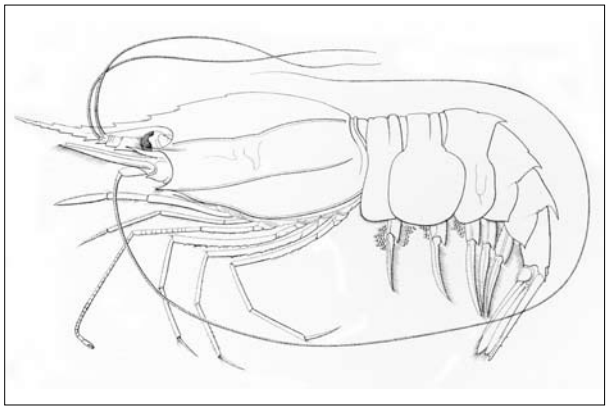
Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1923.



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1923.

shrimps are the commercially harvested or cultured species of penaeoideans and palaemonids, as well as an abundance of less familiar but diverse groups widely distributed in planktonic, pelagic, and benthic environments from grassbeds and reefs to muddy burrows, some living as symbiotic forms. Overall, these groups constitute a tremendous biomass and are of inestimable importance in food chains and other ecological functions. Because many of the shrimps are adapted for swimming, or at least have well-developed swimmerets on their abdomens, they are sometimes called the natant decapods, alluding to their natatory adaptations. The rest of the group is sometimes pulled together loosely as the reptant decapods, alluding to the reptatory or crawling habits as exhibited by varied kinds of lobsters, crabs, and their relatives. Among these, the hermit crabs (or simply "hermits") are commonly recognized as those crablike forms having a poorly calcified abdomen and being adapted to carrying of a gastropod (snail) shell or occupying some comparable alternative protective enclosure. Mole crabs are for the most part uniquely adapted to burrowing backwards into shallow marine sediments, keeping their antennae exposed; some of those on beaches are commonly called "sand fleas." The related porcelain crabs look very crablike and, with rare exception, live cryptically among debris and rubble in mostly shallow coastal waters. Squat lobsters are related to porcelain crabs, exhibiting something between a crablike and lobsterlike shape; most of these are outer continental shelf or deep ocean species. The mud shrimps are seldom-seen but abundant obligate burrowing specialists, ranging in distribution from intertidal estuaries to outer continental shelf sediments, many digging to a meter or more below the sediment surface and circulating water through a burrow system with their uniquely adapted abdominal swimmerets. Lobsters and crayfish include deepwater marine forms resembling the familiar New England lobster as well as the speciose freshwater crayfish, the latter of which are not treated further in this work (despite the slight encroachment of some into extreme upper estuaries). However, among marine forms, the term lobster is also applied to the spiny lobsters with long thorny antennae, most commonly found in shallow tropical waters (also commonly termed "crayfish" in parts of their range), and to the wide-ranging marine slipper lobsters or shovel-nose lobsters, so named for their overall depressed body shape and broadly flattened spade-like antennae. Finally, the true crabs are those species in which the thorax is comparatively inflated and its cuticle thickened, while the abdomen has become reduced in relative size and tightly flexed beneath the thorax. Although some members of this group can occupy semiterrestrial and freshwater environments, or even move between these inland and coastal marine waters, most of the true crabs are marine and estuarine forms, ranging widely in size and being distributed from supratidal beaches to deep marine waters. Among them are species variously adapted for cryptic, pelagic, fossorial, or symbiotic habitats.

Systematics, taxonomy, and biogeography of GMx decapod crustaceans have been addressed in a profusion of literature since the publication of Behre (1954). Even so, available and applicable literature treatments of that day were more extensive than might be suggested by Behre's brief summary, which attempted a broadly comparative biogeographic and ecological overview but did not undertake compilation of a comprehensive checklist to actually document records and distributions for decapods of the GMx. Only northern GMx decapods were used in tabulating her account of families (26), genera (66), and species (113), and major gaps in knowledge

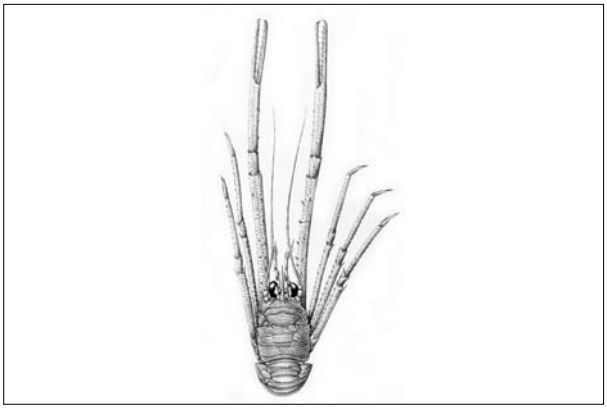


Decapoda. After Faxon 1895.

were noted for the southeastern GMx, Yucatán, Cuba, and deep waters of the GMx in general. Supplementary information on commercial shrimps (Lindner and Anderson 1954) and spiny lobsters (Smith 1954) appeared in brief companion chapters for this classic "Bulletin 89" attempt to summarize knowledge concerning the GMx. While multitudes of new distribution records have been added and numerous new species described since that day, some mainstream monographs available prior to Behre's (1954) account encompassed the GMx region and were richly appointed with voucher-supported records from specific areas of the GMx. These remain critically important and useful taxonomic tools to the present, and include such remarkable compilations as the classical taxonomic summaries of selected major groups by Coutière (1909), Rathbun (1918, 1925, 1930, 1937), and Holthuis (1946, 1951, 1952), as well as a host of papers focused on smaller taxonomic units. Faunistic surveys and accompanying systematic treatments of decapod crustaceans that dealt with GMx species were on the other hand quite limited, though with some marked exceptions based upon major oceanographic surveys of earlier years (Stimpson 1871, A. Milne-Edwards 1873–1881, 1880, A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1893, 1897, 1902, 1909, 1923, Bouvier 1925, Burkenroad 1934, 1939, Chace 1939, 1940b, 1942a, 1942b). Records of decapods were also to some degree available within regional accounts of faunal assemblages (of varied authority) for selected coastal regions and shelf waters of the GMx (Ives 1891, Rathbun 1898, Cross and Parks 1937, Reed 1941, Behre 1950, Buitendijk 1950, Gunter 1950, Whitten, Rosene, and Hedgpeth 1950, Hedgpeth 1950, 1953). However, even in combination with the aforementioned classical taxonomic summaries, these fell far short of comprehensive coverage for GMx decapod crustaceans, and many of the regional records were not supported by properly archived specimens.

Shortly following the publication of Behre (1954), a flood of valuable new reference materials became available concerning GMx decapod crustacean distributions, systematics, and ecology. Based upon original surveys, or in some cases compilation of existing records, these included such regionally focused works as Hildebrand (1954, 1955, 1958), Wass (1955), Chace, Shoemaker, and Bowman (1956), Menzel (1956), Parker (1956, 1959), Simmons (1957), Trott (1960), Tabb and Manning (1961), and Breuer (1962). However, taxonomically focused efforts of that period also added to knowledge of the GMx decapod fauna and included such works as Haig (1956), Provenzano (1959), and Holthuis (1960).

Regional accounts of GMx decapod assemblages have continued to accumulate over the last 4 decades, facilitated in great part by the addition of key taxonomic literature in the mid-1960s to mid-1970s. While Williams' (1965) general reference to Carolinian decapod crustaceans (built upon earlier efforts of Hay and Shore 1918) did not specifically encompass the GMx in its geographic coverage, it included many species that either ranged into or were then thought to be conspecific with those in the GMx. In many instances it attempted to clarify the extent to which distributions for some Carolinian species included the GMx and provided a ready summary of literature that might be used to establish taxonomic identities of GMx species. Because of the much larger presence of tropical forms in the GMx than in the Carolinas, along with the large number of endemics (ever more in evidence today), Williams (1965) could not be applied as a definitive reference for identification of GMx decapod materials. However, used together with the aforementioned contributions of Burkenroad for penaeids, Holthuis for carideans,



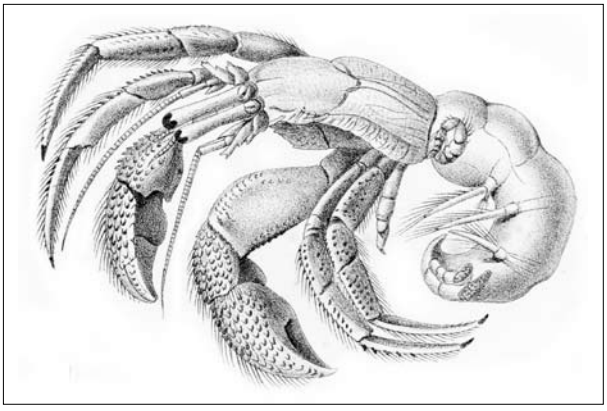
Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1897.

Provenzano for hermits, Haig for porcellanids, and Rathbun for brachyurans—along with the older expeditionary works to deal with deepwater taxa—it provided a reasonable overview of known literature applicable to most GMx decapods at that time. Coverage remained, however, very limited for poorly known deep-sea and pelagic forms and also for the somewhat problematic GMx caridean fauna. Shortly thereafter, new surveys and taxonomic summaries for deep-sea GMx decapods were brought together in a welcomed series of works based largely on deep-sea sampling by the vessel *Alaminos* (L. Pequegnat 1970, Pequegnat and Pequegnat 1970, W. Pequegnat 1970), these being supplemented by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1971) and the slightly later appearance of a high-quality unpublished dissertation by Mayo (1974). Finally, this period saw the publication of Chace (1972), which provided a valuable additional reference for identification of GMx penaeoids, stenopodideans, and carideans. While this work again was not specifically intended to encompass the GMx in its geographic coverage, it treated tropical forms that ranged extensively into Gulf waters and provided an excellent synthesis of literature relevant to systematics of these groups.

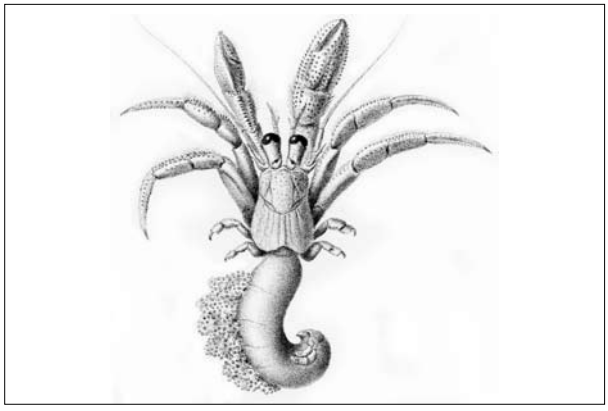
The aforementioned general references remain essential to taxonomy of GMx decapod crustaceans at this writing, with that by Williams having been updated (Williams 1984b) and to some extent supplemented (Nizenski 2003). However, the literature that today applies is extremely widespread and diverse, with only the most essential elements of it having been cited in the course of producing this checklist. Among such references, taxonomic keys, reports on faunistic surveys, and summaries for selected regions of the GMx continue to be of value, provided the user is aware of recent systematic revisions and additions to the fauna, this being especially true for the more dated works. Among these are a host of papers varying in intent and scope, each being restricted either by the taxonomic group to which it applies, region of the GMx to which it is targeted, or habitat/assemblage that it encompasses (for example, Lyons 1970, Biffar 1971, Felder 1973, Heard 1982, Huff and Cobb 1979, Dardeau and Heard 1983, Dardeau 1984, Abele and Kim 1986, Raz-Guzman and Sanchez 1996, Strasser and Price 1999, Briones-Forzán, Lozano-Álvarez, and Monroy-Velázquez 2005, Galicia-Castillo and Hernández-Aguilera 2005, Goy 2005, Gracia and Hernández-Aguilera 2005, McClure 2005, Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores 2005, and Wicksten 2005b, c).

While a full accounting of all nomenclatural changes bearing on GMx decapod crustacean taxonomy is well beyond the scope of this chapter, works by Martin and Davis (2001) and McLaughlin et al. (2005) incorporate at least the more recent and significant of these systematic revisions. It is especially important to consult these works for further understanding of revisions at generic and higher levels of taxonomy. To the extent possible, revisionary works are also herein often listed as references or mentioned in endnotes for the relevant species, and a search of these should provide insight to the fates of missing but once familiar names.

In some cases, recently proposed revisions may not have been accepted for purposes of the present checklist, or may have been accepted only in part, this decision being based either upon synthesis of all evidence available to the present authors or in the interest of caution until such time as additional evidence can be brought to bear. Such is, for example, the case with some revisions of callianassid taxa proposed by Sakai (1999), as well as higher level reclassifications of the brachyurans proposed by Števčić (2005). Where generic assignments by the latter author provided plausible family assignments for formerly



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1893.



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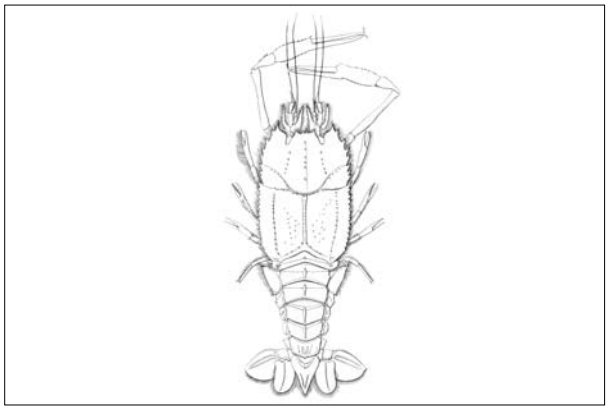


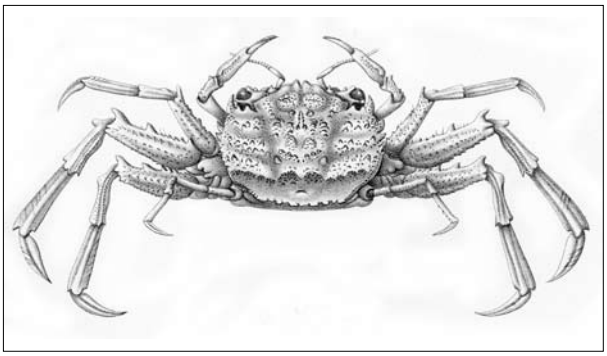
Decapoda. After Faxon 1895.

orphaned xanthoid genera (i.e., those treated as "*incertae sedis*" by McLaughlin et al. 2005), they were provisionally adopted; however, no attempt was made to overall conform to all of the family reassignments that Števčić (2005) proposed for many other brachyuran genera.

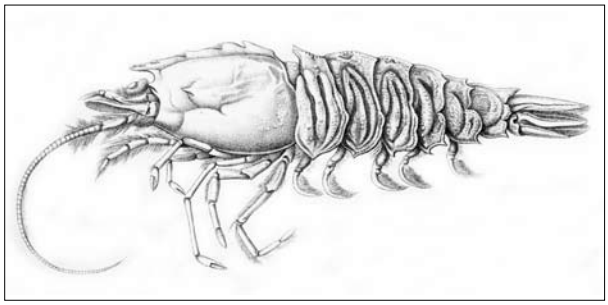
While the number of papers dealing with revisions of single species or genera is too excessive to review here, several bodies of work do touch rather broadly on recent taxonomy and systematics of selected GMx decapods, either making a number of revisions or summarizing recent ones. Among the more recent of these papers, one may wish to consult Pérez-Farfante and Kensley (1997) regarding penaeoid shrimps; Holthuis (1991) and Galil (2000b) regarding polychelid lobsters; Boyko (2002) regarding albuneid and related mole crabs; McLaughlin (2003) regarding hermit crabs; Manning and Felder (1991), Poore (1994, 1997), Williams (1993), collected works of Kensley (1994, 1996a, 1996b, 1996c, 1996d), and Kensley and Heard (1990, 1991) regarding thalassinidean shrimps; works of Guinot (1995) and those with coauthors (Guinot and Richer de Forges 1995, Guinot and Tavares 2003) regarding dromiioid crabs; Ng and Rodríguez (1986) regarding parthenopid crabs; Wagner (1990) regarding mithracid crabs; Kropp and Manning (1987) regarding chryptochirid crabs; and Schubart, Cuesta, and Felder (2002) regarding selected groups of grapsoid crabs. While primarily earlier than those cited previously, many of the herein cited works of Guinot (1964, 1967a, 1967b, 1968a, 1968b, 1969a, 1969b, 1969c, 1969d, 1971, 1976, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1995) generally apply extensively to revisions of the xanthoid crabs, the higher groupings for most of these being summarized in Guinot (1978).

The known decapod crustacean fauna of the entire GMx is herewith for the first time compiled and enumerated (see taxon summary). To our knowledge, only Powers (1977) has previously attempted to comprehensively list and quantify GMx species for any major component of the GMx decapod fauna, with that effort being restricted to the brachyuran crabs. Obviously, our count is made with an admitted level of error, as we are aware of species yet to be described, questionable reports yet to be substantiated, and regions or habitats yet to be thoroughly surveyed. We are well aware that cryptic infaunal habitats of the GMx, both shallow and deep, appear to hold especially large numbers of additional species, many undescribed. Coastal ocean warming could also be at present fostering range extensions of additional Caribbean and Antillean species into the GMx, while introductions of nonindigenous forms also add species, even if the latter might have negative effects on the group's diversity in the long term. No presently clear cases of extinctions are in evidence to suggest counter-effects that might offset anticipated additions to GMx decapod counts, though the potential must be acknowledged in light of increasing urbanization and other perturbations to coastal GMx environments that in some cases constitute the sole refugia of narrowly distributed endemic GMx species.

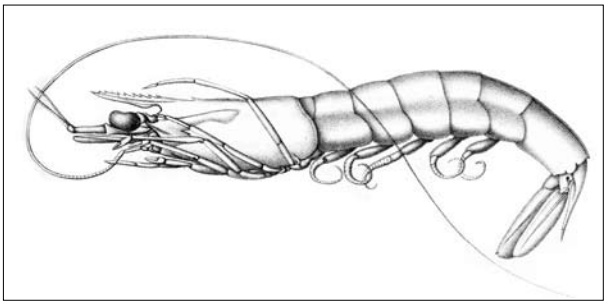
Clearly, there are a number of species cited in this checklist on the basis of only a single, original report, and their continued presence as "rare" forms can only be assumed. The accuracy of our counts could also be questioned because formal systematic descriptions and revisions are obviously lagging behind available evidence from molecular genetic and other comparative analyses, in some cases giving us no alternative but to use a dated nomenclature. Finally, we must acknowledge that both our geographical definition of the GMx and the limits we imposed on habitats to be included have impacted our species counts. In the latter case, counts of taxa could be enhanced easily by inclusion of additional anchialine, terrestrial, and freshwater species that are known to occur in immediate proximity of coastal and marine habitats,



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1902.



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1909.



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1923.

especially in coastal Cuba and Mexico; these were for the present treatment not included, unless we found clear documentation of their occurrence in upper estuarine environments.

The preceding caveats registered, we herewith report that a total of 1007 species of decapod crustaceans are presently known to occur within our definition of GMx waters. These represent 103 families and 411 genera by currently accepted taxonomy (see taxon summary). As no allowances or corrections are made in these numbers for unnamed or yet-to-be-discovered forms, these counts are underestimates of actual, current GMx decapod crustacean biodiversity. Of the species listed, 67 were found to potentially represent species endemic to the GMx, although several others that were not counted as possible endemics are known to range only slightly beyond our GMx limits in the Florida Keys. This suggests that overall endemism among GMx decapod species may approach 7%, although it is not distributed uniformly across constituent groups. Particularly high rates of endemism appear to occur among the burrowing thalassinidean mud shrimp, commensal pinnotheroid crabs, ocypodoid fiddler crabs, deepwater cyclodorippoid crabs, deepwater bresilioid shrimp, and palaemonoid shrimp, the latter of which includes commensally adapted forms. However, some of the aforementioned groups are notoriously difficult to sample or challenging to deal with taxonomically, and further work may reveal they are more widely distributed than at pesent. By the same token, additional sampling in difficult to access habitats may as easily reveal other new species that must be, at least for a time, registered as potentially endemic.

Six of the species listed are based upon records of nonindigenous species, with human activities apparently accounting for these introductions to GMx from remote natural ranges. In addition, the grapsoid crab *Platychirograpsus spectabilis* (De Man, 1896) was most likely introduced into upper Tampa Bay tidal streams from its natural range in Mexico (Schubart, Cuesta, and Felder 2002). Because this represents the apparent transplant of an endemic GMx species from one site to another within the GMx, it was not included in the count of nonindigenous species.

The sequence of coverage in the checklist that follows conforms, with few exceptions, to McLaughlin et al. (2005) and Martin and Davis (2001). In general, the GMx limits, defined in the introduction to this volume, were rigidly observed in determining whether or not to include a given species. Where any exception to or questionable interpretation of these limits was required, a question mark (?) was added to the tabulated distributional information, along with an explanatory endnote added for that entry. Similarly, endnotes were sometimes used to explain the exclusion of a closely related species, justify a taxonomic decision or document the inclusion of a previously unpublished record based upon an observation, credible web-based report, or archived museum specimen.

Abbreviations

Some records were based upon cataloged museum specimens, either exclusively or in addition to published literature records. The catalog numbers appear in the endnotes, along with prefix abbreviations for the respective museums or collections, as follows: GCRL = Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Ocean Springs, Mississippi; MESC = Marine Environmental Sciences Consortium, Dauphin Island, Alabama; TCWC = Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas (these numbers are the same as those that may have been formerly reported under the abbreviation TAMU); ULLZ = University of Louisiana at Lafayette Zoological Collections, Lafayette, Louisiana; UMML = University of Miami Marine Laboratory, Miami, Florida; USNM = National

Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Three-letter and 4-letter symbols were used in the "Habitat-Biology" column of the checklist, generalizing from published literature and other cited records. The symbols used in this way were as follows: act = in actinian enclosures; ben = benthic; bns = bay and nearshore; bplg = benthopelagic; bry = in bryozoan enclosures; bsl = beach and shoreline; bur = burrower; cfw = coastal freshwater; com = commercially important in GMx; dps = deep sea; end = endemic to GMx on basis of present records; epi = epibiotic; est = estuarine; eur = euryhaline; evg = emergent vegetation; hcv = cold brine hydrological seep or hydrocarbon vent; hsb = hard substrates; inf = infaunal; itd = intertidal; i/spt = intertidal to supratidal; msp = mangrove swamp; nid = nonindigenous to GMx; ocs = outer continental shelf; osp = oceanic surface and epipelagic; plg = pelagic; plk = planktonic; rbl = loose rubble or coral fragments; rck = in rock enclosures; rft = rafter on flotsom; sft = soft substrates (mud, sands, clays); sgr = seagrass; shl= molluscan and other shells or shell hash; slp = slope; spl = intertidal splash and spray zone; spo = in sponge enclosures; spt = supratidal; svg = sea grasses and other submerged vegetation; sym = symbiotic; unk = unknown; veg = associated with aquatic vegetation; zoa = in zoanthid enclosures.

For depths or depth ranges, all of which were given in meters, a combination of the cited literature sources and endnote records (if applicable) were used. Generally, the largest range implied by this combination was stated, unless there was clear reason to question any of the previous reports. This may have here resulted in some depth ranges that exceed actual depth distributions, especially for pelagic species in cases where some older reports were not based upon collections with gear that opened and closed at known discrete depths. Where depth was not evident in records, the indication "unk" was occasionally shown in this column; in other cases, where depth or one extreme of depth range was simply noted to encompass shallow waters in available records, the indication "shallow" was sometimes used in place of a numeric range. In all cases, depths and depth ranges were shown in italic typeface when based upon overall records for the species (including GMx endemics), but were shown in roman typeface if based solely upon GMx records for a species that was known to range more widely. Cataloged specimens listed in endnotes included a statement of collection depth only when relevant to establishing the stated depth range in the checklist.

To summarize overall geographic distributions, the following symbols were used: Afr = Africa; Ala = Alabama, U.S.; Am = America; Antil = Antilles; Arg = Argentina; As I = Ascension Island; Atl = Atlantic Ocean; B = Bay; Bah = Bahamas; Barb = Barbados; Ber = Bermuda; Bk = Bank or Banks; Brz = Brazil; C = Central; Cal = California, U.S.; Camp = Campeche, Mexico; Carib = Caribbean Sea; Ch = Channel; Chesa = Chesapeake; Col = Colombia; Conn = Connecticut; CRica = Costa Rica; Curaç = Curaçao; Del = Delaware, U.S.; Dom = Dominica; E = east or eastern; FGui = French Guiana; Fla = Florida, U.S.; G = Gulf; Ga = Georgia, U.S.; Gal = Galapagos; GMx = Gulf of Mexico; Greenl = Greenland; Guy = Guyana; Hai = Hawaii; Hond = Honduras; I = Island or Islands; Icel = Iceland; Ind = Indian Ocean; Indo-Pac = Indo-Pacific region; Jam = Jamaica; Lk = Lake; L = Lesser; La = Louisiana, U.S.; Mass = Massachusetts, U.S.; Md = Maryland, U.S.; Med = Mediterranean Sea; Ms = Mississippi, U.S.; Mx = Mexico; N = north or northern; NBrun = New Brunswick; NCar = North Carolina, U.S.; NE = northeastern; Nic = Nicaragua; NJer = New Jersey, U.S.; NY = New York, U.S.; nS Am = northern South America; NScotia = Nova Scotia; NW = northwestern; Pac = Pacific Ocean; Pan = Panama; PRico = Puerto Rico; PEd = Prince Edward; QRoo = Quintana Roo; RI = Rhode Island, U.S.; S = south or southern; SrgS = Sargasso Sea; SCar = South Carolina, U.S.; SE = southeastern; Str = Strait or Straits; SuluS = Sulu Sea; Sur = Suriname; SW = southwestern; Tab = Tabasco, Mexico; Tams = Tamaulipas, Mexico; TasS = Tasmin Sea; Tobg = Tobago; Trin = Trinidad; Tx = Texas, U.S.; Urg = Uruguay; US = United States of America; Ven = Venezuela; Ver = Veracruz, Mexico; Vir = Virginia; Vrg I = Virgin Islands; W = west or western; Yuc = Yucatán, Mexico.

To summarize GMx ranges for species in the checklist, the following symbols were used in accord with their definitions in the GMx map in the Introduction to this volume (chapter 1, fig. 1): ene = east northeast; nne = north northeast; nnw = north northwest; wnw = west northwest; wsw = west southwest; ssw = south southwest; sse = south southeast; and ese = east southeast. Where the available GMx range information was less refined and difficult to interpret with precision, or where both sections of a given quadrant were known to be included in the range, the following symbols were used in accord with limits as defined in the GMx map of the Introduction: ne = northeast; nw = northwest; sw = southwest; and se = southeast. The indication "entire" was used only when there were clear records and summary reports that a given species was in fact distributed throughout all of the above-defined sec-

tions of the GMx. Previously published reports that may have simply listed the "Gulf of Mexico" as part of the overall distribution were not used indiscriminately in compiling range information from some recently published syntheses, especially those including species that may range on a limited basis into the GMx. For example, the impressive recent compendia on decapods of Brazil (Melo 1996, 1999)—while quite detailed in stating ranges for South America—may state or graphically depict ranges of widely distributed species encompassing the entire GMx, when actual documentation of occurrence there is instead very limited or peripheral (by the same token, our statements of overall distributions to "Brz " should certainly not be interpreted to imply ranges that necessarily encompass all of that very expansive coastline). Such generally stated ranges within the GMx were rarely adopted, unless there was no obvious alternative. Rather, more specific literature and specimen-based records for the GMx were sought, and these were listed among the cited references and endnotes of the last table column. References included in this column also in some cases served to address systematic and taxonomic issues, add information related to habitat and biology, or clarify overall depth and geographic distributions.

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Taxonomic summary for decapod crustaceans of the Gulf of Mexico.

Component subgroups	Total species	Number endemic species	Number nonindigenous species
Dendrobranchiata	**78**	**0**	**2**
Penaeoidea	[56]	[0]	[2]
Sergestoidea	[22]	[0]	[0]
Stenopodidea	**11**	**1**	**0**
Caridea	**245**	**13**	**2**
Pasiphaeoidea	[9]	[0]	[0]
Oplophoroidea	[24]	[0]	[0]
Bresilioidea	[7]	[1]	[0]
Nematocarcinoidea	[7]	[0]	[0]
Palaemonoidea	[59]	[7]	[2]
Alpheoidea	[89]	[3]	[0]
Processoidea	[12]	[0]	[0]
Pandaloidea	[16]	[0]	[0]
Crangonoidea	[16]	[0]	[0]
Other carideans	[6]	[2]	[0]
Astacidea	**8**	**0**	**0**
Thalassinidea	**50**	**13**	**0**
Achelata	**19**	**0**	**0**
Anomura	**191**	**6**	**0**
Galatheoidea	[89]	[1]	[0]
Hippoidea	[11]	[0]	[0]
Paguroidea	[91]	[5]	[0]
Brachyura	**405**	**34**	**2**
Dromiacea	[14]	[0]	[0]
Raninoidea	[7]	[0]	[0]
Cyclodorippoidea	[13]	[4]	[0]
Dorippoidea	[5]	[0]	[0]
Calappoidea	[15]	[0]	[0]
Leucosioidea	[16]	[0]	[0]
Majoidea	[92]	[1]	[0]
Parthenopoidea	[14]	[0]	[0]
Cancroidea	[3]	[0]	[0]
Portunoidea	[31]	[3]	[1]
Xanthoidea	[109]	[10]	[0]
Cryptochiroidea	[2]	[0]	[0]
Pinnotheroidea	[32]	[9]	[0]
Ocypodoidea	[28]	[6]	[0]
Grapsoidea	[24]	[1]	[1]
Total Decapoda	**1007**	**67**	**6**

Notes: Species counts are in brackets [ ] for component groups of major taxa. Numbers of "endemic species" are those known from only the Gulf of Mexico on the basis of present records (some questionable), and may change with additional sampling efforts in adjacent waters.

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico.

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Order: Decapoda					
Suborder: Dendrobranchiata					
Superfamily: Penaeoidea					
Family: Aristeidae					
Aristaeomorpha foliacea (Risso, 1827)	ben	*400–800*	Cosmopolitan	entire	*4, 336*
Aristaeopsis edwardsiana (Johnson, 1868)	ben	680–990	Cosmopolitan	ne, nw, sw	*85, 330, 336, 369*
Aristeus antillensis A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1909	ben	324–756	Del–FGui, GMx, Carib	nne	*336, 369*
Hemipenaeus carpenteri Wood-Mason, 1891	ben, dps	2016–3780	Cosmopolitan	entire	*336, 369*
Hepomadus tener Smith, 1884	ben, dps	1386–3780	W Atl, SrgS, Bah, GMx	nw, wsw	*336, 369*
Plesiopenaeus armatus (Bate, 1881)	ben, dps	1764–3600	Cosmopolitan	entire	*85, 336, 369*
Plesiopenaeus coruscans (Wood-Mason, 1891)	ben, dps	2330	GMx, Bah, Indo-Pac	nne	*336, 369*
Family: Benthesicymidae					
Bentheogennema intermedia (Bate, 1888)	plg	*930–5100*	Cosmopolitan	entire	*85, 336, 369*
Benthesicymus bartletti Smith, 1882	ben, dps	*609–5777*	Cosmopolitan	entire	*85, 336, 369*
Benthesicymus brasiliensis Bate, 1881	ben, dps	1440–3780	GMx, W Atl, Pac	entire	*336, 369*
Benthesicymus carinatus Smith, 1884	ben, dps	3000–3150	GMx, Carib, N Pac, Ind	wnw	*336, 447*[1]
Benthesicymus cereus Burkenroad, 1936	ben, dps	*1460–3840*	GMx, Bah, S Pac	wsw	*336, 369, 447*[2]
Benthesicymus iridescens Bate, 1881	ben, dps	3200–3312	GMx, W Atl, Pac	ne, nw	*336, 369*
Gennadas bouvieri Kemp, 1909	plg	370–2755	Cosmopolitan	se, ne, sw	*205, 336, 369*
Gennadas capensis Calman, 1925	plg	122–3600	Bah, GMx, Carib, S Afr	entire	*336, 369*
Gennadas elegans (Smith, 1882)	plg	*150–3000*	E & W Atl, Med	ese	*225, 336*
Gennadas scutatus Bouvier, 1906	plg	122–1845	Cosmopolitan	ne, ese	*85, 205, 336, 369*
Gennadas talismani Bouvier, 1906	plg	122–2560	GMx, Carib, E Atl–S Afr	ene, ese	*85, 336, 369*
Gennadas valens (Smith, 1884)	plg, bplg	122–3654	N Atl, Carib, Med	entire	*336, 369*
Family: Penaeidae					
Farfantepenaeus aztecus (Ives, 1891)	ben, sft, est, com	*<1–110*	Mass–Yuc	entire	*336, 453*
Farfantepenaeus brasiliensis (Latreille, 1817)	ben, sft, com	*<1–275*	Ber, NCar–S Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	ssw, se	*58, 146, 336*
Farfantepenaeus duorarum (Burkenroad, 1939)	ben, sft, com	*<1–330*	Ber, Chesa B–Yuc	entire	*207, 331, 336*
Farfantepenaeus notialis (Pérez-Farfante, 1967)	ben, sft, com	*4–720*	Cuba–Brz	ese	*331, 336*
Funchalia villosa (Bouvier, 1905)	plg, bplg	<50–1430	N–S Atl, Med, Carib, S Pac	ne	*4, 85, 66, 205*[3]
Litopenaeus schmitti (Burkenroad, 1936)	ben, sft, com	*<1–37*	Cuba–Brz	ese	*58, 331, 336*
Litopenaeus setiferus (Linnaeus, 1767)	ben, sft, est, com	*<1–30*	NY–Camp	ne, nw, sw, ese	*336*
Litopenaeus vannamei (Boone, 1931)	ben, sft, est, nid	shallow	SCar–Fla, Tx, Baja Ca–Peru, Hai	wnw	*289, 336*[4]
Metapenaeopsis gerardoi Pérez-Farfante, 1971	ben	*<1–299*	Bah, Fla, Carib–S Am	ese	*58, 332, 336*

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Metapenaeopsis goodei (Smith, 1885)	ben, sft, rbl	*<1–329*	Ber, NCar–GMx–Brz	ne, nnw, sw, sse	*4, 187, 207, 336, 441*[5]
Metapenaeopsus hobbsi Pérez-Farfante, 1971	ben, sft, rbl	*26–137*	Bah, S GMx, Antil, Col, Carib-Brz	ssw	*332*[6]
Metapenaeopsis smithi (Schmitt, 1924)	ben, rbl, sft, svg	*<1–366*	Ber, Fla, S GMx–Curaç	ssw, sse	*58, 146, 187, 332, 336*
Parapenaeus americanus Rathbun, 1901	ben	*190–412*	NJer–E GMx, Antil, Carib–N Urg	ne	*334, 336*
Parapenaeus politus (Smith, 1881)	ben, sft	*21–330*	Mass–GMx, Antil, Carib–FGui	entire	*85, 146, 336, 369, 453*
Penaeopsis serrata Bate, 1881	ben	*399*	Mass–Brz, E Atl	entire	*336, 369*
Penaeus monodon Fabricius, 1798	ben, sft, est, nid	shallow	SCar–Fla, Ala, Indo-Pac	nne	*336*[7]
Rimapenaeus constrictus (Stimpson, 1874)	ben, sft, rbl	*5–91*	Ber, Chesa B–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*146, 207, 336, 453*[8]
Rimapenaeus similis (Smith, 1885)	ben, sft	*20–228*	S Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	*58, 146, 336*[9]
Trachypenaeopsis mobilispinis (Rathbun, 1915)	ben	*0–60*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ssw, se	*58, 146, 336*
Xiphopenaeus kroyeri (Heller, 1862)	ben, sft, com	*<1–44*	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*58, 336, 453*
Family: Sicyoniidae					
Sicyonia brevirostris Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, sft, com	*5–329*	Vir–Yuc, Bah, Cuba	entire	*335, 336, 453*
Sicyonia burkenroadi Cobb, 1971	ben, sft	*29–585*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	*335, 336, 453*
Sicyonia dorsalis Kingsley, 1878	ben, sft	*3–420*	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*58, 335, 336, 453*
Sicyonia laevigata Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl	*5–100*	NCar–Brz, E Pac (N Mx–Pan)	ne, ssw, se	*58, 146, 187, 207, 335, 336, 453*
Sicyonia olgae Pérez-Farfante, 1980	ben	*33–622*	Fla Keys, Antil–Sur	ese	*335, 336*
Sicyonia parri (Burkenroad, 1934)	ben, sft, rbl, svg	*2–83*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col–Brz	entire	*146, 187, 335, 336, 453*
Sicyonia stimpsoni Bouvier, 1905	ben	*20–420*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Sur	ne, nw, ese	*4, 107, 335, 336, 453*[10]
Sicyonia typica (Boeck, 1864)	ben, sft, rbl, svg	*0–101*	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz	entire	*146, 207, 335, 336*
Family: Solenoceridae					
Hadropenaeus affinis (Bouvier, 1906)	ben	*165–570*	NCar–GMx, Carib, E Atl I	ne	*4, 333, 336*
Hadropenaeus modestus Smith, 1885	ben	*285*	Del–Brz	ene, ese	*4, 333, 336*
Hymenopenaeus aphoticus Burkenroad, 1936	ben, dps	1040–2900	NJer–S GMx, Azores, E Atl	entire	*4, 333, 336, 369*
Hymenopenaeus debilis Smith, 1882	ben	*300–2163*	NJer–Guy, Azores, E Atl	nne, nw, wsw	*333, 336, 369*
Mesopenaeus tropicalis (Bouvier, 1905)	ben	*11–915*	NCar–GMx–Brz	ne	*207, 333, 336, 369, 453*
Pleoticus robustus (Smith, 1885)	ben, com	200–1000	Mass–GMx–FGui	entire	*4, 333, 336, 369*
Solenocera atlantidis Burkenroad, 1939	ben, sft, rbl	*16–232*	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*146, 207, 336, 453*
Solenocera necopina Burkenroad, 1939	ben, slp	*90–550*	NCar–Fla, Bah, Carib–Urg	entire	*336, 369, 453*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Solenocera vioscai Burkenroad, 1934	ben, sft, rbl	*37–239*	NCar–GMx	ne, nw, sw, ese	*146, 187, 336, 369, 453*
Superfamily: Sergestoidea					
Family: Luciferidae					
Lucifer faxoni Borradaile, 1915	plg	*1–91*	NY–GMx–Brz, E Atl	entire	*336, 453*
Lucifer typus H. Milne Edwards, 1837	plg	3–100?	Atl, GMx, Med, E Pac, Indo-Pac	nw, ese	*171, 336*[11]
Family: Sergestidae					
Acetes americanus carolinae Hansen, 1933	plg	*1–42*	Chesa B–GMx–Brz	entire	*336, 453*
Sergestes armatus Krøyer, 1855	plg	0–850	Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	*4, 108, 205*
Sergestes atlanticus H. Milne Edwards, 1830	plg	0–900	Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	*4, 108, 205*
Sergestes cornutus Krøyer, 1855	plg	0–500	Ber, E GMx	ene	*108, 336*
Sergestes curvatus Crosnier & Forest, 1973	plg	200–800	W Atl, E GMx, Ind	ene	*85, 108, 205*
Sergestes edwardsii Krøyer, 1855	plg	0–700	Atl, E GMx, Indo-Pac	ene	*4, 108, 205*
Sergestes henseni (Ortmann, 1893)	plg	0–750	Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	*85, 108, 205*
Sergestes paraseminudus Crosnier & Forest, 1973	plg	0–700	Tropical W & E Atl	ene	*4, 85, 108, 205*
Sergestes pectinatus Sund, 1920	plg	0–1000	Atl, E GMx	ene	*4, 108, 205*
Sergestes sargassi Ortmann, 1893	plg	0–800	N Atl, E GMx	ene	*4, 108, 205*
Sergestes vigilax Stimpson, 1860	plg	0–700	Atl, E GMx, Ind	ene	*4, 108, 205*
Sergia creber (Burkenroad, 1940)	plg	*1125–2338*	W Atl, E GMx	ene	*108*
Sergia extenuata (Burkenroad, 1940)	plg	130–1000	W & E Atl, E GMx	ene	*4, 85*
Sergia filicta (Burkenroad, 1940)	plg	0–1000	N GMx, E Pac (Mx–Pan), NW Pac	nne	*108, 336*
Sergia grandis (Sund, 1920)	plg	300–725	Ber, N GMx–Sur, E Atl, Ind	nne	*108, 336*
Sergia japonicus Bate, 1881	plg	*0–1800*	Ber, N GMx, Indo-Pac	nne	*108, 336*
Sergia robusta (Smith, 1882)	plg	100–900	E & W Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	*108, 205, 336*
Sergia splendens (Sund, 1920)	plg	0–1000	N Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	*4, 108, 205*
Sergia talismani (Barnard, 1947)	plg	100–1000	Ber, E GMx, E Atl, Afr, Indo-Pac	ene	*85, 108, 336*
Sergia tenuiremis Krøyer, 1855	plg	100–900	Ber, E GMx, NW Pac	ene	*108, 336*
Suborder: Pleocyemata					
Infraorder: Stenopodidea					
Family: Spongicolidae					
Microprosthema looensis Goy & Felder, 1988	ben, hsb, rbl, end	*4–5*	GMx only; Fla Keys	ese	*145*
Microprosthema manningi Goy & Felder, 1988	ben, hsb, rbl	1–3	S Fla–N & W Carib	ssw, se	*145, 268*
Microprosthema semilaeve (Von Martens, 1872)	ben, hsb	*1–4*	S Fla–GMx, Bah, Yuc–Brz	ene, ssw, se	*58*
Spongicola cubanica Ortiz, Gomez, & Lalanna, 1994	ben, dps, sym	300	NW Cuba	ese	*319*
Spongiocaris hexactinellicola Berggren, 1993	ben, dps, sym	*606–1064*	Fla Keys, Tartar Bk, Bah, PRico	ese	*23*[12]
Family: Stenopodidae					
Odontozona libertae Gore, 1981	ben, hsb	*23–84*	Upper Fla Keys, Grenada, Col	ene, nnw	*84, 135*[13]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Odontozona striata Goy, 1981	ben, dps	*238–730*	Cuba, Jam	ese	*142*[14]
Richardina spinicincta A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, dps	*400–1230*	Fla Keys, E Atl	ene, wnw	*143, 447*
Stenopus hispidus (Olivier, 1811)	ben, hsb	*1–200*	Pantropical	entire	*58, 453*
Stenopus scutellatus Rankin, 1898	ben, hsb	*1–182*	Ber, SCar, GMx–Brz	entire	*58, 193, 435, 453*
Stenopus spinosus Risso, 1826	ben, hsb	*2–700*	GMx, E Atl I, Med	ne, nnw	[15]
Infraorder: Caridea					
Superfamily: Pasiphaeoidea					
Family: Pasiphaeidae					
Glyphus marsupialis Filhol, 1884	ben, bplg	*400–1230*	W GMx, W Afr, SE Pac off Peru	wsw	*85*[16]
Leptochela bermudensis Gurney, 1939	ben, hsb, plg	0–1000	Ber–Barb, SW GMx	nne, nnw, ssw	*15, 59, 441*
Leptochela carinata Ortmann, 1893	ben, hsb, plg	*0–600*	Georges Bk, SCar, GMx–Brz	entire	*59, 453*
Leptochela papulata Chace, 1976	ben, sft, hsb	*20–202*	Georges Bk, NCar–Ga, GMx	ene, nnw, ese	*59, 45*[17]
Leptochela serratorbita Bate, 1888	ben, sft, hsb	*1–40*	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx–L Antil	ene, nw, sw	*59, 187, 45*[18]
Parapasiphae cristata Smith, 1884	plg	*1000–2659*	Ber, US Atl, GMx, Cuba	ne, ssw, ese	*32*[19]
Parapasiphae sulcatifrons Smith, 1884	plg	*500–5400*	Ber, NW Atl, GMx, E Atl, E Pac	entire	*66, 85, 322*
Pasiphaea merriami Schmitt, 1931	plg	412–3206	E Fla–GMx, Carib–Sur	entire	*206, 322*
Psathyrocaris infirma Alcock & Anderson, 1894	plg	*100–2000*	GMx, E Atl, Indo-Pac	entire	*85, 322*
Superfamily: Oplophoroidea					
Family: Oplophoridae					
Acanthephyra acanthitelsonis Bate, 1888	plg, dps	*1000–4000*	Ber, GMx, Bah, Carib, S & E Atl	entire	*66, 85, 205, 325*
Acanthephyra acutifrons Bate, 1888	bplg, plg, dps	*357–4200*	E & W Atl, GMx, Bah, Indo-Pac	entire	*53, 61, 205, 325*
Acanthephyra armata A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, bplg, dps	*365–2880*	W Atl, GMx, Carib, Indo-Pac	entire	*61, 325*
Acanthephyra brevirostris Smith, 1885	plg, dps	*1200–5300*	Ber, N & S Atl, GMx, S Afr, E Pac	nw, sw, se	*53, 61, 66, 325*
Acanthephyra curtirostris Wood-Mason, 1801	plg, dps	*486–5900*	N & S Atl, GMx, Indo-Pac, E Pac	entire	*53, 66, 205, 206, 325*
Acanthephyra exima Smith, 1884	ben, bplg, dps	*200–4700+*	N & S Atl, GMx, Indo-Pac	entire	*39, 61, 85, 325*
Acanthephyra pelagica (Risso, 1816)	plg, dps	*183–2500*	Atl N of 13° N & S of 24° S, GMx, Med, Indo-Pac S of 32° S	entire	*53, 61, 85 , 325, 463*[20]
Acanthephyra purpurea A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	plg, dps	*300–3292*	N Atl 23–52° N, GMx, Carib	entire	*61, 205, 206, 325*[21]
Acanthephyra stylorostratis Bate, 1888	plg, dps	*750–3548*	Ber, NJer–GMx, E–SE Atl, S Pac	entire	*61, 205, 206, 325*
Ephyrina benedicti Smith, 1885	plg, dps	*300–5000*	N Atl, GMx, Brz, E Atl–N Afr, W Pac	ene, nw, sw, ese	*61, 206, 325*
Ephyrina ombango Crosnier & Forest, 1973	plg, dps	*670–2500*	GMx, Bah, E Afr, SuluS	ne, nw, sw	*61, 85, 325*
Heterogenys microphthalma (Smith, 1885)	ben, bplg, dps	*2000–4792*	E–W N Atl, GMx, E Pac, Indo-Pac	entire	*61, 66, 85, 325*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Hymenodora gracilis Smith, 1886	plg, dps	*750–5400*	Greenl–GMx, W–S Afr, Indo-Pac	nne	*61, 66, 85, 325*
Janicella spinicauda (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	plg	*100–1500*	Pantropical, except E Pac	entire	*61, 66, 85, 206, 325*
Meningodora marptocheles (Chace, 1940)	plg, dps	800–3477	Ber, Bah, GMx, Indonesia	ene, nw, ese	*53, 61, 325*
Meningodora mollis Smith, 1882	plg, dps	*725–5000*	W & E Atl, GMx, E Pac, Indo-Pac	entire	*53, 61, 66, 85, 206, 325*
Meningodora vesca (Smith, 1886)	plg, dps	*615–5393*	N & S Atl, GMx, Indo-Pac	ne	*53, 61, 85, 206*
Notostomus elegans A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	plg, dps	*450–5380*	E–W N Atl, GMx–Brz, Indo-Pac	ne, wsw, ese	*61, 85, 206, 325*
Notostomus gibbosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	plg, dps	*500–4000*	Ber, GMx–Brz, W Afr, Indo-Pac	entire	*53, 56, 61, 85, 205, 325*
Oplophorus gracilirostris A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	plg, dps	*100–2400*	GMx, Bah–Brz, W Afr, Indo-Pac	entire	*39, 56, 61, 325*
Oplophorus spinosus (Brullé, 1839)	plg, dps	*10–2000*	Ber, GMx, Bah, N–S Atl, Indo-Pac	ssw, ene	*4, 56, 61, 85, 325*
Systellaspis cristata (Faxon, 1893)	plg, dps	*<200–3241*	GMx, E Atl, E Pac, Indo-Pac	ne, wnw	*61, 66, 85, 206, 325*
Systellaspis debilis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	plg, dps	*150–4594*	Greenl, E & W Atl, S Afr, Indo-Pac	entire	*61, 85, 206, 325, 337*
Systellaspis pellucida (Filhol, 1885)	plg, dps	*274–3292*	GMx, Bah–Brz, W Afr, Indo-Pac	entire	*56, 61, 66, 85, 325*
Superfamily: Atyoidea					
Family: Atyidae					
Potimirim mexicana (de Saussure, 1858)	ben, cfw, est	*shallow*	S GMx, Antil–Pan	nnw, sw	*274, 425*[22]
Superfamily: Bresilioidea					
Family: Bresiliidae					
Alvinocaris muricola Williams, 1988	ben, dps, hcv	3277	W Fla seep, E Carib, W Afr	ene	*224, 455*
Alvinocaris stactophila Williams, 1988	ben, dps, hcv, end	*534*	GMx only: La Bush Hill seep	nnw	*455*
Family: Disciadidae					
Discias atlanticus Gurney, 1939	ben, hsb	*2–100*	Pantropical	entire	*58,135, 213*
Discias serratirostris Lebour, 1949	ben, hsb, epi	*6–55*	Ber, E Fla, E GMx	ese, ene	*213*[23]
Discias vernbergi Boothe & Heard, 1987	ben, hsb	*54–74*	Ga–W Fla	ene	*30*
Lucaya bigelowi Chace, 1939	plg	*135–700*	Ber, GMx, Bah	ene	*53, 93, 206*
Family: Pseudochelidae					
Pseudocheles chacei Kensley, 1983	ben, hsb	*6–28*	Fla Keys, Belize	ese	*93, 213*
Superfamily: Nematocarcinoidea					
Family: Eugonatonotidae					
Eugonatonotus crassus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben, slp	*162–914*	Ga–GMx, Carib–FGui	ne, sse	*4, 39, 66, 68, 447*[24]
Family: Nematocarcinidae					
Nematocarcinus cursor A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, slp, dps	*542–1943*	NCar–GMx, Antil–nS Am, W Afr	ne, nnw	*85, 433*
Nematocarcinus ensifer (Smith, 1882)	ben, dps	1430–3549	E–W Atl, GMx, Med, Indo-Pac?	nne, nw, sw, ese	*85, 322, 330, 433*

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Nematocarcinus rotundus Crosnier & Forest, 1973	ben, dps	*1879–3200*	off NJer–GMx, Antil	entire	*368, 433, 447*
Nigmatullinus acanthitelsonis (L. Pequegnat, 1970)	ben, dps	*2659–3742*	off Canary I, GMx, Carib–Ven	sw	*85, 203, 322*
Family: Rhynchocinetidae					
Cinetorhynchus rigens (Gordon, 1936)	ben, hsb	0–5	GMx–Col, E & C Atl I, Indo-Pac	entire	*58, 255*
Cinetorhynchus manningi Okuno, 1996	ben, hsb	4–55	Upper Fla Keys–S GMx	ene? ssw	*318*[25]
Superfamily: Psalidopodoidea					
Family: Psalidopodidae					
Psalidopus barbouri Chace, 1939	ben, slp, dps	412–750	E Fla–GMx, Bah, Carib	entire	*65, 447*
Superfamily: Stylodactyloidea					
Family: Stylodactylidae					
Stylodactylus profundus Cleva, 1990	ben, dps	*1395–1740*	Fla Str–Bah, W Pac	ese	*75*
Stylodactylus rectirostris A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, dps	155–530	Fla Str–Yuc Ch, Bah, Antil	ese	*75*
Superfamily: Campylonotoidea					
Family: Bathypalaemonellidae					
Bathypalaemonella serratipalma L. Pequegnat, 1970	ben, dps	823–1774	GMx, E Atl & I, S Pac	nne, wnw, sw	*76, 322*[26]
Bathypalaemonella texana L. Pequegnat, 1970	ben, dps, end	*1463*	NW GMx only	wnw	*76, 322*
Superfamily: Palaemonoidea					
Family: Anchistioididae					
Anchistioides antiguensis (Schmitt, 1924)	ben, plg, rbl, sft	*0–118*	Ber, SCar–GMx, Bah, Antl–Brz	ne, ssw, se	*58, 194, 453*[27]
Family: Gnathophyllidae					
Gnathophylloides mineri Schmitt, 1933	ben, epi	*0–2*	SE Fla–GMx, Carib	se	*10, 58, 272*[28]
Gnathophyllum americanum Guérin-Menéville, 1855	ben, hsb, evg	*0–50*	Ber, GMx, Carib, E Atl, Indo-Pac	ene, sw, se	*10, 58, 187*
Gnathophyllum circellus Manning, 1963	ben, hsb	*0–6*	Fla, Bah	ese	*58, 250*
Gnathophyllum modestum Hay, 1917	ben, hsb	*0–41*	NCar–Fla, Tx	ne, wnw	*58, 91, 453*[29]
Family: Palaemonidae					
Ascidonia miserabilis (Holthuis, 1951)	ben, epi	*<1–30*	GMx, PRico, Antil, Carib–Col?	nw	*113, 441*
Brachycarpus biunguiculatus (Lucas, 1846)	ben, rbl, hsb, evg	*0–105*	Pantropical	nnw, sw, ese	*10, 58, 187, 195, 324, 351, 453*
Kemponia americana (Kingsley, 1878)	ben, epi	*0–73*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz	entire	*4, 10, 36, 97, 187, 441, 442, 453*
Leander paulensis Ortmann, 1897	ben, evg, est	0–2	Fla–Brz	ene	*4, 195, 229*[30]
Leander tenuicornis (Say, 1818)	ben, evg	*0–5*	Cosmopolitan tropical–subtropical	entire	*4, 58, 187, 195, 453*
Lipkebe holthuisi Chace, 1969	ben, sft	119	SW Fla–Brz	ene	*4, 57, 58*
Macrobrachium acanthurus (Wiegmann, 1836)	ben, cfw, est, com	0–2	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz	entire	*10, 64, 187, 195, 442, 453*[31]
Macrobrachium carcinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	ben, cfw, est, com	0–2	Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz	entire	*4, 10, 64, 195, 442*
Macrobrachium ohione (Smith, 1874)	ben, cfw, est	0–2	Vir–Ga, Ala–Tx	nne, nw	*195, 453*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Macrobrachium olfersii (Wiegmann, 1836)	ben, cfw, est, nid	0–2	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	nw, sw	*4, 10, 195, 453*
Macrobrachium rosenbergii (De Man, 1897)	ben, cfw, est, nid	0–2	Ms, PRico, Hai, Indo-Pac	nne	[32]
Neopontonides beaufortensis (Borradaile, 1920)	ben, hsb, epi	*0–10+*	NCar–La, Pan, Antigua	ne, nw, sse	*58, 97, 194, 453*
Palaemon floridanus Chace, 1942	ben, hsb	0–2	E–W Fla	ne	*4, 55, 195*
Palaemon northropi (Rankin, 1898)	ben, sft	*0–5*	Ber, S Fla–Urg	ene, ssw, ese	*58, 195, 442*
Palaemonetes carteri Gordon, 1935	ben, cfw, est, svg	*0–13*	Camp–FGui	ssw	*58, 195, 372, 442*[33]
Palaemonetes intermedius Holthuis, 1949	ben, est, eur, svg	*0–2*	Mass–QRoo	ne, nw, sw	*10, 191, 195, 442, 453*
Palaemonetes octaviae Chace, 1972	ben, est, bsl	*0–2*	GMx (Camp–QRoo), Carib	ssw	*7, 58, 442*
Palaemonetes pugio Holthuis, 1949	ben, est, eur, svg	*0–2*	Quebec Canada–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, sw	*10, 16, 191, 195, 442, 453*
Palaemonetes vulgaris (Say, 1818)	ben, est, eur, svg	*0–15*	G of St. Lawrence–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, sw	*10, 17, 195, 442, 453*
Periclimenaeus ascidiarum Holthuis, 1951	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–73*	W Fla–Fla Keys, Col	ene, ese	*4, 58, 194*
Periclimenaeus atlanticus (Rathbun, 1901)	ben, svg, msp	*37–42*	Fla, Yuc, St. Thomas	ene	*4, 58*
Periclimenaeus bermudensis (Armstrong, 1940)	ben	*0–20*	Ber, Fla Keys, Ver, Bah	nnw, ssw, ese	*4, 58, 442*[34]
Periclimenaeus bredini Chace, 1972	ben, svg, rbl	*<1–40+*	NW GMx–QRoo	nnw, sw, sse	*11, 58, 441*
Periclimenaeus caraibicus Holthuis, 1951	ben, msp, rbl	0–2	GMx, Antil	ene? sse	*4, 58, 187, 194*
Periclimenaeus chacei Abele, 1971	ben, hsb, rbl	26	E Fla–Ver	ne, sw	*1, 4, 441*
Periclimenaeus maxillulidens (Schmitt, 1936)	ben	0–46	GMx, Carib	ne	*4, 58*
Periclimenaeus pearsei (Schmitt, 1932)	ben, epi, end	*0–46*	GMx only: Fla	ene	*4, 58*
Periclimenaeus perlatus (Boone, 1930)	ben, hsb	0–37	Fla–Pan	ene, sw, sse	*4, 10, 58, 187*
Periclimenaeus schmitti Holthuis, 1951	ben	*0–5*	NCar–Fla	ene	*4, 453*
Periclimenaeus wilsoni (Hay, 1917)	ben, epi	*18–73*	NCar–Fla, GMx	ene, nnw	*4, 453*[35]
Periclimenes harringtoni Lebour, 1949	ben	*0–119*	Ber, Fla	nnw, ene	*4, 58, 441*
Periclimenes iridescens Lebour, 1949	ben, hsb, sft	*3–183*	Ber, GMx, NCar–Ven	ne	*4, 453*
Periclimenes longicaudatus (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, svg, rbl	*0–27*	NCar–Brz	ene, ssw	*4, 17, 229, 453*
Periclimenes magnus Holthuis, 1951	ben, end	*50*	GMx only	ene, wnw	*4, 194*
Periclimenes pandionis Holthuis, 1951	ben	176	E Fla–GMx	nnw, ese	*4, 194, 441*
Periclimenes patae Heard & Spotte, 1991	ben, epi	1–12	Fla, Turks & Caicos I	ene	*179*
Periclimenes pedersoni Chace, 1958	ben, hsb, epi, svg	*1–35*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Bah, Carib	ne, nnw	*4, 441, 453*
Periclimenes perryae Chace, 1942	ben, end?	*0–10*	GMx only? W Fla	ne, ese	*4, 58*[36]
Periclimenes rathbunae Schmitt, 1924	ben, hsb	0–2	GMx, Carib	ese, sw	*4, 10, 58*[37]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Periclimenes yucatanicus (Ives, 1891)	ben, sym, epi, hsb	*0–9*	S Fla–Col	ene, ssw, se	*4, 58, 194, 441*
Pontonia domestica Gibbes, 1850	ben, sym, epi	*1–42*	NCar–Tx, Bah, Col, E Atl?	ne, nw	*4, 58, 113, 453*
Pontonia manningi Fransen, 2000	ben, hsb, epi	*0–60*	NCar–Fla, E GMx, Ven, E Atl	ne	*4, 58, 113, 453*
Pontonia mexicana Guérin-Méneville, 1855	ben, sym, epi, itd	*0–2*	SE GMx, Carib, nS Am, I off Brz	ese	*58, 113*[38]
Pontonia unidens Kingsley, 1880	ben, end	*0–5*	GMx only: Fla Keys	ese	*4, 113, 194*[39]
Pontoniopsides paulae (Gore, 1981)	ben, epi	62	Upper Fla Keys	ene	*4, 37, 135,*[40]
Pseudocoutierea antillensis Chace, 1972	ben, hsb	27	Fla Keys, Carib–Leeward I	ene	*58, 135*
Tulеariocaris neglecta Chace, 1969	ben, epi, hsb	*0–2*	Fla Keys–NW GMx, Carib	ene, nnw, ese	*4, 57, 58, 324, 441*[41]
Typton carneus Holthuis, 1951	ben, hsb, epi	*0–73*	SCar? Fla–GMx, Bah, Carib–Tobg	ne, wnw, ese	*4, 58, 97*[42]
Typton distinctus Chace, 1972	ben, epi, msp	*0–2*	Ga? S Fla–QRoo, W Cuba	ene? ese	*4, 42, 58*[43]
Typton gnathophylloides Holthuis, 1951	ben, end	*82*	GMx only: Fla Keys	ese	*4, 58, 194*
Typton prionurus Holthuis, 1951	ben, end	*18*	GMx only: Fla Keys	ese	*4, 58, 194*
Typton tortugae McClendon, 1911	ben, epi	*0–18*	Ber, S Fla & Keys, Vrg I, E Pac	ene, ese	*4, 58, 194*
Typton vulcanus Holthuis, 1951	ben, end	*82*	GMx only: Fla Keys	ese	*4, 58, 194*
Veleroniopsis kimallynae Gore, 1981	ben, hsb	18	Upper Fla Keys	ene	*4, 135*[44]
Superfamily: Alpheoidea					
Family: Alpheidae					
Alpheopsis harperi Wicksten, 1984	ben, sft, end	*21*	GMx only: off Tx	nnw	*439*
Alpheopsis labis Chace, 1972	ben, rbl	*0–40+*	Ber, Fla Keys, GMx, Cuba–L Antil	ne, nnw, ese	*4, 58, 88, 441*
Alpheopsis trigonus (Rathbun, 1901)	ben, rbl	*<3–46?*	Ber, S GMx, Antil, Yuc (Carib)	ssw	*58*[45]
Alpheopsis trispinosus (Stimpson, 1861)	ben, hsb, rbl	42–56	Pantropical	ene, nnw	*4, 135*[46]
Alpheus amblyonyx Chace, 1972	ben, hsb, rbl, svg	*0–40+*	NCar? E Fla?–GMx, Carib–L Antil	nnw, sw, ese	*4, 58, 70, 135, 187, 279, 441, 454*[47]
Alpheus angulosus McClure, 2002	ben, bns	0–2	NCar–GMx–Yuc (Carib), Haiti	ne, nw	*277, 278, 279*
Alpheus armatus Rathbun, 1901	ben, epi	*0–2*	S Fla–Yuc, Bah, Carib–Tobg	ene, ssw, ese	*4, 58, 88, 223*[48]
Alpheus armillatus H. Milne Edwards, 1837	ben, svg, rbl	*0–14*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	*58, 187, 279, 453*[49]
Alpheus bahamensis Rankin, 1898	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–5*	Ber, GMx, Carib–Tobg	sw, se	*10, 58, 279, 358*
Alpheus beanii Verrill, 1922	ben, rbl	*44*	Ber, NW GMx	nnw	*441*
Alpheus belli Coutière, 1898	ben, hsb, rbl	22–40+	NW GMx, Brz	nnw	*324, 441*
Alpheus bouvieri A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–5*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl	ene, ssw	*4, 10, 70, 187, 255*[50]
Alpheus candei Guérin-Meneville, 1855	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–2*	Fla Keys–Cuba	ese	*4, 58, 279*[51]
Alpheus cristulifrons Rathbun, 1900	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–5*	Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz, E Atl, E Pac	ene, nw, sw, ese	*4, 10, 58, 70, 279, 441*[52]
Alpheus estuariensis Christoffersen, 1984	ben, est, sft	*0–5*	Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw	*4, 72, 279, 280*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Alpheus floridanus Kingsley, 1878	ben, sft	*0–122*	E Fla–GMx, Bah, Antil–Brz, E Atl	entire	*4, 10, 70, 279*[53]
Alpheus formosus Gibbes, 1850	ben, sft, rbl, hsb	*0–42*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, sw, se	*10, 58, 70, 187, 453*[54]
Alpheus heterochaelis Say, 1818	bns, est, bsl, sft	*0–30*	Ber, Chesa B–GMx, Antil–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*4, 17, 72, 187, 277*
Alpheus hortensis Wicksten & McClure, 2003	ben, hsb, end	*21–72*	GMx only: GMx banks	nw, ssw	*411, 445*[55]
Alpheus intrinsecus Bate, 1888	ben, rbl, hsb	*0–30*	W GMx, Antil–Brz, E Atl	wnw, ssw	*10, 58, 70, 97*
Alpheus malleator Dana, 1852	ben, rbl, hsb	*0–5*	E Fla–GMx–Brz, E Atl, E Pac & I?	ssw	*4, 10, 58*[56]
Alpheus nuttingi (Schmitt, 1924)	ben, rbl, hsb	*0–5*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz	ssw, ese	*4, 10, 74, 140, 187*
Alpheus packardii Kingsley, 1880	ben, svg, hsb, est	*0–73*	Ber, Chesa B–GMx–Brz	entire	*4, 10, 187, 222, 279, 453*[57]
Alpheus paracrinitus Miers, 1881	ben, svg, rbl	*0–22*	Pantropical?	entire	*4, 10, 58, 187, 279, 441*[58]
Alpheus peasei (Armstrong, 1940)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*0–7*	Ber, GMx, Carib–Tobg	ese	*4, 58, 279*
Alpheus schmitti Chace, 1972	ben, rbl, hsb	*0–2*	Fla Keys, Antil–Tobg	ssw, se	*4, 58, 187, 279*
Alpheus simus (Guérin-Méneville, 1855)	ben, hsb, rbl	*<1– 9?*	Fla Keys, Yuc (Carib), Antil–Brz	ese	*58, 70, 201, 289*[59]
Alpheus thomasi Hendrix & Gore, 1973	ben, rbl, hsb	*0–2*	E Fla & Keys, Ver	ese, ssw	*4, 140, 279*
Alpheus vanderbilti Boone, 1930	ben, epi, rbl	*0–67*	Ber, GMx, Antil–Brz	nnw, sw, ese	*4, 58, 70, 279, 358, 441*[60]
Alpheus viridari (Armstrong, 1949)	ben, svg, sft, rbl	*0–2*	E–S Fla, Yuc (Carib)–Trin & Curaç	ese	*4, 58, 279*[61]
Alpheus websteri Kingsley, 1880	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–6*	Fla Keys–Yuc, Antil–Brz, E Pac?	ese	*4, 187, 222, 279, 444*[62]
Automate evermanni Rathbun, 1901	ben, inf, sft	*0–250*	Vir–Fla, GMx, PRico, E Atl & I	ne, nw, ssw	*4, 15, 62, 187, 279, 441, 453*
Automate dolichognatha De Man, 1888	ben, inf, sft, svg	*0–50*	Pantropical, except E Atl	ne? ssw, sse	*58, 62, 255, 453*[63]
Automate rectifrons Chace, 1972	ben, inf, svg, rbl	0–15	GMx, Yuc, Carib–Aruba, Antigua?	ene? se	*4, 58, 187*[64]
Fenneralpheus chacei Felder & Manning, 1986	ben, inf, sym, sft	*0–31*	E–S Fla	ese	*4, 100*
Leptalpheus forceps Williams, 1965	ben, inf, sym, sft	*0–5*	NCar–E Fla, N GMx–Ver	ne, nnw, sw	*10, 74, 103, 279, 453*[65]
Metalpheus rostratipes (Pocock, 1890)	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–12*	Pantropical	ese	*4, 58, 140, 255*[66]
Salmoneus ortmanni (Rankin, 1898)	ben, inf, sym, svg	*0–22*	Ber, GMx, Yuc–Brz	nw, ssw, sse	*10, 71, 279, 441*
Synalpheus agelas L. Pequegnat & Heard, 1979	ben, hsb, rbl, sym	*1–91*	GMx, Bah, PRico, Carib	ene, nw, ssw	*4, 10, 89, 187, 279*
Synalpheus anasimus Chace, 1972	ben, rbl	0–3	SW GMx–QRoo (Carib)	ssw	*10, 58, 89*
Synalpheus apioceros Coutière, 1909	ben, evg, rbl	*0–5*	S Fla, Fla Keys, GMx–Sur	ene, nw, se	*4, 58, 97, 441*[67]
Synalpheus bousfieldi Chace, 1972	ben, hsb, rbl	*3–94*	GMx, Bah, QRoo–Vrg I, Brz?	nne, nnw	*4, 58, 89, 441*[68]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Synalpheus brevicarpus (Herrick, 1891)	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–3*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Bah–Brz, E Pac	ene, ssw, se	*4, 10, 74, 187*
Synalpheus brooksi Coutière, 1909	ben, hsb, msp, epi	*<1–73*	Fla Keys–GMx, Carib–Tobg, Brz	ne, ssw, se	*58, 89, 187, 279*
Synalpheus curacaoensis Schmitt, 1924	ben, rbl	0–2	E Fla–GMx, Carib–Dutch Antil	ssw	*4, 185*
Synalpheus fritzmuelleri Coutière, 1909	ben, epi, rbl, hsb	*0–51*	NCar, GMx–Brz, C–E Atl, E Pac	entire	*10, 119, 187, 255, 279, 358, 441, 453*[69]
Synalpheus goodei Coutière, 1909	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–60+*	Ber, Fla Keys, GMx, Carib–Curaç	ne, nw, ese	*4, 58, 81, 89, 97*[70]
Synalpheus heardi Dardeau, 1984	ben, hsb, epi	*21–73*	E GMx, Bah	ene	*4, 89*
Synalpheus hemphilli Coutière, 1908	ben, rbl, epi	*<1–51*	Ber, NCar, GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, se	*4, 70, 187, 279*[71]
Synalpheus herricki Coutière, 1909	ben, hsb, epi	6–73	Bah? E GMx	ne, nnw	*4, 58, 89, 441*[72]
Synalpheus longicarpus (Herrick, 1891)	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	*<1–60*	Ber, NCar–E Fla, GMx, Antil–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*4, 10, 58, 89, 187, 279, 453*[73]
Synalpheus macclendoni Coutière, 1910	ben, epi, rbl	*<1–23*	Fla Keys, GMx, Bah, Carib–Barb	sw, ese	*4, 10, 58, 89, 279*[74]
Synalpheus minus (Say, 1818)	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	*<1–85*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, sw, se	*10, 58, 70, 187, 279, 441, 453*
Synalpheus obtusifrons Chace, 1972	ben, hsb, rbl	*<1–5*	SW GMx (Camp), Yuc (Carib)	ssw	*58, 279, 372*
Synalpheus pandionis Coutière, 1909	ben, hsb, rbl, svg	*<1–80*	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Ven	ene, nnw, sw, se	*4, 10, 58, 89, 187, 324, 441*
Synalpheus cf. *paraneptunus* Coutière, 1909 ?	ben, hsb, rbl	*<1–77*	Fla Keys? GMx? Antil, Carib–Col	ene? nnw? ese?	*4, 58, 89*[75]
Synalpheus pectiniger Coutière, 1907	ben, epi, svg	*<1–52*	E Fla–GMx, Yuc (Carib)–L Antil	ne, ese	*4, 58, 89*
Synalpheus rathbunae Coutière, 1909	ben, rbl, hsb, svg	*<1–50*	S GMx, Bah, Yuc (Carib)–L Antil	ssw	*58, 89, 187*
Synalpheus sanctithomae Coutière, 1909	ben, rbl, hsb	*18–51*	Upper Fla Keys, Vrg I, Brz	ene	*4, 58, 70, 135*[76]
Synalpheus scaphoceris Coutière, 1910	ben, epi, hsb, svg	*<1–30*	Fla Keys–GMx, PRico, Curaç, Brz	ene, nnw, sw, ese	*10, 89, 90, 279*[77]
Synalpheus townsendi Coutière, 1909	ben, rbl, hsb, svg	*0–102*	Ber, NCar–GMx–Brz	entire	*4, 10, 70, 97, 187, 279, 441, 453*[78]
Family: Barbouriidae					
Barbouria cubensis (von Martens, 1872)	ben–bplg, cfw, hsb	*0–2+*	Ber, Cuba, Cayman I, Jam, Caicos I	ese?	*64, 173*[79]
Family: Hippolytidae					
Bythocaris gorei Abele & Martin, 1989	ben	*531–1460*	E Fla–GMx	ese	*5*
Bythocaris miserabilis Abele & Martin, 1989	ben	*220–805*	E Fla–GMx	ese	*5*
Bythocaris nana Smith, 1885	ben	*79–1175*	Mass–Fla Str, E GMx	nne, ese	*4, 5*
Exhippolysmata oplophoroides (Holthuis, 1948)	ben, sft, est, bns	*0–27*	NCar–Tx, Camp, Guy–Urg	ne, nw, ssw	*4, 372, 443, 453*[80]
Hippolyte coerulescens (Fabricius, 1775)	epi, rft, veg	0–2	Tropical–subtropical Atl	entire	*4, 58, 453*
Hippolyte obliquimanus Dana, 1852	ben, svg, sft	*0–5*	NCar–GMx–Curaç	ne, wnw, sw, se	*4, 10, 187, 443, 453*[81]
Hippolyte nicholsoni Chace, 1972	ben, hsb, rbl	*0–12*	GMx, Carib, Antil–Tobg	se	*4, 58, 187, 443*[82]

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Hippolyte pleuracanthus (Stimpson, 1871) ?	ben, svg, bns	*0–2*	Conn–NCar, W Fla? Tams? Camp?	ene? wnw? sw?	*191, 372, 373, 409*[83]
Hippolyte zostericola Smith, 1873	ben, svg, bns	*0–5*	Ber, Mass–GMx–Brz	entire	*4, 7, 443, 453*[84]
Latreutes fucorum (Fabricius, 1798)	rft, veg, ben	*0–2*	G of St. Lawrence–Yuc	entire	*4, 10, 187, 441, 443, 453*
Latreutes parvulus (Stimpson, 1866)	ben, svg, rbl, epi	*0–44*	NCar–GMx–Brz, E Atl (W Afr)	entire	*4, 10, 187, 443, 453*
Lysmata boggessi Rhyne & Lin, 2006	ben, rbl, svg, end?	*1–15*	E GMx only? Carib?	ne, ese	*366*[85]
Lysmata grabhami (Gordon, 1935)	ben, hsb, rbl	*?–91*	Tropical–subtropical Atl	ne, nw, ese	*58, 91, 365, 440, 441*
Lysmata intermedia (Kingsley, 1878)	ben, hsb, rbl, svg	*0–22*	GMx, Carib–Trin	ene, sw, ese	*4, 10, 91, 187, 440, 443*[86]
Lysmata pederseni Rhyne & Lin, 2006	ben, hsb, sym, spo	*3–25*	Ber, S Fla & Keys, Carib–Ven	ese	*366*
Lysmata rathbunae Chace, 1970	ben, epi	*<9–119*	Ber, NCar–Yuc, Ven	ne, sse	*4, 58, 356, 453*
Lysmata wurdemanni (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, rbl, hsb	*0–37*	NJer–Fla Keys, GMx, Sur–Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*4, 10, 187, 366, 443, 453*[87]
Thor amboinensis (De Man, 1888)	ben, epi, hsb, bns	*0–5*	Fla, GMx–Carib, E Atl I, Indo-Pac	nnw, ssw, ese	*4, 58, 372, 441, 443*[88]
Thor dobkini Chace, 1972	ben, svg, hsb, bns	*0–19*	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx, Cuba	ne, ssw, ese	*7, 10, 58, 187, 443, 453*
Thor floridanus Kingsley, 1878	ben, svg, hsb	*0–59*	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx–CRica	nnw, ssw, se	*10, 187, 432, 441, 453*
Thor manningi Chace, 1972	ben, bns, svg	*0–62*	NCar–GMx, Antil–Curaç	ssw, sse	*10, 58, 443, 453*[89]
Tozeuma carolinense Kingsley, 1878	ben, bns, svg	*0–75*	Mass–GMx–Brz	entire	*10, 16, 58, 187, 443, 453*
Tozeuma cornutum A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sym, hsb, sft	*shallow–73*	Fla Keys, GMx, Carib, Antil–Barb	nne, ssw, ese	*4, 58, 397*[90]
Tozeuma serratum A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	est, evg	*4–102*	Mass–Fla, GMx, Col, Barb	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*58, 453*[91]
Trachycaris rugosa (Bate, 1888)	ben	*20–713*	Ber, SCar, GMx, Carib, Antil–Col	ne, ssw, se	*83*[92]
Family: Ogyrididae					
Ogyrides alphaerostris Kingsley, 1880	ben, sft, plk, eur	*0–52*	Vir–GMx–Brz, E Pac	ne, nw, sse	*4, 58, 97, 187, 446, 453*[93]
Ogyrides hayi Williams, 1981	ben, sft	*0–9*	NCar–E Fla, N GMx, Belize, PRico	nne, nnw	*4, 453*[94]
Superfamily: Processoidea					
Family: Processidae					
Ambidexter symmetricus Manning & Chace, 1971	ben, svg	0–6	GMx–Trin	ne, wsw, ese	*17, 58, 383*[95]
Nikoides schmitti Manning & Chace, 1971	ben	0–35	NCar–Fla, GMx, Antil, Guiana	ssw, ese	*58, 453*[96]
Processa bermudensis (Rankin, 1900)	ben, svg	2–45	Ber, NCar–GMx, Cuba, PRico, Ven	entire	*15, 58, 187, 453*
Processa fimbriata Manning & Chace, 1971	ben	0–50	NCar–GMx–Brz	ene, nw, sse	*58, 187, 441, 453*
Processa guyanae Holthuis, 1959	ben, hsb, sft	*31–331*	NCar–E GMx, Cuba, Sur, Brz–Urg	ene	*383, 453*

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Processa hemphilli Manning & Chace, 1971	ben, sft	*2–154*	NCar–E Fla, GMx, Carib–Arg	nne, nnw, ssw	*15, 187, 393, 441, 453*
Processa profunda Manning & Chace, 1971	ben	28–346	NCar, SCar, GMx, Sur	ne, nnw	*393, 447, 453*
Processa riveroi Manning & Chace, 1971	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–9	Fla Keys, PRico	ese	*58, 254*[97]
Processa tenuipes Manning & Chace, 1971	ben	*31–331*	NCar, GMx, Cuba	ne, ese	*58*
Processa vicina Manning & Chace, 1971	ben, sft	*2–223*	NCar, N GMx, Ven	nne, nnw	*58, 383, 453*
Processa vossi Manning, 1991	ben, sft, bsl	0–2	E Fla–Yuc	sse	*187, 252*
Processa wheeleri Lebour, 1941	ben, sft, bsl	1	Ber, Yuc, Bah	sse	*58, 187*[98]
Superfamily: Pandaloidea					
Family: Pandalidae					
Heterocarpus alexandri A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	ben	*1472–2138*	Bah, Cuba	ese	*63*
Heterocarpus ensifer A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sft	*140–885*	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl	entire	*60, 85*
Heterocarpus laevis A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	ben	543–783	GMx, Carib	ne, nnw	*60, 289, 447*[99]
Heterocarpus oryx A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben	649–1774	GMx–N Brz	entire	*60, 322, 329*
Pantomus parvulus A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	ben	137–474	NCar–W Fla, Yuc, PRico–Sur, Urg	nne	*317, 393, 453*
Plesionika acanthonotus (Smith, 1882)	ben	*329–1353*	SCar–GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl, Med	nne, nw	*66, 322, 329*
Plesionika edwardsii (Brandt, 1851)	ben	*50–850*	Mass–GMx, E Atl, Med, Ind-Pac	nne, ssw, ese	*317, 322, 463*
Plesionika ensis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben	*260–850*	E Fla–E GMx–Brz, E Atl, Indo-Pac	nne, ese	*322, 329*
Plesionika holthuisi Crosnier & Forest, 1968	ben	479–864	GMx, E Atl	nne, nw, sw	*322, 329, 330, 393*
Plesionika longicauda (Rathbun, 1901)	ben	53–500	GMx, Carib, E Atl	nne, nw? ese	*66, 322, 329*[100]
Plesionika longipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben	329–457	Mass–GMx–Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*322, 329, 463*
Plesionika martia (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	ben, bplg	*165–2100*	Mass–GMx–Brz, C–E Atl, Ind, Pac	ne, ssw	*39, 66, 322, 329, 463*
Plesionika polyacanthomerus L. Pequegnat, 1970	ben	530–900	N GMx, Sur	nne, wnw	*322, 329, 410*
Plesionika tenuipes (Smith, 1881)	ben	183–476	RI–Fla, GMx	nne, nw, ese	*322, 329, 393, 447*
Plesionika willisi (L. Pequegnat, 1970)	ben	150–500	Mass, GMx–FGui	nne, nw, ese	*322, 329, 463*
Stylopandalus richardi (Coutière, 1905)	bplg	*12–3600*	Cosmopolitan, tropical & temperate	nne, wsw, ese	*60, 322, 329*
Superfamily: Crangonoidea					
Family: Crangonidae					
Lissosabinea tridentata (L. Pequegnat, 1970)	ben	169–391	GMx, Urg	ese	*73, 92, 322, 329*
Parapontocaris caribbaea (Boone, 1927)	ben	311–885	Fla Str–GMx, Bah, Carib–Sur	nne, wnw, ese	*67, 92, 329*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Parapontocaris vicina (Dardeau & Heard, 1983)	ben	366–612	Fla Str–GMx, Carib–Nic	nne, ese	*67, 92*
Parapontophilus gracilis (Smith, 1882)	ben	*370–3440*	E US– GMx, Carib, E Atl, Ind-Pac	entire	*92, 322, 329*
Parapontophilus talismani (Crosnier & Forest, 1973)	ben	*2366–3731*	GMx, Carib, E Atl I & Senegal	nne, ssw	*92, 137, 322*
Philocheras gorei (Dardeau, 1980)	ben	9–182	Ga–E Fla, SW Fla–S Tx	ne, wnw	*87, 92, 317*[101]
Pontophilus brevirostris Smith, 1881	ben	*7–426*	Maine–GMx, Cuba, Bah	ne, ese	*92, 322, 463*
Prionocrangon pectinata Faxon, 1896	ben	516–1236	GMx, Carib–Col	ne, nw	*24, 92, 289, 447*[102]
Sabinea hystrix (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben	1340–1397	GMx, Carib, E Atl	nne	*85, 447*[103]
Family: Glyphocrangonidae					
Glyphocrangon aculeata A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sft	707–1760	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*200, 329*
Glyphocrangon alispina Chace, 1939	ben, sft	548–1865	GMx, Carib	entire	*200, 329*
Glyphocrangon haematonotus Holthuis, 1971	ben, sft	247–966	SCar, SE GMx, Bah, Carib	ese	*200*
Glyphocrangon longirostris (Smith, 1882)	ben, sft	*1280–2500*	Mass–E GMx–Sur, E Atl & I–S Afr	nne, sw, ese	*200, 329*
Glyphocrangon longleyi Schmidt, 1931	ben, sft	300–837	E Fla, GMx, Carib	entire	*200*
Glyphocrangon nobilis A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sft	410–2150	SCar, GMx, Bah, Sur	entire	*200, 329*
Glyphocrangon spinicauda A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sft	256–692	E–S Fla, Carib, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	*200, 329, 447*
Infraorder: Astacidea					
Superfamily: Enoplometopoidea					
Family: Enoplometopidae					
Enoplometopus antillensis (Lütken, 1865)	ben, hsb	*5–201*	Ber, Fla–Brz, C-E Atl I	ese	*253, 255, 342*[104]
Superfamily: Nephropoidea					
Family: Nephropidae					
Acanthacaris caeca (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben, bur, dps	*293–878*	Fla Str, GMx & Carib	entire	*202*
Metanephrops binghami (Boone, 1927)	ben, bur, dps	*230–700*	Fla, Bah, GMx, Carib–nS Am	ne, se	*202*
Nephropsis aculeata Smith, 1881	ben, bur, dps	*137–824*	Ber, Mass–GMx–nS Am	entire	*202*
Nephropsis agassizii A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, bur, dps	*878–2560*	Bah, GMx, Carib, Brz	entire	*202*
Nephropsis rosea Bate, 1888	ben, bur, dps	*420–1260*	Ber, Bah– GMx–nS Am	entire	*202*
Nephrops neglecta Holthuis, 1974	ben, bur, dps	*655–1234*	Fla Str, Carib–nS Am	ese	*202*
Thaumastocheles zaleucus (Thomson, 1873)	ben, bur, dps	*640–1054*	Fla Str–E & W Carib	nne, ese	*202, 447*
Infraorder: Thalassinidea					
Superfamily: Callianassoidea					
Family: Callianassidae					[105]
Biffarius biformis (Biffar, 1971)	inf, eur, ben	*<1–15*	Mass–Fla, GMx	nw, ne	*15, 348, 379, 380, 453*[106]
Biffarius fragilis (Biffar, 1970)	inf, ben	*<1–10*	SE Fla, GMx–Ven	sw	*187, 380*[107]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Callichirus islagrande (Schmitt, 1935)	inf, ben, com, end	*0–3*	GMx only: NW Fla–Tab	nne, nw, sw	*27, 96, 98, 188, 403, 405*[108]
Callichirus major (Say, 1818)	inf, ben, com	0–2	NCar–SE Fla & Ms–S Tx	nne, nw	*96, 403, 404, 405, 453*[109]
Cheramus marginata (Rathbun, 1901)	inf, ben, sft	*15–640*	NW GMx, SE Fla, Carib	nw	*25, 348*[110]
Corallianassa longiventris (A. Milne-Edwards, 1870)	inf, ben, svg, rbl	*<1–4*	Ber, Fla Keys, Belize, Carib	ene, ese	*25, 251*[111]
Gilvossius setimanus (De Kay, 1844)	inf, ben	*<1–134*	NScotia–Fla, GMx, Col	wnw, ne	*258, 348, 379, 453*[112]
Glypturus acanthochirus Stimpson, 1866	inf, ben	<1–91	Fla, GMx, Carib, Ven	sse	*187, 379, 380*[113]
Glypturus sp. = *"Glypturus rabalaisae"* [sensu Sakai, 2005]	inf, ben, end	*15–90*	N GMx only	nne, nw	*178, 348, 380*[114]
Lepidophthalmus louisianensis (Schmitt, 1935)	inf, eur, ben, end	*0–2*	GMx only: SW Fla, N GMx–Tams	ne, nw, wsw	*103, 400*
Lepidophthalmus manningi Felder & Staton, 2000	inf, eur, ben, end	*0–2*	GMx only: Ver–Camp	ssw	*105*
Neocallichirus grandimana (Gibbes, 1850)	inf, ben	*0–2*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Carib, Brz, Pac?	ene, ssw, se	*25, 187, 243, 379, 380*[115]
Neocallichirus maryae Karasawa, 2004	inf, ben, svg	*0–5, 40?*	S Fla, Bah, Carib–Col	ese	*210, 260, 379, 380*[116]
Sergio mericeae Manning & Felder, 1995	inf, ben	*0–13*	S Fla: Atl & GMx	nw, wsw	*259*[117]
Sergio trilobata (Biffar, 1970)	inf, ben	*0–4*	S–NW Fla, Atl & GMx	ne	*25*[118]
Family: Gourretiidae					
Dawsonius latispina (Dawson, 1967)	inf, bur, sft	3–134	S Fla, GMx, Hond	ene, nw, ssw	*25, 257, 348*[119]
Family: Ctenochelidae					
Ctenocheles leviceps Rabalais, 1979	inf, bur, sft, end	*10–49*	NW GMx only	nw	*348*
Family: Axianassidae					
Axianassa australis Rodrigues & Shimizu, 1992	inf, bur, sft, est, itd	*0–1*	S Fla, W GMx, Col, Brz	wnw, sw	*96*
Axianassa arenaria Kensley & Heard, 1990	ben, inf, sft, end	*34–38*	NE GMx only	nne	*219*
Family: Thomassiniidae					
Crosniera minima (Rathbun, 1901)	inf, ben	*10–315*	Ala, PRico	nne	*220, 339, 340*
Family: Upogebiidae					
Aethogebia gorei Williams, 1993	ben, hsb, rbl	3	Fla Keys	ene	*456*[120]
Pomatogebia operculata (Schmitt, 1924)	ben, hsb, rbl, bur	*1–56*	GMx, Cuba, L Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*273, 456*
Upogebia acanthura (Coêlho, 1973)	ben, sym, bur, rbl	*6–359*	NE GMx, Bah & Carib–Brz	ne	*456*
Upogebia annae Thistle, 1973	ben, bur, rbl	*51–183*	E GMx–Bah & Carib	ene, ssw	*456*[121]
Upogebia affinis (Say, 1818)	ben, bur, sft–rbl	*<1–38*	Mass–Fla, N GMx, Cuba	ne, nw	*273, 456*
Upogebia felderi Williams, 1993	ben, bur, end	*0–15*	W GMx only	nw, wsw	*456*
Upogebia inomissa Williams, 1993	ben, bur, sft–rbl	*<1–27*	E–S Fla, NE GMx	nne, ese	*456*
Upogebia omissa Gomes Corrêa, 1968	ben, bur, rbl	*<1–9*	E GMx, Carib–Brz	ene	*456*
Upogebia spinistipula Williams & Heard, 1991	ben, inf, bur, end	*10–177*	N GMx only	ne, nnw	*456, 459*[122]

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Upogebia vasquezi Ngoc-Ho, 1989	ben, inf, bur, rbl	*<1–20*	E–S Fla, Carib–Brz	ese	*456*
Superfamily: Axioidea					
Family: Axiidae					
Acanthaxius hirsutimanus (Boesch & Smalley, 1972)	ben, inf, bur	*11–50*	N GMx–nS Am	nne, nnw, ese	*381*[123]
Axiopsis serratifrons (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873)	ben, inf, bur, rbl	*1–15*	Tropical W–SE Atl, As I, Indo-Pac	ese	*212, 381*
Axiorygma nethertoni Kensley & Simmons, 1988	ben, inf, bur	30–58	NE GMx & Fla Keys	ene	*221*
Calaxius carneyi Felder & Kensley, 2004	ben, bur, hcv, end	*544*	N GMx only	nnw	*99*[124]
Calaxius oxypleura (Williams, 1974)	ben, bur, sft, ocs	65–365	GMx, Fla Str, W Carib	nw, ese	*348*
Coralaxius nodulosus (Meinert, 1877)	ben, hsb	*6–230*	Fla, GMx, Cuba, Jam, CRica, Col	entire	*214, 273*[125]
Eiconaxius agassizi Bouvier, 1905	ben, sym	*183–1574*	S Fla, Yuc, Cuba, Carib	se	*217, 381*
Eiconaxius antillensis Bouvier, 1905	ben, sym	*161–1065*	GMx off Yuc, Carib	se	*217, 381*[126]
Eiconaxius borradailei Bouvier, 1905	ben, sym	*172–324*	Cuba, Barb	sse	*217, 381*
Eiconaxius caribbaeus (Faxon, 1896)	ben, sym	*158–622*	S Fla, Yuc, Carib	se	*217, 381*[127]
Eiconaxius rotundifrons Bouvier, 1905	ben, sym	*277–2506*	GMx–Antil	se	*381*
Paraxiopsis foveolata Kensley, 1996	ben, inf, sft, end	*54*	E GMx only	ene	*215*
Paraxiopsis gracilimana Kensley, 1996	ben, hsb, rbl	*2–40*	SCar, E GMx, Bonaire, Tobg	ne, ese	*215*
Paraxiopsis granulimana Kensley, 1996	ben, sft	54–95	E GMx, Trin	ene	*215*
Paraxiopsis spinipleura Kensley, 1996	ben, hsb, rbl	*<2–6*	Fla Keys, Belize, Vrg I	ese	*215*
Family: Calocarididae					
Calastacus colpos Kensley, 1996	ben, end	*339–1171*	GMx only: NW & unspecified	wnw	*216*
Calastacus mexicanus Kensley, 1996	ben, end	*603–640*	NE GMx only	nne	*216*
Calocaris caribbaeus Kensley, 1996	ben	*589–1272*	NW GMx, L Antil, S Carib	nnw	*216*
Family: Micheleidae					
Marcusiaxius colpos Kensley & Heard, 1991	inf, ben, ocs, end	*43–175*	NE GMx only	ne	*220, 339, 340*
Michelea vandoverae (Gore, 1987)	inf, ben, ocs	*37–58*	Atl coast Fla–NE GMx	ne	*138, 220, 339, 340*
Infraorder: Achelata					
Superfamily: Eryonoidea					
Family: Polychelidae					
Cardus crucifer (Thomson, 1873)	ben, sft? slp, dps	*549–2195*	Fla, GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib, E Atl	ne, nw, wsw, se	*106, 116, 329, 447*
Pentacheles validus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft? dps	*914–3365*	Worldwide, except polar regions?	ne, wnw, sw, se	*106, 116, 329, 447*
Polycheles perarmatus Holthuis, 1952	ben, sft? slp	*41–650*	GMx, Carib, Pan, E Atl	ene, nw	*106, 116*
Polycheles sculptus Smith, 1880	ben, sft? slp, dps	*200–4000*	Worldwide, except polar regions?	entire	*106, 116, 329, 447*
Polycheles typhlops Heller, 1862	ben, sft? slp, dps	*77–2195*	Worldwide, except polar regions?	ne, nw, sw	*116, 106, 329, 447*

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Willemoesia forceps A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft? dps	*1760–4064*	GMx, Antil, Carib, Sarg S, E Atl	nne, ese	*116, 329*
Superfamily: Palinuroidea					
Family: Palinuridae					
Justitia longimanus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	ben, hsb	*1–300*	Ber, Fla–Cuba, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ene, ese	*202, 341*
Panulirus argus (Latreille, 1804)	ben, rbl, svg, com	*<1–90+*	Ber, NCar–Brz, GMx, Carib	entire	*202*
Panulirus guttatus (Latreille, 1804)	ben, rbl, svg, com	*<1–20*	Ber, Fla–Sur, Carib, S GMx	ene, nnw, sw, se	*35, 202, 441*
Panulirus laevicauda (Latreille, 1817)	ben, hsb, rbl, com	*<2–50*	Ber, S Fla–Brz, Cuba, Carib	se	*35, 77, 202*
Family: Scyllaridae					
Arctides guineensis (Spengler, 1799)	ben	*outer reefs*	Ber, S Fla, Bah, Antil	ese?	*202*[128]
Bathyarctus faxoni (Bouvier, 1917)	ben	*229–457*	SE Fla & Str, Bah, Cuba, Carib	ese?	*35, 202, 204, 245*[129]
Parribacus antarcticus (Lund, 1793)	ben, hsb, rbl, sft	*<1–20*	S Fla, Carib–Brz, Indo-Pac, E Afr	se, nnw	*202, 441*[130]
Scyllarides aequinoctialis (Lund, 1793)	ben, sft, rbl, com	*<1–180*	Ber, SCar–GMx & Carib–S Brz	entire	*202*
Scyllarides nodifer (Stimpson, 1866)	ben, sft, rbl, com	*2–91*	Ber, NCar–GMx	entire	*202*
Scyllarus americanus (Smith, 1869)	ben, sft, rbl	*<1–46*	NCar–GMx, Bah, PRico, Ven–Brz	ne, sw, ese	*35, 77, 245, 358, 453*
Scyllarus chacei Holthuis, 1960	ben, sft, rbl	*11–329*	NCar–GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	entire	*35, 77, 245, 453*
Scyllarus depressus (Smith, 1881)	ben, sft, rbl	*29–263*	Mass–GMx & Carib–Brz	entire	*35, 77, 245, 453*
Family: Synaxidae					
Palinurellus gundlachi (von Martens, 1878)	ben, hsb	*<2–35*	Ber, S Fla–Cuba, Antil, Brz	se, nnw, wsw	*202, 358, 441*
Infraorder: Anomura					
Superfamily: Galatheoidea					
Family: Chirostylidae					
Eumunida picta Smith, 1883	ben, slp, dps	*200–600*	Mass–Fla, GMx, Carib–nS Am	nnw, nne, ese	*54, 228, 323, 329, 378, 447*[131]
Chirostylus affinis Chace, 1942	ben, slp, dps	*348–516*	SCar, Cuba	ese	*54, 228, 323, 329*[132]
Chirostylus spinifer (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp, dps	*344–2412*	GMx, Carib	nne, nnw, ese	*54, 228, 323, 329, 447*[133]
Uroptychus brevis Benedict, 1902	ben, slp, dps	*457–1107*	N Cuba	ese	*54, 228, 323, 329*
Uroptychus jamaicensis Benedict, 1902	ben, slp, dps	*677–1249*	N Cuba	ese	*54, 228, 323, 329*
Uroptychus nitidus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, epi, slp, dps	*161–1342*	Ga–Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	entire	*54, 295, 297, 323, 329, 447*[134]
Uroptychus rugosus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	*174–549*	GMx, Carib	ese	*54, 228, 323, 329*[135]
Uroptychus spinosus (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894)	ben, ocs, slp	*265–421*	GMx, Cuba	ese	*54, 228, 323*
Uroptychus uncifer (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	*154–485*	GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	ese	*54, 228, 295, 323, 329*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Family: Galatheidae					
Agononida longipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	*40–730*	Vir–Fla, GMx, Carib–nS Am, S Brz	entire	*14, 295, 297, 302, 303, 323, 329, 447, 453*[136]
Galathea rostrata A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, epi, hsb, ocs	*18–159*	NCar–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, se	*4, 393, 441, 453*[137]
Munida affinis A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp	*42–914*	E GMx, Carib	nne, ese	*4, 54*[138]
Munida angulata Benedict, 1902	ben	*38–166*	Ga–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*135, 299, 301, 303, 441*
Munida constricta A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	*200–772*	E GMx, Carib–Brz	ne	*295, 302, 447*
Munida evermanni Bendedict, 1901	ben, ocs, slp	*276–548*	GMx, Carib	nnw, ese	*323*[139]
Munida flinti Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs, slp	*11–630*	GMx, Carib–Urg	entire	*297, 301, 302, 303, 323, 393*
Munida forceps A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	*73–950*	Vir–Fla, GMx, Carib–Urg	entire	*4, 297, 302, 303, 323*
Munida iris A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	*40–1303*	Vir–GMx, Carib–Urg, E Atl, Med	entire	*4, 297, 302, 303, 323, 396, 453*
Munida irrasa A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	*38–914*	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–Urg	ne, nw, se	*4, 297, 302, 303, 323, 329, 393, 453*[140]
Munida media Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs, slp	*500–536*	S GMx, Cuba	ssw, ese	*22, 396, 447*
Munida microphthalma A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	*195–2165*	Greenl, Vir, GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl	entire	*297, 302, 303, 323, 329 393, 447*
Munida miles A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	*185–885*	Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Cuba, Carib	ene, ese	*4, 54, 302, 303, 323*[141]
Munida nuda Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs, slp	*68–424*	E GMx, Cuba, Carib	ene, se	*54, 323, 329*
Munida pusilla Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs	*18–159*	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib	entire	*4, 297, 299, 302, 303, 393, 441, 453*[142]
Munida sanctipauli Henderson, 1885	ben, ocs, slp, dps	*400–900*	E Fla–N Cuba, Antil–Brz, E Atl	ese	*297, 300*
Munida schroederi Chace, 1939	ben, ocs, slp	*274–531*	Ber, Fla, GMx, Carib	ese	*323, 329*[143]
Munida simplex Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs, slp	*59–440*	Ber, Fla, GMx, Bah, Cuba	ne, nw, sw, ese	*4, 330, 401, 441*[144]
Munida spinifrons Henderson, 1885	ben, ocs	*13–150*	E GMx, Brz	ene, ssw	*299, 302, 303*[145]
Munida stimpsoni A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	*172–896*	Fla Str, E GMx, N Cuba, Antil	nne, ese	*4, 54, 323*[146]
Munida striata Chace, 1939	ben, ocs, slp	*274–476*	N Cuba, Carib	ese	*323, 329*
Munida valida Smith, 1883	ben–plg, ocs–dps	*<9–2297*	NJer–Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*302, 303, 323, 329, 396, 447, 453*[147]
Munidopsis abbreviata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp–dps	*860–1342*	Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib–nS Am	wnw, ese	*54, 276, 323, 329, 447*
Munidopsis alaminos L. Pequegnat & W. Pequegnat, 1970	ben, slp–dps	*457–842*	GMx, Carib–nS Am	nne, wnw	*276, 323, 393, 447*
Munidopsis aries (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	*71–5320*	N Atl, GMx, Carib–nS Am, S Afr	nw	*136, 248, 308, 328, 434*[148]
Munidopsis armata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp–dps	*275–1446*	GMx, N Cuba, Carib–nS Am	ese	*4, 54, 276, 323, 329*

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Munidopsis barbarae (Boone, 1927)	ben, ocs	*185–200*	GMx, Bah, Brz	ene	*54, 297, 323, 329, 447*
Munidopsis bermudezi Chace, 1939	ben, dps	*2434–5180*	Vir, GMx, Bah, Carib, N & E Atl	ene, wnw	*136, 227, 248, 276, 323, 328, 434, 447*
Munidopsis brevimanus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	*366–906*	E GMx, N Cuba, Carib	ese	*54, 276, 323, 329*
Munidopsis crassa Smith, 1885	ben, dps	*1026–5315*	Mass–GMx–nS Am, N–E Atl, TasS	ene	*13, 136, 248, 276, 248*[149]
Munidopsis cubensis Chace, 1942	ben, slp, dps	*759–1144*	W Fla Str, NE Cuba	ese	*54, 276*
Munidopsis erinaceus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	276–*700*	GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	*54, 276, 297, 323, 396, 447*[150]
Munidopsis espinis Benedict, 1902	ben, slp	*779–896*	N Cuba, Yuc	ese	*54, 323, 329*
Munidopsis expansa Benedict, 1902	ben, slp, dps	*457–1107*	Fla, GMx–NW Carib	ese	*54, 323, 328, 329*[151]
Munidopsis geyeri L. Pequegnat & W. Pequegnat, 1970	ben, slp, dps	*2600–4151*	GMx–nS Am, E Atl I, W Afr	ne, wsw	*11, 136, 248, 276, 323, 328, 329, 447, 462*[152]
Munidopsis glabra L. Pequegnat & Williams, 1995	ben, slp, end	*510–622*	GMx only: off La	nnw	*326, 447*
Munidopsis gilli Benedict, 1902	ben, dps	*1638–2139*	W Fla Str, Bah	ese	*22, 276*
Munidopsis gulfensis W. Pequegnat & L. Pequegnat, 1971	ben, dps	*1399*	W GMx, SW of Jam	wnw	*323, 329, 447*[153]
Munidopsis latifrons (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp, dps	*677–1107*	Fla Str, N Cuba, S of Jam, Barb	ese	*54, 276, 323, 329*[154]
Munidopsis livida (Perrier, 1886)	ben, dps	*2070–3496*	E GMx, Carib, E Atl I, W Afr	nne	*328, 276, 447, 248*[155]
Munidopsis longimanus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	*44?–1281*	Fla Str–GMx, Carib	nne, nw, sw, ese	*54, 276, 323, 329, 330, 447*[156]
Munidopsis nitida (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, dps	*1373–3968*	GMx, Bah, Carib	nne, sw	*276, 323, 329, 447*[157]
Munidopsis penescabra L. Pequegnat & Williams, 1995	ben, ocs, slp	*543–807*	Ga, NW GMx	nnw	*326, 447*
Munidopsis platirostris (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894)	ben, ocs, slp	*101–842*	Fla Str, Yuc Str, NW Carib, Antil	ese	*276*[158]
Munidopsis polita (Smith, 1883)	ben, ocs, slp	*129–860*	Mass–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–nS Am	nw, ssw, ese	*4, 276, 323, 447*
Munidopsis ramahtaylorae W. Pequegant & L. Pequegnat, 1971	ben, ocs, slp	*200–649*	E GMx, S of Cuba, L Antil	ne	*276, 328, 447*
Munidopsis robusta (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp-dps	*110–4708*	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–nS Am	entire	*276, 323, 329, 396, 447*[159]
Munidopsis rostrata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp-dps	*610?–2912*	E & W Atl, GMx–Carib, Indo-Pac	nne	*276*[160]
Munidopsis serratifrons (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	*543–1966*	Ber, Fla, GMx, Carib	nnw, ese	*22, 323, 329, 276, 447*[161]
Munidopsis serricornis (Lovén, 1852)	ben, ocs–dps	*10?–2165*	Ga–GMx, W–E Atl, Med, Indo-Pac	nnw, se	*14, 248, 276, 447*[162]
Munidopsis sigsbei (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	*595–1784*	GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	*276, 323, 329, 276, 447*[163]
Munidopsis simplex (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	*116–3971*	GMx, Bah, Carib–Sur	entire	*276, 323, 329, 447*
Munidopsis spinifer (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–slp	*203–880*	Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib	ssw, ese	*54, 276, 323, 329, 396, 447*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Munidopsis spinoculata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	*5977–1738*	Fla Str, GMx, Carib	nne, sw, ese	*276, 323, 329, 447*
Munidopsis spinosa (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	*402–1050*	Fla Str, GMx, Carib–Col	nnw, ssw, ese	*276, 447*[164]
Munidopsis subspinoculata W. Pequegnat & L. Pequegnat, 1971	ben, ocs, slp	*457–823*	S GMx, Jam, Col	ssw	*276, 328, 447*
Munidopsis transtridens W. Pequegnat & L. Pequegnat, 1971	ben, slp–dps	*1162–1446*	Fla Str, N Yuc Str, nS Am	ese	*276, 328*
Munidopsis tridens (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	*380–476*	Cuba, Vrg I	ese	*54, 323, 329*
Family: Porcellanidae					
Clastotoechus nodosus (Streets, 1872)	ben, itd	*0–shallow*	SW GMx–Antil, Carib–Ven	ssw, ese	*114, 175, 370, 437*
Euceramus praelongus Stimpson, 1860	ben, inf, bur, sft	*<1–38*	Del–Fla, N GMx	ne, nw	*4, 95, 370, 437, 453*
Megalobrachium poeyi (Guérin, 1855)	ben, rbl, shl	*0–149*	E Fla–QRoo, Cuba, Carib–Brz	ese	*370, 437*[165]
Megalobrachium soriatum (Say, 1818)	ben, hsb, epi	*0–170*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*4, 95, 114, 297, 370, 437, 453*[166]
Neopisosoma angustifrons (Benedict, 1901)	ben	*0–shallow*	Fla, GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib–Ven	sw, ese?	*4, 114, 370, 437*[167]
Pachycheles ackleianus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sym, epi	*0–85*	Fla–GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, ssw, se	*4, 114, 297, 370, 437*
Pachycheles monilifer (Dana, 1852)	ben	*0–80*	Fla–GMx, Carib–Brz, E Pac	entire	*4, 114, 170, 192, 297, 437*
Pachycheles pilosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	ben	*0–34*	SCar–Fla, GMx, Bah, Carib	ne, sw, se	*4, 114, 370, 437, 453*[168]
Pachycheles riisei (Stimpson, 1858)	ben	*0–shallow*	Fla Keys, Carib–Brz	ese	*4, 370, 437*[169]
Pachycheles rugimanus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, itd–ocs	*0–150*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*4, 297, 370, 393, 437, 453*
Parapetrolisthes tortugensis (Glassell, 1945)	ben, rbl, hsb	*shallow–54*	Fla Keys, GMx, Bah, Antil–Ven	ssw, ese	*4, 370, 437*[170]
Petrolisthes amoenus (Guérin, 1855)	ben, itd–ocs	*0–140*	Fla Str, Carib–Brz	ese	*114, 370, 437*
Petrolisthes armatus (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, itd, bns	*0–60*	Conn–GMx–Brz, E Atl, As I, E Pac	entire	*4, 19, 95, 114, 297, 362, 370, 437*
Petrolisthes caribensis Werding, 1983	ben, itd, bns	*0–shallow*	GMx, N Carib–Ven	ssw, ese	*370, 437*
Petrolisthes galathinus (Bosc, 1802)	ben	*0–55*	NCar–GMx–Brz, E Atl, E Pac	entire	*4, 95, 114, 192, 297, 362, 370, 436, 437, 453*
Petrolisthes jugosus Streets, 1872	ben	*0–146*	Fla Keys, GMx, Antil, Carib–Ven	ene, ssw, se	*4, 114, 370, 437*[171]
Petrolisthes marginatus Stimpson, 1859	ben, itd, bns	*0–shallow*	Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl, As I	sw	*114, 297, 370, 437*
Petrolisthes politus (Gray, 1831)	ben, itd, bns	*0–shallow*	Fla Keys, GMx, Antil, Carib–Ven	sw, ese	*4, 114, 370, 437*
Petrolisthes quadratus Benedict, 1901	ben, itd, bsl	*0–shallow*	Fla Keys, GMx, Antil, Carib–Ven	sw, ese	*114, 370, 437*
Polyonyx gibbesi (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, sym	*0–50*	Mass–Fla, GMx, Carib–Urg	ne, nw	*4, 95, 297, 370, 437, 453*
Porcellana sayana (Leach, 1820)	ben, sym	*0–110*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*4, 95, 114, 297, 370, 393, 437, 453*[172]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Porcellana sigsbeiana A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sym	*15–400*	Mass–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*4, 95, 114, 297, 323, 329, 370, 393, 437, 453*
Superfamily: Hippoidea					
Family: Albuneidae					
Albunea catherinae Boyko, 2002	ben, inf, bur	*0–64*	Vir–Fla, N GMx	ne, nw	*32*[173]
Albunea gibbesii Stimpson, 1859	ben, inf, bur	*2–90*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz, As I	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*4, 32, 95, 393, 453*
Albunea paretii Guérin-Méneville, 1853	ben, inf, bur	*0–101*	Ber, Fla Keys, Antil, Carib–Brz	ese	*32*[174]
Lepidopa benedicti Schmitt, 1935	ben, itd, inf, bur	*0–3*	E Fla, GMx	nne, nw, wsw	*4, 32, 95, 428*
Lepidopa richmondi Benedict, 1903	ben, inf, bur	*0–8*	E GMx? Carib–Brz	nne?	*32*[175]
Lepidopa websteri Benedict, 1903	ben, inf, bur	*0–12*	Vir (larvae only), NCar–Fla, GMx	ne, nw	*4, 32, 95, 453*
Zygopa michaelis Holthuis, 1961	ben, inf, bur	*4–73*	GMx, Fla–Brz	ene, ssw	*4, 32, 363*[176]
Family: Hippidae					
Emerita benedicti Schmitt, 1935	ben, itd, inf, bur	*0–9*	SCar–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, sw	*4, 94, 95, 453*
Emerita portoricensis Schmitt, 1935	ben, itd, inf, bur	*0–shallow*	NW Fla, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene	*4, 19, 94, 95*[177]
Emerita talpoida (Say, 1817)	ben, itd, inf, bur	*0–2*	Mass–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, se	*4, 95, 428, 453*[178]
Hippa testudinaria (Herbst, 1791)	ben, itd, inf, bur	*0–shallow*	Fla Keys, Carib–Brz, E Atl, As I	se	*4, 384*[179]
Superfamily: Paguroidea					
Family: Coenobitidae					
Coenobita clypeatus (Fabricius, 1787)	itd, spt	*0–1*	Ber, tropical W Atl, E Fla, S GMx	ne? wnw, sw, se	*64, 286, 345, 371*[180]
Family: Diogenidae					
Calcinus tibicen (Herbst, 1791)	ben, hsb	*0–33*	Ber, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*4, 45, 95, 371, 441*
Cancellus ornatus Benedict, 1901	ben, spo, rck, hsb	*37–366*	NCar, GMx, Antil–Brz	ne	*275, 453*[181]
Cancellus viridis Mayo, 1973	ben, spo, hsb	*48–49*	S Fla–Carib	ene–ese?	*4, 275*[182]
Clibanarius antillensis Stimpson, 1862	ben, itd, bns	*0–shallow*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ssw, se	*4, 112, 345, 371*[183]
Clibanarius sclopetarius (Herbst, 1796)	ben, itd, bns	*0–shallow*	E Fla–S GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ssw, se	*4, 112, 345, 371*[184]
Clibanarius tricolor (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, itd, bns	*0–shallow*	Ber, S Fla–S GMx, Carib–Brz	ssw, se	*4, 345*[185]
Clibanarius vittatus (Bosc, 1802)	ben, itd, bns	*0–22*	Vir–GMx–Brz	entire	*4, 19, 95, 345, 360, 361, 362, 371, 406, 428, 431, 453*
Dardanus fucosus Biffar & Provenzano, 1972	ben, svg–hsb	*0–365*	NCar–GMx–Carib	entire	*4, 26, 95, 97, 371, 441, 453*[186]
Dardanus insignis (de Saussure, 1858)	ben, ocs	*22–318*	NCar–GMx–Antil	entire	*4, 95, 112, 371, 393, 453*[187]
Dardanus venosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	ben, sft, rbl	*18–225*	Ber, S Fla, Carib–Brz	wsw, ese	*4, 26, 112, 345, 371*
Isocheles wurdemanni Stimpson, 1862	ben, sft, bns, end?	*<1–4, 188?*	GMx only? Ven?	nw, ne, sw	*4, 19, 95, 187, 345, 371, 406, 428*[188]

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Paguristes anomalus Bouvier, 1918	ben, itd, svg	*<1–shallow*	SW GMx, Cuba, Curaç, Barb	ese, ssw	*4, 291, 345*[189]
Paguristes cadenati Forest, 1954	ben, hsb	*1–52*	S Fla–W GMx, Carib–L Antil	nnw, ssw, ese	*4, 441*[190]
Paguristes erythrops Holthuis, 1959	ben, bns	*shallow–48*	S Fla, Cuba, Sur	ne? ese	*4, 249*[191]
Paguristes grayi Benedict, 1901	ben, bns	*shallow–6*	Fla Keys, Antil, Carib–Ven	nw, ne, se	*4, 249, 345, 441*
Paguristes hernancortezi McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974	ben	*55–73*	NE Fla, W Fla, SW GMx	ene, ssw, ese	*4, 291, 360*[192]
Paguristes inconstans McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974	ben, ocs	*36–338*	E Fla–Fla Str, Carib–Ven	ese	*4, 292*[193]
Paguristes invisisacculus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974	ben, itd, bns	*<1–20*	Fla Keys, S GMx, Cuba, Jam	ssw, ese	*4, 249, 291*[194]
Paguristes limonensis McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974	ben, bns–dps	*18–234*	E GMx? Pan, Col	ene	*4, 291*[195]
Paguristes lymani A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893	ben, ocs–dps	*27–1600*	Fla Keys, Antil, Carib–Guy	ssw, ese	*4, 371, 453*
Paguristes moorei Benedict, 1901	ben, sft, ocs	*24–217*	NCar–Fla Str, PRico	wnw? ssw, ese	*4, 371, 453*[196]
Paguristes oxyophthalmus Holthuis, 1959	ben	*27–494*	Fla, off Miss Delta–SW GMx, Sur	nne, nnw, sw	*4, 15, 197, 371, 441*[197]
Paguristes puncticeps Benedict, 1901	ben	*subtidal–31*	E Fla–GMx, Cuba, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*4, 297, 345, 371, 393, 406*
Paguristes sericeus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl, sft	*9–146*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Bah, PRico, Vrg I	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*4, 95, 371, 347, 393, 406, 441, 453*[198]
Paguristes spinipes A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, bns–ocs & slp	*7–640*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ssw, sse	*4, 371, 453*
Paguristes starcki Provenzano, 1965	ben	*6*	Fla Keys	ese	*4, 346*[199]
Paguristes tortugae Schmitt, 1933	ben, rbl, hsb	*<1– 91*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, sw, ese?	*4, 291, 345, 360, 371, 393, 406, 441, 453*[200]
Paguristes triangulatus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893	ben, bns–ocs	*12–150*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Barb, Trin	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*4, 371, 453*[201]
Paguristes wassi Provenzano, 1961	ben, hsb, sft	*8–37*	Fla Keys, Vrg I	ese	*4*
Petrochirus diogenes (Linnaeus, 1758)	ben, rbl, sgr, sft	*shallow–128*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Urg	entire	*4, 95, 109, 297, 345, 360, 371, 393, 406, 428, 441, 453*[202]
Stratiotes hewatti (Wass, 1963)	ben, hsb, end	*shallow–16*	GMx only: La–Tams	nw, wsw	*95, 291, 350*[203]
Stratiotes hummi (Wass, 1955)	ben, bns	*shallow–22*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Cuba, Col	ne, nw, sw	*4, 46, 95, 109, 249, 345, 350, 360, 371, 406, 428, 453*[204]
Family: Lithodidae					
Neolithodes agassizii (Smith, 1882)	ben, sft, ocs–dps	*200–1900*	off US Atl coast, Carib, nS Am	ne, nw, ssw	*247, 447*
Neolithodes grimaldii (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894)	ben, ocs–dps	*330–2000*	Arctic, NScotia–NCar, GMx	ene	*338*[205]
Paralomis cubensis Chace, 1939	ben, ocs–slp	*200–730*	SCar, GMx, Cuba, N Brz	ene, nnw, ese	*4, 228, 247, 297, 447*[206]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Family: Paguridae					
Agaricochirus boletifer (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, ocs	*76–174*	E GMx, Antil, C Carib	ne	*241, 284*[207]
Agaricochirus hispidus (Benedict, 1892)	ben, ocs	*133–350*	SE GMx, Cuba, Yuc Str–W Carib	ese	*241, 284*
Anisopagurus actinophorus Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996	ben, act, ocs–dps	*37–1016*	Fla Str, W Carib	ese	*240, 241*
Anisopagurus bartletti (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, act, ocs–slp	*49–555*	E GMx, Fla Str, L Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	*4, 240, 241*
Anisopagurus hopkinsi Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996	ben, ocs	*91–165*	Ga, E GMx	ene	*240, 241*
Anisopagurus pygmaeus (Bouvier, 1918)	ben	*unk*	Fla Keys, Cuba–Curaç	ese	*4, 240, 241, 345, 453*[208]
Catapaguroides microps A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892	ben, slp–dps	*835–2500*	NCar–GMx–Ven, E Atl, Indo-Pac	nne, nw, sw	*330, 375, 447*[209]
Catapagurus gracilis Smith, 1881	ben, ocs	*85–512*	Mass–Fla Keys, Bah	ese	*12, 288*[210]
Catapagurus sharreri A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs–slp	*80–500*	NJer–GMx, Carib–Brz	nnw	*112, 317, 441, 463*
Enneobranchus flavioculatus García-Gómez, 1988	ben, ocs	*46–241*	GMx, Bah, Carib–nS Am	ne	*122*
Goreopagurus piercei (Wass, 1963)	ben, ocs	*73–260*	Ga–Fla, GMx	ne, nw	*4, 285, 429, 453*[211]
Iridopagurus caribbensis (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, bns–ocs	*8–50*	E Fla, GMx, Antil, Carib–Col	ne, nnw	*4, 121, 406, 441, 453*[212]
Iridopagurus violaceus de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966	ben, ocs	*18–256*	Ber, W Fla–Keys, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	*4, 121*
Manucomplanus spinulosus (Holthuis, 1959)	ben, ocs	*24–108*	Fla Str, S Carib–Sur	se	*240, 241*
Manucomplanus ungulatus (Studer, 1883)	ben, bry	*2–298*	NCar–Fla , GMx, Bah, E Atl (Afr)	entire	*4, 95, 240, 241, 370, 393, 453*[213]
Nematopaguroides cf. *fagei* Forest & St. Laurent, 1967 ?	ben, hsb	18–39	Fla Keys–GMx, Brz	ene, nnw	*15, 112, 135*[214]
Ostraconotus spatulipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs	*137–256*	GMx, Barb	ene	*4, 308, 376*
Pagurus annulipes (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, rbl, svg	*<1– 90*	Mass–Fla, GMx	ene, nw, sw	*4, 242, 360, 371, 406, 441, 453*[215]
Pagurus brevidactylus (Stimpson, 1859)	ben, bns–ocs	*<1– 50*	Ber, E Fla, Bah, Carib–Brz	nne, nw, sw	*4, 95, 242, 281, 297, 345, 371, 406, 441*[216]
Pagurus bullisi Wass, 1963	ben, ocs, end	*72–232*	GMx only	nne, nw, sw, sse	*95, 109, 371, 429*
Pagurus carolinensis McLaughlin, 1975	ben, bns–ocs	*2–53*	NCar–Fla, GMx	ene, ssw	*4, 281, 371, 406, 453*
Pagurus criniticornis (Dana, 1852)	ben, sft, bns–ocs	*2–50*	GMx, Carib–Arg	nne, nnw, ssw	*4, 242, 297, 360*
Pagurus curacaoensis Benedict, 1892	ben, ocs–slp	*367–655*	Fla Str & Keys, GMx, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*21*[217]
Pagurus defensus (Benedict, 1892)	ben, ocs	*25–102*	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx	ne, sw	*4, 109, 371, 393, 453*
Pagurus gymnodactylus Lemaitre, 1982	ben, bns, end	*subtidal–19*	GMx only	ne, nw, wsw	*4, 231, 242, 371, 406*
Pagurus impressus (Benedict, 1892)	ben, sft	*1–36*	NCar–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, ssw	*4, 95, 109, 345, 371, 393, 406, 428, 441, 453*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Pagurus longicarpus Say, 1817	ben, sft, svg	*<1– 200*	NScotia–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, ssw	*4, 19, 95, 345, 360, 371, 406, 428, 453*
Pagurus maclaughlinae García-Gómez, 1982	ben, sgr, bns	*<1– 5*	Ga–Fla Keys, GMx, Carib–Curaç	ne, nw, sw, ese	*4, 120, 242, 360, 406*
Pagurus marshi Benedict, 1901	ben, itd, bns	*<1–shallow*	S Fla–Keys, Yuc, Carib–Col	se	*4, 242, 345, 371*
Pagurus politus (Smith, 1882)	ben, ocs–dps	*30–1170*	Georges Bk–Fla Keys, E GMx	ene, ese	*4, 453*[218]
Pagurus pollicaris Say, 1817	ben, sft	*<1– 200*	NBrun–Fla Keys, GMx	ne, nw, sw, ese	*4, 19, 95, 109, 345, 360, 371, 406, 428, 453*[219]
Pagurus rotundimanus Wass, 1963	ben, ocs, slp	*247–631*	Fla Str, GMx, Bah	ne, nnw, sw, ese	*330, 429*[220]
Pagurus stimpsoni (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, hsb	*<1–30, 512?*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib–Col	ese, ene	*4, 242, 406, 429, 453*[221]
Phimochirus holthuisi (Provenzano, 1961)	ben	*1–210*	NCar–S Fla, GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	entire	*4, 109, 241, 283, 371, 441, 453*
Phimochirus operculatus (Stimpson, 1859)	ben	*<1– 15*	E Fla & Keys, NW GMx, S Antil–Col	nw, ese	*4, 241, 283, 345, 441*[222]
Phimochirus randalli (Provenzano, 1961)	ben, hsb	*15–91*	Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib–Bonaire	nnw, ssw, ese	*4, 241, 283, 441*[223]
Pylopaguridium markhami McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001	ben, hsb	*17–54*	Bah, S GMx, Carib, Hond	ssw	*289*[224]
Pylopagurus discoidalis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–slp	*11–433, 1020*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ese	*4, 241, 290, 297, 393, 453*[225]
Pylopagurus gorei McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001	ben, slp	*417–787*	NE Camp Bk, L Antil	ese	*241, 290*
Pylopagurus macgeorgei McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001	ben	453–715	Fla Str & Keys, Carib	ese	*289*[226]
Rhodochirus rosaceus (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, ocs	*95–200*	NCar–GMx, Grenada, Sur, Brz	nw, ne, ese	*4, 241, 283, 297, 453*[227]
Solenopagurus lineatus (Wass, 1963)	ben, ocs	*45–190*	NCar–GMx, nS Am	ene, ssw, ese	*377, 429*[228]
Tomopaguropsis problematica (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, ocs	*13–528*	NCar–GMx, Bah, NW Carib, Barb	ese	*4, 453*
Tomopagurus cokeri (Hay, 1917)	ben, ocs	*44–302*	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–FGui	ese	*4, 241, 282, 429*[229]
Tomopagurus wassi McLaughlin, 1981	ben, ocs	*75–360*	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Yuc Str–Brz	nne, se	*4, 241, 282, 297*[230]
Family: Parapaguridae					
Oncopagurus bicristatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, act, ocs–dps	*270–1070*	Fla Str–GMx–Brz, E Atl I & Afr	nw, se	*234, 237, 297*[231]
Oncopagurus gracilis (Henderson, 1888)	ben, act, ocs–slp	*200–600*	E GMx, Fla Str–Brz, E Atl	ne, nnw, se	*234, 237, 297*[232]
Paragiopagurus pilimanus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	*36–2034*	Ber, Fla–Yuc Str, Antil, Carib–Ven	se	*234, 237*[233]
Parapagurus alaminos Lemaitre, 1986	ben, act, zoa, dps	*850–3360*	NCar–GMx, SW Carib, E Atl	entire	*233, 234, 238, 447*
Parapagurus nudus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891)	ben, act, zoa, dps	*630–3864*	Mass–Bah, GMx, S Carib, E Atl	ne, wnw, ssw	*234, 238, 447*

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Parapagurus pilosimanus Smith, 1879	ben, zoa, ocs–dps	*102–3850*	NScotia–GMx–FGui, NE–SE Atl	entire	*234, 238, 447*
Sympagurus pictus Smith, 1883	ben, ocs–dps	*180–2322*	Mass–GMx–nS Am	nne, nw, sw	*234, 239, 447*
Family: Pylochelidae					
Cheiroplatea scutata Ortmann, 1892	ben, spo, end	*unk*	GMx only: exact site unk	unk	*110, 111*
Mixtopagurus paradoxus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, slp	*196–567*	NCar–GMx, Bah, Carib–nS Am	wnw, ene, ese	*110, 111*[234]
Pylocheles agassizi A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rck, spo	*250–963*	Yuc Str, SE Carib	sse	*110, 111*[235]
Infraorder: Brachyura					
Section: Dromiacea					
Superfamily: Homolodromioidea					
Family: Homolodromiidae					
Dicranodromia chacei Guinot, 1995	ben, dps	*318–467*	Fla Str, NW Cuba	ese	*163*
Dicranodromia felderi Martin, 1990	ben, dps	*585–948*	Fla Str, NW Cuba, Carib–Pan	ese	*163*
Dicranodromia spinosa Martin, 1994	ben, ocs–slp	*156–236*	SCar, Fla Str	ene, ese	*163,*[236]
Homolodromia paradoxa A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, dps	*375–914*	Fla Str, NW Cuba, Carib–Sur	ese	*163, 394, 395*
Superfamily: Dromioidea					
Family: Dromiidae					
Dromia erythropus (George Edwards, 1771)	ben, sym, hsb, rbl	*<1–360*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Bah, Cuba–Brz	nw, sw, se	*95, 187, 271, 294, 296, 317, 343, 367*
Hypoconcha arcuata Stimpson, 1858	ben, rbl, shl	*<1–80*	NCar–W Fla, Carib–Brz	ene, nnw, ssw	*187, 294, 298, 453*[237]
Hypoconcha parasitica (Linnaeus, 1763)	ben, rbl, shl	<1–83	NCar–GMx & Carib–Brz	entire	*95, 294, 298, 453*
Hypoconcha spinosissima Rathbun, 1933	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*21–110*	NCar–GMx, Jam	nw, ne, sw	*10, 95, 187, 453*[238]
Moreiradromia antillensis (Stimpson, 1858)	ben, sym, hsb, rbl	*<1–330*	Ber, NCar–GMx–Brz, St. Helena	entire	*165, 187, 293, 294, 298, 453*
Superfamily: Homoloidea					
Family: Homolidae					
Homola minima Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995	ben, slp, sft-rbl/shl	*55–683*	Mass-GMx, S Carib? & Brz?	ne, nnw, ese	*164, 395*[239]
Homola vigil A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, slp, rbl/sft	*309–805*	Ga–GMx, Cuba, Bah, Antil	ese	*164, 329*
Homologenus rostratus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, dps	*600–1601*	Ber, S Fla, GMx, Cuba, Antil	nnw, wsw, ese	*164, 327, 329*[240]
Lamoha noar (Williams, 1974)	ben, dps	*550–732*	E GMx, Antil	ese	*164, 314*
Family: Latreilliidae					
Latreillia manningi Williams, 1982	ben, rbl, shl	*82–474*	Mass–E GMx, Cuba, Ven, As I	ene, ese	*49, 453*[241]
Section: Eubrachyura					
Subsection: Raninoida					
Superfamily: Raninoidea					
Family: Raninidae					
Lysirude nitidus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft	*119–823*	Mass–GMx, Antil	entire	*126, 127, 327, 357*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Ranilia constricta (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, rbl, hsb	*<20–365*	NCar–GMx–Brz, As I, E Atl	nnw, se	*294, 298, 329, 357, 453*[242]
Ranilia muricata H. Milne Edwards, 1837	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*9–102*	NCar–GMx, Carib, Brz	ne, ssw	*126, 294, 298, 357, 453*[243]
Raninoides lamarcki A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1923	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*46–366*	S GMx & Cuba–Pan	sw, ese	*126, 294, 298, 329*
Raninoides loevis (Latreille, 1825)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*18–200*	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz	ene, nw, sw, ese	*66, 126, 187, 294, 298, 453*
Raninoides louisianensis Rathbun, 1933	ben, sft	*55–677?*	GMx–Col & Sur	ne, nw, wsw, se	*95, 126, 187, 329, 426*[244]
Family: Symethidae					
Symethis variolosa (Fabricius, 1793)	ben, rbl, shl	*18–137*	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*126, 187, 294, 298, 416, 453*[245]
Superfamily: Cyclodorippoidea					
Family: Cyclodorippidae					
Clythrocerus granulatus (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, sft	*29–1036*	SCar–S Fla, E GMx, Antil–Ven	nne	*129, 294, 298, 357, 413*
Clythrocerus nitidus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, rbl/sft	*12–531*	SCar–GMx & Carib	nne, ese	*129, 357, 413*
Corycodus bullatus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp	315–457	Fla Str, N coast of Cuba	ese	*413*
Cyclodorippe antennaria A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl/sft, hsb	*90–686*	Fla, GMx, Cuba, Carib–Barb	ene, sse, ese	*357, 413*
Cyclodorippe bouvieri Rathbun, 1934	ben, ocs, slp	*270–549*	Fla, Cuba, Carib–PRico	ese	*413*
Cyclodorippe manningi Tavares, 1993	ben, end	*315*	GMx only: Fla Str, N coast of Cuba	ese	*412, 413*
Deilocerus perpusillus (Rathbun, 1901)	ben	*27–220*	NCar–E GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	ene	*294, 298, 413*
Neocorycodus stimpsoni (Rathbun, 1937)	ben, sft	*67–180*	E GMx–Fla Keys, Brz	ne, ese	*129, 294, 298, 413*
Family: Cymonomidae					
Curupironomus agassizi (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1899)	ben, sft, hsb	*128–549*	Fla Str–PRico	ese	*395, 411, 412*
Cymonomous caecus Chace, 1940	ben, end	*841*	GMx only: N coast of Cuba	ese	*52, 412*
Cymonomous cubensis Chace, 1940	ben, end	*475–1006*	GMx only: N coast of Cuba	ese	*52, 412*
Cymonomus quadratus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft	*185–930*	E GMx, Fla Str–Antil, Brz	ese	*294, 298, 357, 395, 412*
Cymonomous rostratus Chace 1940	ben, end	*658*	GMx only: N coast of Cuba	ese	*53, 412*
Subsection: Heterotremata					
Superfamily: Dorippoidea					
Family: Dorippidae					
Ethusa americana A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl/sft, shl	*3–95*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*183, 187, 453*[246]
Ethusa microphthalma Smith, 1881	ben, sft, shl	*20–752*	Mass–GMx & Cuba	entire	*187, 329, 357, 395, 453*[247]
Ethusa tenuipes Rathbun, 1897	ben, rbl/sft	*25–395*	NCar, GMx, Cuba, nS Am, Brz	nne, ssw, ese	*294, 298, 329, 357, 395, 453*[248]
Ethusa truncata A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1899	ben, ocs	*133–218*	W Fla–N GMx, Ven, Trin	ne, nnw	*357*[249]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Ethusina abyssicola Smith, 1884	ben, sft, slp–dps	*860–4026*	Mass-NCar, GMx, Ven, Brz, E Atl	ne, nw, sw, ese	*294, 298, 329, 357, 395*[250]
Superfamily: Calappoidea					
Family: Calappidae					
Acanthocarpus alexandri Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*57–1034*	Mass–GMx, PRico, L Antil, Brz	entire	*187, 329, 395, 453*
Acanthocarpus bispinosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, shl, ocs	*201–405*	S Fla–L Antil, Brz	ne, ese	*39, 66, 352, 357, 395*
Calappa flammea (Herbst, 1794)	ben, sft	*<1–262*	Ber, Mass–GMx, Bah	entire	*95, 187, 196, 453*
Calappa galloides Stimpson, 1859	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*<2–220*	Ber, Fla–GMx–Brz, As I, E Atl	ene, nw, sw, ese	*125, 187, 255, 294*[251]
Calappa ocellata Holthuis, 1958	ben, sft, rbl	*<5–80*	Ber, NCar–E GMx, Carib–Brz	ese	*196, 453*
Calappa sulcata Rathbun, 1898	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*<2–200*	NCar–GMx & Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw	*95, 187, 294, 298, 357, 453*[252]
Calappa tortugae Rathbun, 1933	ben	*13–238*	NCar–GMx, Carib–Ven, L Antil	ne, ese	*457*
Cryptosoma balguerii (Desbonne, 1867)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*<3–230*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	*117, 211, 357, 453*
Cyclozodion angustum (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben	*94–421*	E Fla–E GMx, Bah, Carib, nS Am	se	*457*
Cyclozodion tuberatum Williams & Child, 1988	ben	*31–640*	NCar–E GMx, Bah, Sur	ne, nnw, ese	*457*[253]
Family: Hepatidae					
Hepatus epheliticus (Linnaeus, 1763)	ben	*2–91*	Chesa B–GMx, Cuba, N Antil	entire	*66, 95, 187, 343, 453*
Hepatus pudibundus (Herbst, 1785)	ben, sft, shl	*<2–160*	Ga–E GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, ese	*95, 97, 294, 298, 343*[254]
Osachila antillensis Rathbun, 1916	ben, rbl, hsb, shl	*80–300*	Ber, GMx, Antil, Brz	ene, nnw, ese	*294, 298, 357*[255]
Osachila semilevis Rathbun, 1916	ben, rbl, hsb, shl	*23–91*	NCar–NW Fla & S GMx	ne, ssw, ese	*357, 453*[256]
Osachila tuberosa Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl	*40–190*	NCar–GMx, Antil–nS Am, Brz	ne, se	*66, 294, 298, 329*
Superfamily: Leucosioidea					
Family: Leucosiidae					
Acanthilia intermedia Miers, 1886	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*10–329*	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw	*115, 211, 294, 298, 357, 453*[257]
Callidactylus asper Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*25–91*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Col–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, ese	*294, 298, 357, 393, 441, 453*[258]
Ebalia cariosa (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*<1–131*	NCar–GMx, Jam, nS Am	ene, ssw, ese	*357, 367, 453*
Ebalia stimpsonii A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*7–160*	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil, Brz	ne, sw, ese	*294, 298, 357, 358, 453*[259]
Iliacantha liodactylus Rathbun, 1898	ben, sft	*9–130*	GMx, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ene, wnw, ssw	*66, 95, 187, 294, 298, 343, 357*
Iliacantha sparsa Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*20–80*	S Fla, GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ene, ssw, ese	*211, 273, 294, 298*[260]
Iliacantha subglobosa Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*16–915*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*329, 357, 453*[261]
Lithadia cadaverosa Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl	*46–62*	E GMx, Bah	ne, ese	*357*[262]
Lithadia granulosa A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl, shl	*20–210*	E GMx, Antil	ene	*357*[263]

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Myropsis quinquespinosa Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl	*84–1048*	Mass–GMx, Carib–Sur, Brz	entire	*294, 298, 329, 453*[264]
Persephona crinita Rathbun, 1931	ben, sft, shl	*5–90*	GMx, Antil, Ven–Brz	ne, nw, ssw	*95, 187, 298, 343, 357*
Persephona mediterranea (Herbst, 1794)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*<4–55*	NJer–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	*187, 298, 357, 453*
Speloeophorus elevatus Rathbun, 1898	ben, shl	*<2–83*	S Fla, Antil, Brz	ese	*294, 298, 357*
Speloeophorus nodosus (Bell, 1855)	ben, rbl, shl	*3–30*	NCar, Fla Keys, Antil, Brz	ene, ese	*294, 298, 453*[265]
Speloeophorus pontifer (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*<1–229*	NCar–GMx, Antil–Barb	ene, ssw	*187, 357, 453*
Uhlias limbatus Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, hsb, shl	*<4–64*	E Fla, E GMx–Antil, Belize	ssw, ese	*140, 187, 357*[266]
Superfamily: Majoidea					
Family: Epialtidae					
Acanthonyx petiverii H. Milne Edwards, 1834	ben, hsb, epi, veg	*0–29*	Fla, GMx, Bah, Antil–Col, E Pac	nne, wnw, sw	*95, 97, 184, 187, 230, 343, 355*[267]
Epialtus bituberculatus H. Milne Edwards, 1834	ben, hsb, epi, veg	*0–2*	E Fla, GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ssw, ese	*187, 294, 296, 355*
Epialtus dilatatus A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben, hsb, epi, veg	*<2–22*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib, Antil	ne, ssw, se	*187, 343, 355, 453*[268]
Epialtus kingsleyi Rathbun, 1923 **?**	ben, epi, rbl, veg	*shallow–33*	Fla, Col	ssw, ese?	*230, 355*[269]
Epialtus longirostris Stimpson, 1860	ben, hsb, epi, veg	*3–54*	S Fla, Cuba, Antil, Carib, Col	ene, ese	*211, 355*[270]
Mocosoa crebripunctata Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	*20–131*	S Fla, GMx, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*355*[271]
Sphenocarcinus corrosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben, rbl, shl	*165–365*	NCar, N GMx, Barb, Col	ne, nnw, ese	*130, 395, 453*[272]
Family: Inachidae					
Aepinus septemspinosus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*10–85*	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil–Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*294, 296, 355, 453*[273]
Anomalothir frontalis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*131–421*	E GMx, Cuba, Antil, Col	ene, ese	*52, 355, 395*[274]
Anomalothir furcillatus (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*50–690*	NCar–E GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, se	*52, 294, 296, 357, 395, 453*[275]
Dorhynchus thomsoni Thomson, 1873	ben, sft, shl, dps	*100–2080*	NE US–Antil, E Atl, Indo-Pac	nnw, ese	*355, 395, 447*
Metoporhaphis calcarata (Say, 1818)	ben, hsb, rub, veg	*<1–90*	NCar–GMx & nS Am–Brz	ne, nw	*95, 296, 343, 453*[276]
Podochela curvirostris (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, sft, rbl/shl	*134–448*	Fla Str, Cuba, Antil	ese	*355, 395*
Podochela gracilipes Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl, hsb	*<2–220*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, se	*294, 296, 355, 453*[277]
Podochela lamelligera (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, rbl, hsb	*38–110*	E–W Fla, Col	ne, nnw, ese	*66, 355*[278]
Podochela macrodera Stimpson, 1860	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–91*	E GMx, Bah, Cuba, Hond, Antil	ne, ese	*211, 355*[279]
Podochela riisei Stimpson, 1860	ben, sft, rbl, epi	*<1–140*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Hond, Antil, Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*187, 211, 343, 355, 373, 393, 409, 453*[280]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Podochela sidneyi Rathbun, 1924	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*<1–187*	NCar–GMx, Cuba	entire	*95, 187, 343, 453*
Stenorhynchus seticornis (Herbst, 1788)	ben, hsb–sft, epi	*1–366*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Arg	entire	*128, 187, 294, 296, 343, 355, 453*[281]
Stenorhynchus yangi Goeke, 1989	ben	*31–365*	Mass–GMx, Carib–Sur	ne, ssw, ese	*128*[282]
Family: Inachoididae					
Anasimus latus Rathbun, 1894	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*26–274*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	entire	*66, 95, 187, 294, 296, 355, 453*
Anasimus fugax A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, shl	*60–330*	E GMx, Fla Str, Antil, Brz	ene	*294, 296, 355, 395*[283]
Arachnopsis filipes Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*27–238*	NCar, GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, ese	*187, 355, 453*[284]
Batrachonotus fragosus Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*<1–247*	NCar–GMx, Antil–Ven	ne, ssw, ese	*355, 453*[285]
Collodes armatus Rathbun, 1898	ben, sft	*20–70*	N Cuba, Brz	ese	*294, 296, 355*[286]
Collodes leptocheles Rathbun, 1894	ben, sft, shl, end	*91–384*	GMx only	ne, nw, wsw	*66, 107, 187, 329, 343, 355, 447*[287]
Collodes obesus A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben	*91–99*	Fla Str	ese	*355*
Collodes robustus Smith, 1881	ben, sft, shl, epi	*27–683*	Mass–Fla Str, GMx, SE Carib	nne, ssw	*187, 355, 395, 453*[288]
Collodes trispinosus Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*7–247*	NCar–GMx, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*294, 296, 355, 453*[289]
Euprognatha gracilipes A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben, hsb, rbl, shl	*51–368*	S Fla, GMx, Antil, Brz	se, ssw	*294, 296, 355*[290]
Euprognatha rastellifera Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*81–708*	Mass–Fla Keys, Antil, Brz	ese	*294, 296, 395, 453*[291]
Inachoides forceps A. Milne-Edwards, 1879	ben, rbl	*<2–70*	NCar–Fla, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ne, ese	*294, 296, 343, 453*
Pyromaia arachna Rathbun, 1924	ben, sft, shl	*183–386*	SCar, GMx	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*66, 329, 355, 395*[292]
Pyromaia cuspidata Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl	*27–549*	NCar–E GMx, Cuba, Carib–Col	ne, ese	*39, 66, 329, 395, 453*[293]
Family: Majidae					
Temnonotus granulosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1875	ben, slp	*183–478*	Fla Str, Cuba, Barb	nne, ese	*52, 355*[294]
Family: Mithracidae					
Hemus cristulipes A. Milne-Edwards, 1875	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*15–69*	NCar, GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nw, se	*39, 296, 343, 441*[295]
Leptopisa setirostris (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, epi	*<1–80*	S Fla, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ssw, ese	*294, 296, 355*[296]
Macrocoeloma camptocerum (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<4–103*	NCar–GMx, N Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	*187, 296, 355, 453*[297]
Macrocoeloma concavum Miers, 1886	ben, rbl, shl	*<2–60*	SW GMx, Antil, Brz	nnw, ssw	*187, 294, 296, 355*[298]
Macrocoeloma diplacanthum (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, sft, hsb, rbl	*1–24*	Fla Keys, Bah, Cuba–S Antil, Col	sw, ese	*187, 355*
Macrocoeloma eutheca (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, shl, rbl	*<30–215*	NCar–Fla, GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*66, 294, 296, 355, 453*[299]
Macrocoeloma laevigatum (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, sft, hsb, veg	*<1–31*	S Fla, GMx, Antil, Brz	ese, ssw	*294, 296, 355*[300]

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Macrocoeloma intermedium Rathbun, 1901	ben, rbl, shl	*62–298*	Fla Str, Cuba, Dom, Pan	ese	*355*
Macrocoeloma septemspinosum (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<2–212*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*294, 296, 355*[301]
Macrocoeloma subparallelum (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, sft, hsb, veg	*<1–25*	GMx, Cuba–S Antil, nS Am, Brz	ese	*294, 296, 343, 355*
Macrocoeloma trispinosum (Latreille, 1825)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*<1–82*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib, Brz	entire	*187, 294, 296, 343, 355, 453*[302]
Microphrys antillensis Rathbun, 1920	ben, rbl, shl, veg	*<1–38*	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil–Col, Brz	ne, nnw, ese	*230, 294, 296, 355, 441*
Microphrys bicornutus (Latreille, 1825)	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	*<1–70*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil–Col, Brz	ne, sw, se	*187, 230, 294, 296, 343, 355, 453*
Microphrys interruptus Rathbun, 1920	ben, sft, hsb, rbl	*<1–50*	S GMx–Antil, Col, Brz	sse	*187, 230, 294, 296*
Mithraculus cinctimanus (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–4*	S Fla, GMx, Bah, Antil–Col	ssw, se	*187, 230, 355, 427*
Mithraculus coryphe (Herbst, 1801)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–60*	E Fla–GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib–Brz	sw, se	*140, 187, 294, 296, 355, 427*
Mithraculus forceps (A. Milne-Edwards, 1875)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–90*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	*66, 187, 294, 296, 324, 343, 355, 427*
Mithraculus ruber (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–46*	Fla Keys, S GMx, Cuba, Antil–Col	ssw, ese	*187, 230, 343, 355, 427*[303]
Mithraculus sculptus (Lamarck, 1818)	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	*<1–55*	S Fla, Bah, Antil, Carib, Col–Brz	ssw, se	*187, 294, 296, 343, 355, 427*
Mithrax hemphilli Rathbun, 1892	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	*<1–60*	Fla Keys, Antil, Brz	ese	*294, 296, 355, 427*
Mithrax hispidus (Herbst, 1790)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–65*	Ber, Dela B–GMx, Antil–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*187, 294, 296, 324, 355, 427, 453*[304]
Mithrax holderi Stimpson, 1871	ben, hsb, rbl	*<1–38*	Fla Keys, Cuba–S Antil	ssw, ese	*343, 355, 427*[305]
Mithrax pilosus Rathbun, 1892	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–5*	Fla Keys, Bah, W GMx, Cuba–Ven	ese, wsw	*355, 427*[306]
Mithrax spinosissimus (Lamarck, 1818)	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	*<1–179*	NCar–S Fla, Cuba, Carib–Ven	ese	*230, 355, 427, 453*
Mithrax verrucosus H. Milne Edwards, 1832	ben, hsb, rbl	*<1–2, 24?*	SCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	nnw? ssw, se	*187, 294, 296, 355, 427, 453*[307]
Nemausa acuticornis (Stimpson, 1870)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*1–103*	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	*78, 97, 140, 296, 427*[308]
Nemausa cornutus (de Saussure, 1857)	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*<1–1077*	Ber, S Fla, Cuba, S Antil, Brz	ese	*78, 296, 355, 427*[309]
Stenocionops furcatus (Olivier, 1791)	ben, rbl, hsb, sft	*<2–180*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	entire	*294, 296, 317, 355, 453, 317*[310]
Stenocionops spinimanus (Rathbun, 1892)	ben, sft, hsb, rbl	*35–227*	NCar–GMx, Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*66, 187, 294, 296, 355, 453*[311]
Stenocionops spinosissimus (de Saussure, 1857)	ben, sft	*35–227*	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*66, 294, 296, 329, 343, 355*[312]
Teleophrys ornatus Rathbun, 1901	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*7–44*	SE GMx–Antil, Col, Brz	sse	*230, 294, 296, 355*
Teleophrys pococki Rathbun 1924	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–27*	GMx, Curaç, Brz	nw	*294, 296, 441*[313]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Thoe puella Stimpson, 1860	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–27*	S Fla, Belize, Antil–S Carib, Col	ssw, ese	*187, 230, 355*[314]
Family: Pisidae					
Coelocerus spinosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1875	ben, sft, rbl	*<1–27*	NCar–Atl Fla, N GMx	ne, nnw	*355, 453*[315]
Chorinus heros (Herbst, 1790)	ben, sft, rbl, veg	*<1–50*	Ber, S Fla, Antil, Ven, Brz	ssw, ese	*66, 355*
Holoplites armata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, shl, rbl, dps	*160–780*	NW Cuba, Antil, Brz	ese	*52, 294, 296, 343, 355*
Libinia dubia H. Milne Edwards, 1834	ben, sft, rbl, veg	*<1–46*	Mass–GMx, Bah, Cuba	ne, nw, sw, ese	*343, 355, 359, 453*[316]
Libinia emarginata Leach, 1815	ben, sft, rbl, veg	*<1–124*	PEd I & NScotia–GMx	ne, nw, sw, ese	*187, 343, 355, 398, 453*
Libinia erinacea (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, sft, rbl, veg	*<1–68*	Fla Keys, E & SW GMx, Cuba	ne, ssw	*343, 355, 359, 373,* 409[317]
Libinia rhomboidea Streets, 1870	ben	unk	Fla Keys, off N Yuc, Cuba	se	*343, 355*
Microlissa longirostris (Pretzmann, 1961)	ben, veg	unk–61	GMx–L Antil	nnw, ssw, ese	*344*[318]
Nibilia antilocapra (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, rbl	*71–342*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*66, 296, 355, 395, 453*
Oplopisa spinipes A. Milne-Edwards, 1879	ben	*185*	Fla Str	ese?	*355*[319]
Pelia mutica (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*<1–51*	Mass–GMx, Cuba–S Antil, Col	ne, nw, wsw	*95, 230, 343, 355,*453[320]
Rochinia crassa (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, sft, slp, slp	*128–860*	NScotia–GMx, Cuba, nS Am	ne, nw, sw, ese	*52, 66, 317, 329, 395, 447, 453*
Rochinia hystrix (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, rbl, slp	*150–708*	E GMx, Cuba, Antil	nne, wnw, sse	*52, 66, 355, 395, 447*
Rochinia tanneri (Smith, 1883)	ben, sft, shl, slp	*128–351*	Mass–Fla Str	ese	*355, 395, 453*
Rochinia umbonata (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, hsb, slp	*161–915*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib	ne, nnw, sse	*329, 355, 395, 447, 453*
Family: Tychidae					
Picroceroides tubularis Miers, 1886	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*20–110*	SE Fla–Cuba, Antil, Brz	ese	*294, 296, 355*
Pitho aculeata (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	*<1–4*	Fla Keys, Bah, Cuba–S Antil, Carib	ene, sw, se	*187, 355, 358*
Pitho anisodon (von Martens, 1872)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	*<1–22*	W Fla–Bah, Cuba–S Antil, Carib	ne, ese	*343, 355*
Pitho laevigata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1875)	ben, rbl, hsb, veg	*<1–11*	Fla, Antil, Col	ne	*355*
Pitho lherminieri (Schramm, 1867)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	*<1–220*	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, se	*187, 230, 294, 296, 355, 453*
Pitho mirabilis (Herbst, 1794)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	*<1–shallow*	Fla Keys, Bah, Antil	ssw, ese	*355*[321]
Pitho quadridentata (Miers, 1879)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	*<1–shallow*	Fla Keys, Antil	ese	*355*[322]
Stilbomastax margaritifera (Monod, 1939)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*15–38*	N GMx–S Fla, Antil	ne, nnw, ssw	*123, 461*[323]
Tyche emarginata White, 1847	ben, rbl, shl, veg	*<2–37*	NCar–E GMx, Bah, Antil, Brz	ne, se	*187, 294, 296, 453, 461*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Superfamily: Parthenopoidea					
Family: Parthenopidae					
Celatopesia concava (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*7–73*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, ese	*69, 139, 294, 296, 355, 441, 453*[324]
Heterocrypta granulata (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, shl, rbl	*<4–137*	Mass–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, nw, ese	*95, 139, 230, 294, 296, 355, 453*
Leiolambrus nitidus Rathbun, 1901	ben, sft, shl	*7–185*	GMx–Antil, Carib, nS Am, Brz	nne, nw, sw	*95, 139, 187, 296, 355*
Mesorhoea sexspinosa Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*<2–100*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*139, 296, 355, 453*[325]
Parthenope agona (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, shl, sft	*46–391*	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, nnw, se	*139, 294, 296, 329, 355, 395, 453*[326]
Platylambrus fraterculus (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*7–201*	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, nnw, se	*139, 296, 355, 453*[327]
Platylambrus granulatus (Kingsley, 1879)	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*10–824*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil	ne, nw, sw, ese	*10, 134, 139, 453*[328]
Platylambrus pourtalesii (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*18–622*	Mass–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, nw, se	*139, 296, 329, 395, 453*[329]
Platylambrus serratus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*<2–110*	Ber, Fla–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, wnw, sw, se	*134, 139, 187, 296*[330]
Solenolambrus decemspinosus Rathbun, 1894 **?**	ben, sft	*82–110*	E GMx, PRico	ne, ssw	*139, 355*[331]
Solenolambrus tenellus Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl	*55–366*	NCar–GMx, Cuba, Bah, Antil	ne, ssw, ese	*139, 355, 395*[332]
Solenolambrus typicus Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*91–618*	NCar, GMx, Bah, Antil/Carib, Brz	wnw, se	*139, 296, 329, 355, 453*
Thyrolambrus astroides Rathbun, 1894	ben, sft, rbl	*50–370*	NW Cuba, Antil, Brz, Indo-Pac	ese	*294, 296, 355*
Tutankhamen cristatipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben	*227–366*	Fla Str, Antil	ese	*139, 343, 355*
Superfamily: Cancroidea					
Family: Atelecyclidae					
Trichopeltarion nobile A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, slp	*274–786*	GMx, Antil, Col	nne, nw, sw	*329, 330*[333]
Family: Cancridae					
Cancer borealis Stimpson, 1859	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*0–796*	NScotia–Fla Str	ese	*39, 356, 395, 453*
Cancer irroratus Say, 1817	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*0–575*	Lab–Fla Str	ese	*356, 395, 453*
Superfamily: Portunoidea					
Family: Geryonidae					
Chaceon fenneri (Manning & Holthuis, 1984)	ben, sft, slp, com	*247–2002*	Ber, Chesa B–GMx	ne, nnw, ese	*48, 262, 263, 264, 395*
Chaceon quinquedens (Smith, 1879)	ben, sft, slp, com	*366–1695*	NScotia–GMx, Cuba, Bah	ne, nw, wsw, se	*48, 263, 264, 265, 329, 330, 395*[334]
Family: Portunidae					
Arenaeus cribrarius (Lamarck, 1818)	bplg, sft, bsl	*0–68*	Ber, Mass–GMx, Antil, Carib–Arg	entire	*187, 296, 356, 453*
Bathynectes longispina Stimpson, 1871	bplg, sft, rbl, slp	*100–1455*	Ber, Mass–GMx, Carib–Col	ne, se	*66, 261, 317, 343*[335]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Callinectes bocourti A. Milne-Edwards, 1879	bplg, eur	*0–20*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	nne	*296, 349, 353*[336]
Callinectes danae Smith, 1869	bplg, eur	*0–75*	Ber, NCar–SE GMx, Carib–Brz	se	*296, 349, 353*
Callinectes exasperatus (Gerstaecker, 1856)	bplg, eur	*0–8*	Ber, Atl Fla–SE GMx, Carib–Brz	wnw, sw, se	*95, 296, 349, 353, 359*
Callinectes larvatus Ordway, 1863	bplg, sft	*0–25*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, ssw, se	*187, 296, 356, 449, 453*
Callinectes ornatus Ordway, 1863	bplg, eur	*0–75*	Ber, Vir–E GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, se	*296, 349, 353*
Callinectes rathbunae Contreras, 1930	bplg, eur, com, end	*0–3*	GMx only: S Tx–Camp	wnw, sw	*187, 359, 449*
Callinectes sapidus Rathbun, 1896	bplg, eur, com	*0–90*	Ber, NScotia–Arg, E Atl, Med, Jap	entire	*187, 296, 349, 353, 359*
Callinectes similis Williams, 1966	bplg, eur	*0–379*	Del B–GMx, Bah, Jam, Col	entire	*187, 349, 353, 359*
Charybdis hellerii (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)	bplg, rbl, nid	*0–50*	SCar–GMx–Brz, Med, Ind-Pac	ssw	*118, 131, 236, 267*[337]
Cronius ruber (Lamarck, 1818)	bplg, rbl, hsb	*<1–110*	NJer–Brz, GMx, E Atl, E Pac	ene, nw, sw, ese	*187, 296, 356, 359, 453*[338]
Cronius tumidulus (Stimpson, 1871)	bplg, rbl, veg	*<1–75*	Ber, S Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	*296, 356*
Laleonectes vocans (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)	bplg, rbl, shl	*6–309*	GMx–Antil, Brz, E Atl, As I	nnw, wsw, ese	*255, 296, 356, 358*[339]
Lupella forceps (Fabricius, 1793)	bplg, sft	*4–42*	Cuba–S Antil, Carib, nS Am–Guy	ese	*343, 356*[340]
Ovalipes floridanus Hay & Shore, 1918	bplg, sft, shl, end	*<1–31*	GMx only: W Fla–Ver	ne, nw, sw	*187, 343, 450*
Portunus anceps (de Saussure, 1857)	bplg, sft, rbl, veg	*<1–103*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz, As I	ene, nnw, sw, se	*187, 255, 296, 441, 453*[341]
Portunus binoculus Holthuis, 1969	bplg, sft	*63–475*	Fla Str, Cuba, Yuc, Pan, Col	ese	*199, 395*
Portunus depressifrons (Stimpson, 1859)	bplg, sft, rbl, shl	*<1–93*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib	ne, ssw, se	*187, 356, 428*[342]
Portunus floridanus Rathbun, 1930	bplg, hsb, rbl, sft	*9–640*	NCar–E GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, nnw, wsw? ese	*352, 356, 453*[343]
Portunus gibbesii (Stimpson, 1859)	bplg, sft, shl, rbl	*0–399*	Mass–GMx, S Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*187, 296, 343, 453*
Portunus ordwayi (Stimpson, 1860)	bplg, sft, rbl, shl	*0–366*	Ber, Mass–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, sw, se	*187, 296, 343, 356, 359, 453*
Portunus sayi (Gibbes, 1850)	bplg, veg, rft, osp	*0–shallow*	NScotia–GMx, nS Am, mid–E Atl	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*343, 356, 453*
Portunus sebae (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	bplg, sft, rbl, veg	*<1–18*	Ber, GMx, Cuba–S Antil, nS Am	ne, nnw, sw, ese	*187, 356, 441*[344]
Portunus spinicarpus (Stimpson, 1871)	bplg, sft, rbl, shl	*9–550*	NCar–GMx, Antil–nS Am & Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*95, 187, 199, 294, 343, 356, 453*[345]
Portunus spinimanus Latreille, 1819	bplg, sft, shl, rbl	*<1–393*	Ber, NJer–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*187, 296, 343, 356, 453*[346]
Portunus ventralis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	bplg, sft, rbl, shl	*<1–25*	Ga–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	wnw, wsw, ese	*95, 294, 296, 343, 356, 358*[347]
Portunus vossi Lemaitre, 1992	bplg, sft, rbl, end	*20–30*	GMx only: off SW–NW Fla	ne	*235*[348]

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Raymanninus schmitti (Rathbun, 1931)	ben, sft, slp	*210–511*	Mass–Fla Str, GMx	ne, nw, sw, ese	*66, 315, 329, 343, 395, 447*[349]
Superfamily: Xanthoidea					
Family: Carpiliidae					
Carpilius corallinus (Herbst, 1783)	ben, hsb, rbl	*2–46*	Ber, Fla Keys, W GMx, Antil–Brz	ese, nnw	*294, 296, 324*[350]
Family: Goneplacidae					
Bathyplax typhlus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, hcv, slp	*315–1106*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*246, 294, 296, 329, 330, 394, 395, 447*[351]
Chasmocarcinus chacei Felder & Rabalais, 1986	ben, sft	*86–296*	GMx–L Antil	ene, nw, ssw, ese	*102*
Chasmocarcinus cylindricus Rathbun, 1901	ben, sft, rbl	*13–1967*	GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ese	*52, 294, 296, 354, 394, 395*[352]
Chasmocarcinus mississippiensis Rathbun, 1931	ben, sft, end	*<10–100*	GMx only: Ms–Yuc	nne, nw, ssw	*102*[353]
Chasmocarcinus obliquus Rathbun, 1898	ben, sft	*177–503*	Cuba, SE of Bah, Col	sse?	*52, 343, 354*[354]
Euryplax nitida Stimpson, 1859	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*<4–90*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*296, 343, 354, 453*[355]
Frevillea barbata A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, rbl	*55–201*	GMx, Cuba, Grenada	nne, nw? ssw, se	*155, 343, 354, 394,395*[356]
Frevillea hirsuta (Borradaile, 1916)	ben, sft, shl	*70–476*	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Col, Brz	ne, se, nnw	*155, 294, 296, 343, 354, 394, 395, 453*[357]
Frevillea rosea A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben	*159–476*	Fla Str, Cuba, St. Vincent	ese?	*52, 394, 395*[358]
Neopilumnoplax americana (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*128–805*	NCar–S Fla, Antil, Brz, Indo-Pac	ese	*52, 294, 296, 354, 394, 395, 460*
Perunorhombila nitida (Chace, 1940)	ben, sft, slp	*348–476*	Fla Str, N Cuba	ese?	*51, 52, 156, 343*[359]
Pilumnoplax elata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, end	*24*	GMx only: off W Fla	ene	*155, 156, 343*[360]
Sotoplax robertsi Guinot, 1984	ben, end	*55*	GMx only: NW Fla–Tx	nne, nw	*161*[361]
Thalassoplax angusta Guinot, 1969	ben, sft, slp	*183–752*	E Fla, GMx	nne, nw, sw, ese	*156, 329, 394, 395*
Trapezioplax tridentata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*13–57*	Fla Keys, GMx, Barb	ene, ssw, ese	*156, 343, 354*[362]
Trizocarcinus tacitus Chace, 1940	ben	*187–462*	Fla Str, GMx, L Antil	nne, ese	*52, 66, 155, 394, 395*
Family: Menippidae					
Eriphia gonagra (Fabricius, 1781)	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	*0–5*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Arg	ne, wnw, sw, se	*95, 187, 294, 296, 453*
Menippe adina Williams & Felder, 1986	ben, rbl, com, end	*0–15*	GMx only: NW Fla–Tams Mx	ne, nw, wsw	*458*
Menippe mercenaria (Say, 1818)	ben, rbl, shl, com	*0–51*	NCar–W Fla, S GMx, Bah, Antil	ne, ssw, se	*458*
Menippe nodifrons Stimpson, 1859	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*0–3*	Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz, W Afr	ssw, se	*187, 294, 296, 343*[363]
Ozius reticulatus (Desbonne & Schramm, 1867)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*0–3*	Bah, W GMx, Antil, Carib–nS Am	ssw	*187, 230, 356*

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Family: Panopeidae					
Acantholobulus bermudensis Felder & Martin, 2003	ben, epi, rbl, shl	*0–15*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, sw, se	*101, 187, 296, 359*[364]
Dyspanopeus sayi (Smith, 1869)	ben, veg, sft, rbl	*0–4*	NBrun–Fla Keys, E Atl UK, Med	ese	*2, 118, 269, 317,*453[365]
Dyspanopeus texana (Stimpson, 1859)	ben, veg, sft, rbl	*0–51*	S Fla–GMx	ne, wnw, sw, sse	*2, 191, 343, 359*[366]
Eucratopsis crassimanus (Dana, 1852)	ben, sft, shl, veg	*<1–80*	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ene, se	*208, 294, 296, 354, 373, 409*[367]
Eurypanopeus abbreviatus (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	*0–5*	SCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ene, nw, sw, se	*187, 296, 356, 453*[368]
Eurypanopeus depressus (Smith, 1869)	ben, shl, rbl, epi	*0–48*	Ber, Mass–GMx, Antil, Urg	ne, nw, sw, ese	*349, 356, 359, 373, 453*
Eurypanopeus dissimilis (Benedict & Rathbun, 1891)	ben, shl, rbl, epi	*0–3*	E & W Fla, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	*28, 140, 356*
Eurypanopeus turgidus (Rathbun, 1930)	ben, rbl, veg	*0–3*	W Fla–Camp, Cuba	ne, nw, sw	*95, 273, 356, 359*[369]
Eurytium limosum (Say, 1818)	ben, sft, veg, rbl	*0–3*	Ber, NY–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	*10, 187, 294, 296, 343, 349, 356, 359, 453*[370]
Glyptoplax smithii A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rub, shl, hsb	*24–110*	NCar–GMx, Yuc Str, Cuba	ene, nnw, ssw, se	*15, 154, 273, 313,*453[371]
Hexapanopeus angustifrons (Benedict & Rathbun, 1891)	ben, shl, rbl, sft	*0–139*	Mass–GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*24, 95, 187, 296, 356*
Hexapanopeus caribbaeus (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, epi, sft, shl	*<1–55*	E Fla, Cuba–S Antil, nS Am–Brz	ese?	*132, 294, 296, 356*[372]
Hexapanopeus lobipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, hsb, rbl	*shallow–68*	Bah, Fla Keys	ese, nnw	*306, 356, 441*[373]
Hexapanopeus paulensis Rathbun, 1930	ben, epi, sft, rbl	*<1–16*	SCar–GMx, Brz–Urg	nne, nw, wsw	*95, 97, 294, 296, 343, 441, 453*[374]
Hexapanopeus quinquedentatus Rathbun, 1901	ben, sft, rbl, veg	*15–22*	NW Fla, PRico	nne	*343, 356*[375]
Neopanope packardii (Kingsley, 1871)	ben, veg, sft, rbl	*<1–74*	E–NW Fla & Keys, Cuba, Bah	ne, ese	*2, 343, 356*
Panopeus americanus de Saussure, 1857	ben, rbl, veg, shl	*<1–25*	E–W Fla & Keys, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, ese	*294, 296, 356, 409*
Panopeus hartii Smith, 1869	ben, rbl, hsb	*<1–25*	Fla Keys, Antil, Brz, As I	ssw, se	*187, 255, 294, 296, 356*
Panopeus lacustris Desbonne, 1867	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*0–2+*	Ber, Ga–S GMx, Antil–Brz, Hai	ene, sw, se	*187, 294, 296, 349, 359, 452*[376]
Panopeus obesus Smith, 1869	ben, sft, shl, veg	*0–2*	NCar–NE Fla, GMx	ne, nw, sw	*187, 452, 453*
Panopeus occidentalis de Saussure, 1857	ben, sft, rbl, veg	*<1–20*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, sw, se	*187, 294, 296, 356, 359, 452, 453*[377]
Panopeus rugosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*<1–51*	S–W Fla, Antil, Carib, nS Am, Brz	ne, ese	*343, 356*
Panopeus simpsoni Rathbun, 1930	ben, shl, epi, rbl	*0–10*	S Fla–W GMx, Cuba	ne, nw, wsw	*187, 273, 349, 452*[378]
Panoplax depressa Stimpson, 1871	ben, hsb, rbl, sft	*5–101*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nnw, ese	*34, 66, 154, 296,*453[379]
Rhithropanopeus harrisii (Gould, 1841)	ben, rbl, eur, cfw	*0–37*	NBrun–GMx, US Pac, E Atl, Med	ne, nw, ssw	*9, 118, 187, 343, 356, 359, 453*[380]

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Tetraplax quadridentata (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, sft, shl, svg	*8–22*	N Cuba–Curaç, Col	ese	*80, 154, 343*[381]
Family: Pilumnoididae					
Pilumnoides nudifrons (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, rbl	*80–556*	Fla Keys, Barb	nne, nnw, ese	*356, 394, 395*[382]
Family: Pilumnidae					
Danielum ixbauchac Vázquez-Bader & Gracia, 1995	ben, sft, end?	*65–182*	GMx only	ene, nw, sw	*187, 423*[383]
Lobopilumnus agassizii (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–51*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Cuba, Trind, Ven	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*66, 356, 441, 453*[384]
Pilumnus caribaeus Desbonne & Schramm, 1867	ben, sft, shl, veg	*<1–55*	Fla Keys, Bah, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ese, ssw	*294, 296, 356, 359*
Pilumnus dasypodus Kingsley, 1879	ben, epi, rbl, shl	*<1–52*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*95, 187, 294, 296, 343, 356, 373, 453*[385]
Pilumnus diomedeae Rathbun, 1894	ben, sft, rbl	*40–340*	N Cuba, Yuc Str, Sur, Brz	ese	*197, 294, 296, 356,*410[386]
Pilumnus floridanus Stimpson, 1871	ben, epi, rbl, veg	*<1–146*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Ven, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	*66, 95, 187, 294, 296, 324, 343, 356, 453*
Pilumnus gemmatus Stimpson, 1860	ben, rbl, hsb, veg	*<1–42*	Fla Keys, Yuc, Antil–Curaç	se	*187, 356*
Pilumnus holosericus Rathbun, 1898	ben, rbl, hsb	*<1–3*	Fla Keys, Bah, Antil, Col	ese	*230, 356*
Pilumnus lacteus Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	*<1–32*	NCar–W Fla, S GMx, Cuba, Col	ne, ssw, se	*187, 230, 356, 359, 373, 428, 453*
Pilumnus longleyi Rathbun, 1930	ben, hsb, rbl	*<1–4+*	Fla Keys, Bah	ese	*356*
Pilumnus marshi Rathbun, 1901	ben, hsb, rbl	*<1–37*	Fla Keys, SW GMx, Cuba, Vrg I	ssw, ese	*187, 356, 373*
Pilumnus nudimanus Rathbun, 1901	ben, hsb	*<1–shallow*	Fla Keys, Cuba, PRico	ese	*356, 373*[387]
Pilumnus pannosus Rathbun, 1896	ben, epi, hsb, rbl	*<1–20*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib	ne, nw, sw, ese	*97, 343, 356, 359,*453[388]
Pilumnus sayi Rathbun, 1897	ben, hsb, epi, rbl	*<1–90*	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil	ne, nw, sw, ese	*66, 187, 343, 356, 453*
Pilumnus spinosissimus Rathbun, 1898	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*5–20*	E Fla–SE GMx, Antil, Brz	ese	*294, 296, 356* [389]
Family: Speocarcinidae					
Speocarcinus carolinensis Stimpson, 1859	ben, sft	*0–476*	NCar–Fla Keys, Antil, Brz	ese	*102, 453*
Speocarcinus lobatus Guinot, 1969	ben, sft	*6–150*	GMx, Col	nne, nw, ssw	*80, 102, 187*
Speocarcinus monotuberculatus Felder & Rabalais, 1986	ben, sft, end	*76–81*	GMx only: S Tx–Fla Keys	wnw, ssw, ese	*102*[390]
Family: Pseudorhombilidae					
Chacellus filiformis Guinot, 1969	ben, bur	*160–400*	off NJer–E Fla, GMx, Bah	nne, nnw	*156, 329, 454*[391]
Euphrosynoplax campechiensis Vázquez-Bader & Gracia, 1991	ben, sft, end	*47–158*	GMx only: off Ver–Camp	ssw	*187, 421*[392]
Euphrosynoplax clausa Guinot, 1969	ben, end	*47–210*	GMx only: N–W shelf	nne, nw, ssw	*6, 107, 329, 421,*447[393]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Nanoplax xanthiformis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*9–333*	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*10, 294, 296, 343, 356, 393, 395, 453*[394]
Pseudorhombila guinotea Hernández-Aguilera, 1982	ben, sft, end	*57–112*	GMx only: Tams–Ver	wnw, wsw	*186, 187, 422*
Pseudorhombila ometlanti Vázquez-Bader & Gracia, 1995	ben	*23–79*	GMx, Col	ssw	*422*[395]
Pseudorhombila quadridentata (Latreille, 1828)	ben, sft, end	*20–63*	GMx only: N–W shelf	nw	*6, 107, 156, 186*[396]
Robertsella mystica Guinot, 1969	ben, sft, slp	*210–519*	SE Fla, Fla Str, GMx	nnw, ese	*156, 329, 394, 395,*447[397]
Tetraxanthus bidentatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, rbl	*165–536*	Fla & Yuc Str, Cuba, Grenada	ese	*50, 52, 343, 356, 394, 395*[398]
Tetraxanthus rathbunae Chace, 1939	ben, sft, shl	*20–622*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, sw, ese	*10, 294, 296, 329, 343, 394, 395, 453*[399]
Family: Domeciidae					
Domecia acanthophora (Schramm, 1867)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–146*	Ber, NCar–GMx–Brz, As I, E Atl	nnw, sw, se	*149, 187, 255, 296, 324, 343, 356, 441,* 453[400]
Family: Trapeziidae					
Garthiope barbadensis (Rathhun, 1921)	ben, hsb, rbl	*<1–80*	E Fla–Fla Keys, Antil, Col, Brz	ese	*141, 162, 230, 296, 356*
Garthiope spinipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–82*	Ber, Fla Keys, W GMx, Antil, Brz	nnw, ese	*162, 296, 324, 356, 411*
Family: Xanthidae					
Actaea acantha (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, rbl, shl, veg	*<1–25*	Fla Keys, W GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	nnw, ese	*230, 296, 356, 441*
Actaea bifrons Rathbun, 1898	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	*<2–73*	Fla Keys, W GMx, Antil, Pan-Sur	nnw, ese	*343, 356, 410, 441*[401]
Allactaea lithostrota Williams, 1974	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	*50–640*	Ber, NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Antil–Brz	nnw, se?	*296, 395*[402]
Banareia palmeri (Rathbun, 1894)	ben, epi, hsb, rbl	*<2–145*	E Fla–Keys, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ese	*159, 296, 356*
Batodaeus urinator (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881) n. comb.	ben, hsb, epi, ocs	*146–457*	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx, Carib	ene, nw, ssw, ese	*356, 424, 453, 460*[403]
Carpoporous papulosus Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*32–113*	NCar–GMx	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*343, 356, 453*[404]
Cataleptodius floridanus (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, rbl, shl, veg	*0–33*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Carib–Brz	ne, sw, se	*152, 187, 296, 343,*356[405]
Chlorodiella longimana (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, rbl, hsb, epg	*5–154*	S Fla, S GMx, Bah, Antil, Pan, Col	ssw, ese	*187, 230, 356*[406]
Etisus maculatus (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, rbl	*0–3*	Fla Keys, S GMx, Bah, Antil, Col	ssw, ese	*157, 187, 230, 234, 356*
Eucratodes agassizii A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, shl	*117–395*	N GMx, Fla & Yuc Str, PRico	nne, nnw	*329, 343, 356, 394,*395[407]
Glyptoxanthus erosus (Stimpson, 1859)	ben, hsb, rbl, shl	*<1–68*	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil	ne, nw, ssw, se	*97, 187, 356, 453*
Glyptoxanthus vermiculatus (Lamarck, 1818)	ben, hab, rbl, shl	*1–65*	NE GMx, Carib–S Brz	nne	*294, 356*[408]
Heteractaea ceratopus (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*<1–5*	E Fla–Keys, Antil, Col	ese	*152, 230, 356*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Melybia thalamita Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*<2–368*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	*187, 294, 296, 356, 441, 453*[409]
Microcassiope minor (Dana, 1852)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*<1–shallow*	Bah, GMx, Cuba, Curaç, Ven, Med, W Afr, C & S Atl I	ssw, ese	*140, 158, 187, 261, 356, 402*[410]
Micropanope lobifrons A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, hsb, rbl, shl	*37–311*	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Pan	nne, nnw, sw, se	*150, 153, 187, 356, 441*
Micropanope nuttingi (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*<1–183*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	*97, 230, 294, 296, 356, 453*[411]
Micropanope pusilla A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, rbl, shl	*7–311*	Fla Str–GMx, Bah, Antil, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*124, 187, 232, 294, 296, 343, 356*
Micropanope sculptipes Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*10–311*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nw, ese	*95, 294, 296, 356, 395, 428, 453*[412]
Nanocassiope truncatifrons (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, sft, rbl	*103–355*	Fla Str, Cuba, Yuc Str	ese	*158, 395*
Olivioxantho denticulatus (White, 1848)	ben, rbl, hsb	*<1–21*	Ber, E Fla–GMx–Brz, As I, W Afr	ne, sw, ese	*140, 152, 187, 255, 294, 296, 343, 356*[413]
Paractaea rufopunctata (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*<1–220*	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz, Urg	ne, nw, sw, ese	*157, 187, 230, 296, 356, 358, 441, 453*[414]
Paraliomera dispar (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*<1–154*	Ber, Fla Keys, GMx, Antil–Col	ssw, ese	*356*[415]
Paraliomera longimana (A. Milne-Edwards, 1865)	ben, epi, rbl, hsb	*<1–154*	Fla Keys, GMx, Antil–Col	ssw, ese	*187, 356*[416]
Platyactaea setigera (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, epi, rbl, shl	*<1–65*	Ber, E Fla & Keys–GMx, Antil–Ven	ene, nw, ssw, se	*140, 151, 187, 356, 441*[417]
Platypodiella spectabilis (Herbst, 1794)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	*4–62*	Ber, S Fla–GMx, Antil–Ven, Brz	ene, wnw, ssw, ese	*97, 187, 343, 356*[418]
Pseudomedaeus agassizii (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	*<1–82*	NCar–GMx	ne, nw, ssw, ese	*95, 187, 441, 451*[419]
Pseudomedaeus distinctus (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	*47–185*	NCar–GMx, Antil	ene, nnw, ese	*451, 453*[420]
Xanthodius americanus (de Saussure, 1858)	ben, rbl, hsb	*<1–2*	Ber, Fla Keys, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ssw, se	*124, 152, 187, 296*[421]
Superfamily: Cryptochiroidea					
Family: Cryptochiridae					
Opecarcinus hypostegus (Shaw & Hopkins, 1977)	ben, epi, sym	*<1–63*	Fla Keys–GMx, Carib, Brz, As I	ne, nnw, sw, ese	*226, 294, 296, 389*[422]
Troglocarcinus corallicola Verrill, 1908	ben, epi, sym	*<1–75*	Ber, Fla–GMx, Carib, Brz, C–E Atl	ne, sw, ese	*226, 294, 296, 389*
Subsection: Thoracotremata					
Superfamily: Pinnotheroidea					
Family: Pinnotheridae					
Austinixa beherae (Manning & Felder, 1989)	ben, inf, sym, end	*0–2+*	GMx only: Ala–Tx	nne, nw	*172, 256*
Austinixa chacei (Wass, 1955)	ben, inf, sym, end	*0–2+*	GMx only: Fla–Ala	nne	*172, 256*
Austinixa cristata (Rathbun, 1900)	ben, inf, sym	*0–2+*	NCar–GMx, possibly Carib & Brz	nne, wnw, sw	*172, 187, 256, 294, 296, 453*[423]

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Clypeasterophilus juvenilis (Bouvier, 1917)	ben, sym, epi	*64–281*	Fla Keys–N & S GMx, Bah	ne, sse	*43, 147, 232, 454*[424]
Clypeasterophilus rugatus (Bouvier, 1917)	ben, sym, epi	*<2–16*	Fla Keys, Cuba, Antil	ene, ssw, ese	*43, 147, 354*[425]
Clypeasterophilus stebbingi (Rathbun, 1918)	ben, sym, epi, end	*9–53*	GMx only: Fla Keys–NW Fla	ne, ese	*43, 343, 147*[426]
Dissodactylus crinitichelis Moreira, 1901	ben, sym, epi	*<1–73*	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Arg	nne	*147, 296, 343, 393*[427]
Dissodactylus latus Griffith, 1987	ben, sym, epi, end	*<2–6*	GMx only: Fla Keys, Ver	ssw, ese	*147*[428]
Dissodactylus mellitae (Rathbun, 1900)	ben, sft, sym, epi	*<4–52*	Mass–Fla, NE GMx–Tams Mx	nne, nnw, wsw	*147, 453*[429]
Dissodactylus primitivus Bouvier, 1917	ben, sft, sym, epi	*15–55*	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Pan	ene, ese	*147, 343, 354, 414*[430]
Fabia byssomiae (Say, 1818)	ben, sym, epi, end	*4–9*	GMx only: W Fla, Cuba	ene, ese	*343, 354, 385*
Fabia tellinae Cobb, 1973	ben, sym, epi, end	*5–18*	GMx only: NW Fla–Ala	nne	*4, 343*
Orthotheres serrei (Rathbun, 1909)	ben, sym	*0–?*	Cuba, Jam, PRico	sse	*354, 385*
Orthotheres strombi (Rathbun, 1905)	ben, sym, epi	*5–9*	NE GMx & PRico	ne	*343, 354, 385, 428*[431]
Parapinnixa bouvieri Rathbun, 1918	ben, rbl, sft, sym?	*<4–75*	SCar, Fla Str, GMx, PRico	nnw? se	*294, 296, 453*[432]
Parapinnixa hendersoni Rathbun, 1918	ben, rbl, sft, epi	*<1–73*	NCar–Ga, E GMx, Antil–Ven, Brz	ene, nnw, ese	*15, 230, 296, 453*[433]
Pinnaxodes floridensis H. W. Wells & M. J. Wells, 1961	ben, sym, epi	*0–38*	NCar–Ga, NE GMx	ne	*453*
Pinnixa chaetopterana Stimpson, 1860	ben, sft, inf, sym	*0–16*	Mass–GMx, Col, Brz	ne, nw	*95, 230, 294, 296, 343, 428, 453*[434]
Pinnixa cylindrica (Say, 1818)	ben, sft, inf, sym	*0–37*	Mass–E GMx	ne, ese	*354, 453, 428*
Pinnixa floridana Rathbun, 1918	ben, sft, inf, sym	*0–55*	NCar–E GMx, Cuba	ne, ese	*273, 354, 428, 453*
Pinnixa leptosynaptae Wass, 1968	ben, sym, epi, end	*0–2?*	GMx only: NW Fla	nne	*305, 430*
Pinnixa monodactyla Say, 1818	ben, sft, inf, sym	*<1–39*	SE US, E Fla, NE GMx	nne	*354*[435]
Pinnixa lunzi Glassell, 1937	ben, sft, inf, sym	*0–26*	Vir–E Fla, N–W GMx	nne, nw	*95, 453*[436]
Pinnixa pearsei Wass, 1955	ben, inf, sym, end	*0–16*	GMx only: NW Fla–Tx	ne, nw	*343, 428*[437]
Pinnixa retinens Rathbun, 1918	ben, sft, inf, sym	*<1–37*	Del B–GMx	ne, nw	*453, 354*[438]
Pinnixa sayana Stimpson, 1860	ben, sft, inf, sym	*0–75*	Mass–W Fla, Brz	ene?	*343, 354, 453*[439]
Pinnotheres hemphilli (Rathbun, 1918)	ben, sym? end	*0–1?*	GMx only: Cedar Keys, Fla	ene	*354*
Pinnotheres shoemakeri Rathbun, 1918	ben, sym?	*shallow?*	W Fla & Keys, Antil	ene, ese	*354*[440]
Tumidotheres maculatus (Say, 1818)	ben, sym, epi	*<1–46*	Mass–GMx, Antil, Brz–Arg	ne, wnw, wsw	*10, 296, 343, 354, 453*
Tunicotheres moseri (Rathbun, 1918)	ben, sym, epi	*<1–6*	Ga? W Fla, Jam	ene	*29, 125, 343, 354*[441]

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Zaops geddesi (Miers, 1880)	ben, sym, epi	*shallow–?*	Ver, Antil, Col, Brz, E Pac	ssw	*44, 230, 354*[442]
Zaops ostreum (Say, 1817)	ben, sym, epi	*<1–3?*	Mass–E Fla, GMx, Antil, Brz	wnw? ssw	*187, 359*[443]
Superfamily: Ocypodoidea					
Family: Ocypodidae					
Ocypode quadrata (Fabricius, 1787)	bur, i/spt, bsl	*<1*	Ber, RI–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	*187, 294, 296, 343, 359, 453*
Uca burgersi Holthuis, 1967	bur, i/spt, est, eur	*<1*	E–SW Fla, Bah, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, sw, se	*18, 82, 294, 296, 343*
Uca leptodactyla Rathbun, 1898	bur, i/spt, bsl, est	*<1*	E–SW Fla, Yuc, Antil–Ven, Brz	ene, se	*18, 82, 294, 296, 343*
Uca longisignalis Salmon & Atsaides, 1968	bur, i/spt, est, end	*<1*	GMx only: W Fla–S Tx	ne, nw	*18, 82, 343*
Uca marguerita Thurman, 1981	bur, i/spt, est, end	*<1*	GMx only: N Tams–Camp (S Tx?)	wnw? sw	*9, 18*[444]
Uca minax (Le Conte, 1855)	bur, i/spt, est, eur	*<1*	Mass–E Fla, NW Fla–NW GMx	nne, nw	*18, 82, 95, 104, 343*[445]
Uca panacea Novak & Salmon, 1974	bur, i/spt, bsl, end	*<1*	GMx only: NW Fla–Camp	nne, nw, sw	*18, 343*
Uca pugilator (Bosc, 1802)	bur, i/spt, bsl	*<1*	Mass–NE GMx, Bah? Tx? Antil?	ne, ese	*18, 343*[446]
Uca rapax (Smith, 1870)	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw? sw, se	*18, 82, 343, 382*[447]
Uca speciosa (Ives, 1891)	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	E Fla–GMx, Cuba, Yuc (Carib)	ne, ssw, se	*18, 343*
Uca spinicarpa Rathbun, 1900	bur, i/spt, est, end	*<1*	GMx only: NW Fla–Camp	nne, nw, sw	*18, 343, 359*
Uca subcylindrica (Stimpson, 1851)	bur, i/spt, est, end	*<1*	GMx only: S Tx–Tams Mx	wnw, wsw	*18, 343*
Uca thayeri Rathbun, 1900	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	nne, ssw, se	*18, 294, 296, 343*
Uca virens Salmon & Atsaides, 1968	bur, i/spt, est, end	*<1*	GMx only: NW Fla–Tab	nne, nw, sw	*18, 82, 343, 382*[448]
Uca vocator (Herbst, 1804)	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	W GMx, Antil, Carib–nS Am, Brz	wnw, sw, sse	*18, 82, 294, 296, 343*[449]
Ucides cordatus (Linnaeus, 1763)	bur, i/spt, msp	*<1*	E Fla–GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib–Brz	sw, se	*187, 294, 296, 343, 349*
Family: Palicidae					
Palicus affinis A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1899	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*20–214*	NE Fla–GMx, Antil, Col–Brz	ene, nnw, ese	*66, 294, 296, 354*[450]
Palicus alternatus Rathbun, 1897	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*7–285*	NCar–GMx, Col, Brz	ne, ese	*47, 294, 296, 354, 453*
Palicus cristatipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, shl, rbl	*159–175*	SW Fla, Yuc Str, Grenada	ene	*354*[451]
Palicus cursor (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, shl	*185–650*	NCar, Fla Str–E GMx, Antil, Col	ne, ese	*52, 354, 393, 395*[452]
Palicus dentatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, rbl, shl	*28–481*	E GMx, Fla Str, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	*296, 329, 354, 395*[453]
Palicus depressus (Rathbun, 1897)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	*103–463*	Fla Str, Cuba, Antil	ese	*52, 354, 395*

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Palicus faxoni Rathbun, 1897	ben, sft	*59–190*	NCar–E GMx, Yuc, Brz	ne, se	*354, 393, 453*[454]
Palicus floridanus (Rathbun, 1918)	ben	*190–504*	Fla Str, Cuba, Col	ese	*52, 354, 395*[455]
Palicus gracilipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, shl	*112–545*	Yuc, Fla Str, Cuba, Bah	sse	*354, 395*
Palicus gracilis (Smith, 1883)	ben, sft	*183–686*	Mass, GMx, Nic, Col, Curaç	ne, nw, wsw, se	*66, 329, 447*[456]
Palicus obesus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft	*24–220*	GMx, Brz	ne, nw, sw, sse	*66, 187, 294, 296, 327, 329, 354, 393*[457]
Palicus sica (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	*27–622*	SCar–GMx, Bah, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, se	*294, 296, 329, 343, 354, 395, 453*
Superfamily: Grapsoidea					
Family: Gecarcinidae					
Cardisoma guanhumi Latreille, 1828	bur, i/spt, est, msp	*<1*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, sw, se	*174, 294, 296, 343, 354, 359*
Gecarcinus lateralis (Freminville, 1835)	bur, i/spt, est, msp	*<1*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Carib–Sur, E Pac	wnw, sw, ese	*174, 187, 230, 343, 354, 418, 419*[458]
Gecarcinus ruricola (Linnaeus, 1758)	bur, i/spt, est, msp	*<1*	E Fla–Cuba, Antil, Carib–nS Am	ese	*174, 343, 354*
Family: Glyptograpsidae					
Platychirograpsus spectabilis (De Man, 1896)	bur, cfw, eur, end	*<1*	GMx only: Tams–Tab, Tampa B	ene, sw	*9, 187, 343, 349,* 386[459]
Family: Grapsidae					
Geograpsus lividus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	bur, i/spt, spl, rbl	*<2*	Ber, Fla Keys–GMx, Antil–Brz	sw, se	*64, 187, 294, 296, 343, 354*[460]
Goniopsis cruentata (Latreille, 1802)	bur, i/spt, est, msp	*<2*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, wnw, sw, se	*64, 95, 187, 294, 296, 343, 359*[461]
Grapsus grapsus (Linnaeus, 1758)	itd, hsb, rbl, spl	*<1*	Ber, S Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz, E Pac	wnw, sw, se	*64, 187, 354, 367*[462]
Pachygrapsus gracilis (de Saussure, 1858)	itd, hsb, spl, evg	*<1*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz, E Atl	nw, sw, se	*187, 255, 343, 358*[463]
Pachygrapsus transversus (Gibbes, 1850)	itd, hsb, spl, evg	*<1*	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil–Urg, E Atl	entire	*187, 343, 354, 387,*453[464]
Planes cyaneus Dana, 1852	plg, osp, epi, rft	*<1*	GMx, S Am–Arg, E Atl, Indo-Pac	wnw	*294, 296, 390*[465]
Family: Plagusiidae					
Euchirograpsus americanus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl, hsb	*30–508*	Georges Bk–GMx, Antil–Brz	ne, ese, wsw	*10, 294, 296, 343, 395, 420, 453, 454*[466]
Euchirograpsus antillensis Türkay, 1975	ben, rbl, hsb	*192–430*	Fla Keys, Bah, Cuba, Yuc	se	*343, 395, 420*
Percnon gibbesi (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	*<3*	Ber, NCar–Brz, E Atl, Med, E Pac	ne, wnw, sw, se	*187, 255, 367, 453*[467]
Plagusia depressa (Fabricius, 1775)	itd, hsb, rbl, spl	*<3*	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz, C & E Atl	nne, nw, sw, ese	*10, 168, 230, 294, 296, 388, 453*[468]
Family: Sesarmidae					
Aratus pisonii (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	bur, i/spt, est, msp	*<1*	E Fla–S GMx, Antil–Brz, E Pac?	ene, sw, se	*9, 187, 294, 296, 349, 359, 409*[469]
Armases americanum (de Saussure, 1858)	bur, i/spt, cfw, est	*<1*	Tams Mx, C Am–Pan	sw, sse	*3, 9, 187*

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/ Endnotes
Armases benedicti (Rathbun, 1897)	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	Fla Keys, nS Am–Brz	ese	*3, 354*
Armases cinereum (Bosc, 1802)	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	Chesa B–GMx–Camp	ne, nw, sw	*3, 8, 10, 187, 359, 453*
Armases miersii (Rathbun, 1897)	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	Fla Keys, Yuc, Antil	sse	*3*[470]
Armases ricordi (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Bah, Carib–Sur	ene, wnw, sw, se	*3, 187, 191, 359*[471]
Sesarma curacaoense De Man, 1892	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	E Fla–GMx, Antil, C–nS Am, Brz	ene, ssw, se	*3, 187, 359*[472]
Sesarma reticulatum (Say, 1817)	bur, i/spt, est	*<1*	Mass–E Fla, N–W GMx	ne, nw, wsw	*3, 104, 343, 349*[473]
Family: Varunidae					
Cyclograpsus integer H. Milne Edwards, 1837	bur, rbl, i/spt	*<1*	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz, E Atl	ene, nw, sw, se	*187, 261, 294, 296, 343, 354, 367*[474]
Eriocheir sinensis H. Milne Edwards, 1853	bur, cfw, est, nid	*<1–3+*	Md, La, Lk Erie, E Pac, Cal, E Atl	nne	*79, 118, 289*[475]

[1] Records include USNM 310876 from depths >3000 m in the northwestern GMx, ID by A. Crosnier.

[2] As noted by Roberts and Pequegnat (1970), a complex of forms may be represented by *B. brasiliensis,* and recognition of *B. cereus* among these may prove difficult; while Pérez-Farfante and Kensley (1997) limited the distribution of *B. cereus* to the Bahamas and New Zealand, it is included in the present list on the basis of a subsequent report from the southwestern GMx by Wicksten and Packard (2005).

[3] Records include ULLZ 6700 from about 500 m deep off St. Petersburg, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[4] Natural range is eastern Pacific, with other occurrences as escaped animals from aquacultural operations, but not established as reproductive populations (McLaughlin et al. 2005: appendix 4, table 1).

[5] Records include ULLZ 6784 from rubble bottom near hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; previously listed questionably from the East Flower Garden banks by Wicksten (2005a).

[6] Records include ULLZ 7543 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[7] Natural range is Indo-Pacific, with other occurrences as escaped animals from aquacultural operations; no evidence of established reproductive populations (http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.asp?speciesID=1209).

[8] The spelling "*Rymapenaeus*" in Gracia and Hernandez-Aguilera (2005) is in error.

[9] The spelling "*Rymapenaeus*" in Gracia and Hernandez-Aguilera (2005) is in error.

[10] Records include ULLZ 7871 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[11] Records include ULLZ 1197 from off Cuba, ID by D. L. Felder, and 3377, 3378 from off Louisiana, ID by W. W. Forman.

[12] Records include USNM 98072, from northeast of Puerto Rico, ID by J. W. Goy; also ULLZ 7491 and 7496 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[13] Records include RMNH D41304, from Grenada, ID by J. W. Goy; the collection site for this species in the Upper Florida Keys lies almost on the border of our limits in the southeastern extreme of the east northeastern GMx, and the record is thus included for that sector.

[14] Records include UMML 5458, from Discovery Bay, Jamaica, ID by J. W. Goy.

[15] Records include GCRL I62:562, from south of Grand Isle, Louisiana, ID by J. W. Goy; GCRL I68:857, from east of South Pass, Louisiana, ID J. W. Goy; GCRL I71:1054, from northeast of Pass a Loutre, Louisiana, ID by J. W. Goy; MESC 6180-2276, from 29°48′N, 86°03′30″W, ID by J. W. Goy; MESC 6180-2277, from south of Mississippi River mouth, ID by J. W. Goy; MESC 6180-2275, from 29°45′29″N, 87°46′32″W, ID by J. W. Goy; ULLZ 2971, from south southwest of Grand Isle, Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; and USNM 171589, from Dry Tortugas, Florida, ID by J. W. Goy; USNM 187140, from 28°28′N, 91°16.45′W, ID by J. W. Goy; GMx populations appear to be widely disjunct from those of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, despite their morphological similarity; treatment of these populations as conspecifics is provisional, pending the outcome of comparative genetic studies currently in progress.

[16] Records include TCWC 2-8231 from off Tamaulipas, ID by M. K. Wicksten.

[17] Records include ULLZ 6464 from 95 m deep off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[18] Records include TCWC 2-3154 from <2 m in Tampa Bay, Florida, ID by L. H. Pequegnat.

[19] Records include TCWC 2-3154 from off Alabama, ID by M. K. Wicksten.

[20] Early distribution records appear under the apparent synonym, *Acanthephyra haeckelii* (von Martens), though Chace (1986) raises some question as to whether these two names apply to the same species; first reported from the GMx by Williams and Wigley (1977), who reviewed overall distribution records of this wide-ranging species.

[21] Chace (1986) excluded earlier putative records of this species from the Pacific Ocean.

(*continued*)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

[22] While largely a freshwater species, this species ranges into upper estuaries; in addition to records of Villalobos (1960), specimens have been found among samples of estuarine decapods in seine samples from near the mouth of the Rio Grande river in extreme south Texas (returned to sender), ID by D. L. Felder.

[23] Mention of *D. serrifer* from the eastern GMx by Boothe and Heard (1987: 513) was apparently in error, their comments there applying more appropriately to the present species.

[24] Maximum depth is reported as in http://www.gsmfc.org/seamap/picture_guide/Shrimp/eugonatonotus%20crassus.pdf

[25] Records include ULLZ 7414 from 50–55 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; literature reports are from immediately east of our east northeastern GMx limits in the northern Florida Keys.

[26] Records include TCWC 2-6695 and 2-6957 from the northeastern GMx, ID by L. H. Pequegnat, and 2-8306 from southwestern GMx, ID by M. K. Wicksten.

[27] Records include ULLZ 7454 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[28] Records include ULLZ 2843 from Looe Key, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[29] Records include ULLZ 3683 from South Padre Island, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.

[30] There remains some question as to the status of this species, and its possible synonymy with *L. tenuicornis,* as concluded by Holthuis (1952), but subsequent workers have retained the separation (Chace 1972, Ramos-Porto and Coelho 1998).

[31] Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazán, and Ruiz Nuño (1996), identified a small lot of *Macrobrachium* from the Port of Veracruz, possibly Boca del Río, as *Macrobrachium* aff *jelskii;* Wicksten (2005b) reported the same sample to be "provisionally identified" as *M. jelskii,* making reference to the former study; neither paper offered any further description of the organisms identified as *M. jelskii,* though Wicksten (2005b) offered recognition characters modified from Holthuis (1952), who based them on material mainly from Suriname and Venezuela; given the great morphological variation shown by *M. acanthurus,* uncertainties about the identity of the specific sample in question, and the absence of other records or vouchers of this species in one of the better studied coastal areas of Mexico, we deem this report to be too questionable for inclusion of the species in our present checklist; we also note that several additional species of this genus, other than those listed here, may occur in at least upper coastal estuaries of Mexico and Cuba, given their likely migratory habits over the course of reproduction and development.

[32] Recent records of this nonindigenous species likely represent escapes from aquaculture operations, as per reports reviewed at http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/references/ReferenceViewer.asp?refnum=15760

[33] Pending the availability of materials for firsthand study, this record is included with some reservation; S. De Grave has noted (personal communication) that it is a purely freshwater form where typically found in Guyanas and Venezuela, and its distribution there is very disjunct from the GMx.

[34] Records include ULLZ 6449 from near border of north northeastern and north northwestern GMx, on Sackett Bank, just west of Mississippi River, ID by D. L. Felder.

[35] Records include ULLZ 7384 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[36] While no published records exist from outside the GMx, recently collected specimens from the Caribbean coast of Panama appear to be morphologically very near this species (S. De Grave, personal communication).

[37] Occurrence at Dry Tortugas, Florida, remains based upon a tentative identification (Chace 1972).

[38] Broad inclusion of the GMx in the range of this species, as illustrated by Fransen (2002, fig. 90), does not appear justified by records summarized in the same paper; occurrence in the lower Florida Keys, and just outside defined limits of the GMx in Cuba and Quintana Roo, Mexico, is, however, well established.

[39] As noted by Fransen (2002: 9) this species is known from only the type material, which is lost and may in fact represent a species of *Periclimenaeus.*

[40] The collection site for this species lies almost on the border of our limits in the southeastern extreme of the east northeastern GMx, and the record is thus included for that sector.

[41] Unconfirmed reports also suggest range may include southwestern GMx (see Wicksten 2005b: 83).

[42] Records include USNM 214967 listed from off South Carolina, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.

[43] Records include USNM 220997 listed from off Georgia, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre**;** specific locations in Florida are unclear, possibly include both southwestern Florida and Keys; records from Cuba are from western extreme, apparently just outside our GMx limits.

[44] The collection site for this species lies almost on the border of our limits in the southeastern extreme of the east northeastern GMx, and the record is thus included for that sector.

[45] Records include ULLZ 7283 from 36–46 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[46] Published records for this species are to the immediate east of our limits in the southeastern extreme of the east northeastern GMx, but records include ULLZ 6511 and 8393 from the ene and nnw GMx, respectively.

[47] Records include ULLZ 2762–2765 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy; Williams (1988a) provisionally assigns materials from off North Carolina and eastern Florida to this species, which likely represents a complex of species in the western Atlantic.

[48] Records include ULLZ 1704 from off Campeche, ID by D. L. Felder, and ULLZ 2761 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.

[49] Records include ULLZ 1180 from south Texas, ID by D. L. Felder, and ULLZ 2766–2767 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.

[50] In accord with Chace (1972), we exclude Pacific records from the range of this species, even though not all subsequent authors (for example, Kim and Abele 1988, Manning and Chace 1990) have done so; Pacific populations appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001).

[51] Included in treatment of alpheids from eastern Mexico by McClure (2005), but without reference to any apparent record from those waters.

[52] Records include USNM 170064 from the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by R. H. Gore; Pacific populations appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001); the type is Atlantic in origin, so Pacific records of this species are herein noted to be questionable in the overall distribution, pending systematic revisions.

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

[53] Records include ULLZ 3560 from the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; morphological variants of this taxa from the GMx and elsewhere in the Atlantic, as discussed by Chace (1972) and others, are currently under study and almost certainly represent more than one species; records of variants include ULLZ 6460 from 122 m deep off Louisiana; materials treated under *A. floridanus* from the eastern Pacific (see Kim and Abele 1988, Williams et al. 2001) now appear to represent one or more undescribed taxon currently under study; Pacific records are thus not included in the overall distribution for this species.

[54] The spelling "*formosis*" of McClure (2005) is in error.

[55] Records include ULLZ 7231 and 7449 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[56] First report of this species from Florida, attributed to Abele and Kim (1986) by McLaughlin et al. (2005), was predated by the work of Gore, Scotto, and Becker (1978) on Florida Atlantic coast; Pacific populations appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001); the type is almost certainly Atlantic in origin, so Pacific records of this species are herein noted to be questionable in the overall distribution, pending systematic revisions.

[57] This species has been widely reported throughout the western Atlantic, including the GMx, under the name *A. normanni* Kingsley, 1878 (often with the erroneous spelling "*A. normani*"); however, Kim and Abele (1988) restricted application of that name to Pacific specimens, the type of which was Pacific in origin; we thus resurrect use of *A. packardii* Kingsley, 1880, which was based upon type materials from Key West, for at least the GMx records; an additional unnamed species also appears to occur in, at minimum, the Caribbean region of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001).

[58] The type of this species originates from the eastern Atlantic; at least some Pacific populations appear to closely approximate genetically those from the western Atlantic and Cape Verde Islands, supporting the concept that at least these are pantropical (Williams et al. 2001).

[59] Records include ULLZ 2838–2840 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy; records were referred to as *Thunor rathbunae* (Schmitt, 1924) or *Thunor simus* prior to synonymy of that genus with *Alpheus* (see Holthuis 1980, 1993); *T. rathbunae* was determined to be a junior subjective synonym of *T. simus* by Holthuis (1980), but both species were in error listed as reassigned to *Alpheus* by McLaughlin et al. (2005).

[60] Formerly treated under *Alpheus cylindricus* Kingsley, 1878, but the type of *A. cylindricus* is Pacific in origin and Pacific populations appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001); thus, GMx and other western Atlantic records of *A. cylindricus* are treated under *Alpheus vanderbilti* Boone, 1930, a species originally described from Key West but long regarded as a junior synonym of *A. cylindricus;* records include ULLZ 7233 and 7291 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[61] Records include USNM 170094 from the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by R. H. Gore.

[62] Regardless of whether *A. ridleyi* (originally described from Brazil) and *A. websteri* remain synonyms after further study, they are recognized as such for the present work, and records are thus merged; the latter name is at the very least the most likely taxon under which GMx materials should be recognized, especially given that the type originated from the Florida Keys; however, inclusion of eastern Pacific materials under this taxon (for example, Wicksten and Hendrickx 1985) must now be questioned, especially since putative conspecific Pacific populations examined by genetic methods appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001).

[63] Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazán, and Ruiz Nuño (1996), Álvarez et al. (1999), and McClure (2005) included *A. gardineri* in compilations for Mexican waters, but, as also noted by McLaughlin et al. (2005), Chace (1988) placed this species into synonymy with *A. dolichognatha;* records under these two names are merged for the present entry, but remain imprecisely stated for Florida and thus leave some question as to possible occurrence in the northeastern GMx.

[64] Records from southern Florida are imprecise as given by Abele and Kim (1986), and are the basis of questionable occurrence in east northeastern GMx; eastern GMx waters are also the probable origin of USNM 237607, from 15 m, ID by R. Lemaitre; records include USNM 221792 from Aruba, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[65] While this species has not been found commonly in the northwestern GMx, despite an abundance of host thalassinideans there, R. W. Heard has apparently taken specimens in the region of Grande Isle, Louisiana, near the eastern extreme of the north northwestern GMx (Jackson 1996); although listed from Brazil (Christoffersen 1998), that record more likely applies to the subsequently described *Leptalpheus axianassae* Dworschak and Coelho, 1999.

[66] Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, ID by D. L. Felder.

[67] Records include ULLZ 2793–2798 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.

[68] As noted by Dardeau (1984: 25), Christoffersen (1979) considered this species to be a junior synonym of *S. brooksi;* Christoffersen (1998) continues to treat them as such, along with *S. herricki,* but acknowledges that Brazilian records for *S. brooksi* may represent a mix of these species; Dardeau (1984: 63) also noted that specimens reported from the northwestern GMx as *S. tanneri* by Pequegnat and Ray (1974) and Ray (1974) have subsequently proven to be *S. bousfieldi;* a recent note in McLaughlin et al. (2005) mentioning "unpublished records" of *S. tanneri* in the Texas A&M University systematic collections most likely also refers to the misidentified materials of *S. bousfieldi*.

[69] Records include ULLZ 2801–2804 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy, and ULLZ 1662 from northwest Florida, ID by R. Gaude.

[70] Records include ULLZ 2805 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.

[71] Records include ULLZ 2803–2813 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.

[72] Chace (1972) mentions materials from the Bahamas that are questionably assigned to this species.

[73] Records include ULLZ 2815–2817 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy; as we do not concur with Christoffersen's (1979) treatment of *S. pandionis* as a junior synonym of this species, we do not include records from the Isla Lobos, Mexico, under the present species.

[74] Records include ULLZ 2818, 2819 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.

[75] We apply this species name provisionally, as Dardeau (1984: 94) notes that identifications of materials from the GMx remain somewhat uncertain.

[76] Listing is included as report from the upper Florida Keys is from immediately east of our east northeastern GMx limits (Gore 1981).

[77] Report of this species from the northeastern GMx is included in Dardeau (1984: table 11), with additional records provided in Dardeau (1986).

(*continued*)

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[78] Records include ULLZ 2824–2835 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy, and USNM 241498 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.

[79] For Jamaican record, see http://www.tamug.edu/cavebiology/fauna/shrimp/B_cubensis.html; found in coastal anchialine caves.

[80] Records include ULLZ 3411 from off Isles Dernieres, Louisiana, ID by W. W. Forman.

[81] Records include ULLZ 1195 from Aransas Bay, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.

[82] Records include USNM 127776 from Florida Keys, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.

[83] We include a question mark (?) because Wicksten (2005c: 116) questions literature records of this species from the GMx, concluding that this taxon does not range south of North Carolina and surmising that at least some reports of it from the GMx were based upon misidentifications of *H. zostericola;* both Tabb and Manning (1961) and Rouse (1970) report this species from southwestern Florida, the latter author specifically noting the basis for its distinction from *H. zostericola;* Chace (1972) notes that the two species may ultimately prove to be synonymous.

[84] Records include ULLZ 3419 from Panama City, Florida, and ULLZ 1193 from Campeche, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[85] At least some previous reports of *L. wurdemanni* in the eastern GMx are instead assignable to this species; the known range of this recently described GMx species extends all the way to eastern GMx boundaries of our coverage, leading us to questionably list it as a GMx endemic.

[86] Despite report of an overall range that includes the eastern Pacific in Wicksten (2005c), eastern Pacific materials are not assignable to this species, as noted in Wicksten (2000); also, earlier eastern Atlantic records from the Azores are now known to represent another species.

[87] Records from the south southwestern GMx predate recent revisions by Rhyne and Lin (2006), and thus may require verification.

[88] Occurrence in the Azores and Madeira has also been confirmed (S. De Grave, personal communication).

[89] As noted by Wicksten (2005c) previous reports of this species from the eastern Pacific are attributable to another species.

[90] Records include USNM 154774 from Panama City, Florida, ID by R. B. Manning, and ULLZ 7445 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[91] Records include USNM 239817 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin and ULLZ 7446 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; while Wicksten (2005c: 112) does not include *T. serratum* from Mexican waters, she mentions other GMx occurrences that are included in the presently reported range.

[92] While not included among records for Mexican waters by Wicksten (2005c), records listed by Criales (1992) include USNM 23308 from the south southeastern GMx on the Yucatán shelf; records also include ULLZ 7273 and 7425 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[93] Several of the included records were reported under the now junior synonym, *O. limicola.*

[94] Records include ULLZ 1277 from Grand Terre Island, Louisiana, and ULLZ 4868 from Dangriga, Belize, ID by D. L. Felder.

[95] Records include ULLZ 2847 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.

[96] Records include ULLZ 7441 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern Gulf of Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[97] Records include ULLZ 2849 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.

[98] Records include USNM 140067 from the Bahamas, ID by R. B. Manning.

[99] Depth range within the GMx is based upon records for specimens in TCWC from the northeastern GMx (M. K. Wicksten, personal communication); records include USNM 252423 from 293 m in the U.S. Virgin Islands, ID by B. Kensley.

[100] Records for this species were reported under *Parapandalus longicaudata* (Rathbun, 1902) prior to generic reassignment and correction of the publication date (see McLaughlin et al. 2005); the northwestern GMx is included questionably in the GMx range, as specimens depicted in archived photographs at Texas A&M University appear to show this species on the West Flower Garden Banks (M. K. Wicksten, personal communication); it was previously listed as a tentative identification from off South Texas by Flint and Rabalais (1980).

[101] In error listed under both this genus and *Philocheras* in McLaughlin et al. (2005).

[102] Records include TCWC 2-6964 from 516–527 m and 2-6965 from 1170–1236 m in the northwestern GMx, ID by L. H. Pequegnat.

[103] Collection data and ID for the single specimen known from the Mississippi Canyon in northern GMx were provided by M. K. Wicksten.

[104] See also Joseph Poupin: Tropical reef lobsters of the genus *Enoplometopus:* Descriptions, Illustrations, Identification, and Information Retrieval, using the DELTA format. Version: 30 May 2002, http://biomar.free.fr/enoplometopus/; records include ULLZ 2965 from off Palm Beach, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder, and sighting of an individual on reef off Looe Key, Florida, by D. L. Felder, basis for inclusion in GMx list.

[105] Scope of this family was restricted in revisions by Manning and Felder (1991); some of the subsequent revisions at varied taxonomic levels for this family proposed by Sakai (1999, 2005) are not supported by recent and ongoing phylogenetic analyses, and are thus not here incorporated; this concurs with conclusions reached by Tudge, Poore, and Lematire (2000).

[106] We do not adopt assignment of this species by Sakai (1999, 2005) to *Callianassa,* the diagnosis of which was restricted by Manning and Felder (1991).

[107] We do not adopt assignment of this species by Sakai (1999, 2005) to *Callianassa,* the diagnosis of which was restricted by Manning and Felder (1991).

[108] As presently treated, this species encompasses two genetically distinct, apparently allopatric populations, both endemic to the GMx; their distributions break in the Chenier plain region of the northwestern GMx (Staton and Felder 1995, Bilodeau, Felder, and Neigel 2005).

[109] As noted by Staton and Felder (1995) and varied references cited, specimens from Brazil and the Caribbean are excluded in a restricted definition of this species range, while GMx populations are also known to be genetically distinct from those occurring from North Carolina to Florida, and may deserve recognition as a unique taxon.

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[110] We are aware of no present records to document Sakai's (2005) report of this species in the northeastern GMx, an apparent misinterpretation of records from the northwestern GMx; we do not adopt assignment of this species by Sakai (1999, 2005) to *Callianassa,* the diagnosis of which was restricted by Manning and Felder (1991).

[111] Records include ULLZ 5954 from Looe Key, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; while Sakai (1999, 2005) has in this case made some reasonable arguments for reassignment of this species to *Glypturus,* we continue to recognize *Corallianassa* in accord with findings of Tudge, Poore, and Lematire (2000) and pending outcomes of ongoing molecular analyses.

[112] We do not adopt assignment of this species by Sakai (1999, 2005) to *Callianassa,* the diagnosis of which was restricted by Manning and Felder (1991); variable morphology of specimens from the GMx and other western Atlantic localities suggests a complex of species is represented by this taxon; records from northeastern GMx include ULLZ 4500 from Tampa Bay, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[113] Marked variations in morphology and habitat have long suggested that one or more unnamed species were to be found under this taxon in the western Atlantic; while Sakai (2005) has taken the step of simply applying a name to one previously illustrated from the northwestern GMx, he undertook no comparative study of available regional materials to determine character variations or distributions; more importantly, he did not designate a holotype for this new species, making the name "*Glypturus rabalaisae*" invalid under ICZN rules (P. C. Dworschak, personal communication, publication in press); from studies of materials reported by Heard and Reames (1979) and Rabalais, Holt, and Flint (1981), we conclude that those records are likely assignable to the same species that Sakai (2005) attempted to name; those reported from the south southeastern GMx remain somewhat in question, but are for now treated herein under the more tropically distributed *G. acanthochirus.*

[114] Sakai (2005) simply applied this name on the basis of distinctions in GMx populations reported by previous authors, but without apparent examination of GMx materials, designation of a holotype, or providing a complete synonymy; provisionally accepted for the present work, it is also applied to materials previously reported by Heard and Reames (1979).

[115] Pacific records of this species remain in question, possibly referring to a separate, yet to be described, cognate species.

[116] The proposal by Sakai (2005) to synonymize *N. raymanningi* (from Venezuela) with this species (which he in error treated under the name *N. rathbunae*), is deemed inadequately justified; no voucher specimens are available to document the maximum depth distribution of 40 m, reported by Suchanek (1985).

[117] Because of paraphyly among species presently assigned to the genus *Sergio* (see Tudge, Poore, and Lematire 2000), there is reason to question continued recognition of this genus; while Sakai (1999, 2005) reassigns all members of *Sergio* to *Neocallichirus,* the group appears to represent more than one clade. We thus defer generic reassignment until ongoing molecular genetic studies can be completed. Sakai (1999, 2005) would also relegate *Neocallichirus mericeae* to junior synonymy with its southern counterpart, *Neocallichirus guassutinga,* but we cannot agree in the absence of convincing comparative studies.

[118] Records include ULLZ 4819 and 4820 from the northwestern Florida Panhandle, ID by D. L. Felder; as noted previously, we do not now adopt Sakai's (1999, 2005) reassignment of this species from the paraphyletic genus *Sergio* (see Tudge, Poore, and Lematire 2000) to *Neocallichirus,* but rather await the outcome of ongoing genetic analyses.

[119] While movement of the Callianopsinae Manning and Felder, 1991 (encompassing this species) into the newly defined Gourretiidae Sakai, 1991, is with some reservation adopted, the placement of this species in the genus *Callianopsis* by Sakai (2005: 228) is not; in the latter instance, Sakai also reversed that decision by note added in proof (Sakai 2005: 245); records include ULLZ 7305 and 7306 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[120] Type locality falls approximately on the eastern limits for the GMx, and species is thus included.

[121] Records include ULLZ 6660 from 66–69 m deep off Dry Tortugas in E GMx and 6757 from 51–56 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[122] Records include ULLZ 5725 from the northwestern GMx off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[123] We provisionally treat this species in *Acanthaxius,* as done by Sakai and de Saint Laurent (1989); however, Kensley (1996d) noted affinities of this species to *Oxyrhynchaxius* Parisi, 1917, an observation with which we concur; records include ULLZ 1474 from northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[124] This species was the second member of the genus to be reported from the GMx; it was the fourth to be reported from the Atlantic Ocean, not the second, as indicated by Felder and Kensley (2004).

[125] Common occupant of cavities in hard substrates and rubble; records include ULLZ 4622 and 5955 from the East Flower Garden Banks and adjacent areas of the northwestern GMx, ULLZ 6851 and 6853 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, and ULLZ 6066 and 6067 from the southeastern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; also USNM 243434 from the southeastern GMx, ID by B. Kensley.

[126] Records from GMx include USNM 1014172 from the southeastern GMx, ID by B. Kensley.

[127] Florida Keys records include specimens USNM 266267 and 266268, provisionally assigned to this taxon by B. Kensley; specimens from off Yucatan, Mexico, include USNM 243526 and 243528, confirmed by B. Kensley, from immediately south of our defined GMx limits.

[128] Species is included tentatively, as records are from immediately east of defined GMx limits in the Florida Straits.

[129] Species is included tentatively, as records are from immediately east of defined GMx limits in the Florida Straits; formerly treated under the genus *Scyllarus,* this species was assigned to a new genus by Holthuis (2002).

[130] Records include ULLZ 1377 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder.

[131] Records include USNM 1001168 from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat and W. E. Pequegnat.

[132] Listed in error by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970), Pequegnat et al. (1971), and Wicksten and Packard (2005) under the genus *Gastroptychus;* record from South Carolina is based on USNM 169202, ID by A. B. Williams.

(*continued*)

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[133] Records include USNM 1001605 from off northwestern Florida, and 1000802 from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. and W. E. Pequegnat; also USNM 98660 from east southeastern GMx, 99704 from north northwestern GMx, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.; listed in error by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970), Pequegnat et al. (1971), and Wicksten and Packard (2005) under the genus *Gastroptychus.*

[134] Chace (1942a), and Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970) report a "Typical form" and a "Variety B" of this species; records include USNM 29167 from off Georgia, ID by J. E. Benedict, and USNM 136679 from the Florida Straits, ID by L. B. Holthuis.

[135] Records include USNM 152482 from 549 m deep off Puerto Rico, ID by M. de Saint Laurent.

[136] Reported by various authors as *Munida longipes,* which Baba and de Saint Laurent (1996) transferred to the genus *Agononida.*

[137] Records include USNM 241075 from 159 m deep off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.

[138] Records include USNM 7772 from 42 m between Jamaica and Haiti, ID by J. E. Benedict, and USNM 82237 from 165 m to 914 m deep just north of the Virgin Islands, ID by W. L. Schmitt.

[139] Records include USNM 1001166 from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat, and USNM 101341 from 549 m deep off southeast Florida, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.

[140] Records include USNM 82234 from 914 m in the Virgin Islands, ID by W. L. Schmitt, and USNM 1000800 from off Texas, ID by L. H. Pequegnat; *Munida sculpta* Benedict, 1902, reported from GMx by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970) and Soto (1980), has been shown by Melo-Filho and Melo (2001a, 2001b) to be a junior synonym of *M. irrasa.*

[141] Records include USNM 136646 from the Florida Straits, ID by L. B. Holthuis, and USNM 171563 from the Bahamas, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.; many literature reports of this difficult-to-distinguish species appear to be in error, as reviewed by Melo-Filho and Melo (2001a, 2001b), and distribution thus remains somewhat in question.

[142] Records include USNM 225823 from 18 m deep off South Carolina, ID by M. Dojiri, and USNM 241252 from 159 m deep off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.

[143] Records include USNM 100947 from 329 m deep off Fort Pierce, Florida, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., USNM 106098 from Bermuda, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., and USNM 136654 from the Florida Straits, immediately east of GMx limits, ID by L. B. Holthuis.

[144] Records include USNM 241260 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin, USNM 155624 from Florida Straits, and USNM 101346 from 59 m deep off Jacksonville, Florida, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., and a specimen referred to by Sterrer (1986) from 90 m deep off Castle Roads, Bermuda, archived by Bermuda Biological Station, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.

[145] Records include USNM 241258, 274646 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin; report of *Munida spinosa* from south southwestern GMx (Soto et al. 2000: 392) most likely also refers to *M. spinifrons,* as *M. spinosa* is instead distributed in the Magellanic region of South America (Henderson 1888, Gutt et al. 1999).

[146] Records include USNM 101659 from the Florida Straits, immediately east of GMx limits, ID by L. B. Holthuis.

[147] Williams (1984b) notes the occasional pelagic occurrence of ovigerous females at very shallow depths overlying deep waters.

[148] Records include USNM 251463 taken from off Louisiana in 1985, ID by L. H. Pequegnat; *M. sundi,* first reported from the west northwestern GMx by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1971: 22, footnote), was determined to be a junior synonym of this species by Gore (1983); records of the two species have been merged.

[149] Records include USNM 216279 from the western Florida Escarpment, ID by A. B. Williams; record fromTasman Sea is based on Baba (2005).

[150] Mayo (1974) indicated that the correct spelling is *M. erinaceus,* not "*M. erinacea*" as reported by various authors; records include USNM 1001157 and 1001165 from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat and W. E. Pequegnat, and USNM 169557 from the northeastern edge of the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by B. S. Mayo.

[151] Records include USNM 268733 from 732 m deep off Belize, ID appears to be by A. B. Williams.

[152] Ambler (1980) considered *M. geyeri* a junior synomyn of *M. subsquamosa* Henderson, 1885. However, Gore (1983) disagreed and considered the two taxa as valid species and tentatively suggested that the distribution of *M. geyeri,* or a very close unnamed analog, includes eastern Pacific waters. Adopting Gore's conclusions, reports of *M. subsquamosa* from the Virgin Islands by Williams and Turner (1986) and the GMx by Wicksten and Packard (2005) thus pertain to *M. geyeri.* Records include USNM 310877 from Florida Escarpment, ID by M. K. Wicksten.

[153] Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1971) misidentified the type locality of this species as the southwestern GMx, rather than the northwestern GMx as reported in the original description and indicated on tag information with the holotype.

[154] The westernmost collection locality from the Florida Straits just off the north coast of Cuba (see Pequegnat and Pequegnat 1971) is positioned almost directly on the border marking our GMx eastern limits.

[155] Authorship of this species, commonly credited to A. Milne-Edwards, was corrected to Perrier by Macpherson and Segonzac (2005).

[156] The shallow depth of 44 m for a collection from off Yucatán was noted by Schmitt (1935), but could not be confirmed by Mayo (1974); the shallow extreme of this bathymetric range may more likely fall near 400 m, as found by Mayo (1974).

[157] Records include USNM 98154 from 2103–2195 m depth from north northeastern GMx, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., and USNM 150580 from 3475–3968 m in St. Croix Basin, Virgin Islands, ID by B. L. Shuler Mayo.

[158] The westernmost collection locality reported from the Florida Straits by Mayo (1974) is positioned almost directly on the border marking our GMx eastern limits.

[159] Records include USNM 35357 from 4708 m deep off North Carolina, ID by M. J. Rathbun.

[160] Records include ULLZ 8023 from a benthic skimmer sample that encompassed 610-850 m depths (shallower than previously reported bathymetric ranges), just west of the Mississippi River Delta, ID by D. L. Felder.

[161] Records include USNM 251461 from 543 m deep off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat.

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[162] The westernmost collection locality reported from the Florida Straits by Mayo (1974) is positioned almost directly on the border marking our GMx eastern limits; as noted by Mayo (1974) the atypically shallow depths (200–10 m) sometimes reported for this species have been off Norway and the Azores; depth minima exceed 500 m in collections from the western Atlantic; reported by Wicksten and Packard (2005) as *Munidopsis bahamensis* Benedict, 1902, and Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970) as *Mundiopsis tridentata* (Esmark, 1857), both of which are considered by Mayo (1974) as a junior synonyms of *M. serricornis.*

[163] Records include USNM 21309 from off Cape St. Roque, Brazil, ID by J. E. Benedict.

[164] Records include USNM 1000757 and 1001158, from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat, and USNM 268741 from 402 m deep in north northwestern GMx (27°53′30″N, 90°58′W), ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.

[165] Records include USNM 141354 from Trinidad, ID by H. B. Roberts.

[166] Melo (1999) included the eastern Pacific in the distribution of *Megalobrachium soriatum,* but Haig (1960) and subsequent authors (reviewed by Rodríguez, Hernández, and Felder 2005) conluded that the species does not occur in that region.

[167] Records include USNM 141355 from off Trinidad, ID by H. B. Roberts; record from "Florida" in Abele and Kim (1986) is imprecise as to location and may not be from Florida Keys as herein treated.

[168] Records include USNM 225864 from 34 m deep off South Carolina, ID by M. Dojiri.

[169] According to Haig (1956), *Pisosoma glabra* Kingsley, 1880, is a junior synonym of *Pachycheles riisei* (Stimpson, 1859).

[170] Records include ULLZ 4825 and ULLZ 5825 from the Florida Keys; also ULLZ 6726, 7017, and 7105 from 49–54 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[171] Records include USNM 141361 from Trinidad and Tobago, ID by H. B. Roberts.

[172] Records include USNM 186442 from 110 m deep off eastern Florida, ID by E. L. Wenner; as reviewed by Rodríguez, Hernández, and Felder (2005), recent workers consider *Porcellana stimpsoni* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, a junior synonym of *P. sayana* (Leach, 1820).

[173] Prior to its description by Boyko (2002), most reports of this species in the GMx appeared under *A. paretii,* with which it was long confused.

[174] Most reports of this species in the GMx prior to publication of Boyko (2002) actually referred to materials now recognized as *A. catherinae.*

[175] Boyko (2002) concurred with previous assumptions that Schmitt's (in Gordon 1938) record of this species from Pensacola, Florida, was questionable and most likely represented *L. benedicti.*

[176] Records include ULLZ 7565 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[177] As noted by Felder (1973), characters distinguishing this species from *E. benedicti* are very subtle, leading to early distribution reports that were likely confused between this species and *E. benedicti;* the issue was further addressed by Efford (1976), who could confirm a GMx record for *E. portoricensis,* primarily an Antillean island species, only in the vicinity of Pensacola, Florida.

[178] Despite the absence of specific records from the northwestern GMx in Efford (1976), numerous collections from Louisiana include ULLZ 754 from Grand Terre and ULLZ 1992 from Cameron, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder.

[179] Reported by Schmitt (1935) and Abele and Kim (1986) as *Hippa cubensis;* records include USNM 11332 and 46042 from Florida Keys, ID by J. E. Benedict and M. J. Rathbun, respectively, and USNM 267844 from Havana, ID by A. C. Cohen.

[180] How far north along the coast of western Florida (northeastern GMx) this species is found is uncertain; it ranges into southern coastal extemes of the northwestern GMx in Tamaulipas, as reported by Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores (2005), but has not thus far been found in south Texas.

[181] Records include ULLZ 2089 from off Sanibel Island, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[182] Reported from "southern Florida," likely within herein-defined boundaries for GMx.

[183] Records include ULLZ 4683 from the Indian River Lagoon of eastern Florida, Fort Pierce, ID by D. L. Felder.

[184] Forest and de Saint Laurent (1968) considered *Clibanarius cubensis* (de Saussure, 1858), a name used by many authors such as Provenzano (1959), Abele and Kim (1986), and Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores (2005), to be a junior synonym of *C. sclopetarius;* records include ULLZ 6459 from Punta Delgada, northern Veracurz, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder; among several specimens from the Indian River Lagoon region of eastern Florida, records include ULLZ 4657 from Fort Pierce Inlet, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 276097 from Sebastian Inlet, ID by R. A. Gulledge.

[185] Records include ULLZ 4682 from the Indian River Lagoon region of eastern Florida, Fort Pierce Inlet, ID by D. L. Felder.

[186] Among many previously unreported specimens from the northeastern GMx, records include ULLZ 1942 and 2240, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 274853, ID by T. Czapla.

[187] Reported as *Dardanus arrosor insignis* by Forest and de Saint Laurent (1968).

[188] Records include USNM 2653876 from Anna Maria Island in the northeastern GMx, ID by K. M. Davis Strasser; there is reason to question previous reports of *I. wurdemanni* from Venezuela (Mantelatto et al. 2006), their possibly being confused with a southern congener, *I. sawayai;* all other confirmed records are from the GMx, which suggests that this species may be restricted in distribution to those waters; usually found in shallow water to about 4 m, although it has been reported from 187.5 m in the south southwestern GMx by Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazán, and Ruiz Nuño (1996).

[189] Records include ULLZ 4739 from Campeche, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[190] Records include ULLZ 6728 and 7022 from about 49–52 m deep off the northern coast of Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.

[191] Reported by Abele and Kim (1986) from "southern Florida," possibly within herein defined boundaries for GMx; records include USNM 267541 from the north northeastern GMx, tentatively identified to be nearest this species by L. Sandberg.

(*continued*)

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[192] Records include USNM 1017853 from east southeastern GMx, ID by P. A. McLaughlin, and USNM 220778 from the Atlantic coast near the Georgia/Florida border, ID by unknown authority.

[193] McLaughlin and Provenzano (1974b) mention that range includes "western" coast of Florida, but no specific records are given, and none can currently be found; westernmost specific localities fall approximately on our eastern limits for the GMx; records include USNM 143898 from Venezuela, ID by P. A. McLaughlin and A. J. Provenzano Jr.

[194] Records include ULLZ 7536 from 20 m on the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[195] The actual locality for the single record of this species from the GMx is uncertain; McLaughlin and Provenzano (1974b) report an apparently erroneous latitude or longitude far west of the Florida shelf, in waters far deeper than the reported 234 m.

[196] Flint and Rabalais (1980) tentatively report materials from off south Texas as this species.

[197] It should be noted that the spelling "*oxyophtalmus*" by Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores (2005) is in error.

[198] Provenzano and Rice (1966) considered *Paguristes tenuirostris* Benedict, 1901, a junior synonym of *P. sericeus;* records include ULLZ 2188 from the north northwestern GMx off Texas, and ULLZ 2186 from the north northeastern GMx off northwestern Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[199] Known only from the type locality, which lies roughly on our eastern limits for the GMx.

[200] Reports of this species from within the GMx are questionable in some cases, especially those predating such major revisionary works as McLaughlin and Provenzano (1974a, 1974b); at least one closely related but undescribed species is known to occur in the GMx, as mentioned by Strasser and Price (1999) and represented extensively in ULLZ collections.

[201] Records include ULLZ 2177 from off Sanibel Is., Florida, ULLZ 991 from off Mississippi, ULLZ 4549 and 4705 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; also USNM 1016120 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin, and USNM 267688 from off Texas, ID by unknown authority; one of us (DLF) has noted that some specimens from the northeastern and northwestern GMx are not readily separable from the southern counterpart, *P. triangulatus,* a species known with certainty only in waters off the Lesser Antilles to Brazil (see Forest and de Saint Laurent 1968).

[202] Reported by Wass (1955) and Provenzano (1959) as *Petrochirus bahamensis.*

[203] Rahayu (2005) transferred *Paguristes hewatti* to the genus *Stratiotes;* records include ULLZ 6074 from off Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[204] Rahayu (2005) transferred *Paguristes hummi* to the genus *Stratiotes;* records include ULLZ 4784 from Fort Pierce Inlet on the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[205] Records include USNM 92440 from southeast of the Mississippi Delta, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.

[206] Records include USNM 269032 from off South Carolina, ID by R. B. Manning.

[207] Records include ULLZ 3846 from Sackett Bank off Louisiana, just east of northwestern GMx limits, ID by D. L. Felder.

[208] Reported as *Pagurus pygmaeus* by Provenzano (1959); part of the material reported by Williams (1984) is *Pagurus brevidactylus* (see Lemaitre, McLaughlin, and García-Gomez 1982).

[209] GMx records include USNM 265205 from off Alabama, ID by R. Lemaitre, USNM 265256 from off Louisiana, ID by P. A. McLaughlin; and TCWC 2-3516, 2-3519, 2-0730 from west northwestern, west southwestern, and south southwestern GMx respectively, ID by P. A. McLaughlin or R. W. Firth.

[210] Reported as *Hemipagurus gracilis* by Asakura (2001); records include USNM 102590 and 102714, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 102715, ID by M. L. Wass, all from various sites off the Florida Keys.

[211] Reported as *Pagurus piercei* by Wass (1963), Williams (1984b), and Abele and Kim (1986).

[212] Records include ULLZ 3845 and 4729 from hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[213] Reported as *Pylopagurus corallinus* by Felder (1973) and Soto (1980), and as *Manucomplanus corallinus* by Williams (1984b) and Abele and Kim (1986); records include USNM 9577 and 9593 from the Campeche Banks off the north coast of Yucatán, ID by J. E. Benedict.

[214] Specimens are from immediately east of our east northeastern GMx limits (Gore 1981) and from off Louisiana in the north northwestern GMx, tentatively ID by D. L. Felder (cited in Baker et al. 1981); whether the GMx specimens do in fact represent *N. fagei,* described and known previously from only Brazil, remains to be confirmed.

[215] Lemaitre, McLaughlin, and García-Gomez (1982) excluded the GMx from the distribution of *P. annulipes* and concluded that previous reports of that species, such as that by Wass (1955) from Alligator Harbor, Florida, were confused with *P. gymnodactylus* Lemaitre, 1982; however, several recent faunistic studies (Strasser and Price 1999, Raz-Guzman et al. 2004, Wicksten 2005a, Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores 2005) have reported *P. annulipes* from various regions of the GMx.

[216] Reported by Provenzano (1959) as *Pagurus miamensis.*

[217] Records include USNM 92322, 99711, and 222974 from northeastern GMx, USNM 1027041 from north northwestern GMx, USNM 97465 from south southwestern GMx, and USNM 99710 and 102489 from southeastern GMx, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., M. L. Wass, R. Lemaitre, or P. A. McLaughlin; also USNM 270175 from the Straits of Florida and 270036 from the Caribbean coast of Colombia, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 267509 from northern Brazil, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.

[218] Records include USNM 276715 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czapla.

[219] Reported by Wass (1955) as *Pagurus floridanus,* junior synonym.

[220] Records include USNM 259393 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R.Lemaitre; also USNM 265248 from off northwestern Florida and USNM 265254 from off Louisiana, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.

[221] Reported by Wass (1963) and Williams (1984b) as *Pagurus hendersoni,* a junior synonym.

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[222] Reported by Provenzano (1959) as *Pagurus operculatus;* records include uncataloged photographic voucher from off St. Lucie Inlet, Florida, collected June 1979, and ULLZ 9877 and 9939 from Looe Key, Florida, and ID by D. L. Felder.

[223] Records include, among numerous individuals taken on hard banks in GMx, ULLZ 4551 from off Louisiana; also 7020, 7032, and 7071 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[224] Records include ULLZ 6727 from 49–54 m deep off northern Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.

[225] McLaughlin and Lemaitre (2001: 456) indicated the depth range as "11–433, perhaps as great as 1020 m."

[226] Records include USNM 1011679 from off Marathon, Florida Keys, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[227] Records listed for GMx by McLaughlin (1981b: table 1) are all for northeastern GMx; northwestern GMx record appears in error under heading for Caribbean Sea records in same table.

[228] Reported by Wass (1963) as *Cestopagurus lineatus;* records include USNM 1020588 from off west coast of Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, USNM 267605 from off Tabasco, Mexico, and USNM 102600 from off Dry Tortugas, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[229] Reported by Wass (1963) as *Benthopagurus schmitti.*

[230] The broad distribution shown in the GMx illustrated by Melo (1999) is in error.

[231] Reported by Lemaitre (1989) as *Sympagurus bicristatus.*

[232] Reported by Lemaitre (1989) as *Sympagurus gracilis;* records include TCWC 2-8548 from 570 m in northwestern GMx, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[233] Reported by Lemaitre (1989) as *Sympagurus pilimanus.*

[234] Records include USNM 275962 from 567 m deep off Goulding's Cay, New Providence, Bahamas, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 103395 off Texas in west northwestern GMx, ID by M. L. Wass.

[235] One reported collection site (Forest 1987a, 1987b) appears to be in immediate vicinity of our south southeastern limits to GMx.

[236] Records include ULLZ 1727 from off western Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[237] Records include ULLZ 4456 from Heald Bank, northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[238] Records include ULLZ 1911 and 1927 from off Sanibel Island and ULLZ 2111 from off northwestern Florida panhandle, ID by D. L. Felder.

[239] Records include ULLZ 1732, 1733, and 2116 from off western Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; record of *H. barbata* from northwestern GMx (Wicksten 2005a) is also interpreted to represent this species.

[240] Records include ULLZ 6445 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[241] Records include ULLZ 1735 from off western Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; Castro, Williams, and Cooper (2003) question validity of this species, treating it instead as a junior synonym of the widely distributed *L. elegans* Roux, 1830, which it very closely resembles in all but minor features; comparative molecular studies are expected to clarify its status.

[242] Records include ULLZ 6787 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[243] Records include ULLZ 6761 and 6816 from the Campeche Banks in southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[244] Depth range for this species almost certainly extends to at least 300 m; deeper records are questionable, as noted by Goeke (1980).

[245] Records include ULLZ 1975, 6854, and 6768 from rubble banks of the northeastern, northwestern, and southwestern GMx, respectively, ID by D. L. Felder.

[246] Records include ULLZ 1915 and 2130 from off southwestern Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[247] Records include ULLZ 2087 and 2090 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[248] Records include ULLZ 6789 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[249] Records include ULLZ 2081 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[250] Gore (1983: 213) discusses the possibility that the distribution of this species includes the eastern Pacific and Indo-Pacific Oceans.

[251] Records include ULLZ 4790 and 5795 from hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; a specimen has also been photographed on Stetson Bank off Texas (M. K. Wicksten, personal communication).

[252] Records include USNM 274755 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czapla.

[253] Records include ULLZ 6786 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[254] Records include USNM 294654 from off southwestern Florida, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.

[255] Records include USNM 236967 and 273300 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and ULLZ 4679 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[256] Records include ULLZ 7117 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[257] Records include USNM 155083 from northwestern GMx, ID by C. A. Child, and ULLZ 6806 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[258] Records include ULLZ 7311 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[259] Records include ULLZ 1910, 2065, 2066, and 8555 from off western to northwestern Florida, and 7115 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[260] Records include ULLZ 2003, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 242932 and 242932, ID by R. Lemaitre, all from off western Florida; also ULLZ 7336 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[261] Records include ULLZ 7356 from off Louisiana and ULLZ 7069 and 7567 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

(*continued*)

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[262] Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, ID by D. L. Felder.

[263] Records include USNM 242940 and 242941, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[264] Extreme depth range for this species is questionable; most commonly taken from 90–330 m (see also comments by Williams 1984b).

[265] Records include USNM 271033 and 271453 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[266] Records include ULLZ 4223 from Carrie Bow Cay, Belize, ID by D. L. Felder.

[267] Former records of this species in Brazil are now ascribed to another species (Melo 1996, 1998b).

[268] The form "*elongata*" is also encompassed in these records for this morphologically variable species or species complex (see Powers 1977).

[269] The holotype was collected in "Florida" by A. S. Packard, possibly from the Florida Keys within our defined limits of the GMx; records now include ULLZ 6799, 7123, 7124, and 7523 from algae-covered rubble in 20–30 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder and A. Windsor.

[270] Previous reports from Brazil (see Powers 1977) are not accepted by Melo (1996).

[271] Records include USNM 272445 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre; also ULLZ 2629 from off western Florida, ULLZ 4730 from the northwestern GMx, and ULLZ 7258 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[272] Records include USNM 211893 from off western Florida, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre and TCWC 2-6189 from off Louisiana, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[273] Records include ULLZ 7550 from the Campeche Banks in southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[274] Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[275] Records include ULLZ 1726 from off western Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[276] Records include ULLZ 2327–2330 from off Suriname, northern South America, ID by D. L. Felder.

[277] Records include ULLZ 7556 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[278] Records include USNM 274666 and 274667 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 187077 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htmch59 Checklist ed.rtf

[279] Whereas range was previously reported to include Brazil, those records are now attributed to another species (see Melo 1996).

[280] Records include ULLZ 4714 from off the northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; additional specimens from the same region are problematic, exhibiting character states intermediate between *P. riisei* and *P. algicola.*

[281] Goeke (1989) describes two forms or ecomorphs within this species that occur on somewhat different substrates, especially within the GMx.

[282] Depth range of this species likely extends to well beyond the maximum indicated here and confirmed by Goeke (1989); as per comments by Soto (1986), it likely extends to at least 1490 m.

[283] Records include USNM 258876 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[284] Records include ULLZ 7526 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[285] Records include ULLZ 7126 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 155636 from Venezuela, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.

[286] The range of *Collodes inermis* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878, shown to include the GMx by Melo (1996) is also in error; the distribution of this species was corrected in Melo (1998b), as no records of this species can be found for the GMx (G. de Melo, personal communication, October 2005).

[287] Records include USNM 186917 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[288] Records include ULLZ 6508 from 205 m deep off Alabama, ID by D. L. Felder, and photo from unspecified northern GMx location as appears at http://www.gsmfc.org/seamap/picture_guide/crustaceans.htm

[289] Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm; records include ULLZ 7549 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[290] Records include ULLZ 6762 from 51–65 m deep on the Campeche Banks in southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[291] Both Williams (1984b) and Soto (1986) discuss difficulties in separating apparently sympatric subspecies of this taxon.

[292] Records include ULLZ 2628 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; a second specimen now confirms distribution northward to at least South Carolina, USNM 188713, ID by E. L. Wenner.

[293] Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[294] Records include USNM 284185 from northeastern GMx, ID by O. Griffin.

[295] Records include report from Florida Keys posted at http://www.nbi.noaa.gov/products/reports/1997%20Fl.%20Keys%20Dry%20Tortugas%20Report.pdf, and USNM 270545 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[296] Records include ULLZ 1748 collected by the R/V *Oregon II* from the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[297] Records include ULLZ 4619 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[298] Records include ULLZ 4719 from 60 m deep off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[299] Records include USNM 236988 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and ULLZ 7541 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[300] Records include ULLZ 6887 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[301] Records include USNM 229835 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, ULLZ 7000 and 7552 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 220811 from off North Carolina, ID by P. Krikorian; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

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[302] No attempt is made to segregate records for the 2 to 3 varieties commonly noted to comprise this species (see Rathbun 1925, Powers 1977).

[303] Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, ID by D. L. Felder.

[304] Records include those previously reported for *Mithrax caribbaeus, M. pleuracanthus,* and *M. tortugae,* all of which were designated junior synonyms of *M. hispidus* by Wagner (1990); we adopt these revisions provisionally, pending their confirmation by ongoing molecular plylogenetic analyses; records include USNM 241200 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre.

[305] Records include ULLZ 6888, 7061, and 7513 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[306] Records include TCWC 2-2233 from Isla Lobos, southwestern GMx, ID by J. P. Ray.

[307] Provisional report for the north northwestern GMx is based solely upon a photograph taken from 24 m, ID by M. K Wicksten.

[308] While we adopt many of the synonymies suggested by Wagner (1990), we defer on treatment of *Nemausa acuticornis* as a junior synonym of *N. cornutus,* pending more thorough comparative study.

[309] Records include ULLZ 4609 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[310] No attempt was made to segregate records for the 2 commonly recognized subspecies, *S. furcatus furcatus* and *S. furcatus coelatus;* however, most GMx reports appear assignable to the latter of these 2 (see Rathbun 1925, Powers 1977, Nizinski 2003); depth may rarely range to over 500 m (Williams 1984b).

[311] Records include USNM 1004435 from off Louisiana, ID by W. E. Pequegnat.

[312] Records include ULLZ 0798 from off Louisiana, ID by D. R. Clark.

[313] Records include ULLZ 6435 from sponges on an oil platform off Louisiana and ULLZ 4887 from Stetson Bank, ID by D. L. Felder.

[314] Records include USNM 184067 from Belize, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.

[315] Records include ULLZ 1318 from off Bay Marchand, Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[316] Manning and Holthuis (1981) conclude that both previous reports of this species from West Africa, and its subsequent correction to *L. erinacea,* are in error.

[317] Validity of this species remains very much in question, as per discussions by several authors (Tabb and Manning 1961, Rouse 1970, Powers 1977).

[318] Records include ULLZ 4865 from among macroalgae near anchor of Bouy 1 on East Flower Garden Bank off Louisiana, also ULLZ 6660 and 6823 from depths to 61 m on a calcareous algae bank west of Dry Tortugas, ID by D. L. Felder; these appear to be the only records of the species from the GMx subsequent to the intial report from Campeche Bay, the type locality; in accord with Melo (1996) the subgenus *Microlissa* Pretzmann, 1961, is treated at full generic rank.

[319] Species remains known only from the type locality, which was generally stated as the Florida Straits, and may or may not have been within limits presently defined for the GMx.

[320] Records include ULLZ 6068 from off Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[321] Records include ULLZ 7058 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx and a listing from Florida Keys at http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, both ID by D. L. Felder.

[322] Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, ID by D. L. Felder.

[323] Records include TCWC 2-3530 from the northwestern GMx, ID by M. K. Wicksten; also ULLZ 7001 and 7045 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx and ULLZ 7568 from Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[324] Records include ULLZ 7128 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[325] Records include ULLZ 7129 and 7554 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[326] Records include ULLZ 7776 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[327] Records include ULLZ 4727 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; elevation of the former subgenus *Platylambrus* is in accord with Ng and Rodríguez (1986).

[328] Records include ULLZ 1856 from off Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; elevation of the former subgenus *Platylambrus* is in accord with Ng and Rodríguez (1986).

[329] Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm; records from GMx include ULLZ 0675 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; elevation of the former subgenus *Platylambrus* is in accord with Ng and Rodríguez (1986).

[330] Elevation of the former subgenus *Platylambrus* is in accord with Ng and Rodríguez (1986).

[331] As discussed by Gore and Scotto (1979), the description of this species, listed here as questionable ("?"), is possibly based upon an immature specimen of *S. typicus;* records include ULLZ 6795 from 30 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, tentatively assigned to this species by D. L. Felder.

[332] Records include ULLZ 7551 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[333] Records include USNM 1014162 from off Louisiana, ID by W. E. Pequegnat, and USNM 290255 from off Colombia, ID by A. Bermudez.

[334] Records include USNM 1001128 from the north northwestern GMx off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat; records from Pequegnat et al. (1983) predate revisionary studies and could represent mixed collections of the 2 GMx congeners.

[335] Records include ULLZ 1667, collected by the *Oregon II* from northeast of Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.

[336] Occurrences in GMx and north of Cuba are occasional, uncommon (see Williams 1984b); unlike in some recent accounts (http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/references/ReferenceViewer.asp?refnum=14256), we do not regard GMx occurrences as nonindigenous.

[337] Records include ULLZ 7005 from the southern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; western Atlantic records of this rapidly dispersing nonindigenous species now also include ULLZ 6455, first report from Belize, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 251489 from South Carolina, ID by R. Lemaitre.

(*continued*)

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[338] Records include USNM 242921 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 189918 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[339] Records include ULLZ 4640 from hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder, and TCWC 2-2239, 2-2240, and 2-2241 from Isla Lobos, southwestern GMx, ID by J. P. Ray, confirmed by D. L. Felder.

[340] Records include USNM 152580 from off Guyana, ID by P. Shield, and USNM 189026 from off Colombia, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.

[341] Records include USNM 274893–274894 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czapl, and USNM 168087 from Suriname, ID by A. B. Williams; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[342] Records include USNM 180528–180530 from off Tampa Bay, Florida, ID by A. B. Williams.

[343] Records include USNM 274729 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and ULLZ 4695 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; a report from off Tampico (Villalobos-Hiriart, Hernández-Aguilera, and Hernández 1981) remains in question, as it was not repeated in subsequent review of cataloged materials from the region by Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazón, and Ruiz Nuño (1996).

[344] Records include USNM 168297 from Colombia, ID by R. Dowds.

[345] Habitat notes in Melo (1998b) appear to be in error, restricting this deepwater species instead to shallow estuarine waters.

[346] Work in press by F. L. Mantelatto, R. Robles, and D. L. Felder (Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society) argues for treatment of *Portunus vossi* Lemaitre, 1992, as a junior synonym of this species.

[347] While early reports from off Texas have been questioned (see Powers 1977), southwestern GMx records include TCWC 2-2236, 2-2237, and 2-2238 from Isla Lobos, ID by J. P. Ray, confirmed by D. L. Felder; also ULLZ 6442 from near Laguna La Mancha, Veracruz, ID by D. L. Felder.

[348] Work currently in press by Mantelatto et al. raises questions as to the validity of this species (F. A. Mantelatto, personal communication).

[349] Records include USNM 1000574–1000577 among many from off Louisiana, ID by W. E. Pequegnat and L. H. Pequegnat.

[350] Records include ULLZ 1717 from the lower Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder.

[351] Records include ULLZ 6441 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[352] GMx distributions for this species reported by Pequegnat et al. (1971) were subsequently determined to represent a new species, *C. chacei,* by Felder and Rabalais (1986); Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[353] Records include ULLZ 7346 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[354] Records do not definitively establish range into the GMx; collections from off the north coast of Cuba reported by Chace (1940b) came from immediately east of GMx limits adopted in present work (Chace 1940a), but species was listed by Powers (1977).

[355] Martínez-Guzmán and Hernández-Aguilera (1993) list a specimen that did not conform to typical characters of this species from Alacran Reef, in the south southeastern GMx; records now include ULLZ 7070 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[356] Records include ULLZ 1307 and USNM 186986 from off Louisiana and ULLZ 7068 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, tentative ID by D. L. Felder; small, immature specimens closely resemble juveniles of *F. hirsuta* and *Sotoplax robertsi,* and some records of these species in the GMx are thus questionable.

[357] Records include ULLZ 2246 from off the Texas/Louisiana border; small individuals are very difficult to distinguish from *F. barbata,* and some records of these species may be confused; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[358] Records do not definitively establish range into the GMx; reported by Chace (1940b) from off northern Cuba, but collection stations (Chace 1940a) are all from slightly east of herein defined GMx limits.

[359] Števčić (2005) established a new genus, *Perunorhombila,* to accommodate *Pilumnoplax nitida,* described by Chace (1940b) from off northern Cuba and included by Powers (1977); collection stations (Chace 1940a) are all from slightly east of our defined GMx limits.

[360] While Števčić (2005) proposed a new genus, *Henryalphonsia,* to accommodate some materials previously assigned to *Pilumnoplax elata,* this does not apply to the GMx materials of A. Milne-Edwards (1880).

[361] Records include TCWC 2-8088 from East Flower Garden banks and ULLZ 6436, from south Texas continental shelf, ID by D. L. Felder.

[362] Records in Rathbun (1918) for *Prionoplax atlantica,* a synonym, also apply to this species (see Powers 1977); records include ULLZ 6743 and 7347 from 28–57 m on the Campeche Banks in southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[363] Early reports from Louisiana were subsequently shown to be based upon the later-described *M. adina* by Williams and Felder (1986).

[364] Records include ULLZ 2460 from east southeastern GMx off Yucatán, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[365] Records from south Florida west of the Florida Keys are reportedly assignable instead to *D. texana* (see Abele 1972, Powers 1977).

[366] Records include ULLZ 4039 from Rio Lagartos, northern Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.

[367] Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[368] Records include ULLZ 2405 from Tuxpam, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder; records included for this species encompass both the typical form and the subspecies *E. abbreviatus ater,* proposed by Rathbun (1930).

[369] McLaughlin et al. (2005) place this species with the genus *Eurypanopeus* rather than *Panopeus,* in accord with findings of recent genetic studies; records include ULLZ 2365, 4330 from Campeche, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 242995 from southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre; formerly regarded as a GMx endemic, but it is now reported to range beyond the GMx onto the northeast coast of Cuba (Martínez-Iglesias et al. 1993).

[370] Modern range in the U.S., as given in Williams (1984b) and repeated by Nizinski (2003), is not represented to extend north of South Carolina; however, early records include New York and New Jersey (Williams 1984b), and Ryan (1956) describes life history of the species in Chesapeake Bay; recent records also include ULLZ 4240 from North Carolina, ID by C. D. Schubart.

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[371] Records include USNM 186987 from off Louisiana, ULLZ 3609 from off Sanibel Island, Florida, and ULLZ 6793 and 7538 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[372] Range of this species into the GMx is questionable; its precise distribution along the coastlines of Cuba is poorly documented in available publications; records include ULLZ 6859 from the Indian River Lagoon on the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[373] Records include ULLZ 7529 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[374] Records include ULLZ 6071 from off Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[375] As per discussion by Powers (1977), the single record of this species for the GMx remains questionable, and may represent a variant of *H. paulensis.*

[376] Records include ULLZ 4207 from Brunswick, Georgia, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 251441, 251442 from Sarasota, Florida, ID by A. B. Williams.

[377] Reports of this species from the vicinity of Grand Isle, Louisiana, by Behre (1950) remain in question, as per discussion by Felder (1973); the early report was well prior to revisions by Williams (1984a) that clarified the status of *Panopeus* in the region, and the early report from Louisiana is not here included in the distribution; records include USNM 274829 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czapla, and USNM 259719 from off St. Andrew Bay, Florida, ID by A. B. Williams.

[378] As noted by Williams (1984a), the single record from Key West is questionable; distinction of this species from *P. herbstii* H. Milne Edwards remains somewhat in question, given their extreme similarity in morphology, color, and genetic measures applied to date; formerly regarded as a GMx endemic, but it is also now reported to range to the southwestern coast of Cuba (Martínez-Iglesias et al. 1993).

[379] Records include USNM 276613 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czapla.

[380] Records include USNM 260323 taken from an inland freshwater well in Marion county, central Florida, ID by R. B. Manning; also now known to occur in a number of Texas inland lakes and impoundments (http://www.tarleton.edu/~biology/MudCrab.html).

[381] Assignment of this genus to the Panopeidae conforms to conclusions of Guinot (1978); the report from the northwest coastline of Cuba (Rathbun 1918) is from well within defined limits of the GMx; the Colombian record was reported by Cortés and Campos (1999).

[382] Števčić (2005) elevated this former subfamily; records include ULLZ 8567 from 80 m deep in the northeastern GMx and TCWC 2-6806 from Geyer Bank in the northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[383] Records include ULLZ 6444 from the northeastern GMx, USNM 187078 from off Louisiana, TCWC 2-7936 from off Tampa Bay, Florida, ULLZ 6443 from off southern Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; given superficial resemblance of this species to members of the *Pilumnus diomedeae* complex, especially in the case of immature specimens and females, distribution records remain somewhat in question.

[384] Records include ULLZ 7121 and 7521 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[385] As noted by Felder and Chaney (1979), many specimens from at least the northwestern GMx appear to share characters or exhibit intermediate character states of *P. sayi* and *P. dasypodus,* as presently defined; this problem remains unresolved, and the records cited here thus remain in some question.

[386] The mutilated female holotype of this species (USNM 9526) limits comparisons to other materials and raises some question as to the identity of reported conspecific materials, upon which we here have based the modern distributional range; variable character states among materials presently assigned to *Pilumnus diomedeae* suggest a complex of closely related species may be represented.

[387] Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf

[388] Records include ULLZ 6440 from off Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[389] Števčić (2005) recently designated this new family to accommodate the genus *Speocarcinus,* species of which were treated as "Xanthoidea *incertae sedis*" by McLaughlin et al. (2005); it is adopted provisionally, pending outcomes of ongoing molecular phylogenetic studies.

[390] Records include ULLZ 7562 from 63–65 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder, and an unnumbered specimen in the Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute collections, St. Petersburg, taken from 53 m deep off Dry Tortugas, Florida, ID by D. K. Camp.

[391] Records include TCWC 2-8656 from off Alabama in 232 m and ULLZ 6438 from 329 m deep off Louisiana, IDs confirmed by D. L. Felder.

[392] Two differing depth ranges are reported with the original description (Vázquez-Bader and Gracia 1991: 431, 434); we here combine that information to interpret an overall depth range, which appears to concur with that reported by Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazón, and Ruiz Nuño (1996).

[393] Records include ULLZ 2301–2306 from the northern and northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[394] Records include ULLZ 5729 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[395] Depth ranges as reported with the original description (Vázquez-Bader and Gracia 1995a: 260, 263) do not precisely concur; we here combine that information to interpret an overall depth range; in the same account, it is at one point (p. 254) reported that *P. octodentata* Rathbun, 1906, occurs in the GMx but later (p. 263) argued to the contrary; it is our interpretation that no records of *P. octodentata* can be presently confirmed within the GMx, even though its range is not in fact restricted to the Lesser Antilles; Soto (1986) accurately summarizes records of the latter species from Cuba and the Florida Straits, immediately to the east of our defined GMx limits.

[396] As pointed out by Hernández-Aguilera (1982), placement of the type locality for this species near Isla Lobos, Mexico, by Guinot (1969a) cannot be confirmed to that level of precision.

[397] Assignment of *Robertsella* to the family Pseudorhombilidae by Števčić (2005) is adopted provisionally, pending outcomes of ongoing molecular phylogenetic studies; it was treated among "Xanthoidea *incertae sedis*" by McLaughlin et al. (2005).

[398] Assignment of *Tetraxanthus* to the family Pseudorhombilidae by Števčić (2005) is adopted provisionally, pending outcomes of ongoing molecular phylogenetic studies; it was treated among "Xanthoidea *incertae sedis*" by McLaughlin et al. (2005); the confusing history of names for the 2 species of *Tetraxanthus* in the GMx has been reviewed by Chace (1940a) and Powers (1977); the species described and depicted as *T. bidentatus* in Rathbun (1930) was found to be new and was subsequently named *T. rathbunae;* that described and depicted in Rathbun (1930) as *T. rugosus* was subsequently found to represent the true *T. bidentatus.*

(*continued*)

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[399] Assignment of *Tetraxanthus* to the family Pseudorhombilidae by Števčić (2005) is adopted provisionally, pending outcomes of ongoing molecular phylogenetic studies; it was treated among "Xanthoidea *incertae sedis*" by McLaughlin et al. (2005).

[400] Eastern Atlantic materials, and possibly specimens from Ascension Island (Manning and Chace 1990), belong to an eastern Atlantic subspecies (see Manning and Holthuis 1981).

[401] Records include USNM 265123 from Colombia, ID by R. Lemaitre; also ULLZ 4553, 4612, and 4661 from off Louisiana and ULLZ 6661 from off Dry Tortugas, ID by D. L. Felder.

[402] Records include ULLZ 4613 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; as reported by Soto (1986), records from the Florida Straits and off Yucatán, Mexico, are both from immediately outside our established south southeastern and east southeastern limits for the GMx, so their occurrence in these regions is highly probable.

[403] A new species described by Vázquez-Bader and Gracia (2004), and designated as the type for a new genus, is deemed to be a junior synonym of *Micropanope urinator* following studies of type materials, a widely distributed species in the GMx and western Atlantic; we nonetheless accept the need for a new genus to receive this species and propose this new combination (n. comb.), as its reassignment was not addressed in previous generic revisions of the group by Guinot (1969–present); records include ULLZ 1743 and 2440 from the northeastern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; ULLZ 4706 and 2441 from the northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; and USNM 68848 from off Key West, ID by M. J. Rathbun.

[404] Records include ULLZ 6856 from off Louisiana and ULLZ 7355 and 7555 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[405] Guinot (1968a) segregates the eastern Atlantic form from this species, while acknowledging its close relationship.

[406] Manning and Holthuis (1981) consider the single very dated west African record for this species to be extralimital; records include USNM 139550 from Panamá, ID by L. G. Abele.

[407] Števčić (2005) treated this genus among the Xanthidae *s.s.,* here followed provisionally pending outcomes of ongoing molecular genetic studies; records include TCWC 2-6148 from 11 m on the East Flower Garden Banks, northeastern GMx, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder.

[408] Records include ULLZ 7865 from 45–48 m deep off northwestern Florida, ULLZ 2010 from shallow waters of Quintana Roo, Mexico, and ULLZ 2968 from shallow waters of Caribe Island off Honduras, ID by D. L. Felder; previous reports from the west coast of Africa are not assignable to this species (see Manning and Holthuis 1981).

[409] Records include ULLZ 6858 from off the Mississippi River Delta, ULLZ 4614 from off western Louisiana, and ULLZ 6857 and 6858 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[410] The east southeastern GMx was included in the GMx range of this species, as the type locality in Cuba is immediately east of our established GMx limits there; western Atlantic records of this species were formerly reported under the junior synonyms *Micropanope granulimanus* (Stimpson, 1871) or *Microcassiope granulimanus* (Stimpson, 1871), taxonomic histories of which are reviewed in detail by Manning and Holthuis (1981: 138); the latter authors adopt previously published evidence that eastern and western Atlantic populations are conspecific, contrary to reservations expressed by Guinot (1971).

[411] Records include ULLZ 4710, 5791 from East Flower Garden Banks and ULLZ 5804 from "30 Fathom Lump" hard bank off Louisiana; also 6733 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[412] Records include numerous collections from hard banks off Louisiana such as ULLZ 4793, 4808, and 4617, ID by D. L. Felder.

[413] Števčić (2005) established a new genus *Olivioxantho* for *Xantho denticulatus,* which has also been formerly treated by some authors as *Xanthodius denticulatus;* present distributional treatment conforms to that of Manning and Chace (1990), who included both Ascension Island and West African records for this species; Guinot (1968a: 712) earlier suggested that the eastern Atlantic form differed in minor morphological features from that of the western Atlantic, but made no subsequent taxonomic reassignment; records include TCWC 2-2247, 2-2248, and 2-2249 from Isla Lobos in the southwestern GMx, ID by J. P. Ray.

[414] Both overall geographic range and GMx range as given here are restricted to records for *P. rufopunctata nodosa* (Stimpson, 1860), the only subspecies or form known to occur in the GMx; while Rathbun (1930) and Powers (1977) report the range of this subspecies to include Ascension Island in the Central South Atlantic, subsequent reports including that site in the range (Melo 1996, 1998b; Nizinski 2003) are in error, as Manning and Chace (1990) instead identify those materials with the West African form, *P. rufopunctata africana* Guinot, 1969; GMx records include ULLZ 2019 from the East Flower Garden Banks and ULLZ 4611 from another hard bank off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[415] Records include ULLZ 5774 from reef habitats off Veracruz, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[416] Records include USNM 265121 from Colombia, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.

[417] Records include ULLZ 4661 and 9985 from Belize, ID by D. L. Felder; also, USNM 151044 from Venezuela, ID by F. A. Chace Jr. Offshore reports of this species may instead represent misidentifications of *Actaea bifrons,* with which it is often confused.

[418] Records include ULLZ 6689, a juvenile from 62 m deep off Dry Tortugas in the E GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

[419] Records include ULLZ 4870 from fouling communities in intertidal waters of rock jetties at Brazos Santiago Pass, south Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; the extreme depth record of 220 m reported for this species by Soto (1986) is questionable; no mention of *P. distinctus* was made in the accompanying discussion, but it is a deeper ranging congener to which this record might apply.

[420] Records include ULLZ 4554 and 4700 among many specimens from hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

[421] Recent records for this species continue to be reported under the names *Leptodius parvulus* (Fabricius, 1793), *Xanthodius americanus* and *Cataleptodius parvulus* (Fabricius, 1793), the latter two of which unfortunately both appear in McLaughlin et al. (2005); Guinot (1968a), in the course of revisions, assigned this species to *Xanthodius,* not to *Cataleptodius,* and treated *Chlorodius americanus* de Saussure, 1858, as its only unambiguously applicable senior synonym; records include ULLZ 7031 from the shoreline of Banco Nuevo off the northern coast of Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.

[422] Commonly forming galls on plate corals of the genus *Agaracia;* records include ULLZ 4712 from the East Flower Garden Banks and ULLZ 4722 from another hard bank at 61–63 m deep off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

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[423] Records from the Caribbean and Brazil may represent regional endemics of the complex, rather than the typical form, and are currently under study.

[424] Record in Powers (1977) is under junior synonym, *Dissodactylus alcocki* Rathbun, 1918.

[425] Records include USNM 270515 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and ULLZ 7103 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; records in Rathbun (1930) and Powers (1977) appear under the junior synonym, *Dissodactylus calmani* Rathbun, 1918.

[426] Records include ULLZ 2611 and 2612 from 53 m deep off Sanibel Island, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[427] As noted by Griffith (1987), distribution and host records for *Dissodactylus crinitichelis* that predate the description of *D. latus* may be in error; the same may be said for depth records.

[428] Records include ULLZ 4429 from Veracruz, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[429] Records include ULLZ 3099 from coastal Louisiana, and ULLZ 2592 from <4 m in coastal waters of Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[430] While this species continues to be sometimes listed under *D. borradailei* Rathbun, 1918, Telford (1978) concluded that name to be a junior synonym of *D. primitivus;* in error, both are listed in McLaughlin et al. (2005).

[431] Records include USNM 251347 from 9 m in coastal waters of Puerto Rico, ID by C. Cutress.

[432] Wicksten (2005a) included listing of this species from the Flower Garden Banks in the northwestern GMx, on the basis of a specimen previously identified and cataloged by L. H. Pequegnat; however, the specimen is apparently lost, and closely related species have subsequently been described, leaving some uncertainty as to the identity of the lost specimen.

[433] Records include ULLZ 4425 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder.

[434] Records include ULLZ 2597 from the coast of southern Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; as reviewed by Wass (1955), two forms of this species have long been known in the GMx, but they remain without taxonomic designation.

[435] The uncertain type locality for this poorly known species is likely somewhere in the southeastern United States; present records include ULLZ 8569 from 39 m deep off northwestern Florida and ULLZ 8713 from intertidal habitats of the Indian River Lagoon on the Atlantic coast of Florida, both ID by D. L. Felder.

[436] Records include ULLZ 2600, 2601 from 14 m deep off Galveston, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 174324 from 20 m deep off the east coast of Florida, ID by B. Boothe.

[437] Records include ULLZ 4498 from Tampa Bay, Florida, ULLZ 2594 from coastal Alabama, ULLZ 2593 from coastal Louisiana, and ULLZ 2596 from coastal Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; this species appears to replace the very closely related *P. sayana* throughout most of the GMx, with the distribution of these 2 species perhaps overlapping in south Florida; collection depth of USNM 189205 from off southwestern Florida was 16 m.

[438] Records include ULLZ 4502 from Tampa Bay, and ULLZ 2598 from the lower Laguna Madre of Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.

[439] Most early records from the GMx, such as summarized in Felder (1973) and Powers (1977), must be questioned as they most likely represented specimens of *P. pearsei,* which was not described until 1955; the latter species is extremely common in the GMx where it appears to replace *P. sayana,* except for possibly along the lower southwestern coast of Florida.

[440] Records include ULLZ 902 from branchial chamber of ascidian taken by J. D. Thomas in Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder.

[441] Specimens from Florida may or may not be the same species as those from Jamaica, the type locality; they do appear to represent a different species from very similar populations studied by Bolaños et al. (2004) in Venezuela; as also noted by these authors, this or a closely related species may also range into coastal waters of Georgia.

[442] As per the following endnote, this species appears to be the southern counterpart of *Z. ostreum;* its limited occurrence on the Pacific U.S. coast is construed to represent an introduction (Campos and Manning 2000); the depth range can only be inferred from its association with "oysters" in early collections.

[443] Early reports of occurrence in Texas coastal waters (reviewed by Felder 1973, Powers 1977) remain in question; a putative recent specimen from a commercial osyter harvested near Cedar Bayou, Texas (where reportedly found before, see Hedgpeth 1953), proved to instead be a genetic variant of *Tumidotheres maculatus* (J. Cuesta, personal communication); southern records for *Z. ostreum* may also represent, at least in part, misidentifications of *Z. geddesi,* the southern counterpart of this species pair (Campos and Manning 2000).

[444] A single specimen from the mouth of the Rio Grande River in extreme southern Texas was previously identified as this species (D. L. Felder, unpublished notes), but cannot be located among archived materials; this northern record thus remains questionable in the absence of a confirmable voucher; recent report of the warm-temperate Carolinean species *U. pugnax* (Smith, 1870) from Tabasco, Mexico, was noted by the authors (Álvarez, Villalobos, and Robles 2005) to be questionable, and may represent juvenile or variant materials of *U. marguerita* or *U. rapax.*

[445] Questionable records from southern Florida and the Florida Keys are discussed by Powers (1977) and Barnwell and Thurman (1984) and can likely be dismissed; the population from the GMx appears to be genetically diverged from that on the Atlantic coast of the United States (Felder and Staton 1994) and may eventually warrant separate taxonomic status.

[446] Barnwell and Thurman (1984) have reviewed questionable records for this species from the Bahamas, the northern Antilles, and Texas; the latter may represent rare, extralimital occurrences in the northwestern GMx, but evidence is lacking for established populations anywhere in the the northwestern GMx.

[447] In the absence of reliable morphological characters, it is not possible to confidently separate distribution records for *U. rapax* and *U. virens,* which are with some reservation treated as separate species for purposes of the present checklist; varied authors have treated these as separate species, sibling subspecies, or synonyms ever since the latter species was described (see reviews by Powers 1977, Barnwell and Thurman 1984); *U. virens* appears to be a northern GMx endemic, somewhat more cold-adapted than *U. rapax,* but a closely related sibling species of the latter; while compelling behavioral observations potentially support the much debated separation (Salmon and Kettler 1987), these require repetition with additional specimens to avoid pseudoreplication in the statistical design; despite promising early findings in electrophoretic analyses reported by Barnwell and Thurman (1984), allozyme analyses by Salmon and Kettler (1987) failed to

(*continued*)

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reliably separate these species; however, preliminary mtDNA gene-sequence analysis suggests possible markers to support the separation (Schubart and Felder, in preparation).

[448] See notes for *U. rapax;* in the absence of reliable morphological characters, previous distributional records for *U. virens* in the northern and western GMx are inseparable from those possibly applicable to *U. rapax.*

[449] Records include ULLZ 4597 from upper Copano Bay, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.

[450] Records include ULLZ 4615 and 4662, among a number from 60–75 m deep off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[451] Records include USNM 258874 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 172084 from the Yucatan Straits just outside GMx limits, ID by A. B. Williams.

[452] Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[453] Records include ULLZ 7336 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[454] Records include ULLZ 2621 from off southwestern Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

[455] Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[456] Records include USNM 172078 and 172088 from the southeastern GMx, and USNM 172089 from off Nicaragua, ID by A. B. Williams, as well as USNM 1000591 from off Louisiana, ID by W. E. Pequegnat; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

[457] Records include TCWC 2-2913 from off Louisiana, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder.

[458] *Gecarcinus quadratus* de Saussure, 1853, long reported from both Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the Americas, was treated as a subspecies of *G. lateralis* by Türkay (1970), but as a junior synonym of it by Türkay (1973); some populations in the southwestern GMx, sympatric with populations of *G. lateralis, sensu stricto,* in that region, are apparently assignable to this form (Türkay 1970), which continues to be treated as a separate species by a number of workers; with synonymy of these 2 species, distribution records are combined, and the *G. lateralis* is regarded to range widely on American shores in the eastern Pacific, as well as widely within the western Atlantic (Hartnoll 1988).

[459] The occurrence of this species in the upper waters of Tampa Bay, Florida, likely represents an introduction from native southwestern GMx populations; as the source population is from within the GMx, it is not herein counted among records of nonindigenous GMx species.

[460] In accord with the findings of Guerao, Schubart, and Cuesta (2001), Pacific materials formerly assigned to this species are deemed most probably assignable to the resurrected *Geograpsus occidentalis* Stimpson, 1860, and our distribution records for *G. lividus* are thus restricted to the western Atlantic Ocean.

[461] Records include ULLZ 3750 from the Atlantic coast of Florida, and ULLZ 1452 from San Felipe on the coast of Yucatán, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder; Manning and Holthuis (1981) recognize *Goniopsis pelii* (Herklots, 1851) for eastern Atlantic materials formerly assigned to *G. cruentata.*

[462] In accord with Manning and Chace (1990), central and eastern Atlantic specimens formerly assigned to this species are treated as a separate species, *Grapsus adscensionis* (Osbeck, 1765); some subsequent workers limit this distinction to the level of forms or subspecies, but findings of larval differences by Guerao, Schubart, and Cuesta (2001) support the separation, regardless of the rank to be accorded; records include TCWC 2-1558 from Cayo Arenas off Yucatán, Mexico, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder.

[463] Records include ULLZ 2545 and 3788 from coastal sites in Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; USNM 170178 from near Cape Canaveral on the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by R. H. Gore; inclusion of the the eastern Pacific in the range of this species by Melo (1996, 1998b) cannot be corroborated.

[464] Pacific reports of this species are now interpreted to represent a different taxon (Schubart, Cuesta, and Felder 2006).

[465] Records include ULLZ 2605, a second specimen from North Padre Island, Texas, ID by T. C. Shirley (the specimen reported in postscript of Shirley 1974).

[466] Records include ULLZ 2534 from west of Sanibel Island, Florida, and ULLZ 3626 from Sackett Bank immediately west of the Mississippi River Delta, ID by D. L. Felder.

[467] Records include TCWC 2-9122 from South Padre Island, Texas, jetties at Brazos Santigo Pass, ID by M. K. Wicksten.

[468] Records include ULLZ 1592 from South Padre Island, Texas, jetties at Brazos Santiago Pass, and ULLZ 2541 from emergent pilings of oil platform off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; recent expansion of range as invasive species includes eastern Mediterranean Sea (http://www.aquaticinvasions.ru/, volume 1, issue 3).

[469] Identity of eastern Pacific populations presently assigned to this species remains in question and is presently under study.

[470] The specimen collected in March 1981 from northern Yucatán, Mexico, reported in Abele (1992) as *Armases angustipes,* was subsequently determined to be *Armases miersii* (C. D. Schubart, personal communication).

[471] Records include ULLZ 5522 and 6985 from just north of Corpus Christi, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.

[472] Despite the conclusions of Abele (1992), Melo (1996, 1998b) does not list this species from Brazil, instead reporting *S. crassipes* with which it has sometimes been confused; given the difficulty of separating some specimens of these species, the recent report of *S. crassipes* from Tabasco, Mexico (Álvarez et al. 2005), also remains in question, it is possibly representing a variant of *S. curacaoense;* records include ULLZ 1403–1404 from Yucatán, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder, and ULLZ 4269–4271 from Colombia, ID by C. D. Schubart.

[473] As noted by Felder and Staton (1994), the case for eventually recognizing GMx populations of this species as a separate taxon is strong, lacking only definitive adult morphological characters other than their distinctly different coloration; GMx populations have thus been treated as *S.* nr. *reticulatum* in recent works (Zimmerman and Felder 1991).

[474] Records include USNM 282886 from North Carolina, ID by A. B. Williams; also ULLZ 2608 from the shores of Caminada Pass, Louisiana, and ULLZ 3703 from Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

[475] Records in the GMx are limited to a single specimen of this nonindigenous catadromous species, ULLZ 3684, obtained from Bay Gardene, Louisiana (east side of Mississippi Delta), ID by D. L. Felder; recent U.S. reports now include Chesapeake Bay, Maryland (http://www.aquaticinvasions.ru/, volume 1, issue 3).