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Checklist of the marine and estuarine Brachyura (Crustacea: Decapoda) of northern and northeastern Brazil

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Abstract

A total of 272 species of brachyuran crabs are reported from marine and estuarine environments in northern and north-east Brazil. The checklist is derived from the literature published from 1847 to 2008, and includes all species that have been reported at least once from the study area. It is also partially supported by material deposited in the crustacean collection of the Departamento de Oceanografia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, city of Recife, Brazil (DOUFPE). The families containing the highest number of species in northern and northeastern Brazil are Majidae (31), Portunidae (22), Epialtidae (20), Panopeidae (20), and Xanthidae (18). The remaining species are distributed in 39 families. The analysis of the distribution of the species in the region, allows for identification of four patterns of longitudinal distribution (western Atlantic, Amphi-Atlantic, Amphi-American, and circumtropical species) and, in the western Atlantic, six patterns of latitudinal distribution (Virginian, Carolinian, Antillean, Central-South American, Boreal, and Endemic). Two non-indigenous species have also been reported. Most of the species represented in northern and northeastern Brazil have Antillean (94 species; 34.5%) and Carolinian (75 species; 27.6%) pattern of distribution.

Key words: Brachyura, biogeography, marine biodiversity, estuarine fauna, Brazil

Introduction

The Brachyura, or true crabs, is among the best known and most intensely studied groups of crustaceans. With 6793 valid species, distributed in 93 families and 38 superfamilies, they constitute the most diverse group of decapods. Brachyurans have colonized almost every marine (down to 6.000 m in the abyssal zone) and terrestrial habitat (in mountains up to 2.000 m) (Ng *et al.* 2008).

The number of species of brachyuran crabs reported from northern and northeastern Brazil has increased significantly since the publication of the Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil (Young 1998), mainly based on collections carried out in the 1990's by the Recursos Vivos da Zona Econômica Exclusiva (REVIZEE) Program along most of the Brazilian coast (Cabral *et al.* 2000; Ramos-Porto *et al.* 2000a, 2000b, 2000c, 2002, 2003; Silva *et al.* 2002a, 2002b; Torres *et al.* 2002, 2006; Viana *et al.* 2002, 2003a; Cardoso & Serejo 2003; Rodrigues & Young 2003; Tavares 2003; Komai 2004; Tavares & Young 2004; Cardoso & Young 2005; Coelho Filho 2006; Serejo *et al.* 2006). The current knowledge on crustacean diversity, however, is still far from being satisfactory. In spite of its large extension and ecological heterogeneity, northern and northeastern Brazil contains some important areas of edaphic transition that remain poorly studied. Among these regions is the sector under influence of the Amazon River discharge, the coast of Maranhão state, and part of southern Bahia, which includes the largest and the richest coral reef area along the Brazilian coast and constitutes the southernmost coral reefs of the Atlantic Ocean (Leão & Dominguez 2000; Leão 2002).

The checklist includes species found from Cape Orange, northern Amapá State (04°17'N; 51°32'W) to the Abrolhos Archipelago, southern Bahia State (18°19'S; 39°40'W) (Fig. 1). Oceanic areas include the archipelagos of Fernando de Noronha (03°51'S; 35°25'W), located 345 km east off the coast of Rio Grande do Norte state, and São Pedro and São Paulo (0°55'N; 29°20'W), located about 500 km northeast of Fernando de Noronha (Fausto Filho 1974; Holthuis *et al.* 1980; Leão & Dominguez 2000). It also includes the Rocas Atoll (3°45'–3°56'S; 33°37'–33°56'W), 260 km east of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte (Kikuchi 2000), the only atoll in the southwestern Atlantic, as well as the seamounts of the North chain (= seamounts off Ceará) (01°00'–04°00'S; 37°00'–39°00'W) and off Fernando de Noronha (= seamounts off Rio Grande do Norte) (03°00'–4°30'S; 32°00'–37°00'W), where the homonym archipelago and the Rocas Atoll are located (Coelho Filho 2006).

The northern and northeastern coasts of Brazil are under direct influence of two main currents. The South Equatorial Current splits into two branches near 10°S, and continues towards the northwest as the North Brazilian Current. Another branch turns southwards as the beginning of the Brazil Current (Stramma *et al.* 1990). Climate between Cape Orange and Maranhense Gulf (2°00'S) is equatorial. The sector comprised between

Maranhense Gulf and the city of Salvador is predominantly semi-arid, whereas, southern 12°S, the climate is classified as tropical humid. However, Antarctic polar fronts reach 10°S during the winter months, as a northward movement across South America, affecting the coast (Dominguez *et al.* 1992; Leão & Dominguez 2000).

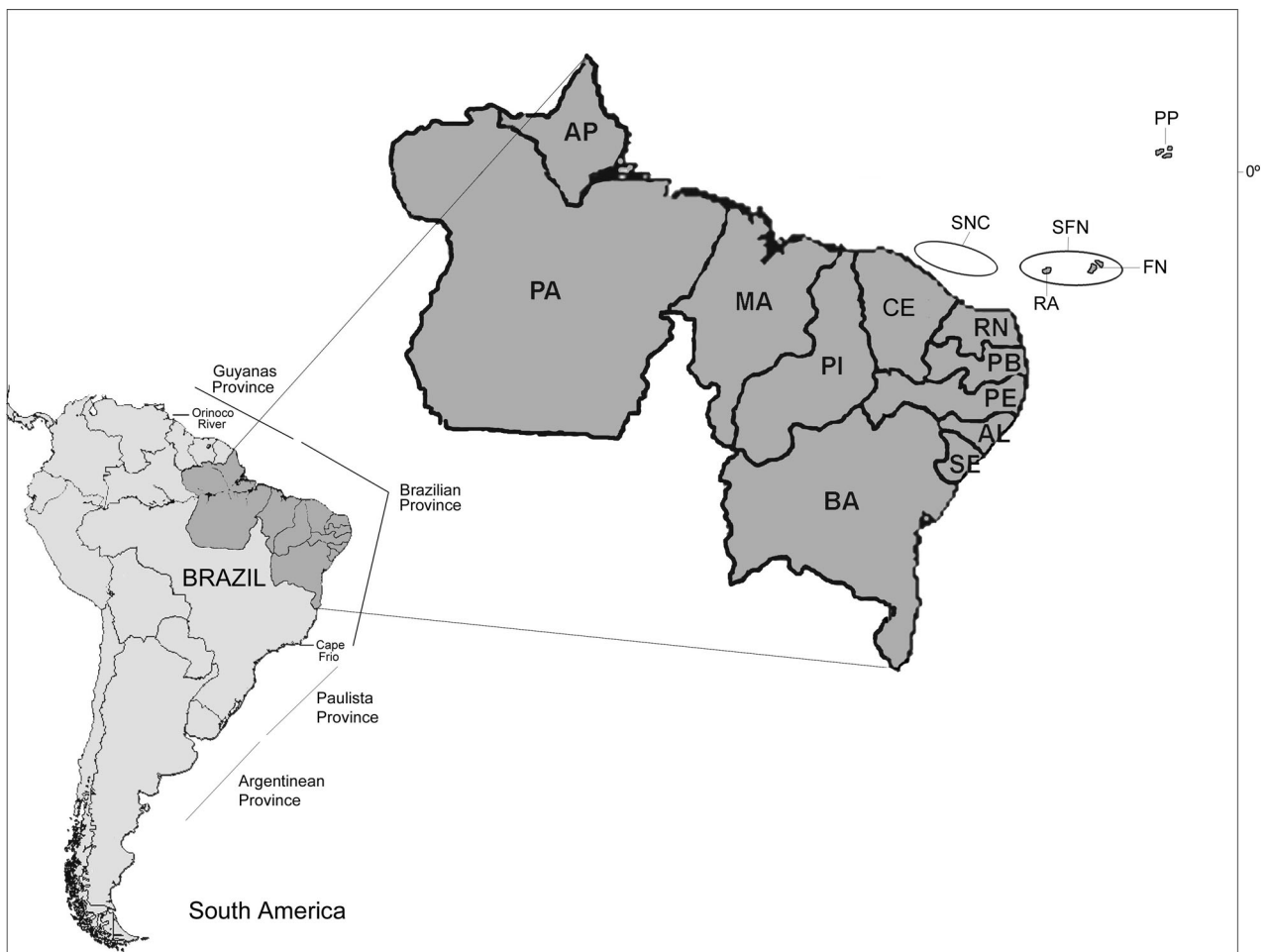


FIGURE 1. The study area. Abbreviations: States of North Region: Amapá (AP) and Pará (PA); States of Northeast Region: Maranhão (MA), Piauí (PI), Ceará (CE), Rio Grande do Norte (RN), Paraíba (PB), Pernambuco (PE), Alagoas (AL), Sergipe (SE), Bahia (BA); Oceanic Islands and Seamounts: (SNC) seamounts of north chain, (SFN) seamounts off Fernando de Noronha, (FN) Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, (PP) São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago, (RA) Rocas Atoll.

The continental shelf along northern and northeastern Brazil varies considerably in shape and width. The shelf reaches its largest extent (350 km long) in the Amazonian region. Bottoms in the area under the discharge of the Amazon River are largely dominated by mud. The influence of this river complex extends northward and covers the greatest part of the shelf area. The large surface covered by terrigenous material allows the development of a typical fauna. The northeastern coast has a sediment starved coastal zone, a result of the combination of low relief, small drainage basins and a semi-arid climate. This conditions leads to stable conditions of salinity, temperature and water transparency, favorable to the growth of calcareous algae and hermatypic corals to depths of almost 100 m. Southern to 12°S the shelf receives significant volumes of sediment as a result of the presence of large rivers draining high-relief humid areas (Kempf 1970; Mabesoone *et al.* 1972; Leão & Dominguez 2000; Dominguez 2006).

Bottoms eastward of Maranhense Gulf, free of Amazon's influence, became dominated by carbonate sediments. Shelf narrows to approximately 80 km in that region. In the southern section, the shelf narrows to 10

km wide off Salvador, and 5 km off Itacaré (14°16'S), the narrowest stretch of the Brazilian continental shelf, and widens, particularly in Abrolhos Bank to 190–200 km long (Kempf 1970; Lana *et al.* 1996; Freire & Dominguez 2006).

The coast of South America has been divided into several zoogeographical provinces (e.g. Dana 1853; Ekman 1953; Balech 1954; Coelho 1969; Coelho & Ramos 1972; Briggs 1974; Coelho *et al.* 1978; Coelho & Santos 1980; Palacio 1982; Boschi 2000a, 2000b; Spalding *et al.* 2007). However, the names of these areas and the limits proposed have historically varied according to the author and taxonomic group studied. We have adopted here the classification proposed by Coelho & Ramos (1972), which divided the northern and northeastern Brazil in two provinces: Guyanas and Brazilian. The Guyanas province ranges from the Orinoco River delta, Venezuela, to Maranhão state, Brazil, and is mainly characterized by muddy and sandy bottoms being strongly influenced by equatorial rivers such as the Orinoco, Amazon, and Tocantins. The Brazilian province extends from Maranhão to Rio de Janeiro state and is characterized by the predominance of calcareous algae bottoms in the middle and outer shelf (Coelho 1969; Coelho & Ramos 1972). River discharges do not present an important influence for coastal habitats, although the large hydrographic basin south of the São Francisco River has at least seasonal high fresh water and sediment inputs (Dominguez 2006; Dominguez *et al.* 2006). The study area has been divided by Spalding *et al.* (2007) in North Brazil shelf and Tropical South-western Atlantic provinces, whose boundaries resemble those of Coelho & Ramos's (1972) Guyanas and Brazilian provinces.

The brachyuran species list is based on the exhaustive analysis of the literature from White's (1847) pioneer contribution to 2008. The brachyuran fauna of this region has been studied since the second half of 19th century, when expeditions (e.g., Thayer, *Hassler*, H.M.S. *Challenger*, U.S.F.C.S. *Albatross*, and Branner-Agassiz) established sampling stations along the coast. References with restricted access such as theses (Masters and PhD) and congress communications, as well as biological and fishery papers were not used in the checklist.

This list is partially based on material deposited in the crustacean collection of Departamento de Oceanografia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, city of Recife, Brazil (DOUFPE). This collection was started in the late 1950's and presently is the third largest carcinological collection in Brazil, with more than 14.000 lots deposited. DOUFPE collection contains brachyuran material obtained in coastal collections and several oceanographic expeditions (see Coelho *et al.* 2004, for a complete list of the expeditions carried out along the northern and northeastern Brazilian coast since the 1960's). For each species included the geographic range and first report in all coastal states and off-shore regions. Synonyms (if present) of species are also cited. Classification of the species in families and higher *taxa* was based on Ng *et al.* (2008). The families within each superfamily and the species within each family are in alphabetical order.

The following abbreviations are used in the list: north region states: Amapá (AP) and Pará (PA); northeast region states: Maranhão (MA), Piauí (PI), Ceará (CE), Rio Grande do Norte (RN), Paraíba (PB), Pernambuco (PE), Alagoas (AL), Sergipe (SE), Bahia (BA); oceanic islands and seamounts: (SNC) seamounts of north chain, (SFN) seamounts off Fernando de Noronha, (FN) Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, (PP) São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago, (RA) Rocas Atoll.

Taxonomy

Infraorder Brachyura Linnaeus, 1758

Section Podotremata Guinot, 1977

Superfamily Cyclodorippoidea Ortmann, 1892

Family Cyclodorippidae Ortmann, 1892

Subfamily Cyclodorippinae Ortmann, 1892

***Clythrocerus carinatus* Coelho, 1973**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN, CE: Coelho Filho (2006); PA, PI: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Clythrocerus* sp. B; MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986).

***Clythrocerus granulatus* (Rathbun, 1898)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Clithrocerus* sp. C.

***Deilocerus analogus* (Coelho, 1973)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Maranhão to São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); MA: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Clythrocerus* sp. A; PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986).

***Deilocerus perpusillus* (Rathbun, 1901)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC: Coelho Filho (2006); AP: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986).

***Neocorycodus stimpsoni* (Rathbun, 1937)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

Family Cymonomidae Bouvier, 1897

***Cymonomus quadratus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986).

Superfamily Dromioidea De Haan, 1833

Family Dromiidae De Haan, 1833

Subfamily Dromiinae De Haan, 1833

***Dromia erythropus* (George Edwards, 1771)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. (Manning & Chace 1990; Melo & Campos Jr. 1999).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Viana *et al.* (2003b); AP: Silva *et al.* (1998); MA: Melo & Campos Jr. (1999); CE: Fausto Filho (1968); PE: Rathbun (1900); BA: Rathbun (1937).

***Dromia gouveai* Melo & Campos Jr., 1999**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Bahia and São Paulo) (Melo & Campos Jr. 1999).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Melo & Campos Jr. (1999).

***Moreiradromia antillensis* (Stimpson, 1858)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. (Manning & Chace 1990, as *Dromidia antillensis*; Melo 1996, as *Cryptodromiopsis antillensis*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, PI: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *D. antillensis*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1989), as *D. antillensis*; CE: Coelho (1969), as *D. antillensis*; RN, PB, PE, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *D. antillensis*; BA: Smith (1869), as *D. Antillensis* [sic].

Subfamily Hypoconchinae Guinot & Tavares, 2003

***Hypoconcha arcuata* Stimpson, 1858**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Surinam to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo & Campos Jr. 1999).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, PB, SE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1989); MA: Rathbun (1937); CE: Bezerra *et al.* (2005a); RN: Coelho Filho (2006); BA: Joly *et al.* (1969).

***Hypoconcha parasitica* (Linnaeus, 1763)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo & Campos Jr. 1999).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho (1969), as *H. sabulosa* (Herbst, 1799); CE, BA: Coelho (1966a), as *H. sabulosa*; RN, PB, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *H. sabulosa*; PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1989), as *H. sabulosa*.

Superfamily Homolodromioidea Alcock, 1899

Family Homolodromiidae Alcock, 1899

***Homolodromia monstrosa* Martin, Christiansen & Trautwein, 2001**

Western Atlantic: Surinam, Guyana, and Brazil (Bahia) (Martin *et al.* 2001; Tavares & Young 2004).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Tavares & Young (2004).

Superfamily Homoloidea De Haan, 1839

Family Homolidae De Haan, 1839

***Homola minima* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995**

Western Atlantic: Virginia to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). Eastern Atlantic: Mediterranean, Portugal, and Africa [Melo 1996, as *H. barbata* (Fabricius, 1763)].

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN: Coelho Filho (2006), as *H. barbata*; CE, RN, PB, AL: Santos *et al.* (2003), as *H. barbata*; PE: Coelho *et al.* (2002), as *H. barbata*.

Superfamily Raninoidea De Haan, 1839

Family Raninidae De Haan, 1839

Subfamily Notopodinae Serène & Umali, 1972

***Ranilia constricta* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. Eastern Atlantic: Senegal to Congo (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, SE: Melo & Campos Jr. (1994); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990).

***Ranilia muricata* H. Milne Edwards, 1837**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Colombia to Brazil (Pernambuco) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PE: Rodrigues da Costa (1970), as *R. saldanhai* Rodrigues da Costa, 1970.

Subfamily Raninoidinae Lörenthey & Beurlen, 1929

***Raninoides loevis* (Latreille, 1825)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, PI, CE, RN, PB, PE, BA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos (1972); AL: Coelho (1969); SE: Coelho *et al.* (2004).

Subfamily Symethinae Goeke, 1981

***Symethis variolosa* (Fabricius, 1793)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN, PA, MA, CE: Coelho (1969); AP: Fausto Filho & Sampaio Neto (1976); RN, PE, AL: Gomes Corrêa (1970); PB, SE: Coelho & Ramos (1972); BA: Henderson (1888), as *Zanclifer caribensis* (Fréminville, 1832).

Section Eubrachyura Saint Laurent, 1980

Subsection Heterotremata Guinot, 1977

Superfamily Aethroidea Dana, 1851

Family Aethridae Dana, 1851

***Hepatus gronovii* Holthuis, 1959**

Western Atlantic: Colombia, Venezuela, Guyanas to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho & Ramos (1972); PA: Coelho (1969); MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990).

***Hepatus pudibundus* (Herbst, 1785)**

Western Atlantic: Georgia, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela, Guyanas to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Silva *et al.* (2001); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Coelho (1969); PE, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972); BA: Rathbun (1937), as *H. princeps* (Herbst, 1794).

***Hepatus scaber* Holthuis, 1959**

Western Atlantic: Venezuela to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Coelho (1969); MA: Viana *et al.* (2003a).

***Osachila antillensis* Rathbun, 1916**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, MA: Coelho (1969); AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Osachila tuberosa* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, RN: Coelho (1996a).

Superfamily Calappoidea De Haan, 1833

Family Calappidae De Haan, 1833

***Acanthocarpus alexandri* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts, North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Uruguay (Melo 1996; Ramos-Porto *et al.* 2002; Rodrigues & Young 2003).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PI, BA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (2002).

***Acanthocarpus bispinosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880**

Western Atlantic: Florida (Gulf of Mexico), West Indies to Brazil (Bahia) (Powers 1977; Ramos-Porto *et al.* 2002; Rodrigues & Young 2003).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PE, SE: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (2002); BA: Rodrigues & Young (2003).

***Calappa galloides* Stimpson, 1859**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Central America, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. Eastern Atlantic: Canary Islands to Angola [Manning & Chace 1990; Melo 1996, as *C. gallus* (Herbst, 1803); González *et al.* 2000].

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC: Coelho (1969), as *C. gallus*; RA: Coelho (1965a), as *C. gallus*; FN: Miers (1886), as *C. gallus*; MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *C. gallus*; CE, RN: Fausto Filho (1966), as *C. gallus*; PB: Melo & Veloso (2005), as *C. gallus*; PE, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *C. gallus*; BA: Rathbun (1898), as *C. gallus*.

***Calappa nitida* Holthuis, 1958**

Western Atlantic: West Indies, Venezuela, Surinam, Guyanas to Brazil (Piauí) (Melo 1996; Góes & Fernandes-Góes 2007).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Fausto Filho (1967); PI: Góes & Fernandes-Góes (2007).

***Calappa ocellata* Holthuis, 1958**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Fausto Filho (1967); AP, PA, MA, RN: Coelho (1969); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); PB: Rathbun (1937); PE: Moreira (1901), as *C. flammea* Herbst, 1794; AL: Silva & Calado (2002a); BA: Joly *et al.* (1969), as *Callappa [sic] flammea*.

***Calappa sulcata* Rathbun, 1898**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyanas to Brazil (Paraná) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho (1969); PA, CE: Fausto Filho (1967); PE, AL: Coelho (1966a); SE: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Calappa tortugae* Rathbun, 1933**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996, as *C. angusta* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Coelho Filho (2006); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005).

***Cryptosoma balguerii* (Desbonne, 1867)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Galil & Clark 1996; Melo 1996, as *Cycloes bairdii* Stimpson, 1860).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); RA, AP, PA, MA, PI, CE, RN, PB, PE, AL, SE: Coelho (1969), as *C. bairdii*; FN: Rodrigues da Costa (1968), as *C. bairdii*; BA: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *C. bairdii*.

Superfamily Cancroidea Latreille, 1802

Family Atelecyclidae Ortmann, 1893

***Trichopeltarion pezzutoi* Tavares & Melo, 2005**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Bahia, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina) (Tavares & Melo 2005).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Tavares & Young (2004), as *T. nobile* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880.

Superfamily Carpilioidea Ortmann, 1893

Family Carpiliidae Ortmann, 1893

***Carpilius corallinus* (Herbst, 1783)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela to Brazil (Alagoas) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Pocock (1890); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Fausto Filho (1980a); PB: Coelho & Coelho Filho (1993); PE: Moreira (1901).

Superfamily Dorippoidea MacLeay, 1838

Family Ethusidae Guinot, 1977

***Ethusa americana* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA, PI, CE, SE: Coelho (1969), as *E. mascarone americana*; PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Rodrigues da Costa (1968), as *E. mascarone americana*.

Superfamily Eriphoidea MacLeay, 1838

Family Eriphiidae MacLeay, 1838

***Eriphia gonagra* (Fabricius, 1781)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986); PB, AL: Rathbun (1930); PE: Rathbun (1900); SE: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1997); BA: Smith (1869).

Family Menippidae Ortmann, 1893

***Menippe nodifrons* Stimpson, 1859**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina). Eastern Atlantic: Cape Verde to Angola (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros & Pimentel (2001); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PB, AL: Rathbun (1900); PE: White (1847), as *M. rumphii* (Fabricius, 1798); SE: Coelho *et al.* (2004); BA: Joly *et al.* (1969).

Superfamily Goneplacoidea MacLeay, 1838

Family Acidopsidae Števcíć, 2005

***Acidops cessacii* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Ceará and seamounts off Fernando de Noronha). Eastern Atlantic: Cape Verde to Annobon (Africa) (Melo 1996; Coelho Filho 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); CE: Barreto *et al.* (1993b).

Family Chasmocarcinidae Serène, 1964

Subfamily Chasmocarcininae Serène, 1964

***Chasmocarcinus arcuatus* Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Amapá to Espírito Santo) (Coelho Filho & Coelho 1998).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Chasmocarcinus* sp. D; BA: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1998).

***Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes* Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Amapá to Pará) (Coelho Filho & Coelho 1998).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Chasmocarcinus* sp. C.

***Chasmocarcinus meloi* Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Maranhão to Bahia) (Coelho Filho & Coelho 1998).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1998); CE, AL, SE, BA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Chasmocarcinus* sp. A.

***Chasmocarcinus peresi* Rodrigues da Costa, 1968**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Amapá to Bahia) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, MA, PI, CE, RN, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Chasmocarcinus* sp. B; BA: Rodrigues da Costa (1968).

***Chasmocarcinus typicus* Rathbun, 1898**

Western Atlantic: West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Fausto Filho & Sampaio Neto (1976).

Family Euryplacidae Stimpson, 1871

***Euryplax nitida* Stimpson, 1859**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PI, CE, RN, PB, PE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Gomes Corrêa (1972).

***Frevillea hirsuta* (Borradaile, 1916)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: herein (material deposited at DOUFPE collection).

***Sotoplax robertsi* Guinot, 1984**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico and Brazil (Bahia and Espírito Santo) (Guinot 1984; Almeida *et al.* 2008).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Almeida *et al.* (2008).

Superfamily Goneplacoidea MacLeay, 1838

Family Goneplacidae MacLeay, 1838

Subfamily Bathyplacinae Števcíć, 2005

***Bathyplax typhla* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Tavares 1996, as *B. typhlus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Silva *et al.* (2002b); AL: Miers (1886), as *B. typhlus* var. *oculiferus* Miers, 1886; BA: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

Family Mathildellidae Karasawa & Kato, 2003

***Neopilumnoplax americana* (Rathbun, 1898)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Cuba to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

Superfamily Leucosioidea Samouelle, 1819

Family Leucosiidae Samouelle, 1819

Subfamily Eballiinae Stimpson, 1871

***Acanthilia intermedia* (Miers, 1886)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996, as *Iliacantha intermedia*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho (1969), as *I. intermedia*; CE: Fausto Filho (1975), as *I. intermedia*; PE: Coelho *et al.* (2002), as *I. intermedia*; BA: Miers (1886), as *I. intermedia*.

***Callidactylus asper* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, Colombia to Brazil (Bahia) (Melo 1996; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA, CE, RN: Coelho (1969); PB, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972); BA: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

***Ebalia stimpsoni* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Fausto Filho & Sampaio Neto (1976); PA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986), as *E. stimpsonii* [sic]; MA, PI, CE, AL: Coelho (1969), as *E. stimpson* [sic]; RN, PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *E. stimpsonii* [sic]; PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); BA: Rodrigues da Costa (1968), as *E. stimpsonii* [sic].

***Iliacantha liodactylus* Rathbun, 1898**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Bahia) (Melo 1996; Almeida *et al.* 2007a).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); AL: Coelho (1969); SE, BA: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Iliacantha sparsa* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, CE, PE, AL, SE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); MA: Coelho (1969); RN, BA: Coelho & Ramos (1972); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005).

***Iliacantha subglobosa* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Alagoas) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, AL: Coelho (1969); PA, RN: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PB: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Lithadia brasiliensis* (von Martens, 1872)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, PE, SE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); BA: Miers (1886), as *L. cariosa* Stimpson, 1860.

***Lithadia conica* (Coelho, 1973)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Amapá to Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); AP, PA, MA, CE, PI, RN, PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986).

***Lithadia obliqua* (Coelho, 1973)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to Pernambuco) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, PA, CE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986); PB: Coelho Filho (2006); PE: Coelho (1973a), as *Ebalia obliqua*.

***Lithadia vertiginosa* (Coelho, 1973)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to Bahia) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, PA, PB, PE, AL: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); CE: Coelho (1973b), as *Ebalia vertiginosa*; BA: Rodrigues da Costa (1968), as *E. cariosa*.

***Myropsis quinquespinosa* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Uruguay (Melo 1996; Torres *et al.* 2002).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Silva *et al.* (2001); PB, PE, AL, SE, BA: Torres *et al.* (2002).

***Persephona lichtensteinii* Leach, 1817**

Western Atlantic: Venezuela, Surinam, French Guyanas to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, MA: Coelho (1969), as *P. finneganae* Rathbun, 1931 and as *P. lichtensteini* [sic]; PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); AL, SE: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *P. finneganae* and as *P. lichtensteinii*; BA: Almeida *et al.* (2007a).

***Persephona mediterranea* (Herbst, 1794)**

Western Atlantic: New Jersey to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Uruguay (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); CE: Fausto Filho (1968); AL: Silva & Calado (2002a); BA: Miers (1886), as *P. punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758).

***Persephona punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Western Atlantic: West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyanas to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Coelho (1969); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972); SE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); BA: Coelho & Torres (1980).

***Speloeophorus brasiliensis* Melo & Torres, 1998**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Alagoas) (Melo & Torres 1998).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Melo & Torres (1998).

***Speloeophorus elevatus* Rathbun, 1898**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Bahia) (Melo 1996; Melo & Torres 1998).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA, CE, RN: Coelho (1969); PB: Rathbun (1898); PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972); BA: Coelho & Torres (1980).

***Speloeophorus nodosus* (Bell, 1855)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996; Melo & Torres 1998).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA, AL: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1986); PB: Melo & Torres (1998).

Superfamily Majoidea Samouelle, 1819

Family Epialtidae MacLeay, 1838

Subfamily Epialtinae MacLeay, 1838

***Acanthonyx dissimulatus* Coelho, 1993**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Piauí to Bahia) (Coelho & Torres 1993; Melo 1996; Dall'Occo *et al.* 2004).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PI, RN: Coelho & Torres (1993); CE: Fausto Filho (1966), as *A. petiveri* [sic] H. Milne Edwards, 1934; PB: Coelho (1971a), as *A. petiverii*; PE, BA: Rathbun (1894), as *A. petiverii*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990), as *A. scutiformis* (Dana, 1851).

***Epialtoides rostratus* Coelho, 1972**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Maranhão to Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA, PI: Coelho (1969), as *Epialtus longirostris* Stimpson, 1860; RN, AL: Coelho (1972); PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PE: Coelho (1971a), as *E. longirostris*.

***Epialtus bituberculatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1966); PB: Coelho (1971a); PE: Rathbun (1894); BA: Joly *et al.* (1969).

***Epialtus brasiliensis* Dana, 1852**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1970).

***Mocosoa crebripunctata* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA, PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972); CE, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); RN: Coelho (1969).

Subfamily Pisinae Dana, 1851

***Apiomithrax violaceus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1868)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Ceará to Rio Grande do Sul). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. Eastern Atlantic: Cape Verde to Angola (Manning & Holthuis 1981; Manning & Chace 1990; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Bezerra *et al.* (2005a); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE: Coelho-Santos & Coelho (1997).

***Chorinus heros* (Herbst, 1790)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Bahia) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Alves *et al.* (2008); MA, SE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); CE: Coelho (1969); RN, PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); PB: Coelho & Ramos (1972); BA: Rathbun (1894).

***Herbstia depressa* Stimpson, 1860**

Western Atlantic: West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Alagoas) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); AL: Miers (1886), as *Herbstia* (*Herbstiella*) *depressa*.

***Holoplites armatus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Pará) (Melo 1996, as *H. armata*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Silva *et al.* (2001), as *H. armata*.

***Libinia bellicosa* Oliveira, 1944**

Western Atlantic: Central America, Guyanas to Brazil (Paraná) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Silva *et al.* (2001); MA: Viana *et al.* (2003a); CE: Fausto Filho (1966).

***Libinia ferreirae* Brito Capello, 1871**

Western Atlantic: Venezuela to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho (1969); PA, PI, RN, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PE: Ramos-Porto & Oliveira (1984); AL, SE: Coelho (1971a); BA: Almeida *et al.* (2007a).

***Microliassa brasiliensis* (Rathbun, 1923)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Ceará to São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Coelho (1969), as *Lissa brasiliensis*; PE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); BA: Rodrigues da Costa (1968), as *L. brasiliensis*.

***Nibilia antilocapra* (Stimpson, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Silva *et al.* (2001); MA: Viana *et al.* (2003a); RN: Coelho & Aby Faraj (1985).

***Notolopas brasiliensis* Miers, 1886**

Western Atlantic: Colombia, Venezuela to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, RN, SE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PA, MA, CE: Coelho (1969); PB: Rathbun (1925); PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); BA: Miers (1886).

***Pelia rotunda* A. Milne-Edwards, 1875**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará) to Argentina (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, MA, CE: Coelho (1969); RN: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PB: Rathbun (1898); PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); BA: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Rochinia confusa* Tavares, 1991**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Amapá to São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Silva *et al.* (2001); PE: Viana *et al.* (2002).

***Rochinia crassa* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo) (Williams 1984; Viana *et al.* 2002; Dall'Occo *et al.* 2004).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Silva *et al.* (1997); RN: Sankarankutty *et al.* (1998); PB, PE, AL, SE, BA: Viana *et al.* (2002).

***Rochinia umbonata* (Stimpson, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Brazil (Pernambuco) (Williams 1984; Viana *et al.* 2002).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Silva *et al.* (1999); PE: Viana *et al.* (2002).

Subfamily Tychinae Dana, 1851

Pitho lherminieri (Desbonne, in Desbonne & Schramm, 1867)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN, RN, AL: Coelho (1971a); PA, MA, PI, CE, PE: Coelho (1969); PB: Rathbun (1898); BA: Rodrigues da Costa (1968).

Tyche potiguara Garth, 1952

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Ceará to Alagoas) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1975); PB: Rathbun (1898), as *T. emarginata* White, 1897; PE, AL: Coelho (1971a).

Family Hymenosomatidae MacLeay, 1838

Elamena gordonae Monod, 1956

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Sergipe and Bahia). Eastern Atlantic: Guinea to Sierra Leone. Western Pacific: Australia (Queensland) (Lucas 1980; Almeida *et al.* 2007b).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SE: Coelho *et al.* (2004); BA: Almeida *et al.* (2007b).

Family Inachidae MacLeay, 1838

Anomalothir furcillatus (Stimpson, 1871)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Viana *et al.* (2003a).

Coryrhynchus algicola (Stebbing, 1914)

Western Atlantic: Colombia to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996, as *Podochela algicola*; Coelho 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA, CE: Coelho (1969), as *P. algicola*; RN: Fausto Filho (1967), as *P. riisei* Stimpson, 1860; PB, PE, BA: Coelho (1971a), as *P. riisei*; AL: Miers (1886), as *P. riisei*.

Coryrhynchus riisei (Stimpson, 1860)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia, Trinidad, Surinam, French Guyana to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Coelho 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB: Melo & Veloso (2005), as *Podochela riisei*.

Ericerodes gracilipes (Stimpson, 1871)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia, Guyanas, Surinam to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo & Veloso 2005; Coelho 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN: Coelho Filho (2006), as *Podochela gracilipes*; AP, PA, PI, CE: Coelho (1969), as *P. gracilipes*; MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. (Ericerodes) gracilipes*; RN, BA: Coelho (1971a), as *P. gracilipes*; PB: Melo & Veloso (2005), as *P. gracilipes*.

***Ericerodes minusculus* (Coelho, 1972)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Ceará to Bahia) (Coelho 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC: Coelho Filho (2006), as *Podochela minuscula*; SFN, CE: Coelho (1969), as *Podochela* sp. A; RN, PE: Coelho (1972), as *P. minuscula*; BA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. (Ericerodes) minuscula*.

***Metoporphaphis calcaratus* (Say, 1818)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996, as *M. calcarata*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002), as *M. calcarata*; AL, BA: Miers (1886), as *M. forficulatus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878; SE: Coelho *et al.* (2004), as *M. calcarata*.

***Podochela brasiliensis* Coelho, 1972**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Ceará to Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Alves *et al.* (2008); CE: Coelho (1969), as *P. macrodera* Stimpson, 1860; RN: Coelho Filho (2006); PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. (Podochela) brasiliensis*; PE, SE: Coelho (1971a), as *P. macrodera*; BA: Gomes Corrêa (1972), as *P. riisei*.

***Stenorhynchus seticornis* (Herbst, 1788)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Argentina (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC: Coelho Filho (2006); AP, PI, CE, RN: Coelho (1969); PA: Bullis Jr. & Thompson (1965); MA: Rathbun (1894), as *Leptopodia sagittaria* (Fabricius, 1793); PB: Coelho (1971a); PE: Fausto Filho (1966); AL: Miers (1886), as *L. sagittaria*; SE: Coelho & Ramos (1972); BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1878), as *L. sagittaria*.

Family Inachoididae Dana, 1851

***Aepinus septemspinus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); RA, PA, CE: Coelho (1969); FN: Miers (1886); RN, PB, PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); BA: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Anasimus fugax* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880**

Western Atlantic: West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

***Anasimus latus* Rathbun, 1894**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Pará) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho (1969); PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

***Arachnopsis filipes* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Norte) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, SFN, RN: Coelho (1971a); AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); CE: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Batrachonotus fragosus* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to São Paulo) (Melo 1996, as *B. brasiliensis* Rathbun, 1894).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, MA, PI, CE, RN: Coelho (1969), as *B. brasiliensis*; PB, BA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *B. brasiliensis*; PE, AL: Coelho (1971a), as *B. brasiliensis*.

***Collodes armatus* Rathbun, 1898**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies (Cuba) to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980).

***Collodes inermis* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996; Dall'Occo *et al.* 2004).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, MA, PI, CE, RN: Coelho (1969); PB: Coelho & Ramos (1972); PE: Coelho (1971a); AL: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1878).

***Collodes rostratus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Bahia) to Argentina (Gomes Corrêa 1972; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Joly *et al.* (1969).

***Collodes trispinosus* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

***Euprognatha acuta* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Guyanas to Uruguay (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *E. rastellifera* Stimpson, 1871; PA, PE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005).

***Euprognatha gracilipes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, CE: Coelho (1969); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); RN, PB, PE, AL: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

***Inachoides forceps* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Guyanas to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PA, MA, CE, RN, PE: Coelho (1969); BA: Coelho (1971a).

***Inachoides meloi* (Sankarankutty, Ferreira & Cunha, 2001)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Rio Grande do Norte) (Sankarankutty *et al.* 2001a, as *Podochela meloi*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RN: Sankarankutty *et al.* (2001a), as *P. meloi*.

***Paradasygius tuberculatus* (Lemos de Castro, 1949)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Amapá to Rio Grande do Norte) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Coelho (1969); CE: Lemos de Castro (1949), as *Dasygius tuberculatus*; RN: Coelho (1971a).

Family Majidae Samouelle, 1819

Subfamily Mithracinae MacLeay, 1838

Leptopisa setirostris (Stimpson, 1871)

Western Atlantic: Florida, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA, PI, CE, RN: Coelho (1969); PB: Rathbun (1898); PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); BA: Rathbun (1925).

Macrocoeloma camptocerum (Stimpson, 1871)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (Ceará) (Melo 1996; Coelho Filho 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Silva *et al.* (2001); CE: Coelho Filho (2006).

Macrocoeloma concavum Miers, 1886

Western Atlantic: West Indies to Brazil (Bahia) (Melo 1996; Almeida *et al.* 2007a).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN, BA: Miers (1886), as *M. concava*; PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA, PI, CE: Coelho (1969); RN, PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); PB: Rathbun (1898).

Macrocoeloma eutheca (Stimpson, 1871)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC: Coelho Filho (2006); MA, PI, CE, RN: Coelho (1969); PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); BA: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

Macrocoeloma laevigatum (Stimpson, 1860)

Western Atlantic: Florida (Florida Keys), West Indies to Brazil (Bahia) (Powers 1977; Melo 1996; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PI: Coelho (1969); CE, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); RN, PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); BA: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

Macrocoeloma nodipes (Desbonne, in Desbonne & Schramm, 1867)

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, North Carolina, Florida (Florida Keys), Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Fernando de Noronha) (Rathbun 1925, as *M. trispinosum nodipes*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Rathbun (1925), as *M. trispinosum nodipes*.

Macrocoeloma septemspinusum (Stimpson, 1871)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); CE: Coelho (1969); RN: Coelho (1971a); PB, AL: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); BA: Miers (1886), as *M. septemspinosa*.

Macrocoeloma subparallelum (Stimpson, 1860)

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Fausto Filho (1974); RN: Coelho & Ramos (1972); PE: Coelho (1971a); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Gouvêa (1986a).

***Macrocoeloma trispinosum* (Latreille, 1825)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC: Coelho Filho (2006), as *M. trispinosum trispinosum*; FN: Moreira (1901); PA, MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PI, CE: Coelho (1969); RN, PE, AL: Coelho (1971a); PB: Rathbun (1898), as *M. diacanthum* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1875); BA: Miers (1886), as *M. trispinosa*.

***Microphrys antillensis* Rathbun, 1901**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE: Coelho (1971a); BA: Gouvêa & Leite (1980).

***Microphrys bicornutus* (Latreille, 1825)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Fausto Filho (1967); FN: Pocock (1890); MA, RN: Rathbun (1925); CE: Coelho Filho (2006); PB: Rathbun (1900); PE: Aurivillius (1889); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Smith (1869), as *Milnia bicornuta* Stimpson, 1860.

***Microphrys interruptus* Rathbun, 1920**

Western Atlantic: West Indies to Brazil (Alagoas) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Alves *et al.* (2008); MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PI, CE, RN: Coelho (1969); PB, PE, AL: Coelho (1971a).

***Mithraculus coryphe* (Herbst, 1801)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Miers (1886), as *Mithrax coronatus* White, 1847; CE: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Mithrax (Mithraculus) coryphe*; PE, AL: Rathbun (1900), as *Mithrax coryphe*; BA: Smith (1869), as *M. coronatus*.

***Mithraculus forceps* A. Milne-Edwards, 1875**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996; Rieger & Giraldi 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, RA, PB: Coelho (1971a), as *Mithrax (Mithraculus) forceps*; SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); FN, BA: Miers (1886), as *Mithrax forceps*; PP: Holthuis *et al.* (1980); MA, PI, CE: Coelho (1969), as *Mithrax (Mithraculus) forceps*; RN, PE, AL: Rathbun (1900), as *Mithrax forceps*.

***Mithraculus sculptus* (Lamarck, 1818)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Bahia) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Miers (1886), as *Mithrax (Mithraculus) sculptus*; BA: Rathbun (1925), *Mithrax (Mithraculus) sculptus*.

***Mithrax braziliensis* Rathbun, 1892**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Parafba to São Paulo) (Melo 1996; Dall'Occo *et al.* 2004).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB, PE, AL: Rathbun (1900); BA: Rathbun (1892).

***Mithrax caribbaeus* Rathbun, 1920**

Western Atlantic: West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Silva *et al.* (1998); PA: Coelho (1969), as *M. (Mithrax) caribbaeus*; MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); CE: Coelho Filho (2006).

***Mithrax hemphilli* Rathbun, 1892**

Western Atlantic: Florida, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Coelho (1971a), as *M. (Mithrax) hemphilli*; MA, CE, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PE: Rathbun (1925), as *M. (Mithrax) hemphilli*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Rathbun (1892).

***Mithrax hispidus* (Herbst, 1790)**

Western Atlantic: Delaware to southern Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996; Rieger & Giraldo 2001).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, PE: Coelho (1971a), as *M. (Mithrax) hispidus*; MA: Coelho (1969), as *M. (Mithrax) hispidus*; CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *M. (Mithrax) hispidus*; PB: Rathbun (1898); AL: Miers (1886), as *M. hispidus* var. *pleuracanthus* Stimpson, 1871; BA: Smith (1869).

***Mithrax tortugae* Rathbun, 1920**

Western Atlantic: Florida, West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros & Pimentel (2001); PE: Coelho *et al.* (2002); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Almeida *et al.* (2007a).

***Mithrax verrucosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1832**

Western Atlantic: South Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996; Alves *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Coelho (1971a); FN: Pocock (1890).

***Nemausa acuticornis* (Stimpson, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996; Alves *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN, RA, PB, SE: Coelho (1971a), as *Mithrax (Mithrax) acuticornis*; AP, PA, MA, PI, CE, RN, PE: Coelho (1969), as *M. (Mithrax) acuticornis*; AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *M. (Mithrax) acuticornis*; BA: Rathbun (1925), as *M. (Mithrax) acuticornis*.

***Nemausa cornuta* (Saussure, 1857)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida (Florida Straits), West Indies to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996, as *N. cornutus*; Serejo *et al.* 2006, as *N. cornutus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN, RA, FN: Coelho Filho (2006), as *N. cornutus*; AP: Gomes Corrêa & Silva Brum (1980), as *Mithrax (Mithrax) cornutus*; PA, RN: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *N. cornutus*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *M. (Mithrax) cornutus*; BA: Miers (1886), as *M. cornutus*.

***Picroceroides tubularis* Miers, 1886**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, FN, PI, PB, AL: Coelho (1971a); SFN, RA: Coelho Filho (2006); AP: Fausto Filho & Sampaio Neto (1976); PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA, CE, RN: Coelho (1969); PE, BA: Miers (1886).

***Stenocionops furcatus* (Olivier, 1791)**

Western Atlantic: Georgia, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996, as *S. furcata*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1967), as *S. furcata*; PB: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *S. furcata*; BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1873), as *Pericera cornuta* H. Milne Edwards, 1834.

***Stenocionops spinimanus* (Rathbun, 1892)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996, as *S. spinimana*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Alves *et al.* (2008), as *S. spinimana*; PA: Viana *et al.* (2003a), as *S. spinimana*; RN: Sankarankutty *et al.* (1998), as *S. spinimana*.

***Stenocionops spinosissimus* (Saussure, 1857)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Uruguay (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Coelho (1971a); AP, PA: Silva *et al.* (2001); RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986).

***Teleophrys ornatus* Rathbun, 1901**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996; Alves *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Miers (1886), as *Mithrax* sp.

***Teleophrys pococki* Rathbun, 1892**

Western Atlantic: Curaçao to Brazil (Alagoas) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Pocock (1890), as *Mithrax (Teleophrys) cristulipes* (Stimpson, 1869); PE: Rathbun (1925); AL: Rathbun (1900), as *Teleophrys cristulipes*.

***Thoe aspera* Rathbun, 1901**

Western Atlantic: Puerto Rico to Brazil (Pernambuco and Alagoas) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PE: Coelho (1971a); AL: Fausto Filho (1975).

Subfamily Planoterginae Števcíć, 1994

***Hemus cristulipes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1875**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, FN: Coelho (1971a); SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); MA, CE, PE: Coelho (1969); RN: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

Superfamily Palicoidea Bouvier, 1898

Family Palicidae Bouvier, 1898

Palicus acutifrons (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Bahia and Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1880a), as *Cymopolia acutifrons*.

Palicus alternatus Rathbun, 1897

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, and Brazil (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

Palicus affinis (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1899)

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Guyanas to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC: Coelho (1969); FN, AP, PA, MA, CE, RN, PE: Coelho (1969); PI: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PB, AL, BA: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

Palicus dentatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Coelho Filho (2006); AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

Palicus sicus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996, as *P. sica*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. sica*.

Superfamily Parthenopoidea MacLeay, 1838

Family Parthenopidae MacLeay, 1838

Subfamily Daldorfiinae Ng & Rodriguez, 1986

Thyrolambrus astroides Rathbun, 1894

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, PI, CE, PB, BA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PE: Coelho *et al.* (2002); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990).

Subfamily Parthenopinae MacLeay, 1838

Agolambrus agonus (Stimpson, 1871)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Guyanas to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) [Melo 1996, as *Parthenope (Parthenope) agona*].

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, PB, BA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. (Parthenope) agona*; RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986), as *P. (Parthenope) agona*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990), as *P. (Parthenope) agona*.

***Celatopesia concava* (Stimpson, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996, as *Cryptopodia concava*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PI, CE, PB, PE, AL: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Cryptopodia concava*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *Cryptopodia concava*; RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986), as *Cryptopodia concava*; BA: Rodrigues da Costa (1969), as *Cryptopodia concava*.

***Costalambrus tommasii* (Rodrigues da Costa, 1959)**

Western Atlantic: Central America, Guyanas to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996, as *Heterocrypta tommasii*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1967), as *H. tommasii*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990), as *H. tommasii*.

***Heterocrypta granulata* (Gibbes, 1850)**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Paraná) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, SE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *H. lapidea* Rathbun, 1901; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *H. lapidea*; CE: Fausto Filho (1970); RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986), as *H. lapidea*; PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990), as *H. lapidea* and as *H. granulata*; BA: Miers (1886), as *H. granulata*.

***Leiolambrus nitidus* Rathbun, 1901**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Guyanas to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, SE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

***Mesorhoea sexspinosa* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, CE, RN, PE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990).

***Piloslambrus guerini* (Brito Capello, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) [Melo 1996, as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) guerini*].

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) guerini*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) guerini*; SE: Coelho *et al.* (2004), as *Platylambrus guerini*; BA: Miers (1886), as *Lambrus guérinii [sic]*.

***Platylambrus serratus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo) [Melo 1996, as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) serrata*].

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Viana *et al.* (2003a), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) serrata*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) serrata*; PI: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) serrata*; BA: Miers (1886), as *Lambrus serratus*.

***Solenolambrus tenellus* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Bahamas, Barbados to Brazil (Rio Grande do Norte) (Williams 1984; Barreto & Coelho 1994).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986), as *Solenolambrus* sp.

***Spinolambrus fraterculus* (Stimpson, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Surinam to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) [Melo 1996, as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) fraterculus*].

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) fraterculus*; PA: Bullis Jr. & Thompson (1965), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) fraterculus*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) fratercula*.

***Spinolambrus pourtalesii* (Stimpson, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: New Jersey to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) [Melo 1996, as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) pourtalesii*].

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, CE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Parthenope (Platylambrus) pourtalesii*.

Superfamily Pilumnoidea Samouelle, 1819

Family Pilumnidae Samouelle, 1819

Subfamily Pilumninae Samouelle, 1819

***Pilumnus caribaeus* Desbonne, in Desbonne & Schramm, 1867**

Western Atlantic: Florida Keys, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Powers 1977; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, PI, CE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); BA: Miers (1886), as *P. brasiliensis* Miers, 1886.

***Pilumnus dasypodus* Kingsley, 1879**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PE: Rathbun (1900); AL, BA: Rathbun (1930).

***Pilumnus diomedae* Rathbun, 1894**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PI, CE: Coelho Filho (2006); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005).

***Pilumnus quoyi* H. Milne Edwards, 1834**

Western Atlantic: Guyanas to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996, as *P. quoyi*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, MA, PI, CE, PB, PE, AL, BA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. quoyi*; RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986), as *P. quoyi*.

***Pilumnus reticulatus* Stimpson, 1860**

Western Atlantic: Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Argentina (Buenos Aires and northern Patagonia). Eastern Pacific: Gulf of California to Gulf of Panama (Hendrickx 1995; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, AL: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE: Rathbun (1900); BA: Rathbun (1930).

***Pilumnus spinosissimus* Rathbun, 1898**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); BA: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

Superfamily Portunoidea Rafinesque, 1815

Family Geryonidae Colosi, 1923

***Chaceon fenneri* (Manning & Holthuis, 1984)**

Western Atlantic: Florida to northeastern Brazil (01.5–04.0°S; 34–42°W) (Manning & Holthuis 1984, as *Geryon fenneri*; Sankarankutty *et al.* 2001b).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: off northeastern Brazil: Sankarankutty *et al.* (2001b).

Family Portunidae Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily Polybiinae Ortmann, 1893

***Bathynectes longispina* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Cuba to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Powers 1977; Tavares 2003; Torres *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RN, PE, AL, BA: Torres *et al.* (2006).

Subfamily Portuninae Rafinesque, 1815

***Arenaeus cribrarius* (Lamarck, 1818)**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts, North Carolina, Florida, Bermuda, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Argentina (Melo 1996; Scelzo 2001).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN, PE, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972); PB: Rathbun (1930); SE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1992); BA: Gouvêa (1986b).

***Callinectes affinis* Fausto Filho, 1980**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte) (Fausto Filho 1980b; Robles *et al.* 2007).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1980b); RN: Robles *et al.* (2007).

***Callinectes bocourti* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Williams 1984; Melo 1996; Santos *et al.* 2000).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho (1969); PA, PE: Rathbun (1930); MA, AL: Williams (1974); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Sankarankutty *et al.* (1991); BA: Moreira (1901).

***Callinectes danae* Smith, 1869**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros *et al.* (1997); RN: Sankarankutty *et al.* (1991); PB: Coelho (1971b); PE, BA: Smith (1869), as *C. Danae* [*sic*]; AL, SE: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Callinectes exasperatus* (Gerstaecker, 1856)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros & Pimentel (2001); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); RN: Rathbun (1930); PE: Moreira (1901); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Moreira (1901).

***Callinectes marginatus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996, as *C. larvatus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros *et al.* (1997), as *C. larvatus*; CE: Williams (1974), as *C. larvatus*; RN, AL: Rathbun (1930), as *C. larvatus*; PB: Rathbun (1900); PE: Moreira (1901); BA: Smith (1869), as *C. larvatus*.

***Callinectes ornatus* Ordway, 1863**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, CE: Coelho (1969); MA: Rathbun (1930); RN, PB, AL, SE: Coelho & Ramos (1972) PE: Coelho (1965b); BA: Smith (1869).

***Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts southwards, Central America, West Indies, Venezuela, Brazil to Argentina (Buenos Aires province). Eastern Atlantic: Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas. Western Pacific: Japan (Williams 1984; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Rathbun (1896), as *C. sapidus acutidens* Rathbun, 1896.

***Cronius ruber* (Lamarck, 1818)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). Eastern Atlantic: Senegal to Angola. Eastern Pacific: Baja California, Mexico to Peru, including Galápagos and Clipperton I. (Hendrickx 1995; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, MA, CE: Coelho (1969); PI: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); BA: A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1923).

***Cronius tumidulus* (Stimpson, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Guyanas to Brazil (São Paulo).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1992); PI, SE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); CE: Coelho (1969); RN, PB, PE, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972); BA: Miers (1886), as *C. bispinosus* Miers, 1886.

***Laleonectes vocans* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, West Indies and Brazil (Bahia to Rio de Janeiro). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. Eastern Atlantic: Madeira I., Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Annobon (Manning & Chace 1990; Melo 1996; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

***Portunus (Achelous) floridanus* Rathbun, 1930**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Honduras and Nicaragua, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Paraíba) (Williams 1984, as *P. floridanus*; Ramos-Porto *et al.* 2000b, as *P. floridanus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (2000b), as *P. floridanus*.

***Portunus (Achelous) ordwayi* (Stimpson, 1860)**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996, as *P. ordwayi*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN: Coelho Filho (2006), as *P. ordwayi*; FN, PA, PI, CE, PE: Coelho (1969), as *P. ordwayi*; AP: Viana *et al.* (2003a), as *P. ordwayi*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1992), as *P. ordwayi*; RN, PB, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *P. ordwayi*; BA: Smith (1869), as *Achelous Ordwayi* [*sic*].

***Portunus (Achelous) spinicarpus* (Stimpson, 1871)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996, as *P. spinicarpus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Coelho (1969), as *P. spinicarpus*; CE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. spinicarpus*; AL: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1992), as *P. spinicarpus*; BA: Rodrigues da Costa (1968), as *P. spinicarpus*.

***Portunus (Achelous) spinimanus* Latreille, 1819**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, New Jersey to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996, as *P. spinimanus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. spinimanus*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1992), as *P. spinimanus*; PI: Coelho Filho (2006), as *P. spinimanus*; PE, AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *P. spinimanus*; SE: Coelho *et al.* (2004), as *P. spinimanus*; BA: Smith (1869), as *Achelous spinimanus*.

***Portunus (Portunus) anceps* (Saussure, 1858)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. (Manning & Chace 1990, as *P. anceps*; Melo 1996, as *P. anceps*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SFN: Coelho Filho (2006), as *P. anceps*; AP, PA, MA, CE: Coelho (1969), as *P. anceps*; PI: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. anceps*; PB: Melo & Veloso (2005), as *P. anceps*; PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1992), as *P. anceps*; AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *P. anceps*; SE: Coelho *et al.* (2004), as *P. anceps*; BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1879), as *Neptunus sulcatus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879.

***Portunus (Portunus) gibbesii* (Stimpson, 1859)**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Venezuela, Guyanas to Brazil (Maranhão) (Melo 1996, as *P. gibbesii*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1992), as *P. gibbesii*.

***Portunus (Portunus) rufiremus* Holthuis, 1959**

Western Atlantic: Guyanas to Brazil (Maranhão) (Melo 1996, as *P. rufiremus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Coelho (1969), as *P. rufiremus*; MA: Viana *et al.* (2003a), as *P. rufiremus*.

***Portunus (Portunus) sayi* (Stimpson, 1860)**

Western Atlantic: Nova Scotia to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Guyanas to Brazil (Paráiba) (Williams 1984, as *P. sayi*; Melo & Veloso 2005, as *P. sayi*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB: Melo & Veloso (2005), as *P. sayi*.

***Portunus (Portunus) ventralis* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)**

Western Atlantic: Georgia, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996, as *P. ventralis*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Coelho Filho (2006), as *P. ventralis*; RN: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *P. ventralis*; AL: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1992), as *P. ventralis*.

Subfamily Thalamitinae Paul'son, 1875

***Charybdis hellerii* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, French Guyana to Brazil (Santa Catarina). Eastern Mediterranean: Egypt and Israel. Widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific (Mantelatto & Dias 1999; Tavares & Amouroux 2003; Bezerra & Almeida 2005).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Feres *et al.* (2007); CE: Bezerra & Almeida (2005); RN: Ferreira *et al.* (2001); PE: Coelho & Santos (2003); AL: Calado (1996); BA: Carqueija & Gouvêa (1996).

Superfamily Pseudozioidea Alcock, 1898

Family Pilumnoididae Guinot & Macpherson, 1987

***Pilumnoides coelhoi* Guinot & Macpherson, 1987**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Paráiba to Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); BA: Guinot & Macpherson (1987).

Family Pseudoziidae Alcock, 1898

***Euryozius sanguineus* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to Ceará). Central Atlantic: Ascension and Santa Helena Islands. Eastern Atlantic: Madeira I. to Angola (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, SFN: Coelho Filho (2006); PP: Holthuis *et al.* (1980); PA, PI, CE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *Euryozius bouvieri* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1869).

Superfamily Trapezioidea Miers, 1886

Family Domeciidae Ortmann, 1893

***Domecia acanthophora* (Desbonne, in Desbonne & Schramm, 1867)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South

America to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996, as *D. acanthophora acanthophora*; Alves *et al.* 2006, as *D. acanthophora acanthophora*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, SFN, FN, RA, CE: Coelho Filho (2006); PE, AL: Rathbun (1930), as *D. hispida* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842; BA: Joly *et al.* (1969), as *D. hispida*.

Superfamily Xanthoidea MacLeay, 1838

Family Panopeidae Ortmann, 1893

Subfamily Eucratopsinae Stimpson, 1871

***Cycloplax pinnotheroides* Guinot, 1969**

Western Atlantic: Guyanas to Brazil (Amapá and Pará) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a).

***Cyrtoplax spinidentata* (Benedict, 1892)**

Western Atlantic: West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Bezerra *et al.* (2005b); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE: Coelho & Coelho Filho (1994); BA: Gouvêa (1971).

***Eucratopsis crassimana* (Dana, 1852)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996, as *E. crassimanus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990), as *E. crassimanus*.

***Panoplax depressa* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Pernambuco) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, PI, CE, PE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980).

Subfamily Panopeinae Ortmann, 1893

***Acantholobulus bermudensis* (Benedict & Rathbun, 1891)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996, as *Panopeus bermudensis*; Felder & Martin 2003).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1968), as *P. bermudensis*; RN: Fausto Filho (1970), as *P. bermudensis*; PE: Coelho & Lacerda (1990), as *P. bermudensis*; AL: Rathbun (1900), as *Eupanopeus bermudensis*; BA: Rathbun (1930), as *P. bermudensis*.

***Acantholobulus schmitti* (Rathbun, 1930)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Ceará) to Uruguay (Melo 1996, as *Hexapanopeus schmitti*; Coelho Filho 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Coelho Filho (2006); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002), as *H. schmitti*; PE: Coelho & Lacerda (1990), as *H. schmitti*; AL, BA: Rathbun (1930), as *H. schmitti*.

***Eurypanopeus abbreviatus* (Stimpson, 1860)**

Western Atlantic: South Carolina, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE, RN: Fausto Filho (1967); PB, PE, AL: Rathbun (1900), as *Eupanopeus abbreviatus*; SE: Coelho & Coelho Filho (1994); BA: Smith (1869), as *Panopeus politus* (Smith, 1869).

***Eurypanopeus dissimilis* (Benedict & Rathbun, 1891)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Rathbun (1930); PE: Coelho *et al.* (2002).

***Eurytium limosum* (Say, 1818)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros & Pimentel (2001); MA, BA: Rathbun (1930); CE: Fausto Filho (1967); RN: Coelho & Coelho Filho (1994); PE: Coelho (1964); AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000).

***Hexapanopeus angustifrons* (Benedict & Rathbun, 1891)**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PE: Coelho Filho *et al.* (1994); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Almeida *et al.* (2007b).

***Hexapanopeus caribbaeus* (Stimpson 1871)**

Western Atlantic: West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996; Rieger *et al.* 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PI: Coelho Filho (2006); PE: Coelho & Lacerda (1990); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Almeida *et al.* (2006).

***Hexapanopeus manningi* Sankarankutty & Ferreira, 2000**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Rio Grande do Norte) (Sankarankutty & Ferreira 2000).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RN: Sankarankutty & Ferreira (2000).

***Hexapanopeus paulensis* Rathbun, 1930**

Western Atlantic: South Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, CE, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PE: Coelho Filho *et al.* (1994); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Gouvêa (1986a).

***Panopeus americanus* Saussure, 1857**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros *et al.* (1997); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PB: Rathbun (1900), as *Eupanopeus americanus*; PE, SE: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1996); AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000); BA: Rathbun (1930).

***Panopeus harttii* Smith, 1869**

Western Atlantic: Florida, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. (Manning & Chace 1990; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Fausto Filho (1974); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PI, CE, PB: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1996); PE: Rathbun (1930); AL: Rathbun (1900), as *Eupanopeus harttii*; BA: Smith (1869), as *P. Harttii* [sic].

***Panopeus lacustris* Desbonne, in Desbonne & Schramm, 1867**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, West Indies, Colombia to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros *et al.* (1997); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978), as *P. herbstii*; CE: Fausto Filho (1966), as *P. Herbstii* [sic]; RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PB: Rathbun (1900), as *Eupanopeus herbstii*; PE: Coelho (1964), as *P. herbstii* [sic]; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); SE: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1996); BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1880b), as *P. Herbstii* [sic] var. *granulosus*.

***Panopeus occidentalis* Saussure, 1857**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), (Powers 1977; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); CE: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1996); PB, PE: Rathbun (1900), as *Eupanopeus occidentalis*; AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000); BA: Gouvêa (1986b).

***Panopeus rugosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000); SE: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1996); BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1881).

***Rhithropanopeus harrisii* (Gould, 1841)**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, to Veracruz, Mexico. Introduced in western coast of USA, Brazil (Alagoas, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul), and Mediterranean (Williams 1984; Coelho *et al.* 1990; D'Incao & Martins 1998; Dall'Occo *et al.* 2004).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990).

***Tetraxanthus rathbunae* Chace, 1939**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990).

Family Pseudorhombilidae Alcock, 1900

***Nanoplax xanthiformis* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); AL: Calado & Sousa (2003).

***Pseudorhombila quadridentata* (Latreille, 1828)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Alagoas) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Silva & Calado (2002b).

Family Xanthidae MacLeay, 1838

Subfamily Actaeinae Alcock, 1898

***Actaea acantha* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Paraíba) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Pocock (1890); AP, PA, CE, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PE: Coelho Filho (2006).

***Paractaea nodosa* (Stimpson, 1860)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Uruguay (Melo 1996, as *P. rufopunctata nodosa*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC, SFN, FN: Coelho Filho (2006), as *P. ruffopunctata* [*sic*] *nodosa*; AP: Fausto Filho & Sampaio Neto (1976), as *Actaea rufopunctata nodosa*; PA: Bullis Jr. & Thompson (1965), as *A. rufopunctata nodosa*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *P. rufopunctata nodosa*; PI, PE, SE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. rufopunctata nodosa*; CE: Guinot (1969), as *P. rufopunctata nodosa*; RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986), as *P. rufopunctata nodosa*; PB: Melo & Veloso (2005), as *P. rufopunctata nodosa*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990), as *P. rufopunctata nodosa*; BA: Miers (1886), as *A. rufopunctata* var. *nodosa*.

Subfamily Euxanthinae Alcock, 1898

***Edwardsium spinimanum* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)**

Western Atlantic: West Indies, Guyanas to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul), (Melo 1996, as *E. spinimanus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB, AL, BA: Coelho-Filho & Coelho (1996), as *E. spinimanus*; PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1995), as *E. spinimanus*.

***Glyptoxanthus vermiculatus* (Lamarck, 1818)**

Western Atlantic: northern South America and Brazil (Bahia and Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: BA: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

Subfamily Speocarcininae Števíć, 2005

***Speocarcinus carolinensis* Stimpson, 1859**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Fausto Filho & Sampaio Neto (1976).

Subfamily Xanthinae MacLeay, 1838

Cataleptodius floridanus (Gibbes, 1850)

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Central America, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). Eastern Atlantic: Guinea to Gabon (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Coelho (1965a), as *Xantho* (*Leptodius*) *floridanus*; FN: Fausto Filho (1968), as *Leptodius floridanus*; CE: Rathbun (1930), as *L. floridanus*; RN: Ferreira & San-karankutty (2002); PB, PE: Rathbun (1900), as *L. floridanus*; BA: Smith (1869), as *Chlorodius Floridanus* [sic].

Cataleptodius parvulus (Fabricius, 1793)

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Fernando de Noronha Archipelago and Rocas Atoll) (Melo 1996, as *Xanthodius parvulus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Pocock (1890), as *Leptodius americanus* (Saussure, 1858); RA: Coelho (1965a), as *Xantho* (*Leptodius*) *americana*.

Garthiope spinipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Venezuela to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996; Alves *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *Coralliope spinipes*; RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986), as *Coraliope* [sic] *spinipes*; PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE: Coelho *et al.* (2002); BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1880b), as *Micropanope spinipes*.

Melybia thalamita Stimpson, 1871

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, PI, CE, PB, AL, SE : Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986); PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1995); BA: A. Milne-Edwards (1880b), as *M. forceps* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880.

Micropanope lobifrons A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Western Atlantic: Florida, West Indies, Central America (Panama) to Brazil (Paraíba and Pernambuco) (Coelho-Santos *et al.* 1994; Melo & Veloso 2005).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE: Coelho-Santos *et al.* (1994).

Micropanope nuttingi (Rathbun, 1898)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Surinam to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA, PI, CE, RN, AL: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PB: Rathbun (1930); PE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1995); BA: Gouvêa & Leite (1980).

Micropanope pusilla A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Paraíba) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, PI, CE, RN, PB: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980).

***Micropanope sculptipes* Stimpson, 1871**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, MA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); CE: Coelho Filho (2006); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005).

***Micropanope urinator* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996; Nucci & Melo 1999).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, PI, CE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980).

***Xanthias inornatus* (Rathbun, 1898)**

Western Atlantic: Curaçao to Brazil (Pernambuco) (Rathbun 1930; Coelho Filho & Coelho 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); PB: Rathbun (1898), as *Actaea inornata*.

***Xanthodius denticulatus* (White, 1848)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (São Paulo). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. Eastern Atlantic: Ghana and some islands of the Gulf of Guinea (Manning & Chace 1990; Melo 1996; Alves *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PP: Holthuis *et al.* (1980); CE: Fausto Filho (1968), as *Cycloxanthops denticulatus*; PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE, AL: Rathbun (1900), as *C. denticulatus*; BA: Smith (1869), as *Xantho denticulata*.

Subfamily Zalasiinae Serène, 1968

***Banareia palmeri* (Rathbun, 1894)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: SNC: Coelho Filho (2006); RA, AP, PA, CE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); RN: Coelho *et al.* (1986); PE: Coelho Filho & Coelho (1996).

Subfamily Zosiminae Alcock, 1898

***Platypodiella spectabilis* (Herbst, 1794)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Pocock (1890), as *Lophactaea lobata* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834); PB: Melo & Veloso (2005); PE: Coelho (1966a), as *Platypodia spectabilis*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Gouvêa (1986a), as *Platypodia spectabilis*.

Subsection Thoracotremata Guinot, 1977

Superfamily Cryptochiroidea Paul'son, 1875

Family Cryptochiridae Paul'son, 1875

***Opecarcinus hypostegus* (Shaw & Hopkins, 1977)**

Western Atlantic: Florida to Brazil (Alagoas). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. (Kropp & Manning 1987; Johnsson *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RN, AL: Johnsson *et al.* (2006).

***Troglocarcinus corallicola* Verrill, 1908**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (São Paulo). Central Atlantic: Ascension and Saint Helena Islands. Eastern Atlantic: Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Annobon (Kropp & Manning 1987; Melo 1996; Nogueira 2003).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA, MA: Coelho (1969); FN, PE, AL: Coelho (1966a); PP: Kropp & Manning (1987); BA: Utinomi (1944).

Superfamily Grapsoidea MacLeay, 1838

Family Gecarcinidae MacLeay, 1838

***Cardisoma guanhumi* Latreille, 1825**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PB: Coelho (1971b); PE: Smith (1869), as *C. quadratum* [sic] Saussure, 1858; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Almeida *et al.* (2006).

***Johngarthia lagostoma* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Rocas Atoll and Fernando de Noronha). Central Atlantic: Ascension I. (Melo 1996, as *Gecarcinus lagostoma*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Coelho (1965a), as *G. lagostoma*; FN: Moreira (1901), as *G. lagostoma*.

Family Grapsidae MacLeay, 1838

Subfamily Grapsinae MacLeay, 1838

***Geograpsus lividus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul). Eastern Atlantic: Senegal to Angola, and Cape Verde (Melo 1996; Guerao *et al.* 2001).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Fausto Filho (1974).

***Goniopsis cruentata* (Latreille, 1803)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Guyanas to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Targino *et al.* (2001); FN: Rathbun (1918); PA: Barros & Pimentel (2001); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PB, PE: Rathbun (1900), as *G. cruentatus*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990); BA: Smith (1869), as *G. cruentatus*.

***Grapsus grapsus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela to Brazil (Espírito Santo). Eastern Pacific: California to Chile, Galápagos (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Coelho (1965a); FN: Miers (1886); PP: Holthuis *et al.* (1980); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); PE: White (1847).

***Pachygrapsus corrugatus* (von Martens, 1872)**

Western Atlantic: West Indies and Brazil (São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PP: Holthuis *et al.* (1980).

***Pachygrapsus gracilis* (Saussure, 1858)**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico (Texas), Caribbean, French Guyana to Argentina. Eastern Atlantic: Senegal to Angola (Melo 1996; Poupin *et al.* 2005).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros *et al.* (1997); MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PB: Rathbun (1900); PE: Coelho (1964); AL: Souza *et al.* (2000); BA: Rathbun (1918).

***Pachygrapsus transversus* (Gibbes, 1850)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Massachusetts (Cape Cod) to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Uruguay. Eastern Atlantic: southern Portugal to Namibia, including Madeira I., Canary Islands, and Cape Verde. Mediterranean: Alboran Sea to Levantine basin (Melo 1996; Poupin *et al.* 2005; Schubart *et al.* 2005).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Fausto Filho (1974); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); CE: Coelho (1969); RN: Rathbun (1918); PB, PE, AL: Rathbun (1900); BA: Rathbun (1898).

***Planes major* (MacLeay, 1838)**

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico to Argentina. Central Atlantic: Saint Helena I. Eastern Atlantic: Canary Islands, Morocco, and South Africa. Eastern Pacific: California to the Straits of Magellan, including Galápagos. Widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific (Melo 1996, as *P. cyaneus* Dana, 1851; Prado & Melo 2002, as *P. cyaneus*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Martinelli & Isaac (2001), as *P. cyaneus*; CE: Fausto Filho (1968), as *P. minutus* (Linnaeus, 1758); PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *P. minutus*; BA: Prado & Melo (2002), as *P. cyaneus*;

Family Plagusiidae Dana, 1851

Subfamily Plagusiinae Dana, 1851

Euchirograpsus antillensis Türkay, 1975

Western Atlantic: Bahamas, Cuba, between Cuba and Yucatan, south of Florida Keys to Brazil (Maranhão) (Powers 1977; Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1980, as *Euchirograpsus* sp.).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *Euchirograpsus* sp..

Plagusia depressa (Fabricius, 1775)

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Bahia). Central Atlantic: Ascension and Saint Helena Islands. Eastern Atlantic: Azores, Madeira I., and Senegal to Angola (Manning & Chace 1990; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: RA: Coelho (1965a); FN: Pocock (1890); PP: Holthuis *et al.* (1980); CE, RN: Fausto Filho (1966); PB, PE: Rathbun (1900).

Subfamily Percninae Števcíć, 2005

Percnon gibbesi (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, North Carolina to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Fernando de Noronha). Eastern Atlantic: Azores to South Africa. Eastern Pacific: California to Chile, Galápagos and Clipperton I. (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Coelho (1969), as *P. planissimum* (Herbst, 1804).

Family Sesarmidae Dana, 1851

Aratus pisonii (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo). Eastern Pacific: Nicaragua to Peru (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros *et al.* (1997); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PB, AL: Rathbun (1900); PE: Moreira (1901); BA: Rathbun (1918).

Armases angustipes (Dana, 1852)

Western Atlantic: Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros *et al.* (1997); CE: Fausto Filho (1966), as *Sesarma* (*Holometopus*) *ricordi*; PB: Rathbun (1900), as *S.* (*Holometopus*) *miersii* (Rathbun, 1897); PE: Coelho (1966b), as *S. angustipes*; AL: Calado *et al.* (1998); SE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1981), as *S.* (*Holometopus*) *angustipes*; BA: Rathbun (1918), as *S.* (*Holometopus*) *miersii iheringi* Rathbun, 1918 and *S.* (*Holometopus*) *ricordi* H. Milne Edwards, 1853.

Armases benedicti (Rathbun, 1897)

Western Atlantic: Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1981), as *Sesarma* (*Holometopus*) *benedicti*; PA: Ortmann (1897), as *S. chiragra* Ortmann, 1897; PE: Coelho *et al.* (2002).

***Armases rubripes* (Rathbun, 1897)**

Western Atlantic: Central America, northern South America to Argentina (Melo 1996, as *Metasesarma rubripes*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AL: Souza *et al.* (2000), as *M. rubripes*; BA: Rathbun (1897), as *Sesarma (Holometopus) rubripes*.

***Sesarma crassipes* Cano, 1889**

Western Atlantic: Costa Rica to Brazil (Pernambuco) (Cano 1889; Abele 1979, 1992).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PE: Cano (1889).

***Sesarma curacaoense* De Man, 1892**

Western Atlantic: Florida, West Indies, Panama to Brazil (Espírito Santo) (Abele 1992; Prado 1999).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1981), as *S. (Sesarma) crassipes*; RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972); BA: Rathbun (1918).

***Sesarma rectum* Randall, 1840**

Western Atlantic: West Indies (Granada), Venezuela, Guyanas to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996; Schubart *et al.* 1999).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros & Pimentel (2001); MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978), as *Sesarma (Holometopus) rectum*; RN: Fausto Filho (1966), as *S. (Holometopus) rectum*; PE: Rathbun (1900), as *S. (Holometopus) rectum*; AL: Souza *et al.* (2000); SE: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1981), as *S. (Sesarma) rectum*; BA: Rathbun (1918), as *S. (Holometopus) rectum*.

Family Varunidae H. Milne Edwards, 1853

Subfamily Cyclograpsinae H. Milne Edwards, 1853

***Cyclograpsus integer* H. Milne Edwards, 1837**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, northern South America to Brazil (Santa Catarina). Eastern Atlantic: Cape Verde to Senegal. Indo-Pacific (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Fausto Filho (1974); CE, PB: Fausto Filho (1967); PE: Coelho (1966b); BA: Almeida *et al.* (2006).

Superfamily Ocypodoidea Rafinesque, 1815

Family Ocypodidae Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily Ocypodinae Fabricius, 1798

***Ocypode quadrata* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Western Atlantic: Bermuda, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: FN: Pocock (1890), as *Ocypoda arenaria* Say, 1817; PA: Barros & Pimentel (2001); MA: Coelho (1969); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN, SE: Coelho (1995); PB, AL: Rathbun (1900), as *Ocypode albicans* Bosc, 1802; PE: Moreira (1901), as *Ocypoda arenaria*; BA: Miers (1886), as *Ocypoda arenaria*.

Subfamily Ucinae Dana, 1851

Uca (Leptuca) cumulanta Crane, 1943

Western Atlantic: Central America, northern South America, Guyanas to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) (Melo 1996, as *U. cumulanta*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Coelho (1969), as *U. cumulanta*; RN, SE: Coelho (1995), as *U. cumulanta*; PB: Crane (1975), as *U. (Celuca) cumulanta*; PE: Coelho & Coelho-Santos (1990), as *U. (Minuca) cumulanta*; AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000), as *U. cumulanta*.

Uca (Leptuca) leptodactyla Rathbun, 1898

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996, as *U. leptodactyla*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho (1969), as *U. leptodactyla*; CE, RN, SE: Coelho (1995), as *U. leptodactyla*; PB: Rathbun (1900), as *U. leptodactyla*; PE, BA: Rathbun (1918), as *U. leptodactyla*; AL: Calado *et al.* (1998), as *U. leptodactyla*.

Uca (Minuca) burgersi Holthuis, 1967

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996, as *U. burgersi*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE, BA: Crane (1975), as *U. (Celuca) leptodactyla*; PB, SE: Coelho (1995), as *U. burgersi*; PE: Rathbun (1900), as *U. mordax*; AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000), as *U. burgersi*.

Uca (Minuca) mordax (Smith, 1870)

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, Central America, northern South America to Brazil (São Paulo) (Melo 1996, as *U. mordax*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Smith (1869), as *Gelasimus mordax*; MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *U. mordax*; CE: Arraes & Ramos-Porto (1994), as *U. mordax*; AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000), as *U. mordax*; PE: Coelho (1964), as *U. mordax*; BA: Gouvêa (1986b), as *U. mordax*.

Uca (Minuca) rapax (Smith, 1870)

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996, as *U. rapax*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barros & Pimentel (2001), as *U. rapax*; MA, PB: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Uca (Minuca) rapax*; CE: Fausto Filho (1966), as *U. thayeri*; RN, SE: Coelho (1995), as *U. rapax*; PE, BA: Rathbun (1918), as *U. pugnax rapax*; AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000), as *U. rapax*.

Uca (Minuca) thayeri Rathbun, 1900

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Central America, Venezuela to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996, as *U. thayeri*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, SE: Coelho (1995), as *U. thayeri*; MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978), as *U. (Minuca) trayeri [sic]*; CE: Fausto Filho (1966), as *U. thayeri*; RN, PB: Rathbun (1900), as *U. thayeri*; PE: Coelho (1964), as *U. thayeri*; AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000), as *U. thayeri*; BA: Rathbun (1918), as *U. thayeri*.

Uca (Minuca) vocator (Herbst, 1804)

Western Atlantic: Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Santa

Catarina) (Melo 1996, as *U. vocator*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, SE: Coelho (1995), as *U. vocator*; PB: Coelho (1971b), as *U. vocator*; PE: Coelho (1966b), as *U. vocator*; AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000), as *U. vocator*; BA: Almeida *et al.* (2006), as *U. vocator*.

***Uca (Uca) maracoani* (Latreille, 1802)**

Western Atlantic: West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Paraná) (Melo 1996, as *U. maracoani*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, SE: Coelho (1995), as *U. maracoani*; MA: Coelho (1969), as *U. maracoani*; CE: Fausto Filho (1966), as *U. maracoani*; RN: Crane (1975), as *U. (Uca) maracoani*; PB: Rathbun (1900), as *U. maracoani*; PE: White (1847), as *Gelasimus maracoani*; AL: Sousa *et al.* (2000), as *U. maracoani*; BA: Rathbun (1918), as *U. maracoani*.

Family Ucididae Števcíć, 2005

***Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763)**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, northern South America to Brazil (Pará to Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA, BA: Smith (1869), as *Uca cordata*; MA: Ramos-Porto *et al.* (1978); CE: Fausto Filho (1966); RN, SE: Coelho (1995); PB: Rathbun (1900); PE: White (1847), as *Uca cordata*; AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990).

Superfamily Pinnotheroidea De Haan, 1833

Family Pinnotheridae De Haan, 1833

Subfamily Pinnothereliinae Alcock, 1900

***Alarconia guinotae* Coelho, 1996**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to Paraná) (Coelho 1996b).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Pinnixa* sp. G; AL: Coelho (1996b).

***Austinixa aidae* (Righi, 1967)**

Western Atlantic: Tobago to Brazil (São Paulo) (Coelho 1997, as *Pinnixa aidae*; Bezerra *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP: Coelho (1969), as *P. cristata*; PA, RN, PE: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *P. cristata*; PB, AL, SE: Coelho (1997), as *P. aidae*.

***Austinixa bragantina* Coelho, 2005**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará and Ceará) (Bezerra *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Coelho (2005); CE: Bezerra *et al.* (2006).

***Austinixa leptodactyla* (Coelho, 1997)**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to Sergipe) (Coelho 1997, as *Pinnixa leptodactyla*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Pinnixa* sp. A (in part); CE: Bezerra *et al.* (2006); RN, PE, SE: Coelho (1997), as *P. leptodactyla*.

***Pinnixa chaetoptera* Stimpson, 1860**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Williams 1984; Coelho 1996a).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Coelho Filho (2006); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972).

***Pinnixa floridana* Rathbun, 1918**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Florida, and Brazil (Maranhão and Pernambuco) (Williams 1984; Coelho 1996a).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho (1969), as *Pinnixa* sp. B; PE: Coelho (1996a).

***Pinnixa gracilipes* Coelho, 1997**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pará to São Paulo) (Coelho 1997).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a), as *Pinnixa* sp. D; PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Pinnixa* sp. D.

***Pinnixa latissima* Coelho, 1997**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Pernambuco to Bahia) (Coelho 1997).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Pinnixa* sp. C; BA: Coelho (1997).

***Pinnixa sayana* Stimpson, 1860**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: AP, PA: Coelho (1969), as *Pinnixa* sp. A (in part); RN: Ferreira & Sankarankutty (2002); PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972); AL, SE, BA: Coelho (1997).

Subfamily Pinnotherinae De Haan, 1833

***Dissodactylus crinitichelis* Moreira, 1901**

Western Atlantic: North Carolina, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, northern South America to Argentina (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: PA: Barreto *et al.* (1993a); PB, PE, BA: Coelho & Ramos (1972); AL: Coelho *et al.* (1990).

***Pinnaxodes tomentosus* Ortmann, 1894**

Western Atlantic: Brazil (Bahia and Santa Catarina) (Melo & Boehs 2004, as *Holothuriophilus tomentosus*; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: Serejo *et al.* (2006).

***Parapinnixa hendersoni* Rathbun, 1918**

Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Venezuela to Brazil (Paraná) (Melo *et al.* 1989; Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho & Ramos (1972); AL: Calado *et al.* (1998); BA: Righi (1967).

***Thumidotheres maculatus* (Say, 1818)**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Argentina (Melo 1996).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: MA: Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1980), as *Pinnotheres* sp.; PE: Coelho-Santos & Coelho (2001); AL: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *P. maculatus*; BA: Gouvêa (1986b), as *P. maculatus*.

***Zaops ostreus* (Say, 1817)**

Western Atlantic: Massachusetts to Florida, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies to Brazil (Santa Catarina) (Melo 1996, as *Z. ostreum*).

Occurrence in northern and northeastern Brazil: CE: Bezerra *et al.* (2006), as *Z. ostreum*; RN: Sankarankutty & Ferreira (2001), as *Z. ostreum*; PE: Coelho & Ramos (1972), as *Pinnotheres ostreum*; BA: Martins & D'Incao (1996), as *Z. ostreum*.

Remarks

Coelho (2006) revised *Podochela* Stimpson, 1860, from Caribbean and Atlantic South America coast, resurrecting the genera *Anisonotus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879, *Coryrhynchus* Kingsley, 1879, and *Ericerodes* Rathbun, 1897. Consequently, *P. algicola* and *P. riisei* were removed to *Coryrhynchus*, whereas *P. gracilipes* and *P. minusculus* were placed in the genus *Ericerodes*. The pinnotherid *Austinixa lepdodactyla*, considered within the genus *Pinnixa* White, 1846, on Ng *et al.* (2008), actually was transferred to *Austinixa* Heard & Manning, 1997 (see Coelho 2005). *Podochela meloi* (= *Inachoides meloi*, see Coelho 2006) and *Hexapanopeus manningi*, reported from northern and northeastern Brazil, are absent on the Ng *et al.* (2008) list. These recent taxonomic changes and the missing species were mentioned on Update 5, published on line on 8 August 2008 (available in <http://rmbn.nus.edu.sg/research/cotw/supplement17.php>). Finally, *Thoe aspera*, also absent from the original list, is not included in none of the published updates. According to Dr. Peter K.L. Ng (pers. comm.), this mithracid crab have been probably missed by Ng *et al.* (2008).

Doubtful records

The description of *Stenorhynchus spinifer* Miers, 1886, was based on a damaged male specimen dredged by the Challenger Expedition at São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago. The species was included by Miers (1886) in the genus *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1818, together with other eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean species now assigned to the inachid genus *Macropodia* Leach, 1814, which has no representatives in the Western Atlantic. The figures (Miers, 1886: plate I, figs. 2, 2A) “are necessarily very imperfect” according the author but, in fact, although broken, the rostrum resembles that of some *Macropodia* species. According to Holthuis *et al.* (1980), *S. spinifer* was so far unreported since the original description and its identity remains unknown.

Podochela meloi was described from Rio Grande do Norte (Sankarankutty *et al.* 2001a). Although it has superficial similarities within the genus *Ericerodes*, it was removed to *Inachoides* H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843. Morphological characters such as the male pleopods, absence of prehensile pereopods, and carapace shape are indicative that *P. meloi* is an inachoidid not an inachid species (Coelho 2006). A comparison is need between *Inachoides meloi* and *I. forceps*, the other species known from Brazilian waters, in order to confirm the specific status of *I. meloi*.

Records of *Macrocoeloma trispinosum* from Brazil deserve a review. Rathbun (1925) recognized three varieties of *M. trispinosum*: *M. t. trispinosum*, *M. t. nodipes*, and an unnamed variety, a classification that was

followed by Williams (1984) and Abele & Kim (1986). Rathbun (1925) reported material of *M. t. trispinosum* and *M. t. nodipes* from Brazil (off Cape São Roque and Fernando de Noronha, respectively). Melo (1996, 1998) considered only the occurrence of *M. trispinosum* in Brazil (from Piauí to São Paulo, and Fernando de Noronha), apparently treating the form *M. t. nodipes* as a synonym of *M. t. trispinosum*. Ng *et al.* (2008) considered *M. trispinosum* and *M. nodipes* as valid species. *Macrocoeloma nodipes* have not been reported from Brazilian waters since Rathbun's (1925) monograph.

Callinectes maracaiboensis Taissoun, 1972, which is morphologically similar to *C. bocourti*, has been reported from Rio Grande do Norte (Sankarankutty *et al.* 1999) and Pernambuco (Coelho & Santos 2004). Schubart *et al.* (2001) verified that *C. maracaiboensis* from Venezuela did not differ consistently from *C. bocourti*, a conclusion based on a molecular analysis (gene 16S ribosomal mtDNA sequences) plus a re-examination of the supposed morphological differences between these species. The proposed synonymy between these portunids was corroborated by Robles *et al.* (2007) using 12S and 16S ribosomal mtDNA sequences. However, Ng *et al.* (2008) treat both as valid species. We follow herein the suggestion by Schubart *et al.* (2001) and Robles *et al.* (2007) and, for this reason, *C. maracaiboensis* was not included in the checklist. Robles *et al.* (2007) also investigated the status of another uncertain species, supposedly a synonym of *C. bocourti*, *C. affinis*, described from Fortaleza, Ceará (Fausto Filho 1980b). Molecular data obtained from type material and an additional specimen collected in Rio Grande do Norte have been shown that this species is different from *C. bocourti*. On the other hand, the authors pointed out the necessity to analyze a larger sample from a larger geographic area in order to definitively address the status of *C. affinis*.

The record of the panopeid *Acantholobulus mirafloresensis* Abele & Kim, 1989 (as *Panopeus mirafloresensis*) from Rio Grande do Norte (Ferreira & Sankarankutty 1997) is not valid. This record is attributed to *A. bermudensis* (see Felder & Martin 2003). Another panopeid, *Hexapanopeus manningi*, was described from Rio Grande do Norte, and differs from the closely related *H. caribbaeus* by very subtle differences in spinulation of anterolateral margin of carapace and male gonopod 1 (Sankarankutty & Ferreira 2000). This resemblance recommends caution with the records of *H. caribbaeus* from northeastern Brazil and a further revision that includes a larger sample of both species.

Rhithropanopeus harrisii, a panopeid crab originally from the western northern Atlantic, was introduced to the western coast of USA, Europe (Williams 1984), and probably in Brazilian waters, through ship ballast water or fouling (D'Incao & Martins 1998; Tavares & Mendonça Jr. 2004). The first mention from northeastern Brazil was that of Williams (1965), but the author himself recognized that this citation was in fact an error (Williams 1984). Afterwards, based on material deposited at the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), Coelho *et al.* (1990) listed *R. harrisii* among decapods from Alagoas. The species, however, was not included by Melo (1996, 1998) among the brachyuran species of Brazil. D'Incao & Martins (1998) have collected dozens of specimens in Lagoa dos Patos estuary, Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, providing a diagnosis and figures of their material. More recently, the crab was also cited in a list of brachyurans from São Paulo (Dall'Occo *et al.* 2004). The material from Alagoas deposited at MZUSP should be re-analyzed in order to confirm its occurrence in northeastern Brazil.

The xanthid *Xanthias inornatus* was described as *Actaea inornata* from off Cape São Roque, Rio Grande do Norte, based on material dredged by the *Albatross* (Rathbun 1898), and also reported (without illustrations or description) in a list of species from Maranhão (Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1980) and in a synopsis of Brazilian panopeids (Coelho Filho & Coelho 1996). This species, however, was not included among the Brazilian brachyurans by Melo (1996, 1998).

Kropp & Manning (1987) commented that the records of the gall crab *Troglocarcinus corallicola* in agaricid corals in northeastern Brazil (Coelho 1966a; Coelho & Ramos 1972) are doubtful. According to these authors, the species in question may be *Opecarcinus hypostegus* (Shaw & Hopkins, 1977), another cryptochirid known from northeastern Brazil (Johnsson *et al.* 2006), commonly found in association with this coral family.

The grapsid *Geograpsus lividus* has, in the western Atlantic, an apparently disjunct distribution: a northern population ranges from the eastern USA coast to northern South America, and a southern population from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. However, Fausto Filho (1974) provided the only known record from the presently studied area. The author mentioned the collection of two specimens from Fernando de Noronha, and also commented that the species was abundant among rocks in intertidal and supratidal zones. No illustrations or morphological remarks were provided and the material is not preserved in a crustacean collection, preventing confirmation of this citation. This record was accepted by Prado (1999) while revising the Brazilian grapsoid crabs, but since Fausto Filho's (1974) publication there are no other reports of collections of *G. lividus* from that area.

Sesarma crassipes Cano, 1889, was reported from Pernambuco and Maranhão (Cano 1889; Coelho & Ramos 1972; Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1981) and included in Melo's (1996) catalogue of Brazilian brachyurans (see also Melo 1998). According to Abele (1979) it is reasonably certain that Pernambuco is the correct type locality of *S. crassipes*, but the type material is no longer extant. Prado (1999) did not confirm the existence of this species in Brazil. All substantial material identified by this author, from Pará to Espírito Santo, belongs to *S. curacaoense*, previously recorded from Brazil by Rathbun (1918) and Abele's (1992), and not included in Melo's (1996) catalogue. Thus, occurrence of *S. crassipes* in Brazil could be confirmed only if new specimens are collected.

A series of doubtful records were published by Gouvêa & Leite (1980) and Gouvêa (1986a, 1986b, 1987) (e.g., *Eurypanopeus depressus* (Smith, 1869), *Callinectes arcuatus* Ordway, 1863, *Pilumnus gonzalensis* Rathbun, 1893, *Cycloxanthops novemdentatus* (Lockington, 1876), *C. vittatus* (Stimpson, 1860), *Pelia mutica* (Gibbes, 1850), *Pitho aculeata* (Gibbes, 1850), *Epialtus dilatatus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878, *Dyspanopeus texanus* (Stimpson, 1859), *Pilumnus marshi* Rathbun, 1901, *Pilumnus sayi* Rathbun, 1897, *Uca uruguayensis* Nobili, 1901, and others) when studying brachyuran fauna from Salvador and adjacent areas (Bahia). Confirmation of these records is impossible because the material is not deposited in any collection. Almeida & Coelho (2008) have provided a detailed study of Gouvêa's doubtful records from Bahia.

Biogeography

The currently known distribution of the species reported here, based on Melo (1985), allows the identification of four patterns of longitudinal distribution (western Atlantic, Amphi-Atlantic, Amphi-American, and circum-tropical species) and six patterns in the western Atlantic (Virginian, Carolinian, Antillean, Central-South American, Boreal, and Endemic). Two nonindigenous species have also been reported.

Western Atlantic species

This group comprises 247 species endemic to the western Atlantic. Most of the species reported from the northern and northeastern Brazil coast are tropical, having a wide latitudinal distribution and occurring along the entire coast of the Americas, thus spanning more than one zoogeographic province. On the other hand, species with a disjunct pattern of distribution are also common in the study area. Coelho & Ramos (1972), in their study on western Atlantic decapods found between 5°N and 39°S, observed a large set of tropical species with discontinuous distribution, with a gap corresponding to the Guyanas province and the area under influence of the main discharge of the Amazon Rivers. Melo (1985), studying the brachyuran crabs from southeastern Brazil, recognized that some species assigned to Virginian, Carolinian, and Antillean patterns of distribution present a northern and a southern (southeastern Brazil) occurrence areas separated by at least 30°, 45°, and 50° degrees of latitude, respectively. Species classified here as disjunct species follow the definition

of Coelho & Ramos (1972). It is important to point out that gaps in geographic range can be result of natural causes or are due to the absence of collections in such areas.

Virginian Pattern

Virginian species represent 6.9% (N=19) of the species reported from northern and northeastern Brazil. Continuous species (N=10; e.g., *Myropsis quinquespinosa*, *Mithrax hispidus*, *Spinolambrus pourtalesii*, and *Pinnixa sayana*) have as northern limit Massachusetts, New Jersey or Delaware, corresponding to the cold temperate waters of the Virginian province (Cerame-Vivas & Gray 1966; Melo 1985; Boschi 2000a), and as southern limit, localities comprised between southeast Brazil and Argentina. Southeast Brazil (*sensu* Melo 1985) is influenced by the cold waters of the Malvinas (= Falkland) Current, and for this reason is considered a region of peculiar hydrological features and a zoogeographical transition zone between tropical and temperate faunas (Coelho *et al.* 1978; Melo 1990; Melo-Filho 2006).

Nine species are classified as disjunct (e.g., *Acanthocarpus alexandri*, *Arenaeus cribrarius*, *Hexapanopeus angustifrons*, and *Tumidotheres maculatus*). Although introduced in other parts of the world (Williams 1974), *Callinectes sapidus* is included within this group because this portunid shows a disjunct distribution in the western Atlantic, with a northern group occurring from Virginia to Venezuela; and a southern group ranging from Alagoas (Brazil) to Argentina (Williams 1974; Coelho *et al.* 1990; Melo 1996; Santos & D'Incao 2004).

Carolinian Pattern

Carolinian species range from the warm temperate waters of the Carolinas to southern Brazil (Cerame-Vivas & Gray 1966; Melo 1985; Boschi 2000a). The second most representative group along the northern and northeastern Brazilian coast is composed of species with a Carolinian pattern (N=75, 27.6%), of which 47 show a continuous and 28 a disjunct distribution.

The southern boundaries vary considerably, with one species (*Anasimus latus*) ranging southwards to Guyanas province, 30 to Brazilian, 40 to Paulista and 4 to Argentinean provinces. A total of 40% of this group reaches the Brazilian province, among them 9 species (12%) reaches the sector comprised between Piauí and Sergipe, including off-shore areas; 21 species (28%) have known southern limits in the stretch between southern Bahia and Rio de Janeiro states, an area recognized as transitional regarding edaphic bottom conditions (Rodrigues da Costa 1968; Otmann & Otmann 1969; Kempf 1970, 1971; Coelho *et al.* 1978). A group of 40 species (53.3%) reaches waters of the Paulista province, also a region of hydrological transition. Only four eurythermic species have the cold waters of the Uruguayan and Argentinean coasts as southern Western Atlantic limits (*Stenorhynchus seticornis*, *Stenocionops spinosissimus*, *Paractaea nodosa*, and *Dissodactylus crinitichelis*).

Antillean Pattern

The larger group (N= 94, 34.5%) is formed by tropical species showing the Antillean pattern of distribution. From this total, 62 have a continuous distribution and 32 are discontinuous. The northern endpoint of the Antillean species corresponds to Florida, the West Indies or exceptionally Georgia, such as *Hepatus pudibundus*, *Stenocionops furcatus*, *Portunus (Portunus) ventralis*. The southern known boundaries are also quite variable, with species ranging southwards to the Guyanas province (exceptionally; *Holoplites armatus* and *Euchirograpsus antillensis*), Brazilian, and Paulista provinces. A total of 44.7% of the Antillean species reaches the Brazilian province, where 14 species (14.9%) reaches the sector comprised between Piauí and Sergipe; 28 species (29.8%) extend to the transitional region between southern Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and 50 species (53.2%) reaches the transitional waters of the Paulista province. Colder waters south to Rio de Janeiro can represent an important barrier preventing southwards progression of the Antillean species. In fact, there are no species extending to Uruguay or Argentina. Several mangrove crabs have southern endpoint coincident with the southern boundary (Santa Catarina state, Brazil) of this ecosystem.

Central-South American Pattern

Twenty four tropical species (8.8%) (e.g., *Hepatus scaber*, *Persephona lichtensteinii*, *Costalambrus tomasii*, *Cycloplax pinnotheroides*, *Armases rubripes*) range continuously along the South America coast, reaching sometimes Central America, but never extending northwards to the West Indies and Florida. This type of distribution corresponds to the Central-South American pattern (Melo 1985). Some tropical eurythermic species extend south to colder waters in Uruguay and Argentina (e.g., *Pelia rotunda*, *Collodes rostratus*, and *Acantholobulus schmitti*). The known distribution of *Glyptoxanthus vermiculatus* seems to be disjunct, with a setentrional group in northern South America, and a southern group in Brazil (states of Bahia and Espírito Santo) (Melo 1996, 1998; Serejo *et al.* 2006).

Boreal species

Melo (1985) recognized the Newfoundland pattern for species inhabiting cold waters influenced by the Labrador Current from the northeastern coast of USA and Canada, corresponding to the Boschi's (2000a) Boreal province. The only northern and northeastern Brazil species that fits this pattern is *Portunus (Portunus) sayi*, reported from Nova Scotia to the Guianas, with only one record in Brazil (Paraíba) (Williams 1984; Melo & Veloso 2005).

Endemic species (Guyanas and Brazilian provinces)

Endemic species (N= 34; 12.5%) are those with a range limited to the Brazilian coast and found in the Guyanas and/or Brazilian provinces. *Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes* is the only species reported exclusively from the Guyanas province, while *Chasmocarcinus meloi*, *Lithadia conica*, *L. obliqua*, *L. vertiginosa*, *Speloeophorus brasiliensis*, *Acanthonyx dissimulatus*, *Epialtoides rostratus*, *Tyche potiguara*, *Ericerodes minusculus*, *Podochela brasiliensis*, *Inachoides meloi*, *Palicus acutifrons*, *Callinectes affinis*, *Hexapanopeus manningi*, and *Pinnixa latissima* are found only in the Brazilian province.

Five species (*Chasmocarcinus arcuatus*, *C. peresi*, *Paradasygyius tuberculatus*, *Austinixa bragantina*, and *A. leptodactyla*) are from the Brazilian province, but have their known northern distribution limit extended to Pará or Amapá (Guyanas province), while *Deilocerus analogus*, *Microlissa brasiliensis*, *Mithrax brasiliensis*, *Pilumnoides coelhoi* have their southern known range in temperate waters of the Paulista province, between São Paulo and Santa Catarina State. *Dromia gouveai*, *Trichopeltarion pezzutoi*, and *Pinnaxodes tomentosus* are recorded from Brazilian and Paulista provinces; however, the few known records prevent a more precise analysis of their geographic distribution. *Clythrocerus carinatus*, *Lithadia brasiliensis*, *Rochinia confusa*, *Batrachonotus fragosus*, *Alarconia guinotae*, and *Pinnixa gracilipes* are species of the Brazilian province extending their northern and southern limits to Guyanas and Paulista provinces, respectively.

Circumtropical species

Species considered here as circumtropical are those which occur, at least on both sides of the Atlantic and in the eastern Pacific: *Cronius ruber*, *Elamena gordonae*, *Planes major*, *Percnon gibbesi*, and *Cyclograpsus integer*. The occurrence of a western Atlantic population of *E. gordonae* suggests a circumtropical distribution, which is very unusual among hymenosomatids because of their brief larval development and low fecundity rates (Lucas 1980; Almeida *et al.* 2007b).

Amphi-American species

The *Amphi-American species*, those found in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Pacific, are represented by *Pilumnus reticulatus*, *Grapsus grapsus*, and *Aratus pisonii*. These species were, probably, established before the raise of Isthmus of Panama. *Grapsus grapsus* was until recently considered to have a wide distribution throughout the tropical Atlantic as well as in the eastern Pacific (Manning & Holthuis 1981; Hendrickx 1995; Melo 1996; Guerao *et al.* 2001). However, Guerao *et al.* (2001) compared the first zoeal stage of *G. grapsus* and one of the forms proposed to the eastern Atlantic populations, *G. adscensionis* (Osbeck, 1765), confirming the specific status of both species giving evidence for the isolating effect of the Atlantic Basin.

Amphi-Atlantic species

Fifteen species have an Amphi-Atlantic distribution, being found on both the western and eastern Atlantic: *Homola minima*, *Ranilia constricta*, *Calappa galoides*, *Menippe nodifrons*, *Acidops cessaci*, *Apiomithrax violaceus*, *Laleonectes vocans*, *Euryozius sanguineus*, *Cataleptodius floridanus*, *Xanthodius denticulatus*, *Troglocarcinus corallicola*, *Geograpsus lividus*, *Pachygrapsus gracilis*, *P. transversus*, and *Plagusia depressa*. Guerao *et al.* (2001) observed consistent morphological differences between the first zoeal stage of *G. lividus* from the Atlantic coast of Mexico and the Pacific coast of Panama. Larval evidences combined with DNA mitochondrial sequence data were considered by the authors enough to support a distinct taxonomic status for each of studied forms. They proposed the available name *G. occidentalis* Stimpson, 1860, as a valid species name for the eastern Pacific populations, despite the current absence of morphological characters to separate it from the Atlantic population (Guerao *et al.* 2001). Other grapsid species previously known to occur in both sides of the Atlantic and in the eastern Pacific is *P. transversus* (Manning & Holthuis 1981; Hendrickx 1995; Melo 1996; Poupin *et al.* 2005). Recently, Schubart *et al.* (2005), based on morphological and genetic differences (16S mtDNA sequences), revalidated the species *P. socius* Stimpson, 1871, for the eastern Pacific representatives of *P. transversus* (Hendrickx 1995; Poupin *et al.* 2005), limiting its occurrence to the Atlantic Ocean.

Non-indigenous species

Two exotic species have been reported from the study area. The Indo-West Pacific portunid *Charybdis helleri* was reported for the first time by Calado (1996) and Carqueija & Gouvêa (1996). Mechanisms of introduction of this species in the western Atlantic were exhaustively discussed (Campos & Türkay 1989; Lemaitre 1995; Tavares & Mendonça Jr. 1996, 2004; Tavares & Amouroux 2003). The second species is the panopeid crab *Rhithropanopeus harrisi*, originally from the western northern Atlantic (Williams 1984; Tavares & Mendonça Jr. 2004). As discussed in the "Doubtful Records" section, the record of this species from Alagoas (Coelho *et al.* 1990; Coelho Filho & Coelho 1996) requires further confirmation.

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