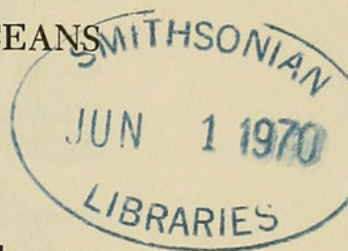


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NINE NEW AMERICAN STOMATOPOD CRUSTACEANS

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Since a revision on the western Atlantic stomatopods was submitted for publication in 1967, five species not included in that report have been sent to me by a number of individuals. In addition, four new species from the eastern Pacific region also have been discovered; inasmuch as a planned review of the eastern Pacific Stomatopoda has been further delayed those are characterized here.

I would like to thank the following individuals for providing me with the specimens reported here: Dorothy Bliss, American Museum of Natural History; E. E. Boschi, Instituto de Biologia Marina, Mar del Plata, Argentina; Harvey R. Bullis, Jr., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; C. E. Dawson, Gulf Coast Research Laboratory; L. McCloskey, then of Duke University Marine Laboratory; H. Rodrigues da Costa, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro; Enrique M. del Solar, Instituto del Mar del Perú, Lima; and G. L. Voss, School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Miami. The illustrations are by my wife Lilly.

Terms and measurements have been described in detail in an earlier paper (Manning, 1969). Types have been deposited in the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RMNH), and the Division of Crustacea, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM), as indicated in the text.

Nannosquilla carolinensis new species

Figure 1

Holotype: 1♀, 18 mm; off North Carolina; 34°06.9'N, 76°11.5'W; 100 meters; *Eastward* station 5980; 7 October 1966; USNM.

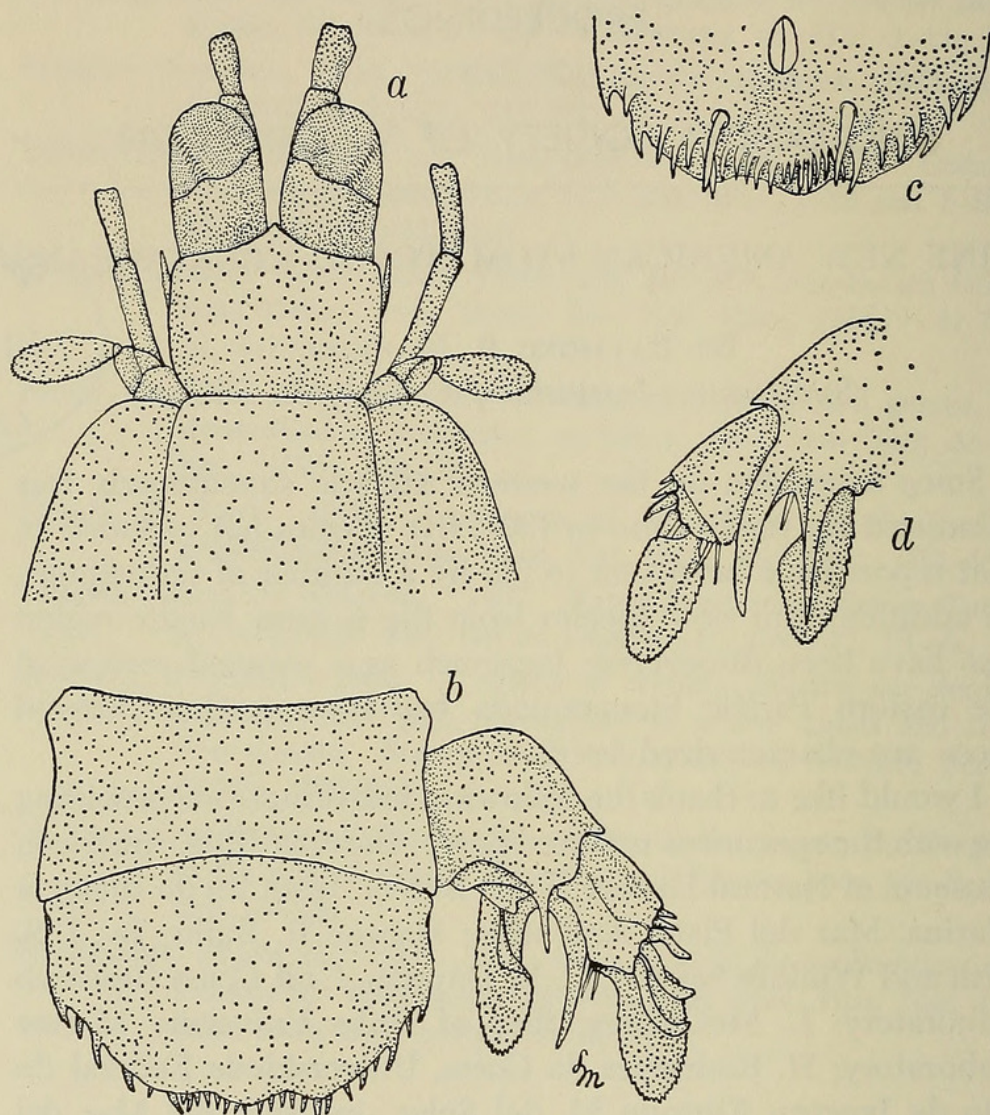


FIG. 1. *Nannosquilla carolinensis* new species. Female holotype, TL 18 mm, *Eastward* station 5980: *a*, anterior portion of body; *b*, sixth abdominal somite, telson, and uropod; *c*, telson, ventral view; *d*, uropod, ventral view. (Setae omitted).

Paratype: 1 ♂, 18 mm; data as in holotype; USNM.

Diagnosis: Cornea subglobular, set obliquely on stalk. Rostral plate flattened laterally, rounded anterolaterally, anterior margins converging on obtusely pointed apex. Dactylus of raptorial claw with 8 teeth. Mandibular palp absent; 4 epipods present. Abdomen flattened, smooth, unarmed. Telson broader than long, smooth dorsally, false eave with rounded median and lateral projections; marginal armature comprising, on either side of midline, 6 submedian denticles in a curved row, 1 movable submedian tooth, 6 fixed teeth and denticles, and 1 large fixed lateral tooth. Uropod with 2–3 stiff setae on inner margin and 4–5

spatulate spines on outer margin of proximal segment of exopod; spines of basal prolongation subequal in length.

Color: Background color light, appearing speckled with numerous dark stellate chromatophores.

Measurements: Male paratype and female holotype both 18 mm; other measurements of female: carapace length 3.1; cornea width 0.7; telson length 1.4, width 2.5.

Discussion: *Nannosquilla carolinensis* resembles *N. antillensis* (Manning) in having the spines of the basal prolongation subequal but differs in having the rostral plate rounded anterolaterally and in lacking the posterolateral spines of the sixth abdominal somite.

Etymology: The name alludes to the discovery of the species off North Carolina.

***Nannosquilla dacostai* new species**

Figure 2

Holotype: 1 ♀, 19 mm; Brazil; 02°31'S, 40°22'W; 23 meters; Expediçao Norte Nordeste I, station 1720; H. Rodrigues da Costa; 29 October 1967; USNM.

Diagnosis: Cornea subglobular, set obliquely on stalk. Rostral plate broadly rounded laterally and anterolaterally, anterior margins converging on obtusely pointed apex. Dactylus of raptorial claw with 6 teeth. Mandibular palp and 4 epipods present. Abdomen flattened, smooth, with strong posterolateral spines on sixth somite. Telson broader than long, smooth dorsally, false eave rounded medially, median prominence flanked laterally by obtusely rounded lateral projection; marginal armature, on either side of midline, comprising 8 submedian denticles in transverse row, 1 movable submedian tooth, 4 fixed teeth and denticles, innermost set posterior to movable tooth, and 1 large fixed lateral tooth. Uropod with 3–4 stiff setae on inner margin and 5 spatulate spines on outer margin of proximal segment of exopod; inner spine of basal prolongation of uropod the longer.

Color: Faded.

Measurements: Unique female holotype, TL 19 mm; other measurements: carapace length 2.9; cornea width 0.8; telson length 1.3, width 2.0.

Discussion: *Nannosquilla dacostai* is similar to *N. antillensis* (Manning), differing in having only six teeth on the claw, broadly rounded anterolateral angles on the rostral plate, and four rather than five to eight fixed teeth and denticles on the telson lateral to the movable submedian tooth. With the exception of *N. carolinensis*, described above, and *N. antillensis*, all other western Atlantic species of *Nannosquilla* have the inner spine of the basal prolongation of the uropod longer than the outer.

Etymology: The species is named for H. Rodrigues da Costa who collected the holotype and made it available for study.

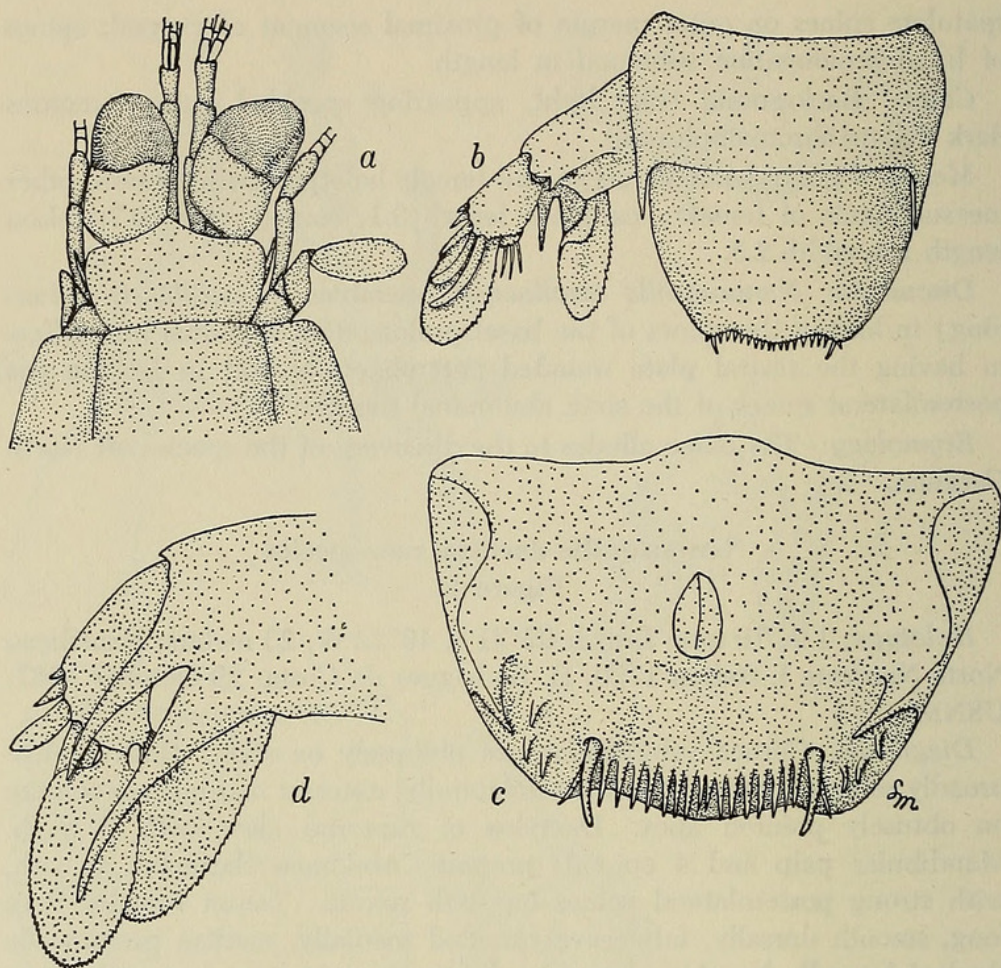


FIG. 2. *Nannosquilla dacostai* new species. Female holotype, TL 19 mm, Brazil: *a*, anterior portion of body; *b*, sixth abdominal somite, telson, and uropod; *c*, telson, ventral view, enlarged; *d*, uropod, ventral view, enlarged. (Setae omitted).

***Meiosquilla dawsoni* new species**

Figure 3

Holotype: 1 ♂, 29.5 mm; Fort Amador Causeway, Pacific coast, Panama; chem-fish poison on sand pool and among rocks, small rock pile adjacent to causeway; 0.2 feet; C. E. Dawson, collector; 29 November 1966; USNM 124744.

Paratype: 1 ♂, 47 mm; taken by shrimp trawler out of Guaymas, Mexico; A. Sorenson; 1946; USNM.

Diagnosis: Eye large, triangular cornea bilobed, set obliquely on stalk. Ocular scales subtruncate. Anterior margin of ophthalmic somite with median tubercle. Rostral plate cordiform, longer than broad, apex rounded. Carapace smooth, lacking spines or carinae except for short reflected marginals and laterals on posterior portion. Dactylus of raptorial claw with 4 teeth; dorsal ridge of carpus of claw undivided. Mandibular palp absent; 4 epipods present. Exposed thoracic somites lacking sub-

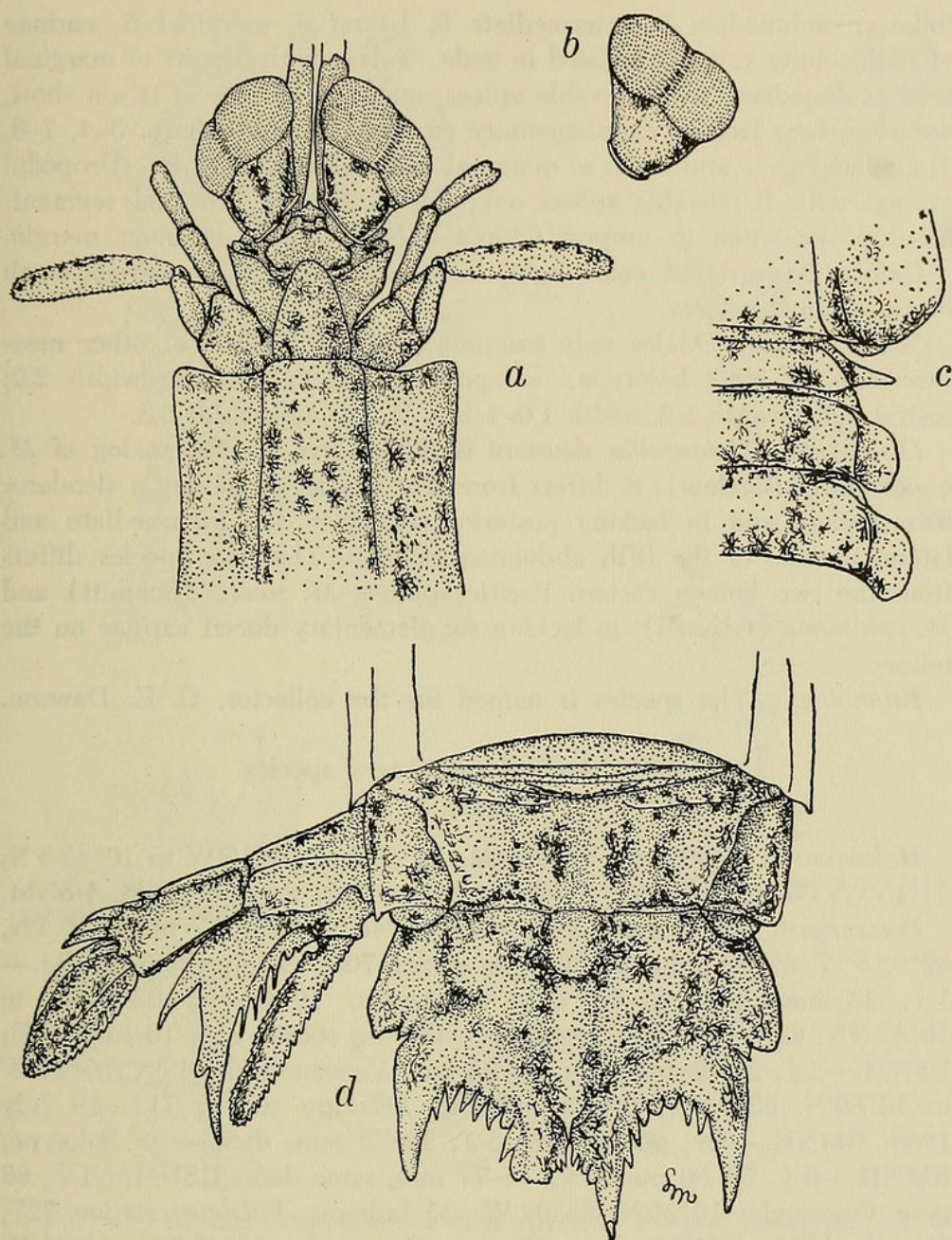


FIG. 3. *Meiosquilla dawsoni* new species. Male holotype, TL 29.5 mm, Panama: *a*, anterior portion of body; *b*, right eye; *c*, lateral processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh thoracic somites; *d*, fifth and sixth abdominal somites, telson, and uropod. (Setae omitted).

median carinae, intermediates present on sixth to eighth somites. Lateral process of fifth thoracic somite a rounded lobe, compressed antero-posteriorly, sharp ventral spine present on each side; lateral processes of sixth and seventh thoracic somites broadly rounded; ventral keel of eighth thoracic somite erect, apex rounded. Abdomen without sub-median carinae on anterior 5 somites, abdominal carinae spined as

follows: submedian 6, intermediate 6, lateral 6, marginal 5; carinae of sixth somite strongly inflated in male. Telson with 3 pairs of marginal teeth, submedians with movable apices; marginal carinae of telson short, dorsal surface lacking supplementary carinae; denticles sharp, 3-4, 7-8, 1; median carina and bases of marginal teeth inflated in males. Uropodal exopod with 6 movable spines on outer margin of proximal segment; basal prolongation of uropod with 4-6 fixed spines on inner margin.

Color: Background color light, body covered with numerous small black chromatophores.

Measurements: Males only examined, TL 29.5-47 mm; other measurements of male holotype: carapace length 6.9; cornea width 2.0; rostral plate length 1.2, width 1.0; telson length 4.0, width 5.3.

Discussion: *Meiosquilla dawsoni* is the eastern Pacific analog of *M. quadridens* (Bigelow); it differs from that species in having a slenderer rostral plate and in lacking posterior spines on the intermediate and lateral carinae of the fifth abdominal somite. The new species differs from the two known eastern Pacific species, *M. swetti* (Schmitt) and *M. oculinova* (Glassell), in lacking supplementary dorsal carinae on the telson.

Etymology: The species is named for the collector, C. E. Dawson.

***Squilla decimdentata* new species**

Figure 4

Holotype: 1 ♂, 80 mm; Venezuela; 10°43.5'N, 64°16'W to 10°45.5'N, 64°15'W; 39-33 fathoms; *Pillsbury* station 723; 21 July 1968; USNM.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, 46 mm; Venezuela; 10°45'N, 62°00'W to 10°45.5'N, 62°02.5'W; 42-47 fathoms; *Pillsbury* station 705; 18 July 1968; USNM.—1 ♂, 28 mm; 2 ♀, 51-52 mm; Venezuela; 10°47.4'N, 62°55'W to 10°47.6'N, 62°56'W; 26-25 fathoms; *Pillsbury* station 710; 19 July 1968; USNM.—2 ♂, 22-55 mm; 4 ♀, 36-52 mm; Venezuela; 10°48'N, 63°13'W to 10°50'N, 63°13'W; 25-28 fathoms; *Pillsbury* station 711; 19 July 1968; RMNH.—5 ♂, 60-82 mm; 5 ♀, 59-73 mm; data as in holotype; RMNH.—9 ♂, 58-86 mm; 6 ♀, 48-77 mm; same data; USNM.—1 ♀, 68 mm; Venezuela; 10°20'N, 65°02'W; 35 fathoms; *Pillsbury* station 727; 21 July 1968; USNM.—1 ♀, 33 mm; Venezuela; 10°42.5'N, 66°21'W to 10°44'N, 66°20.4'W; 75-105 fathoms; *Pillsbury* station 738; 22 July 1968; USNM.—2 ♀, 35-53 mm; Venezuela; 10°54.7'N, 66°17.8'W to 10°57.6'N, 66°18'W; 128-153 fathoms; *Pillsbury* station 739; 23 July 1968; RMNH.—1 ♂, 35 mm; Venezuela; 11°39.6'N, 69°22.1'W to 11°42'N, 69°20'W; 88-102 fathoms; *Pillsbury* station 757; 27 July 1968; USNM.

Diagnosis: Eye large, cornea bilobed, set obliquely on stalk. Ocular scales subtruncate, inclined laterally. Rostral plate with short median carina, length and width of plate subequal, apex rounded. Median carina of carapace with anterior bifurcation; anterolateral spines of carapace strong but not extending to base of rostral plate; anterior margins of

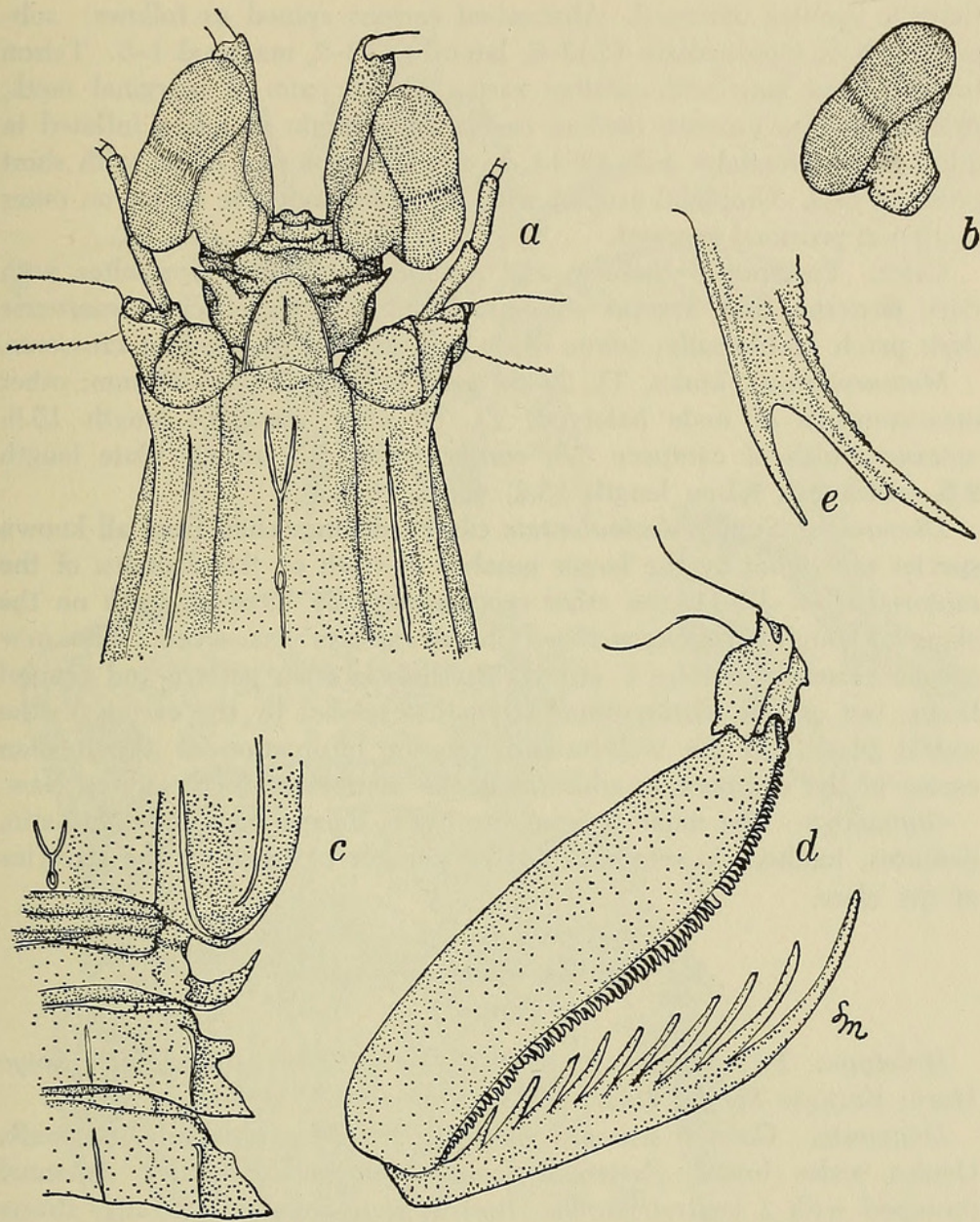


FIG. 4. *Squilla decimdentata* new species. Female paratype, TL 68 mm, Pillsbury station 727: *a*, anterior portion of body; *b*, left eye; *c*, lateral processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh thoracic somites; *d*, raptorial claw; *e*, basal prolongation of uropod. (Setae omitted).

lateral plates of carapace concave. Dactylus of raptorial claw with 10–11, usually 10, teeth, outer margin evenly rounded; dorsal ridge of carpus irregularly tuberculate. Mandibular palp and 5 epipods present. Lateral process of fifth thoracic somite a sharp, curved spine; lateral processes of next 2 somites bilobed, anterior lobes small, posterior lobes much larger, posterolateral apices sharp. Posterior 3 thoracic and all 6 abdominal somites with submedian and intermediate carinae, those on

thoracic somites unarmed. Abdominal carinae spined as follows: submedian 5-6, intermediate (2)3-6, lateral (1)2-6, marginal 1-5. Telson broader than long with median carina and 3 pairs of marginal teeth, prelateral lobes present; median carina and margin of telson inflated in adult males; denticles 4-7, 10-14, 1; ventral surface of telson with short postanal keel. Uropodal exopod with 7-9 short movable spines on outer margin of proximal segment.

Color: Posterior 3 thoracic and anterior 5 abdominal somites with dark posterior line; second abdominal somite with obscure transverse dark patch middorsally; telson with pair of dark submedian crescents.

Measurements: Males, TL 22-86 mm; females, TL 33-77 mm; other measurements of male holotype, TL 80 mm: carapace length 15.8; anterior width of carapace 6.8; cornea width 5.3; rostral plate length 2.5, width 2.5; telson length 15.2, width 16.1.

Discussion: *Squilla decimdentata* can be distinguished from all known species of *Squilla* by the larger number of teeth on the dactylus of the raptorial claw, 10-11; the other species normally have six teeth on the claw, although *S. heptacantha* (Chace) always has seven. The new species closely resembles *S. lijdingi* Holthuis in color pattern and general facies, but can be distinguished from that species by the carina on the rostral plate and the well-formed anterior bifurcation of the median carina of the carapace in addition to the number of teeth on the claw.

Etymology: The name is from the Latin, *decem*, ten, and the Latin, *dentatus*, toothed, in reference to the number of teeth on the dactylus of the claw.

***Eurysquilla solari* new species**

Figure 5

Holotype: 1 ♀, 47 mm; Peru; 09°24'S, 79°28'W; 160 meters; *Kaiyo Maru*; Enrique M. del Solar; 26 December 1968; USNM.

Diagnosis: Cornea strongly bilobed, set very obliquely on stalk. Ocular scales broad, flattened dorsally, inclined laterally. Antennal protopod with 1 ventral papilla. Rostral plate rounded laterally, strong apical spine present. Dactylus of raptorial claw with 7 teeth. Mandibular palp and 5 epipods present. Lateral processes of sixth and seventh thoracic somites rounded laterally and posterolaterally; eighth somite with carina above lateral margin. Abdominal carinae spined as follows: submedian 6, intermediate 5-6, lateral 5-6, marginal 4-5. Telson broader than long, with median carina and 3 pairs of dorsal carinae, dorsal carinae tuberculate, marginals entire; bases of intermediate and lateral teeth with patch or ridge of erect tubercles; inner intermediate denticle broad, triangular, outer intermediate denticle and lateral denticle slender, arising ventral to posterior margin. Uropodal exopod with 7 movable spines on proximal segment; basal prolongation slender, terminating in 2 spines, inner longer, inner margin of prolongation smooth.

Color: Body conspicuously marked with dark chromatophores; dark

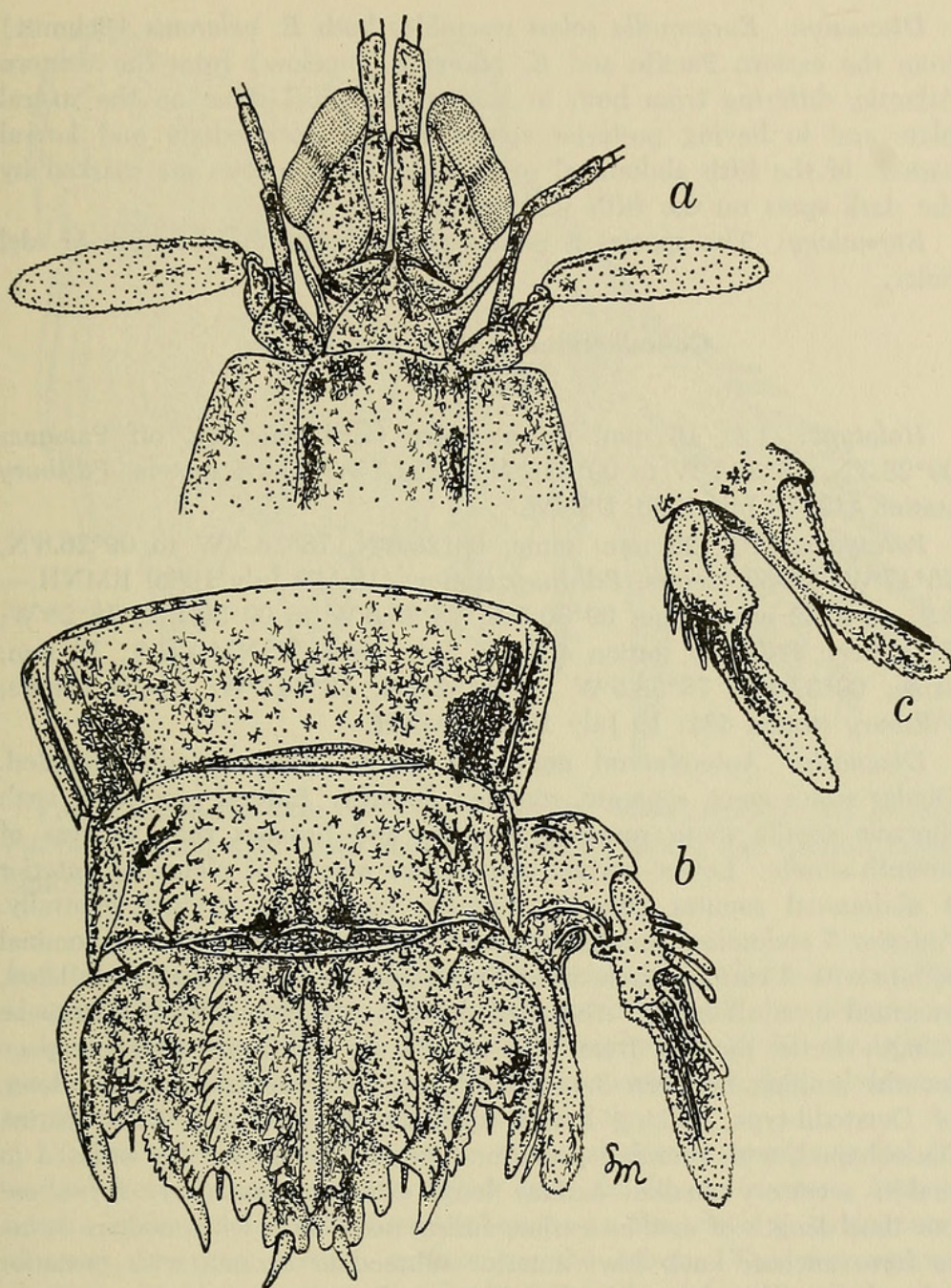


FIG. 5. *Eurysquilla solari* new species. Female holotype, TL 47 mm, Peru: *a*, anterior portion of body; *b*, fifth and sixth abdominal somites, telson, and uropod; *c*, uropod, ventral view. (Setae omitted).

lateral patches present on first and fifth abdominal somite; median portion of thoracic and abdominal somites and posterior portion of median carina of telson dark.

Measurements: Unique female holotype, TL 47 mm; other measurements: carapace length 8.0; cornea width 3.0; rostral plate length 2.2, width 2.2; telson length 5.8, width 9.9.

Discussion: *Eurysquilla solari* resembles both *E. veleronis* (Schmitt) from the eastern Pacific and *E. plumata* (Bigelow) from the western Atlantic, differing from both in having an apical spine on the rostral plate and in having posterior spines on the intermediate and lateral carinae of the fifth abdominal somite. All three species are marked by the dark spots on the fifth abdominal somite.

Etymology: The species is named for the collector, Enrique M. del Solar.

***Gonodactylus petilus* new species**

Figure 6

Holotype: 1 ♂, 18 mm; southwestern Caribbean Sea, off Panama; 09°28.3'N, 78°20.7'W to 09°29.2'N, 78°21.7'W; 51–55 meters; *Pillsbury* station 419; 19 July 1966; USNM.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 22 mm; same; 09°26.6'N, 78°16.3'W to 09°26.8'N, 78°17'W; 57–59 meters; *Pillsbury* station 418; 19 July 1966; RMNH.—2 ♀, each 22 mm; same; 09°30.5'N, 78°25.6'W to 09°30.7'N, 78°26'W; 51 meters; *Pillsbury* station 420; 19 July 1966; USNM.—1 ♀, 19 mm; same; 09°32.1'N, 78°33.5'W to 09°32.5'N, 78°34.3'W; 53–59 meters; *Pillsbury* station 421; 19 July 1966; RMNH.

Diagnosis: Anterolateral angles of rostral plate broadly rounded. Ocular scales erect, separate, rounded dorsally. Lateral process of sixth thoracic somite more rounded laterally and broader than process of seventh somite. Lower portion of posterior margin of pleura of anterior 4 abdominal somites concave dorsally, convex or straight ventrally. Anterior 5 abdominal somites unarmed posterolaterally. Sixth abdominal somite with 6 carinae, each usually with posterior spine, carinae inflated, unarmed in adult males. Abdomen slender, Abdominal Width-Carapace Length Index ranging from 704 to 731 in specimens with carapace lengths ranging between 3.4 and 4.5 mm. Telson broader than long, of Oerstedii-type, lacking dorsal tubercles on carinae; median carina flask-shaped, with rounded posterior tubercle, not noticeably inflated in males; accessory median carinae long, extending anteriorly for about one-third length of median carina, fusing posteriorly with median carina to form anchor; knob low; anterior submedian carinae with posterior tubercles or dimple; submedian, intermediate, accessory intermediate, and marginal carinae of telson sharp; low, swollen oblique ridge extending from base of each submedian tooth towards knob; submedian teeth very slender, movable apices usually present; intermediate teeth sharp, longitudinal axes subparallel with axes of submedians; apex of lateral tooth distinct; 13–14 submedian denticles and 2 anteriorly-recessed intermediate denticles, inner set on rounded lobe, present. Uropod slender, elongate; outer margin of proximal segment of exopod with 9–11 movable spines; endopod slender, rounded mesially and laterally, tapering to rounded apex.

Color: Dactylus of raptorial claw pink; merus with large proximal

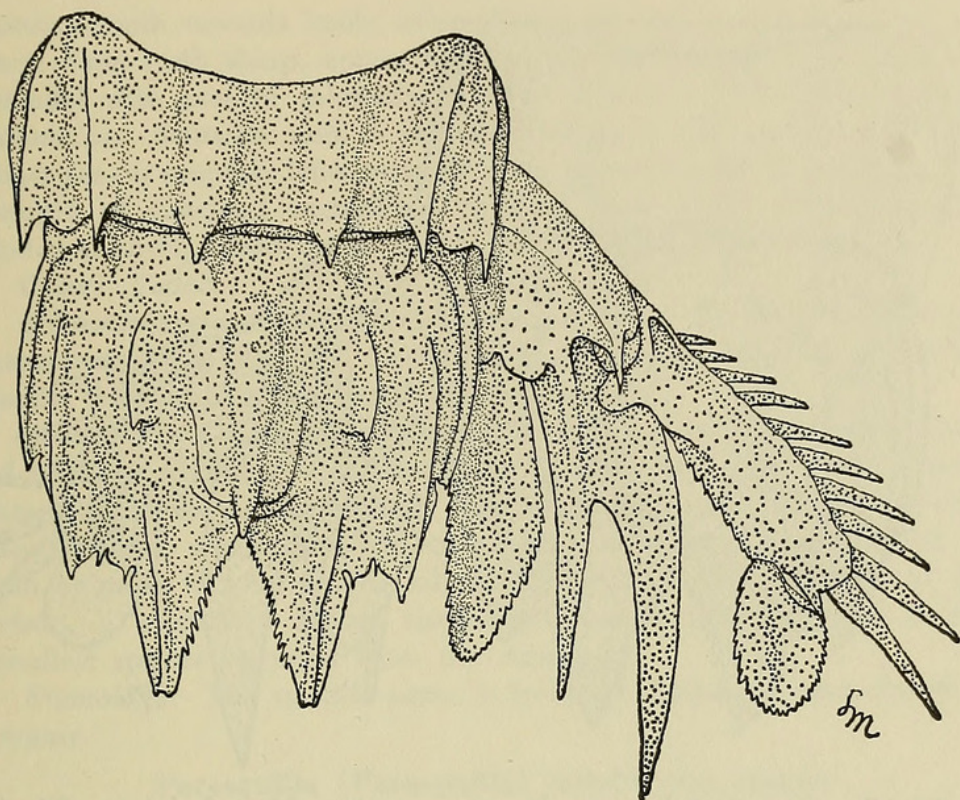


FIG. 6. *Gonodactylus petilus* new species. Male holotype, TL 18 mm, Pillsbury station 419: sixth abdominal somite, telson, and uropod (setae omitted).

and smaller distal spot on dorsal depression. Sixth thoracic and first abdominal somite with trace of median patch of dark chromatophores.

Measurements: Males, TL 18–22 mm; females, TL 19–22 mm. Other measurements of male, TL-22 mm: carapace length 4.5; fifth abdominal somite width 3.3; telson length 2.7, width 3.0.

Discussion: *Gonodactylus petilus* is the slenderest species to be described from the Americas; it differs from the known western Atlantic species lacking dorsal spines and tubercles on the telson in having very elongate accessory median carinae on the telson. The new species closely resembles *G. stanschi* Schmitt from the eastern Pacific region, but that species has some dorsal spinules on the telson.

Etymology: The specific name is from the Latin, *petilus*, thin.

***Gonodactylus pumilus* new species**

Figure 7

Holotype: 1 ♂, 20 mm; Gardner Bay, Hood Island, Galapagos Islands; 01°22'S, 89°39'W; 15 feet, from coral heads; *Arcturus* station 54; 25–27 April 1925; AMNH.

Paratypes: 10 ♂, 8–16 mm; 9 ♀, 8–16 mm; data as in holotype; AMNH.—1 ♂, 15 mm; 1 ♀, 16 mm; data as in holotype; USNM.

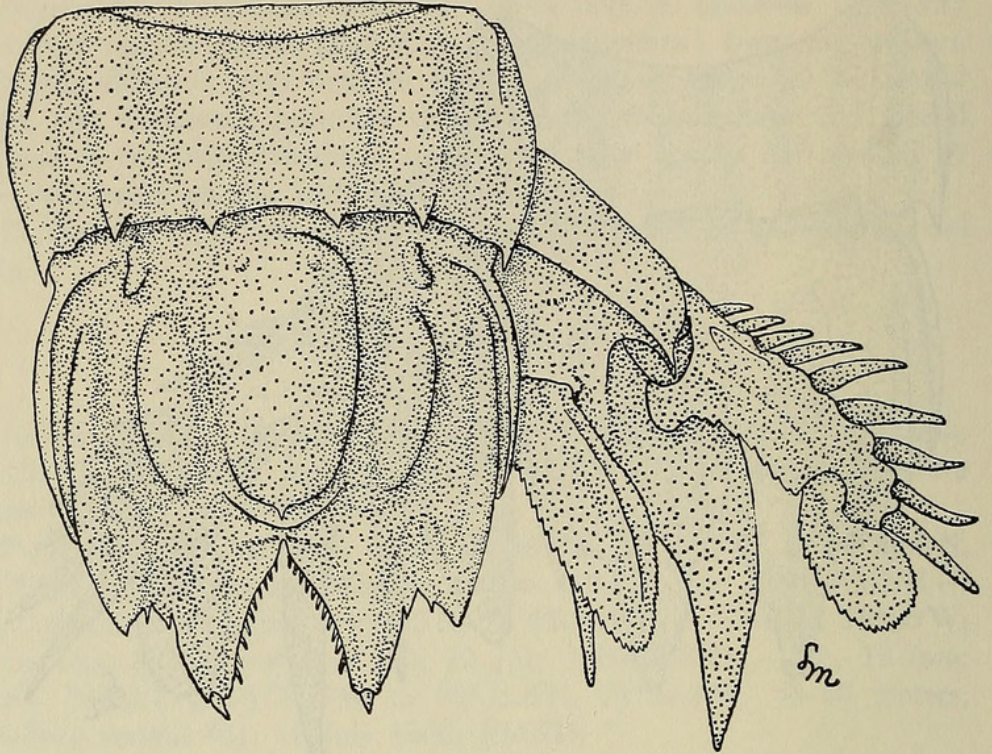


FIG. 7. *Gonodactylus pumilus* new species. Male holotype, TL 20 mm, *Arcturus* station 54: sixth abdominal somite, telson, and uropod (setae omitted).

Diagnosis: Anterolateral angles of rostral plate acute, sharp in some specimens but not spiniform. Ocular scales erect, separate, rounded or subtruncate dorsally. Lateral process of sixth thoracic somite more rounded laterally and broader than process of seventh somite. Lower portion of posterior margin of pleura of anterior 4 abdominal somites concave dorsally, slightly convex or flattened ventrally. Anterior 5 abdominal somites unarmed posterolaterally. Sixth abdominal somite with 6 carinae, submedians and intermediates slightly inflated, each usually with posterior spine; apical spines reduced or absent on submedian carinae of some males. Abdominal Width-Carapace Length Index ranging from 703 to 857 in specimens with carapace lengths ranging from 2.1 to 4.0 mm. Telson usually broader than long, of Oerstedii-type, lacking dorsal tubercles on carinae; median carina strongly arched dorsally, flask-shaped, with strong posterior spine (lacking in some males); accessory median carinae fusing posteriorly with median carina to form anchor, except in adult males in which inflation of median carina obliterates anchor; accessory medians armed posteriorly in some specimens, short, not extending anteriorly for one-fourth length of carina; knob low; anterior submedian carinae unarmed posteriorly; submedian, intermediate, accessory intermediate, and marginal carinae sharp; low, swollen oblique ridge extending from base of each sub-

median tooth towards knob; submedian teeth with movable apices; intermediate teeth sharp, apices slightly upturned, longitudinal axes subparallel with axes of submedians; apex of lateral tooth distinct; 9–11 submedian denticles and 2 anteriorly-recessed intermediate denticles, inner set on rounded lobe, present. Uropod not markedly slender; outer margin of proximal segment of exopod with 9–10 movable spines; endopod short, broad, inner margin and apex rounded.

Color: Faded.

Measurements: Males, TL 8–20 mm; females, TL 8–16 mm. Other measurements of male, TL 15 mm: carapace length 2.9; fifth abdominal somite width 2.3; telson length 1.8, width 2.1.

Discussion: *Gonodactylus pumilus* is the eastern Pacific counterpart of *G. torus* Manning; it differs from *G. torus* in having acute anterolateral angles on the rostral plate. The new species is also a dwarf species, like *G. torus*, which does not exceed 20 mm in total length; males 12 mm or more in total length exhibit the inflated median carina of the telson, a secondary sexual character. *Gonodactylus pumilus* is the smallest species recorded from the Americas.

Etymology: The specific name is from the Latin, *pumilus*, dwarf or pygmy.

***Parasquilla (Parasquilla) boschii* new species**

Figure 8

Holotype: 1 ♀, 128 mm; east of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; 30°11'S, 48°34'W; *Walther Hervig* station 60; 27 February 1968; USNM 126072.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, 108 mm; Caribbean Sea, off Nicaragua; 12°21'N, 82°36.5'W; 105–108 fathoms; *Oregon* station 6448; 7 February 1967; USNM 125988.—1 ♂, CL 23.2 mm; Brazil, off Rio de Janeiro; 22°59.6'S, 44°02.2'W; 21 meters; *Almirante Saldanha* station 1327; H. Rodrigues da Costa; 26 January 1966; USNM.

Diagnosis: Anterolateral angles of rostral plate rounded. Lateral processes of sixth and seventh thoracic somites rounded posterolaterally; eighth thoracic somite with median carina on posterior half of dorsal surface. Abdominal carinae spined as follows: submedian 6, intermediate 5–6, lateral 6, marginal 4–5; short accessory carina present on anterior half of each of anterior 5 abdominal somites above lateral carina. Telson with oblique interrupted carina on each side of dorsal surface extending towards intermediate marginal tooth; basal prolongation of uropod crenulate on inner margin.

Color: Largely faded, but lateral portions of body darker than dorsal surface; terminal spinules on walking legs crimson.

Measurements: Only male examined broken, CL 23.2 mm; females, TL 108–128 mm. Other measurements of female holotype, TL 128 mm: carapace length 30.4; cornea width 5.0; rostral plate length 3.0, width 6.1; fifth abdominal somite width 25.6; telson length 20.1, width 20.6.

Discussion: *Parasquilla (Parasquilla) boschii* closely resembles *P. (P.)*

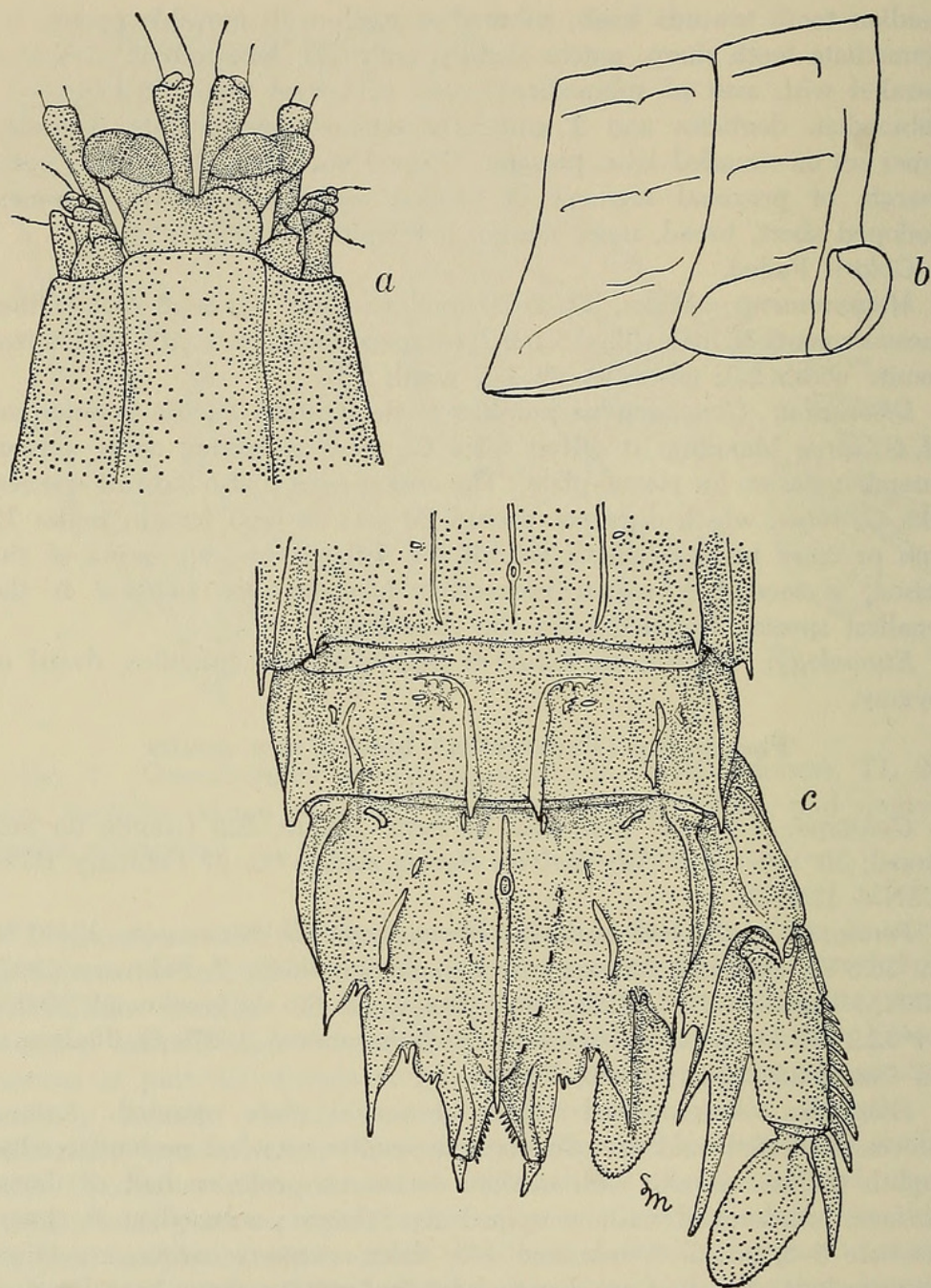


FIG. 8. *Parasquilla (Parasquilla) boschii* new species. Female para-type, TL 108 mm, Oregon station 6448: *a*, anterior portion of body; *b*, outline of first and second abdominal somites, right side, in lateral view; *c*, sixth abdominal somite, telson, and uropod. (Setae omitted).

ferussaci (Roux) from the eastern Atlantic region, differing in having short accessory carinae above the lateral carina on each of the anterior five abdominal somites. The new species differs from the three other American species in having a posterior spine on each intermediate carina of the sixth abdominal somite.

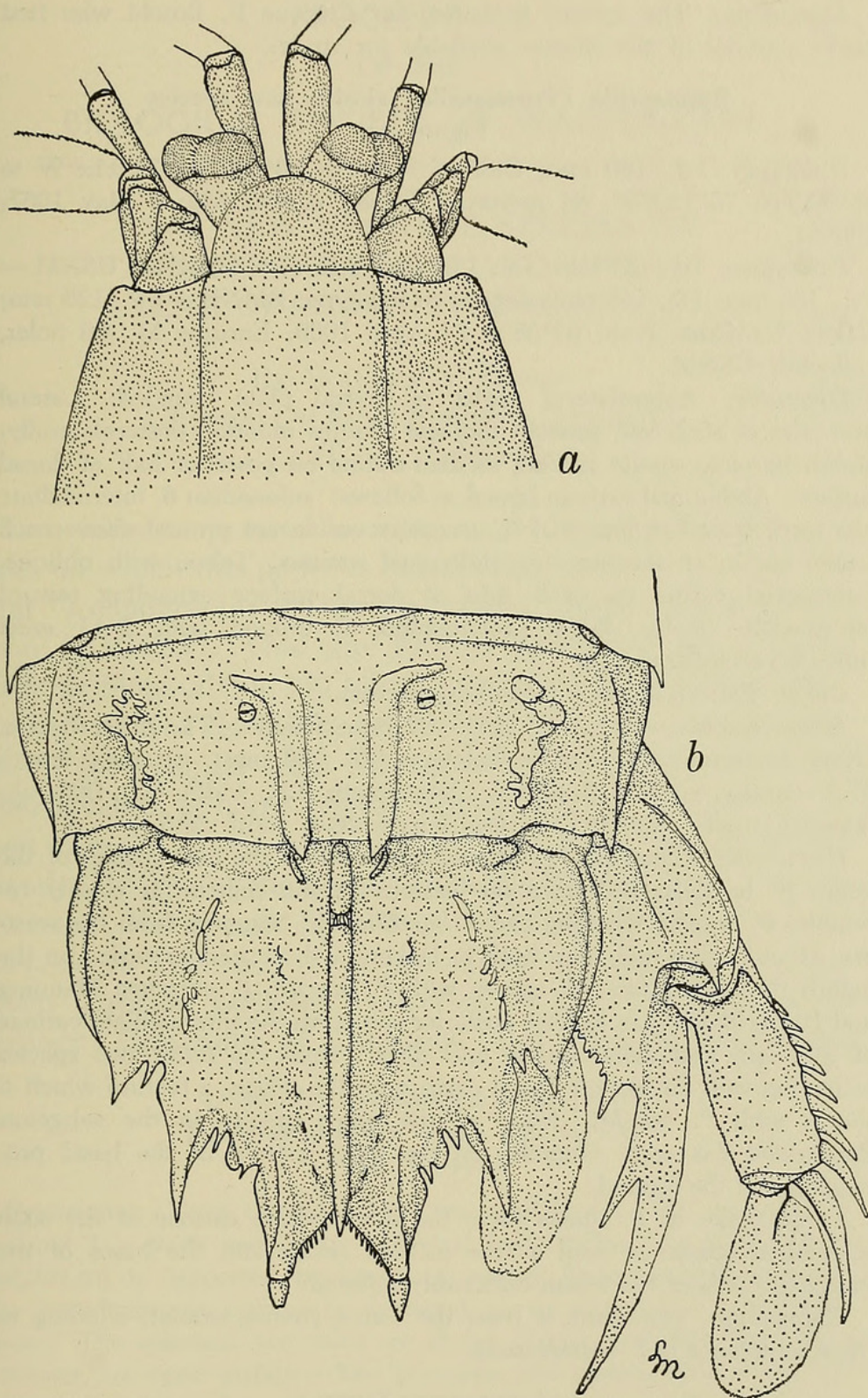


FIG. 9. *Parasquilla* (*Parasquilla*) *similis* new species. Female para-type, TL 128 mm, Pillsbury station 529: *a*, anterior portion of body; *b*, sixth abdominal somite, telson, and uropod. (Setae omitted).

Etymology: The species is named for Enrique E. Boschi who first made material of the species available for study.

***Parasquilla (Parasquilla) similis* new species**

Figure 9

Holotype: 1 ♂, 160 mm; Gulf of Panama; 08°00.7'N, 79°11.8'W to 08°00.3'N, 79°12.8'W; 84 meters; Pillsbury station 529; 6 May 1967; USNM.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 157 mm; 1 ♀, 128 mm; data as in holotype; USNM.—1 ♂, 151 mm; 1 ♀, 135 mm; data as in holotype; RMNH.—1 ♀, 125 mm; Caleta, La Cruz, Peru; 03°38'S; 23 April 1969; Enrique M. del Solar, collector; USNM.

Diagnosis: Anterolateral angles of rostral plate rounded. Lateral processes of sixth and seventh thoracic somites rounded posterolaterally; eighth thoracic somite lacking median carina on posterior half of dorsal surface. Abdominal carinae armed as follows: submedian 6, intermediate unarmed, lateral 6, marginal 5; accessory carina not present above each lateral carina of anterior five abdominal somites. Telson with oblique, interrupted carina on each side of dorsal surface extending toward intermediate tooth. Basal prolongation of uropod with 5–11 erect tubercles on inner margin.

Color: Pattern faded to overall bronze cast.

Measurements: Males, TL 151–160 mm; females, TL 125–135 mm. Other measurements of male holotype, TL 160 mm: carapace length 37.6; cornea width 4.8; rostral plate length 4.8, width 8.4; fifth abdominal somite width 35.1; telson length 26.4, width 29.5.

Discussion: *Parasquilla (Parasquilla) similis* is the first species of the genus to be described from the eastern Pacific region. It closely resembles *P. boschii* Manning and *P. meridionalis* Manning from the western Atlantic, differing from both in lacking a short median carina on the eighth thoracic somite. It agrees with *P. boschii*, *P. coccinea* Manning and *P. meridionalis* in lacking posterior spines on the intermediate carinae of the sixth abdominal somite and differs from the latter two species in having well developed dorsal carinae on the telson, a feature which it shares with *P. boschii*. None of the other species in the subgenus *Parasquilla* has erect tubercles on the inner margin of the basal prolongation of the uropod.

Large males of *P. similis* have the intermediate carinae of the sixth abdominal somite as well as the median carina and the bases of the marginal teeth of the telson noticeably inflated.

Etymology: The name is from the Latin, similis, similar, alluding to the resemblance to *P. meridionalis*.

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