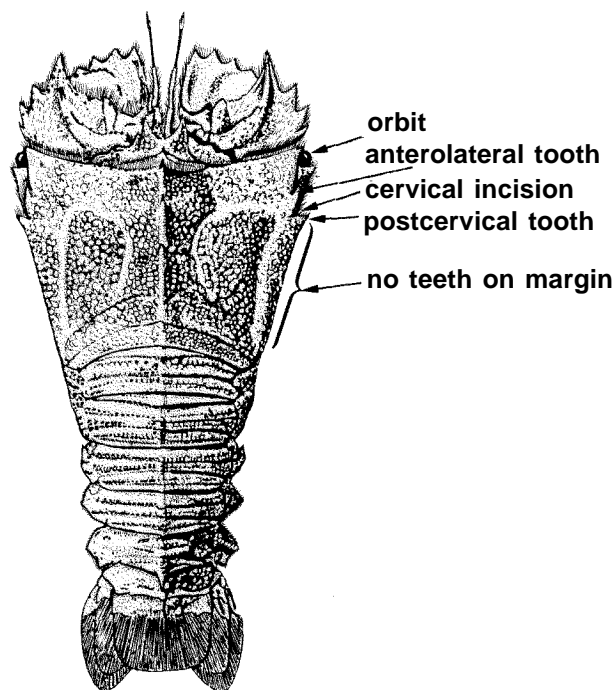


1b. Exopod of third and first maxilliped without a flagellum; the flagellum of the second maxilliped transformed to a single laminate segment

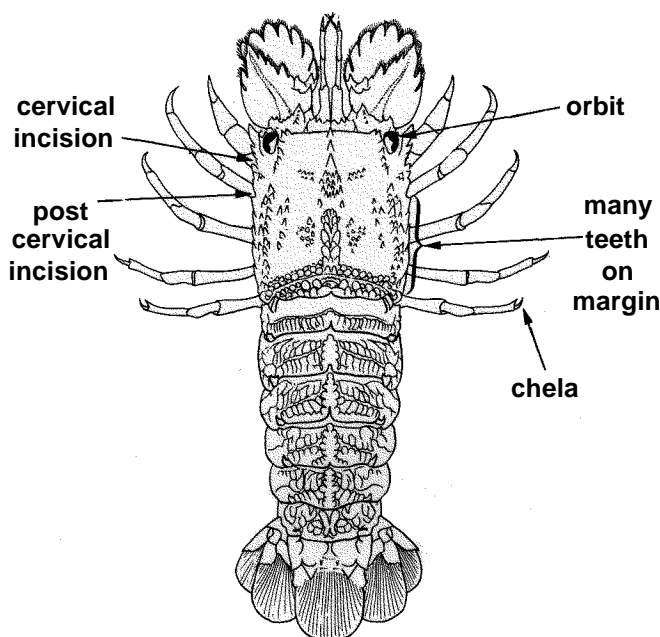
6a. Orbits on the anterolateral angle of the carapace. Body strongly depressed. Lateral margin of the carapace with only the cervical incision. 'No teeth on the lateral margin of the carapace, apart from the anterolateral and postcervical(Fig. 323). Fifth leg of female without a chela (subfamily Theninae) **Thenus**

6b. Orbits on the anterior margin of the carapace, some distance from the anterolateral angle. Body not depressed, but rather high and vaulted. Lateral margin of the carapace with both cervical and postcervical incisions, neither of which is very deep. Lateral margin of the carapace with numerous teeth or squamiform tubercles. Fifth leg of female with a chela (Fig. 324) (subfamily Scyllarinae) **Scyllarus**



Thenus (dorsal view)

Fig. 323



Scyllarus (dorsal view) Fig. 324

SUBFAMILY ARCTIDINAE Holthuis, 1985

Arctidinae Holthuis, 1985, *Zoologische Verhandelingen, Leiden* , 218: 10,11

The subfamily Arctidinae contains two genera, **Arctides** and **Scyllarides**. The species of this subfamily are edible, but are caught only incidentally.

Arctides Holthuis, 1960

SCYL Arct

Arctides Holthuis, 1960, *Proceedings Biological Society Washinaton* , 73: 154. Gender masculine.

Type Species: by original designation: **Scyllarus guineensis** Spengler, 1799.

All three species of this genus are treated here. There is no great interest for any of them, as far as fishery is concerned.

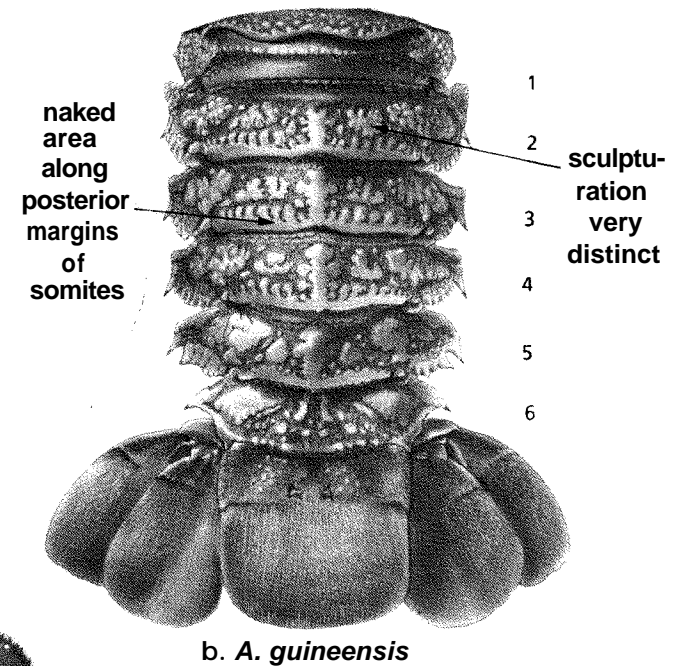
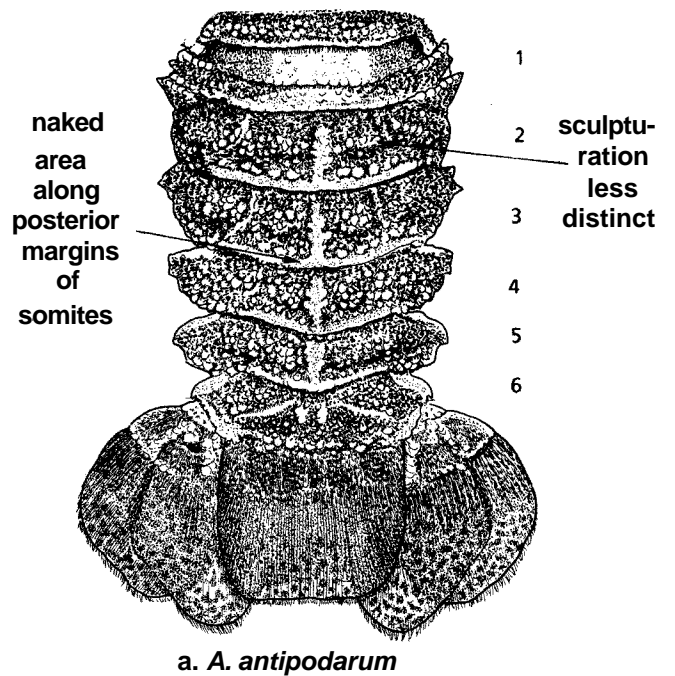
Key to Species :

1a. Sculpturation of abdomen not very distinct, partly obscured by hairs and tubercles, hairy grooves between naked portions wide. Median figures elongate and narrow, usually much elevated above surface of somites. Naked area along posterior margin of somite 2 to 5 occupying about 1/3 of the length of the posterior half of the somite (Fig. 325a). Legs more robust, propodus of second leg about three times as long as wide. No coloured bands on the legs. Dactylus and propodus of first and second legs purplish with small white spots. Larger species, carapace length up to more than 10 cm. Australasia **A. antipodarum** (Fig. 327)

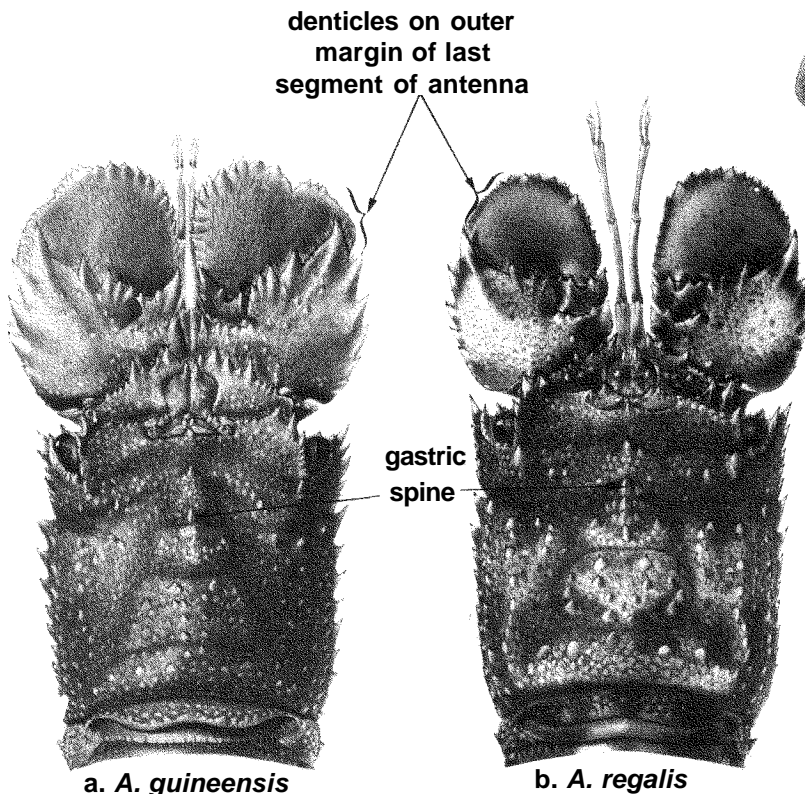
1b. Sculpturation of abdomen very distinct, the naked elevated parts distinct and separated by narrow hairy grooves. The median figures with broad lateral lobes. The naked area along posterior margin of somites 2 to 5 occupying almost half the length of the somites (Fig. 325b). Legs slender, propodus of second leg about 5 to 6 times as long as wide. Propodus, carpus and merus of second to fifth legs each with a coloured band. Smaller species, carapace length less than 7 cm.

2a. Behind gastric spine of carapace two doubletopped spinules present. Denticles on outer margin of last segment of antenna smaller (Fig. 326a). Atlantic **A. guineensis** (Fig. 329)

2b Behind gastric spine a longitudinal row of three single spinules. Denticles on outer margin of last segment of antenna larger (Fig. 326b). Indo-West Pacific region **A. regalis** (Fig. 331)



abdomen (dorsal view) Fig. 325



carapace (dorsal view) Fig. 326

Arctides antipodarum Holthuis, 1960

Fig. 327

SCYL Arct 1

Arctides antipodarum Holthuis, 1960, *Proceedings Biological Society Washinaton*, 73: 154.

FAO Names : En - Rough Spanish lobster.

Type : Type locality: "Off Malabar [= 27°35'S 152°35'E], New South Wales, Australia, depth 80 fathoms [= 146 m]". Holotype male in RMNH, No. D. 10648.

Geographical Distribution : East, coast of Australia (New South Wales: Malabar, Port Stephens, Newcastle, Port Jackson), New Zealand (North Island: Hauraki Gulf) (Fig. 328). Michel (1971: 467, 471, 472) mentioned larvae from the New Caledonia-New Hebrides area and from the Tuamotu Archipelago that he assigned with some doubt to the present species. It is possible, however, that they actually belong to **A. regalis**.

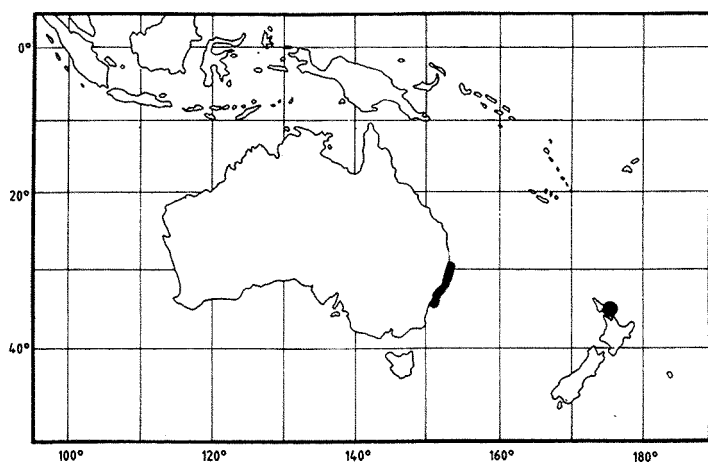


Fig. 328

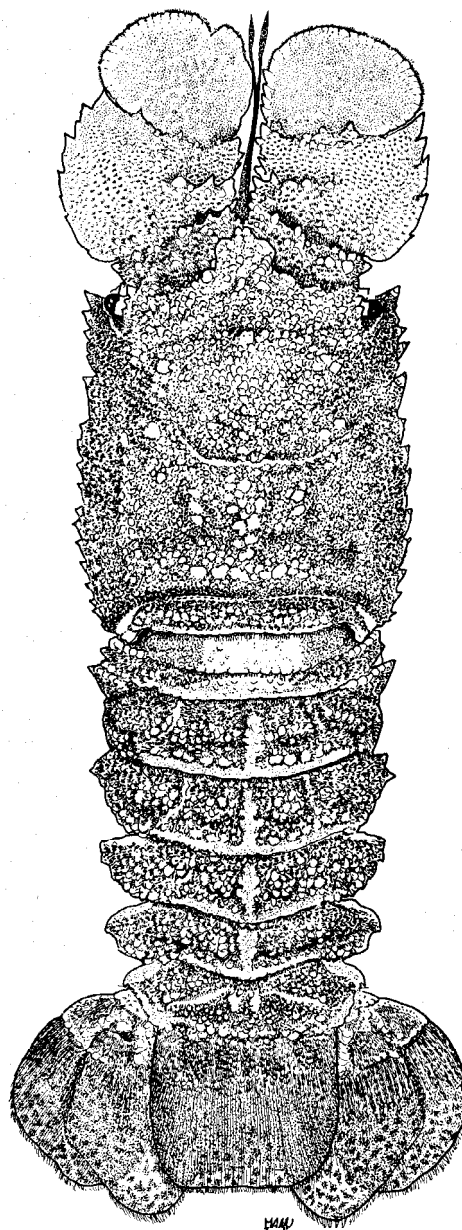


Fig. 327

Habitat and Biology : The species has been found in depths from 5 to 146 m, usually between 5 and 30 m; it seems to prefer clear water and rocky bottoms

Size : Maximum total length about 30 cm, average carapace length 9 to 10 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : The species is sometimes caught in lobster traps set for species of *Jasus*, and also is taken by hand by divers. The number of specimens caught, however, is so small that the species is of hardly any commercial interest notwithstanding that it is edible and of a reasonable size.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Red flapjack, Squat crayfish, Southern shovel-nosed cray, South-eastern shovel-nosed crayfish, South-eastern squat crayfish; NEW ZEALAND: Spanish lobster.