

FIGURE 9.—*Macrobrachium lar* from the Philippines: *a*, anterior carapace and appendages, lateral aspect, of male from Varadero Mountain, Mindoro, with carapace length of 38.2 mm; *b*, right 3rd pereopod, dactyl, and propodus, of male from Nonucan River, Mindanao, with carapace length of 41.0 mm; *c*, same, dactyl, denuded.

14.8] 15 females [6.1–10.1], 9 ovig [6.1–10.1].—Marikina River at Wawa, Luzon; [14°44', 121°11'E]; 1 Jan 1908; 9 males [6.4–14.8] 8 females [6.1–8.0].—Antipolo, Luzon; [14°35'N, 121°10'E]; 26 Jan 1908: 1 male [16.3].

RANGE.—Known only from the general vicinity of Manila, Luzon, Philippines.

REMARKS.—The single male from Antipolo agrees with Cowles' description of *M. lanceifrons* var. *montalbanense* but it was collected only a few miles from the Marikina River at Wawa, where typical specimens of *M. lanceifrons* occurred, and we can therefore see little reason for regarding that variety as a subspecies, particularly as Cowles (1914:379) noted that both forms had similar distinctive color patterns.

*26. *Macrobrachium lar* (Fabricius, 1798)

FIGURE 9

- Palaemon Lar* Weber, 1795:94 [nomen nudum].
 ?*Palaemon longimanus* Weber, 1795:94 [nomen nudum].
Palaemon Lar Fabricius, 1798:402 [type locality: "in India Dom. Daldorff" (? = Tranquebar)].
 ?*Palaemon longimanus* Fabricius, 1798:402 [type locality: "in India orientali Dom. Daldorff" (? = Tranquebar)].
Palaemon ornatus Olivier, 1811:660 [type locality: East Indies].
Pal[ae]mon tridens White, 1847:78 [type locality: Mauritius?].
P[alae]mon vagus Heller, 1862b:417, pl. 2: figs. 42, 43 [type locality: Ambon].
Palaemon spectabilis Heller, 1862a:527 [type locality: Tahiti].
Palaemon ruber Hess, 1865:165, pl. 7: fig. 20 [type locality: Fiji Islands].
Palaemon mayottensis Hoffmann, 1874:32, pl. 9: figs. 61, 62 [type locality: Ile de Mayotte, Comoro Islands, and l'île Nosy Fali, Madagascar].
Palaemon reunionnensis Hoffmann, 1874:33, pl. 9: figs. 66, 67 [type locality: La Réunion].
Palaemon madagascariensis Hoffmann, 1874:35, pl. 7: fig. 58 [type locality: Nosy Fali, N.W. Madagascar].
Leander dionyx Nobili, 1905b:482, pl. 12: fig. 2 [type locality: Bogadjim (= Stephansort), Papua New Guinea].
Palaemon lar.—Cowles, 1914:380, pl. 2: fig. 7.
Macrobrachium lar.—Holthuis, 1950a:176, fig. 37.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum falling slightly short of level of distal end of antennal scale, rostral formula: 2 + 5–7/2–4, posteriormost tooth of dorsal series more remote than others; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching postero-lateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin convex; 1st pereopod with chela about 1/2 as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods usually unequal in length, similar in form, palm subcylindrical, fingers bearing scattered setae not concealing surface, dentate on opposable margins, fingers usually gaping (in full-grown males), fingers from 3/4 to quite as long as palm, palm not clothed in dense pubescence anywhere, chela more than 3 1/2 times as long as carpus, carpus shorter than merus, with shallow longitudinal groove; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by less than length of dactyl, propodus bearing numerous appressed spines; maximum postorbital carapace length more than 55 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Sablan, Benguet, Luzon; [16°30', 120°40'E]; 14 Mar 1908: 2 males [35.7, 37.7].—Small creek at Varadero Bay, Mindoro; [13°30'N, 120°59'E]; 27 Oct 1909; dynamite: 2 males [15.1, 16.8] 1 female [16.3].—"Varadero Mountain," [probably] Mindoro; 23 Jul 1908: 11 males [16.2–38.2] 2 females [24.3–27.7].—Calawagan River 3 miles from mouth, Mindoro; [13°25'N, 120°28'E]; 11 Dec 1908 (1500); 16' seine: 1 male [24.2].—Mananga River, Cebu; [10°14'N, 123°50'E]; 25 Aug 1909: 2 pairs of 2nd pereopods.—Nonucan River, Iligan Bay, Mindanao; 8°13'N, 124°12'E; 6 Aug 1909 (0800); dynamite: 1 male [41.0].—Small stream at Mati, Pujada Bay, Mindanao; [6°57'N, 126°13'E]; 15 May 1908: 8 males [9.2–26.3] 7 females [20.2–20.9].

INDONESIA. Stream, Pulau Ambon; [3°40'S, 128°10']; 5 Dec 1909; dynamite: 6 males [13.0–26.0].—Ambon Market; [3°43'S, 128°12'E]; 5 Dec 1909; 1 male [24.2] 6 females

[19.6–25.5], 3 ovig [19.6–25.5]).

RANGE.—Widespread throughout the Indo-Pacific region from East Africa to the Marquesas Islands, probably not indigenous on Hawaii.

***27. *Macrobrachium latidactylus* (Thallwitz, 1891)**

FIGURE 10

Palaemon latidactylus Thallwitz, 1891:97 [type locality: northern Celebes].—Cowles, 1914:392, pl. 3: fig. 10.

Palaemon (Eupalaemon) endehensis De Man, 1892:465, pl. 27: fig. 42 [type locality: Flores, Indonesia].

Palaemon (Macrobrachium) lampropus De Man, 1892:493, pl. 29: fig. 49 [type locality: Celebes and Timor, Indonesia].

Macrobrachium latidactylus.—Holthuis, 1950a:239, fig. 50.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin slightly convex, rostral formula: 3–5 + 10–11/2–5, interspaces often wider near posterior and anterior ends of dorsal series; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight; 1st pereopod with chela $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length and dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm compressed, fingers not densely pubescent, fingers denticulate on opposable margins, gaping, $\frac{2}{3}$ – $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as palm, latter nowhere densely pubescent, chela $\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as carpus, palm longer than carpus, carpus $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as merus, not longitudinally grooved; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as palm; 3rd pereopod not overreaching antennal scale, propodus not covered with spines or scales; maximum carapace length about 25 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. River at Tilik, Lubang Island; [13°49'N, 120°12'E]; 14 Jul 1908: 1 male [17.1].—Malabon Market [probably suburb of Manila, Luzon; 14°39'N, 120°57'E]; 8 Aug 1908: 1 male [17.7].—River at Batangas, Luzon; [13°45'N, 121°03'E]; 7 Jun 1909: 2 males [12.0, 12.2] 5 females [3.8–11.7], 2 ovig [10.0, 11.7].—"Yom River,

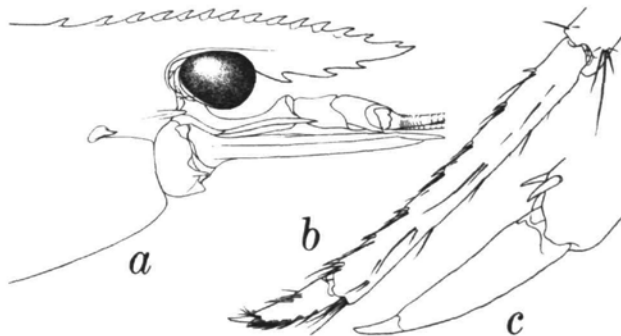


FIGURE 10.—*Macrobrachium latidactylus*, male from Zamboanga River, Mindanao, Philippines, carapace length 20.2 mm: a, anterior carapace and appendages, lateral aspect; b, right 3rd pereopod, dactyl, and propodus; c, same, dactyl, denuded.

(Tayabas) Luzon;" 25 Feb 1909: 1 male [13.8].—Basud River, Luzon; [14°06'N, 123°E]; 15 Jun 1909: 1 male [10.2].—Nato River, Lagonoy Gulf, Luzon; [13°36'N, 123°33'E]; tidewater; 18 Jun 1909 (0630): 24 males [6.5–13.8] 12 females [5.1–8.3], 2 ovig [8.0, 8.3].—Yawn River. Legaspi, Luzon; [13°10'N, 123°45'E]; 7 Jun 1909 (0600): 36 males [4.9–21.5] 21 females [8.0–13.8], 14 ovig [8.0–13.4].—"Damaea River," Luzon; 25 Feb 1909: 2 males [12.2, 15.8].—Naujan River, Mindoro; [13°16'N, 121°19'E]; 5 Jun 1908: 12 males [6.0–15.0] 3 females [4.6–10.3], 2 ovig [8.6, 10.3].—Pangauaran River, Port Caltom, Busuanga Island; [12°11'N, 120°05'E]; 16 Dec 1908 (0700); 25' seine: 2 males [11.0, 12.9] 1 ovig female [12.0].—Malaga River, Hinunangan Bay, Leyte; [10°24'N, 125°12'E]; 30 Jul 1909: 10 males [13.0–20.0].—Surigao River, Mindanao; [9°48'N, 125°29'E]; 8 May 1908: 8 May 1908: 1 male [10.3].—Vicars Landing, Lake Lanao, Mindanao; [7°47'N, 124°11'E]; 22 May 1908; seine: 4 males [7.2–18.5].—Zamboanga River, Mindanao; [6°54'N, 122°04'E]; 9 Oct 1909: 1 male [20.2].

RANGE.—Malaya, Taiwan, Philippines, and Indonesia.

***28. *Macrobrachium latimanus* (Von Martens, 1868)**

FIGURE 11

Pal[ae]mon latimanus Von Martens, 1868:44 [type locality Loquilocon, Samar, Philippines].

Palaemon euryrhynchus Ortmann, 1891:738, pl. 47: fig. 12 [type locality: Fiji Islands].

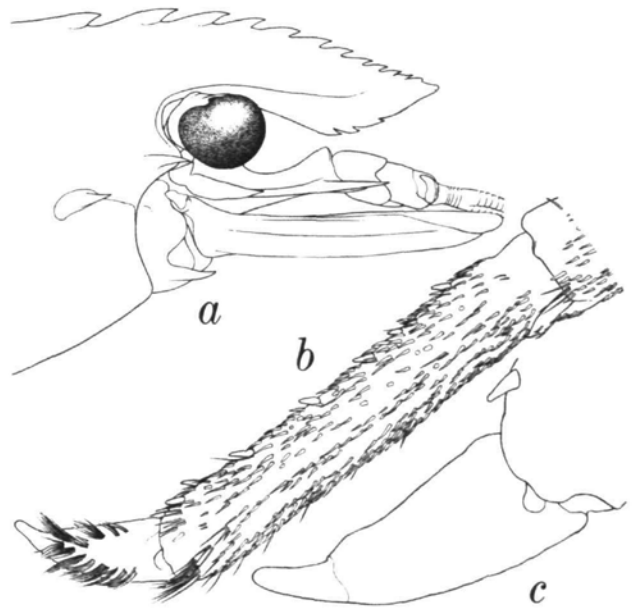


FIGURE 11.—*Macrobrachium latimanus*, male collected at altitude of 1200–1800 meters on Mount Apo, Mindanao, Philippines, by E.A. Mearns, 1904 (USNM 53869), carapace length 32.0 mm: a, anterior carapace and appendages, lateral aspect; b, right 3rd pereopod, dactyl, and propodus; c, same, dactyl, denuded.

Palaemon (Macrobrachium) singalangensis Nobili, 1900a:487 [type locality: "Aier Mantior, presso il Monte Singalang," Sumatra].
Macrobrachium latimanus.—Holthuis, 1950a:205, fig. 43.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin convex, rostral formula: 1-2 + 5-10/2-4, dorsal teeth typically more crowded anteriorly; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight or slightly concave; 1st pereopod with chela $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods subequal in length, similar in form, palm compressed, fingers not densely pubescent, fingers dentate on opposable margins, not noticeably gaping, $\frac{1}{2}$ to quite as long as palm, latter nowhere densely pubescent, chela about 3 times as long as carpus, palm 1-2 times as long as carpus, carpus shorter than merus, with faint longitudinal groove; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by less than length of dactyl, propodus rather densely spinulose; maximum postorbital carapace length more than 30 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Stream at Maagnas, Lagonoy Gulf, Luzon; [13°43'N, 123°40'E]; 17 Jun 1909: 1 male [15.0] 1 female [10.0].

RANGE.—India, Sri Lanka, Ryukyu Islands, Philippines, and Indonesia, eastward to the Marquesas Islands.

*29. *Macrobrachium lepidactyloides* (De Man, 1892)

FIGURE 12

Palaemon (Macrobrachium) lepidactyloides De Man, 1892:497, pl. 29: fig. 51 [type locality: "Raka-mbaha, W. Flores" (Holthuis, 1950a:251)].
Palaemon lepidactylus.—Cowles, 1914:389, pl. 3: fig. 9. [Not *P. lepidactylus* Hilgendorf, 1879.]
Macrobrachium hirtimanus.—Holthuis, 1950a:245 [part], fig. 51a.
Macrobrachium lepidactyloides.—Holthuis, 1952a:210, pl. 15: fig. 2.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not nearly reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin somewhat sinuous, rostral formula: 5-7 + 4-6/2-4, dorsal teeth unequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight; 1st pereopod with chela $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length and dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm compressed, fingers not densely pubescent, fingers dentate on opposable margins, not markedly gaping, longer than palm, latter nowhere densely pubescent, chela more than twice as long as carpus, palm about as long as carpus, carpus about as long as merus, with shallow longitudinal groove; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers about $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as palm; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of propodus, propodus bearing numerous flattened spines or subacute scales; maximum postorbital carapace length more than 25 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Zamboanga River, Mindanao:

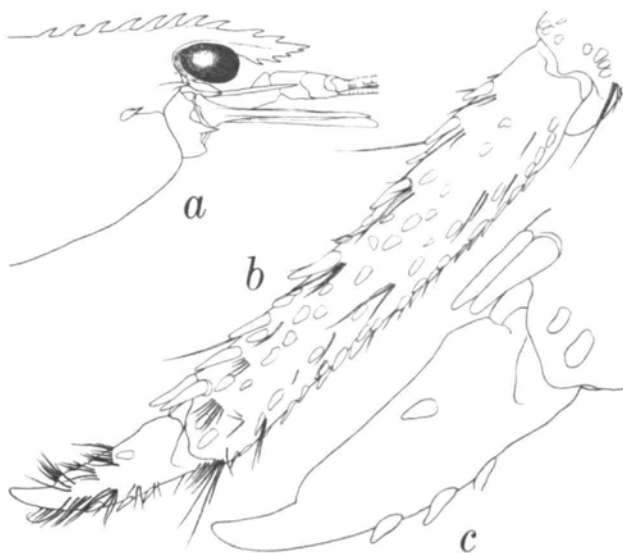


FIGURE 12.—*Macrobrachium lepidactyloides*, male from Zamboanga River, Mindanao, Philippines, carapace length 16.3 mm: a, anterior carapace and appendages, lateral aspect; b, right 3rd pereopod, dactyl, and propodus; c, same, dactyl, denuded.

[6°54'N, 122°04'E]; 9 Oct 1909: 3 males [16.2-19.0] 1 ovig female [10.6].

RANGE.—Philippines, Indonesia, and Fiji Islands.

REMARKS.—The two males from the Zamboanga River in which the major second cheliped is intact have the palm less broad than it is in typical specimens of the species, much as in *M. placidum*, suggesting the possibility that *M. lepidactyloides* and *P. placidum* may eventually prove to be indistinguishable.

30. *Macrobrachium lorentzi* (J. Roux, 1921)

Palaemon (Parapalaemon) lorentzi J. Roux, 1921:596, pl. 16: figs. 1-3 [type locality: Sungai Lorentz basin, southwestern New Guinea (Irian Jaya)].
Macrobrachium lorentzi.—Holthuis, 1950a:213, fig. 44.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not overreaching antennal scale, dorsal margin distinctly sinuous, rostral formula: 3-4 + 6-10/2-4, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight or slightly concave; 1st pereopod with chela more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length but similar in form, palm slightly compressed, fingers densely pubescent, fingers partially dentate on opposable margins, not gaping, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as palm, latter nowhere densely pubescent, chela $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as carpus, palm $\frac{2}{3}-\frac{3}{4}$ as long as palm, carpus longer than merus, with shallow longitudinal groove; 3rd pereopod barely overreaching antennal scale, propodus somewhat spi-

nose; maximum postorbital carapace length about 25 mm.

RANGE.—Known only from Papua New Guinea and western New Guinea (Irian Jaya).

31. *Macrobrachium malayanum* (J. Roux, 1935)

Palaemon (*Macrobrachium*) *pilimanus malayanus* J. Roux, 1935b:32 [type locality: "Lasah, Plus Valley, East Perak," Malay Peninsula].

Macrobrachium geron Holthuis, 1950a:258, fig. 52 [type locality: Pulau Bangka, east of Sumatra, Indonesia].

Macrobrachium malayanum.—Chong and Khoo, 1987a:904, figs. 1–3, 4a.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not or barely overreaching antennal scale, dorsal margin straight or convex, rostral formula: 3–4 + 5–8/3–6, dorsal teeth slightly more widely spaced posteriorly than anteriorly; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin nearly straight; 1st pereopod with chela more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length and dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm compressed, fingers and palm covered with dense carpet of short velvety hair, fingers dentate on opposable margins, not widely gaping, chela at least twice as long as carpus, no longer than merus; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers slightly shorter than palm; maximum postorbital carapace length about 17 mm.

RANGE.—Peninsular Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo; slow to rapid flowing streams in or near forested areas.

32. *Macrobrachium mammillodactylus* (Thallwitz, 1892)

FIGURE 13

Palaemon idae var. *mammillodactylus* Thallwitz, 1892:15 [type locality: Luzon, Philippines, or northern Celebes (acc. to Holthuis, 1950a:150)].

Palaemon (*Eupalaemon*) *Wolterstorffi* Nobili, 1900b:1 [type locality: Surabaya, eastern Java].

Palaemon philippinensis Cowles, 1914:340, pl. 2: fig. 2 [type locality: San Juan and Pasig rivers, near Manila, Philippines].

?*Palaemon talaverae* Blanco, 1939a:168, pl. 2 [type locality: Lake Sampaloc, San Pablo, Laguna Province, Luzon, Philippines].

Macrobrachium mammillodactylus.—Holthuis, 1950a:148, fig. 34.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum variable, not overreaching antennal scale, dorsal margin somewhat sinuous, rostral formula: 2–3 + 9–12/2–5, dorsal teeth more widely spaced posteriorly than anteriorly; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight or concave; 1st pereopod with chela less than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods subequal in length and similar in form, palm subcylindrical, fingers not densely pubescent, partially dentate on opposable margins, gaping slightly, not widely, $\frac{1}{2}$ to quite as long as palm, latter nowhere densely pubescent, chela $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as carpus, palm $\frac{1}{2}$ to quite as long as carpus, carpus as long as to twice as long as merus, not longitudinally grooved; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by more than length of dactyl, propodus not

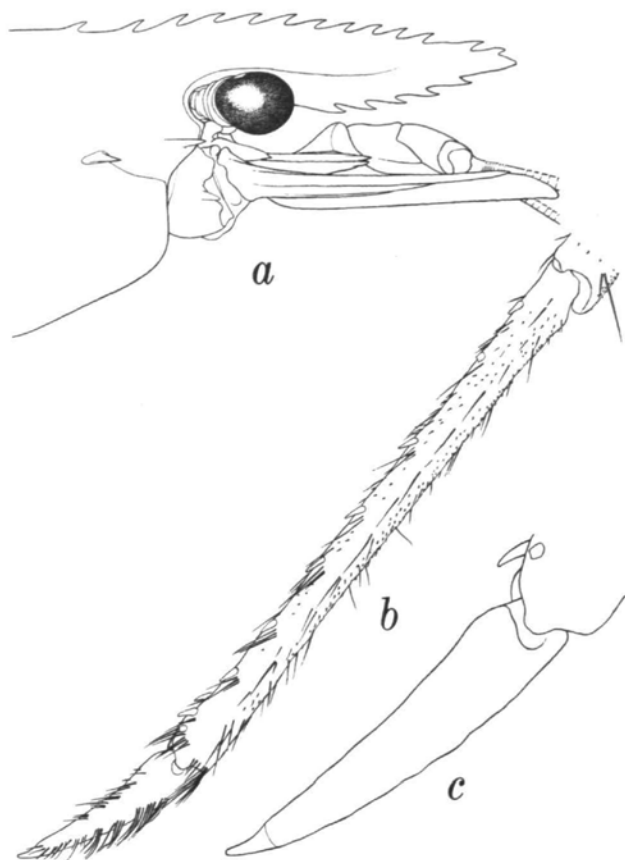


FIGURE 13.—*Macrobrachium mammillodactylus* from Luzon, Philippines: a, anterior carapace and appendages, lateral aspect, of male collected by D.G. Frey from Aringay River, La Union, with carapace length of 25.1 mm; b, right 3rd pereopod, dactyl, and propodus, of male from San Juan River, near Manila (identified by R.P. Cowles as *Palaemon philippinensis*), with carapace length of 28.0 mm (USNM 54619); c, same, dactyl, denuded.

profusely spinose or scaly but bearing numerous minute spines; maximum postorbital carapace length more than 40 mm.

RANGE.—Philippines and Indonesia.

33. *Macrobrachium minutum* (J. Roux, 1917)

Palaemon minutus J. Roux, 1917:599, pl. 27: figs. 1–3 [type locality: Sentani Lake, northeastern Irian Jaya (West New Guinea)].

Macrobrachium minutum.—Holthuis, 1950a:140, fig. 32.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum slightly overreaching antennal scale or not, dorsal margin faintly sinuous, rostral formula: 3 + 9–10/4, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin slightly concave; 1st pereopod with chela $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods slightly unequal in

length but nearly similar in form, palm subcylindrical, fingers not covered with dense pubescence, partially dentate on opposable margins, not gaping, $1/2-2/3$ as long as palm, latter without any dense pubescence, chela less than $3/4$ as long as carpus, palm about $2/5$ as long as carpus, carpus $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as merus, without longitudinal grooves; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyls and $1/2$ of propodus, propodus not profusely spinose or scaly; maximum postorbital carapace length less than 15 mm.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality in Sentani Lake, Irian Jaya.

34. *Macrobrachium mirabile* (Kemp, 1917)

Palaemon mirabilis Kemp, 1917:227, pl. 10 [type locality: Rangoon, Burma (= Myanmar)].

Macrobrachium mirabile.—Holthuis, 1950a:174.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not nearly reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, with rather high dorsal crest, rostral formula: 4-6 + 9-10/1-2, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight; 1st pereopod with chela more than $1/2$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods subequal in length and similar in form, palm subcylindrical, fingers not concealed by dense pubescence, not dentate on opposable margins, not gaping, fingers $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as palm, latter without any dense pubescence, chela $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as carpus, palm less than $3/4$ as long as carpus, carpus more than $3/4$ as long as merus, not longitudinally grooved; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl, propodus not profusely spinose or scaly; maximum carapace length less than 15 mm.

RANGE.—Brackish water in the Gangetic delta, Burma (Myanmar), Thailand, and Borneo.

REMARKS.—Kemp (1917:230, 231) obviously believed this species to be more closely related to the species of *Leander* (= *Palaemon*) than to those of *Palaemon* (= *Macrobrachium*), but the presence of an hepatic spine led him to assign it to the latter genus, in order to avoid tampering with accepted classification. Examination of specimens from Thailand in the Smithsonian collections indicates to us that the species does not belong in the genus *Macrobrachium*, because of the form of the second pereopods, the unusually long and slender fourth and fifth pereopods, and the possibility that females may be larger than males (as in most palaemonid genera except *Macrobrachium*.) On the other hand, the species does not fit comfortably in *Palaemon* because of the presence of an hepatic spine and perhaps other characters. The assignment of the species to a distinct, monotypic genus would seem to be the best solution to the problem. Only the absence of males in our collections and the hope that they may reveal generic characters other than those displayed by the females has prevented us from proposing such a genus here.

35. *Macrobrachium natulorum* Holthuis, 1984

Macrobrachium natulorum Holthuis, 1984a:164, figs. 2, 3 [type locality: Jawej River near Tigi Lake, Wissel Lakes, Irian Jaya, Indonesia].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not nearly reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin slightly sinuous, rostral formula: 4-5 + 9-13/2-3, dorsal teeth nearly subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterior spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight; 1st pereopod with chela $2/3$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length and dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm slightly compressed, fingers concealed by dense pubescence, dentate on opposable margins, somewhat gaping, slightly longer than palm, palm with distal end clothed in dense pubescence-like fingers, chela more than twice as long as carpus, palm about as long as carpus, carpus about as long as merus, without longitudinal grooves; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers twice as long as palm; 3rd pereopod barely, if at all, overreaching antennal scale, propodus neither spinose nor scaly; maximum postorbital carapace length 25 mm.

RANGE.—Wissel Lakes region, Irian Jaya (New Guinea), Indonesia.

36. *Macrobrachium oenone* (De Man, 1902)

Palaemon (Macrobrachium) oenone De Man, 1902:784, pl. 25: fig. 49 [type locality: northern Halmahera].

Palaemon (Macrobrachium) oenone papuana J. Roux, 1927:324, fig. 2 [type locality: Mamberamo River, northern Irian Jaya].

Macrobrachium oenone.—Holthuis, 1950a:256.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not overreaching antennal scale, dorsal margin convex or faintly sinuous, rostral formula: 6-7 + 6-9/2-3, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; 1st pereopod with chela $1/2$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length, somewhat dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm somewhat compressed, fingers not concealed by dense pubescence, dentate on opposable margins, somewhat gaping, fingers $1-1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as palm, latter without any dense pubescence, chela $2\frac{3}{4}-3\frac{1}{4}$ as long as carpus, palm $1\frac{1}{3}-1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as carpus, carpus $9/10$ as long as merus, without longitudinal grooves; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers twice as long as palm; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl and $1/2$ of propodus; propodus not profusely spinose or scaly; maximum postorbital carapace length less than 20 mm.

RANGE.—Halmahera and New Guinea.

37. *Macrobrachium palaemonoides* Holthuis, 1950

Macrobrachium palaemonoides Holthuis, 1950a:136, fig. 31 [type locality: "Lake Tawar, Lauo Lake, northern Simaloer, off Sumatra" at 2°50'N, 95°50'E].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum overreaching antennal scale, dorsal

margin sinuous, rostral formula: 1-2 + 6-7/6-9, dorsal teeth unequally spaced; branchiostegal suture extending posteroventrally beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight or slightly concave; 1st pereopod with chela $1/2$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods subequal in length, similar in form, palm subcylindrical, fingers not clothed in dense pubescence, not dentate on opposable margins, not gaping, $1^{1/3}$ times as long as palm, palm without any dense pubescence, chela more than $1/2$ as long as carpus, palm $1/4$ as long as carpus, carpus $1^{1/2}$ times as long as merus, without longitudinal grooves; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by more than length of dactyl, propodus not profusely spinose or scaly; maximum postorbital carapace length less than 20 mm.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality, about which L.B. Holthuis has contributed the following remarks: "The type locality of *M. palaemonoides* is Lake Tawar (= Lake Lauo = Laut Tawar = Bawa Lauo) in N. Simaloer (= Simalur = Simeuloee = Simeuloe = Simeulue) at 2°50'N 95°50'E. The collector (W.C. van Heurn) wrote in a letter of 16 August 1913 from Sibigo, N. Simaloer: 'Day before yesterday we started early in a canoe with 1 boy and 3 oarsmen. First we crossed the Bay (= Sibigo Bay), 1 hour rowing, then we entered the Lauoe River, but soon the rain came down in torrents and the river started to flood, so that we progressed but extremely slowly, fighting barricades of floating bamboo, fallen trees, creepers hanging down over the water, etc. After wrestling that way for 5 hours we reached Laut Tawar (= Tawar Lake). This freshwater lake is supposed to be bewitched and by now I believe it really is.' And then follows a sorrowful tale of all the bad luck they had. Van Heurn was notorious because of his pessimistic view of everything, but in the meantime he got excellent collections together. Anyhow you can be certain that the type locality is Lauo Lake (= Lake Tawar), N. Simeulue. In my paper with A.M. Husson (1973) on 'Jonkheer Drs. Willem Cornelis von Heurn (1887-1972)' in *Zoologische Bijdragen*, Leiden, no. 16, you will find a sketch map of Simeulue on p. 14 (fig. 2), and on p. 15 the Dutch lines, cited above in translation."

REMARKS.—This species, like *M. mirabile*, is retained in the genus *Macrobrachium* with considerable reservation. Except for the presence of an hepatic spine and the absence of a branchiostegal spine, it would almost certainly be assigned to the genus *Palaemon*, as suggested by the unique posteroventral extension of the branchiostegal suture. On the other hand, the hepatic spine in *M. palaemonoides* is situated dorsal to the branchiostegal suture, whereas, in *Palaemon*, the branchiostegal spine—which seems to be the ontogenetic homologue of the hepatic spine (see Holthuis, 1950a:130, fig. 29)—is situated ventral to the anterior end of the branchiostegal suture.

38. *Macrobrachium pilimanus* (De Man, 1879)

Palaemon pilimanus De Man, 1879:181 [type locality: Muaralabuh, near

Padang, western Sumatra].

Palaemon pilimanus, var. *leptodactylus* De Man, 1892:476, pl. 28: fig. 44i-1 [type locality: Bogor, Java].

Palaemon (*Macrobrachium*) *pygmaeus* J. Roux, 1928b:222, figs. 1-4 [type locality: "Kastobo" Lake, Pulau Bawean, Java Sea].

Macrobrachium pilimanus.—Holthuis, 1950a:214.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin convex, rostral formula: 3-5 + 6-10/1-3, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight; 1st pereopod with chela $2/3$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length but rather similar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm compressed, fingers with surfaces more or less concealed by long, soft hairs, dentate on opposable margins, not gaping, $3/4$ to quite as long as palm, much of latter covered by long, soft hairs, chela more than 5 times as long as carpus, palm $1^{1/4}$ to more than twice as long as carpus, carpus $1/2-2/3$ as long as merus, without longitudinal grooves; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers $1^{1/2}$ times as long as palm; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by about length of dactyl, propodus not profusely spinose or scaly; maximum postorbital carapace length 28 mm.

RANGE.—Malaya, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

*39. *Macrobrachium placidulum* (De Man, 1892)

FIGURE 14

?*Palaemon spinimanus* Latreille, 1818:5, pl. 319: fig. 1 [type locality ?].

Palaemon (*Macrobrachium*) *placidulum* De Man, 1892:489, pl. 28: fig. 48 [type localities: Celebes, Pulau Selajar, Flores, and Timor].

Macrobrachium placidulum.—Holthuis, 1950a:253, fig. 51c.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin convex, rostral formula: 4-6 + 5-7/1-2, dorsal teeth more widely spaced anteriorly than posteriorly; branchiostegal suture very short, not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin concave; 1st pereopod with chela more than $1/2$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length and somewhat dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm compressed, fingers not clothed in dense pubescence, dentate on opposable margins, slightly gaping, $2/3-1^{1/3}$ times as long as palm, palm without any dense pubescence, chela $1^{1/2}-2^{1/3}$ times as long as carpus, palm $2/3-1^{1/3}$ times as long as carpus, carpus shorter than merus, without longitudinal grooves; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers $2/5-9/10$ as long as palm; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by more than length of dactyl, propodus bearing rather numerous subacute scales; maximum postorbital carapace length less than 20 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Calawagan River, Mindoro, 3 miles from mouth, Mindoro; [13°25'N, 120°28'E]; 11 Dec 1908 (1500); 16' seine: 1 male [15.0].—Yawa River, Legaspi,

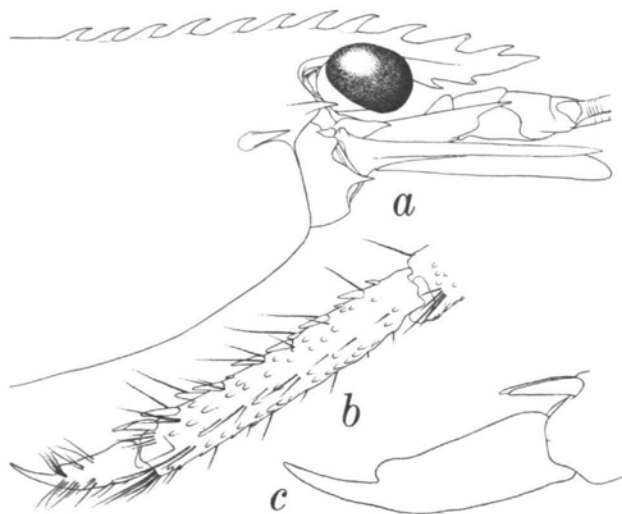


FIGURE 14.—*Macrobrachium placidulum* from the Philippines: *a*, anterior carapace and appendages, lateral aspect, of male from Zamboanga River, Mindanao, with carapace length of 12.7 mm; *b*, right 3rd pereopod, dactyl, and propodus, of male from Yawa River, Luzon, with carapace length of 10.2 mm; *c*, same, dactyl, denuded.

Luzon; [13°10'N, 123°45'E]; 7 Jun 1909 (0600): 5 males [7.7–11.1] 1 ovig female [8.8].—Malaga River, Hinunangan Bay, Leyte; [10°24'N, 125°12'E]; 30 Jul 1909: 3 males [12.0–13.5].—Zamboanga River, Mindanao; [6°54'N, 122°04'E]; 9 Oct 1909: 1 male [12.7].

RANGE.—This species seems not to have been recorded previously from the Philippines. It was known from eastern Indonesia from Makassar Strait to New Guinea, as well as from New Hanover in the Bismarck Archipelago, Palau, and Fiji.

40. *Macrobrachium placidum* (De Man, 1892)

Palaemon (*Macrobrachium*) *placidus* De Man, 1892:483, pl. 28: fig. 46 [type locality: Kajutanam, north of Padang, western Sumatra].

Macrobrachium placidum.—Holthuis, 1950a:251, fig. 51b.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin slightly convex, rostral formula: 5–7 + 4–6/2–4, dorsal teeth rather subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; 1st pereopod with chela more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length and dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm compressed, fingers not clothed in dense pubescence, dentate on opposable margins, fingers slightly gaping proximally, longer or shorter than palm, palm without any dense pubescence, chela twice as long as carpus, palm longer or shorter than carpus, carpus $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as merus, without longitudinal grooves; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers longer or shorter than palm; 3rd

pereopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl, propodus bearing numerous small spines; maximum postorbital carapace length about 25 mm.

RANGE.—Ryukyu Islands and western Sumatra and Java, Indonesia.

REMARKS.—As noted under *M. lepidactyloides*, there is a possibility that that species may eventually prove to be synonymous with *M. placidum*.

41. *Macrobrachium poeti* Holthuis, 1984

Macrobrachium poeti Holthuis, 1984b:143, fig. 1 [type locality: Luwang Jurangjero, south central Java (8°S, 111°E), about 100 m below entrance].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin nearly straight, rostral formula: 4–5 + 5–8/1, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight; 1st pereopod with chela $\frac{3}{5}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods subequal in length and similar in form, palm subcylindrical, fingers without dense pubescence, denticulate on opposable margins, not gaping, $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as palm, palm without any dense pubescence, chela 3 times as long as carpus, palm $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as carpus, carpus more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as merus, without longitudinal grooves; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl, propodus without numerous spines or scales; maximum postorbital carapace length less than 15 mm.

RANGE.—Caves in the Pegunungan Sewu region, near the south coast of central Java, Indonesia.

*42. *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (De Man, 1879)

FIGURE 15

Palaemon Rosenberggii De Man, 1879:167 [type locality: Andai, northwestern Irian Jaya].

P[alaeomon] whitei (Guérin-Méneville ms) Sharp, 1893:122 [type locality: Bombay].

Palaemon spinipes Schenkel, 1902:501, pl. 9: fig. 7 [type locality: Kema, Minahasa, northeastern Celebes; not *P. spinipes* Desmarest, 1817].

Palaemon d'Acqueti Sunier, 1925:cxvii [type locality: Ambon ?].

Palaemon carcinus.—Cowles, 1914:324, pl. 1: fig. 1 [not *Cancer carcinus* Linnaeus, 1758].

Macrobrachium rosenbergii.—Holthuis, 1950a:111, fig. 25.—Kuris, Ra'anan, Sagi, and Cohen, 1987:219.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum overreaching antennal scale or not, dorsal margin variably sinuous, rostral formula: 2–3 + 9–11/8–15, dorsal teeth unequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight; 1st pereopod with chela less than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods subequal in length and similar in form, palm subcylindrical or somewhat compressed, movable finger clothed in dense pubescence on

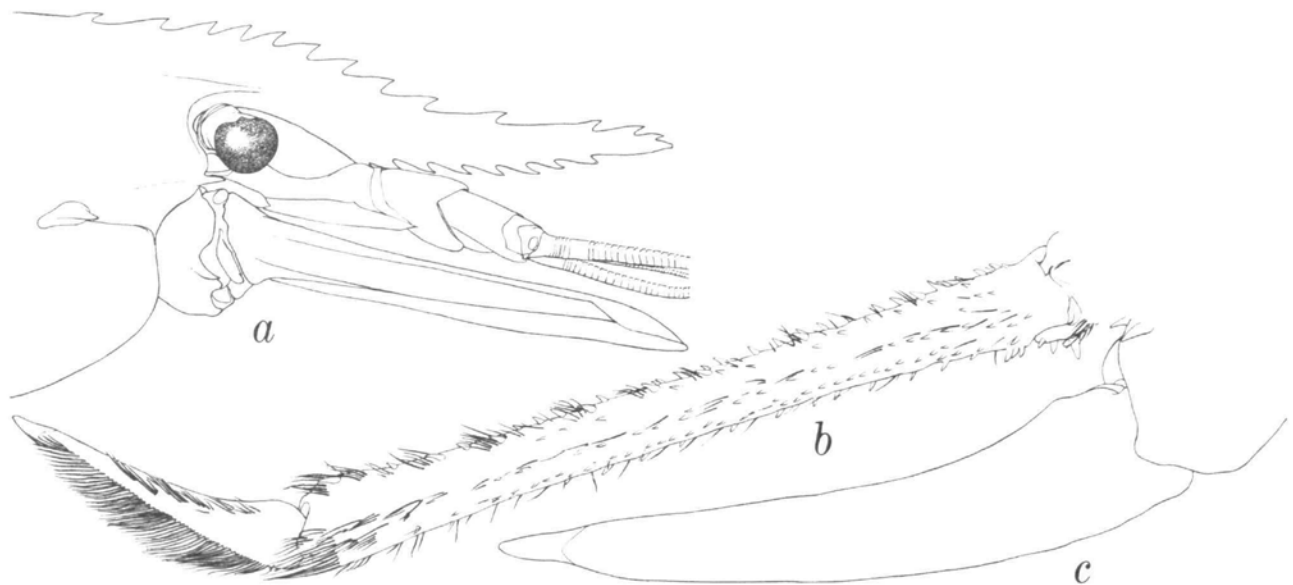


FIGURE 15.—*Macrobrachium rosenbergii* from the Philippines: *a*, anterior carapace and appendages, lateral aspect, of male collected from Jaro River, Panay, by H.C. Keller (Naval Eclipse Expedition, 1929), with carapace length of 66.0 mm (USNM 10526); *b*, right 3rd pereopod, dactyl, and propodus, of male from Zamboanga River, Mindanao, with carapace length of 81.3 mm; same, dactyl, denuded.

proximal $\frac{3}{4}$ of length (in adults), fixed finger without pubescence, fingers dentate on proximal $\frac{1}{2}$ of opposable margins (in adults), somewhat gaping in large males, $\frac{3}{4}$ to quite as long as palm, palm without any dense pubescence, chela slightly to $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as carpus, palm $\frac{1}{2}$ to quite as long as carpus, carpus slightly to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as merus, with indistinct longitudinal groove; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by less than length of dactyl, propodus bearing rather numerous spines or sharp scales; maximum postorbital carapace length about 100 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Zamboanga River, Mindanao; [6°54'N, 122°04'E]; 9 Oct 1909: 1 male [81.3].

RANGE.—India to southern China, Philippines, Indonesia, and northern Australia, in fresh, brackish, and sometimes salt water; widely introduced elsewhere throughout the tropical and subtropical parts of the world in propagation operations.

REMARKS.—Although Johnson (1973) made a fairly convincing case for the recognition of at least two geographic subspecies of *M. rosenbergii*, subsequent analyses of sympatric male morpho-types (e.g., Kuris, Ra'anán, Sagi, and Cohen, 1987) suggest that causative factors for the variability of the species may be more complex than realized heretofore. The single large male in the *Albatross* collection, from the Zamboanga River, Mindanao, Philippines, seems to represent the typical variety on the basis of the characters proposed by Johnson, but it is apparent that far more effort must be devoted

to the problem before a satisfactory solution is obtainable.

43. *Macrobrachium scabriculum* (Heller, 1862)

Palaemon scabriculum Heller, 1862a:527 [type locality: Sri Lanka].

Palaemon (s.s.) *dolichodactylus* Hilgendorf, 1879:840, pl. 4: fig. 18 [type locality: Tete, Mozambique].

P[alaemon] dubius Henderson and Matthai, 1910:300, pl. 18: fig. 9 [type locality: Chingleput District, SE. India].

Macrobrachium scabriculum.—Holthuis, 1950a:224.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum not reaching level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin convex, rostral formula: 4–5 + 8–10/2–3, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin concave; 1st pereopod with chela $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length and dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm compressed, fingers densely pubescent at extreme proximal ends, dentate on opposable margins, gaping, about as long as palm, palm completely covered in dense pubescence (in large males), chela $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as carpus, palm $1\frac{1}{3}$ to twice as long as carpus, carpus from $\frac{4}{5}$ to quite as long as merus, with distinct longitudinal groove; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as palm; 3rd pereopod not overreaching antennal scale; maximum postorbital carapace length about 40 mm.

RANGE.—Eastern Africa, Madagascar, India, Sri Lanka, and Indian Ocean coast of Sumatra.

44. *Macrobrachium sintangense* (De Man, 1898)

Palaemon (*Eupalaemon*) *elegans* De Man, 1892:440, pl. 26: fig. 36 [type locality: Bogor and "Sinagar," Java; not *P. elegans* Rathke, 1837].

Palaemon (*Eupalaemon*) *sintangensis* De Man, 1898:138, pl. 6 [type locality: Sintang, Kapuas River, Borneo].

Macrobrachium sintangense.—Holthuis, 1950a:151.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum typically overreaching antennal scale, dorsal margin nearly straight, rostral formula: 2-3 + 7-10/2-5, dorsal teeth unequally or subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin straight or concave; 1st pereopod with chela $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods subequally long and similar in form, palm subcylindrical, fingers partially clothed in dense pubescence, dentate (in adults) on opposable margins, not gaping, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as palm, palm without any dense pubescence, chela slightly longer than carpus, palm $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as carpus, carpus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as merus, without longitudinal groove; 3rd pereopod with propodus not profusely spinose or scaly; maximum postorbital carapace length 20 mm.

RANGE.—Malaya, Thailand, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

45. *Macrobrachium sulcicarpale* Holthuis, 1950

Macrobrachium sulcicarpale Holthuis, 1950a:220, fig. 45 [type locality: Bangkalan River, Pulau Salajar, Indonesia].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum reaching nearly to level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin nearly straight, rostral formula: 6 + 9/2, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin concave; 1st pereopod with chela $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods unequal in length and dissimilar in form; major 2nd pereopod with palm subcylindrical, fingers with proximal portions clothed in dense pubescence, dentate on opposable margins, not gaping, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as palm, palm clothed distally in dense pubescence, bare proximally, chela twice as long as carpus, palm shorter than carpus, carpus longer than merus, with 2 deep longitudinal grooves; minor 2nd pereopod with fingers 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as palm; 3rd pereopod without numerous spines or scales on propodus; maximum postorbital carapace length less than 20 mm.

RANGE.—Known only from the unique holotype from Pulau Salajar, Indonesia.

46. *Macrobrachium trompii* (De Man, 1898)

Palaemon (*Parapalaemon*) *Trompii* De Man, 1898:144, pl. 7 [type locality: "Kapuas Basin," central Borneo].

Palaemon (*Parapalaemon*) *thienemanni* J. Roux, 1932:570, figs. a,b [type locality: Sungai Musi, near Muarakelingi, southern Sumatra].

Palaemon (*Parapalaemon*) *trompi armatus* J. Roux, 1936:30 [type locality:

Gunong Pulai Estate, Johor, Malaysia].

Macrobrachium trompii.—Holthuis, 1950a:211.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum reaching as far as or slightly beyond level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin nearly straight, rostral formula: 3-4 + 7-8/4-6, dorsal teeth subequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spine; telson with posterior apex not overreaching posterolateral spines; 1st pereopod with chela less than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as carpus; 2nd pereopods nearly subequal in length and slightly dissimilar in form, palm somewhat compressed, fingers densely pubescent, dentate on opposable margins, not gaping, slightly shorter than palm, palm pubescent distally, chela 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as carpus, palm $\frac{3}{4}$ to quite as long as carpus, carpus slightly longer than merus, without longitudinal grooves; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by length of dactyl, propodus not profusely spinose or scaly; maximum postorbital carapace length about 16 mm.

RANGE.—Malaya, Sumatra, and Borneo.

47. *Macrobrachium weberi* (De Man, 1892)

Palaemon (*Eupalaemon*) *Weberi* De Man, 1892:421, pl. 25: fig. 33 [type locality: southwestern Celebes].

Macrobrachium weberi.—Holthuis, 1950a:122, fig. 26.—Johnson, 1973:280.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum reaching nearly to or beyond level of distal end of antennal scale, dorsal margin sinuous, rostral formula: 1-2 + 9-12/4-6, dorsal teeth unequally spaced; branchiostegal suture not extending posteriorly beyond hepatic spines; telson with posterior apex not extending posteriorly beyond posterolateral spines; antennal scale with lateral margin slightly convex; 2nd pereopods unequal in length but similar in form, palm subcylindrical, fingers clothed in dense pubescence, dentate on opposable margins, not gaping, fingers $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as palm, palm without any dense pubescence, chela shorter than carpus, palm less than $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as carpus, carpus 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as merus, without longitudinal grooves; 3rd pereopod overreaching antennal scale by less or more than length of dactyl, propodus bearing numerous small, appressed spines; maximum postorbital carapace length about 30 mm.

RANGE.—Perhaps confined to Celebes.

***Nematopalaemon* Holthuis, 1950**

Nematopalaemon Holthuis, 1950a:5, 9, 44 [type species, by original designation: *Leander tenuipes* Henderson, 1893:440; gender: masculine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum with elevated basal crest; carapace with marginal branchiostegal spine, without branchiostegal suture or hepatic spine; mandible with palp; 3 posterior pairs of pereopods with dactyl simple, not biunguiculate, longer than propodus; 1st pleopod of male without appendix interna on endopod.

RANGE.—South Africa, India, Burma, Philippines, Taiwan, eastern Pacific off Colombia, Guiana region of northeastern

South America, and West Africa from Liberia to Angola; littoral in marine, brackish, and freshwater habitats.

REMARKS.—The elevated crest at the base of the rostrum, combined with the long, tenuous posterior pereopods, seems sufficient cause to grant full generic recognition to the

subgenus *Nematopalaemon*, as used by Holthuis (1980:107). Of the five closely related species distinguished in the following key, only one seems to be known from the Philippine-Indonesian region.

Key to Species of *Nematopalaemon*

1. Rostral crest armed with 7–11 teeth *N. hastatus* (Aurivillius, 1898:27)
(Eastern Atlantic from Liberia to Angola)
Rostral crest armed with 3–6 teeth 2
2. Rostrum armed with 7–9 ventral teeth *N. schmitti* (Holthuis, 1950b:97)
(Guiana region of northeastern South America)
Rostrum armed with 2–7 ventral teeth 3
3. Rostrum not reaching end of antennal scale
. *N. karnafuliensis* (Khan, Fincham,
and Mahmood, 1980:85, figs. 1, 2)
(Karnafuli Estuary, Chittagong, Bangladesh)
Rostrum distinctly overreaching antennal scale 4
4. Sixth abdominal somite fully $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as carapace
. *N. colombiensis* (Squires and Mora, 1971:102, fig. 1)
(Pacific coast of Colombia)
Sixth abdominal somite no more than $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as carapace . . . 48. *N. tenuipes*

48. *Nematopalaemon tenuipes* (Henderson, 1893)

Leander tenuipes Henderson, 1893:440, pl. 40: figs. 14, 15 [type localities: Bombay and Madras, India, and Gulf of Martaban, Burma].

Palaemon luzonensis Blanco, 1939b:201, pl. 1 [type locality: Aparri, northern Luzon].

Palaemon (*Nematopalaemon*) *tenuipes*.—Holthuis, 1950a:44, fig. 7.

Nematopalaemon tenuipes.—Holthuis, 1980:108.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum overreaching antennal scale, rostral formula: 1–3 + 3 + 1/2–6; 6th abdominal somite no more than $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as postorbital carapace length.

RANGE.—South Africa, Somalia?, India, Burma, Thailand, Philippines, Taiwan, New Zealand?; littoral to 17 meters, brackish and marine.

REMARKS.—This species is not represented in the Smithsonian collections. Comparison of series from the entire Indo-Pacific region may be needed to determine the status of *N. colombiensis*, which seems to differ from *N. tenuipes* chiefly in the proportionately longer sixth abdominal somite.

**Palaemon* Weber, 1795

Palaemon Weber, 1795:94 [type species, designated by plenary action of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion 564 (1959): *Palaemon adpersus* Rathke, 1837:368; gender: masculine].

Palaemon Fabricius, 1798:378, 402 [placed on *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as a junior homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, *Palaemon* Weber, 1795, in Opinion 564 (1959) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature].

Palaemon (*Nematopalaemon*) *tenuipes*.—Holthuis, 1950a:5, 8, 55 [type species, by original designation: *Palaemon elegans* Rathke, 1837:370; gender: masculine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum without elevated basal crest; carapace with branchiostegal spine and branchiostegal suture,

without hepatic spine; 4th thoracic sternite with slender median process; mandible normally with palp; 3 posterior pairs of pereopods with dactyl simple, shorter than propodus; endopod of male 1st pleopod without marginal appendix, except in *P. concinnus*.

RANGE.—Worldwide in tropical and temperate salt, brackish, and fresh water; usually littoral.

REMARKS.—Recent studies of the mandibular palp in *Palaemon* (Fujino and Miyake, 1968a, and Chace, 1972a) indicate that that appendage is less constant than it was believed to be when Holthuis (1950a:55) proposed the subgenus *Palaemon* for those species of *Palaemon* bearing a two-segmented, rather than a three-segmented mandibular palp. That taxon is therefore not recognized herein. With the inclusion of the species assigned to that subgenus and those eliminated by the elevation of *Exopalaemon* and *Nematopalaemon* to distinct full genera, the genus *Palaemon* is now believed to comprise about 34 species, including a half-dozen described since the publication of the fine report on the Palaemoninae of the *Siboga* Expedition by Holthuis (1950a): *P. folliirostris* Phan Chuu Duc, 1971, from the Lenkoransk area of the Caspian Sea; *P. ogasawaraensis* Kato and Takeda, 1981, from the Ogasawara Islands, Japan; *P. okiensis* (Kamita, 1951) from the Oki Gunto, Sea of Japan; *P. paivai* Filho, 1965, from Ceara, Brazil; *P. rosalesi* Rodriguez de la Cruz, 1965, from eastern Mexico; and *P. yamashitai* Fujino and Miyake, 1970, from the Yellow Sea in a depth of 26 meters. Of that total, only the five species covered in the following key seem to have been recorded from the Philippines and/or Indonesia.

Key to Philippine-Indonesian Species of *Palaemon*

1. Only 1 tooth of dorsal rostral series situated on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin 2
Two or 3 teeth of dorsal rostral series situated on carapace posterior to level of orbital margin 4
2. Rostrum dorsally unarmed on anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of length; 1st pereopod with carpus less than twice as long as chela 52. *P. semmelinkii*
Rostrum with subterminal dorsal tooth; 1st pereopod with carpus more than twice as long as chela 3
3. Basal antennular segment with distolateral spine distinctly overreaching adjacent convex distal margin; dorsal antennular flagellum with free part of shorter branch more than 3 times as long as fused part; 1st pleopod of male with marginal appendix on endopod *49. *P. concinnus*
Basal antennular segment with distolateral spine not overreaching adjacent convex distal margin; dorsal antennular flagellum with free part of shorter branch subequal in length to fused part; 1st pleopod of male with margin of endopod entire, without appendix *50. *P. debilis*
4. Rostrum ascending anteriorly with margins tapering slightly in anterior $\frac{1}{2}$; basal antennular segment with distolateral spine distinctly overreaching adjacent convex distal margin of segment 51. *P. pacificus*
Rostrum usually nearly horizontal with margins tapering to sharp apex in anterior $\frac{1}{2}$; basal antennular segment with distolateral spine barely, if at all, overreaching adjacent convex distal margin of segment 53. *P. serrifer*

***49. *Palaemon concinnus* Dana, 1852**

Palaemon concinnus Dana, 1852a:26 [type locality: Fiji Islands].
Palaemon exilimanus Dana, 1852a:26 [type locality: Fiji Islands].
Leander longicarpus Stimpson, 1860:40 [type locality: Hong Kong].
Palaemon lagdaoensis Blanco, 1939a:167, pl. 1 [type locality: Cagayan River at Aparri, north coast of Luzon, Philippines].
Palaemon (Palaemon) concinnus.—Holthuis, 1950a:61, fig. 12.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum usually ascending slightly in anterior $\frac{1}{2}$, tapering gradually to subapical dorsal tooth, rostral formula 1 + 4–7 + $\frac{1}{3}$ –7; basal antennular segment with disto-lateral spine distinctly overreaching adjacent convex distal margin of segment; dorsal antennular flagellum with free part of shorter branch $\frac{3}{2}$ –6 times as long as fused part; 1st pereopod with carpus $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 times as long as chela; 1st pleopod of male with marginal appendix on endopod; maximum postorbital carapace length probably about 13 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. Pucot River (near Mariveles), Luzon; [14°26'N, 120°29'E]; 29 Jan 1909; dynamite: 1 female [6.0].—Santiago River, Pagapas Bay, Luzon; [13°52'N, 120°39'E]; 1.2 m; mud, gravel; 20 Feb 1909 (0800); 130' seine: 1 male [4.2].—Batangas market, Luzon; [13°45', 121°03'E]; 6 Jun 1908: 1 male [4.2].—"Batangas" River, Batangas, Luzon; [13°45'N, 121°03'E]; 7 Jun 1908; 15' seine: 9 males [6.0–8.2] 12 females [6.9–10.7], 2 ovig [10.2, 10.5].—Nato River, Lagonoy Gulf, Luzon; 13°36'N, 123°33'E; tidewater; 18 Jun 1909 (0630); 25' seine: 22 males [5.2–10.3] 16 females [6.5–11.0], 5 ovig [8.1–10.3].—Paluan River, Mindoro; [13°25'N, 120°28'E]; 4 Dec 1908; seine, 130': 1 female

[4.8].—Naujan River, Mindoro; [13°16'N, 121°19'E]; 5 Jun 1908: 7 males [5.0–7.5] 28 females [7.0–11.0], 2 ovig [7.3,8.0].—Iwahig River and tributaries at Princesa Point, Palawan; [9°44'N, 118°44'E]; 4 Apr 1909 (0700); dynamite: 1 male [7.2] 1 female [7.2].—Kotkot River, Cebu; [10°26'N, 124°00'E]; 5 Apr 1908; Paul Bartsch: 1 female [8.0].—Mahinog, Camiguin Island, Mindanao Sea; [9°09'N, 124°47'E]; 3 Aug 1909; tidepools: 2 females [8.9,9.2], 1 ovig [8.9].—Zamboanga Canal, Mindanao; [6°54'N, 122°04'E]; 8 Oct 1909; 25' seine: 3 females [8.2–9.2], 2 ovig [8.9, 9.2].—Cotabato, Mindanao, small stream on south side of river; [7°13'N, 124°15'E]; 20 May 1908: 12 males [3.8–6.3] 17 females [3.9–10.2], 3 ovig [8.9–10.2], 4 juv [2.6–3.6].—Baganga River, Mindanao; [7°35'N, 126°33'E]; 13 May 1908(1300): 17 males [6.0–8.7] 5 females [8.8–9.8] 34 juv [2.7–3.3].—Mati, Pujada Bay, Mindanao, small stream; [6°57'N, 126°13'E]; 15 May 1908: 1 male [7.8].

RANGE.—Suez to South Africa and eastward to Hong Kong, Philippines, Indonesia, to Marshall Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago; salt, brackish, and fresh water.

***50. *Palaemon debilis* Dana, 1852**

Palaemon debilis Dana, 1852a:26 [type locality: Hawaii]. *Palaemon debilis* var. [alpha] Dana, 1852a:26 [type locality: Hawaii].
Palaemon debilis var. [beta], *attenuatus* Dana, 1852a:26 [type locality: Hawaii].
Leander gardineri Borradaile, 1901:98 [type locality: Ekasdu, Miladummadulu Atoll, Maldive Islands; fresh water].

Leander beauforti J. Roux, 1923:18, figs. 1, 2 [type locality: Kairatu, Ceram, Indonesia; brackish water].

Palaemon (Palaemon) debilis.—Holthuis, 1950a:66, fig. 13.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum rather strongly ascendant anteriorly, tapering almost imperceptibly to subapical dorsal tooth, rostral formula: $1 + 1-7 + 1/3-10$; basal antennular segment with distolateral spine falling short of adjacent convex distal margin of segment; dorsal antennular flagellum with free part of shorter branch slightly longer or shorter than fused part; 1st pereopod with carpus usually somewhat more than twice as long as chela; 1st pleopod of male without appendage on margin of endopod; maximum postorbital carapace length probably no more than 10 mm.

MATERIAL.—PHILIPPINES. River at Hamilo Point, Luzon; [14°10'N, 120°34'E]; 13 Jul 1908; 12' seine: 1 male [4.5] 1 ovig female [6.0].—Santiago River, Pagapas Bay, Luzon; [13°52'N, 120°39'E]; 1.2 m; mud, gravel; 20 Feb 1909 (0800); 130' seine: 2 males [4.6, 4.9].—Biri Island, San Bernardino Strait; [12°40'N, 124°22'E]; sea beach; 1 Jun 1909: 2 males [4.7, 5.3] 6 females [6.3-7.3], 3 ovig [6.6-7.3].—Mahinog, Camiguin Island, Mindanao Sea; [9°09'N, 124°47'E]; 3 Aug 1909; tidepools: 2 females [8.9, 9.2], 1 ovig [8.9].—Malabang River, Mindanao; [7°36'N, 124°04'E]; 21 May 1908 (1500); 130' seine: 1 male [3.2].—Jolo, Jolo Island, Sulu Archipelago; [6°00'N, 121°00'E]; 6 Mar 1908; shore: 1 male [3.2].

RANGE.—Red Sea to South Africa to Ryukyu Islands, Philippines and Indonesia, Great Barrier Reef of Australia, and eastward to Hawaii and the Tuamotu Archipelago; shallow, salt, brackish, and fresh water.

51. *Palaemon pacificus* (Stimpson, 1860)

Leander pacificus Stimpson, 1860:40 [type localities: Hong Kong, Hawaii, and Shimoda].

Palaemon (Palaemon) pacificus.—Holthuis, 1950a:87, fig. 19.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum usually ascending slightly in anterior $1/2$, tapering gradually to subapical dorsal tooth, rostral formula: $2-3 + 6-8/3-5$; basal antennular segment with distolateral spine distinctly overreaching adjacent convex distal margin of segment; dorsal antennular flagellum with free part of shorter branch $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ times as long as fused part; 1st pereopod with carpus $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as chela; 1st pleopod of male without appendage on margin of endopod; maximum postorbital carapace length probably little more than 10 mm.

RANGE.—Suez Canal and Red Sea and eastern and South Africa, India, Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia, New Caledonia, and Hawaii; littoral.

52. *Palaemon semmelinkii* (De Man, 1881)

Leander semmelinkii De Man, 1881:137 [type locality: Makasar, Celebes].

Palaemon (Palaemon) semmelinkii.—Holthuis, 1950a:57, fig. 11.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum ascending in anterior $1/2$, tapering directly to sharp apex, without subapical tooth, rostral formula: $1 + 6-10/2-5$; basal antennular segment with distolateral spine distinctly overreaching adjacent convex distal margin of segment; dorsal antennular flagellum with free part of shorter branch $1\frac{1}{2}-2$ times as long as fused part; 1st pereopod with carpus less than twice as long as chela; 1st pleopod of male without appendix arising from margin of endopod; maximum postorbital carapace length probably less than 10 mm.

RANGE.—India, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia, and northern Australia; shallow marine, sometimes brackish water.

53. *Palaemon serrifer* (Stimpson, 1860)

Leander serrifer Stimpson, 1860:41 [type localities: Hong Kong and O Shima; littoral].

Leander Fagei Yu, 1930:555, 561, fig. 2 [type locality: Shandong Peninsula].

Leander serrifer var. *longidactylus* Yu, 1930:555, 570, fig. 4B'C' [type localities: "Yangmatao," Peitaiho, "Tangkou," and Yent'ai (Chefoo), China].

Palaemon (Palaemon) serrifer.—Holthuis, 1950a:83, fig. 18.

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum often nearly horizontal, sometimes ascending in anterior $1/2$, often tapering directly to acute apex, rostral formula: $2-3 + 7-13/3-5$; basal antennular segment with distolateral spine barely, if at all, overreaching adjacent convex distal margin of segment; dorsal antennular flagellum with free part of shorter branch 3 times as long as fused part; 1st pereopod with carpus about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as chela; 1st pleopod of male without appendix arising from margin of endopod; maximum postorbital carapace length probably about 10 mm.

RANGE.—India, Burma, Thailand, Taiwan, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and Japan and Indonesia and northern Australia; littoral marine waters.

**Urocaridella Borradaile*, 1915

Urocaridella Borradaile, 1915:207 [type species, by monotypy: *Urocaridella gracilis* Borradaile, 1915:210 (= *Leander urocaridella* Holthuis, 1950a:6, 28); gender: feminine].

DIAGNOSIS.—Rostrum armed with 2 strong basal teeth elevated into semblance of crest; carapace with strong median tooth at about mid-length of dorsal surface, with submarginal branchiostegal spine, without hepatic spine or branchiostegal suture; mandible with or without palp; 3 posterior pairs of pereopods with dactyl simple, not biunguiculate, shorter than propodus; endopod of male 1st pleopod with marginal appendix.

RANGE.—Maldive Islands, India, Andaman Islands, Mergui Archipelago, Indonesia, Japan, Palau Islands; sublittoral to 130 meters.

REMARKS.—The proposed re-establishment of the genus *Urocaridella* for *U. urocaridella*—which was transferred to

Leander by Holthuis (1950a)—and the similar-looking *Periclimenes antonbrunii*—which differs most significantly from *U. urocardella* in the absence of a mandibular palp—was suggested by the discovery in the *Albatross* collections of an apparently undescribed species with a vestigial mandibular palp that otherwise appears to be closely related to *P. antonbrunii*. This attempt to give greater weight to the configuration of the carapace and rostrum than to the usually more stable mandibular palp may prove to be premature. Some

of our colleagues may contend that *U. urocardella* differs from the other two species in characters other than the presence of a well-developed mandibular palp, such as a narrowly triangular endpiece on the telson, more robust third maxilliped, and different proportionate lengths of the segments of the pereopods. It seems to us, however, that the proposal may be defended as a possibly valid rearrangement of generic characters that requires the involvement of no previously unknown genera.

Key to Species of *Urocardella*

1. Telson terminating posteriorly in narrowly triangular endpiece; mandible with well-developed 2-segmented palp; 1st pereopod with fingers longer than palm, chela more than twice as long as carpus; 2nd pereopod with fingers considerably longer than palm, palm longer than carpus; 3rd pereopod with propodus less than 3 times as long as dactyl; 4th and 5th pereopods with propodus less than 4 times as long as dactyl 54. *U. urocardella*
- Telson with posterior margin rather simply triangular without narrow endpiece; mandible with vestige of palp or none at all; 1st pereopod with fingers subequal to palm in length, chela much shorter than carpus; 2nd pereopod with fingers more or less subequal to palm in length, palm no longer than carpus; 3rd pereopod with propodus at least 4 times as long as dactyl; 4th pereopod with propodus more than 4 times as long as dactyl; 5th pereopod with propodus more than 5 times as long as dactyl 2
2. Branchiostegal spine removed from margin by at least twice length of spine; 3rd abdominal somite with nearly subrectangular dorsal profile; 5th abdominal pleuron rounded posteroventrally; mandible without trace of palp *U. antonbrunii* (Bruce, 1967a:45)
(Comoro Islands, Japan, Great Barrier Reef, and Palau Islands [USNM])
- Branchiostegal spine removed from margin by no more than length of spine; 3rd abdominal somite with moderately convex (not nearly subrectangular) dorsal profile; 5th abdominal pleuron strongly acute posteroventrally; mandible with vestigial palp *55. *U. vestigialis*, new species

54. *Urocardella urocardella* (Holthuis, 1950)

FIGURE 16

Urocardella gracilis Borradaile, 1915:210 [type locality: Maldive Islands]; 1917:352, pl. 53: fig. 2.—Bruce, 1990a:150.

Leander urocardella Holthuis, 1950a:6, 28 [new name for secondary junior homonym *Leander gracilis* (Borradaile)].

DIAGNOSIS.—Carapace with apex of branchiostegal spine reaching nearly or quite as far as margin; 3rd abdominal somite with dorsal profile nearly subrectangular; 5th abdominal pleuron with small acute tooth at posteroventral angle; telson terminating posteriorly in narrowly triangular endpiece; anten-

nal scale about 4 times as long as wide; mandible with well-developed 2-segmented palp; 1st pereopod with fingers $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as palm, chela more than twice as long as carpus; 2nd pereopod with fingers $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as palm, palm distinctly longer than carpus; 3rd pereopod with propodus $2\frac{3}{4}$ times as long as dactyl; 4th pereopod with propodus $3\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as dactyl; 5th pereopod with propodus $3\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as dactyl; maximum postorbital carapace length probably about 5 mm.

RANGE.—Maldive Islands, northeastern India, Andaman Islands, Mergui Archipelago, Indonesia, and New Caledonia; littoral to 130 meters.

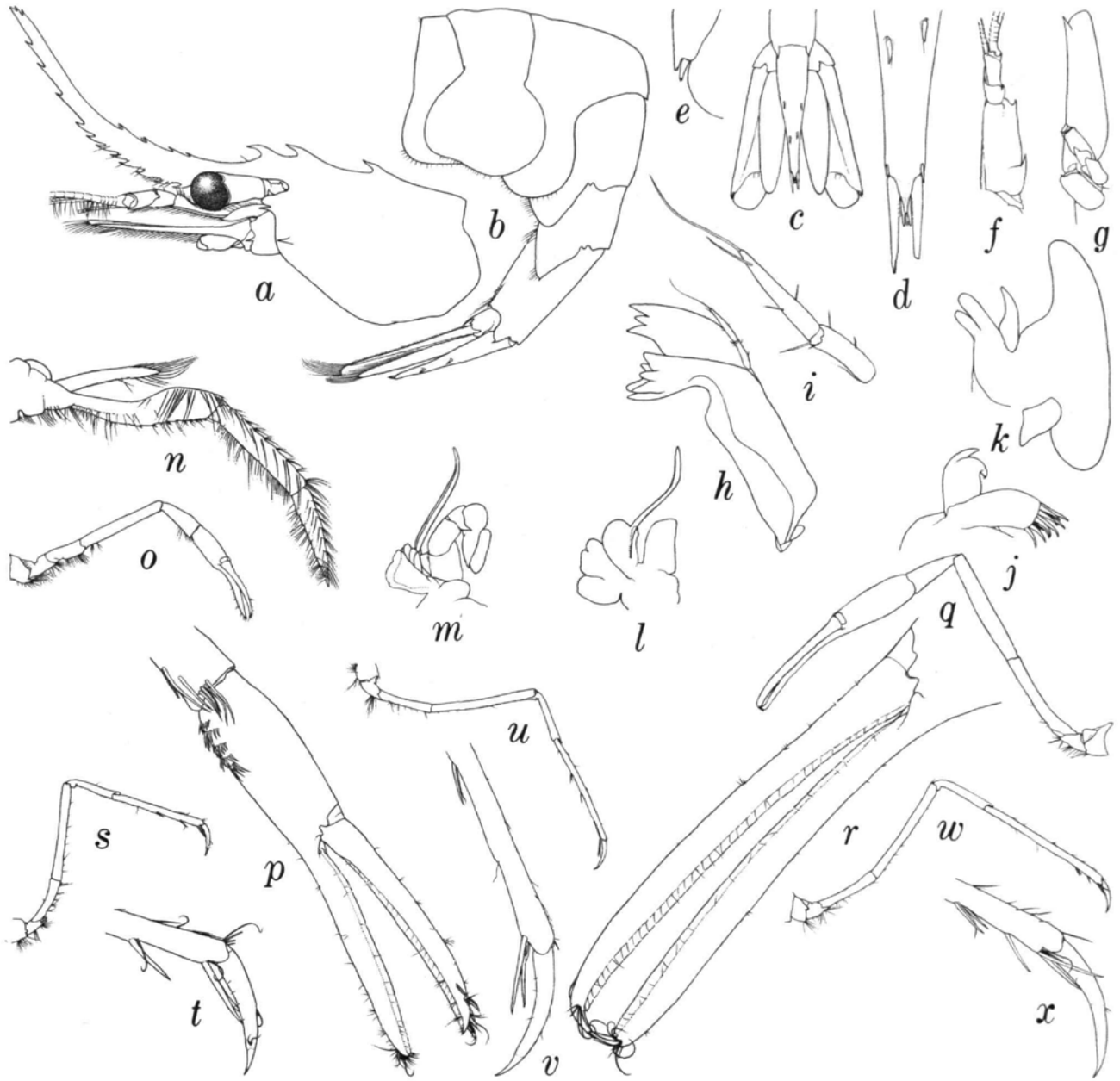


FIGURE 16.—*Urocaridella urocaridella*, ovigerous female from Port Blair, Andaman Islands, carapace length 4.7 mm (USNM 54164): *a*, carapace and anterior appendages, lateral aspect; *b*, abdomen, lateral aspect; *c*, tail fan; *d*, posterior end of telson; *e*, distolateral angle of left uropod; *f*, right antennule, dorsal aspect; *g*, right antenna, ventral aspect; *h*, right mandible; *i*, same, palp; *j*, right 1st maxilla; *k*, left 2nd maxilla; *l*, right 1st maxilliped; *m*, right 2nd maxilliped; *n*, left 3rd maxilliped; *o*, right 1st pereopod; *p*, same, chela; *q*, left 2nd pereopod; *r*, same, fingers; *s*, right 3rd pereopod; *t*, same, dactyl; *u*, right 4th pereopod; *v*, same, dactyl; *w*, right 5th pereopod; *x*, same, dactyl.

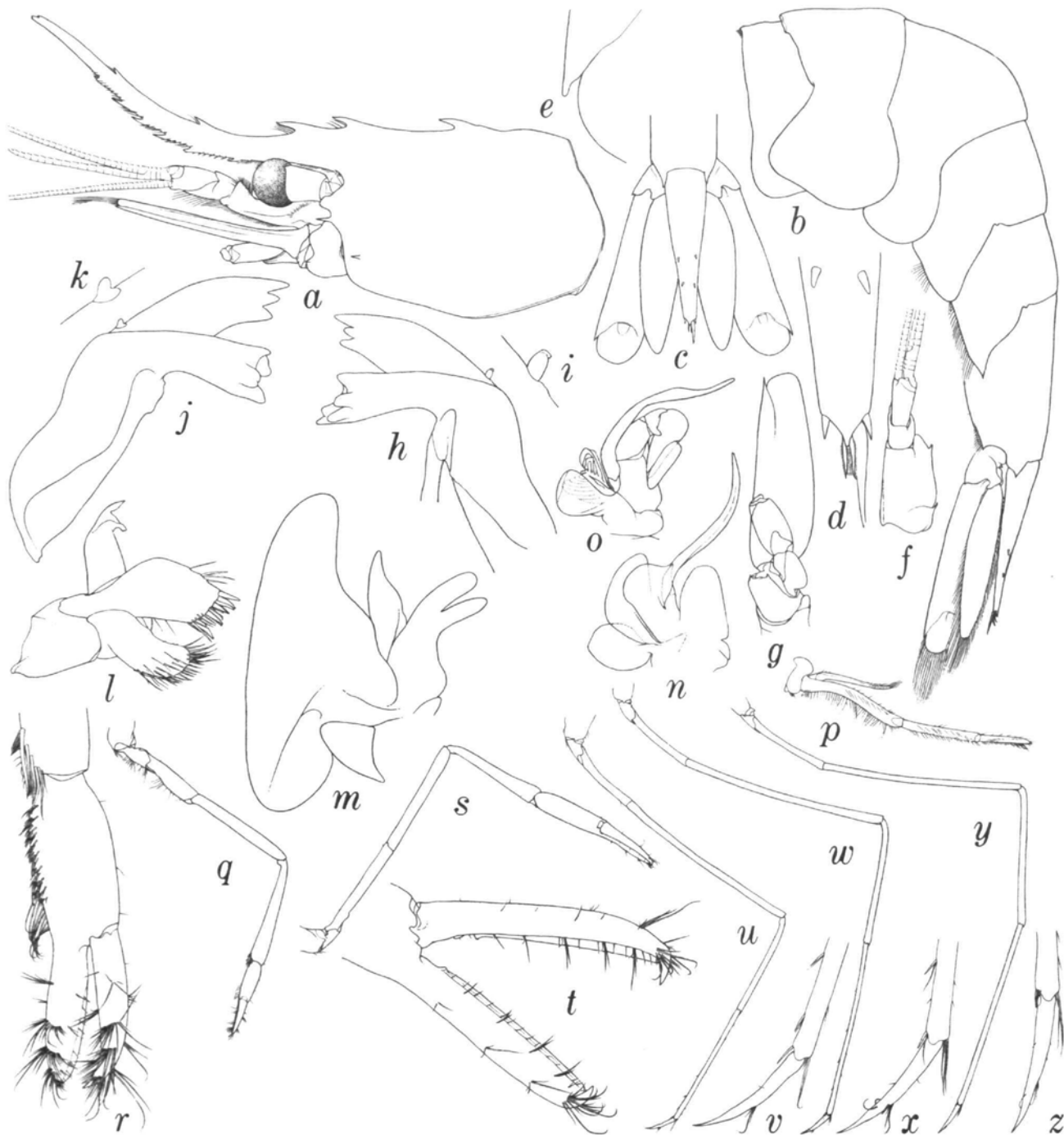


FIGURE 17.—*Urocaridella vestigialis*, new species, female holotype from *Albatross* sta 5642 (Selat Butung, Celebes), carapace length 6.4 mm: a, carapace and anterior appendages, lateral aspect; b, abdomen, lateral aspect; c, tail fan; d, posterior end of telson; e, distolateral angle of left uropod; f, right antennule, dorsal aspect; g, right antenna, ventral aspect; h, right mandible; i, same, palp; j, left mandible; k, same, palp; l, right 1st maxilla; m, right 2nd maxilla; n, right 1st maxilliped; o, right 2nd maxilliped; p, right 3rd maxilliped; q, right 1st pereopod; r, same, chela; s, right 2nd pereopod; t, same, fingers; u, right 3rd pereopod; v, same, dactyl; w, right 4th pereopod; x, same, dactyl; y, right 5th pereopod; z, same, dactyl.

***55. *Urocaridella vestigialis*, new species**

FIGURE 17

DIAGNOSIS.—Carapace with apex of branchiostegal spine removed from margin by about length of spine (Figure 17a); 3rd abdominal somite with moderately convex dorsal profile (Figure 17b); 5th abdominal pleuron sharply acute at posteroventral angle (Figure 17b); telson with posterior margin acutely triangular but without distinct endpiece (Figure 17d); antennal scale fully 3 times as long as wide (Figure 17g); mandibles with vestigial, socketed palps, better formed on right side than left (Figure 17h-j); 1st pereopod with fingers about as long as palm (Figure 17r), chela shorter than carpus (Figure 17q); 2nd pereopod with fingers about as long as palm (Figure 17s), palm shorter than carpus (Figure 17s); 3rd pereopod with propodus 4 times as long as dactyl (Figure 17u); 4th pereopod with propodus $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as dactyl (Figure 17w); 5th pereopod with propodus more than 5 times as long as dactyl (Figure 17y); postorbital carapace length of female 6.4 mm.

MATERIAL.—INDONESIA. Selat Butung, Celebes: sta 5642; 4° 31'40"S, 122°49'42"E; 68 m; gray mud; 14 Dec 1909 (1100–1117); 12' Agassiz beam trawl: 1 female [6.4], holotype (USNM 252657).

TYPE LOCALITY.—Same as above.

RANGE.—Known only from the type locality.

REMARKS.—As indicated in the key, both *U. antonbrunii* and *U. vestigialis* differ from the type species, *U. urocaridella*, in lacking a narrowly triangular posterior endpiece on the telson; in lacking a well-developed palp on the mandible; in having the fingers of the first pereopod about as long as, rather than longer than, the palm, and the chela shorter than, rather than twice as long as the carpus; in having the fingers of the second pereopod about as long as, rather than distinctly longer than the palm, and the palm no longer than the carpus; and in having the propodus of the walking legs less than four, rather than four to to more than five times as long as the dactyl. *Urocaridella vestigialis* differs from *U. antonbrunii* in having the branchiostegal spine less far removed from the carapace margin; in having the dorsal profile of the third abdominal somite simply convex rather than subrectangular; in having the pleuron of the fifth abdominal somite sharply acute rather than rounded posteroventrally; and in having the mandibular palp vestigial rather than completely absent.

ETYMOLOGY.—Derived from the Latin *vestigium* (trace or vestige), in reference to the vestigial mandibular palp.

***PONTONIINAE Kingsley, 1878**

Pontoniinae Kingsley, 1878:64.

DIAGNOSIS.—Telson typically armed with 3 pairs of posterior spines.

RANGE.—All tropical and subtropical, occasionally temperate, seas, especially on tropical reefs, often in association with other reef organisms; littoral to 1820 meters.

REMARKS.—Although only about half of the more than 60 currently recognized pontoniine genera are here reported from the Philippine-Indonesian region, that apparent representation is certain to increase as the rich coral-reef fauna of the area is further investigated; several of the genera not yet known from the region occur in neighboring waters, especially in the Indian Ocean and on the Great Barrier Reef of Australia. For that reason, we have rashly attempted the following checklist of all of the genera and species and key to all of the genera known at least through 1989 in the hope that they may be helpful to the study of an incompletely known area and that the subsequent correction of their shortcomings may eventually produce a better product than might otherwise be probable.

Checklist of Genera and Species of Pontoniinae

Valid genus- and species-group names (boldface italics)

Synonyms and species inquirendae (italics)

Type localities (roman)

ALCIOPE Rafinesque, 1814:24

Type species: *Alciope heterochelus*

= *Pontonia*

Alciope heterochelus Rafinesque, 1814:24

Sicily

= *Pontonia flavomaculata*

Allopontonia Bruce, 1972a:1

Type species: *Allopontonia iaini*

Allopontonia iaini Bruce, 1972a:7, figs. 1–4

Zanzibar Harbor; 6°09.5'S, 39°10.2'E; 20 m, on echinoid, *Salmacis*

Alpheus amethystea—See *Periclimenes amethysteus*

Alpheus scriptus—See *Periclimenes scriptus*

Alpheus Tyrhenus Risso, 1816:94, pl. 2

Nice, France

= *Pontonia pinnophylax*

ALTOPONTONIA Bruce, 1990a:191

Type species: *Altopontonia disparostris*

Altopontonia disparostris Bruce, 1990a:192, figs. 26–33

Off New Caledonia; 23°03, 167°19'E; 503 m

Amphipalaemon Gasti—See *Balssia gasti*

AMPHIPONTONIA Bruce, 1991b:381

Type species: *Amphipontonia kanak*

Amphipontonia kanak Bruce, 1991b:382, figs. 58–63

Loyalty Islands

ANAPONTONIA Bruce, 1966a:584, 596

Type species: *Anapontonia denticauda*

56. *Anapontonia denticauda* Bruce, 1966a:597, figs. 1–4

Pange Reef, Zanzibar; on scleractinian, *Galaxea*

Anchista tenuipes Holmes, 1900:216 [not *Palaemonella tenuipes* Dana, 1852]

Santa Catalina Island, California

= *Palaemonella holmesi*

- ANCHISTIA* Dana, 1852a:17
 Type species: *Anchistia gracilis*
 = **PERICLIMENES**
- Anchistia aesopia*—See *Periclimenes aesopius*
Anchistia amboinensis—See *Periclimenes amboinensis*
Anchistia americana—See *Periclimenes americanus*
Anchistia aurantiaca Dana, 1852a:25
 Fiji Islands
 = *Anchistus custos*
Anchistia brachiata Stimpson, 1860:39
 Bonin Islands
 Species inquirenda
Anchistia Brockii—See *Periclimenes brockii*
Anchistia Edwardsii—See *Periclimenes edwardsii*
Anchistia [istia] elegans—See *Periclimenes elegans*
Anchistia ensifrons—See *Periclimenes ensifrons*
Anchistia gracilis—See *Periclimenes gracilis*
Anchistia grandis—See *Periclimenes grandis*
Anchistia inaequimana Heller, 1861:28
 Egypt
 = *Periclimenes petithouarsii*
Anchistia Kornii—See *Periclimenes kornii*
Anchistia longimana—See *Periclimenes longimanus*
Anchistia spinigera—See *Harpiliopsis spinigera*
Anchistia tenella—See *Periclimenes tenellus*
- **ANCHISTUS* Borradaile, 1898a:387
 Type species: *Harpilius Miersi*
TRIDACNOCARIS
MARYGRANDE
ENSIGER
57. *Anchistus australis* forma *typica* Bruce, 1977a:56, figs. 7–9
 “Capre Cay,” Swain Reefs, Great Barrier Reef, Australia; in bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna whitleyi* (= *T. maxima*)
Anchistus australis forma *dendricauda* Bruce, 1977a:62, fig. 10
 “West Cay,” Diamond Islets, Australia; in bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna squamosa*
Anchistus biunguiculatus Borradaile, 1898:387
 Tubetube, Engineer Group, Papua; in bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna*
 = *Paranchistus armatus*
58. *Anchistus custoides* Bruce, 1977a:50, figs. 4–6
 “N.W. end Gillett Cay, Queensland. 21°43’S 152°25’E in bivalve mollusk *Atrina vexillum*. Stn 1” (teste, Roger Springthorpe)
59. *Anchistus custos* (Forskål, 1775)
Cancer custos Forskål, 1775:xxi, 94
 Al Luhayyah, Yemen
Pontonia inflata
Anchistia aurantiaca
Harpilius inermis
Pontonia pinna Ortmann
60. *Anchistus demani* Kemp, 1922:256, figs. 86–88
 Aberdeen, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; from bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna* at low tide
Anchistus gravieri Kemp, 1922:252, figs. 82–84
 Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Islands
- *61. *Anchistus miersi* (De Man, 1888)
Harpilius Miersi De Man, 1888a:274, pl. 17: figs. 6–10
 Elphinstone Island, Mergui Archipelago, Burma
Anchistus mirabilis (Pesta, 1911)
Marygrande mirabilis Pesta, 1911:571, figs. 1–5
 Samoa
 Species inquirenda
Anchistus misakiensis Yokoya, 1936:136, fig. 5
 Misaki, Shikoku, Japan; in bivalve mollusc, *Amusium japonicum*
 = *Anchistus pectinis*
Anchistus oshimai Kubo, 1949:26, figs. 1, 2
 Palau Islands
 = *Paranchistus armatus*
Anchistus pectinis Kemp, 1925:327, figs. 19, 20
 Octavia Bay, Nancowry Harbor, Nicobar Islands; in bivalve mollusk, *Pecten*
- ANCYLOCARIS* Schenkel, 1902:563
 Type species: *Ancylocaris brevicarpalis*
 = **PERICLIMENES**
Ancylocaris brevicarpalis—See *Periclimenes brevicarpalis*
- APOPONTONIA* Bruce, 1976a:301
 Type species: *Apopontonia falcirostris*
Apopontonia dubia Bruce, 1981a:225, figs. 1–3
 Shag Rock, east of North Stradbroke Island, Queensland, Australia; 27°25’S, 153°32’E; 20 m, in sponge, *Ircinia*
Apopontonia falcirostris Bruce, 1976a:303, figs. 1–5
 Northwest coast of Madagascar; 12°44.5’S, 48°25.2’E; 73 m
Apopontonia tridentata Bruce, 1988b:1270, figs. 4–7
 Northwest Shelf of Australia, 19°41.9’S, 17°57.15’E; 54 m
- ARAIOPONTONIA* Fujino and Miyake, 1970a:1
 Type species: *Araiopontonia odorhyncha*
Araiopontonia odorhyncha Fujino and Miyake, 1970a:2, figs. 1–4
 Koniya, Amami O Shima, Ryukyu Islands, Japan
- BALSSIA* Kemp, 1922:267
 Type species: *Amphipalaemon Gasti*
Balssia gasti (Balss, 1921)
Amphipalaemon Gasti Balss, 1921a:524, figs. 1–8
 Golfo di Napoli; on *Corallium rubrum*
Brachycarpus audouini Bate, 1888:798, pl. 129: fig. 5
 Cook Strait, New Zealand
 = *Periclimenes yaldwyni*
Cancer custos—See *Anchistus custos*
- CARINOPONTONIA* Bruce, 1988b:1263

- Type species: *Carinopontonia paucipes*
Carinopontonia paucipes Bruce, 1988b:1264, figs. 1–3
 Northwest Shelf, Australia; 83 m
CAVICHELES Holthuis, 1952c:204
 Type species: *Cavicheles kemp*
 = *JOCASTE*
Cavicheles kemp Holthuis, 1952c:17, 205, figs. 99–101
 Ternate, Indonesia; 4 m
 ?= *Jocaste japonica*
CHACELLA Bruce, 1986b:485
 Type species: *Dasycaris kerstitchi*
Chacella kerstitchi (Wicksten, 1983)
Dasycaris kerstitchi Wicksten, 1983:6, 16, fig. 2
 Punta Doble, San Carlos, Sonora, Mexico; 30 m
CHERNOCARIS Johnson, 1967:500
 Type species: *Chernocaris placunae*
 62. *Chernocaris placunae* Johnson, 1967:500, figs. 1–12
 Singapore; in bivalve mollusk *Placuna placenta*
 **CONCHODYTES* Peters, 1852:588, 591
 Type species: *Conchodytes tridacnae*
 63. *Conchodytes kemp* Brucei, 1989:183, fig. 3b–e
 Andaman Islands; in bivalve mollusk, *Pinna bicolor*
 *64. *Conchodytes maculatus* Bruce, 1989:182, figs. 1–6
 Northeast Shelf west of Cape Leveque, Western
 Australia; 40 m, in pearl oyster, *Pinctada maxima*
 65. *Conchodytes meleagrinae* Peters, 1852:594
 Type locality: Ibo, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique
 66. *Conchodytes monodactylus* Holthuis, 1952c:200, figs.
 96–98
 Southern Taiwan (in bivalve mollusk, *Pinna*), Timor,
 and Ambon
 *67. *Conchodytes nipponensis* (De Haan, 1844)
Hymenocera nipponensis De Haan, 1844: pl. 46: fig. 8
 [corrected to *H. nipponensis* by plenary powers of
 the ICZN, 1956]
 Japan
Pontonia biunguiculata
 68. *Conchodytes tridacnae* Peters, 1852:594
 Ibo, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique
 **CORALLIOCARIS* Stimpson, 1860:38
 Replacement name for *OEDIPUS* Dana, 1852 [not
 Berthold, 1827, Tschudi, 1838, or Lesson, 1840]
OEDIPUS Dana
Coralliocaris Agassizi—See *Coutierea agassizi*
Coralliocaris atlantica—See *Periclimenaeus atlanticus*
Coralliocaris (Onycocaris) aualitica—See *Onycocaris*
aualitica
Coralliocaris brevirostris Borradaile, 1898:386
 Tuvalu
Coralliocaris Camerani Nobili, 1901:3
 = *Pontonia margarita*
 *69. *Coralliocaris graminea* (Dana, 1852)
OEdipus gramineus Dana, 1852a:25
 Fiji Islands
Coralliocaris inaequalis
Coralliocaris hecate—See *Periclimenaeus hecate*
Coralliocaris inaequalis Ortmann, 1890:510, pl. 36:
 fig. 21
 Kagoshima, Japan, and Samoa
 = *Coralliocaris graminea*
Coralliocaris lamellirostris Stimpson, 1860:38
 Ryukyu Islands; among corals in 4 m
 ?= *Jocaste lucina*
C[oralliocaris] lucina—See *Jocaste lucina*
Coralliocaris macrophthalma (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
P[ontonia] macrophthalma H. Milne Edwards,
 1837:359
 Seas of Asia
Coralliocaris nudirostris (Heller, 1861)
O[edipus] nudirostris Heller, 1861:27
 Red Sea
Coralliocaris tahitoei
Coralliocaris pavonae Bruce, 1972b:77, figs. 8–11
 Fringing reef at Singatoka, Viti Levu, Fiji; from coral,
Pavona
Coralliocaris taiwanensis
Coralliocaris pearsei—See *Periclimenaeus pearsei*
Coralliocaris quadridentata—See *Periclimenaeus*
quadridentatus
Coralliocaris rathhuni Borradaile, 1917:385
 Replacement name for *Coralliocaris quadridentata*
 = *Periclimenaeus tridentatus*
Coralliocaris (Onycocaris) rhodope—See *Periclime-*
naeus rhodope
 *70. *Coralliocaris superba* (Dana, 1852)
OEdipus superbus Dana, 1852a:25
 Tongatapu Island, Tonga Islands
Oed[ipus] dentirostris
Coralliocaris superba var. *japonica*—See *Jocaste*
japonica
Coralliocaris tahitoei Boone, 1935:180, fig. 12, pl. 49
 Pointe Venus reef, Tahiti
 = *Coralliocaris nudirostris*
Coralliocaris taiwanensis Fujino and Miyake, 1972:92,
 figs. 1–3
 “Herngchuen, Shiangtiau Bay,” southern Taiwan; 2–5
 m, in branching coral
 = *Coralliocaris pavonae*
Coralliocaris? tridentata—See *Periclimenaeus triden-*
tatus
Coralliocaris truncatus—See *Periclimenaeus trunca-*
tus
 71. *Coralliocaris venusta* Kemp, 1922:274, figs. 100, 101
 “N.E. Tholayiram Paar,” Gulf of Mannar, India; on
 madreporal coral
 72. *Coralliocaris viridis* Bruce, 1974a:222, fig. 1A, B
 Seaward reefs of Mombasa Island, Kenya
Coralliocaris wilsoni—See *Periclimenaeus wilsoni*

- Corallocaris perlatus*—See *Periclimenaeus perlatus*
CORNIGER Borradaile, 1915:207 [not Agassiz, 1831, or Boehm, 1879]
 = **PERICLIMENES**
COUTIEREA Nobili, 1901b:4
 Type species: *Corallocaris Agassizi*
Coutierea agassizi (Coutiere, 1901)
Corallocaris Agassizi Coutiere, 1901:115
 Off Barbados; 172 m
CRISTIGER Borradaile, 1915:207 [not Gistel, 1848]
 Type species: *Periclimenes (Cristiger) commensalis*
 = **PERICLIMENES**
CTENOPONTONIA Bruce, 1979a:423
 Type species: *Ctenopontonia cyphastreophila*
Ctenopontonia cyphastreophila Bruce, 1979a:425, figs. 1–6
 Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands; 9–27 m, on faviid coral, *Cyphastrea*
CUAPETES Clark, 1919:199
 Replacement name for *FALCIGER* Borradaile
 = **PERICLIMENES**
 ***DASELLA** Lebour, 1945:279.
 Replacement name for *DASIA* Lebour, 1939 [not Gray, 1839, nor Van der Goot, 1918]
 Type species: *Dasia herdmaniae*
DASIA Lebour
Dasella ansoni Bruce, 1983a:22, figs. 1–5
 Arafura Sea; in tunicate, *Phallusia*
Dasella brucei Berggren, 1990:558
 Heron Island, Queensland, Australia; 15 m, in tunicate, *Herdmania*
 *73. *Dasella herdmaniae* (Lebour, 1939)
Dasia herdmaniae Lebour, 1939:650, pl. 1
 Tuticorin, Gulf of Mannar, India; in tunicate, *Herdmania*
DASIA Lebour, 1939:650
 Type species: *Dasia herdmaniae*
 = **DASELLA**
Dasia herdmaniae—See *Dasella herdmaniae*
DASYCARIS Kemp, 1922:240
 Type species: *Dasycaris symbiotes*
DASYGIUS
 74. *Dasycaris ceratops* Holthuis, 1952c:176, figs. 87, 88
 Makassar Strait, Indonesia; 2°25'S, 117°43'E; 50–0 m
Dasycaris doederleini (Balss, 1924)
Dasygius doederleini Balss, 1924:49, fig. 2
 Zushi, Sagami Nada, Honshu, Japan; 130 m
Dasycaris kerstitchi—See *Chacella kerstitchi*
Dasycaris symbiotes Kemp, 1922:240, figs. 76, 77, pl. 9
 Off east coast of India and Mergui Archipelago; 27–64 m
Dasycaris zanzibarica Bruce, 1973a:247, figs. 1–6
 Chango Island, Zanzibar; 6°06.2'S, 39°08.9'E; on antipatharian, *Cirripathes*
DASYGIUS Balss, 1924:48
 Erroneous name for *DASYCARIS*
Dasygius doederleini—See *Dasycaris doederleini*
DENNISIA Norman, 1861:278
 Type species: *Dennisia sagittifera*
 = **PERICLIMENES**
Dennisia sagittifera Norman, 1861:278, pl. 13: figs. 8–13
 ?= *Periclimenes sagittifer*
ENSIGER Borradaile, 1915:207
 Type species: *Anchistia aurantiaca*
 = **ANCHISTUS**
DIAPONTONIA Bruce, 1986c:125
 Type species: *Diapontonia maranulus*
Diapontonia maranulus Bruce, 1986c:126, figs. 1–5
 Off Wood Cay, West End, Grand Bahama Island; 26°42.55'N, 79°01.72'W; 244–309 m, associated with asterostomatid echinoid, *Palaeopneustes tholiformis*
EPIPONTONIA Bruce, 1977b:304
 Type species: *Epipontonia spongicola*
Epipontonia anceps Bruce, 1983b:19, figs. 1–10
 Queensland, Australia; in sponge, *Dysidea*
Epipontonia spongicola Bruce, 1977b:308, figs. 1–5
 Wasini Channel, Kenya; 4°39.4'S, 39°22.2'E; 11 m, in sponge, *Reniera*
EUPONTONIA Bruce, 1971a:225
 Type species: *Eupontonia noctalbata*
Eupontonia noctalbata Bruce, 1971a:227, figs. 1–5
 Anse Etoile, Mahe, Seychelles, 04°35'12"S, 55°27'48"E; reef flats
EXOPONTONIA Bruce, 1988a:122
 Type species: *Exopontonia malleatrix*
Exopontonia malleatrix Bruce, 1988a:123, figs. 1–5
 Ashmore Reef, Timor Sea, 12°16'S, 123°02'E; intertidal
FALCIGER Borradaile, 1915:207 [not Say, 1824; Buchholz, 1869, or Trouessart and Magnin, 1883]
 Type species: *Periclimenes (Falciger) nilandensis*
 = **PERICLIMENES**
FENNERA Holthuis, 1951a:10, 171
 Type species: *Fennera chacei*
Fennera chacei Holthuis, 1951a:171, pl. 54
 Bay of South Island, Islas Secas, Panama; shallow water, on scleractinian, *Porites*
HAMIGER Borradaile, 1916:87
 Type species: *Periclimenes (Hamiger) novae-zealandiae*
Hamiger novaezealandiae (Borradaile, 1916)
Periclimenes (Hamiger) novae-zealandiae Borradaile, 1916:87, fig. 4
 Seven miles [11.2 km] E of North Cape, New Zealand; 128 m
HAMODACTYLOIDES Fujino, 1973a:171

- Type species: *Hamodactylus incompletus*
Hamodactyloides incompletus (Holthuis, 1958)
Hamodactylus incompletus Holthuis, 1958:11, fig. 4
 Sharm ash Shaykh, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt
Hamodactyloides ishigakiensis Fujino, 1973a:174, figs. 1-3
 Kabira Bay, Ishigaki-shima, Ryukyu Islands, Japan; 1 m, coral reef
 = **Hamodactyloides incompletus**
HAMODACTYLUS Holthuis, 1952c:6, 18, 208
 Type species: *Hamodactylus boschmai*
Hamodactylus aqabai Bruce and Svoboda, 1983:26, figs. 10-14
 Aqaba, Jordan; 6 m, on alcyonacean, *Litophyton*
75. **Hamodactylus boschmai** Holthuis, 1952c:209, figs. 102-104
 Ternate, off Halmahera, and Djedan, Kepulauan Aru, Indonesia; 2-13 m
Hamodactylus incompletus—See **Hamodactyloides incompletus**
76. **Hamodactylus noumeae** Bruce, 1970a:539, fig. 2
 Between Île aux Canards and Ilot Maître, Nouméa, New Caledonia; 25 m, on gorgonian
HAMOPONTONIA Bruce, 1970b:37
 Type species: *Hamopontonia corallicola*
77. **Hamopontonia corallicola** Bruce, 1970b:41, figs. 1-4
 "Kat O Chau, Mirs Bay," New Territories, Hong Kong; 22°32.1'N, 114°17.95'E; about 1 m, on massive coral, *Goniopora*
Hamopontonia essingtoni Bruce, 1986d:158, figs. 11-14, 15D-G
 Coral Bay, Port Essington, Cobourg Peninsula, Arnhem Land, Northern Australia; 11°11.05'S, 132°03.4'E; 6 m, associated with scleractinian, *Stylophora pistillata*
 ***HARPILIOPSIS** Borradaile, 1917:324, 329-334, 336-338, 341-343, 347-351, 379, 395
 Type species: *Palaemon Beaupresii*
- *78. **Harpiliopsis beaupresii** (Audouin, 1826)
Palaemon Beaupresii Audouin, 1826:91
 Type locality: Egypt
Pontonia (Harpilius) dentata
- *79. **Harpiliopsis depressa** (Stimpson, 1860)
Harpilius depressus Stimpson, 1860:38
 Hawaii; among madreporarians
Periclimenes pusillus
- *80. **Harpiliopsis spinigera** (Ortmann, 1890)
Anchistia spinigera Ortmann, 1890:511, pl. 36: fig. 23
 Samoa
Harpilius depressus var. *gracilis*
HARPILIUS Dana, 1852a:17
 Type species: *Harpilius lutescens*
 = **PERICLIMENES**
Harpilius consobrinus De Man, 1902:836, pl. 26: fig. 54
 Ternate, Indonesia
 = **Periclimenes consobrinus**
Harpilius depressus—See **Harpiliopsis depressa**
Harpilius depressus var. *gracilis* Kemp, 1922:234, fig. 71
 Andaman Islands
 = **Harpiliopsis spinigera**
Harpilius Gerlachei—See **Philarius gerlachei**
Harpilius gracilis—See **Harpilius depressus** var. *gracilis*
Harpilius imperialis—See **Philarius imperialis**
Harpilius inermis Miers, 1884:291, pl. 32: fig. B
 Port Molle, Queensland, Australia; from coral reef in bivalve mollusk, *Pinna*
 = **Anchistus custos**
Harpilius latirostris Lenz, 1905:380, pl. 47: fig. 14
 Mkokotoni and Bawi, Zanzibar
 = **Periclimenes brevicarpalis**
Harpilius lutescens—See **Periclimenes lutescens**
Harpilius Miersi—See **Anchistus miersi**
Harpilius spinuliferus Miers, 1884:291, pl. 32: fig. B
 Port Molle, Queensland, Australia; in bivalve mollusk, *Pinna*
 Species inquirenda
Hymenocera nipponensis—See **Conchodytes nipponensis**
- ISCHNOPONTONIA** Bruce, 1966a:584
 Type species: *Philarius lophos*
81. **Ischnopontonia lophos** (Barnard, 1962)
Philarius lophos Barnard, 1962:242, fig. 2
 Ilha da Inhaca, Baia de Lourenco Marques, Mozambique
ISOPONTONIA Bruce, 1982a:54
 Type species: *Isopontonia platycheles*
Isopontonia platycheles Bruce, 1982a:55, figs. 1-5
 "North Cay," Ilot du Passage, Iles Chesterfield; 19°48.0'S, 158°17.0'E; seaward reef slope, 15 m
- ***JOCASTE** Holthuis, 1952c:17, 192
 Type species: *Coralliocaris lucina*
CAVICHELES
82. **Jocaste japonica** (Ortmann, 1890)
Coralliocaris superba var. *japonica* Ortmann, 1890:509, pl. 36: fig. 22
 ?*Cavicheles kempii*
 Kagoshima, Japan
- *83. **Jocaste lucina** (Nobili, 1901)
C[oralliocaris] lucina Nobili, 1901c:5
 Eritrea
 ?*Coralliocaris lamellirostris*
LAOMENES Clark, 1919:199
 Replacement name for **CORNIGER** Borradaile
 = **PERICLIMENES**
LIPKEBE Chace, 1969:263
 Type species: *Lipkebe holthuisi*

- Lipkebe holthuisi* Chace, 1969:263, figs. 8, 9
Gulf of Mexico west-northwest of Dry Tortugas,
Florida; 25°13'N, 83°55'W; 119 m
- MARYGRANDE Pesta, 1911:571
Type species: *Marygrande mirabilis*
= *ANCHISTUS*
- Marygrande mirabilis*—See *Anchistus mirabilis*
- MESOPONTONIA Bruce, 1967a:13
Type species: *Mesopontonia gorgoniophila*
84. *Mesopontonia gorgoniophila* Bruce, 1967a:13, figs. 5–9
ESE of Hong Kong; 21°47.7'N, 116°28.5'E; 117–132 m; on gorgonian
- Mesopontonia gracilicarpus* Bruce, 1990a:202, figs. 34–37, 39, 1 m
New Caledonia; 22°56', 167°14'E; 398–410 m
- Mesopontonia monodactylus* Bruce, 1991b:392, figs. 65–69
Off Ouvéa, Loyalty Islands, 20°35'S, 166°54'E; 460 m
- METAPONTONIA Bruce, 1967a:24
Type species: *Metapontonia fungiacola*
- Metapontonia fungiacola* Bruce, 1967a:24, figs. 10–12
Pamanzi Reef, Ile de Mayotte, Comoro Islands; on the madreporal coral, *Fungia*
- MIOFONTONIA Bruce, 1985a:167
Type species: *Miopontonia yongei*
- Miopontonia yongei* Bruce, 1985a:168, figs. 1–5
Australian Northwest Shelf; 19°04.3'S, 118°15.5'E; 80 m
- NEOANCHISTUS BRUCE, 1975a:149
Type species: *Neoanchistus cardiodytes*
- Neoanchistus cardiodytes* Bruce, 1975a:151, figs. 1–6
"Nosy Be," Madagascar
- Neoanchistus nasalis* Holthuis, 1986:264, figs. 1, 2
Raysut, southern Oman; in scallop, *Chlamys townsendi*
- NEOPONTONIDES Holthuis, 1951a:11, 189
Type species: *Periclimenes beaufortensis*
- Neopontonides beaufortensis* (Borradaile, 1920)
Periclimenes beaufortensis Borradaile, 1920:132
Beaufort, North Carolina; on "sea feathers"
- Neopontonides chacei* Heard, 1986:472, figs. 1a, 2, 3, 4B–D
Reef just south of Marigot Bay, St. Lucia Island, West Indies; 4–6 m
- Neopontonides dentiger* Holthuis, 1951a:193, pl. 61
Cabo de San Francisco, Ecuador
- Neopontonides principis*—See *Pseudopontonides principis*
- NOTOPONTONIA Bruce, 1991c:607
Type species: *Notopontonia platycheles*
- Notopontonia platycheles* Bruce, 1991c:608, figs. 1–6
Northwest of Robe, South Australia, 36°53'S, 139°53'E; 64 m
- OEDIPUS Dana, 1852a:17
Type species: *Oedipus superbus*
= *CORALLIOCARIS*
- Oed[ipus] dentirostris* Paulson, 1875:112, pl. 14: fig. 7
Red Sea
= *Coralliocaris superba*
- Oedipus gramineus*—See *Coralliocaris graminea*
- O[edipus] nudirostris*—See *Coralliocaris nudirostris*
- Oedipus superbus*—See *Coralliocaris superba*
- ONYCOCARIDELLA Bruce, 1981b:241
Type species: *Onycocaridella prima*
- Onycocaridella monodoa* (Fujino and Miyake, 1969)
Onycocaris monodoa Fujino and Miyake, 1969b:405, figs. 1–5
Type locality: Kasari Saki, Amami O Shima, Ryukyu Islands, Japan; 1 m
- Onycocaridella prima* Bruce, 1981b:243, figs. 1–6
Wistari Reef, Heron Island, Capricorn Islands, Queensland, Australia; 12 m, in sponge, *Mycale*
85. *Onycocaridella stenolepis* (Holthuis, 1952)
Onycocaris stenolepis Holthuis, 1952c:15, 148, figs. 66–68
Pearl Bank, southern Sulu Sea, Philippines; 15 m
- ONYCOCARIDITES Bruce, 1987a:771
Type species: *Onycocaridites anomodactylus*
- Onycocaridites anomodactylus* Bruce, 1987a:772, figs. 1–4
Arafura Sea; 10°40'S, 133°50'E; 60 m
- ONYCOCARIS Nobili, 1904:232
Type species: *Coralliocaris (Onycocaris) aualitica*
- Onycocaris amakusensis* Fujino and Miyake, 1969b:413, figs. 6, 8a–c, 9a–c
Tsuji-no-shima, Amakusa Shimo Jima, Japan; low tide level, in sponge
- Onycocaris anomala*—See *Typton anomalus*
- Onycocaris aualitica* (Nobili, 1904)
Coralliocaris (Onycocaris) aualitica Nobili, 1904:233
Djibouti
- Onycocaris callyspongiae* Fujino and Miyake, 1969b:422, figs. 10–12
Tomioka, Amakusa Shimo Jima; in sponge
- Onycocaris furculata* Bruce, 1979c:324, figs. 1–4
La Saline, La Réunion; approximately 21°20'S, 55°00'E; 20 m, outer reef slope under dead base of the madreporal coral, *Acropora*
- Onycocaris longirostris* Bruce, 1980a:15, figs. 6–10
Ilot Maître, Nouméa, New Caledonia; 20 m, in sponge, *Siphonochalina*
- Onycocaris monodoa*—See *Onycocaridella monodoa*
- Onycocaris oligodentata* Fujino and Miyake, 1969b:415, figs. 7, 8d–f, 9d–f
Tomioka, Amakusa Shimo Jima; 35 m, in sponge
86. *Onycocaris profunda* Bruce, 1985b:241, figs. 8–11

- Mompog Pass, northeast of Marinduque, Philippines; 81–84 m
- Onycocaris quadratophthalma* (Balss, 1921)
Pontonia quadratophthalma Balss, 1921b:15, fig. 7
 Cape Jaubert, Western Australia
- Onycocaris seychellensis* Bruce, 1971b:208
 Anse Etoile, Mahé, Seychelles; from small sponge encrusting base of coral colony
- Onycocaris spinosa* Fujino and Miyake, 1969b:429, figs. 13–15
 “Terasaki,” Yoron Jima, Ryukyu Islands; 1 m, in sponge
- Onycocaris stenolepis*—See *Onycocaridella stenolepis*
- Onycocaris trullata* Bruce, 1978a:269, figs. 36–41
 Tany Kely, Madagascar; 13°28'S, 48°12'E; 28 m
- Onycocaris zanzibarica* Bruce, 1971c:293, figs. 1, 2
 Channel between Chumbe Island and main island of Zanzibar; 6°16.0'S, 39°12.6'E; 18 m
- ORTHOPONTONIA** Bruce, 1982b:163
 Type species: *Periclimenaeus ornatus*
- Orthopontonia ornata* (Bruce, 1970)
Periclimenaeus ornatus Bruce, 1970c:313
 Heron Island, Great Barrier Reef, Australia; on littoral sponge, *Jaspis stellifera*
- Palaemon Beaupresii*—See *Harpiliopsis beaupresii*
- Palaemon Petitthouarsii*—See *Periclimenes petitthouarsii*
- *PALAEMONELLA** Dana, 1852a:17
 Type species: *Palaemonella tenuipes*
- Palaemonella aberrans* Nobili, 1904:234
 Djibouti
 = *Periclimenes brevicarpalis*
- Palaemonella affinis* Zehntner, 1894—See *Periclimenes affinis*
- Palaemonella amboinensis* Zehntner, 1894:206, pl. 9: fig. 27 [not *Periclimenes amboinensis* De Man, 1888]
 Ambon
 = *Periclimenes brevicarpalis*
- Palaemonella asymmetrica* Holthuis, 1951a:19, pl. 5
 Bahia de Sullivan, Isla San Salvador, Galápagos Islands
- Palaemonella atlantica* Holthuis, 1951b:152, fig. 31
 Sao Pedro Bay, Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands; 16°50'N, 25°04'W
- Palaemonella batei*—See *Periclimenes batei*
- Palaemonella biunguiculata* Nobili, 1904:233
 Djibouti
 Species inquirenda
- Palaemonella burnsi* Holthuis, 1973:24, figs. 8, 9
 Small lava pool near coast of Keoneoio (= La Perouse) Bay at extreme east end of Cape Kinau Peninsula, Maui, Hawaii
- Palaemonella crosnieri* Bruce, 1978a:210, figs. 2–4
- Iles Glorieuses; 11°28.1'S, 27°[sic] 21.1'E; 20 m
- Palaemonella disalvoi* Fransen, 1987:511, figs. 7–12
 Tahai, west coast of Easter Island; 35 m
- Palaemonella dolichodactylus* Bruce, 1991a:232, figs. 6f–l, 7
 New Caledonia; 22°14.5'S, 167°02.0'E; 65–70 m
- Palaemonella elegans* Borradaile, 1915:210
 Salomon Island
 = *Palaemonella tenuipes*
- Palaemonella holmesi* (Nobili, 1907)
Anchista tenuipes Holmes
Periclimenes Holmesi Nobili, 1907:5
 Replacement name for *Anchista tenuipes* Holmes
- Palaemonella laccadivensis*—See *Periclimenes laccadivensis*
87. *Palaemonella lata* Kemp, 1922:127, figs. 3–6
 Aberdeen. Fort Blair, Andaman Islands; Rock pool at low tide
- Palaemonella longirostris*—See *Periclimenes longirostris*
- Palaemonella orientalis*—See *Vir orientalis*
88. *Palaemonella pottsi* (Borradaile, 1915)
Periclimenes (Falciger) pottsi Borradaile, 1915:212
 Torres Strait; on crinoid, *Comanthus*
- Palaemonella pusilla* Bruce, 1975b:169, figs. 1–5
 Kisiti Island, Wasini, Kenya; 4°43.3'S, 39°22.15'E; sheltered coral reef, low water
- *89. *Palaemonella rotumana* (Borradaile, 1898)
Periclimenes rotumanus Borradaile, 1898:383
 Rotuma, Fiji Islands
Palaemonella vestigialis
- Palaemonella spinulata* Yokoya, 1936:135, fig. 4
 Misaki, Japan
90. *Palaemonella tenuipes* Dana, 1852a:25
 Sulu Sea
Palaemonella tridentata
Palaemonella elegans
Palaemonella tridentata Borradaile, 1899:1007, pl. 64: fig. 8
 Funafuti
 = *Palaemonella tenuipes*
- Palaemonella vestigialis* Kemp, 1922:123, figs. 1, 2, pl. 3: fig. 2
 Aberdeen, Port Blair, Andaman Islands
 = *Palaemonella rotumana*
- Palaemonella Yucatanica*—See *Periclimenes yucatanicus*
- Palaemonetes natalensis*—See *Periclimenaeus natalensis*
- PARACLIMENAEUS** Bruce, 1988c:222
 Type species: *Periclimenaeus fimbriatus*
- Paracimena fimbriatus* (Borradaile, 1915)
Periclimenaeus fimbriatus Borradaile, 1915:213

- Mulaku Atoll, Maldives Islands and Providence Island, Seychelles; 70–90 m
- PARANCHISTUS** Holthuis, 1952c:5, 13, 91
Type species: *Anchistus biunguiculatus*
91. ***Paranchistus armatus*** H. Milne Edwards, 1837
P[ontonia] armata H. Milne Edwards, 1837:359
New Ireland
Anchistus biunguiculatus
Anchistus oshimai
92. ***Paranchistus nobilii*** Holthuis, 1952c:100, figs. 41, 42
Arzanah Island, Ruqq Az Zaqqum Bank, Persian Gulf coast of United Arab Emirates; in bivalve mollusk, *Spondylus gaederopus*
Paranchistus ornatus Holthuis, 1952c:97, figs. 39, 40
Mozambique
Paranchistus pycnodontae Bruce, 1978b:233, figs. 1–5, pl. 39
Heron Island, Capricorn Group, Queensland, Australia; central lagoon, 3 m, in giant clam, *Pycnodonta hyotis*
93. ***Paranchistus serenei*** Bruce, 1983c:890, fig. 9
Indonesia; in oyster, *Ostrea*
Paranchistus spondylis Suzuki, 1971:15, figs. 8, 9
“Shiraiso,” near Manazuru Marine Biological Laboratory, Sagami Bay, Honshu, Japan; rocky shore, in bivalve mollusk, *Spondylus barbatus*
- PARAPONTONIA** Bruce, 1968a:1148
Type species: *Parapontonia nudirostris*
Parapontonia nudirostris Bruce, 1968a:1149, figs. 1–5
Tiaré Bay, Nouméa, New Caledonia; 22°10'S, 166°15'E
- PARATYPTON** Balss, 1914b:83
Type species: *Paratypton siebenrocki*
94. ***Paratypton siebenrocki*** Balss, 1914a:84, fig. 1
Senafir, Koseir, and Sherm al Sheikh, Red Sea; Jaluit, Marshall Islands; and Samoa
- PELIAS** P. Roux, 1831:25 [not *PELIAS* Merrem, 1820]
Type species: *Alpheus amethystes*
= **PERICLIMENES**
Pelias notatus Heller, 1862a:526
Nicobars
Species inquirenda
- ***PERICLIMENAEUS** Borradaile, 1915:207
Type species: *Periclimenaeus robustus*
- Periclimenaeus arabicus*** (Calman, 1939)
Periclimenes (Periclimenaeus) arabicus Calman, 1939:210, fig. 4
Khalij al Masirah, eastern Oman; 19°22.6'N, 57°53.0'E; 13.5 m, from surface of sponge, *Periclimenaeus ohshimai*
- Periclimenaeus ardeae*** Bruce, 1970c:310
Heron Island, Great Barrier Reef, Australia; in littoral sponges
95. ***Periclimenaeus arthrodactylus*** Holthuis, 1952c:122, figs. 51–53
Pulau Sailus-ketjil, Kepulauan Tengah, Indonesia
- Periclimenaeus ascidiarum*** Holthuis, 1951a:80, pl. 22: figs. g–l, pl. 23
Bird Key Reef, Dry Tortugas, Florida
- Periclimenaeus atlanticus*** (Rathbun, 1901)
Coralliocaris atlantica Rathbun, 1901:122, fig. 26
Off St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; 37–42 m
- Periclimenaeus bermudensis*** (Armstrong, 1940)
Periclimenes (Periclimenaeus) bermudensis Armstrong, 1940: 4, figs. 2, 3A–F
The Reach, St. George Island, Bermuda; in black sponge
- Periclimenaeus bidentatus*** Bruce, 1970c:305
Heron Island, Great Barrier Reef, Australia; in littoral sponges
- Periclimenaeus bouvieri*** (Nobili, 1904)
Typton Bouvieri Nobili, 1904:233
Djibouti
- Periclimenaeus bredini*** Chace, 1972b:26, fig. 5
Isla Mujeres, Quintana Roo, Mexico; 1–3 feet, grass flats
- Periclimenaeus caraibicus*** Holthuis, 1951a:110, pls. 32h–j, 34
Buccoo Reef, Tobago, West Indies
- Periclimenaeus chacei*** Abele, 1971:38, figs. 1, 2
Northeastern Gulf of Mexico; 28°31'N, 84°16'W; 26 m
- Periclimenaeus crassipes*** (Calman, 1939)
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) crassipes Calman, 1939:211, fig. 5
Ghubbat Sawquirah, southeastern Oman, 18°025.5'N, 57°025'E; 38 m, possibly associated with calcareous sponges
- Periclimenaeus diplosomatis*** Bruce, 1980b:39, figs. 1–6
Heron Island, Capricorn Islands, Queensland, Australia; 23°26.9'S, 151°55'E; low water, in ascidian, *Diplosoma*
- Periclimenaeus djiboutensis*** Bruce, 1970c:307
Djibouti
- Periclimenaeus fimbriatus***—See ***Paraclimenaeus fimbriatus***
- Periclimenaeus garthi*** Bruce, 1976b:443, figs. 2–4
“Dunidu Is.,” Malé Atoll, Maldives Islands
- Periclimenaeus gorgonidarum*** (Balss, 1913)
Periclimenes gorgonidarum Balss, 1913:236
Sagami Nada near Misaki, Japan; 20–30 m, on gorgonian
- Periclimenaeus hancocki*** Holthuis, 1951a:97, pl. 29
Bahia Pina, Panama; 59 m
- Periclimenaeus hebedactylus*** Bruce, 1970c:308
Makunduchi, Zanzibar
96. ***Periclimenaeus hecate*** (Nobili, 1904)

- Coralliocaris hecate* Nobilii, 1904:232
Djibouti
97. *Periclimenaeus holthuisi* Bruce, 1969a:159
Kepulauan Banda, Indonesia; 17 m
Periclimenaeus jeancharcoti Bruce, 1991b:371, figs. 50–55
Off New Caledonia, 21°31'S, 166°21'E; 375–450 m
Periclimenaeus leptodactylus Fujino and Miyake, 1968b:90, figs. 3–5
Kasari-cho, Amami O Shima, Japan; in small pits on surface of sponge
Periclimenaeus lobiferus Bruce, 1978a:260, figs. 30–35
Mozambique Channel; 15°21.7'S, 46°12.6'E; 80–85 m
Periclimenaeus manihinei Bruce, 1976c:138, figs. 29, 30
Saint Anne Bay, Praslin Island, Seychelles
Periclimenaeus maxillulidens (Schmitt, 1936)
Periclimenes maxillulidens Schmitt, 1936:371, pl. 13
Entrance to Lac, Bonaire; 1 m
- *98. *Periclimenaeus minutus* Holthuis, 1952c:134, figs. 57–59
Banda, Indonesia; 9–36 m
Periclimenaeus natalensis (Stebbing, 1915)
Palaemonetes natalensis Stebbing, 1915:78, pl. 19
Cape Natal [South Africa], N by E 24 miles [38.4 km]; 800 m
Species inquirenda
Periclimenaeus nobilii Bruce, 1974c:1577, figs. 13F, 14
Red Sea
Periclimenaeus odontodactylus—See *Periclimenoides odontodactylus*
Periclimenaeus ohshimai Miyake and Fujino, 1967:275, fig. 1
Takamatsu, Amakusa Shimo Jima, Kyushu, Japan
= *Periclimenaeus arabicus*
Periclimenaeus orbitospinatus Bruce, 1969a:160
Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia; 18–27 m
Periclimenaeus ornatus—See *Orthopontonia ornata*
Periclimenaeus orontes Bruce, 1986d:151, figs. 1B, 6–10
Orontes Reef, Port Essington, Cobourg Peninsula, Arnhem Land, Northern Australia; 11°03.6'S, 132°05.0E; 3 m, associated with sponge, *Jaspis*
Periclimenaeus pachydentatus Bruce, 1969a:162
Great Barrier Reef, Australia; 14°12'N, 142°48'E; 35 m
Periclimenaeus pacificus Holthuis, 1951a:85, pl. 25
Bahia Pina, Panama; 59 m
Periclimenaeus palauensis Miyake and Fujino, 1968:417, fig. 5
Ngadarak Reef, Palau Islands
Periclimenaeus pearsei (Schmitt, 1932)
Coralliocaris pearsei Schmitt, 1932:123, fig. 1
Dry Tortugas, Florida; 46 m, in soft black sponge
Periclimenaeus perlatatus (Boone, 1930)
Coralloccaris perlatatus Boone, 1930:45, fig. 8
Baie des Gonaives, Haiti
Periclimenaeus quadridentatus (Rathbun, 1906)
Coralliocaris quadridentata Rathbun, 1906:920, fig. 69, pl. 24: fig. 1
Auau Channel between Maui and Lanai, Hawaii; 51–79 m
Periclimenaeus rastrifer Bruce, 1980a:27, figs. 13A, B
Ilot Maître, Nouméa, New Caledonia; 20 m, in sponge, *Dysidea*
Periclimenaeus rhodope (Nobili, 1904)
Coralliocaris (Onycocaris) rhodope Nobili, 1904:232
Djibouti
Periclimenaeus robustus Borradaile, 1915:213
Amirante Islands, Seychelles; 37–71 m
Periclimenaeus schmitti Holthuis, 1951a:90, pl. 27
Dry Tortugas, Florida
Periclimenaeus spinicauda Bruce, 1969a:164
South China Sea; 20°57.5'N, 115°55.0'E—20°57.5'N, 115°58.6'E; 64–66 m
Periclimenaeus spinimanus Bruce, 1969a:165
Off Ras Asir, Somalia; 11°37'N, 51°27'E—11°38'N, 51°27'E; 68–73 m
Periclimenaeus spinosus Holthuis, 1951a:113, pl. 35
Near Viradores Sur Island, Puerto Culebra, Costa Rica; shallow water, coral
99. *Periclimenaeus spongicola* Holthuis, 1952c:137, figs. 60–62
Java Sea; 4°41'S, 113°02'E; 28–32 m, in sponge
100. *Periclimenaeus storchi* Bruce, 1989c:181, fig. 5
Cuaming Island, Bohol Strait, Philippines
Periclimenaeus stylirostris Bruce, 1969a:167
South China Sea; 20°34.0'N, 113°30.5'E—20°30.3'N, 113°29.0'E; 90–91 m
Periclimenaeus tchesunovi Duris, 1990a:615, figs. 1, 2
Genego Island, North Nilandu Atoll, Maldive Islands; 20 m
101. *Periclimenaeus tridentatus* (Miers, 1884)
Coralliocaris? tridentata Miers, 1884:294, pl. 32: fig. C
Thursday Island, Torres Strait
Periclimenaeus trispinosus Bruce, 1969a:169
Mkokotoni, Zanzibar
Periclimenaeus truncatus (Rathbun, 1906)
Coralliocaris truncata Rathbun, 1906:920, fig. 70, pl. 24: fig. 2
South coast of Molokai, Hawaii; 4–90 m
102. *Periclimenaeus truncoideus*, new species
Periclimenaeus truncatus Holthuis, 1952c:117, figs. 48–50 [not *Coralliocaris truncata* Rathbun, 1906]
2.3 miles [3.7 km] N, 63°W from north point of Kai

- Besar, Kepulauan Kai, Indonesia; 5°36.5'S, 132°55.2'E; 90 m
- Periclimenaeus tuamotae* Bruce, 1969a:170
Mururoa Island, Tuamotu Archipelago
- Periclimenaeus uropodialis* Barnard, 1958:18, fig. 6
Baia de Lourenco Marques, Mozambique
- Periclimenaeus usitatus* Bruce, 1969a:172
Off Mafia Island, Tanzania; 7°46'48"S, 39°42'36"E; 20 m
- Periclimenaeus wilsoni* (Hay, 1917)
Coralliocaris wilsoni Hay, 1917:71
Fishing grounds, 20 miles [32 km] off Beaufort, North Carolina
- Periclimenaeus zanzibaricus* Bruce, 1969a:174
Uroa, Zanzibar; littoral sponges
- Periclimenaeus zarenkovi* Duris, 1990a:620, figs. 3, 4
Genego Island, North Nilandu Atoll, Maldive Islands; 0.7 m
- PERICLIMENES** Costa, 1844:290
Type species: *Periclimenes insignis*
PELIAS P. Roux
ANCHISTIA
HARPILIUS
UROCARIS
DENNISIA
ANCYLOCARIS
CORNIGER Borradaile
CRISTIGER Borradaile
FALCIGER
LAOMENES
CUAPETES
- Periclimenes aesopius* (Bate, 1863)
Anchistia aesopia Bate, 1863:502, pl. 41: fig. 5
Gulf of St. Vincent, South Australia
- *103. *Periclimenes affinis* (Zehntner, 1894)
Palaemonella affinis Zehntner, 1894:208
Ambon
Periclimenes (Falciger) affinis Borradaile, 1915:211
[not *Palaemonella affinis* Zehntner, 1894]
Saloman Island, Chagos Archipelago
= *Periclimenes longirostris*
- Periclimenes agag* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) agag Kemp, 1922:197, figs. 47–50, pl. 7: fig. 9
Ross Channel, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; 7–15 m
- Periclimenes akiensis* Kubo, 1936
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) akiensis Kubo, 1936:47, pl. 14
"Simokamogari-mura, Province Aki," Japan; trawled in "weedy shallow water"
- *104. *Periclimenes albatrossae*, new species
South China Sea off western Luzon, Philippines; 16°33' 52"N, 119°52'54"E; 315 m
105. *Periclimenes alcocki* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) alcocki Kemp, 1922:154, figs. 21–24
Laccadive Sea; 9°34'57"N, 75°36'30"E; 743 m
- Periclimenes aleator* Bruce, 1991b:315, figs. 10–14
Loyalty Islands, 20°53'S, 167°17'E; 570–610 m
- Periclimenes alegrias* Bruce, 1986d:143, figs. 1A, 2–5, 15A–C
Coral Bay, Port Essington, Arnhem Land, Northern Australia; 11°11.2'S, 132°02.8'E; 2–4 m, associated with crinoid, *Stephanometra spicata*
- Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) amamiensis* Kubo, 1940b:44, figs. 11, 12
Amami O Shima, Ryukyu Islands
= *Periclimenes lutescens*
106. *Periclimenes amboinensis* (De Man, 1888)
Anchistia amboinensis De Man, 1888b:546, pl. 22a: fig. 2
Ambon
?= *Periclimenes cornutus*
- Periclimenes americanus* (Kingsley, 1878)
Anchistia americana Kingsley, 1878:65
Key West, Florida
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) bermudensis Lebour
Pariclemenes (Ancylocaris) rhizophorae
- Periclimenes amethysteus* (Risso, 1827)
Alpheus amethystea Risso, 1827:77, pl. 4: fig. 16
Southern Europe (Nice?)
Periclimenes insignis
- *107. *Periclimenes amymone* De Man, 1902:829, pl. 25: fig. 53
Ternate, Indonesia
- Periclimenes anacanthus* Bruce, 1988d:105, figs. 1–5
Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia; sea-grass beds
108. *Periclimenes andamanensis* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) andamanensis Kemp, 1922:204, figs. 54–57
Ross Channel, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; 7–15 m
- Periclimenes andresi* Macpherson, 1988:52, figs. 1–4
Namibia, southwestern Africa; 17°15'S, 11°27'E; 185 m
- Periclimenes anthophilus* Holthuis and Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1964
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) anthophilus Holthuis and Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1964:185, figs. 1–4
Whalebone Bay, Bermuda; 2–3 m, on sea anemones
- Periclimenes antonbruunii* Bruce, 1967a:45, figs. 19–22
Pamanzi Island reef, Dzaoudzi, Ile de Mayotte, Comoro Islands
= *Urocaridella antonbruunii*
- Periclimenes (Periclimenaeus) arabicus*—See *Periclimenaeus arabicus*
109. *Periclimenes attenuatus* Bruce, 1971d:533, figs. 1–5
"Waterhouse Cove, Burukuk," Duke of York Group, New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago; 4°7.3'E,

- 152°27.3'E; 1–2 m, on crinoid
110. *Periclimenes batei* (Borradaile, 1917)
Palaemonella batei Borradaile, 1917:357, 358
 Off Sibago Island, Sulu Archipelago, Philippines;
 6°47'N, 122°28'E; 46 m
Periclimenes batei Holthuis, 1950a:22 [not
Palaemonella batei Borradaile, 1917]
 = *Periclimenes yaldwyni*
Periclimenes bayeri Holthuis, 1981:792, fig. 3a–h
 Ine village, Arno Atoll, Marshall Islands; outer edge
 of sea reef, on coral, *Pocillopora*
Periclimenes beaufortensis—See *Neopontonides*
beaufortensis
Periclimenes (Periclimenaeus) bermudensis Armstrong,
 1940 -
 See *Periclimenaeus bermudensis*
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) bermudensis Lebour,
 1949a:1115, fig. 6 [not *Periclimenes (Periclime-*
naeus) bermudensis Armstrong, 1940]
 Mangrove Lake, Bermuda
 = *Periclimenes americanus*
Periclimenes bicolor Edmondson, 1935:10, fig. 3
 Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii; on asteroid, *Linckia*
multiflora, in shallow water
 = *Periclimenes soror*
Periclimenes borradailei Rathbun, 1904:34
 [Replacement name for *Periclimenes tenuipes* Borra-
 daile, 1898]
Periclimenes Borradailei Nobili, 1905b:159 [not *Peri-*
climenes borradailei Rathbun, 1904]
 Persian Gulf off coast of United Arab Emirates;
 25°10'N, 55°10'N, 24°55'N, 54°40'E
 Species inquirenda
Periclimenes bowmani Chace, 1972b:32, figs. 1, 2
 Reef south of Marigot Harbour, St. Lucia, Windward
 Islands; 2–3 m
111. *Periclimenes brevicarpalis* (Schenkel, 1902)
Palaemonella amboinensis Zehntner
Ancylocaris brevicarpalis Schenkel, 1902:563, pl. 13:
 fig. 21
 Ujung Pandang, Celebes, Indonesia
Palaemonella aberrans
Harpilius latirostris
Periclimenes potina
Periclimenes hermitensis
Periclimenes brevinaris Nobili, 1906b:42, pl. 3:
 fig. 7, 7a
 Persian Gulf off coast of United Arab Emirates;
 25°10'N, 55°10'E—24°55'N, 54°40'E
Periclimenes Borradailei Nobili
Periclimenes brevirostris Bruce 1991b:322, figs. 15–20
 Off Ile des Pins, New Caledonia, 22°05.8'S,
 167°10.3'E; 500–550 m
Periclimenes brocketti Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Falciger) brocketti Borradaile,
 1915:212
 Male Atoll, Maldive Islands
 ?= *Periclimenes affinis*
112. *Periclimenes brockii* (De Man, 1888)
Anchistia Brockii De Man, 1888b:548, pl. 22a: fig. 3
 Ambon
Periclimenes brucei Duris, 1990b:1, figs. 1, 2
 Genego Island, North Nilandu Atoll, Maldive Islands;
 52 m
- *113. *Periclimenes calcaratus*, new species
 Albay Gulf, Philippines; 13°12'N, 123°49'18"E;
 [267 m]
Pariclimenes calmani Tattersall, 1921:385, pl. 27: fig.
 11, pl. 28: figs. 14, 15
 Sudanese coast of Red Sea
Periclimenes (Harpilius) calmani Johnson, 1962b:59
 [not *Periclimenes calmani* Tattersall, 1921]
 Pasir Laba, Singapore; 1°21'N, 103°38'E; in *Enhalus*
 beds
 = *Periclimenes johnsoni*
Periclimenes carinidactylus Bruce, 1969b:254
 Bottle and Glass Rocks, Port Jackson, Sydney
 Harbour, Australia; 6 m
114. *Periclimenes ceratophthalmus* Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Corniger) ceratophthalmus Borradaile,
 1915:211
 Male Atoll, Maldive Islands
Periclimenes colemani Bruce, 1975c:488, figs. 1–8
 Heron Island, Queensland, Australia; on echinoid,
Areosoma thetidis
115. *Periclimenes commensalis* Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Cristiger) commensalis Borradaile,
 1915: 211
 Torres Strait; on crinoid, *Comanthus annulatus*
Periclimenes compressus Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Falciger) compressus Borradaile,
 1915:212
 Saya de Malha Bank, western Indian Ocean; 265 m
116. *Periclimenes consobrinus* (De Man, 1902)
Harpilius consobrinus De Man, 1902:836, pl. 26:
 fig. 54
 Ternate, Indonesia
117. *Periclimenes coriolis* Bruce, 1985b:234, figs. 4–7
 Southwest of Manila Bay, Luzon, Philippines;
 14°01.0'N, 120°17.1'E; 186–184 m
Periclimenes (Corniger) cornutus Borradaile, 1915:211
 Male Atoll, Maldive Islands; on crinoid
 ?= *Periclimenes amboinensis*
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) crassipes—See *Periclime-*
naeus crassipes
Periclimenes crinoidalis Chace, 1969:251, figs. 1, 2
 Jan Thiel Beach, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles; 38 m,
 on crinoid

118. *Periclimenes cristimanus* Bruce, 1965:487, figs. 1, 2
Pulau Sudong, near Pulau Salu, Singapore; 1°12.7'N,
103°43.65'E; on echinoid, *Diadema setosum*
Periclimenes curvirostris Kubo, 1940
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) curvirostris Kubo,
1940b:35, figs. 3–5
Kumano Nada, off Mie Prefecture, southern Honshu,
Japan; about 311 m
Periclimenes darwiniensis Bruce, 1987b:29, figs. 1–5
Weed Reef, Darwin Harbour, Northern Territory,
Australia; 12°31.6'S, 130°47.3'E; intertidal pool
Periclimenes delagoae Barnard, 1958:14, fig. 4B
Baia de Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, in coral
Periclimenes demani Kemp, 1915:279, fig. 27, pl. 13:
fig. 10
Chilka Lake, India; salt to nearly fresh water
Periclimenes denticulatus Nobili, 1906
Periclimenes Petitthouarsi var. *Denticulata* Nobili,
1906a:257
Gatavake, Iles Gambier, Tuamotu Archipelago
- *119. *Periclimenes dentidactylus* Bruce, 1984a:7, figs. 1–6
Makassar Strait, Indonesia; 0°31.4'N, 117°50.1'E;
592–595 m
Periclimenes difficilis Bruce, 1976c:111, figs. 15–17
Saint Anns Bay, Praslin Island, Seychelle Islands; 6
m, on coral, *Porites*
120. *Periclimenes digitalis* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) digitalis Kemp, 1922:224,
fig. 65, pl. 8: fig. 12
Off Viper Island, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; 6–9 m
121. *Periclimenes diversipes* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) diversipes Kemp,
1922:179, figs. 36–39 [part]
Kilakarai, Gulf of Mannar, southern India: low tide,
on coral, *Montipora*
Periclimenes (Falciger) dubius Borradaile, 1915:211
Minicoy, Laccadive Islands
= *Periclimenes elegans*
Periclimenes edwardsii (Paulson, 1875)
Anch[istia] edwardsii Paulson, 1875:114, pl. 17: fig.
2–2b
Red Sea
- *122. *Periclimenes elegans* (Paulson, 1875)
Anch[istia] elegans Paulson, 1875:113, pl. 17: fig. 1
Red Sea
Periclimenes (Falciger) dubius
Periclimenes elegans Gourret, 1884:15 [not *Anchistia*
elegans Paulson]
"Golfe de Marseille"
Nomen nudum
?= *Periclimenes scriptus*
123. *Periclimenes ensifrons* (Dana, 1852)
Anchistia ensifrons Dana, 1852a:25
Balabac Strait, North Borneo
- Periclimenes exederens* Bruce, 1969b:255
South China Sea; 20°36.0'N, 113°54.2'E—20°38.8'N,
113°57.8'E; 86–88 m
Periclimenes finlayi Chace, 1972b:35, fig. 8
Off Marigot Bay, St. Lucia, Windward Islands; 165 m,
mollusk trap
Periclimenes forcipulatus Bruce, 1991a:330, figs.
21–25
Loyalty Islands, 20°166°54'E; 460 m
124. *Periclimenes foresti* Bruce, 1981c:201, figs. 10–11, 17c
Southwest of Manila Bay, Luzon, Philippines;
14°00.0'N, 120°18.0'E—14°01.7'N, 120°20.2'E;
189–209 m
125. *Periclimenes foveolatus* Bruce, 1981c:196, figs. 6–9,
17a,b, 18b,c
Southwest of Manila Bay, Luzon, Philippines;
14°01.0'N, 120°15.8'E—13°59.2'N, 120°18.8'E;
191–188 m
Periclimenes franklini Bruce, 1990e:55
Coral Sea
Periclimenes (Cristiger) frater Borradaile, 1915:210
Seychelles
= *Periclimenes soror*
Periclimenes fujinoi Bruce, 1990a:161, figs. 8–11,
39a,b
Chesterfield Islands; 22°06.9'S, 159°24.6'E;
487–610 m
126. *Periclimenes galene* Holthuis, 1952
Periclimenes (Harpilius) galene Holthuis, 1952c:62,
fig. 24
Ambon (0–2 m) and islet off Manado [northern
Celebes]
Periclimenes goniopora Bruce, 1989c:149, figs. 1–3,
4a
Ras Iwatine, Mombasa, Kenya; 4°01.15'S,
39°43.78'E; low water spring tide level, on coral,
Goniopora
Periclimenes gorgonicola Bruce, 1969b:257
South China Sea; 21°47.7'N, 116°28.5'E—21°43.3'N,
116°28.0'E; 110–132 m, on gorgonian, *Melitheia*
Periclimenes gorgonidarum—See *Periclimenaeus*
gorgonidarum
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) gracilirostris Kubo,
1940b:41, figs. 8–10
Kumano Nada off Mie Prefecture, Japan; about 310 m
= *Periclimenes hertwigi*
127. *Periclimenes gracilis* (Dana, 1852)
Anchistia gracilis Dana, 1852a:25
Sulu Sea, Philippines
128. *Periclimenes grandis* (Stimpson, 1860)
Anchistia grandis Stimpson, 1860:39
Amami O Shima, Ryukyu Islands
Periclimenes vitiensis
Periclimenes granulatus Holthuis, 1950

- Periclimenes (Periclimenes) granulatus* Holthuis, 1950c:10, fig. 1, pl. 1
Algeria; 100 m, among pearl oysters and alcyonarians
- Periclimenes granulimanus* Bruce, 1978a:237, figs. 16–19
Tany Kely, northwest coast of Madagascar near Nosy Be; on antipatharian
- Periclimenes granuloides* Hayashi in Baba, Hayashi, and Toriyama, 1986:102, figs. [62], 18
Tosa Bay, Japan; 130 m
- Periclimenes harringtoni* Lebour, 1949a:1110, fig. 3
Harrington Sound, Bermuda
- Periclimenes hermitensis* Rathbun, 1914:655, pl. 1: figs. 1–3
Hermit, Monte Bello Islands
= *Periclimenes brevicarpalis*
129. *Periclimenes hertwigi* Balss, 1913:235
Sagami Bay, Japan; 120 m, on echinoid
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) gracilirostris
- Periclimenes hirsutus* Bruce, 1971e:91, figs. 1–6
Nukulau Island, Lauthala Bay, Suva, Viti Levu, Fiji Islands; on echinoid
- Periclimenes Holmesi*—See *Palaemonella holmesi*
- *130. *Periclimenes holthuisi* Bruce, 1969b:258
Leung Ha Bay, N.T., Hong Kong; 22°18.5'N, 114°18.2'E; 4 m, on sea anemones
- Periclimenes hongkongensis* Bruce, 1969b:259
Rocky Harbour, Hong Kong; 22°20.0'N, 114°21'E; 26 m
- Periclimenes (Pariclimenes) impar* Kemp, 1922:147, figs. 16, 17, pl. 3: fig. 1
Port Blair, Andaman Islands; 9 m, on pinkish sponge
= *Periclimenes incertus*
- Periclimenes imperator* Bruce, 1967a:53, figs. 23–25
Zanzibar; on nudibranch
- *131. *Periclimenes incertus* Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Cristiger) incertus Borradaile, 1915:210
Maldives Islands
Periclimenes (Pariclimenes) impar
132. *Periclimenes indicus* (Kemp, 1915)
Urocaris indica Kemp, 1915:275, fig. 26, pl. 13: fig. 9
Chilka Lake, India; fresh and brackish water
- Periclimenes infraspinis* (Rathbun, 1902)
Urocaris infraspinis Rathbun, 1902:903
Bahia Concepcion, Baja California, Mexico
- Periclimenes ingressicolumbi* Berggren and Svane, 1989:432, figs. 1–5
Off San Salvador Island, Bahama Islands; 579 m, on spines of echinoid, *Palaeopneustes tholoformis*
133. *Periclimenes inornatus* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) inornatus Kemp, 1922:191, figs. 43–46
Port Blair, Andaman Islands; on sea anemones
- Periclimenes insignis* O.G. Costa in O.G. Costa and A. Costa, 1844:[4], pl. 6; figs. 1–6
Naples
= *Periclimenes amethysteus*
- Periclimenes insolitus* Bruce, 1974b:293, figs. 1–8
Waikiki Beach, Oahu, Hawaii; 21°15.9'N, 157°50.5'W;
rocky flat outside surf zone, on echinoid, *Pseudoboletia*
- Periclimenes investigatoris* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) investigatoris Kemp, 1922:160, figs. 26, 27, pl. 5: fig. 6
Persian Gulf; 29°20'N, 48°47'E; 24 m, on alcyonarian
- Periclimenes iridescens* Lebour, 1949a:1112, figs. 4, 5
Off Castle Roads, Bermuda
- Periclimenes ischiopinosus* Bruce, 1991a:240, figs. 3b, 9–12
New Caledonia; 21°44'S, 166°32'E; 50 m
134. *Periclimenes johnsoni* Bruce, 1987c:115, figs. 1–5
Replacement name for *Periclimenes (Harpilius) calmani* Johnson, 1961 [not Tattersall, 1921]
135. *Periclimenes jugalis* Holthuis, 1952
Periclimenes (Harpilius) jugalis Holthuis, 1952c:67, fig. 26
Djedan, Kepulauan Aru, Indonesia; 13 m
136. *Periclimenes kempii* Bruce, 1969b:260
Hurghada, Red Sea coast of Egypt; 27°14'N, 38°50'E; 1 m, associated with alcyonarians
- Periclimenes (Falciger) kolumadulensis* Borradaile, 1915: 213
Kolumadulu Atoll, Maldive Islands
= *Periclimenes tenuipes*
- Periclimenes kornii* (Lo Bianco, 1903)
Anchistia Kornii Lo Bianco, 1903:250, pl. 7: fig. 13
Off Capri; 1080 m
137. *Periclimenes kororensis* Bruce, 1977c:33, figs. 1–4
Koror, Palau Islands; associated with fungiid coral, *Heliogungia*
- Periclimenes laccadivensis* (Alcock and Anderson, 1894)
Palaemonella laccadivensis Alcock and Anderson, 1894:157
Laccadive Sea; 770–1353
- *138. *Periclimenes lanipes* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) lanipes Kemp, 1922:156, pl. 4: fig. 4
Mergui Archipelago; 12°48'N, 98°16'10"E; 44 m
139. *Periclimenes latipollex* Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) latipollex Kemp, 1922:150, fig. 18, pl. 4: fig. 3
Mergui Archipelago; 12°15'20"N, 97°10'10"E; 113 m
- Periclimenes lepidus* Bruce, 1978a:244, figs. 20–24
Northwest coast of Madagascar near Nosy Be; 40 m

- Periclimenes leptodactylus*** Bruce, 1991b:338, figs. 26–30
Loyalty Islands, 20°37.8'S, 167°02.7'E; 825–370 m
- Periclimenes leptopus*** Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) leptopus Kemp, 1922:173, figs. 31–33
Brigade Creek, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; 4–9 m
- Periclimenes lifuensis***—See *Philarius lifuensis*
- Periclimenes longicarpus*** Bruce and Svoboda, 1983:13, figs. 4–8
Al Aqaba, Jordan; 15 m, on actinian, *Entacmaea*
- Periclimenes longicaudatus*** (Stimpson, 1860)
Urocaris longicaudatus Stimpson, 1860:39
"Coast of Carolina"
- Periclimenes longimanus*** (Dana, 1852)
Anchistia longimana Dana, 1852a:25
Type locality unknown
- Periclimenes longipes*** (Stimpson, 1860)
Urocaris longipes Stimpson, 1860:39
Amami O Shima, Ryukyu Islands; 37 m
140. ***Periclimenes longirostris*** (Borradaile, 1915)
Palaemonella longirostris Borradaile, 1915:210
Naifaro Island, Fadiffolu Atoll, Maldives Islands
Periclimenes (Falciger) affinis Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) proximus
- Periclimenes lucasi*** Chace, 1937
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) lucasi Chace, 1937:133, fig. 8
San Lucas Bay, Baja California, Mexico; 22°53'N, 109°54'W; 6–17 m
141. ***Periclimenes lutescens*** (Dana, 1852)
Harpilius lutescens Dana, 1852a:25
Tongatapu Island, Tonga Islands
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) amamiensis
Periclimenes macrophthalmus Fujino and Miyake, 1970
Periclimenes (Harpilius) macrophthalmus Fujino and Miyake, 1970b:250, figs. 3–5
East China Sea west of Goto Retto, Kyushu, Japan; 32°36.7'N, 127°42.8'E; 145 m
- Periclimenes madreporae*** Bruce, 1969b:262
Erskine Island, Capricorn Group, Great Barrier Reef, Queensland, Australia; 6–11 m, in scleractinian corals
142. ***Periclimenes magnificus*** Bruce, 1979d:195, figs. 1–5, pl. 1A–C
Wistari Reef, Heron Island, Queensland, Australia; 26–29 m, with coral, *Catalaphyllia*
- Periclimenes magnus*** Holthuis, 1951
Periclimenes (Harpilius) magnus Holthuis, 1951a:52, pl. 15
Gulf of Mexico off Aransas, Texas; 27°40', 96°34'W; 50 m
- Periclimenes mahei*** Bruce, 1969b:263
North West Bay, Mahé, Seychelles; 4°36'15"S, 55°26'01"E; 2–4 m, on scleractinian corals
- Periclimenes maldivensis*** Bruce, 1969b:264
Suvadiva Atoll, Maldives Islands, on echinoid
- Periclimenes maxillulidens***—See *Periclimenaeus maxillulidens*
- Periclimenes meyeri*** Chace, 1969:255, figs. 3, 4
Jan Thiel Beach, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles; 24 m, on crinoid
- Periclimenes milleri*** Bruce, 1986e:637, figs. 1–5
Off San Salvador, Bahama Islands; 24°02.75'N, 74°32.53'W; 527 m, associated with asterostomatid echinoid, *Heterobrissus hystrix*
143. ***Periclimenes nilandensis*** Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Falciger) nilandensis Borradaile, 1915:211
Nilandu Atoll, Maldives Islands
- Periclimenes novaecaledoniae*** Bruce, 1968a:1157, figs. 6–9
Ilot Maître, Nouméa, New Caledonia; 22°20'20"S, 116°25'E, on crinoid, *Tropiometra afra*
- Periclimenes (Hamiger) novae-zealandiae***—See *Hamiger novaezealandiae*
- Periclimenes (Periclimenes) noverca***—See *Zenopontonia noverca*
- Periclimenes obscurus*** Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) obscurus Kemp, 1922:144, figs. 14, 15
Springhaven, Madras Harbor, India; near encrusted buoys and piles
- Periclimenes ordinarius*** Bruce, 1991b:344, figs. 31–35
Off New Caledonia, 18°04'S, 163°27.5'E
- Periclimenes ornatellus*** Bruce, 1979e:219, figs. 4–6, pl. 1C–E
Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands; 1–2 m, with actinian, *Radianthus*
144. ***Periclimenes ornatus*** Bruce, 1969b:266
"Lung Ha Bay," N.T., Hong Kong; 22°18.5', 114°18.2'E; 4 m, on actinarian
- Periclimenes orontes***—See *Periclimenaeus orontes*
- Periclimenes paivai*** Chace, 1969:259, figs. 5–7
Cananea, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil
- Periclimenes pandionis*** Holthuis, 1951
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) pandionis Holthuis, 1951a:41, pl. 11
Off Key West, Florida; 24°21'55"N, 81°58'25"W; 179 m
- Periclimenes paraornatus*** Bruce, 1979d:207
Nomen nudum
- Periclimenes paraparvus*** Bruce, 1969b:267
South China Sea; 20°28.2'N, 112°52.2'E; 84–88 m
- Periclimenes parasiticus*** Borradaile, 1898:384
New Britain; on starfish, *Linckia*
? = *Periclimenes soror*
- Periclimenes parvispinatus*** Bruce, 1990a:154, figs. 3–6

- S.W. Recif Jouan, New Caledonia; 200 m, trap
Periclimenes parvus Borradaile, 1898:384
 Rakaiya, Blanche Bay, New Britain
Periclimenes pauper Holthuis, 1951
Periclimenes (Harpilius) pauper Holthuis, 1951a:50,
 pl. 14
 Isla Cubagua, Venezuela; rocky shore
145. ***Periclimenes pectiniferus*** Holthuis, 1952
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) pectiniferus Holthuis,
 1952c:48, figs. 15, 16
 Pulau Kabaladua, Makassar Strait, Indonesia; 22 m
Periclimenes pectinipes Bruce, 1991b:351, figs. 36–40,
 75
 Off New Caledonia, 23°41.2'S, 168°00.5'E; 280 m
Periclimenes pedersoni Chace, 1958:125, figs. 1–17
 Lyford Cay, New Providence Island, Bahama Islands;
 associated with sea anemone, *Bartholomea annu-*
lata
Periclimenes perlucidus Bruce, 1969b:268
 South China Sea; 16°06.5'N, 114°41.5'E—16°05.8'N,
 114°38.2'E; 79–81 m, on gorgonian
Periclimenes perryae Chace, 1942
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) perryae Chace, 1942:82,
 pl. 24
 Off Sanibel Island, Florida; 10 m, associated with
 basket star, *Astrophyton muricatum*
Periclimenes perturbans Bruce, 1978a:253, figs. 25, 26
 Northwest coast of Madagascar near Nosy Be; 40 m,
 on alcyonarian, *Morchellana*
Periclimenes petithouarsii (Audouin, 1826)
Palaemon Petithouarsii Audouin, 1826:91
 Egypt
Anchistia inaequimana
Periclimenes Petithouarsi var. *denticulata*—See ***Peri-***
climenes denticulatus
Periclimenes petithouarsii var. *spinifera*—See
Periclimenes spinifer
Periclimenes pholeter Holthuis, 1973:30, figs. 10, 11,
 pl. 1: fig. 1
 “Ras Muhammad’s Crack,” Ras Muhammad, Sinai
 Peninsula, Egypt; 27°44'N, 34°15'E
146. ***Periclimenes pilipes*** Bruce and Zmarzlyy, 1983:644,
 figs. 1–6
 “Medren Islet,” Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands;
 11°24'N, 162°22'E; 3 m, with crinoid, *Comanthina*
Periclimenes platalea Holthuis, 1951
Periclimenes (Harpilius) platalea Holthuis,
 1951b:157, fig. 32
 Off Guinea; 9°23'N, 15°07'W; 30–34 m
147. ***Periclimenes platycheles*** Holthuis, 1952
Periclimenes (Harpilius) platycheles Holthuis,
 1952c:85, fig. 33
 Pulau Fau west of Pulau Gebe (31 m) and off
 Atiationin, west coast of New Guinea (to 57 m)
- Periclimenes platyrhynchus*** Bruce, 1991a:358, figs.
 41–44
 Off New Caledonia, 19°04'S, 163°27'E; 260 m
Periclimenes potina Nobili, 1905b:159
 Arabian coasts; on a pelagic brown alga
 = ***Periclimenes brevicarpalis***
Periclimenes (Falciger) pottsi—See ***Palaemonella***
pottsi
Periclimenes poupini Bruce, 1990b:852, figs. 1–6a
 Tubuai, French Polynesia; 23°19'S, 142°22'W; 430–
 520 m, on actinarian on gastropod shell associated
 with pagurid, *Trizopagurus*
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) proximus Kemp, 1922:201,
 figs. 51–53
 Ross Channel, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; 7–15 m
 = ***Periclimenes longirostris***
- *148. ***Periclimenes psamathe*** (De Man, 1902)
Urocaris psamathe De Man, 1902:816, pl. 25: fig. 51
 Ternate, Indonesia
Periclimenes pusillus Rathbun, 1906:921, fig. 71, pl. 24:
 fig. 7
 Diamond Head Light, Oahu, Hawaii, S 62°, E 3.9;
 surface over 24 m
 = ***Harpiliopsis depressa***
Periclimenes rapanui Fransen, 1987:519, figs. 13–15
 Tahai, W. coast of Easter Island
Periclimenes rathbunae Schmitt, 1924a:70, figs. 5, 6
 Spanish Port, Curaçao
149. ***Periclimenes rectirostris*** Bruce, 1981c:204, figs. 12–15
 Southwest of Manila Bay, Luzon, Philippines;
 13°53.1'N, 120°08.9'E—13°53.3', 120°10.7'E;
 134–129 m, possibly associated with echinoid,
Eremopyga
Periclimenes rex Kemp, 1922
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) rex Kemp, 1922:158, fig.
 25, pl. 5: fig. 5
 Ross Channel, Port Blair, Andaman Islands; 15 m,
 possibly associated with a sponge
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) rhizophorae Lebour,
 1949b:605
 Replacement name for ***Periclimenes (Ancylocaris)***
bermudensis Lebour
 = ***Periclimenes americanus***
Periclimenes richeri Bruce, 1990a:181, figs. 20, 39f
 New Caledonia; 24°54.5'S, 168°23.3'E; 527 m
Periclimenes rotumanus—See ***Palaemonella rotu-***
manus
Periclimenes ruber Bruce, 1982c:197
 Queensland, Australia; associated with crinoid, *Zy-*
gometra
Periclimenes sagittifer (Norman, 1861)
Dennisia sagittifera Norman, 1861:278, pl. 13: figs.
 8–13
Periclimenes scriptus (Risso, 1822)

- Alpheus scriptus* Risso, 1822:247
Nice, France
?Periclimenes elegans Gourret
Urocaris de Mani
Periclimenes setirostris Bruce, 1991b:364, figs. 45–49
Chesterfield Islands, 25°32.8'S, 159°46.1'E; 300 m
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) setoensis Fujino and Miyake, 1969a:149, figs. 4, 5
Shiso-jima, Tanabe-wan, Wakayama pref., Japan; 5 m
= *Periclimenes sinensis*
150. ***Periclimenes seychellensis*** Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Falciger) seychellensis Borradaile, 1915:212
Praslin, Seychelles
151. ***Periclimenes sibogae*** Holthuis, 1952
Periclimenes (Harpilius) sibogae Holthuis, 1952c:73, figs. 28, 29
Anchorage at Kepulauan Banda, Indonesia; 9–36 m
Periclimenes signatus Kemp, 1925
Periclimenes (Periclimenes) signatus Kemp, 1925:322, figs. 16, 17
Andaman Islands
- *152. ***Periclimenes sinensis*** Bruce, 1969b:270
Hong Kong; on alcyonarian
153. ***Periclimenes soror*** Nobili, 1904:232
Djibouti
Periclimenes (Cristiger) frater
Periclimenes bicolor
154. ***Periclimenes spinifer*** De Man, 1902
Periclimenes petiithouarsii var. *spinifera* De Man, 1902:824
Ternate, Pulau Damar-Besar, Teluk Djakarta, Ambon, Indonesia, and Tahiti, French Polynesia
Periclimenes suvavivensis Borradaile, 1915
Periclimenes (Falciger) suvavivensis Borradaile, 1915:212
Suvadiva Atoll, Maldive Islands
Periclimenes tenellus (Smith, 1882)
Anchistia tenella Smith, 1882:55, pl. 9: fig. 1
Continental slope off South Carolina; 32°07'N, 78°37'05"W; 419 m
- *155. ***Periclimenes tenuipes*** Borradaile, 1898:384
New Britain
Periclimenes borraidailei
Periclimenes (Falciger) kolumadulensis
Periclimenes tenuirostris Bruce, 1991a:247, figs. 13–16
New Caledonia; Grand Récif Sud; 22°35.1'S, 166°59.5'E; 82 m
156. ***Periclimenes tenuis*** Bruce, 1969b:272
Chukwani, Zanzibar; 6°15.1'S, 39°12.7'E; 1 foot, on crinoid
- *157. ***Periclimenes toloensis*** Bruce, 1969b:275
"Ap Chau," Tolo Channel, Hong Kong; 9–27 m
- Periclimenes tonga*** Bruce, 1990d:23, figs. 1–5
Nuapapa Island, Tonga; on scyphozoan, *Cassiopeia*
158. ***Periclimenes tosaensis*** Kubo, 1951
Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) tosaensis Kubo, 1951:268, figs. 7, 8
Tosa Bay, off Usa, Shikoku, Japan
Periclimenes ungujaensis Bruce, 1969b:275
Unguja Ukuu Pwani, Zanzibar; 6°18.8'S, 39°21.1'E; 1 foot
Periclimenes uniunguiculatus Bruce, 1990a:167, figs. 12–15, 39e
New Caledonia; 23°06'S, 167°47'E. 540–600 m
Periclimenes vaubani Bruce, 1990:174, figs. 16–19, 38a–d
New Caledonia; 23°38'S, 167°42'E; 470 m
Periclimenes veleronis Holthuis, 1951
Periclimenes (Harpilius) veleronis Holthuis, 1951a:67, pl. 20
La Libertad, Ecuador; 7 m
159. ***Periclimenes venustus*** Bruce, 1990f:230, figs. 1–6, 7a, 8a
Port Essington, Northern Australia; 3 m, on actiniarians
Periclimenes vitiensis Borradaile, 1898:383
Fiji
= ***Periclimenes grandis***
Periclimenes watamuuae Bruce, 1976d:16, figs. 5, 6
Watamu Park, Kenya; 3°22.0'S, 40°00.5'E; 2 m, from alcyonarian
Periclimenes yaldwyni Holthuis, 1959
Brachycarpus audouini
Brachycarpus Antonini
Periclimenes batei Holthuis
Periclimenes (Harpilius) yaldwyni Holthuis, 1959:197
Cook Strait, New Zealand
Periclimenes yucatanicus (Ives, 1891)
Palaemonella Yucatanica Ives, 1891:183, pl. 5: fig. 8
Off Progreso, Estado de Yucatan, Mexico
Periclimenes zanzibaricus Bruce, 1967a:62, figs. 26–29
Fawatu Reef, Zanzibar; low tide, on echinoid, *Echinothrix*
Periclimenes zerinae Duris. 1990b:4, figs. 3, 4
Genego Island, North Nilandu Atoll, Maldive Islands; 52 m
PERICLIMENOIDES Bruce, 1990c:616
Type species: *Periclimenaeus odontodactylus*
- *160. ***Periclimenoides odontodactylus*** (Fujino and Miyake, 1968)
Periclimenaeus odontodactylus Fujino and Miyake, 1968b:85, figs. 1, 2
Ushitaka, Amakusa Island, Japan
***PHILARIUS** Holthuis, 1952c:5, 15, 151

- Type species: *Harpilius Gerlachei*
- *161. *Philarius gerlachei* (Nobili, 1905)
Harpilius Gerlachei Nobili, 1905b:160
Northeast of Arzanah Island, Persian Gulf
162. *Philarius imperialis* (Kubo, 1940)
Harpilius imperialis Kubo, 1940c:1, figs. 1–3
“Nankin-Hama,” Haha-Jima, Bonin Islands
Philarius lifuensis (Borradaile, 1898)
Periclimenes lifuensis Borradaile, 1898:384
Lifou, Loyalty Islands
Philarius lophos —See *Ischnopontonia lophos*
- PLATYCARIS** Holthuis, 1952c:5, 16, 172
Type species: *Platycaris latirostris*
163. *Platycaris latirostris* Holthuis, 1952c:173, figs. 85, 86
Ende, Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia
PLATYPONTONIA Bruce, 1968b:289
Type species: *Pontonia? brevirostris*
Platypontonia brevirostris (Miers, 1884)
Pontonia? brevirostris Miers, 1884:562, pl. 51: fig. B
Seychelles; 22m, in “clamp shells”
164. *Platypontonia hyotis* Hipeau-Jacquotte, 1971:126, figs. 1–7
Near Tuléar, southwestern Madagascar; in bivalve mollusk, *Pycnodonta*
Platypontonia pterostreae
Platypontonia pterostreae Suzuki, 1971:5, figs. 3, 4, pl. 3
Hatsu-shima, Sagami Bay, Honshu, Japan; in bivalve mollusk, *Pterostrea*
= *Platypontonia hyotis*
- PLESIOPONTONIA** Bruce, 1985b:248
Type species: *Plesiopontonia monodi*
165. *Plesiopontonia monodi* Bruce, 1985b:250, figs. 15–17
Balayan Bay, southern Luzon, Philippines; 13°49.6'N, 120°51'E; 299–320 m
PLIOPONTONIA Bruce, 1973b:97
Type species: *Pliopontonia furtiva*
166. *Pliopontonia furtiva* Bruce, 1973b:99, figs. 1–5, pl. 1
Ras Iwatine, Mombasa, Kenya; 4°00.55'S, 39°44.17'E; 1 m, on corallimorph zoantharian, *Rhodactis*
- PONTONELLA** Heller, 1856:629
Type species: *Pontonella glabra*
= **TYPTON**
Pontonella glabra Heller, 1856:634, pl. 9
Zadar, Yugoslavia
= *Typton spongicola*
- ***PONTONIA** Latreille, 1829:96
Type species: *Palaemon pinnophylax*
ALCIOPE
Pontonia anachoreta Kemp, 1922:264, figs. 93–95
Off Madras coast; 37 m, in ascidian
Pontonia ardeae Bruce, 1981d:113, figs. 1–8
Wistari Reef, Heron Island, Capricorn Group, Queensland, Australia; 23°27.5'S, 151°55.0'E; 18–21 m, in bivalve mollusk, *Chama*
- P[ontonia] armata*—See *Paranchistus armatus*
167. *Pontonia ascidicola* Borradaile, 1898:389
Blanche Bay, New Britain; in ascidian
Pontonia biunguiculata Paulson, 1875:111, pl. 15: fig. 1
Red Sea
= *Conchodytes nipponensis*
Pontonia? brevirostris—See *Platypontonia brevirostris*
- Pontonia californiensis* Rathbun, 1902:902
Off Santa Cruz Island, California; 34°00'N, 119°29'30"W; 55 m
- Pontonia chimaera* Holthuis, 1951a:125, pl. 39
West of El Cocal, Isla Pedro Gonzalez, Archipelago de las Perlas, Panama; subtidal, in mantle cavity of young bivalve mollusk, *Strombus galeatus*
- Pontonia custos* Guérin-Méneville, 1832:366, pl. 37: fig. 1
= *Pontonia pinnophylax*
Pontonia (Harpilius) dentata Richters, 1880:165, pl. 17: figs. 36–38
Ilot Fouquets, Mauritius, Indian Ocean
= *Harpiliopsis beaupresii*
- Pontonia Diazonae* Joliet, 1882:118
Mediterranean Sea; in ascidian
= *Pontonia flavomaculata*
- Pontonia domestica* Gibbes, 1850:196
South Carolina
Pontonia occidentalis
- Pontonia flavomaculata* Heller, 1864:51
Adriatic Sea
Alciopoe heterochela
Pontonia phallusia
Pontonia diazonae
- Pontonia grayi* Rathbun, 1901:122
San Juan, Puerto Rico
= *Pontonia mexicana*
- Pontonia heterochelis* Guérin-Méneville, 1832:37 [cited as manuscript name]
= *Pontonia pinnophylax*
- Pontonia hurii* Holthuis, 1981:796, fig. 4
Arno Atoll, Marshall Islands; from mantle cavity of bivalve mollusk, *Spondylus*
- Pontonia inflata* H. Milne Edwards, 1840:633
Sri Lanka and “Vanicoso” [= Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Islands]
= *Anchistus custos*
168. *Pontonia katoi* Kubo, 1940b:55, figs. 21–23
Off Shimoda, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan; in branchial cavity of ascidian, *Halocynthia*
- Pontonia longispina* Holthuis, 1951a:128, pl. 40
“Puerto Refugio,” Isla Angel de la Guardia, Golfo de California; shore, rocky reef
- P[ontonia] macrophthalma*—See *Coralliocaris*

- macrophthalma**
Pontonia maculata Stimpson, 1860:38
 Bonin Islands, in bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna*
 Species inquirenda
Pontonia maldivensis—See *Pontonides maldivensis*
Pontonia margarita Smith, 1869b:245
 Bay of Panama
Coralliocaris Camerani
Pontonia medipacifica Edmondson, 1935:6, fig. 2
 Midway Island; shallow water
Pontonia mexicana Guérin-Méneville, 1855:xix, pl. 2:
 fig. 12
 Atlantic coast of Mexico
Pontonia grayi
Pontonia minuta Baker, 1907:189, pl. 24: figs. 9–12
 South Australia
Pontonia miserabilis Holthuis, 1951a:148, pl. 47d–i
 Off Vieques Island, Puerto Rico; 29 m, coral
Pontonia monnioti Bruce, 1990a:183, figs. 21–24,
 38e–h, 39i, j
 Chesterfield Islands; 24°46.6'S, 159°40.3'E; 285 m, in
 ascidian, *Ascidia*
Pontonia occidentalis Gibbes, 1848; app; xvi [nomen
 nudum]
 = *Pontonia domestica*
 *169. *Pontonia okai* Kemp, 1922:261, figs. 89–92
 Off Cape Negrals, Burma; 15°25'N, 93°45'E; 73–126
 m, in ascidian, *Ascidia*
Pontonia parasitica P. Roux, 1831:26
 Peloponnesus, Greece; in bivalve mollusk, *Pinna*
 = *Pontonia pinnophylax*
Pontonia phallusia Marion, 1879:226
 Marseille
 = *Pontonia flavomaculata*
Pontonia pinnae Lockington, 1878:163
 Bahia de Los Angeles, Bahia de Mulege, and Isla San
 Jose, Gulf of California
Pontonia pinnae Ortmann, 1894:16, pl. 1: fig. 3 [not
Pontonia pinnae Lockington, 1878]
 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; in bivalve mollusk, *Pinna*
 = *Anchistus custos*
Pontonia pinnophylax (Otto, 1821)
Palaemon pinnophylax Otto, 1821:12
 Naples, in bivalve mollusk, *Pinna*
Pontonia parasitica
Pontonia custos Guérin-Méneville
Pontonia heterochelis Guérin-Méneville
Pontonia pulsatrix Nardo, 1847:5, 6, 35
 Gulf of Venice
 = *Typton spongicola*
Pontonia pusilla Holthuis, 1951a:142, pl. 45
 Isla Salango, Ecuador; 6 m
Pontonia quadratophthalma—See *Onycocaris*
quadratophthalma
Pontonia quasipusilla Chace, 1972b:41, fig. 10
 Charlotte Point, Enflish Harbour, Antigua, Leeward
 Islands
 170. *Pontonia sibogae* Bruce, 1972c:182, fig. 1
 Curtis Channel, Port Curtis, Queensland, Australia; in
 ascidian, *Styela whiteleggei*
Pontonia simplex Holthuis, 1951a:135, pl. 42
 Bahia Tenacatita, Estado de Jalisco, Mexico; lagoon,
 in bivalve mollusks, *Pinna*
Pontonia spighti Fujino, 1972:293, figs. 1–3
 “Playa del Coco,” Costa Rica; sublittoral, in ascidian,
Rhopalaea
 171. *Pontonia stylirostris* Holthuis, 1952c:169, figs. 82–84
 Between Pulau Misool and New Guinea; 1°42.5S,
 130°47.5W; 32 m
Pontonia unidens Kingsley, 1880:422, pl. 14: fig. 9
 Species inquirenda
Pontonia Vagans Gourret, 1888:39
 Golfe de Marseille between île de Tiboulén and Port
 de Mejean; 64 m
 ?= *Typton spongicola*
 ***PONTONIDES** Borradaile, 1917:387
 Type species: *Pontonia maldivensis*
Pontonides maldivensis (Borradaile, 1915)
Pontonia maldivensis Borradaile, 1915:213
 Fadiffolu Atoll, Maldives Islands
Pontonides sympathes De Ridder and Holthuis,
 1979:101, figs. 1–3
 Punta Pitt, northeast coast of Isla San Cristobal,
 Galápagos Islands; 8 m, on antipatharian *Antipa-*
thes galapagensis
Pontonides unciger Calman, 1939:213, figs. 6, 7
 Southern Red Sea; 13°31'N, 42°31'E; 55 m
PONTONIOPSIS Borradaile, 1915:207
 Type species: *Pontoniopsis comanthi*
 172. *Pontoniopsis comanthi* Borradaile, 1915:213
 Torres Strait, on crinoid, *Comanthus*
Pontoniopsis paulae Gore, 1981:139, fig. 1
 Carysfort Reef, off Key Largo, Monroe County,
 Florida; 25°10.30'N, 80°12.82'W; 62.5 m, on
 ventral surface of echinoid, *Meoma ventricosa*
PROPONTONIA Bruce, 1969c:141
 Type species: *Propontonia pellucida*
Propontonia pellucida Bruce, 1969c:142, figs. 1–5
 Remire Reef, Amirante Isles, Seychelles; 5°04'S,
 53°22'E; 1.5 m, on alcyonarian *Sarcophyton*
crassicaule
PSEUDOCOUTIEREA Holthuis, 1951a:11, 182
 Type species: *Pseudocoutierea elegans*
Pseudocoutierea antillensis Chace, 1972b:43, fig. 11
 Saba Bank, Leeward Islands; 17°28'N, 63°13'W; 13 m
Pseudocoutierea conchae Criales, 1981:174, fig. 1
 11°18'N, 74°10'W; 15 m, on alcyonarian, *Leptogorgia*
Pseudocoutierea edentata Criales, 1981:168, figs. 2–5