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**SPECIES OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS AND THEIR
DISTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAN MARINE
ZOOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES**

by

ENRIQUE E. BOSCHI

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SPECIES OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAN MARINE ZOOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES*

by

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RESUMEN

Las especies de Crustáceos Decápodos y su distribución en las provincias zoogeográficas marinas americanas. Se han establecido catorce provincias y dos subprovincias zoogeográficas en las Américas sobre la base de la distribución de los crustáceos decápodos marinos de las aguas de las plataformas que incluyen el supralitoral, mediolitoral, infralitoral y circalitoral. El número total de especies en esta amplia región, que abarca ambas costas oceánicas, desde el Cabo de Hornos en el sur hasta el Océano Artico en el norte, se estima en 2.472. Los resultados de este estudio sobre biodiversidad y distribución de las especies de decápodos se ajusta al característico de los grupos de la epifauna marina con una gran amplitud latitudinal y un pronunciado decrecimiento del número de especies desde las regiones tropicales hacia las polares y con una cierta distribución clinal. En la Provincia Caribeña se halló la más alta densidad de especies que, en un número estimado de 1.058, fue mayor que el de la Provincia Panameña del Pacífico tropical donde se registraron 825 especies. En lo que concierne a la relación con la riqueza en especies según los grandes grupos de Decápodos, el número más alto se halló en los Brachyura con 1.090 especies seguido por los Caridea con 536 especies, los Anomura con 509, los Thalassinidea con 157 y los Penaeoidea con 96. Los restantes grupos están representados por un número inferior.

SUMMARY

Fourteen marine zoogeographic provinces and two subprovinces were established for the Americas. The number of species of marine decapod crustaceans recorded in the supralittoral, intertidal, eulittoral and sublittoral (continental shelf to 200-300 m) including both, continental coasts from the Arctic Polar region in the north to Cabo de Hornos in the south is estimated at 2472 species. The results of this study on the biodiversity and distribution of decapod species call attention to a common characteristic of typical epifaunal groups of organisms with a large range of latitudinal geographic distribution: a high number of species in tropical regions on both coasts and a pronounced decrease of taxa towards the polar regions that generates a clear clinal distribution. The Caribbean Province showed the largest diversity which, with a total of 1058 species was higher than that of the tropical Panamic Province where 825 species were registered. With regard to the species richness in the nine major groups of Decapods, the largest number was found in the Brachyura hovering 1090 estimated species followed by the Caridea with 536 species, the Anomura with 509 species, the Thalassinidea with 157 and the Penaeoidea with 96. The remaining four decapod taxa are represented only by a small number of species.

Key words: Marine zoogeography, Crustacea Decapoda, North, Central and South America.

Palabras clave: Zoogeografía marina, Crustacea Decapoda, América del Norte, Central y del Sur.

INTRODUCTION

The decapod crustaceans are invertebrates very frequently found in marine littoral and brackish waters of the Americas. Most species are found in tropical and subtropical regions with a marked decrease in numbers towards temperate and cold regions. Distribution may depend on the influence of environmental factors. On the other hand, it may also be attributed to the stability of the ecosystems which, in the historical sense of the evolution of the earth, may account for the existence of a large number of species in the tropical regions (Margalef, 1963). Nevertheless, it does not seem to be true in the presently constrained biotopes (Abele, 1976 b). In more limited areas, with a few latitudinal differences, variations and richness of the species may depend on the characteristics of the bottom, food avail-

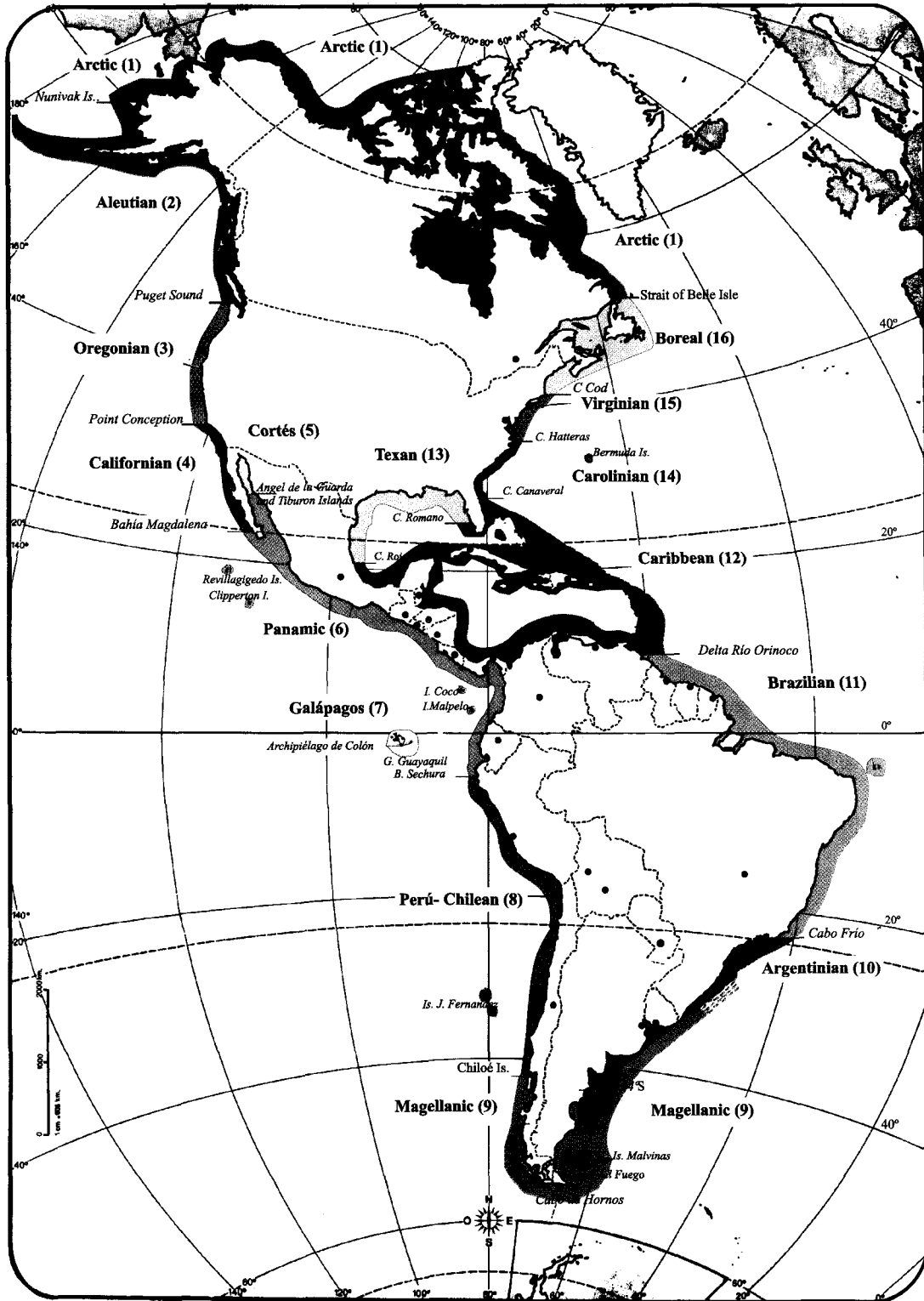
ability, patterns of tides and sea level, composition of the community, prey-predator relationships, interactions among species, reproduction strategies, etc. (Abele, 1974, Abele, 1976 a, Brusca and Wallerstein, 1979, Gore *et al.*, 1978, Kohn, 1997). In continental shelf waters, the oceanic fronts originating in areas between currents and tidal fronts may constitute a barrier for the distribution of species (Fig 1,2).

The catalogue of species of decapod crustaceans from littoral and coastal seas of both margins of the American continent has allowed to determine the limits of different zoogeographical provinces and to quantify the number of species found in each of them. In Table 1 the distribution of species in the extensive areas under study is indicated. Due to the fact that many of them are present in more than one province, it can be observed that the total data relative to species per province and subprovince reach 5,350⁽¹⁾ entries (Fig 3,4,5).

(¹) The number of species and records per province has changed during the course of this study due to publications of taxonomic revisions and changes in the distributions of species. For this reason, the numbers mentioned by the author in previous papers are slightly different from the ones appearing in this study.

Figure 1. Zoogeographical provinces and subprovinces of the Americas and their limits. **Arctic** (1) between Nunivak Is. to Strait of Belle Isle; **Aleutian** (2) Nunivak Is. to Puget Sound; **Oregonian** (3) Puget Sound to Point Conception; **Californian** (4) Point Conception to Bahía Magdalena; **Cortés** (5) subprovince, from Tiburón and Angel de la Guarda Islands (Gulf of California) to north end of the Gulf; **Panamic** (6) Bahía Magdalena to Gulf of Guayaquil/Bahía Sechura; **Galápagos** (7) subprovince, Lat. 0°40'N and 1°30'S- long. 89°20'W and 91°50'W; **Perú-Chilean** (8) Bahía Sechura to the north of Chiloé Is.; **Magellanic** (9) Chiloé Is. to 35° S Southwest Atlantic; **Argentinian** (10) 43/44° S to Cabo Frío; **Brazilian** (11) Cabo Frío to Delta Río Orinoco; **Caribbean** (12) Delta Río Orinoco to Cabo Rojo, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Islands and Cape Romano to Cape Canaveral, Florida Peninsula, Bermuda Is.; **Texan** (13) Cabo Rojo to Cape Romano, G. of Mexico; **Carolinian** (14) Cape Canaveral to Cape Hatteras; **Virginian** (15) Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod; **Boreal** (16) Cape Cod to Strait of Belle Isle.

Figura 1. Provincias y subprovincias zoogeográficas de las Américas y sus límites. Artica (1) entre la Isla Nunivak al Estrecho de Belle Isle; *Aleutiana* (2) Isla Nunivak a Puget Sound; *Oregoniana* (3) Puget Sound a Punta Concepción; *Californiana* (4) Punta Concepción a Bahía Magdalena; subprovincia *Cortés* (5), en el golfo de California, desde las Islas Tiburón y Angel de la Guarda hasta el extremo norte del golfo; *Panameña* (6) Bahía Magdalena al golfo de Guayaquil/Bahía Sechura; subprovincia *Galápagos* (7), Lat. 0°40'N y 1°30'S- long. 89°20'W y 91°50'W; *Peruano-Chilena* (8) Bahía Sechura hasta el norte de la isla Chiloé; *Magallánica* (9) isla Chiloé hasta 35° S en el Atlántico Sudoeste; *Argentina* (10) 43/44° S a Cabo Frío; *Brasileña* (11) Cabo Frío hasta el delta del río Orinoco; *Caribeña* (12) delta del río Orinoco a Cabo Rojo, golfo de México, islas del Caribe y cabo Romano a cabo Cañaveral, península de Florida, islas Bermudas; *Texana* (13) cabo Rojo a cabo Romano, golfo de México; *Caroliniana* (14) cabo Cañaveral a cabo Hatteras; *Virginiana* (15) cabo Hatteras a cabo Cod; *Boreal* (16) cabo Cod a estrecho de Belle Isle.



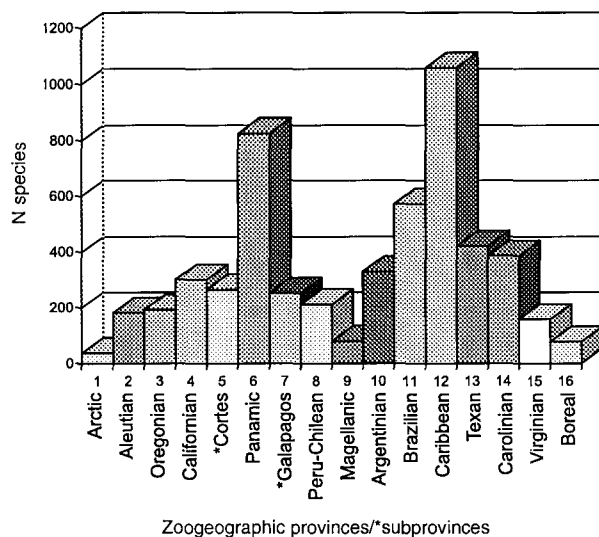


Figure 2. Total number of decapod species per province and subprovince.

Figura 2. Número total de especies de crustáceos decápodos por provincia y subprovincia.

Table 1. Distribution per province/*subprovince and group of Decapod Crustacean species of the Americas.

Tabla 1. Distribución por provincia/*subprovincia por grupos de crustáceos decápodos en las Américas.

| | Prov. Penaeoidea | Sergestoidea | Stenopodidea | Caridea | Astacidea | Thalassinidea | Palinura | Anomura | Brachyura | Total |
|-------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | 23 | | | | 9 | 3 | 37 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | | 85 | | 5 | 1 | 56 | 32 | 182 |
| 3 | 7 | 2 | | 67 | | 5 | 2 | 50 | 60 | 193 |
| 4 | 20 | 4 | | 74 | | 8 | 2 | 67 | 126 | 301 |
| 5* | 14 | 3 | 1 | 50 | | 8 | 3 | 47 | 139 | 265 |
| 6 | 37 | 7 | 3 | 161 | | 34 | 7 | 165 | 411 | 825 |
| 7* | 11 | 2 | 2 | 67 | | 4 | 3 | 35 | 129 | 253 |
| 8 | 12 | 3 | | 41 | | 3 | 7 | 43 | 103 | 212 |
| 9 | 3 | 2 | | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 35 | 79 |
| 10 | 19 | 5 | | 43 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 52 | 194 | 330 |
| 11 | 35 | 6 | 5 | 84 | 2 | 34 | 16 | 101 | 289 | 572 |
| 12 | 50 | 15 | 8 | 224 | 4 | 83 | 15 | 205 | 454 | 1058 |
| 13 | 28 | 2 | | 76 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 52 | 239 | 422 |
| 14 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 82 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 60 | 192 | 386 |
| 15 | 19 | 5 | | 40 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 63 | 158 |
| 16 | 4 | 4 | | 37 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 77 |
| Total | 292 | 6 | 21 | 1167 | 15 | 234 | 73 | 997 | 2485 | 5350 |

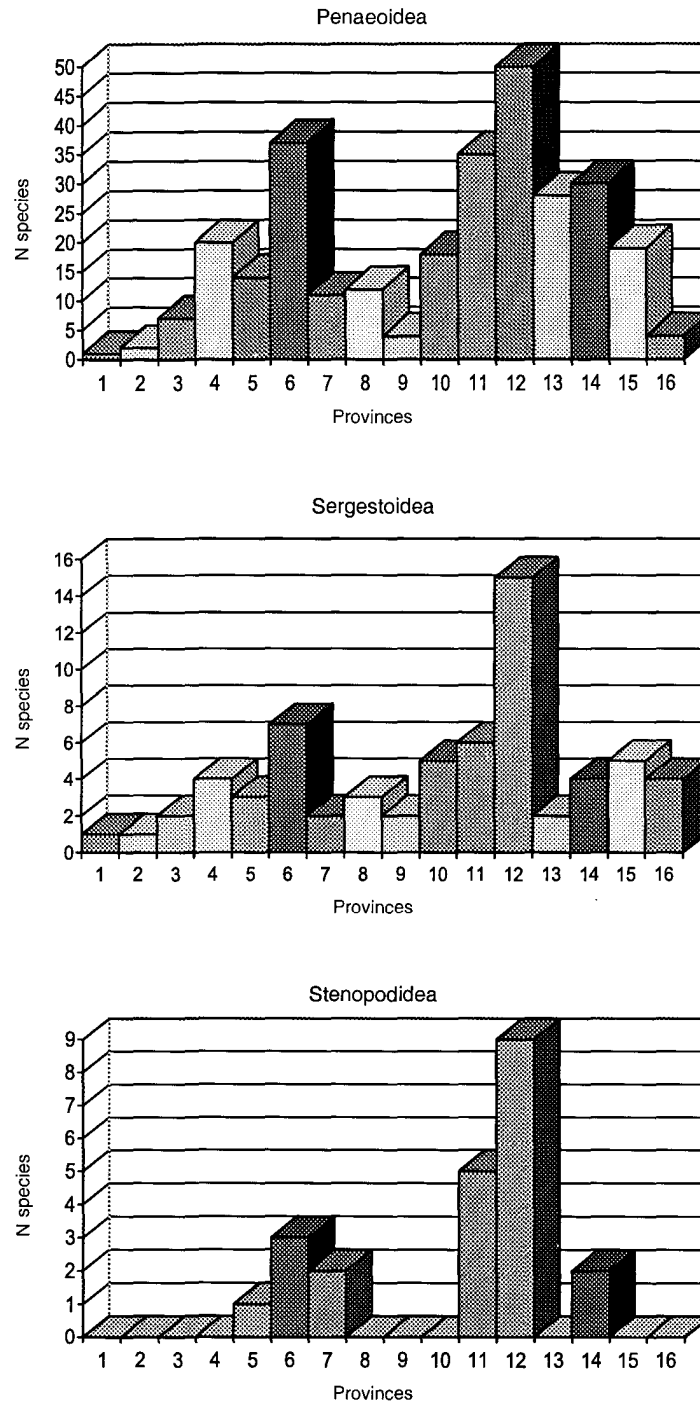


Figure 3. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species by group for each province.
 Figura 3. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos por grupos y provincia.

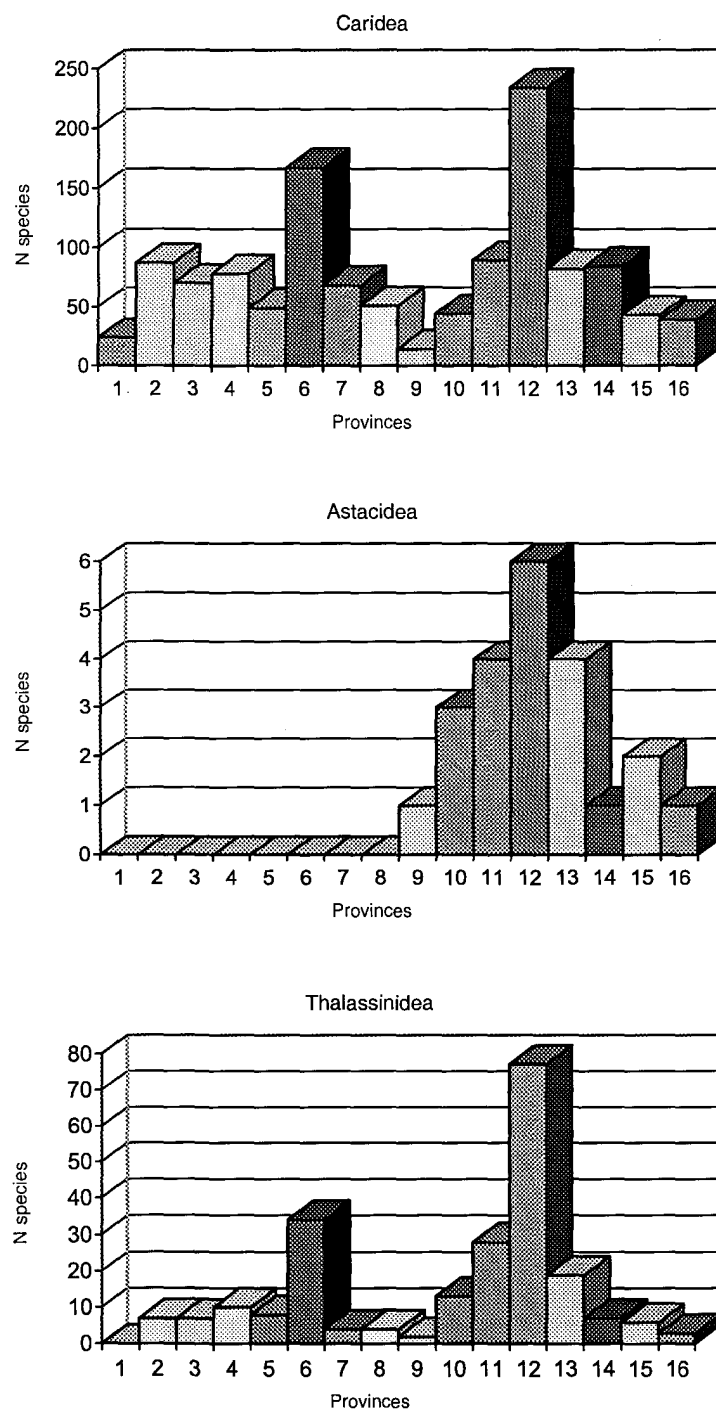


Figure 4. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species by group for each province.

Figura 4. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos por grupos y provincia.

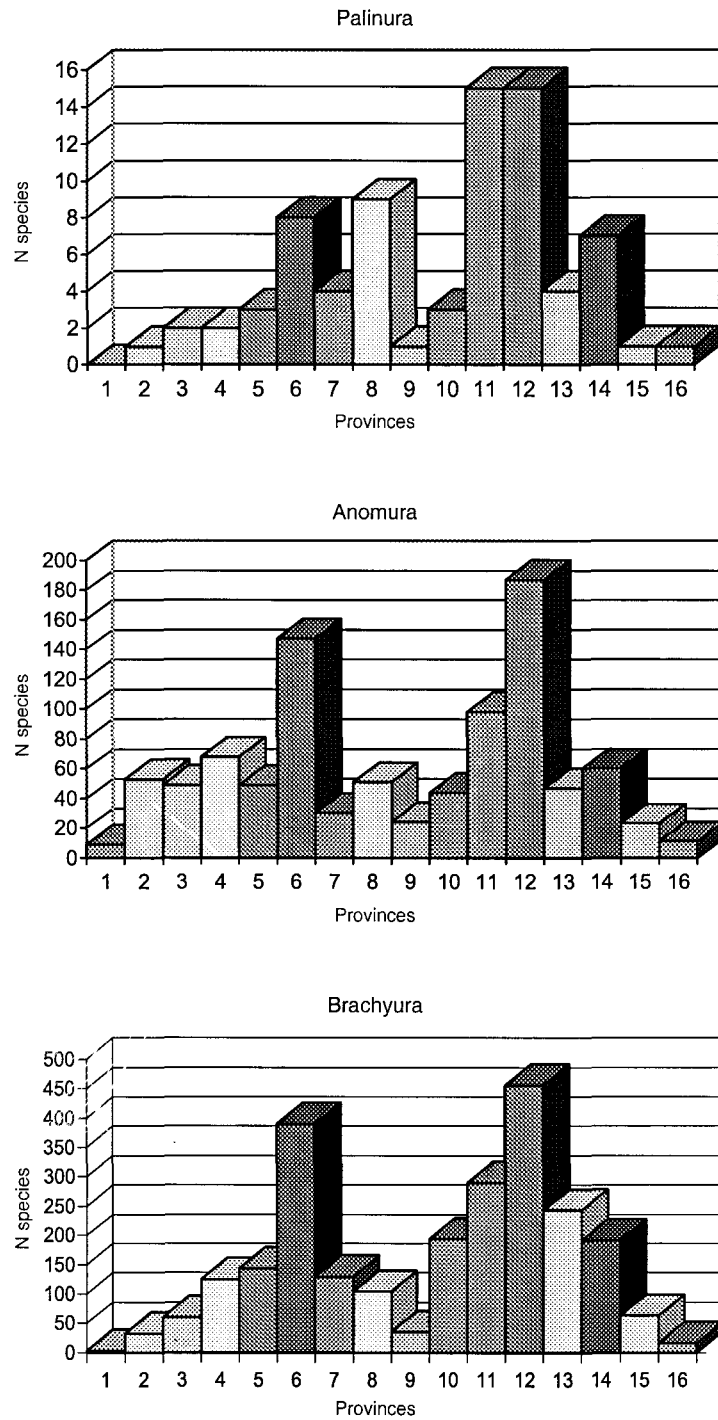


Figure 5. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species by group for each province.
 Figura 5. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos por grupos y provincia.

The total number of species by group is 2472 (Table 2). In addition, data on the distribution of decapods are compared to those of other marine organisms.

Table 2. Total number of marine decapod crustacean species found on continental shelf of Americas by group. *Tabla 2.* Número total de crustáceos decápodos marinos hallados en las plataformas continentales de las Américas por grupos.

| Groups | Number of species |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Penaeoidea | 96 |
| Sergestoidea | 29 |
| Stenopodidea | 12 |
| Caridea | 536 |
| Astacidea | 7 |
| Thalassinidea | 157 |
| Palinura | 36 |
| Anomura | 509 |
| Brachyura | 1090 |
| Total | 2472 |

The fact that component species vary in their physiological tolerances and that, for that reason they are found in more than one province, makes it difficult to establish boundaries. Also, opinions and criteria of biologists on what constitutes a province can vary significantly. Eurytopic species show an extensive distribution in the latitudinal sense and are present in vast regions of the littoral so they are not very useful for biogeographical studies. Depth represents another confounding factor; therefore, only littoral and coastal species are considered (see Material and Methods). It can be generally stated that the number of provinces and their limits in the American continent coincide.

On the other hand, Longhurst (1998), referring to the pelagic biogeography, established biomes and provinces based on oceanographic characteristics and algal ecology that do not agree with

classical biogeography so they are not followed in the present analysis.

The extreme variation of the size of continental shelves in the marine littoral of the Americas is a phenomenon that appears to have an influence on the presence and distribution of different groups of decapod species. In the eastern margin of the continent, in the Southwestern Atlantic, there is a tendency to find extensive continental shelves. In consequence, the adjacent sea is not deep, with a smooth transition to slope depths of only 150-200 m. For example, in the South Atlantic of the Patagonian region of Argentina the largest extension of the shelf reaches 850 km. In the northeastern region of Brazil, from Salvador, Bahia State, to Río Grande do Norte, the continental shelf is significantly reduced. The same happens in the southeastern side of the Florida Peninsula. In contrast, the continental shelves off west Florida and Yucatán Peninsulas are wide (Martinez-López and Parés-Sierra, 1998).

In the western coasts of the continent, in the East Pacific Ocean, shelves are markedly reduced; in consequence, the seas adjacent to the continent are very deep near the coast. In the littoral of Chile, from Cabo de Hornos to Chiloé Island, the shelf is wider in some areas. Along the rest of the coast the shelf is reduced or nonexistent. This feature extends to the Alaska Peninsula. In northwestern Alaska, Bering Sea, the area of continental shelf is extensive. In the Gulf of California, the continental shelves along the coasts of Hermosillo and Nayarit are relatively wide with a smooth decline. In contrast, on the west coast, between Angel de la Guardia Island up to Cape San Lucas, the continental shelf is very narrow or absent. In the northern part of the Gulf, north of Tiburón and Angel de la Guardia Islands, the continental shelf is generally smooth, reaching depths of 150-200 m (Roden and Groves, 1959, Parker, 1963).

Inaccuracy of geographical data provided in many studies makes it extremely difficult to establish species distributions with some precision.

In some cases, there is lack of data on latitude, longitude and depth. This is especially observed in the Gulfs of Mexico and California where, sometimes, it is not indicated if species are found in the north or south, making it difficult to establish which province the species belong to.

Considering that temperature is an important factor for the distribution of many species, data on the temperature where the species are found may provide useful information on environmental conditions.

The main aim of this contribution is to estimate the number of species of marine decapod crustaceans living in continental shelf waters present in the Americas and summarize their known distributions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The data used in this study are based on information from the literature available to the author on decapod crustaceans and their distribution on the continental shelves of the eastern and western coasts of North, Central and South America, between latitudes 70° N and 56° S, approximately. In addition, studies on the biogeography of the littoral system of other groups of marine organisms were also considered.

The area included consisted of the continental shelf to a depth of 200-300 m which included the supra, medium, infralittoral and, in some areas, the circalittoral (Péres, 1961, Sverdrup *et al.*, 1955).

For authors of English language, this corresponds to the supralittoral, eulittoral and sublittoral zones. In some cases, species that are found up to 400 m are included. Naturally, the neritic species found at greater depths were also included. Additionally, species which are present in both Americas as well as in other regions of the World Ocean are considered. From a biogeographical point of view, the major divisions of the sea are designated as Regions which, in general,

correspond to floristic and faunal units with pronounced endemism of taxa at the generic or higher levels (Balech and Ehrlich, MS).

In this paper, a Province is defined as a part of the neritic zone with a relatively narrow range of temperatures where the fauna shows certain homogeneity. The term "subregion" is used as the equivalent of a province. In many cases, the limits between provinces are flexible due to fluctuations that occur in the distribution of species in different developmental stages such as larvae, postlarvae, juveniles and adults.

They are produced by environmental changes, colonization of new areas, geographic expansion of the species, etc. The "subprovince" denomination was given to areas with high species affinity between adjacent provinces.

In species found in various provinces it is observed that the distribution limit includes only a part of the last province occupied or the transition area between them.

The stenohaline and stenothermal species are the most sensitive and useful to determine the limits of each province. The euryhaline and eurythermal species are not as useful for these purposes. Although the above mentioned difficulties are encountered, the best method is to measure the number of endemic species for each province (Table 3). Briggs (1974) considered that an area defined with 10% or more endemic species may be considered as a province. Nevertheless, this criterion is not acceptable because said value is established in an arbitrary manner.

Although in some cases the names of the provinces are different, the results of this study on the number and characteristics of the zoogeographical provinces coincide to a certain degree with other studies on this subject (e.g., Ekman, 1953, Briggs, 1974, etc.). Moreover, according to the author's criterion, some variations in the geographic limits and the groups of organisms under consideration were observed. The areas about which most differences of opinions exist are the Gulfs of California and Mexico.

Table 3. Endemic species by group (* Subprovince).
 Tabla 3. Especies endémicas por grupo (* Subprovincia).

| Prov. | Records | Endemics | % | Anomura Endemic | % | Astacidea Endemic | % | Brachyura Endemic | % |
|-------|---------|----------|-------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|------|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | 37 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 182 | 41 | 22.53 | 14 | 7.69 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 2.20 |
| 3 | 193 | 4 | 2.07 | 1 | 0.52 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 1.55 |
| 4 | 301 | 48 | 15.95 | 12 | 3.99 | 0 | 0.00 | 17 | 5.65 |
| 5* | 265 | 25 | 9.43 | 1 | 0.38 | 0 | 0.00 | 15 | 5.66 |
| 6 | 825 | 315 | 38.18 | 62 | 7.52 | 0 | 0.00 | 162 | 19.64 |
| 7* | 253 | 41 | 16.21 | 4 | 1.58 | 0 | 0.00 | 28 | 11.07 |
| 8 | 212 | 77 | 36.32 | 24 | 11.32 | 0 | 0.00 | 31 | 14.62 |
| 9 | 79 | 19 | 24.05 | 7 | 8.86 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 2.53 |
| 10 | 330 | 42 | 12.73 | 9 | 2.73 | 1 | 0.30 | 20 | 6.06 |
| 11 | 572 | 64 | 11.19 | 13 | 2.27 | 0 | 0.00 | 23 | 4.02 |
| 12 | 1058 | 338 | 31.95 | 79 | 7.47 | 1 | 0.09 | 93 | 8.79 |
| 13 | 422 | 20 | 4.74 | 1 | 0.24 | 0 | 0.00 | 13 | 3.08 |
| 14 | 386 | 5 | 1.30 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.26 |
| 15 | 158 | 1 | 0.63 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.63 |
| 16 | 77 | 4 | 5.19 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |

| Prov. | Records | Caridea Endemic | % | Palinura Endemic | % | Penaeoidea Endemic | % |
|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|---------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| 1 | 37 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 182 | 22 | 12.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 193 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 301 | 11 | 3.65 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 1.00 |
| 5* | 265 | 8 | 3.02 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 |
| 6 | 825 | 58 | 7.03 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 0.97 |
| 7* | 253 | 6 | 2.37 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 212 | 13 | 6.13 | 6 | 2.83 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9 | 79 | 7 | 8.86 | 1 | 1.27 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 330 | 6 | 1.82 | 1 | 0.30 | 2 | 0.61 |
| 11 | 572 | 10 | 1.75 | 5 | 0.87 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 1058 | 93 | 8.79 | 1 | 0.09 | 5 | 0.47 |
| 13 | 422 | 2 | 0.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 386 | 2 | 0.52 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 158 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 77 | 4 | 5.19 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |

Table 3. Continued.
 Tabla 3. Continuación.

| Prov. | Records | Sergestoidea % Endemic | Stenopodidea % Endemic | Thalassinidea % Endemic |
|-------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 37 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 |
| 2 | 182 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 1 0.55 |
| 3 | 193 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 |
| 4 | 301 | 1 0.33 | 0 0.00 | 4 1.33 |
| 5* | 265 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 |
| 6 | 825 | 3 0.36 | 1 0.12 | 21 2.55 |
| 7* | 253 | 1 0.40 | 1 0.40 | 1 0.40 |
| 8 | 212 | 1 0.47 | 0 0.00 | 2 0.94 |
| 9 | 79 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 2 2.53 |
| 10 | 330 | 1 0.30 | 0 0.00 | 2 0.61 |
| 11 | 572 | 1 0.17 | 1 0.17 | 11 1.92 |
| 12 | 1058 | 10 0.95 | 4 0.38 | 52 4.91 |
| 13 | 422 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 4 0.95 |
| 14 | 386 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 2 0.52 |
| 15 | 158 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 |
| 16 | 77 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 |

The enumeration of most decapods of the regions under study and their known and current scientific name required consultation of many studies published until 1999 which are included in the bibliography. It is possible that some new species are not included in the checklist because they could have been published in journals of limited distribution or not accessible to the author.

Moreover, there could be undescribed species which could significantly increase the total number. In this study, a total of fourteen provinces and two subprovinces were established (Table 4, Fig. 1, 2).

Table 4. Total decapod species per province and subprovince (* Subprovince).

Tabla 4. Total de especies de decápodos por provincia y subprovincia (* Subprovincia).

| Provinces | N spp by prov. |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Arctic | 37 |
| 2. Aleutian | 182 |
| 3. Oregonian | 193 |
| 4. Californian | 301 |
| 5. Cortés* | 265 |
| 6. Panamic | 825 |
| 7. Galápagos* | 253 |
| 8. Peru-Chilean | 212 |
| 9. Magellanic | 79 |
| 10. Argentinian | 330 |
| 11. Brazilian | 572 |
| 12. Caribbean | 1058 |
| 13. Texan | 422 |
| 14. Carolinian | 386 |
| 15. Virginian | 158 |
| 16. Boreal | 77 |
| Records | 5350 |

Arctic Province (1)

The Arctic Province of the Americas extends from the center of the Strait of Bering, Nunivak Island (60°N) to the Labrador Peninsula, north Strait of Belle Isle (Lat. 51°37'N).

The ecological conditions there do not vary much due to very small temperature oscillations maintaining values always around 0°C.

For the subdivisions of the region the position of the isotherms of 0°C and 5°C between the high Arctic and low Arctic was taken into account (Ekman, 1953, Briggs, 1974).

In this study, the distribution of decapods in the whole province will not be discussed. Only the presence of relatively few species of decapod crustaceans known in the American area, considered as a very young region of very recent settlement, will be mentioned (Bernard *et al.*, 1991, Clarke and Crame, 1997).

A fact that supports the idea of different zoogeographical subprovinces is that various species restricted to the eastern and western waters of the region were observed. The total estimated number of species, none of which endemic, is 37 (Fig. 6, Table 1, 3, 4).

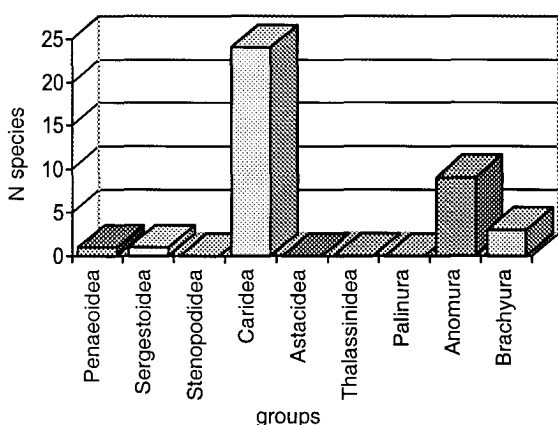


Figure 6. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Arctic province for each group.

Figura 6. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Artica.

The Northeastern Pacific Ocean Provinces of temperate waters

Although different names were used and some disparity in limits was observed, the temperate coastal waters of the Northeastern Pacific Ocean as far south as the California Peninsula (Bahía Magdalena) were divided into three zoogeographic provinces according to the criteria of several authors. These are: the Aleutian, Oregonian and Californian Provinces.

The whole region which extends between 60° and 25° N is under the intense influence of the magnitude and direction of the Alaska and California Currents originating in the Subarctic Current and its corresponding oceanographic conditions. The changes in the hydrological regime, temperature and salinity of the water, isolation, stability and persistence of these factors during the year are primary factors that determine the ranges of distribution and life cycles of species.

Aleutian Province (2)

In this province the most northwestern coast of North America is included. It begins in Nunivak

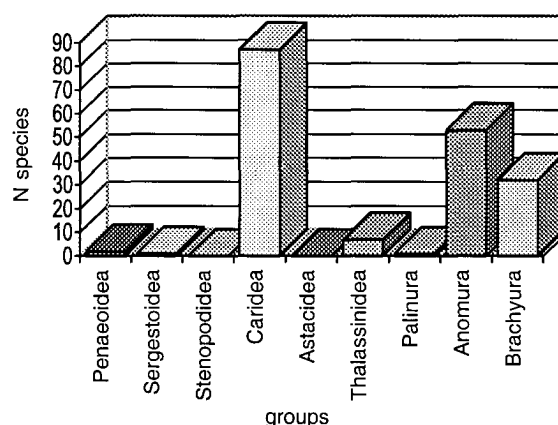


Figure 7. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Aleutian province for each group.

Figura 7. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Aleutiana.

Island (Lat. 60° N) on the Alaskan Peninsula, includes the Aleutian Islands and extends to Puget Sound (Lat. 47°50'N), Washington. It is a province of cold-temperate waters. The minimum surface temperature reaches 5°C, sometimes 0°C, and the maximum is around 14°C.

The variations of the province limits agree with changes in current systems that dominate the area (Briggs, 1974, Brusca & Wallerstein, 1979, Foster *et al.*, 1991, Hall 1964, Valentine, 1966, Sverdrup *et al.*, 1955).

The total number of species is estimated at 182, 41 of which are endemic (Fig. 7, Table 1, 3, 4).

Oregonian Province (3)

This province extends from Puget Sound, Washington, to Point Conception, California (Lat. 34°35'N) and corresponds to cool-temperate waters with surface temperatures between 9° and 16°C. The southern portion of the Oregonian Province is considered a transitional zone between this province and the north of the Californian Province (Foster *et al.*, 1991).

The total number of species is estimated at 193, 4 of which are endemic (Fig. 8, Table 1, 3, 4).

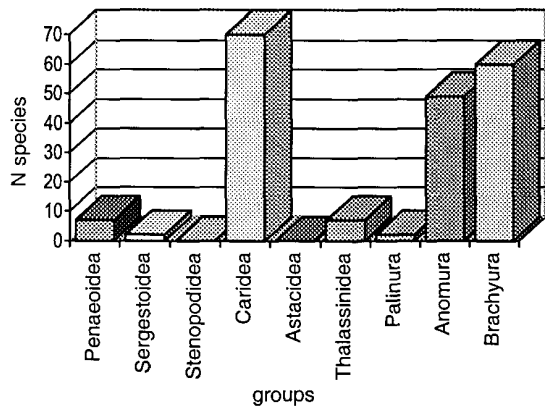


Figure 8. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Oregonian province for each group.

Figura 8. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Oregoniana.

Californian Province (4)

This province extends from Point Conception to Bahía Magdalena (Lat. 24°40'N) in south Baja California, Mexico. Surface temperature variation is between 13° and 25° C and corresponds to warm-temperate waters.

The Californian Current transports cold waters along the coasts of California to Point Conception where the temperature decreases markedly and the current deflects offshore.

This determines a sharp temperature gradient with a rapid increase towards the south and changes in faunal composition that form a transitional zone.

The total number of estimated species is 301, 48 of which are endemic (Fig. 9, Table 1, 3, 4).

**The Eastern Central Pacific Ocean
Provinces and Subprovinces of
subtropical and tropical waters**

In the first part of this zone there is a region of subtropical and tropical waters that cover the coasts of Baja California south of Bahía

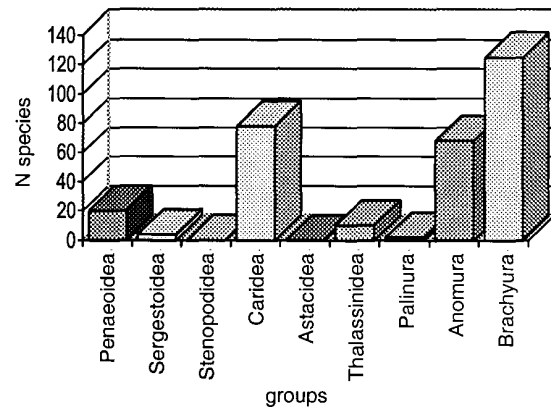


Figure 9. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Californian province for each group.

Figura 9. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Californiana.

Magdalena to Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The provinces and subprovinces included are: Panamic, Cortés and Galápagos.

Together they determine the warm region of the Eastern Pacific with a high degree of endemism in various groups of marine organisms (Brusca and Wallerstein, 1979).

Cortés Subprovince (5)

The Gulf of California is situated east of the Central Eastern Pacific Ocean, between latitudes 31°40' and 20°47'N and between the California Peninsula to the west and the American continent to the east. It is a semienclosed, narrow body of water with a north-south extension.

In the northern part the waters are as deep as in the central and southern parts where the system is open and in direct contact with the Pacific Ocean. The limit between both may be considered as an imaginary line between Cape San Lucas and Cape Corrientes.

The deepest depths oscillate from about 200 m in the north to some 1800 m in the center, frequently reaching more than 3000 m in the south (Roden and Groves, 1959, Parker, 1963, Hendrickx, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, Villalobos *et al.*, 1992).

The northern part of the Gulf is the most isolated one in the East Pacific and under the greatest influence of the continental climate.

The warm and dry winds of the north generate an intense surface evaporation and high temperatures that create strong stratification in summer and produce a considerable alteration in the water that, in Puerto Peñasco (Lat. 31°21'N), reaches a temperature of more than 31°C and a salinity of around 36.0 ppt. Winter temperatures in this part of the Gulf may decrease to 12-13°C (Brusca, 1980).

The wind regime and topographic characteristics of the Gulf of California have a significant influence on the circulation of water masses, formation of upwellings, temperature distribution

and tides, with very pronounced seasonal changes. Naturally, in deep areas, changes in temperature are not so pronounced.

In the north of the Gulf, at depths of 30 - 40 m, temperatures are around 15.0°C in January and 27.0°C in August. Between 60 and 75 m, temperatures are 14.5°C in January and 20.8°C in August (Hendrickx, 1992).

With regard to diversity, distribution and abundance of species of demersal and benthic decapods, temperatures at the bottom produce a significant effect on these communities. However, the total life cycle has to be considered and the important larval phase included.

Generally, larvae reach the epipelagic zone in their daily vertical movements and, for this reason, the surface and subsurface temperatures may be limiting distribution factors.

As previously mentioned, the oceanographic conditions in the northern part of the Gulf and the origin of its biota is very distinct from those in the south of the Gulf and adjacent Pacific Ocean.

These characteristics determine the composition of the communities of marine organisms that establish in these zones. Hendrickx (1992) observed an important decrease in species abundance in the north of the Gulf, especially in the number of tropical species of decapods. However, Hendrickx (1992) did not consider it sufficient enough to justify an independent zoogeographic unity. Following Briggs (1974), he defined the area as the Mexican Province, from Bahía Magdalena to Cape San Lucas, in the western coast of Baja California, that includes the entire coast of Mexico to the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

There is a large area from 28° 30'N stemming south of Tiburón Island and going to the northern limit of the Gulf.

As proposed by Briggs (1974), this area has a transitional fauna with subtropical predominance and some degree of endemism that may justify the category of a subprovince denominated "Cortés".

Garth (1960), when working on the distribution of Brachyura in the Gulf of California, pointed out that north of Cedros Island the environment is temperate with high temperatures in summer. In contrast, although it is not possible to establish the northern limit of the Panamic fauna, the southern part contiguous to the Pacific Ocean is tropical. Soule (1960), when studying affinities of the littoral marine Bryozoa, established zones for species in the Gulf of California which included subtropical species in the north followed by a transition zone from around 28° N.

Moreover, a tropical zone in the south extended to the west coast of the Californian Peninsula up to approximately Bahía Magdalena.

Correa Sandoval and Carvacho Bravo (1992), based on studies on the brachyuran crabs, divided the Gulf of California into two parts: high and low Gulf. This is due to the biogeographical barrier of Angel de la Guarda and Tiburón Islands that represent a 69% filter for species from the south to the north with seven endemic pinnotherids in the high Gulf.

On the other hand, it is interesting to point out that Reyes-Bonilla and López-Pérez (1998), based on studies on the distribution of calcareous

corals of the Mexican Pacific, determined the existence of two independent groups.

In one of them, in the central and northern part of the Gulf, there are only two species of *Porites* adapted to the frequent seasonal environmental changes in temperature, salinity and light which coincide with the formerly mentioned Subprovince of Cortés. The remaining parts of the region include other zoogeographical provinces.

Bernard *et al.* (1991), who studied the zoogeography of bivalve mollusks of the East Pacific Ocean, established at least nine species belonging to the north of the Californian Gulf. These authors considered their possible connection with the ocean during the Pleistocene, a fact that could explain isolation in the northern part of the Gulf of California.

Accordingly, the northern part of the Gulf from the Tiburón and Angel de La Guarda Islands to the north makes up the Cortés Subprovince.

The number of decapod species is 265, 25 of which are endemic (Fig. 10, Table 1, 3, 4).

Panamic Province (6)

The Panamic Province extends from Bahía Magdalena, Baja California, Mexico, to the Gulf of Guayaquil-Bahía Sechura (Lat. 4°38'S).

It includes the entire Mexican littoral, the west coast of Central America, Colombia and Ecuador in South America and the oceanic islands of the region (Revillagigedo, Clipperton, Coco, Malpelo, Gorgona, etc).

These islands are connected to the continent by a permanent system of surface currents (Lemaitre and Alvarez León, 1992).

In the Panamic Province the largest diversity of species in the entire East Pacific Ocean occurs.

Temperatures oscillate between 19° and 28°C although, in winter, they may decrease to around 14°C in the northern part and in summer reach 30°- 32°C in some extreme areas.

The estimated species are 825, 315 of which

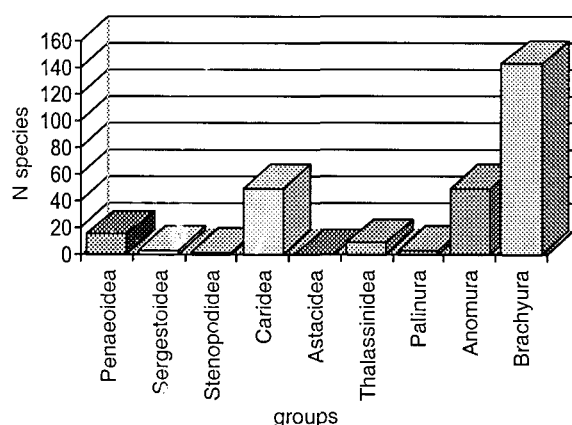


Figure 10. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Cortés subprovince for each group.

Figura 10. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la subprovincia Cortés.

are endemic (Fig. 11, Table 1, 3, 4).

Galápagos Subprovince (7)

The Galápagos Subprovince includes the islands situated at about 1,000 km from the coasts of Ecuador. They are also known as Archipiélago de Colón. This subprovince is situated between the following coordinates: Lat. 0°40'N and 1°30'S-Long. 89°20' W and 91°50' W.

Due to the large number of decapod species and the endemism of some of them it is considered as a province (Garth, 1946). Briggs (1974), taking into consideration its high level of endemism, considered it as a different province.

Kim and Abele (1988) studied the snapping shrimp of the genus *Alpheus* of the Eastern Pacific. They considered these islands as a subregion but, on the other hand, suggested that the area under study, between 34°N and 2°S, which includes three subregions, could be considered as a province.

The total number of estimated species of decapods is 253, 41 of which are endemic (Fig. 12, Table 1, 3, 4).

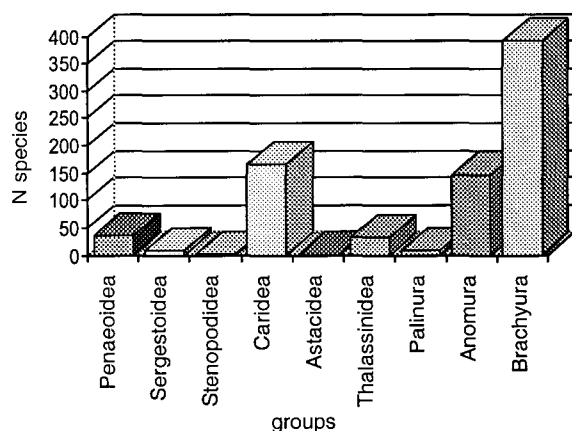


Figure 11. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Panamic province for each group.

Figura 11. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Panameña.

The Southeastern Pacific Ocean Province of temperate waters

Perú-Chilean Province (8)

The Perú-Chilean Province extends from the Gulf of Guayaquil-Bahía Sechura (Lat. 4°38'S) to the north of Chiloé Island (Lat. 41°48'S).

The coastal topography of this extended region is regular. It is totally exposed to winds and waves with narrow and open beaches and a few protected bays. At the Valparaiso latitude the continental shelf is very narrow, generally without sediments and with a substrate of hard rocks derived from the ridges of coastal mountains (Mordojovich, 1983). Normally, this continental shelf has no more than 5-10 km. in width and only in some parts reaches 30 km (Brattström and Johanssen, 1983).

The Pacific coasts are under the influence of the Peruvian Current (also called Humboldt) that transports cold water rich in nutrients from the Chiloé Island northerly to Perú with temperatures ranging between 11°C and 19°C. These oceanographic conditions of the Chilean and Peruvian

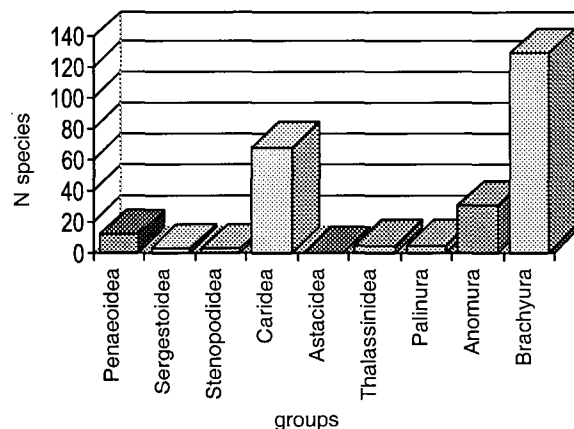


Figure 12. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Galápagos subprovince for each group.

Figura 12. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la subprovincia Galápagos.

coasts are disturbed at irregular intervals by a strong penetration of subsurface warm waters of the "El Niño" Current which produce important changes in the coastal fauna. These alterations in the temperature have been recorded up to latitude 35°S (Santelices, 1991).

This province also includes warm-temperate waters with an area of transition in the south, from Valparaíso (33°S) to the north of the Chiloé Island (42°S) Brattström and Johanssen (1983).

In this province 212 species of decapod crustaceans are found, 77 of which are endemic (Fig.13, Table 1, 3, 4).

It is evident that the largest number of species in the southeastern Pacific is observed northerly of Chiloé Island. In the Juan Fernández Islands, situated about 600 km from the coast, the decapod fauna is mainly related to species of the South Pacific.

The average surface temperature in the region is 18°C (Retamal, pers. comm.). Briggs (1974) considered that this could be an independent zoogeographic area.

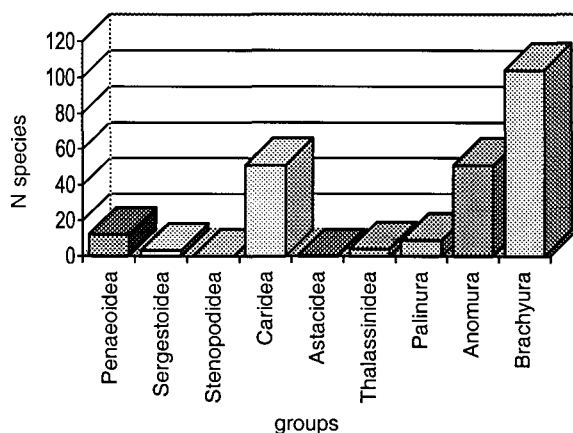


Figure 13. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Perú-Chilean province for each group.

Figura 13. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Peruano-Chilena.

The Southeastern Pacific Ocean and Southwestern Atlantic Ocean Province of cold-temperate waters

Magellanic Province (9)

The Magellanic Province extends from the north of Chiloé Island, on the Eastern Pacific Ocean, follows the Magellanic and Tierra del Fuego region through the Cabo de Hornos, reaches the coastal area of the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean off the Patagonian region, Argentina, and includes the Malvinas Islands to the Valdés Peninsula. The Province deflects from the continent at Lat. 43°- 44°S (Rawson, Chubut) going north, reaching latitude 35°S (see Fig.1) at a distance of 100-150 km from the coast, with a depth of 60-200 m and limits difficult to establish. The temperatures in winter range from 4°C in the south to 14-16°C in the north. At that latitude, between the Patagonian region and Buenos Aires, it reaches the Argentinian Province (see Fig.1).

Many authors have treated the topic relative to the biogeographical region of the south of South America. There is agreement on the faunal and floristic relations between the Southeastern Pacific Ocean and the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. Ekman (1953), who studied the Antiboreal region, considers that the fauna of the south of Chile goes from the Chiloé Island through Tierra del Fuego in the Patagonian and Malvinas waters (Argentina). He argued that, due to the scant information available on the South Atlantic region, it was not known how far north this fauna extends.

Carcelles and Williamson (1951) and Balech (1954) established the limits of the Magellanic Province. Moreover, the latter author determined five subprovinces or districts which are not considered in this study.

Other authors such as Knox (1960), Stuardo (1964) and Boschi (1966, 1976, 1979a, b, Boschi *et al.*, 1981, Boschi *et al.*, 1992), pointed out that the fauna of the south of Chile and that of the

south of Argentina are related. Brattström and Johanssen (1983) described as the Magellanic Province only the south of Chile and Bernard *et al.*, (1991) proposed the Magellanic Subprovince only for the latter region and did not include its extension to the Atlantic.

The region of the Southwestern Atlantic, which includes the Patagonian Sea, has a wide continental shelf reaching 850 km in the area of the Malvinas Islands. It is a homogeneous province due to the clear dominance of cold subantarctic waters. The difference of tides may reach 11 m. There, biotopes contain substrates of small shells, gravel and rocks which form in some areas dominated by ridges or sandbanks. Some parts of the coast have beaches with coarse sand or gravel (Parker *et al.*, 1997). Mud bottoms are present off the mouths of the rivers. The total number of estimated species is 79, 19 of which are endemic (Fig. 14, Table 1, 3, 4).

It is necessary to point out that there are species found only in the Atlantic Ocean (17 spp*) and that others are present only in the Pacific Ocean (31 spp**). Nevertheless, there are also species found in both oceans (31 spp***). See appendix.

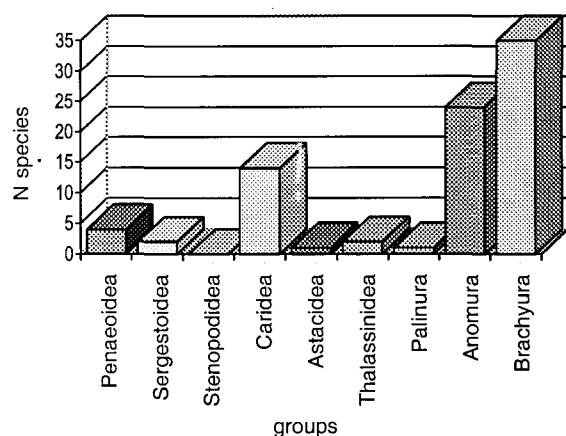


Figure 14. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Magellanic province for each group.

Figura 14. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Magallánica.

The Southwestern Atlantic Ocean Provinces of warm-temperate and subtropical-tropical waters

The biogeographical provinces of the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean begin at latitude 43°-44° S and occupy the marine area that includes the continental shelves of Argentina, Uruguay and the south of Brazil.

Argentinian Province (10)

The name of Argentinian Province, frequently used by malacologists, was given by Cooke (1895). It includes the coastal waters of Patagonia, Argentina, from latitude 43-44°S (Rawson, Chubut) including, in the north, the littoral of Buenos Aires and Uruguay and reaching about 23°S in southern Brazil at Cabo Frío, Río de Janeiro (Boschi, 1964, López, 1963).

The surface temperature in the southern sector of Buenos Aires ranges from 8° to 23°C. In the northern sector that corresponds to southern Brazil temperatures oscillate between 12.5° and 25°C (García, 1997, Hereu, 1999). (see Fig. 1).

Balech (1954) was one of the first scientists who studied the marine biogeography of South America. He established the northern limit of this province at approximately latitude 30-32°S (?). In fact, the coastal area between 23 and 35°S is the transition area characterized by processes of mixing and instability of the water masses with presence of eurythermal and euryhaline species.

Balech (1954) suggested to consider it as a province called South Brazilian Province. In contrast, Menni (1981), in agreement with López (1963), preferred to designate it as a district or subprovince. Palacio (1982) proposed the Paulista Province for the same area.

(?) In this regard, the existence of mangroves, which represent a very significative community in the area could be taken as a limit since they do not reach latitude of 28°30'S (Cintrón and Schaeffer-Novelli, 1983).

It is important to point out that this province includes geographical features like the Rio de la Plata, the Patos Lagoon in Brazil and other water bodies. The estuaries influence the primary and secondary production in the area and, consequently, the distribution and abundance of decapod species.

Moreover, in the whole region there is a permanent interaction off the coasts between the Malvinas Current flowing on the slope from the south with cold subantarctic waters rich in nutrients and the Brazilian Current, out of shelf, from the north, with temperatures higher than 20°C and salinity over 36.0 ppt (Costa and Costa Fernández, 1993).

Disregarding the delimitation of the sub-provinces, there is affinity among various decapod crustacean species of the coastal littoral of Buenos Aires and the south of Brazil at latitude 23°S.

Of the total of 93 decapod species indicated for the littoral of Buenos Aires (Boschi *et al.*, 1992), 36 reach latitude 23°S.

As occurs with some caridean shrimp and brachyuran crabs (Christoffersen, 1982, Melo, 1996), some tropical species enter this large zone

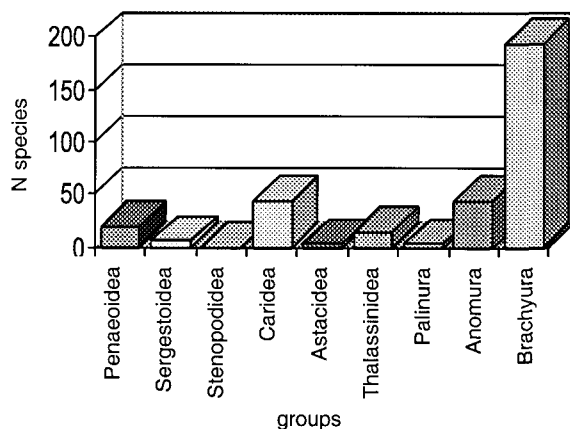


Figure 15. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Argentinian province for each group.

Figura 15. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Argentina.

of transition reaching, inclusively, the littoral of Buenos Aires.

This province can be characterized as a warm-temperate province with 330 species, 42 of which are endemic (Fig. 15, Table 1, 3, 4).

Brazilian Province (11)

The Brazilian Province occupies a large extension of the tropical and subtropical littoral of the north and northwestern of Brazil, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana and a small part of Venezuela, from Cabo Frío to the mouth of the Orinoco River (Lat. 8°56'N).

In this extended area temperatures vary from 22°C in the south to 30°C in the north. There are different opinions as regards the area of this extensive province. Balech (1954) named it the Antillian Province with the limits previously indicated and divided into three districts. Coelho (1967/69), Coelho and Ramos (1972), and Coelho and dos Santos (1980), who studied the distribution of decapod crustaceans of the Brazilian shelf proposed a subdivision of the province into sub-provinces. However, they accepted the southern limit of 23°S. Forest and Saint-Laurent (1967), referring to the pagurids of the South Atlantic, pointed out some zoogeographic regions.

Briggs (1974) established the limits of the Brazilian Province from the mouth of the Orinoco River to Cabo Frío, accepted in this study.

The catalogue of all species of marine decapods of Brazil appeared in Young (1998).

The estimated number of decapod crustacean species is 572, 64 of which are endemic (Fig. 16, Table 1, 3, 4).

The Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico Provinces of tropical, subtropical and temperate waters

Here it is considered that the Caribbean region includes the tropical waters of Bermuda Islands

and the southern Gulf of the Mexico region.

The northern and northeastern sectors of the Gulf of Mexico with warm and warm-temperate waters correspond to the Texan Province.

Caribbean Province (12)

The Caribbean Province extends from the mouth of the Orinoco River to the Gulf of Mexico, including the coastal region of Venezuela and the countries of Central America to Cabo Rojo, Mexico, (Lat. 21°36'N) in the Gulf.

The Caribbean Islands and the southeastern of the Florida Peninsula, from Cape Romano (Lat. 25°54'N) in the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Canaveral (Lat. 28°30'N) in the Atlantic Ocean are included (Briggs, 1974).

Taissoun (1973), who studied the portunid crabs of Venezuela established the limits of this province between latitudes 35°N and 28°S. Lemaitre (1984), who worked on the decapods of Cay Sal Bank of Bahamas, mentioned that the distribution of species of these banks largely includes those of the continental waters of North America.

This supports the opinion that species that have planktonic larvae have broad ranges of distribution and that the Florida Current is not a barrier. That is the reason why the division of the Caribbean into different zoogeographical regions is not justified.

Carmona Suárez and Conde (1996) in their work on the littoral brachyuran crabs of Falcón, Venezuela, shared this opinion.

In the main part of this area, surface water temperatures range from 20° to 25°C in winter and between 28° and 30°C in summer.

In the north of Venezuela, an upwelling of waters of lower temperatures - between 10° and 23°C - takes place.

In the north of the Gulf of Mexico the waters have low temperatures in winter and very high in summer that correspond to the Texan Province, another zoogeographical province (see below). The largest diversity in decapod crustaceans takes place in the tropical Caribbean Province.

The total estimated number of species is 1058, 338 of which are endemic (Fig. 17, Table 1, 3, 4).

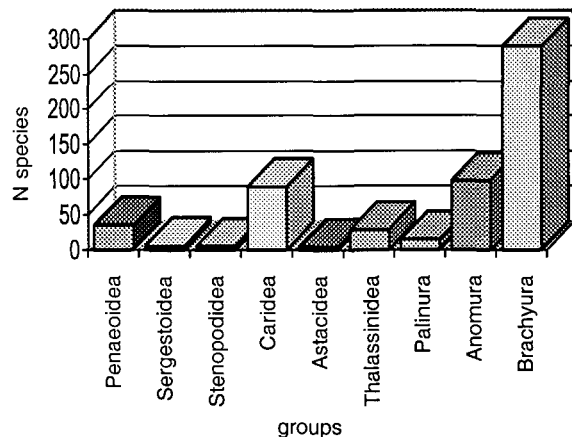


Figure 16. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Brazilian province for each group.

Figura 16. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Brasileña.

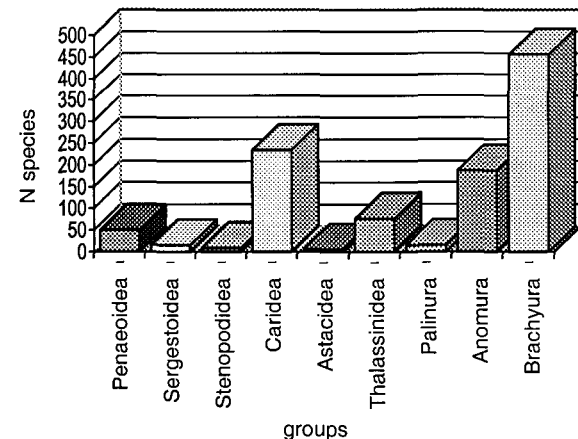


Figure 17. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Caribbean province for each group.

Figura 17. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Caribeña.

Texan Province (13)

The Texan Province corresponds to a large area of the Gulf of Mexico which includes part of the northwestern, northern and southeastern Gulf of Mexico from Cabo Rojo, south of Tampico, Mexico, to Cabo Romano, south of the Florida Peninsula, (Lat. 25°54'N), USA. It also includes part of the littoral of the States of Veracruz, Tamaulipas (Mexico) and those of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and part of northern Florida, USA (Briggs, 1974).

The climate and oceanographic conditions of this area of the Gulf of Mexico are quite different from the tropical part. Winds from the north are generated by polar masses of air which, in autumn and winter, (November through March) produce low surface and shallow water temperatures.

The lowest water surface temperatures that drop as low as 11°C are found in the north of the Gulf in winter. To the south, in the same season, they are around 21°C.

In summer the highest surface temperature that reaches 30°C is very homogeneous in the whole Gulf (Leipper, 1954).

The 20°C difference in the winter temperature between the northern and southern areas is a factor that really limits the distribution of stenotype species.

The variety of hard and soft substrates in the Gulf of Mexico, the outer continental shelf in Mississippi, Alabama and eastern Louisiana, exerts a high influence on the diversity of invertebrate assemblages (Gittings *et al.*, 1992).

Due to the number of endemic species, this area of the Gulf of Mexico may be considered as an independent province with warm-temperate characteristics; nevertheless, during part of the year (summer) subtropical conditions are observed. As proposed by Briggs (1974), this area can be called the Texan Province.

The number of species is about 422, 20 of which are endemic (Fig. 18, Table 1, 3, 4). It is interesting to mention the study by Williams and Felder (1986) on species of *Mennippe* in the Gulf of Mexico. These authors considered a new species, *Mennippe adina*, distributed in the Texan Province, different from *Mennippe mercenaria* of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, the Florida Peninsula and the Caribbean.

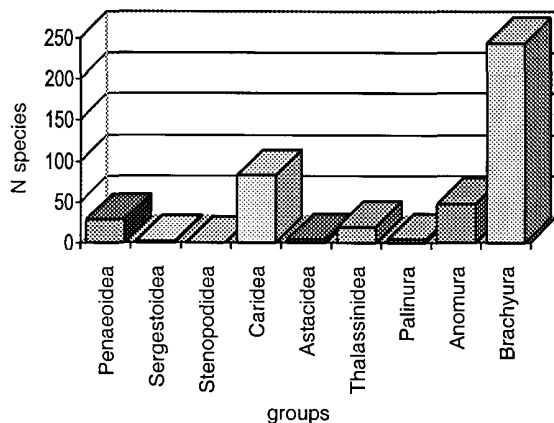


Figure 18. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Texan province for each group.

Figura 18. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Texana.

The Northwestern Atlantic Ocean Provinces of temperate and cold-temperate waters

This large region, which includes the zoogeographic provinces of the coastal waters of the northwestern Atlantic Ocean, extends from south of the Labrador Peninsula (Island of Newfoundland) in the Strait of Belle Isle (51°37'N) to the Florida Peninsula (25°10'N).

The region includes a considerable variation of climates, from polar to tropical, with water temperatures ranging between 0°C and 30°C.

The region is influenced by two important current systems: The Gulf Stream, with warm waters, flowing northerly and the Labrador Current, with cold waters, flowing southerly.

The provinces included from south to north are the following: the Carolinian, the Virginian and the Boreal (Hedgpeth, 1957, Briggs, 1974, Williams, 1984).

Carolinian Province (14)

The Carolinian Province begins at Cape Canaveral, Florida and extends up to Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina (Lat. 35°17'N), on the eastern coast of USA. It is an area that can be considered as warm-temperate (Briggs, 1974).

The temperature ranges between 20° and 25°C in winter and between 28° and 30°C in summer (Dawes *et al.*, 1991). Ray *et al.* (1997) drew attention to the importance of the estuaries in the biodiversity of species, especially in the area of Chesapeake Bay. They also mentioned the break in faunal associations of invertebrates and fishes at the latitudes of Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras which confirms the value of these areas when establishing limits of the Northwestern American Provinces.

On the other hand, Herbst *et al.* (1979) pointed out that Cape Lookout, North Carolina, marks

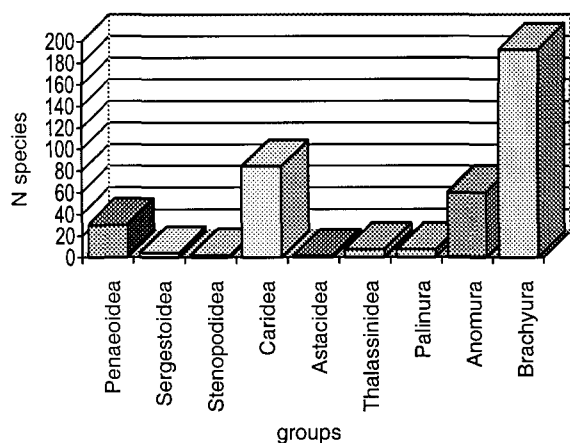


Figure 19. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Carolinian province for each group.

Figura 19. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Caroliniana.

a zone of zoogeographic changes greater than in Cape Hatteras.

The number of species is estimated at 386, 5 of which are endemic (Fig. 19, Table 1, 3, 4).

Virginian Province (15)

The Virginian Province extends from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, to Cape Cod (Lat. 41°48'N), Massachusetts. These capes are the most significant points of deflection of the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current.

In this area, changes in the characteristics of water temperature and in the patterns of circulation, very important for the ranges of distribution of the organisms (Ray *et al.*, 1997) take place.

The range of surface water temperatures is high in the region - between 20° and 25°C. Temperatures vary between -1° and 23° C in Massachusetts and between 3° and 30° C in North Carolina.

Salinities in open areas vary between 33.0 and 37.0 ppt. (Orth *et al.*, 1991). Ray *et al.* (1997) agreed with the nomenclature of traditional

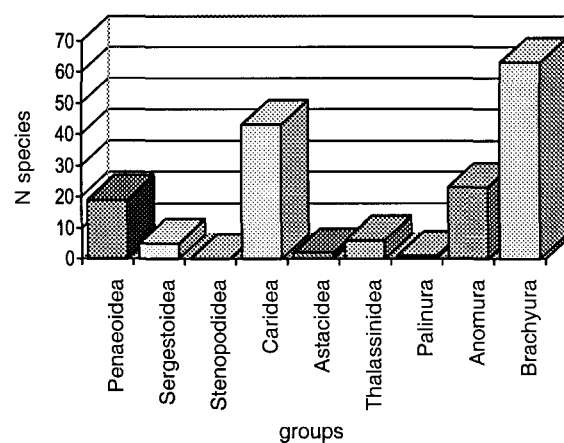


Figure 20. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Virginian province for each group.

Figura 20. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Virginiiana.

provinces on the eastern coast of USA.

They also attached importance to the estuaries (as in the Carolinian Province) in the composition of associations of organisms and in the species biodiversity of the area and emphasized the importance of the oyster reefs in the formation of biotopes in the coastal fauna.

The number of decapod species in the province is estimated at 158, 1 of which is endemic (Fig. 20, Table 1, 3, 4).

Boreal Province (16)

The Boreal Province extends from Cape Cod in the eastern coast of U.S.A. to Newfoundland Island and the Strait of Belle Isle, in Canada (Lat. 51°37'N). The coasts are under the influence of the cold Labrador Current which keeps temperatures quite low.

The limits of surface temperatures are established by the isotherms of 10°C in winter and 15°C in summer in the south and of 0°C in the north.

The number of species of decapod crustaceans is relatively low; 77 recorded to date, 4 of which are endemic (Fig. 21, Table 1, 3, 4).

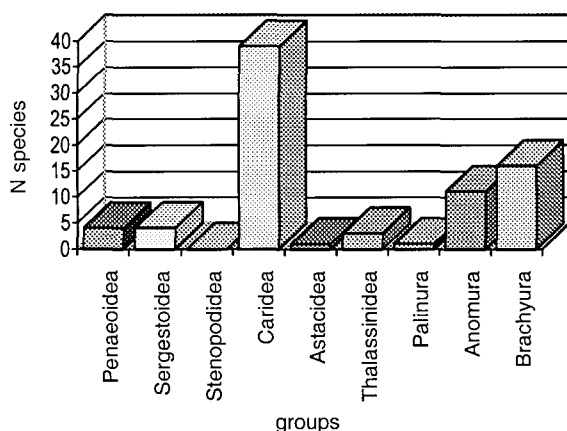


Figure 21. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Boreal province for each group.

Figura 21. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Boreal.

CONCLUSIONS

For the first time, an inventory of the known species of Decapod Crustaceans living in continental shelf waters of the Americas (North, Central and South) was completed.

The distribution of species in this extensive region, from the Arctic in the north to Cabo de Hornos in the south is analyzed in relation to environmental conditions.

In this region, the structure and extension of the continental shelves, from the coast to the slope, is very variable. The extension exceeds 850 km in the Argentinian Patagonia while in the central and northern coast of Chile, north of Brazil, east coast of Florida, etc., is very reduced or nonexistent. The variable dimensions of the shelves covered by epicontinental seas determine different environmental conditions.

The characteristics of the bottom, marine currents with variable temperatures and salinities, transparency of waters, primary and secondary production, nutrients, etc. are factors that determine the characteristics of the flora and fauna present in each region.

In the case of decapod crustaceans, different characteristics were observed between species living in the sea with a wide continental shelf and a smooth depth gradient and those living at greater depths, close to the coast and without shelf.

The limits of the isotherms were considered as a very important factor used in the definition of margins between the zoogeographic provinces.

The number of described species in the entire region was estimated at 2472 with a clear clinal distribution and a larger diversity in the tropical and subtropical provinces.

The species distribution allows to establish 14 zoogeographical provinces and 2 subprovinces in the study region.

The limits of the provinces coincide to a high

degree with those established for other groups of marine organisms.

The largest discrepancy is observed in the Subprovince of Cortés in the Gulf of California and in the Texan Province in the Gulf of Mexico.

The provinces with the largest number of species are the Caribbean with 1058 species and the Panamic with 825 species.

These provinces show a high level of endemism, the former with 338 species or 32% and the latter with 315 species or 39%.

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NOTE ADDED IN PROOF

From the time this paper was submitted changes were introduced in the name of some species and families, new ones were described and some others, not registered in the original list, incorporated. Table 5, 6.

Table 5. Species not included in appendix.

Tabla 5. Especies no incluidas en el apéndice.

| Species | Family | Prov. | References |
|--|-----------------|----------|--|
| <i>Plesionika macropoda</i> Chace, 1939 | Pandalidae | 12-13 | Memor. Soc. Cubana Hist. Nat 13(1), 1939 |
| <i>Alpheus polystictus</i> Knowlton and Keller, 1985 | Alpheidae | 12 | Rev. Avicennia 0, 1993 Cuba |
| <i>Paguristes depressus</i> Stimpson, 1858 | Diogenidae | 12 | Rev. Invest. Marina 5(1), Venezuela |
| <i>Paguristes maclaughlinae</i> M.Iglesias and Gómez, 1989 | Diogenidae | 12 | Poeyana, Cuba N°379 |
| <i>Porcellana lillyae</i> Lemaitre and Campos, 2000 | Porcellanidae | 12 | JCB 20(2), 2000 |
| <i>Petrolisthes cessacii</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1878) | Porcellanidae | 11-12 | Anal. Invest. Marinas 9, 1977 Venezuela |
| <i>Pontonia manningi</i> Fransen, 2000 | Palaemonidae | 12-13-14 | JCB Special 20(2), 2000 |
| <i>Lepidophthalmus manningi</i> Felder and Staton, 2000 | Callianassidae | 12 | JCB Special 20(2), 2000 |
| <i>Naushonia manningi</i> Alvarez, Villalobos and Lliffo, 2000 | Laomediidae | 12 | JCB Special 20(2), 2000 |
| <i>Calliasmata nohochi</i> Escobar, Camacho and Alcocer, 1997 | Hippolytidae | 12 | JCB 17(4), 1997 |
| * <i>Notiastax santarita</i> Thatje, Romero and Tapella | Callianassidae | 9 | I Jornadas Arg.Carcinología, 1999 BA, Arg. |
| * <i>Upogebia australis</i> Thatje, Romero and Tapella | Upogebiidae | 9 | I Jornadas Arg.Carcinología, 1999 BA, Arg. |
| <i>Cyclodorippe longifrons</i> Campos Jr. and Melo, 1999 | Cyclodorippidae | 10 | Atlántida 21(1), 1999 Río Grande |
| <i>Clythrocerus bidentatus</i> Campos Jr. and Melo, 1999 | Cyclodorippidae | 10 | Atlántida 21(1), 1999 Río Grande |
| ** <i>Bermudacaris hartii</i> Anker and Iliffe, 2000 | Alpheidae | 12 | Proc. B. Soc. Washington 113(3), 2000 |
| <i>Fabia insularis</i> Melo, 1971 | Pinnotheridae | 10 | Rev. Brasileira Zool. 13(1), 1996 |
| <i>Planes marinus</i> Rathbun, 1914 | Grapsidae | 10 | JCB 19(1), 1999 |
| <i>Calliasmata rimolii</i> Chace, 1975 | Hippolytidae | 12 | Proc. B. Soc. Washington 88, 1975 |

* Beagle channel (Southern South America).

** Bermuda Islands.

Table 6. Last changes in the families and species names.
 Tabla 6. Últimos cambios en la denominación de especies y familias.

| Previous classification | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| Species | Family | |
| 1 <i>Benthoascon schmittii</i> (Rathbun, 1931) | Portunidae | |
| 2 <i>Iliacantha intermedia</i> Miers, 1886 | Leucosiidae | |
| 3 <i>Anacalliax agassizi</i> (Biffar, 1971) | Callianassidae | |
| 4 <i>Anacalliax argentinensis</i> (Biffar, 1971) | Callianassidae | |
| 5 <i>Dawsonius latispina</i> (Dawson, 1967) | Callianassidae | |
| 6 <i>Gourretia biffari</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994 | Callianassidae | |
| 7 <i>Gourretia laresi</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994 | Callianassidae | |
| 8 <i>Corallichirus longiventris</i> (A. M. Edwards, 1870) | Callianassidae | |
| 9 <i>Porcellana stimpsoni</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Porcellanidae | |

| Updated classification | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| Species | Family | Reference |
| 1 <i>Raymanninus schmitt</i> (Rathbun, 1931) | Portunidae | JCB Special 20/2/2000 |
| 2 <i>Acanthilia intermedia</i> (Miers, 1886) | Leucosiidae | PBSW 113(2), 2000 |
| 3 <i>Anacalliax agassizi</i> (Biffar, 1971) | Ctenochelidae | JCB Special 20/2/2000 |
| 4 <i>Anacalliax argentinensis</i> (Biffar, 1971) | Ctenochelidae | JCB Special 20/2/2000 |
| 5 <i>Dawsonius latispina</i> (Dawson, 1967) | Ctenochelidae | JCB Special 20/2/2000 |
| 6 <i>Gourretia biffari</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994 | Ctenochelidae | JCB Special 20/2/2000 |
| 7 <i>Gourretia laresi</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994 | Ctenochelidae | JCB Special 20/2/2000 |
| 8 <i>Corallianassa longiventris</i> (A. M. Edwards, 1870) | Callianassidae | JCB Special 20/2/2000 |
| 9 <i>Porcellana sayana</i> (Leach, 1820) | Porcellanidae | JCB 20/2/2000 |

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**SPECIES OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS AND THEIR
DISTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAN MARINE
ZOOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES**

By

ENRIQUE E. BOSCHI

****Continuación del documento PDF que contienen las páginas 1-64****

APPENDIX

Species list of the decapod crustaceans considered in this study.

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces |
|---------------|--|---------------|------------------------|
| Astacidea | <i>Acanthacaris caeca</i> (A. M. Edwards, 1881) | Nephropidae | 12 13 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Acanthaxius caespitosa</i> (Squires, 1979) | Axiidae | 6 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Acanthaxius hirsutimana</i> (Boesch and Smalley, 1972) | Axiidae | 12 13 |
| Caridea | <i>Acanthephyra eximia</i> Smith, 1884 | Oplophoridae | 12 14 |
| Caridea | <i>Acanthephyra faxoni</i> Calman, 1939 | Oplophoridae | 6 7 |
| Caridea | <i>Acanthephyra media</i> Bate, 1888 | Oplophoridae | 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Acanthephyra purpurea</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1881 | Oplophoridae | 12 14 15 16 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthocarpus alexandri</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Calappidae | 10 12 13 14 15 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthocarpus delsolari</i> Garth, 1973 | Calappidae | 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthocycclus albatrossis</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Atelecyclidae | 8 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthocycclus gayi</i> H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1844 | Atelecyclidae | 8 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthocycclus hassleri</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Atelecyclidae | 6 8 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthodromia erinacea</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Dynommenidae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Acantholithodes hispidus</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Lithodidae | 2 3 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthonyx dissimulatus</i> Coelho, 1991-1993 | Epiplatidae | 11 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthonyx petiveri</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834 | Epiplatidae | 6 7 8 11 12 13 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acanthonyx scutiformis</i> (Dana, 1851) | Epiplatidae | 10 11 |
| Sergestoidea | <i>Acetes americanus americanus</i> Ortmann, 1893 | Sergestidae | 11 12 |
| Sergestoidea | <i>Acetes americanus caroliniae</i> Hansen, 1933 | Sergestidae | 10 11 12 13 14 15 |
| Sergestoidea | <i>Acetes binghami</i> Burkenroad, 1934 | Sergestidae | 6 |
| Sergestoidea | <i>Acetes marinus</i> Omori, 1975 | Sergestidae | 11 |
| Brachyura | <i>Achaeopsis thomsoni</i> (Norman, 1873) | Majidae | 12 14 15 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acidops cessacii</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1878) | Goneplacidae | 11 |
| Brachyura | <i>Acidops fimbriatus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Goneplacidae | 6 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Actaea acantha</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) | Xanthidae | 10 11 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Actaea angusta</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Xanthidae | 6 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Actaea bifrons</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Xanthidae | 11 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Aepinus septemspinostus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1879) | Inachidae | 10 11 12 13 14 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Aethogebia gorei</i> Williams, 1993 | Upogebiidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Aethra scutata</i> Smith, 1869 | Aethridae | 6 7 |
| Anomura | <i>Agaricochirus acanthinus</i> McLaughlin, 1982 | Paguridae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Agaricochirus alexandri</i> (A. M. Edwards and Bouvier, 1893) | Paguridae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Agaricochirus boletifer</i> (A. M. Edwards and Bouvier, 1893) | Paguridae | 12 13 |
| Anomura | <i>Agaricochirus cavimanus</i> (Chace, 1939) | Paguridae | 12 |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces |
|---------|--|-----------|------------------------|
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus beanii</i> Verrill, 1922 | Alpheidae | 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus belli</i> Coutière, 1898 | Alpheidae | 11 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus bellimanus</i> Lockington, 1877 | Alpheidae | 3 4 5 6 7 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus bouvieri</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1878 | Alpheidae | 6 7 10 11 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus californiensis</i> Holmes, 1900 | Alpheidae | 4 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus canalis</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 5 6 7 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus candei</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1855 | Alpheidae | 11 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus chacei</i> Carvacho, 1979 | Alpheidae | 10 11 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus chilensis</i> Coutière, 1902 | Alpheidae | 7 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus clamator</i> Lockington, 1877 | Alpheidae | 3 4 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus colombiensis</i> Wicksten, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus cristulifrons</i> Rathbun, 1900 | Alpheidae | 6 11 12 13 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus cryptodentatus</i> Christoffersen and Ramos, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus cylindricus</i> Kingsley, 1878 | Alpheidae | 6 7 11 12 13 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus distinctus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus estuarensis</i> Christoffersen, 1984 | Alpheidae | 6 11 12 13 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus exilis</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 7 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus fasciatus</i> Lockington, 1878 | Alpheidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus felgenhaueri</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus firmus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus floridanus</i> Kingsley, 1878 | Alpheidae | 5 6 10 11 12 13 14 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus formosus</i> Gibbs, 1850 | Alpheidae | 10 11 12 13 14 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus galapagensis</i> Sivertsen, 1933 | Alpheidae | 7 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus grahami</i> Abele, 1975 | Alpheidae | 5 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus hamus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus hebes</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 7 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus heterochaelis</i> Say, 1818 | Alpheidae | 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus hoonsooi</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 7 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus hyeyoungae</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 5 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus inca</i> Wicksten and Méndez, 1981 | Alpheidae | 7 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus intrinsicus</i> Bate, 1888 | Alpheidae | 10 11 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus lacertosus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus latus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988 | Alpheidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Alpheus leviusculus</i> Dana, 1852 | Alpheidae | 6 7 |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|------------------------|----|----|----|--|
| Thalassinidea | <i>Anacallix agassizi</i> (Biffar, 1971) | Callianassidae | 12 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Anacallix argentinensis</i> (Biffar, 1971)* | Callianassidae | 9 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Anasimus flagax</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Inachoididae | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Anasimus latus</i> Rathbun, 1894 | Inachoididae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Caridea | <i>Anchistoides antignensis</i> (Schmitt, 1924) | Palaemonidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Anomura | <i>Aniculus elegans</i> Stimpson, 1859 | Diogenidae | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Anisopagurus actinophorus</i> Lemaître and McLaughlin, 1996 | Paguridae | 12 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Anisopagurus bartletti</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Paguridae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Anomura | <i>Anisopagurus hopkinsi</i> Lemaître and McLaughlin, 1996 | Paguridae | 12 | 14 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Anisopagurus pygmaeus</i> (Bouvier, 1918) | Paguridae | 11 | 12 | 14 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Anisopagurus vossi</i> Lemaître and McLaughlin, 1996 | Paguridae | 12 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Anomalothir frontalis</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1879) | Inachidae | 12 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Anomalothir furcillatus</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Inachidae | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Anomalothir hoodensis</i> Garth, 1939 | Inachidae | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Apiomithrax violaceus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1868) | Mithracidae | 10 | 11 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Arachnopsis filipes</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Inachoididae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Aratus pisonii</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) | Grapsidae | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Arctides guineensis</i> (Spengler, 1799) | Scyllaridae | 12 | 14 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Arenaeus cribrarius</i> (Lamarck, 1818) | Portunidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Arenaeus mexicanus</i> (Gerstaecker, 1856) | Portunidae | 5 | 6 | 8 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Argis alaskensis</i> (Kingsley, 1882) | Crangonidae | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Argis californiensis</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Crangonidae | 4 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Argis crassa</i> (Rathbun, 1899) | Crangonidae | 2 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Argis dentata</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Crangonidae | 1 | 2 | 16 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Argis lar</i> (Owen, 1839) | Crangonidae | 2 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Argis levior</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Crangonidae | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Argis ovifer</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Crangonidae | 2 | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Aristaeomorpha foliacea</i> (Risso, 1827) | Aristeidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Aristeus antillensis</i> A. M. Edwards and Bouvier, 190 | Aristeidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Armases americanum</i> (Sausurre, 1858) | Grapsidae | 12 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Armases angustipes</i> (Dana, 1852) | Grapsidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Armases angustum</i> (Smith, 1870) | Grapsidae | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Armases benedicti</i> (Rathbun, 1897) | Grapsidae | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Armases cinereum</i> (Bosc, 1802) | Grapsidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces |
|---------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| Caridea | <i>Barbouria cubensis</i> (von Martens, 1872) | Hippolytidae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Bathynarctus anomalus</i> (A. M. Edwards and Bouvier, 1893) | Diogenidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Bathynectes longispina</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Portunidae | 12 13 14 15 |
| Brachyura | <i>Bathyplox typhlus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Goneplacidae | 11 12 13 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Bathyrhombila furcata</i> Hendrickx, 1998 | Pseudorhombilidae | 5 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Batrachonotus brasiliensis</i> Rathbun, 1894 | Inachoididae | 10 11 |
| Brachyura | <i>Batrachonotus fragosus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Inachoididae | 11 12 13 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Bellia picta</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1848** | Atelacyclidae | 8 9 10 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Bentheogennema borealis</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Benthescymidae | 1 2 3 4 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Bentheogennema burkenroadi</i> Krygier and Wasmer, 1975 | Benthescymidae | 2 3 4 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Bentheogennema intermedia</i> (Bate, 1888) | Benthescymidae | 10 11 12 14 15 16 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Bentheogennema pasilhea</i> (De Man, 1907) | Benthescymidae | 4 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Bentheogennema stephenseni</i> Burkenroad, 1940 | Benthescymidae | 4 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Benthescymus altus</i> Bate, 1881 | Benthescymidae | 4 6 7 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Benthescymus bartletti</i> Smith, 1882 | Benthescymidae | 11 12 14 15 16 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Benthescymus brasiliensis</i> Bate, 1881* | Benthescymidae | 9 11 12 13 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Benthescymus carinatus</i> Smith, 1884 | Benthescymidae | 12 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Benthescymus tanneri</i> Faxon, 1893 | Benthescymidae | 4 6 7 8 |
| Brachyura | <i>Benthoscazon schmitti</i> Rathbun, 1931 | Portunidae | 12 13 14 15 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus emarginatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) | Alpheidae | 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus ensenarensis</i> Glassell, 1938 | Alpheidae | 4 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus hardorfi</i> (Kingsley, 1878) | Alpheidae | 4 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus harrimani</i> Rathbun, 1904 | Alpheidae | 2 3 4 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus lilliana</i> Boschi, 1966 | Alpheidae | 10 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus longidactylus</i> Lockington, 1877 | Alpheidae | 3 4 5 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus maeginitiae</i> Hart, 1964 | Alpheidae | 3 4 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus setosus</i> Hart, 1964 | Alpheidae | 2 3 |
| Caridea | <i>Betaeus truncatus</i> Dana, 1852*** | Alpheidae | 9 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Biffarius biformis</i> (Biffar, 1971) | Callinassidae | 13 14 15 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Biffarius debilis</i> Hernández-Aguilera, 1998 | Callinassidae | 6 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Biffarius delicatulus</i> Rodrigues and Manning, 1992 | Callinassidae | 10 11 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Biffarius fragilis</i> (Biffar, 1970) | Callinassidae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Blepharipoda doelloi</i> Schmitt, 1942 | Albuneidae | 10 |
| Anomura | <i>Blepharipoda occidentalis</i> Randall, 1839 | Albuneidae | 3 4 |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|------------------------|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | 6 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cancer porteri</i> Rathbun, 1930 | Canceridae | 6 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cancer productus</i> Randall, 1839 | Canceridae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Carcinus maenas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Portunidae | 3 | 4 | 15 | 16 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cardisoma crassum</i> Smith, 1870 | Gecarcinidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cardisoma guanhumi</i> Latreille, 1825 | Gecarcinidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Caridion gordoni</i> Bate, 1858 | Hippolytidae | 15 | 16 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Carpilius convexus</i> (Forsskål, 1775) | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Carpilius corallinus</i> (Herbst, 1783) | Xanthidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Carpoporus papulosus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cataleptodius floridanus</i> (Gibbes, 1850) | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cataleptodius occidentalis</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Xanthidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cataleptodius snodgrassi</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Xanthidae | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cataleptodius taboganus</i> (Rathbun, 1912) | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Catapagurus diomedae</i> Faxon, 1893 | Paguridae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Catapagurus sharreri</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Paguridae | 11 | 12 | 14 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Cervimunida johni</i> Porter, 1903 | Galatheididae | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Chacella kersitichi</i> (Wicksen, 1983) | Palaemonidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Chacella tricornuta</i> Hendrickx, 1990 | Palaemonidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chacellus filiformis</i> Guinot, 1969 | Pseudorhombiidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chacellus pacificus</i> Hendrickx, 1989 | Pseudorhombiidae | 5 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chaceon chilensis</i> Chirino-G Ivez and Manning, 1989 | Geryonidae | 8 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chaceon notialis</i> Manning and Holthuis, 1989* | Geryonidae | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chaceon quinquedens</i> (Smith, 1879) | Geryonidae | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Charybdis helleri</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1867) | Portunidae | 11 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmagnathus granulata</i> Dana, 1851 | Grapsidae | 10 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmocarcinus chacei</i> Felder and Rabalais, 1986 | Goneplacidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmocarcinus cylindricus</i> Rathbun, 1901 | Goneplacidae | 10 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmocarcinus latipes</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Goneplacidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmocarcinus longipes</i> Garth, 1940 | Goneplacidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmocarcinus mississippiensis</i> Rathbun, 1931 | Goneplacidae | 13 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmocarcinus obliquus</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Goneplacidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmocarcinus peresi</i> Rodrigues da Costa, 1968 | Goneplacidae | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmocarcinus typicus</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Goneplacidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chasmophora macrophthalmia</i> (Rathbun, 1898) | Goneplacidae | 6 | | | | | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Cherasmus marginatus</i> (Rathbun, 1901) | Callinassidae | 12 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chionoectes bairdi</i> Rathbun, 1924 | Majidae | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chionoectes opilio</i> (Fabricius, 1788) | Majidae | 1 | 16 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chionoectes tanneri</i> Rathbun, 1893 | Majidae | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Chirostylus defensus</i> (Benedict, 1902) | Chirostylidae | 7 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Chirostylus perarmatus</i> Haig, 1968 | Chirostylidae | 4 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chlorodiella longimana</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chorilia longipes longipes</i> Dana, 1852 | Pisidae | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chorilia longipes turgida</i> Rathbun, 1924 | Pisidae | 3 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Chorinus heros</i> (Herbst, 1791) | Majidae | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Chorisimus antarcticus</i> (Pfeffer, 1887)*** | Hippolytidae | 9 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Chorisimus tuberculatus</i> Bate, 1888* | Hippolytidae | 9 | 10 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Cinetorhynchus manningi</i> Okuno, 1996 | Rhynchoecmetidae | 14 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clastoecochus diffractus</i> (Haig, 1957) | Porcellanidae | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clastoecochus gorgonensis</i> Werding and Haig, 1982 | Porcellanidae | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clastoecochus hickmani</i> Harvey, 1999 | Porcellanidae | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clastoecochus lasios</i> Harvey, 1999 | Porcellanidae | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clastoecochus nodosus</i> (Streets, 1872) | Porcellanidae | 12 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clastoecochus vanderhorsti</i> (Schmitt, 1924) | Porcellanidae | 12 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius albidigitus</i> Nobili, 1901 | Diogenidae | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius antillensis</i> Stimpson, 1859 | Diogenidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius cubensis</i> (Saussure, 1858) | Diogenidae | 12 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius dignei</i> Bouvier, 1898 | Diogenidae | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius foresti</i> Holthuis, 1959 | Diogenidae | 11 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius janethaigae</i> Hendrickx and Esparza-Haro, 1997 | Diogenidae | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius panamensis</i> Stimpson, 1859 | Diogenidae | 5 | 6 | 8 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius sclopetarius</i> (Herbst, 1796) | Diogenidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius tricolor</i> (Gibbes, 1850) | Diogenidae | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Clibanarius vittatus</i> (Bosc, 1802) | Diogenidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Clypeasterophilus juvenilis</i> (Bouvier, 1917) | Pinnotheridae | 12 | 13 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Clypeasterophilus rugatus</i> (Bouvier, 1917) | Pinnotheridae | 12 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Clypeasterophilus stebbingi</i> (Rathbun, 1918) | Pinnotheridae | 10 | 12 | 13 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Clypeasterophilus ussifructus</i> (Griffith, 1987) | Pinnotheridae | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Clythrocerus carinatus</i> Coelho, 1973 | Cyclodorippidae | 10 | 11 | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|------------------------|----|----|----|
| Brachyura | <i>Cycloxanthops novemdentatus</i> Loekington, 1877 | Xanthidae | 3 | 4 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cycloxanthops sexdecimdentatus</i> (H.M.Edwards and Lucas, 1843) | Xanthidae | 8 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cycloxanthops vittatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Xanthidae | 6 | 7 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cyclozodion angustum</i> | Calappidae | 11 | 12 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cyclozodion tuberculatum</i> Williams and Child, 1989 | Calappidae | 11 | 12 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cymonomoides cubensis</i> (Chace, 1940) | Cymonomidae | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cymonomus caecus</i> Chace, 1940 | Cymonomidae | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cymonomus quadratus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Cymonomidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cymonomus rostratus</i> Chace, 1940 | Cymonomidae | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cymopolus asper</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Cymonomidae | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cyrtograpsus affinis</i> (Dana, 1851)* | Grapsidae | 9 | 10 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cyrtograpsus altimanus</i> Rathbun, 1914* | Grapsidae | 9 | 10 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cyrtograpsus angulatus</i> Dana, 1851*** | Grapsidae | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cyrtoplax panamensis</i> Ziesenheim, 1940 | Goneplacidae | 5 | 6 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cyrtoplax schmitti</i> Rathbun, 1935 | Goneplacidae | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Cyrtoplax spinidentata</i> (Benedict, 1892) | Goneplacidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Daira americana</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Dairiidae | 4 | 6 | 7 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Daldorfia garthi</i> Glassell, 1940 | Daldorfiidae | 6 | 7 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Danielum ixbauchae</i> Vázquez-Bader and Gracia, 1995 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Dardanus arrosor</i> insignis (Saussure, 1858) | Diogenidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| Anomura | <i>Dardanus fucosus</i> Biffar and Provenzano, 1972 | Diogenidae | 11 | 12 | 14 | |
| Anomura | <i>Dardanus insignis</i> (Saussure, 1858) | Diogenidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Anomura | <i>Dardanus sinistripes</i> (Stimpson, 1859) | Diogenidae | 5 | 6 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Dardanus venosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) | Diogenidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Dawsonius laispina</i> (Dawson, 1967) | Callinassidae | 12 | 13 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Deilocerus analogus</i> (Coelho, 1973) | Cyclodorippidae | 10 | 11 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Deilocerus captabilis</i> Tavares, 1999 | Cyclodorippidae | 11 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Deilocerus decorus</i> (Rathbun, 1933) | Cyclodorippidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Deilocerus hendrickxi</i> Tavares, 1993 | Cyclodorippidae | 5 | 6 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Deilocerus laminatus</i> (Rathbun, 1935) | Cyclodorippidae | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Deilocerus perpusillus</i> (Rathbun, 1901) | Cyclodorippidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Deilocerus planus</i> (Rathbun, 1900) | Cyclodorippidae | 4 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Delsolaria enriquei</i> Garth, 1973 | Pisidae | 8 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Dermaturus mandtii</i> Brandt, 1850 | Lithodidae | 2 | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Thalassinidea | <i>Eucallitax quadracuta</i> (Biffar, 1970) | Callinassidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Euceramus panatelus</i> Glassell, 1938 | Porcellanidae | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Euceramus praelongus</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Porcellanidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Euceramus transversilineatus</i> (Lockington, 1878) | Porcellanidae | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euchirograpsus americanus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Grapsidae | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euchirograpsus antillensis</i> Turkey, 1975 | Grapsidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euchirograpsus kingsleyi</i> (Miers, 1885) | Grapsidae | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eucinetops blakiana</i> Rathbun, 1896 | Inachidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eucinetops lucasi</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Inachidae | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eucinetops panamensis</i> Rathbun, 1923 | Inachidae | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eucinetops rabeltula</i> Rathbun, 1923 | Inachidae | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eucratodes agassizii</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eucratopsis crassimanus</i> (Dana, 1852) | Goneplacidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| Astacidea | <i>Eunephrops bairdii</i> Smith, 1885 | Nephropidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euphrosynoplax campechensis</i> Vázquez-Bader and Gracia, 1991 | Pseudorhombilidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euphrosynoplax clausa</i> Guinot, 1969 | Pseudorhombilidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euphylax dovii</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Portunidae | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euphylax robustus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1874 | Portunidae | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euplax leptophthalma</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1852 | Ocyropodidae | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eupleurodon peruvianus</i> (Rathbun, 1923) | Epiplatidae | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eupleurodon rathbunae</i> Garth, 1939 | Epiplatidae | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eupleurodon trifurcatus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Epiplatidae | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euprognatha bifida</i> Rathbun, 1893 | Inachoididae | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euprognatha gracilipes</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1878 | Inachoididae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euprognatha granulata</i> Faxon, 1893 | Inachoididae | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euprognatha rastellifera</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Inachoididae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Euryozius sanguineus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) | Xanthidae | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eurypanopeus a. abbreviatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eurypanopeus a. ater</i> Rathbun, 1930 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eurypanopeus canalensis</i> Abele and Kim, 1989 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eurypanopeus confragosus</i> Rathbun, 1933 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eurypanopeus crenatus</i> (H. M. Edwards and Lucas, 1843)** | Xanthidae | 6 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eurypanopeus depressus</i> (Smith, 1869) | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Eurypanopeus dissimilis</i> (Benedict and Rathbun, 1891) | Xanthidae | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | |

125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Glyptoxanthus labyrinthicus</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Glyptoxanthus meandricus</i> (Lockington, 1877) | Xanthidae | 5 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Glyptoxanthus vermiculatus</i> (Lamarek, 1818) | Xanthidae | 11 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Glypturus acanthochirus</i> Stimpson, 1866 | Callinassidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Gnathophyllodes mini</i> Schmitt, 1933 | Gnathophyllidae | 6 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Gnathophyllum americanum</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1855 | Gnathophyllidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Gnathophyllum circellum</i> Manning, 1963 | Gnathophyllidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Gnathophyllum modestum</i> Hay, 1917 | Gnathophyllidae | 12 | 14 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Gnathophyllum panamense</i> Faxon, 1893 | Gnathophyllidae | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Gnathophyllum splendens</i> Faxon, 1893 | Gnathophyllidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Goetice americanus</i> Rathbun, 1923 | Grapsidae | 5 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Goneza serrata</i> Dana, 1852** | Euryalidae | 8 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Goneplax sigsbei</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Goneplacidae | 12 | 14 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Goniopsis cruentata</i> (Latreille, 1802) | Grapsidae | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Goniopsis pulchra</i> (Lockington, 1876) | Grapsidae | 6 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Gonopanope angusta</i> (Lockington, 1877) | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Gonopanope areolata</i> (Rathbun, 1898) | Xanthidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Gonopanope nitida</i> (Rathbun, 1898) | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Goreopagurus garthi</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1995 | Paguridae | 4 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Goreopagurus piercei</i> (Wass, 1963) | Paguridae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Gouretia bifari</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994 | Callinassidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Gouretia laresi</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994 | Callinassidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Grapsodius eximus</i> | Grapsidae 4 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Grapsus grapsus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Grapsidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Hadropenaeus affinis</i> (Bouvier, 1906) | Solenoceridae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Hadropenaeus modestus</i> (Smith, 1885) | Solenoceridae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Haigia diegensis</i> (Scaland and Hopkins, 1969) | Paguridae | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Halicarcinus planatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)*** | Hymenosomatidae | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Haliporoides diomedea</i> (Faxon, 1893) | Solenoceridae | 6 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Haliporus thetis</i> Faxon, 1893 | Solenoceridae | 6 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hapalocarcinus marsupialis</i> Stimpson, 1859 | Cryptochiridae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Hapalogaster cavicauda</i> Stimpson, 1862 | Lithodidae | 3 | 4 | 6 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Hapalogaster grebnitskii</i> Schalfeev, 1852 | Lithodidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Hapalogaster mertensii</i> Brandt, 1850 | Lithodidae | 2 | | | | | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|--|
| Caridea | <i>Harpiliopsis depressa</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Palaeomonidae | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hemigrapsus crenulatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)** | Grapsidae | 8 | 9 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hemigrapsus nudus</i> (Dana, 1851) | Grapsidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hemigrapsus oregonensis</i> (Dana, 1851) | Grapsidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hemigrapsus sanguineus</i> (De Haan, 1835) | Grapsidae | 15 | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Hemipenaeus carpenteri</i> Wood-Mason, 1891 | Aristeidae | 6 | 7 | 12 | 13 | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Hemipenaeus spinidorsalis</i> Bate, 1881 | Aristeidae | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hemus analogus</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Mithracidae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hemus cristulipes</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1875 | Mithracidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hemus fimeganuae</i> Garth, 1958 | Mithracidae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatella amica</i> Smith, 1869 | Aethridae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatella peruviana</i> Rathbun, 1910 | Aethridae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatus chilienis</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837 | Aethridae | 6 | 8 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatus epheliticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1793) | Aethridae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatus gronovii</i> Holthuis, 1959 | Aethridae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatus kossmanni</i> Neumann, 1878 | Aethridae | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatus lineatus</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Aethridae | 4 | 5 | 6 | 13 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatus pudibundus</i> (Herbst, 1785) | Aethridae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hepatus scaber</i> Holthuis, 1959 | Aethridae | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Hepomadus tener</i> Smith, 1884 | Aristeidae | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus brevirostris</i> (Dana, 1852) | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus camischaticus</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Hippolytidae | 2 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus carinatus</i> Holmes, 1900 | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus decorus</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus flexus</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Hippolytidae | 2 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus franciscanus</i> (Schmitt, 1921) | Hippolytidae | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus fuscimaculatus</i> Wicksten, 1986 | Hippolytidae | 4 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus herdmanni</i> (Walker, 1898) | Hippolytidae | 2 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus kincaidi</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus litoralis</i> Butler, 1980 | Hippolytidae | 2 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus maxillipes</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Hippolytidae | 2 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus moseri</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Hippolytidae | 2 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus palpator</i> (Owen, 1839) | Hippolytidae | 3 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus paludicola</i> Holmes, 1900 | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus pictus</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Hippolytidae | 4 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus pugettensis</i> Jensen, 1983 | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus sitchensis</i> (Brandt, 1851) | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus stimpsoni</i> Holthuis, 1947 | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus stylus</i> (Stimpson, 1864) | Hippolytidae | 2 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus taylori</i> (Stimpson, 1857) | Hippolytidae | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus tenuissimus</i> Holmes, 1900 | Hippolytidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heptacarpus tridens</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Hippolytidae | 2 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Herbstia campitacantha</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Pisidae | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Herbstia depressa</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Pisidae | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Herbstia edwardsi</i> Bell, 1835 | Pisidae | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Herbstia parvifrons</i> Randall, 1839 | Pisidae | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Herbstia pubescens</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Pisidae | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Herbstia pyriformis</i> (Bell, 1835) | Pisidae | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Herbstia tumida</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Pisidae | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heteractaea ceratopus</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heteractaea lunata</i> H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1843 | Xanthidae | 4 | 6 | 8 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heteractaea peterseni</i> Garth, 1940 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Heterocarpus reedi</i> Bahamonde, 1957 | Pandalidae | 8 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heterocrypta caledoniana</i> Garth, 1939 | Parthenopidae | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heterocrypta colombiana</i> Garth, 1940 | Parthenopidae | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heterocrypta craneae</i> Garth, 1959 | Parthenopidae | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heterocrypta granulata</i> (Gibbes, 1850) | Parthenopidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| Brachyura | <i>Heterocrypta lapidea</i> Rathbun, 1901 | Parthenopidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heterocrypta macrobrachia</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Parthenopidae | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heterocrypta occidentalis</i> (Dana, 1854) | Parthenopidae | 3 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Heterocrypta tommasi</i> Rodrigues da Costa, 1959 | Parthenopidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Heteroporcellana corbicolata</i> (Haig, 1960) | Porcellanidae | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hexapanopeus angustifrons</i> (Benedict and Rathbun, 1891) | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| Brachyura | <i>Hexapanopeus beebi</i> Garth, 1961 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hexapanopeus caribbaeus</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hexapanopeus cartagoensis</i> Garth, 1939 | Xanthidae | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hexapanopeus costaricensis</i> Garth, 1940 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Hexapanopeus hemphillii</i> (Benedict and Rathbun, 1891) | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 11 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Megalobrachium pocyi</i> (Guérin-Meneville, 1855) | Porcellanidae | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Megalobrachium roseum</i> (Rathbun, 1900) | Porcellanidae | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Megalobrachium simimanus</i> (Lockington, 1878) | Porcellanidae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Megalobrachium smithi</i> (Glassell, 1936) | Porcellanidae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Megalobrachium soriatum</i> (Say, 1818) | Porcellanidae | 4 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| Anomura | <i>Megalobrachium tuberculipes</i> (Lockington, 1878) | Porcellanidae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Melybia italiamita</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Meningodora mollis</i> Smith, 1882 | Ophiophoridae | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Menippe adina</i> Williams and Felder, 1986 | Xanthidae | 13 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Menippe frontalis</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1879 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Menippe mercenaria</i> (Say, 1818) | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Menippe nodifrons</i> Stimpson, 1859 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Menippe obtusa</i> Stimpson, 1859 | Xanthidae | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Merguia rhizophorae</i> (Rathbun, 1900) | Hippolytidae | 11 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Merhippolyte americana</i> Holthuis, 1961 | Hippolytidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Mesocrangon munitella</i> (Walker, 1898) | Crangonidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Mesopenaeus tropicalis</i> (Bouvier, 1905) | Solenoceridae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mesorhoea bellii</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1878) | Daldorfidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mesorhoea sexspinosa</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Daldorfidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Caridea | <i>Metacrangon munita</i> (Dana, 1852) | Crangonidae | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Metacrangon procax</i> (Faxon, 1893) | Crangonidae | 5 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Metacrangon spinosissima</i> (Rathbun, 1907) | Crangonidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Metacrangon variabilis</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Crangonidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Metapheus rostratus</i> (Pocock, 1890) | Alpheidae | 6 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Asiacoidea | <i>Metanephrops rubellus</i> (Moreira, 1903) | Nephropidae | 10 | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeopsis beebeti</i> (Burkenroad, 1938) | Penaeidae | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeopsis gerardi</i> Pérez-Farfante, 1971 | Penaeidae | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeopsis goodiei</i> (Smith, 1885) | Penaeidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeopsis hobbsi</i> Pérez-Farfante, 1971 | Penaeidae | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeopsis kishinouyei</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Penaeidae | 4 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeopsis martinella</i> Pérez-Farfante, 1971 | Penaeidae | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeopsis mineri</i> Burkenroad, 1934 | Penaeidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeopsis smithi</i> (Schmitt, 1924) | Penaeidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Metapenaeus monoceros</i> (Fabricius, 1798) | Penaeidae | 10 | | | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|
| | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Metasarma rubripes</i> (Rathbun, 1897) | Grapsidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Mitconaxius bouvieri</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991 | Micheleidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Mitconaxius capricorni</i> Coelho, 1987 | Micheleidae | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Mitconaxius microps</i> (Bouvier, 1905) | Micheleidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Metopocarcinus concavatus</i> Crane, 1947 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Metopocarcinus truncatus</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Xanthidae | 6 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Metoporphaphis calcarata</i> (Say, 1818) | Inachidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Michelea abranchiata</i> Poore, 1997 | Micheleidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Michelea lamellosa</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991 | Micheleidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Michelea pillsburyi</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991 | Micheleidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Michelea vandoverae</i> (Gore, 1987) | Micheleidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Microcassiope granulimanus</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Microcassiope xantusi</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Xanthidae | 6 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Microliassa brasiliensis</i> (Rathbun, 1923) | Majidae | 10 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope ashergifi</i> Garth, 1986 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope cristimanus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope lata</i> (Faxon, 1893) | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope latimanus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Xanthidae | 4 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope lobifrons</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope manteri</i> Garth, 1986 | Xanthidae | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope nuttingi</i> (Rathbun, 1898) | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope pusilla</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Xanthidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope sculptipes</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Xanthidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope taylori</i> Garth, 1986 | Xanthidae | 6 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope truncatiformis</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope urinator</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1881) | Xanthidae | 11 | 12 | 14 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Micropanope xanthiformis</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrphrys aculeatus</i> (Bell, 1835) | Mithracidae | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrphrys antillensis</i> Rathbun, 1920 | Mithracidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrphrys bicornutus</i> (Latreille, 1825) | Mithracidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrphrys branchialis</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Mithracidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrphrys garthi</i> (Lemos de Castro, 1953) | Mithracidae | 11 | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrphrys interruptus</i> Rathbun, 1920 | Mithracidae | 11 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrphrys platysoma</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Mithracidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces |
|---------------|---|----------------|------------------------|
| Brachyura | <i>Microphrys triangulatus</i> (Lockington, 1877) | Mithracidae | 6 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Microphrys weddelli</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1851 | Mithracidae | 6 8 |
| Stenopodidea | <i>Microprosthema enmilitum</i> Goy, 1987 | Spongicolidae | 5 6 7 |
| Stenopodidea | <i>Microprosthema granatense</i> Criales, 1997 | Spongicolidae | 12 |
| Stenopodidea | <i>Microprosthema inornatum</i> Manning and Chace, 1990 | Spongicolidae | 11 |
| Stenopodidea | <i>Microprosthema loense</i> Goy and Felder, 1988 | Spongicolidae | 12 |
| Stenopodidea | <i>Microprosthema manningi</i> Goy and Felder, 1988 | Spongicolidae | 11 12 |
| Stenopodidea | <i>Microprosthema semilaeve</i> (von Martens, 1872) | Spongicolidae | 11 12 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Mictaxius thalassicola</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991 | Thomassinidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mimilambus wileyi</i> Williams, 1979 | Mimilambriidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mimulus foliatus</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Majidae | 2 3 4 |
| Anomura | <i>Minyocerus angustus</i> (Dana, 1852) | Porcellanidae | 10 11 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Minyocerus kirki</i> Glassell, 1938 | Porcellanidae | 5 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithraculus cinctimanus</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Mithracidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithraculus coryphe</i> (Herbst, 1801) | Mithracidae | 10 11 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithraculus forceps</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1875 | Mithracidae | 10 11 12 13 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithraculus ruber</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Mithracidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithraculus sculptus</i> (Lamarck, 1818) | Mithracidae | 11 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax armatus</i> (Saussure, 1853) | Mithracidae | 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax bellii</i> Gerstaecker, 1857 | Mithracidae | 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax besnardi</i> Melo, 1990 | Mithracidae | 10 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax brazilensis</i> Rathbun, 1892 | Mithracidae | 11 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax cancasense</i> Turkay, 1967 | Mithracidae | 8 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax caribbaeus</i> Rathbun, 1900 | Mithracidae | 11 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax denticulatus</i> Bell, 1835 | Mithracidae | 4 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax hemphilli</i> Rathbun, 1892 | Mithracidae | 11 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax hispidus</i> (Herbst, 1790) | Mithracidae | 10 11 12 13 14 15 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax holderi</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Mithracidae | 12 13 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax leucomelas</i> Desbonne and Schramm, 1867 | Mithracidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax nodosus</i> Bell, 1835 | Mithracidae | 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax pilosus</i> Rathbun, 1892 | Mithracidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax pleuracanthus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Mithracidae | 12 13 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax pygmaeus</i> Bell, 1835 | Mithracidae | 6 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Mithrax sinensis clarionensis</i> Garth, 1940 | Mithracidae | 6 |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces |
|---------------|--|------------------|------------------------|
| Caridea | <i>Nauticaris marionis</i> Bate, 1888** | Hippolytidae | 9 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Neaxius frankae</i> Lemaitre and Ramos, 1992 | Strahlaxiidae | 6 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Neaxius vivest</i> (Bouvier, 1895) | Strahlaxiidae | 5 6 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Necallianassa berylae</i> Heard and Manning, 1998 | Callianassidae | 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Nematocarcinus bullatus</i> Balss, 1924 | Portunidae | 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Nematocarcinus agassizii</i> Faxon, 1893 | Nematocarcinidae | 6 7 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Nematocarcinus ensifer</i> (Smith, 1882) | Nematocarcinidae | 6 7 12 13 14 15 |
| Caridea | <i>Nematocarcinus proximus</i> Bate, 1888 | Nematocarcinidae | 8 |
| Caridea | <i>Nematocarcinus serratus</i> Bate, 1888 | Nematocarcinidae | 8 |
| Anomura | <i>Nematopaguroides fagei</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967 | Paguridae | 11 |
| Anomura | <i>Nematopaguroides pusillus</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967 | Paguridae | 11 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Nematopalaemon colombiensis</i> (Squires and Mora, 1971) | Palaemonidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Nematopalaemon schmitti</i> (Holthuis, 1950) | Palaemonidae | 11 |
| Brachyura | <i>Nemausa acuticornis</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Majidae | 11 12 13 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Nemausa cornutus</i> (Saussure, 1857) | Majidae | 11 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Nealpheopsis euryone</i> (De Man, 1910) | Alpheidae | 6 7 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Nealpheopsis hummelinckii</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Alpheidae | 12 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Neocallichirus cacauate</i> Felder and Manning, 1995 | Callianassidae | 12 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Neocallichirus grandimanus</i> (Gibbes, 1850) | Callianassidae | 6 11 12 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Neocallichirus lemaitrei</i> Manning, 1993 | Callianassidae | 12 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Neocallichirus nickellae</i> Manning, 1993 | Callianassidae | 12 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Neocallichirus rathbunae</i> (Schmitt, 1935) | Callianassidae | 12 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Neocallichirus roymanningi</i> Blanco Rambla and Lemaitre, 1999 | Callianassidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Neocorycodius stimpsoni</i> Rathbun, 1937 | Cyclodorippidae | 10 11 12 13 |
| Caridea | <i>Neocrangon resima</i> (Rathbun, 1902) | Crangonidae | 4 |
| Caridea | <i>Neocrangon zacae</i> (Chace, 1937) | Crangonidae | 3 4 5 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Neodoclea boneti</i> Buitendijk, 1950 | Pisidae | 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Neopanope packardii</i> (Kingsley, 1879) | Xanthidae | 12 13 |
| Brachyura | <i>Neopanope peterseni</i> Glassell, 1933 | Xanthidae | 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Neopanope sayi</i> (Smith, 1869) | Xanthidae | 12 14 15 16 |
| Brachyura | <i>Neopanope texana</i> (Stimpson, 1859) | Xanthidae | 12 13 |
| Caridea | <i>Neopericlimenes thornei</i> Heard, Spotted and Bubucis, 1993 | Palaemonidae | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Neopilumnoplax americana</i> (Rathbun, 1898) | Goneplacidae | 11 12 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Neopilumnoplax gervaini</i> Tavares and Guinot, 1996 | Goneplacidae | 12 |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------|--|----|----|----|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Ozius perlatus</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Xanthidae | | | 6 | 7 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Ozius reticulatus</i> (Desbonne and Schramm, 1867) | Xanthidae | | | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Ozius verreauxii</i> Saussure, 1853 | Xanthidae | | | 6 | 7 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles ackettianus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Porcellanidae | | | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles biocellatus</i> (Lockington, 1878) | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | 7 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles calculosus</i> Haig, 1960 | Porcellanidae | | | 5 | 6 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles chacei</i> Haig, 1956 | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | 12 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles chilensis</i> Carvacho, 1968 | Porcellanidae | | | 8 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles chubutensis</i> Boschi, 1963 | Porcellanidae | | | 10 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles crassus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1869) | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles crinimanus</i> Haig, 1960 | Porcellanidae | | | 8 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles cristobalensis</i> Gore, 1970 | Porcellanidae | | | 12 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles greeleyi</i> (Rathbun, 1900) | Porcellanidae | | | 11 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles grossimanus</i> (Guérin, 1835) | Porcellanidae | | | 8 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles holosericus</i> Schmitt, 1918 | Porcellanidae | | | 4 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles laevidactylus</i> Ortman, 1892 | Porcellanidae | | | 10 | 11 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles marcortezensis</i> Glassell, 1936 | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles monifer</i> (Dana, 1852) | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | 11 | 12 | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles panamensis</i> Faxon, 1893 | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles pilosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) | Porcellanidae | | | 12 | 14 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles pubescens</i> Holmes, 1900 | Porcellanidae | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles riisei</i> (Stimpson, 1858) | Porcellanidae | | | 11 | 12 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles ruidis</i> Stimpson, 1858 | Porcellanidae | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles rugimanus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Porcellanidae | | | 11 | 12 | 14 | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles serratus</i> (Benedict, 1901) | Porcellanidae | | | 12 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles setimanus</i> (Lockington, 1878) | Porcellanidae | | | 5 | 6 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles spinidactylus</i> Haig, 1957 | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles subsetosus</i> Haig, 1960 | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles susanae</i> Gore and Abele, 1974 | Porcellanidae | | | 12 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles trichotus</i> Haig, 1960 | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles veterae</i> Haig, 1960 | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | 7 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pachycheles vicarius</i> Nobili, 1901 | Porcellanidae | | | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pachygrapsus corrugatus</i> (von Martens, 1872) | Grapsidae | | | 11 | 12 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pachygrapsus crassipes</i> Randall, 1840 | Grapsidae | | | 3 | 4 | 6 | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes perrieri</i> Bouvier, 1895 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes praedator</i> Glassell, 1937 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes puncticeps</i> Benedict, 1901 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes robustus</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes rostralis</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes sanguinimanus</i> Glassell, 1938 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes sericeus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes spectabilis</i> McLaughlin and Provenzano, 1974 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes spinipes</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 12 | 14 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes starcki</i> Provenzano, 1965 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes tenuirostris</i> Benedict, 1901 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes tomentosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes tortugae</i> Schmitt, 1933 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 12 | 14 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes triangulatus</i> A. Milne Edwards and Bouvier, 1893 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 14 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes triangulopsis</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes turgidus</i> (Stimpson, 1857) | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes ubreyi</i> Schmitt, 1921 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes wassi</i> Provenzano, 1961 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes weddelli</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)** | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 9 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes werdingi</i> Campos and Sanchez, 1995 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Paguristes zebra</i> Campos and Sanchez, 1996 | Diogenidae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus acadianus</i> Benedict, 1901 | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 16 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus albus</i> (Benedict, 1892) | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus aleuticus</i> (Benedict, 1892) | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus annexus</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1993 | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus annulipes</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 14 | 15 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus arcuatus</i> Squires, 1964 | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 15 | 16 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus arenasatilis</i> Harvey and McLaughlin, 1991 | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus armatus</i> (Dana, 1851) | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus benedicti</i> (Bouvier, 1898) | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus beringanus</i> (Benedict, 1892) | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus bonaitrensis</i> Schmitt, 1936 | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus brandii</i> Stevens, 1925 | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pagurus brevidactylus</i> (Stimpson, 1859) | Paguridae | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemon ritleri</i> Holmes, 1895 | Palaemonidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonella asymmetrica</i> Holthuis, 1951 | Palaemonidae | 7 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonella holmesti</i> (Nobii, 1907) | Palaemonidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonetes hiltoni</i> Schmitt, 1921 | Palaemonidae | 4 | 6 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonetes intermedius</i> Holthuis, 1949 | Palaemonidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonetes octaviae</i> Chace, 1972 | Palaemonidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonetes paludosus</i> (Gibbes, 1850) | Palaemonidae | 12 | 14 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> Holthuis, 1949 | Palaemonidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonetes schmitti</i> Holthuis, 1951 | Palaemonidae | 6 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Palaemonetes vulgaris</i> (Say, 1818) | Palaemonidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus acutifrons</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Palicidae | 11 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus affinis</i> A. Milne Edwards and Bouvier, 1899 | Palicidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus alternatus</i> Rathbun, 1897 | Palicidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus cortezi</i> (Crane, 1937) | Palicidae | 6 | 7 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus cristatipes</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Palicidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus cursor</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Palicidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus dentatus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Palicidae | 10 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus depressus</i> (Rathbun, 1897) | Palicidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus faxoni</i> Rathbun, 1897 | Palicidae | 11 | 12 | 14 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus floridanus</i> (Rathbun, 1918) | Palicidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus fragilis</i> (Rathbun, 1893) | Palicidae | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus gracilipes</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Palicidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus gracilis</i> (Smith, 1883) | Palicidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus lucasi</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Palicidae | 6 | 7 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus obesus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Palicidae | 10 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus sticus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Palicidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus tuberculata</i> (Faxon, 1893) | Palicidae | 6 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus velerae</i> (Garth, 1939) | Palicidae | 7 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Palicus zonata</i> (Rathbun, 1893) | Palicidae | 6 | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Palinurellus gundlachi</i> von Martens, 1878 | Palinuridae | 11 | 12 | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Palinustus truncatus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Palinuridae | 11 | 12 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalopsis ampla</i> Bate, 1888 | Pandalidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalopsis dispar</i> Rathbun, 1902 | Pandalidae | 2 | 3 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus borealis</i> Krøyer, 1838 | Pandalidae | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 16 | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|------------------------|----|----|----|
| | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus danae</i> Stimpson, 1857 | Pandalidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus eous</i> Makarov, 1935 | Pandalidae | 2 | 3 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus goniurus</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Pandalidae | 2 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus hypsinotus</i> Brandt, 1851 | Pandalidae | 2 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus jordani</i> Rathbun, 1902 | Pandalidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus montagu</i> Leach, 1814 | Pandalidae | 1 | 15 | 16 | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus paucidens</i> Miers, 1881 | Pandalidae | 11 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus platyceros</i> Brandt, 1851 | Pandalidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus propinquus</i> Sars, 1869 | Pandalidae | 1 | 15 | 16 | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus stenolepis</i> Rathbun, 1902 | Pandalidae | 2 | 3 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pandalus tridens</i> Rathbun, 1902 | Pandalidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus americanus</i> Saussure, 1857 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus austrobesus</i> Williams, 1984 | Xanthidae | 10 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus bermudensis</i> Benedict and Rathbun, 1891 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus boekei</i> Rathbun, 1915 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus chilensis</i> H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1844 | Xanthidae | 6 | 8 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus convexus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Xanthidae | 8 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus diversus</i> Rathbun, 1933 | Xanthidae | 5 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus hartii</i> Smith, 1869 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus herbstii</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus lacustris</i> Desbonne, 1867 | Xanthidae | 11 | 12 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus marginatus</i> Williams and Boschi, 1990 | Xanthidae | 10 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus meridionalis</i> Williams, 1983 | Xanthidae | 10 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus mirafloresensis</i> Abele and Kim, 1989 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus obesus</i> Smith, 1869 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus occidentalis</i> Saussure, 1857 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus purpureus</i> Lockington, 1877 | Xanthidae | 4 | 6 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus rugosus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Xanthidae | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Panopeus simpsoni</i> Rathbun, 1930 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Panoplax depressa</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Goneplacidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Panoplax mundata</i> Glassell, 1935 | Goneplacidae | 5 | 6 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pantomus affinis</i> Chace, 1937 | Pandalidae | 6 | 8 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pantomus parvulus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1883 | Pandalidae | 11 | 12 | 14 | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus argus</i> (Latreille, 1804) | Palinuridae | 12 | 13 | 14 | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces |
|-------------|---|--------------|------------------------|
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus argus westonii</i> Sarver, Silberman and Walsh, 1998 | Palinuridae | 11 |
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus echinatus</i> Smith, 1869 | Palinuridae | 11 |
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus gracilis</i> Streets, 1871 | Palinuridae | 6 7 |
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus guttatus</i> (Latreille, 1804) | Palinuridae | 11 12 |
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus inflatus</i> (Bouvier, 1895) | Palinuridae | 5 6 |
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus interruptus</i> (Randall, 1839) | Palinuridae | 3 4 6 |
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus laevicauda</i> (Latreille, 1817) | Palinuridae | 11 12 |
| Palinuridea | <i>Panulirus penicillatus</i> (Olivier, 1791) | Palinuridae | 6 7 |
| Caridea | <i>Paracrangon echinata</i> Dana, 1852 | Crangonidae | 2 3 4 |
| Brachyura | <i>Paractaea rufopunctata nodosa</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Xanthidae | 10 11 12 13 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Paractaea sulcata</i> (Stimpson, 1860) | Xanthidae | 5 6 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Paracyclois atlantis</i> Chace, 1939 | Calappidae | 11 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Paradasygus depressus</i> (Bell, 1835) | Inachoididae | 5 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Paradasygus tuberculatus</i> (Lemos de Castro, 1949) | Inachoididae | 11 |
| Anomura | <i>Paraleucolepidopa panamensis</i> Efford, 1971 | Albueridae | 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Paralomera dispar</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Xanthidae | 11 12 |
| Brachyura | <i>Paralomera longimana</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1865) | Xanthidae | 11 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i> (Tilesius, 1815) | Lithodidae | 2 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralithodes rathburi</i> (Benedict, 1894) | Lithodidae | 4 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralomis anamerae</i> Macpherson, 1988* | Lithodidae | 9 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralomis formosa</i> Henderson, 1888* | Lithodidae | 9 10 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralomis granulosa</i> (Jacquinot, 1847)*** | Lithodidae | 9 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralomis multispina</i> (Benedict, 1894) | Lithodidae | 2 3 4 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralomis spinosissima</i> Birstein and Vinogradov, 1972* | Lithodidae | 9 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralomis tuberipes</i> Macpherson, 1988** | Lithodidae | 9 |
| Anomura | <i>Paralomis verrilli</i> (Benedict, 1894) | Lithodidae | 2 3 4 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Paramithrax baeackstroemi</i> Balss, 1924 | Majidae | 8 |
| Anomura | <i>Parapagurodes hartae</i> McLaughlin and Jensen, 1996 | Paguridae | 2 4 |
| Anomura | <i>Parapagurodes laurentiae</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1973 | Paguridae | 4 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Parapagurodes makarovi</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1973 | Paguridae | 3 4 |
| Anomura | <i>Parapagurus janetae</i> Lemaitre, 1999 | Paguridae | 6 8 |
| Anomura | <i>Parapagurus pilosimanus</i> Smith, 1879 | Paguridae | 11 12 14 15 16 |
| Caridea | <i>Parapandalus willisi</i> Pequegnat, | Pandalidae | 11 12 13 14 15 |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Parapenaeopsis balli</i> Burkenroad, 1934 | Penaeidae | 6 |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces |
|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes manimaculis</i> Glassell, 1945 | Porcellanidae | 3 4 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes marginatus</i> Stimpson, 1859 | Porcellanidae | 11 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes nigrunguiculatus</i> Glassell, 1936 | Porcellanidae | 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes nobiliti</i> Haig, 1960 | Porcellanidae | 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes ortmanni</i> Nobili, 1901 | Porcellanidae | 5 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes platymerus</i> Haig, 1960 | Porcellanidae | 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes politus</i> (Gray, 1831) | Porcellanidae | 11 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes polymitus</i> Glassell, 1937 | Porcellanidae | 6 7 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes quadratus</i> Benedict, 1901 | Porcellanidae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes rathbunae</i> Schmitt, 1916 | Porcellanidae | 3 4 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes robonaue</i> Glassell, 1945 | Porcellanidae | 6 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes rosariensis</i> Werding, 1982 | Porcellanidae | 11 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes sanfelipensis</i> Glassell, 1936 | Porcellanidae | 4 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes schmitti</i> Glassell, 1936 | Porcellanidae | 5 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes tiburoensis</i> Glassell, 1936 | Porcellanidae | 5 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes tonsorius</i> Haig, 1960 | Porcellanidae | 6 7 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes tridentatus</i> Stimpson, 1858 | Porcellanidae | 6 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes tuberculatus</i> (Guérin, 1835) | Porcellanidae | 8 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes tuberculatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) | Porcellanidae | 8 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes violaceus</i> (Guérin, 1831)** | Porcellanidae | 8 9 |
| Anomura | <i>Petrolisthes zacaе</i> Haig, 1968 | Porcellanidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Philocheirus gorei</i> (Dardeau, 1980) | Crangonidae | 12 13 |
| Caridea | <i>Philocheirus lapillus</i> Wicksten, 1989 | Crangonidae | 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Philyra pisum</i> De Haan, 1841 | Leucosiidae | 2 |
| Anomura | <i>Phimochirus californiensis</i> (Benedict, 1892) | Paguridae | 4 5 6 7 |
| Anomura | <i>Phimochirus holthuisi</i> (Provenzano, 1961) | Paguridae | 11 12 13 14 |
| Anomura | <i>Phimochirus leurocarpus</i> McLaughlin, 1981 | Paguridae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Phimochirus ocellus</i> (Henderson, 1888) | Paguridae | 11 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Phimochirus operculatus</i> (Stimpson, 1859) | Paguridae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Phimochirus randalli</i> (Provenzano, 1961) | Paguridae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Phimochirus roseus</i> (Benedict, 1892) | Paguridae | 5 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Phimochirus venustus</i> (Bouvier, 1898) | Paguridae | 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Phyllolithodes papillosus</i> Brandt, 1848 | Lithodidae | 2 3 |
| Brachyura | <i>Picroceroides tubularis</i> Miers, 1886 | Majidae | 11 12 |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | | 10 | 11 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnoides coelhoi</i> Guinot and Macpherson, 1987 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnoides hassleri</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880* | Xanthidae | 9 | 10 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnoides nudifrons</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnoides perlatus</i> (Poeppig, 1836)** | Xanthidae | 6 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnoides rotundus</i> Garth, 1940 | Xanthidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnoplax elata</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Xanthidae | 13 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnoplax nitida</i> Chace, 1940 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus caribaeus</i> Desbonne and Schramm, 1867 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus dasypodus</i> Kingsley, 1879 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus depressus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus diomedea</i> Rathbun, 1894 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus fernandesi</i> Garth, 1973 | Xanthidae | 6 | 8 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus floridanus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Xanthidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus gemmatus</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus gonzalensis</i> Rathbun, 1893 | Xanthidae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus holosericus</i> Rathbun, 1869 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus koepckei</i> Turkay, 1967 | Xanthidae | 8 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus lacteus</i> Stimpson, 1871 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus limosus</i> Smith, 1869 | Xanthidae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus longleyi</i> Rathbun, 1930 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus marshi</i> Rathbun, 1901 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus nobilit</i> Garth, 1948 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus nudimanus</i> Rathbun, 1900 | Xanthidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus palmeri</i> Garth, 1986 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus pannosus</i> Rathbun, 1896 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus pygmaeus</i> Boon, 1926 | Xanthidae | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus quoyi</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus reticulatus</i> Stimpson, 1860 | Xanthidae | 6 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus sayi</i> Rathbun, 1897 | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus spinohirsutus</i> (Lockington, 1877) | Xanthidae | 4 | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus spinosissimus</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Xanthidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus stimpsonii</i> Miers, 1886 | Xanthidae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus tectus</i> Rathbun, 1933 | Xanthidae | 5 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pilumnus townsendi</i> Rathbun, 1923 | Xanthidae | 5 | 6 | | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnixa scamit</i> Martin and Zmarzly, 1994 | Pinnotheridae | 4 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnixa schmitti</i> Rathbun, 1918 | Pinnotheridae | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnixa tomentosa</i> Lockington, 1876 | Pinnotheridae | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnixa transversalis</i> (H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1844) | Pinnotheridae | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnixa tubicola</i> Holmes, 1894 | Pinnotheridae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnixa valdiviensis</i> Rathbun, 1907** | Pinnotheridae | 8 | 9 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnixa valerii</i> Rathbun, 1931 | Pinnotheridae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnixa weymouthi</i> Rathbun, 1918 | Pinnotheridae | 3 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotherella laevigata</i> H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1843** | Pinnotheridae | 8 | 9 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres angelicus</i> Lockington, 1877 | Pinnotheridae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres bipunctatus</i> Nicolet, 1849 | Pinnotheridae | 8 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres clavapedatus</i> Glassell, 1935 | Pinnotheridae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres geddesi</i> Miers, 1880 | Pinnotheridae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres guerini</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1853 | Pinnotheridae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres hemphilli</i> Rathbun, 1918 | Pinnotheridae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres hirtimanus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1853 | Pinnotheridae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres holmesi</i> Rathbun, 1918 | Pinnotheridae | 4 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres lithodomi</i> Smith, 1870 | Pinnotheridae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres nudus</i> Holmes, 1894 | Pinnotheridae | 3 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres orcutti</i> Rathbun, 1918 | Pinnotheridae | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres pichilinguei</i> Rathbun, 1923 | Pinnotheridae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres pugettensis</i> Holmes, 1900 | Pinnotheridae | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres shoemakeri</i> Rathbun, 1918 | Pinnotheridae | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pinnotheres taylori</i> Rathbun, 1918 | Pinnotheridae | 2 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pisidia brasiliensis</i> Haig, 1968 | Porcellanidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pisidia magdalenensis</i> (Glassell, 1936) | Porcellanidae | 6 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pisoides edwardsii</i> (Bell, 1835)** | Pisidae | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pitho aculeata</i> (Gibbes, 1850) | Tychidae | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pitho anisodon</i> (von Martens, 1872) | Tychidae | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pitho Iherminieri</i> (Schramm, 1867) | Tychidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pitho laevigata</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1875) | Tychidae | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pitho mirabilis</i> (Herbst, 1794) | Tychidae | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pitho picteti</i> (Saussure, 1853) | Tychidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pitho quadridentata</i> (Miers, 1879) | Tychidae | 12 | | | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces |
|---------------|---|---------------|------------------------|
| Caridea | <i>Pomagnathus corallinus</i> Chace, 1937 | Alpheidae | 6 7 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Pomatogebia cocosa</i> (Williams, 1986) | Upogebiidae | 6 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Pomatogebia operculata</i> (Schmitt, 1924) | Upogebiidae | 11 12 |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Pomatogebia rugosa</i> (Lockington, 1878) | Upogebiidae | 5 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontocaris boschii</i> Christoffersen, 1988 | Crangonidae | 10 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia californiensis</i> Rathbun, 1902 | Palaemonidae | 4 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia chimaera</i> Holthuis, 1951 | Palaemonidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia domestica</i> Gibbs, 1850 | Palaemonidae | 12 13 14 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia longispina</i> Holthuis, 1951 | Palaemonidae | 5 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia margarita</i> Smith, 1869 | Palaemonidae | 6 7 11 12 13 14 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia mexicana</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1855 | Palaemonidae | 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia miserabilis</i> Holthuis, 1951 | Palaemonidae | 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia pinnae</i> Lockington, 1878 | Palaemonidae | 5 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia pusilla</i> Holthuis, 1951 | Palaemonidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia quasipusilla</i> Chace, 1972 | Palaemonidae | 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia simplex</i> Holthuis, 1951 | Palaemonidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonia spighii</i> Fujino, 1972 | Palaemonidae | 6 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonides sympathes</i> Ridder and Holthuis, 1979 | Palaemonidae | 7 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontonopsis paulae</i> Gore, 1981 | Palaemonidae | 12 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontophilus brevirostris</i> Smith, 1881 | Crangonidae | 12 14 15 16 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontophilus gorei</i> Dardeau, 1980 | Crangonidae | 12 13 14 |
| Caridea | <i>Pontophilus norvegicus</i> (Sars, 1861) | Crangonidae | 1 15 16 |
| Anomura | <i>Porcellana cancrisocialis</i> Glassell, 1936 | Porcellanidae | 4 5 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Porcellana hancocki</i> Glassell, 1938 | Porcellanidae | 5 6 8 |
| Anomura | <i>Porcellana paguriconviva</i> Glassell, 1936 | Porcellanidae | 5 6 |
| Anomura | <i>Porcellana platycheles</i> (Pennant, 1777) | Porcellanidae | 10 |
| Anomura | <i>Porcellana sayana</i> (Leach, 1820) | Porcellanidae | 10 11 12 13 14 |
| Anomura | <i>Porcellana sigsbeiana</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Porcellanidae | 11 12 13 14 15 |
| Anomura | <i>Porcellana stimpsoni</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Porcellanidae | 12 |
| Anomura | <i>Porcellanopagurus platei</i> Lenz, 1902 | Paguridae | 8 |
| Brachyura | <i>Portunus acuminatus</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Portunidae | 6 |
| Brachyura | <i>Portunus anceps</i> (Saussure, 1858) | Portunidae | 11 12 14 |
| Brachyura | <i>Portunus angustus</i> Rathbun, 1898 | Portunidae | 7 |
| Brachyura | <i>Portunus asper</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1861) | Portunidae | 6 8 |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Processa peruviana</i> Wicksten, 1983 | Processidae | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Processa pipinae</i> Wicksten and Méndez, 1985 | Processidae | 5 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Processa profunda</i> Manning and Chace, 1971 | Processidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| Caridea | <i>Processa riveroi</i> Manning and Chace, 1971 | Processidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Processa tenuipes</i> Manning and Chace, 1971 | Processidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Processa vicina</i> Manning and Chace, 1971 | Processidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Processa vossi</i> Manning, 1991 | Processidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Processa wheeleri</i> Lebour, 1941 | Processidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Projasius bahamondesi</i> George, 1976 | Palinuridae | 8 | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Propagurus gaudichaudii</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1836)** | Paguridae | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Protoniopagurus bioperculatus</i> Lemaître and McLaughlin, 1996 | Paguridae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Protrachypene precipua</i> Burkenroad, 1934 | Penaeidae | 6 | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Pseudobiffarius caesari</i> Heard and Manning, 2000 | Callinassidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pseudocheles chacet</i> Kensley, 1983 | Bresiliidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pseudocorystes sicarius</i> (Poëppig, 1836)** | Euryalidae | 8 | 9 | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pseudocouiterea antillensis</i> Chace, 1972 | Palaemonidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pseudocouiterea conchae</i> Crites, 1981 | Palaemonidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pseudocouiterea edentata</i> Crites, 1981 | Palaemonidae | 6 | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pseudocouiterea elegans</i> Holthuis, 1951 | Palaemonidae | 4 | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pseudomedaeus agassizii</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pseudomedaeus distinctus</i> (Rathbun, 1898) | Xanthidae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Pseudopontonides principis</i> (Crites, 1980) | Palaemonidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pseudorhombila guinotae</i> Hernández-Aguilera, 1982 | Pseudorhombilidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pseudorhombila octodentata</i> (Rathbun, 1906) | Pseudorhombilidae | 10 | 12 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pseudorhombila ometlani</i> Vázquez-Bader and Gracia, 1995 | Pseudorhombilidae | 12 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pseudorhombila quadridentata</i> (Latreille, 1828) | Pseudorhombilidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pseudorhombila xanthiformis</i> Garth, 1940 | Pseudorhombilidae | 6 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pugettia dalli</i> Rathbun, 1893 | Majidae | 4 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pugettia gracilis</i> Dana, 1851 | Majidae | 2 | 3 | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pugettia hubbsi</i> Garth, 1958 | Majidae | 4 | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pugettia producta</i> (Randall, 1839) | Majidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pugettia richii</i> Dana, 1851 | Majidae | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Pugettia venetae</i> Rathbun, 1924 | Majidae | 4 | | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Pylopaguropsis atlantica</i> Wass, 1963 | Paguridae | 11 | 12 | | | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Rimapeneus constrictus</i> (Stimpson, 1874) | Penaeidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Rimapeneus faoe</i> (Obarrio, 1954) | Penaeidae | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Rimapeneus fuscina</i> (Pérez Farfante, 1971) | Penaeidae | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Rimapeneus pacificus</i> (Burkenroad, 1934) | Penaeidae | 5 | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penaeoidea | <i>Rimapeneus similis</i> (Smith, 1885) | Penaeidae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Robertella mystica</i> Guinot, 1969 | Goneplacidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Rochinia cornuta</i> (Rathbun, 1898) | Pisidae | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Rochinia crassa</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1879) | Pisidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Rochinia gracilipes</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1875* | Pisidae | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Rochinia hystrix</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Pisidae | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Rochinia occidentalis</i> (Faxon, 1893) | Pisidae | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Rochinia tanneri</i> (Smith, 1883) | Pisidae | 12 | 14 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Rochinia umbonata</i> (Stimpson, 1871) | Pisidae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Rochinia vesicularis</i> (Rathbun, 1907) | Pisidae | 4 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Sabinea sarsii</i> Smith, 1879 | Crangonidae | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Sabinea septemcarinata</i> (Sabine, 1824) | Crangonidae | 1 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Salmonetes arubae</i> (Schmitt, 1936) | Alpheidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Salmonetes cavicolus</i> Felder and Manning, 1986 | Alpheidae | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Salmonetes ortmanni</i> (Rankin, 1898) | Alpheidae | 5 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Sclerocrangon atrox</i> Faxon, 1893 | Crangonidae | 6 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Sclerocrangon boreas</i> (Phipps, 1774) | Crangonidae | 1 | 2 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caridea | <i>Sclerocrangon ferox</i> Sars, 1877 | Crangonidae | 1 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Scleroplax granulata</i> Rathbun, 1893 | Pinnotheridae | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Brachyura | <i>Scylla serrata</i> (Forsskal, 1775) | Portunidae | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarides aequinoctialis</i> (Lund, 1793) | Scyllaridae | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarides astori</i> Holthuis, 1960 | Scyllaridae | 5 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarides brasiliensis</i> Rathbun, 1906 | Scyllaridae | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarides deceptor</i> Holthuis, 1963 | Scyllaridae | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarides delfosi</i> Holthuis, 1960 | Scyllaridae | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarides nodifer</i> (Stimpson, 1866) | Scyllaridae | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarus americanus</i> (Smith, 1869) | Scyllaridae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarus chacei</i> Holthuis, 1960 | Scyllaridae | 11 | 12 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarus delfini</i> (Bouvier, 1909) | Scyllaridae | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palinuridea | <i>Scyllarus depressus</i> (Smith, 1881) | Scyllaridae | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | | | | |

| Groups | Species | Families | Provinces/subprovinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia cortesi</i> Williams and Vargas, 2000 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia dawsoni</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia felderi</i> Williams, 1993 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia galapagensis</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 7 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia inomissa</i> Williams, 1993 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia jamaicensis</i> Thistle, 1973 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia jonesi</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia lepta</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia longipollax</i> (Streets, 1871) | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia maccroryae</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia macginitieorum</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia marina</i> Coelho, 1973 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia molipollax</i> Williams, 1993 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia noronhensis</i> Fausto-Filho, 1969 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia omissa</i> Gomes Corrêa, 1968 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia omissago</i> Williams, 1993 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia onychion</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia paraffinis</i> Williams, 1993 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 11 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia pillsburyi</i> Williams, 1993 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia pugetensis</i> (Dana, 1852) | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia ramphula</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia schmitti</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia spinigera</i> (Smith, 1871) | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia spinistipula</i> Williams and Heard, 1991 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia tenuipollax</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia thistlet</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia toralae</i> Williams and Hernández-Aguilera, | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia vargasae</i> Williams, 1997 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia vasquezii</i> Ngoc-Ho, 1989 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Thalassinidea | <i>Upogebia veleronis</i> Williams, 1986 | Upogebiidae | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Uropychus armatus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880 | Chirostyliidae | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Uropychus minutus</i> Benedict, 1902 | Chirostyliidae | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Uropychus nitidus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880) | Chirostyliidae | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 12 | | | | |
| Anomura | <i>Uropychus parvulus</i> (Henderson, 1885)** | Chirostyliidae | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | |

