

# Annotated catalogue of brachyuran type specimens (Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura) deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. Part I. Podotremata

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## ABSTRACT

The greatest part of the types of the brachyuran crabs (Crustacea, Decapoda) in the Crustacea collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, is already catalogued on registers and is to be gradually published. This first annotated catalogue lists the nominal species belonging to the Podotremata (i.e. crabs with coxal male and female gonopores, and spermathecae): families Homolodromiidae, Dromiidae, Dynomenidae, Homolidae, Poupiniidae, Cyclodorippidae, Cymonomidae, Phyllotymolinidae and Raninidae. The names of the taxa are presented in their original combination. The erroneous references to specimens as “types” have been noted and corrected in conformity with the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. The types of a total of 104 species are listed herein, out of about 370 known species of podotreme crabs. Photographs of most of the type specimens are also provided. A bibliography and an index are included. An electronic catalogue is available at: <http://coldb.mnhn.fr/colweb/form.do?model=CRUSTACE>. [wwwcrustace](http://wwwcrustace.mnhn.fr)

**KEY WORDS**  
Muséum national  
d'Histoire naturelle,  
crabs,  
Brachyura,  
Podotremata,  
Homolodromiidae,  
Dromiidae,  
Dynomenidae,  
Homolidae,  
Poupiniidae,  
Cyclodorippidae,  
Cymonomidae,  
Phyllotymolinidae,  
Raninidae,  
type specimens.

## RÉSUMÉ

*Catalogue critique des spécimens types de brachyours (Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura) déposés au Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. Partie 1 : Podotremata.*  
Les types de crabes brachyours (Crustacea, Decapoda) de la collection de crustacés du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle à Paris sont pour la plupart

**MOTS CLÉS**

Muséum national  
d'Histoire naturelle,  
crabes,  
Brachyura,  
Podotremata,  
Homolodromiidae,  
Dromiidae,  
Dynomenidae,  
Homolidae,  
Poupiniidae,  
Cyclodorippidae,  
Cymonomidae,  
Phyllotymoliniidae,  
Raninidae,  
spécimens types.

déjà inventoriés sur des registres. La publication de ce premier catalogue critique concerne les espèces nominales de Podotremata, crabes dont les gonopores mâles et femelles sont coaux, et qui sont pourvus de spermathèques : familles Homolodromiidae, Dromiidae, Dynomenidae, Homolidae, Poupiniidae, Cyclodorippidae, Cymonomidae, Phyllotymoliniidae et Raninidae. Les noms des taxa sont présentés sous leur combinaison originale. Les erreurs relevées dans la désignation des différentes catégories de types ont été corrigées en conformité avec les règles du *Code international de nomenclature zoologique*. Les types de 104 espèces au total ont été comptabilisés et contrôlés, sur environ 370 espèces connues de crabes podotrèmes. Une photographie de la plupart des spécimens types est présentée. Une bibliographie et un index sont ajoutés. Le catalogue électronique est consultable à l'adresse suivante: <http://colddb.mnhn.fr/colweb/form.do?model=CRUSTACE>.  
[www.crustacee.com](http://www.crustacee.com)

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**INTRODUCTION**

The *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, hereafter referred to as the *Code*, states in its Recommendation 72F (ICZN 1999) that “every institution in which name-bearing types are deposited should [...] publish lists of name-bearing types in its possession or custody”. These type specimens, which constitute an objective and reference material in the creation of new taxa, play a central role in taxonomy and other fields of biology.

The publication of this first catalogue resulted from the need to ensure that the types are documented, clearly marked, and safely preserved. This list of type material was established not as a “routine work”, not merely for curatorial convenience, but



FIG. 1. — Types of boxes used in the MNHN dry collection of Crustacea (A-D, see text).

prepared after numerous taxonomic revisions of the Podotremata, in great part based on the MNHN collection, undertaken during the past decades in the Laboratoire de Zoologie (Arthropodes), presently included in the Département Milieux et Peuplements aquatiques: Tavares (1991a, b, 1993a, b, 1994, 1996, 1997); McLay (1993, 1999, 2001a, b); Guinot (1993a, b, 1995); Guinot & Richer de Forges (1995); Guinot & Tavares (2003); McLay & Ng (2004). The compilation follows a careful examination of all specimens, their labels and the appropriate literature to elucidate the correct names of the taxa. The catalogue has also facilitated the renovation of the historic dry collection which is still in progress, the reorganization of the alcohol collection, and the databasing of the type material.

#### THE CRUSTACEA COLLECTION

Collection dates are unknown for many of the early lots, and there is no information on how

specimens were first preserved. Such information became available from the late 18th century and during the 19th century, when material was collected by many well-known expeditions, including the numerous and famous voyages of the French naturalists travellers, or by individual collectors, such as Bauchot *et al.* 1990) and from other sources, such as gifts and exchanges. The whole carcinological alcohol collection has grown rapidly, particularly thanks to the large amount of material accumulated since 1976 by the numerous MUSORSTOM French cruises ("Tropical Deep-Sea Benthos" since 2001). The MNHN currently possesses the most important collection of tropical deep-water crustaceans in the world. A detailed curatorial history of the arthropods collections was provided by Vachon (1956).

The MNHN's collection contains both dry and alcohol preserved material. A large part of the specimens collected before 1860-1870 were preserved

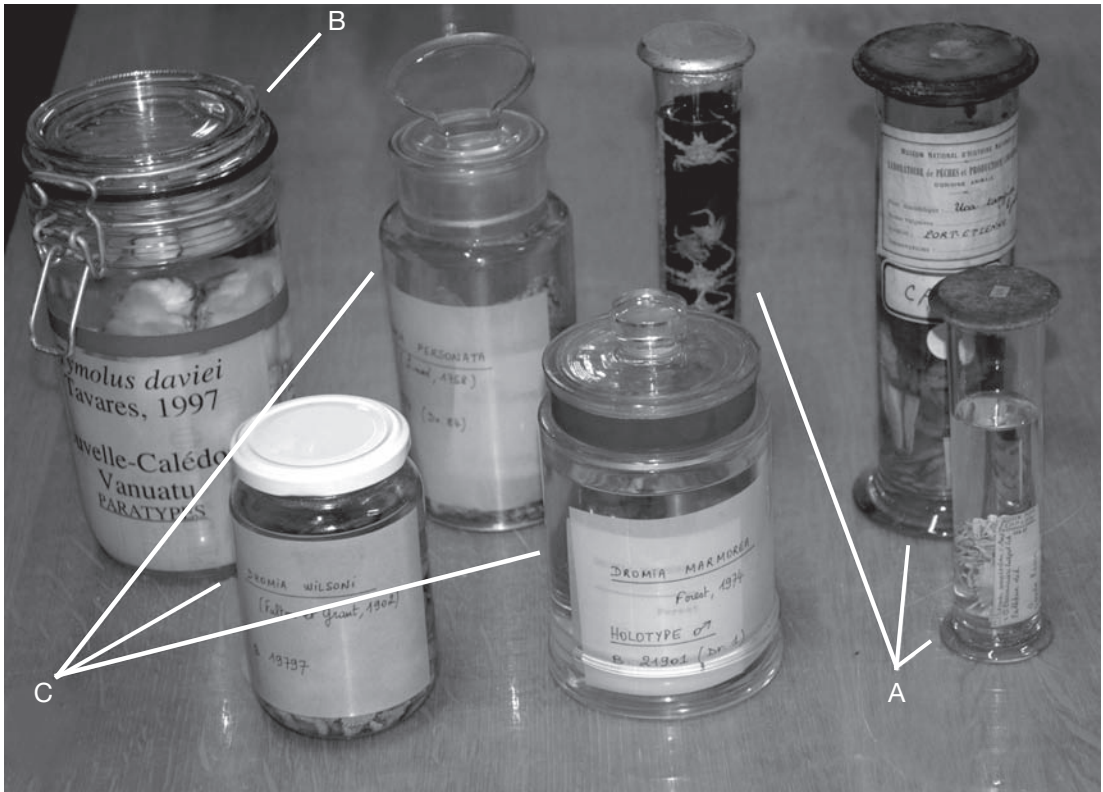


FIG. 2. — Types of jars used in the MNHN alcohol collection of Crustacea (A-C, see text).

dry, excepted for those that were posteriorly rehydrated for examination.

The dry brachyuran specimens of the MNHN were generally glued by their ventral surface on a piece of elder that was attached to a cardboard placed on the bottom of a box. A box contained one or several specimens (lot). The early boxes had glass sides and glass top supported by a metallic frame (Fig. 1A), or were constructed with orange cardboard sides fixed to a glass top (Fig. 1B). Information on the specimens (name, origin and rarely other details) was handwritten on the cardboard base. These “fixed labels” were meticulously calligraphed in black ink italics. The old boxes were progressively replaced by easier-to-open, all-plastic boxes after the separation of the specimens from the old glue. Most specimens are kept in place by pins to the base, a thin layer of cork (Fig. 1C, D). There are approximately 5000

lots in the dry collection, currently stored in plastic trays placed on metal racks in the basement of the Zoothèque, a subterranean building located in the Jardin des Plantes of the MNHN.

The alcohol material was originally placed in cylindrical glass jars with a heavy base and covered by a circular glass plate attached to the rim of the jar with a sealing compound. Some of these cylinders are still in use, in particular for specimens in exhibitions and public lectures (Fig. 2A). Clamp-top jars, first used for temporary storage, are currently used for scientific specimens, the rubber rings (which deteriorated after a rather short time of contact with alcohol) being replaced with ones of a resistant material (Fig. 2B). Other types of jars are used in the alcohol preserved collection (Fig. 2C). Ethyl alcohol at a 70-75% concentration is currently used. Type specimens are distinctly marked with



red auto-adhesive paper discs (dry specimens) or red adhesive tape (dry and alcohol preserved specimens). The largest part of the alcohol material is presently housed in the basement of the Zoothèque, in a room separated from the dry collection. A smaller number of jars are stored in a special room of the former Laboratoire de Zoologie-Arthropodes.

#### CATALOGUING

The history of cataloguing by the MNHN is difficult to trace. The oldest catalogues dealing with Crustacea (dated 1807 and 1814), handwritten by P. A. Latreille, are deposited in the Entomology library, under the reference A 53 1 and A 54 1 to A 54 4 (Figs 3; 4).

A new cataloguing system was initiated during the 1960s by Jacques Forest. It is the first inventory catalogue in which the lots of the MNHN Crustacea are numbered. At the same time a card file by species was prepared for all Brachyura, listing dry and alcohol lots for each species. The card file, however, remains incomplete due to the increase of the collection in the last decades and limitations of time and personnel.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present catalogue of brachyuran type specimens was made by checking the hard-copy registers and comparing the data with the labels accompanying the lots in an effort to complete or correct the available information. All relevant literature was then consulted. The electronic catalogue number is the same as that attributed in the hard-copy volumes. Identification of the type specimens is particularly difficult in the case of the old collection, which may lead to incorrect designations and the misapplication of the *Code*. Definitions of the type specimens must strictly follow the recommendations of the *Code* (ICZN 1999).

The practice of highlighting the type material was not always followed for long. However, in recent decades, special attention was paid to specimens or samples which were supposed or suspected to represent type material. A crucial task was to decide which samples, even if not labelled as such, actu-

ally represent the material upon which the author based the original description of a new nominal species, thus representing the type or type series. This is especially important in the case of the dry collection and early publications where the types were not designated. Evidence was obtained by carefully re-examining the labels, specimen presentation (glue, wire- or wood-sticks remnants) or in using reliable sources such as the name of the collector, the date of the supposed collection, and the original publication in which measurements and figures were provided. Conversely, specimens indicated as types have been proved to be incorrectly labelled.

Several difficult cases were encountered. For instance, a lot consisting of a single specimen may be presumed to represent the holotype if there is no indication that the specimen is a type and without any mention in the original description that it was based on a single individual. But this is merely based on a presumption. Further investigations could have shown that the specimen in question was not the only one in the type series because another lot or single specimen perhaps existed, either not yet recorded in the MNHN or deposited in another institution.

A good example is the presence of part of the Guérin-Méneville crustacean collection in the ANSP. Spamer & Bogan (1992, 1993a) provided a list of “the types of 47 taxonomically available species” of Crustacea (Spamer & Bogan 1992: 32) and made subsequent designations of several holotypes. For the species that were “recovered” as presumed types in Philadelphia, Spamer & Bogan (1993b: 87, 91) “retain these names in their historical context and avoid the subjectivity of revisions of artificial systematics”. Such a situation is problematical for many Guérin-Méneville crabs because part of the same material had been deposited originally in the MNHN. Similarly, original material collected by Alcide d’Orbigny, in South America, and described by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas (1842-1844) (see Guinot & Cleva 2002) and part of the collections of Eydoux & Souleyet (1842) are deposited in the MNHN, but part of the material is also present in Philadelphia where “a preponderous number of the older specimens were donated by Thomas B. Wilson,

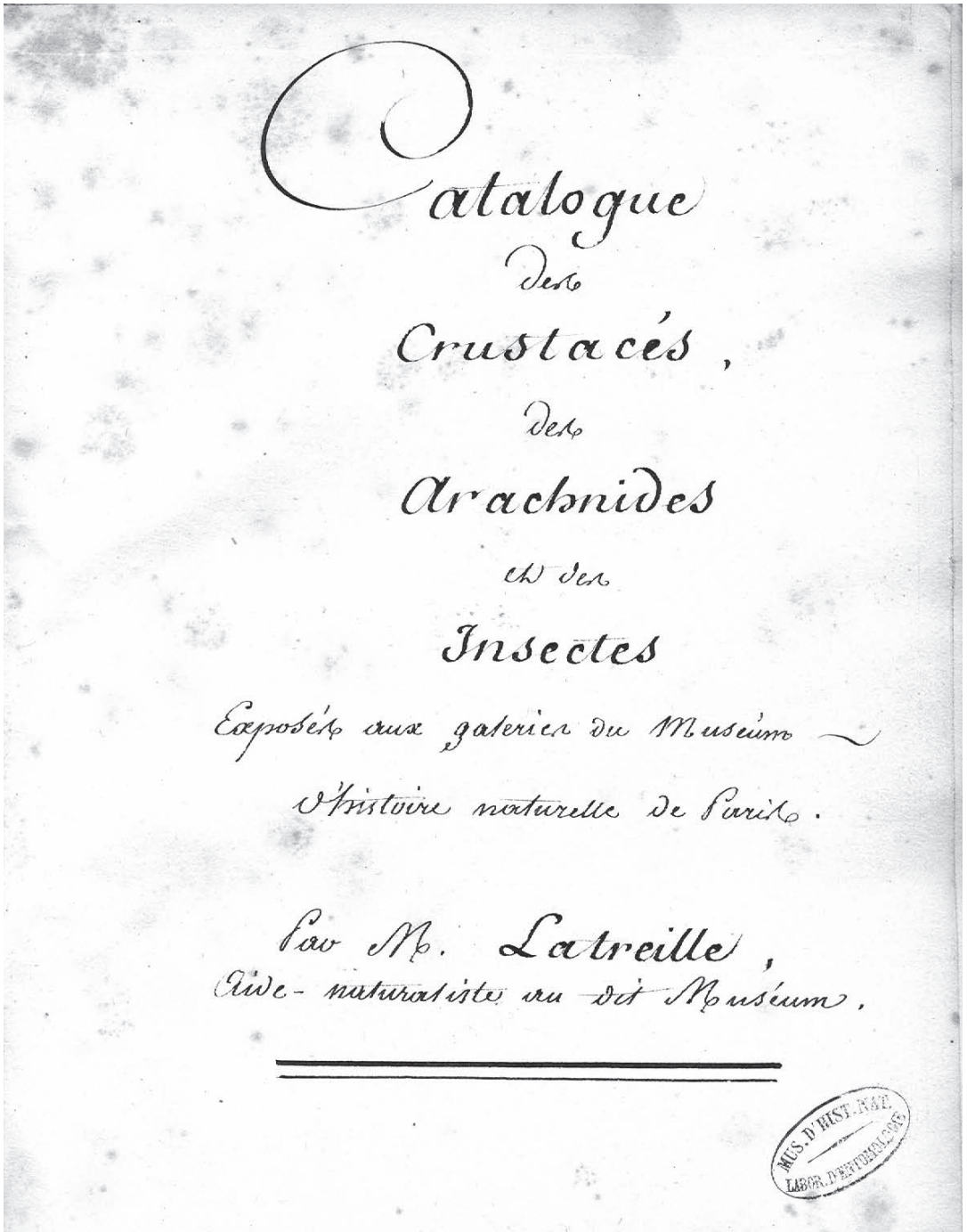


FIG. 4. — First page of the handwritten catalogue of Crustacea of Latreille, referenced A 54 1, dated 1807.

including 513 dry lots (and 40 alcohol-preserved lots in the Guérin-Méneville Collection)” (Spamer & Bogan 1992: 11). Specimens from the Guérin-Méneville collection deposited in the MNHN were designated as syntypes, holotypes and lectotypes by subsequent revisionary works. However, specimens from the same collection deposited in the ANSP were similarly designated as types to “reintroduce the Academy’s crustacean holdings to the scientific community and to outline the history of crustacean research here, the birthplace of American carcinology” (Spamer & Bogan 1993b: 87). The 2003’s amendment (ICZN 2003) to the *Code* (ICZN 1999) recommends not to designate lectotypes for mere curatorial purposes. This demonstrates that a sound knowledge of the eventual selections of types is absolutely necessary during curatorial preparation of a catalogue and that the documentation of the collections in other institutions must be known by curators and researchers alike.

Gifts and exchanges of material, often of syntypes, offered another challenge. Some syntypes sent to the RMNH, by way of H. Milne Edwards and V. Audouin, have led sometimes to the publication of new names by W. de Haan. This was not problematical because a careful and detailed catalogue of the decapod crustaceans housed in the RMNH has been published (Fransen *et al.* 1997).

There can be several potential problems for old material. In that case the selection of a lectotype for a particular species is often necessary if some authors designated a holotype (ICZN 1999: Art. 74.6). The decision that a particular specimen is actually the original one used in the description of the species must be made after detailed historical and scientific investigations of the material in question. When a lectotype or neotype was designated from several specimens grouped in one lot, the type material was separated from the lot, generally by retaining the original catalogue number. Another catalogue number was assigned to the remaining individuals of the lot.

This catalogue is arranged systematically by subsections, and then by superfamilies, families and subfamilies, each family listing genera and then species by alphabetical order (Guinot 1993b; Tavares 1998; Guinot & Tavares 2003). The names of the

taxa are presented in their original combination. Type specimens of invalid species (as junior synonyms, junior homonyms, unjustified emendations, unnecessary substitute names, or suppressed names) are also listed. In that case, the current status is specified, as far as known. No other synonyms are provided.

The families in this first catalogue belong to the podotreme brachyuran crabs, characterised by male and female gonopores located on the coxae of the pereopods, i.e. the Homolodromiidae, Dromiidae, Dynomenidae, Homolidae, Poupiniidae, Cycloporippidae, Cymonomidae, Phyllotymolinidae, and Raninidae. Whereas the monophyly of the Brachyura is currently not much in question, the consensus about the division of the Brachyura in two sections, Podotremata Guinot, 1977 and Eubrachyura Saint Laurent, 1980, is debatable (Martin & Davis 2001; Guinot & Quenette 2005).

The reference containing the original description of each species or where syntypes, lectotype or neotype were designated or selected is provided. Problematical aspects of various lots are explained in some cases. The condition of individual specimens or lots of specimens is noted when appropriate, the absence of information meaning that the specimen(s) is (are) in good condition.

The original label of the old collection, when available, is always mentioned, with all the data in original spelling (generally in French). The geographic name cited follows that in use when the specimen was collected, and written on the label. In the past, the collector and exact date of collection were often not indicated, and the provenance was frequently a country rather than a precise locality. Other information is placed in the remarks, based on official published source(s), with the citation of the most recent reference providing a complete description of the types.

Geographic names in English follow the orthography given in the *Atlas of the World* (National Geographic Society 2005).

Original specimens used for species’ description, i.e. type specimens that are recorded in the original publication or subsequent literature as being present in MNHN collection, may have not been traced for the catalogue. For instance, many



dry specimens indicated "C.M." ("Collections du Muséum") in the H. Milne Edwards' *Histoire naturelle des Crustacés* (1834-1837) and probably representing the type specimens have been found and catalogued, but some seem to be lost and were thus not databased.

Labels of many of the old specimens, dry or in alcohol, mention "Coll. A. Milne Edw., 1903". This does not mean that the material was collected by A. Milne-Edwards but indicates, as far as we know, that the material was included in the MNHN collection at this date, perhaps during its reorganization. It is referred in the present paper as "Collection of A. Milne Edwards 1903".

The types of 104 species in total are listed herein, out of about 370 known species of podotreme crabs. Photographs of all type specimens (damaged specimens excepted) are provided. The photograph of each specimen is indicated as a figure number.

An electronic catalogue is available at: <http://coldb.mnhn.fr/colweb/form.do?model=CRUSTACE>. [wwwcrustace.wwwwcrustace.wwwwcrustace](http://wwwcrustace.wwwwcrustace.wwwwcrustace)

#### ABBREVIATIONS

Measurements, given in millimeters (mm), refer to carapace length × carapace at its maximum width including teeth or spines if present. The following abbreviations are used in the text:

coll.	collected by;
det.	identified by;
G1	first male pleopod (or first gonopod);
G2	second male pleopod (or second gonopod);
juv.	juvenile;
leg.	donated by;
mxp3	third maxilliped;
ov.	ovigerous;
P1-P5	first to fifth pereopods;
stn	station.

#### *Institutional abbreviations*

Most material is deposited at the MNHN. The register number consists of MNHN followed by B (for Brachyura) and a number, viz. "MNHN-B6919". When part of the types are not held by the MNHN, the institutions where they are deposited are abbreviated as follows:

ANSP	Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia;
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BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London;
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Massachusetts;
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris;
MZUSP	Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo;
NSMT	National Science Museum, Tokyo;
NTM	Northern Territory Museum of Arts and Science, Darwin;
QM	Queensland Museum, Brisbane;
RMNH	Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden;
SMF	Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt/Main;
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

## CATALOGUE OF BRACHYURAN TYPE SPECIMENS

Subphylum CRUSTACEA Brünnich, 1772  
 Order DECAPODA Latreille, 1802  
 Infraorder BRACHYURA Latreille, 1802  
 Section PODOTREMATA Guinot, 1977  
 Subsection DROMIACEA De Haan, 1833  
 Superfamily HOMOLODROMIOIDEA Alcock, 1900  
 Family HOMOLODROMIIDAE Alcock, 1900

### *Dicranodromia crosnieri* Guinot, 1995 (Fig. 5A)

*Dicranodromia crosnieri* Guinot, 1995: 202 (in key), 227, figs 5A, 23a-c, 24A, B.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B6919, Madagascar, *Vauban*, stn 143, 13°45.8'S, 47°38'E, trawl, 430-700 m, 29.II.1975, A. Crosnier coll., ♂ 9.0 × 7.0 mm, carapace, P1 and P5 detached.

### *Dicranodromia felderi* Martin, 1990 (Fig. 5B)

*Dicranodromia felderi* Martin, 1990: 708, figs 1-3, table 1.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B22699, West Indies, E of Dominica, *Oregon*, stn 5928, 15°38'N, 61°12'W, 585 m, 4.III.1966, gift from USNM, IV.1993 (ex USNM 252206), 1 ♂ 18.7 × 15.7 mm, 1 ov. ♀ 25.9 × 22.0 mm, both specimens with carapace damaged (broken); abdomen of ov. ♀ detached.

## REMARKS

Holotype (by original designation) USNM 252204, same data as paratypes, ♂ 21.0 × 17.9 mm.

*Dicranodromia foersteri* Guinot, 1993  
(Fig. 5C)

*Dicranodromia foersteri* Guinot, 1993a: 1229, fig. 3.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22700, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, CORAIL 2, *Coriolis*, stn DE14, 21°00.69'S, 160°57.18'E, 650-660 m, 21.VII.1988, ♀ 18.0 × 12.0 mm.

## REMARKS

Also see Guinot (1995: 202 [key], 217, figs 17a, b, d, 18a, b) and Davie (2002: 239).

*Dicranodromia karubar* Guinot, 1993  
(Fig. 5D)

*Dicranodromia karubar* Guinot, 1993a: 1228, fig. 4.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22846, Indonesia, Moluccas, Tanimbar Islands, KARUBAR, *Baruna Jaya 1*, stn CC41, 7°45'S, 132°42'E, 393-401 m, 28.X.1991 (cited as 24.X.1991 by Guinot 1995), ♂ 18.5 × 12.4 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B22694, Indonesia, Tanimbar Islands, KARUBAR, *Baruna Jaya 1*, stn CC40, 7°46'S, 132°31'E, 443-468 m, 28.X.1991, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B22695, same cruise, stn CC41, 7°45'S, 132°42'E, 393-401 m, 28.X.1991, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B22696, same cruise, stn CP69, 8°42'S, 131°53'E, 356-368 m, 2.XI.1991, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀. — MNHN-B22697, same cruise, stn CP70, 8°41'S, 131°47'E, 410-413 m, 2.XI.1991, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B22698, same cruise, stn CP75, 8°46'S, 131°36'E, 451-452 m, 3.XI.1991, 1 ♀.

## REMARKS

Also see Guinot (1995: 202 [key], 213, figs 15a-c, 16A-D, 25A, B) and Davie (2002: 239).

*Dicranodromia mahieuxii*  
A. Milne-Edwards, 1883

*Dicranodromia mahieuxii* A. Milne-Edwards, 1883: pl. 7, unnumbered figs.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy). — MNHN-B21681, NE Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Biscay, *Travailleur*, stn 9, 43°36'N, 6°22'W, 1190 m, mud, 24.VII.1880, ♂ 9.0 × 6.5 mm, figured type, specimen in several pieces, partly dissected probably by Bouvier, and damaged (carapace and appendages detached). — Original label: "*Dicranodromia Mahieuxii* A. M. Edw., type figuré, 24 juillet, N° 9, 1190 m, lat. N 43°36', long. O 6°22', Golfe de Gascogne, Vase".

## REMARKS

This male is the single specimen collected by the *Travailleur*, thus the holotype. The species was known only by the illustration of this specimen by A. Milne-Edwards (1883), that validated the name (see Guinot 1995; Forest 1996; Forest & Holthuis 1997). A description given by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1900: 15) included a section on "variations" in which another West African crab (an ovigerous female from "Soudan"), taken by the *Talisman*, proved to be a different species, *D. pequegnati* Guinot, 1995 (see below). The figures provided by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1900), including the figure of the complete animal, are not those of the holotype. Guinot (1995: 235 [in key], 236, figs 4A-C, 28a-e) redescribed the species.

*Dicranodromia nagai* Guinot, 1995  
(Fig. 6A)

*Dicranodromia nagai* Guinot, 1995: 202 (in key), 231, figs 1, 26a-e, 27A, B.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24870, Japan, Kii Peninsula, Wakayama Prefecture, trawl, 300-350 m, I.1991, S. Nagai coll. and det. *Dicranodromia doederleini* [sic *D. doederleini* Ortmann, 1892], ♂ 16.4 × 11.3 mm, carapace and several pereopods detached.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24871, same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 1 ov. ♀ (with 3 megalopas under the abdomen), abdomen and several pereopods detached.

*Dicranodromia ovata* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

*Dicranodromia ovata* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 *pro parte*: 32 (only the specimen from Barbados).

LECTOTYPE (designated by Martin 1990: 715). — MNHN-B24325, West Indies, Barbados, *Blake*, stn 295, 328 m,

A. Agassiz coll. 1878-1879, only eggs. — Original label: "*Dicranodromia ovata* A. M. Edw. Embryons et larves venant d'éclore. N° 295, 180 brasses, Barbade".

## REMARKS

The lectotype is an ovigerous female 25.0 × 19.0 mm, first figured by Bouvier (1896: figs 9 I-II, 10-12, 17 II), then by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1902 [*pro parte*]: only figs 5, 6 and pl. 2, figs 2-12, 15, 16, pl. 3, figs 2, 4). This lectotype (damaged) is deposited in MCZ (MCZ 6510); only its eggs are deposited in the MNHN (MNHN-B24325). Also see Martin (1990: 715-718), Guinot (1995: 235, 242-250).

*Dicranodromia pequegnati* Guinot, 1995  
(Fig. 6B)

*Dicranodromia pequegnati* Guinot, 1995: 235 (in key), 239, figs 28b-d, f, 29a, b.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B21682, off Western Sahara, *Talisman*, stn 72, 25°39'N, 16°02'W (cited as "18°22'" on the label), 882 m, sand, corals, shells, 9.VII.1883, ov. ♀ 11.0 × 9.0 mm (with two large eggs under the abdomen), carapace, abdomen, and remaining pereopods detached. — Original label: "*Dicranodromia Mahieuxii* A. M. Edw., type, Edw. et Bouv. dét, 9 juillet, N° 72, 882 m, lat. N 25°39', long. O 18°22', Soudan, Sable, coraux, coquilles".

## REMARKS

This specimen, first identified as *Dicranodromia Mahieuxii* A. Milne-Edwards, 1883 by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1900: 15, pl. 3, fig. 4, pl. 9, figs 1-11), was described as a new species by Guinot (1995: 236, 238). See above under *D. mahieuxii* A. Milne-Edwards, 1883.

*Dicranodromia spinulata* Guinot, 1995  
(Fig. 6C)

*Dicranodromia spinulata* Guinot, 1995: 202 (in key), 225, figs 21a-c, 22A, B, 25D.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22701, New Caledonia, Loyalty Basin, Norfolk Ridge, BIOCAL, *Jean Charcot*, stn DW33, 23°10'S, 167°10'E, 675-680 m, 29.VIII.1985, ♂ 11.0 × 7.5 mm.

*Homolodromia kai* Guinot, 1993  
(Fig. 6D)

*Homolodromia kai* Guinot, 1993a: 1228, fig. 5.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22845, Indonesia, Kai Islands, KARUBAR, *Baruna Jaya 1*, stn CC21, 05°14'S, 133°00'E, 688-694 m, 25.X.1991, ov. ♀ 25.0 × 18.0 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B22704, same data as holotype, 2 ♀♀.

## REMARKS

Guinot (1995: 191 [in key], 197, figs 5B, 9a-d, 10a-d) gave a complete description.

Superfamily DROMIOIDEA De Haan, 1833  
Family DROMIIDAE De Haan, 1833  
(see Deuve *et al.* 2004; ICZN 2006)  
1. Subfamily DROMIINAE De Haan, 1833

*Conchoecetes intermedius* Lewinsohn, 1984  
(Fig. 7A)

*Conchoecetes intermedius* Lewinsohn, 1984: 119, fig. 4.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B6891, Madagascar, NW coast, Nosy Komba, 13°28'S, 48°21'E, dredge, 10 m, 14.III.1971, M. Chavane coll., ♂ 16.0 × 17.0 mm, left posterior part of the carapace broken.

*Cryptodromia erioxylon* McLay, 2001  
(Fig. 7B)

*Cryptodromia erioxylon* McLay, 2001a: 88 (in key), 91, figs 3, 4C.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B26473, French Polynesia, Marquesas Islands, Hiva Oa Island, MUS-ORSTOM 9, *Alis*, stn CP1228, 9°44.60'S, 138°51.50'W, 107-108 m, 30.VIII.1997, ♀ 9.6 × 11.9 mm.

*Cryptodromia longipes* McLay, 1993  
(Fig. 7D)

*Cryptodromia longipes* McLay, 1993: 199 (in key), 208, fig. 8a-g.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22569, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, CORAIL 2, *Coriolis*, stn

CP111, 19°18.6'S, 158°48.86'E, 65-70 m, 28.VIII.1988, B. Richer de Forges coll., ♂ 4.6 × 4.4 mm.

*Cryptodromia marquesas* McLay, 2001  
(Fig. 8A)

*Cryptodromia marquesas* McLay, 2001a: 80 (in key), 89, figs 2, 4B.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B26469, French Polynesia, Marquesas Islands, Ua Pou Island, MUSORSTOM 9, *Alis*, stn CP1265, 9°20.40'S, 140°7.30'W, 90-92 m, 3.IX.1997, ♀ 6.9 × 7.8 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B26470, Marquesas Islands, Hiva Oa Island, MUSORSTOM 9, *Alis*, stn DW1203, 9°5.7'S, 139°2.20'W, 60-61 m, 28.VIII.1997, 1 ♂.

*Cryptodromia pitiensis* McLay, 2001  
(Fig. 8B)

*Cryptodromia pitiensis* McLay, 2001b: 828 (in key), 829, figs 5, 6.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B27522 (cited as B27303 in McLay's paper), Mariana Islands, Guam, Piti Reef, S of Orote Point, 13°27'N, 144°47'E, 18-30 m, outer reef slope, 20.XII.1990, G. Nelson & H. T. Conley coll., ov. ♀ 14.2 × 17.8 mm.

*Dromia bollorrei* Forest, 1974  
(Fig. 8C)

*Dromia bollorrei* Forest, 1974: 76 (in key), 91, figs 1d, 2, 3d, 5, 6b, 7c, d, pl. 2, figs 1, 2, pl. 3, fig. 4, pl. 6, fig. 1.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B21993, Ivory Coast, 5°01'N, 3°49.5'W, 100 m, trawl, 6.IV.1967, P. Le Loeuff coll., ov. ♀ 43.1 × 47.5 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B21932, Mauritania, G.-A. Bolloré coll., 1 ♂ in alcohol. — MNHN-B22056, Mauritania, G.-A. Bolloré coll., 3 ♂♂, dry; 1 ♂ deposited at the "Grande Galerie de l'Évolution". — MNHN-B21933, Mauritania, G.-A. Bolloré coll., 1 ♀.

*Dromia fallax* Latreille, 1812  
(Fig. 7C)

*Dromia fallax* Latreille, 1812: 276.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Cryptodromia fallax* (Latreille, 1812).

NEOTYPE (by present designation). — MNHN-B9, South-western Indian Ocean, Réunion, M. Maillard coll., McLay det. *Cryptodromia fallax*, ♂ 11.7 × 13.3 mm, rehydrated, in rather good condition, abdomen detached. — Original label: "*Dromia fallax*, M. Maillard, île Bourbon".

REMARKS

*Dromia fallax* was attributed to Lamarck (1818) by H. Milne Edwards (1837: 176), A. Milne-Edwards (1862b: 10; see also 1862a) and by most authors, including McLay (1993: 206). The species was in fact briefly described by Latreille (1812: 276) in a short paper on the crabs from "Île-de-France" (= Mauritius) collected by M. J. Milbert. Latreille's name could not be considered a *nomen nudum*. Lamarck (1818: 264) only wrote that the *Dromia fallax* of MNHN was "a small species inhabiting 'Isle de France'". A full description of a specimen from the same location and probably based on the same material was given by H. Milne Edwards (1837: 176). The identity of the species is clear so its author should be Latreille, 1812.

Two lots were presumed to be the syntypes of *Dromia fallax* by D. Guinot in 1983 on request of C. L. McLay. Their original labels are respectively: MNHN-B9, ♂, "*Dromia fallax*, Île Bourbon, M. Maillard coll.", with the additional label "McLay det. *Cryptodromia fallax*"; and MNHN-B6, probably ♂, 13.4 mm length, *Dromia fallax*, same data, dry and in good condition. Both lots bear "île Bourbon" (= Réunion), instead of "Île de France" mentioned by Latreille (1812), Lamarck (1818), and H. Milne Edwards (1837). These two samples cannot represent the syntypes, as stated by McLay (1993: 207) for the specimen MNHN-B6 and erroneously indicated on the labels of both lots. Nevertheless, because the type material is presumably lost and also to avoid possible confusion about the origin on the labels, the rehydrated male specimen MNHN-B9 is selected herein as the neotype of *Cryptodromia fallax* (Latreille, 1812).

*Dromia foresti* McLay, 1993  
(Fig. 11D)

*Dromia foresti* McLay, 1993: 154, figs 5a-j, 16d.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Stimdromia foresti* (McLay, 1993).

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22553, New Caledonia, Bellona Reefs, MUSORSTOM 5, *Coriolis*, stn DW299, 22°47.70'S, 159°23.70'E, 360–390 m, 11.X.1986, ♂ 27.3 × 23.0 mm, Guinot det. *Stimdromia foresti*.

#### REMARKS

*Dromia foresti* McLay, 1993 is referred to *Stimdromia* McLay, 1993 in a paper on *Dromia* and allied genera in progress by one of us (DG).

### *Dromia gibbosa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837

*Dromia gibbosa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 175.

CURRENT STATUS. — ?*Lauridromia indica* (Gray, 1831).

?SYNTYPE. — MNHN-B10, without indication of origin, ♀ approximately 20 mm width, previously dry but presently rehydrated, much damaged. — Original label: “*Dromia gibbosa* Latr.?, ‘jeune âge’”.

#### REMARKS

In a footnote H. Milne Edwards (1837: 175) referred the synonymy of *Dromia gibbosa* with *Dromia aegagrophila* (Fabricius, 1787) to Latreille but did not provide a date for the reference. According to McLay (1993: 145) the type material of *D. gibbosa* was believed to be no longer extant. But McLay (2001b: 823, 826) mentioned that the type specimen “has recently been re-discovered in the dry collection of MNHN (D. Guinot pers. comm.)”. The female MNHN-B10 cannot be the much larger specimen quoted by H. Milne Edwards (1837: 176) as measuring “2 pouces” (about 54 mm), but it might be a syntype. McLay (1993: 145) considered the poorly described *D. gibbosa* as a probable synonym of *Lauridromia indica* (Gray, 1831) and again (McLay 2001b) stated that H. Milne Edwards’ description contained “enough details [...] to confidently say that *D. gibbosa* is almost certainly the same as *D. indica* Gray, 1831”, i.e. *Lauridromia indica* (Gray, 1831).

### *Dromia globosa* Lamarck, 1818

*Dromia globosa* Lamarck, 1818: 264.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Lamarckdromia globosa* (Lamarck, 1818).

LECTOTYPE (designated by Guinot & Tavares 2003). — MNHN-B22033, without indication of origin, Guinot & Tavares det. *Lamarckdromia globosa*, ♂, dry, badly damaged (smashed into pieces). — Original label: “*Dromia globosa* Lam., ‘probablement les exemplaires étudiés par M. Edw. et qui furent communiqués à M. de Man auquel est due l’étiquette ci-jointe’”.

#### REMARKS

The male specimen identified as *Dromia globosa* Lamarck, deposited at the MNHN and bearing the label “it is probably the material studied by H. Milne Edwards [1837: 177] and sent to M. de Man [1888: 396, footnote, pl. 18, fig. 1]”, is considered to be the type of the species and was designated as lectotype by Guinot & Tavares (2003: 70) (also see McLay 1993; Davie 2002; Poore 2004).

### *Dromia hirsutissima* Lamarck, 1818 (Fig. 9D)

*Dromia hirsutissima* Lamarck, 1818: 264.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Dromidia hirsutissima* (Lamarck, 1818).

LECTOTYPE (designated by Guinot & Tavares 2003). — MNHN-B22034, South Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Guinot & Tavares det. *Dromidia hirsutissima*, ♂ 26.6 × 31.0 mm, abdomen detached. — Original label: “*Dromia hirsutissima*, Cap de B. Espérance”.

#### REMARKS

Lamarck (1818) stated that his *Dromia hirsutissima* came from Cape of Good Hope (“Cap de Bonne-Espérance”) and that it was deposited in MNHN. H. Milne Edwards (1837: 176 as *Dromia hirtissima* [sic]) seems to have examined the same material and similarly mentioned that it was housed in the MNHN. The only specimen of *Dromidia hirsutissima* (Lamarck, 1818) in the MNHN collection is a male (26.6 × 31.0 mm) labelled “Cap de Bonne-Espérance” (MNHN-B22034), and without any other detail on the label. This specimen, presently in alcohol (previously dry), is presumed to be the type specimen of *Dromia hirsutissima* Lamarck, 1818, endemic to South Africa, and was selected

as the lectotype of *Dromidia hirsutissima* by Guinot & Tavares (2003: 59).

*Dromia lator* H. Milne Edwards, 1837  
(Fig. 8D)

*Dromia lator* H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 174.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Dromia erythropus* (George Edwards, 1831).

LECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B4015, West Indies, Martinique, M. Plée coll., ♂ 71 × 92 mm, dry and in good condition. — Original label: “*Dromia Lator* Edw., Martinique, M. Plée”.

REMARKS

The designation of this specimen as “probably the type” (Forest 1974: 80, footnote) constitutes a valid lectotype designation. A presumed syntype of *Dromia lator*, from the West Indies, a male labelled “Antilles” (with dissected mouthparts) deposited in the RMNH (RMNH D 42169), as a gift of H. Milne Edwards in 1843 (Fransen *et al.* 1997: 80), is a paralectotype. The synonymy with *Dromia erythropus* (George Edwards, 1831) has long been accepted (Rathbun 1937; Forest 1974).

*Dromia marmorea* Forest, 1974  
(Fig. 9A)

*Dromia marmorea* Forest, 1974: 76 (in key), 79, figs 1c, 2, 3b, 4d-f, j, k, 5, pl. 1, figs 2, 4, pl. 3, fig. 2, pl. 4, fig. 7, pl. 5, figs 3, 4, pl. 8, figs 3, 4.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B21901, Cape Verde Islands, Santiago Island, Porto Praia, *Sylvania*, stn 137, 3.V.1913, Prince de Polignac coll., ♂ 47.0 × 62.0 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B21889, Senegal, Bel Air, near Dakar, 5-10 m, I. Marche-Marchad coll., 1 ♂. — MNHN-B21899, Senegal, Bel Air, near Dakar, 5-10 m, I. Marche-Marchad coll., 1 ♂. — MNHN-B21991, Congo Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire Bay, net, 29.X.1965, J. Marteau coll., 1 ♂. — MNHN-B21992, Congo Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire Bay, net, 29.X.1965, J. Marteau coll., 1 ♂.

REMARKS

Forest (1974: 79) has designated two other specimens, a male and a female, collected by I. Marche-

Marchad near Dakar as paratypes. These specimens are presently missing in the collection. Paratype MNHN-B21991 is also missing.

*Dromia monodi* Forest & Guinot, 1966  
(Fig. 11C)

*Dromia monodi* Forest & Guinot, 1966: 43, fig. 1a, b.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B7835, Senegal, near Dakar, stn 11, 15-20 m, 22.I.1941, P. Budker & T. Monod coll., ♂ 25.0 × 27.5 mm, abdomen and 2 pereopods detached, Guinot det. *Sternodromia monodi*.

REMARKS

The specimen was mentioned by Monod (1956: 67, as *Dromia nodosa*, n° 4) and Forest (1974: 96, as *Dromia monodi*). This species will be referred to *Sternodromia* Forest, 1974 in a paper on *Dromia* and allied genera in progress by one of us (DG).

*Dromia nodipes* Guérin-Méneville, 1832

*Dromia nodipes* Guérin-Méneville, 1832: 11, pl. 14, fig. 1.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Fultodromia nodipes* (Guérin-Méneville, 1832).

LECTOTYPE (designated by Guinot & Tavares 2003). — MNHN-B15, unknown location, Guinot & Tavares det. *Fultodromia nodipes*, ♀ 22.5 × 23.0 mm, rehydrated, presently in alcohol, badly damaged (carapace broken in several pieces, and rest of the body crushed).

REMARKS

The female specimen of *Dromia nodipes* was regarded as the presumed type and designated as the lectotype by Guinot & Tavares (2003: 66). It is not accompanied by any original label indicating the country of origin. This agrees with the question mark in the caption of the figure by Guérin-Méneville (1832: 11) and in the text of H. Milne Edwards (1837: 177). The additional mention “Cap de Bonne-Espérance” in the MNHN hard-bound catalogue most probably results from a mistake of a subsequent transcription. It is thus

incorrect to assign the reference “Cap de Bonne-Espérance” for Port Esperance or Esperance Bay in South Australia, as suggested by McLay (1993: 162), and also used by Davie (2002: 164). The provenance of the lectotype remains unknown, but the collection site could be South Australia (see McLay 1993: 162; Poore 2004: 306, fig. 85a). Note that *Dromia nodipes* Lamarck, 1818 (p. 264) is a *nomen nudum*.

*Dromia nodosa*

A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1898  
(Fig. 9B)

*Dromia nodosa* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1898: 75.

LECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B7834, Cape Verde Islands, canal between São Vicente and Santo Antão, *Talisman*, stn 115, about 16°56'N, 75 m, 29.VII.1883, ♂ 18 × 21 mm, abdomen detached. — Original label: “*Dromia nodosa* Edw. et Bouv., types, “Le Talisman” 1883, 29 juillet, N° 107, 75 m, Îles du Cap Vert; canal de St. Vincent à St. Antoine. Sable, coquilles, 4742-86”.

PARALECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B29856, same data as lectotype, ♂ 10.0 × 11.0 mm. — Original label: same as lectotype.

REMARKS

Only three specimens exist of the five males collected by the *Talisman* in the Cape Verde Islands, all three labelled “types”. A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1898; 1900: 18, 20, pl. 9, figs 12-14) designated the larger specimen as the “type”. Monod (1956: 65) quoted five male “types”. As the original description was based on more than one specimen, the terms “holotype” and “paratypes” were misused by Forest & Guinot (1966: 45) and Forest (1974: 94) (ICZN 1999: Art. 74.5), and their holotype designation constitutes a valid lectotype designation. The two paratypes (one of which, ♂ 7.3 × 8.1 mm, is deposited at BMNH) become paralectotypes.

?*Dromidiopsis dubia* Lewinsohn, 1984  
(Fig. 10E)

?*Dromidiopsis dubia* Lewinsohn, 1984: 102.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Mclaydromia dubia* (Lewinsohn, 1984).

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B6894, Madagascar, near Tany Kely, 13°27'S, 48°10'E, trawl, 30 m, sand and sponges, 13.VIII.1971, A. Crosnier coll., Lewinsohn 1984 det. ?*Dromidiopsis dubia*, Guinot & Tavares (2003: 78) det. *Mclaydromia dubia*, ♂ 10.5 × 9.0 mm, part of right P1 detached, left P3 missing.

*Dromidiopsis edwardsi* Rathbun, 1919  
(Fig. 9C)

*Dromidiopsis edwardsi* Rathbun, 1919: 197.

LECTOTYPE (designated by Guinot & Tavares 2003). — MNHN-B2, unknown location, *Astrolabe* exp., det. *Dromia caputmortuum*, Guinot & Tavares det. *Dromidiopsis edwardsi*, ♀ 24.3 × 22.6 mm, dry, left P4 and both P5 missing, abdomen detached. — Original label: “*Dromia caput-mortuum* Latr., Exp. de l’Astrolabe”.

PARALECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B1, without any data, ♂, dry, much damaged. — Original label: “*Dromia caput-mortuum* Latr.”.

REMARKS

The two dry lots labelled *Dromia caputmortuum* by H. Milne Edwards (1837), without locality (MNHN-B1 and MNHN-B2), constitute the syntypes of *Dromidiopsis edwardsi* (see Rathbun 1919: 197; McLay 1993: 137). The type status was considered unknown (Davie 2002: 163). The female specimen MNHN-B2, with the mention “Exp. de l’Astrolabe”, was selected as lectotype by Guinot & Tavares (2003: 63); the remaining individual is the paralectotype.

?*Dromidiopsis plumosa* Lewinsohn, 1984  
(Fig. 11B)

?*Dromidiopsis plumosa* Lewinsohn, 1984: 104.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Stebbingdromia plumosa* (Lewinsohn, 1984).

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B8572, Seychelles Islands, REVES 2, *Coriolis*, stn 1, 5°24.8'S, 57°03.5'E, dredge, 55 m, 2.IX.1980, R. Cleva coll., ♂ 5.9 × 6.7 mm, Guinot & Tavares (2003: 91) det. *Stebbingdromia plumosa*.

*Dromidiopsis richeri* McLay, 2001  
(Fig. 9E)

*Dromidiopsis richeri* McLay, 2001a: 79, figs 1, 4A.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B26471, French Polynesia, Marquesas Islands, Eiao Island, MUSORSTOM 9, *Alis*, stn CP1160, 7°57.80'S, 140°2.00'W, 49-55 m, 23.VIII.1997, ♀ 15.4 × 15.0 mm, right cheliped palm and fixed finger damaged, right P4 and part of P5 missing.

*Epigodromia rotunda* McLay, 1993  
(Fig. 10A)

*Epigodromia rotunda* McLay, 1993: 217 (in key), 219, figs 11a-h, 18f.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22576, New Caledonia, MUSORSTOM 4, *Vauban*, stn DW207, 22°39.00'S, 167°07.40'E, 220-235 m, 28.IX.1985, ♀ 4.8 × 4.2 mm.

*Epigodromia rugosa* McLay, 1993  
(Fig. 10C)

*Epigodromia rugosa* McLay, 1993: 217 (in key), 222, fig. 12a-h.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22578, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 850, 20°42.1'S, 165°09.5'E, 38 m, 11.I.1987, B. Richer de Forges coll., ♀ 11.2 × 9.8 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B22577, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 723, 21°21.6'S, 165°56.7'E, 45 m, 12.VIII.1986, B. Richer de Forges coll., ♂.

*Hemisphaerodromia abellana* Barnard, 1954  
(Fig. 10B)

*Hemisphaerodromia abellana* Barnard, 1954: 101.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Hemisphaerodromia monodus* (Stebbing, 1918).

SYNTYPES. — MNHN-B7849, Madagascar, Nosy Maroantaly, 25.III.1952, P. Fourmanoir coll., Guinot & Tavares (2003: 67) det. *Hemisphaerodromia monodus*, 1 ♂ 9.2 × 10.2 mm, 1 ov. ♀ 8.5 × 9.6 mm, some legs missing or detached; female with abdomen detached.

REMARKS

The lectotype of *Cryptodromia monodus* Stebbing, 1918 is deposited in the BMNH (BM 1925: 12: 1: 227).

*Mclaydromia colini* Guinot & Tavares, 2003  
(Fig. 10D)

*Mclaydromia colini* Guinot & Tavares, 2003: 80, figs 12, 13.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22546, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 619, 22°3.2'S, 166°54.2'E, 27-42 m, 6.VIII.1986, ♂ 16.2 × 13.2 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B26281, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 104, 22°26'S, 166°40.40'E, 24 m, 22.VIII.1984, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B26282, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 111, 22°24.30'S, 166°47.70'E, 25 m, 22.VIII.1984, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B26284, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 215, 21°52.90'S, 165°49.90'E, 14 m, 21.IX.1984, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B26280, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 303, 22°38'S, 166°49.10'E, 30-35 m, 27.XI.1984, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B26289, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 569, 22°48.80'S, 165°58.90'E, 62 m, 17.VII.1985, 1 ov. ♀.

*Platydroemia depressa* Brocchi, 1877  
(Fig. 11A)

*Platydroemia depressa* Brocchi, 1877: 53-54.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Platydroemia spongiosa* (Stimpson, 1858).

LECTOTYPE (designated by Guinot & Tavares 2003). — MNHN-B27934, Southern Indian Ocean, St. Paul Island, M. de l'Isle coll., 600-1876, ♂ 9.0 × 10.0 mm.

PARALECTOTYPES. — MNHN-B8379, same data as lectotype, 5 specimens.

REMARKS

Several specimens of *Platydroemia depressa* Brocchi, 1877, from St. Paul Island (first registered as MNHN-B8739), may be considered syntypes. A male 9.0 × 10.0 mm was selected as lectotype by Guinot & Tavares (2003: 86) and registered MNHN-B27934. The remaining specimens are paralectotypes. Other specimens from the same expedition (see Vélain



1878) are labelled “Saint-Paul Island, Vélain coll., 178-1875” (MNHN-B12724).

*Takedromia longispina* McLay, 1993  
(Fig. 11E)

*Takedromia longispina* McLay, 1993: 211 (in key), 214, figs 10a-j, 19c, d.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22572, New Caledonia, MUSORSTOM 4, *Vauban*, stn DW183, 19°01.80'S, 163°25.80'E, 280 m, 18.IX.1985, ♂ 11.2 × 13.2 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B22573, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, CHALCAL 1, *Coriolis*, stn DC31, 19°33.30'S, 158°30.30'E, 230 m, 19.VII.1984, ♀.

2. Subfamily HYPOCONCHINAE  
Guinot & Tavares, 2003

*Hypoconcha californiensis* Bouvier, 1898  
(Fig. 12A)

*Hypoconcha californiensis* Bouvier, 1898: 375.

LECTOTYPE (by present designation). — MNHN-B22066, Gulf of California, San José Island, 1898, Léon Diguët coll., ♂ 20.3 × 19.5 mm, abdomen and several legs detached. — Original label: “*Hypoconcha californiensis* E. L. Bouv. Type: Bull. du Mus. déc. 1898, Golfe de Californie. Île de San José. L. Diguët 57-98”.

PARALECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B29883, same data as lectotype, 1 ♀ 16.5 × 17.5 mm.

REMARKS

Bouvier (1898: 376) mentioned two females (one 12.5 × 13.5 mm, the other badly damaged), while the single MNHN original lot indicated “Type” consists of the male and the female mentioned above. The male MNHN-B22066 is designated herein as lectotype; the female MNHN-B29883 is a paralectotype.

*Hypoconcha digueti* Bouvier, 1898  
(Fig. 12B)

*Hypoconcha digueti* Bouvier, 1898: 376.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Hypoconcha panamensis* Smith in Verrill, 1869.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy). — MNHN-B22070, Mexico, Baja California, La Paz Bay, 1898, Léon Diguët coll., ♀ 33 mm width, abdomen and a few legs detached. — Original label: “*Hypoconcha digueti* E. L. Bouv. Type: Bull. du Mus. déc. 1898, Californie, Baie de La Paz, L. Diguët 1898”.

3. Subfamily SPHAERODROMIINAE  
Guinot & Tavares, 2003

*Eodromia denticulata* McLay, 1993  
(Fig. 13A)

*Eodromia denticulata* McLay, 1993: 132, figs 3a-j, 15b.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22544, New Caledonia, Norfolk Ridge, SMIB 5, *Alis*, stn DW98, 23°01.70'S, 168°16.10'E, 335 m, 14.IX.1989, B. Richer de Forges coll., ov. ♀ 5.7 × 5.8 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B22545, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, MUSORSTOM 6, *Alis*, stn DW485, 21°23.48'S, 167°59.53'E, 350 m, 23.II.1989, B. Richer de Forges coll., ♂, abdomen detached.

*Sphaerodromia brizops* McLay & Crosnier, 1991  
(Fig. 13B)

*Sphaerodromia brizops* McLay & Crosnier, 1991: 182, figs 1a-c, 2a-g, 3a-d, pl. 1a, b.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24560, Seychelles Islands, CEPROS, *Alis*, transect 13, 4°59.8'S, 56°48.8'E, trap 1-5, 200-300 m, 1.XI.1987, A. Intès coll., ♂ 36.4 × 36.4 mm.

*Sphaerodromia ducoussoi* McLay, 1991  
(Fig. 13C)

*Sphaerodromia ducoussoi* McLay, 1991: 459, figs 1a-d, 2a-h, 3a-d, pl. 1A.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22172, French Polynesia, Tuamotu Archipelago, Tuanake, stn 253, 16°37.3'S, 144°13.3'W, 450 m, trap, 5.VI.1990, J. Poupin (SMCB) coll., ♂ 43.2 × 43 mm, carapace and abdomen detached.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B22173, French Polynesia, Tuamotu, Mururoa, trap, 400 m, 1984, SMCB coll., 1 ♀, abdomen and several appendages detached.

*Sphaerodromia lamellata* Crosnier, 1994  
(Fig. 13D)

*Sphaerodromia lamellata* Crosnier, 1994: 341, figs 1-3, pl. 1.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24724, New Caledonia, BERYX 11, *Alis*, stn CP51, 23°44.5'S, 168°16.7'E, 390-400 m, 21.X.1992, B. Richer de Forges coll., ♂ 47.8 × 42.6 mm.

Family DYNOMENIDAE Ortmann, 1892

*Dynomene filholi* Bouvier, 1894  
(Fig. 14A)

*Dynomene filholi* Bouvier, 1894: 6.

LECTOTYPE (by present designation). — MNHN-B22080bis, Cape Verde Islands, Branco Islet, 60 m, ♂ 12.0 × 14.6 mm, carapace, abdomen, right P1 and P4 detached, right P5 incomplete, left P5 missing.

REMARKS

Different lots are labelled as "types": MNHN-B22080, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, original label: "Le 'Talisman' 1883, *Dynomene Filholi* E.-L. Bouvier, type figuré, juillet, 60 mètres, Ilot Branco, 4742-86"; MNHN-B22078, 1 ♀, original label: "Le 'Talisman' 1883, 4742-86, *Dynomene Filholi* E.-L. Bouvier, type des couleurs, 23 juillet, 275-150 m, Îles du Cap Vert, env. de la Praya, banc de Corail rouge, N° 103"; MNHN-B22081, 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 1 ov. ♀, 1 sp. (♂?) (6 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 ov. ♀ in McLay 1999: 488), original label: "le 'Travailleur' 1882, *Dynomene Filholi* E.-L. Bouvier, Type, 29 Juillet, 75 m, Canal de St Vincent à St Antoine par 16°56' Lat. N., N° 107 [Cape Verde Islands], 4742-86".

The specimen dissected for the description of the gills by Bouvier (1894) was most probably lost. A neotype was selected by McLay (1999: 488, 489), who did not consider the specimens studied by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1900) as syntypes.

Bouvier (1896) indicated that he did a complete study based on the specimens collected by the *Talisman* from Branco Island and Cape Verde Islands, which are believed herein to be syntypes. A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1900) based their complete description on this same material. The largest male measuring 14.6 × 12.0 mm (from the lot MNHN-B22080) was the individual used for description and figured on plate 8 by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1900). The neotype of McLay is not valid (ICZN 1999: Art. 75.1, existence of syntypes), therefore the specimen presently registered MNHN-B22080bis is designated as the lectotype.

The other syntypes MNHN-B22078, MNHN-B22080 and MNHN-B22081 become paralectotypes. The sample MNHN-B22083, 2 ♂♂, original label: "I. du Cap Vert, Travailleur, *Dynomene Filholi* E.-L. Bouv., Type, 29 juillet 1882, N°52, 75 m" was not listed in A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1900: 9) and, even if "type" is mentioned on the label, it cannot be considered a component of the type series.

*Dynomene guamensis* McLay, 2001  
(Fig. 14B)

*Dynomene guamensis* McLay, 2001b: 810 (in key), 814, figs 2, 3B.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B26476, Mariana Islands, Guam, Piti Lagoon, 13°27'N, 144°47'E, 1-3.5 m, among dead coral, III.1997, H. T. Conley coll., ♂ 9.7 × 11.0 mm, left P2 detached.

*Dynomene hispida* Guérin-Méneville, 1832  
(Fig. 14C)

*Dynomene hispida* Guérin-Méneville, 1832: 11, pl. 14, fig. 2.

LECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B24, Mauritius, designated as "type" on a label by R. Serène 27.III.1974, ♀ 11.5 × 14.0 mm, dry, still stuck on a piece of elder. — Original label: "*Dynomene hispida* Latr., Île de France".

REMARKS

According to Peyrot-Clausade & Serène (1976: 1342) (label in the vial 27.III.1974), this specimen

(in fact a female, and not a male) probably corresponds to the “*Dynomène hispide*” (vernacular name) figured by Desmarest (1825: pl. 18, fig. 2; 1823: 133 footnote, 432, pl. 18, fig. 2), thereafter by Guérin-Méneville (1832: 11, pl. 14, fig. 2) who gave a latinized name to this crab from “Île de France” (= Mauritius) figured on a plate. This specimen was designated as the “type” by Peyrot-Clausade & Serène (1976). McLay (1999: 475) erroneously concluded that this specimen “was probably considered the holotype by Desmarest” and designated it as holotype (also see Davie 2002: 168). At the same time McLay (1999: 474) quoted another specimen of *D. hispida* as “originally part of the collection of Guérin-Méneville” deposited at Philadelphia (ANSP-CA 3315), with many other decapods from the Guérin-Méneville’s collection (see Spamer & Bogan 1992, 1993a, b). Due to the subsequent misuse of the term “holotype” (ICZN 1999: Art 74.6), this specimen is regarded as a lectotype.

*Dynomene kroppi* McLay, 2001  
(Fig. 14D)

*Dynomene kroppi* McLay, 2001a: 811, figs 1, 3A.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B26474, Mariana Islands, Guam, Piti Reef, 1 m, among rocks, VIII.1993, ♂ 9.7 × 11.9 mm, right P3 and left P4 missing.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B26475, same data as holotype, 1 ♀.

*Dynomene latreillii* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842  
(Fig. 15A)

*Dynomene latreillii* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842: 239, pl. 3, figs 3-5 (*Dynomene latreillii*).

CURRENT STATUS. — *Dynomene hispida* Guérin-Méneville, 1832.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy). — MNHN-B23 (cited as B235 in McLay 1999), Hawaii, 1836, specimen stuck on a piece of elder, sex undeterminable, abdomen missing, 5.5 × 6.5 mm (6.0 mm long indicated by Eydoux & Souleyet [1842: 240], 6.0 × 7.9 mm indicated in McLay [1999: 475]), McLay 1996 det. *Dynomene hispida*, dry, left P1

and pair of P5 missing. — Original label: “*Dynomene hispida* (Latr.), *D. latreillei* (Eydoux et Souleyet), Voyage de la Bonite, Îles Sandwich”.

REMARKS

The text of Eydoux & Souleyet (1842: 240) unambiguously reveals that the taxon had been based on a single individual, consequently the term “holotype” was correctly used by McLay (1999: 475), followed by Davie (2002: 168).

*Dynomene praedator* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879  
(Fig. 15B)

*Dynomene praedator* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879: 8, pl. 14, figs 20-26.

LECTOTYPE (by present designation). — MNHN-B3991, selected among six specimens labelled “*Dynomene praedator* A. M. Edw., TYPES ! Ann. sc. nat. (6) T. VII, pl. XII, fig. 20-26, 1878, Nouvelle Calédonie (1875), Coll. [Collection] A. Milne Edwards, 1903”, undeterminable sex, 10.0 × 12.5 mm, dry, still stuck on the original cardboard.

PARALECTOTYPES. — MNHN-B30160, same data as lectotype, 5 specimens, dry, still stuck on their original cardboard, so that the sex cannot be recognized, except for one female of the lot turned ventrally.

REMARKS

A. Milne-Edwards (1879: 9) did not designate a type specimen when describing the species based on male (10.0 × 13.0 mm) and female (8.0 × 10.0 mm) from New Caledonia and Samoa. McLay (1999: 482, 486) argued that, as A. Milne-Edwards (1879: pl. 14, figs 20-26) figured the male and its measurements were presented first, then the male should be regarded as the holotype. He (McLay 1999: 486) considered that this male collected by Balansa from the intertidal, New Caledonia, 1873 “probably no longer exists” because the figures in plate 14 (A. Milne-Edwards 1879) showed the male (10.0 × 13.0 mm) with a dismembered thorax (McLay 1999: 486). However, McLay (1999: 486) suggested “there is a paratype female (10.2 × 8.1 mm) from the same collection, and held at the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, registration number MNHN-B7029” (in alcohol). According to McLay (1999: 486), his own

description of *D. praedator* was based on this female MNHN-B7029 which “has the label *Dynomene praedator* A. Milne Edwards Nouvelle Calédonie. Coll. A. Milne Edwards, 1903”. McLay continued: “These dimensions are very close to those given by A. Milne Edwards (1879) for the female specimen that he mentions so it is likely that this is the female paratype” (see also Davie 2002: 169).

During the preparation of this catalogue, a box with six specimens, still glued on their original cardboard and labelled “*Dynomene praedator* A. M. Edw., TYPES” (see above), was discovered in the MNHN collection (MNHN-B3991). C. L. McLay did not see these specimens during his stay at the MNHN. The largest specimen is probably the individual with dimensions similar to the male figured by A. Milne-Edwards (1879: pl. 14, figs 20-26). This specimen, which corresponds to the holotype mentioned by McLay (1999), is here designated as the lectotype for *Dynomene praedator* and keeps the ancient registration number MNHN-B3991. Among the other five dry specimens of the same lot there is female turned ventrally whose width is 10.0 mm, this is probably the female mentioned by A. Milne-Edwards (1879: 9). All these five specimens become paralectotypes and are now registered MNHN-B30160.

The female forming lot MNHN-B7029 (in alcohol), 8.1 × 10.2 mm, from New Caledonia but not labelled as a type and designated as paratype by McLay (1999: 482, 486), is not a paralectotype.

*Dynomene ursula* Stimpson, 1860  
(Fig. 15C)

*Dynomene ursula* Stimpson, 1860: 239.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Hirsutodynomene ursula* (Stimpson, 1860).

LECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B3992, Mexico, Baja California, Cabo San Lucas, ♀ 11.0 × 14.5 mm, dry. — Label: “*Dynomene ursula* Stimpson, Saint Lucas, Coll. [Collection] A. M. Edwards 1903, probablemente TYPE”.

REMARKS

According to Stimpson (1860: 176) the original material collected in North America was held by the Smithsonian Institution. His *Dynomene ursula* was

represented by several male and female specimens, collected by M. J. Xantus at Cape St. Lucas. Rathbun (1937: 54) stated that the type of *D. ursula* was not extant. McLay (1999: 511) wrote that the holotype was a male measuring 12.7 × 15.2 mm, dimensions that are actually those of the female mentioned by Stimpson (0.5 × 0.6 inches). McLay added that a syntype was held by the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard (MCZ 1378). The holotype designation by McLay constitutes a misuse of the *Code* (ICZN 1999: Art. 74.6). The female MNHN-B3992 is here designated as the lectotype of *Dynomene ursula*, and the MCZ 1378 specimen becomes a paralectotype.

*Metadynomene crosnieri* McLay, 1999  
(Fig. 15D)

*Metadynomene crosnieri* McLay, 1999: 470 (in key), 530, figs 25c, 29.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22510, Indian Ocean, Glorieuses Islands, BENTHEDI, 11°32.00'S, 47°16.40'E, 330-340 m, 7.VI.1977, ♂ 22.7 × 23.2 mm, right P1 and left P2 missing.

*Paradynomene demon* McLay & Ng, 2004  
(Fig. 16A)

*Paradynomene demon* McLay & Ng, 2004: 12, figs 7A, 8, 14C.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B26602, New Caledonia, HALICAL 1, *Alis*, stn DW02, 18°54'S, 163°24'E, 352-397 m, 23.XI.1994, ♀ 24.0 × 23.2 mm, several legs detached.

*Paradynomene diablo* McLay & Ng, 2004  
(Fig. 16B)

*Paradynomene diablo* McLay & Ng, 2004: 14, figs 7B, 9, 14D.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B26610 (erroneously MNHN-B26607 in McLay & Ng), Indonesia, KARUBAR, *Baruna Jaya 1*, stn DW49, Tanimbar I., 8°00'S, 132°59'E, 206-210 m, 29.X.1991 (erroneously New Caledonia, Norfolk Ridge, BATHUS 3, *Alis*, stn

DW830, 23°20'S, 168°01'E, 361-365 m, 29.XI.1993, in McLay & Ng), ♂ 12.6 × 11.4 mm, P1 detached.

#### REMARKS

The specimen MNHN-B26607 was previously identified as *P. tuberculata* by McLay (1999). Considering the list of material identified as *P. tuberculata* (McLay 1999: 543), it appears that the holotype of *Paradynomene diablo*, a male 12.6 × 11.4 mm, was not collected in New Caledonia but corresponds to the male specimen, 12.5 × 11.2 mm, collected in Indonesia (KARUBAR, *Baruna Jaya I*, stn DW49, Tanimbar I., 8°00'S, 132°59'E, 206-210 m, 29.X.1991, MNHN-B26610). A label in the tube indicates that this specimen was the one sent on loan to C. L. McLay. However, a sample from BATHUS 3, stn DW830 (MNHN-B26607), with a male 15.5 × 15 mm (cited as 15.8 × 14.7 mm in McLay 1999: 543, as *P. tuberculata*), contains an erroneously type label "*Paradynomene diablo* Holotype". This specimen was not re-examined by McLay & Ng (2004) in their revision of *Paradynomene*, and its identification needs to be clarified. In conclusion, the holotype of *P. diablo* McLay & Ng, 2004 is a male 12.6 × 11.4 mm from Tanimbar I., Indonesia (see above), registered MNHN-B26610.

*Paradynomene rotunda* McLay & Ng, 2004  
(Fig. 16C)

*Paradynomene rotunda* McLay & Ng, 2004: 19, figs 12, 13, 14F.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B26604, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, CORAIL 2, *Coriolis*, stn DW159, 19°46.04'S, 158°19.09'E, 52 m, 1.IX.1988, ♀ 18.0 × 19.0 mm.

Subsection HOMOLIDEA De Haan, 1839  
Superfamily HOMOLOIDEA De Haan, 1839  
Family HOMOLIDAE De Haan, 1839

*Homola coriolisi*  
Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 17B)

*Homola coriolisi* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 322 (in key), 342, figs 9f, 11e, f, 12D, 13d.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B16691, New Caledonia, MUSORSTOM 4, *Vauban*, stn CP193, 18°56.3'S, 163°23.2'E, 415 m, 19.IX.1985, ♂ 21.4 × 19.0 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B16693, New Caledonia, MUSORSTOM 4, *Vauban*, stn CP194, 18°52.8'S, 163°21.7'E, 545 m, 19.IX.1985, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B19889, New Caledonia, SMIB 2, *Vauban*, stn DW9, 22°54'S, 167°15'E, 475-500 m, 19.IX.1986, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B19891, SMIB 2, stn DC26, 22°59'S, 167°23'E, 500-535 m, 21.IX.1986, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B19890, New Caledonia, CHALCAL 2, *Coriolis*, stn CC1, 24°54.96'S, 168°21.91'E, 500 m, 28.X.1986, 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, one with carapace detached, 1 ov. ♀.

*Homola eldredgei*  
Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 17A)

*Homola eldredgei* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 322 (in key), 340, figs 9d, 13i, 14e, f.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B20285, Seychelles Islands, CEPROS, *Alis*, radiale 4, 4°46.5'S, 56°38.4'E, trap, 420-430 m, 23.X.1987, A. Intès coll., ov. ♀ 30.0 × 26.5 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B24322, same data as holotype, ov. ♀, anterior region of carapace broken.

*Homola ranunculus*  
Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 17C)

*Homola ranunculus* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 322 (in key), 344, figs 13g, 15A-C, 16a, b.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B16723, New Caledonia, BIOCAL, *Jean Charcot*, stn CP67, 24°55.44'S, 168°21.55'E, 500-510 m, 3.IX.1985, ♂ 32.4 × 26.8 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B20272, same data as holotype, 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ (8 ov.) (5 ♂♂, 4 ov. ♀♀ in Guinot & Richer de Forges 1995: 344). — MNHN-B19869, New Caledonia, CHALCAL 2, *Coriolis*, stn CC1, 24°54.96'S, 168°21.91'E, 500 m, 28.X.1986, 32 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀, 31 ov. ♀♀, plus 2 ♀♀ given to S. Secretan, and 1 ♀ to V. Spiridonov (35 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, 44 ov. ♀♀ in Guinot & Richer de Forges 1995). — MNHN-B20269, same cruise, stn CC2, 24°55.48'S, 168°21.29'E, 500 m, 28.X.1986,

29 ♂♂ (1 juv.), 10 ♀♀ (3 juv.), 16 ov. ♀♀ (30 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 19 ov. ♀♀ in Guinot & Richer de Forges 1995).

*Homola vigil* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

*Homola vigil* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880: 33.

LECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B6964, West Indies, Martinique, Blake, stn 193, 14°43.48'N, 61°11.25'W, 310 m, 5.II.1879, ♂ 21.0 × 18.0 mm, carapace, abdomen, and many appendages detached; rostrum slightly blunt. — Original label: "Martinique, Blake (Agassiz) 1-79, *Homola vigil* A. M. Edw. 1880 (Typique), N° 193, 169 brasses".

REMARKS

The type series consisted of three specimens. The specimen from Martinique (stn 193), labelled as "typique" and figured by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1902), was explicitly designated as the holotype by Rathbun (1937: 66, as *Thelexiops vigil*), and she added (Rathbun 1937: table 18): "Whereabouts unknown" and "not examined", which was followed by Guinot & Richer de Forges (1995). This constitutes a misuse of the *Code* because A. Milne-Edwards (1880) referred to several specimens. Thus the Martinique specimen is designated here as the lectotype (ICZN 1999: Art. 74.6). The two other specimens, from Cuba and Guadeloupe, deposited at MCZ become paralectotypes. See Guinot & Richer de Forges (1995: figs 9i, 13b).

*Homolochunia gadaletae*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 18A)

*Homolochunia gadaletae* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 434, figs 50e, f, 51d-f.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B24805, Japan, Tosa Bay, 1961, K. Sakai leg., ov. ♀, carapace detached, some appendages detached or missing.

REMARKS

Holotype (by original designation), ♂ 35.8 × 23.5 mm (SMF 22288).

*Homologenus boucheti*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 18B)

*Homologenus boucheti* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 430 (in key), 472, fig. 66b, c, h.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22611, North Atlantic Ocean, Ibero-Moroccan Gulf, BALGIM, *Cryos*, stn CP98, 34°29'N, 07°42'W, 1721-1773 m, 9.VI.1984, ov. ♀ 16.0 × 10.4 mm (14 mm with latero-anterior spines included), 1 P2 and 1 P3 missing.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B22609, BALGIM, stn CP63, 35°31'N, 07°42'W, 1488-1535 m, 4.VI.1984, 2 ♂♂, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B22605, same cruise, stn CP68, 35°12'N, 07°53'W, 1998-2077 m, 5.VI.1984, 2 ♀♀ (1 ov.). — MNHN-B22608, same cruise, stn DW88, 34°20'N, 07°19'W, 738-742 m, 7.VI.1984, 3 ♂♂. — MNHN-B22606, same data as holotype, 3 ♂♂, 2 ov. ♀♀. — MNHN-B22602, same cruise, stn CP99, 34°28'N, 07°43'W, 1848-1892 m, 9.VI.1984, 5 ♂♂, one with carapace badly damaged 1 ♀, 2 ov. ♀♀ (4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 2 ov. ♀♀ in Guinot & Richer de Forges 1995).

REMARKS

The Blake specimen described as *Homolopsis rostratus* by A. Milne-Edwards (1880: 34) (at present *Homologenus rostratus*; holotype ♂ in MCZ) does not belong to the same species as the specimen figured by A. Milne-Edwards (1883: pl. 6, fig. 1, 1a) under the same name. This latter specimen collected from Morocco corresponds to *H. boucheti*. The eastern Atlantic specimens collected by the *Princesse-Alice* and both the *Travailleur* and the *Talisman* (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier 1899, 1900) have to be assigned to *Homologenus boucheti*, while *H. rostratus* is restricted to the western Atlantic (Guinot & Richer de Forges 1995; Forest & Holthuis 1997).

*Homologenus broussei*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981  
(Fig. 18C)

*Homologenus broussei* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981: 551, figs 1C, 3E, 4J, 7A, pl. 5, figs 2, 2a-c.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B7021, French Polynesia, Tahiti, *Coquille*, stn D01, dredge, 16°27.5'S, 146°32.2'W, 1025 m, 17.XII.1970, ♀ 18.3 × 15.0 mm, pereopods detached or missing.

*Homologenus levii*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 19A)

*Homologenus levii* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 470 (in key), 479, fig. 67f, j.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B16682, New Caledonia, BIOCAL, *Jean Charcot*, stn CP62, 167°58'E, 1220-1225 m, 3.IX.1985, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B19883, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, MUSORSTOM 5, *Coriolis*, stn CP324, 21°15.01'S, 157°51.33'E, 970 m, 14.X.1986, 8 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (1 juv.), 7 ov. ♀♀, (10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 7 ov. ♀♀, 1 juv. in Guinot & Richer de Forges 1995).

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B16683, same data as holotype, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B16684, same cruise, stn CP69, 23°52'S, 167°58'E, 1220-1225 m, 3.IX.1985, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B19883, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, MUSORSTOM 5, *Coriolis*, stn CP324, 21°15.01'S, 157°51.33'E, 970 m, 14.X.1986, 8 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (1 juv.), 7 ov. ♀♀, (10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 7 ov. ♀♀, 1 juv. in Guinot & Richer de Forges 1995).

*Homologenus wallis*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 19B)

*Homologenus wallis* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 470 (in key), 482, fig. 67c, d, h.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24699, South Pacific Ocean, Wallis and Futuna Islands, MUSORSTOM 7, *Alis*, stn CP567, 11°47'S, 178°27'W, 1010-1020 m, 20.V.1992, ♀ 17.6 × 11.4 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24700, same cruise, stn CP552, 12°16.5'S, 177°28'W, 786-800 m, 18.V.1992, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24702, same cruise, stn CP564, 11°46'S, 178°11'W, 1015-1020 m, 20.V.1992, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B22601, same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂. — MNHN-B24701, same cruise, stn CP621, 12°35'S, 178°11'W, 1280-1300 m, 28.V.1992, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B24698, same cruise, stn CP622, 12°34'S, 178°11'W, 1280-1300 m, 28.V.1992, 1 ♀.

*Homolomania occlusa*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981  
(Fig. 19C)

*Homolomania occlusa* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981: 554, figs 3F, 4I, pl. 6, figs 2, 2a-c.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B6993, Madagascar, Majunga, *FAO 60*, stn 73/66, 15°21'S,

46°08'E, trawl, 180-200 m, 23.VI.1973, ov. ♀ 24.2 × 23.0 mm, some pereopods detached or missing.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B6992, Madagascar, *Vauban*, stn 44, 15°25.7'S, 46°01'E, trawl, 200-210 m, 7.XI.1972, A. Crosnier coll., 1 ♀ juv.

*Hypsophrys futuna*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 20A)

*Hypsophrys futuna* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 443 (in key), 456, figs 61I, 66a, g.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Lamoha longirostris* (Chen, 1986).

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24697, South Pacific Ocean, Wallis and Futuna Islands, MUSORSTOM 7, *Alis*, stn CP621, 12°35'S, 178°11.5'W, 1300 m, 28.V.1992, ♂ 18 × 15 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24695, same cruise, stn CP620, 12°34.4'S, 178°11'W, 1280 m, 28.V.1992, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B24696, same cruise, stn CP623, 12°34.2'S, 178°15.1'W, 1300 m, 28.V.1992, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

## REMARKS

See Chen (1986); Ng (1998); Ng & Chen (1999).

*Hypsophrys inflata*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981  
(Fig. 20C)

*Hypsophrys inflata* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981: 547, figs 3C, 4C, pl. 4, fig. 2, 2a.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Lamoha inflata* (Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981).

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B7024, Samoa, Apolima Strait, *Vauban*, trap, 400 m, 17.XI.1977, A. Intès coll., ♀ 34.0 × 29.0 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B29009, same data as holotype, 1 ♀.

## REMARKS

The paratype, which was registered under the same number as holotype, MNHN-B7024, now has the number MNHN-B29009.

*Hypsophrys personata*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981  
(Fig. 20D)

*Hypsophrys personata* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981: 543, figs 4A, 5B, B1, 7D, pl. 4, figs 3, 3a, 3b, 4, pl. 7, fig. 3, 3a.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Lamoha personata* (Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981).

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B7022, Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Torres Islands (Loh), trap, 900 m, 14.X.1977, A. Intès coll., ♂ 38.4 × 39.0 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B29008, same data as holotype, 1 ♀.

## REMARKS

The paratype, which was first registered under the same number as the holotype (MNHN-B7022), now has the number MNHN-B29008.

*Iblopsis tirardi* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 20B)

*Iblopsis tirardi* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 425, figs 46A, B, 47c-f, 48A, B.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B20283, New Caledonia, *Vauban*, île des Pins, 22°49'S, 167°12'E, dredge, 400 m, 10.IV.1978, A. Intès coll., ♂ 20.0 × 17.0 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B7030, same data as holotype, 3 ♂♂ (2 parasited by rhizocephalans), 2 ♀♀ (1 ov.). — MNHN-B7031, *idem*, stn Dr1, 22°49'S, 167°12'E, dredge, 390-395 m, 10.IV.1978, A. Intès coll., 1 ♂. — MNHN-B17266, New Caledonia, MUSORSTOM 4, *Vauban*, stn DW214, 22°53.8'S, 167°13.9'E, 425-440 m, 28.IX.1985, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B17267, same cruise, stn DW222, 22°57.6'S, 167°33'E, 410-440 m, 30.IX.1985, 1 ♂ parasited by rhizocephalan, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B19878, New Caledonia, *Vauban*, SMIB 2, stn DW5, 22°56'S, 167°14'E, 398-410 m, 17.IX.1986, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B20108, New Caledonia, SMIB 3, *Vauban*, stn DW30, 22°52.2'S, 167°22.3'E, 648 m, 26.V.1987, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B24787, New Caledonia, BERYX 11, *Alis*, stn CP51, 23°44.50'S, 168°16.70'E, 390-400 m, 21.X.1992, 1 ov. ♀.

*Latreillopsis antennata*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 21A)

*Latreillopsis antennata* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 411, figs 37b-d, 41D, 43E.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B19904, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, MUSORSTOM 5, *Coriolis*, stn DW299, 22°47.7'S, 159°23.7'E, 360-390 m, 11.X.1986, ♂ 12.6 × 8.4 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B20125, New Caledonia, SMIB 3, *Vauban*, stn DW18, 23°41.5'S, 167°59.4'E, 338 m, 23.V.1987, 1 ♂, uncomplete, with only parts of a few pereopods remaining, detached. — MNHN-B22327, New Caledonia, Norfolk Ridge, SMIB 5, *Alis*, stn DW94, 22°19.6'S, 168°42.8'E, 275 m, 13.IX.1989, 1 ♂, uncomplete, with only a few legs remaining, completely or partly preserved, detached.

*Latreillopsis daviei*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 21B)

*Latreillopsis daviei* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 407, figs 34A, B, 40a-d.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B20606 (ex QM), Australia, Queensland, *Soela*, cruise 6, stn 83, 18°39'S, 148°03'E, 248 m, 8.XII.1985, P. Davie coll., ♂ 17.0 × 11.8 mm, 2 ambulatory legs missing.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B22343 (ex QM), same data as holotype, 3 ♂♂, 1 ov. ♀, many legs detached, one male with carapace damaged postero-laterally.

*Latreillopsis gracilipes*

Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981  
(Fig. 21C)

*Latreillopsis gracilipes* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981: 557, figs 3G, 4H, 6C, C1, pl. 7, figs 1, 1a.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B7032, New Caledonia, *Vauban*, stn CB138, 22°17.5'S, 167°13'E, dredge, 400 m, 23.V.1978, A. Intès coll., ♂ 11.5 × 8.0 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B7033, New Caledonia, *Vauban*, stn Dr8, 22°19.5'S, 167°10'E, dredge, 220-230 m, 23.V.1978, A. Intès coll., ov. ♀, a few legs missing.



## REMARKS

See Guinot & Richer de Forges (1995: fig. 38a-d).

*Moloha alisae* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 21D)

*Moloha alisae* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 389, figs 29e, f, 51i-k.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B20289, Seychelles Islands, CEPROS, *Alis*, radial 3, sample 16, 4°34.7'S, 56°25.6'E, trap, 410-390 m, 22.X.1987, A. Intès coll., ♂ 40.6 × 29.7 mm.

*Paromola bathyialis*  
Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 22A)

*Paromola bathyialis* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 369, figs 20A, B, 22B, 23c-e, 24A-C, 25g, h, 26B, C.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B20105, New Caledonia, SMIB 3, *Vauban*, stn DW1, 24°55.7'S, 168°21.8'E, 520 m, 20.V.1987, ♂ 97.0 × 75.6 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B19898, New Caledonia, CHALCAL 2, *Coriolis*, stn CC1, 24°54.96'S, 168°21.91'E, 500 m, 28.X.1986, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 juv. (7 ♂♂, 1 juv. in Guinot & Richer de Forges). — MNHN-B19870, same cruise, stn CC2, 24°55.48'S, 168°21.29'E, 500 m, 28.X.1986, 6 ♂♂. — MNHN-B19897, same cruise, stn DW73, 24°39.9'S, 168°38.1'E, 573 m, 29.X.1986, 2 ov. ♀♀. — MNHN-B20174, New Caledonia, SMIB 3, *Vauban*, stn DW7, 24°54.65'S, 168°21.3'E, 505 m, 21.V.1987, 3 ♂♂, completely disintegrated. — MNHN-B24265, New Caledonia, SMIB 4, *Alis*, stn DW37, 24°54.5'S, 168°22.3'E, 540 m, 7.III.1989, 3 ♀♀ (3 ♂♂ cited in Guinot & Richer de Forges).

*Paromola crosnieri*  
Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995  
(Fig. 22B)

*Paromola crosnieri* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 371, figs 22c, 25a, b, e, 26a, 27g.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B7034, Madagascar, north west coast, *Vauban*, stn 39, 12°46.5'S, 48°10.4'E, 495-500 m, trawl, 15.IX.1972, A. Crosnier coll., ♂ 90.0 × 71.6 mm.

## Family POUPINIIDAE Guinot, 1991

*Poupinia hirsuta* Guinot, 1991  
(Fig. 22C)

*Poupinia hirsuta* Guinot, 1991: 583, figs 1-5, pls I-III.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24345, French Polynesia, Society Islands, Raiatea Island, *Marara*, stn 264, 16°43.4'S, 151°25.2'W, trap, 440 m, 21.VI.1990, J. Poupin coll., ♂ 48 × 38 mm.

ALLOTYPE. — MNHN-B24346, same data as holotype, ♀ 54 × 41 mm.

Subsection ARCHAEOBRACHYURA  
Guinot, 1977

Superfamily CYCLODORIPPOIDEA Ortmann, 1892

Family CYCLODORIPPIDAE Ortmann, 1892

1. Subfamily CYCLODORIPPINAE Ortmann, 1892

*Cyclodorippe agassizii* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

*Cyclodorippe agassizii* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880: 25.

PARALECTOTYPE. — MNHN-B13492, West Indies, Carriacou, *Blake*, stn 238, 127 fathoms (232 m), A. Agassiz coll., ♂ 6.0 × 6.2 mm, carapace damaged, incomplete, only chelipeds and 2 other pereopods remaining. — Original label: "Carriacou [*sic*], *Blake*, N° 238, 127 brasses, A. Agassiz, TYPE".

## REMARKS

The MNHN specimen, originally not mentioned in A. Milne-Edwards (1880), must be considered a syntype. A label from Tavares (1992) indicated: "Specimen compared with the female holotype". In fact, "holotype" constitutes a misuse of the *Code* (ICZN 1999: Art. 74.5) and must be replaced by lectotype (lectotype, MCZ 6680, ♀ 7.5 × 8 mm, *Blake*, stn 241, 163 fathoms [298 m], see Tavares 1996: 263).

*Cyclodorippe angulata* Tavares, 1991  
(Fig. 23A)

*Cyclodorippe angulata* Tavares, 1991a: 633, figs 6B, 8C, 11A-C.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B24337, Brazil, TAAF MD55/Brésil 1987, *Marion Dufresne*, stn 16, 20°26'S, 31°41'W, DC29, 270-350 m, 2.VI.1987, ♂ 4 × 4 mm.

## REMARKS

Holotype, MZUSP-12066, same data as paratype, ov. ♀ 5.0 × 5.0 mm.

*Cyclodorippe antennaria*

A. Milne-Edwards, 1880  
(Fig. 23B)

*Cyclodorippe antennaria* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880: 25.

PARALECTOTYPE (lectotype designated by Tavares 1996). — MNHN-B13483, West Indies, Barbados, *Blake*, stn 291, 200 fathoms (365 m), A. Agassiz coll., ov. ♀ 5.3 × 5.9 mm, legs detached. — Original label: “*Cyclodorippe antennaria* A. M. Edwards, 1880, Barbades, N° 291, 200 brasses, (typique)”.

## REMARKS

The lectotype was designated by M. Tavares (label in the vial) (Tavares 1996: 266). Lectotype, MCZ 6675, 1 ♂ (Tavares 1996).

*Cyclodorippe nitida* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

*Cyclodorippe nitida* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880: 24.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Clythrocerus nitidus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880).

PARALECTOTYPES (lectotype designated by Tavares 1996). — MNHN-B39, Florida, *Blake*, Sand Key, 128 fathoms (234 m), 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, dry, 6 sp. stuck on a cardboard, plus one in a small tube, many pereopods missing. — Original label: “*Clythrocerus nitidus* A. M. Edw., (Co-types), Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vol. VIII, N° 1, p. 24, 1880, ‘Blake’, Sand Key, 128 brasses, A. Milne Edwards 1903”.

## REMARKS

The depth “128 brasses” does not appear in the list of the stations given by A. Milne-Edwards (1880: 25) but is quoted by A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1902: 93). Additionally, the mention “Co-types” gives evidence that the sample MNHN-B39 is part of the type series. The lot MNHN-B39 was not

examined by Tavares in his revision of American Cycloporippidae (Tavares 1996: 253). As he selected a lectotype (MCZ 6671), the MNHN-B39 specimens can be considered as paralectotypes.

*Deilocerus hendrickxi* Tavares, 1993  
(Fig. 23C)

*Deilocerus hendrickxi* Tavares, 1993a: 140.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22664, Mexico, Gulf of California, GUAYTEC II, *El Pluma*, stn 68, 29°35'N, 113°33'W, 162-175 m, ♂ 6.5 × 7.8 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B29382, same data as holotype, 1 ov. ♀.

*Tymolus brucei* Tavares, 1991  
(Fig. 24D)

*Tymolus brucei* Tavares, 1991b: 451, figs 2, 7, 8B, 9D, 10C.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B24460, Western Australia, CSIRO 0184, *Soela*, stn NSW-57, 17°30.1'S, 118°28.9'E, T/33, 504-506 m, 3.II.1984, A. J. Bruce coll., ♀ 5.5 × 6.0 mm.

## REMARKS

Holotype, NTM-Cr.001179, same data as paratype, ♂ 4.0 × 5.0 mm. Also see Davie (2002: 146).

*Tymolus daviei* Tavares, 1997  
(Fig. 25A)

*Tymolus daviei* Tavares, 1997: 263, figs 1A, B, 2, 3A-C.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B25248, New Caledonia, BATHUS 2, *Alis*, stn CP743, 22°35.56'S, 166°26.23'E, 713-950 m, 14.V.1993, B. Richer de Forges coll., ♂ 10.0 × 11.0 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B28952, New Caledonia, BATHUS 1, *Alis*, stn CP698, 20°34.18'S, 164°57.32'E, 491-533 m (cited as 713-950 m in Tavares 1997), 17.III.1993, B. Richer de Forges coll., 1 ♂ juv. — MNHN-B28949, New Caledonia, BATHUS 2, *Alis*, stn CP741, 22°35.5'S, 166°26.2'E, 700-950 m, 14.V.1993, B. Richer de Forges coll., 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B28946, same data as holotype, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 17 ov. ♀♀ (1 ♂ dissected, 1 ov. ♀ used

by G. Quenette, 2002 for study of skeleton) (versus 5 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀ in Tavares), 1 ♂ with carapace broken. — MNHN-B28951, same cruise, stn CP756, 22°22.2'S, 166°13.2'E, 672 m, 16.V.1993, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B28947, same cruise, stn CP762, 22°18.9'S, 166°09.8'E, 620-700 m, 16.V.1993, 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀. — MNHN-B28948, same cruise, stn CP766, 22°10'S, 166°01.7'E, 650-724 m, 17.V.1993, 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. — MNHN-B28950, same cruise, stn CP767, 22°10.5'S, 165°59.1'E, 1060-1450 m, 17.V.1993, 1 ♂, front partly damaged. — MNHN-B28955, Vanuatu, MUSORSTOM 8, *Alis*, stn CP975, 19°23.60'S, 169°28.93'E, 536-566 m, 22.IX.1994, B. Richer de Forges coll., 1 ♀. — MNHN-B2895, same cruise, stn CP1047, 16°53.62'S, 168°10.49'E, 486-494 m, 30.IX.1994, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B28956, same cruise, stn CP1051, 16°36.63'S, 167°59.90'E, 555-558 m, 1.X.1994, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B28958, same cruise, stn CP1053, 16°29.23'S, 167°58.70'E, 519-536 m, 1.X.1994, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

## 2. Subfamily XEINOSTOMATINAE Tavares, 1992

### *Ketamia handokoi* Tavares, 1993 (Fig. 23D)

*Ketamia handokoi* Tavares, 1993b: 301 (in key), 303, fig. 17a-c.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24681, Indonesia, Kai Islands, KARUBAR, *Baruna Jaya 1*, stn CP15, 5°17.38'S, 132°41.07'E, 214-221 m, 24.X.1991, ♂ 10.0 × 11.0 mm, 1 P1, 1 P4, 1 P5 missing.

### *Ketamia limatula* Tavares, 1993 (Fig. 24A)

*Ketamia limatula* Tavares, 1993b: 301 (in key), 303, fig. 18a-c.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24607, Indonesia, Moluccas Islands, Ambon, dredge, 15-20 m, 1975, R. Serène coll., ♂ 5.2 × 5.0 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24608, same data as holotype, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, some legs missing or detached.

### *Ketamia proxima* Tavares, 1993 (Fig. 24B)

*Ketamia proxima* Tavares, 1993b: 301 (in key), 305, fig. 19a, b.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24605, Madagascar, west coast, *Vauban*, 18°50'S, dredge, 90-140 m, 24.II.1973, A. Crosnier coll., ♀ 4.6 × 4.9 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B24606, same data as holotype, 1 ♀, some legs missing or detached.

### *Krangalangia orstom* Tavares, 1993 (Fig. 24C)

*Krangalangia orstom* Tavares, 1993b: 299 (in key), 299, figs 13f, 15e, f.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24575, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, MUSORSTOM 6, *Alis*, stn CP438, 20°23'S, 166°20.10'E, 780 m, 18.II.1989, ♂ 6.2 × 6.5 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24576, same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B24694, Wallis and Futuna Islands, MUSORSTOM 7, *Alis*, stn DW527, 13°24.01'S, 176°14.06'W, 540-560 m, 14.V.1992, 3 ♂♂. — MNHN-B24691, same cruise, stn DW540, 12°26.07'S, 177°28.04'W, 700 m, 17.V.1992, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ in Tavares 1993b). — MNHN-B24689, same cruise, stn CP552, 12°15.07'S, 177°27.08'W, 786-800 m, 18.V.1992, 3 ov. ♀♀. — MNHN-B24688, same cruise, stn DW560, 11°47.00'S, 178°20.00'W, 697-702 m, 19.V.1992, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ov. ♀, presently missing. — MNHN-B24693, same cruise, stn DW586, 13°10.07'S, 176°13.01'W, 510-600 m, 22.V.1992, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24685, same cruise, stn DW626, 11°53.06'S, 179°32.00'W, 597-600 m, 29.V.1992, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24690, same cruise, stn CP627, 11°54.02'S, 179°31.04'W, 597-600 m, 29.V.1992, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B24692, same cruise, stn DW631, 11°54.00'S, 179°31.06'W, 600 m, 29.V.1992, 2 ♂♂.

### *Xeinostoma inopinatum* Tavares, 1994 (Fig. 25B)

*Xeinostoma inopinatum* Tavares, 1994: 121, fig. 1a-c.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B22662, Southwestern Indian Ocean, Réunion, *Marion Dufresne*, MD32/La Réunion 1982, stn FA96, 19°41.5'S, 54°08.3'E, 350-750 m, 28.VIII.1982, ♀ 4.0 × 4.5 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B22663, same cruise, stn DS176, 21°01.7'S, 55°10.6'E, 165-195 m, 5.IX.1982, 2 ♂♂.

*Xeinostoma richeri* Tavares, 1993  
(Fig. 25C)

*Xeinostoma richeri* Tavares, 1993b: 289 (in key), 293, figs 13b, 14d, e.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24593, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, MUSORSTOM 5, *Coriolis*, stn DW274, 24°44.83'S, 159°41'E, 285 m, 9.X.1986, ♂ 4.9 × 5.1 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24594, Chesterfield Islands, MUSORSTOM 5, *Coriolis*, stn CP275, 24°46.60'S, 159°40.30'E, 285 m, 9.X.1986, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B24595, same cruise, stn DW277, 24°10.60'S, 159°34.90'E, 270 m, 10.X.1986, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24596, same cruise, stn CP288, 24°04.80'S, 159°36.80'E, 270 m, 10.X.1986, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24597, same cruise, stn CP289, 24°01.50'S, 159°38.40'E, 273 m, 10.X.1986, 2 ov. ♀♀. — MNHN-B24598, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, MUSORSTOM 6, *Alis*, stn DW391, 20°47.35'S, 167°05.70'E, 390 m, 13.II.1989, 4 ♂♂, presently missing. — MNHN-B24599, same cruise, stn DW397, 20°47.35'S, 167°05.17'E, 380 m, 13.II.1989, 1 ♀, presently missing. — MNHN-B24600, same cruise, stn DW399, 20°41.80'S, 167°00.20'E, 282 m, 14.II.1989, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24601, same cruise, stn CP419, 20°41.65'S, 167°03.70'E, 283 m, 16.II.1989, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ov. ♀ (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 ov. ♀ in Tavares 1993b). — MNHN-B24602, same cruise, stn DW451, 20°59'S, 167°24.50'E, 330 m, 20.II.1989, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B24603, same cruise, stn DW453, 21°00.50'S, 167°26.90'E, 250 m, 20.II.1986, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24604, same cruise, stn DW479, 21°09.13'S, 167°54.95'E, 310 m, 22.II.1989, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B29120 (cited as MNHN-B29605 in Tavares 1993b), same cruise, stn DW485, 21°23.48'S, 167°59.33'E, 350 m, 23.II.1989, 1 ♂.

*Xeinostoma sakaii* Tavares, 1993  
(Fig. 25D)

*Xeinostoma sakaii* Tavares, 1993b: 288 (in key), 292, figs 13c, 14b, c.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B13484, Philippine Islands, MUSORSTOM 1, *Vauban*, stn 51, 13°49.4'S, 120°04.2'E, 170-200 m, 25.III.1976, ♀, legs detached.

REMARKS

Holotype, NSMT-Cr9805, Japan, Minabe, Kii Peninsula, Honshu, ♂ 10.0 × 11.0 mm.

Family CYMONOMIDAE Bouvier, 1897

*Cyonomus guillei* Tavares, 1991  
(Fig. 26A)

*Cyonomus guillei* Tavares, 1991a: 639, figs 7B, 8D, 9A, 11D.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24339, Brazil, TAAF MD55/Brésil 1987, *Marion Dufresne*, stn 54, CB93, 19°36'S, 38°53'W, 707-733 m, 30.V.1987, 2 ♀♀, 1 specimen with part of the abdomen missing, some legs detached.

REMARKS

Holotype, MZUSP-10268, Brazil, TAAF MD55/Brésil 1987, *Marion Dufresne*, stn 54, CB105, ov. ♀ 2.5 × 2.0 mm.

*Cyonomus guinotae* Tavares, 1991  
(Fig. 26D)

*Cyonomus guinotae* Tavares, 1991a: 640, figs 7C, 8B, 9B, 10A-C.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Cyonomoides guinotae* (Tavares, 1991).

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B24340, Brazil, TAAF MD55/Brésil 1987, *Marion Dufresne*, stn 57, CB97, 21°34'S, 40°08'W, 600 m, 31.V.1987, ♀.

REMARKS

Holotype, MZUSP-10269, Brazil, TAAF MD55/Brésil 1987, *Marion Dufresne*, stn 105, ♂ 4.0 × 3.5 mm.

*Cyonomus leblondi* Tavares, 1994  
(Fig. 26B)

*Cyonomus leblondi* Tavares, 1994: 204, figs 1, 2a-c.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24782, West Indies, Guadeloupe, ORSTOM-IRPM-SMCB cruise, *Polka*, stn E32, 16°22.56'N, 61°49.48'W, trap, 600 m, IV.1993, ♂ 6.5 × 6.0 mm.

*Cyonomus magnirostris* Tavares, 1991  
(Fig. 26C)

*Cyonomus magnirostris* Tavares, 1991a: 635, figs 7A, 8E, 9C, 10D-F.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24338, Brazil, TAAF MD55/Brésil 1987, *Marion Dufresne*, stn 54, CB93, 19°36'S, 38°53'W, 707-733 m, 30.V.1987, 2 ♀♀ (1 ov.) (2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, in Tavares 1991a), non ovigerous female with carapace broken and abdomen detached.

## REMARKS

Holotype, MZUSP-10267, Brazil, TAAF MD55/Brésil 1987, *Marion Dufresne*, stn 64, CB1205, 592-610 m, ov. ♀ 5.0 × 4.0 mm.

*Cymopolus asper* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

*Cymopolus asper* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880: 27.

SYNTYPE. — MNHN-B13479, West Indies, Monserrat, *Blake*, stn 158, 148 fathoms (270 m), A. Agassiz coll., 1-99, ♂, carapace detached and broken, abdomen detached; many pereopods detached, uncomplete or missing. — Original label: "*Cymopolus asper* A. M. Edw. 1880 (Co-type), N° 158, 148 brasses".

*Elassopodus stellatus* Tavares, 1993

(Fig. 27A)

*Elassopodus stellatus* Tavares, 1993b: 307, figs 2h, 20a, b.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24620, New Caledonia, BIOCAL, *Jean Charcot*, stn DW51, 23°05.27'S, 167°44.95'E, 700 m, 31.VIII.1985, ♀ 6.5 × 5.5 mm, one other pereopod remaining, detached.

## Family PHYLLOTYMBOLINIDAE Tavares, 1998

*Genkaia keijii* Tavares, 1993

(Fig. 27B)

*Genkaia keijii* Tavares, 1993b: 281 (in key), 282, figs 2d, 11a-e, 13d.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24619, New Caledonia, Saint Vincent Bay, LAGON, stn 190, 22°02.1'S, 165°57.3'E, 135-150 m, ♀ 3.9 × 4.0 mm, 2 P1 and 2 ambulatory legs remaining, detached.

*Phyllotomolimum crosnieri* Tavares, 1993

(Fig. 27C)

*Phyllotomolimum crosnieri* Tavares, 1993b: 286, figs 2g, 12a-e.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B24617, New Caledonia, SMIB 6, *Alis*, stn DW117, 18°59.40'S, 163°25.40'E, 290 m, 2.III.1990, ♂ 5.7 × 6.9 mm.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B24609, New Caledonia, LAGON, stn 500, 19°04.3'S, 163°30.5'E, 225 m, 4.III.1990, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24610, New Caledonia, MUSORSTOM 4, *Vauban*, stn DW163, 18°33.80'S, 163°11.50'E, 350 m, 16.IX.1985, B. Richer de Forges *et al.* coll., 1 ♂, presently missing. — MNHN-B24611, same cruise, stn CC175, 18°59.30'S, 163°17.50'E, 370 m, 17.IX.1985, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24612, same cruise, stn DW186, 19°07.20'S, 163°29.70'E, 205 m, 19.IX.1985, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B24618, New Caledonia, SMIB 6, *Alis*, stn DW117, 18°59.40'S, 163°25.40'E, 290 m, 2.III.1990, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B24613, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, MUSORSTOM 5, *Coriolis*, stn DW335, 20°03.24'S, 158°45.35'E, 315 m, 15.X.1986, 1 ♂, carapace detached. — MNHN-B24614, same cruise, stn DW336, 19°55.80'S, 158°38.90'E, 350 m, 15.X.1986, 1 ♀, presently missing. — MNHN-B29485 (not quoted in Tavares 1993b; indicated as MNHN-B24684 on the figure 2g in Tavares 1993b), same cruise, stn DW350, 19°34'S, 158°35.30'E, 280 m, 17.X.1986, 1 ov. ♀. — MNHN-B24615, same cruise, stn DW353, 19°26.50'S, 158°40.40'E, 290 m, 18.X.1986, 1 ♂, presently missing. — MNHN-B24616, same cruise, same data, 1 ♀, presently missing.

## Superfamily RANINOIDEA De Haan, 1839

## Family RANINIDAE De Haan, 1839

*Cosmonotus mclaughlinae* Tavares, 2006

(Fig. 28A)

*Cosmonotus mclaughlinae* Tavares, 2006: 534, fig. 1.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B29929, Philippine Islands, MUSORSTOM 3, *Coriolis*, stn CP96, 14°00'N, 120°18'E, 190-194 m, 1.VI.1985, ♂ 9 mm, right P2 missing.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B20350, Southwestern Indian Ocean, Réunion, Cruise MD32, stn DC86, 20°59.3'S, 55°15.1'E, 75-90 m, 27.VIII.1982, 1 ♂, 1 ov. ♀, 1 ♀ juv. — MNHN-B13417, Philippine Islands, MUSORSTOM 1, *Vauban*, stn CP26, 14°00.9'N, 120°16.8'E, 189 m, 22.III.1976, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B13419, same cruise, stn CP55, 13°55.0'N, 120°12.5'E, 200-194 m, 26.III.1976, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B12319, same cruise, stn CP71, 14°09.3'N, 120°26.2'E, 174-204 m, 28.III.1976, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ juv. — MNHN-B29930, Philippine Islands, MUSORSTOM 2, *Vauban*, stn CP51, 13°59.3'N, 120°16.4'E, 170-187 m, 27.XI.1980, 1 ♂. — MNHN-

B29931, Philippine Islands, MUSORSTOM 3, *Coriolis*, stn DR130, 11°36.7'N, 121°43.5'E, 178-195 m, 5.VI.1985, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀. — MNHN-B29932, Solomon Islands, SALOMON 1, *Alis*, stn DW1811, 9°46.3'S, 160°51.3'E, 182-203 m, 3.X.2001, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B29933, Futuna Island, MUSORSTOM 7, *Alis*, stn DW497, 14°20'S, 178°05'W, 355-369 m, 10.V.1992, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B29934, Vanuatu, MUSORSTOM 8, *Alis*, stn DW1094, 15°08.02'S, 167°11.99'E, 312-314 m, 6.X.1994, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. — MNHN-B29935, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands (Lifou), LIFOU 2000, stn DW1649, Santal Bay, 20°54.2'S, 167°01.1'E, 150-220 m, 8.XI.2000, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B29937, Fidji, BORDAU 1, *Alis*, stn DW1426, 17°15'S, 179°02'W, 330-367 m, 1.III.1999, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B29938, same cruise, stn DW1465, 18°09'S, 178°39'W, 290-300 m, 6.III.1999, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B29936, same cruise, stn CP1507, 18°09'S, 178°38'W, 294-300 m, 13.III.1999, 1 ♂. — MNHN-B29939, Tonga, N Ha'apai Group, BORDAU 2, *Alis*, stn DW1577, 19°42'S, 174°19'W, 257-265 m, 11.VI.2000, 2 ♂♂.

Some paratypes have some pereopods detached or missing.

*Cyrtorbina granulosa* Monod, 1956  
(Fig. 28B)

*Cyrtorbina granulosa* Monod, 1956: 49, figs 19-31.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B215, unknown origin, labelled "*Cyrtorina granulosa* A. Edw." (*sic*, *nomen nudum* of A. Milne-Edwards), ♂ 33 × 29 mm, dry.

REMARKS

The provenance of the holotype is unknown but the species is recorded from West Africa.

*Lysirude griffini* Goeke, 1985

*Lysirude griffini* Goeke, 1985: 215, figs 4, 5.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN, Philippines, *Vauban*, MUSORSTOM 1, stn 11, 13°59.8'N, 120°23.7'E, 217-230 m, 20.III.1976, ♂.

PARATYPES. — MNHN, Philippines, *Vauban*, MUSORSTOM 2, stn 26, 13°49.6'N, 120°51.0'E, 299-320 m, 23.XI.1980, 2 ♀♀.

REMARKS

1 ♂ paratype: USNM 216757.

The MNHN specimens are presently missing.

*Ranina loevis* Latreille, 1825  
(Fig. 28F)

*Ranina loevis* Latreille, 1825: 268.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Raninoides laevis* (Latreille, 1825).

LECTOTYPE (by present designation). — MNHN-B4648, without mention of origin, previously labelled "*R. dorsipes* Lamk." on the back of the ancient box, examined by M. Tavares in 2004, ♀ 31 mm length, dry and in rather bad condition, carapace broken, part of abdomen and several legs missing.

REMARKS

The original description of *Ranina loevis* by Latreille (1825: 268) does not imply that his material, without origin, consisted of a single specimen. The specimen MNHN-B4648, which corresponds to the carapace length "14 lignes" indicated by H. Milne Edwards (1837: 197, as *Raninoides levis*), is considered as the lectotype herein. In his handwritten catalogue (1814), Latreille wrote that *Ranina dorsipes* Lamarck "n'est ni l'*Albunea dorsipes* de Fabricius ni le *Cancer dorsipes* de Linné. Il faudra changer le nom spécifique en *R. lisse*, *R. laevis* Lam.". See also A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1923: 299, as *Raninoides laevis*); Rathbun 1937: 8; Dawson & Yaldwyn 1994 (*Raninoides loevis*).

*Raninoides crosnieri* Ribes, 1989  
(Fig. 28D)

*Raninoides crosnieri* Ribes, 1989: 908, fig. 1a-h, pl. 2A-D.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B18966, Madagascar, *Vauban*, stn 44, 15°25.7'S, 46°01'E, trawl, 200-210 m, 7.XI.1972, A. Crosnier coll., ♀ 22.8 × 14.3 mm, abdomen partially detached.

PARATYPES. — MNHN-B20650, same data as holotype, 1 ♀, abdomen detached and carapace broken, missing posteriorly. — MNHN-B18965, Madagascar, Morombé, *FAO 60*, stn 73/90, 21°51'S, 43°10'E, trawl, 160 m, 9.VIII.1973, 1 ov. ♀, some legs detached.

*Raninoides fossor* A. Milne-Edwards  
in A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1923  
(Fig. 28E)

*Raninoides fossor* A. Milne-Edwards in A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1923: 300, pl. 1, fig. 10, pl. 2, figs 2, 3.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Notosceles chimmonis* Bourne, 1922.

HOLOTYPE (by monotypy). — MNHN-B218 (holotype indicated by Tavares on a label in Sept. 2004), without mention of origin, Manning 1974 det. *Notosceles chimmonis*, sex unknown, about 16.0 × 10.0 mm, dry, badly damaged, carapace broken, many appendages detached or missing.

REMARKS

Rathbun (1937:16) and Manning (1975: 295) correctly considered this single individual as the holotype, on which A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1923) based their description. Tavares (pers. comm. 2004) compared this specimen to the lectotype of *Notosceles chimmonis*. Also see Dawson & Yaldwyn (1994).

*Raninoides laevis* var. *lamarcki*  
A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1923  
(Fig. 28G)

*Raninoides laevis* var. *lamarcki* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1923: 299, pl. 1, figs 8, 9, pl. 2, figs 4, 5.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Raninoides lamarcki* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1923.

LECTOTYPE (by present designation). — MNHN-B16168, without mention of origin, *Raninoides laevis* var. *lamarcki*, ♀ 23.0 × 12.0 mm, some legs detached and/or incomplete.

REMARKS

This female, which seems to be the single specimen on which the description was based, is designated as the lectotype. For the synonymy see Dawson & Yaldwyn 1994.

*Raninops stimpsoni* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880  
(Fig. 28C)

*Raninops stimpsoni* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880: 35.

CURRENT STATUS. — *Ranilia muricata* H. Milne Edwards, 1837.

SYNTYPE. — MNHN-B16170, Florida, reefs of the occidental coast, ♀ 10.0 × 8 mm. — Original label: "*Ranilia (Raninops) stimpsoni* A. M. Edw., cotype, Antilles, Coll. Stimpson, Floride, W Fla., Bache, apr., 24°72', Mus. Comp. Zool. 1916".

REMARKS

Complete description and figures in A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier (1923: 303, as *Ranilia stimpsoni*). This taxon is no longer valid.

*Symethis corallica* Davie, 1989  
(Fig. 28H)

*Symethis corallica* Davie, 1989: 426, fig. 1, pl. 1.

HOLOTYPE (by original designation). — MNHN-B20795, Coral Sea, Chesterfield Islands, CORAIL 2, *Coriolis*, 19°14.99'S, 158°50.89'E, dredge, 64 m, 24.VII.1988, P. Davie & B. Richer de Forges coll., ♀ 24.0 × 15.6 mm.

PARATYPE. — MNHN-B20895, same cruise, 19°12.01'S, 158°35.98'E, dredge, 60 m, 25.VII.1988, 1 ♂.

Acknowledgements

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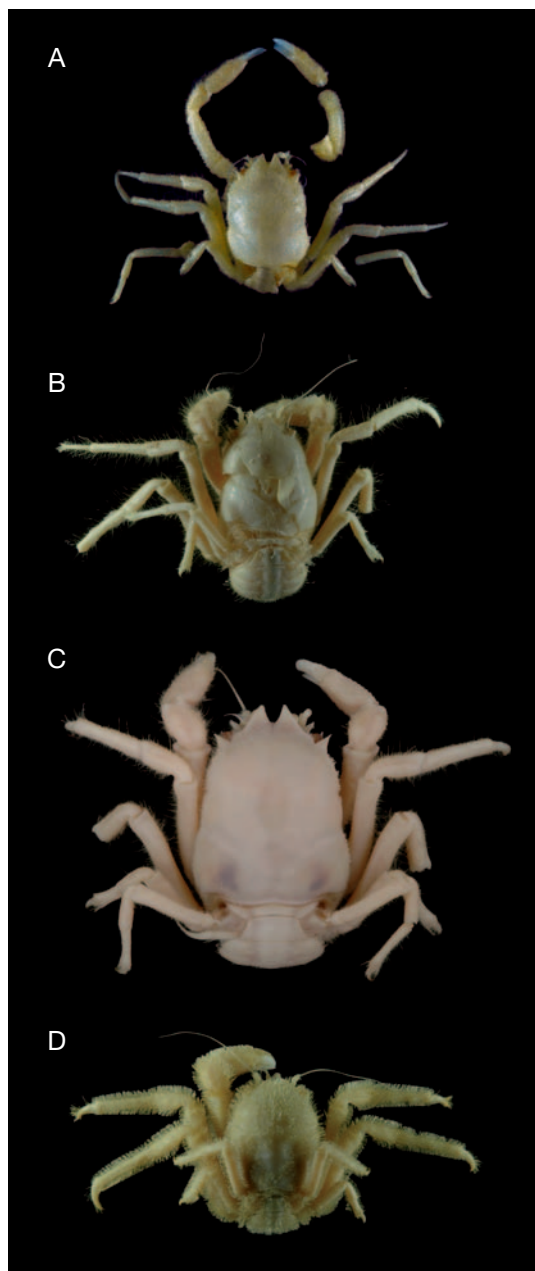


FIG. 5. — **A**, *Dicranodromia crosnieri* Guinot, 1995 (MNHN-B6919); **B**, *D. felderi* Martin, 1990 (MNHN-B22699); **C**, *D. foersteri* Guinot, 1993 (MNHN-B22700); **D**, *D. karubar* Guinot, 1993 (MNHN-B22846).

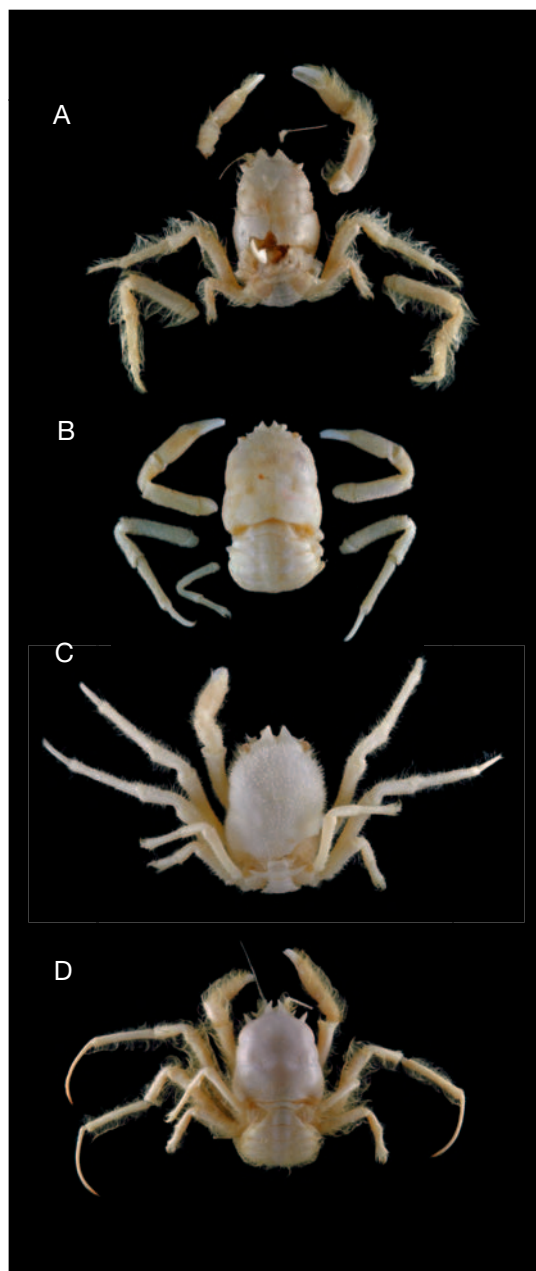


FIG. 6. — **A**, *Dicranodromia nagai* Guinot, 1995 (MNHN-B24870); **B**, *D. pequegnati* Guinot, 1995 (MNHN-B21682); **C**, *D. spinulata* Guinot, 1995 (MNHN-B22701); **D**, *Homolodromia kai* Guinot, 1993 (MNHN-B22845).



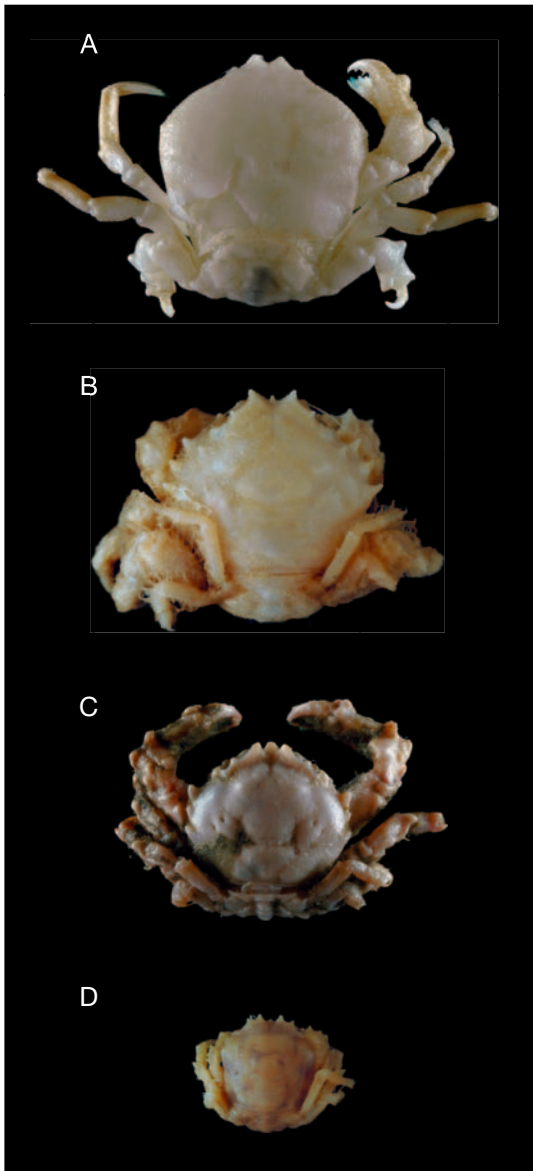


FIG. 7. — **A**, *Conchoecetes intermedius* Lewinsohn, 1984 (MNHN-B6891); **B**, *Cryptodromia erioxylon* McLay, 2001 (MNHN-B26473); **C**, *C. fallax* Latreille, 1812 (MNHN-B9); **D**, *C. longipes* McLay, 1993 (MNHN-B22569).

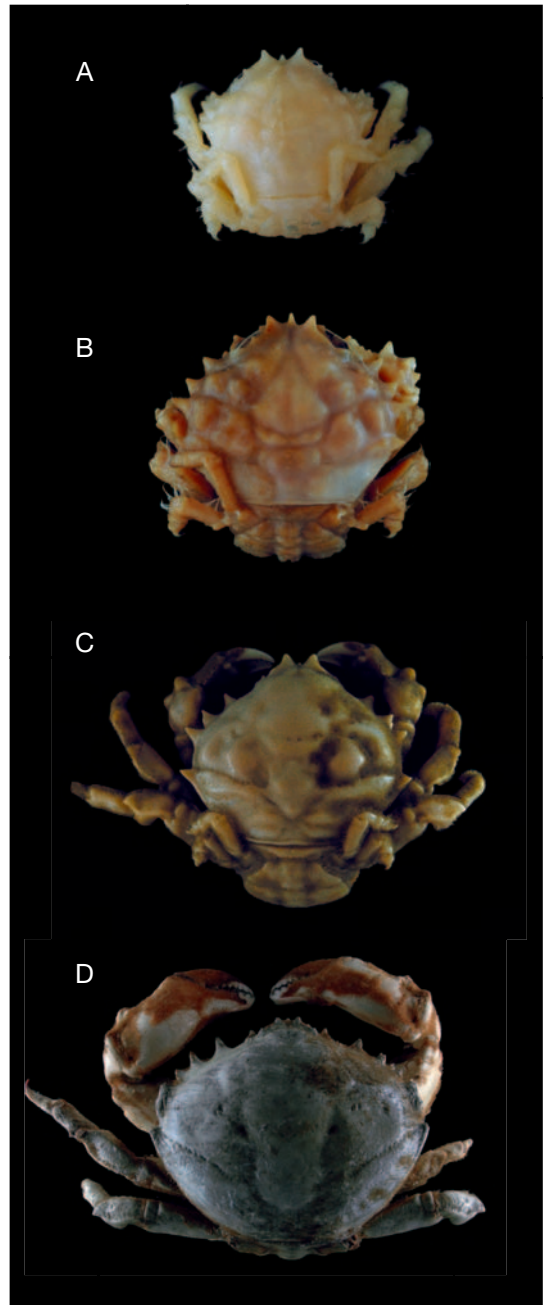


FIG. 8. — **A**, *Cryptodromia marquesas* McLay, 2001 (MNHN-B26469); **B**, *C. pitiensis* McLay, 2001 (MNHN-B27522); **C**, *Dromia bollorei* Forest, 1974 (MNHN-B21993); **D**, *D. erythropus* (George Edwards, 1831) (MNHN-B4015).

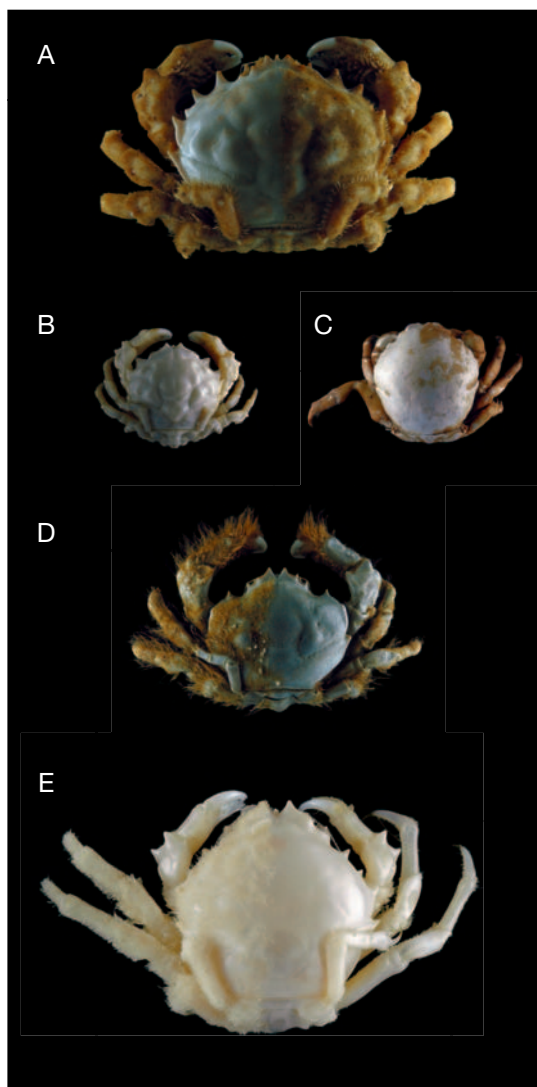


FIG. 9. — **A**, *Dromia marmorea* Forest, 1974 (MNHN-B21901); **B**, *D. nodosa* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1898 (MNHN-B7834); **C**, *Dromidiopsis edwardsi* Rathbun, 1919 (MNHN-B2); **D**, *Dromidia hirsutissima* (Lamarck, 1818) (MNHN-B22034); **E**, *Dromidiopsis richeri* McLay, 2001 (MNHN-B26471).

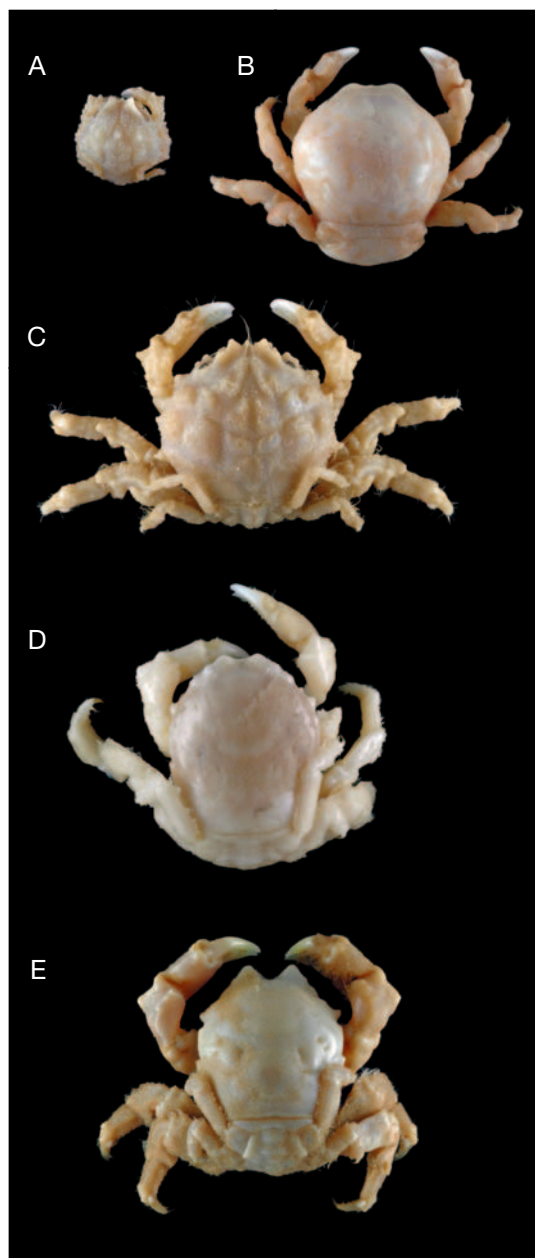


FIG. 10. — **A**, *Epigodromia rotunda* McLay, 1993 (MNHN-B22576); **B**, *Hemisphaerodromia monodus* (Stebbing, 1918) (MNHN-B7849); **C**, *Epigodromia rugosa* McLay, 1993 (MNHN-B22578); **D**, *Mclaydromia colini* Guinot & Tavares, 2003 (MNHN-B22546); **E**, *M. dubia* (Lewinsohn, 1984) (MNHN-B6894).

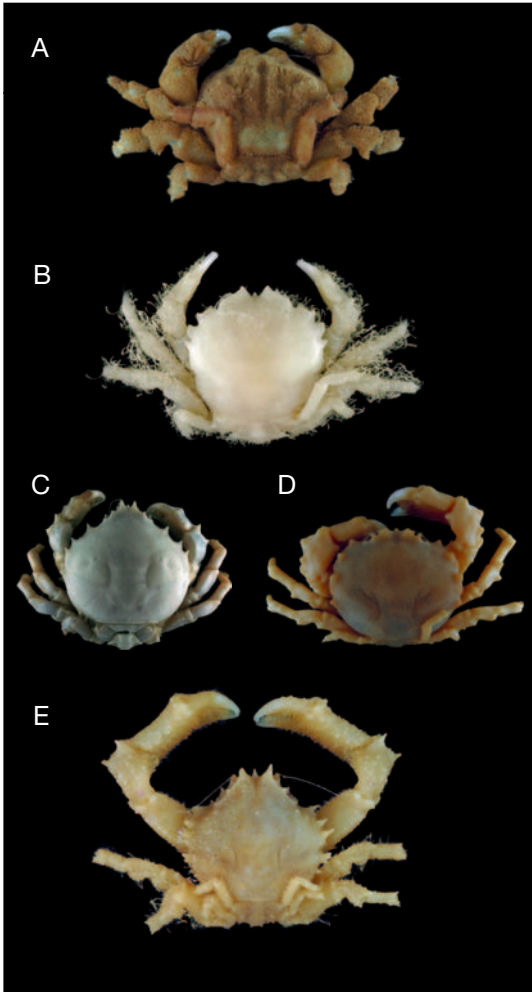


FIG. 11. — **A**, *Platydromia spongiosa* (Stimpson, 1858) (MNHN-B27934); **B**, *Stebbingdromia plumosa* (Lewinsohn, 1984) (MNHN-B8572); **C**, *Dromia monodi* Forest & Guinot, 1966 (MNHN-B7835); **D**, *Stimdromia foresti* (McLay, 1993) (MNHN-B22553); **E**, *Takedromia longispina* McLay, 1993 (MNHN-B22572).

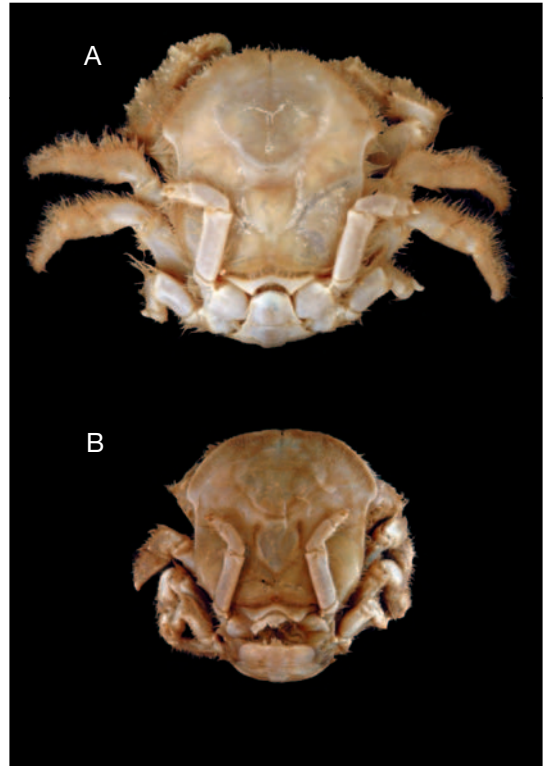


FIG. 12. — **A**, *Hypoconcha californiensis* Bouvier, 1898 (MNHN-B22066); **B**, *H. panamensis* Smith in Verrill, 1869 (MNHN-B22070).

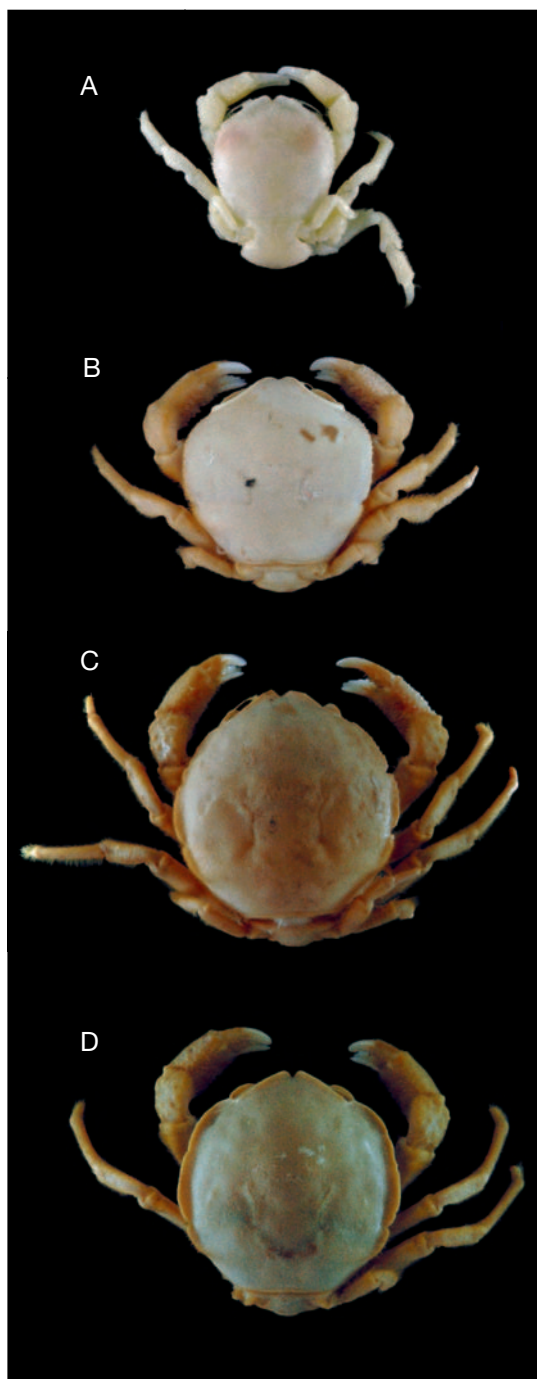


FIG. 13. — **A**, *Eodromia denticulata* McLay, 1993 (MNHN-B22544); **B**, *Sphaerodromia brizops* McLay & Crosnier, 1991 (MNHN-B24560); **C**, *S. ducousoi* McLay, 1991 (MNHN-B22172); **D**, *S. lamellata* Crosnier, 1994 (MNHN-B24724).

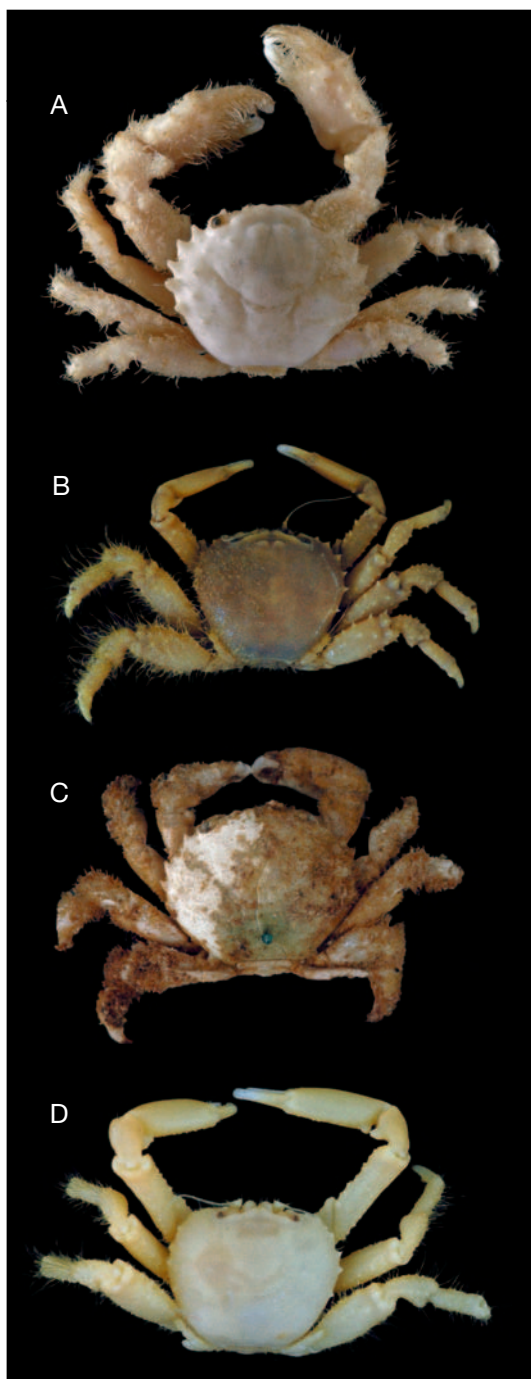


FIG. 14. — **A**, *Dynomene filholi* Bouvier, 1894 (MNHN-B22080bis); **B**, *D. guamensis* McLay, 2001 (MNHN-B26476); **C**, *D. hispida* Guérin-Méneville, 1832 (MNHN-B24); **D**, *D. kroppi* McLay, 2001 (MNHN-B26474).

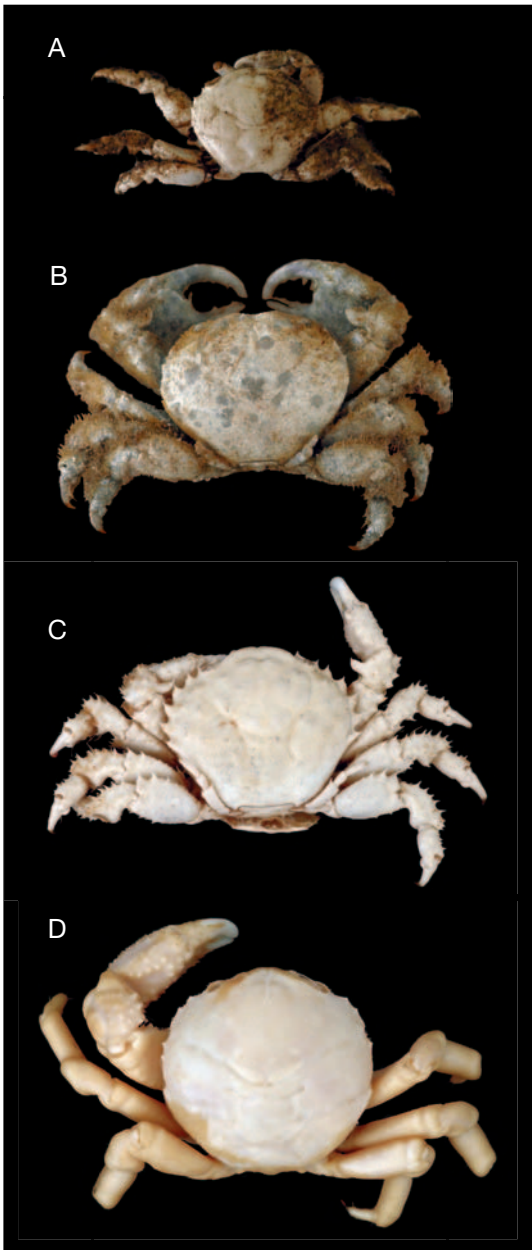


FIG. 15. — **A**, *Dynomene hispida* Guérin-Méneville, 1832 (MNHN-B23); **B**, *D. praedator* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879 (MNHN-B3991); **C**, *Hirsutodynamene ursula* (Stimpson, 1860) (MNHN-B3992); **D**, *Metadynamene crosnieri* McLay, 1999 (MNHN-B22510).

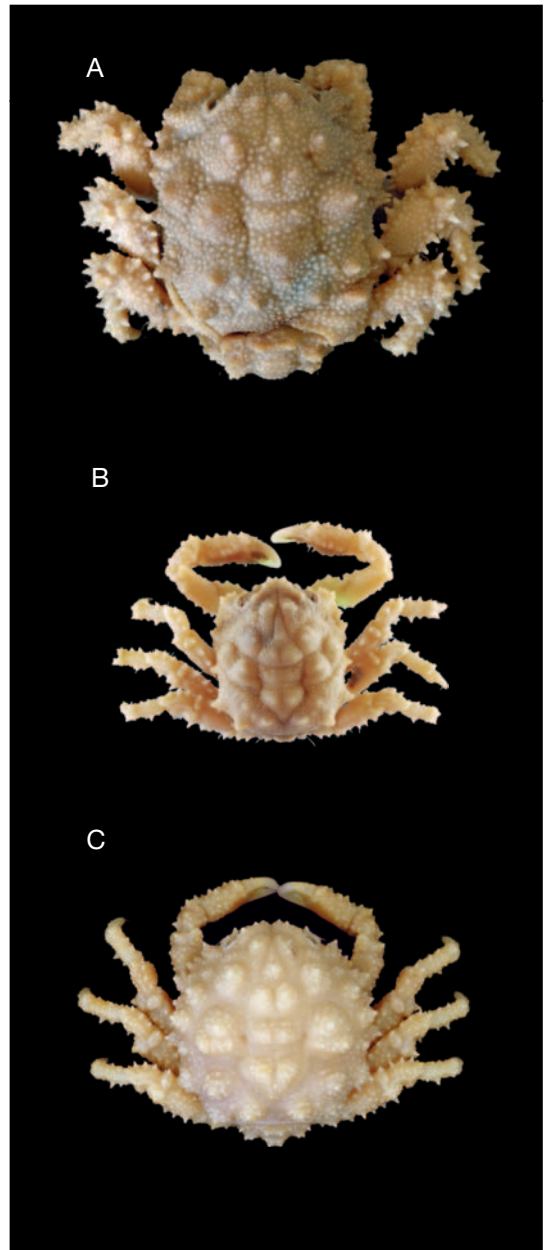


FIG. 16. — **A**, *Paradynamene demon* McLay & Ng, 2004 (MNHN-B26602); **B**, *P. diablo* McLay & Ng, 2004 (MNHN-B26610); **C**, *P. rotunda* McLay & Ng, 2004 (MNHN-B26604).

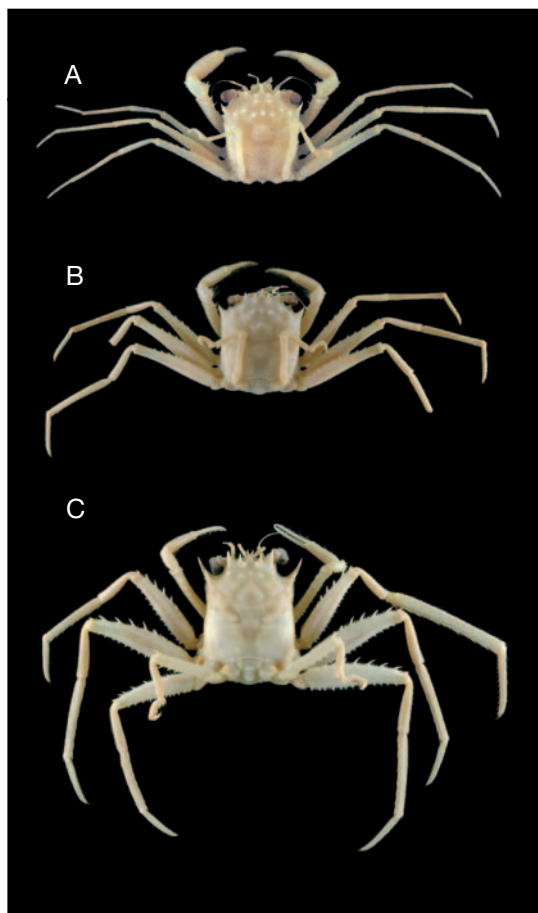


FIG. 17. — **A**, *Homola eldredgei* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B20285); **B**, *H. coriolisi* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B16691); **C**, *H. ranunculus* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B16723).

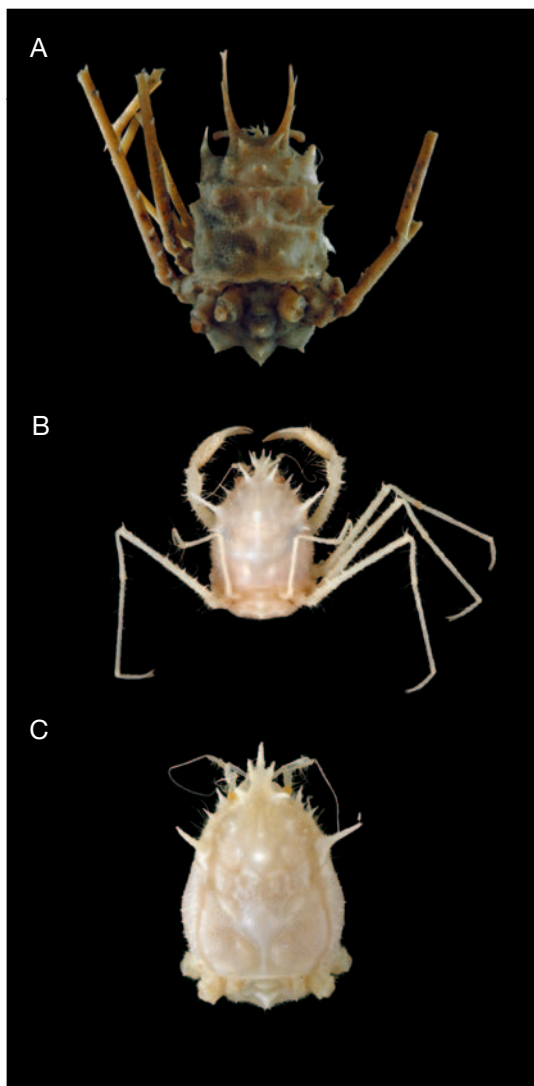


FIG. 18. — **A**, *Homolochunia gadaletae* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B24805); **B**, *Homologenus boucheti* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B22611); **C**, *H. broussei* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981 (MNHN-B7021).

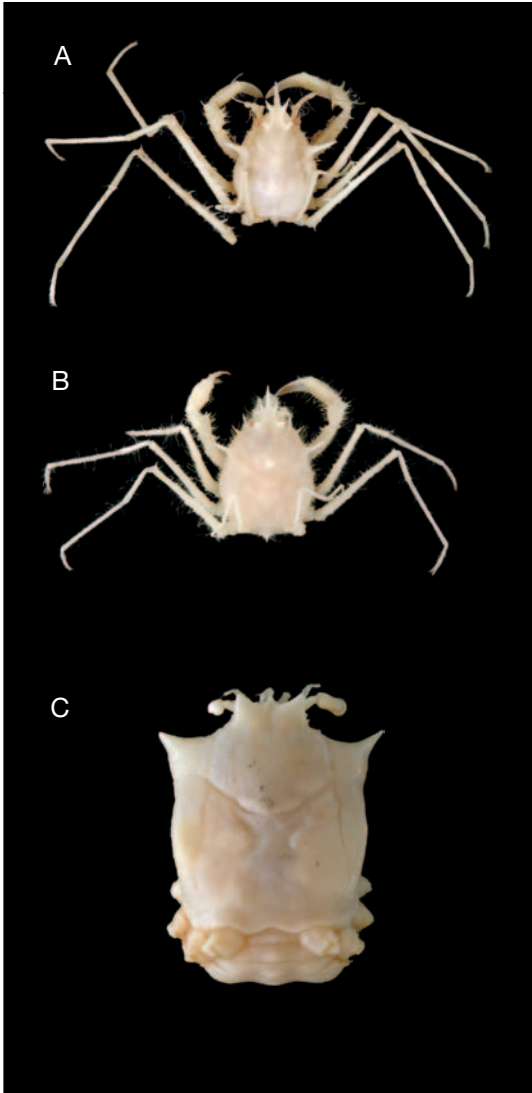


FIG. 19. — **A**, *Homologenus levii* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B16682); **B**, *H. wallis* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B24699); **C**, *Homolomania occlusa* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981 (MNHN-B6993).

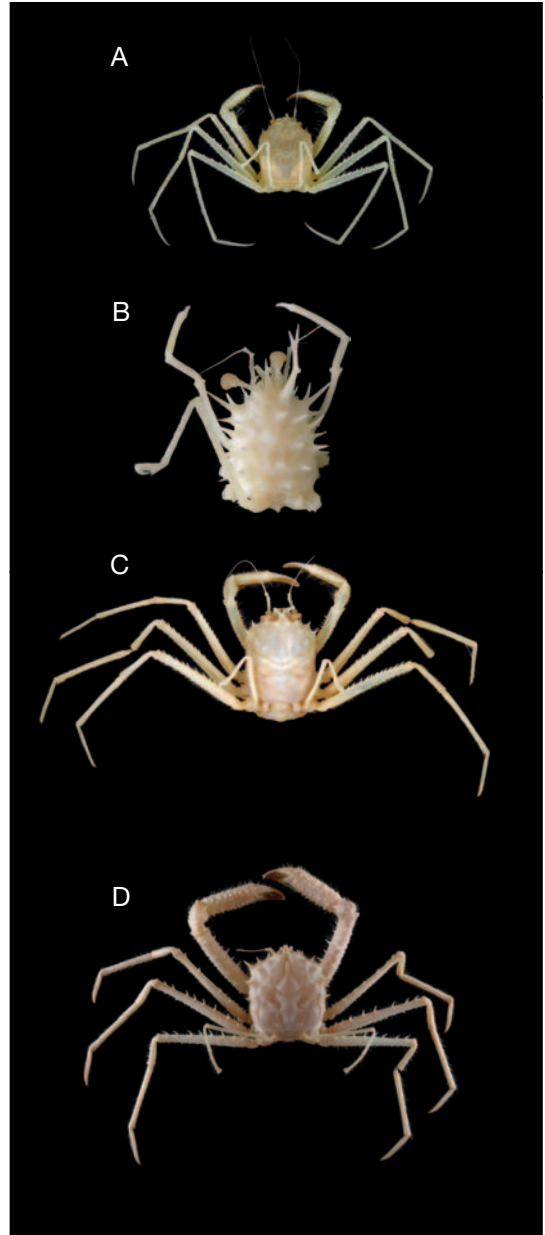


FIG. 20. — **A**, *Lamoha longirostris* (Chen, 1986) (MNHN-B24697); **B**, *Ihlopsis tirardi* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B20283); **C**, *Lamoha inflata* (Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981) (MNHN-B7024); **D**, *L. personata* (Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981) (MNHN-B7022).

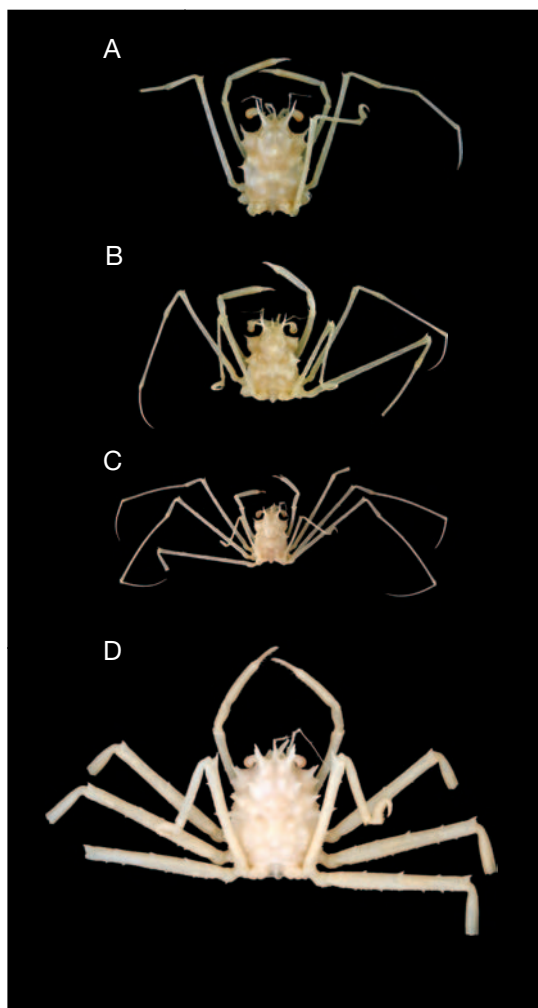


FIG. 21. — **A**, *Latreillopsis antennata* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B19904); **B**, *L. daviei* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B20606); **C**, *L. gracillipes* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1981 (MNHN-B7032); **D**, *Moloha alisae* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B20289).

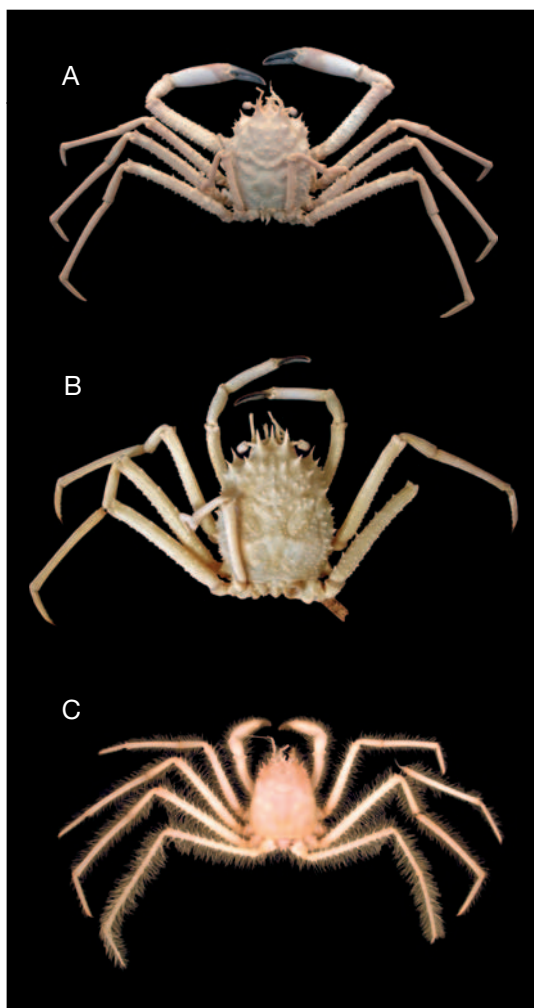


FIG. 22. — **A**, *Paromola bathyalis* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B20105); **B**, *P. crosnieri* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (MNHN-B7034); **C**, *Poupinia hirsuta* Guinot, 1991 (MNHN-B24345).



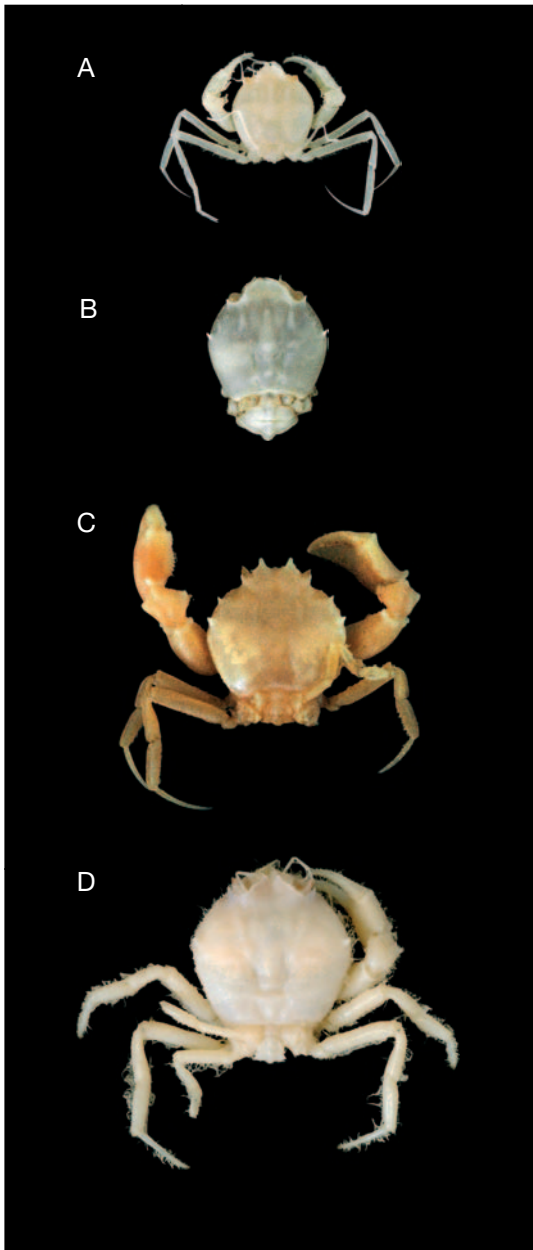


FIG. 23. — **A**, *Cyclodorippe angulata* Tavares, 1991 (MNHN-B24337); **B**, *C. antennaria* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 (MNHN-B13483); **C**, *Deilocerus hendrickxi* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B22664); **D**, *Ketamia handokoi* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B24681).

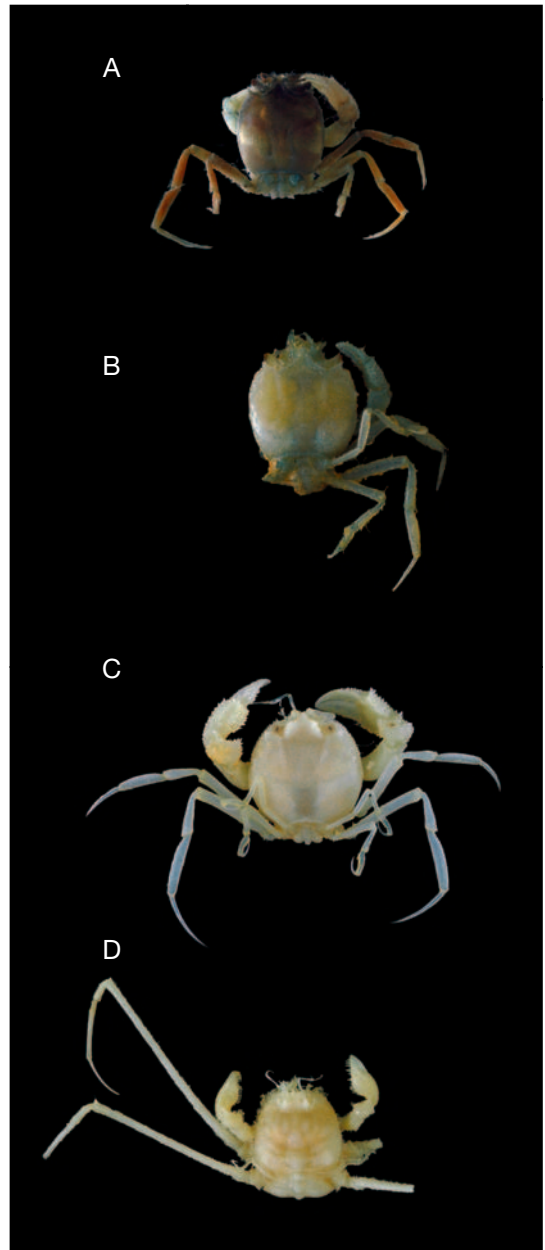


FIG. 24. — **A**, *Ketamia limatula* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B24607); **B**, *K. proxima* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B24605); **C**, *Krangalangia orstom* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B24575); **D**, *Tymolus brucei* Tavares, 1991 (MNHN-B24460).

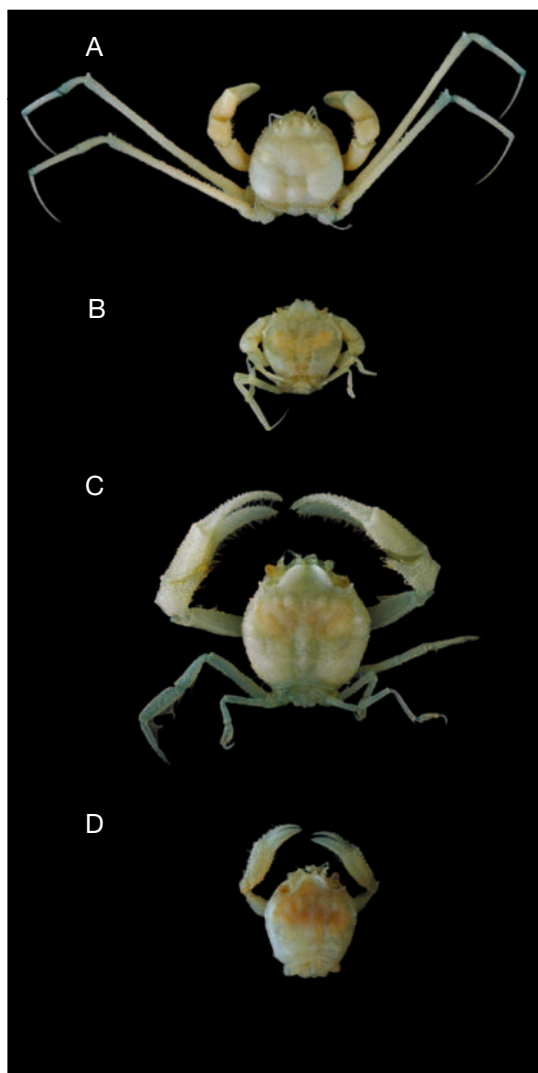


FIG. 25. — **A**, *Tymolus daviei* Tavares, 1997 (MNHN-B25248); **B**, *Xeinostoma inopinatum* Tavares, 1994 (MNHN-B22662); **C**, *X. richeri* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B24593); **D**, *X. sakaii* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B13484).

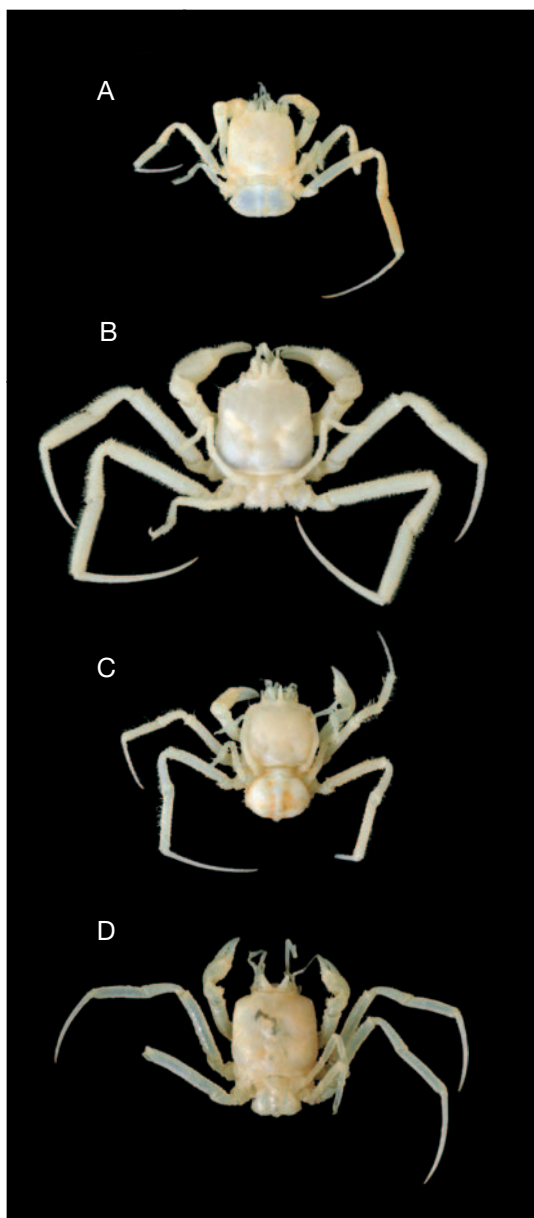


FIG. 26. — **A**, *Cymonomus guillei* Tavares, 1991 (MNHN-B24339); **B**, *C. leblondi* Tavares, 1994 (MNHN-B24782); **C**, *C. magnirostris* Tavares, 1991 (MNHN-B24338); **D**, *Cymonomoides guinotae* (Tavares, 1991) (MNHN-B24340).

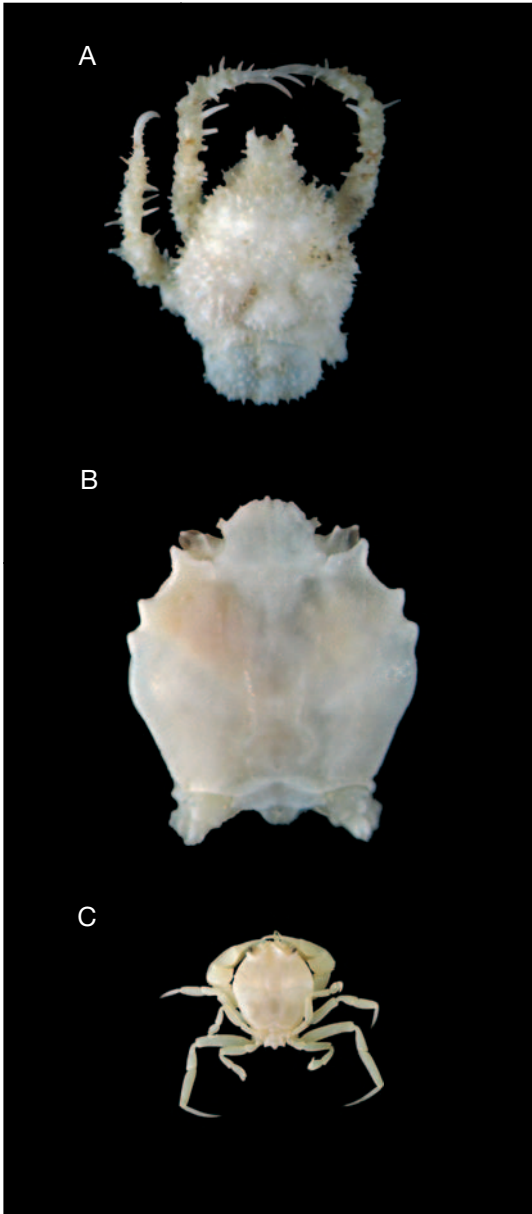


FIG. 27. — **A**, *Ellassopodus stellatus* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B24620); **B**, *Genkaia keijii* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B24619); **C**, *Phyllotymolinum crosnieri* Tavares, 1993 (MNHN-B24617).

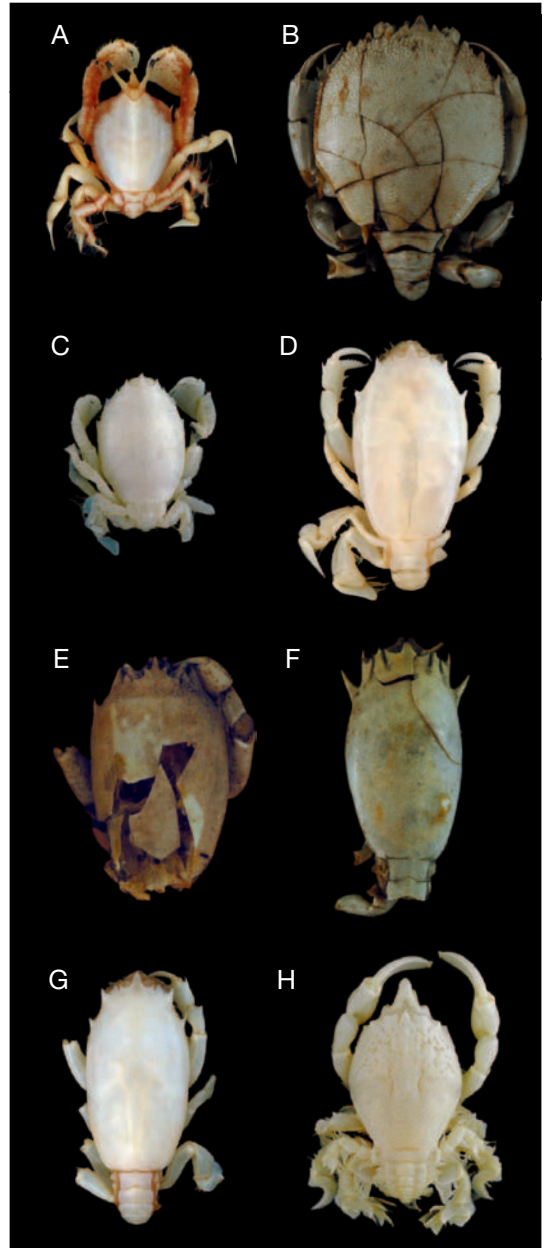


FIG. 28. — **A**, *Cosmonotus mclaughlinae* Tavares, 2006 (MNHN-B29929); **B**, *Cyrtorhina granulosa* Monod, 1956 (MNHN-B215); **C**, *Ranilia muricata* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (MNHN-B16170); **D**, *Raninoides crosnieri* Ribes, 1989 (MNHN-B18966); **E**, *Notosceles chimmonis* Bourne, 1922 (MNHN-B218); **F**, *Raninoides laevis* (Latreille, 1825) (MNHN-B4648); **G**, *R. lamarcki* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1923 (MNHN-B16168); **H**, *Symethis corallica* Davie, 1989 (MNHN-B20795).

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