

Metapenaeus affinis (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

PEN Metap 1

Penaeus affinis H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Hist.Nat.Crust., 2:416

Synonymy: *Penaeus mutatus* Lanchester, 1901; *Parapenaeus affinis* - M.J. Rathbun, 1902; *Metapenaeus mutatus* - Nobili, 1903; *Penaeopsis affinis* - De Man, 1911; *Metapenaeus necopinans* Hall, 1956.

FAO Names: Jinga shrimp (En), Crevette jinga (Fr), Camarón jinga (Sp).

Local Names: Jinga (Bombay, N.W. India), Kazhantan chemeen (S.W. India), Chingri (Bengal, N.E. India), Chung Ha, Middle prawn (Hong Kong; also used for other species of the genus).

Literature: George, 1970.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Arabian Sea to the Malay Archipelago and Hong Kong.

Habitat: Depth 5 to 92 m. Bottom mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 222 mm (exceptional), usually not more than 170 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The fishery for this species is of major importance in Pakistan; the species is also regularly fished for in the Persian Gulf. Along the west coast of India and the southern part of the east coast *M. affinis* is commercially the most important species of *Metapenaeus*. It is also important in Sri Lanka, the east and west coast of Malaya and in Hong Kong. In Bangladesh the shrimps are exported both frozen and canned: for local consumption they are peeled and cooked or fried, and used for the preparation of paste and shrimp meal. In Malaya it also forms the subject of a pond fishery.

Metapenaeus alcocki George & Rao, 1968

PEN Metap 2

Metapenaeus alcocki George & Rao, 1968, .J.Mar.Biol.Assoc.India, 8:146

FAO Names: Fire shrimp (En), Crevette étincelle (Fr), Camarón foguete (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Gulf of Kutch, India.

Habitat: Depth 3 to 12 m. Marine.

Size: Total length 97 mm (♂), 44 to 87 mm (♀); carapace length 23 mm (♂), 11 to 19 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Listed by Kurian & Sebastian (1976:96) among the commercially important prawns of India, but with the annotation that only "very small numbers" are caught.

Metapenaeus bennettiae Racek & Dall, 1965

PEN Metap 3

Metapenaeus bennettiae Racek & Dall, 1965, Verh.K.Ned.Akad.Wet.(Natuurkd.), (2)56(3):74

Synonymy: In some papers the present species has been erroneously indicated as *M. mastersii* (Haswell), which name actually is a synonym of *M. ensis* (see there). Western Australian specimens identified as *M. bennettiae*, usually are *M. dalli*.

FAO Names: Greentail shrimp (En), Crevette queue verte (Fr), Camarón rabo verde (Sp).

Local Names: Greentail prawn, Inshore greasy back prawn, Bay prawn, River prawn (Australia).

Literature: Kirkegaard & Walker, 1970a.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: east coast of Australia (Queensland, New South Wales).

Habitat: Depth 0 to 30 m. Estuarine and marine.

Size: Maximum total length 77 mm (♂), 109 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: The species is the subject of a "thriving seasonal fishery in Moreton Bay (South Queensland) and, to a lesser extent, the Brisbane River" (Grant, 1965:243). It occurs also abundantly in commercial catches made in New South Wales, being the third most important species of prawn of that state.

Metapenaeus brevicornis (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

PEN Metap 4

Penaeus brevicornis H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Hist.Nat.Crust., 2:417

Synonymy: *Penaeus avirostris* Dana, 1852; *Metapenaeus avirostris* - Nobili, 1903; *Penaeopsis brevicornis* - De Man, 1911; *Penaeopsis avirostris* - De Man, 1911.

FAO Names: Yellow shrimp (En), Crevette jaune (Fr), Camarón amarillo (Sp).

Local Names: Dhanbone chingri (Calcutta, India), Koraney (or Karaney) chingri, Honye chingri, Kucho chingri, Saga chingri (Bangladesh), Udang kuning, Yellow prawn (Singapore; Indonesia), Udang tjendana, Udang baratan (Indonesia), Kung lee (Thailand).

Literature: George, 1970c.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Arabian Sea off Pakistan to Malaya, Indonesia and Thailand.

Habitat: Depth 4 to 90 m. Marine to almost fresh.

Size : Maximum total length 152 mm (usually not more than 130 mm). Shigueno (1975:146) mentioned that within 3 to 4 months a length of 80 to 110 mm is reached and a weight of 10 to 15 g.

Interest to Fishery: In Pakistan (Tirmizi, in Litt.) and N.W. India (Ramamurthy, 1967:1430) the species is of moderate to great commercial importance. It is used peeled and cooked or fried and is made to paste or shrimp meal. It is exported canned or frozen. Kurian & Sebastian (1976:96) stated that there is a "good fishery in northern regions of south [recte west] and east coasts [of India]. Juveniles also fished from estuaries". The species is reported to be of importance in the Ganges delta of West Bengal and Bangladesh and along the west coast of Thailand. In Thailand, Malaya and Indonesia it forms an important component of the pond culture shrimps.

Metapenaeus conjunctus Racek & Dall, 1965

PEN Metap 5

Metapenaeus conjunctus Racek & Dall, 1965, Verh.K.Ned.Akad.Wet.(Natuurkd.), (2)56(3):64

FAO Names: wood shrimp (En), Crevette bois (Fr), Camarón leña (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Malaya; Borneo.

Habitat: Depth 7 to 9 m. Brackish, estuarine.

Size: Maximum total length 88 mm (♂), 100 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Reported as sold on the fish market in Sandakan, N. Borneo (Racek & Dall, 1965).

Metapenaeus dalli Racek, 1957

PEN Metap 6

Metapenaeus dalli Racek, 1957, Fish.Bull.Fish.Dep.(West.Aust.), 6:4

Synonymy: In some papers misidentified as *M. bennettae*, or *M. mastersii*.

FAO Names: Western school shrimp (En), Crevette dali (Fr), Camarón dali (Sp).

Local Names: School prawn (W. Australia).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: West coast of Australia; Indonesia.

Habitat: Depth 9 to 33 m. Bottom mud and sand. Estuarine.

Size: Maximum total length 65 mm (♂), 85 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: According to Longhurst (1970:285), who indicated the species as *M. bennettae*, it is the subject of a "small fishery with handnets in the estuaries of Western Australia the landings are considered negligible for the present purpose".

Metapenaeus demani (Roux, 1921)

PEN Metap 7

Penaeopsis demani Roux, 1921, Nova Guinea, 13:599

FAO Names: Demon shrimp (En), Crevette diable (Fr), Camarón diablo (Sp).

Local Names: Demons prawn [sic] (Australia: New Guinea; see Rapson & McIntosh, 1971:17).

Literature: Racek & Dall, 1965:75, Pl. 6, Fig. 5, Pl. 11, Fig. 5.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Southern New,Guinea; Queensland.

Habitat: Shallow brackish and salt water (also fresh?).

Size: Total length 73 to 96 mm (♂), 78 to 121 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Rapson & McIntosh (1971:17) found the species in small numbers in commercial catches in New Guinea.

Metapenaeus dobsoni (Miers, 1878)

PEN Metap 8

Penaeus dobsoni Miers, 1878, Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond., 1878:302,307.

Synonymy: *Mangalura dobsoni* Miers, 1878; *Penaeopsis dobsoni* - De Man, 1911; *Metapenaeus dobsoni choprai* Nataraj, 1942.

FAO Names: Kadal shrimp (En), Crevette kadal (Fr), Camarón kadal (Sp).

Local Names: Thelly chemmeen (smaller specimens), Poovaalan chemmeen, Kadal chemmeen (larger specimens) (S.W. India), Chingri (east coast of India).

Literature: George, 1970a.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: west coast of India to Indonesia and the Philippines.

Habitat: Depth 1 to 37 m. Bottom mud. Marine and brackish water.

Size: Maximum total length 118 mm (♂), 130 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: The species is reported by Enomoto (1971:1,46) as being commercially important in the Persian Gulf near Kuwait. It forms also the subject of important inshore and trawl fisheries along the west and southwest coast of India; in the state of Kerala a major part of the total prawn catch consists of this species. It is the most abundant species in the prawn catches along the east coast of Sri Lanka, but because of its rather small size it is not the most valuable. In India juveniles are much fished for in the estuaries. In Kerala, *M. dobsoni* is the most important species in the rice field shrimp farming. In Indonesia it is one of the main species in the fishery on the south coast of Java.

Metapenaeus eboracensis Dall, 1957

PEN Metap 9

Metapenaeus eboracensis Dall, 1957, Aust.J.Mar.Freshwat.Res., 8:183,193

FAO Names: York shrimp (En), Crevette york (Fr), Camarón York (Sp).

Local Names: York prawn (Australia).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland); Papua.

Habitat: Depth 2 to 27 m. Bottom mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 111 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Racek (1959:12) gave the present species as the last of seven species (listed in order of their importance) which were captured in payable quantities in Queensland, North of Cape Moreton. Harrison, Kesteven & Setter (1965:11) listed *M. eboracensis* among those shrimp species that "may offer some prospect for commercial fishing development" in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia.

Metapenaeus elegans De Man, 1907

PEN Metap 10

Metapenaeus elegans De Man, 1907, Notes Leyden Mus., 29:130

Synonymy: *Penaeopsis elegans* - De Man, 1911; *Metapenaeus singaporensis* Hall, 1956.

FAO Names: Fine shrimp (En), Crevette élégante (Fr), Camarón fino (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Sri Lanka; Malaya; Indonesia.

Habitat: In inland lagoons and ponds, rare in the sea. Depth 1 to 55 m. Usually in water with low salinity.

Size: Maximum total length 81 mm (♀), maximum carapace length 20 mm (♂), 29 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Caught with traps in Ceylon, and irregularly found in prawn ponds in Singapore. Taken as admixture with other shrimps in Indonesia. Commercial value evidently not high.

Metapenaeus endeavouri (Schmitt, 1926)

PEN Metap 11

Penaeopsis endeavouri Schmitt, 1926, Biol.Results Fish.Exped.F.I.S. Endeavour, 1909-14, 5:329

FAO Names: Endeavour shrimp (En), Crevette devo (Fr), Camarón devo (Sp).

Local Names: Endeavour prawn (Australia), Brown prawn (Queensland).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: west, north and east coasts of Australia, from Shark Bay (W. Australia) to northern New South Wales.

Habitat: Depth 44 to 48 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 140 mm (♂), 175 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Racek (1957:12) stated that in the ocean waters of Queensland "the production of *Penaeus merguensis* occupies the leading place, with that of . . . [several species including] *Metapenaeus endeavouri* following". In the other areas it seems to be of very minor importance. Harrison, Kesteven & Setter (1965:11) cited the present species as offering some prospect for a commercial fishing development in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia. It is also taken by trawlers in the Gulf of Papua, and marketed there as frozen tails.

Metapenaeus ensis (De Haan, 1844)

PEN Metap 12

Penaeus ensis De Haan, 1844, In Von Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Crustacea (6/7):Pl. 46, Fig. 2

Synonymy: *Penaeus mastersii* Haswell, 1879; *Penaeus incisipes* Bate, 1888; *Parapenaeus incisipes* - M.J. Rathbun, 1902; *Metapenaeus incisipes* - Alcock, 1905; *Metapenaeus mastersii* - Alcock, 1905; *Penaepsis mastersi* - De Man, 1911; *Penaepsis incisipes* - De Man, 1911; *Penaepsis ensis* - De Man, 1911. This species has often been confused with *Metapenaeus monoceros*. The name *M. mastersii* has at times been used for specimens of *M. moyebi* from Malaya, of *M. dalli* from W. Australia, and of *M. bennettiae* from E. Australia.

FAO Names: Greasyback shrimp (En), Crevette glissante (Fr), Camarón resbaloso (Sp).

Local Names: Yosi ebi, Yoshi ebi (Japan), Sand shrimp (Taiwan), Chung ha, Middle prawn (Hong Kong; name also used for other species of the genus), Kung takard (Thailand), Udang laki, Udang kaju, Udang dogol, Udang apiapi (Indonesia), Offshore greasyback prawn (Australia).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Sri Lanka and Malaya to S.E. China, Japan, the Malay Archipelago, New Guinea and western, northern and eastern Australia.

Habitat: Depth 18 to 64 m. Bottom mud. Marine and estuarine.

Size: Maximum total length 132 mm (♂), 159 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 35 mm (♂), 42 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Of major commercial importance in Singapore, Malaya, Indonesia, the Philippines and Japan. It forms one of the most important species in the prawn catches in Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia and possibly also in the Philippines. According to Kurian & Sebastian (1976:97) the species is the subject of a small fishery on the east coast of India "along with *M. monoceros*". In Malaya it is one of the dominant species in the prawn pond industry (Johnson, 1966:276), and also in Thailand, the Philippines and Taiwan it is cultured in fish ponds (Shigueno, 1975). In Japan *M. ensis* seems to be caught mainly by trawlers. Kubo (1949:332) reported it from the Tokyo fish market and Harada (1968:82) reported that it is fished for by commercial fishermen in the Lake Nakami area of Shimane prefecture. Yasuda (1957:196) mentioned its use as bait in Japan.

Metapenaeus insolitus Racek & Dall, 1965

PEN Metap 13

Metopenaeus insolitus Racek & Dall, 1965, Verh.K.Ned.Akad.Wet.(Natuurkd.), (2)56(3):69

FAO Names: Emerald shrimp (En), Crevette émeraude (Fr), Camarón esmeralda (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Australia (Northern Territory, Queensland).

Habitat: Depth 13 to 33 m. Bottom mud or sand. Marine.

Size: Total length 50 to 71 mm (♂), 45 to 111 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Listed by Motoh (1977:6) among commercially important penaeids, with a reference to Munro (1968:14), who mentioned the species only in a general statement without making definitely clear that it is of commercial importance.

Metapenaeus intermedius (Kishinouye, 1900)

PEN Metap 14

Penaeus intermedius Kishinouye, 1900, J.Fish.Bur., Tokyo, 8:21

Synonymy: *Penaeopsis intermedius* De Man, 1911; *Penaeopsis intermedia anchista* De Man, 1920.

FAO Names: Middle shrimp (En), Crevette ceinture (Fr), Camarón cintura (Sp).

Local Names: Hige naga ebi (Japan), Chung ha, Middle prawn (Hong Kong; name used also for other species in the genus).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Japan; Hong Kong; Malaysia; Singapore; Andaman Islands; Indonesia.

Habitat: Depth 12 to 13 m. Bottom mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 79 mm (♂), 142 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Longhurst (1970:288,290) indicated that the species is trawled off Singapore and also is taken at Hong Kong. Yokoya (1933:9) reported it from the market at Uwazima, Ehime-ken, Japan and Balss (1914:8) mentioned material from the Singapore market.

Metapenaeus joyneri (Miers, 1880)

PEN Metap 15

Penaeus joyneri Miers, 1880, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (5)5:458

Synonymy: *Penaeus pallidus* Kishinouye, 1897; *Parapenaeus joyneri* - M.J. Rathbun, 1902; *Penaeopsis joyneri* - De Man, 1911.

FAO Names: Shiba shrimp (En), Crevette siba (Fr), Camarón siba (Sp).

Local Names: Shiba ebi, Siba ebi (Japan), Small white prawn (Hong Kong).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Japan; Korea; China; Hong Kong.

Habitat: Depth 20 m or less. Bottom sand. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 110 mm (♂), 125 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 27 mm (♂), 34 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: In Japan the species is fished for in the Inland Sea (Longhurst, 1970:290), where it forms about 20% of the catches. It belongs also to the commercially important shrimps of other areas in Japan (e.g., Tokyo Bay), of Korea (Yoshida, 1941:14) and N. China (Liu, 1955:12). The annual catch of the species (in metric tons) in the Republic of Korea was 1 200 (in 1973), 2 144 (in 1974), 1 533 (in 1975), and 2 009 (in 1976).

Metapenaeus kutchensis George, George & Rao, 1963

PEN Metap 16

Metapenaeus kutchensis George, George, & Rao, 1963, J.Mar.Biol.Assoc.India, 5:284

FAO Names: Ginger shrimp (En), Crevette gingembre (Fr), Camarón jengibre (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Gulf of Kutch, N.W. India.

Habitat: Depth 3 to 12 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 148 mm (♂), 164 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: "Contributes to a good percentage of the fishery in the Gulf of Kutch area" (Jones, 1967:1335; Ramamurthy, 1967:1424).

Metapenaeus lysianassa (De Man, 1888)

PEN Metap 17

Penaeus lysianassa De Man, 1888, J.Linn.Soc.Lond.(Zool.), 22:290

Synonymy: *Penaeopsis lysianassa* - De Man, 1911; *Metapenaeus lysianassa malaccaensis* Hall, 1962.

FAO Names: Bird shrimp (En), Crevette oiseau (Fr), Camarón parancero (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: West and East coasts of India; Bay of Bengal; Malaya; Thailand; Indonesia.

Habitat: Depth 5 to 9 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 55 mm (♂), 88 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: According to Rai (1933:885) the species is of economic value in Bombay, but Jones (1967:1335) stated that "*Metapenaeus lysianassa* has been reported by some to be an important prawn in some parts of the west coast [of India], but this remains to be confirmed". Pannikar (1937:345) mentioned *M. lysianassa* among the economically important species of Travancore. Kurian & Sebastian (1976:97), although including the species in their list of commercially important prawns of India, mentioned that it was taken in "stray catches only". Ahmad (1957) mentioned the species from Bangladesh, but it is not clear from his account whether the species is there of commercial importance. Longhurst (1970:288) cited the fishery in Singapore, while Racek & Dall (1965:79) reported upon specimens obtained at the fish market of Sandakan, North Borneo.

Metapenaeus macleayi (Haswell, 1879)

PEN Metap 18

Penaeus macleayi Haswell, 1879, Proc.Linn.Soc.N.S.W., 4:40

Synonyms: *Penaeopsis macleayi* - De Man, 1911; *Penaeus haswelli* Phillips, 1925.

FAO Names: Eastern school shrimp (En), Crevette de maclay (Fr), Camarón maclayo (Sp).

Local Names: School prawn, White River prawn (Australia).

Literature: Kirkegaard & Walker, 1970c.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East coast of Australia from S. Queensland to N. Victoria, most common in New South Wales.

Habitat: Depth 22 to 37 m, juveniles in shallower water. Marine and estuarine.

Size: Maximum total length 162 mm.

Interest to Fishery: "This is the most important commercial species of the New South Wales prawn industry" (Racek, 1955:229). It is not very common in Queensland or Victoria

Metapenaeus monoceros (Fabricius, 1798)

PEN Metap 19

Penaeus monoceros Fabricius, 1798, Suppl.Ent.Syst., 409

Synonymy: *Penaeopsis monoceros* - De Man, 1911. The records of *M. monoceros* from the area E. and N. of that indicated here, usually pertain to *M. ensis*.

FAO Names: Speckled shrimp (En), Crevette mouchetée (Fr), Camarón moteado (Sp).

Local Names: Speckled prawn, Ginger prawn (S.E. Africa), Kamba, Kamba ndogo (Swahili language, E. Africa), patsanorana (Madagascar; a name also used for other species of prawn), Koraney chingri, Honye chingri (Calcutta, India), Honye chingri, Karkaria chingri, Karaney chingri, Kucho chingri and Lallia chingri (Bangladesh), Klipa kasha (Israel).

Literature: George, 1970b.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: E. and S.E. Africa (from Durban north), Red Sea to the Bay of Bengal. Eastern Atlantic: entered into the eastern Mediterranean (Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt) through the Suez Canal.

Habitat: Depth 1 to 60 m (mostly between 10 and 30 m), some reports from greater depths (up to 170 m). Bottom sandy mud. Salinity 5 to 35‰. Brackish to marine.

Size: Maximum total length 150 mm (♂), 195 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 50 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Of commercial value almost throughout its range. In Eastern South, Africa it is of medium importance, the specimens trawled offshore are used for food, sold whole or peeled and used as delicacy in restaurants, etc.; those fished inshore are usually used as bait. In Mozambique the species is an important fishery object. In Tanzania and Kenya the fishery is of minor to moderate importance, the specimens are used here as food as such, being consumed mostly whole and fried, juveniles are also used (whole and peeled) in local dishes. *Metapenaeus monoceros* is one of the dominant species in the inshore fishery along the east coast of Madagascar. In Somalia, the Gulf of Aden and in Yemen it is of some commercial importance. In the southern Red Sea it is caught by trawlers, but there seem to be no extensive shrimp resources there (Ben-Tuvia, 1968). In Pakistan the species is of moderate importance in the offshore fishery, and is exported frozen and canned, and used locally peeled and cooked or fried in paste. Along the Indian coast the species is fished both offshore and inshore, its importance varies from place to place. Kurian & Sebastian (1976:97) remarked that in India it forms a "very important fishery of commercial importance". Both along the Kerala coast (S.W. India) and in the Ganges delta, the species plays a minor role in rice field shrimp farming. In Bangladesh there is an inshore fishery for this species. In the Mediterranean *Metapenaeus monoceros* is taken by trawlers off the south coast of Turkey, on the continental shelf off Israel, and off Alexandria, Egypt.

Metapenaeus moyebi (Kishinouye, 1896)

PEN Metap 20

Penaeus moyebi Kishinouye, 1896, Zool.Mag.Tokyo, 8:373

Synonymy: *Metapenaeus burkenroadi* Kubo, 1954.

FAO Names: Moyebi shrimp (En), Crevette moyebi (Fr), Camarón moyebi (Sp).

Local Names: Mo ebi (Japan), Chung ha, Middle prawn (Hong Kong; names also used for other species of the genus).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Southern India and Sri Lanka to Japan, the Malay Archipelago and N. Queensland (Australia).

Habitat: Depth 5.5 to 45 m. Bottom mud. Marine and brackish water.

Size: Maximum total length 97 mm; maximum carapace length 17.5 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: The present species (usually cited in the literature concerning the area as *Metapenaeus mastersii* but incorrectly so) is of importance in the prawn pond culture of Malay and Singapore. It is also of economic importance in the Philippines (Longhurst, 1970:290) and Japan (where, until 1954, it was usually, incorrectly, indicated as *M. affinis*). Yasuda (1957:30; 1957a: 196) mentioned that the present species is of economic importance in the Inland Sea of Japan, where it forms part of the trawl catches; it is used as bait. Kurian & Sebastian (1976:96) listed the present species (as *M. burkenroadi*) among the commercially important species of India with the remark "a few recorded recently".

Remarks: In an unillustrated preliminary paper written in Japanese and entitled "Japanese Penaeid shrimps and their classification" Kishinouye (1896:372-374) gave a key to the Japanese Penaeidae known to him, all of which were placed by him in the genus *Penaeus*. All but one of the species dealt with by Kishinouye were referred to forms described previously by other authors; the one exception is *Penaeus moyebi* which was new. With *Penaeus monoceros* Fabricius, 1798, and *P. affinis* H. Milne Edwards, it formed a (triple) couplet in Kishinouye's key, and the three species were there given the numbers, 7, 8 and 9 respectively. In Kishinouye's (1900) final monograph "Japanese species of the genus *Penaeus*", which has both an English and Japanese text and was profusely illustrated, the names given to the three just mentioned species are quite different from those used in 1896. The species 7, 8 and 9 of 1896, in 1900 were given the names *P. affinis* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 *P. joyneri* Miers, 1880 and *P. incisipes* Bate, 1888, respectively. After 1900 the name *Penaeus* (or *Metapenaeus*, or *Penaeopsis*) *affinis* was commonly used for species 7 and, being a junior synonym, the name *P. moyebi* was completely forgotten. In 1954, however, Kubo (1954:92) showed that the Japanese species then currently identified as *Metapenaeus affinis* is different from the true *Metapenaeus affinis* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) from India and Pakistan. Kubo therefore proposed the new name *Metapenaeus burkenroadi* for the Japanese species. As the available name *Penaeus moyebi* Kishinouye, 1896, for the same species is older, it has priority and should be used, *M. burkenroadi* Kubo, 1954, falling as a junior synonym. For this reason the less familiar name *Metapenaeus moyebi* (Kishinouye, 1896) is adopted here for the present species.

Metapenaeus papuensis Racek & Dall, 1965

PEN Metap 21

Metapenaeus papuensis Racek & Dall, 1965, Verh.K.Ned.Akad.Wet.(Natuurkd.), (2)56(3):66

FAO Names: Papua shrimp (En), Crevette papou (Fr), Camarón papuense (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Papua and New Guinea.

Habitat: Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 110 mm

Interest to Fishery: Listed by Racek (1973:155,160) among the Indo-West Pacific Penaeid prawns of commercial importance.

Metapenaeus stebbingi Nobili, 1904

PEN Metap 22

Metapenaeus stebbingi Nobili, 1904, Bull. Mus.Hist.Nat., Paris, 10:229

Synonymy: *Penaeopsis stebbingi* - De Man, 1911; *Mangalura stebbingi* - Burkenroad, 1959; *Metapenaeopsis stebbingi* - Kensley, 1969.

FAO Names: Peregrine shrimp (En), Crevette faucon (Fr), Camarón peregrino (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: E. Africa and Red Sea to Pakistan and N.W. India (Kutch). Eastern Atlantic: the species has entered the eastern Mediterranean through the Suez Canal and has been found as far north as the Israel coast.

Habitat: Depth down to 90 m. Bottom mud, or sandy mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 139 mm usually much smaller.

Interest to Fishery: Gorgy (1966:62) mentioned that *M. stebbingi* is caught in the Mediterranean coast near Alexandria, Egypt, where it, *Penaeus japonicus*, *P. semisulcatus* and *Metapenaeus monoceros* "constituent une partie importante des apports des chalutiers". Also in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden the species is caught for commercial purposes: Gurney (1927:228) reported that the species was sold for bait in Suez, and Burkenroad (1959:87) reported upon material obtained at the Suez market. Gorgy (1966a:103) mentioned *M. stebbingi* from the Suez Canal (Timsah and Bitter Lakes) and the Gulf of Suez where it is trawled. Ben-Tuvia (1968:51) listed the species among those trawled in the southern Red Sea by Israel trawlers, but it evidently is only of minor importance