

Habitat: Depth 5.5 to 16 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 42 mm (♂), 67 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 16.5 mm (♂), 19 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: The species is listed under the economically important shrimps of Korea (Yoshida, 1941:15), and of N. China (Liu, 1955:16). Yasuda (1957:30) mentioned it as one of the species that are important in the shrimp fishery in the Inland Sea of Japan. Tham (1968:212) listed it as commonly found in the shrimp catches of Malaya. According to Kurian & Sebastian (1976:96) in India it is caught in small numbers only (Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar). Muthu (1971:147) mentioned specimens from commercial catches landed at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada (east coast of India). According to Tirmizi (in Litt.) it is of minor commercial value in Pakistan.

*Parapenaeopsis uncta* Alcock, 1905

PEN Para 14

*Parapenaeopsis uncta* Alcock, 1905, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (7)16:522

Synonymy: According to De Bruin (1965:96) *Parapenaeopsis probata* Hall, is a synonym.

FAO Names: Uncta shrimp (En), Crevette uncta (Fr), Camarón unta (Sp).

Local Names: Kiddi (Pakistan, a name also used for other species of about the same size).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: the species has been reported from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Habitat: Depth 5 to 82 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 120 mm

Interest to Fishery: Qureshi (1956:362) and Qureshi & Hashmi (1965:73) mentioned the species as occurring in commercial catches in Pakistan. Rai (1933:886) reported it among the species caught near Bombay. Kurian & Sebastian (1976:98) recorded "stray catches only" from India. Ahmad (1957:14) listed it among the prawns fished for in Bangladesh. The importance of the fishery cannot be very great as Tirmizi (in Litt.) does not list it for Pakistan and neither Jones (1967) nor Tham (1968) give it among the commercial prawns of India.

*Parapenaeopsis venusta* De Man, 1907

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*Parapenaeopsis venusta* De Man, 1907, Notes Leyden Mus., 29:134

FAO Names: Adonis shrimp (En), Crevette adonis (Fr), Camarón adonis (Sp).

Literature: De Man, 1911:93; De Man, 1913; Pl. 9, Fig. 30; Dall, 1957:220, Fig. 28.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Malaya; Indonesia; Australia (Queensland).

Habitat: Depth 11 to 44 m. Bottom sand, shells, stones and mud. Marine.

Size: Total length 37 to 45 mm (♀); carapace length 0.9 mm (♂), 1.3 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Listed among the commercially important penaeids by Motoh (1977:6), who based himself on Munro (1968:14). The latter, however, ranged the species among "smaller species regarded as having no commercial value". Also the rarity of the species (only a few specimens have been reported upon) makes it unlikely that it ever will become of commercial value.

*Parapenaeus australiensis* Dall, 1957

PEN Papap 2

*Parapenaeus australiensis* Dall, 1957, Aust.J.Mar.Freshwat.Res., 8:179

FAO Names: Australian rose shrimp (En), Crevette rose australienne (Fr), Camarón rosado australiano (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Eastern Australia.

Habitat: Depth 124 to 180 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 160 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Listed as commercially important by Racek (1973:155,161).

*Parapenaeus fissurus* (Bate, 1881)

PEN Parap 3

*Penaeus fissurus* Bate, 1881, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (5)8:180

FAO Names: Neptune rose shrimp (En), Crevette neptune (Fr), Camarón rosado neptuno (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: from East Africa and the Red Sea through India and Malaya to Japan, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Habitat: Depth 50 to 274 m. Bottom mud and sand, Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 78 mm (♂), 107 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 20 mm (♂), 31.5mm (♀). Kurian & Sebastian (1976:99) gave the total length as 120 mm, while Crosnier & Jouannic (1973:10) indicated it as 140 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Crosnier & Jouannic (1973:10) listed *P. fissurus* as one of the species "éventuellement commercialisables" on the continental shelf of Madagascar. Kurian & Sebastian (1976:99) included the species among the commercially important prawns of India, but stated that it is taken in "stray catches only". According to Yasuda (1957:30) *P. fissurus* belongs to those shrimps that are important in the fishery in the Inland Sea of Japan. Judging by Yoshida's (1941: 7, Fig. 10) figure of petasma of his material of "*P. fissurus*" from the fishmarket at Fusan, Korea, this does not belong to the present species but to *P. lanceolatus*.

*Parapenaeus investigatoris* Alcock & Anderson, 1899

PEN Parap 4

*Parapenaeus investigatoris* Alcock & Anderson, 1899, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (7)3:279

FAO Names: Explorer rose shrimp (En), Crevette rose chercheuse (Fr), Camarón explorador (Sp).

Literature: Kubo, 1949:406, Figures.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: S.E. Africa and Gulf of Aden to the Malay Archipelago and Japan.

Habitat: Depth 220 to I 240 m. Marine.

Size: Total length 62 to 76 mm (♂), 73 to 82 mm (♀); carapace length 14 to 15 mm (♂), 18 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Included by Kurian & Sebastian (1976:99) among the Indian prawns of commercial importance with the annotation that it is "recorded in small numbers and taken mostly in the Gulf of Mannar, off Pulicat Lake and Andamans. Also off Cochin in deep-sea trawling".

*Parapenaeus lanceolatus* Kubo, 1949

PEN Parap 5

*Parapenaeus lanceolatus* Kubo, 1949, J.Tokyo Coll.Fish., 36(1):405

FAO Names: Lancer rose shrimp (En), Crevette rose lancier (Fr), Camarón rosado lanzón (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Japan; Korea.

Habitat: Depth 300 to 350 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 75 mm (♂), maximum carapace length 20 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Yasuda (1957:30) listed this species, together with *P. fissurus* as being important in the prawn fishery in the Inland Sea of Japan. Yoshida (1941:17) mentioned this species, under the name *P. fissurus* in his list of economic important marine shrimps of Korea, his material was obtained at the Fusan fishmarket; Yoshida's Figure 10, showing the petasma of his specimens, indicate that what he had was not *P. fissurus* but *P. lanceolatus*.

*Parapenaeus longipes* Alcock, 1905

PEN Parap 6

*Parapenaeus longipes* Alcock, 1905, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (7)6:520,525

FAO Names: Flamingo shrimp (En), Crevette flamand (Fr), Camarón flamenco (Sp).

Literature: Racek & Dali, 1965:52, Pl. 5, Fig. 5, Pl. 10, Fig. 6; Tirmizi & Basbir, 1973:63, Figs. 43,44.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to the Malay Archipelago and Japan.

Habitat: Depth 13 to 88 m. Marine

Size: Total length 50 to 76 mm (♂), 61 to 79 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Minor or nil. Listed by Kurian & Sebastian (1976:99) among the Indian prawns of commercial importance and said to be "recorded in small numbers" in "Mangalore and Cochin, off Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and river Hoogly".

*Parapenaeus longirostris* (Lucas, 1846)

PEN Parap 1

*Penaeus longirostris* Lucas, 1846, Explor.Sci.Algér.-(Zool.), 1(1):46

Synonymy: *Peneus cocco* Prestandrea, 1833; *Penaeus bocagei* Johnson, 1863; *Penaeus politus* Smith, 1881; *Parapenaeus politus* - Smith, 1886; *Neopenaeopsis paradoxus* Bouvier, 1905; *Parapenaeus paradoxus* - Bouvier, 1908; *Penaeopsis paradoxus* - Schmitt, 1926. The species has often been, incorrectly, indicated with the name *Parapenaeus membranaceus*; the true *Penaeus membranaceus* Risso, however, is a *Solenocera*.

FAO Names: Deep-water rose shrimp (En), Crevette rose du large (Fr), Camarón de altura (Sp).

Local Names: Camarao da costa (Portugal), Gamba (official Spanish name), Gamba blanca (Spain), Crevette rose du large (France, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), Gambero bianco, Gambero rosa (Italy) Ammiru biancu (Sicily, Italy), Garidáki (Greece), Karides (Turkey), Bar-penon (Israel), Gembri sghir (Tunisia), Crevette de chalut (Morocco), Rosa Garnele (Germany), Petite crevette, Crevette des grands fonds (Senegal).

Distribution: East Atlantic: from Portugal to Angola, also in the entire Mediterranean. West Atlantic: from Massachusetts, U.S.A. to French Guiana.

Habitat: Depth 20 to 700 m, but usually between 150 and 400 m. Bottom mud or muddy sand. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 160 mm (♂), 186 mm (♀), usually shorter 140 mm (♂), 160 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Along the Mediterranean coast of Spain the species is much fished for and sold cooked or salted (Zariquiey Alvarez, 1968:55). Longhurst (1970:267) indicated that this is the

most important commercial species of the Mediterranean coasts of Spain, France and Italy. Also in Algeria, Tunisia, Greece and Turkey the species is of commercial value, although on a lesser scale. Outside the Mediterranean the species is fished by trawlers in the area between S. Portugal and Rio de Oro and off Senegal; however, it is not of great importance there. In the southern part of the Gulf of Guinea the fishery for the species at depths between 200 and 325 m is very productive, with a daily yield per trawler of more than 1 t (average) to 3 t (maximum) (Crosnier & Forest, 1973:304).

*Parapenaeus sextuberculatus* Kubo, 1949

PEN Parap 7

*Parapenaeus sextuberculatus* Kubo, 1949, J.Tokyo Coll.Fish., 36(1):403

FAO Names: Domino shrimp (En), Crevette domino (Fr), Camarón dominó (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar to Japan.

Habitat: Depth 250 to 350 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 140 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Potential. Crosnier & Jouannic (1973:11) listed the species as "éventuellement commercialisable" on the continental slope of Madagascar.

*Penaeopsis rectacuta* (Bate, 1888)

PEN Pe 1

*Penaeus rectacutus* Bate, 1888, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (5)8:180

Synonymy: *Metapenaeus rectacutus* - Wood-Mason, 1891; *Parapenaeus rectacutus* - Alcock, 1901.

FAO Names: Needle shrimp (En), Crevette aiguille (Fr), Camarón aguja (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: S.E. Africa and India to Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji.

Habitat: Depth 180 to 750 m. Bottom mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 104 mm (♂), 131 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 24 mm (♂), 34 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Crosnier & Jouannic: (1973:12) considered this species "éventuellement commercialisable" on the continental shelf of Madagascar. In India *P. rectacuta* at present is not yet commercially fished for, but exploratory work indicated that a commercial fishery might be feasible off the Indian west coast (Jones, 1967:1337; Longhurst, 1970:282; Kurian & Sebastian, 1976:99). Domantay (1956:363) listed the species among the economically important prawns in the Philippines.

*Penaeopsis serrata* Bate, 1881

PEN Pe 2

*Penaeopsis serratus* Bate, 1881, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (5)8:183

Synonymy: *Parapenaeus megalops* Smith, 1885; *Artemesia talismani* Bouvier, 1905; *Penaeopsis serratus antillensis* A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1909; *Penaeopsis megalops* - De Man, 1911. This is a different species from the Indo-West Pacific *Penaeus serratus* Bate, 1881 (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (5)8:182), which also belongs to the present genus and which should correctly be known as *Penaeopsis challengerii* De Man, 1911.

FAO Names: Megalops shrimp (En), Crevette megalops (Fr), Camarón megalops (Sp).

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: off N.W. Africa (Morocco, Rio de Oro). Western Atlantic: North Carolina (U.S.A.) to Surinam; Bahamas Islands; Gulf of Mexico; Caribbean Sea.