

Local Names: Kwei kung (Thailand), Rebon, Djembret (Indonesia; names used for a mixture of *Acetes*, penaeid larvae and Mysidacea).

Literature: Omori, 1975:69, Figs. 14,30.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: south coast of China to Malaya, Singapore and Indonesia.

Habitat: Depth 9 to 55 m, possibly also shallower. Bottom mud and sand. Marine.

Size: Total length 17 to 26 mm (♂), 20 to 34 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Omori (1975:69) reported the species from the fish market in Jakarta (Indonesia) and also mentioned it as one of the species of the genus fished commercially in Thailand and Singapore.

*Sergestes lucens* Hansen, 1922

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*Sergestes lucens* Hansen, 1922, Résult.Campagne Sci.Prince Albert I, 64:38,121

Synonymy: *Sergestes kishinouyei* Nakazawa & Terao, 1915; *Sergetes phosphoreus* Kishinouye, 1925.

FAO Names: Sakura shrimp (En), Chevrette sakura (Fr), Camarón sakura (Sp).

Local Names: Sakura ebi (Japan) [Niboshi ebi for the dried product].

Literature: Gordon, 1935:310, Figs.1c,3a,4,5,6a,b,7; Omori, 1969:1-83, textfigs. 1-40, col. Pl. 1.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: so far only known from Japan (Tokyo, Sagami and Suruga Bays).

Habitat: In shallow coastal waters. Planktonic. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 35 to 43 mm (♂), 37 to 48 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Notwithstanding the restricted area of the species, it "is one of the commercially important shrimps in Japan, and is one of the few planktonic organisms which [are] utilized by Man directly" (Omori, 1969:1); the annual landing around 1969 was 4 000 to 7 000 t. The animals are boiled in salt water and dried. They are consumed locally and are exported.

#### INFRAORDER CARIDEA Dana, 1852

Caridea Dana, 1852, U.S.Explor.Exped., 13:501,528

The Caridea are divided into ten superfamilies, all but two of which contain species that are of greater or smaller economic importance.

#### SUPERFAMILY OPLOPHOROIDEA Dana, 1852

Hoplophorida Alcock, 1901, Descr.Catal.Indian Deep Sea Crust.Macr.Anom., 55

This superfamily consists of three families, two of which (Oplophoridae and Nematocarcinidae) are deep-sea forms, and so far have not been commercially exploited (although *Nematocarcinus* species are sometimes caught in great quantities). The remaining family, the Atyidae, inhabits almost exclusively fresh water and in various areas is of commercial importance.

FAMILY NEMATOCARCINIDAE Smith, 1884

Nematocarcininae Smith, 1884, Rep.U.S.Fish Comm., 10:368

*Nematocarcinus africanus* Crosnier & Forest, 1973

NEMAT Nemat 1

*Nematocarcinus africanus* Crosnier & Forest, 1973, Faune Trop., 19:114

Synonymy: Crosnier & Forest (1973) showed that under the name *Nematocarcinus cursor* A. Milne Edwards, 1881, several species were confused. The true *N. cursor* is restricted to the western Atlantic, the West African specimens until then assigned to *N. cursor* proved to belong to *N. africanus*.

FAO Names: African spider shrimp (En), Crevette araignée d'Afrique (Fr), Camarón araña africano (SP).

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: West Africa from Senegal to Angola.

Habitat: Depth 200 to 700 m, most common between 300 to 600 m. Bottom soft mud.

Size: Maximum total length 104 mm.

Interest to Fishery: So far nil. When caught, the species usually occurs in great numbers and for that reason a fishery might seem promising. The great depth at which the species occurs and the fact that the specimens are rather soft, while the long legs and antennae form large entangled masses, reduce the interest for it as a commercial species.

FAMILY ATYIDAE De Haan, 1849

Atyidea De Haan, 1849, In Von Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Crustacea, (6):168,184

Only two genera of this family are known to be of commercial importance, viz. *Atya* Leach and *Caridina*. H. Milne Edwards.

The atyid species, especially those of *Caridina*, are quite numerous and are difficult to distinguish. In the literature, therefore, in several instances the economic importance of the family or a genus, but not of separate species is given. So Blanco (1935:29) in the introduction to his paper on Philippine Atyidae stated that in the Philippines the Atyidae are abundant in large freshwater lakes, especially Laguna de Bay and Taal Lake, where they are caught in large quantities by means of scissors-nets..... This crustacean is eaten fresh, or salted and made into a fermented product called alamang. It is also simply dried and sold as dry prawn. When the supply is abundant, it is prepared as protein feed for ducks and chickens or converted into some form of fertilizer", and Shen (1948:120,121) remarked in his paper on *Caridina* from S.W. China: "They can be caught by dip nets or scissor nets. Heretofore they seems to have little commercial value, although they sometimes can be found in the market in fresh or dried form. Only the local inhabitants occasionally use them in various ways as a subsidiary food article. It may be eaten fresh, or dried or salted and made into a fermented product, or powdered and mixed with some other food stuffs as those sold at certain places of Yunnan. While in the lower Yangtze Valley, when the supply becomes abundant, the villagers usually collect this sort of crustacea to feed the domestic fowl as a protein food, which may effectively increase the flesh and egg- (p.120:) production, or it may be converted into some form of

fertilizer as they do in the Philippines". Johnson (1966:280) stated that "in parts of Madagascar, Celebes and the Ganges delta area such prawns [i.e. *Caridina* species] are of considerable economic importance. Though several species are abundant in Malaysia, especially in slightly saline water, they are never used for food here". Darteville (1959a:24) mentioned about the *Caridina* species of Zaire, W. Africa: "Les indigènes les pêchent et les font sécher au soleil sur les rochers avant de les vendre".

Of the following species I did find information about their commercial value.

*Atya gabonensis* Giebel, 1875

ATY Aty 1

*Atya gabonensis* Giebel, 1875, Z.Gesamte Naturwiss., 45:52

FAO Names: Gabon shrimp (En), Saltarelle gabonaise (Fr), Camarón gabonés (Sp).

Local Names: Osa (Ghana), Mobègomô (Duala, Cameroon), Bomingomô (Batanga, Cameroon), Dikuta (Bassa Bania, Cameroon), Ekusa (Soubou, Cameroon); these names are also used for *Atya sulcatipes*.

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:317, Figs. 707,706.

Distribution: West Africa: Senegal to Gabon.

Habitat: Fresh water of streams with rocky bottom.

Size: Maximum total length 124 mm (♂), 92 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Irvine (1947:306) mentioned the species as edible in his book on the Fisheries of Ghana. Monod (1928:205; 1966:176) listed it among the species fished for in Cameroon.

*Atya innocous* (Herbst, 1792)

ATY Aty 2

*Cancer (Astacus) innocous* Herbst, 1792, Vers.Naturgesch.Krabben Krebse, 2:62

Synonymy: *Astacus nasoscopus* Meuschen, 1778 (unavailable name); *Atya occidentalis* Newport, 1847; *Atya robusta* A. Milne Edwards, 1864.

FAO Names: Basket shrimp (En), Saltarelle panier (Fr), Camarón cestillo (Sp).

Literature: Chace & Hobbs, 1969:57, Figs. 8,10a-c, 14a,b.

Distribution: Atlantic America: Nicaragua to Panama; West Indies (Cuba to St. Vincent, Curaçao).

Habitat: Fresh waters; small streams; among rocks.

Size: Maximum carapace length 33.7 mm (♂), 20.6 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Hart (1961:73) mentioned that in Jamaica the species is "collected locally by holding baskets made of reeds in the swift waters and then turning over rocks a few feet up-streams".

*Atya pilipes* Newport, 1847

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*Atya pilipes* Newport, 1847, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (1)19:160

Synonymy: *Atyoida tahitensis* Stimpson, 1860; *Atya serrata* Bate, 1888; *Atya brevirostris* De Man, 1892; *Atya brevirostris demani* Nobili, 1900; *Ortmannia alluaudi* Bouvier, 1905; *Pseudatya beauforti* Roux, 1928; *Vanderbiltia rosamondae* Boone, 1935.

FAO Names: Koros shrimp (En), Saltarelle koros (Fr), Camarón koros (Sp).

Local Names: Udang grago (Indonesia), Apta, Yapyap (Tagalog language, Philippines), Daliw daliw, Koros (Hocaco language, Philippines). In all cases the names are also used for other species of the genus or even family.

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:294, Figs. 611-615,630-633 (as *A. serrata*).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar and the Seychelles east to the Philippines, Micronesia and Polynesia,

Habitat: Fresh water, juveniles are found in water with higher salinity.

Size: Total length 20 to 45 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The species was indicated by Djajadiredja & Sachlan (1956:370) as being economically important in the Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia. Blanco (1935:29) indicated the commercial importance of Atyidae in general in the Philippines, but did not specify which species are so. Among the Philippine Atyidae Blanco (1935:31) also listed the present species. Both in Indonesia and the Philippines the Atyidae are usually sold fresh, sometimes they are dried and used for food both for men and animals, or for fertilizer,

*Atya scabra* (Leach, 1815)

ATY Aty 4

*Atya scaber* Leach, 1815, Trans.Linn.Soc.Lond., 11:345

Synonymy : *Astacus (Atya) scabra* - Voigt , 1836; *Atya mexicana* Wiegmann, 1836; *Atya margaritacea* A. Milne Edwards, 1864; *Atya punctata* Kingsley, 1878.

FAO Names: Camacuto shrimp (En), Saltarelle camacuto (Fr), Camarón camacuto (Sp).

Local Names: Chacales (Mexico), Camacuto (Venezuela), Conca, Camarão da pedra (N. Brazil), Curuca, Coruca, Cruca (Pernambuco, Brazil), Guaricuru (Brazil, after Marcgraf, 1648), Guàbara (Puerto Rico), Bouc (Martinique), Cacador (Guadeloupe).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:314, Figs. 55-67,703-706; Villalobos, 1943; Chace & Hobbs, 1969:63, Figs. 9,10d-f,14d-e.

Distribution: Atlantic America: Mexico to São Paulo (Brazil); West Indies (Cuba to Trinidad, Curaçao). The West African material brought to this species in most cases belongs to *A. sulcatipes*, the Western American to *A. rivalis*.

Habitat: Fresh water, usually small, often fast flowing streams, under stones.

Size: Maximum total length 98 mm (♂), 65 mm (♀); average 70 mm (♂) and 50 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 39 mm (♂), average 30 mm (♂), 19 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Villalobos (1943:12) indicated that the species is caught and used as food in Vera Cruz, Mexico, Davant (1963:98) described it as of local economic importance in Venezuela. Fausto Filho (1968:28) listed the species as of moderate commercial importance in N.E. Brazil. Also Oliveira (1945:177) cited it as being used as food by the inhabitants of the interior of Pernambuco State, Brazil, where it, if well prepared, "constitue um prato saboroso". Coelho (in Litt.) indicated that the species is sold on the markets in Recife, Brazil, where it is of "importancia comercial considerável para as populações ribeirinhos", Gundlach (1887:131) and M.J. Rathbun (1901:119) both reported the species as being sold on the market of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

*Atya spinipes* Newport, 1847

ATY Aty 5

*Atya spinipes* Newport, 1847, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (1)19:159

Synonymy: *Atya De moluccensis* Haan, 1849; *Atya armata* A. Milne Edwards, 1864; *Atya gustavi* Ortmann, 1890; *Atya dentiostriis* Thallwitz, 1891.

FAO Names: Soldier brush shrimp (En), Saltarelle soldat (Fr), Camarón soldado (Sp).

Local Names: see under *A. pilipes*.

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:299, Figs. 672-681; Johnson, 1961:145, Figs. 38-42.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar to the Ryukyu Islands and Polynesia.

Habitat: Fresh water, usually in fast flowing streams; among rocks.

Size: Maximum total length 84 mm (♂), 77 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Of minor importance. Johnson (1966:280) reported that it is collected and used for food by riverside dwellers in Malaya and (1968:235) that it is the object of a very small scale subsistence fishery in a few areas there. Djajadiredja & Sachlan (1956:368,370) enumerated it among the economically important shrimps of Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes and the Lesser Sunda Islands. Blanco (1935:29,30) dealt with the Atyidae in general as being edible and caught for food in the Philippines, and listed the present species without precise indication of its role in the economy of the country.

*Atya sulcatipes* Newport, 1847

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*Atya sulcatipes* Newport, 1847, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (1)19:159

Synonymy: *Atya margaritacea claviger* Aurivillius, 1898. Specimens from West Africa referred to in the literature as *Atya scabra* do not belong to that species, but in practically all instances are *A. sulcatipes*.

FAO Names: Ekusa shrimp (En), Saltarelle ekusa (Fr), Camarón ecusa (Sp).

Local Names: Mobèngomô (Douala, Cameroon), Ekusa (Soubou, Cameroon), Crevette gros-doigt (French, Cameroon), Bomingomô (Batanga, Cameroon), Dikuta (Bassa Bania, Cameroon). These names also are used for *A. gabonensis*.

Literature: Holthuis, 1966:232, Fig. 4.

Distribution: West Africa: Liberia; Cameroon; Zaire; N. Angola; Cape Verde Islands; Fernando Poo; Ilha do Príncipe; Sao Thomé; Annobon.

Habitat: Fresh water streams; among rocks.

Size: Maximum total length 69 mm (♂), 49 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 29 mm (♂), 18 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Minor. The species is listed by Monod (1928:121,205 as *Atya scabra*) among the edible species of Cameroon. Monod (1967:176) spoke about "une pêche traditionnelle aux Crevettes assez active" in Cameroon, and included among the shrimps also *Atya*.

*Caridina africana* Kingsley, 1882

ATY Cari 1

*Caridina africana* Kingsley, 1882, Bull. Essex Inst., 14:127

Synonymy: *Caridina togoensis* Hilgendorf, 1893; *Caridina togoensis stuhlmanni* Hilgendorf, 1898; *Caridina togoensis decorsei* Bouvier, 1904; *Caridina togoensis breviatus* Lenz, 1910; *Caridina africana* (with forms *typica*, *natalensis*, *aegyptiaca*, *roubaudi*, *togoensis*, *decorsei* and *stuhlmanni*) - Bouvier, 1925; *Caridina togoensis* (with vars. *stuhlmanni*, *decorsei*, *breviatus*, *kasaiensis kwamouthensis*, and *schoutedeni*) - De Man, 1925.

FAO Names: African caridina (En), Saltarelle africaine (Fr), *Caridina africana* (Sp).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:212, Figs. 470-477; Schmitt, 1926a:11, Figs. 1-62; Roth-Woltereck, 1942:293, Figs. 15-18.

Distribution: Africa: Nile basin; Great Lakes area; S.E. Africa; Western Africa from Sahara, Lake Tchad basin and French Guinea south to Angola.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 30 mm; maximum carapace length (without rostrum) 5.5 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Although very much has been written about this species, there is very little information as to its economic importance. Darteville (1950:43; 1950a:24) reported that near Leopoldville (Kinshasa) "les indigènes pêchent" this species and dry the specimens in the sun before selling them.

*Caridina denticulata* (De Haan, 1844)

ATY Cari 2

*Hippolyte denticulata* De Haan, 1844, In Von Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Crustacea (6/7):Pl. 45, Fig. 8

Synonymy: *Caridina davidi* Bouvier, 1904; *Caridina denticulata sinensis* Kemp, 1918; *Neocaridina denticulata* - Kubo, 1938; *Neocaridina denticulata sinensis* - Kubo, 1936; *Neocaridina denticulata koreana* Kubo, 1938. The status of the various subspecies proposed is not certain, for the time being they are all synonymized here.

FAO Names: Sawtooth caridina (En), Saltarelle scie (Fr), *Caridina sierra* (Sp).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:234, Figs. 533-537; Kubo, 1938:73-82, Figs. 5-1.2.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Korea; China; Japan; Taiwan.

Habitat: Fresh water from near the sea coast to an altitude of 400 to 500 m.

Size: Maximum total length 20 mm (♂), 30 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Sowerby (1925:133) mentioned the species from Fukien and Shanghai, China and indicated that it is eaten, being dried and used as flavouring in food. Ping (1931:183) mentioned that near Nanking the species is "of economic importance" and is "sought by people for food". Liu (1955:25) also ranged the species among the economic shrimps of North China. Kamita (1954:33) remarked that in Japan the species is used as bait for fishing. In Taiwan the species does not seem to be regarded as food, as Tang (1961:44) stated that this "is an inedible species of very small size"; actually the species forms a pest in the pond culture of *Penaeus monodon* in Taiwan, where it acts both as a predator on the juvenile *Penaeus* and as a food competitor (Chen, 1976:117, Fig. 70).

*Caridina edulis* Bouvier, 1904

ATY Cari 3

*Caridina edulis* Bouvier, 1904, Bull.Mus.Hist.Nat.Paris, 10:135

FAO Names: Malagasy caridina (En), Saltarelle malgache (Fr), *Caridina malgacha* (Sp).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:208, Figs. 458-463.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Not mentioned. Judging by Bouvier's (1905, 1925) figures, the carapace length is about 9 mm (inclusive of the rostrum).

Interest to Fishery: The original description was based on "très nombreux exemplaires cuits, visiblement préparés pour la vente sur le marché".

*Caridina gracilirostris* De Man, 1892

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*Caridina gracilirostris* De Man, 1892, In M. Weber, Zool.Ergeb.Reise Niederl.Ost Indien, 2:399

Synonymy: *Caridina nilotica gracilirostris* - Roux, 1919.

FAO Names: Needlenose caridina (En), Saltarelle aiguille (Fr), *Caridina aguja* (Sp).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:142, Figs. 305-307; Holthuis, 1965:23, Fig. 7.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Madagascar and India to Indonesia, Australia and Palau.

Habitat: Fresh or slightly brackish water.

Size: Maximum total length 37 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Menon (1955:132) mentioned this species as one of those obtained in the paddy field prawn fishery in Travancore and Cochin, India; however, it proved to be very rare in the catches. Djajadiredja & Sachlan (1956:368,370) listed the species as being economically important in Sumatra, Celebes, the Lesser Sunda Islands and the Moluccas. This is the only atyid species mentioned by Blanco (1935:32) from Laguna de Bay, Luzon, where according to the same author (:29) atyids "are caught in large quantities" and used for food. Johnson (1968:235) indicated this species (together with a few others of the same genus) as a potential basis for a culture fishery in Malaysia.

*Caridina laevis* Heller, 1862

ATY Cari 5

*Caridina laevis* Heller, 1862, S.B.Akad.Wiss.Wien, 40 (1):411

FAO Names: Smooth caridina (En), Saltarelle glabre (Fr), *Caridina lisa* (Sp).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:163, Figs. 382-385.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: India to Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 26 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Djajadiredja & Sachlan (1956:368,370) listed the species as of economic importance in Indonesia (Java, Celebes).

The *Caridina nilotica* (P. Roux, 1833) complex

ATY Cari 6

*Pelias niloticus* P. Roux, 1833, Ann.Sci.Nat.Paris, (1)28:73

Species, subspecies and synonymy: *Caridina longirostris* H. Milne Edwards, 1837; *Caridina grandirostris* Stimpson, 1858; *Caridina leucosticta* Stimpson, 1858; *Atya wyckii* Hickson, 1888; *Caridina wyckii gracilipes* De Man, 1892; *Caridina wyckii paucipara* De Man, 1898; *Caridina modiglianii* Nobili, 1900; *Caridina nilotica minahassae* De Man, 1902; *Caridina simoni* Bouvier, 1904; *Caridina nilotica* (with subspecies *bengalensis*, *brachydactyla*, *gracilipes*, *natalensis*, *paucipara*, *wyckii*) - De Man, 1908; *Caridina nilotica aruensis* J. Roux, 1911; *Caridina brachydactyla* - Bouvier, 1913; *Caridina brachydactyla peninsularis* Kemp, 1918; *Caridina nilotica macrophora* Kemp, 1918; *Caridina alphonsi* Bouvier, 1919; *Caridina nilotica brevidactyla* J. Roux, 1919; *Caridina nilotica simoni* - Bouvier, 1925; *Caridina nilotica meridionalis* J. Roux, 1926; *Caridina nilotica brachydactyla peninsularis* - Edmondson, 1935; *Caridina gracilipes* - Chopra 1939. *Caridina nilotica chauhani* Chopra & Tiwari, 1949; *Caridina nilotica zeylanica* Arudpragasam & Costa, 1962; *Caridina nilotica veliensis* Pillai, 1964; *Caridina simoni peninsularis* - Johnson, 1965; *Caridina b. brachydactyla* - Tiwari & Pillai, 1971. The status of the numerous species and subspecies of this complex are still under debate. Until a thorough systematic revision of it has been made it seems best to treat this complex as a single unit,

FAO Names: Common caridina (En), Saltarelle commune (Fr), Caridina común (Sp).

Local Names: Ghusha chingri (Calcutta, India; Bangladesh), Sunka chingri (Bangladesh).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: the taxonomic status of the various forms assigned to this complex have not yet been satisfactorily straightened out, but the complex as a whole occupies the entire eastern part of Africa (Cairo to Natal) and goes eastward as far as southern Japan, Australia and Polynesia.

Habitat: The species inhabit fresh, sometimes slightly brackish, water.

Size: Maximum total length about 35 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Bouvier (1905:92) remarked that the form, which he indicated with the name *Caridina wyckii* var. *paucipara*, is sold on the market in Madagascar: "dans un panier remis au Musée ethnographique, plusieurs centaines d'individus de cette forme se trouvaient réunis pour la vente, sans trace de mélange avec une autre espèce". Chopra (1939:223) mentioned *Caridina gracilipes* as being eaten in Calcutta and in different other parts of India. Qureshi (1956:362) listed the same form under the shrimps fished for in Bangladesh in estuarine waters. Liu (1955:27) had the species as *Caridina nilotica gracilipes* enumerated among the economic shrimps and prawns of North China. Djajadiredja & Sachlan (1956:363,370) listed *Caridina wyckii* as of economic importance in Indonesia (Celebes and Lesser Sunda Islands). Hickson (1888:357) when describing his new species *Atya wyckii*, mentioned that he first saw the animals "prepared rather for use [as food] than for observation" when he took his midday meal at Kelelonde, N. Celebes, and later (1889:224) stated that "as an article of food these small prawns are much prized by the natives, and the Dutchman is very glad to add the kleine garnalen to his list of comestibles at the rijsttafel". Blanco (1935:33,34) mentioned *Caridina nilotica brachydactyla* and *C. modiglianii* from the Philippines, but did not specifically indicate them as commercially important.



*Caridina propinqua* De Man, 1908

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*Caridina propinqua* De Man, 1908, Rec.Indian Mus., 2:227

FAO Names: Bengal caridina (En), Saltarelle bengalaise (Fr), Caridina bengalí (Sp).

Local Names: Ghusa chingri, Choanicha (Bangladesh).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:181, Figs. 375,381; Johnson, 196 1:131, Figs. 12-15.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Bay of Bengal from Chilka Lake to Chittagong, Malay Peninsula, Thailand.

Habitat: Fresh and brackish water.

Size: Maximum total length 20 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Qureshi (1956:362) listed the present species as found in commercial catches brought to the market in Bangladesh (incorrectly spelled *Caridina propinea*). Tham (1969: 212) in a table marked *C. propinqua* as present in commercial catches in Pakistan (probably Bangladesh is meant) and Malaysia. Johnson (1966:280) stated that species of *Caridina* "are never used for food" in Malaysia. The same author later (Johnson, 1968:235) thought it possible that this and other species of the genus could form the basis of a culture fishery.

*Caridina tonkinensis* Bouvier, 1919

ATY Cari 8

*Caridina tonkinensis* Bouvier, 1919, Bull.Mus.Hist.Nat.Paris, 25:331

FAO Names: Tonkin caridina (En), Saltarelle tonkinoise (Fr), Caridina tonkinesa (SP).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:223, Figs. 494-496; Johnson, 1961:133, Figs. 16-20.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Viet Nam and Malaysia.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 19 mm.

Interest to Fishery: So far not known, but Johnson (1968:235) mentioned this species (with two others of this genus) as a possible basis of a culture fishery in Malaysia).

*Caridina weberi* De Man, 1892

ATY Cari 9

*Caridina weberi* De Man, 1892, In M. Weber, Zool.Ergeb.Reise Niederl.Ost Indien, 2:371

Synonymy: *Caridina weberi typica* Bouvier, 1925.

FAO Names: Pugnose caridina (En), Saltarelle nez-camus (Fr), Caridina ñata (Sp).

Literature: Bouvier, 1925:242, Figs. 562-571.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: India to Viet Nam, Palau and Polynesia.

Habitat: Fresh water.