

the Red Sea (1962, 1965), special attention was given by me to the possibility of recognizing Forskål's crustacean species with the help of living material. Comparing living specimens of the present species with Forskål's description made it perfectly clear that he had this *Alpheus* before him. The striking colour pattern ("incarnatus, dorso nigro") showed this, while also the morphological characters mentioned by Forskål fit the species. As there was no uniformity in the use of a specific name for the present Alpeid (until about 1910 the name *Alpheus laevis* was mostly used, then, under the influence of H. Coutière, the name *Alpheus ventrosus* took over; although Stebbing, 1915, pointed out that the name *Alpheus lottini* has priority over *A. ventrosus*, it was only after 1950 that this name became accepted) it seems best to keep here strictly to priority.

FAMILY OGYRIDIDAE Hay & Shore, 1918

Ogyridae Hay & Shore, 1918, Bull.U.S.Bur.Fish., 35:388

The family contains only one genus, a single species of which has been reported to be of commercial importance.

Ogyrides orientalis (Stimpson, 1860)

OGY Ogy 1

Ogyris orientalis Stimpson, 1860, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1860:36

Synonymy: *Ogyris sibogae* De Man, 1911; *Ogyrides sibogae* De Man, 1922.

FAO Names: Telescope shrimp (En), Crevuche télescope (Fr), Camarón telescopio (Sp).

Literature: Fujino & Miyake, 1970:255, Fig. 6.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: India; Indonesia; Philippines; China; Japan.

Habitat: Depth 9 to 535 m. Bottom sand. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 18 mm; maximum carapace length up to 5.7 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The species is listed by Liu (1955:34) among the economic prawns and shrimps of N. China.

FAMILY HIPPOLYTIDAE Bate, 1888

Hippolytidae Bate, 1888, Rep.Voyage Challenger, (Zool.), 24:xii,xli,480,503,574,576

Although seven genera of this family are enumerated here as of commercial importance, this importance in all cases is of a minor nature, and hardly any hippolytid is fished on a large scale. The specimens usually are either too small or too scarce to be of economic interest.

Eualus leptognathus (Stimpson, 1860)

HIPPOL Eual 1

Hippolyte leptognatha Stimpson, 1860, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1860:34

Synonymy: *Spirontocaris leptognatha* - Balss, 1914; *Spirontocaris japonica* Yokoya, 1930; *Eualus japonica* - Derjugin & Kobjakona, 1935.

FAO Names: Yamato shrimp (En), Bouc yamato (Fr), Camarón yamato (Sp).

Local Names: Yamato mo ebi (Japan).

Literature: Hayashi & Miyake, 1968:128, Fig. 3.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: S.E. Siberia; China; Japan.

Habitat: Shallow water. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length about 25 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The species is listed by Liu (1955:41) among the economic shrimps and prawns of N. China.

Eualus macilentus (Kröyer, 1841)

HIPPOL Eual 2

Hippolyte macilenta Kröyer, 1841, Naturhist.Tidsskr., 3:574

Synonymy: *Spirontocaris macilenta* - M.J. Bathbun, 1904; *Spirontocarella macilenta* - Brashnikov, 1907.

FAO Names: Greenland shrimp (En), Bouc groenland (Fr), Camarón de Groenlandia (Sp).

Distribution: Northwestern Atlantic: West Greenland to Nova Scotia (Canada). Northern Pacific: Bering Sea to Okhotsk Sea.

Habitat: Depth 27 to 540 m. Marine.

Size: Total length 21 to 68 mm; maximum carapace length 16 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Potential. Couture (1971:31) stated that this species, not with standing its small size, in the province of Quebec, Canada, is "an important potential resource"

Eualus sinensis (Yu, 1931)

HIPPOL Eual 3

Spirontocaris sinensis Yu, 1931, Bull.Mus.Hist.Nat.; Paris, (2)3:514

FAO Names: Iso shrimp (En), Bouc iso (Fr), Camarón iso (Sp).

Local Names: Iso mo ebi (Japan).

Literature: Hayashi & Miyake, 1968:125, Fig. 2.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: China; Japan.

Habitat: Littoral zone. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 12 mm (♂), 22 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: The species is listed by Liu (1955:40) among the economic shrimps and prawns of N. China.

Exhippolysmata ensirostris (Kemp, 1914)

HIPPOL Exhip 2

Hippolysmata ensirostris Kemp, 1914, Rec.Indian Mus., 10:118

FAO Names: Hunter shrimp (En), Bouc chasseur (Fr), Camarón cazador (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: West coast of India to the Malay Archipelago.

Habitat: Shallow water. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 79 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Longhurst (1970:281) stated that along the N.W. coast of India the present species, together with *Nematopalaemon tenuipes* is the dominant caridean species in the trawl catches; the two species are caught in enormous numbers. In Kutch, India, the species is occasionally present in commercial prawn catches (Ramamurthy, 1967:1426). Kagwade (1967:1379) remarked that in the Bombay area it is less common in the offshore catches, and more common in the inshore waters. Kunju (1967: 1382) stated that in the commercial prawn catches of the Maharashtra coast of India (west coast) "more than half the total catch is made up of small shrimps such as *Palaemon tenuipes*, *Hippolysmata ensirostris* and *Acetes indicus*". Jones (1967:1 337) mentioned it among the fishery resources of the Gangetic Delta and other parts of India.

Exhippolysmata hastatoides (Balss, 1914)

HIPPOL Exhip 3

Mimocaris hastatoides Balss, 1914, Zool.Anz., 44:596

Synonymy: *Hippolysmata hastatoides* - Holthuis, 1947.

FAO Names: Companion shrimp (En), Bouc compagnon (Fr), Camarón compañero (Sp).

Literature: Balss, 1925:289, text-figs. 68-74, Pl. 28; De Man., 1925:29, Fig. 5.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: West Africa from Sierra Leone to N. Angola.

Habitat: Depth 1 to 15 m. Bottom sand and mud. Estuarine.

Size: Maximum total length 73 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Longhurst (1970:278) indicated this species as of importance at least in Nigeria where *Nematopalaemon hastatus* and it were estimated to produce some hundreds of tons annually from beach seine catches alone.

Exhippolysmata oplophoroides (Holthuis, 1948)

HIPPOL Exhip 1

Hippolysmata (Exhippolysmata) oplophoroides Holthuis, 1948, Proc.K.Ned.Akad.Wet., 51:1 106

FAO Names: Cock shrimp (En), Crevette buhatte (Fr), Camarón gallo (Sp).

Local Names: Cock shrimp (Guyana), Kaka, Tranga bakka (Surinam), Camarão espinho (Brazil), Camarão vermelho (N.E. Brazil), Camarão ovado (S.E. Brazil).

Distribution: Western Atlantic: North Carolina, U.S.A. to Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Habitat: Depth 10 to 45 m. Bottom mud, or muddy sand. Marine and estuarine.

Size: Maximum total length 79 rmm.

Interest to Fishery: With inshore fishing in the Guiana's quantities of *Nematopalaemon schmitti* and *Exhippolysmata oplophoroides* are taken. Until 1959 this was the only production of shrimp in (British) Guyana (Lindner, 1957:21; Longhurst, 1970:296). In Surinam also, the two species are taken together: *Nematopalaemon* always in far larger numbers than *Exhippolysmata*, the percentage of the latter is negligible (Holthuis, 1959:115). In N.E. Brazil the species is of considerable commercial importance; it is eaten directly or used in local dishes (P.A. Coelho & M. de Araújo Ramos, in Litt.); Fausto Filho (1968:27) on the other hand listed the species from the same area as being of insignificant commercial value. This species was observed in small numbers in the landings made at Santos and Santa Catarina State (S.E. Brazil). FAO (1964:9).

Remarks: It is interesting that all three species of *Exhippolysmata* cited here, although occurring in three different zoogeographical regions, as well as on three different continents, are always found as admixtures with catches of *Nematopalaemon*.

Heptacarpus brevirostris (Dana, 1852)

HIPPOL Hept 1

Hippolyte brevirostris Dana, 1852, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 6:24

Synonymy: *Spirontocaris brevirostris* - Walker, 1898.

FAO Names: Shortspine shrimp (En), Bouc tiépinés (Fr), Camarón espinilla (Sp).

Local Names: Short spine shrimp (U.S.A.).

Literature: Schmitt, 1921:66, Fig. 44.

Distribution: Eastern Pacific: Aleutian Islands to California.

Habitat: Depth 0 to 45 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 49 mm,

Interest to Fishery: R. Rathbun (1884:818) stated that "in San Francisco Bay it is taken with the Crangons for food"

Heptacarpus futilirostris (Bate, 1888)

HIPPOL Hept 2

Nauticaris futilirostris Bate, 1888, Rep.Voyage Challenger, (Zool.), 24:606

Synonymy: This species has often been confused with *H. rectirostris* (Stimpson), but Miyake & Hayashi (1968:437) straightened the taxonomic position and the synonymy of the two species out in an admirable precise way.

FAO Names: Toy shrimp (En), Bouc caprice (Fr), Camarón capricho (Sp).

Local Names: Ashinaga mo ebi modoki (Japan).

Literature: Miyake & Hayashi, 1968:437, Figs. 3,4,6,7e,f; Hayashi & Miyake, 1968:139, Fig. 9.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: China; Japan.

Habitat: Depth 0 to 20 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 35 mm (♂), 30 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:36) listed this species (as *Heptacarpus rectirostris*) among the economic shrimps and prawns of N. China.

Heptacarpus geniculatus (Stimpson, 1860)

HIPPOL Hept 3

Hippolyte geniculata Stimpson, 1860, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1860:34

Synonymy: *Spirontocaris geniculata* - M.J. Rathbun, 1902; *Spirontocaris alcimede* De Man, 1906.

FAO Names: Flexed shrimp (En), Bouc courbe (Fr), Camarón corva (Sp).

Local Names: Koshimagari mo ebi, Kosimagari ebi, Kusakosi ebi (Japan).

Literature: Hayashi & Miyake, 1968:132, Fig. 5.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: China; Japan.

Habitat: Shallow water to 20 m deep. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 51 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The species is listed by Liu (1955:38) among the economic shrimps and prawns of N. China.

Heptacarpus pandaloides (Stimpson, 1860)

HIPPOL Hept 4

Hippolyte pandaloides Stimpson, 1860, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1860:34

Synonymy: *Spirontocaris propugnatrix* De Man, 1906; *Spirontocaris pandaloides* - De Man, 1907; *Heptacarpus propugnatrix* - Miyake, 1961.

FAO Names: Tsuno shrimp (En), Bouc suno (Fr), Camarón suno (Sp).

Local Names: Tsuno mo ebi (Japan).

Literature: Hayashi & Miyake, 1968:136, Fig. 7.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: China; Japan.

Habitat: Shallow water, 0 to 30 m deep. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 52 mm.

Interest to Fishery: This species is listed by Liu (1955:37) among the economic prawns and shrimps of N. China. Parisi (1919:74) mentioned specimens obtained at the market of Yokohama.

Latreutes acicularis Ortmann, 1890

HIPPOL Latr 1

Latreutes acicularis Ortmann, 1890, Zool.Jahrb.(Syst.Geogr.Biol.Thiere), 5:506

FAO Names: Hosu shrimp (En), Bouc oso (Fr), Camarón oso (Sp).

Local Names: Hosu mo ebi (Japan).

Literature: Hayashi & Miyake, 1968:144, Fig. 11.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Japan.

Habitat: Shallow water. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 18 mm (♂), 31 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Yasuda (1957:196) mentioned that in Japan this species is used as bait for fishing.

Latreutes anoplonyx Kemp, 1914

HIPPOL Latr 2

Latreutes anoplonyx Kemp, 1914, Rec.Indian Mus., 10:104

FAO Names: Medusa shrimp (En), Bouc méduse (Fr), Camarón medusa (Sp).

Local Names: Kurage mo ebi (Japan).

Literature: Hayashi & Miyake, 1968:149, Fig. 13.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: India; Burma; Indonesia; China; Japan.

Habitat: Depth 0 to 15 m. Often associated with medusae. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 39 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Listed by Liu (1955:42) among the economic shrimps and prawns of N. China.

Latreutes laminirostris Ortmann, 1890

HIPPOL Latr 3

Latreutes laminirostris Ortmann, 1890, Zool.Jahrb.(Syst.Geogr.Biol.Thiere), 5:506

FAO Names: Platenose shrimp (En), Bouc nez lamelleux (Fr), Camarón laminilla (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: China; Japan.

Habitat: Depth 0 to 9 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 53 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The species is mentioned by Liu (1955:45) among the economic shrimps and prawns of N. China.

Latreutes planirostris (De Haan, 1844)

HIPPOL Latr 4

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

Synonymy: *Lysmata planirostris* - De Haan, 1849; *Cyclorhynchus planirostris* - De Haan, 1849; *Rhynchocycclus planirostris* - Stimpson, 1860; *Latreutes dorsalis* Stimpson, 1860; *Platybema planirostris* - Bate, 1888.

FAO Names: Flatnose shrimp (En), Bouc nez émoussé (Fr), Camarón romo (Sp).

Local Names: Hiratsuno mo ebi (Japan).

Literature: Hayashi & Miyake, 1966:147, Fig. 12.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Kuriles; Japan; China; N.W. Australia.

Habitat: Depth 5 to 110 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 29 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:43) listed this species among the economic shrimps and prawns of N. China.

Lysmata californica (Stimpson, 1866)

HIPPOL Lys 1

Hippolysmata californica Stimpson, 1866, Proc.Chicago Acad.Sci., 1:48

Synonymy: *Hippolyte lineata* Lockington, 1877.

FAO Names: Lined shrimp (En), Bouc rayé (Fr), Camarón listado (Sp).

Local Names: Red rock shrimp, Southern transparent shrimp, Striped tide-pool shrimp, Large transparent shrimp (California, U.S.A.).

Literature: Schmitt, 1921:49, Fig. 27; Limbaugh, Pedersen & Chace, 1961:249, Fig. 7.

Distribution: Eastern Pacific: California, U.S.A. to Guadeloupe Island, Mexico.

Habitat: Littoral (tide pools) to about 70 m depth. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 70 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The species is used exclusively for bait (Turner & Sexsmith, 1964:40) "Nightly trapping along breakwaters and other rocky areas produces a good supply for bait dealers to sell alive and fresh each day".

Lysmata seticaudata (Risso, 1816)

HIPPOL Lys 2

Melicerta seticaudata Risso, 1816, Hist.Nat.Crust.Nice, 110

Synonymy: *Aglaope striata* Rafinesque, 1814; *Palaemon cognetii* Risso, 1816; *Alpheus cougneti* - Risso, 1827; *Lysmata aberrans* Czerniavsky, 1884; *Miersia clavigera* Chun, 1888.

FAO Names: Monaco shrimp (En), Bouc monégasse (Fr), Camarón monagués (Sp).

Local Names: Crevette monégasque (France), Gambarú monegasco (Monaco), Gamberetto rosso (Italy), Gamblu tas-said (Malta), Creveta rosie (Romania).

Literature: Bacescu, 1967:143, Figs. 5,29,41,74-78.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: West coast of Europe from the Channel Islands south; Mediterranean; Black Sea.

Habitat: Depth 4 to 60 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 26 mm (♂), 45 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Brian (1941:41) mentioned that this species is sometimes sold in small quantities at the fish market in Genoa, Italy. Several authors (Stalio, 1877:801; Paolucci, 1909:44); Pesta, 1918:110) indicated that in the Adriatic the species is very good to eat, but because of its scarcity not commercially important (they "stellen aber keine spezielle Marktware vor, wohl ohne Zweifel wegen des vereinzelt Vorkommens", Pesta, 1918). Gruvel (1926a:36) cited the species for Tunisia, but "peu abondante".

Lysmata vittata (Stimpson, 1860)

HIPPOL Lys 3

Hippolysmata vittata Stimpson, 1860, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1860:30

Synonymy: *Nauticaris unirecedens* Bate, 1888; *Hippolysmata vittata subtilis* Thallwitz, 1891.

FAO Names: Indian lined shrimp (En), Bouc rayé indien (Fr), Camarón rayado indio (Sp).

Local Names: Akashima mo ebi (Japan).

Literature: Hayashi & Miyake, 1968:156, Fig. 17.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and S.E. Africa to China, Japan and the Malay Archipelago.

Habitat: Depth 0 to 54 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 43 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:45) included this species among the economic shrimps and prawns of N. China. Holthuis (1947:68) listed some specimens obtained at the fishmarket of Batavia (=Djakarta, Java, Indonesia). Kurian & Sebastian (1967:92) mentioned this species among commercially important prawns of India, but they stated that it was "found only in small numbers". Kunju (1967:1 385) reported it as occurring in the fishery off the Maharashtra coast of India.

Spirontocaris lilljeborgii (Danielssen, 1859)

HIPPOL Spir 1

Hippolyte lilljeborgii Danielssen, 1859 Nyt Mag.Naturvidensk., 11:5

Synonymy : *Hippolyte serurifrons* Norman, 1862; *Spirontocaris securifrons* - Norman, 1893.

FAO Names: Friendly spine shrimp (En), Bouc épineux (Fr), Camarón saborete espinudo (Sp).

Literature: Kemp, 1910:103, Pl. 14, Figs. 2-10.

Distribution: Northern Atlantic: Arctic Ocean south to British Isles and Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Habitat: Depth 20 to 1 200 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 74 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Longhurst (1970:258) in dealing with the prawn resources of the Northwest Atlantic stated that stocks of this species, *S. spinus* and *Pandalus montagui* "are known to occur, but their potential is not known, and they are only exploited incidentally to the fishery for *Pandalus borealis*". In Norway the species also occurs commonly in the prawn trawls used for catching *Pandalus borealis*, but it (as well as other non-Pandalids) are considered trash "and the catch must be cleansed of this before it is sold" (Hjort & Ruud, 1938:108).

Spirontocaris spinus (Sowerby, 1805)

HIPPOL Spir 2

Cancer spinus Sowerby, 1805, British Miscellany, 47

Synonymy: *Astactus spinus* - Pennant, 1812; *Alpheus spinus* - Leach, 1814; *Hippolyte sowerbaei* Leach, 1817; *Hippolyte spinus* - White, 1847; *Sowerbyus spinus* - Hoek, 1887.

FAO Names: Parrot shrimp (En), Bouc perroquet (Fr), Camarón loro (Sp).