

Literature : Rolland, 1881:234 (local French names); Palombi & Santarelli, 1961:366,367 (local Italian names); Fischer, Bianchi & Scott (eds), 1981 :vol. 5; Fischer, Bauchot & Schneider (eds), 1987:301.

Metanephrops Jenkins, 1972

NEPH Metan

Metanephrops Jenkins, 1972, *Crustaceana*, 22(2): 161. Gender masculine.

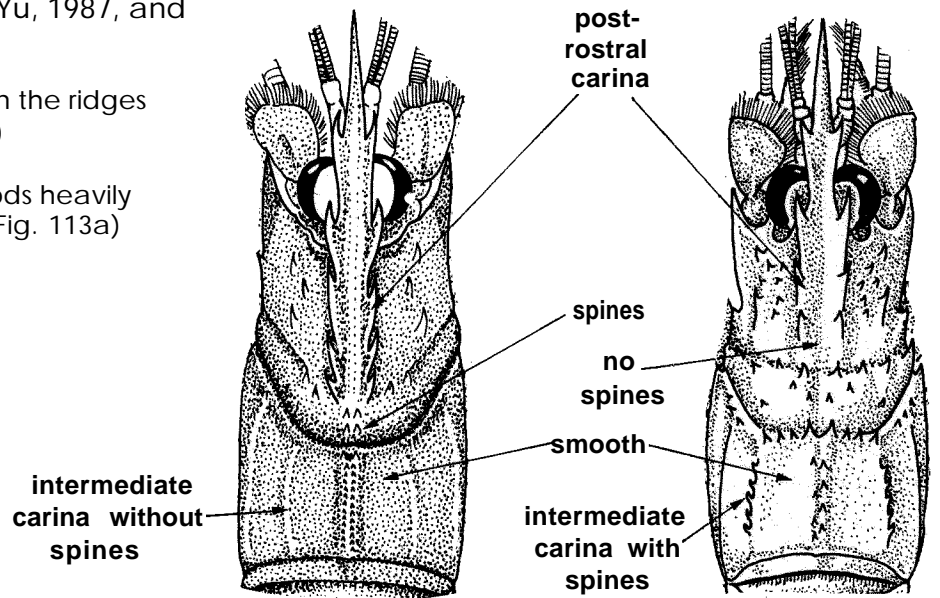
Type Species: by original designation: *Nephrops japonicus* Tapparone-Canefri, 1873.

All of the tropical western Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific lobsters formerly assigned to the genus **Nephrops**, are now placed in **Metanephrops**. The known species of that genus now number 17, not including the fossil species.

Most of the known species are of good size and all are considered either of present or potential commercial importance and therefore, all are enumerated here

Key to Species (after Chan & Yu, 1987, and Chan & Yu, 1991) :

- 1a. Carapace smooth, between the ridges and large spines (Fig. 112)
- 2a. Chelae of first pereiopods heavily ridged and spinulose (Fig. 113a)

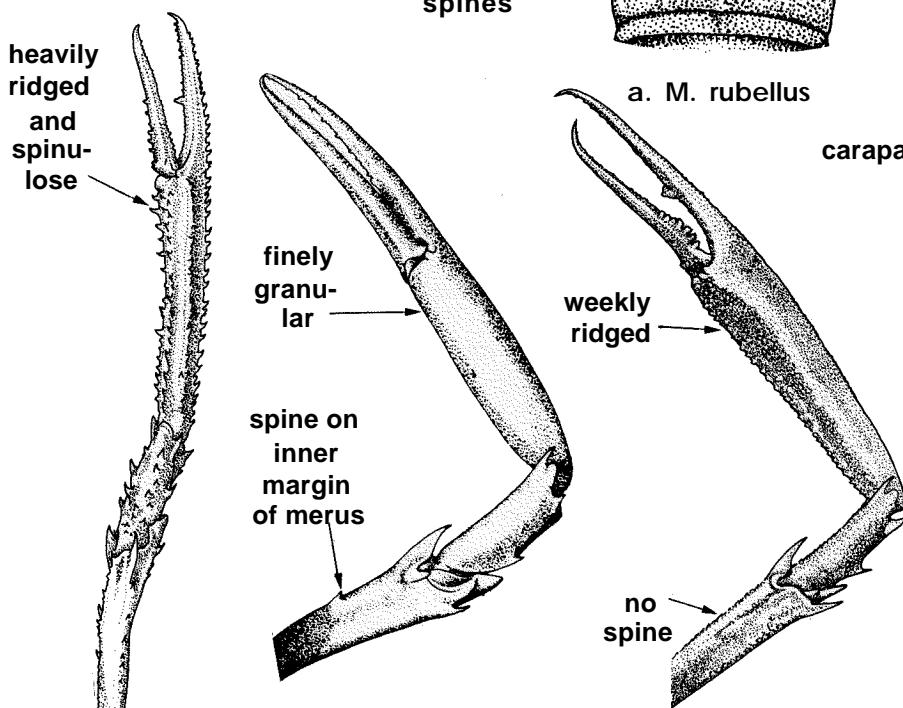


a. *M. rubellus*

b. *M. binghami*

carapace (dorsal view)

Fig. 112



a. *M. binghami*

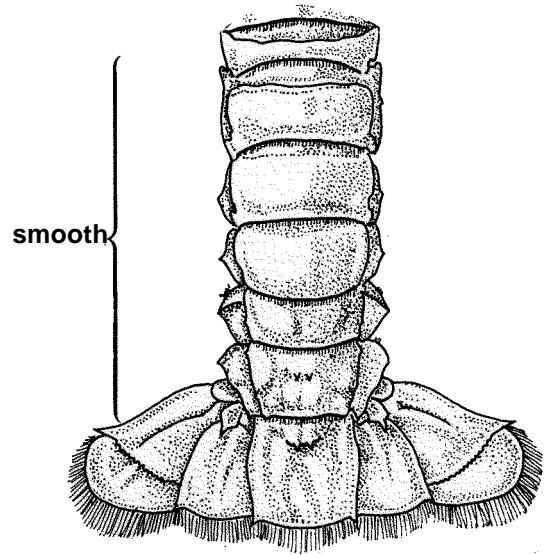
b. *M. boschmai*

c. *M. sibogae*

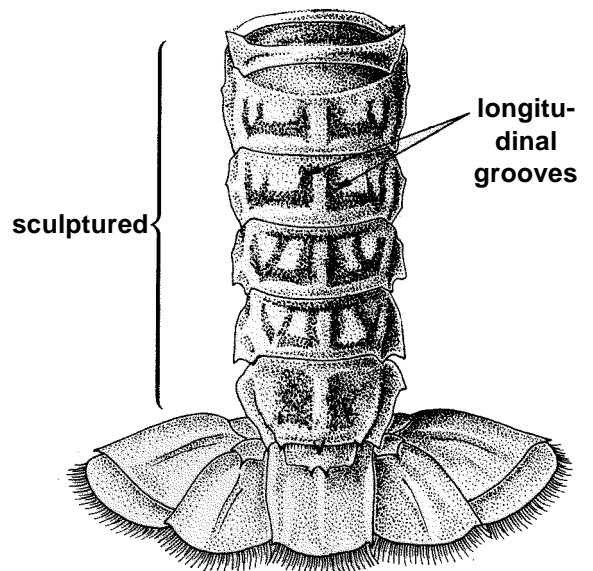
first pereiopod

Fig. 113

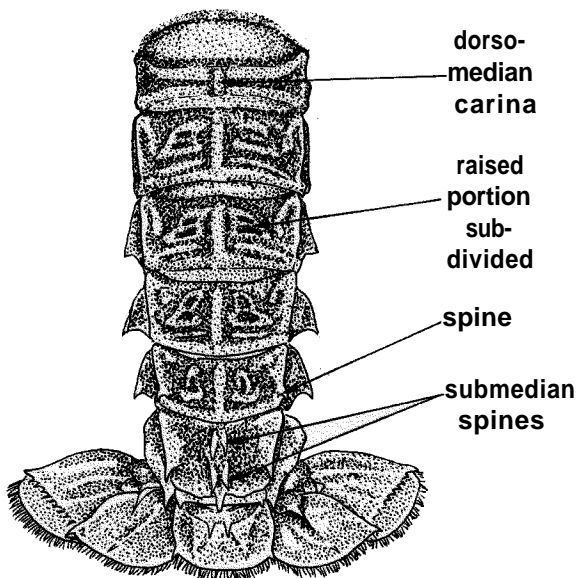
- 3a. Surface of abdominal tergites smooth (Fig. 114). Western Atlantic ("**binghami**" group)
- 4a. Spinules present behind postrostral carinae. Intermediate carina smooth (Fig. 112a). SW. Atlantic **M. rubellus** (Fig. 150)
- 4b. Spinules absent behind postrostral carinae. Intermediate carina spinulose (Fig. 112b). West Indian region **M. binghami** (Fig. 136)
- 3b. Surface of abdominal tergites conspicuously sculptured (Fig. 115). Indo-West Pacific ("**japonicus**" group)
 - 5a. Fifth abdominal somite with a distinct spine on the carina that separates the tergite from the pleuron. Dorsomedian carina of sixth abdominal somite with one or two pairs of submedian spines (Figs 116, 117). A prominent basal spine on outer edge of movable finger of large chela (Fig. 120a).
 - 6a. Raised portions of dorsal surface of abdomen subdivided. First abdominal somite with a dorso-medial carina (Fig. 116) (Japan) . **M. japonicus** (Fig. 144)
 - 6b. Raised parts of dorsal surface of abdomen smooth, not subdivided. No raised dorsomedial carina on first abdominal somite (Fig. 117) (Taiwan) **M. armatus** (Fig. 132)
- 5b. Fifth abdominal somite without distinct spines on carina separating tergite from pleuron. Dorsomedial carina of sixth abdominal somite without submedian spines.



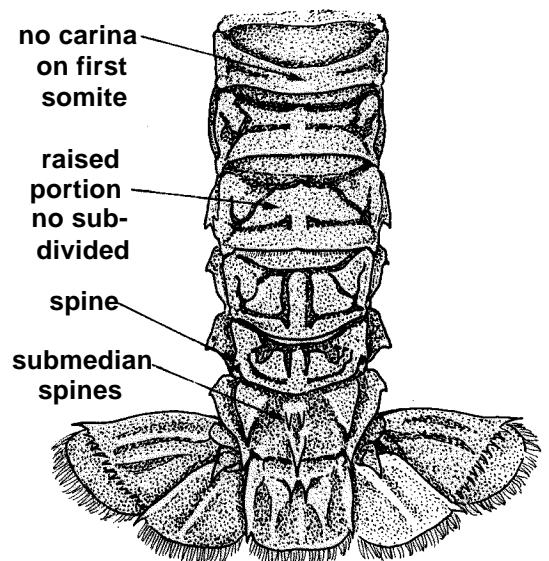
M. binghami
abdomen (dorsal view) Fig. 114



M. andamanicus
abdomen (dorsal view) Fig. 115



M. japonicus
abdomen (dorsal view)
Fig. 116



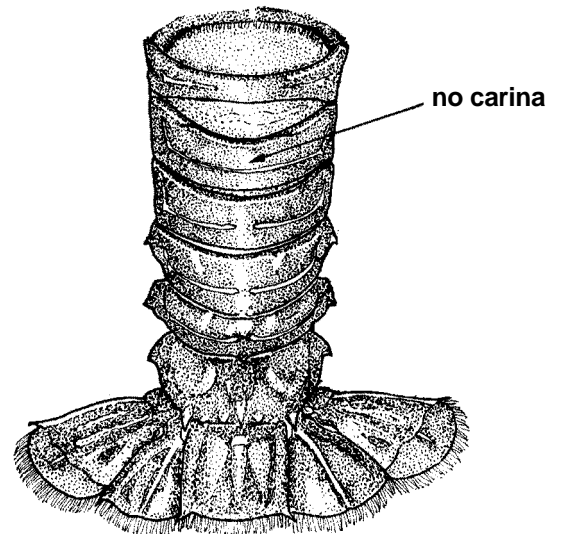
M. armatus
abdomen (dorsal view) Fig. 117

7a. Chela of first pereiopod with large spines. A prominent basal spine on outer edge of movable finger of large chela (Fig. 120a). Abdomen without dorsomedian carina (Fig. 118) (Taiwan) **M. formosanus** (Fig. 142)

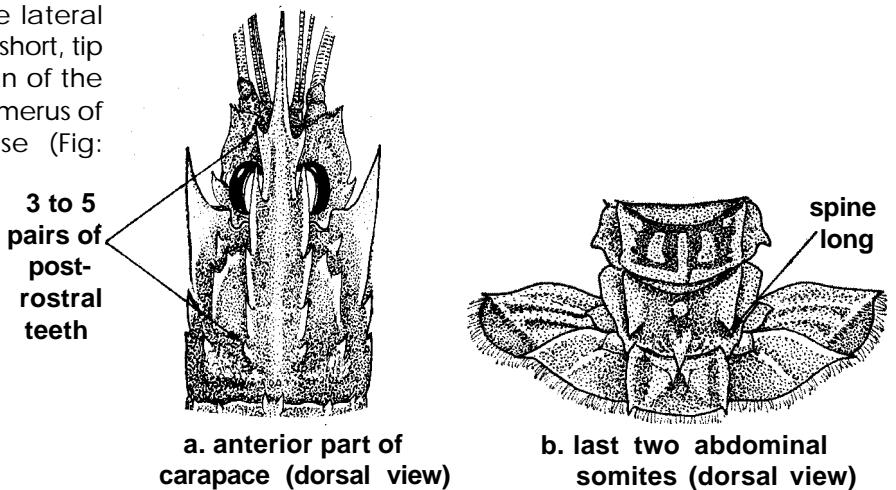
7b. Chela of first pereiopod without large spines. No prominent basal spine on outer edge of movable finger of large chela (Fig. 120b,c). Abdomen with dorsomedian carina

8a. Postrostral carinae with 3 to 5 (rarely 3) teeth (119a). Spine in the middle of the lateral margin of sixth abdominal somite long, reaching to posterolateral groove of the somite (119b). Inner margin of merus of first pereiopod heavily spinulose (Fig. 120b) (Japan, Taiwan) **M. sagamiensis** (Fig. 152)

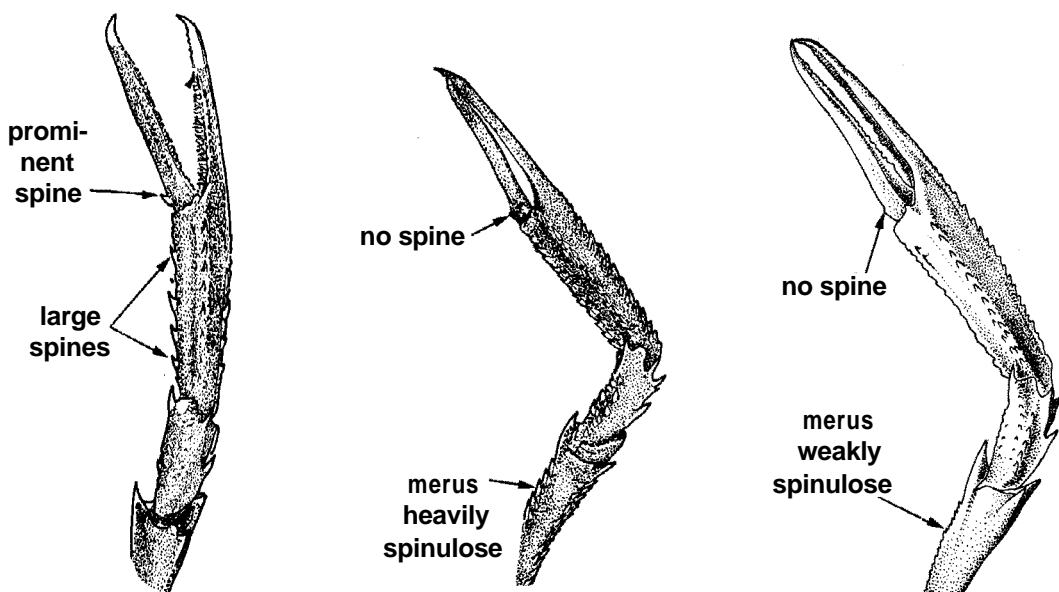
8b. Postrostral carinae with never more than 3 teeth. Spine in the middle of the lateral margin of sixth abdominal somite short, tip far from the posterolateral margin of the somite (Fig. 121). Inner margin of merus of first pereiopod weakly spinulose (Fig: 120c).



M. formosanus Fig. 118 abdomen (dorsal view)



M. sagamiensis Fig. 119



a. M. formosanus **b. M. sagamiensis** **c. M. andamanicus**

first pereiopod

Fig. 120

9a. Raised parts of the abdominal somites coarse and pubescent (Fig. 121) (Philippines, W. Australia) **M. velutinus** (Fig. 160)

9b. Raised parts of dorsal surface of abdominal somites smooth and naked (Fig. 122)

10a. Second to fifth abdominal somites with marked dorsomedian carina, flanked by a pair of conspicuous longitudinal grooves (Fig. 115). Indian Ocean, South China Sea **M. andamanicus** (Fig. 128)

10b. Dorsomedian carina of abdomen almost level with the dorsal surface of the somite, without grooves at either side (Fig. 122). S.E. Africa, Madagascar .. **M. mozambicus** (Fig. 146)

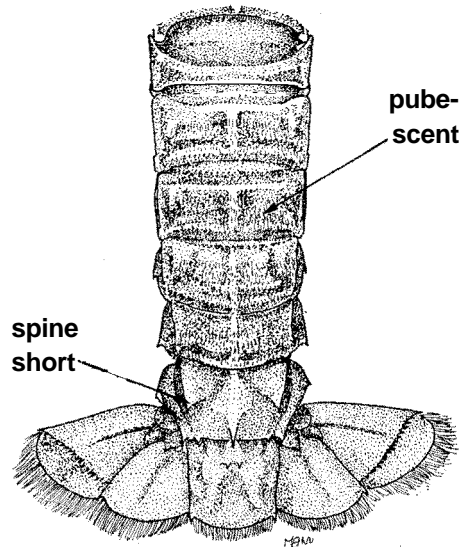
2b. Chelae of first pereopods weakly ridged and finely granular (Fig. 113b.c). Indo-West Pacific ("**thomsoni**" group)

11a. Transverse grooves present on abdominal tergites 2 to 5

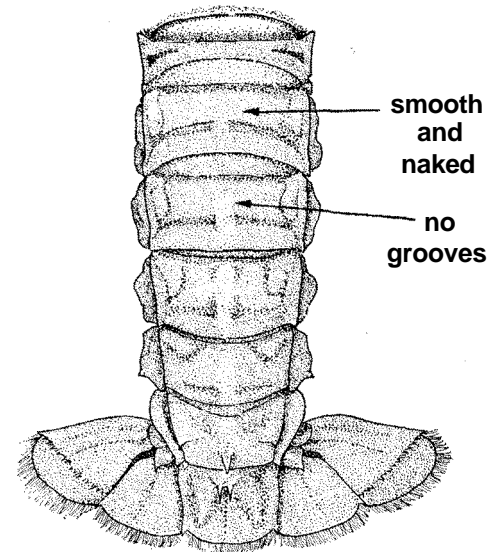
12a. No transverse groove present on first tergite (Fig. 123) (Japan, China, Philippines) **M. thomsoni** (Fig. 158)

12b. Transverse groove present on first tergite (Fig. 124). China Sea **M. sinensis** (Fig. 156)

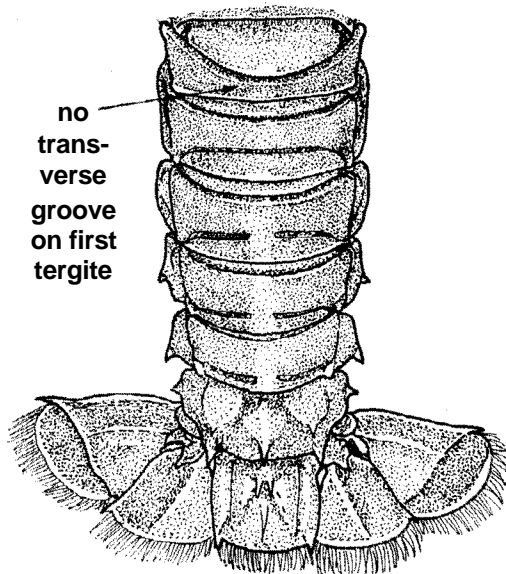
11 b. Transverse grooves absent from abdominal tergites 2 to 5



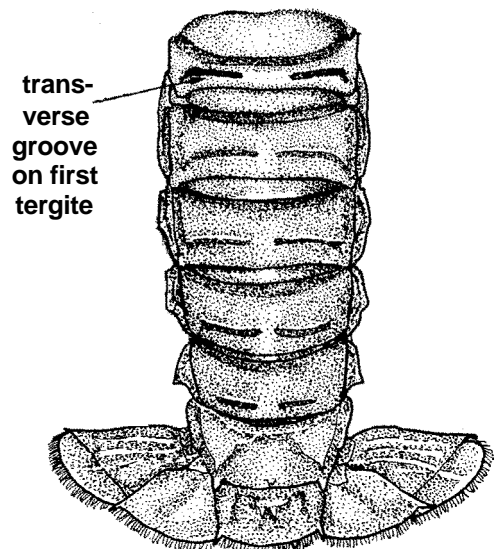
M. velutinus
abdomen (dorsal view) Fig. 121



M. mozambicus
abdomen (dorsal view) Fig. 122



M. thomsoni
abdomen (dorsal view)
Fig. 123



M. sinensis
abdomen (dorsal view) Fig.124