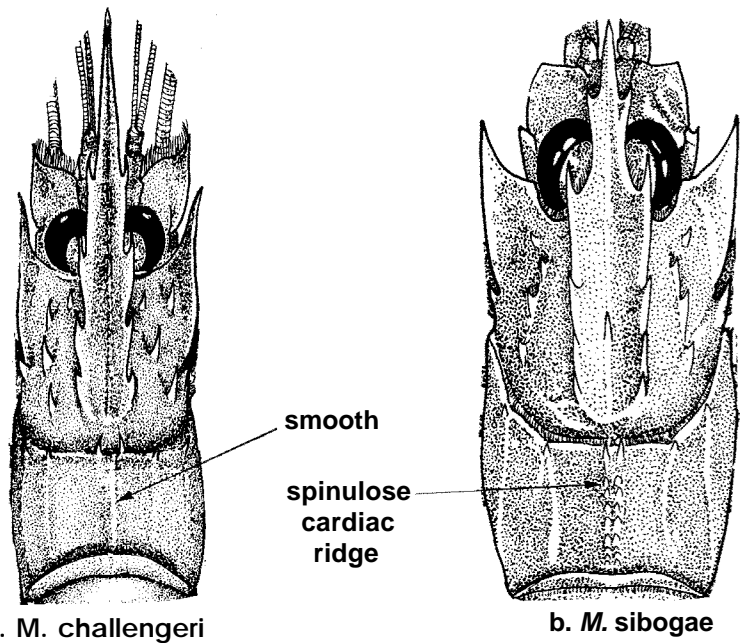


13a. Longitudinal spinulose cardiac ridge absent (Fig. 125a) (New Zealand) ..... **M. challenger** (Fig. 140)

13b. Longitudinal spinulose cardiac ridge present (Fig. 125b)

14a. Distinct spine present in the middle of inner margin of merus of first pereiopod (Fig. 113b) (Australia) ... **M. boschmai** (Fig. 138)

14b. No distinct spine present in the middle of inner margin of merus of first pereiopod (Fig. 113c) (Indonesia, Australia) ..... **M. sibogae**. (Fig. 154)



a. *M. challenger*

b. *M. sibogae*

carapace (dorsal view)

Fig. 125

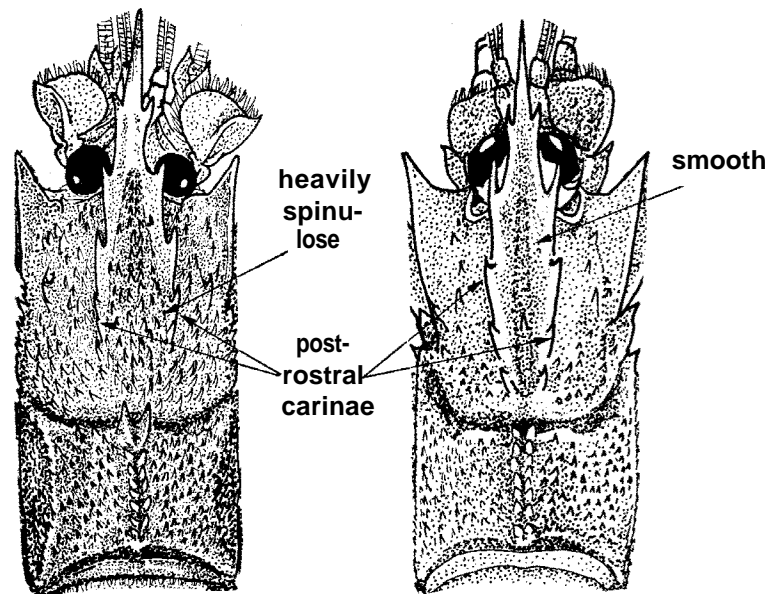
1b. Carapace rather uniformly spinulose (Fig. 126a,b) ..... ("**arafurensis**" group)

15a. Region between postrostral carinae heavily spinulose (Fig. 126a). S China Sea, Australia .. **M. neptunus** (Fig. 148)

15b. Region between postrostral carinae smooth (Fig. 126b)

16a. Longitudinal furrows present on abdominal tergites (Fig. 127a) ..... **M. arafurensis** (Fig. 130)

16b. Longitudinal furrows absent from abdominal tergites (Fig. 127b) ..... **M. australiensis** (Fig. 134)

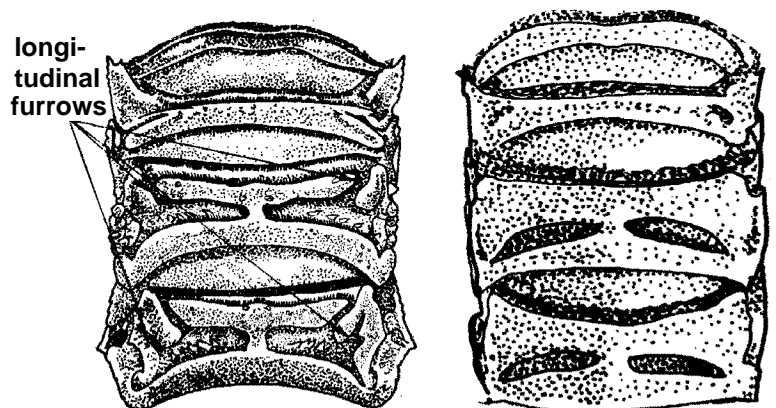


a. *M. neptunus*

b. *M. australiensis*

carapace (dorsal view)

Fig. 126



a. *M. arafurensis*

b. *M. australiensis*

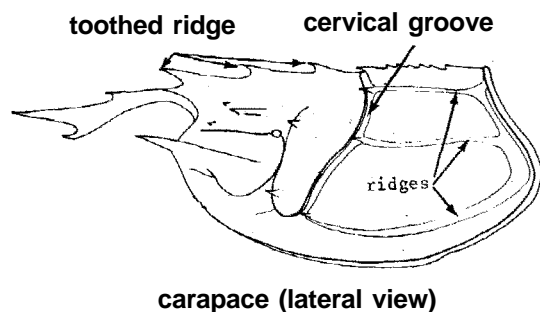
first three abdominal somites

Fig. 127

*Nephrops andamanicus* Wood-Mason, 1891, *Illustrations of the Zoology of H.M.S. Investigator. Crust.* 1 :pl. 4.

**Synonyms :** *Nephrops thomsoni andamanicus* - Alcock, 1901.

**FAO Names :** En - Andaman lobster; Fr - Langoustine andamane; Sp - Cigala de Andamán.



**Type :** Type locality: "Investigator" Station 115, Andaman Sea, 1 1°31'40"N 92°46'40"E; 188-220 fathoms (= 344-402 m), green mud. Holotype male in ZSI, no. 5812/10, in alcohol, condition poor (not labelled as type).

**Geographical Distribution :** Indo-West Pacific region: East Africa, the Andaman Sea, the South China Sea, and Indonesia (Fig. 128). Records of *M. andamanicus* from S.E. Africa and Madagascar pertain to *M. mozambicus*, those from Australia to *M. velutinus*. A record from Madang, Papua New Guinea (King, 1988: 109) needs verification.

**Habitat and Biology :** Depth range from 250 to 750 m, but mostly between 300 and 450 m. Substrate of hard mud; the species possibly lives in burrows.

**Size :** Total body length up to 20 cm, most common between 15 and 18 cm; carapace length about 4.5 to 6 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries :** Longhurst (1970:286) mentioned the species 'as a potential fishery resource off Hong Kong. It is well possible that the same is true in other parts of its range. Its size and the fact that the species lives on trawlable bottoms are in favour of this supposition. Records of commercial catches of *M. andamanicus* off SE. Africa and Madagascar refer to *M. mozambicus*; such records from Australia are actually based on material of *M. velutinus*.

**Literature :** Fischer & Bianchi (eds), 1984: vol. 5; Chan & Yu, 1991:32 pls 2a,c, 4a,c, 6a, 7d.

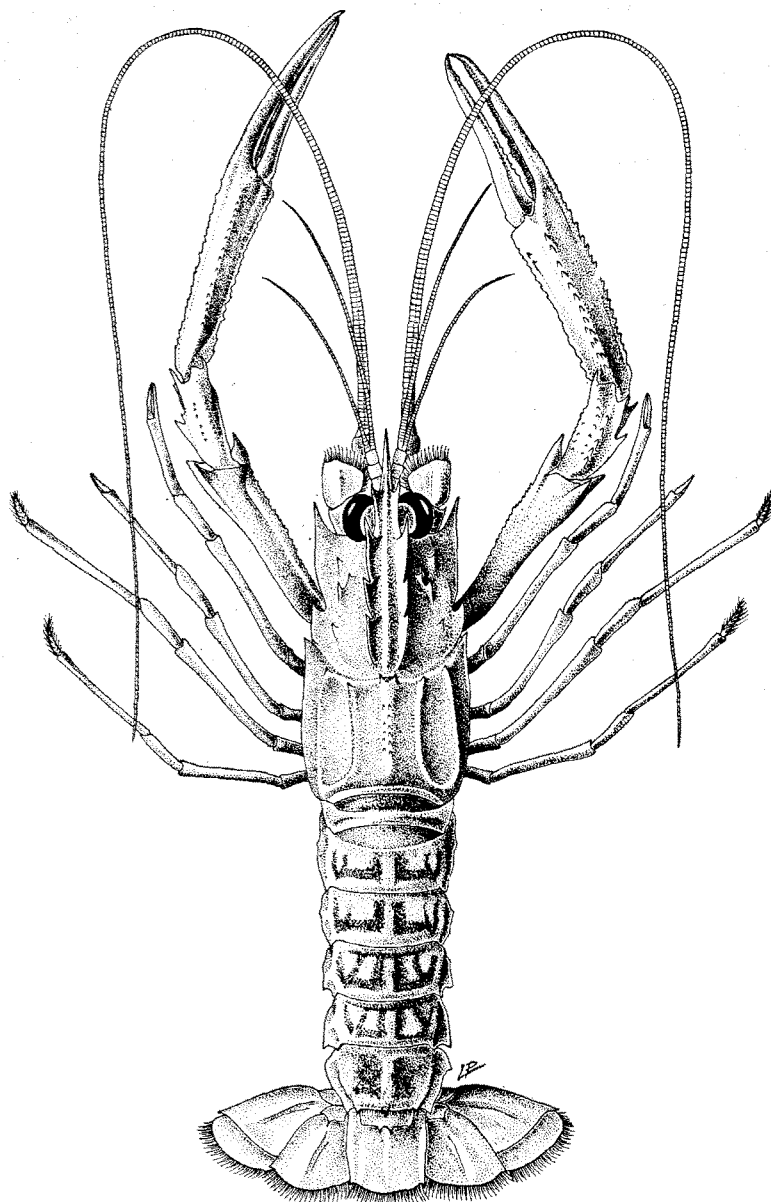


Fig. 127

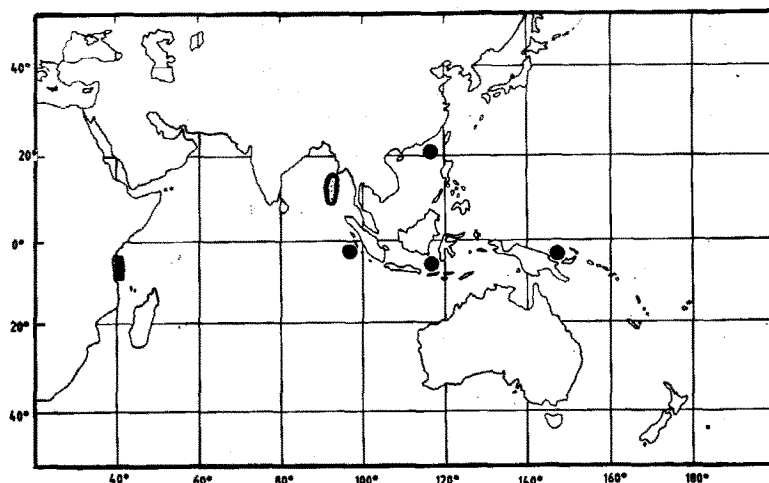


Fig. 128

**Metanephrops arafurensis** (De Man, 1905)

Fig. 130

NEPH Metan 3

*Nephrops arafurensis* De Man, 1905, *Tijdschrift Nederlandsche Dierkundiaie Vereeniging*, (2)9: 587.

FAO Names : En - Arafura lobster.

**Type** : Type locality: Arafura Sea, Indonesia, "Siboga" Expedition "Station 262. Lat. 5°53.8'S., long. 132°48.8'E. Depth 560 M". Only known from mutilated holotype male in ZMA, no. DE 102.670, condition fair, apart from the original damage.

**Geographical Distribution** : Indo-West Pacific region: Indonesia; only known from type locality (Fig. 131).

**Habitat and Biology** : Found at 560 m depth; bottom solid bluish grey mud overlaid by softer brown mud.

**Size**: Carapace length; including rostrum, 5.5 cm; total body length about 12 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** :

As the species is known only from a single specimen, nothing can be said about its potential commercial value.

**Literature** : De Man, 1916:107, pl. 3 fig. 16.

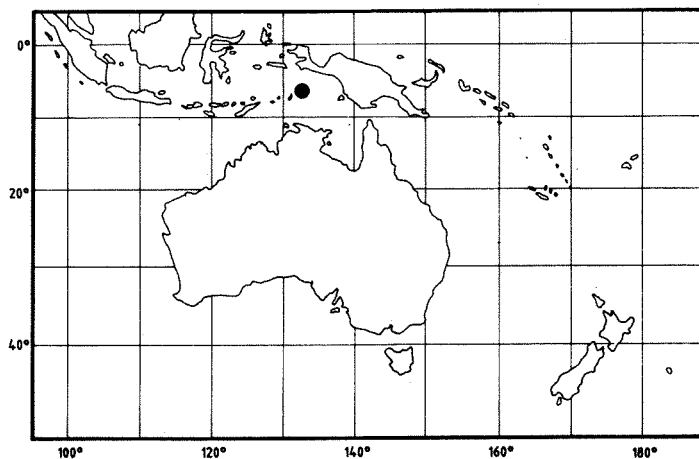
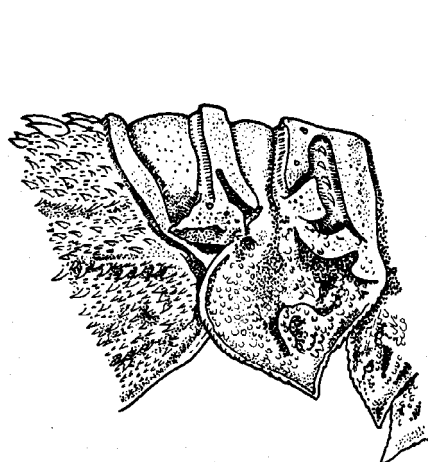
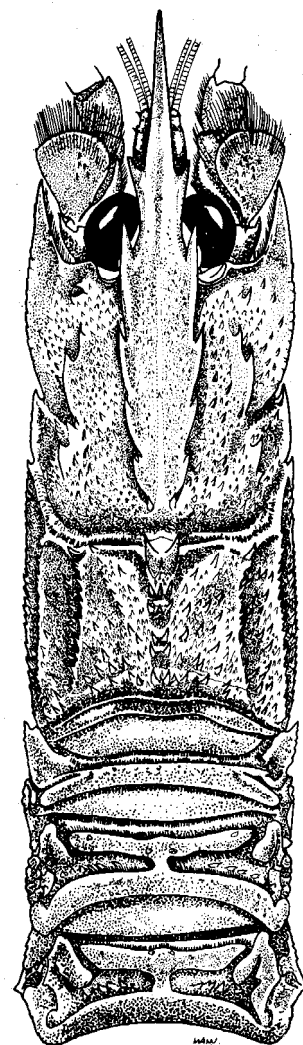


Fig. 131



first two abdominal somites  
(lateral view)



carapace and first three  
abdominal somites

(after De Man, 1916) Fig. 130

**Metanephrops armatus** Chan & Yu, 1991

Fig. 132

NEPH Metan 15

*Metanephrops armatus* Chan & Yu, 1991, *Crustaceana*, 60(1):25, pls 1b, 3b, 5b,d, 7b, 9a,b.

FAO Names : En - Armoured lobster

**Type** : Type locality: "north-eastern Taiwan, Su-Ao, I-Lan County . fish market, 300-400 m (from fishermen)". Holotype male, NTOU no. 90-3-9H. Paratypes, NTOU, RMNH, TFRI. All type material in good condition, in alcohol.

**Geographical Distribution** : Indo-West Pacific region: off north-east and south-west Taiwan (Fig. 133).

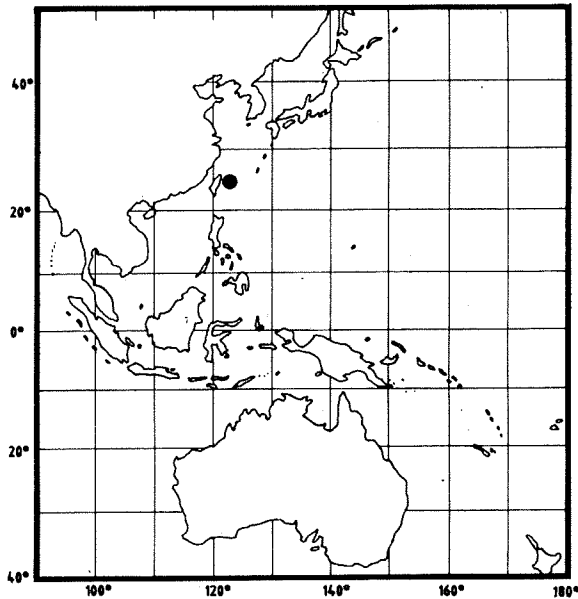
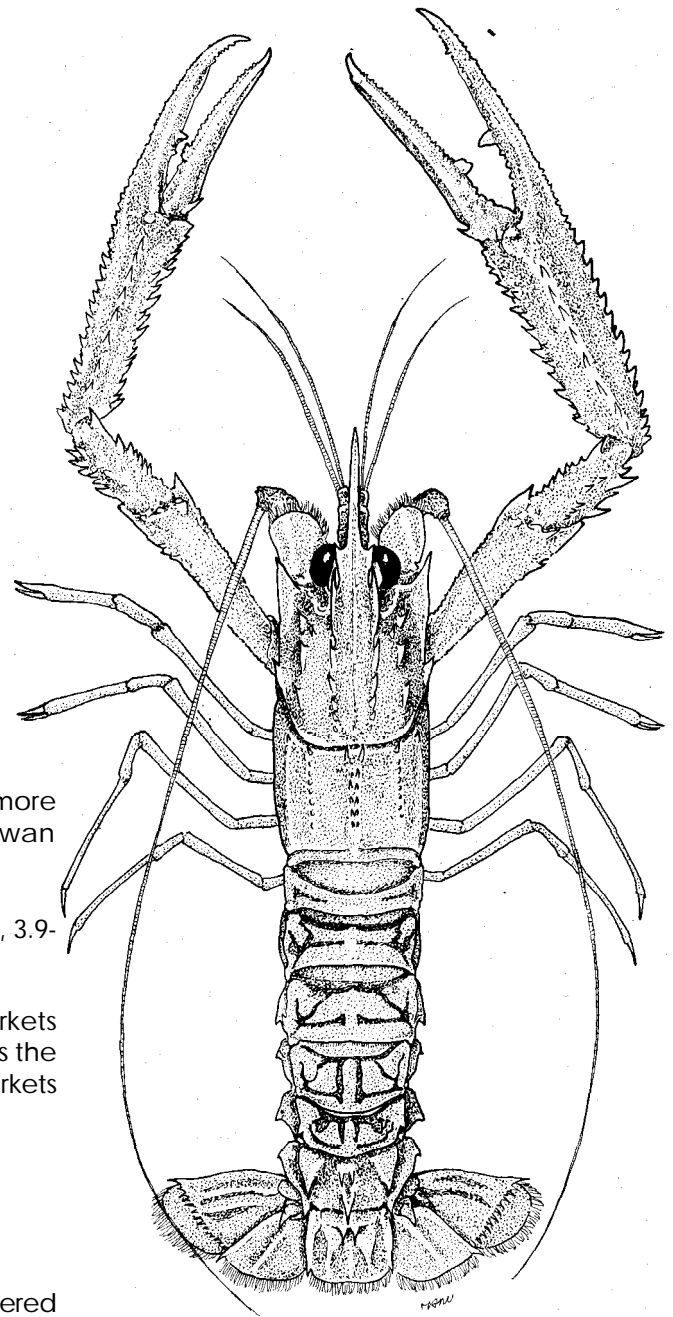


Fig. 133



(after Chan & Yu, 1991)

Fig. 132

**Habitat and Biology** : At depths of 200 to 450 m, mostly more than 300 m. On a more rocky bottom than the other Taiwan lobsters.

**Size**: Carapace length 1.7-5.7 cm (males), 1.4-4.8 (females), 3.9-4.4 cm (ovigerous females).

**Interest to Fisheries** : The species is sold on the Taiwan markets and fetches better prices than the other Taiwan lobsters as the specimens are larger. However, it is less common in the markets than the other species.

**Local Names** : TAIWAN: Armoured lobster.

**Literature** : Original description.

**Remarks**: Before 1991 specimens of this species were considered to belong to *M. japonicus*.

**Metanephrops australiensis** (Bruce, 1966)

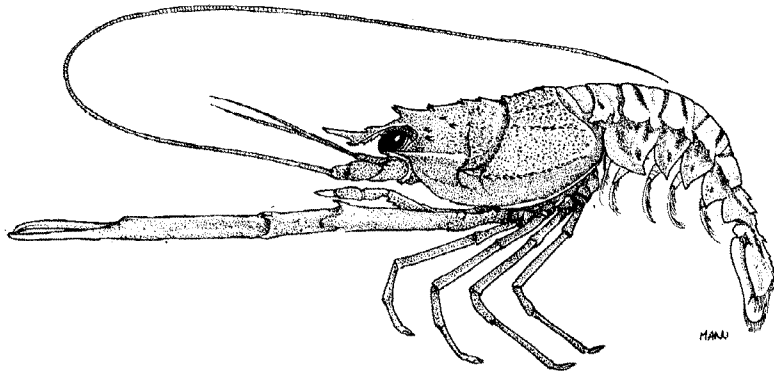
Fig. 134

NEPH Metan 4

*Nephrops australiensis* Bruce, 1966, *Crustaceana*, 10:245, pls 25-27.

**FAO Names** : En - Northwest lobster.

**Type** : Type locality: "N.E. of Port Hedland, northern Western Australia, approximately 8.5 miles east of Mermaid Reef, 17°05'S 119°48'E; depth 434 metres". Holotype male in WAM (no. 1 I-64).



(after Bruce, 1966)

lateral view

**Geographical Distribution** : Indo-West Pacific region. So far the species has only been found off the northwest coast of Western Australia near Port Hedland, at 17°05'S 119°48'E and 18°26'S 117°34'E (Fig. 135).

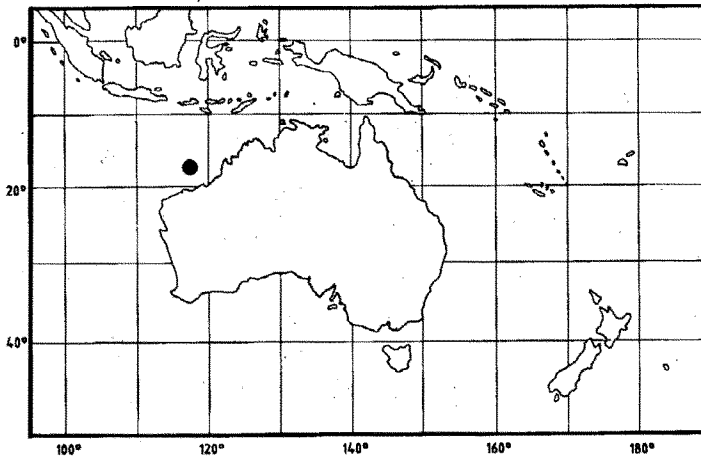
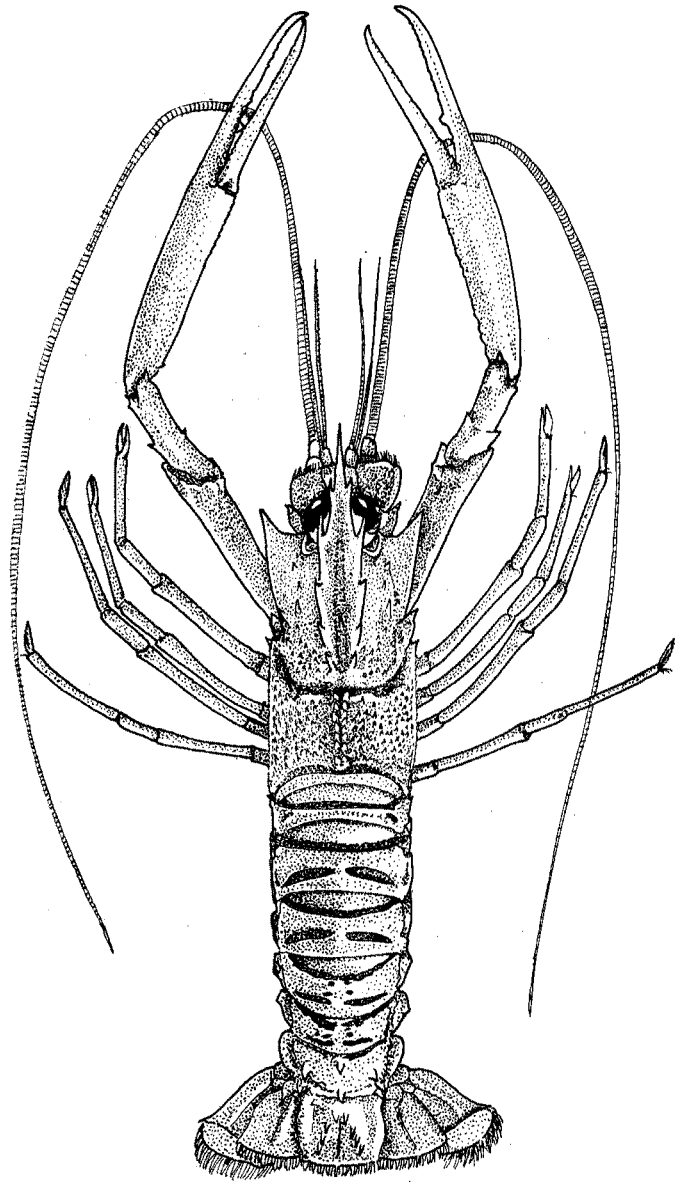


Fig. 135



(after Bruce, 1966)

dorsal view

Fig. 134

**Habitat and Biology** : Depth range from 418 to 500 m, on a bottom of *Globigerina* ooze.

**Size** : Total body length to 18 cm; carapace length 4 to 7 cm, average 5 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : Potential. At the type locality, 39 specimens were obtained by trawl in a single haul. Proper equipment and better knowledge of its occurrence, habitat and habits may show the species to be of economic interest. George (1983: 16) counted this species among the 5 of which off Port Hedland the "commercial prospects . . . are probably the most encouraging". Wallner & Phillips (1988:36) indicated that off N.W. Australia, 38% of the *Metanephrops* catch was formed by this species. In 1984, Davis & Ward (1984:42) gave the catch percentages by weight of the trawling off northwest Australia as follows: 50% shrimps, 32.5% *M. australiensis*, 12.1% *M. velutinus*, and 5.4% *M. boschmai*.

**Local Names** : AUSTRALIA: Northwest scampi.

**Literature** : Original description.

**Metanephrops binghami** (Boone, 1927)

Fig. 136

NEPH Metan 1

**Nephrops binghami** Boone, 1927, Bulletin Bingham Oceanographic Collection, 1(2):91, figs 18-20.

**FAO Names** : **En** - Caribbean lobster; **Fr** - Langoustine caraibe; **Sp** - Cigala del Caribe.

**Type** : Type locality: "from north to Glover Reef, in 484 fathoms of water". The exact type locality and depth are not certain (see Holthuis, 1974:835), but it probably is 16°49'38"N 87°58'15"W, 384 fms [= 703 m]. Holotype male in YPM, no. 4380; 4 paratypes in YPM, nos. 4381-4384 (all type material in alcohol and in excellent condition).

**Geographical Distribution** : Western Atlantic region: from the Bahama Islands and southern Florida (USA) to French Guiana, including the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea (Fig. 137).

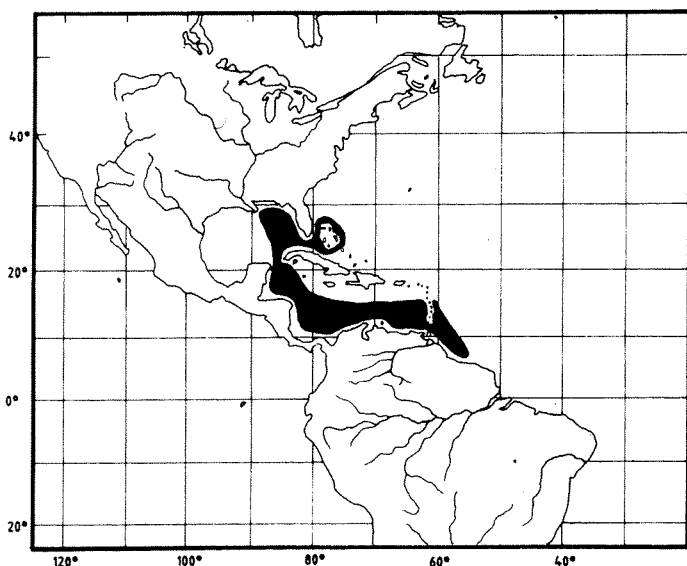
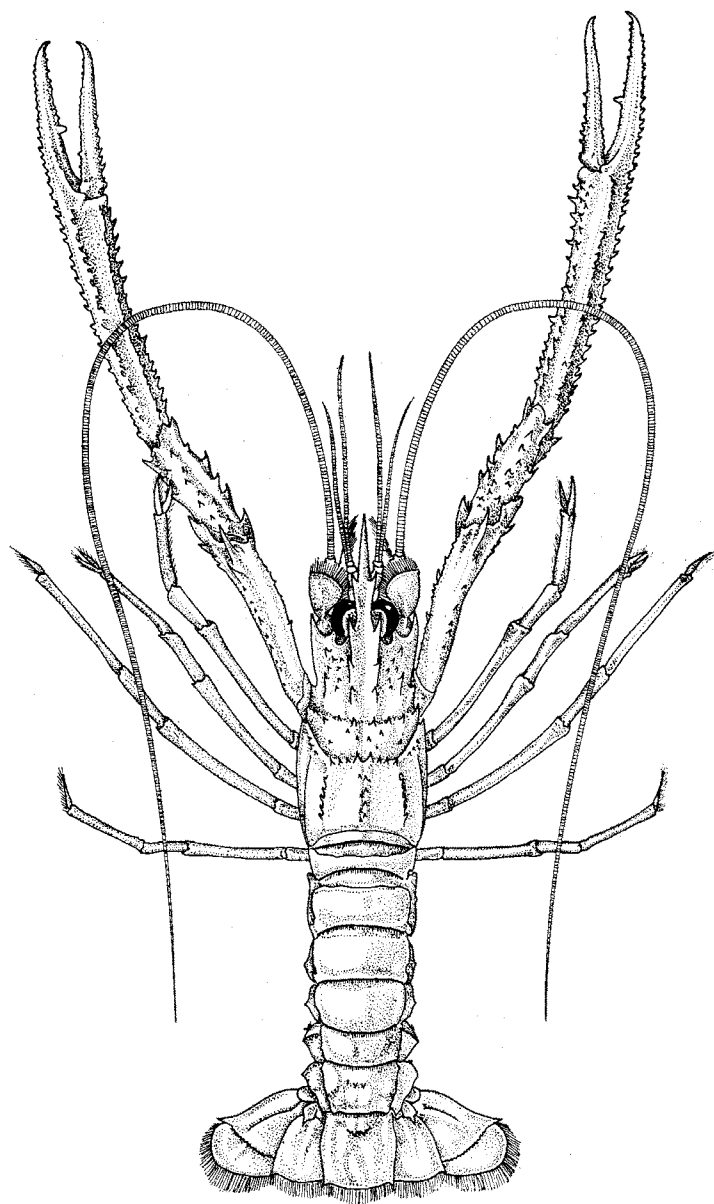


Fig. 137



(after Boone, 1927)

Fig. 136

**Habitat and Biology** : Depth range from 230 to 700 m, most common between 300 and 500 m; on a substrate of sand or mud.

**Size** : Total body length to 17 cm, usually around 12 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : The species is not actively fished for at present, but it was taken in commercially attractive quantities during exploratory trawling operations in the western Caribbean Sea (about 10 kg/h).

**Local Names** : USA: Caribbean lobsterette.

**Literature** : Holthuis, 1974:827, figs 25,26; Fischer (ed.), 1978:vol. 6.



**Nephrops boschmai** Holthuis, 1964, *Zoologische Mededelingen Leiden*, 39: 72, fig. 1.

**FAO Names** : En - Bight lobster.

**Type** : Type locality: "Great Australian Bight, 126.5°E, S. W. of Eucla, 130-190 fathoms [ = 238, 348 m]". Holotype male in AMS, no. E3673 (a female paratype under the same number); paratypes in AMS, USNM, RMNH.

**Geographical Distribution** : Indo-West Pacific region: off the west and south coasts of Western Australia from Port Hedland to Eucla (Fig. 139).

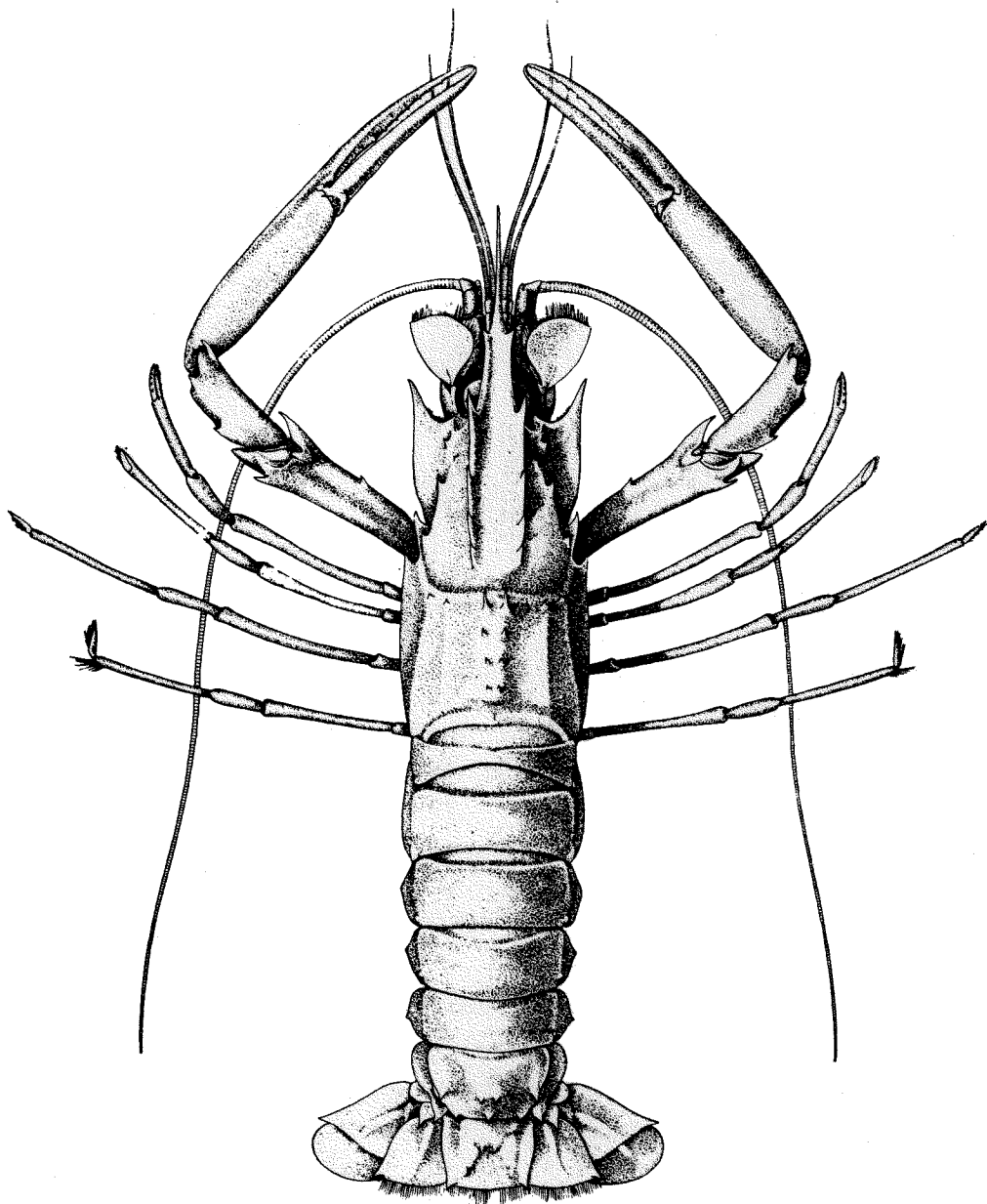
**Habitat and Biology** : Depth range from 300 to 460 m; on substrates of mud, or mud and rubble.

**Size** : Total body length to 18 cm; carapace length about 3 to 5 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : George (1983: 17) observed that off Port Hedland, Western Australia, the commercial prospects of the 4 species of **Metanephrops** and one of **Puerulus** occurring there "are probably the most encouraging" and that of the 4 **Metanephrops** species, **M. boschmai** is there the most common one. Wallner & Phillips (1988:36) remarked that off north-west Australia " **M. boschmai**, which is smaller [than **M. velutinus** and **M. australiensis**] and therefore less marketable, has not been exploited to any extent" More exploration remains necessary.

**Local Names** : AUSTRALIA: Bight scampi; Boschma's scampi.

**Literature** : Original description.



(from Holthuis, 1964)

Fig. 138

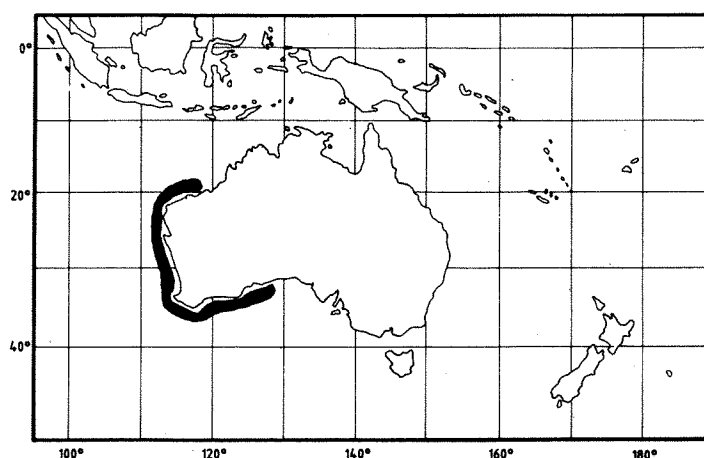


Fig. 139