

Type : Type locality: "Habite les côtes du cap de Bonne-Espérance" (=Cape of Good Hope, South Africa). Type material in MP: 2 dry syntypes, the larger (410 mm) in good, the smaller (370 mm), in reasonable condition. The larger, no Pa. 437, chosen as the tectotype; the smaller, no. Pa.433, then becomes paralectotype.

Geographical Distribution : Restricted to southern Africa from Cape Cross, South West Africa (Namibia) at 21°43'S 13°58'E; around the Cape of Good Hope to Algoa Bay, Cape Province at 33°50'S 25°50'E (Fig. 192).

Habitat and Biology : The species lives in coastal waters at depth between 0 and 46 m, on rocky bottoms, sometimes with patches of sand and mud. The males moult between September and December. In the females, moulting occurs in April or May, after which copulation takes place. Ovigerous females are found from May to October.

Size : Maximum total body length 46 cm, carapace length 18 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : The fishery for *Jasus lalandii* is of great importance throughout its range. According to FAO statistics, the catches amounted to 6 689 tons in 1987 and 6 820 tons in 1988. The fishery is carried out with lobster pots and hoop nets. The catch is sold fresh or cooked in local markets. Tails are exported frozen in the shell, or peeled and canned. Experimental work on culture techniques for this species are underway in South Africa.

Protective measures for the species include a size limit (carapace length 8.5 cm), a closed season from 1 July to 31 October, bag limits for sportsfishermen (2 specimens per day), and the prohibition of taking ovigerous females or soft-shelled specimens.

Local Names : FRANCE: Langouste du Cap; GERMANY: Kaplanguste, Afrikanische Languste, Rote languste; SOUTH AFRICA: Cape crawfish, Cape crayfish, Cape spiny crayfish, Cape rocklobster, Cape spiny lobster (English); Kaapse kreef, Kreef (Suidafrikaans); UK: South African rock lobster, Cape spiny lobster.

Literature : Barnard, 1950:538-540, fig. 101a b; Williams, 1986:12, figs 24, 78a-b.

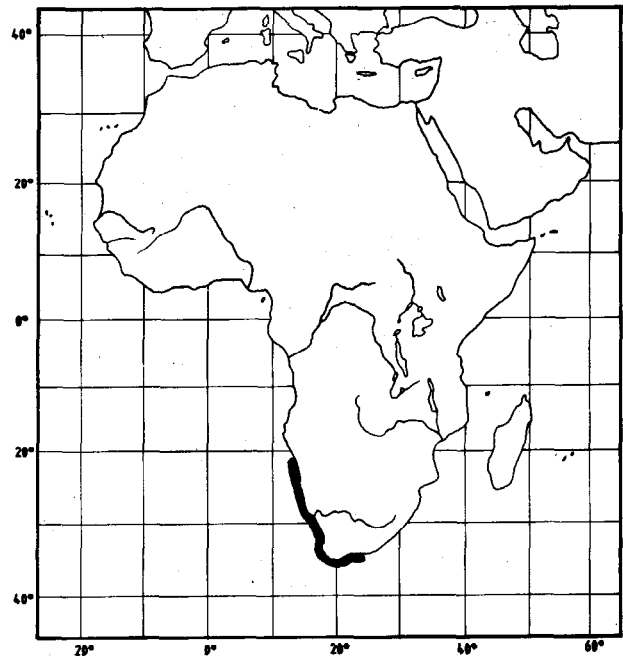


Fig. 192

Jasus (Jasus) novaehollandiae Holthuis, 1963

Fig. 193

PALIN Jas 5

Jasus novaehollandiae Holthuis, 1963, *Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie Wetenschappen*, (C)66:56.

Synonyms : In the literature prior to 1963 the species was usually indicated as *Jasus lalandii*, as it was not distinguished from the Cape rock lobster.

FAO Names : En - Southern rock lobster;

Type : Type locality: "Off the coast of New South Wales near Maroubra, Sydney", east coast of Australia. Holotype male in RMNH, no. D10642; paratypes in AM.

Geographical Distribution : Australia: from Cape Naturaliste, Western Australia (at about 33°S; with a few records as far north as Dongara at 29°15'S), along the entire coast of South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria to southern New South Wales (with a few records as far north as Sydney (33°53'S) and Port Stephens (at 32°42'5) (Fig. 194).

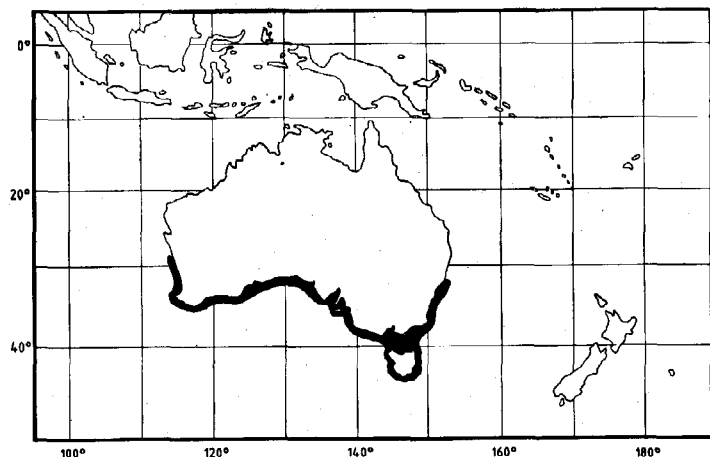


Fig. 194

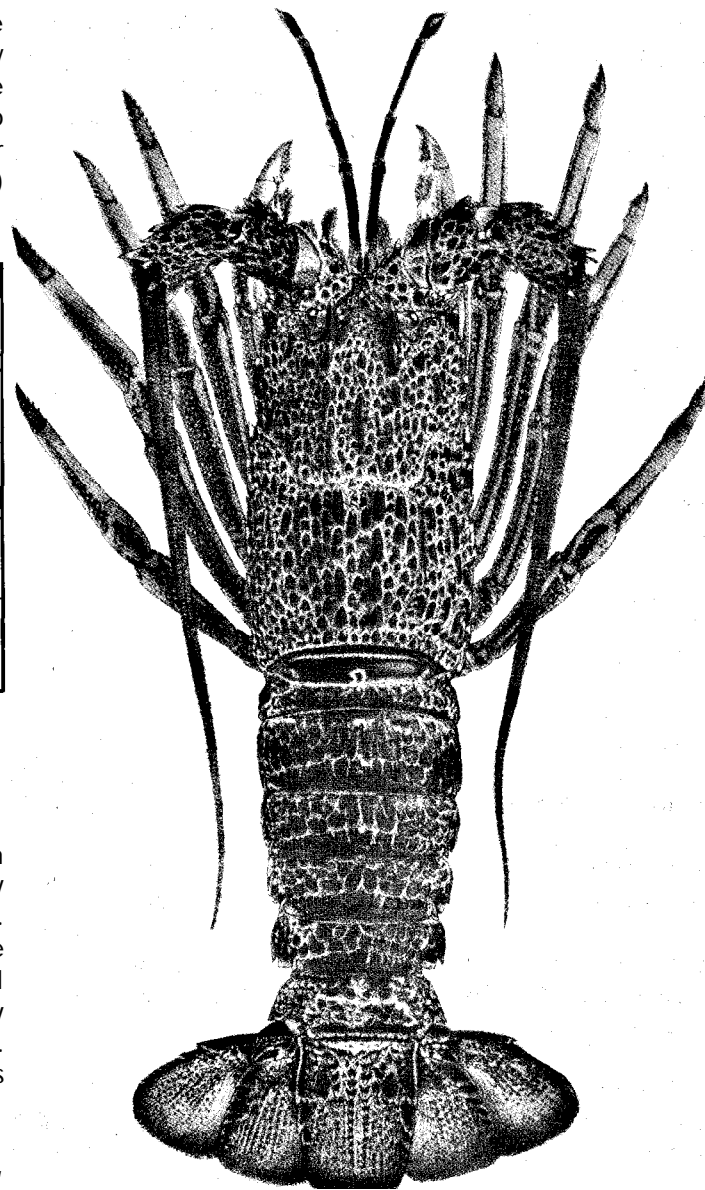
Habitat and Biology : Depths range from 0 to 90 m (seldom 150 m); on a rocky substrate, especially on rocky onshore and offshore reefs with sufficient hiding places. Mating and egg-laying occurs from May to July after the moult of the female; hatching between July and December or even later. The pueruli settle between May and September. The species is gregarious and nocturnal. It is carnivorous and feeds on small crustaceans, molluscs and echinoderms.

Size : Maximum total body length about 51 cm, maximum carapace length about 20 cm. Ovigerous females about 5 to 16 cm carapace length.

interest to Fisheries : The species is fished for throughout its range. Before 1916, about 90% of the animals were caught in depths less than 20 m, while in 1925 fishing was carried out in depths of 65 m. Around 1966 the annual catch of the species was about 5 500 tons. Recent FAO statistics do not mention the species and it is likely that its catches have been mistakenly added to those of *Jasus werreauxi* (q.v.). Fished mostly with baited traps (lobster pots, beehive pots, or cray pots) and hoop nets. The animals are marketed fresh on local markets, cooked whole or as tails on markets farther away, and exported as frozen tails, mainly to the USA

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Southern rock lobster (official Australian name), Cray, Red lobster, Southern crawfish, Southern (marine) crayfish, Southern spiny lobster, Tasmanian crayfish, Tasmanian lobster, Melbourne crayfish (name given to the species by the fishmongers; see McCloy, 1887:142).

Literature : McCoy, 1887:(15)189-93, pls 149, 150 (as *Palinurus lalandi*); Hale, 1927:65-70, figs 62-7; Williams, 1986:13, figs 25,78c



(from McCoy, 1887)

Fig. 193

Jasus (Jasus) paulensis (Heller, 1862)

Fig. 195

PALIN Jas 1

Palinurus paulensis Heller, 1862, *Verhandlungen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft Wien*, 12:525.

Synonyms : The species has often been synonymized with *Jasus lalandii*, and reported upon under that name (or as *Palinurus lalandii*).

FAO Names : En - St.Paul rock lobster; Fr - Langouste de St. Paul; Sp - Langosta d'e St. Paul

Type : Type locality: "St. Paul", [=St Paul Island in the southern part of the Western Indian Ocean, at 38°44'S 77°30'E]. Syntypes in NMW.

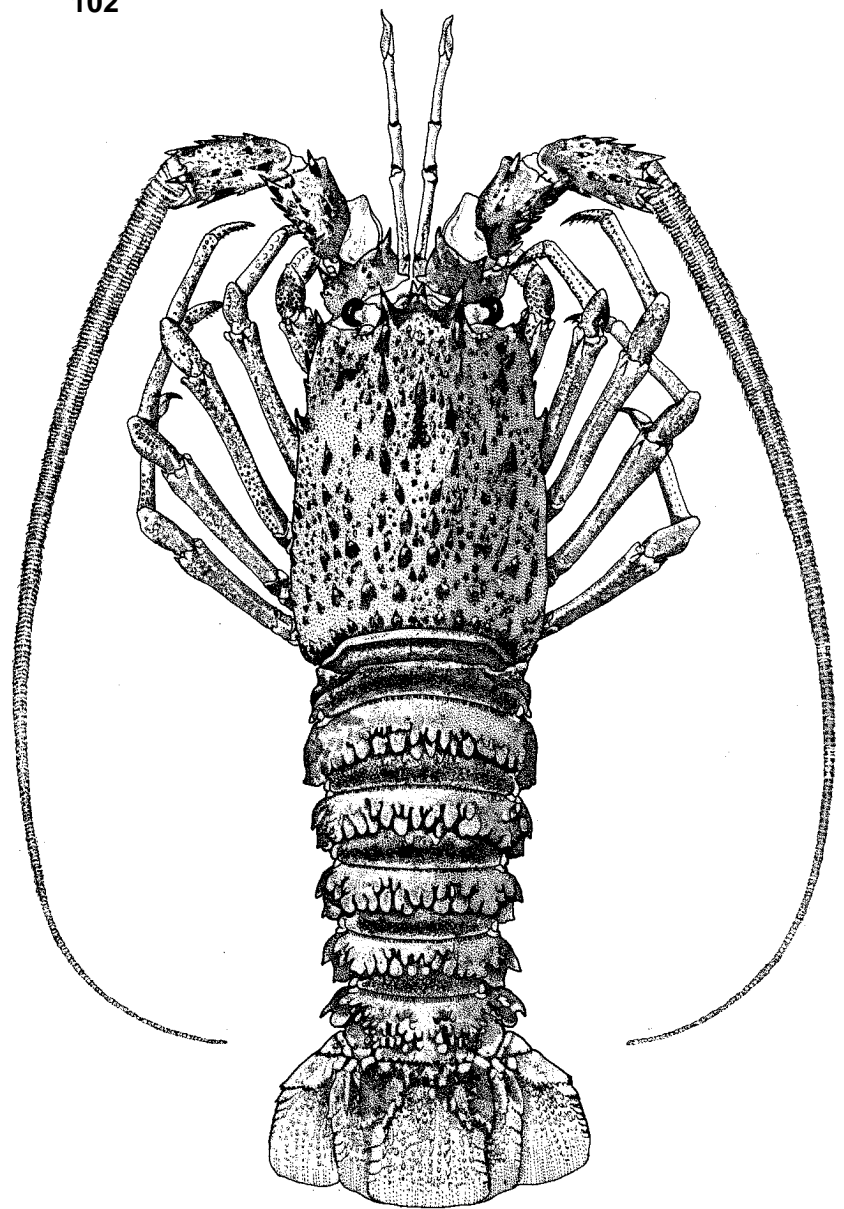
Geographical Distribution : The species is restricted to St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands in the southern Indian Ocean (Fig. 196). A report of the catch of a single lobster in Kerguelen Islands by Aubert de la Rue (1954: 119) seems very reliable and is well documented (the specimen was brought up with algae entangled in the anchor of the ship "Lozere", a catch witnessed by A. Berland); but this evidently is a freak occurrence, as no lobster catches have been reported from the Kerguelen either before or after this event.

Habitat and Biology : The species lives at depths between 0 and 60 m, on rocky or gravel bottom, being most numerous in the kelp zone between 10 and 35 m. Egg-laying starts in May, and ovigerous females have been observed until November, or exceptionally early December. Females are caught from May to October, while males dominate in most catches from November to April. The animals are nocturnal and feed on plants and (dead) animal matter.

Size : The largest specimen ever recorded had a total body length of 37 cm. Males have been reported to attain total body lengths of 14 to 34 cm (carapace length 6 to 13 cm), and females, total body lengths of 9 to 24 cm (carapace lengths 4 to 9 cm). The average sizes are 21 to 28 cm (males), 19 to 21 cm (females). The specimens from Amsterdam Island on the average are slightly smaller than those from St. Paul Island.

Interest to Fisheries : The fishing grounds are restricted to the islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, the shorelines of which are respectively 12 and 27 km long, and the area in which the species can be fished is less than 1 km wide. Early visitors of the then uninhabited islands caught the lobsters by hand in very shallow water. In the crater lake of St. Paul, which is a bay opening to the sea, the lobsters could be brought to the hot springs in the crater bottom without taking them out of the water, and cooked there. In 1928, a rather large fishing enterprise was started with lobster pots. The settlement on St. Paul consisted of a canning factory and the houses for the fishermen and employees of the factory, about 120 people in all. In 1931, the project was abandoned because of health conditions (a beri-beri epidemic). Later attempts (1938-1939, 1948-1949, 1949-1950) with factory ships were also unsuccessful. In 1950, a new French factory ship, the SAPMER, equipped with deep-

freeze installations, operated near the islands. The lobsters were headed, washed and frozen on board. Six "campagnes" were carried out between 1950 and 1956, each providing between 214 and 255 tons of lobster tails (the equivalent of 5 000 tons of whole lobsters). Fear for overfishing made that several protective measures have been suggested.



(after Holthuis & Sivertsen, 1967)

Fig. 195

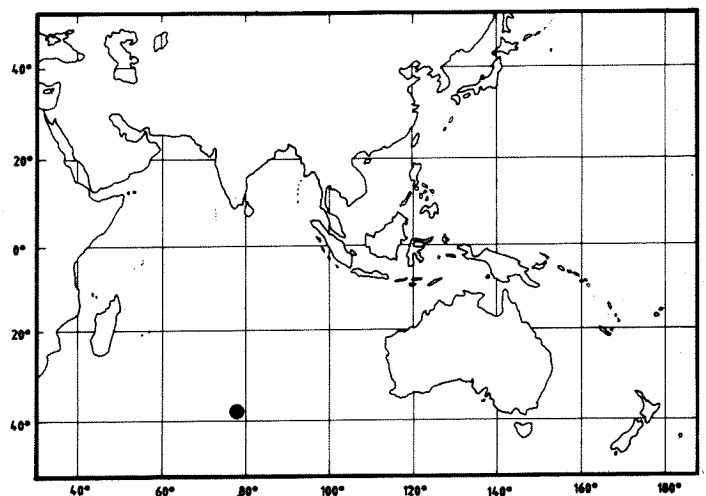


Fig. 196

Local Names : FRANCE: Langouste australe; USA: St.Paul spiny lobster.

Literature : Grua, 1960:15-40, figs 1-4; Grua, 1963:1-35, figs 1-2, 1-14; Holthuis & Sivertsen, 1967:18-25, pl. 4; Fischer & Bianchi (eds), 1984:vol. 5; Williams, 1986:14, fig. 29.

Jasus (Jasus) tristani Holthuis, 1963

Fig. 197

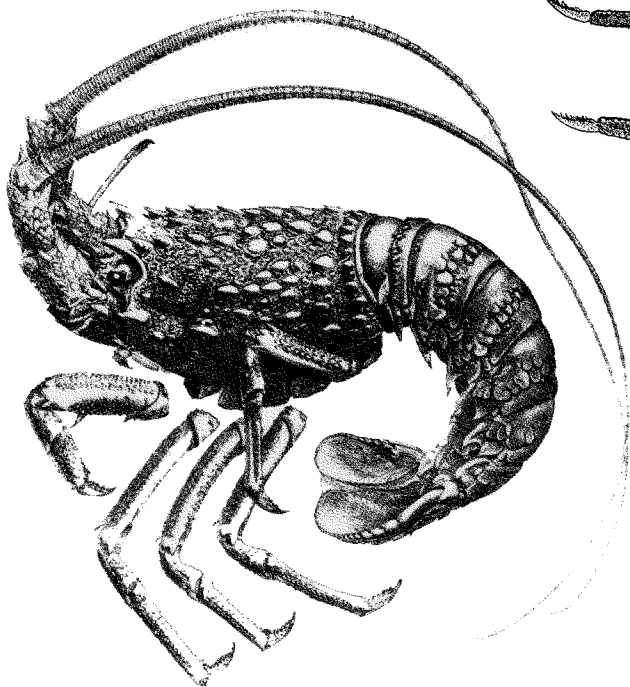
PALIN Jas 6

Jasus tristani Holthuis, 1963, Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie Wetenschappen, (C)66:57.

Synonyms : In older literature the species is sometimes referred to as *Jasus* (or *Palinostus*, or *Palinosytus*) *lalandii*.

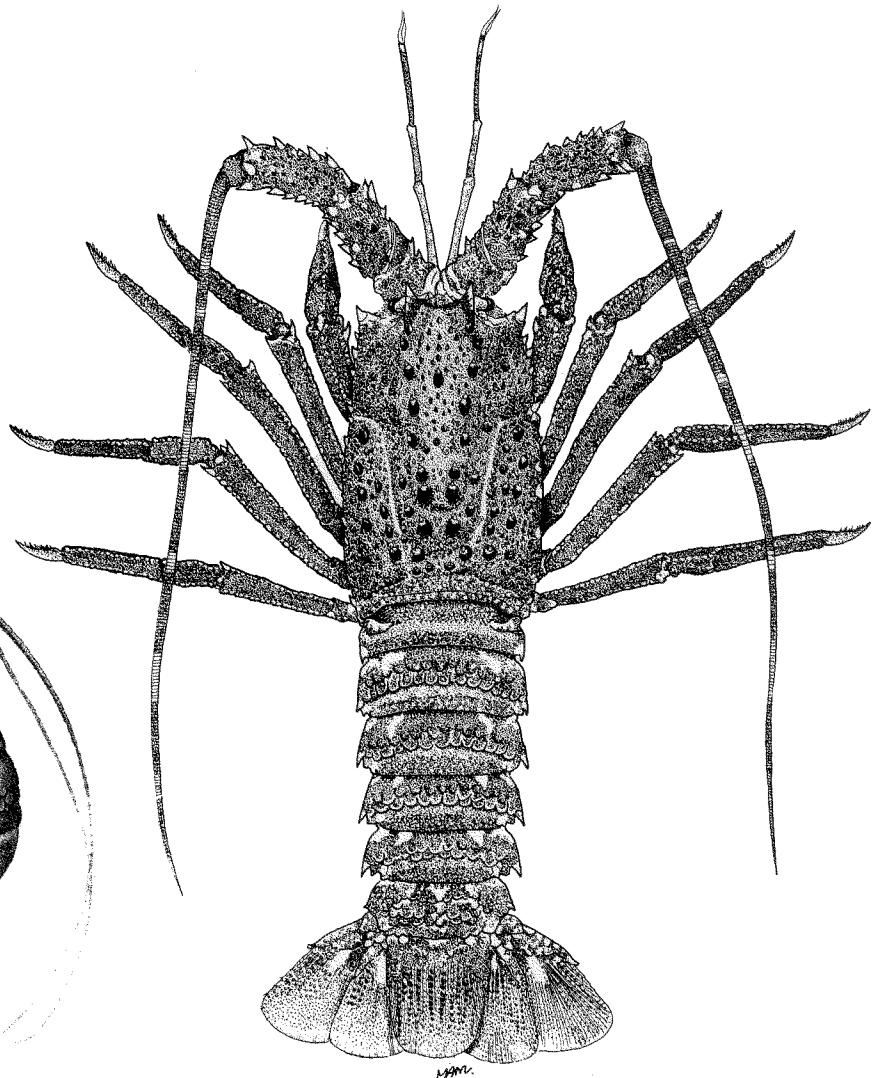
FAO Names : **En** - Tristan rock lobster; **Fr** - Langouste de Tristan; **Sp** - Langosta de Tristan.

Type : Type locality: "Tristan da Cunha", in net off beach. Male holotype in MT; paratypes in MT, RMNH.



dorsolateral view

(after Bate. 1888)



dorsal view

(after Holthuis & Sivertsen. 1967)

Fig. 197