

*Scyllarides aequinoctialis* (Lund, 1793)

*Scyllarus aequinoctialis* Lund, 1793, *Kongelige Danske Videnskabers Selskab Skrifter*, (n.ser.) 2(2):21. Name placed on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, in Opinion 293 (published in 1954).

**Synonyms:** *Pseudibacus gerstaeckeri* Pfeffer, 1881.

**FAO Names :** **En** - Spanish slipper lobster; **Fr** - Cigale marie-carogne; **Sp** - Cigarra español.

**Type :** Type locality of *S. aequinoctialis*: "seldom seen in Jamaica, though a native of those seas" (Browne, 1765:424). The male specimen figured by Browne (pl. 41 fig. 1) is chosen as the lectotype of Lund's species; its present whereabouts are unknown.

Typelocality of *Parribacus gerstaeckeri*: "Atlantischer Ocean" Type material in ZMH.

**Geographical Distribution :** Western Atlantic, from S. Carolina (USA) and Bermuda via the West Indies to S. Brazil (São Paulo State), including the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea (Fig. 348).

**Habitat and Biology :** Depth range from 0.6 to 180 m, usually between 0.6 and 64 m; on a substrate of sand or rocks, often on outer reefs. The animals are sluggish and nocturnal and feed on (dead) animals, detritus, etc. They bury themselves in the sand.

**Size :** Maximum total body length over 30 cm; carapace length up to about 12 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries :** The species is used as food, but is not of great economic importance; it is eaten mostly by the poorer people. Verrill (1922:23) remarked that it "is not commonly sold in the markets" at Bermuda, and "is rarely used as food there" Morice (1958:86) remarked that with *Panulirus argus* this species is the most common lobster in the market of Fort-de-France, Martinique. In Belize, the species "though occasionally caught, is never prepared for export and therefore is of no significance in the fishery" (Allsopp, 1968). Almost throughout its range *S. aequinoctialis* is eaten, but evidently not very highly esteemed. Its meat also serves as bait in lobsterpots. The animals are mostly taken in traps set for other species, but also with fixed gill nets and seines. It is sold fresh.

**Local Names :** BERMUDA: Locust lobster, French lobster, Long-tailed crab, Sea crayfish, Sea crawfish, Slipper lobster, Stump; BRAZIL: Lagostim, Cigarra, Fradinho, Lagosta sapateira; CUBA: Langosta de arena, Langosta española, Langostina; GRENADA: Lady crab; JAMAICA: Mother lobster, Turtle lobster; MARTINIQUE: Maman homard, Marie-carogne, Mere homard, Savate; NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: Beer-kreeft, Schoenkreeft, Zandkreeft (Dutch; Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao), Kreef zapatu (Papiamentu; Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao); ST. THOMAS: Turtle lobster.

Fig. 347

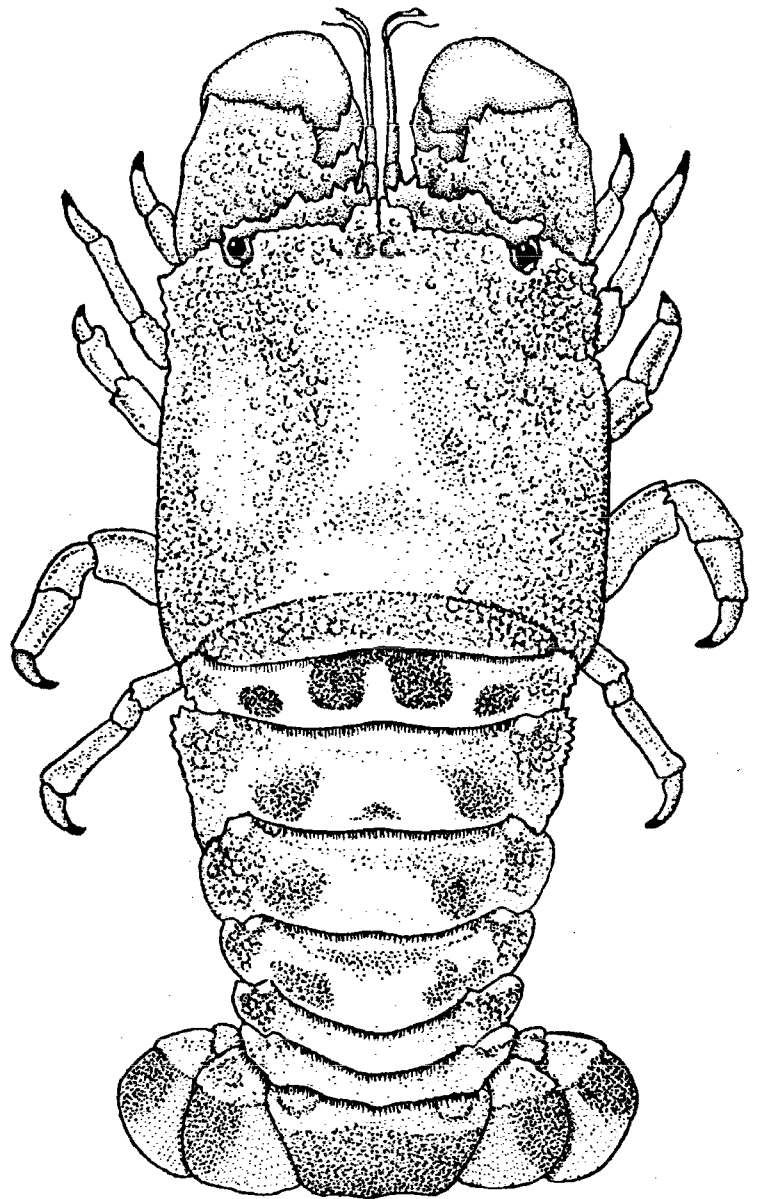


Fig. 347

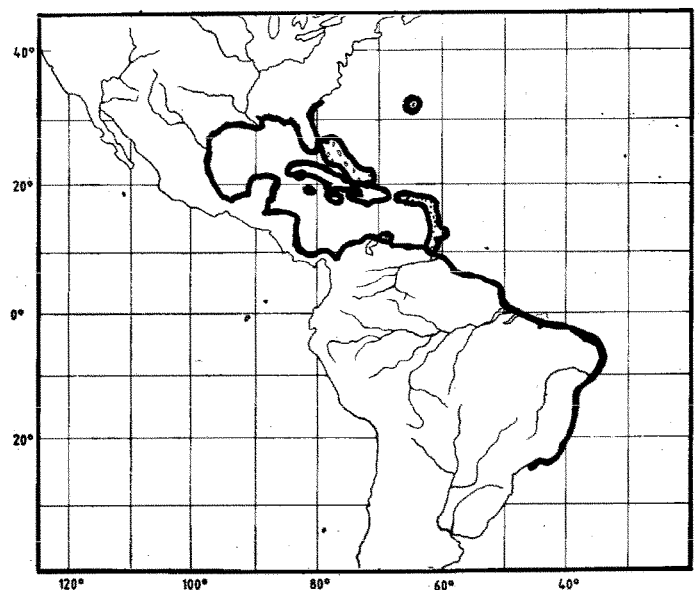


Fig. 348

**Literature** : Fischer (ed.), 1978: vol. 6; Williams, 1986:29, figs 62 (61 and 62 have been interchanged), 72,80 l-m.

***Scyllarides astori* Holthuis, 1960**

**Fig. 349**

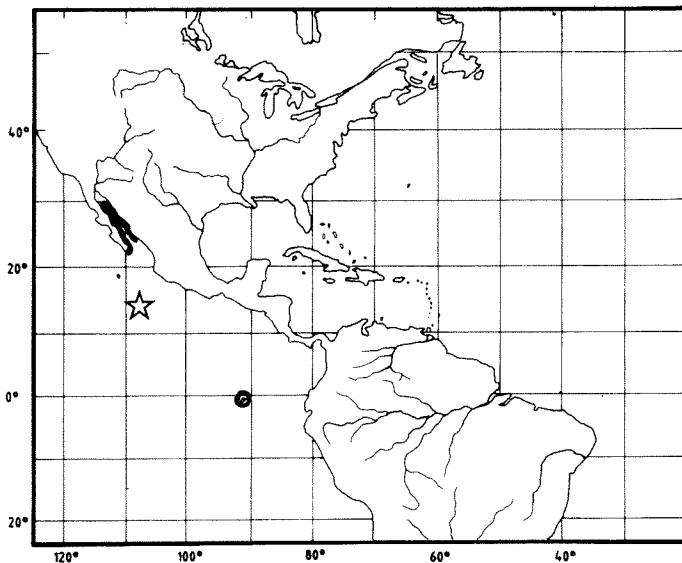
**SCYL Scyld 7**

***Scyllarides astori* Holthuis, 1960, Holthuis, Proceedings Biological Society Washinaton , 73; 152.**

**FAO Names** : **En** - Galapagos slipper lobster; **Fr** - Cigale de Galapagos; **Sp** - Cigarro de Galapagos.

**Type** : Type locality: "Post Office Bay, Charles Island, Galapagos Archipelago". Holotype male in USNM, no. 104557.

**Geographical Distribution** : Eastern Pacific: Gulf of California, Mexico; Galápagos Archipelago, Ecuador. A larva probably of this species, at 200 miles N. of Clipperton Island (Fig. 350).



☆ larval record (probably of this species)  
**Fig. 350**

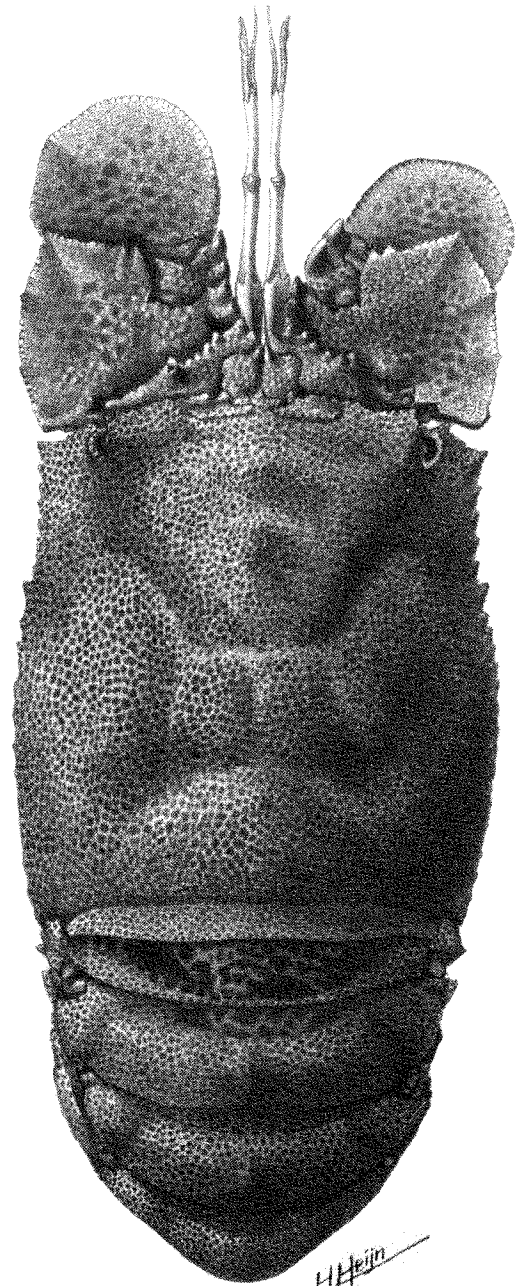
**Habitat and Biology** : In shallow water, around 10 m; hardly any accurate depths are known. Probably on rocky substrate. Nocturnal.

**Size** : Total length up to about 25 cm; carapace length from 8 to 12 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries** : There is no special fishery for this species, but animals are occasionally caught in traps and trammel nets for spiny lobsters or other species. When caught the animals are used for food. Also the aquarium trade showed interest in this species, but it is caught too infrequently to be of economic importance.

**Local Names** : ECUADOR: Langostino (Galapagos islands)

**Literature** : Holthuis & Loesch, 1967:216, pl. 7.



(from Holthuis & Loesch, 1967)

**Fig. 349**

***Scyllarides brasiliensis*** Rathbun, 1906

**Fig. 351**

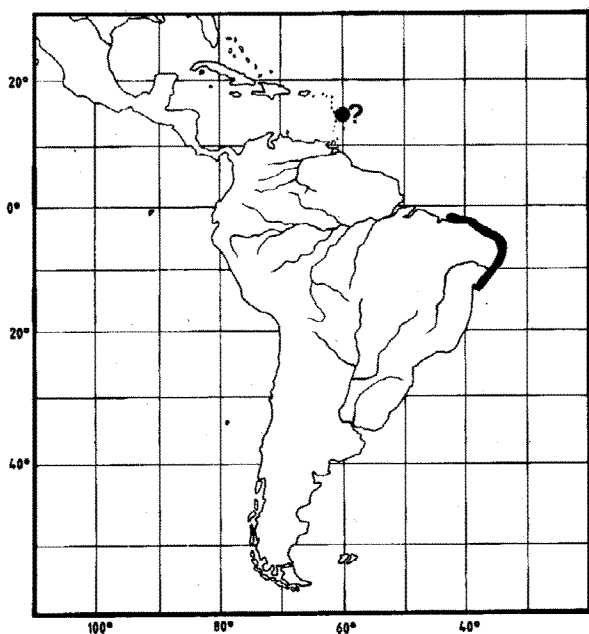
**SCYL Scyld 8**

*Scyllarides brasiliensis* Rathbun, 1906, Proceedings Biological Society Washinston , 19: 113.

**FAO Names :** En - Brazilian slipper lobster.

**Type :** Type locality: "Bahia, Brazil". Holotype female in USNM, no. 21612

**Geographical Distribution :** Western Atlantic region: Brazil (from Maranhão State to Bahia State). There is also a record from Dominica in the West Indies (Fig. 352).



**Fig. 352**

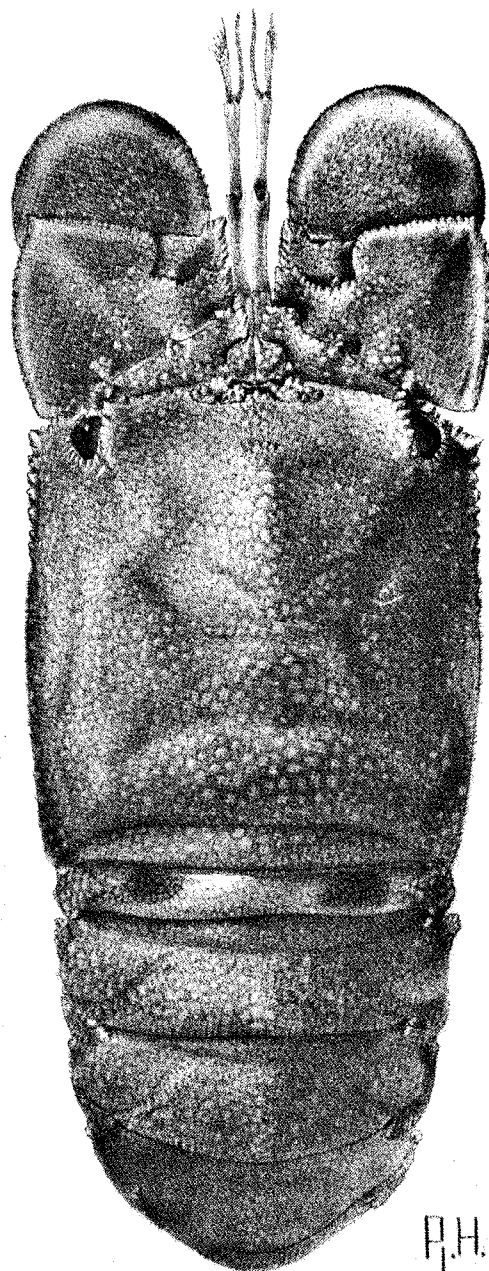
**Habitat and Biology :** Depth range from 22 to 38 m. Very little is known about this species.

**Size :** Total body length to about 20 cm; carapace lengths 7.5 to 10 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries :** Fausto Filho et al. (1966) remarked that the species is of "alguma importancia econdmica" in northern Brazil.

**Local Names :** BRAZIL: Sapateira, Lagosta japonesa, Lagosta sapateira.

**literature :** Original description; Williams, 1986:27, figs 66,80 h-i.



B.H.

**Fig. 351**