

Interest to Fishery: In the United States it is by far the most important commercial species from Pensacola (N.W. Florida) to Texas. The annual catch in the United States (in metric tons) amounted to 2 100 (in 1973), 2 994 (in 1974), 3 182 (in 1975) and 514 (in 1976). In Mexico it is "also taken at times near Ciudad del Carmen, but is not of commercial significance" (Lindner, 1957: 83). Longhurst (1970:275) reports commercial concentrations also off Nicaragua, off eastern Venezuela and off Trinidad. Mistakidis (1972) cited the following fishing grounds for this species: Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia. In Venezuela it "is of commercial importance but its capture is not done intensively except locally" (Davant, 1963:95). In the Guianas it is the most common commercial shrimp in local fisheries. It is caught by local fishermen, sold fresh, dried, or frozen and is exported (Holthuis, 1959:72,73). Also in Brazil the species forms the subject of an important fishery, especially in N. Brazil but also as far south as Santa Catarina (see FAO, 1964 and Mistakidis, 1972); it is used mostly locally.

Xiphopenaeus riveti Bouvier, 1907

PEN Xiphop 2

Xiphopenaeus riveti Bouvier, 1907, Bull.Mus.Hist.Nat.Paris, 13:113

Synonymy: *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri riveti* - Rioja, 1942.

FAO Names: Pacific seabob (En), Crevette seabob (du Pacifique) (Fr), Camarón botalón (Sp).

Local Names: Botalón (Mexico), Titi (Ecuador, Colombia, Panama), Chacalín (El Salvador, name also used for other small species).

Literature: Bouvier, 1907:113, Fig. 1; Rioja, 1942:680, Figs. 6-11; Loesch & Avila, 1964:5,6, 8,18,22,25,26,28, Figs. 10,14b.

Distribution: Eastern Pacific: Mexico to N. Peru.

Habitat: Depth 3.5 to 18 m. Bottom soft mud. Marine and brackish, estuarine.

Size: Maximum total length 170 mm.

Interest to Fishery: In Mexico the species is of no commercial importance (Lindner, 1957:81). In most of the area from El Salvador to Ecuador the species is caught and sold fresh or peeled and deveined on the local markets (Lindner, 1957; Cobo & Loesch, 1966). In Colombia it is of moderate importance and used locally; the tails are sold, fresh or cooked, frozen, peeled or unpeeled (Squires, in Litt.). In Peru the species is "also caught but discarded because of its small size" (Lindner, 1957:145); however, the type specimens (170 mm long) were bought at the market of Paita, Peru.

FAMILY SICYONIIDAE Ortmann, 1898

Sicyoninae Ortmann, 1898, Bronn's Klass.Ordn.Tierreichs, (ed. 1) 5(2) (2) (50-52):1121

The family consists of only a single genus, six species of which are of (minor) commercial importance.

Sicyonia brevirostris Stimpson, 1874

SICYON Sicyon 1

Sicyonia brevirostris Stimpson, 1874, Ann.Lyc.Nat.Hist., New York, 10:132

Synonymy: *Eusicyonia brevirostris* - Burkenroad, 1934.

FAO Names: Rock shrimp (En), Boucot ovetgernade (Fr), Camarón de piedra (Sp).

Local Names: Rock shrimp (U.S.A., name used also for other species of the genus), Camarón de piedra (Mexico).

Literature: Williams, 1965:35, Figs. 25,26.

Distribution: Western Atlantic: coast of U.S.A. from Virginia to Texas; Bahamas Islands; Cuba; Mexico (Yucatán). Eastern Pacific: S. Mexico.

Habitat: Depth shallow water to over 180 m, rarely as deep as 330 m. Bottom white shelly sand. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 153 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The species has "a limited commercial usage" in North Carolina (Williams, 1965:36). Joyce & Eldred (1966:25) remarked that "*Sicyonia brevirostris* is the only species [of *Sicyonia*] which does occasionally enter the commercial catches" in Florida; they state that it is excellent eating and that the way may be opened for large scale commercial utilization of it in certain areas. Kennedy *et al.* (1977:l) described the increase in commercial value of the Rock shrimp in Florida: in 1974, 1 683 218 pounds (heads-off) with a value of U.S.\$ 908 619, having been landed in Florida. The annual catch of the species in the U.S.A. amounted (in metric tons) to 600 (in 1973), 1 361 (in 1974), 909 (in 1975) and 856 (in 1976). The species is now also exploited off the north coast of Quintana Roo (Mexico).

Sicyonia burkenroadi Cobb, 1971 see *S. stimpsoni*

Sicyonia carinata (Brünnich, 1768)

SICYON Sicyon 2

Cancer carinatus Brünnich, 1768, *Ichthyol.Massiliens.*, 102

Synonymy: *Cancer pulchellus* Herbst, 1796; *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830; *Peneus sculptus* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Ruvulus sculptus* - Cocco, 1832; *Eusieyonia carinata* - Balss, 1925; *Sicyonia foresti* Rossignol, 1962.

FAO Names: Mediterranean rock shrimp (En), Boucot méditerranéen (Fr), Camarón de piedra mediterráneo (Sp).

Local Names: Camarão da costa (Portugal), Sicionia (Italy), Scurzune (Campania, Italy), Ammiru cani di terra (Sicily, Italy), Bargouth bharr (Tunisia).

Literature: Pesta, 1918:47, Figs. 10-12; Zariquiey Alvarez, 1968:57, Fig. 28

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: Portugal to W. Africa (Congo), including the entire Mediterranean.

Habitat: Depth 3 to 35 m, usually less than 5 m. Bottom sand, or slightly muddy sand, often with eelgrass. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 62.5 mm; maximum carapace length 23.5 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor, Heldt (1938:42) reported that in Tunisia the species "ne présente pas un grand intérêt du point de vue économique, bien qu'elle soit comestible et de goût très fin". Palombi & Santarelli (1961:360) ranged the species among the edible shrimps of Italy and stated that the very good gastronomic quality of the species is hampered by the fact that the shell is very hard. They also indicated that the species is used as fish bait.

Sicyonia cristata (De Haan, 1844)

SICYON Sicyon 3

Hippolyte cristata De Haan, 1844, In Von Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Crustacea, (6/7):Pl 45, Fig. 10

Synonymy: *Eusicyonia cristata* - Kubo, 1949.

FAO Names: Ridgeback rock shrimp (En), Boucot balafré (Fr), Camarón de piedra costurón (Sp).

Local Names: Tiger prawn (Hong Kong; also used for other species of the genus).

Literature: Kubo, 1949:446, Figures.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Japan; Hong Kong.

Habitat: Depth 46 to 350 m. Marine.

Size: Total length 23 to 42 mm (♂), 22 to 57 mm (♀); carapace length 7 to 11 mm (♂), 7 to 18 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Evidently of minor commercial value. Kubo (1949:477) mentioned a specimen obtained at the fish market at Simonoseki, Japan.

Sicyonia dorsalis Kingsley, 1878

SICYON Sicyon 4

Sicyonia dorsalis Kingsley, 1878, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1878:97

Synonymy: *Eusicyonia dorsalis* - Burkenroad, 1934.

FAO Names: Lesser rock shrimp (En), Boucot nain (Fr), Camaroncito de piedra (Sp).

Local Names: Rock shrimp (U.S.A.), Camarão da pedra, Camarão muido (Brazil)

Literature: Williams, 1965:37, Fig. 28.

Distribution: Western Atlantic: North Carolina (U.S.A.) to Central Brazil, including the entire Caribbean Sea.

Habitat: Depth 5.5 to 160 m, rarely 420 m. Bottom mud and sand. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 63 mm (♂), 75 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Little if any. Joyce & Eldred (1966:24) commented that the species was "too small to be commercially productive at this time" in Florida. Neiva & Mistakidis (1966:5) mentioned the presence of this species in commercial catches in the south central part of the Brazilian coast.

Sicyonia galeata Holthuis, 1952

SICYON Sicyon 5

Sicyonia galeata Holthuis, 1952, Résult.Sci.Expéd.Océanogr.Belge Eaux Côt.Afr.Atl.Sud, 3(2):84

FAO Names: Tufted rock shrimp (En), Sicyonie huppée (Fr), Camarón penachudo (Sp).

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: West Africa from Rio de Oro to Angola.

Habitat: Depth 15 to 70 m. Bottom mud and sandy mud.

Size: Maximum total length 62 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor if at all. The species is fished in the coastal area from Senegal to Angola and sold fresh. It is too small and not enough abundant to form the subject of a special fishery.

Sicyonia ingentis (Burkenroad, 1938)

SICYON Sicyon 5

Eusicyonia ingentis Burkenroad, 1938, Zoologica (New York), 23:88

FAO Names: Pacific rock shrimp (En), Boucot du Pacifique (Fr), Camarón de piedra del Pacifico (Sp).

Distribution: Eastern Pacific: California (U.S.A.) and Baja California (Mexico).

Habitat: Depth 68 to 108 m. Marine.

Size: Total length 20 to 66 mm (♂), 30 to 105 mm (♀); carapace length 5 to 22 mm (♂), 7 to 27 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Longhurst (1970:272) remarked that "a potential exists for development of a small trawl fishery for *Sicyonia ingentis* off Santa Barbara", California, U.S.A.

Sicyonia lancifera (Olivier, 1811)

SICYON Sicyon 6

Palaemon lancifer Olivier, 1811, Encycl.Méthod.Hist.Nat.(Ins.), 8:664

Synonymy: *Eusicyonia lancifer* - Kubo, 1949.

FAO Names: Knight rock shrimp (En), Boucot chevalier (Fr), Camarón de piedra lanzón (Sp).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and Madagascar to the Malay Archipelago and Japan.

Habitat: Depth 22 to 55 m. Bottom sand and mud. Marine.

Size: Total length 18 to 40 mm (♂), 30 to 53 mm (♀), carapace length 7 to 16 mm (♂), 6 to 16 mm (♀), Kurian & Sebastian (1976:99) gave the maximum length of the species as 80 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor if at all. Kurian & Sebastian (1976:101) listed the species among the Indian prawns of commercial importance, but remarked that "only very small numbers reported from Arabian Sea". Motho (1977:7) listed *Sicyonia lancifer japonica* Balss among the "penaeid shrimps with commercial value" (Motho, 1977:1) and referred to Cheung (1960:3), who listed the subspecies from Hong Kong, without indicating, however, that it is of commercial importance there.

Remarks: The spelling *lancifera* of the specific name should be used in combination with the feminine generic name *Sicyonia*; *lancifer* is the masculine form of the adjective.

Sicyonia stimpsoni Bouvier, 1905

SICYON Sicyon 7

Sicyonia stimpsoni Bouvier, 1905, C.R.Hebd.Séances Acad.Sci., Paris, 141:748

Synonymy: *Eusicyonia stimpsoni* - Burkenroad, 1939.

FAO Names: Eyespot rock shrimp (En), Boucot ocellé (Fr), Camarón ocelado (Sp).

Distribution: Western Atlantic: North Carolina (U.S.A.) to Panama and Colombia; West Indies.

Habitat: Depth 73 to 411 m. Bottom predominantly mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum carapace length 10.4 mm (♂), 12.4 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Ewald (1969:771) mentioned the species from commercial catches in Venezuela, but it does not occur there in commercially attractive quantities.

Remarks: Cobb (1971) showed that two species have been confused under the name *S. stimpsoni*; it is very likely that Ewald's above cited specimens from Venezuela do not belong to the true *S. stimpsoni*, but to *S. burkenroadi* Cobb, 1971, which has about the same range (North Carolina to Panama and French Guiana), but occurs less deep (33 to 118 m) and predominantly on mud, mud-shell, or mud-sand bottoms.

Sicyonia typica (Boeck, 1864)

SICYON Sicyon 8

Synhimantites typicus Boeck, 1864, Forh.Videnskabselsk.Krist., 1863:189

Synonymy: *Penaeus carinatus* Olivier, 1811 (not *Cancer carinatus* Brünnich, 1764); *Sicyonia carinata* - H. Milne Edwards, 1830; *Sicyonia edwardsii* Miers, 1861; *Eusicyonia edwardsi* - Boone, 1930.

FAO Names: Kinglet rock shrimp (En), Boucot roitelet (Fr), Camarón reyecito (Sp).

Local Names: Camarão da pedra (Brazil; also used for other species of the genus), Rock shrimp (U.S.A.; also used for other species of the genus), Camarón reyecito (Cuba).

Literature: Williams, 1965:36, Fig. 27.

Distribution: Western Atlantic: North Carolina (U.S.A.) to Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

Habitat: Depth 0 to 67 m. Bottom rocks, mud, and algae. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 74 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Hildebrand (1954:270) mentioned that the species is fished commercially in the Gulf of Batabanó, S.W. Cuba, and that it occurs in commercial quantities in the Gulf of Campeche. In N. Brazil it is of secondary economic importance, and only sold locally for direct consumption. In S.E. Brazil the species is found in small numbers in commercial catches of other shrimp species (FAO, 1964:9).

SUPERFAMILY SERGESTOIDEA Dana, 1852

This superfamily consists of two families: Sergestidae and Luciferidae.

FAMILY SERGESTIDAE Dana, 1852

Sergestidae Dana, 1852, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 6:18

The family contains two genera of economic importance: *Acetes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, and *Sergestes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830.

Acetes americanus Ortmann, 1893

SERG Ac 1

Acetes americanus Ortmann, 1893, Ergeb.Plankton-Exped., 2(Gb):39

Synonymy: *Acetes brasiliensis* Hansen, 1919; *Acetes carolinae* Hansen, 1933; *Acetes americanus limonensis* Burkenroad, 1934; *Acetes americanus louisianensis* Burkenroad, 1934.

FAO Names: Aviu shrimp (En), Chevrette aviu (Fr), Camarón aviu (Sp).

Local Names: Net clinger (U.S.A.)

Literature: Omori, 1975:21, Figs. 7,8.

Distribution: Western Atlantic: North Carolina (U.S.A.) to S. Brazil, including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean.

Habitat: Shallow coastal waters, mostly estuarine.

Size: Total length 10 to 17 mm (♂), 14 to 26 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Minor if at all. Holthuis (1959:49) mentioned specimens obtained at the fish markets of Paramaribo (Surinam) and Cayenne (French Guiana); the specimens may have formed an admixture to catches of other species.

Acetes australis Colefax, 1940

SERG AC 2

Acetes australis Colefax, 1940, Rec.Aust.Mus., 20:341

FAO Names: Australian paste shrimp (En), Chevrette australienne (Fr), Camarón de pasta australiano (Sp).

Literature: Omori, 1975:63 (as *Acetes sibogae australis*).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: east coast of Australia from Townsville (Queensland) to Port Hacking (New South Wales).

Habitat: Shallow coastal waters. Marine and brackish.

Size: Total length 18 to 25 mm (♂), 18 to 34 mm (♀); maximum carapace length 8 mm.

Interest to Fishery: According to Tham (1968:212) the species has been reported in commercial catches in Australia.

Acetes chinensis Hansen, 1919

SERG AC 3

Acetes chinensis Hansen, 1919, Siboga Exped.Mon., 38:33,35,41

FAO Names: Northern mauxia shrimp (En), Chevrette mauxia nordique (Fr), Camaroncillo mauxia norteño (Sp).

Local Names: Penicillated shrimp (China), Maoxia (China), Baek ha (Korea).

Literature: Omori, 1975:29, Figs. 11,12.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Korea; China; Taiwan; Japan, as far north as 40°50'N.

Habitat: Shallow coastal waters. Marine.

Size: Total length 20 to 35 mm (♂), 25 to 42 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: "This shrimp has long been recognized as one of the most important marine products in North China. The fresh material is usually dried or fermented for food in various ways and it is distinguished for its taste and nourishment" (Liu, 1956:39). Omori (1975:71,73,77) reported on the fishery for this species in Northeast China, Korea and Taiwan.

Acetes erythraeus Nobili, 1905

SERG Ac 4

Acetes erythraeus Nobili, 1905, Bull.Mus.Hist.Nat.Paris, II:393

FAO Names: Tsivakihini paste shrimp (En), Chevrette tsivakihini (Fr), Camaroncillo tsivakihini (SP).

Local Names: Tsivakihiny (Madagascar), Kwei kung (Thailand), Alamang (Philippines) Bubok (W. Borneo).

Literature: Omori, 1975:32, Figs. 13,14.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and S.E. Africa to China, Thailand, Indonesia and N.E. Australia.

Habitat: Depth 0 to 55 m; fished for in the intertidal zone. Bottom mud or sand. Marine or brackish, usually brackish.

Size: Total length 16 to 33 mm, rarely up to 48 mm.

Interest to Fishery: In Madagascar the species is of moderate economic importance; although several tons are exported to Reunion, the consumption is mostly local. It is also fished for in Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya (Omori, 1975:80). Together with *A. serrulatus* this species is also of commercial importance in India, especially in Madras and Kerala (Chopra, 1943:5; Nataraj, 1949:139; Jones, 1967:1338; Omori, 1975:32,80). Kurian & Sebastian (1976:102) mentioned for this species a "fairly good fishery in Bengal, Orissa and Madras. In Trivandrum coast got in large quantities from December to April". Also in Malaysia the species is of economic importance (Longhurst, 1970:285; Johnson, 1965:8; Johnson, 1966:279). Omori (1975:33,71-79) reported it from fishmarkets in Hong Kong and Sabah (Borneo) and mentioned that it is exploited along the south coast of China, in the Philippines, Thailand and W. Borneo.

Acetes indicus H. Milne Edwards, 1830

SERG AC 5

Acetes indicus H. Milne Edwards, 1830, Ann.Sci.Nat.Paris, (1)19:351

Synonymy: *Acetes spiniger* Hansen, 1919.

FAO Names: Jawla paste shrimp (En), Chevrette jawla (Fr), Camaroncillo javlá (Sp).

Local Names: Con ruóc (Viet Nam), Kwei kung (Thailand), Udang gragok (Malaysia), Jawla (Marathi, India).

Literature: Omori, 1975:36, Figs. 12,15.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: west coast of India to Thailand and Indonesia.

Habitat: Shallow, sometimes brackish coastal waters. The species usually swims in mid water or near the surface.

Size: Total length 15 to 25 mm (♂), 23 to 40 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: The species "contributes to a good percentage of the fishery in the inshore waters of Bombay in certain months and also along the Bengal and Madras coasts" (Jones, 1967:1338). It is the second important shrimp species at the Maharashtra coast (west coast of India). Kurian & Sebastian (1976:102) stated of this species: "good fishery in N.W. Coast and East Coast [of India]. In Bombay contributes to 20% of prawn fishery". Also in Malaya it is of some importance (Johnson, 1966:279; Longhurst, 1970:285). Suvatti (1950:136) remarked that, in Thailand the species is used for the preparation of shrimp paste. Omori (1975:77-80) mentioned its fishery in Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia, Burma and India.

Acetes intermedius Omori, 1975

SERG AC 6

Acetes intermedius Omori, 1975, Bull.Ocean Res.Inst.Univ.Tokyo, 7:40

FAO Names: Taiwan mauxia shrimp (En), Chevrette mauxia de Formose (Fr), Camaroncillo mauxia de Formosa (Sp).

Local Names: Alamang (Philippines).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Taiwan; Philippines; Indonesia.

Habitat: Marine.

Size: Total length 17 to 24 mm (♂), 20 to 26 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Omori (1975) reported the species from commercial catches made in Taiwan, the Philippines (Iloilo) and Indonesia. No data are available on commercial value of the species.

Acetes japonicus Kishinouye, 1905

SERG AC 7

Acetes japonicus Kishinouye, 1905, Annot.Zool.Jap., 5:167

Synonymy: *Acetes dispar* Hansen, 1919; *Acetes cochinesis* Rao, 1968.

FAO Names: Akiami paste shrimp (En), Chevrette akiami (Fr), Camaroncillo akiami (Sp).

Local Names: Aki ami, Hon ami (Japan), Baek ha (Korea), Con ruóc (Viet Nam), Kwei kung (Thailand), Udang gragok (Malaysia).

Literature: Omori, 1975:43, Figs. 12,18.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: west coast of India to Korea, Japan, China and Indonesia.

Habitat: Shallow waters over a muddy bottom. Marine.

Size: Total length 11 to 24 mm (♂), 15 to 30 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:22) ranged the species among the economically important shrimps of North China and Yoshida (1941:18) included it among those of Korea. Kemp (1918:296), Kishinouye (1928:125) and Harada (1968:82) stated that the species is caught commercially in Japan. Omori (1975:71-78) reported that it is fished for along the Yellow Sea coasts of Korea and China, and in Viet Nam, Thailand and Malaysia; he gave extensive details of its fishery in Japan. Also Longhurst (1970:285) reported it from commercial catches made in Malaya. According to Nataraj (1949:139) this species together with other species of the genus is "of considerable commercial importance" in Travancore, S.W. India. Kurian & Sebastian (1976:102, under *A. cochinesis* and *A. japonicus*) stated that the species usually occurs in small numbers in Indian waters, but that off Trivandrum it is taken in great quantities in July.

Acetes serrulatus (Kröyer, 1859)

SERG Ac 8

Sergestes serrulatus Kröyer, 1859, K.Dan.Vidensk.Selsk.Skr., (5)4:268

Synonymy: *Acetes insularis* Kemp, 1917.

FAO Names: Southern mauxia shrimp (En), Chevrette mauxia méridionale (Fr), Camaroncillo mauxia sureño (Sp).

Literature: Omori, 1975:59, Figs. 20,26.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Leichou Peninsula (S. China) to Indonesia.

Habitat: Shallow coastal water.

Size: Total length 12 to 17 mm (♂), 15 to 21 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Longhurst (1970:285) indicated that in Malaya the species is of some importance locally or seasonally. Omori (1975:59,71) reported on material obtained from the fish market at Jakarta (Indonesia) and also mentioned its fishery along the southern coast of China. Chopra (1943:5), Nataraj (1949:139), Jones (1967:1338), and Kurian & Sebastian (1976:102) indicated that this species, together with *A. erythraeus* is of commercial importance especially along the Madras and Kerala coasts of S. India, being the subject there of an important fishery; as, however, Omori (1975) in his revision of the genus intimated that there are no certain records of *A. serrulatus* from India, it is doubtful whether the material so named from India actually does belong to *A. serrulatus*.

Acetes sibogae Hansen, 1919

SERG Ac 9

Acetes sibogae Hansen, 1919, Siboga Exped.Mon., 38:35,38

FAO Names: Alamang shrimp (En), Chevrette alamang (Fr), Camaroncillo alamang (Sp).

Local Names: Kwei kung (Thailand), Bubok (W. Borneo), Alamang (Philippines).

Literature: Omori, 1975:61, Figs. 27,29.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: west coast of India to Philippines and Indonesia.

Habitat: Depth 0 to 55 m. Bottom mud. Marine and estuarine.

Size: Total length 13 to 20 mm (♂), 14 to 27 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Nataraj (1949:139) remarked that this species, together with other species of *Acetes* is of considerable commercial importance in Travancore, S.W. India. But Kurian & Sebastian (1976:102), in their list of Indian prawns of commercial importance, listed this species with the remark: "Only stray records off Quilon in S.W. coast". According to Longhurst (1970:285) *Acetes sibogae* is important in the north of Malaysia. Omori (1975:77-79) listed its fishery in the Philippines (Manila Bay and Iloilo), W. Borneo and along the Andaman Sea coast of Thailand.

Acetes vulgaris Hansen, 1919

SERG Ac 10

Acetes vulgaris Hansen, 1919, Siboga Exped.Mon., 38:35

FAO Names: Jembret shrimp (En), Chevrette jembre (Fr), Camaroncillo jembre (Sp).