

**Scyllarides** Gill, 1898**SCYL Arct 3**

**Scyllarides** Gill, 1898, *Science, New York* (n.ser.) 7:98. Gender masculine. Name placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, in Opinion 293 (published in 1954).

**Type Species:** by original designation: *Scyllarus aequinoctialis* Lund, 1793

**Synonyms:** *Pseudibacus* Guérin-Méneville, 1855, *Revue Magasin Zoologie*, (2)7:137. Type species, by monotypy: *Pseudibacus veranyi* Guerin-Meneville, 1855 (= junior subjective synonym of *Scyllarides latus* (Latr.)). Gender masculine. Name suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary power in Opinion 293 (published in 1954) and placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

*Scyllaridia* Bell, 1857, *Monograph of the fossil malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain*, 1:35. Type species, by monotypy: *Scyllaridia koenigi* Bell, 1857. Gender feminine. Name suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary power in Opinion 293 (published in 1954) and placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

At present 13 species of the genus *Scyllarides* are known. All are treated in the present catalogue. They attain a large size and are edible.

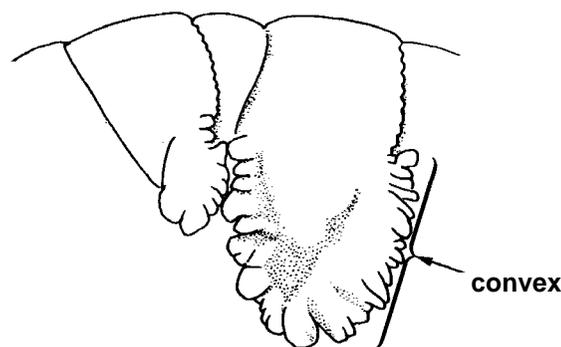
**Key to Species :**

**1a.** Outline of the posterior margin of the pleura of the second abdominal somite straight or evenly convex (Fig. 333)

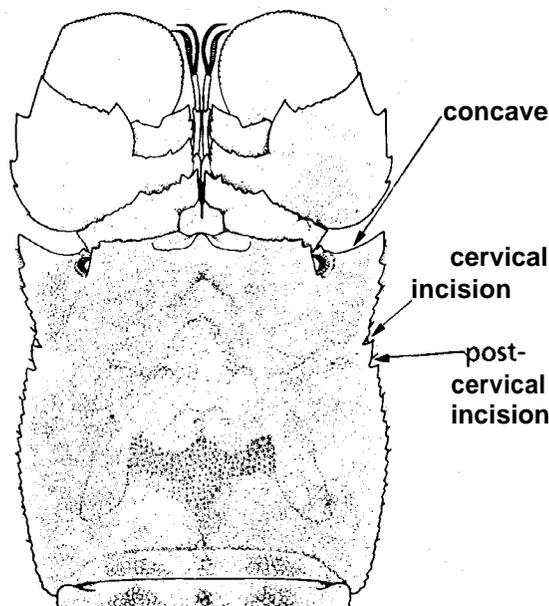
**2a** Lateral margin of carapace with distinct cervical and postcervical incisions. Anterior margin of the carapace between the eye and the anterolateral angle evenly concave (Fig. 334).  
South Africa ..... *S. elisabethae*  
(Fig. 357)

**2b** Lateral margin of carapace with a cervical incision only. Anterior margin of carapace between the eye and the anterolateral angle convex or sinuous

**3a.** Inner orbital margin evenly tuberculate with 3 or 4 rounded tubercles. Lobe of inner orbital angle not touching the outer angle. Grooves of carapace rather indistinct. Gastric tooth not distinguishable from the other tubercles of the area. First abdominal somite with only two red spots (the laterals), the median spot being absent (Fig. 335a). Median carinae on abdominal somites hardly noticeable. Western Atlantic ..... *S. brasiliensis*  
(Fig. 351)



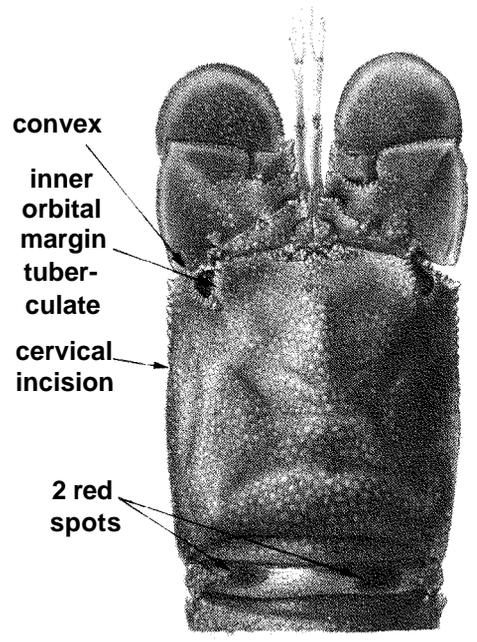
**lateral view of pleuron of 2nd abdominal somite**  
*S. brasiliensis*  
(from Williams, 1986) **Fig. 333**



**carapace (dorsal view)**  
*S. elisabethae*

**Fig. 334**

3b. Inner orbital margin with two strong, pointed teeth, which are larger than any of the tubercles on that margin. Inner orbital angle with a toothed lobe which in adults practically touches the outer orbital angle and so closes the orbit. Grooves on the carapace distinct. First abdominal somite with three red spots, one rather ill-defined in the middle, and two more distinct laterally; seldom the three are fused to a single broad spot (Fig. 335b). Median carinae present on abdominal somites. Indo-West Pacific ..... *S. squamosus* (Fig. 369)

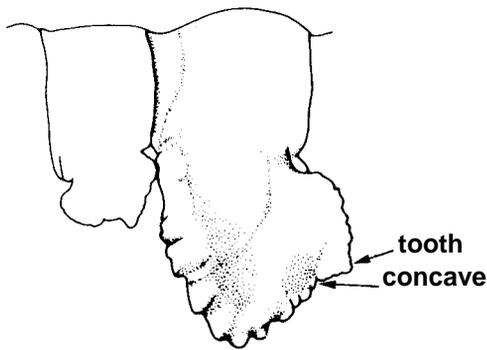


a. *S. brasiliensis*

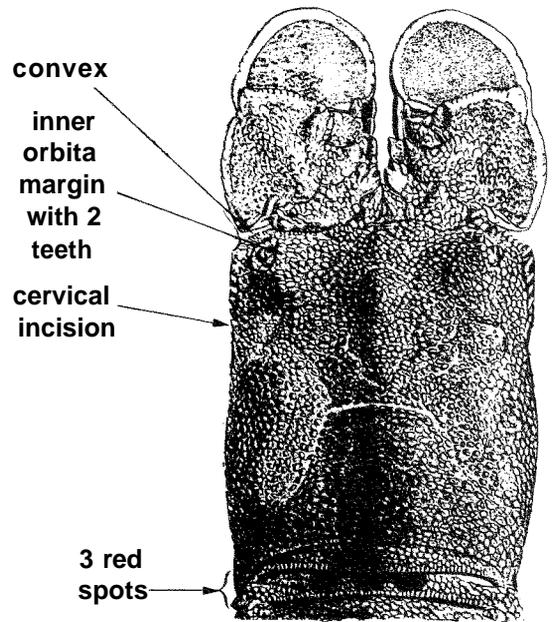
1b. Outline of the posterior margin of the pleura of the second abdominal somite concave in the middle through the presence of a strong tooth (Fig. 336)

4a. Carpus of first pereiopod with a large, swollen hump in the upper basal part; a very shallow groove extends over this hump (Fig. 337). Western Atlantic

5a. Abdominal somites 2 to 4 with a very distinct broad elevated median carina, which is sharply set off from the rest of the surface. First abdominal somite with three distinct red spots. Tuberculation of carapace and abdomen coarse (Fig. 338a). Legs, even in specimens preserved for a long time in alcohol, with conspicuous sharply delimited red bands on propodus, merus and carpus ..... *S. nodifer* (Fig. 365)

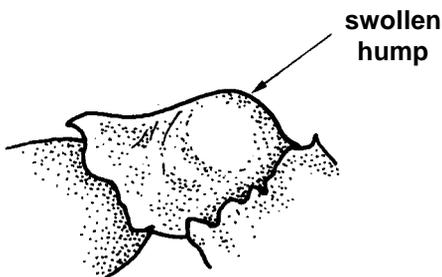


lateral view of pleuron of 2nd abdominal somite  
*S. deceptor* Fig. 336  
(from Williams, 1986)



b. *S. squamosus*

carapace and first abdominal somite (dorsal view) Fig. 335



carpus of first pereiopod  
*S. aequinoctialis* Fig. 337

5b. Abdominal somites without a broad elevated median ridge, although there may be an indication of a median longitudinal line (Figs 338b,c,d). Tubercles of carapace and abdomen low, hairs inconspicuous

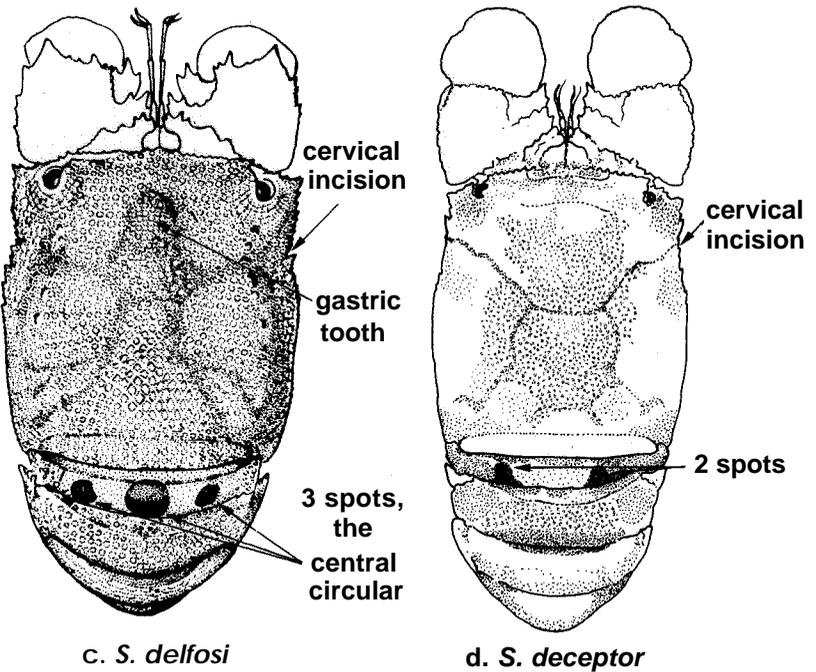
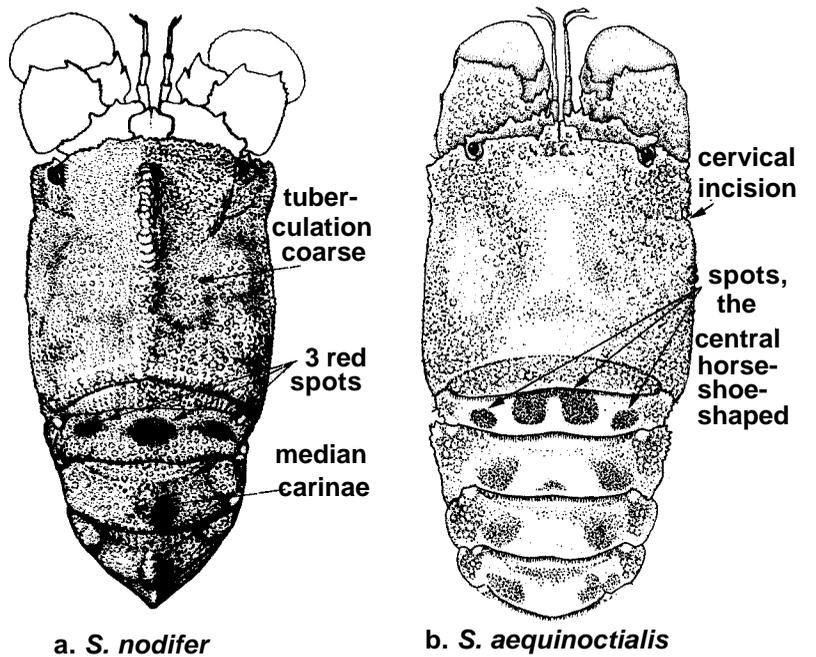
6a. Grooves on the carapace very inconspicuous. Pregastric and gastric teeth hardly if at all set off from the surface of the carapace. Cervical incision of the lateral margin hardly at all indicated. No indication at all of a median carina on the abdominal somites. Second abdominal sternite of male evenly denticulate, without a deeper median incision. First abdominal somite dorsally in the middle with a well defined horseshoe-shaped spot, consisting of two rounded submedian spots, which are connected anteriorly (Fig. 338b) ..... *S. aequinoctialis* (Fig. 347)

6b. Grooves on the carapace distinct. Pregastric and gastric teeth well-defined. Cervical incision in lateral margin distinct and carapace constricted there. A faint elevated median line visible on abdominal somites 2 to 5. The sternite of the second abdominal somite in the male serrate, with the median incision usually deeper than the rest. No horseshoe-shaped coloured figure on the first abdominal somite (338c,d)

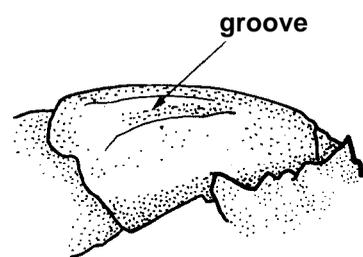
7a. First abdominal somite with a circular central spot and two irregular lateral spots. The cervical incision is narrow and distinct though short (Fig. 338c). The epistome bears two tubercles between the inner teeth ..... *S. delfosi* (Fig. 355)

7b. First abdominal somite without a median spot but with two very distinct and sharply defined lateral spots. The cervical incision is wide and not very distinct (Fig. 338d). The epistome shows no tubercles or teeth between the two inner teeth ..... *S. deceptor* (Fig. 353)

4b. Carpus of first pereopod with a distinct dorsal groove, and without a conspicuous basal swelling (Fig. 339). Eastern Atlantic, Indo-Pacific

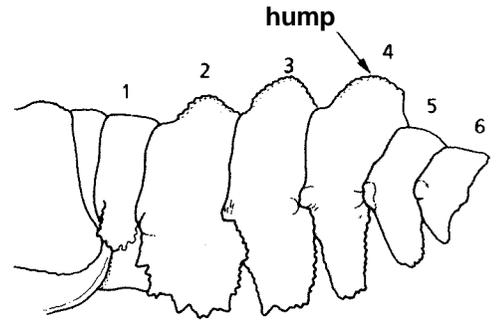


carapace and anterior abdominal somites Fig. 338 (dorsal view)



carpus of first pereopod *S. latus* Fig. 339

8a. Fourth abdominal somite in adult specimens produced into a very strong median hump which is about twice as high as those on the second and third somite (Fig. 340a). First abdominal somite with 2 distinct but rather small lateral spots and a large, less dark and irregular median spot (Fig. 340b) ..... *S. haanii* (Fig. 359)

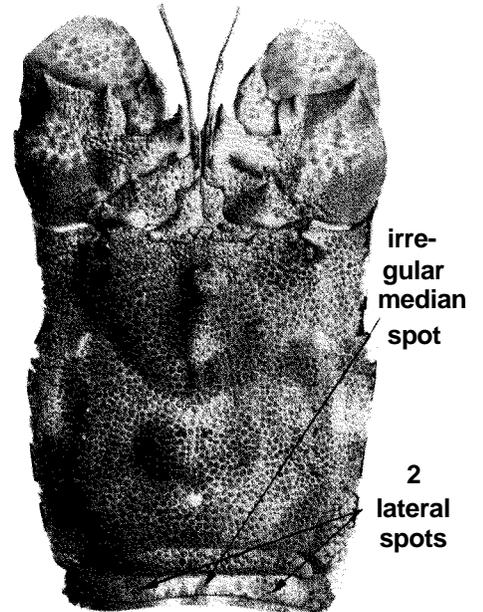


a. abdomen (lateral view)

8b. Fourth abdominal somite of adult specimens not conspicuously higher than the third (fig. 341)

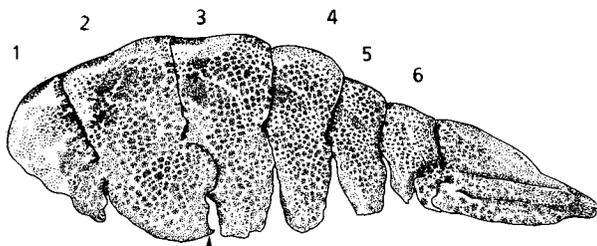
9a. Pleura of second abdominal somite ending in a sharp somewhat posteriorly directed point (Fig 341). Eastern Atlantic

10a. Tubercles on the carapace high and conspicuous. Dorsal carinae of abdomen distinct and consisting of a row of pointed or blunt tubercles. Anterolateral tooth of fourth antennal segment hooked and twisted up out of the plane of the segment. Central spot on the first abdominal somite circular, separated by a narrow yellowish ringlike zone which surrounds the entire spot from the lateral spots, which are broadly triangular with the inner margin concave (Fig. 342a) ..... *S. latus* (Fig. 363)



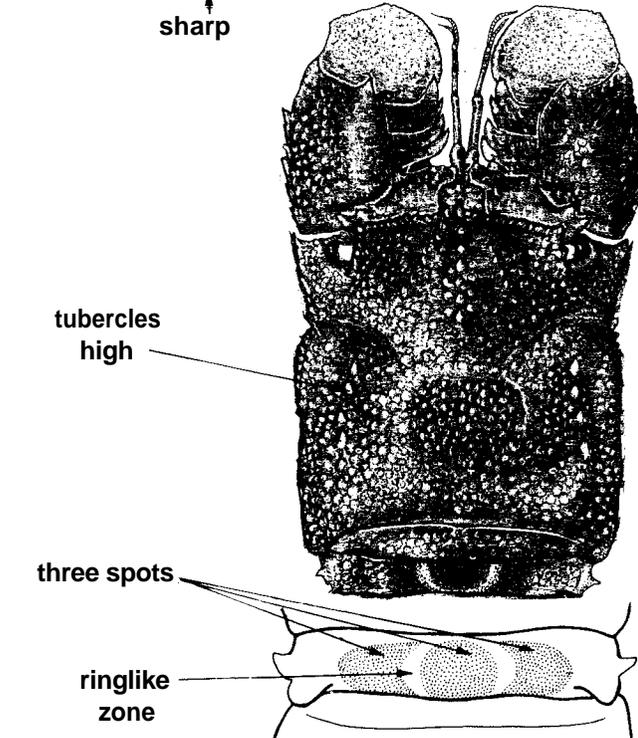
b. carapace and first abdominal somite (dorsal view)

10b. Tubercles on the carapace low and blunt, entire sculpturation less pronounced and sharp than in *S. latus*. Anterolateral tooth of fourth antennal segment although sometimes somewhat hooked, not twisted up. The first abdominal somite with three circular or irregular widely separated red spots (Fig. 342b) ..... *S. herklotsii* (Fig. 361)

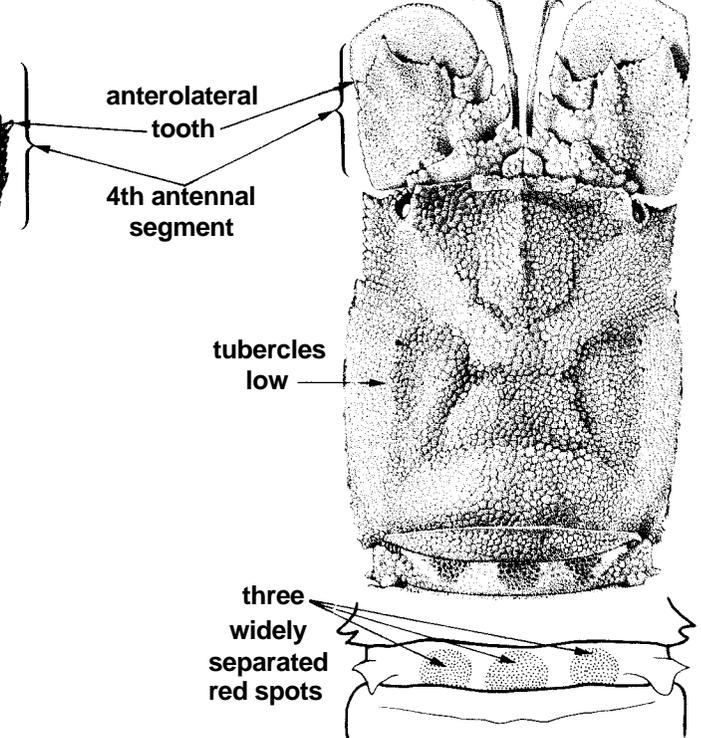


abdomen (lateral view) *S. herklotsii* Fig. 341

*S. haanii* Fig. 340



a. *S. latus*



b. *S. herklotsii*

carapace and first abdominal somite (dorsal view)

Fig. 342

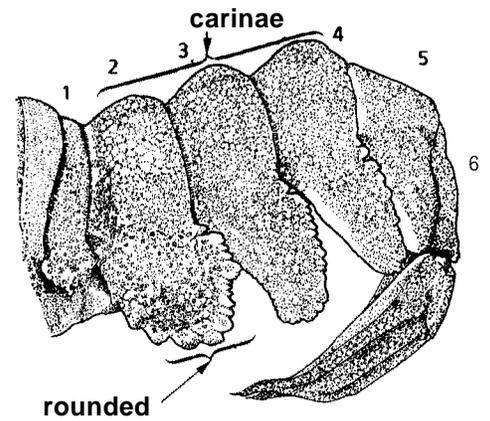
9b. Outline of pleura of second abdominal somite broadly rounded (Fig. 343). Indo-Pacific

11a. Gastric and pregastric teeth hardly noticeable, forming only faint & broad elevations. No median carinae on abdomen. First somite of abdomen with two distinct lateral spots, between which numerous small spots, which in the median area are somewhat fused (Fig. 344). Eastern Pacific ..... *S. astori* (Fig. 349)

11 b. Gastric and pregastric teeth distinct, well set off from the rest of the carapace. Abdominal somites 2 to 4 with median carinae (Fig. 343). First abdominal somite with 3 distinct spots, the central sometimes of irregular shape (Figs 345,346)

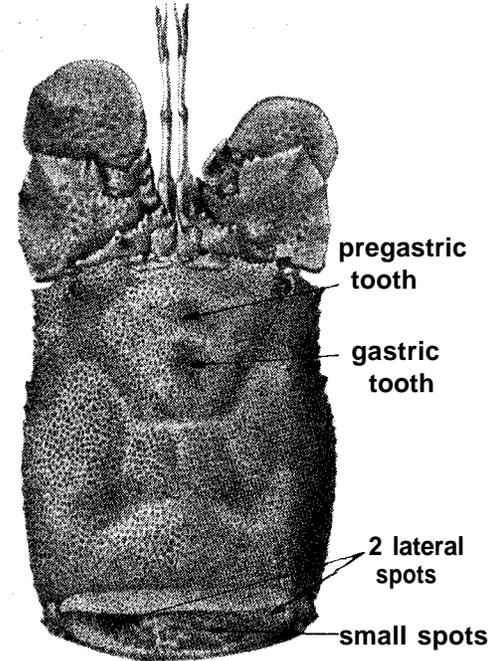
12a. Cervical groove wide and deep in its median area, anterior margin of cardiac knob thereby high. Pregastric tooth with a single tip. Median ridges on the second to fourth abdominal somites more in the shape of humps, gradually merging with the rest of the surface. Central spot on first abdominal somite very indistinct, the laterals distinct (Fig. 345) (Easter Island) ..... *S. roggeveeni* (Fig. 367)

12b. Cervical groove narrow and shallow in its median area; the cardiac knob thereby very little pronounced. Pregastric tooth distinctly two-topped. Median ridges on second to fourth abdominal somite sharp and distinctly set off from the rest of the surface. Central spot on first abdominal somite sharply defined, as distinct as the laterals (Fig. 346) ..... *S. tridacnophaga* (Fig. 371)

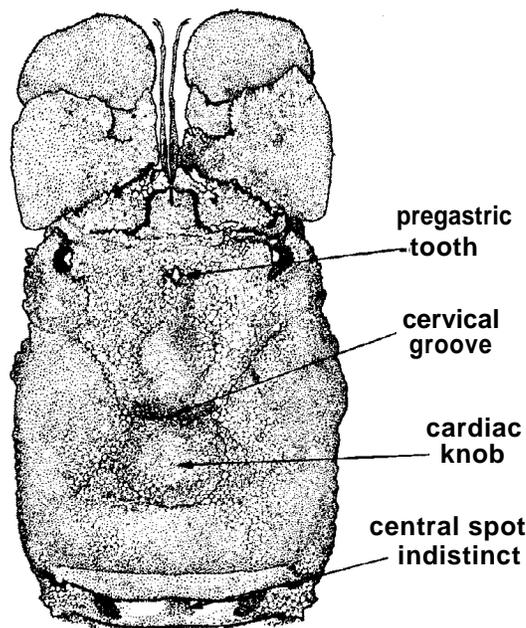


abdomen (lateral view)  
*S. roggeveeni*

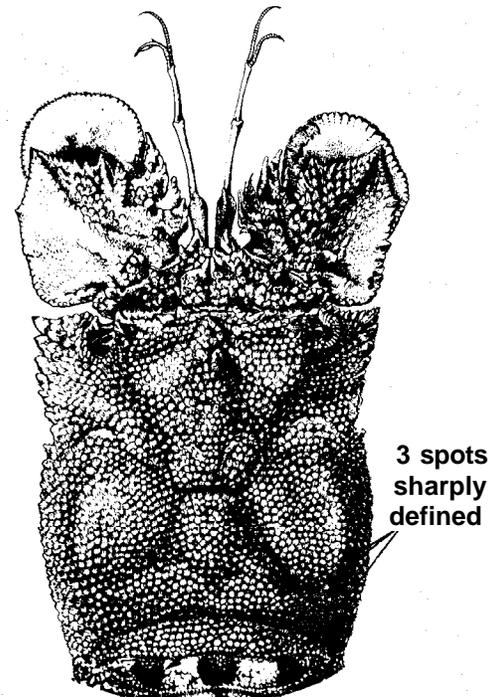
Fig. 343



*S. astori* (dorsal view) Fig. 344  
carapace and first abdominal somite



*S. roggeveeni*  
carapace and first abdominal somite  
(dorsal view)  
Fig. 345



*S. tridacnophaga*  
carapace and first abdominal somite  
(dorsal view) Fig. 346