

Local Names: Sabre prawn (NewZealand).

Literature: Yaldwyn, 1960:20, Figs. 2-4.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Australia, New Zealand.

Habitat: Depth 280 to 810 m. Bottom mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum carapace length 24 mm (♂), 28 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: The New Zealand Marine Department published a paper (Anon., 1964) in which on p. 9, Fig. 3 the present species is indicated as a commercial prawn. Evidently it is considered potentially commercial for New Zealand.

FAMILY PALAEMONIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Palaemonia Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse de la Nature*, 98

This family, containing the true "prawns", is rich in genera and species that are of some commercial importance.

Cryphiops caementarius (Molina, 1762)

PALAEM Cry 1

Cancer caementarius Molina, 1782, *Saggio Stor.Nat.Chili*, 208

Synonymy: *Astaeus caementarius* - Molina, 1810; *Palaemon caementarius* - Poepig, 1836; *Palaemon gaudichaudii* H. Milne Edwards, 1837; *Cryphiops spinulosomanus* Dana, 1852; *Bithynis longimana* Philippi, 1860; *Macrobrachium africanum* Bate, 1868; *Palaemon gaudichaudii caementarius* - Miers, 1877; *Bithynis gaudichaudii* - Ortmann, 1891; *Bithynis caementarius gaudichaudii* - M.J. Rathbun, 1910.

FAO Names: Changallo shrimp (En), Bouquet changallo (Fr), Camarón changallo (Sp).

Local Names: Camarón de río (Peru, Chile), Camarón de río del norte de Chile (Chile), Changallo (Chile, only used for the male).

Literature: Holthuis, 1952:137, Pls. 33-35; Hartmann, 1957:117-124, Pl. 31.

Distribution: Eastern Pacific: Peru and Chile.

Habitat: Fresh water. The females migrate to the sea to spawn. The larvae hatch in the sea and migrate up the rivers.

Size: Maximum total length 185 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Secondary. The species is sold fresh and peeled locally. In Chile, because of the heavy exploitation due to its high price on the local market, the fishery for this species is closed. Hernández (1967:682) indicated that in two rivers in Peru about 100 000 kg of this species were caught annually, he also described the various methods for capture of the shrimps. In Peru experiments for the cultivation of the species are in progress, similar experiments are planned in Chile.

Exopalaemon annandalei (Kemp, 1917)

PALAEM Exo 1

Leander annandalei Kemp, 1917, Rec.Indian Mus., 13:211

Synonymy: *Palaemon (Leander) annandalei* - Gee, 1925; *Leander annandalei stylirostris* Yu, 1930; *Palaemon (Exopalaemon) annandalei* - Holthuis, 1950.

FAO Names: Cipango prawn (En), Bouquet cipango (Fr), Camarón cipango (SP).

Literature: Kemp, 1917:211, Figs. 1-4; Kemp, 1925:289.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Korea; China.

Habitat: Depth 5.5 to 7.5 m. Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 63 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:49) treated this species among the economic important prawns and shrimps of North China. The extent of the commercial use is not known to me.

Exopalaemon carinicauda (Holthuis, 1950)

PALAEM Exo 2

Palaemon (Exopalaemon) carinicauda Holthuis, 1950, Siboga Exped.Mon., 39(a 9):48

Synonymy: *Leander longirostris carinatus* Ortmann, 1890; *Leander carinatus* - Doflein, 1902; *Leander styliferus carinatus* - Balss, 1914; *Palaemon (Leander) carinatus* - Gee, 1925.

FAO Names: Ridgetail prawn (En), Bouquet quille (Fr), Camarón quilla (Sp).

Literature: Kemp, 1917:219, Figs. 6c,d; Holthuis, 1950:48, Fig. 9.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Korea and China.

Habitat: Probably brackish water.

Size: Maximum total length 97 mm (♂), 95 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:48) listed this species among the economically important prawns of N. China, and Yoshida (1941:28) mentioned it in the same way for Korea. Sowerby (1925:133) referred to it as one of the edible prawns of China. Ivanov (1967:41) mentioned it as being "of marked commercial value in the fisheries of the Yellow and East China Seas".

Exopalaemon mani (Sollaud, 1914)

PALAEM Exo 3

Leander mani Sollaud, 1914, Bull.Soc.Zool.Fr., 39:315

FAO Names: Mamtom prawn (En), Bouquet mamtom (Fr), Camarón mamtom (Sp).

Local Names: Con tôm gao (Tonkin, Viet Nam).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Viet Nam.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 54 mm.

Interest to Fishery: In the original description Sollaud (1914:314,315) indicated that this is one of the species "les plus communément pêchées dans le delta du fleuve Rouge", and is used for the preparation of a famous native paste "mam tôm".

Exopalaemon modestus (Heller, 1862)

PALAEM Exo 4

Leander modestus Heller, 1862, Verh.Zool.-Bot.Ges.Wien, 12:527

Synonymy: *Leander czerniavskyi* Brashnikov, 1907; *Leander modestus sibirica* Brashnikov, 1907; *Palaemon (Leander) modestus* - Gee, 1925; *Leander czerniavskyi lacustris* Buldovsky, 1933.

FAO Names: Siberian prawn (En), Bouquet sibérien (Fr), Camarón siberiano (Sp).

Literature: Kemp, 1917:221, Pl. 9, Fig. 1.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Siberia (Amur and Ussur basins); Manchuria; Korea; China; Taiwan.

Habitat: Depth 5.5 to 7.5 m. Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 60 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:50) listed this species among the "Economic Shrimps and Prawns of North China", Also Sowerby (1925:133) mentioned it as being "caught and eaten by the Chinese", and Kemp (1917:203) stated that it is fished for in Kiangsu Province, China, especially in Tai Hu Lake. Ling & Costello (1976:2) listed this species, under the incorrect name *Macrobrachium modestus*, among the species on which aquaculture experiments were carried out in Japan.

Exopalaemon orientis (Holthuis, 1950)

PALAEM Exo 5

Palaemon (Exopalaemon) orientis Holthuis, 1950, Siboga Exped.Mon., 39(a 9):49

Synonymy: *Leander longirostris japonicus* Ortmann, 1890; *Palaemon japonicus* - M.J. Rathbun, 1902; *Leander japonicus* - Balss, 1914.

FAO Names: Oriental prawn (En), Bouquet oriental (Fr), Camarón oriental (Sp).

Local Names: Tsunonagashiro ebi (Japan).

Literature: Kubo, 1942:57, Figures.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Japan; Korea; China; Taiwan.

Habitat: Marine and fresh water (?).

Size: Maximum total length 46 mm (♂), 68 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Yoshida (1941:28) listed this species among the economic shrimps of Korea. Yasuda (1957:174,196) mentioned that the species in Japan is used as bait shrimp.

Exopalaemon styliferus (H. Milne Edwards, 1840)

PALAEM Exo 6

Palaemon styliferus H. Milne Edwards, 1840, Hist.Nat.Crust., 3:638

Synonymy: *Palaemon longirostris* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:394 (not *Palaemon longirostris* H. Milne Edwards, 1837:392); *Leander styliferus* - Kemp, 1915.

FAO Names: Roshna prawn (En), Bouquet rosna (Fr), Camarón rosna (Sp).

Local Names: Roshna (West Bengal, India), Ghora chingri (West Bengal, India; Bangladesh), Gara icha (Bangladesh).

Literature: Kemp, 1917:214, textfigs. 5,6ab, Pl. 8, Fig. 2.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Pakistan and India to Thailand and Indonesia.

Habitat: Shallow coastal waters. In sea or brackish, occasionally fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 90 mm; ovigerous females 68 to 86 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Major. Rai (1933:885), Chopra (1943:5) and Panikkar & Menon (1956:329) mentioned this species as important in the Bombay area, west coast of India. Rai listed the species among the most important and abundant there, while Panikkar & Menon stated it to be the subject of a sea fishery. Kunju (1967:1 385), however, pointed out that near Bombay this species occurs only to a limited extent, and that *Nematopalaemon tenuipes* is the most important species there. Kunju listed both species as occurring in the fishery. This is confirmed by Kagwade (1967:1 379). The species is of "considerable commercial value" in the Gangetic delta region of West Bengal (Kunju, 1956:404) as was also pointed out by Kemp (1917:203), Chopra (1939:223; 1943:5), Panikkar & Menon (1956:329) and Kurian & Sebastian (1976:92). In the Gangetic delta it also plays a role in the rice field shrimp farming. In Bangladesh it is of some importance (Qureshi, 1956:362; Ahmad, 1957:17). Field and laboratory experiments for aquaculture of the species have been carried out in India.

Leptocarpus fluminicola (Kemp, 1917)

PALAEM Lep 1

Leander fluminicola Kemp, 1917, Rec.Indian Mus., 13:223

FAO Names: Ganges delta prawn (En), Bouquet du bas Gange (Fr), Camarón estuarino del Ganges (SP).

Literature: Kemp, 1917:223, Pl. 9, Fig. 2.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Bay of Bengal area of India and Birma.

Habitat: Fresh and slightly brackish water.

Size: Maximum total length 47 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Jones (1967:1 337) listed the species among the crustacean fishery resources of India, remarking that it is caught in very large numbers in the Gangetic delta.

Leptocarpus potamiscus (Kemp, 1917)

PALAEM Lep 2

Leander potamiscus Kemp, 1917, Rec.Indian Mus., 13:225

Synonymy: *Palaemon potamiscus* - Suvatti, 1937.