

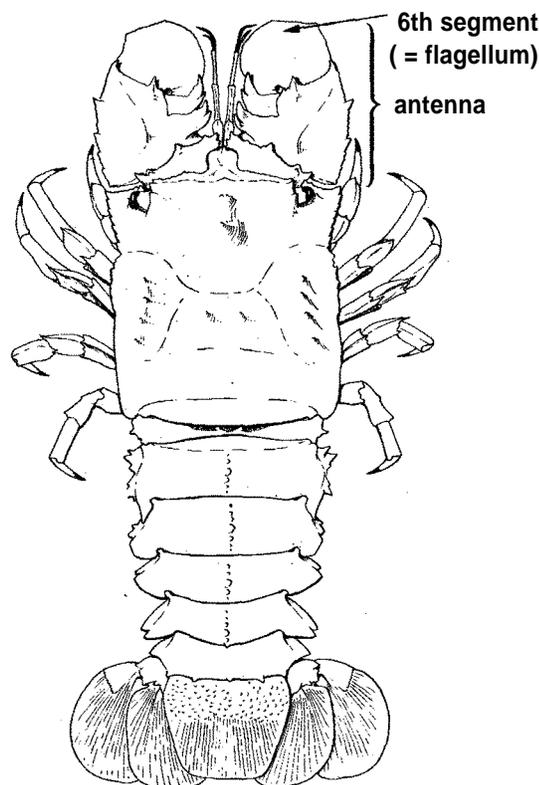
SUPERFAMILY PALINUROIDEA Latreille, 1802

Palinurini Latreille, 1802, *Histoire naturelle générale et particulière des Crustacés et des Insectes*, 3:31.

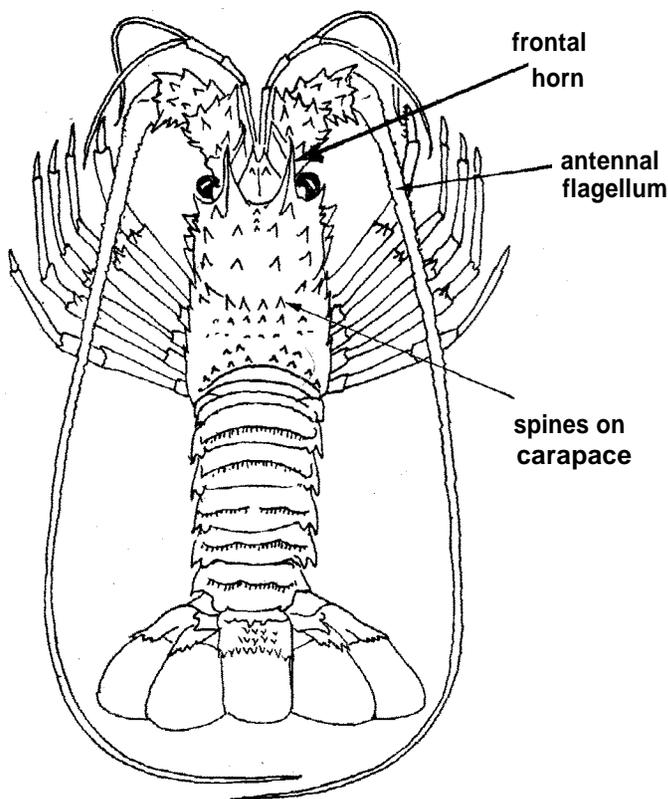
Three families make up this superfamily, namely the Palinuridae (spiny lobsters), Synaxidae (furry lobsters) and Scyllaridae (slipper lobsters), they will be dealt with in this order.

Key to Families

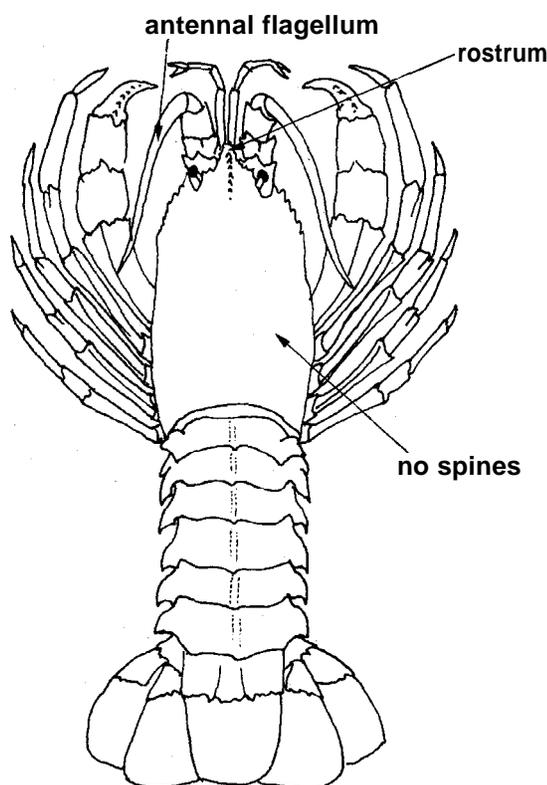
- 1a. Antennal flagellum reduced to a single, flat, plate which forms the sixth and final segment of the antenna. The shovel-like appearance of the antennae is responsible for the names shovel-nose lobster and bulldozer lobster also used for the animals of this group (Fig. 172) **Scyllaridae**
- 1b. Antennal flagellum long and consisting of numerous small articles, whip-like or spear-like
 - 2a. Rostrum absent or visible as a small spine on anterior margin of carapace. Carapace with a pair of frontal horns above the eyes, and usually with spines on the dorsal surface; hairs on carapace, if present, few and scattered (Fig. 173) **Palinuridae**
 - 2b. Rostrum a large, broad and flat triangular or rounded plate between the eyes. Carapace without frontal horns or other spines. Body covered only with granules and a rather dense fur of short hair (Fig. 174) **Synaxidae**



Scyllaridae Fig. 172



Palinuridae Fig. 173



Synaxidae Fig. 174

Palinurini Latreille, 1802, *Histoire naturelle générale et particulière, des Crustacés et des Insectes*, 3:31. Name placed on the Official List of Family Names in Zoology, in Opinion 519 (published in 1958).

This family, known best as spiny lobsters or langoustes, consists of eight genera (*Jasus*, *Justitia*, *Linuparus*, *Palinurus*, *Palinustus*, *Panulirus*, *Projasus* and *Puerulus*). Several of these genera are of great economical value, others are of minor or only potential importance. All known species of the family are dealt with in this catalogue.

Key to Genera:

- 1a. First pair of legs enlarged in males, ending in subchelae, with wide, red crossbands; carapace ornamented with a strong, scale-like sculpture; abdomen brick red, with 4 or 5 conspicuous transverse grooves on each somite and with yellowish spots and stripes (Fig.175) ***Justitia***
- 1b. First pair of legs not enlarged, with no trace of a pincer, without crossbands; carapace without a scale-like sculpture; abdomen variously coloured, smooth or with at most 2 transverse grooves per somite
 - 2a Frontal horns fused to a broad 2- or 4-spined median projection on the anterior margin of the carapace between the eyes; antennal flagella straight, inflexible (Fig. 176) ...***Linuparus***
 - 2b. Two distinct, widely separated tooth-like frontal horns, between which the anterior margin of the carapace is visible; antennal flagella although large and firm, quite flexible
 - 3a. Flagella of antennulae long, whip-like, longer than peduncle of antennules (Fig. 177).....***Panulirus***
 - 3b. Flagella of antennules short, shorter than last segment of antennular peduncle

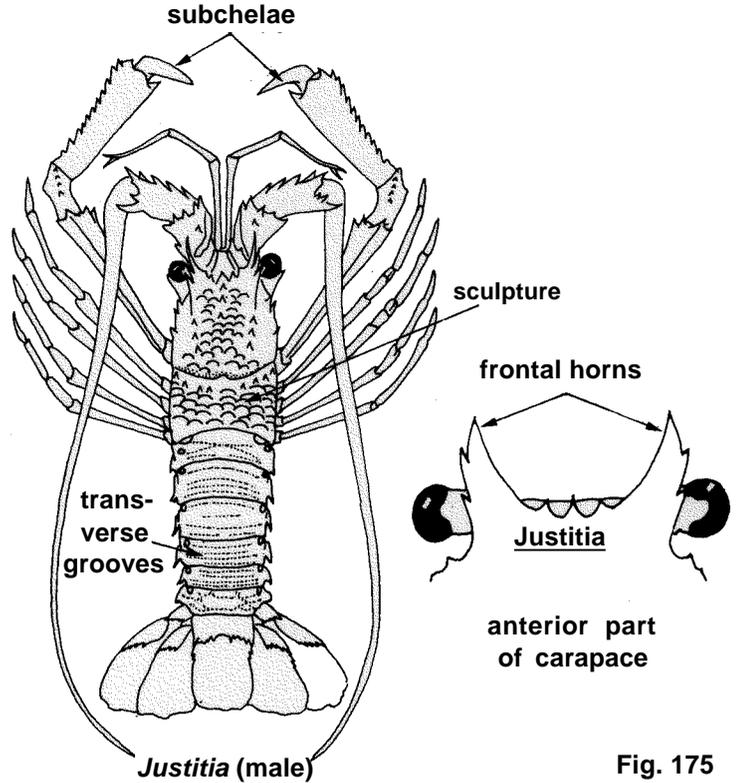


Fig. 175

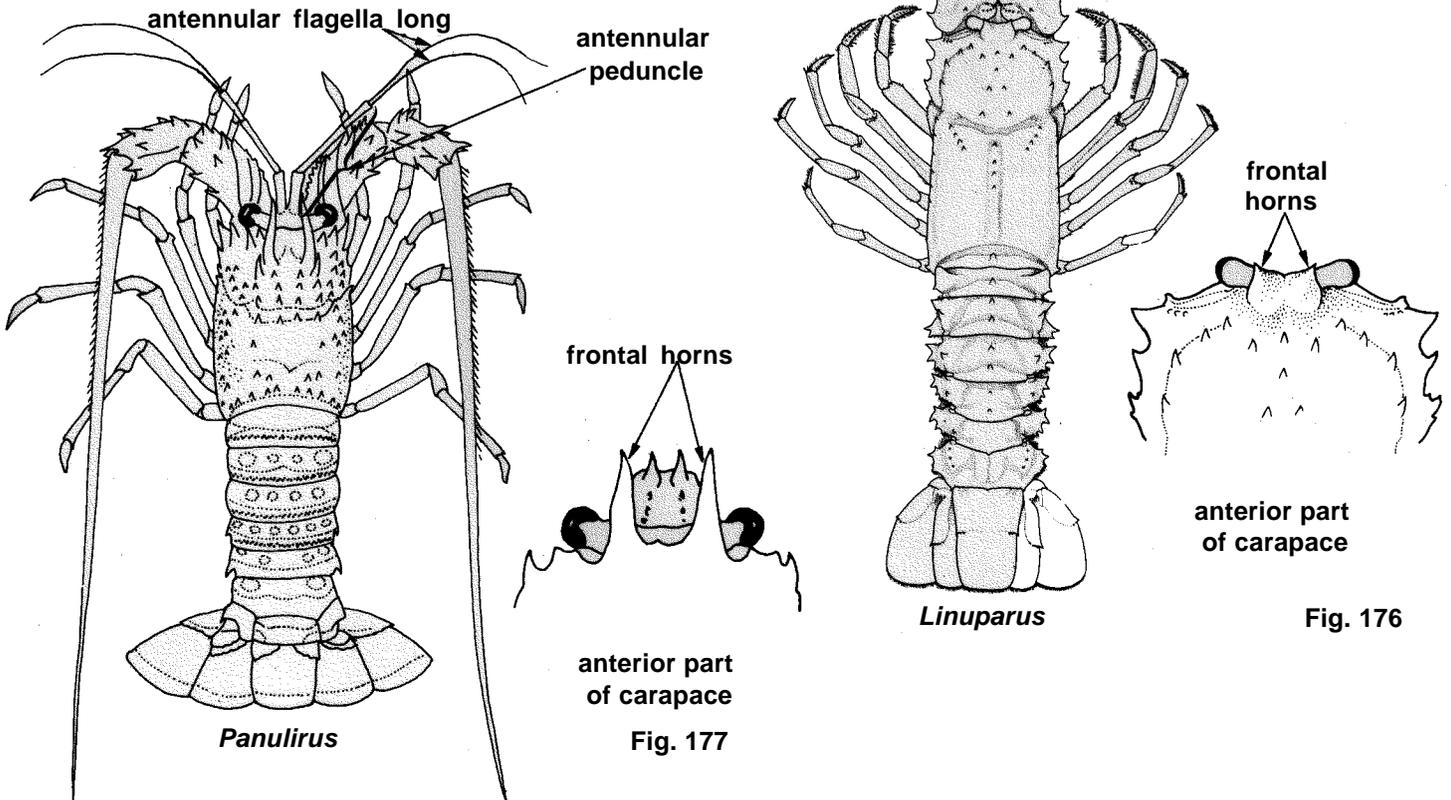


Fig. 177

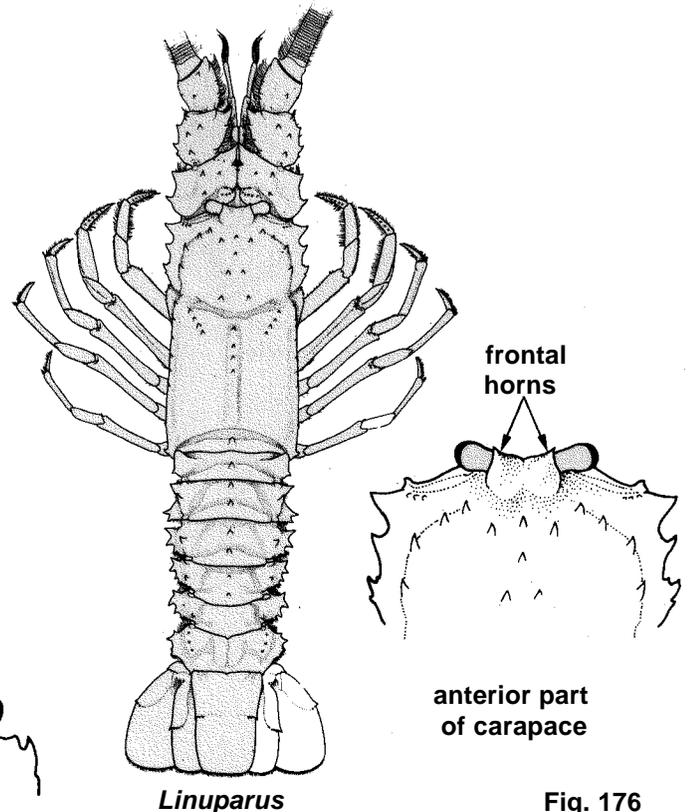


Fig. 176

antennular flagella short

4a. Abdominal segments usually with squamiform sculpturation before transverse groove; no distinct antennular plate between bases of antennae (Fig. 178) **Jasus (Jasus)**

4b. Abdominal segments with a sometimes interrupted transverse groove, but without squamiform sculpturation; antennular plate between bases of antennae distinct or absent

5a. Frontal horns truncated with anterior margin crenulate; first segment of antennular peduncle reaching beyond antennal peduncle (Fig. 179) **Palinustus**

5b. Frontal horns tapering to a sharp point; first segment of antennular peduncle not over-reaching antennal peduncle

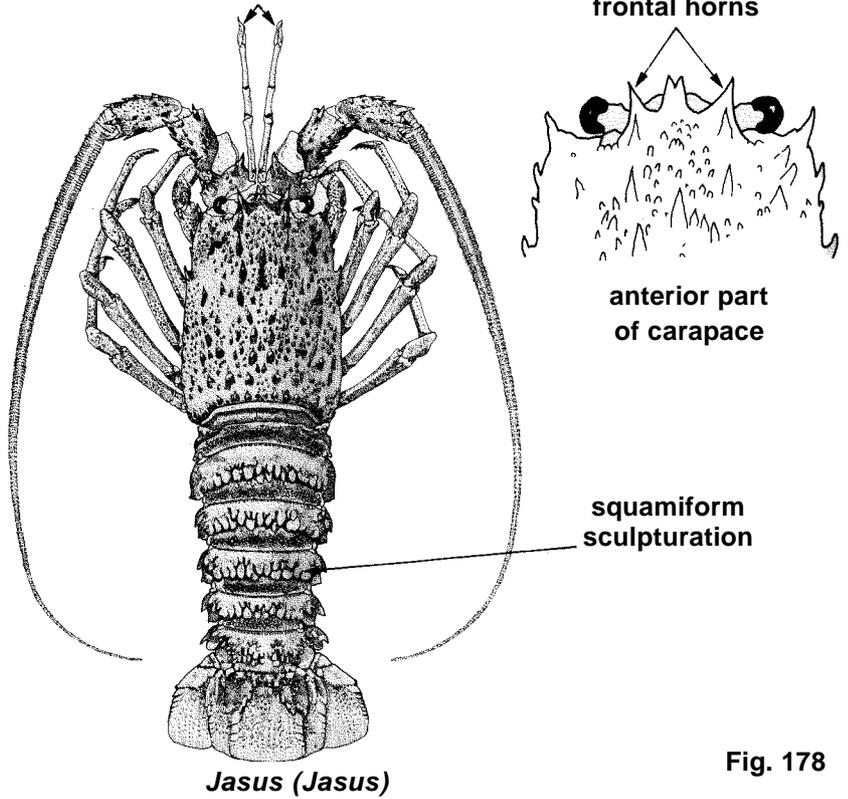
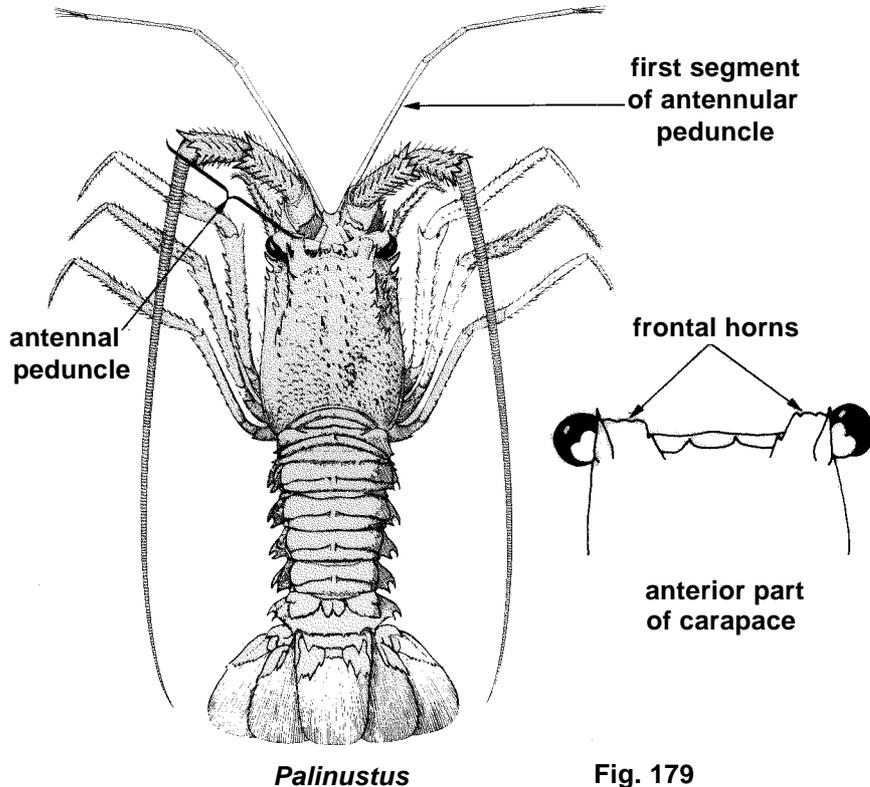


Fig. 178

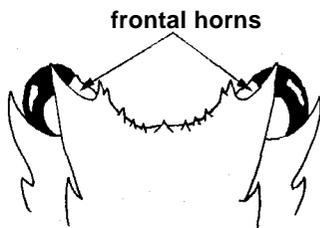


Palinustus

Fig. 179

6a. Anterior margin of carapace between frontal horns with about 10 small, sharp teeth (Fig. 180a); pleura of second to fifth abdominal somites with a strong anterior tooth followed by a lobe denticulated on the posterior margin (Fig. 180b) **Palinurus**

(Fig. 180c)

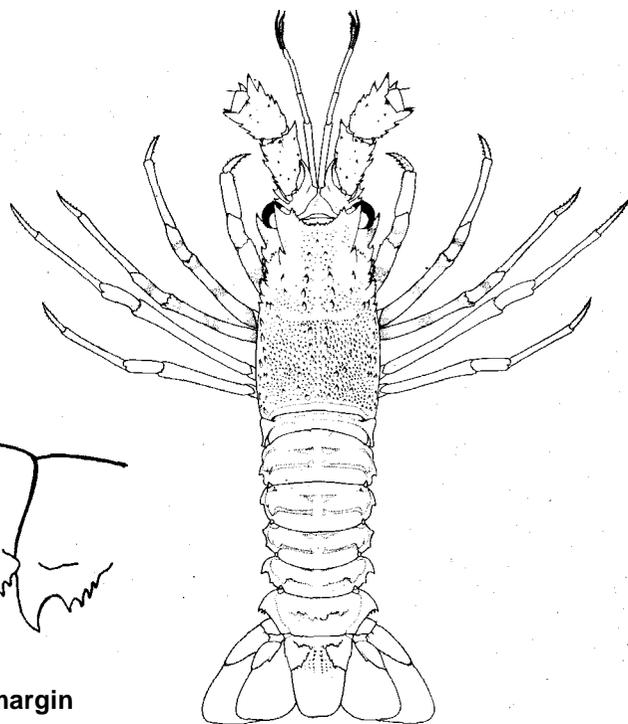


a. anterior part of carapace

6b. Anterior margin of carapace unarmed between frontal horns, except for the presence, in some species, of a small triangular rostrum and a small denticle near the base of the frontal horns (Fig. 181a). Pleura of second to fifth abdominal somites ending in two simple, strong, sharp teeth without denticles (Fig. 181 b); only in **Sagmarisus** the second tooth is replaced by a denticulated lobe



b. pleura of second to fifth abdominal samites



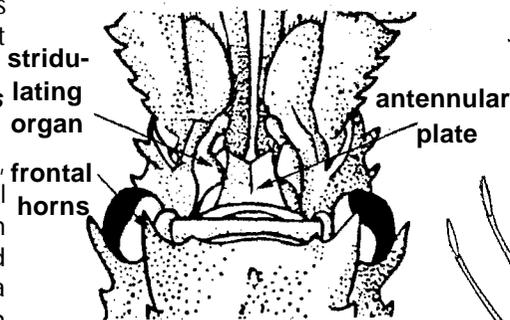
c. dorsal view

Palinurus

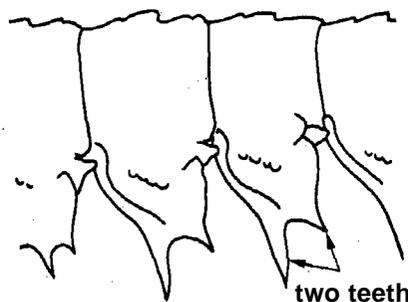
Fig. 180

7a Antennular plate distinct, a stridulating organ present (Fig. 181a). Carapace with a median ridge behind the cervical groove, often with spines or tubercles, but without submedian rows (Fig. 181 c) **Puerulus**

7b Antennular plate hardly, if at all, visible in dorsal view. Stridulating organ absent. Carapace behind cervical groove without a median ridge, but with two submedian ridges, each bearing a row of large, sharply, pointed teeth or numerous spinules (Fig. 182)

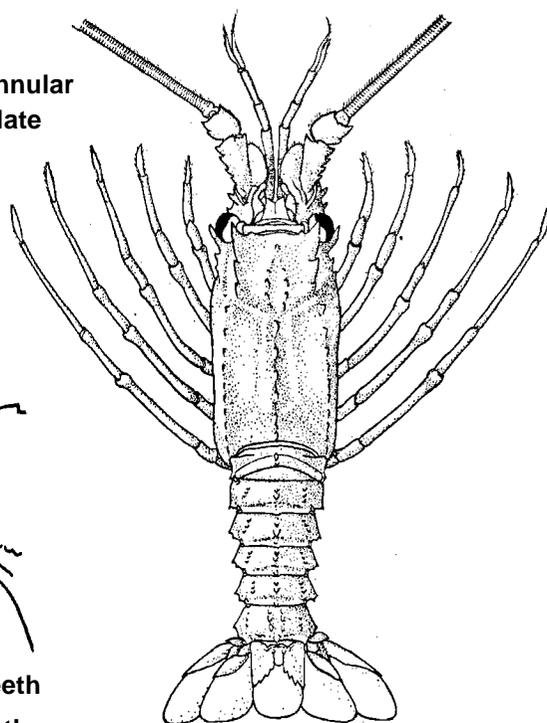


a. anterior part of carapace



b. pleura of third and fourth abdominal somites

(after Ramadan, 1938)



c. dorsal view

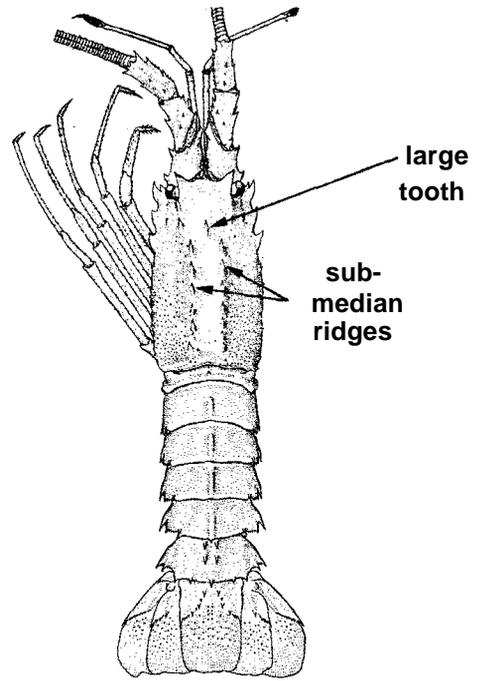
(after Ramadan, 1938)

Puerulus

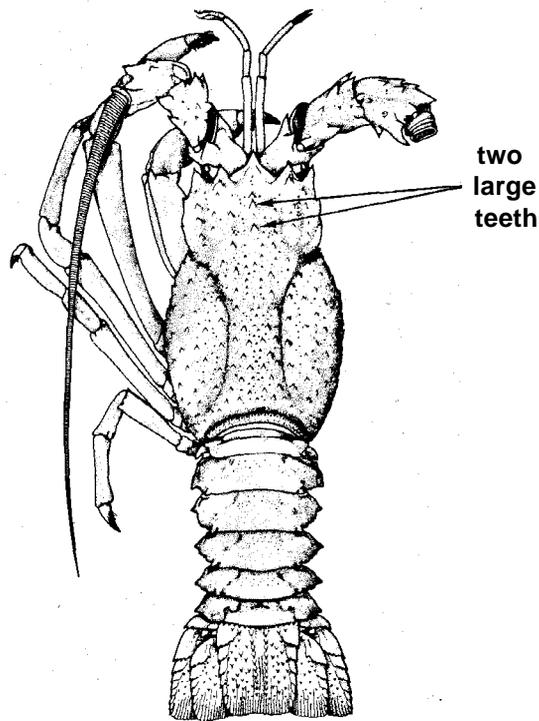
Fig. 181

8a. A large single median tooth before the cervical groove. Apart from two submedian and two lateral longitudinal rows of spines the posterior half of the carapace is smooth and without spinules (Fig. 182). Abdominal pleura ending in two single sharp teeth (Fig. 181 b)***Projasus***

8b. Two large median teeth before cervical groove. Posterior half of carapace closely set with numerous sharp spinules (Fig. 183). Abdominal pleura ending in a sharp anterior tooth and a broad, distinctly denticulate posterior lobe ***Jasus (Sagmariasus)***



Projasus **Fig. 182**
(from Webber & Booth. 1988)



Jasus (Sagmariasus)
(from Kensler. 1967)
Fig. 183