

Scyllarides herklotsii (Herklots, 1851)

Fig. 361

SCYL Scyld 4

Scyllarus herklotsii Herklots, 1851, *Additamenta ad faunam carcinologicam Africae occidentalis*: 14, pl. 2 figs. 14, 15.

Synonyms: Formerly sometimes identified with *Scyllarides latus*.

FAO Names : **En** - Red slipper lobster; **Fr** - Cigale rouge; **Sp** - Cigarra roja.

Type : Type locality: "prope Boutiy" [= Butri, Ghana, 4°50'N 1°56'W]. Lectotype male in RMNH, no. D. 973.

Geographical Distribution : Eastern Central Atlantic region: West Africa from northern Senegal (St. Louis, 16°N) to southern Angola (Ponta do Pinda, 1 5°45'S) (Fig. 362).

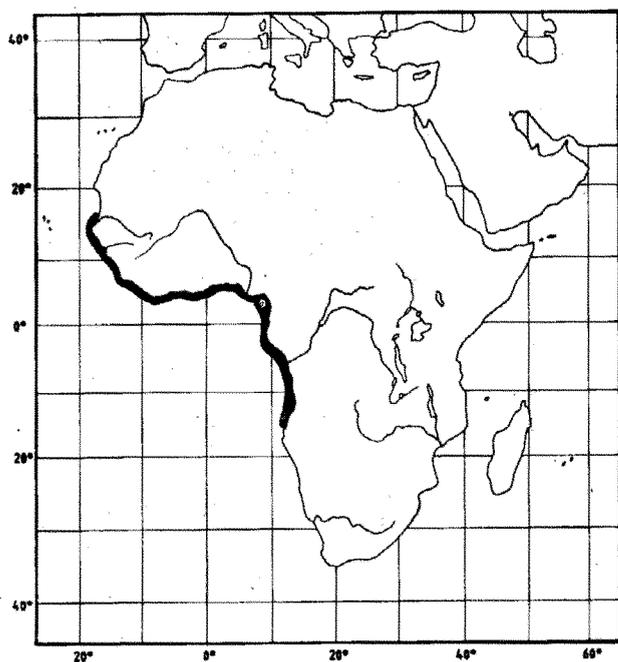


Fig. 362

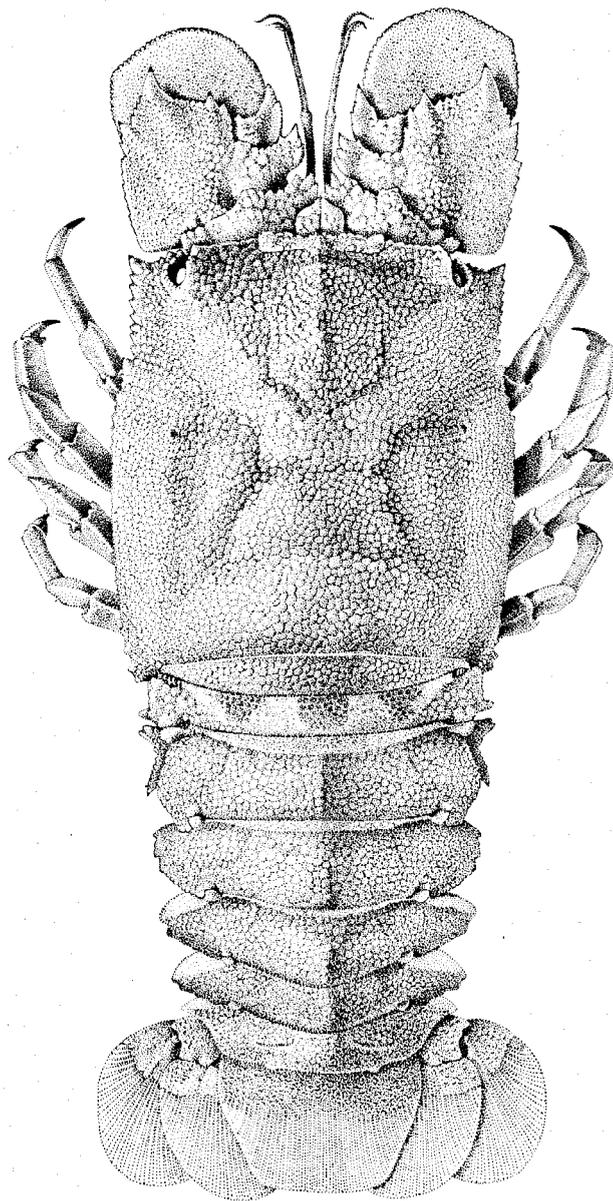


Fig. 361

Habitat and Biology : Found mostly in depths between 5 and 70 m, but also reported from deeper waters (beyond 200 m); on substrates of sand and rock, sometimes on mud.

Size : Maximum total body length about 32 cm, usually not more than 25 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Minor. The species is fished for food everywhere it occurs; it usually is caught in vertical nets, sometimes in trawls. There is no special fishery for it, it is taken only accidentally. It is marketed fresh on the local markets.

Local Names : ANGOLA: Cigarra do mar, Lagosta da pedra; GHANA: Po-sesaw (Fante language), Red squat lobster.

Literature : Fischer, Bianchi & Scott (eds), 1981 :vol. 5; Williams, 1986:28, figs 68,80 j-k.

Scyllarides latus (Latreille, 1802)

Fig. 363

SCYL Scyld 1

Scyllarus latus Latreille, 1802, *Histoire naturelle générale et particulière, des Crustacés et des Insectes*, 6: 182

Synonyms: *Pseudibacus veranyi* Guérin Méneville, 1855.

FAO Names : **En** - Mediterranean slipper lobster; **Fr** - Grandecigale; **Sp** - Cigarra.

type : Type locality of *S. latus*: "Méditerranée". As lectotype is now chosen the specimen figured by C. Gesner (1558, *Historia Animalium liber III:1097*); this specimen was drawn by Cornelius Sittardus in Rome and evidently came from the coast near Rome, as the figure was made after a fresh specimen. The type is lost, but the original figure by C. Sittardus, published by Gesner is now in RMNH (in collection L.B. Holthuis).

Type locality of *Pseudibacus veranyi*: "aux environs de Nice", S. France. Whereabouts of type unknown.

Geographical Distribution : Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic from the coast of Portugal (near Lisbon) to Senegal, Madeira, the Azores, the Selvagens Islands and Cape Verde Islands (Fig. 364).

Habitat and Biology : Found in depths between 4 and 100 m on a rocky or sandy substrate. Food consists mainly of molluscs, especially limpets (*Patella* sp.). Ovigerous females from June to August.

Size : Maximum total body length about 45 cm, usually not more than 30 cm. Carapace length to 12 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : The species is taken and eaten wherever it occurs, but because it is rather rare, there is no commercially important fishery. It is incidentally taken with trammel nets, trawls and lobster pots, also by hand (divers). Scuba diving made its habitat more accessible to collectors, and in some areas the population of *Scyllarides* had to pay a heavy toll because of this. The species is sold on the local markets, either fresh or frozen. In Israel 2 to 3 tons are taken annually, elsewhere it is only occasionally offered for sale. The meat is very tasty; already Risso (1816:60) remarked that "la chair égale, par sa bonté celle des meilleurs crustacés de la Méditerranée"

Local Names : ALGERIA: Grosse cigale, Cigale courte; CAPE VERDE: Carrasco; FRANCE: Cigale, Grand Scyllare, Grande cigale, Grosse cigale, Homard plat, Macietta; GERMANY: Grosser Bärenkreb; GREECE: Caravida; ITALY: Cicala grande, Magnosa (official names), Cicala di mare; MALTA: Ccala hamra, Ccala seula; MOROCCO: Feritah; PORTUGAL: Lagosta (Madeira), Lagosta de ped ra; SPAIN: Cigarra de mar, Cigala gran, Sapa; TUNISIA: Cigale noire, Farzit; YUGOSLAVIA: Kuka, Kukica.

Literature : Palombi & Santarelli, 1961:373,374 (many local names); Fischer, Bianchi & Scott (eds), 1981:vol 5; Fischer, Bauchot & Schneider (eds), 1987:316.

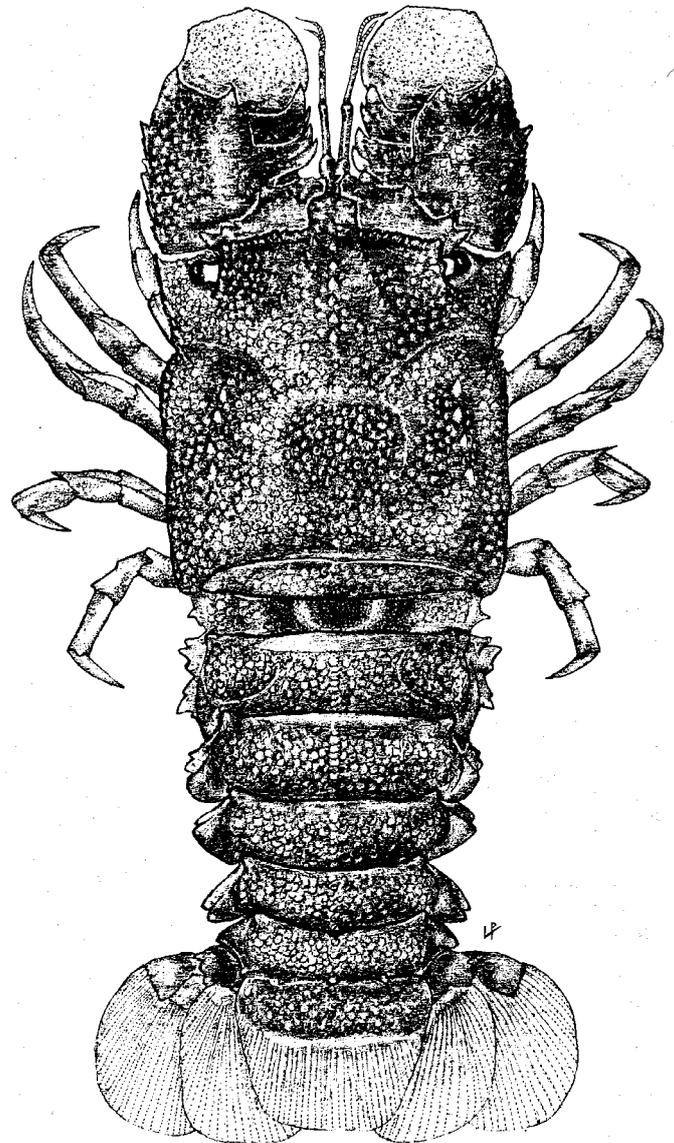


Fig. 363

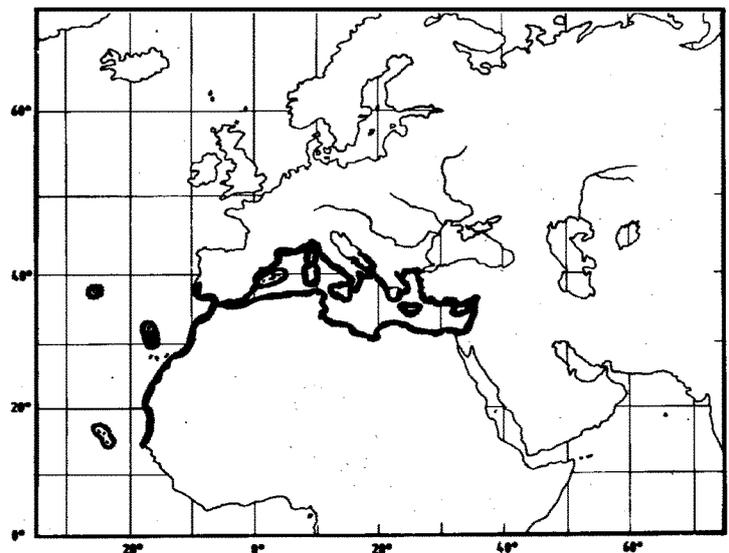


Fig. 364

Scyllarides nodifer (Stimpson, 1866)

Fig. 365

SCYL Scyld 3

Scyllarus nodifer Stimpson, 1866, *Proceedings Chicago Academy Sciences*, 1:48.

Synonyms: *Scyllarides americanus* Verrill, 1922.

FAO Names : En - Ridged slipper lobster; Fr - Cigale chambre; Sp - Cigarra de quilla.

Type : Type locality of *S. nodifer*: "Found among the Florida Keys at the Tortugas and from Key West". Syntypes in USNM and MCZ, now probably lost.

Type locality of *S. americanus*: "Bermuda". Lectotype male (coll. by T.H. Bean) in USNM, no. 21607.

Geographical Distribution : Western Atlantic region: Bermuda and coast of USA south of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, entire Gulf of Mexico (Florida to Yucatan) (Fig. 366).

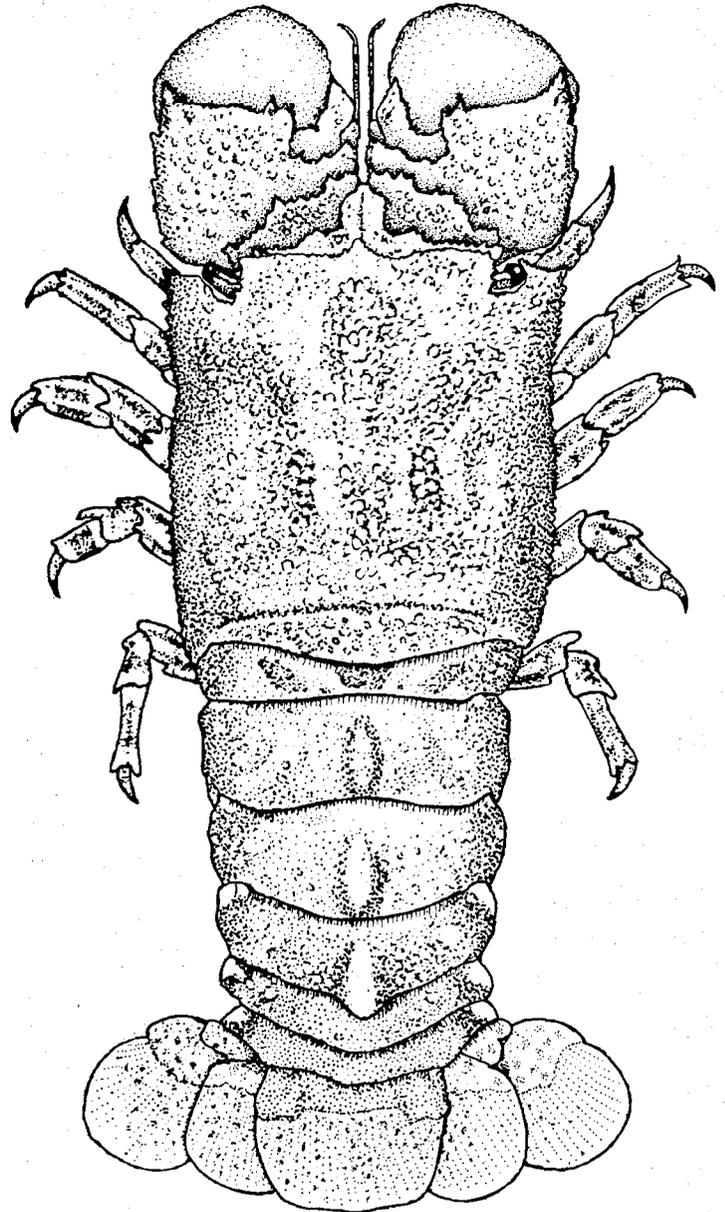


Fig. 365

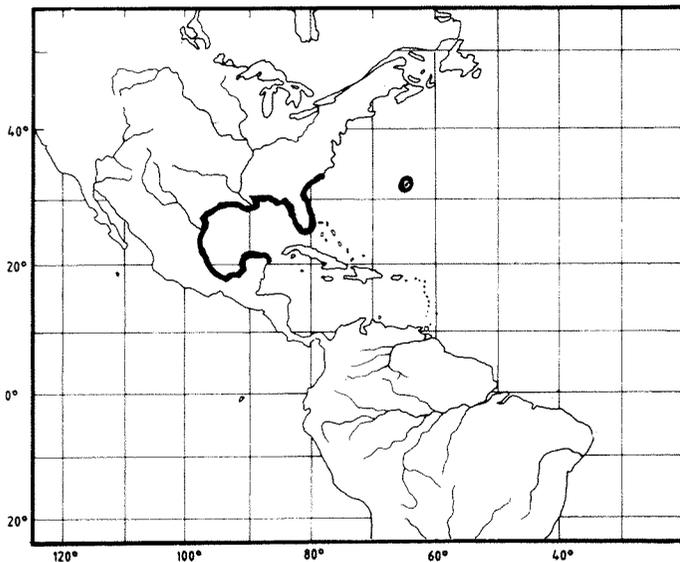


Fig. 366

Habitat and Biology : Known from depths between 2 and 91 m on a sandy substrate, sometimes mixed with mud, shells or corals.

Size : Total body length to about 35 cm; carapace length to 11 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Minor. There is no special fishery for the species, but if taken it is used as food or bait. It is mostly obtained in traps set for other species. Marketed fresh.

Local Names : USA: Bulldozer, Ridged slipper lobster, Spanish lobster.

Literature : Lyons, 1970:7, text-fig.3, pl. 1 figs A, B; Fischer (ed.), 1978:vol. 6.

Scyllarides roggeveeni Holthuis, 1967

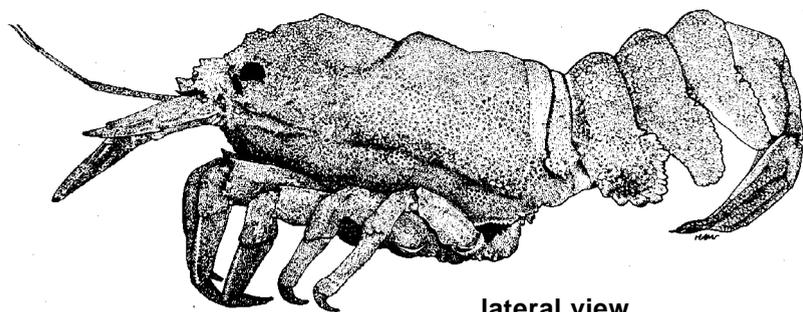
Fig. 367

SCYL Scyld 12

Scyllarides roggeveeni Holthuis, 1967, Proceedings Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie Wetenschappen, (C) 70:306.

FAO Names : En - Easter Island slipper lobster

Type : Type locality: "Hanga Pico, S.W. Easter Island". Holotype male in RMNH, no. D 21258.



lateral view

Geographical Distribution : Only known from Easter Island (Fig. 368).

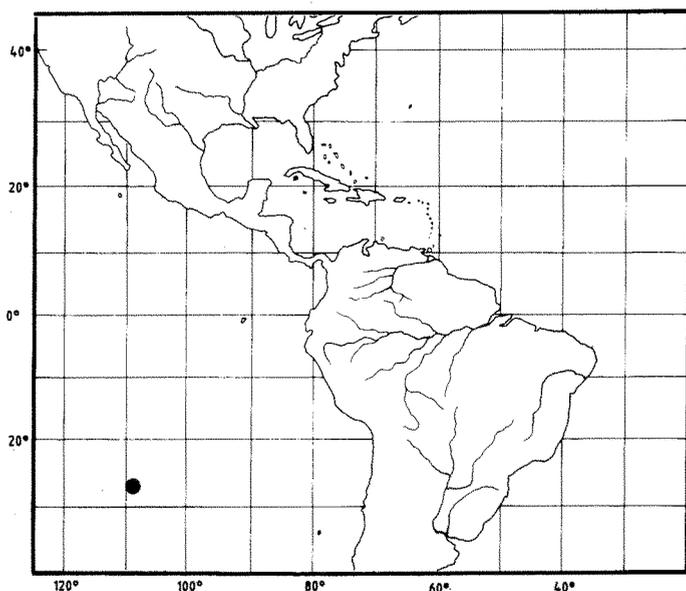
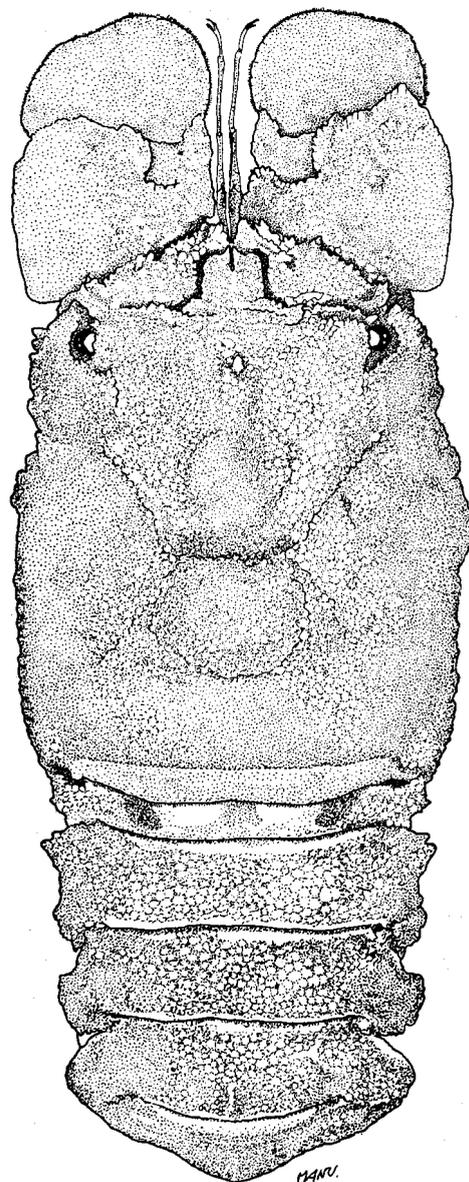


Fig. 368



dorsal view

Fig. 367

Habitat and Biology : Very little is known about the ecology of the species, except that all known specimens were caught in lobster traps.

Size : The carapace length of the type is 11 cm, the total body length about 30 cm..

Interest to Fisheries : The species so far is known only from 4 specimens all taken in lobster traps. There is no regular fishery for the species, the known specimens being all caught accidentally (Henriquez, 1974:4). Judging by the size of the specimens and by the fact that the other species of the genus are eaten, it is most likely that also *S. roggeveeni* is used as food.

Local Names : CHILE: Raperape, Ura raperape (Easter Island).

Literature : Holthuis, 1972:49, pl. 2.

Scyllarides squammosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Fig. 369

SCYL Scyld 6

Scyllarus squammosus H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Histoire naturelle des Crustacés*, 2:284.

Synonyms: ? *Scyllarus australis* Fabricius, 1781; *Scyllarus sieboldi* De Haan, 1841; *Pseudibacus pfefferi* Miers, 1882.

FAO Names : En - Blunt slipper lobster; Fr - Cigale grenue; Sp - Cigarra ñato.

Type : Type locality of *S. squammosus*: "Habite l'île-de-France" (= Mauritius). Type in MP, now lost; there is a dry specimen in good condition in the Paris Museum (Pa 408) from "île de France" but it is much smaller than the type, 21.5 cm instead of "15 pouces" (= about 37.5 cm).

Type locality of *S. sieboldi*: "Nagasaki", Kyushu, Japan; in manuscript notes on the type material the collector wrote (in translation) "is caught sometimes in the months of spring in the outer bays near Nagasaki" (see Holthuis & Sakai, 1970: 113). Lectotype male in RMNH, no. D 959.

Type locality of *Pseudibacus pfefferi*: "Mauritius". Three syntypes in BM, no. 81.7, condition poor.

Type locality of *S. australis*: "Habitat in Oceano australiori. Mus.Dom.Banks". Type lost.

Geographical Distribution : Indo-West Pacific region: from East Africa to Japan, Hawaii, Melanesia, New Caledonia and Australia (Fig. 370)

Habitat and Biology : In depths of "a few fathoms" to about 80 m, most common between 20 and 50 m.. On reefs and rocky areas. Nocturnal.

Size : Maximum total body length about 40 cm; carapace length up to about 15 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : Its large size and well developed fleshy tail make this species, like other species of the genus, a sought-after delicacy. It is scarce and lives in inaccessible places and therefore is not commercially fished. The animals are mostly taken by hand usually at night, but also wire traps are used. They are sold fresh on the local markets.

Local Names : AUSTRALIA: Slipper lobster; JAPAN: Semi-ebi, Seni-gani, Sjako-ebi; MOZAMBIQUE: Cava-cava scamosa; USA: Scaly slipper lobster, Sea crawfish, Ula-pdpapa (Hawaii);

Literature : Fischer & Bianchi (eds), 1984:vol. 5.

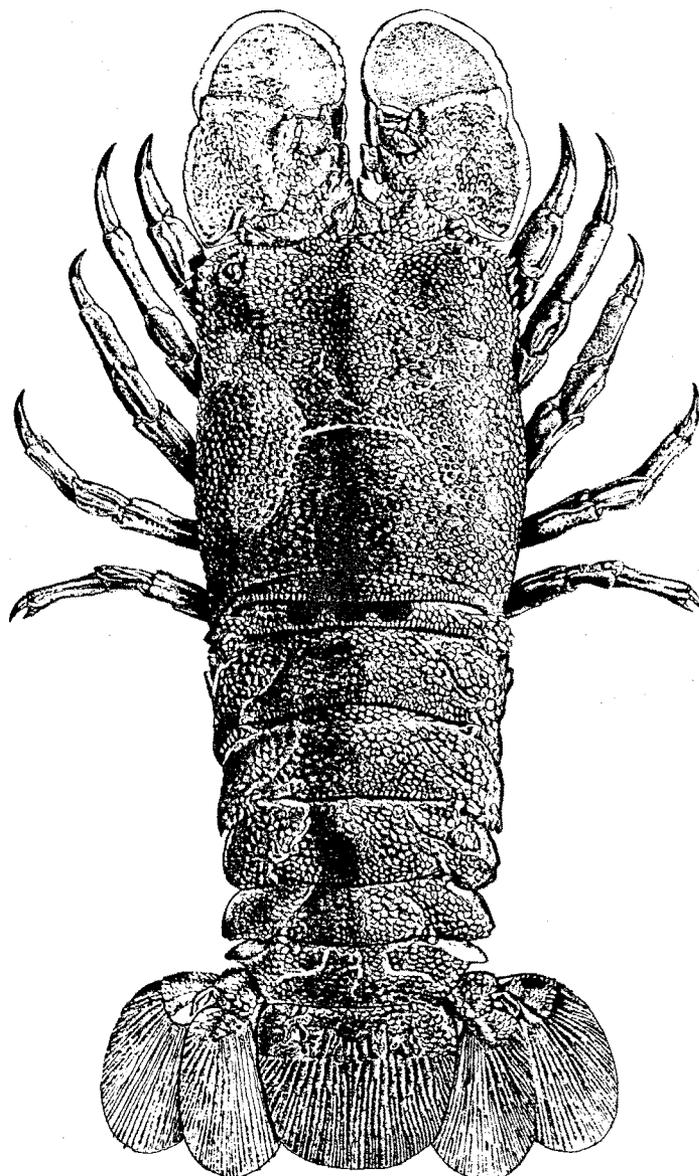


Fig. 369

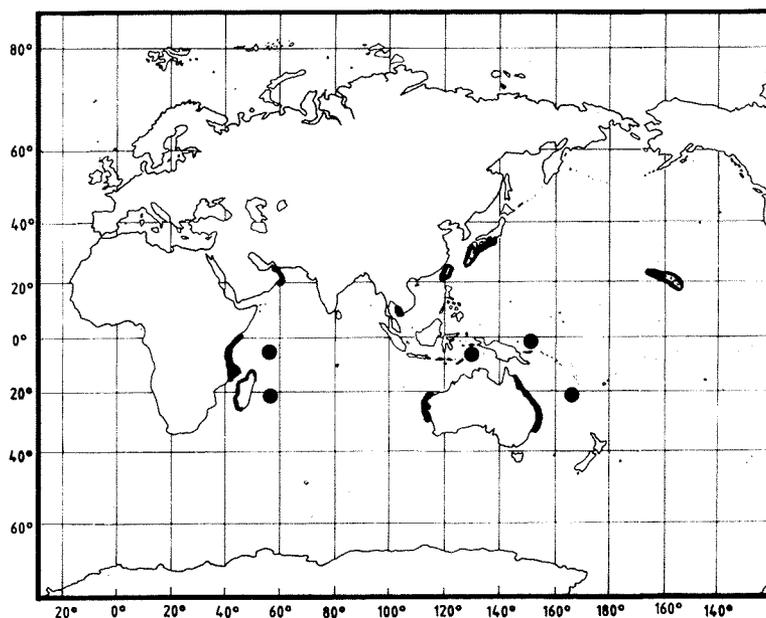


Fig. 370