

Parribacus Dana, 1852

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Parribacus Dana, 1852, *Proceedings Academy Natural Sciences Philadelphia*, 6: 14. Gender masculine. Name placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in their Opinion 519 published in 1958.

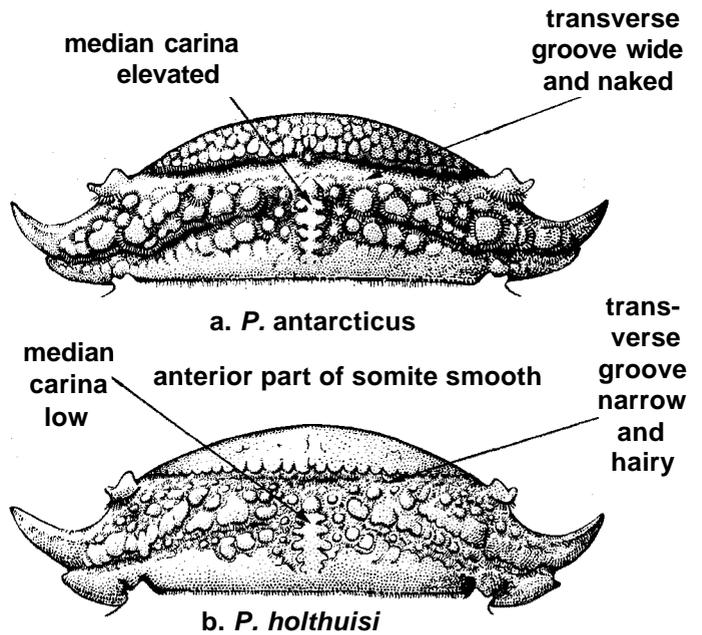
Type Species: selected by Ward (1942:61): *Scyllarus antarcticus* Lund, 1793.

The genus contains 6 species, all of which are used as food, but all are only of local interest.

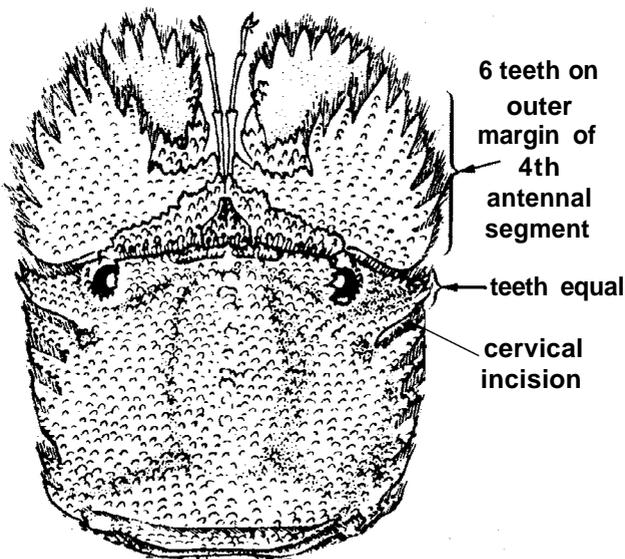
Key to Species:

1a. The transverse groove which separates the anterior from the posterior part of the abdominal somites and which in the fully stretched animal forms the anteriormost part of the visible portion of the somites, is wide and naked, bearing at most a few hairs and tubercles in the median area. The anterior part of the second to third abdominal somites, situated before the just-mentioned groove, bears distinct tubercles. The median carinae of the second and third abdominal somites are elevated (Fig. 394a). The lateral margin of the fourth segment of the antenna as a rule bears six teeth (exclusive of the apical tooth). The two lateral teeth before the cervical incision are of almost equal size (Fig. 395). Indo-West Pacific and West Indian regions *P. antarcticus* (Fig. 401)

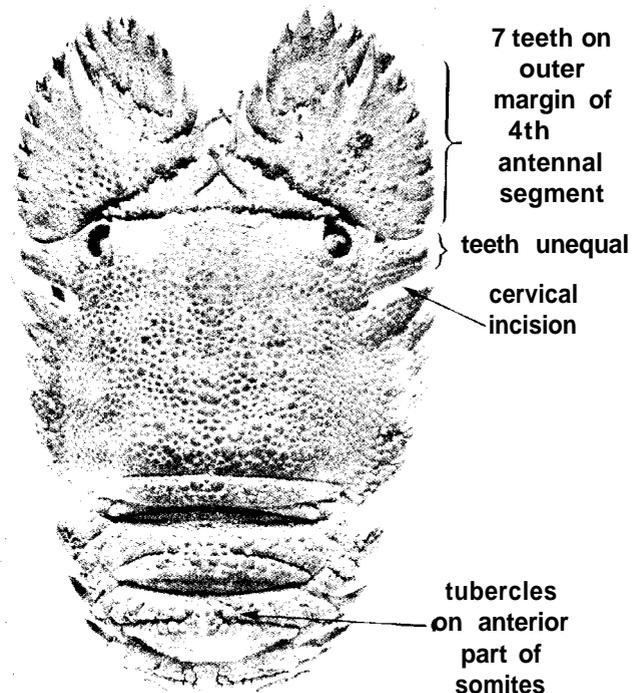
1b. The transverse groove which separates the two parts of the abdominal somites is narrower and filled with many short hairs. The median carinae of the second and third abdominal somites are usually almost level with the surface of the somites (Fig. 394b). The posterior of the two lateral teeth of the carapace before the cervical incision is always smaller than the first (Fig. 396), Indo-West Pacific



third abdominal somite (dorsal view) Fig. 394 (after Forest, 1954)



carapace (dorsal view) *P. antarcticus* Fig. 395



dorsal view *P. caledonicus* Fig. 396

2a. The anterior part of the second to fifth abdominal somites, which disappears under the previous somite when the abdomen is fully stretched, carries distinct tubercles (Figs 396, 397). Fourth segment of antenna with 6 or 7 teeth on the outer margin (apical tooth not included). Legs short and robust

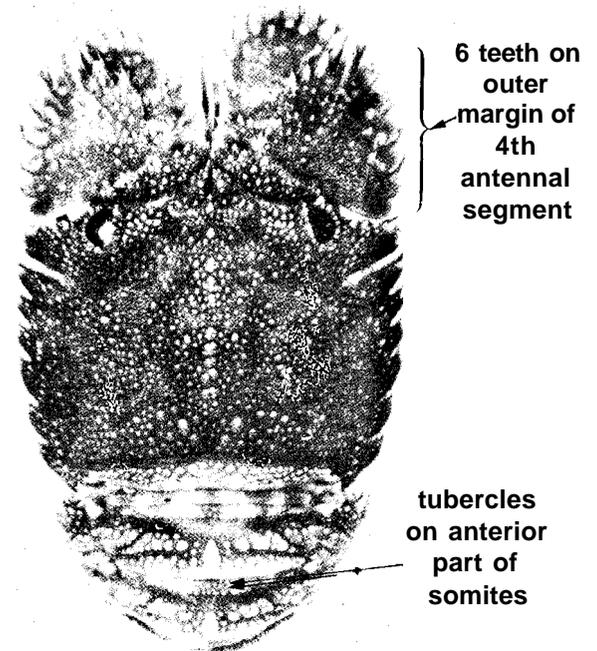
3a. Fourth segment of antenna with seven teeth on the outer margin (apical tooth not included). Squamiform tubercles on upper surface of carapace blunt and appressed (Fig. 396) (Queensland, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, New Hebrides and Fiji) *P. caledonicus* (Fig. 403)

3b. Fourth segment of antenna with six teeth on the outer margin (apical tooth no included). Squamiform tubercles on upper surface of carapace pointed and not appressed (Fig. 397) (Easter Island) *P. perlatus* (Fig. 409)

2b. The anterior part of the second to fifth abdominal somites smooth or with a reticular pattern of shallow and narrow grooves (Fig. 394b). Fourth segment of antenna as a rule with 5 or 6 teeth on the outer margin. Legs more slender

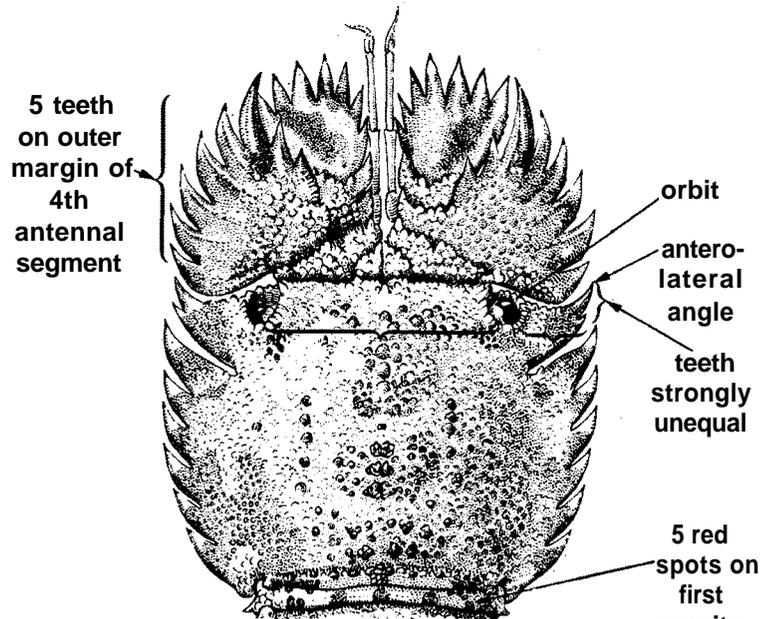
4a. Distance between the orbit and the anterolateral angle of the carapace more than 2/5 of the distance between the two orbits; outer margin of second segment of antenna as a rule with five teeth. The posterior of the two lateral teeth of the carapace before the cervical incision much smaller than the first. First abdominal somite with five red, sharply defined spots on the posterior margin, and a row of smaller spots which is placed more anteriorly (Fig. 398) *P. holthuisi* (Fig. 405)

4b. Distance between the orbit and the anterolateral angle of the carapace 2/5 or less than 2/5 of the distance between the two orbits. The posterior of the two lateral teeth of the carapace before the cervical incision smaller, but not very much smaller than the anterior. The first abdominal somite with 3 to 5 not very sharply defined spots on the posterior margin: no second row of spots is present (Figs 399,400)



dorsal view
P. perlatus

Fig.397



carapace and first somite
(dorsal view)
P. holthuisi

Fig. 398

- 5a. Rostrum with a dorsal rostral tooth.
Outer margin of second segment of
antenna as a rule with six teeth (Fig.
399) *P. scarlatinus*
(Fig. 411)
- 5b. Rostrum without a dorsal rostral tooth.
Outer margin of second segment of
antenna as a rule with five teeth (Fig.
400) *P. japonicus*
(Fig. 407)

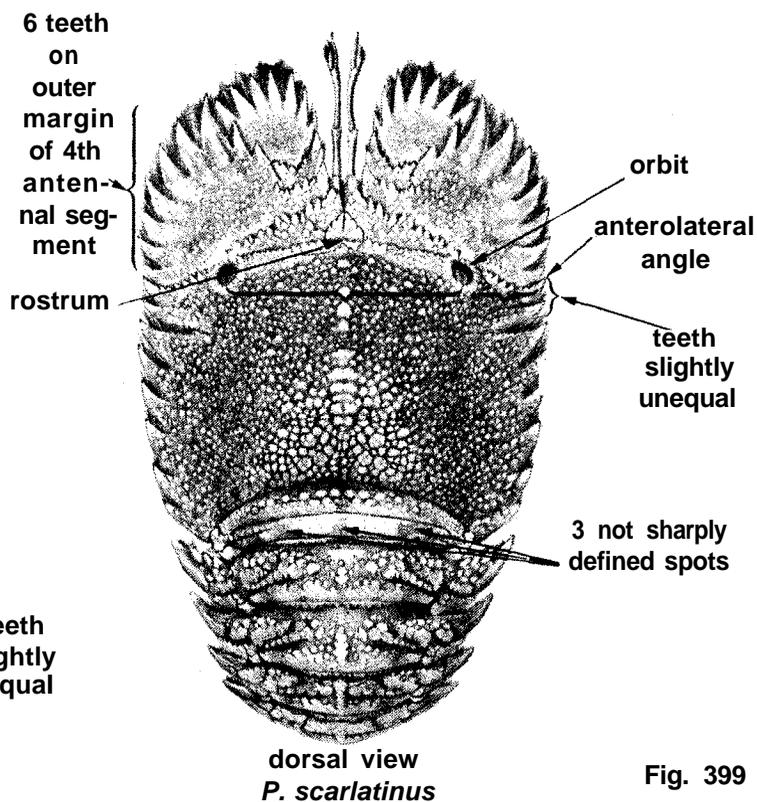


Fig. 399

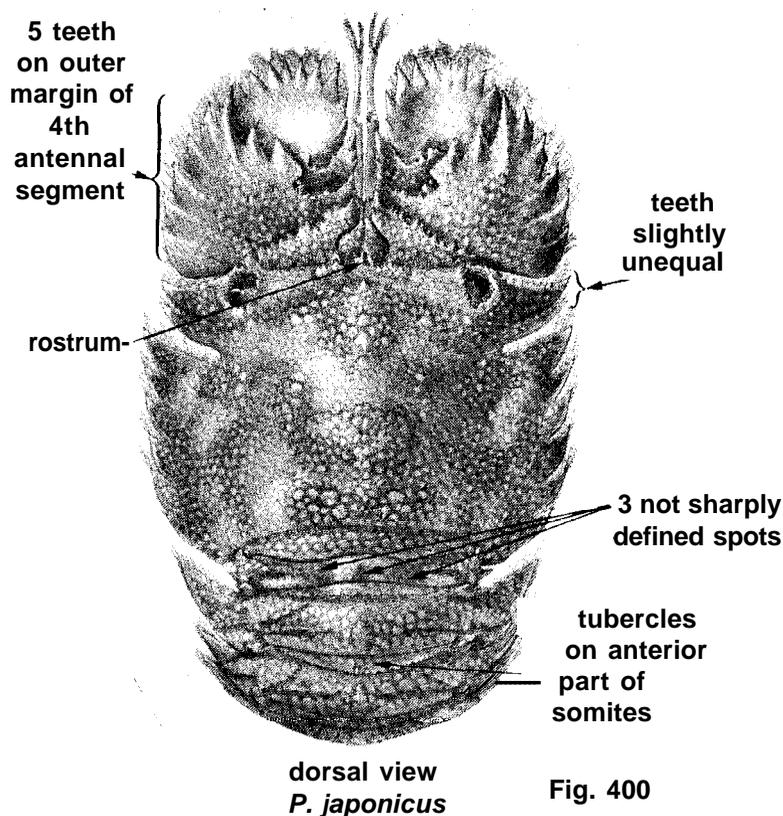


Fig. 400

Parribacus antarcticus (Lund, 1793)

Fig. 401

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Scyllarus antarcticus Lund, 1793, *K.Danske Videnskabers Selskab Skrifter*, (n.ser.) 2(2):22. Name placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, in Opinion 519 (published in 1958).

Synonyms: *Cancer (Astacus) ursus major* Herbst, 1793; ? *Scyllarus carinatus* Guilding, 1825; *Ibacus ciliatus* Guilding, 1825; *Ibacus parrae* H. Milne Edwards, 1837; *Ibacus antarcticus* - H. Milne Edwards, 1837; *Parribacus parrae* - Dana, 1852; *Scyllarus (Ibacus) parrae* - Herklots, 1861; *Parribacus antarcticus carinatus* Pfeffer, 1881; *Parribacus papyraceus* Rathbun, 1906; *Parribacus ursus major* - De Man, 1916; *Cancer barffi* Curtiss, 1938.

FAO Names : En - Sculptured mitten lobster; Fr - Cigale savate; Sp - Cigarra china.

Type : Type locality of *Scyllarus antarcticus*: not cited in the original publication, but by the lectotype selection of the specimen figured by Rumphius (1705) (see Holthuis, 1956: 111) it is restricted to Amboina, Moluccas, Indonesia. Type specimen no longer extant.

Type locality of *Cancer (Astacus)ursus major*: "Das Vaterland ist Japan", through Herbst's references to Rumphius (1705) and Seba (1759). Amboina also belongs to the type localities, and through the lectotype selection for this species by Holthuis (1956: 111) of the animal figured by Rumphius, Amboina has become the restricted type locality.

The lectotype specimen of *C. ursus major* being the same as that of *S. antarcticus* the two names are objective synonyms. Herbst's own paratype is no longer extant.

Type locality of *Scyllarus carinatus* Guilding: "in mari Caribeo", probably near St. Vincent. Depository of type unknown.

Type locality of *Ibacus ciliatus* Guilding: "in Caribeo mari", probably near St. Vincent. Depository of type unknown.

Type locality of *Ibacus parrae*: "les Antilles", restricted to Cuba by Holthuis (1985:73); 2 syntypes in MP, nos Pa 409 and 465, dry, in good condition.

Type locality of *P. antarcticus carinatus*: "Südsee" (South Pacific). Holotype male in ZMH.

Type locality of *Parribacus papyraceus*: "South coast of Molokai Island", Hawaiian Archipelago. Lectotype male in USNM, no. 30265

Type locality of *Cancer barffi*: "On the barrier reef at Tautira", Tahiti. Depository of type unknown.

Geographical Distribution : Western Atlantic region: from Florida to N.E. Brazil (Bahia), including the West Indian islands and the mainland coast of the Caribbean Sea. Indo-West Pacific region: E. and SE Africa to Hawaii and Polynesia (Fig. 402).

Habitat and Biology : Taken at depths from 0 to 20 m; in coral or stone reefs with a sandy bottom. The species is nocturnal and in the daytime hides in crevices, sometimes in small groups.

Size : Carapace lengths between 2 and 9 cm; maximum total length about 20 cm.

Interest to Fisheries : The species is of excellent taste and eaten where it occurs. It is usually hunted at night on the reefs with torch light. The animals are taken with dipnets or speared or taken by hand. There is no special fishery for it on a commercial scale, but it is sometimes taken in nets set for spiny lobsters. Although its taste is usually highly praised and considered better than that of other lobsters, the species is considered too small and the abdomen too flat to become of commercial interest. It is sold fresh or cooked and used for local consumption. At Phuket Island, Thailand, specimens, mounted in fancy glass cases, are occasionally sold to tourists.

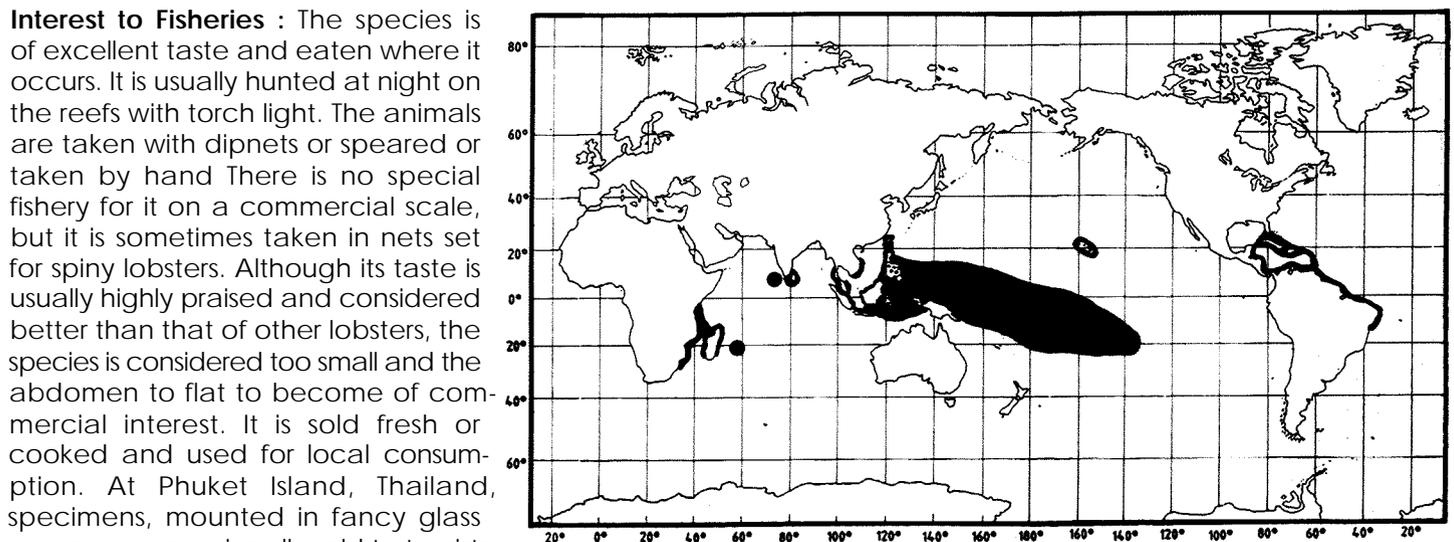
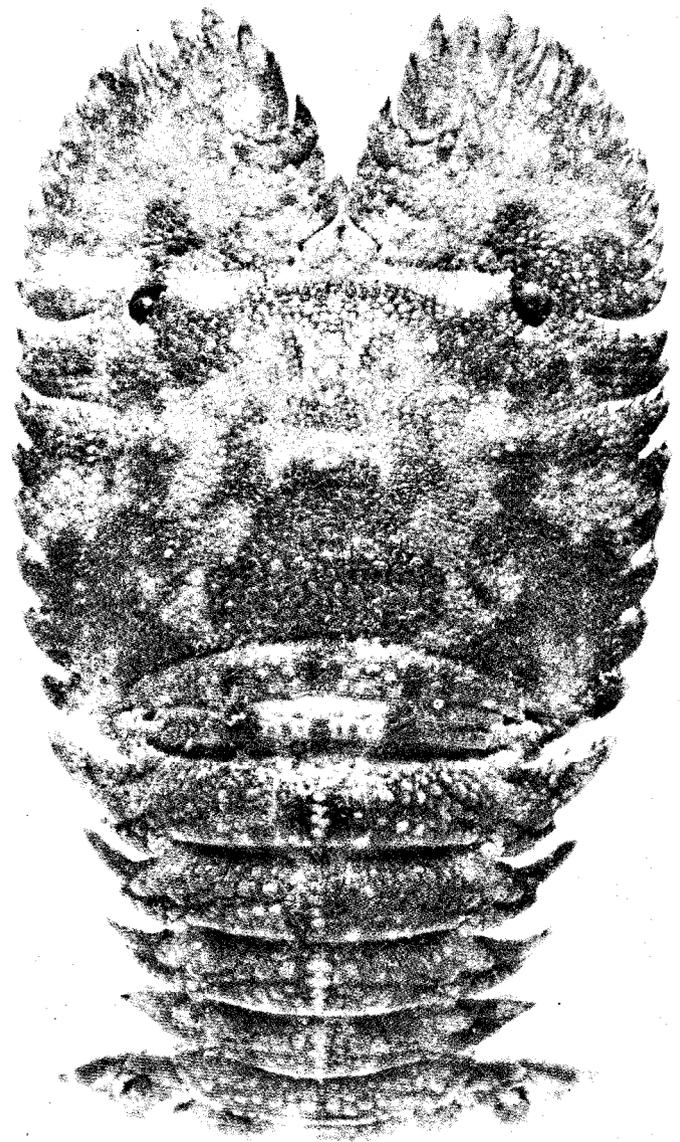


Fig. 402



(from Holthuis, 1985)

Fig. 401

Local Names : BARBADOS: Horseshoe crab ; BRAZIL: Chineza, Potiquiyixe (Recife, 17th Century); CAROLINE IS.: Allpap; CUBA: Langostino; HAWAII: Ula-pápapa; INDONESIA: Udang laut lebar, Miyu uhut, Ketam gonosso, Udang pasir laut, Uhut; JAMAICA: Sea cockroach; KAPINGAMARANGI: Tapa tapa; KIRIBATI: Te Mnawa; MALAYSIA: Udang laut lebar; MANGAREVA: Kopapa; MARTINIQUE: Savate, Maman homard, Marie-carqgne; MARSHALL IS.: Jipukpuk, Uraber; MOZAMBIQUE: Cava-cava esculpida; PALAU: Braber; REUNION: Cigale de mer, Taille de boeuf; SAMOA: Papata; TAHITI: Tianée; THAILAND: Kung kamayi; TUVALU: Tappa tappa.