

Isopode - Sphaeromatidae, ?Paracilicaea Stebbing 1910

Thank you for your answer, Niel,

I will stay with Sphaeromatidae, ?Paracilicaea Stebbing 1910 (pre-det. with photo only, N. Bruce).

When I have finish with this collection, I will perhaps send you the sp. if you accept to have a closer look. In any case, this sp. will not be kept for Museum collection, so you can trash it if too complicated or too small to get a satisfactory identification.

Best wishes.

Joseph.

>Hello Joseph,

>family is straightforward: Sphaeromatidae. Genus less easy. The specimen is male, fortunately, so I can see that it is close to the genus Paracilicaea Stebbing 1910. It doesn't seem quite a perfect fit, but I would need to see specimens to be sure. T

>There are 10 or 11 species of Paracilicaea from the Western Indian Ocean, but I cannot see sufficient detail in the photos to narrow it down to a named species, though of course some could be excluded.

>Species in the genus are usually shallow water, and often associated with coral-reef habitats. If your species is from 'deep water' it would likely be undescribed.

>I hope that this helps you.

>Dr Niel L. Bruce

>Honorary Associate, Biodiversity & Geosciences Program

>Queensland Museum | PO Box 3300 | South Brisbane BC | Queensland 4101 | Australia

>Extraordinary Professor, Water Research Group

>Unit for Environmental Sciences and Management | North-West University | Private Bag C6001 | Potchefstroom 2520 | South Africa

>

>Dear Neil,

>among a few shrimps from Mayotte (70-80 m) I am working on, I have

>just found this small animal.

>Seems to be in your favorite group, Isopoda.

> From attached photos, can you propose a candidate? At least a genus?

Galathea eulimene Macpherson & Robainas-Barcia, 2015 - st. 115 c2

Clé de MACPHERSON & ROBAINAS-BARCIA (2015)

- Transverse ridges on carapace dorsal surface distinct 4
- Anterolateral spine of carapace never reaching tip of basal lateral tooth of rostrum. Posterior branchial margin with at most 5 spines (5 épines vues, la dernière indistincte) 5
- Pterygostomian flap unarmed on upper margin (rarely with row of denticles 11

- Interrupted or scale like mesogastric ridge(s) between anteriormost branchial marginal spines 25
- Rostrum with more than 3 lateral teeth (plus de 2 dents, plus de 3, exactement 4 en comptant la dent basale, plus petite) 28
- Rostrum with 4 or 5 lateral teeth (4 dents) 29
- Rostrum with 4 lateral teeth 37
- Rostrum not truncate, triangular 39
- **Gastric ridges scale-like. 40**
- Ocular peduncles short, clearly less than twice longer than broad .41
- Branchial region of carapace without dorsal spines 52
- Epipods absent on P1–3 .G. squamea Baba, 1979 -> ne convient pas bien. Différence sur le mérus de PMx3 (sp. mayotte, 1 épine flexor proximale + 1 tubercule médian (peu visible d'un côté) + épine distale un peu moins forte). Chez G. squamae 1 flexor median + 1 distale

Reprise à (Gastric ridges scale-like. 40)

- Gastric ridges not scale-like. 64
- Carapace lateral margin with small but distinct spine between anterolateral spine and anteriormost spine of branchial margin 85
- Carapace without cardiac spines ..91
- Antennular basal article with 3 well-developed terminal spines, distomesial spine always distinct, though sometimes clearly smaller than others 112
- Carapace with epigastric spines . 125
- Carapace with 2 epigastric spines only (but see G. spinosorostris).129
- Rostrum at least 1.2 times longer than broad; lateral margins straight or slightly convex (breadth smaller between basal second incisions than between basal incisions) 130
- Epipods absent on P1–3 131 -> ERREUR ICI, présent sur P1 VOIR CI-dessous, clé retro
- P1 fingers distally spooned. 132
- Lateral rostral teeth deeply incised. P2 merus less than 5 times longer than broad. 133
- Flexor margin of Mxp3 merus with proximal spine clearly longer than distal spine . G. ceti n. sp / Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, 0–51 m - Ne correspond pas d'un point de vue géographique – Voir G. erythrina n. sp. from the Red Sea qui est proche !

Pas concluant avec la clé. Avec l'aspect général, couleur et distribution géographique **Galathea eulimene Macpherson & Robainas-Barcia, 2015** est probable, connue de Red Sea, Seychelles Islands, Scattered Islands, Comore Island, La Reunion, Maldives Islands, Chagos Islands; 0–50 m, on Pocillopora spp., Acropora spp., Stylophora spp., rocks.

Clé rétro :

- P2–4 propodi 5 times longer than broad. .G. eulimene n. sp.
- P1 palm with row of small spines on dorsal surface..155
- P1 movable finger unarmed or with small proximal spines on mesial margin. Posterior median margin of abdominal somite 6 straight..154 (pas très clair)
- Anterior protogastric ridge uninterrupted (rarely interrupted in G. eulimene) . 153
- Carapace with both hepatic and parahepatic spines on each side .151
- Carapace with hepatic and/or parahepatic spines 150
- Pterygostomian flap unarmed on surface. 144
- Epipods present only on P1 - 140 OK DIFFICILE A VOIR !
- Epipods present at least on P1 .. 138
- Rostrum at least 1.2 times longer than broad; lateral margins straight or slightly convex (breadth smaller between basal second incisions than between basal incisions). 130

- Et les antécédents OK suivant premier essai ci-dessus.

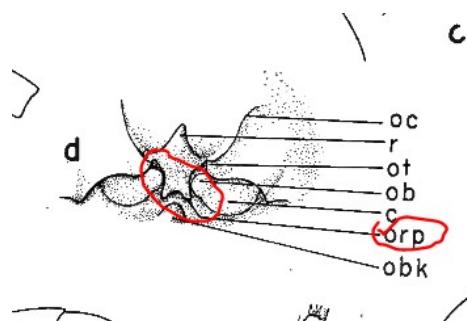
Synalpheus tumidomanus - st. 64 k (*S. tumidomanus* p. 377) –

Clé des genres de B & B 1982 anner-banner-m-1982-alpheus-ogyrididae.pdf p. 377)

- Corneas of eyes exposed or covered by carapace, but if peduncle exposed, never with corneas reaching to end of first antennular article. Family Alpheidae. 2
- Corneas of eyes concealed in dorsal view and partially to completely concealed in lateral view by anterior extension of carapace 5
- Large chela carried extended, not folding back into an excavated merus. 7
- Fingers of large chela without serrations or teeth, with a strong plunger on dactylus that fits into socket on base of propodal finger (in a few species the device is reduced to a heavy crest and a propodal groove, or absent) 11
- Body not markedly compressed; if carapace bearing keel, keel not knife-like posteriorly 12
- With pterygostomial margin usually produced; without anal tubercles; without mastigobranchs and setobranchs .. *Synalpheus* (11 :271) – PAS TRES CONCLUANT COMME CHARACTERES;

	<i>Synalpheus</i>	<i>Alpheus</i>
Rostrum and orbital teeth	Always developed, seldom with crests or ridges	Of varying development often without orbital teeth, often with a rostral crest
Large chela	Always ovoid in section, never with sculpturing	Seldom ovoid in section, usually with a combination of compression, twisting, and sculpturing
Carpus, second legs	First article usually about as long as sum of distal four articles	Variable, usually with first article shorter than sum of four following articles
Dactylus of third legs	Always bi- or tri-unguiculate	Usually simple, biunguiculate in a few.

Clé des *Synalpheus* de B & B (1975)



- With orbitostral process. 8 (pas évident à voir – vue frontale seulement)
- Dactylus of small chela conical, never spatulate, fingers terminating in a single tooth. 13
- ~~Dactylus of small chela at least broadened at base, sub spatulate ; tips of both fingers of small chela may bear several teeth. 9 (PAS EVIDENT)~~
- Dactylus of third legs biunguiculate, never more than slight swelling as indication of third unguis 17
- Dactylus of small chela bearing setae, but not in rows or patches. 23
- Merus of third legs without spines. 27
- Both ungui of dactylus of third legs conical and tapering, neither broadened nor excavate 28

- Rostrum shorter and more triangular, not reaching beyond end of first antennular article and not over three times as long as broad at base .. 29
- Terminal article of third maxilliped bearing only setae on inner face with usual circlet of short spines at tip. 30
- Dactylus of third legs with uniform taper and with superior unguis longer and often heavier at base than inferior **S. tumidomanus (p. 377) –**
- ~~Dactylus of third legs with slight swelling on inferior surface proximal to inferior unguis; inferior unguis equal in length to, but thicker at base than superior ... S. paraneomeris (p. 383) – pas impossible non plus !~~

Synalpheus ? streptodactylus)– St. 68b

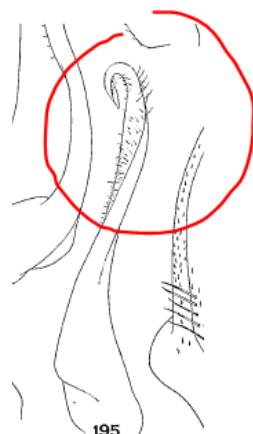
En reprenant la clé précédente, avec l'hypothèse d'un orp présent ??, changement à 23

- Merus of third legs bearing two or more spines in inferior margin. . . . 24

Conduit à ? streptodacylus. A revoir.

Quadrella coronata – st. 43 a

Male first pleopod with curved tip (see Serène 1984: fig. 195). Vérifié sur sp. st. 43 a, Mayotte 82 m



Uroptychus. aff. tridentatus (Henderson). st. 40a =

Avec les clés de Baba et al. In preparation for WIO

Genre

- Posterolateral margin of carapace barely or weakly excavated. Basal part of eyestalk barely visible in dorsal view by well-developed rostrum. Mxp1 with flagellum..... 2
- Rostrum flattish, narrowly or broadly triangular. Sternal plastron not distinctly constricted between sternites 4 and 5 3
- P2 similar to P3 and P4, as broad as P3, dactylus usually with spines on flexor margin 4
- Female sternal plastron not strongly excavated on posterior margin; sternites 5–7 entirely calcified. Pterygostomian flap proportionately high from anterior to posterior, rarely very low on posterior half *Uroptychus* Henderson, 1888 (et épines sur les bords antérolatéraux de la carapace contrairement à *Heteroptychus* Baba, 2018)

Uroptychus

- Carapace dorsal surface devoid of spines on branchial regions 3 (épines épigastriques, parahépatiques, cardiaque, mais pas branchiales)
- Rostrum relatively narrow, basal breadth less than two-thirds distance between anterolateral spines. ~~Posterior plate of telson distinctly or slightly emarginate on posterior margin~~ 5 (base x 3 = largeur)
- P2-4 carpi shorter than propodi 6
- P2-4 propodi and dactyli not thickly setose along flexor margin; propodi with at least terminal spine (mostly with row of spines) 9
- P2-4 dactyli with spines oblique or perpendicular to flexor margin 12
- P2-4 dactyli with penultimate spine not prominent, **at most somewhat broader** than antepenultimate spine 26
- P2-4 dactyli with ultimate spine narrower than penultimate 27
- Terminal spines of P2-4 propodi paired 28
- Carapace lateral margin with row of spines. Flexor margins of P2-4 propodi with pair of terminal spines preceded by row of unpaired spines 29
- Carapace **lateral margin with row of spines**. Flexor margins of P2-4 propodi with **pair of terminal spines** preceded by row of unpaired spines 29
- **Rostrum more than half as long as remaining carapace.** Pterygostomian flap with distinct dorsal marginal spine anterior to linea anomurica. P1 carpus spinose *U. crassior* Baba, 1990 – NE CONVIENT PAS POUR LE ROSTRE

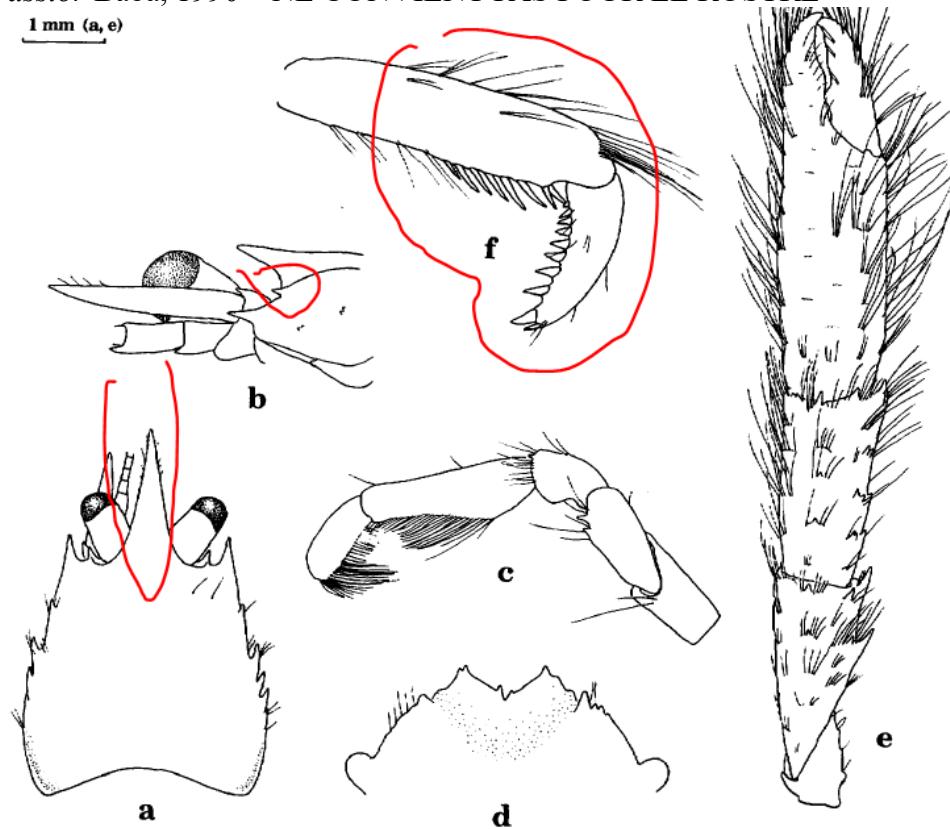


FIG. 5. — *Uroptychus crassior* new species, female holotype [MNHN Ga 1466] from CH 50 : a, carapace, dorsal view; b, anterior part of cephalothorax showing left antennal peduncle and anterior part of pterygostomian flap, ventrolateral view; c, endopod of left third maxilliped, lateral view; d, anterior part of sternum; e, left cheliped, dorsal view; f, distal two segments of right second walking leg, lateral view.

Changement à 27

- Terminal spines of P2-4 propodi single, not paired .. *U. gracilimanus* (Henderson, 1885)

Ne correspond pas – REPRISE à 4

- Rostrum relatively broad, basal breadth more than two-thirds distance between anterolateral spines. Posterior plate of telson semicircular 4
- Carapace lateral margin with well-developed anterior branchial spine followed by a few small spines. Epigastric region with pair of denticulate ridges *U. mauritius* Baba, 2005 – NE CONVIENT PAS

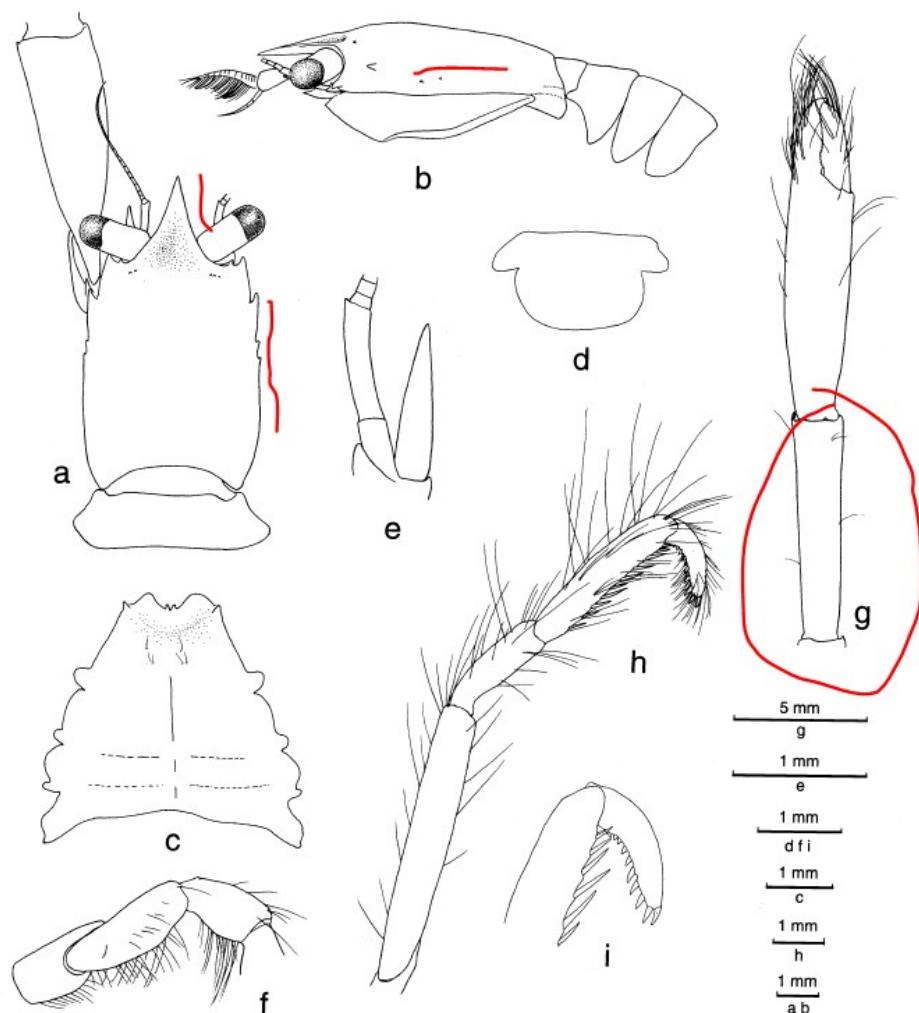


Fig. 15. *Uroptychus mauritius* n. sp., holotype, ov. ♀, ZMUC CRU-11128: a, carapace and anterior part of abdomen, including proximal part of P1, dorsal; b, same, lateral; c, sternal plastron; d, telson; e, antenna, left, ventral; f, endopodite of Mxp 3, distal part omitted, right, lateral; g, P1, left, dorsal; h, P2, right, lateral; i, same, distal part, setae omitted, lateral.

Dans Baba (2005) Galathea Report, ressemble à *U. tridentatus*

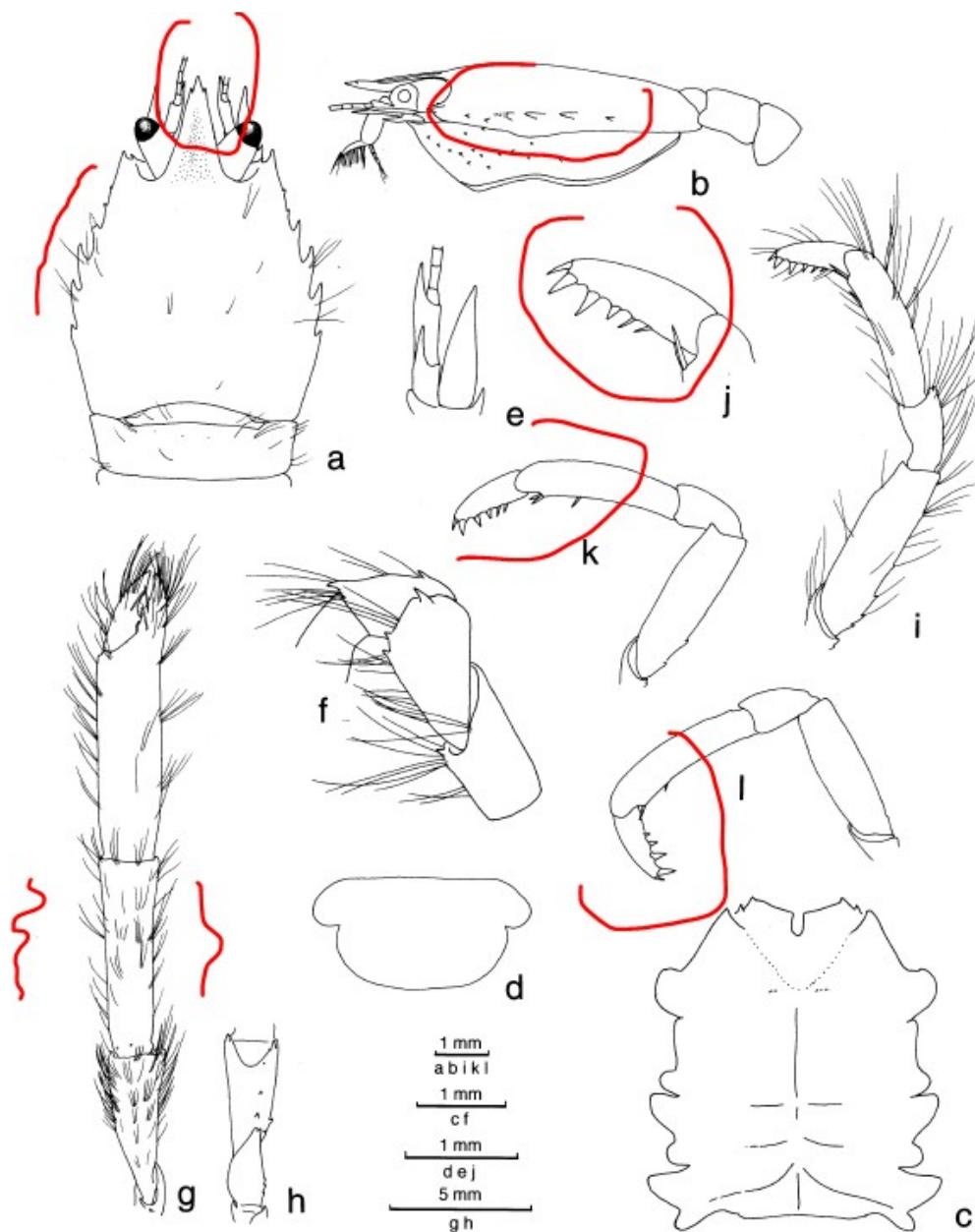


Fig. 21. *Uroptychus tridentatus* (Henderson, 1885), ♂ (6.0 mm), MNHN Ga-4612: a, carapace and anterior part of abdomen, dorsal; b, same, lateral; c, sternal plastron; d, telson; e, antenna, left, ventral; f, endopod of Mxp 3, left, distal part omitted, lateral; g, P1, right, dorsal; h, same, proximal articles, setae omitted, ventral; i, P2, lateral; j, same, distal part, setae omitted, lateral; k, P3, setae omitted, lateral; l, P4, setae omitted, lateral.

Dans Baba sous presse WIO, U. tridentatus = *Uroptychus deliquus* n. sp. DISTRIBUTION — Off the southern and southwestern coasts of Madagascar, 250-333 m.

Conclusion en rester à sp. aff. *tridentatus*

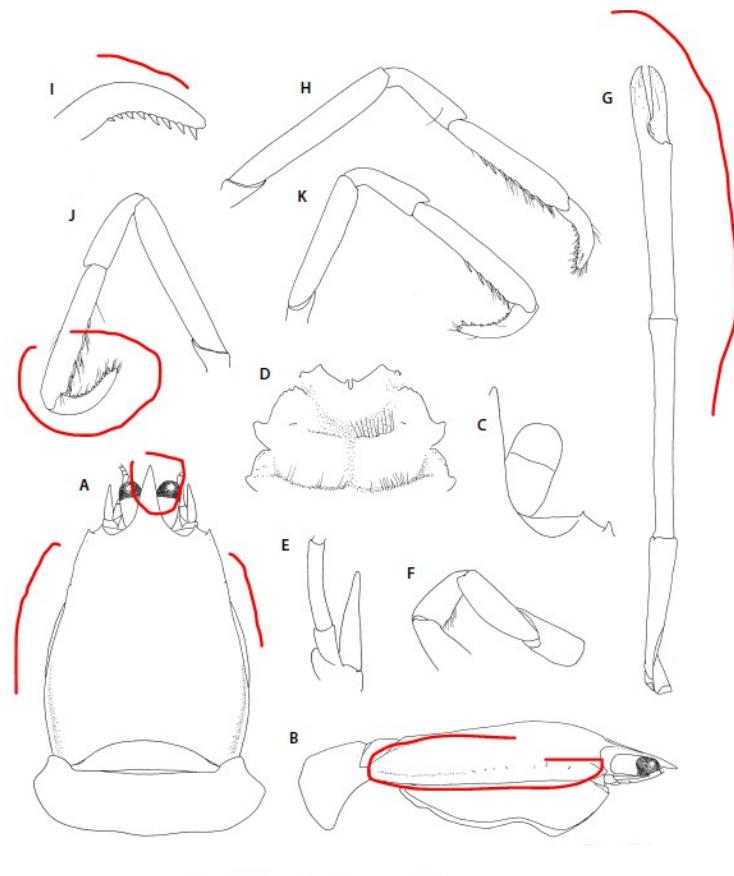


FIGURE 98

Uropychus gracilimanus (Henderson, 1885), holotype, ovigerous female 7.9 mm (BMNH 188833). A, carapace and anterior part of abdomen, dorsal. B, same, lateral. C, anterior part of carapace, showing lateral limit of orbit, anterolateral spine and eye; right, dorsal. D, anterior part of sternal plastron. E, left antenna, ventral. F, left Mxp3, distal articles omitted, lateral. G, left P1, dorsal. H, right P2, lateral. I, same, distal part, setae omitted, lateral. J, left P3, lateral. K, right P4, lateral. Scale bars: A-F, H-K, 1 mm; G, 5 mm.

Cuapetes aff. seychellensis = st. 38a

? A priori dans le genre Kemponia/Cuapete. Avec la clé de Bruce (2004)

Diagnose : rostre 1+6-7 / 0-2, presque droit, dépasse pdo d'environ 1/4

Carapace avec **1 épine antennaire + 1 épine hépatique pas d'épine supra-oculaire**— Ressemble à *Mesopontonia gorgonophila* mais différent par formule rostrale et carpe de P2 bien plus court que la paume. (cf. Bruce, 1967, fig. 5)

Merus et carpe de P2 sans épines à peu près égaux ; carpe légèrement un plus court que la pince à peu près aussi long que la paume. Se distingue de *C. seychellensis* par l'absence de tubercule sur le pédoncule oculaire, ce qui le rapproche d'une espèce voisine *Cuapetes ungujaensis* (Bruce, 1969), jamais figurée et récoltée dans le milieu intertidal.

Ressemble un peu à *Periclimenes seychellensis* ... mais pas de tubercule sur l'œil et rostre plus droit.

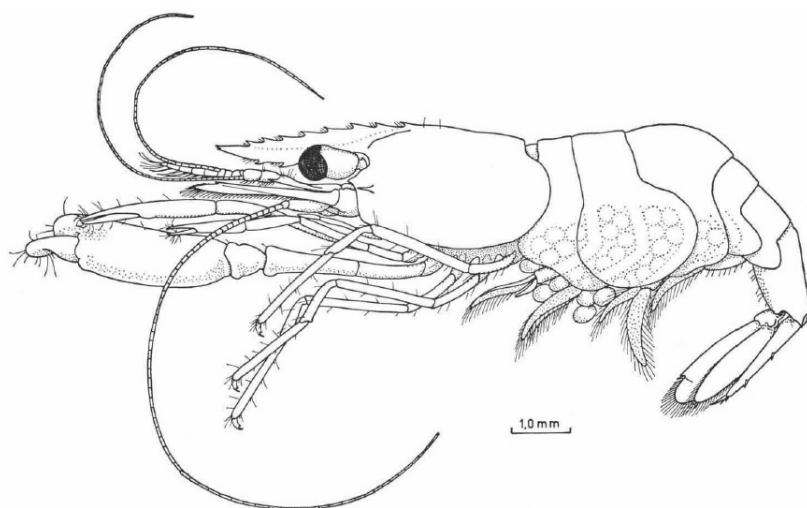
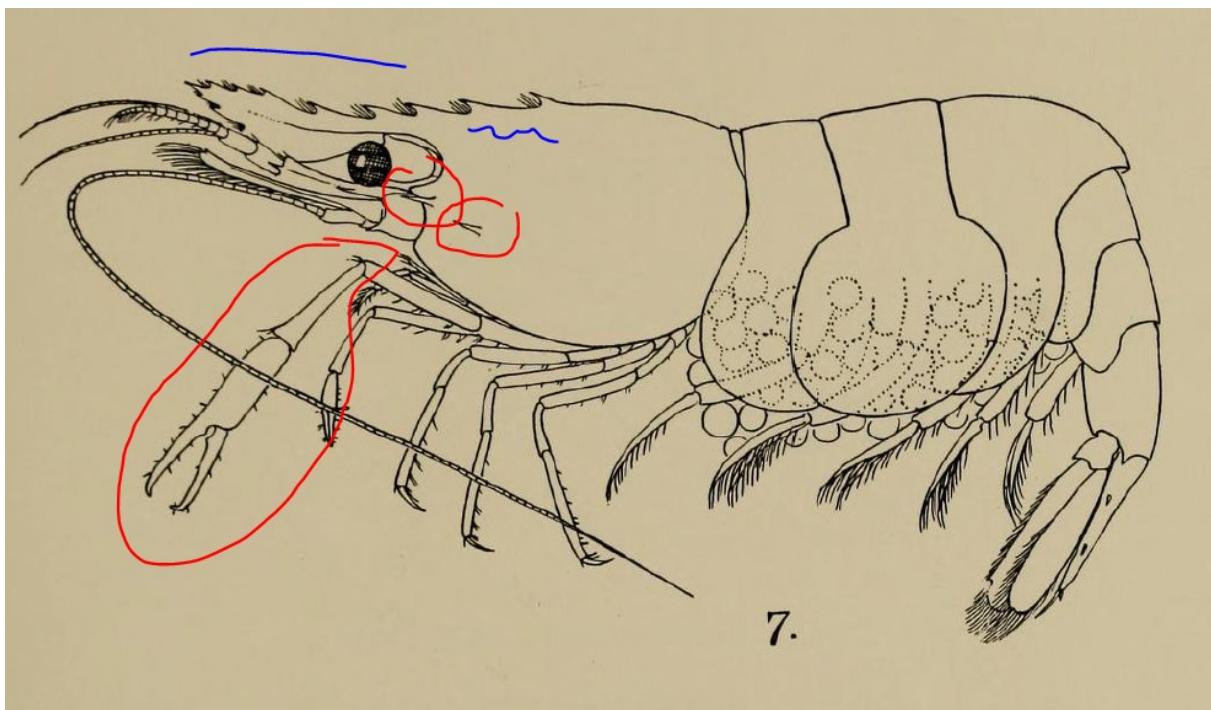
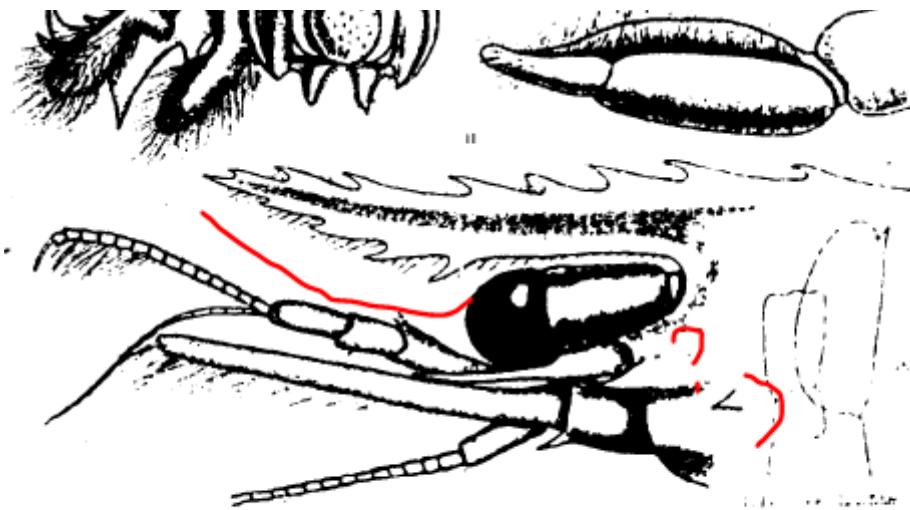


Fig. 5. *Mesopontonia gorgoniophila* gen. nov., sp. nov., female in lateral view.

- Merus of P2 unarmed -> 15
- Supra orbital spine lacking -> 19
- Slenderly built species with 1 tooth situated on carapace behind orbital margin -> 21
- One postorbital tooth only -> 23
- Second P2 carpus subequal or longer than palm length. Ambulatory dactyl about 0.33 propod length. R 1+7-8/4-5 (1 + x/0-2) ?? K. calmani Tattersall



CRABS DECAPODA FROM RED SEA

Cuapetes calmani – in Tattersall – rostre different

Cuapetes nilandensis de Mayotte mésophotique, photo, Naturae, ne peut pas convenir car carapace avec épines : supraorbital, antennaire et hépatique.

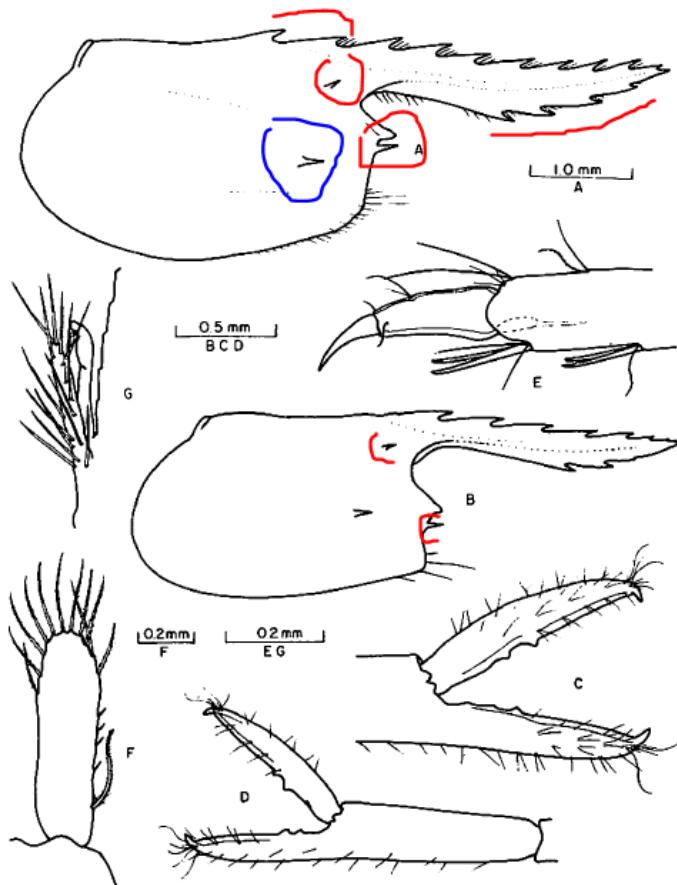


Figure 8. *Periclimenes nilandensis* Borradaile. Carapace and rostrum: A, adult; B, ?post-larval juvenile; C, fingers of major chela of second pereiopod; D, fingers of minor chela of second pereiopod; E, dactyl of third pereiopod; F, endopod of male first pleopod; G, appendix masculina and appendix interna of male second pleopod.

Hamodactylus boshmai

D'après la clé de Horka et al. (2016)

Carapace with supra-orbital tooth; dactylus of second pereiopod strongly hooked (fixed finger short, up to half length of dactylus) H. boshmai Holthuis, 1952

Carapace avec épine hépatique (épine antennaire non vue mais très petite sur les illustrations de cette espèce)

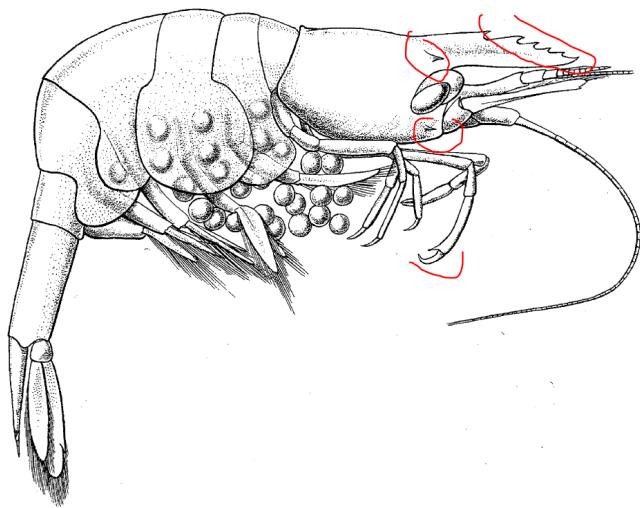


Fig. 102. *Hamodactylus boschmai* nov. gen. nov. spec. $\times 18$.

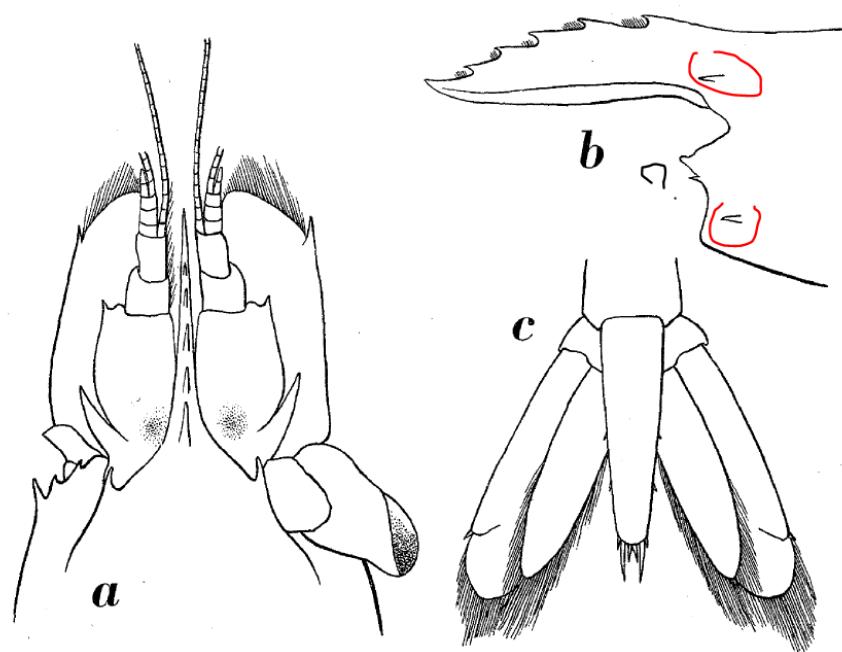


Fig. 103. *Hamodactylus boschmai* nov. gen. nov. spec. a, anterior part of body, dorsal view; b, anterior part of carapace, lateral view; c, telson and uropods, dorsal view. a-c, $\times 27$.

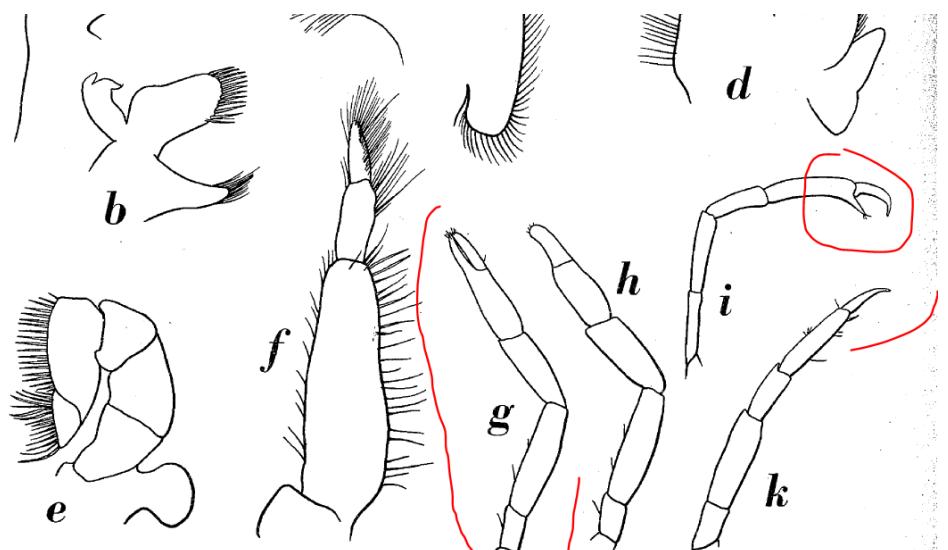


Fig. 104. *Hamodactylus boschmai* nov. gen. nov. spec. a, mandible; b, maxillula; c, maxilla; d, first maxilliped; e, second maxilliped; f, third maxilliped; g, first pereiopod, lateral view; h, first pereiopod, dorsal view; i, second pereiopod; k, third pereiopod.
a-f, $\times 67$; g-k, $\times 27$.

Holthuis (1952)

Zenopontonia rex st. 37c

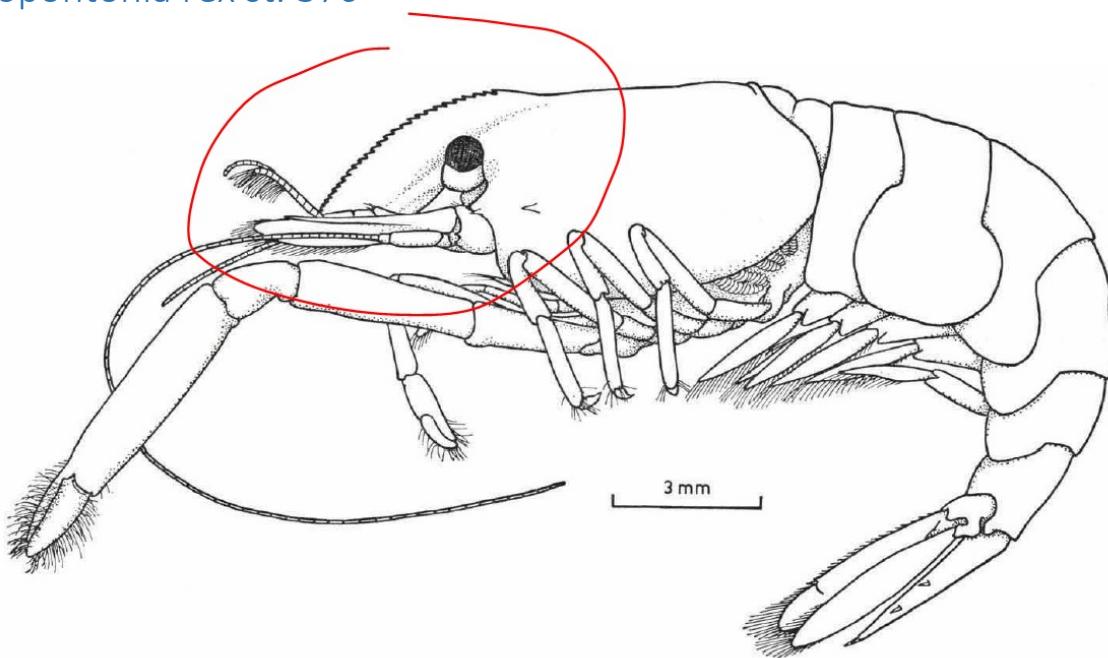


Fig. 23. *Periclimenes imperator* sp. nov., holotype.

Munida barbetti st. 31a

Avec la clé de Macpherson et al. (2017)

- Three or four spines on lateral margins of carapace behind cervical groove 2 (4 épines)
- Lateral parts of fifth to seventh thoracic sternites without distinct carinae. 4
- Lateral parts of posterior thoracic sternites with granules. 5
- Distomesial spine of antennular article 1 longer than distolateral = M. barbetti Galil, 1999

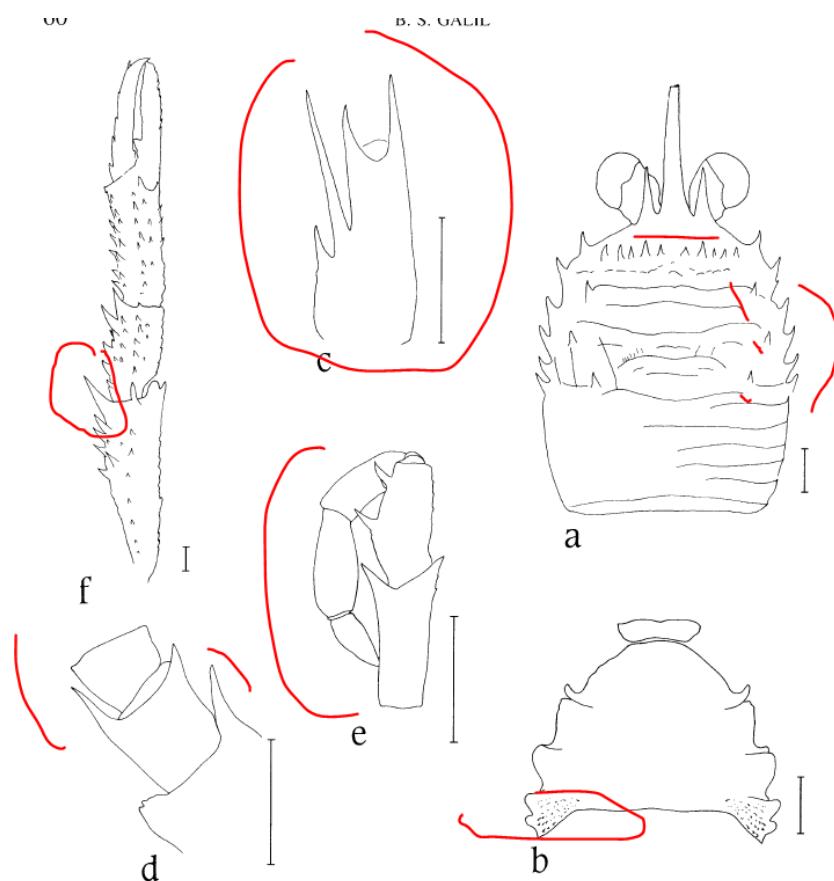


Fig. 1. *Munida barbetti* sp. nov., female 8.9 mm, holotype (SAM A43262). a, carapace, dorsal view; b, sternal plastron; c, antennular peduncle; d, antennal peduncle; e, third maxilliped; f, cheliped.
Scales: 1 mm.

M. tetricantha sp. nov. est proche mais semble devoir être écartée.

Munida tetricantha sp. nov. belongs to the group of species **having three or four spines on the branchial lateral margins of the carapace, the lateral parts of the posterior thoracic sternites with granules, and spines on the anterior ridge of the second abdominal somite**. The new species is closely related to *M. barbetti* Galil, 1999 from Mauritius (Galil 1999), La Réunion, Madagascar and Aldabra (Macpherson & de Saint Laurent 2002).

However, *M. tetricantha* sp. nov. is easily distinguished from *M. barbetti* by several characters:

- The distomesial spine of antennular article 1 is longer than the distolateral in *M. barbetti*, whereas it is shorter in the new species. OK, pas vu sur le sp. examiné
- The distomesial and distolateral spines of antennal article 2 overreach article 3 in the new species, whereas these spines fall short of the end of the third segment in *M. barbetti*. Id.
- The first and second anterolateral spines of the carapace are subequal in *M. barbetti*, whereas the first spine is more than twice as long as the second spine in *M. tetricantha* sp. nov. Un peu plus discutable sur le sp. examine E1 est plus longue que E2 mais pas 2 fois plus.

Conclusion *M. barbetti*, en particulier une forte épine distale sur le merus des pinces qui correspond bien aux dessins de Galil.

[Mesopontonia aff. brucei Burukovsky, 1991 st. 13a, 83 m, Ste Hélène](#)

Le genre *Mesopontonia* semble convenir (Rostre, épines carapace, telson, grands P2). *Mesopontonia Bruce, 1967* which can be distinguished from related genera by the combination of the absence of both supraorbital and antennal teeth on the carapace, as well as the absence of an exopod on the third maxilliped (Bruce, 1967; Bruce, 1995; Chace & Bruce, 1993); par contre épine hépatique bien développée. Espèces plutôt de profondeur.

Avec la clé de Park et al. (2020)

- Dactylus of ambulatory pereiopods biunguiculate 3
- Major second pereiopod without dorsolateral dactylar flange 4
- Carpus of minor second pereiopod shorter than chela. 5
- Carpus of minor second pereiopod shorter than palm *M. brucei* Burukovsky, 1991 **LES CARPES DES P2 NE CORRESPONDENT PAS BIEN; ILS SONT BCQ PLUS COURTS !**

Burukovsky, R.N., 1991b. New and rare species of shrimps from the south-west part of the Indian Ocean [in Russian].— Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 70: 36-41.

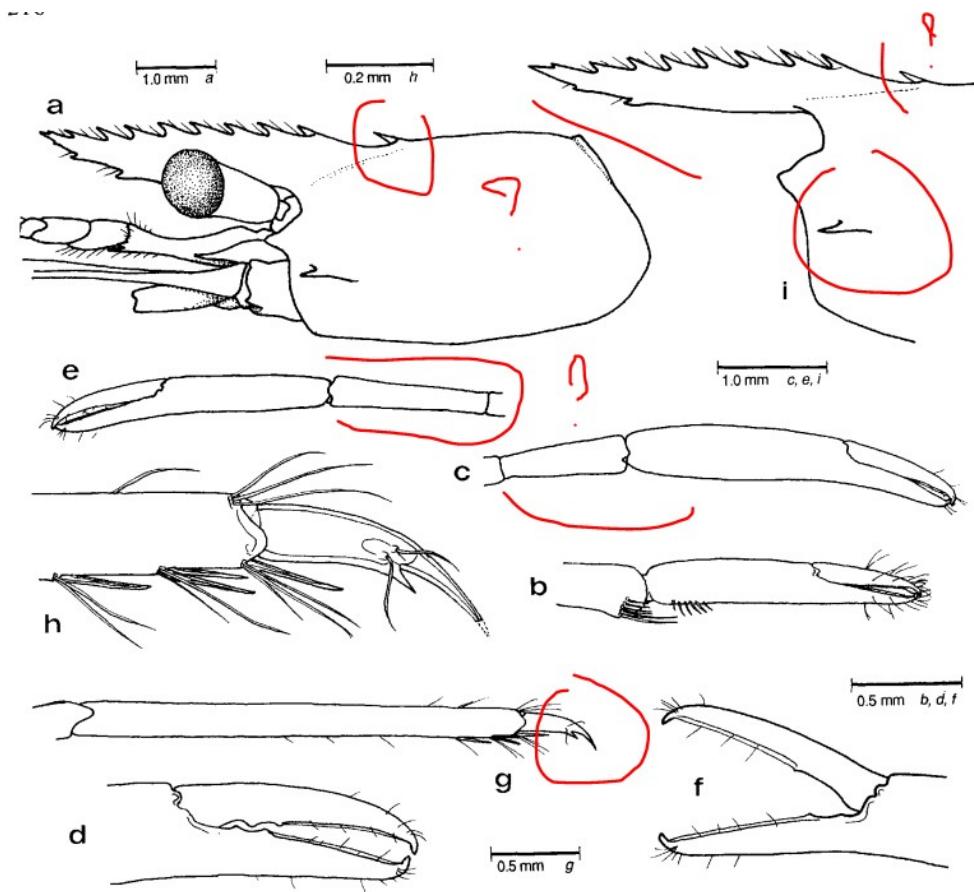


FIG. 7. — *Mesopontonia brucei* Burukovsky, ovigerous ♀, holotype (ZI 1/84264) : a, carapace, rostrum and antennal peduncles; b, first pereiopod, chela; c, major second pereiopod, carpus and chela; d, same, fingers; e, minor second pereiopod, carpus and chela; f, same, fingers; g, third pereiopod, propodus and dactyl; h, same, distal propod and dactyl.

Idem, ♂ (CL 3.0 mm), paratype (ZI 1/84264) : i, anterior carapace and rostrum, lateral.

Bruce (1996)

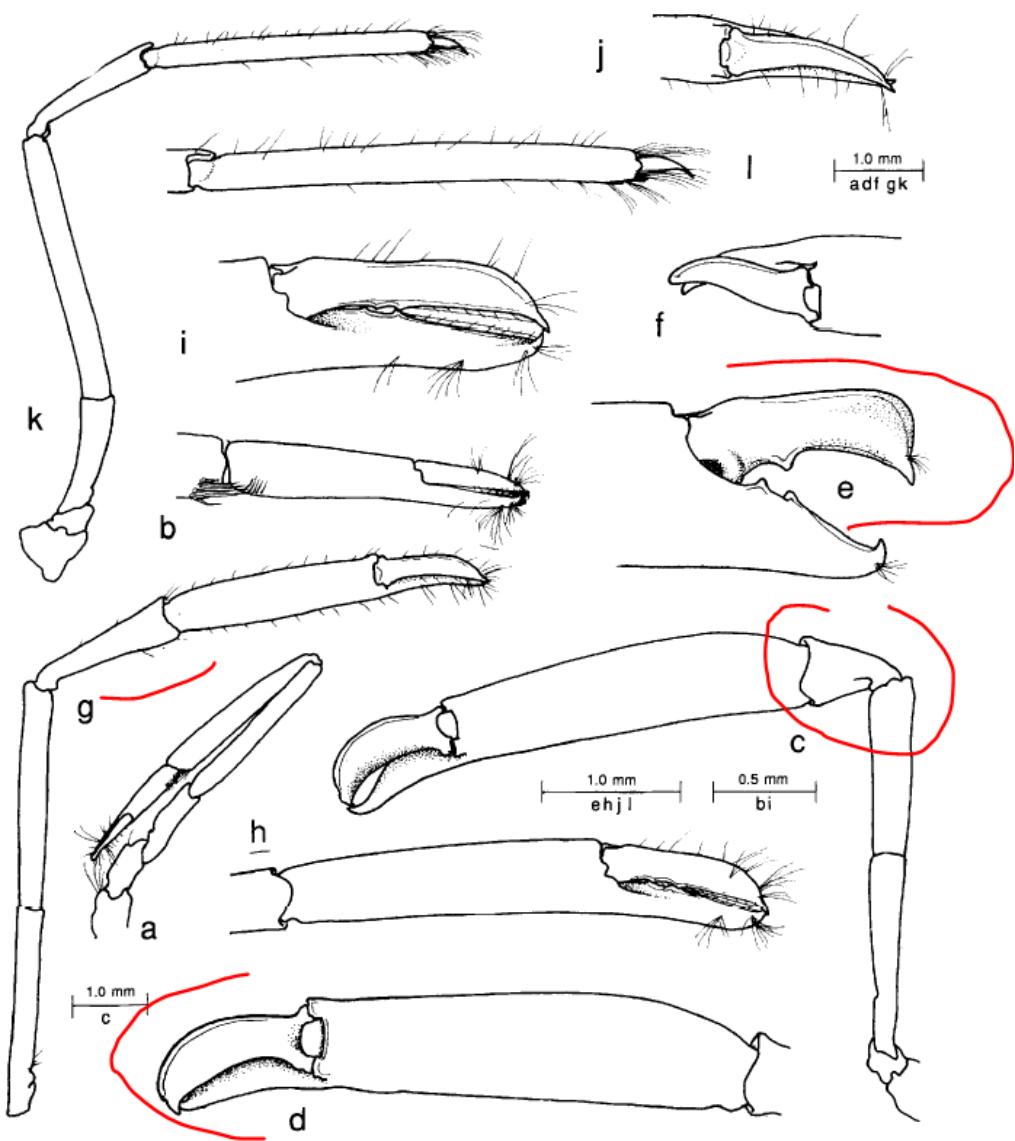


FIG. 68. — *Mesopontonia monodactylus* sp. nov. : a, first pereiopod; b, same, chela; c, second pereiopod; d, same, chela; e, same, fingers, medial; f, same, dorsal; g, minor second pereiopod; h, same, chela; i, same, fingers; j, same, dorsal; k, third pereiopod; l, same, propod and dactyl.

a, b, g-l : paratype, ♀; c-f : holotype, ♀.

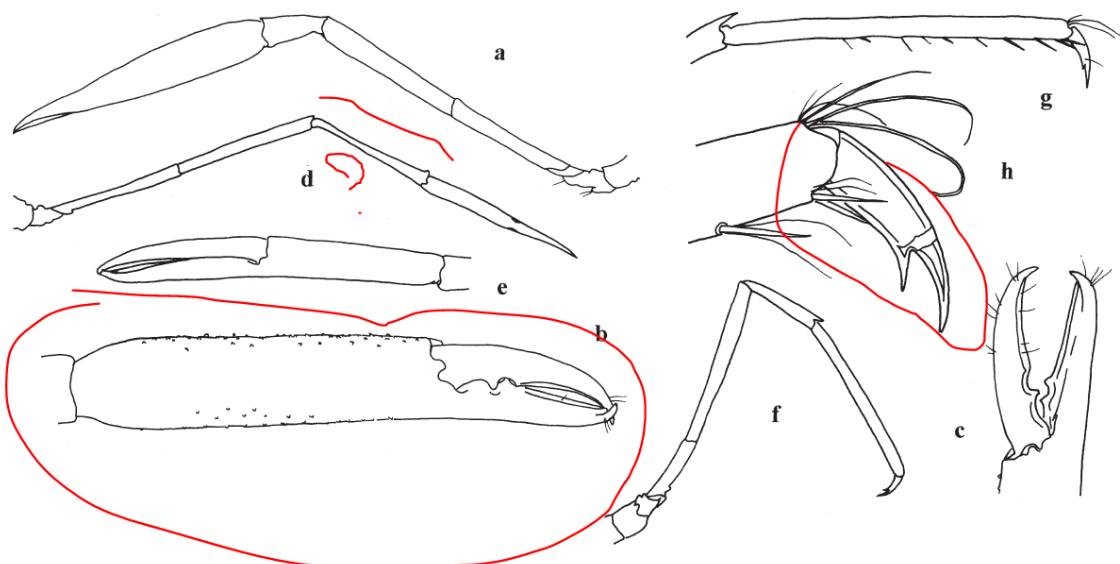


Figure 8. *Mesopontonia brevicarpus*, new species, holotype ovigerous female (MNHN-Na 14824). (a) Major second pereiopod; (b) same, chela; (c) same, fingers; (d) minor second pereiopod; (e) same, chela; (f) third pereiopod; (g) same, propod and dactyl; (h) same, distal propod and dactyl.

Li et Bruce (2006)

Par rapport à l'aspect très court du carpe des P2 ?? mieux de retenir M. aff. *gorgonophila* Bruce 1967. Il manque le dactylar flange (mais un P2 est difforme).

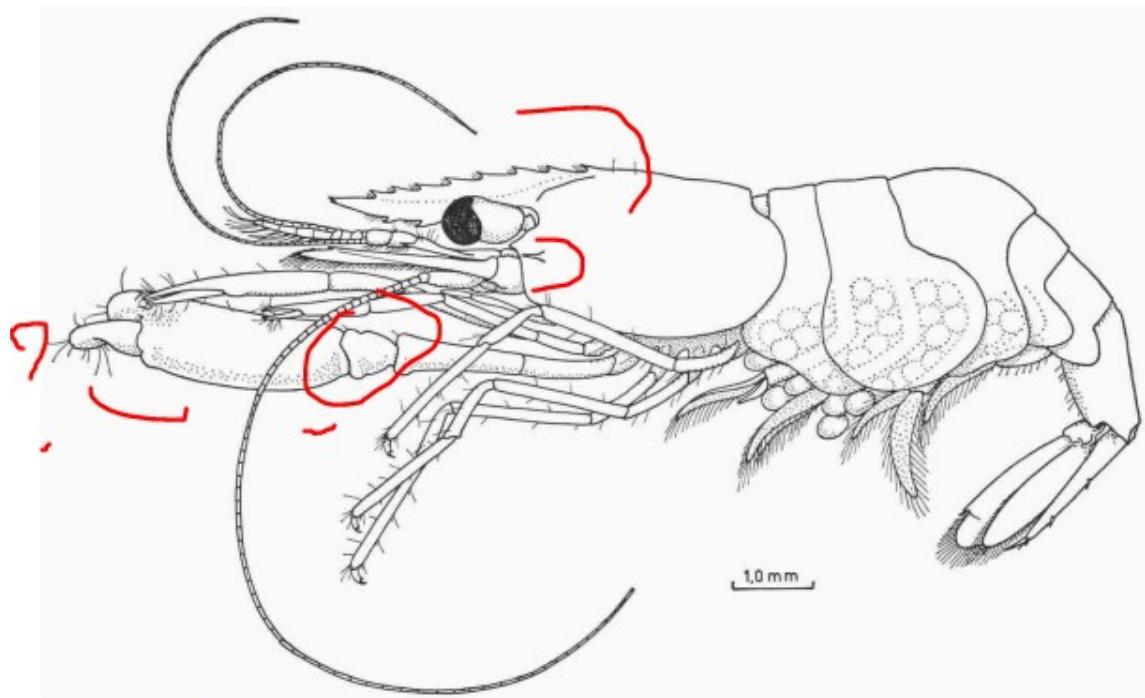


Fig. 5. *Mesopontonia gorgoniophila* gen. nov., sp. nov., female in lateral view.

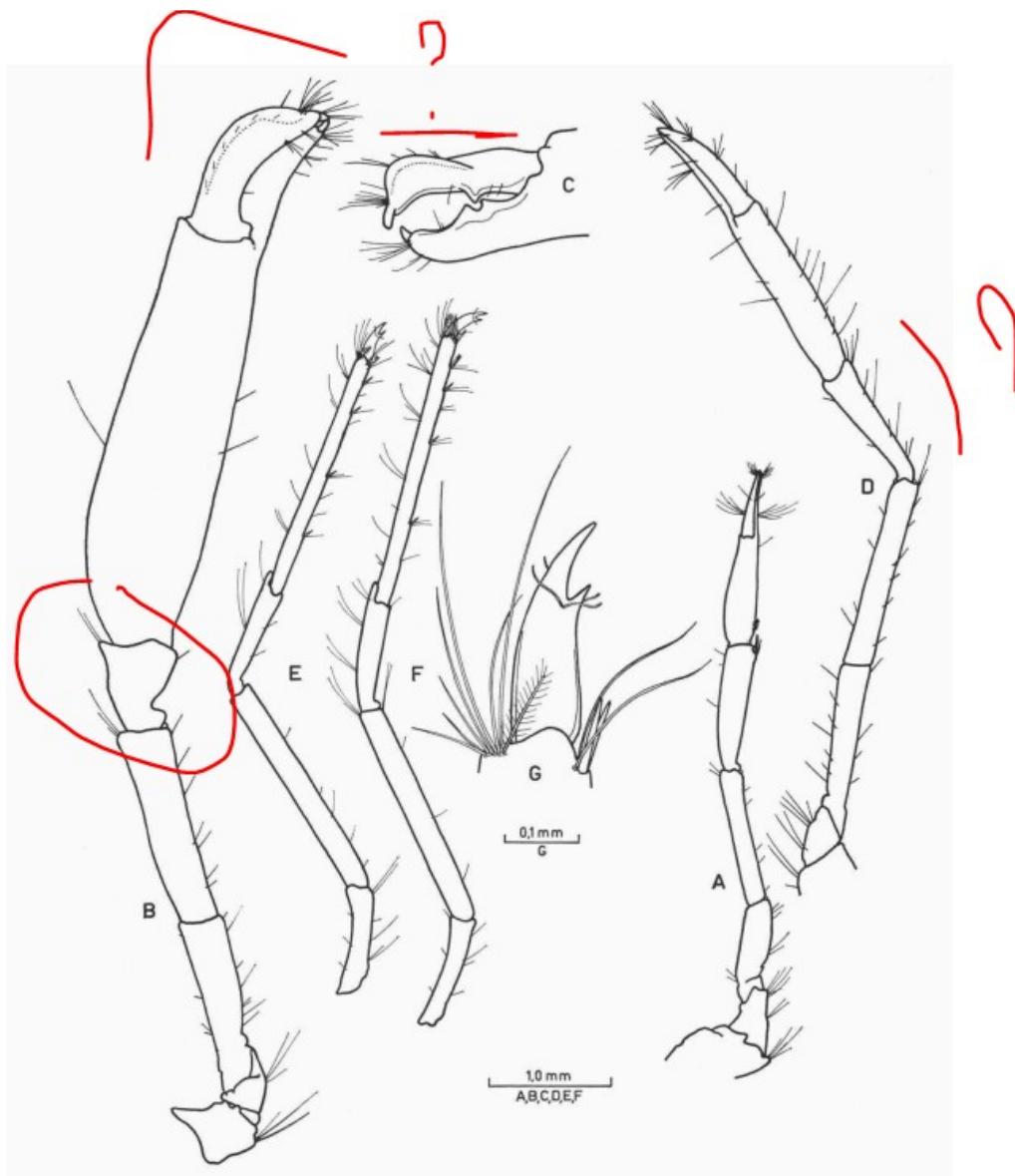


Fig. 8. *Mesopontonia gorgoniophila* gen. nov., sp. nov. A, first pereiopod; B, larger second pereiopod, medial aspect; C, fingers of chela of larger second pereiopod, lateral aspect; D, smaller second pereiopod; E, third pereiopod; F, fifth pereiopod; G, dactylus of third pereiopod.

[Michaelimenes perlucidus \(Bruce, 1969\) – sur corail mou St. 43b 82 m.](#)
Epine antennaire et hépatique seulement. Rostre 1+7/1, rectiligne

Voir Bruce Madagascar (1978) sous *Periclimenes perlucidus* Bruce, puis Okuno 2017 pour la redescription et illustration + photo correspond bien à celle de MesoMAY3

Periclimenaeus ? 68b

Ressemble à *Paraclimenaeus fimbriatus*, sauf pour les dactyles de P3-5 qui sont simples et le dactyle de petite P2 qui est sous forme de lame assez haute.

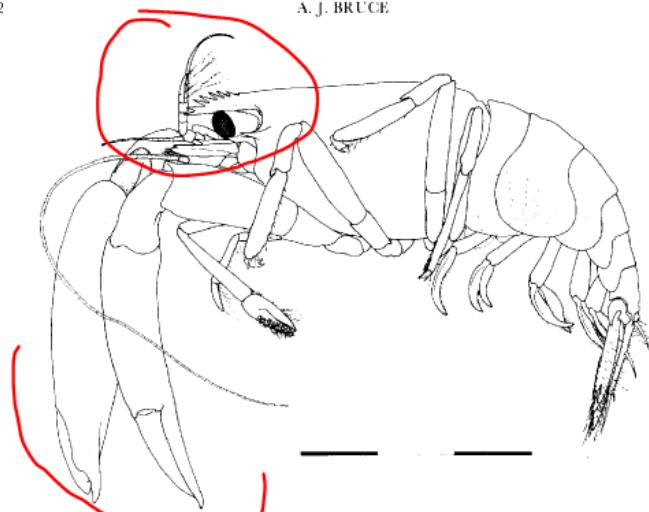
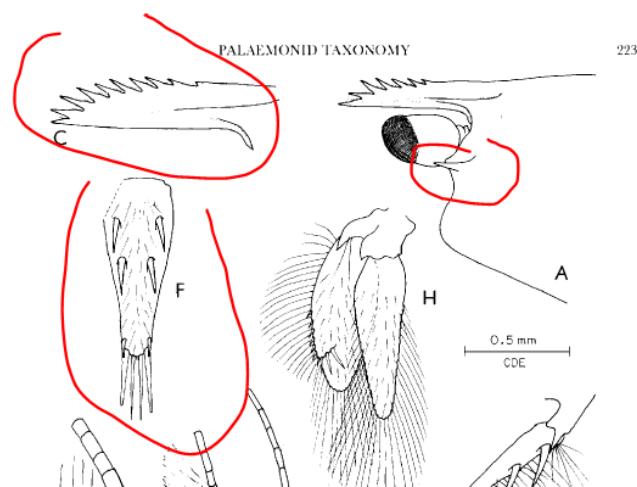


Figure 1. *Paraclimenaeus jordanicus* (Borradaile, 1915) **comb. nov.**, ovigerous female, Pangani, Tanganyika. Scale divisions in millimetres.

Bruce (1988)



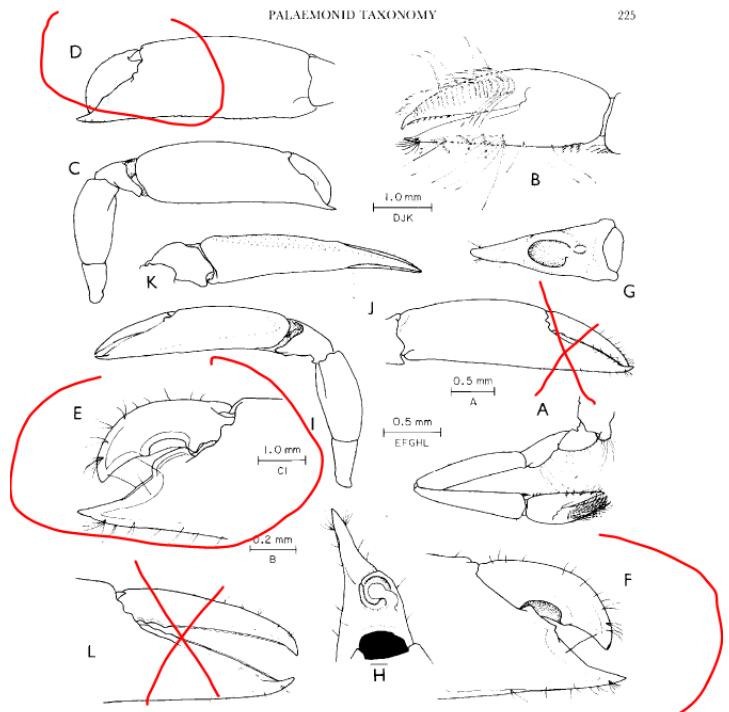


Figure 4. *Paraclimenaeus fimbriatus* (Borradaile, 1915) comb. nov. A, First pereiopod, B, Same, chela. C, Major second pereiopod. D, Same, chela, ventral. E, Same, fingers ventral. F, same, dorsal. G, Same, dactylus, cutting surface. H, Same, fixed finger, cutting surface. I, Minor second pereiopod. J, Same, chela (approximate cross section of palm indicated). K, Same, ventral. L, Same, fingers.

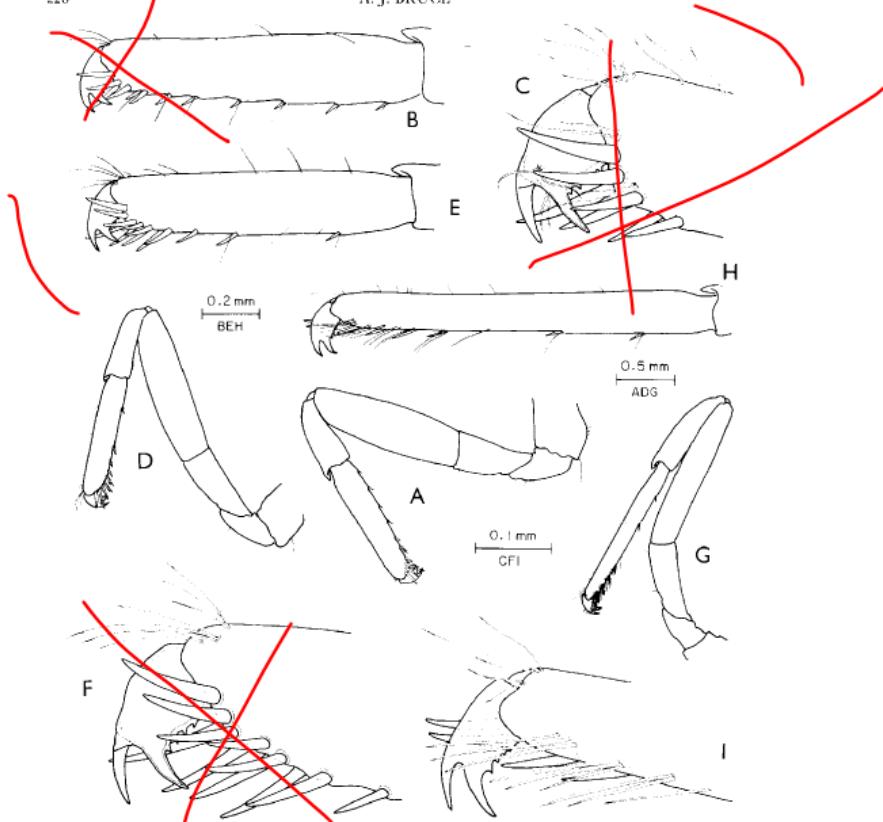


Figure 5. *Paraclimenaeus fimbriatus* (Borradaile, 1915) comb. nov. A, Third pereiopod. B, Same, propod and dactyl. C, Same, distal propod and dactyl. D, Fourth pereiopod. E, Same, propod and dactyl. F, Same, distal propod and dactyl. G, Fourth pereiopod. H, Same, propod and dactyl. I, Same, distal propod and dactyl.

Dans les Periclimenaeus valides

Species *Paraclimenaeus dentimanus* (Mitsuhashi & Chan, 2008)

Species *Paraclimenaeus fimbriatus* (Borradaile, 1915)

Species *Paraclimenaeus michaeli* Odijk & Fransen, 2017

Species *Paraclimenaeus seticauda* (Bruce, 2008)

Species *Paraclimenaeus spinicauda* (Bruce, 1969)

Dans BRUCE 2009

Bruce, A.J. 2009. — Notes on some Indo-Pacific Pontoniinae, XLVII. Re-evaluation of the genera *Apopontonia* Bruce, 1976, *Paraclimenaeus* Bruce, 1988 and *Climeniperaeus* Bruce, 1996. *Crustaceana*, **82** (4): 493-504.

The three genera may then be distinguished as follows:

- 1. Second pereiopods subequal and similar, small *Apopontonia*
- Second pereiopods unequal and dissimilar, large 2
- 2. Large supraorbital teeth present *Climeniperaeus*
- Supraorbital teeth absent *Paraclimenaeus*

Dans Bruce (1988) – *Periclimenaeus* semble le bon genre

Bruce, A.J. 1988. — A redescription of *Periclimenes fimbriatus* Borradaile, 1915, with the designation of a new genus (Crustacea, Decapoda, Palaemonidae). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **94**: 219-232, fig. 1-6.

Major second pereiopod with fingers of chela hearing sound-producing pit and hammer mechanism 2

1' Fingers of second pereiopods without pit and hammer mechanism 3

2 Dactyl of second pereiopod with molar process, fixed finger with fossa

Periclimenaeus Borradaile

2' Dactyl of second pereiopod with fossa, fixed finger with molar process

Paraclimenaeus gen. nov.

Avec Bruce (2013) – dactyls de P3

Bruce, A.J. 2013. — Identification aid for the Indo-West Pacific species of *Periclimenaeus* Borradaile, 1915 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea: Pontoniinae) using ambulatory dactyli. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum — Nature*, **56** (2): 647-664.

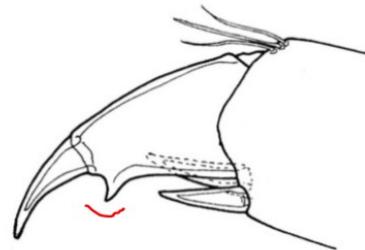
Group 2: Species with distal accessory tooth only (10 species)

Periclimenaeus ardeae Bruce, 1970

Periclimenaeus ardeae Bruce, 1970: 310–312: 2005a: 397, fig. 5AB.

Host. *Asteropus simplex* (Carter, 1879) [Porifera] (Bruce, 1976a).

Distribution. Known only from the ovigerous female holotype (RMNH-D45526), type locality Heron Island, Queensland, and from Mombasa, Kenya.



P. ardeae Bruce, 1970, from Bruce (2005a).

Group 5: Species with unguis as well as corpus ventrally dentate (8 species)

Periclimenaeus arabicus (Calman, 1939)

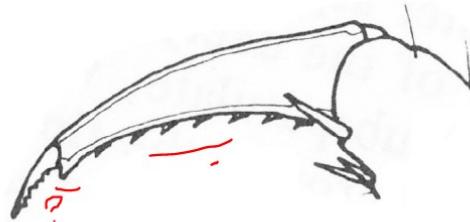
Periclimenes (Periclimenaeus) arabicus Calman, 1939: 210–211, fig. 4.

Periclimenaeus arabicus — Holthuis, 1952: 13, 130.

Periclimenaeus ohshimae — Miyake & Fujino, 1967: 275–279, fig. 1.

Hosts. *Gellius*, *Toxochalina*, *Callyspongia*, *Acarnus* spp. [Porifera].

Distribution. Known from the female holotype (BMNH-1939.10.9) from off Oman, at 13.5 m. Also from 'Cotes d'Arabie', Djibuti, Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Seychelles, Maldives, Vietnam, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Northern Territory, Queensland, New Caledonia, Fijian Islands.



P. arabicus Calman, 1939, from Bruce (1975).



Pas cette espèce qui a une épine supraoculaire (Bruce 1975)

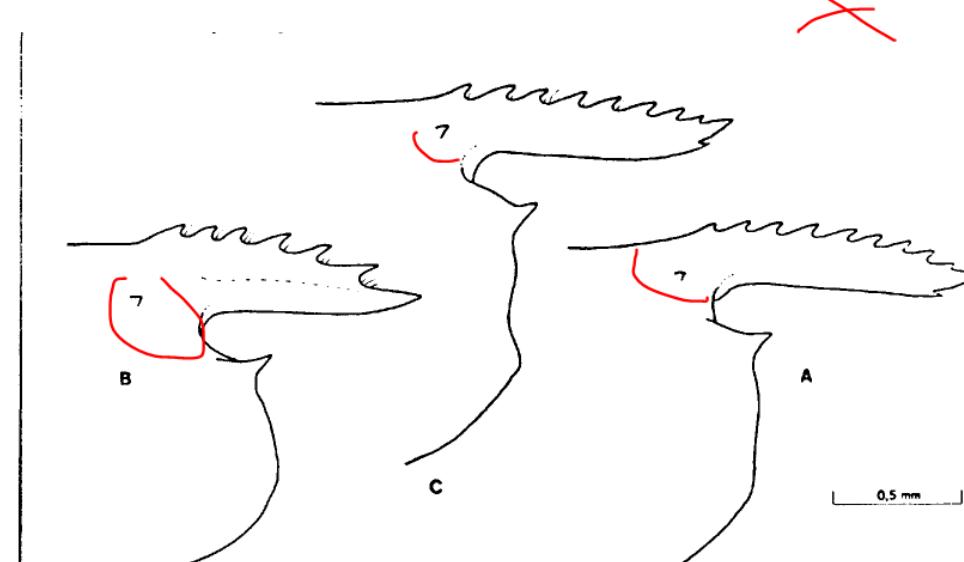


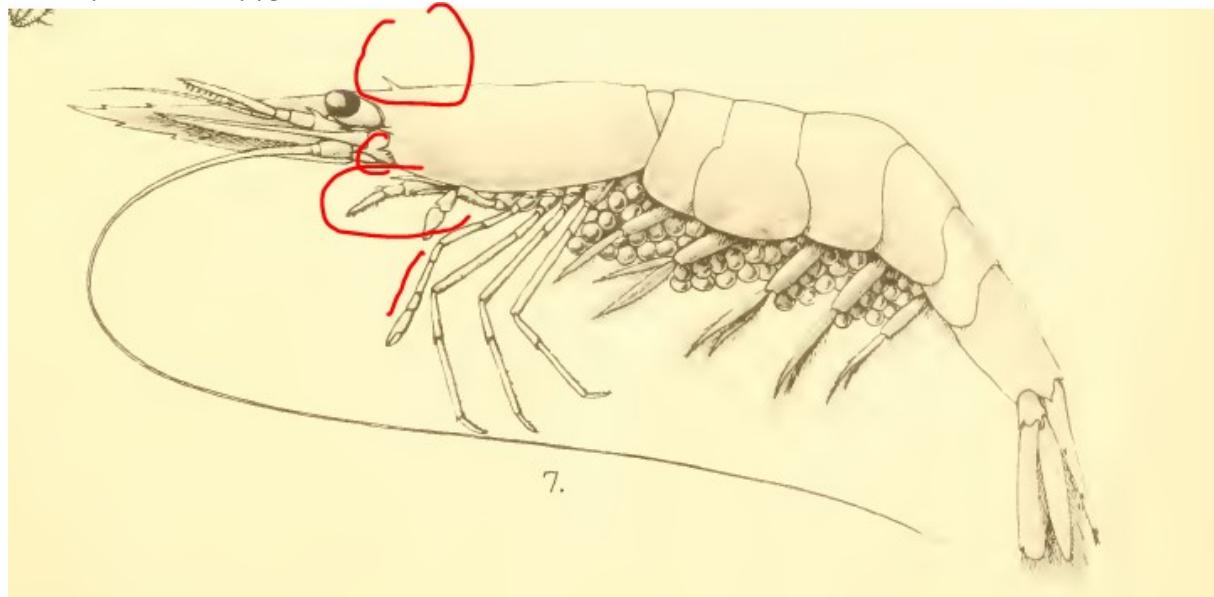
FIG. 4. — *Periclimenaeus arabicus* (Calman), anterior carapace and rostrum : A, male ; B, smaller ovigerous female ; C, larger ovigerous female.

Latreutes pumoeus Nobili, 1904 (juvénile) St. 46c =

Crevette filiforme. P1, courts type caridina. P2 un peu plus long, pinces, carpe 3 article

Epine épigastrique, œil type Alpheidae/Penaeidae, 1 épine distodorsale ; épine postoculaire, épine ptérygostomienne ; roste en lame, 2 petites spinules terminale (dors et ventral) ; dactyl P3-P4 biunguiculé..

In Kemp, *Latreutes pygmaeus* (1910-19)



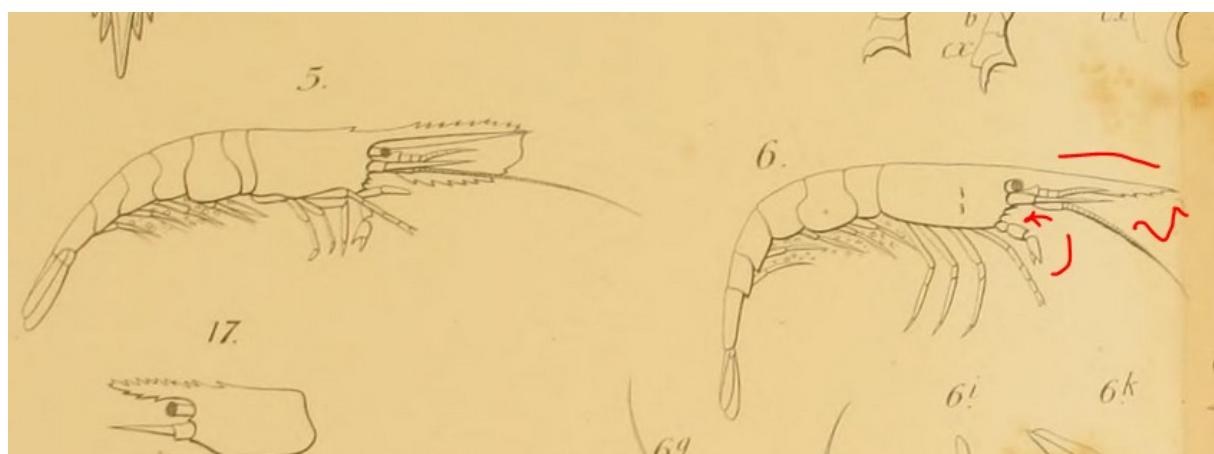
Voir aussi dessins de Chace (1972) Caridea Smithsonian Caraïbes p. 123. Ok

In ortman (1890), pl. 37 5

laminirostris pl. 37, fig. 5

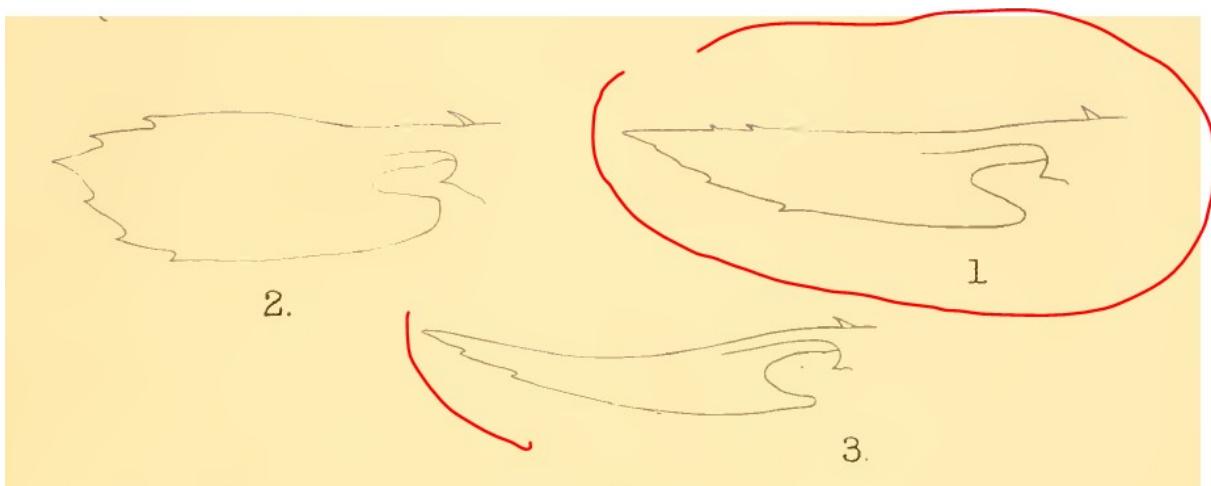
planirostris pl. 37, fig. 4d-l, n

acicularis, pl. 37, fig. -6, 6d-k, n (p. 506)

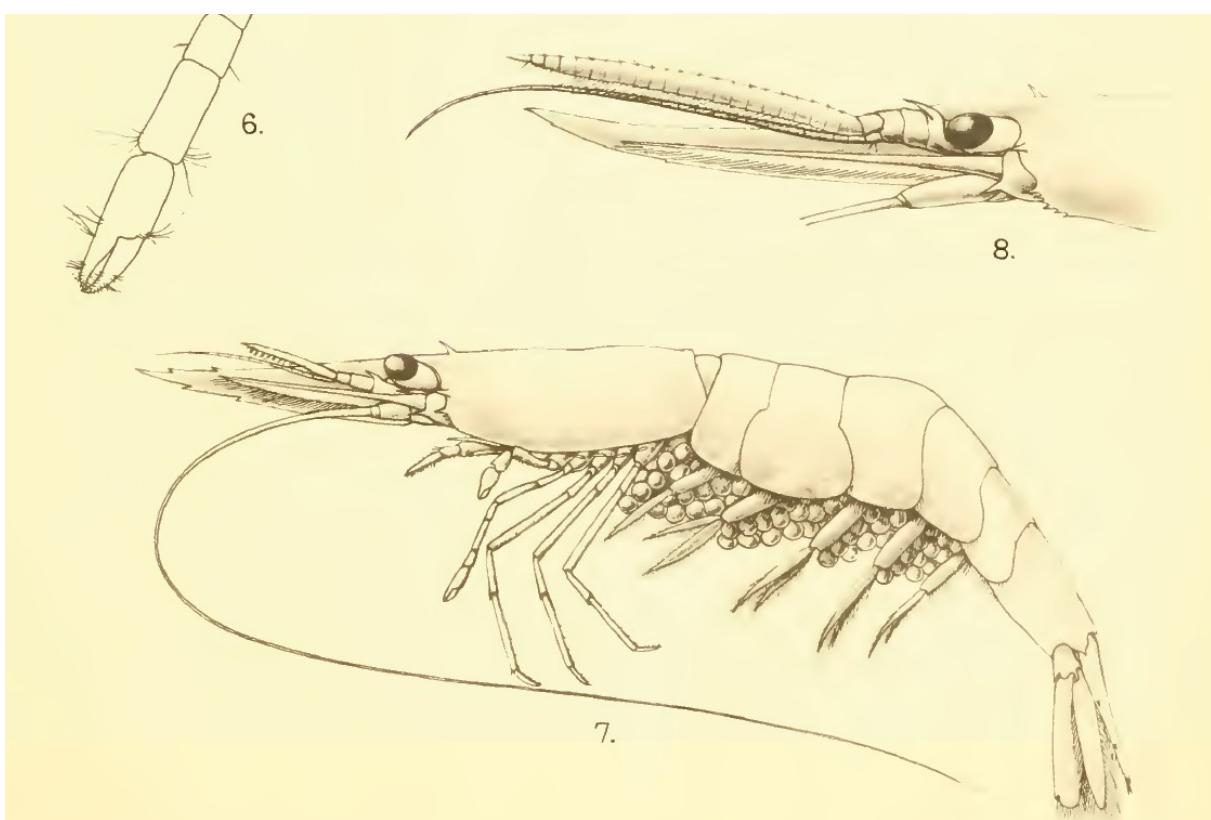


In KEMP 1914 pl. III

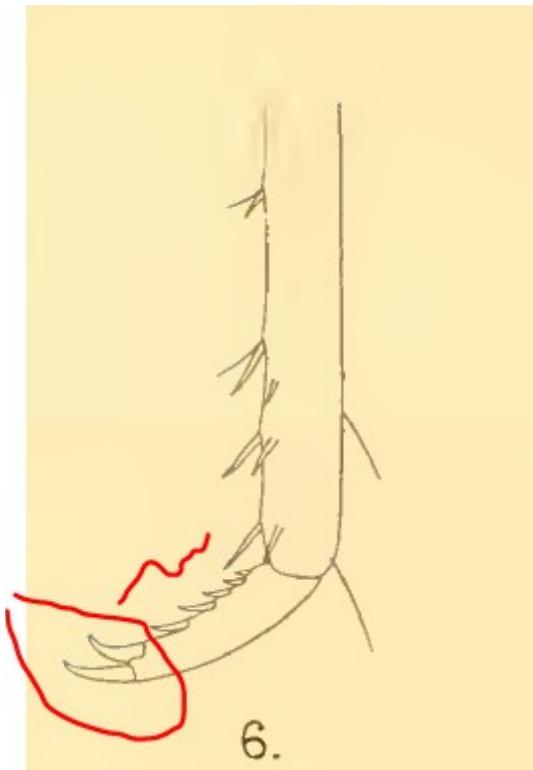
Latreutes pygmaeus – 3 formes de rostre – 1 et 3 compatibles.



Id pl. II 7-8



Dactyle P3 (pl 3 -6)



Les épines basales ne sont pas vues sur le sp. examiné qui est très petit. En fait, retrouvé une patte avec les autres spp. et ce caractère est VÉRIFIÉ -> OK

Leptochela crosnieri Hayashi, 1995 – st 46c, ovigère

Pinces de P1 et P2 remarquables, fines, en forme de peignes allongés. P2 plus forte, la pince avec des doigts fins, peignés en diagonale sur les bords coupant (soies ?), les pointes se croisent, 3 épines sur les 2/3 proximal du bord externe du dactyle.

Rostre petit, pointu, flanqué de deux carènes latérales qui s'étendent sur presque toute la longueur de la carapace.

Pas vu d'épines sur la carapace.

Femelle ovigère, donc adulte, Lc = 2,4 mm ; Lt env. 10 mm

Telson allongé terminé par 4 paires d'épines, 2 petites externes, 1 grande et 1 petite/moyenne médiane ; bords dorso externes du telson avec 2 paires d'épines, proximale et médiane ; exopode armé de longues épines fines sur son bord externe

P5-P3 : carpe le plus court ; mérus et ischion environ de même longeur ; propode et dactyls subégaux, dactyle effilé, recourbé 1 épine distale ; basis avec une épine disto-ventrale et un exopode long, arrondi dans sa partie distale ; ischion et mérus avec des épines sur le bord ventral ; carpe avec une épine distoventrale ;

Ressemble aux Pasiphaedidae par les pinces, cf. Holthuis 1993 : 27, fig. 8 *Parapasipahe sulcatifrons* mais les côtés de la carapace n'ont pas de 'plis'

Le genre *Leptochela* pourrait convenir. Le travail à consulter est

Hayashi, K.I. 1995. — Brief revision of the genus *Leptochela* with description of two new species (Crustacea, Decapoda, Pasiphaeidae). In: B. Richer de Forges

(ed.), *Les fonds meubles des lagons de Nouvelle - Calédonie*
 (Sédimentologie, benthos). *Etudes et Thèses, ORSTOM Paris*, 2: 83-99.

De Mayotte ce travail mentionne *Leptochela* (*Leptochela*) *irrobusta* Chace, 1976 proche mais qui diffère par des épines sur la partie postérieure St. 6 de l'abdomen, non vues sur le sp. examiné

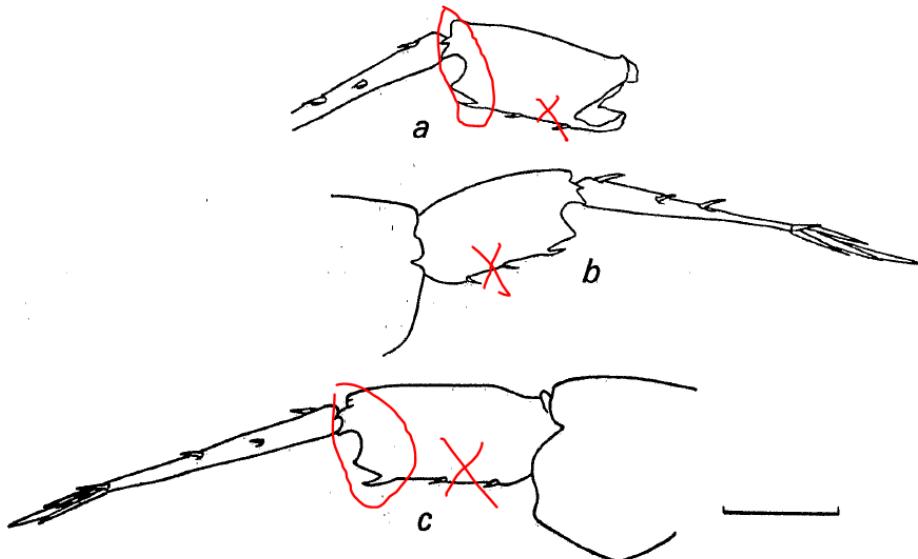


FIG. 8. — Posterior part of abdomen of *Leptochela* (*L.*) *irrobusta* Chace, 1976. a, holotype, ovigerous female from Bikini Atoll (3.0 mm in CL); b, paratype, ovigerous female from Bikini Atoll (3.1 mm in CL); c, male from New Caledonia (3.0 mm in CL). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Leptochela robusta, signalé de Mayotte

Leptochela robusta – Hayashi (1995, Etudes et Thèses, Volume 2, ORSTOM Paris) : 97 - Mayotte Island, st. 110, lagoon NW, 48 m, August 27, 1959 : 1 P 3.0 mm (MNHN).

Pourrait convenir (Indo-ouest Pacifique. Mayotte, Philippines, Chesterfield, New Caledonia. 10-97 m)

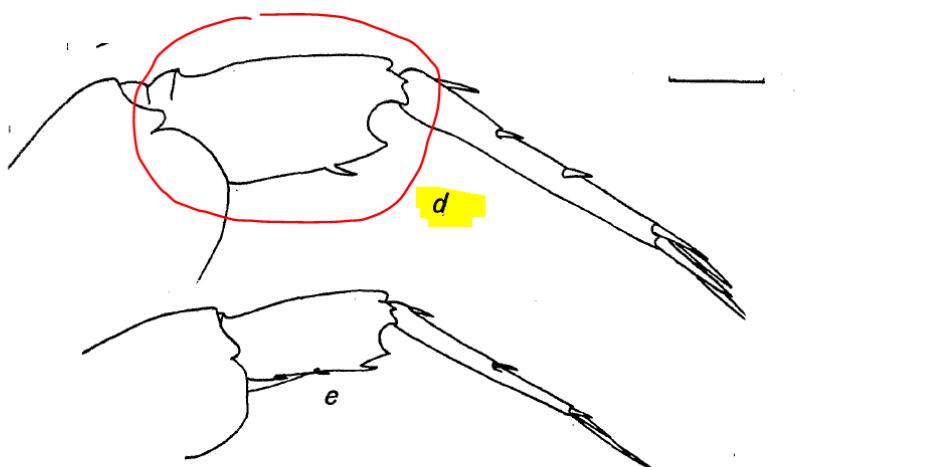


FIG. 9. — Posterior part of abdomen. a, *Leptochela* (*L.*) *gracilis* Stimpson, 1860. Female from East China Sea (SUF, 6.0 mm in CL); b, *Leptochela* (*L.*) *japonica* Hayashi and Miyake, 1969. Female from New Caledonia (4.4 mm in CL); c, *Leptochela* (*L.*) *pugnax* De Man, 1916. Ovigerous female from Viet-Nam (3.4 mm in CL); d, *Leptochela* (*L.*) *robusta* Stimpson, 1860. Ovigerous female from Philippine (4.4 mm in CL); e, *Leptochela* (*L.*) *sydniensis* Dakin and Colefax, 1940. Ovigerous female from Chesterfield (3.1 mm in CL). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Leptochela crosnieri Hayashi, 1995 est également un bon candidat d'autant plus que Anker & De Grave mentionnent à son propos:

Distribution. Previously known only from New Caledonia.

Previous records from Singapore. None.

Ecology. Largely unknown; bathymetric range in New Caledonia: 13–43 m, now extended down to 80 m in Singapore.

Remarks. This is only the second record for *Leptochela crosnieri*, although unpublished records (S. De Grave, pers. obs.) prove that the species is more widespread in the Indo-west Pacific.

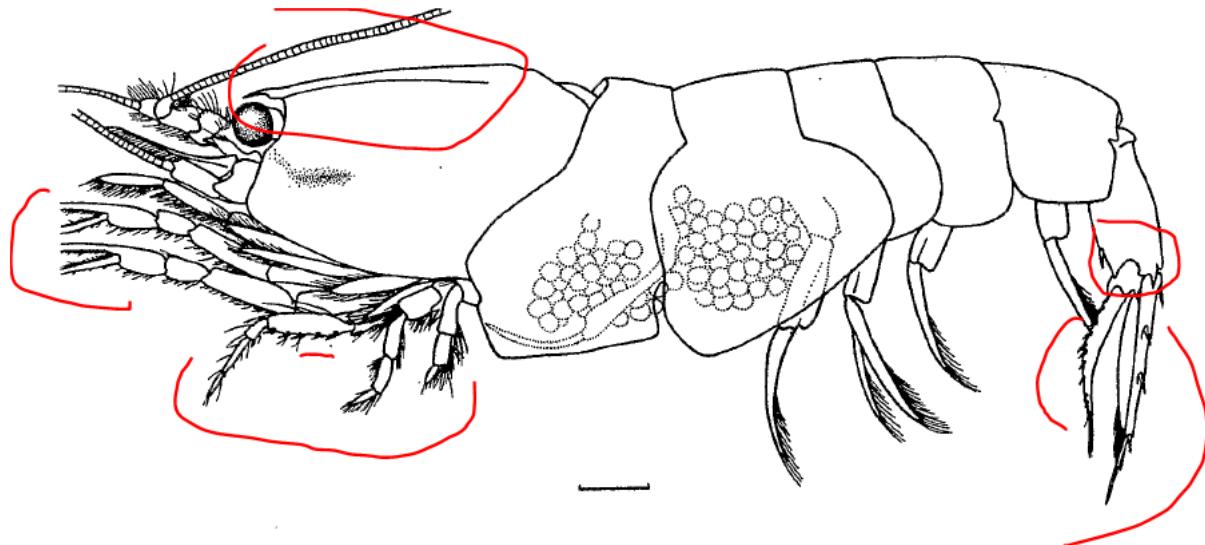


FIG. 5.—*Leptochela (L.) crosnieri* new species. Holotype, ovigerous female from New Caledonia (3.9 mm in CL). Scale: 1.0 mm.

Ressemble à *L. irrobusta* bien illustré dans Chace mais diffère par les caractères mentionnés par Hayashi

Chace, F.A. 1976. — Shrimps of the Pasiphaeid Genus *Leptochela* with descriptions of three new species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea). Smithsonian Contribution to Zoology, 222: 1-51, fig. 1-37.

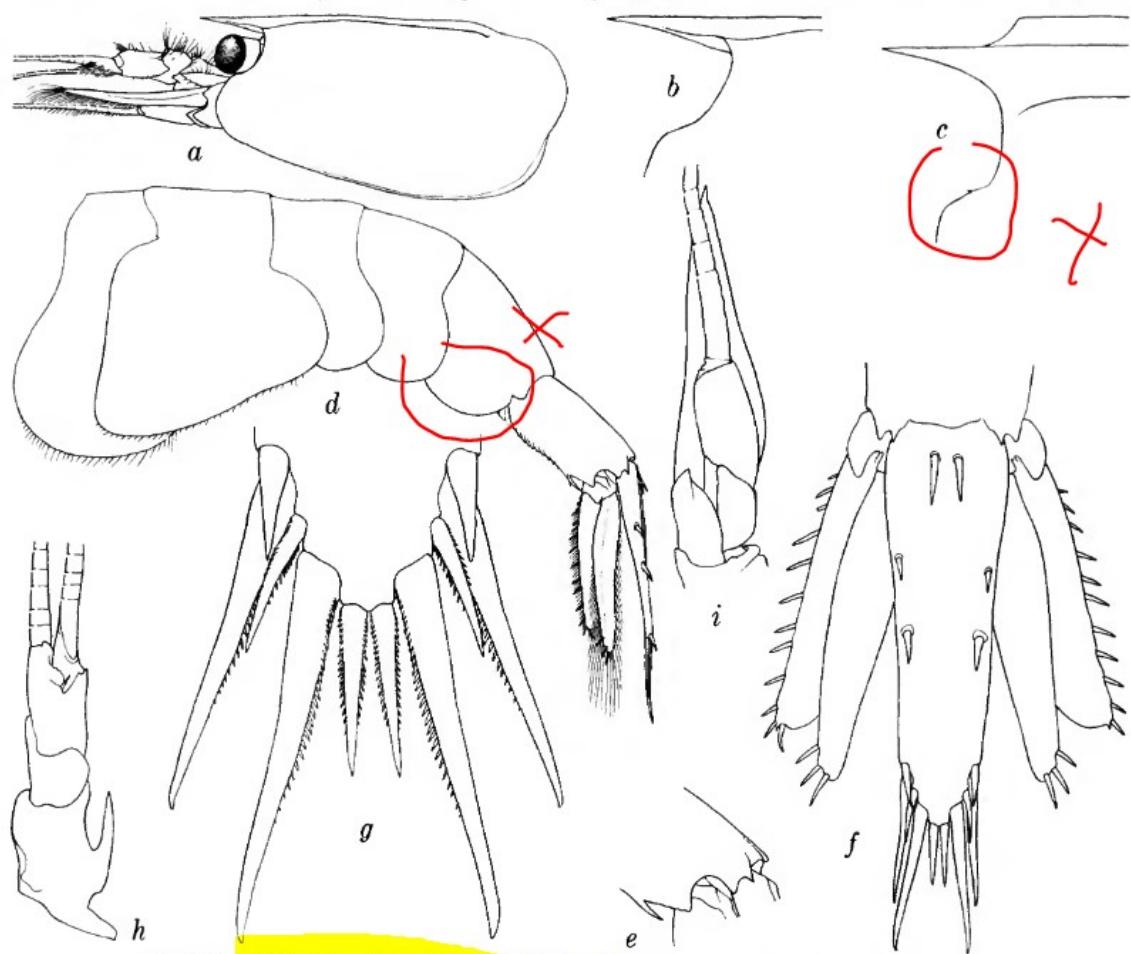


FIGURE 14.—*Leptocheila (Leptocheila) irrobusta*, holotype, ovigerous female: *a*, carapace and anterior appendages; *b*, rostrum and orbit, lateral aspect; *c*, same, dorsolateral aspect; *d*, abdomen; *e*, posterior end of 6th abdominal somite; *f*, telson and uropods; *g*, posterior margin of telson; *h*, right antennule, dorsal aspect; *i*, right antenna, ventral aspect. (Magnifications:



FIGURE 15.—*Leptocheila (Leptocheila) irrobusta*, holotype, ovigerous female: *a*, right mandible; *b*, right 1st maxilla; *c*, right 2nd maxilla; *d*, right 1st maxilliped; *e*, right 2nd maxilliped; *f*, right 3rd maxilliped; *g*, right 1st pereopod; *h*, same, fingers; *i*, right 2nd pereopod; *j*, same, fingers; *k*, right 3rd pereopod; *l*, right 4th pereopod; *m*, right 5th pereopod. (Magnifications: *c-g*, *i*, *k-m*, $\times 25$; *a*, *b*, *h*, *j*, $\times 62$.)

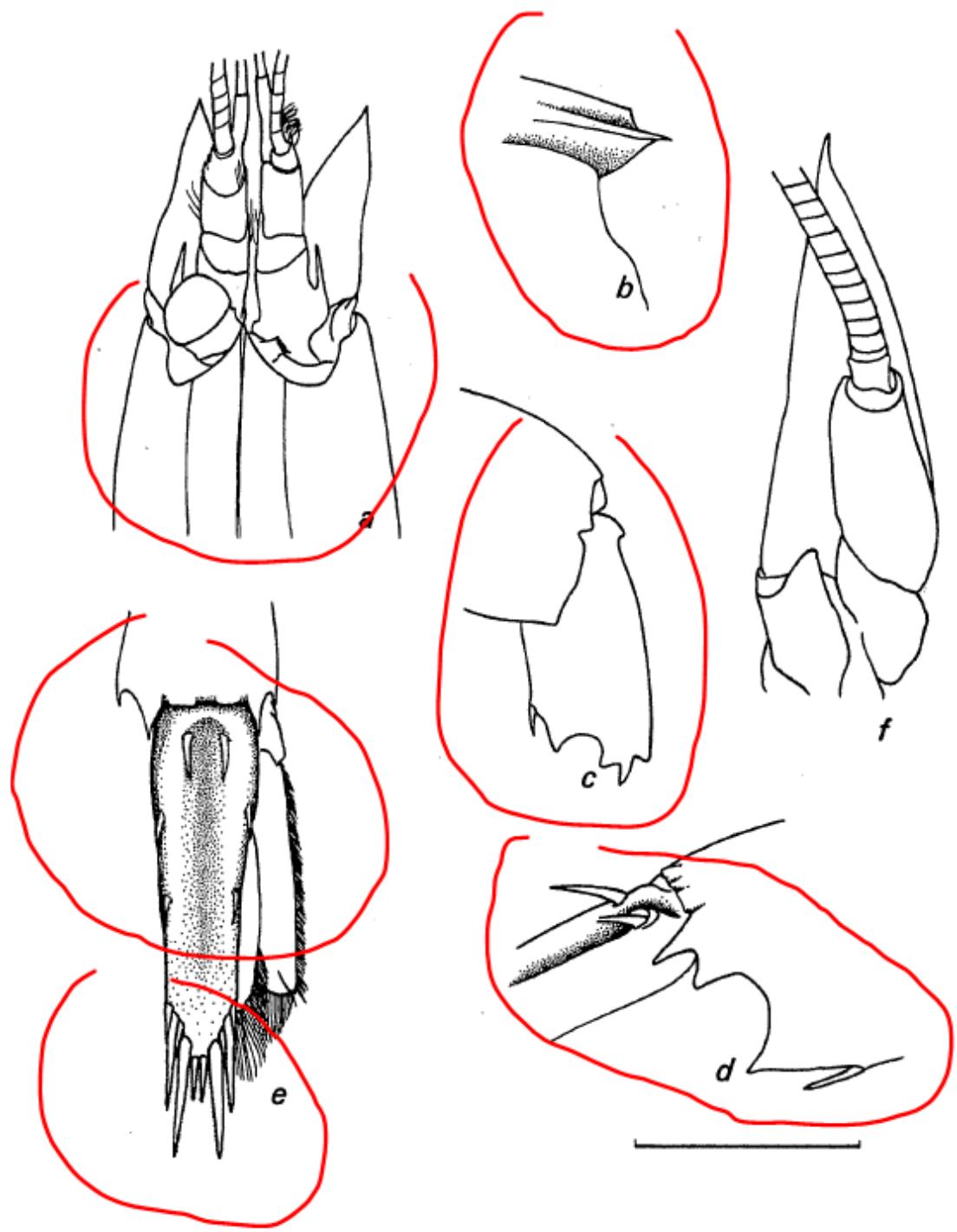


FIG. 6.—*Leptochela (L.) crosnieri* new species. Paratype, ovigerous female from New Caledonia (4.1 mm in CL). *a*, anterior part of body in dorsal view; *b*, anterior part of carapace in oblique view; *c*, fifth and sixth abdominal somites; *d*, articulation between sixth abdominal somite and telson; *e*, tail fan; *f*, antenna in ventral view. Scale for *a*, *c*, *e*: 1.0 mm; *b*, *d*, *f*: 2.0 mm.

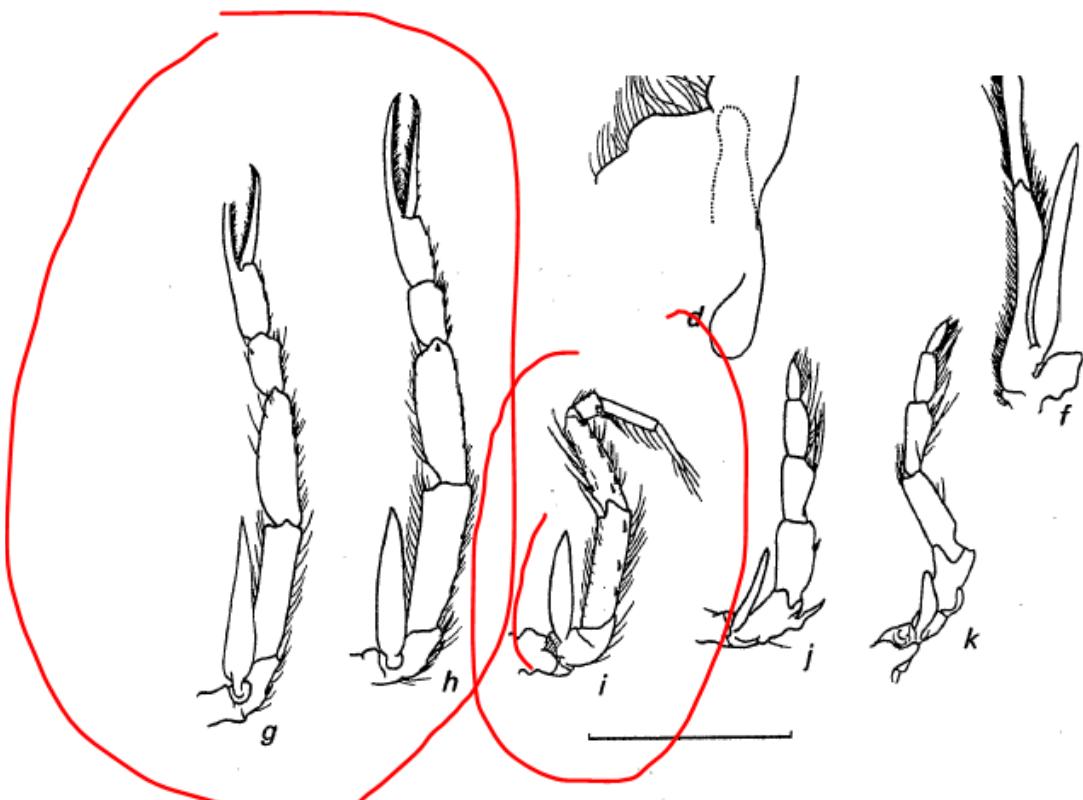


FIG. 7. — *Leptochela (L.) crosnieri* new species. Paratype, ovigerous female from New Caledonia (4.1 mm in CL). *a*, mandible; *b*, maxillule; *c*, maxilla; *d*, first maxilliped; *e*, second maxilliped; *f*, third maxilliped; *g*, first pereopod, *h*, second pereopod, *i*, third pereopod; *j*, fourth pereopod; *k*, fifth pereopod. Scale: 1.0 mm.

Avec la clé de Hayashi (1995)

1 Telson with two pairs of dorsolateral spines..... 4

4 - Sixth abdominal somite with large spine on ventrolateral surface, without additional spines on ventrolateral margin- 5

5 - Orbital margin without mesially directed spine. Posteroventral corner of fifth abdominal somite angular in adult. Size small, ovigerous females less than 4.1 mm in CL..... *Leptochela (L.) crosnieri* sp. nov.

Periclimenes perturbans Bruce, 1978, st. 46c -

Lc = 1.8 mm, Lt env. 7 mm, telson cassé – spécimen desséché sous la bino ! Sans doute plus réexamitable (il flotte !!).

P1 un peu plus court que P2. P2 carpe entier de longueur comparable à la pince ; doigts a peu près 1/3 pince, pince un peu renflée. Dactyls P3-P5 allongés, courbes, simples, effilés, environ 1/3 du propode. Propode avec 2-3 longue épines distoventrales. Carpe environ 1/3 propode.

Rostre (cassé au bout , pointe) : 4+/0, bv droit, bd un peu courbe, pas très long, n'atteind pas l'extrémité des pdo.

Pas vu épines sur carapace. Peut être ?branchiostège, ?hépatique ; vu finalement 1 épine antennaire + 1 épines postantennaire ou hépatique

Tergite 1 (et 2) forme une petite bosse. Tergite 3 en forme de coupe recouvrant 4 (comme chez certaines Pandalidae).

Telson avec 3 paires d'épines distales + 2 paires dorsale dans la partie distale

Semblé être un 'Periclimenes' mais difficile d'être certain tant ce genre a été certain tant ce genre a été « découpé » au cours des dernières années.

Une espèce locale qui se rapproche et pourrait éventuellement convenir si des variations de type caractères juvéniles sont invoquées est

Periclimenes lepidus Bruce, 1978

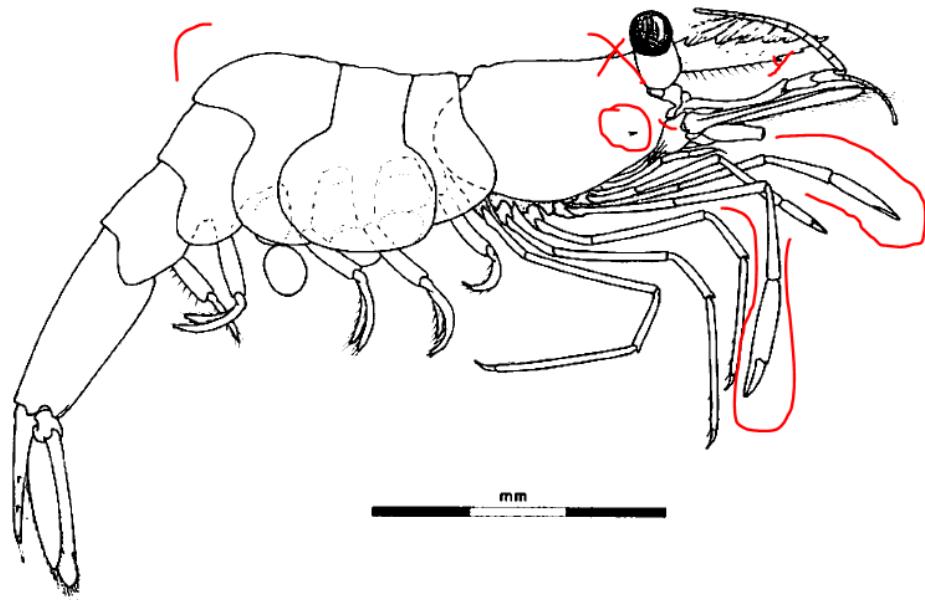


Figure 20. *Periclimenes lepidus* sp. nov., holotype female.

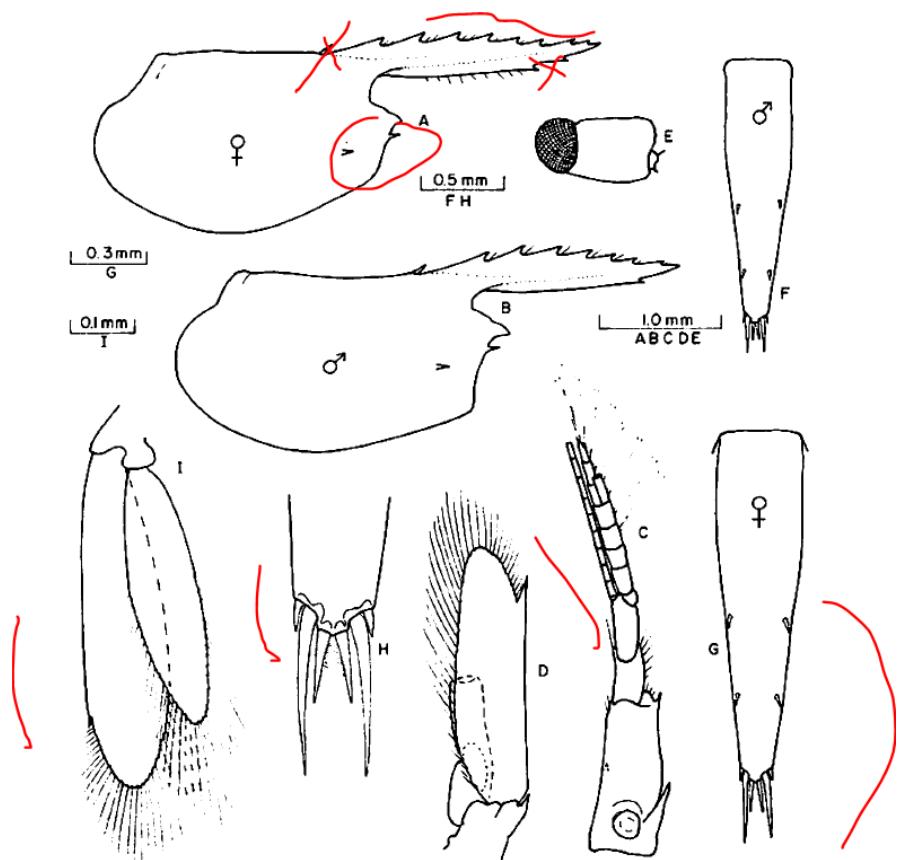


Figure 21. *Periclimenes lepidus* sp. nov., paratypes. Carapace and rostrum: A, female; B, male; C, antennule; D, antenna; E, eye; F, male telson; G, female telson; H, terminal telson spines; I, uropod.

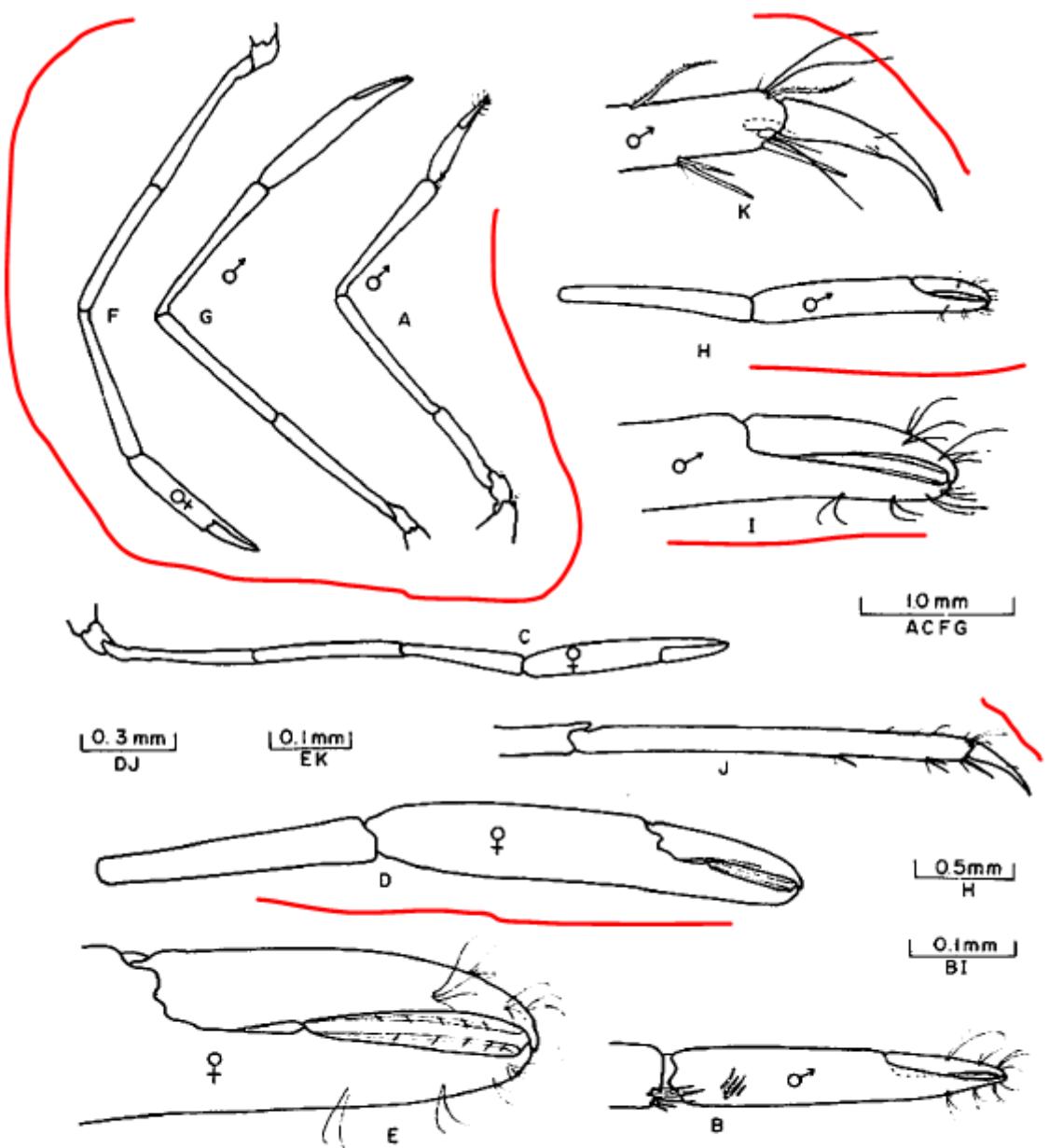


Figure 23. *Periclimenes lepidus* sp. nov., paratype. A, First pereiopod, male; B, chela of first pereiopod, male; C, major second pereiopod, female; D, carpus and chela of major second pereiopod, female; E, fingers of chela of major second pereiopod, female; F, minor second pereiopod, female; G, second pereiopod, male; H, carpus and chela of second pereiopod, male; I, fingers of chela of second pereiopod, male; J, propod and dactyl of third pereiopod; K, dactyl of third pereiopod.

Egalement, *Periclimenes perturbans* Bruce, 1978 qui n'est connu que d'1 sp. et récolté avec les *P. lepidus* précédent (et qui pourrait bien n'être qu'un synonyme) correspond bien, en particulier pour la quasi absence d'épine épigastrique sur la carapace, ce qui correspond au spécimen examiné.

Il vaut mieux retenir cette dernière espèce qui correspond bien au dessins de Bruce ce qui permet d'attirer l'attention sur cette espèce 'orpheline', jamais signalée depuis sa description et connue de Northwest coast of Madagascar near Nosy Bé, 40 m, on alcyonarian, *MorcheLLana* (type locality); known only from the type locality

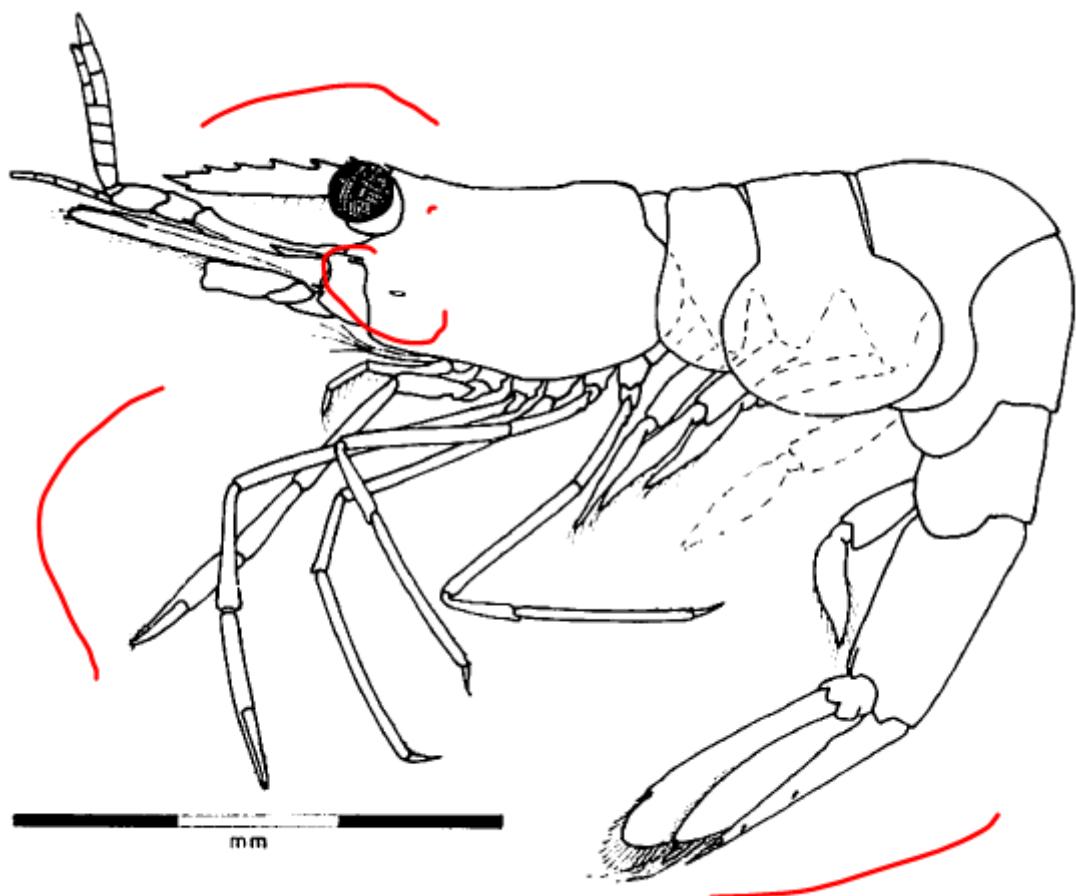


Figure 25. *Periclimenes perturbans* sp. nov., holotype, male.

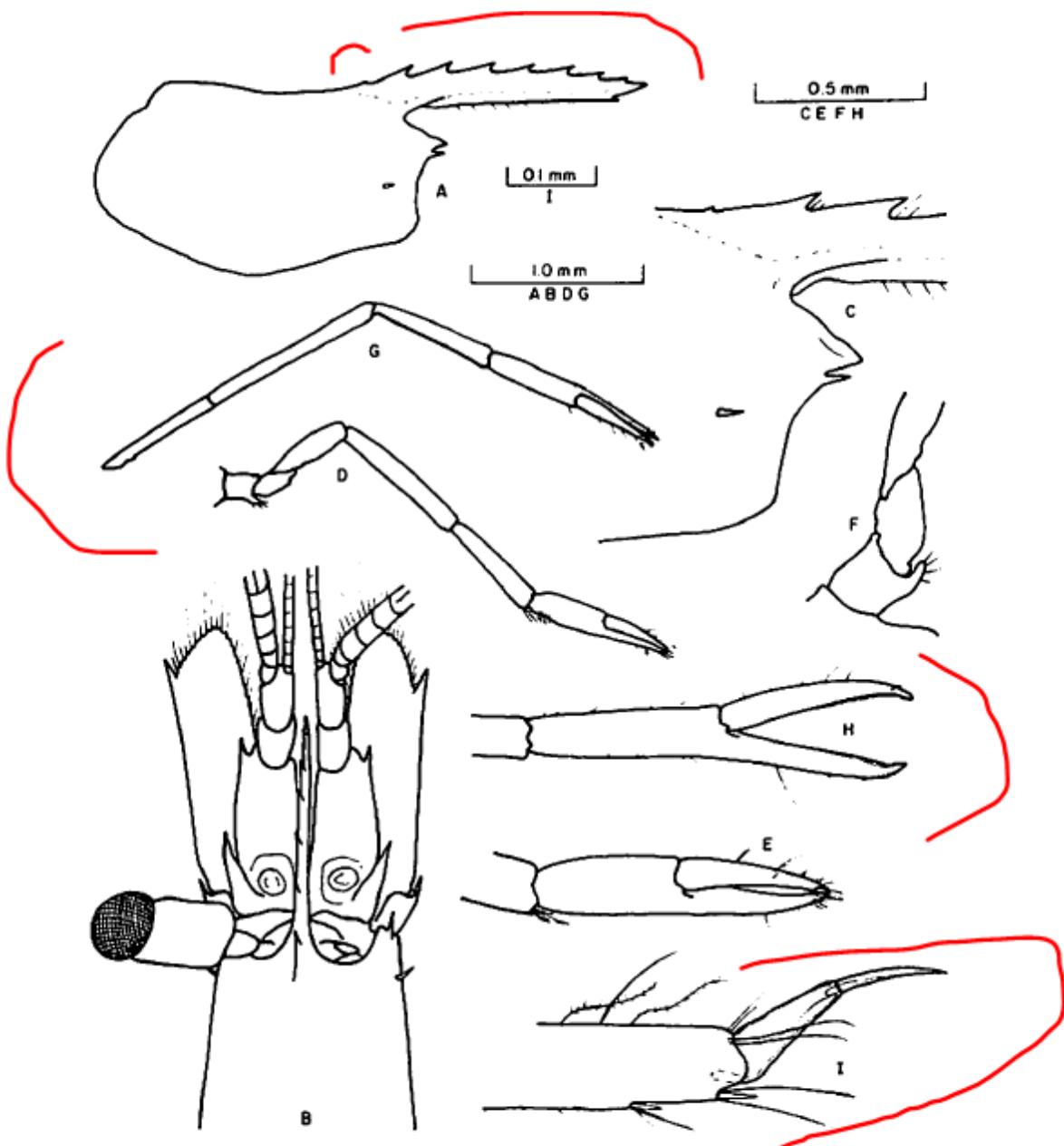


Figure 26. *Periclimenes perturbans* sp. nov., holotype, male. A, Carapace and rostrum, lateral; B, anterior carapace, rostrum and antennae, dorsal; C, inferior orbital region; D, first pereiopod; E, chela of first pereiopod; F, basis and coxa of first pereiopod; G, second pereiopod; H, chela of second pereiopod ; K, distal propod and dactyl of third pereiopod.

Host. The specimen was obtained from the alcyonarian *Morcheillana gilva* (Stimpson) (Nephtheidae; Alcyonacea).

Remarks. The single specimen was found in association with the two specimens of *P. lepidus* described above. The two species are closely similar in their general morphology. The present specimen is slightly smaller than the *P. lepidus* specimens but has a well developed appendix masculina on the second pereiopod and is therefore not considered to be a juvenile. The two species are to be separated by the presence of a small epigastric tooth in *P. perturbans*, instead of a well developed spine, the slender erect, possibly mobile, hepatic spine and the differences in the proportions of the segments of the first and second pereiopods, other differences are found in the positions of the dorsal telson spine and the propodal spines and dactylus of the ambulatory pereiopods.

The existence of two closely related species of shrimp on the same host animal is unusual but not without parallel. In the case of other pontoniine shrimps *Harpiliopsis depressa* Stimpson and *H. spinigera* (Ortmann) and also *Jocaste japonica* (Ortmann) and *J. lucina* (Nobili) are commonly found together as species pairs on their appropriate hosts.

Galathea tanegashimae Baba, 1969 – St 46c

1 fem. ov. Lc = 3.4 mm, Lt avec pince env. 12 mm.

Attribué à priori à *G. tanegashimae* à cause du « croisillon » à la base des doigts qui est visible sur la photo.



Dans la clé de MACPHERSON & ROAINAS-BARCIA (2015), en « remontant »

145. Mxp3 merus with flexor distal spine clearly smaller than proximal spine .. G. tanegashimae Baba, 1969 (vu une épine ventro-médiane très forte sur le bord extero-ventral et une petite épine distale sur ce même bord, 3 fois plus petite environ)

144 Carapace without hepatic and parahepatic spines ... 145 (vu 2 épines épigastriques médiane ; latéralement par vu d'épines hépatique/parahépatique ... seulement quelques soies).

140 Pterygostomian flap unarmed on surface .. 144

138 Epipods present only on P1 .. 140 (vu quelque chose qui ressemble à 1 épipode sur la coxa de P1 après avoir retiré le P1 seulement – très difficile voir en place. – pas vu, mais sans insisté sur P2).

130 Epipods present at least on P1 .. 138 (vu un ‘semblant’ d’épipode en détachant le P1 ; pas vu sur P2 mais sans le détacher).

Ici si je prends l’alternative qui pourrait correspondre (pas épipode sur P1)

130. Epipods absent on P1–3 ... 131

A faire plus tard

129 Rostrum at least 1.2 times longer than broad (=1.21); lateral margins straight or slightly convex (breadth smaller between basal second incisions than between basal incisions) .. 130

125 Carapace with 2 epigastric spines only (but see G. spinosorostris) .. 129

112 Carapace with epigastric spines ... 125

91 Antennular basal article with 3 well-developed terminal spines, distomesial spine always distinct, though sometimes clearly smaller than others ... 112

85 Carapace without cardiac spines ... 91

64 Carapace lateral margin with small but distinct spine between anterolateral spine and anteriormost spine of branchial margin (vu 1 épine frontale, 1 épine antéro latérale suivie d'une petite épine, 4 épines branchiales lat et 2 épines branchiales postéro latérales)... 85

39 Gastric ridges not scale-like... 64

37 Rostrum not truncate, triangular... 39

29 Rostrum with 4 lateral teeth 37

28 Rostrum with 4 or 5 lateral teeth 29

25 Rostrum with more than 3 lateral teeth... 28

11 Interrupted or scale like mesogastric ridge(s) between anteriormost branchial marginal spines
25 (pas très facile à voir mais acceptable)

5 Pterygostomian flap unarmed on upper margin (rarely with row of denticles)... 11

4 Anterolateral spine of carapace never reaching tip of basal lateral tooth of rostrum. Posterior branchial margin with at most 5 spines ... 5 (vu 3 épines posterior branchial)

1 Transverse ridges on carapace dorsal surface distinct....4

La photo couleur dans Macpherson & Robainas 2015 ne montre pas très bien le X à la base des doigts !! (fig. 121 D)



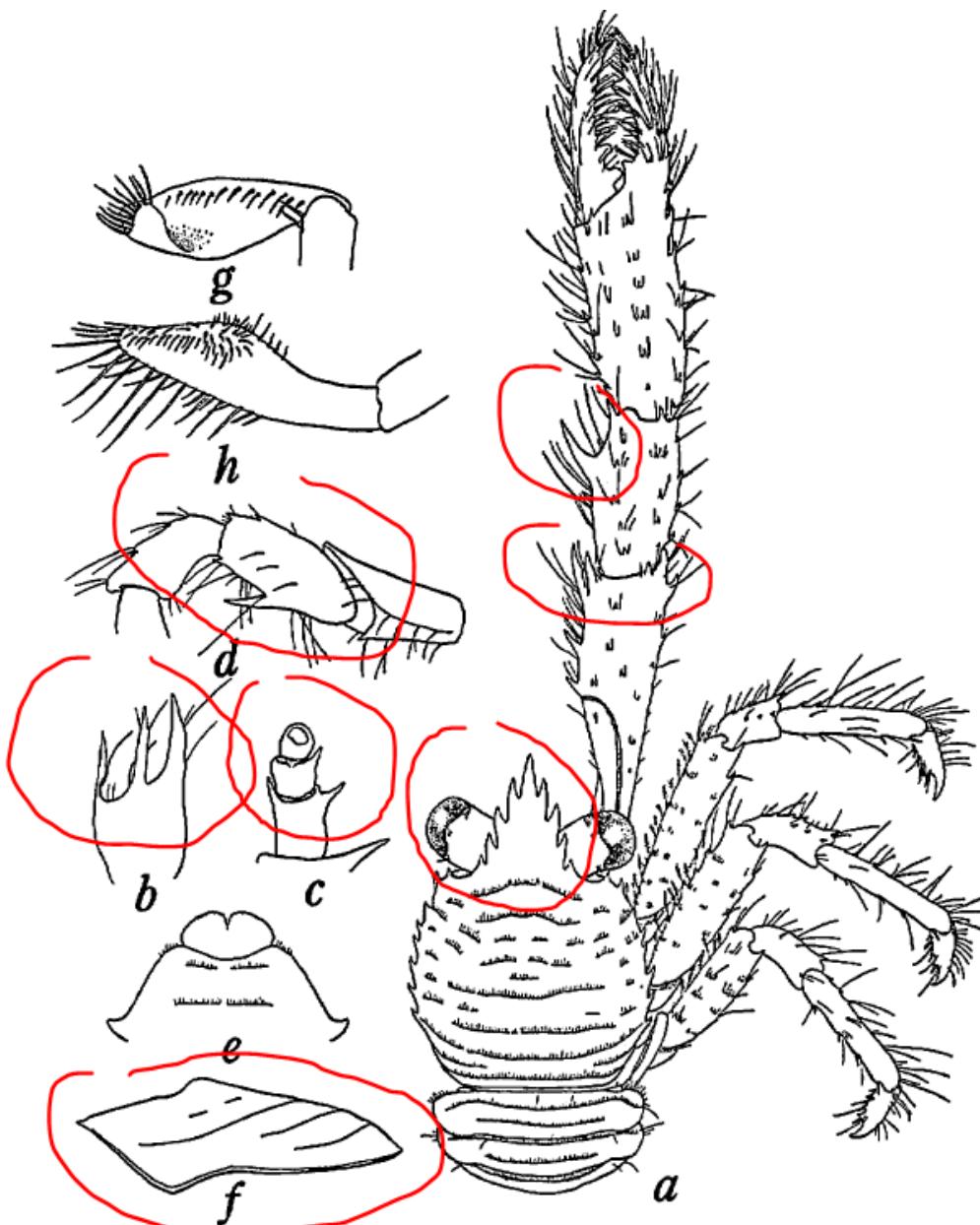
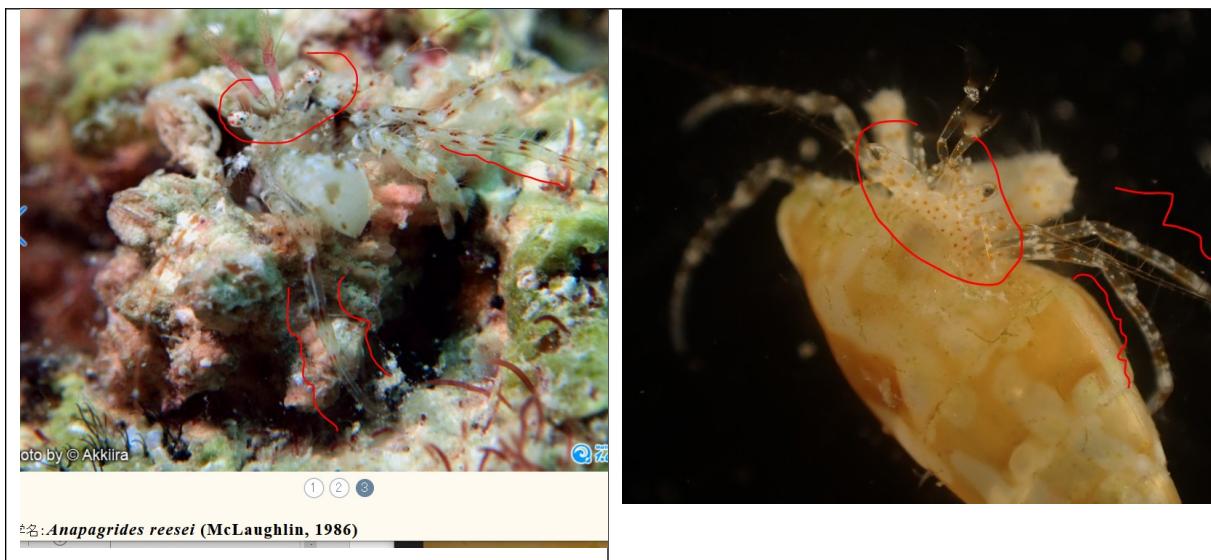


Fig. 4. *Galathea tanegashimae* sp. nov., holotype, male, *a*, animal in dorsal view, $\times 7.3$; basal segment of left antennule, $\times 15$; *c*, right antennal peduncle, $\times 15$; *d*, endopodite of left third maxilliped, $\times 11$; *e*, anterior part of sternal segments, $\times 15$; *f*, left pterygostomial flap, $\times 11$; *g*, left first pleopod, dorsal view, $\times 54$; *h*, left second pleopod, ventral view, $\times 54$.

Caractères vérifiés en rouge.

Paguridae ?Turleania - St. 46c

Lc = 0.3 mm, très petit, et le seul sp. sorti de sa coquille est en pièces détachées. La couleur avec des ponctions sur les pédoncules oculaires ressemble un peu à Anapagrides reesei mais les pattes sont rayées différemment



Dans McLaughlin (1986) les pinces de *A. reesei* ne correspondent pas

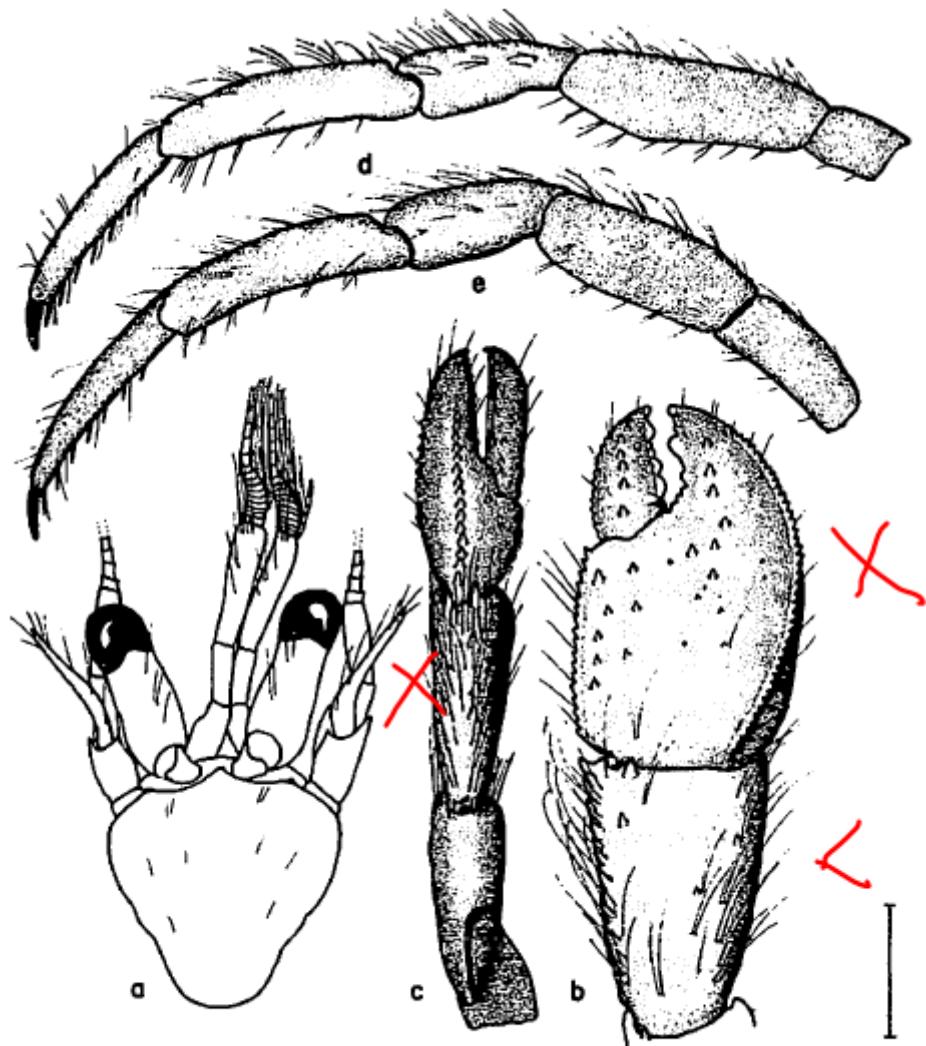


Fig. 6. *Nanopagurus reesei*, new species, paratype. a, shield and cephalic appendages; b, chela and carpus right cheliped (dorsal view); c, left cheliped; d, second left pereiopod (lateral view); e, third left pereiopod (lateral view). Scale = 1.0 mm.

Le carpe des pinces est plus court sur le sp. examiné, le mérus porte 2 épines acérées sur le bord ventromesial (proximal, médiane).

Essayé le genre *Pagurixus* mais la base des P5 (tubes sexuels et soies) n'est pas visible et le merus des pinces avec 2 épines acérées ne correspond pas. Les pinces du sp. examiné sont presque symétriques

Resssemble un peu à *Turleania* pour les merus pinces et petits points sur le vivant. Pas vu de tube sexuel par contre (femelle). Dans **Osawa & Fujita (2008)**

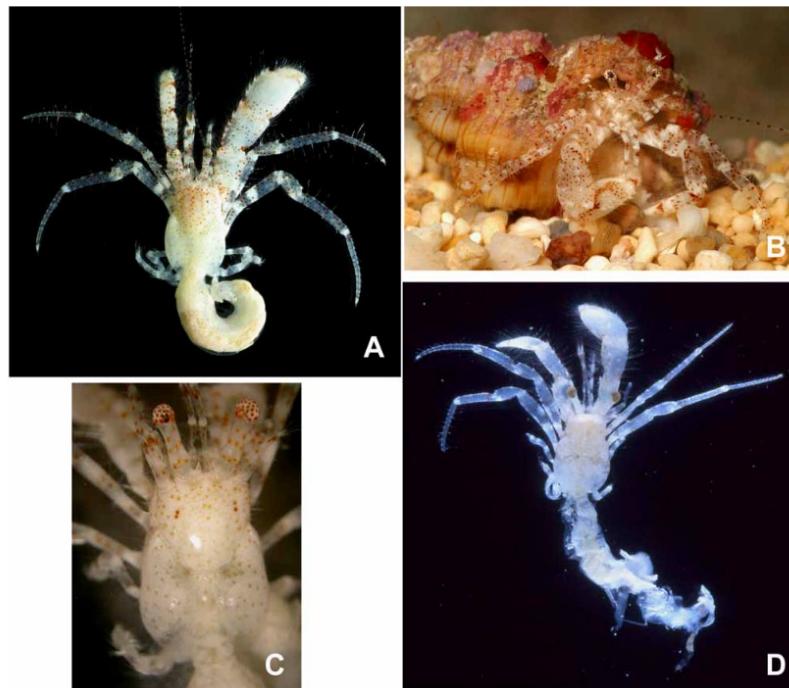


FIGURE 10. Fresh specimens. *Turleania saliens* n. sp., holotype male (sl 3.3 mm), CMNH-ZC 02187 (A, B); *Turleania saliens* n. sp., paratype female (sl 2.9 mm), CMNH-ZC 02191 (C); *Turleania tenebrosa* n. sp., holotype male (sl 3.0 mm), CMNH-ZC 00932 (D). A, D, entire specimen, dorsal view; B, same, anterior view; C, carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal view.

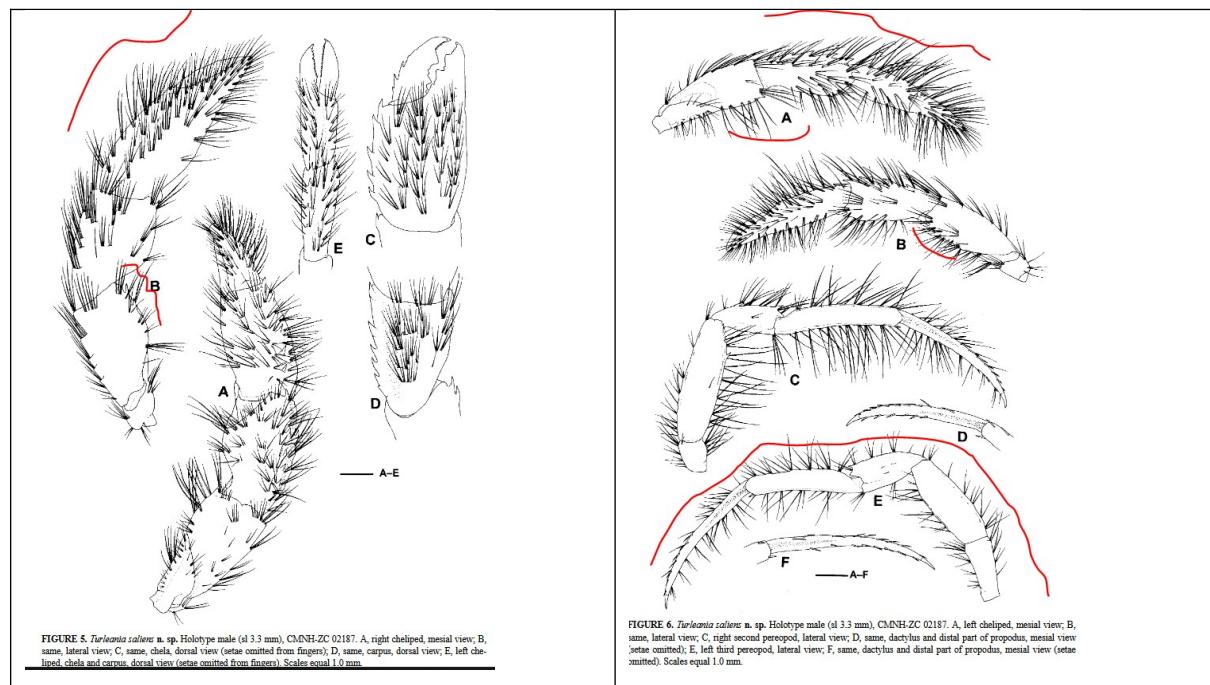


FIGURE 5. *Turleania californica* n. sp. Holotype male (sl 3.3 mm), CMNH-ZC 02187. A, right cheliped, mesial view; B, same, lateral view; C, same, chela, dorsal view (setae omitted from fingers); D, same, carpus, dorsal view; E, left cheliped, chela and carpus, dorsal view (setae omitted from fingers). Scales equal 1.0 mm.

FIGURE 6. *Turleania californica* n. sp. Holotype male (sl 3.3 mm), CMNH-ZC 02187. A, left cheliped, mesial view; B, same, lateral view; C, right second pereopod, lateral view; D, same, dactylus and distal part of propodus, mesial view (setae omitted); E, left third pereopod, lateral view; F, same, dactylus and distal part of propodus, mesial view (setae omitted). Scales equal 1.0 mm.

Mail à Komai 27/04/2022

Hello Tomo,

I have this tiny sp. (sl only 0.3 mm) under my stereomicroscope, in bad condition. Difficult! I cannot propose a potential candidate. Perhaps in ?Turleania but merus of chela is somewhat different with 2 sharp spines on ventromesial margin (proximal and median). I do not see sexual tube(s) but perhaps a fem. juvenile.

Color photo attached, with spots on ocular peduncle, chelipeds, shield, and brown bands on P2-3.

Another photo at this link

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dUNVg2gmV6AwL_kgTlh7pjo32n9aUKTM?usp=sharing

Any inspiration?

Hope everything is going well for you.

Best wishes.

Joseph.



Periclimenes lepidus Bruce, 1978 – St. 97a,

2 spp. Lc 1.5, Lt env. 10 mm

Deux spécimens dans coraux et bonnes photos. Semble être P. lepidus avec rostre + épine épigastrique petite + 2-3 dents ventrales distales – OK ; Voir ci-dessus sous P. perturbans les dessins de Bruce. Pour l'écologie

Host. Associated with *Morchellana gilva* (Henderson) (Nephtheidae; Alcyonacea) = **Dendronephthya gilva Henderson, 1909** ; and an **unidentified antipatharian**. Remarks. The new species *Periclimenes lepidus* show few special features and is distinguished mainly by the absence of the characteristic features found in other species of the genus. *P. lepidus* shows the closest morphological resemblance to ***P. madreporeae* Bruce (1969)**, an associate of scleractinian corals, so far known only from the Australian Great Barrier Reef.



Dendronephthya hemprichi

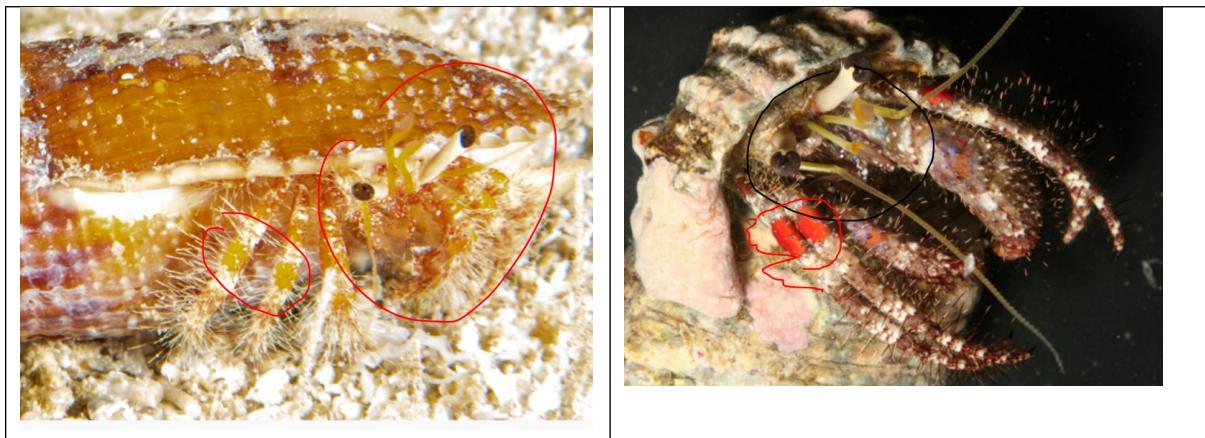


Dardanus sanguinolentus – Bouénie, 78 m st. 109a ;
1 mâle SL 5.0 mm, passe Bouénie, 78 m. 109a (également 108a, 118a)
St. 120b, dans coquille (cassée ici) SL 3.6 mm, sp. en partie dans coquille



Couleur pédoncules antennulaire et antennaire = jaune > comme chez *D. sanguinolentus*. Chez les *D. lagopodes* du WIO ces parties sont bleu. Par contre aux Philippines (cf. Malay et al. 2018 « p. 41 Antennules and antennae yellowish brown ») et en Polynésie (CRUSTA photo des *D. lagopodes* de Moorea), les *D. lagopodes* ont des pdo jaune ... les *Dardanus lagopodes* de l'OI et du Pacifique seraient donc des populations/espèces distinctes.

Ce sp. correspond à celui de Poupin et al. (2022, Naturaе), Sanctutum, 05/04/2019, 70 m, avec carpe P3 jaune/brun



D. sanguinolentus est probable :

Déjà connu de la région

Antennules et antennes jaune

Carpe brun/jaune (au lieu de brun)

P3 dactyle et propode avec un sulcus sur la moitié dorsale de la face externe. (arrondi chez *D. lagopodes*) ; propode P3 2.4 haut/long ; dactyl p3 = 1.7 fois propode (ne correspond pas à 1.2 fois dans le tab. suivant), 7-8 épines

Dans le tab. De Malay et al. La plupart des caractères sont ceux de *D. sanguinolentus*. Ce n'est pas *D. balibouon*.

En rester à *D. sanguinolentus* avec le rouge des carpes un peu moins prononcé que pour les sp. des petits fonds à Mayotte.

Elle se rapproche le plus de *D. sanguinolentus* par la couleur jaune de ses antennules et antennes, mais s'en distingue par la coloration du carpe des pattes, jaune au lieu de rouge. Elle se distingue de *D. lagopodes* à la fois par la couleur jaune des antennules et antennes, au lieu de bleu chez *D. lagopodes* et par la couleur du carpe des pattes, brun chez *D. lagopodes*. Une autre espèce proche, appartenant au groupe des espèces de type ‘*lagopodes*’ est *Dardanus balibouon Malay, Rahayu & Chan, 2018*, décrite des Philippines (6–37 m), chez laquelle la couleur sur le vivant n'est malheureusement pas connue mais qui correspond approximativement sur un spécimen récemment fixé (Malay et al. 2018 : 40, fig. 4b ; jaune crème sur antennules/antennes et orange sur les pattes). A cause de sa couleur inhabituelle pour le groupe des espèces de type ‘*lagopodes*’ le spécimen de Mayotte appartient peut-être à une nouvelle espèce ? RETENIR *D. sanguinolentus*

Table 2. Morphological characters separating members of the “*Dardanus lagopodes*” species complex.

Morphology	<i>Dardanus lagopodes</i> (Forskål, 1775)	<i>Dardanus sanguinolentus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	<i>Dardanus balibouon</i> , new species
Shield	0.9–1 times as long as broad, lateral margin with tufts of setae	0.9–1 times as long as broad, lateral margin with tufts of setae	0.9 times as long as broad, lateral margin with dense tufts of long setae
Ocular peduncles	0.9 times length of shield, corneas 0.2 length of ocular peduncles	0.9 times length of shield, corneas 0.2 length of ocular peduncles	0.8 times length of shield, corneas 0.3 length of ocular peduncles
Antennular peduncles	Not reaching base of corneas	Reaching base of corneas	Reaching middle of corneas
Antennal peduncles	0.7 times length of ocular peduncles	0.6 times length of ocular peduncles	0.6 times length of ocular peduncles
Left second pereopod	Dactyl 1.3–1.4 length of propodus, ventral margin with 5–7 spines distally	Dactyl 1.6–1.7 length of propodus, ventral margin with 7 spines distally	Dactyl 1.3–1.4 length of propodus, ventral margin with 6 spines distally
Left third pereopod	Dactyl 1.3–1.4 length of propodus, ventral margin with 3 spines; propodus 2.3–2.4 as long as broad, no longitudinal sulcus on dactylus and propodus	Dactyl 1.2 length of propodus, ventral margin with 3 spines; propodus 2.3–2.5 as long as broad, longitudinal sulcus on lateral face of dactylus and propodus	Dactyl 1.2 length of propodus, ventral margin with 5 spines; propodus 2.1 as long as broad, indistinct midline longitudinal lobe on lateral face of propodus
Telson	Asymmetrical, posterior lobe separated by median cleft, each with 7 corneous spines near terminal margin	Asymmetrical, posterior lobe separated by median cleft, left lobe with 7, right lobe with 4 corneous spines near terminal margin	Asymmetrical, posterior lobe separated by median cleft, left lobe with 7, right lobe with 6 corneous spines near terminal margin
Setosity	Long setae covering surface of pereopods and chelae, shield with sparse tufts of long setae; setae arise singly	Long setae covering surface of pereopods and chelae, shield with sparse tufts of long setae; setae arise singly	Very long, extremely dense setae nearly obscuring surface of pereopods and chelae, shield bearing dense tufts of very long setae; multiple (3+) setae arise from single spot

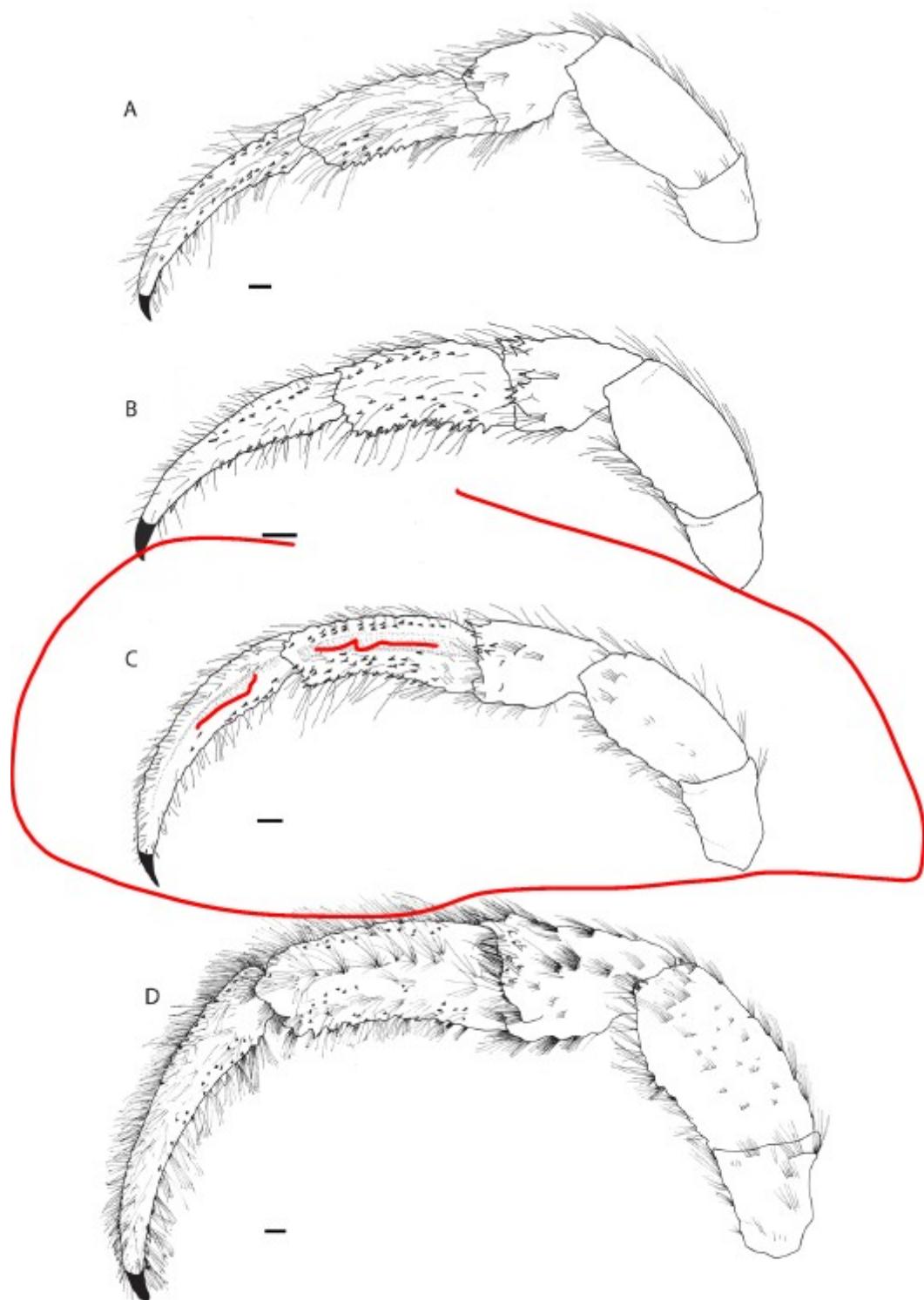


Fig. 5. Lateral view of left third pereopod. A, *Dardanus lagopodes* (Forskål, 1775). Male SL 9.8 mm, stn N2, ZRC 2015.0489; B, *Dardanus lagopodes* (Forskål, 1775). Female SL 7.6 mm, stn R1, ZRC 2015.0488; C, *Dardanus sanguinolentus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824). Male SL 7.8 mm, stn R38, ZRC 2015.0491; D, *Dardanus balhibuon*, new species, holotype. Female SL 14.3 mm, stn R38.

Dardanus jacquesi Asakura & Hirayama, 2002

St. 120 et 120a, SI about 2.5 mm

St 120c1, SI 4.1 mm, en partie dans coquille (pince cassée mais vérifiée qu'elle est finement tuberculée – lisse chez *D. dearmatus* qui est proche).