

Notes on Indo-West Pacific Crustacea Decapoda III to IX

L.B. Holthuis

Holthuis, L.B. Notes on Indo-West Pacific Crustacea Decapoda III to IX.

Zool. Med. Leiden 69 (13), 31.vii.1995: 139-151, figs 1-2.— ISSN 0024-0672.

L.B. Holthuis, National Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 9517, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands.

Key words: *Macrobrachium glabrum* new species; Madagascar; *Chlorotocella leptorhynchus* = *C. spinicauda*; *Rhynchocinetes rugulosus* = *R. serratus*; *Cinetorhynchus* new subgenus of *Rhynchocinetes*; *Hippolyte commensalis*; Gulf of Aqaba; commensal of *Heteroxenia* and *Lithophyton*; lectotype for *Palaemon dacqueti*; *Macrobrachium rosenbergii dacqueti* (Sunier, 1925); *Pandalus kessleri* = *P. latirostris*.

Seven short notes: (1) describing a new species of *Macrobrachium* from Madagascar, (2) synonymizing *Chlorotocella leptorhynchus* (Stimpson, 1860) with *C. spinicauda* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837), (3) synonymizing *Rhynchocinetes rugulosus* Stimpson, 1860, with *R. serratus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837), (4) establishing *Cinetorhynchus*, a new subgenus of *Rhynchocinetes*, (5) giving new locality and host records for *Hippolyte commensalis*, (6) establishing that *dacqueti* is the correct name for the western subspecies of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, (7) showing that *Pandalus latirostris* M.J. Rathbun, 1902 is the correct name for *Pandalus kessleri* Brashnikov, 1907.

During the more than 50 years that I have been working in the Leiden Museum on decapod Crustacea, small items of interest came to my notice, which in itself were not important enough for a special publication, or were reserved to form part of a larger future publication which ultimately did not materialize. Now, near the end of my career, it seems worth while to deal with these miscellaneous observations. It was thought most practical to publish them as small notes in the present series, and so clean my desk from several of the items that have cluttered it for so long. The numbers I and II of this series were published by me in 1982 in *Crustaceana*, 42 (1):26-36, figs 1-3.

III. Description of a new species of *Macrobrachium* from Madagascar

In 1973 the Museum received from Dr Y. Thérézien, at that time of Biarritz, France, a collection of freshwater shrimps from Madagascar. Among these a new species was found, which after a lapse of more than 20 years still seems to be undescribed. With the present description I, very belatedly, fulfill a promise made to Dr Thérézien to whom I want to express here my gratitude for this interesting material and for his patience. The illustrations are mainly by the hand of Mr Charles H.J.M. Fransen, who, notwithstanding his crowded program, found the time to execute these, for which I am most grateful to him.

Macrobrachium glabrum new species (figs 1-2)

Material examined.— Kotomay, sous-préfecture Mitsinjo, prov. Majunga, N.W. Madagascar; 11.viii.1972, Y. Thérézien, no. 9; 1 ♂ holotype, cl. 51 mm (without rostrum 32 mm).— Same locality, 28.viii.1972, Y. Thérézien, no. 10; 2 ♀ paratypes, cl. 22 and 36 mm (without rostrum 9 and 18 mm). The types are preserved in the National Museum of Natural History Leiden under nos. RMNH D 46157 (holotype) and RMNH D 46158 (paratypes).

Description of the male holotype.— The rostrum (fig. 1) is rather high and long, reaching the end of the scaphocerite; its distal part is curved slightly up. The upper margin is slightly convex over the eyes, slightly concave in the distal part. There are 13 dorsal rostral teeth, of which three are placed behind the orbit. The posterior of these three is smaller than the other two and separated from them by a distance longer than the interspace between these two teeth; it thereby has the characters of an epigastric tooth. The second to seventh teeth are of the same size, and placed rather close together. The eighth to tenth teeth are separated by larger intervals than the previous teeth. There are 3 subdistal dorsal teeth, which are separated from the last (= 10th) of the previous teeth by a distinct unarmed portion of the upper margin of the rostrum. The lower rostral margin has four teeth, the distal of which stands slightly before the 10th dorsal tooth. The unarmed part of the lower margin between the fourth tooth and the apex is only slightly shorter than the toothed part.

The antennal spine is strong and bears a short dorsal carina. The hepatic spine is much smaller and lies in the same line with the carina of the antennal spine. The branchiostegal line is distinct. The surface of the carapace is perfectly smooth.

The abdomen is smooth. The pleura of the first three somites are broadly rounded. The pleura of somites 4 and 5 are also rounded, but the posterolateral angle, although with a broadly rounded top, is almost rectangular. The pleura of segment 6 end in a sharp tooth, as does the posterolateral angle. The sixth somite is less than 1.5 times as long as the fifth and $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the telson. The telson bears the normal two pairs of dorsal spines, the anterior of these lies in about the middle of the telson, the posterior about halfway the anterior pair and the posterior margin of the telson. This posterior margin (fig. 2c) tapers regularly to a sharp point that reaches beyond the two pairs of posterior spines. The outer posterior spines are very short and placed before the inner, longer spines.

The eyes are normal with a globular, darkly pigmented cornea; the ocellus is quite distinct.

The antennular peduncle is normal. The anterior margin of the basal segment is distinctly convex; the anterolateral spine reaches about to the end of the anterior margin.

The scaphocerite is large, and of normal shape, with a distinct spine near the outer part of the base.

The third maxilliped reaches to the middle of the second segment of the antennular peduncle.

The first pereiopods (fig. 1) are very slender and reach with $\frac{1}{4}$ of the carpus beyond the scaphocerite. The chela measures slightly more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the carpus. The palm is slightly longer than the fingers. The merus has $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the carpus.

The second legs (fig. 1) are strong but very slender and long. The left and right are similar in shape and size. They reach with slightly more than the carpus beyond the scaphocerite. The fingers are somewhat ($\frac{9}{8}$) longer than the palm. They are very slender and of about the same height throughout their length; the tips are curved inward. They are almost 20 times as long as high. The cutting edge of both fingers is unarmed but for two rather small teeth in the extreme proximal part of the dactylus,

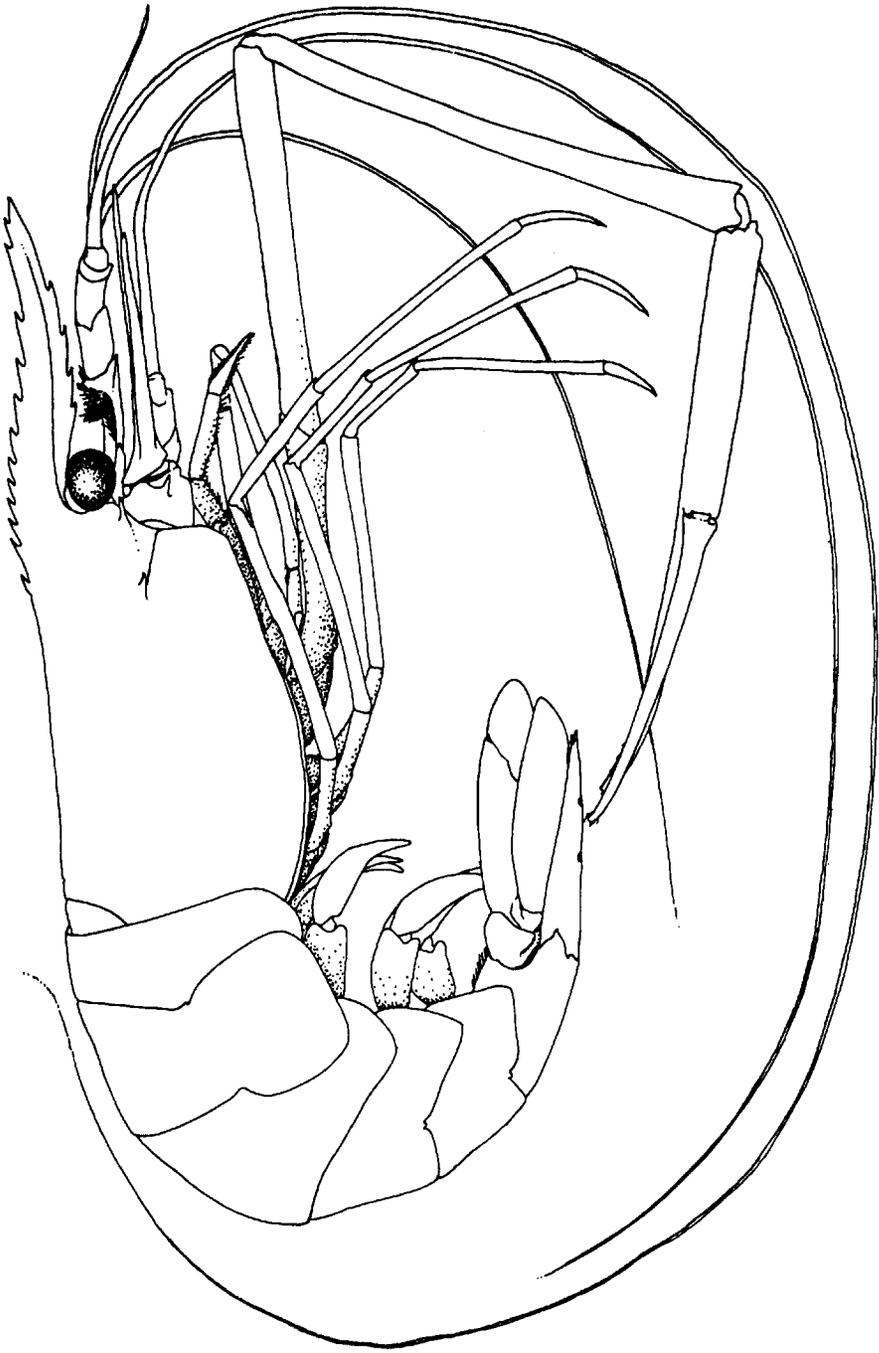


Fig. 1. *Macrobraconium glabrum* new species, holotype, cl. 51 mm. C.H.J.M. Franssen del.

and a single blunt tooth (that fits between the two teeth of the dactylus) on the fixed finger. The fingers are perfectly smooth and naked, apart from an irregular row of very short hairs or hair bundles along either side of the cutting edges. The palm is slender, it is of practically the same width and height throughout its length, and is about 6 times as long as high. It is smooth and, apart from a few scattered short hairs, naked. The carpus is 1.5 times as long as the fingers, but somewhat shorter than the chela. It is only slightly (1.4 times) wider at the distal than at the proximal end, and is about 10 times as long as its greatest width. Like on the chela there are no tubercles, and no more than a few scattered short hairs. The merus is $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the carpus, it is about 8 times as long as wide at the distal end. The ischium measures about $\frac{5}{8}$ of the length of the merus. All segments are smooth and practically naked.

The last three pairs of pereiopods (fig. 1) are slender. The third leg reaches with the dactylus beyond the scaphocerite. The dactylus is about $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the propodus. The carpus is about half as long as the propodus, and the merus is somewhat longer than the propodus. The fourth leg is similar to the third. The fifth pereiopod is the longest of the last three legs and reaches with a part of the propodus beyond the scaphocerite. The dactylus is slightly longer and more slender than that of the third leg and slightly less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the propodus. The carpus is somewhat more than half as long as the propodus and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the merus.

The first pleopod of the male (fig. 2d) has the endopod about half as long as the exopod; it is slender and has the inner margin concave. The second pleopod (fig. 2e) has the appendix masculina strong and broad, reaching beyond the middle of the exopod; it is almost twice as long as the appendix interna, and bears the usual stiff bristles.

The female paratypes (figs 2a, b) are distinctly smaller than the holotype and are more slender. The rostrum is relatively longer than in the male and reaches distinctly beyond the scaphocerite. The larger female has 12, the smaller 13 dorsal rostral teeth. There are two dorsal subdistal teeth; the arrangement of the teeth is as in the male. Like in the male the first three dorsal rostral spines are placed behind the orbit, and the first resembles an epigastric spine. The lower rostral margin of the larger female has five, that of the smaller four teeth. The unarmed distal part of the lower margin is about as long as the toothed part.

The telson is similar to that of the male. The tip in the larger female is broken, but the arrangement of the spines is the same. In the smaller female the inner posterior spines reach slightly beyond the tip of the telson.

In the females, the first pair of legs reaches only slightly beyond the scaphocerite. The fingers are a little shorter than the palm. The carpus is somewhat more than twice to almost 2.5 times as long as the chela, and distinctly longer than the merus. The second legs of the females are very slender, they reach with almost the entire carpus beyond the scaphocerite in the larger female, with less than half the carpus in the smaller. The fingers are about as long as the palm. The carpus is somewhat shorter than the chela and almost 1.5 times as long as the merus. Like in the male all segments are narrow and completely smooth.

The species shows some resemblance to *M. equidens* (Dana, 1852) in having the

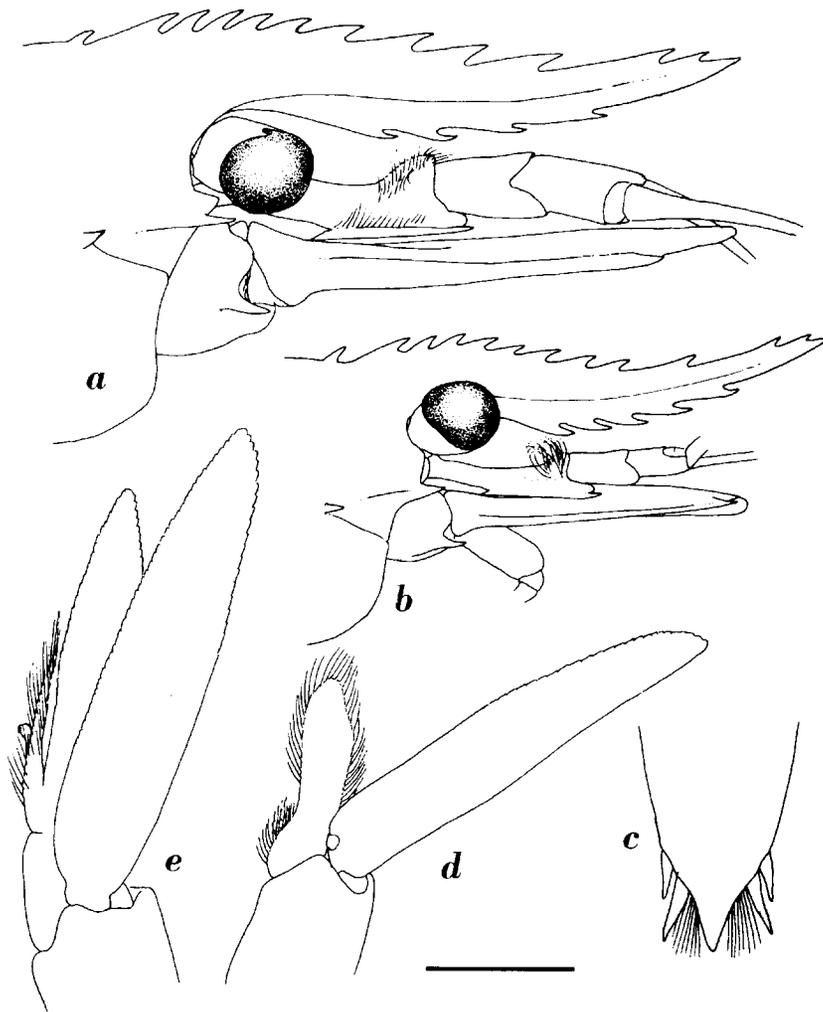


Fig. 2. *Macrobrachium glabrum* new species. a,b, female paratypes, anterior part of body in lateral view. c-e, holotype. c, tip of telson; d, pleopod 1; e, pleopod 2. Scale: a, b = 4 mm; c = 1 mm; d, e = 2 mm.

rostrum turned up, with four or five ventral teeth and the first three dorsal teeth placed behind the orbit. Also the place of the hepatic spine in one line with the carina of the antennal spine is quite similar. But in *M. equidens* the adult males have the carapace very rough. Also the second chelipeds are totally different in the two species: in *M. equidens* all segments show spinules, the fingers are much shorter than the palm and covered with a velvety pubescence. In that species the posterior margin of the telson has distinct lateral angles. The entirely smooth second legs with the elongate fingers are quite characteristic for the present species.

**IV. *Chlorotocella spinicaudus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) a senior synonym of
Chlorotocella leptorhynchus (Stimpson, 1860)**

H. Milne Edwards (1837: 378) described the species *Hippolyte spinicaudus* from "la Nouvelle-Hollande". Haswell (1882: 197) in his catalogue of the Australian Crustacea, cited the species without adding any new information. Apart from this, the species was quite forgotten, and I know of no other record of it, except for its mention in the "List of species described as Hippolytidae, but not belonging to that family" by myself (Holthuis, 1947: 24), where I referred the species to *Chlorotocella spinicauda* (H. Milne Edwards). So far I have never explained my above conclusion and it perhaps is time that I do so now.

H. Milne Edwards' description of *Hippolyte spinicaudus*, agrees very well with *Chlorotocella leptorhynchus*. The very long and narrow rostrum, with a single tooth on the carapace, the filiform first pereopods, which do not reach the end of the scaphocerite, the second pair being about as long as the first and with the carpus 3-segmented, and finally the telson which is described as armed with six or seven pairs of spines. This description agrees so well with that of *Chlorotocella* and is so different from any Hippolytid, that there can be very little doubt that the species belongs to that genus, and, as confirmed by the type locality, is identical with the Australian *Chlorotocella leptorhynchus*. The fact that *Hippolyte spinicaudus* is not a *Hippolyte* is the cause that this species name has been overlooked for such a long time.

The species is not frequently mentioned in the literature, and a change in its name will not cause any confusion. I know of only four or five uses of the name *leptorhynchus* after 1947, so that a change seems quite harmless.

H. Milne Edwards used the spelling *spinicaudus* for the specific name in combination with the (feminine) generic name *Hippolyte*, which he considered masculine judging by the other specific names that he used in the genus. However, caudus is not the masculine version of cauda, as cauda is a noun and remains unchanged regardless of the gender of the generic name with which it is combined. So far as I can find the word caudus does not exist in Latin and has to be considered an arbitrary combination of letters. Therefore its ending should not be changed when it is combined with a feminine generic name. The correct name of the species thus is *Chlorotocella spinicaudus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837).

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**V. *Rhynchocinetes serratus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) a senior synonym of
R. rugulosus Stimpson, 1860**

Hippolyte serratus, described by H. Milne Edwards in 1837 (377), for a long time

has been considered a species incerta (cf. Holthuis, 1947: 22) and has been practically forgotten.

However, a careful examination of H. Milne Edwards' original description shows that the species is not a hippolytid and can hardly be anything else but a *Rhynchocinetes* of which H. Milne Edwards overlooked the articulation of the rostrum. His description of the rostrum is as follows: "Rostre naissant vers le milieu de la région stomacale, dépassant de beaucoup l'appendice lamelleux des antennes externes, et armé, en arrière du front, de deux grosses dents, suivies de deux autres situées près des yeux, se recourbant ensuite un peu, et présentant, près de l'extrémité de son bord supérieur, quatre ou cinq grandes dents pointues. Son bord inférieur, armé de onze dents pointues, remarquablement longues et fortes". This description fits the rostrum of *Rhynchocinetes rugulosus* Stimpson, 1860 extremely well (with the proviso that its articulation with the carapace has been overlooked), the number and arrangement of the teeth are exactly like in that species. The second pereopods are described as follows "fortes, de la longueur de celles de la troisième paire, et n'ayant pas le carpe distinctement annelé". The non-articulated carpus of the second pereopod likewise confirms the identity of the species with a *Rhynchocinetes*. Also the length, "2 pouces" fits the species; Haswell (1882: 180) mentioned of *R. rugulosus* "Length 2 in."

The locality "la baie de Jarvis", evidently should be Jervis Bay, New South Wales, Australia, some distance south of Sydney and Port Jackson, the type locality of *R. rugulosus*.

As Prof. Jacques Forest of the Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle of Paris kindly informed me, the type material of *Hippolyte serratus* is no longer extant. For the time being there seems to be no need for a neotype for H. Milne Edwards' species.

As the specific name *serratus* has 23 years priority over *rugulosus*, it has to replace the latter. The literature on *Rhynchocinetes rugulosus* Stimpson is relatively scarce (in 1947, in an attempt to give a complete bibliography, I found only 12 previous references to that name). Furthermore the species is not well known, either in applied or popular science, so that the name change will not cause any inconvenience.

For the references, see previous note (no. IV).

VI. *Cinetorhynchus*, a new subgenus of *Rhynchocinetes*

The genus *Rhynchocinetes* as recognised today can be divided into two natural groups, as already discovered by Dr Isabella Gordon (1936: 87). The numerous species discovered since Gordon's (1936) revision of the genus confirmed the distinctness of these sections as all of these species could be easily assigned to one or the other of the two groups. It seems well to recognise the importance and independence of these two groups and to elevate them to the rank of subgenera. The new subgenus *Cinetorhynchus* is now established for the subgenus with *Rhynchocinetes rigens* Gordon, 1936 as its type species. The two subgenera can be distinguished as follows (the characters have also been pointed out by Gordon, 1936):

Rhynchocinetes H. Milne Edwards, 1837. Type species, by monotypy: *Rhynchocinetes typus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837. Gender masculine. Etymology: from rhynchos (Gr.), = snout, and kinetos (Gr., latinized to cinetus), = movable; in reference to the movable rostrum.

Two dorsal teeth on the carapace behind the base of the rostrum. Postorbital spine present, rarely reduced to a tubercle. Lower orbital angle usually distinct, placed above the antennal spine. Posterior margin of abdominal somites 4 and 5 without a tooth above the base of the pleuron. Articulation of rostrum complete. To this subgenus belong the following species *R. australis* Hale, 1941; *R. balssi* Gordon, 1936; *R. conspiciocellus* Okuno & Takeda, 1992; *R. durbanensis* Gordon, 1936; *R. ikatere* Yaldwyn, 1971; *R. kuiteri* Tiefenbacher, 1983; *R. serratus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) (= *R. rugulosus* Stimpson, 1860); *R. typus*, H. Milne Edwards, 1837; *R. uritai* Kubo, 1921.

Cinetorhynchus nov. subgen. Type species *Rhynchocinetes rigens* Gordon, 1936. Gender masculine. Although the Greek word *rhynchos* is neuter, the latin ending -us used here makes the gender of the name masculine (see International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Art.30 a(iii) and its examples). Etymology: from *kinetos* (Gr., latinized to *cinetus*) = movable, and *rhynchos* (Gr. latinized to *rhynchus*), = snout; in reference to the movable rostrum, and a transposition of the two components of the name *Rhynchocinetes*.

Three dorsal teeth on the carapace behind the base of the rostrum. Postorbital spine absent. Lower orbital angle fused with the antennal spine. Posterior margin of abdominal somite 5, sometimes also of somite 4 with a distinct spine above the base of the pleuron. Articulation of the rostrum sometimes incomplete. To this subgenus belong the following species: *Rhynchocinetes hendersoni* Kemp, 1925 (= *R. intermedius* Edmondson, 1952, = *R. marshallensis* Edmondson, 1952); *R. hiatti* Holthuis & Hayashi, 1967; *R. rigens* Gordon, 1936; *R. striatus* Nomura & Hayashi, 1992.

Reference

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VII. *Hippolyte commensalis* Kemp, first record from the Red Sea and new host records

A long time ago Dr L. Fishelson of Tel Aviv University sent two lots of some small commensal shrimps for identification. To my embarrassment the material was put aside "just for the moment" and only now turned up again. Both lots were collected at the same locality, but on different (though successive) dates and on different hosts:

Muqeibla (= Mukeibla) on the northern part of the Sinai coast of the Gulf of Elath (= Gulf of Aqaba) between Elath and Ras el Burqa, 6.xi.1976 on *Heteroxenia*, 1 ovigerous ♀, cl. 3.0 mm, and 2 juveniles, cl. 1.3 and 1.4 mm; 7.xi.1976, on *Lithophyton*, 1 ♀, cl. 2.8 mm. Leg. L. Fishelson, nos. DR-37, and DR-38, respectively.

The female collected on 7 November has the dorsum of the carapace swollen like in large females of *Periclimenes brevicarpalis* (Schenkel, 1902), but this evidently is an abnormality or a diseased condition, as the ovigerous female of 6 November has the carapace quite normal.

The eggs of the ovigerous female are quite large and few, with a diameter of 0.3 to 0.4 mm.

The species was first described by Kemp (1925: 331, figs 21, 22) from a reef off Ross Island, and from Aberdeen Reef, both near Port Blair, Andaman Islands; it was also obtained from a coral reef off Reed Point, Nancowry Island, Nicobar Archipelago. Kemp reported the Nicobar specimens from a white "compound Actinian", the others from a "grey and white Alcyonarian". The specimens from the first host were "white with pale brown markings", those of the second host "pale creamy buff throughout, with an inconspicuous transverse dark band at the anterior end of the last abdominal somite". The species was next reported by Bruce (1975: 24, fig. 6) as a commensal from *Xenia*, without clear indication of the locality, but probably from Malindi, Kenya; a coloured figure showed the colour and colour pattern of the specimen and its host very clearly. The next year the same author (Bruce, 1976: 50) reported the species from Watamu, Kenya, "from a small yellow-brown alcyonarian", which shows that this material must be different from that of 1975; the colour was given as "a very pale brown with numerous irregular short stripes of white". Bruce (1976a: 87, 88, 91) reported the species from the hydroid *Aglaophenia cupressina* (L.); judging by his text, this material might originate from the Western Indian Ocean, but no exact locality is provided; he also mentioned that the species is frequently found on *Xenia*. Johnson (1979: 45) reported the species with some doubt (he had only a mutilated specimen) from Singapore. Bruce (1980: 47) mentioned that the species is generally common on *Xenia*, but gave no other details. Bruce & Bourdon (1983: 99) reported the Bopyrid *Bopyrina ocellata* (Czerniavsky, 1868) as a parasite on *Hippolyte* cf. *commensalis*, from Heron Island, Queensland, Australia, where it was found on *Aglaophenia*. Hayashi (1986: 20) dealt with several specimens from the Solomon Islands (Anuha Island, Florida Island and Guadalcanal). The Guadalcanal material was found on *Xenia*.

The species thus was known from East Africa (Kenya), the Bay of Bengal (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Singapore, the Solomon Islands, and Australia (Queensland); the Singapore and Australian records having been given with some reserve. The present record of the species from the extreme N.E. part of the Red Sea (Gulf of Aqaba), greatly extends the known area of distribution. However, it would not be surprising if, with proper attention given to its host species, this *Hippolyte* would turn up in many more localities.

The species is obviously most common as a commensal of Alcyonacea (family Xeniidae: *Xenia*, *Heteroxenia*; family Nephtheidae: *Lithophyton*), but also of Hydroidea (*Aglaophenia cupressina* (L., 1758)). Kemp's (1925) record of a "compound Actinian" as a host, probably refers to a species of Zoantharia.

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VIII. The correct names of the subspecies of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (De Man, 1879)

Johnson (1958: 260-262, fig. 1) made it clear that he considered that there exist two subspecies of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*: "an eastern inhabiting Papuaasia and neighbouring regions, and a western extending from India to Malaysia". This conclusion was confirmed by Lindenfelser (1984: 195-204, figs 1-4). The limit of the two subspecies seems to lie between Borneo and Java on the one hand and Australia and New Guinea on the other; no records from Sulawesi (= Celebes), the Moluccas and the Lesser Sunda Islands were known to either of the above authors, Lindenfelser placed the Philippine populations in the eastern subspecies, Johnson had no Philippine material. Neither author dealt with the nomenclature of the two subspecies other than stating that the eastern form is the typical one. If the two subspecies are recognized, it is clear that the eastern form has to be known as *Macrobrachium rosenbergii rosenbergii* (De Man, 1879), the type locality being near Andai, New Guinea (Irian Jaya, Indonesia). So far no suggestions have been made for the name of the western subspecies.

The oldest synonym of *M. rosenbergii* (De Man, 1879) is *Palaemon whitei* (Guérin MS) Sharp, 1893, of which the type locality is Bombay. Unfortunately the name *whitei* is not available, neither from Guérin as that is a manuscript name, nor from Sharp, 1893, who published the name in synonymy. According to Art.11(e) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature "a name first published as a junior synonym is not thereby made available unless prior to 1961 it has been treated as an available name and either adopted as the name of a taxon or treated as a senior homonym", neither of which is the case here. The next oldest synonym of *M. rosenbergii* is *Palaemon spinipes* Schenkel, 1902. This name, however, can not be used either, as it is a junior primary homonym of *Palaemon spinipes* Desmarest (1817: 513) for a fossil species currently named *Aeger tipularius* (Schlotheim, 1822) although Desmarest's name is senior. Furthermore, the type locality of *Palaemon spinipes* Schenkel is "Kema, Minahassa", N.E. Sulawesi (= Celebes); this locality as well as Schenkel's description and figures make it rather likely that this material belongs to the typical (= eastern) subspecies. Schenkel's *Palaemon spinipes birmanicus* is a species different from *M. rosenbergii*, being probably *Macrobrachium malcolmsonii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1844), although its identity with *M. villosimanus* (Tiwari, 1949) also is possible (see Johnson, 1973: 279). The oldest available name for the western subspecies of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* seems to be *Palaemon dacqueti* Sunier. Sunier (1925: cxvii), in a short communication, given at a meeting of the Netherlands Zoological Society, pointed out that the name *Palaemon carcinus*, which at that time was commonly used for *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, actually was based on the American species then known as *Macrobrachium jamaicense* (Herbst, 1792), a species, which at present is correctly named *Macrobrachium carcinus* (L., 1758). Sunier then proposed a new name *Palaemon d'Acqueti* for the Indo-West Pacific species ("de tegenwoordig als *P. carcinus* Fabr.

aangeduide Indische soort [die] een nieuwen naam zal moeten krijgen"). The specific name was chosen in honour of Henricus d'Acquet (22 June 1632-16 August 1706) of Delft, who was a physician there, and for a long time occupied the post of burgomaster of the town. D'Acquet had a famous natural history cabinet and a collection of watercolour sketches of animals, the latter collection at present being held by the Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen (Royal Institute for the Tropics) in Amsterdam. The figure of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* in this collecting served for pl. 1 fig. B of Rumphius' (1705) "Amboinsche Rariteitkamer". In the d'Acquet collection in Amsterdam it occupies p. 58 of the portfolio holding the sketches. Unfortunately there are no legends with this figure, so that the origin of the specimen is not known. The usual assumption that the specimen figured in the "Amboinsche Rariteitkamer" came from Ambon is almost certainly wrong. The publisher of the "Rariteitkamer", wanting to have the book more copiously illustrated, added numerous figures made after specimens in Dutch collections, regardless of the provenance of these specimens. Fortunately, however, in the explanations of the plates of the "Rariteitkamer" it always is very carefully noted which figures were added later and from which collections the specimens figured came; the localities of the specimens were not indicated, probably not being known in most instances. The figure of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* in the "Rariteitkamer", judging by the general shape of the specimen, belongs to the western form.

The question now arises, what is the type specimen of *Palaemon dacqueti*, or if the subspecies are recognized, of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii dacqueti* (Sunier, 1925)? Sunier did not give any indication of a type and is rather vague as to the specimens on which his species is based. He calls the species for which he proposes the new name "de Indische soort" (= the Indonesian species) that until then had been generally known as *Palaemon carcinus*. At that time in Dutch the word Indië was used for the Netherlands East Indies and "Britsch Indië" for India. Sunier in his note remarked that the material of the species in the collection of the Leiden Museum shows that the species is common in the Indonesian Archipelago. Sunier also mentioned, apart from Rumphius, several authors (Fabricius, Herbst, H. Milne Edwards) who used the name *carcinus* for the Indo-West Pacific species. The material that Sunier examined in the Leiden Museum collection, that mentioned by the just cited authors, as well as the specimen in the d'Acquet collection may be considered syntypes of Sunier's species. The most logical solution would be to select the specimen of the D'Acquet collection, figured in Rumphius' "Rariteitkamer", to be the lectotype, and for a long time I have been inclined to do so. However, the fact that the specimen itself is no longer extant and is without locality indication, induced me to follow a different course. D'Acquet's figure shows a species with the long rostrum of the western form and it very well might originate from Java, an important source for the curiosity cabinets found in the Netherlands at that time. In order to have as the lectotype of Sunier's species, a specimen with a good locality, which has been examined by Sunier when he wrote his note, and which is consubspecific with d'Acquet's specimen, I now select as lectotype of *P. dacqueti* the specimen forming lot RMNH D 1065, from Batavia (= Jakarta, Java, Indonesia), 1842-1860, leg. P. Bleeker. This is a male with cl. (minus rostrum) of 73 mm. It agrees fully with the western subspecies of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (De Man, 1879). Thus the name *Macrobrachium rosenbergii dacqueti*

(Sunier, 1925) is available for the western subspecies if such a subspecies is recognized.

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IX. The status of the name *Pandalus kessleri* Czerniavsky, 1878

Recently Dr Raymond B. Manning, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., drew my attention to the original description of *Pandalus kessleri*, of which he provided me with a xerox copy. I had never seen Czerniavsky's paper in which he gave that description, and had relied on the paper by Brashnikov (1907: 106), who treated the specific name *kessleri* Czerniavsky as a valid name. Brashnikov cited *Pandalus kessleri* as a senior synonym of *P. latirostris* Rathbun, 1902, be it with some doubt. Czerniavsky's (1878: 23) complete account of *Pandalus kessleri* is as follows (translation kindly provided by Dr V.A. Spiridonov, Zoological Museum, Moscow): "a large representative of a new *Pandalus* species, for which the name *P. Kessleri* is proposed in honour of the well known author of the ichthyological fauna of Turkestan; in the Museum of the Academy there are specimens of the marine form of this species from St. Olga Bay [Siberian coast of Sea of Japan], collected in 1860 by the Academician Maximovich; the species resembles *P. platyceros* Brandt (from N.E. Asia)". As no morphological information is given here of the species, the name *Pandalus kessleri* Czerniavsky, 1878, must be considered a nomen nudum. The first time that the name *Pandalus kessleri* was made available, is by Brashnikov (1907: 106-113, fig. 12), who extensively treated the species. *Pandalus kessleri* Brashnikov, 1907, however, is a junior synonym of *Pandalus latirostris* M.J. Rathbun, 1902, and the latter name has priority.

Both the specific names *kessleri* and *latirostris* have been regularly used for the species. In a synonymy that I have been compiling throughout the years, but that is by no means complete, I found the name *kessleri* used 25 times before 1970 and *lati-*

rostris 22 times. Later the name *kessleri* became more generally accepted (in the literature after 1970 I found *kessleri* 28 times and *latirostris* 13 times). This shows that, although the name *kessleri* was used more frequently in the last 25 years, the name *latirostris* is by no means a forgotten name, and its reinstatement wil not cause any major confusion. It seems best to follow the International Code here strictly and adopt the name *Pandalus latirostris* Rathbun, 1902.

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Received: 10.v.1955

Accepted: 10.v.1955

Edited: C.H.J.M. Fransen