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TYPE SPECIMENS OF DECAPODA (CRUSTACEA)
IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

By

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Cape Town

Kaapstad

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[MS accepted 15 October 1973]

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INTRODUCTION

According to the recommendation 72D of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1964), institutions holding type material should publish lists of their type holdings. This is the first of the crustacean type lists of the holdings of the South African Museum, and has been consciously modelled on a publication of the British Museum (Natural History) (Thurston & Allen 1969), as it was felt that the format of the latter was particularly concise and lucid.

The name under which a species was first described is placed in square brackets if this name has since been submerged. The current name is then placed in round brackets, following the original reference.

If a valid species has been transferred from the original to another genus, the current name and reference is followed by the original name in round brackets.

Where one of several specimens of a species from the same locality was sent to T. R. R. Stebbing, who subsequently described it as a new species, the specimens which he did not see are designated as topotypes.

Where a species was described from more than one specimen (even if from a single male and a single female) without a holotype being chosen, the specimens are designated as syntypes.

HISTORICAL DISCUSSION

Much the largest number of undescribed decapods were collected by the S.S. *Pieter Faure*. This was a steam-trawler purchased by the Government of the Cape Colony in 1897, to assist with the first Marine Biological Survey. The survey covered the area from St. Helena Bay in the west to East London and, later, from Cape Vidal in Zululand to the south coast of Natal.

The S.S. *Pickle*, a vessel of the Government of the Union of South Africa conducted a marine survey of Moçambique in 1925–6, the results of which were reported on by K. H. Barnard in 1926.

Some undescribed material was obtained by the R/V *Africana II*, largest of the Division of Sea Fisheries research ships.

Material from the south-west Indian Ocean was obtained on the seventh cruise of the United States National Science Foundation R/V *Anton Bruun*, while participating in the International Indian Ocean Expedition in 1964.

The zoology departments of two South African universities have also contributed to the list of new decapod species. These are the University of the Witwatersrand, and the University of Cape Town. The latter has covered much of the coastline of South Africa during surveys of the shore and estuarine fauna, while the operations of the University of Cape Town research ship *John D. Gilchrist* have also yielded undescribed species.

Individual collectors have also contributed to the fauna list. These include J. D. Gilchrist, Government Marine Biologist during the early part of this century, K. H. Barnard, of the South African Museum, and H. W. Bell-Marley of Natal.

CRUSTACEA

DECAPODA

REPTANTIA

BRACHYURA

Family Majidae

Subfamily Inachinae

ACHAEUS Leach

Achaeus barnardi Griffin, 1968: 81.

Holotype: S.A.M. A1392 (male; chelipeds and pereiopods missing; in alcohol).

Paratypes: S.A.M. A1392 (2 males, 1 ovigerous female; most pereiopods detached; in alcohol).

Locality: Off Cape Morgan, Cape Province, 36 fathoms.

Collected by: S.S. *Pieter Faure*.

Achaeus spinosissimus Griffin, 1968: 76.

Holotype: S.A.M. A8309 (male; most pereiopods detached; in alcohol).

Locality: Off Hood Point, Cape Province, 49 fathoms.

Collected by: S.S. *Pieter Faure*.

Locality: Buffalo River, Cape Province, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 30 km, 300 fathoms.
Collected by: S.S. Pieter Faure.

Parapagurus kilburni Kensley, 1973: 285.

Holotype: S.A.M. A13185 (male; in alcohol).

Paratypes: S.A.M. A13186 (4 males; in alcohol).

Locality: Off Durban, 270 metres.

Collected by: R. N. Kilburn, Natal Museum.

PYLOPAGURUS Milne Edwards & Bouvier

Pylopagurus liochele Barnard, 1947: 376.

Syntypes: S.A.M. A1543 (female; abdomen missing; in alcohol). S.A.M. A4038 (male; abdomen and pereopods detached; in alcohol).

Localities: A1543, Bird Island passage, Cape Province, 10 fathoms. A4038, Cape Seal, Cape Province W $\frac{3}{4}$ S, 9 km, 37 fathoms.

Collected by: S.S. Pieter Faure.

Family Porcellanidae

PISIDIA Leach

Pisidia delagoae (Barnard), 1955: 40 (as *Porcellana delagoae*, see Haig, 1965).

Holotype: S.A.M. A10703 (1 ovigerous female; pereopods detached; in alcohol).

Locality: Delagoa Bay, Moçambique.

Collected by: University of the Witwatersrand.

Family Uroptychidae

HAPALOPTYX Stebbing

Hapaloptyx difficilis Stebbing, 1920: 263.

Holotype: S.A.M. A1440 (1 ovigerous female; carapace and appendages detached; dry; 3 slides).

Locality: Scottburgh light house, Natal, NW by W, 13 km, 92 fathoms.

Collected by: S.S. Pieter Faure.

Family Galatheidae

MUNIDOPSIS Whiteaves

Munidopsis barnardi Kensley, 1968: 290.

Holotype: S.A.M. A12636 (female; in alcohol).

Paratypes: S.A.M. A10497, A10508 (4 males; in alcohol). S.A.M. A10465. (2 males; in alcohol). S.A.M. A10485 (1 male, 1 female; in alcohol).

Locality: Off Cape Point, Cape Province, 2 708–3 038 metres.

Collected by: R/V *Africana II*.

Munidopsis chacei Kensley, 1968: 288.

Holotype: S.A.M. A10470 (ovigerous female; in alcohol).

Locality: Off Cape Point, Cape Province, 2 745 metres.

Collected by: R/V *Africana II*.

Family Axiidae

METICONAXIUS de Man

Meticonaxius longispina (Stebbing), 1920: 265 (as *Axius longispina*).

Holotype: S.A.M. A957 (1 slide plus fragments in alcohol).

Locality: Cape Morgan, Cape Province, NNW, 11 km, 52 fathoms.

Collected by: S.S. *Pieter Faure*.

CALOCARIS Bell

Calocaris (Calocaris) barnardi Stebbing, 1914: 9.

Syntypes: S.A.M. A1549 (2 females; dry, 1 female; in alcohol).

Locality: Cape Castle, E½N, 21 km, 120 fathoms.

Collected by: S.S. *Pieter Faure*.

Family Callianassidae

CALLIANASSA Leach

Callianassa adamas Kensley, 1974: 266.

Holotype: S.A.M. A12103 (male; in alcohol).

Allotype: S.A.M. A12103 (female; in alcohol).

Paratype: S.A.M. A10985 (male; in alcohol).

Localities: S.A.M. A12103, Orange River mouth, 10–35 metres. S.A.M. A10985, Olifants River mouth.

Collected by: Diamond dredge *Emerson—K*.

Callianassa gilchristi Barnard, 1947: 379.

Syntypes: S.A.M. A942 (female; in alcohol). S.A.M. A6807 (2 males; several pereopods detached; in alcohol).

Locality: False Bay, Cape Province.

Collected by: S.S. *Pieter Faure*.

Callianassa kraussi Stebbing, 1900: 39.

Syntypes: S.A.M. A941 (4 specimens; dry, in same bottle as several from other localities).