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K. STEPHENSEN

MARINE CRUSTACEA DECAPODA

*Dr. Mary Rashbun
with kind regards
from K. St.*

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ZOOLOGY OF THE FAROES

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EDITED BY

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In the northern Norway the spawning season is probably Oct.—April; vigerous ♀ have never been found June—Sept. If the same holds good or the Faroes, the small specimens found in Sept.—Oct. are hatched from eggs from the foregoing winter and are thus abt. 6—9 months old. The largest specimen from the Faroes is 14 mm. long; it is taken Sept. 18th and is thus probably abt. 18 months old. ♀ ovig. from N. Norway have a length of the carapace of (♂) 12 and 16 mm.

13. *Anapagurus lævis* (Thompson).

Anapagurus lævis Selbie 1921, p. 44, pl. VII figs. 7—9, pl. VIII figs.

1—3.

Faroe records:

Anapagurus lævis H. J. Hansen 1908, p. 29.

Occurrence at the Faroes. This species has been found 6 times viz., 61° 08' N, 8° 47' W, 168 m; 60° 06' N, 8° 30' W, 115 m; 12 miles E. of the most southerly part of the Islands 280 m; Vestmanhavn (Strømø) 5—10 m; 9 miles E. of Bispen (Fuglø) 130 m; and at the Faroe Bank (exact locality not stated).

Distribution. An East Atlantic species, known from Norway abt. 62½° N along the European coasts to Sicily and along Africa to 17° N; the depths are 6—560 m, most commonly abt. 40—100 m.

14. *Galatea intermedia* Lilljeborg.

Galatea intermedia Lagerberg 1908, p. 71, pl. IV fig. 2.

Galatea intermedia Selbie 1914, p. 66, pl. XI figs. 1—12.

Faroe records:

Galatea intermedia H. J. Hansen 1908, p. 30.

Occurrence at the Faroes. This species has only twice been taken at the Faroes viz., Thorshavn (Strømø) and at the north end of Nolsø, 190 m.

Distribution. The distribution is the same as that of the preceding species, but it is also found further north, viz. off the Lofoten. The depths are from the litoral zone to 225 m, but it is most abundant in 15—100 m.

15. *Galatea nexa* Embleton (= *G. dispersa* Bell).

Galatea nexa Lagerberg 1908, p. 70, pl. IV fig. 70.

Galatea nexa Pesta 1918, p. 256, fig.

Faroe records:

Galatea nexa H. J. Hansen 1908, p. 31.

Galatea nexa Grieg 1927, p. 30.

Occurrence the Faroes. This species seems to be extremely

common and numerous round the Islands (taken abt. 40 times), especially in the *Modiola*-epi-fauna, both in the fjords and at greater distance from the coasts. It is found from 0 to abt. 200 m, especially 5—100 m. The bottom-sampler (0.2 m²) has sometimes taken more than 1 spec., viz.: Funding Fjord (Østerø) 80 m, and ibid. 60 m 3 spec.; N. of Viderø, 80 m 4 spec.; Djupene (between Østerø and Kalsø), 90 m, 6 spec.; N. of the Islands, 82 m 7 spec.; and Kvannesund (between Bordø and Viderø), 80 m 10 spec.; these data give a quantity of up to 50 spec. per m².

Distribution. The distribution is abt. the same as that of the preceding species; it is known from SW. Iceland and along the European coasts from W. Finmark (but probably not from the Kara Sea) to the Ægean Sea, the Azores and the Canary Islands; it is also found in Simon's Bay, S. Africa. The depths are in Northern Norway abt. 5—50 m, at E. Ireland abt. 35—55 m; at W. Ireland it is very common at abt. 75 m.

Biology. No ♀ ovig. has been found at the Faroes, and the sizes of the specimens do not elucidate anything with certainty as to the growth; yet there is an optimum for 5 mm (length of the carapace) for the specimens taken May 25th to June 26th, and for 6 mm from Sept. 18th to Oct. 14th. These specimens are probably hatched from eggs in the summer of the foregoing year, for in N. Norway ♀ ovig. (length 8—13 mm) are found in June. ♀ with ova are taken at Ireland Jan.—May and July, in the northern Adriatic Feb.—March and Sept.—Oct. The largest specimen from the Faroes is 17 mm (length of the carapace).

16. *Munida bamffica* Pennant.

Munida bamffica Lagerberg 1908, p. 67, pl. III fig. 14.

Munida bamffica Pesta 1913, p. 262, fig.

Faroe records:

Munida bamffica H. J. Hansen 1908, p. 32, fig.

Munida bamffica Grieg 1927, p. 28.

Occurrence at the Faroes. This species has been taken 3 (possibly 4) times round the Faroes viz., 8—10 miles N. of the Islands (depth ?), 12 miles E. of the most southern Island, abt. 280 m; also 61° 9' N, 7° 54' W, abt. 340 m (Grieg 1927, p. 29); a large chela, probably belonging to the same species, has been found at Husagrænna (E. of the Islands), abt. 40 m.

Distribution. It has been taken W. and S. of Iceland, abt. 210—1300 m, and along the European side of the Atlantic (incl. the Faroes and Shetland) from the western part of the Murman Sea to abt. 25½° N; it also penetrates the Mediterranean to the Cyclades. The depths are 25—1300 m, most commonly 200—600 m.

Biology. Nothing is known as to the biology at the Faroes.

17. *Munida tenuimana* G. O. Sars.

Munida tenuimana Lagerberg 1908, p. 66, fig.

Munida tenuimana Pesta 1918, p. 265, fig.

Faroe records:

Munida tenuimana H. J. Hansen 1908, p. 34, figs.

Munida tenuimana Grieg 1927, p. 29.

Occurrence at the Faroes. A large, soft-skinned specimen without chelæ, probably belonging to this species, was taken at the Husagrynna E. of the Faroes $62^{\circ} 03' N$, $6^{\circ} 11' W$, 115 m. Even if the determination is right, the species is not new to the Islands, for it has been recorded (by Grieg 1927) from S. W. of the Islands: $60^{\circ} 55' N$, $8^{\circ} 56' W$, 125 m. It has also been found at deep water S. W. of the Faroes ($61^{\circ} 8' N$, $9^{\circ} 33' - 9^{\circ} 46' W$, abt. 800—900 m, and $59^{\circ} 28' N$, $8^{\circ} 1' W$, abt. 1000—1200 m).

Distribution. A North Atlantic deep-sea species, found from W. Greenland and Iceland (not at the northern coasts) to Norway at the Lofotens, and along the European coasts to the Mediterranean; the depths are as a rule 400 (500)—1200 m.

C. Macrura.

18. *Crangon allmani* Kinahan.

Crangon allmani Wollebæk 1908, p. 26, pl. VIII figs. 1 A—5 A.

Crangon allmani Lagerberg 1908, p. 34, pl. II fig. 12.

Faroe records:

Crangon allmani H. J. Hansen 1908, p. 46.

Occurrence at the Faroes. Only 5 times this species has been taken at the Faroes viz., Trangisvaag (Suderø) 2—6 and 15—19 m, Tværaa (Suderø) abt. 20 m, 6 miles N W of Kalsø, abt. 110 m, and Husagrynna $62^{\circ} 03' N$, $6^{\circ} 11' W$, 115 m.

Distribution. Found along the European coasts from the western part of the White Sea to Holland and S W. Ireland, 8—125 (abt. 200) m; also found at W., SW., S. and SE. Iceland, 40 to abt. 170 m.

Biology. Nothing is known as to the biology at the Faroes; in N. Norway ♀ ovig. are found March 31th (Beieren, total length 46—60 m) and Sept. 30th (Tromsø), and the larvæ are hatched during the summer months; round Ireland it is found carrying eggs Jan.—May.

19. *Cheraphilus neglectus* G. O. Sars.

Philocheras bispinosus var. *neglectus* Kemp 1910, p. 153, pl. XXI fig. 5.

Faroe records:

Cheraphilus neglectus H. J. Hansen 1908, p. 47.

Occurrence at the Faroes. This species has only twice been

taken at the Faroes viz., Trangisvaag off Hvidenæs (Suderø) 20—27 m, and E S E. of Bispen (Fuglø) abt. 130 m (1 ♀ ovig.).

H. J. Hansen 1908 has no special Faroe localities; but he records that the species "has been several times found at Iceland and the Faroes."

Distribution. S. Iceland abt. 50—90 m; the Faroes, Shetland, Scotland 16—20 m, Ireland 75 m, N. side of the Bay of Biscay abt. 140 m, W. and S. Norway 4—12 m.

Biology. 1 ♀ ovig. (total length abt. 16 mm) has been taken at the Faroes at Bispen June 13th. At S. Iceland ♀ ovig. have been found from April to Aug., viz. April 16th (63° 50' N, 16° 31' W), June 16th (63° 27' N, 19° 37' W), June 19th (Medelland Bay) and August 31th (W. of Gejr-fugleskær, numerous spec., abt. 6 mm); at Ireland May 3th.

20. *Cheraphilus echinulatus* (M. Sars).

Philocheras echinulatus Kemp 1910, p. 144, pl. XXI, fig. 7.

Occurrence at the Faroes. A single specimen of this species (new to the Faroes) has been taken on the Faroe Bank 61° 08' N, 8° 47' W, 168 m.

Distribution. Norway, very sparingly, to the plateau off Tromsø, 100—400 m (Appellöf 1906, p. 130; Grieg 1927, p. 26); the North Sea (but not at Denmark and Sweden), off the coasts of Scotland, round Iceland abt. (60) 135—900 m, on the north side of the Bay of Biscay.

21. *Sclerocrangon boreas* (Phipps).

Faroe records:

Sclerocrangon boreas H. J. Hansen 1908, p. 47.

Occurrence at the Faroes. The species has been taken 15 times at different localities round the islands, depths from 2 and down to abt. 200 m (8 times 2—20 m). The Faroes are the most southerly locality for the species in the eastern Atlantic.

Distribution (see Hofsten 1916, p. 48, with chart). From N. Norway (very common) (abt. the Polar Circle) to the Kara Sea and to N. Spitsbergen; the Faroes; N W. and N E. Iceland; Jan Mayen; E. Greenland; W. Greenland abt. 60°—80° N; E. America abt. 43°—80° N; from the Bering Sea along W. America to abt. 50° N; Sachalin. The depths are in the arctic region 2—315 (360?) m, but rarely more than abt. 200 m, in the boreal region (Norway) 6—24 (100) m.

Biology. The largest specimen is 80 m (carapace 23 mm). No ♀ ovig. is taken at the Faroes; but ♀ with eggs are found in N. Norway June 7th and in the end of August (Porsangerfjord).

22. *Hippolyte varians* Leach.

Hippolyte varians Kemp 1910, p. 100, pl. XIII figs. 1—7.

Hippolyte varians Pesta 1918, p. 104, fig.