Family Pandalidae (Crustacea, Decapoda, Caridea)  
Collected by the RV “Soela”  
from the Northwest Australian Shelf

By
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Reprinted from the
BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE MUSEUM  
Series A (Zoology)  
Vol. 13, No. 3, September 22, 1987  
Tokyo, Japan
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Abstract  Twenty species of shrimps belonging to the family Pandalidae (Decapoda, Caridea) are reported from the northwest Australian shelf. They are the representatives of the genera Chlorotocella, Chlorotocus, Heterocarpus and Plesionika, and all of them are first recorded from the area with reasonable certitude.

Introduction

Shrimps of the family Pandalidae in the northwest Australian shelf have little been studied as well as in the southern regions of the Indo-Pacific. On the other hand, for the last few decades, several pandalid shrimps have been commercially fished or considered to be a potentially explorable resource in the deep-sea of the tropical areas (e.g., SUSEELAN, 1976; HOLTHUIS, 1980; KING, 1984).

Recent systematic works on the pandalid shrimp (CHACE, 1985; HAYASHI, 1986) have revealed that the Indo-Pacific pandalid fauna is rich and complex in species composition more than what has been generally recognized, especially in members of the genus Plesionika. It is therefore worth dealing with the pandalid shrimp of this area not only in the zoogeography but also in fishery interest.

This paper deals with 20 species of the family Pandalidae representing the four genera Chlorotocella, Chlorotocus, Heterocarpus and Plesionika collected during the recent surveys of the northwest Australian shelf fauna made by the RV "Soela" of the Division of Fisheries, CSIRO, Australia.

The sampling position data positive to the pandalid shrimps are given in Table 1.

Representative series of shrimps reported here is deposited in the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, Australia, and the other specimens are in the National Science Museum, Tokyo.

In each species, the carapace length is given for indicating the shrimp size.
Table 1. List of sampling data.

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List of Species

Chlorotocella gracilis Balss, 1914  Plesionika lophotes Chace, 1985
Chlorotocus crassicornis (Costa, 1871)  P. martia orientalis Chace, 1985
Heterocarpus dorsalis Bate, 1888  P. ocellus (Bate, 1888)
H. gibbosus Bate, 1888  P. parvimartia Chace, 1985
H. laevigatus Bate, 1888  P. pumila Chace, 1985
H. sibogae De Man, 1917  P. quasigrandis Chace, 1985
H. woodmasoni Alcock, 1901  P. reflexa Chace, 1985
Pandalidae from Northwest Australian Shelf

Plesionika bifurca ALCOCK et ANDERSON, 1894
P. semilaevis BATE, 1888
P. spinidorsalis (RATHBUN, 1906)
P. grandis DOLFEN, 1902
P. unidens BATE, 1888
P. indica DE MAN, 1917

Family Pandalidae

Key to Northwest Australian Genera

1. Second pereiopod with two or three carpal articulations ......................... 2
   — Second pereiopod with more than four carpal articulations ................... 3
2. Supraorbital spine present .......................................................... Chlorotocella
   — Supraorbital spine absent ...................................................... Chlorotocus
3. Carapace with longitudinal carinae on lateral surface ......................... Heterocarpus
   — Carapace without longitudinal carina on lateral surface ................. Plesionika

Genus Chlorotocella BALSS, 1914

Chlorotocella gracilis BALSS, 1914

(Fig. 1a)

Chlorotocella gracilis BALSS, 1914, p. 33, figs. 16–22; HAYASHI & MIYAKE, 1968, p. 12, figs. 1, 4a; CHACE, 1985, p. 11; HAYASHI, in Baba et al., 1986, pp. 115, 266, fig. 72.

Material examined. 0283-NWS-8, 1 ovig. ♀ (3.3 mm); 0283-NWS-15, 2 ♂♂ (3.7, 4.0 mm), 2 exs (3.6, 3.7 mm); 0283-NWS-16, 1 ♀ (2.5 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (3.2 mm).

Fig. 1. a, Chlorotocella gracilis BALSS — ♂ (3.7 mm). b, Heterocarpus sibogae DE MAN — young (11.1 mm).
Remarks. In four of the seven “Soela” specimens, the third abdominal somite is compressed and forming an obtuse carination, but is rounded dorsally in the rest specimens.

The pleuron of the fifth somite is usually armed with a small spine or a denticle on the posterovertral margin, but is rounded in the two specimens from station 0283-NWS-16. These conditions seem to be individually variable, since one female has the third somite rounded dorsally and the pleuron of the fifth somite armed with a spine.

Distribution. Indo-Malay Archipelago; Philippines; Japan.

Genus Chlorotocus A. Milne Edwards, 1882

Chlorotocus crassicornis (Costa, 1871)

Pandalus crassicornis Costa, 1871, p. 90, pl. 2, fig. 2.
Chlorotocus gracilipes A. Milne Edwards, 1882, p. 14; 1883, pl. 17.
Chlorotocus crassicornis: Zariquey Alvarez, 1968, p. 98, figs. 35 a, 41 a, b; Fujino & Miyake, 1970, p. 263; Crosnier & Forest, 1973, p. 184, figs. 58-60; Chace, 1985, p. 12, figs. 7, 8; Hayashi, in Baba et al., 1986, pp. 117, 267, fig. 73.
Chlorotocus gracilipes var. andamanensis Alcock et Anderson, 1899, p. 284.

Material examined. 0184-39, 1 ♀ (20.5 mm); 0184-85, 1 ovig. ♀ (15.8 mm).

Remarks. The ovigerous female from station 0184-85 has the rostrum reaching the end of the antennal scale, but it is much shorter in the other specimen. As Chace (1985) noted, it is evident that the rostral length is variable among individuals.

Distribution. Eastern Atlantic; Mediterranean Sea; South Africa to Indonesia; Philippines; South and East China Seas; Korea Straits; Japan.

Genus Heterocarpus Bate, 1888

Key to Northwest Australian Species

1. Antennal carina complete, running nearly whole length of lateral surface of carapace .......................................................... 2
   — Antennal carina short, not extending beyond hepatic region ........................................ 3
2. Intermediate carina absent on carapace; third abdominal somite with prominent dorsal spine near mid-length. ....................... H. woodmasoni
   — Intermediate carina present on posterior part of carapace; first and second somites with distinct dorsal carina; third and fourth somites ending with posteromedian tooth. ....................... H. sibogae
3. Abdomen with posteromedian spine on third to fifth somites ....................... H. dorsalis
   — Abdomen without posteromedian spine on any somite ............................................. 4
4. Carapace with branchiostegal spine overreaching antennal spine; sixth abdominal somite grooved dorsally. ....................... H. laevigatus
— Carapace with branchiostegal spine not overreaching antennal spine; sixth abdominal somite rounded dorsally; rostral crest rather developed. 

\[H.\ gibbosus\]

\textit{Heterocarpus dorsalis} Bate, 1888

\textit{Heterocarpus dorsalis} Bate, 1888, p. 630, pl. 111; de Man, 1920, p. 171, pl. 15, fig. 43; Calman, 1939, p. 206; Barnard, 1950, p. 684, fig. 127 a; Kensley, 1977, p. 38, fig. 15 a; King, 1984, p. 186, 1 fig.; Chace, 1985, p. 22, fig. 13 d; Hayashi, in Baba et al., 1986, pp. 117, 267, fig. 74.

\textit{Heterocarpus alphonsi} Bate, 1888, p. 632, pl. 112, fig. 1.


\textbf{Material examined.} 0184–61, 2 \(\hat{\sigma} \hat{\sigma}\) (ca. 30, 36.1 mm), 1 \(\hat{\sigma}\) (28.9 mm), 10 ovig. \(\hat{\sigma} \hat{\sigma}\) (31.2–40.0 mm).

\textbf{Remarks.} In the “Soela” specimens, the rostral teeth vary from 12 to 15 on the dorsal margin and 11–15 on the ventral margin. In the former series, two or three teeth are placed clearly behind the orbital margin, but each of the two and three spined forms seems to show no evident correlation with the total number of the dorsal rostral teeth.

\textbf{Distribution.} South Africa to Indonesia; Philippines; Japan; Southwest Pacific.

\textit{Heterocarpus gibbosus} Bate, 1888

\textit{Heterocarpus gibbosus} Bate, 1888, p. 634, pl. 112, fig. 2; de Man, 1920, p. 163, pl. 14, fig. 39; King, 1984, p. 184, 1 fig.; Chace, 1985, p. 29, figs. 13 f, 17.

\textbf{Material examined.} 0184–73, 4 \(\hat{\sigma} \hat{\sigma}\) (26.2–32.3 mm), 1 \(\hat{\sigma}\) (36.2 mm), 1 ovig. \(\hat{\sigma}\) (36.0 mm).

\textbf{Distribution.} Eastern Africa to Indonesia; Philippines; Japan; Southwest Pacific.

\textit{Heterocarpus laevigatus} Bate, 1888

\textit{Heterocarpus laevigatus} Bate, 1888, p. 636, pl. 112, fig. 3; de Man, 1920, p. 159, pl. 13, fig. 37; Barnard, 1950, p. 684, fig. 127 b; Figueira, 1957, p. 41, figs. 5, 6, pl. 4, fig. 1; 1958, p. 24, fig. 1; Crozier & Forest, 1973, p. 195, fig. 61 c; Kensley, 1977, p. 38, fig. 15 b; King, 1984, p. 185, 1 fig.; Chace, 1985, p. 33, fig. 13 i; Hayashi, in Baba et al., 1986, pp. 119, 268, fig. 75.

\textbf{Material examined.} 0184–80, 1 ovig. \(\hat{\sigma}\) (56.9 mm).

\textbf{Distribution.} Eastern Atlantic; South Africa to Indonesia; Philippines; West Pacific.

\textit{Heterocarpus sibogae} de Man, 1917

(Fig. 1 b)

\textit{Heterocarpus sibogae} de Man 1917, p. 283; 1920, p. 169, pl. 14, fig. 42; Schmitt, 1926, p. 380;
CALMAN, 1939, p. 206; MONOD, 1973, p. 122, figs. 26, 27; KING, 1984, p. 183, fig. 1; CHACE, 1985, p. 36, figs. 13 m, 18–20; HAYASHI, in BABA et al., 1986, pp. 119, 268, fig. 76.

**Material examined.** 0283–T/58, 1 ♂ (32.5 mm), 2 ♀, (22.4, 22.6 mm); 0184–22, 1 ♂ (32.2 mm); 0184–79, 2 ovig. ♀♀ (29.6, 36.3 mm); 0184–85, 1 young (11.1 mm).

**Remarks.** The “Soela” specimens have prominent dorsal carinae on the first two abdominal somites. A young specimen (11.1 mm), however, shows the first somite rounded dorsally, but is markedly carinated on the second somite.

**Distribution.** Eastern Atlantic; South Africa to Indonesia; South China Sea; Philippines; Japan; Hawaii; Australia; Southwest Pacific.

### Heterocarpus woodmasoni ALCOCK, 1901

*Heterocarpus woodmasoni* ALCOCK, 1901, p. 108; ALCOCK & McARDLE, 1901, pl. 51, fig. 2; DE MAN, 1920, p. 156, pl. 13, fig. 36; CALMAN, 1939, p. 204; KENSLEY; 1969, p. 170, fig. 12; CHACE, 1985, p. 42, fig. 13 q.

**Material examined.** 0283–T/58, 2 ♂♂ (22.6, 29.0 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (25.9 mm); 0184–2, 2 ♂♂ (28.5, 32.7 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (29.7 mm).

**Distribution.** South Africa to Indonesia; Philippines; South China Sea.

### Genus Plesionika BATE, 1888

The genus *Plesionika* is probably still in a complicated position. The genus *Parapandalus* was synonymized with *Plesionika* by CHACE (1985), who definitely considered that the presence or absence of the epipods on the pereiopods has no phylogenetic importance at the generic or subgeneric rank.

On the other hand, BURUKOVSKY (1981) proposed the subgeneric division for *Plesionika* s.s. (*Plesionika* and *Nothocaris*) on the basis of the shape of the second pereiopods. Further discussion may be referred to CHACE (1985). The following key is mostly based on CHACE (1985) excepting a few modifications.

### Key to Northwest Australian Species

1. Epipod absent on any pereiopods .................................................. 2
   — Epipods present on some pereiopods ........................................ 3
2. Rostrum with ventral margin armed with more than 20 teeth above antennal scale; ocellus elongate oval................................. *P. quasigrandis*
   — Rostrum with ventral margin armed with 9 or 10 teeth above antennal scale; ocellus nearly rounded................................. *P. grandis*
3. Posterior dorsal rostral teeth with bluntly barbed tips.................. *P. pumila*
   — None of dorsal rostral teeth with bluntly barbed tips............... 4
4. Third abdominal somite armed with recurved posteromedian spine...... *P. reflexa*
   — Third abdominal somite without posteromedian spine................... 5
5. Telson with four pairs of dorsolateral spines, excluding subterminal pair...... 6
   — Telson with three pairs of dorsolateral spines, excluding subterminal pair...... 7
6. Seven to ten dorsal rostral teeth placed on carapace; pleuron of fourth somite
   without posteroventral spine; exopod of uropod shorter than endopod......
   \[\ldots\] \textit{P. spinidorsalis}
   — Three to five dorsal rostral teeth placed on carapace; pleuron of fourth somite
   with posteroventral spine; exopod of uropod as long as endopod...... \textit{P. bifurca}
7. Dorsal rostral teeth immovable.......................................................... 11
   — Some of posterior dorsal rostral teeth movable.................................. 8
8. Second pereiopods of both sides nearly equal in length.......................... 10
   — Second pereiopods of both sides considerably unequal in length............ 9
9. Third abdominal somite compressed with dorsal carina forming an obtuse tooth;
   distolateral spine of antennal scale barely reaching distal margin of blade....
   \[\ldots\] \textit{P. unidentis}
   — Third abdominal somite rounded dorsally; distolateral spine of antennal scale
     not reaching distal margin of blade................................................. \textit{P. lophotes}
10. Rostrum with dorsal margin armed with more than 25 close-set spines; pleuron
    of fourth somite with posteroventral spine....................................... \textit{P. indica}
    — Rostrum with dorsal margin armed with less than 20 teeth; pleuron of fourth
     somite without posteroventral spine............................................. \textit{P. ocellus}
11. Anteriormost tooth of dorsal rostral series arising clearly anterior to distal end
    of antennular peduncle; maximum body length less than 15 mm in carapace
    length................................................................. \textit{P. parvimartia}
    — Anteriormost tooth of dorsal rostral series usually not arising anterior to end
     of antennular peduncle; maximum body length more than 20 mm in carapace
     length............................................................................... 12
12. Eye not kidney-shaped; posterior margin of orbit nearly vertical; exopod of third
    pleopod usually more than 0.80 times as long as carapace......................... \textit{P. martia orientalis}
    — Eye kidney-shaped; posterior margin of orbit concave dorsad; exopod of uropod
     usually less than 0.75 times as long as carapace................................ \textit{P. semiaevius}

\textit{Plesionika bifurca} \textit{Alcock} \textit{et} \textit{Anderson}, 1894

\textit{Plesionika bifurca} \textit{Alcock} \textit{et} \textit{Anderson}, 1894, p. 155; \textit{De Man}, 1920, p. 136, pl. 12, fig. 31; \textit{Chace},
1985, p. 56, fig. 24.
\textit{Pandalus} (\textit{Plesionika}) \textit{bifurca}: \textit{Alcock} \& \textit{Mcardle}, 1901, pl. 51, fig. 6.

\textit{Material examined}. 0184–58, 1 ovig. \(\varphi\) (9.8 mm); 0184–60, 1 ovig. \(\varphi\) (13.8 mm);
0184–70, 1 ovig. \(\varphi\) (12.2 mm); 0184–80, 1 ovig. \(\varphi\) (14.2 mm); 0185–85, 1 ovig. \(\varphi\)
(12.3 mm).

\textit{Remarks}. For the distinction between this species and \textit{P. spinidorsalis}, refer to
the “remarks” under the latter species.
Distribution. Eastern Africa to Indonesia, South China Sea; Philippines; South of Japan.

*Plesionika grandis* DoFLEIN, 1902

(Fig. 2 a–c)

*Plesionika spinipes* var. *grandis* DoFLEIN, 1902, p. 618, pl. 3, figs. 3–5.

*Parapandalus spinipes*: de Man, 1920, p. 142, pl. 12, fig. 33a, c–e, pl. 13, fig. 33, 33b. (Nec *Nothocaris spinipes* Bate.)

*Plesionika grandis*: Chace, 1985, p. 66, figs. 28, 29; Hayashi, in Baba et al., 1986, pp. 133, 271, fig. 83.

**Material examined.** 0184–20, 1 ♀ (18.6 mm); 0184–52, 1 ovig. ♀ (16.5 mm); 0184–85, 1 ♀ (12.0 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (17.0 mm).

**Description.** Rostrum overreaching antennal scale, with closely set teeth, ventral margin armed with less than 30 teeth, of which nine or ten teeth are situated above antennal scale. Orbital margin rather evenly concave. Abdomen without dorsal carina and posteromedian spine. Sixth somite 1.63–1.76 times as long as fifth, 1.60–1.75 times as long as high. Pleura of fourth and fifth somites with posteroventral tooth. Ocellus nearly rounded. Antennal scale 0.87–0.95 times as long as carapace, about 5.0 times as long as wide, distolateral spine slightly overreaching distal margin of blade. Third maxilliped with penultimate segment 1.38–1.64 times as long as

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Fig. 2. *Plesionika grandis* DoFLEIN (a–c) — ♀ ovig. (18.6 mm): a, anterior part of carapace and antennal scale; b, eye, left; c, antennal scale, right. — *Plesionika quasigrandis* Chace (d–f) — ♀ ovig. (24.8 mm): d, anterior part of carapace and antennal scale; e, eye, right; f, apex of antennal scale, right.
distal. Second pereiopods of both sides subequal, 20–26 carpal articles. None of pereiopods with epipod.

Remarks. This species is very closely allied to P. quasigrandis. The "Soela" specimens of P. grandis is distinguishable from the latter by having nine or ten ventral rostral teeth placed above the antennal scale, instead of more than 20 teeth in the latter, the ocellus is nearly rounded rather than oblong-oval, the ventrolateral spine of the basicerite less developed than it is in the latter, and the orbital margin regularly concave in the posterodorsal portion rather than slightly convex.

This species is also closely related to P. spinipes (BATE), but in the latter species, the distolateral spine of the antennal scale is well advanced and the ventral rostral margin above the antennal scale is, so far illustrated by CHACE (1985), armed with only six teeth.

Distribution. Indonesia; Japan.

Plesionika indica DE MAN, 1917

Plesionika longipes var. indica DE MAN, 1917, p. 279; 1920, p. 121, pl. 10, fig. 25 a–g, pl. 11, fig. 25.
Plesionika indica: CALMAN, 1939, p. 198; CHACE, 1985, p. 70, figs. 31, 32.

Material examined. 0283–T/58, 2 ♂♂ (27.4, 28.9 mm); 0184–14, 4 ♂♂ (25.6–39.8 mm), 1 ♀ (28.0 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (35.4 mm); 0184–19, 1 ♂ (37.4 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (40.5 mm).

Distribution. Zanzibar; Indonesia; Philippines; South China Sea.

Plesionika lophotes CHACE, 1985

Plesionika binoculus: DE MAN, 1920, p. 134, pl. 12, fig. 30; HAYASHI & KOIKE, 1976, p. 47, fig. 1 a’–e’.
(Nec Nothocaris binoculus BATE.)
Plesionika lophotes CHACE, 1985, p. 81, fig. 37; HAYASHI, in BABA et al., 1986, pp. 135, 272, fig. 85.

Material examined. 0184–85, 2 ♂♂ (13.6, 14.0 mm), 1 ♀ (17.0 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (16.8 mm).

Remarks. The ovigerous female of this series is probably abnormal in the number of the dorsolateral telson spines, bearing eight on the right and seven on the left sides, while in the rest specimens with complete telson, there are three pairs of spines, excluding the subterminal pair.

Distribution. Indonesia to Philippines; Japan.

Plesionika martia orientalis CHACE, 1985

(Fig. 3 a, b)
Plesionika martia orientalis CHACE, 1985, p. 84, figs. 38, 39, 53, 54.

Material examined. 0184–85, 1 ♀ (17.9 mm), 4 ovig. ♀♀ (27.5–32.0 mm); 0184–91, 2 ovig. ♀♀ (25.3, 29.6 mm); 0184–92, 1 ♂ (26.0 mm).
Description. Rostrum far overreaching antennal scale, with six or seven (range in 5–9) teeth on proximal portion. Orbital margin nearly vertical posteriorly, not concave posterodorsad. Abdomen without dorsal carina or posterodorsal spine. Sixth somite 1.79–1.87 times (mean: 1.84) as long as fifth, 2.05–2.32 times (mean: 2.17) as long as high. Pleuron of fifth somite with small spine or denticle. Telson 1.09–1.20 times (mean: 1.15) as long as sixth somite, normally with three pairs of dorsolateral spines, excluding subterminal pair. Antennal scale 0.88–0.94 times (mean: 0.91) as long as carapace, 4.74–5.16 times (mean: 4.97) as long as wide, distolateral spine reaching as far as end of distal marginal blade. Third maxilliped with penultimate segment 1.14–1.19 times (mean: 1.17) as long as distal segment. Second pereiopods subequal in length, with 24–31 carpal articles. Exopod of third pleopod 0.83–0.94 times (mean: 0.87) as long as carapace. Epipods on first four pereiopods.

Remarks. This species is closely related to *P. semilaevis*, but is distinguished from the latter by having the orbital margin nearly vertical posteriorly, the eye not kidney-shaped, and the third pleopodal exopod usually more than 0.8 times as long as the carapace.

Distribution. Reliable records are from Indonesia and the Philippines.

![Figure 3](image_url)

*Fig. 3. Plesionika martia orientalis* CHACE (a, b) — ♀ ovig. (29.6 mm): a, anterior part of carapace; b, same, dorsal aspect. *Plesionika semilaevis* BATE (c, d) — ♀ ovig. (21.5 mm): c, anterior part of carapace and eye — ♀ (18.9 mm); d, anterior part of carapace, dorsal aspect.
Plesionika ocellus (Bate, 1888)
(Fig. 4 a, b)

Nothocaris ocellus Bate, 1888, p. 657, pl. 114, fig. 3.
Plesionika sindoi Rathbun, 1906, p. 915, pl. 21, fig. 4; De Man, 1920, p. 126, pl. 11, fig. 27.
Plesionika ocellus: Chace, 1985, p. 90, fig. 40.

Material examined. 0184–54, 1 ♀ (15.4 mm) (NTM Cr. 002020); 0184–55, 1 ovig. ♂ (8.0 mm), 0185–66, 1 ovig. ♀ (14.1 mm).

Description. Rostrum broken off at tip, with four or five teeth posterior to orbital margin, possibly movable. Orbital margin convex, nearly vertical or slightly convex posteriorly. Abdomen without dorsal carinae and posteromedian spines. Pleuron of fourth somite rounded posteroventrally, and of fifth with spine on posteroventral margin. Sixth somite 1.80–1.85 times as long as fifth somite, about 1.8 times as long as high. Telson broken off in all specimens. Antennal scale 0.78–0.85 times as long as carapace, 4.17–5.20 times as long as wide. Stylocerite slightly overreaching dorsal arc of first segment of antennular peduncle. Third maxilliped with penultimate segment 1.24–1.33 times as long as distal. Second pereiopods of both sides subequal in length, with 18–20 carpal articles. Epipods on first four pereiopods.

Remarks. According to Chace (1985), P. ocellus is most reliably distinguishable from P. fimbriata Chace by the length and the form of the dactyls of the three posterior pereiopods. None of the “Soela” specimens has the complete posterior pereiopods. At this time, the definite identity of the present specimens is not clear with reliable certitude, but the orbital margin is nearly vertical posteriorly rather than regularly concave and the dorsal rostral portion posterior to the orbital margin.

Fig. 4. Plesionika ocellus Bate (a, b) — ♀ ovig. (8.0 mm): a, anterior part of body; b, posterior part of body. Plesionika parvimartia Chace (c, d) — ♀ ovig. (14.8 mm): c, anterior part of body; d, posterior part of body.
margin is provided with four or five teeth instead of three or four. These seem to correspond with this species, not with the latter.

**Distribution.** Indonesia; South China Sea; Philippines; Hawaiian Islands.

*Plesionika parvimartia* Chace, 1985

(Fig. 4 c, d)


*Plesionika parvimartia* Chace, 1985, p. 93, figs. 42, 43.

**Material examined.** 0184–18, 1 ovig. ♀ (14.5 mm).

**Description.** Distal part of rostrum broken off, armed with seven teeth on proximal portion, distalmost tooth arising anterior to end of first antennular peduncle. Orbital margin convex both in ventral and posterior margins. Abdomen without dorsal carina and posteromedian spine. Sixth abdominal somite 2.1 times as long as fifth somite, 2.29 times as long as high. Pleuron of fifth somite without denticle on posteroventral margin. Telson damaged.

Antennal scale damaged. Eye kidney-shaped, 0.26 times as long as carapace. Stylocerite overreaching dorsal arc of first segment of antennular peduncle. Second pereiopods of both sides subequal, with 20 right and 21 left carpal articles. Exopod of third pleopod 0.75 times as long as carapace. Epipods on first four pereiopods.

**Remarks.** This species is closely allied to *P. semilaevis*. In the specimen examined, the posterior pereiopods are wanting, but the distalmost tooth of the dorsal rostral series is placed far beyond the end of the antennular peduncle, and the sixth somite is proportionally slender than in the latter species, showing 2.29 times as long as high (this is the slenderest value known for *P. semilaevis* of this series). The body size as the adult seems to agree with the description by Chace (1985), and no egg-carrying females of *P. semilaevis* less than 15 mm in carapace length occurred in the “Soela” specimens. For an additional discussion, see the “remarks” under *P. semilaevis*.

**Distribution.** Reliable records are from Indonesia and the Philippines.

*Plesionika pumila* Chace, 1985

(Fig. 5)

*Plesionika pumila* Chace, 1985, p. 100, figs. 45, 46.

**Material examined.** 0283–NWS–17, 1 ♂ (4.0 mm).

**Remarks.** The “Soela” collection is in reality the third specimen for this species. This small shrimp is characterized by the posterior teeth of the dorsal rostral series with bluntly barbed tips, which are shared by the eastern Pacific *P. mexicana* Chace and the Hawaiian *P. exigua* Rathbun. But this species differs from the former in the fewer rostral dorsal spines and the shorter stylocerite, and also from the latter in having epipods on anterior four pereiopods.

The specimen examined did not have the right second pereiopod fixed completely.
Pandalidae from Northwest Australian Shelf

Fig. 5. *Plesionika pumila* CHACE — ♂ (4.0 mm): a, anterior part of body; b, anterior part of carapace; c, right second pereiopod.

to the body, but a leg attached to the pereiopods fits to the shrimp. It is therefore safe to conclude that *P. pumila*, as CHACE (1985) reasonably suggested, has the unequal second pereiopods. In this specimen, the left pereiopod is provided with 35 carpal articles, and the right has 10 articles.

Very recently one of us (YH) received two additional specimens of *P. pumila* from Dr. A. J. BRUCE, which were collected from the same area as this series (19°04.25'S, 119°00.65'E). One of these specimens is observed to have the complete second pereiopods, having nine carpal articles in the right leg and 27 in the left. Thus the unequal second pereiopods are undoubtedly confirmed.

**Distribution.** Previously only known from the Sulu Archipelago, Philippines.

*Plesionika quasigrandis* CHACE, 1985

(Fig. 2 d-f)

*Plesionika quasigrandis* CHACE, 1985, p. 104, figs. 47, 48.

**Material examined.** 0184-14, 1 ovig. ♀ (24.8 mm).

**Description.** Rostrum 1.3 times as long as carapace, with at least 44 dorsal (supposedly 47) and 37 ventral close-set teeth, including more than 20 ventral teeth situated above antennal scale. Orbital margin faintly convex on posterodorsal portion. Abdomen without dorsal carina and posterodorsal spine. Third to fifth terga faintly concave in lateral aspect. Sixth somite 1.78 times as long as fifth, 1.95 times as long as high. Pleura of fourth and fifth somites with posterodorsal spine, ventral margin sinuous. Ocellus slightly oblong. Stylocerite reaching dorsal arc of first segment of antennular peduncle. Antennal scale 0.94 times as long as carapace, 4.9 times as long as wide, distolateral tooth overreaching distal margin of blade. Third maxilliped broken. Second pereiopods of both sides nearly subequal, right with 20 and left with 24 carpal articles. None of pereiopods with epipod.

**Remarks.** For distinction from *P. grandis*, see the "remarks" under the latter.
Yukio Hanamura and Masatsune Takeda

Distribution. Philippines.

Plesionika reflexa Chace, 1985

Plesionika reflexa Chace, 1985, p. 108, fig. 49; Hayashi, in Baba et al., 1986, pp. 137, 273, fig. 88.

Material examined. 0183–2, 2 ♂ (17.6, 20.1 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (20.0 mm); 0184–2, 1 ♂ (18.2 mm); 0184–18, 1 ♂ (15.3 mm); 0184–27, 1 ovig. ♀ (16.5 mm).

Remarks. The “Soela” specimens agree well with the original description and illustrations of Chace (1985), the posteromedian spine being consistently recurved upwards. Hayashi (1986, in Baba et al.) mentioned that the specimen taken from Kyushu-Palau ridge is similar to the typical form of P. ensis (A. Milne Edwards) in the structure (not mentioned in the English text; p. 273).

Distribution. Indonesia; Philippines; South China Sea; Japan.

Plesionika semilaevis Bate, 1888

(Pig. 3 c, d)

Plesionika semilaevis Bate, 1888, p. 644, pl. 113, fig. 3; Chace, 1985, p. 113, figs. 51–54.

Plesionika martia var. semilaevis: De Man, 1920, p. 116 (part).

Material examined. 0184–2, 1 ♀ (17.4 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (18.9 mm); 0184–6, 1 ovig. ♀ (21.5 mm); 0184–14, 2 ♂ (17.3, 19.0 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (18.8 mm); 0184–16, 2 ♂ (20.3, 22.3 mm), 2 ovig. ♀ ♀ (21.0, 24.4 mm); 0184–18, 1 ♂ (18.9 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (16.1 mm); 0184–19, 3 ♀ ♀ (15.6–17.3 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (16.5 mm); 0184–76, 1 ex (11.1 mm); 0184–85, 2 ♂ (17.5, 17.9 mm), 1 ♂ (19.0 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (18.4 mm); 0184–91, 2 ♂ (15.3, 17.6 mm), 1 ♀ (17.1 mm), 2 ovig. ♀ ♀ (17.9, 18.0 mm), 1 ex (15.8 mm); 0184–92, 1 ♂ (16.7 mm).

Remarks. The distinction of the species from P. martia orientalis is referred to the “remarks” under the latter.

Chace (1985, p. 121) suggested that the Hawaiian population of the early concept of P. martia differs slightly from the Philippine-Indonesia population, though the size of the eye falls in the range of the latter.

Little doubt also remains about the identity of the Japanese population. By the kind cooperation of Prof. Tadashi Kubota of the Marine Biological Center, Tokai University, we were able to reexamine 32 specimens reported early by Hanamura from Suruga Bay under the name of P. martia.

Comparison between these specimens and the “Soela” specimens has shown that both the population have the body size as the adult and the eye size fallen into the same range, but differ in several characters. In Suruga Bay specimens, the rostrum is armed with 6–9 dorsal teeth with mode in seven (56.3 %), and the second pereiopod has 17–24 (most commonly 19–20) carpal articles, while in the “Soela” specimens the rostrum is armed with 5–8 dorsal teeth with mode in six (62.5 %) and the second pereiopod has 17–24 (most commonly 19–20) carpal articles. The telson of Suruga
Bay specimens is usually shorter than the uropodal exopod (76.7% of specimens examined), but in the “Soela” specimens this value is proportionately small (34.7%).

Further, differences in some of the proportions are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>Suruga Bay specimens</th>
<th>“Soela” specimens</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>range</td>
<td>mean</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) 6th somite/5th*</td>
<td>2.02-2.33</td>
<td>2.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) Telson/6th somite*</td>
<td>0.94-1.08</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Ant. scale/carapace*</td>
<td>0.94-1.08</td>
<td>1.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Ant. scale/width***</td>
<td>4.89-6.13</td>
<td>5.45</td>
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<td>5) 3rd maxilliped penult./distal*</td>
<td>1.17-1.39</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<td>6) 3rd pleopodal exopod/carapace**</td>
<td>0.66-0.81</td>
<td>0.72</td>
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* Significant at 1% level. ** Significant at 5% level. *** No significant difference.

These differences appear to show a similar tendency to those observed by Chace between the Hawaiian and the Philippine-Indonesian populations. He believed that the differences between the two populations may show the specific or subspecific significance. As our examination is limited both in the number of specimens and the geographical areas, it is not certain for the present time whether these disparities in our observations are meaningful at the specific or subspecific level rather than the geographic variability.

Through the examination of Suruga Bay specimens, we sometimes encountered several difficulties in separating some of them, especially small specimens, from *P. parvimartia*, since in some specimens, the anteriormost tooth of the dorsal rostral teeth is arising slightly beyond the end of the antennular peduncle. In three of them that spine is situated far beyond the end of the antennular peduncle, but one of the latter with the complete third pereiopod has the dactylus 0.30 (range in all specimens: 0.29-0.35) times as long as the propodus. This value is much smaller than the ratio known for *P. parvimartia*.

**Distribution.** Reliable records are from Indonesia and the Philippines.

*Plesionika spinidorsalis* (Rathbun, 1906)

*Plesionika spinidorsalis* Rathbun, 1906, p. 917, pl. 21, fig. 5.

*Plesionika spinidorsalis*: Chace, 1985, p. 132, figs. 60, 61.

**Material examined.** 0184-23, 1 ovig. ♀ (16.0 mm); 0184-30, 2 ovig. ♀ ♀ (17.1, 17.4 mm); 0184-33, 1 ovig. ♀ (13.2 mm); 0184-42, 1 ovig. ♀ (14.8 mm); 0184-70, 1 ♂ (15.6 mm); 0184-76, 1 ♂ (15.1 mm), 1 ♀ (13.7 mm).

**Remarks.** This species is most similar to *P. bifurca*. It is distinguishable from the latter by having eight or nine teeth on the carapace instead of four or five teeth,
the pleuron of the fourth somite rounded instead of bearing such a spine on the pos- 
teroventral margin, the antennal scale with a strong distolateral tooth, distinctly 
overreaching the distal margin of the blade instead of a small tooth slightly over- 
reaching the blade, the exopod of the uropod shorter than the endopod instead of the 
subequal endopod and uropod, and the body somewhat compressed instead of being 
subcylindrical.

Distribution. Indonesia; Philippines; South China Sea; Hawaii.

_Plesionika unidens_ **Bate, 1888**

_Plesionika unidens_ **Bate, 1888**, p. 648, pl. 113, fig. 4; **de Man, 1920**, p. 129, pl. 11, fig. 28 a, b, pl. 12, 
fig. 28; **Chace, 1985**; p. 134; **Hayashi, in Baba et al., 1986**, pp. 139, 274, fig. 90.

*Material examined.* 0184-83, 2 ovig. ♀ ♂ (ca. 13, 13.7 mm).

*Remarks.* In the available specimens, the third abdominal somite is carinated 
dorsally, forming an obtuse tooth-like projection near mid-length. But this condi- 
tion is variable depending on individuals, since both of the rounded and the cari- 
nated forms have been observed by some early workers.

*Distribution.* Admiralty Islands; Andaman Sea; Bay of Bengal; Indonesia; 
Philippines; Japan.

**Biogeographical Notes**

As mentioned elsewhere, all the species and subspecies recorded in this paper, 
viz., one species of _Chlorotocella_, one species of _Chlorotocus_, five species of _Hetero- 
carpus_, and thirteen species of _Plesionika_ are newly added to the northwest Australian 
shelf fauna. Of these, six _Plesionika_ species are described very recently from In- 
donesian-Philippine waters by _Chace_ (1985). It is definitely said that the sea in ques- 
tion has hitherto been unexploited at all.

The known geographical ranges of the species dealt herewith are summarized in 
Table 2. It is remarkable that 1) all the species from the northwest Australian shelf 
are known from the western Pacific, 2) the western Indian Ocean is represented only 
by eight species, three of which are recorded from the eastern Atlantic, and 3) no 
species so far known extends their distribution to the western Atlantic and also to the 
eastern Pacific. The Atlantic elements of the benthic decapod crustacean fauna 
markedly differ from those of the Indo-Pacific region, and each area shows a charac- 
teristic faunal composition. The geographical pattern of pandalid shrimp seems to 
be quite similar to that of the benthic decapod crustaceans, but in pelagic shrimp 
several species are commonly distributed throughout the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific 
Oceans.
Table 2. Known records of northwest Australian shelf Pandalidae.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>W. Atlantic</th>
<th>E. Atlantic</th>
<th>W. Indian Ocean</th>
<th>N.W. Australian Shelf</th>
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* Including Mediterranean Sea.

Acknowledgements

We are most grateful to Dr. A. J. Bruce of the Northern Territory Museum, Darwin, Australia, for giving an opportunity to examine specimens of the “Soela” collection, and who also provided several facilities for this work.

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