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A NEW SPECIES OF PALÆMON FROM NORTHERN
LUZON

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ONE PLATE

In this paper is given the description of a new macrurus crustacean, *Palæmon luzonensis* sp. nov. This commercial shrimp, known in Iloko as *aramang*, is taken in large quantities at the mouth of Cagayan River from August to January. A small drag seine (*bannuar*) is used in catching the *aramang* with the aid of a small boat (*balasiang*).

The shrimps are usually dried in the sun along the beach, but during the rainy season they are generally salted and fermented into *bagoong*. The value of dried and salted products from the *aramang* fishery of Cagayan is estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 pesos¹ annually. Dried *aramang* is packed in boxes or sacks and shipped to Manila and the Ilocos provinces, mostly by Chinese but also by a few Filipino dealers. From September to December, 1937, about 720 cavanese, or 54,000 liters² of *aramang*, valued at 4,320 pesos, were shipped to Manila and the Ilocos provinces. So far there is no record of the value of dried *aramang* and *bagoong* made of *aramang* sold in the interior towns of Cagayan Valley.

Genus PALÆMON Fabricius

Rostrum well developed, laterally compressed, toothed above and below. Carapace smooth, furnished with antennal and branchiostegal spines. Pterigostomial spine wanting. Mandible with three-jointed palp.

PALÆMON LUZONENSIS sp. nov. Plate 1, figs. 1 to 11.

Carapace provided with an antennal and branchiostegal spine; supraorbital and hepatic spine absent; pterigostomial angle rounded, without spine. Rostrum long, thin, distinctly curved upwards, laterally compressed; distal tip reaching beyond end

¹ One peso equals 50 cents United States currency.

² One cavan equals 25 gantas or 75 liters.

of antennal scale; dorsal border above orbital notch armed with six to seven teeth; four to five teeth on carapace, two on declining ridge, one near tip; ventral border with four widely spaced teeth (Plate 1, fig. 1). Eyes slender, two times as long as wide; breadth of cornea 2.5 times dorsal length of eye; ocellus well marked (Plate 1, fig. 2). Basal segment of first antennular peduncle with well-developed terminal spine (Plate 1, fig. 3). Outer antennular flagellum bifid, shorter branch unsegmented. Flagella of first antennæ 1.75 times as long as entire length of shrimp. Antennal scale (Plate 1, fig. 4), three times as long as wide, not tapering; outer margin straight, terminating in an acute spine which does not reach beyond end of lamella. Mandible with strong molar and incisor process and 3-jointed palp (Plate 1, fig. 5). Maxillule cross-shaped, distal margin of outer lacinia with hairs; endopodite with a thumblike apical process terminating in long setæ (Plate 1, fig. 6). Third maxilliped usually with five articulations and reaching beyond merus of first leg; terminal joint with long hair process (Plate 1, fig. 8). First pair of peræopods chelate (Plate 1, fig. 9), reaching beyond antennal scale; chela, carpus, and merus unequal in length. Fingers 1.5 times as long as palm, with tufts of hairs. Second pair of peræopods chelate (Plate 1, fig. 10), robust, two times as long as first, reaching beyond rostrum by length of chela. Fingers curved at tips, with straight cutting edges provided with several minute teeth. Fingers 1.75 times as long as palm; carpus 2.66 in merus, no spines on their distal border.

Body slightly compressed laterally, dorsally rounded.

Third, fourth, and fifth legs similar in form and proportion; fifth longer than preceding two; dactylus terminating in hair-like structure. Pleopods long and foliaceous. Sixth abdominal somite narrow, width two times in length. Telson (Plate 1, fig. 11) tapering, without spines on dorsal side; terminal border with two spines of equal length; in between with a pair of setæ.

Type locality.—Aparri, Cagayan Province, Luzon. Specimens were caught in bannuar drag net.

Live specimens transparent yellowish, with pink eggs in female. Preserved specimens in alcohol, yellowish.

Several male and female specimens collected from Aparri, Cagayan, September 10, 1937, range from 44 mm to 80 mm from tip of rostrum to tip of telson.

Palæmon luzonensis can be distinguished from other known described species of *Palæmon* by the character of its thin upwardly turned rostrum, its slight laterally compressed body, its

ILLUSTRATION

[Drawings by the author.]

PLATE 1. PALÆMON LUZONENSIS SP. NOV.

1, Male, lateral view, $\times 4$; 2, eye, lateral view, $\times 60$; 3, antennule with portion of flagella, ventral view, $\times 60$; 4, antennal scale, $\times 60$; 5, mandible with palp, $\times 60$; 6, maxillule, $\times 60$; 7, maxilla, $\times 60$; 8, terminal joint of third maxilliped, $\times 60$; 9, chela of first peræpod, $\times 100$; 10, chela of second peræpod, $\times 60$; 11, apex of telson, $\times 100$.

tapering telson without dorsal spines, and the character of its weak third, fourth, and fifth walking legs. Males and females similar. Morphological dimorphism apparently lacking.

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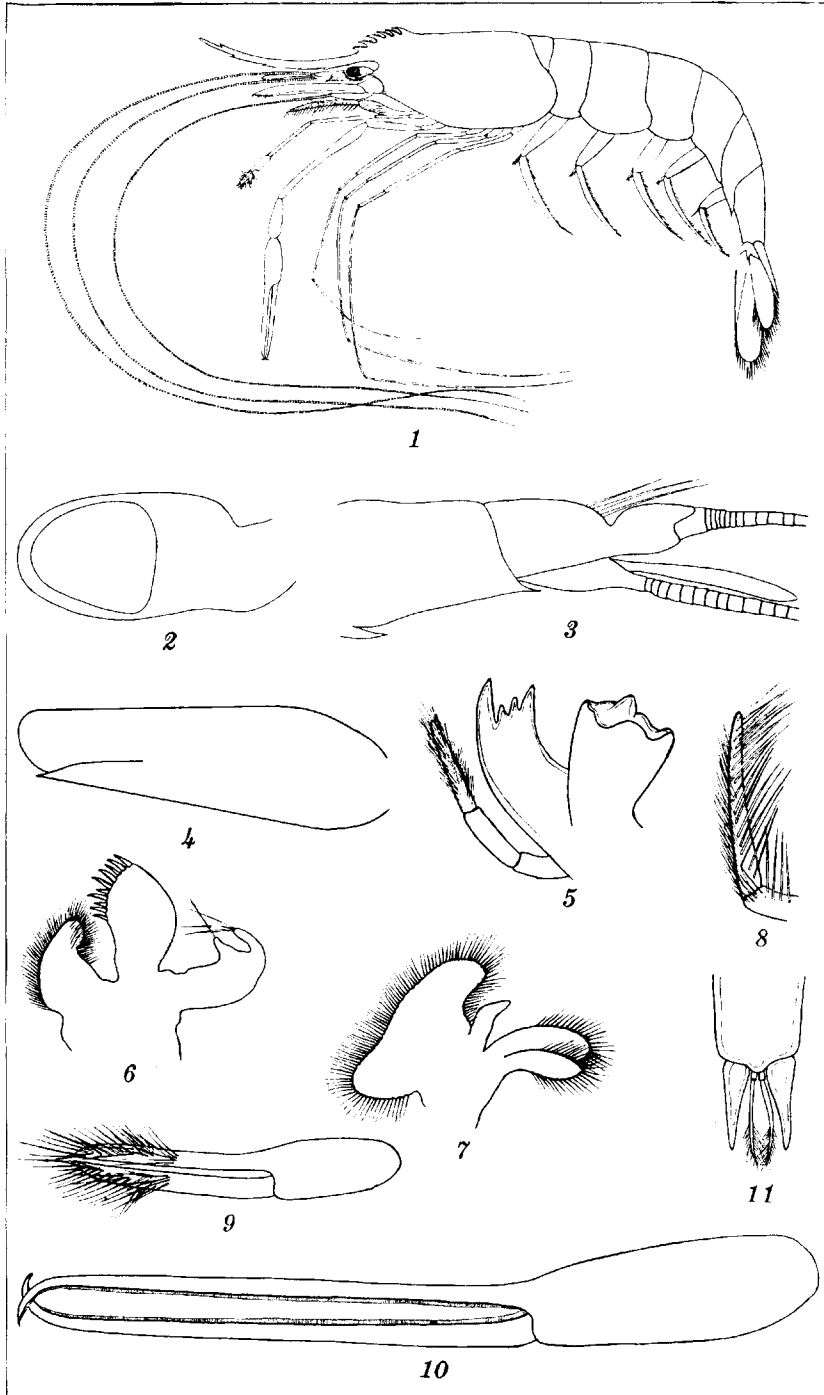


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