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**SPECIES OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS AND THEIR
DISTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAN MARINE
ZOOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES**

by

ENRIQUE E. BOSCHI

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SPECIES OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAN MARINE ZOOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES*

by

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RESUMEN

Las especies de Crustáceos Decápodos y su distribución en las provincias zoogeográficas marinas americanas. Se han establecido catorce provincias y dos subprovincias zoogeográficas en las Américas sobre la base de la distribución de los crustáceos decápodos marinos de las aguas de las plataformas que incluyen el supralitoral, mediolitoral, infralitoral y circalitoral. El número total de especies en esta amplia región, que abarca ambas costas oceánicas, desde el Cabo de Hornos en el sur hasta el Océano Artico en el norte, se estima en 2.472. Los resultados de este estudio sobre biodiversidad y distribución de las especies de decápodos se ajusta al característico de los grupos de la epifauna marina con una gran amplitud latitudinal y un pronunciado decrecimiento del número de especies desde las regiones tropicales hacia las polares y con una cierta distribución clinal. En la Provincia Caribeña se halló la más alta densidad de especies que, en un número estimado de 1.058, fue mayor que el de la Provincia Panameña del Pacífico tropical donde se registraron 825 especies. En lo que concierne a la relación con la riqueza en especies según los grandes grupos de Decápodos, el número más alto se halló en los Brachyura con 1.090 especies seguido por los Caridea con 536 especies, los Anomura con 509, los Thalassinidea con 157 y los Penaeoidea con 96. Los restantes grupos están representados por un número inferior.

SUMMARY

Fourteen marine zoogeographic provinces and two subprovinces were established for the Americas. The number of species of marine decapod crustaceans recorded in the supralittoral, intertidal, eulittoral and sublittoral (continental shelf to 200-300 m) including both, continental coasts from the Arctic Polar region in the north to Cabo de Hornos in the south is estimated at 2472 species. The results of this study on the biodiversity and distribution of decapod species call attention to a common characteristic of typical epifaunal groups of organisms with a large range of latitudinal geographic distribution: a high number of species in tropical regions on both coasts and a pronounced decrease of taxa towards the polar regions that generates a clear clinal distribution. The Caribbean Province showed the largest diversity which, with a total of 1058 species was higher than that of the tropical Panamic Province where 825 species were registered. With regard to the species richness in the nine major groups of Decapods, the largest number was found in the Brachyura hovering 1090 estimated species followed by the Caridea with 536 species, the Anomura with 509 species, the Thalassinidea with 157 and the Penaeoidea with 96. The remaining four decapod taxa are represented only by a small number of species.

Key words: Marine zoogeography, Crustacea Decapoda, North, Central and South America.

Palabras clave: Zoogeografía marina, Crustacea Decapoda, América del Norte, Central y del Sur.

INTRODUCTION

The decapod crustaceans are invertebrates very frequently found in marine littoral and brackish waters of the Americas. Most species are found in tropical and subtropical regions with a marked decrease in numbers towards temperate and cold regions. Distribution may depend on the influence of environmental factors. On the other hand, it may also be attributed to the stability of the ecosystems which, in the historical sense of the evolution of the earth, may account for the existence of a large number of species in the tropical regions (Margalef, 1963). Nevertheless, it does not seem to be true in the presently constrained biotopes (Abele, 1976 b). In more limited areas, with a few latitudinal differences, variations and richness of the species may depend on the characteristics of the bottom, food avail-

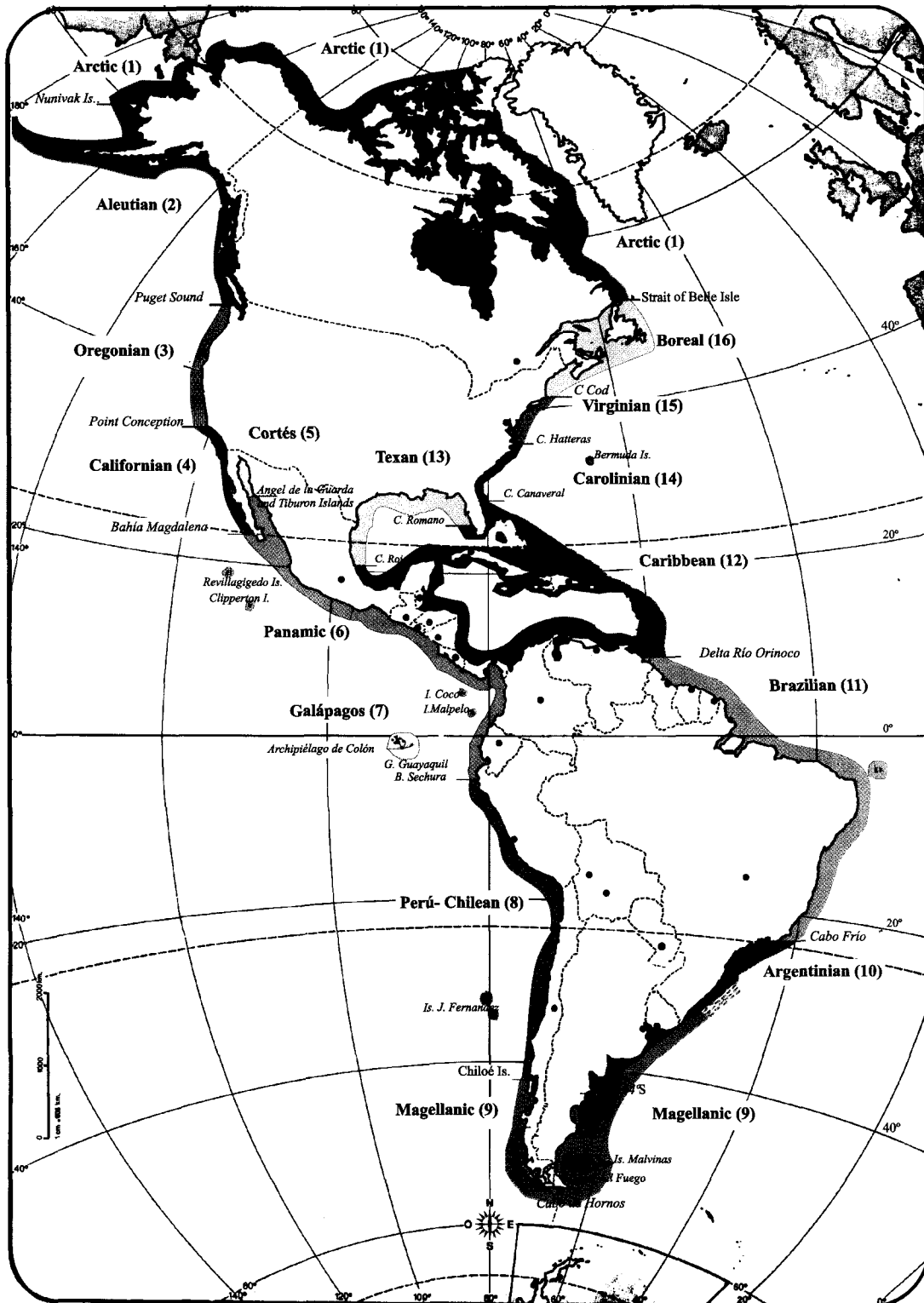
ability, patterns of tides and sea level, composition of the community, prey-predator relationships, interactions among species, reproduction strategies, etc. (Abele, 1974, Abele, 1976 a, Brusca and Wallerstein, 1979, Gore *et al.*, 1978, Kohn, 1997). In continental shelf waters, the oceanic fronts originating in areas between currents and tidal fronts may constitute a barrier for the distribution of species (Fig 1,2).

The catalogue of species of decapod crustaceans from littoral and coastal seas of both margins of the American continent has allowed to determine the limits of different zoogeographical provinces and to quantify the number of species found in each of them. In Table 1 the distribution of species in the extensive areas under study is indicated. Due to the fact that many of them are present in more than one province, it can be observed that the total data relative to species per province and subprovince reach 5,350⁽¹⁾ entries (Fig 3,4,5).

(¹) The number of species and records per province has changed during the course of this study due to publications of taxonomic revisions and changes in the distributions of species. For this reason, the numbers mentioned by the author in previous papers are slightly different from the ones appearing in this study.

Figure 1. Zoogeographical provinces and subprovinces of the Americas and their limits. **Arctic** (1) between Nunivak Is. to Strait of Belle Isle; **Aleutian** (2) Nunivak Is. to Puget Sound; **Oregonian** (3) Puget Sound to Point Conception; **Californian** (4) Point Conception to Bahía Magdalena; **Cortés** (5) subprovince, from Tiburón and Angel de la Guarda Islands (Gulf of California) to north end of the Gulf; **Panamic** (6) Bahía Magdalena to Gulf of Guayaquil/Bahía Sechura; **Galápagos** (7) subprovince, Lat. 0°40'N and 1°30'S- long. 89°20'W and 91°50'W; **Perú-Chilean** (8) Bahía Sechura to the north of Chiloé Is.; **Magellanic** (9) Chiloé Is. to 35° S Southwest Atlantic; **Argentinian** (10) 43/44° S to Cabo Frío; **Brazilian** (11) Cabo Frío to Delta Río Orinoco; **Caribbean** (12) Delta Río Orinoco to Cabo Rojo, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Islands and Cape Romano to Cape Canaveral, Florida Peninsula, Bermuda Is.; **Texan** (13) Cabo Rojo to Cape Romano, G. of Mexico; **Carolinian** (14) Cape Canaveral to Cape Hatteras; **Virginian** (15) Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod; **Boreal** (16) Cape Cod to Strait of Belle Isle.

Figura 1. Provincias y subprovincias zoogeográficas de las Américas y sus límites. Artica (1) entre la Isla Nunivak al Estrecho de Belle Isle; *Aleutiana* (2) Isla Nunivak a Puget Sound; *Oregoniana* (3) Puget Sound a Punta Concepción; *Californiana* (4) Punta Concepción a Bahía Magdalena; subprovincia *Cortés* (5), en el golfo de California, desde las Islas Tiburón y Angel de la Guarda hasta el extremo norte del golfo; *Panameña* (6) Bahía Magdalena al golfo de Guayaquil/Bahía Sechura; subprovincia *Galápagos* (7), Lat. 0°40'N y 1°30'S- long. 89°20'W y 91°50'W; *Peruano-Chilena* (8) Bahía Sechura hasta el norte de la isla Chiloé; *Magallánica* (9) isla Chiloé hasta 35° S en el Atlántico Sudoeste; *Argentina* (10) 43/44° S a Cabo Frío; *Brasileña* (11) Cabo Frío hasta el delta del río Orinoco; *Caribeña* (12) delta del río Orinoco a Cabo Rojo, golfo de México, islas del Caribe y cabo Romano a cabo Cañaveral, península de Florida, islas Bermudas; *Texana* (13) cabo Rojo a cabo Romano, golfo de México; *Caroliniana* (14) cabo Cañaveral a cabo Hatteras; *Virginiana* (15) cabo Hatteras a cabo Cod; *Boreal* (16) cabo Cod a estrecho de Belle Isle.



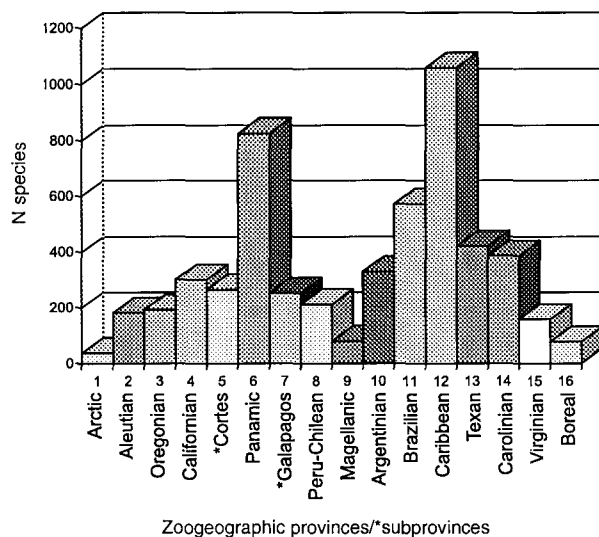


Figure 2. Total number of decapod species per province and subprovince.

Figura 2. Número total de especies de crustáceos decápodos por provincia y subprovincia.

Table 1. Distribution per province/*subprovince and group of Decapod Crustacean species of the Americas.

Tabla 1. Distribución por provincia/*subprovincia por grupos de crustáceos decápodos en las Américas.

	Prov. Penaeoidea	Sergestoidea	Stenopodidea	Caridea	Astacidea	Thalassinidea	Palinura	Anomura	Brachyura	Total
1	1	1		23				9	3	37
2	2	1		85		5	1	56	32	182
3	7	2		67		5	2	50	60	193
4	20	4		74		8	2	67	126	301
5*	14	3	1	50		8	3	47	139	265
6	37	7	3	161		34	7	165	411	825
7*	11	2	2	67		4	3	35	129	253
8	12	3		41		3	7	43	103	212
9	3	2		13	1	2	1	22	35	79
10	19	5		43	2	12	3	52	194	330
11	35	6	5	84	2	34	16	101	289	572
12	50	15	8	224	4	83	15	205	454	1058
13	28	2		76	2	19	4	52	239	422
14	30	4	2	82	1	8	7	60	192	386
15	19	5		40	2	6	1	22	63	158
16	4	4		37	1	3	1	11	16	77
Total	292	6	21	1167	15	234	73	997	2485	5350

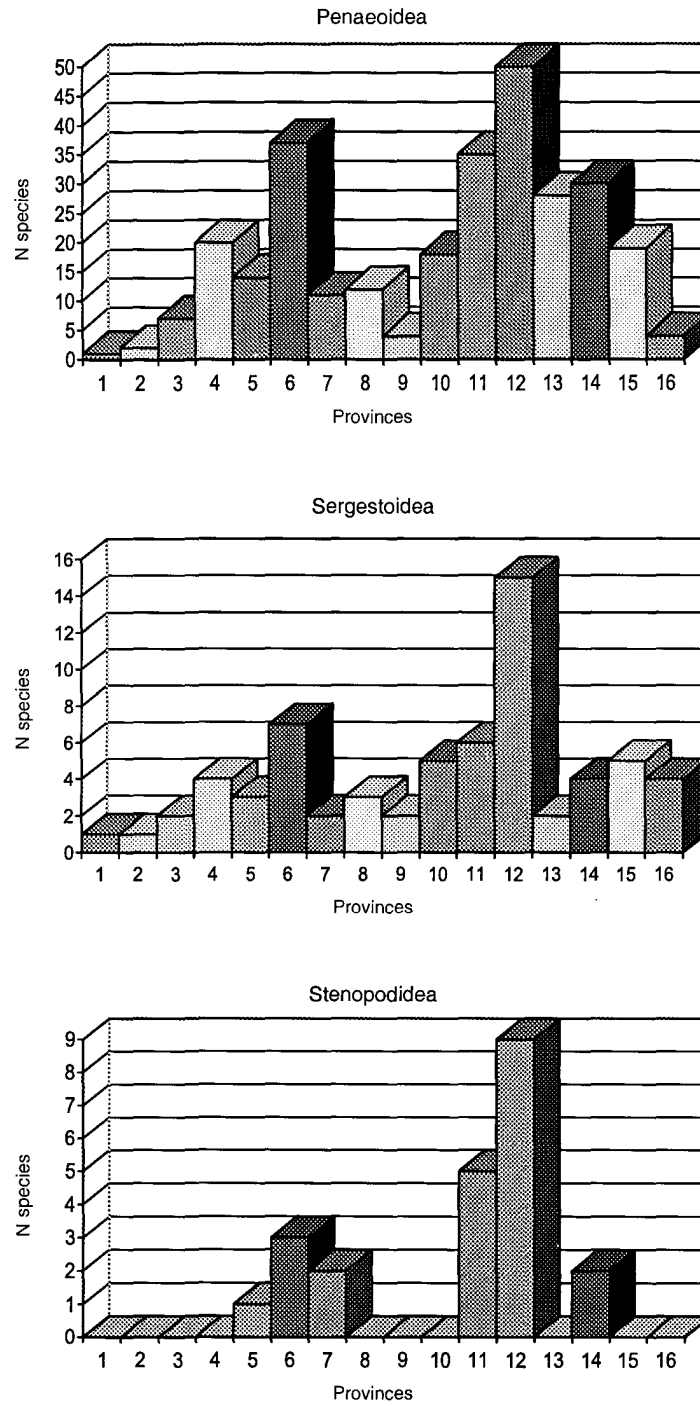


Figure 3. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species by group for each province.
 Figura 3. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos por grupos y provincia.

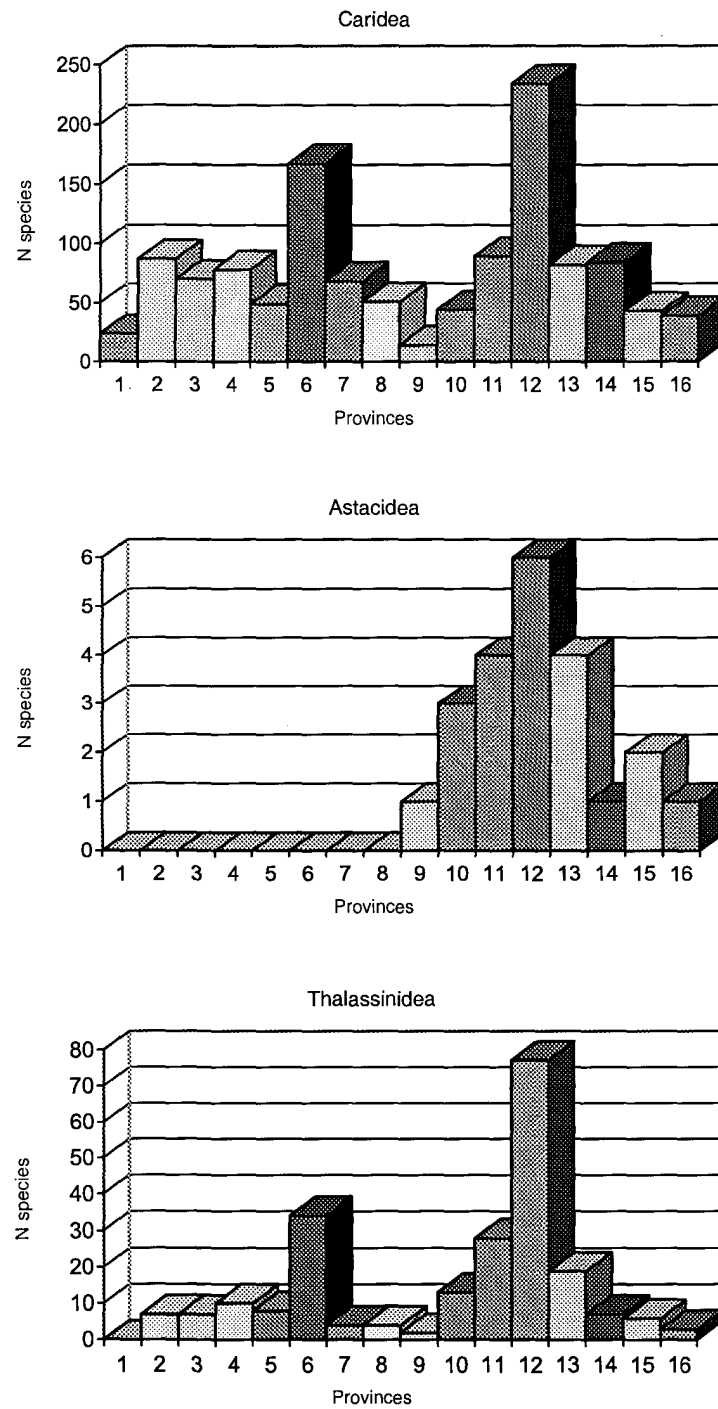


Figure 4. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species by group for each province.
 Figura 4. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos por grupos y provincia.

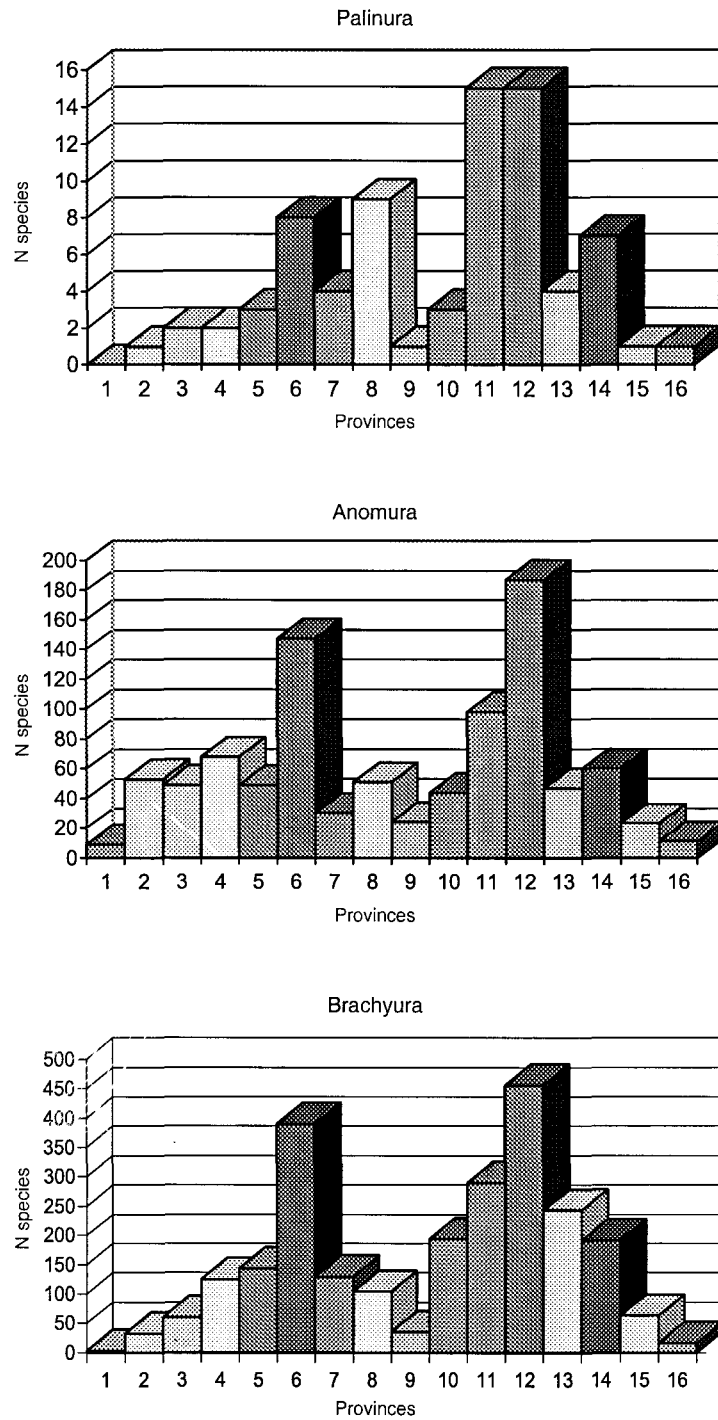


Figure 5. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species by group for each province.
 Figura 5. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos por grupos y provincia.

The total number of species by group is 2472 (Table 2). In addition, data on the distribution of decapods are compared to those of other marine organisms.

Table 2. Total number of marine decapod crustacean species found on continental shelf of Americas by group. *Tabla 2.* Número total de crustáceos decápodos marinos hallados en las plataformas continentales de las Américas por grupos.

Groups	Number of species
Penaeoidea	96
Sergestoidea	29
Stenopodidea	12
Caridea	536
Astacidea	7
Thalassinidea	157
Palinura	36
Anomura	509
Brachyura	1090
Total	2472

The fact that component species vary in their physiological tolerances and that, for that reason they are found in more than one province, makes it difficult to establish boundaries. Also, opinions and criteria of biologists on what constitutes a province can vary significantly. Eurytopic species show an extensive distribution in the latitudinal sense and are present in vast regions of the littoral so they are not very useful for biogeographical studies. Depth represents another confounding factor; therefore, only littoral and coastal species are considered (see Material and Methods). It can be generally stated that the number of provinces and their limits in the American continent coincide.

On the other hand, Longhurst (1998), referring to the pelagic biogeography, established biomes and provinces based on oceanographic characteristics and algal ecology that do not agree with

classical biogeography so they are not followed in the present analysis.

The extreme variation of the size of continental shelves in the marine littoral of the Americas is a phenomenon that appears to have an influence on the presence and distribution of different groups of decapod species. In the eastern margin of the continent, in the Southwestern Atlantic, there is a tendency to find extensive continental shelves. In consequence, the adjacent sea is not deep, with a smooth transition to slope depths of only 150-200 m. For example, in the South Atlantic of the Patagonian region of Argentina the largest extension of the shelf reaches 850 km. In the northeastern region of Brazil, from Salvador, Bahia State, to Rio Grande do Norte, the continental shelf is significantly reduced. The same happens in the southeastern side of the Florida Peninsula. In contrast, the continental shelves off west Florida and Yucatán Peninsulas are wide (Martinez-López and Parés-Sierra, 1998).

In the western coasts of the continent, in the East Pacific Ocean, shelves are markedly reduced; in consequence, the seas adjacent to the continent are very deep near the coast. In the littoral of Chile, from Cabo de Hornos to Chiloé Island, the shelf is wider in some areas. Along the rest of the coast the shelf is reduced or nonexistent. This feature extends to the Alaska Peninsula. In northwestern Alaska, Bering Sea, the area of continental shelf is extensive. In the Gulf of California, the continental shelves along the coasts of Hermosillo and Nayarit are relatively wide with a smooth decline. In contrast, on the west coast, between Angel de la Guardia Island up to Cape San Lucas, the continental shelf is very narrow or absent. In the northern part of the Gulf, north of Tiburón and Angel de la Guardia Islands, the continental shelf is generally smooth, reaching depths of 150-200 m (Roden and Groves, 1959, Parker, 1963).

Inaccuracy of geographical data provided in many studies makes it extremely difficult to establish species distributions with some precision.

In some cases, there is lack of data on latitude, longitude and depth. This is especially observed in the Gulfs of Mexico and California where, sometimes, it is not indicated if species are found in the north or south, making it difficult to establish which province the species belong to.

Considering that temperature is an important factor for the distribution of many species, data on the temperature where the species are found may provide useful information on environmental conditions.

The main aim of this contribution is to estimate the number of species of marine decapod crustaceans living in continental shelf waters present in the Americas and summarize their known distributions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The data used in this study are based on information from the literature available to the author on decapod crustaceans and their distribution on the continental shelves of the eastern and western coasts of North, Central and South America, between latitudes 70° N and 56° S, approximately. In addition, studies on the biogeography of the littoral system of other groups of marine organisms were also considered.

The area included consisted of the continental shelf to a depth of 200-300 m which included the supra, medium, infralittoral and, in some areas, the circalittoral (Péres, 1961, Sverdrup *et al.*, 1955).

For authors of English language, this corresponds to the supralittoral, eulittoral and sublittoral zones. In some cases, species that are found up to 400 m are included. Naturally, the neritic species found at greater depths were also included. Additionally, species which are present in both Americas as well as in other regions of the World Ocean are considered. From a biogeographical point of view, the major divisions of the sea are designated as Regions which, in general,

correspond to floristic and faunal units with pronounced endemism of taxa at the generic or higher levels (Balech and Ehrlich, MS).

In this paper, a Province is defined as a part of the neritic zone with a relatively narrow range of temperatures where the fauna shows certain homogeneity. The term "subregion" is used as the equivalent of a province. In many cases, the limits between provinces are flexible due to fluctuations that occur in the distribution of species in different developmental stages such as larvae, postlarvae, juveniles and adults.

They are produced by environmental changes, colonization of new areas, geographic expansion of the species, etc. The "subprovince" denomination was given to areas with high species affinity between adjacent provinces.

In species found in various provinces it is observed that the distribution limit includes only a part of the last province occupied or the transition area between them.

The stenohaline and stenothermal species are the most sensitive and useful to determine the limits of each province. The euryhaline and eurythermal species are not as useful for these purposes. Although the above mentioned difficulties are encountered, the best method is to measure the number of endemic species for each province (Table 3). Briggs (1974) considered that an area defined with 10% or more endemic species may be considered as a province. Nevertheless, this criterion is not acceptable because said value is established in an arbitrary manner.

Although in some cases the names of the provinces are different, the results of this study on the number and characteristics of the zoogeographical provinces coincide to a certain degree with other studies on this subject (e.g., Ekman, 1953, Briggs, 1974, etc.). Moreover, according to the author's criterion, some variations in the geographic limits and the groups of organisms under consideration were observed. The areas about which most differences of opinions exist are the Gulfs of California and Mexico.

Table 3. Endemic species by group (* Subprovince).
 Tabla 3. Especies endémicas por grupo (* Subprovincia).

Prov.	Records	Endemics	%	Anomura Endemic	%	Astacidea Endemic	%	Brachyura Endemic	%
1	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	182	41	22.53	14	7.69	0	0.00	4	2.20
3	193	4	2.07	1	0.52	0	0.00	3	1.55
4	301	48	15.95	12	3.99	0	0.00	17	5.65
5*	265	25	9.43	1	0.38	0	0.00	15	5.66
6	825	315	38.18	62	7.52	0	0.00	162	19.64
7*	253	41	16.21	4	1.58	0	0.00	28	11.07
8	212	77	36.32	24	11.32	0	0.00	31	14.62
9	79	19	24.05	7	8.86	0	0.00	2	2.53
10	330	42	12.73	9	2.73	1	0.30	20	6.06
11	572	64	11.19	13	2.27	0	0.00	23	4.02
12	1058	338	31.95	79	7.47	1	0.09	93	8.79
13	422	20	4.74	1	0.24	0	0.00	13	3.08
14	386	5	1.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.26
15	158	1	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.63
16	77	4	5.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Prov.	Records	Caridea Endemic	%	Palinura Endemic	%	Penaeoidea Endemic	%
1	37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	182	22	12.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	193	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	301	11	3.65	0	0.00	3	1.00
5*	265	8	3.02	0	0.00	1	0.38
6	825	58	7.03	0	0.00	8	0.97
7*	253	6	2.37	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	212	13	6.13	6	2.83	0	0.00
9	79	7	8.86	1	1.27	0	0.00
10	330	6	1.82	1	0.30	2	0.61
11	572	10	1.75	5	0.87	0	0.00
12	1058	93	8.79	1	0.09	5	0.47
13	422	2	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00
14	386	2	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	158	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	77	4	5.19	0	0.00	0	0.00

Table 3. Continued.
 Tabla 3. Continuación.

Prov.	Records	Sergestoidea % Endemic	Stenopodidea % Endemic	Thalassinidea % Endemic
1	37	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
2	182	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.55
3	193	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
4	301	1 0.33	0 0.00	4 1.33
5*	265	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
6	825	3 0.36	1 0.12	21 2.55
7*	253	1 0.40	1 0.40	1 0.40
8	212	1 0.47	0 0.00	2 0.94
9	79	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 2.53
10	330	1 0.30	0 0.00	2 0.61
11	572	1 0.17	1 0.17	11 1.92
12	1058	10 0.95	4 0.38	52 4.91
13	422	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 0.95
14	386	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.52
15	158	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
16	77	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00

The enumeration of most decapods of the regions under study and their known and current scientific name required consultation of many studies published until 1999 which are included in the bibliography. It is possible that some new species are not included in the checklist because they could have been published in journals of limited distribution or not accessible to the author.

Moreover, there could be undescribed species which could significantly increase the total number. In this study, a total of fourteen provinces and two subprovinces were established (Table 4, Fig. 1, 2).

Table 4. Total decapod species per province and subprovince (* Subprovince).

Tabla 4. Total de especies de decápodos por provincia y subprovincia (* Subprovincia).

Provinces	N spp by prov.
1. Arctic	37
2. Aleutian	182
3. Oregonian	193
4. Californian	301
5. Cortés*	265
6. Panamic	825
7. Galápagos*	253
8. Peru-Chilean	212
9. Magellanic	79
10. Argentinian	330
11. Brazilian	572
12. Caribbean	1058
13. Texan	422
14. Carolinian	386
15. Virginian	158
16. Boreal	77
Records	5350

Arctic Province (1)

The Arctic Province of the Americas extends from the center of the Strait of Bering, Nunivak Island (60°N) to the Labrador Peninsula, north Strait of Belle Isle (Lat. 51°37'N).

The ecological conditions there do not vary much due to very small temperature oscillations maintaining values always around 0°C.

For the subdivisions of the region the position of the isotherms of 0°C and 5°C between the high Arctic and low Arctic was taken into account (Ekman, 1953, Briggs, 1974).

In this study, the distribution of decapods in the whole province will not be discussed. Only the presence of relatively few species of decapod crustaceans known in the American area, considered as a very young region of very recent settlement, will be mentioned (Bernard *et al.*, 1991, Clarke and Crame, 1997).

A fact that supports the idea of different zoogeographical subprovinces is that various species restricted to the eastern and western waters of the region were observed. The total estimated number of species, none of which endemic, is 37 (Fig. 6, Table 1, 3, 4).

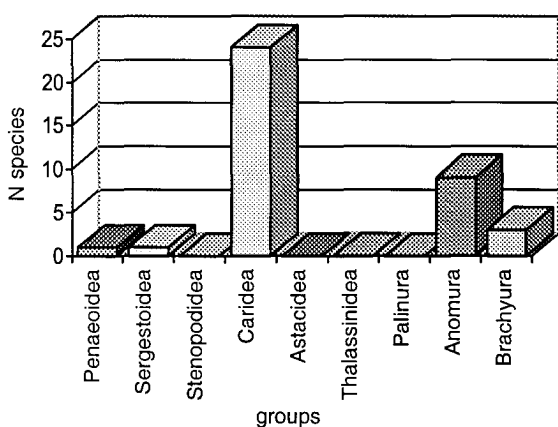


Figure 6. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Arctic province for each group.

Figura 6. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Artica.

The Northeastern Pacific Ocean Provinces of temperate waters

Although different names were used and some disparity in limits was observed, the temperate coastal waters of the Northeastern Pacific Ocean as far south as the California Peninsula (Bahía Magdalena) were divided into three zoogeographic provinces according to the criteria of several authors. These are: the Aleutian, Oregonian and Californian Provinces.

The whole region which extends between 60° and 25° N is under the intense influence of the magnitude and direction of the Alaska and California Currents originating in the Subarctic Current and its corresponding oceanographic conditions. The changes in the hydrological regime, temperature and salinity of the water, isolation, stability and persistence of these factors during the year are primary factors that determine the ranges of distribution and life cycles of species.

Aleutian Province (2)

In this province the most northwestern coast of North America is included. It begins in Nunivak

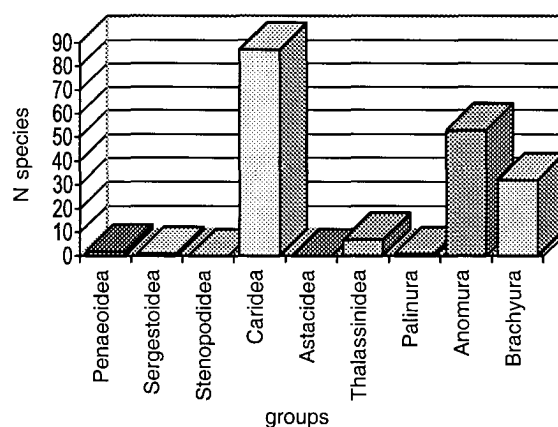


Figure 7. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Aleutian province for each group.

Figura 7. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Aleutiana.

Island (Lat. 60° N) on the Alaskan Peninsula, includes the Aleutian Islands and extends to Puget Sound (Lat. 47°50'N), Washington. It is a province of cold-temperate waters. The minimum surface temperature reaches 5°C, sometimes 0°C, and the maximum is around 14°C.

The variations of the province limits agree with changes in current systems that dominate the area (Briggs, 1974, Brusca & Wallerstein, 1979, Foster *et al.*, 1991, Hall 1964, Valentine, 1966, Sverdrup *et al.*, 1955).

The total number of species is estimated at 182, 41 of which are endemic (Fig. 7, Table 1, 3, 4).

Oregonian Province (3)

This province extends from Puget Sound, Washington, to Point Conception, California (Lat. 34°35'N) and corresponds to cool-temperate waters with surface temperatures between 9° and 16°C. The southern portion of the Oregonian Province is considered a transitional zone between this province and the north of the Californian Province (Foster *et al.*, 1991).

The total number of species is estimated at 193, 4 of which are endemic (Fig. 8, Table 1, 3, 4).

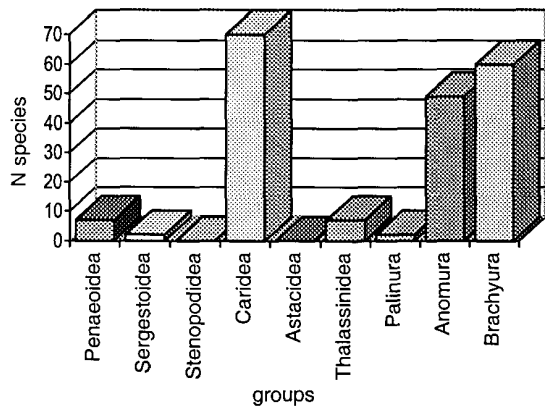


Figure 8. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Oregonian province for each group.

Figura 8. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Oregoniana.

Californian Province (4)

This province extends from Point Conception to Bahía Magdalena (Lat. 24°40'N) in south Baja California, Mexico. Surface temperature variation is between 13° and 25° C and corresponds to warm-temperate waters.

The Californian Current transports cold waters along the coasts of California to Point Conception where the temperature decreases markedly and the current deflects offshore.

This determines a sharp temperature gradient with a rapid increase towards the south and changes in faunal composition that form a transitional zone.

The total number of estimated species is 301, 48 of which are endemic (Fig. 9, Table 1, 3, 4).

**The Eastern Central Pacific Ocean
Provinces and Subprovinces of
subtropical and tropical waters**

In the first part of this zone there is a region of subtropical and tropical waters that cover the coasts of Baja California south of Bahía

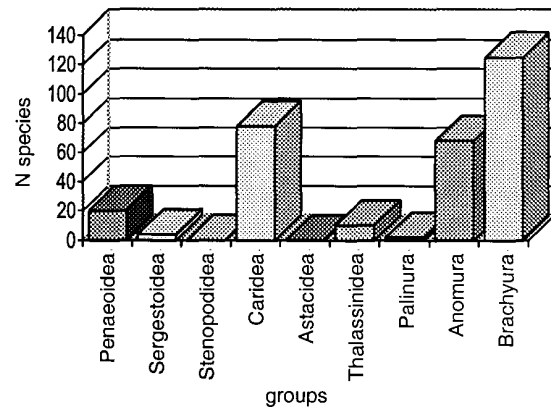


Figure 9. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Californian province for each group.

Figura 9. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Californiana.

Magdalena to Gulf of Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The provinces and subprovinces included are: Panamic, Cortés and Galápagos.

Together they determine the warm region of the Eastern Pacific with a high degree of endemism in various groups of marine organisms (Brusca and Wallerstein, 1979).

Cortés Subprovince (5)

The Gulf of California is situated east of the Central Eastern Pacific Ocean, between latitudes 31°40' and 20°47'N and between the California Peninsula to the west and the American continent to the east. It is a semienclosed, narrow body of water with a north-south extension.

In the northern part the waters are as deep as in the central and southern parts where the system is open and in direct contact with the Pacific Ocean. The limit between both may be considered as an imaginary line between Cape San Lucas and Cape Corrientes.

The deepest depths oscillate from about 200 m in the north to some 1800 m in the center, frequently reaching more than 3000 m in the south (Roden and Groves, 1959, Parker, 1963, Hendrickx, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, Villalobos *et al.*, 1992).

The northern part of the Gulf is the most isolated one in the East Pacific and under the greatest influence of the continental climate.

The warm and dry winds of the north generate an intense surface evaporation and high temperatures that create strong stratification in summer and produce a considerable alteration in the water that, in Puerto Peñasco (Lat. 31°21'N), reaches a temperature of more than 31°C and a salinity of around 36.0 ppt. Winter temperatures in this part of the Gulf may decrease to 12-13°C (Brusca, 1980).

The wind regime and topographic characteristics of the Gulf of California have a significant influence on the circulation of water masses, formation of upwellings, temperature distribution

and tides, with very pronounced seasonal changes. Naturally, in deep areas, changes in temperature are not so pronounced.

In the north of the Gulf, at depths of 30 - 40 m, temperatures are around 15.0°C in January and 27.0°C in August. Between 60 and 75 m, temperatures are 14.5°C in January and 20.8°C in August (Hendrickx, 1992).

With regard to diversity, distribution and abundance of species of demersal and benthic decapods, temperatures at the bottom produce a significant effect on these communities. However, the total life cycle has to be considered and the important larval phase included.

Generally, larvae reach the epipelagic zone in their daily vertical movements and, for this reason, the surface and subsurface temperatures may be limiting distribution factors.

As previously mentioned, the oceanographic conditions in the northern part of the Gulf and the origin of its biota is very distinct from those in the south of the Gulf and adjacent Pacific Ocean.

These characteristics determine the composition of the communities of marine organisms that establish in these zones. Hendrickx (1992) observed an important decrease in species abundance in the north of the Gulf, especially in the number of tropical species of decapods. However, Hendrickx (1992) did not consider it sufficient enough to justify an independent zoogeographic unity. Following Briggs (1974), he defined the area as the Mexican Province, from Bahía Magdalena to Cape San Lucas, in the western coast of Baja California, that includes the entire coast of Mexico to the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

There is a large area from 28° 30'N stemming south of Tiburón Island and going to the northern limit of the Gulf.

As proposed by Briggs (1974), this area has a transitional fauna with subtropical predominance and some degree of endemism that may justify the category of a subprovince denominated "Cortés".

Garth (1960), when working on the distribution of Brachyura in the Gulf of California, pointed out that north of Cedros Island the environment is temperate with high temperatures in summer. In contrast, although it is not possible to establish the northern limit of the Panamic fauna, the southern part contiguous to the Pacific Ocean is tropical. Soule (1960), when studying affinities of the littoral marine Bryozoa, established zones for species in the Gulf of California which included subtropical species in the north followed by a transition zone from around 28° N.

Moreover, a tropical zone in the south extended to the west coast of the Californian Peninsula up to approximately Bahía Magdalena.

Correa Sandoval and Carvacho Bravo (1992), based on studies on the brachyuran crabs, divided the Gulf of California into two parts: high and low Gulf. This is due to the biogeographical barrier of Angel de la Guarda and Tiburón Islands that represent a 69% filter for species from the south to the north with seven endemic pinnotherids in the high Gulf.

On the other hand, it is interesting to point out that Reyes-Bonilla and López-Pérez (1998), based on studies on the distribution of calcareous

corals of the Mexican Pacific, determined the existence of two independent groups.

In one of them, in the central and northern part of the Gulf, there are only two species of *Porites* adapted to the frequent seasonal environmental changes in temperature, salinity and light which coincide with the formerly mentioned Subprovince of Cortés. The remaining parts of the region include other zoogeographical provinces.

Bernard *et al.* (1991), who studied the zoogeography of bivalve mollusks of the East Pacific Ocean, established at least nine species belonging to the north of the Californian Gulf. These authors considered their possible connection with the ocean during the Pleistocene, a fact that could explain isolation in the northern part of the Gulf of California.

Accordingly, the northern part of the Gulf from the Tiburón and Angel de La Guarda Islands to the north makes up the Cortés Subprovince.

The number of decapod species is 265, 25 of which are endemic (Fig. 10, Table 1, 3, 4).

Panamic Province (6)

The Panamic Province extends from Bahía Magdalena, Baja California, Mexico, to the Gulf of Guayaquil-Bahía Sechura (Lat. 4°38'S).

It includes the entire Mexican littoral, the west coast of Central America, Colombia and Ecuador in South America and the oceanic islands of the region (Revillagigedo, Clipperton, Coco, Malpelo, Gorgona, etc).

These islands are connected to the continent by a permanent system of surface currents (Lemaitre and Alvarez León, 1992).

In the Panamic Province the largest diversity of species in the entire East Pacific Ocean occurs.

Temperatures oscillate between 19° and 28°C although, in winter, they may decrease to around 14°C in the northern part and in summer reach 30°- 32°C in some extreme areas.

The estimated species are 825, 315 of which

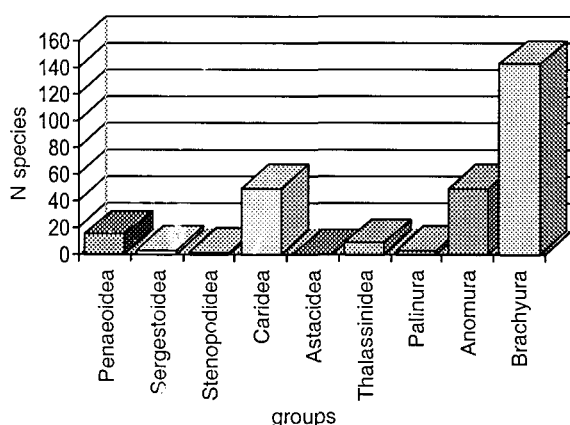


Figure 10. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Cortés subprovince for each group.

Figura 10. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la subprovincia Cortés.

are endemic (Fig. 11, Table 1, 3, 4).

Galápagos Subprovince (7)

The Galápagos Subprovince includes the islands situated at about 1,000 km from the coasts of Ecuador. They are also known as Archipiélago de Colón. This subprovince is situated between the following coordinates: Lat. 0°40'N and 1°30'S-Long. 89°20' W and 91°50' W.

Due to the large number of decapod species and the endemism of some of them it is considered as a province (Garth, 1946). Briggs (1974), taking into consideration its high level of endemism, considered it as a different province.

Kim and Abele (1988) studied the snapping shrimp of the genus *Alpheus* of the Eastern Pacific. They considered these islands as a subregion but, on the other hand, suggested that the area under study, between 34°N and 2°S, which includes three subregions, could be considered as a province.

The total number of estimated species of decapods is 253, 41 of which are endemic (Fig. 12, Table 1, 3, 4).

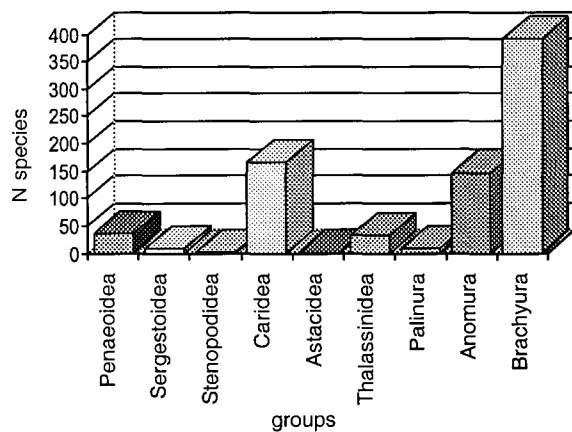


Figure 11. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Panamic province for each group.

Figura 11. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Panameña.

The Southeastern Pacific Ocean Province of temperate waters

Perú-Chilean Province (8)

The Perú-Chilean Province extends from the Gulf of Guayaquil-Bahía Sechura (Lat. 4°38'S) to the north of Chiloé Island (Lat. 41°48'S).

The coastal topography of this extended region is regular. It is totally exposed to winds and waves with narrow and open beaches and a few protected bays. At the Valparaiso latitude the continental shelf is very narrow, generally without sediments and with a substrate of hard rocks derived from the ridges of coastal mountains (Mordojovich, 1983). Normally, this continental shelf has no more than 5-10 km. in width and only in some parts reaches 30 km (Brattström and Johanssen, 1983).

The Pacific coasts are under the influence of the Peruvian Current (also called Humboldt) that transports cold water rich in nutrients from the Chiloé Island northerly to Perú with temperatures ranging between 11°C and 19°C. These oceanographic conditions of the Chilean and Peruvian

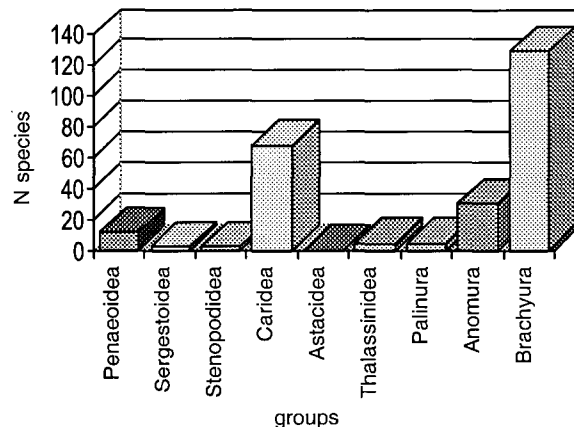


Figure 12. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Galápagos subprovince for each group.

Figura 12. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la subprovincia Galápagos.

coasts are disturbed at irregular intervals by a strong penetration of subsurface warm waters of the "El Niño" Current which produce important changes in the coastal fauna. These alterations in the temperature have been recorded up to latitude 35°S (Santelices, 1991).

This province also includes warm-temperate waters with an area of transition in the south, from Valparaiso (33°S) to the north of the Chiloé Island (42°S) Brattström and Johanssen (1983).

In this province 212 species of decapod crustaceans are found, 77 of which are endemic (Fig.13, Table 1, 3, 4).

It is evident that the largest number of species in the southeastern Pacific is observed northerly of Chiloé Island. In the Juan Fernández Islands, situated about 600 km from the coast, the decapod fauna is mainly related to species of the South Pacific.

The average surface temperature in the region is 18°C (Retamal, pers. comm.). Briggs (1974) considered that this could be an independent zoogeographic area.

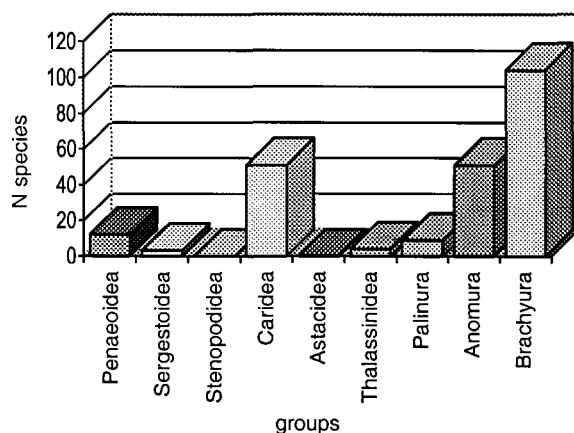


Figure 13. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Perú-Chilean province for each group.

Figura 13. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Peruano-Chilena.

The Southeastern Pacific Ocean and Southwestern Atlantic Ocean Province of cold-temperate waters

Magellanic Province (9)

The Magellanic Province extends from the north of Chiloé Island, on the Eastern Pacific Ocean, follows the Magellanic and Tierra del Fuego region through the Cabo de Hornos, reaches the coastal area of the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean off the Patagonian region, Argentina, and includes the Malvinas Islands to the Valdés Peninsula. The Province deflects from the continent at Lat. 43°- 44°S (Rawson, Chubut) going north, reaching latitude 35°S (see Fig.1) at a distance of 100-150 km from the coast, with a depth of 60-200 m and limits difficult to establish. The temperatures in winter range from 4°C in the south to 14-16°C in the north. At that latitude, between the Patagonian region and Buenos Aires, it reaches the Argentinian Province (see Fig.1).

Many authors have treated the topic relative to the biogeographical region of the south of South America. There is agreement on the faunal and floristic relations between the Southeastern Pacific Ocean and the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. Ekman (1953), who studied the Antiboreal region, considers that the fauna of the south of Chile goes from the Chiloé Island through Tierra del Fuego in the Patagonian and Malvinas waters (Argentina). He argued that, due to the scant information available on the South Atlantic region, it was not known how far north this fauna extends.

Carcelles and Williamson (1951) and Balech (1954) established the limits of the Magellanic Province. Moreover, the latter author determined five subprovinces or districts which are not considered in this study.

Other authors such as Knox (1960), Stuardo (1964) and Boschi (1966, 1976, 1979a, b, Boschi *et al.*, 1981, Boschi *et al.*, 1992), pointed out that the fauna of the south of Chile and that of the

south of Argentina are related. Brattström and Johanssen (1983) described as the Magellanic Province only the south of Chile and Bernard *et al.*, (1991) proposed the Magellanic Subprovince only for the latter region and did not include its extension to the Atlantic.

The region of the Southwestern Atlantic, which includes the Patagonian Sea, has a wide continental shelf reaching 850 km in the area of the Malvinas Islands. It is a homogeneous province due to the clear dominance of cold subantarctic waters. The difference of tides may reach 11 m. There, biotopes contain substrates of small shells, gravel and rocks which form in some areas dominated by ridges or sandbanks. Some parts of the coast have beaches with coarse sand or gravel (Parker *et al.*, 1997). Mud bottoms are present off the mouths of the rivers. The total number of estimated species is 79, 19 of which are endemic (Fig. 14, Table 1, 3, 4).

It is necessary to point out that there are species found only in the Atlantic Ocean (17 spp*) and that others are present only in the Pacific Ocean (31 spp**). Nevertheless, there are also species found in both oceans (31 spp***). See appendix.

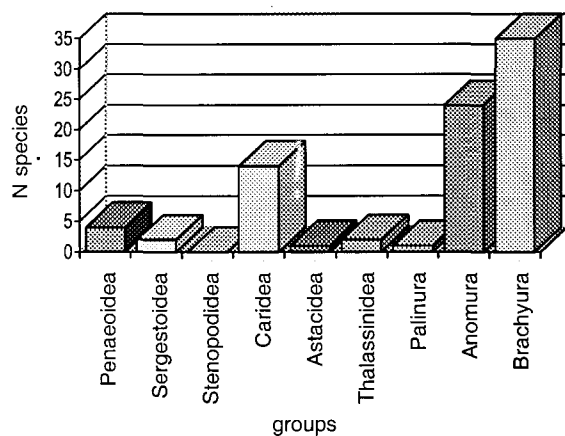


Figure 14. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Magellanic province for each group.

Figura 14. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Magallánica.

The Southwestern Atlantic Ocean Provinces of warm-temperate and subtropical-tropical waters

The biogeographical provinces of the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean begin at latitude 43°-44° S and occupy the marine area that includes the continental shelves of Argentina, Uruguay and the south of Brazil.

Argentinian Province (10)

The name of Argentinian Province, frequently used by malacologists, was given by Cooke (1895). It includes the coastal waters of Patagonia, Argentina, from latitude 43-44°S (Rawson, Chubut) including, in the north, the littoral of Buenos Aires and Uruguay and reaching about 23°S in southern Brazil at Cabo Frío, Río de Janeiro (Boschi, 1964, López, 1963).

The surface temperature in the southern sector of Buenos Aires ranges from 8° to 23°C. In the northern sector that corresponds to southern Brazil temperatures oscillate between 12.5° and 25°C (García, 1997, Hereu, 1999). (see Fig. 1).

Balech (1954) was one of the first scientists who studied the marine biogeography of South America. He established the northern limit of this province at approximately latitude 30-32°S (?). In fact, the coastal area between 23 and 35°S is the transition area characterized by processes of mixing and instability of the water masses with presence of eurythermal and euryhaline species.

Balech (1954) suggested to consider it as a province called South Brazilian Province. In contrast, Menni (1981), in agreement with López (1963), preferred to designate it as a district or subprovince. Palacio (1982) proposed the Paulista Province for the same area.

(?) In this regard, the existence of mangroves, which represent a very significative community in the area could be taken as a limit since they do not reach latitude of 28°30'S (Cintrón and Schaeffer-Novelli, 1983).

It is important to point out that this province includes geographical features like the Rio de la Plata, the Patos Lagoon in Brazil and other water bodies. The estuaries influence the primary and secondary production in the area and, consequently, the distribution and abundance of decapod species.

Moreover, in the whole region there is a permanent interaction off the coasts between the Malvinas Current flowing on the slope from the south with cold subantarctic waters rich in nutrients and the Brazilian Current, out of shelf, from the north, with temperatures higher than 20°C and salinity over 36.0 ppt (Costa and Costa Fernández, 1993).

Disregarding the delimitation of the sub-provinces, there is affinity among various decapod crustacean species of the coastal littoral of Buenos Aires and the south of Brazil at latitude 23°S.

Of the total of 93 decapod species indicated for the littoral of Buenos Aires (Boschi *et al.*, 1992), 36 reach latitude 23°S.

As occurs with some caridean shrimp and brachyuran crabs (Christoffersen, 1982, Melo, 1996), some tropical species enter this large zone

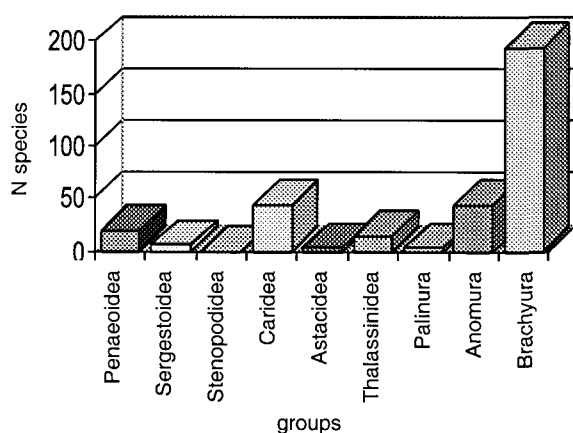


Figure 15. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Argentinian province for each group.

Figura 15. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Argentina.

of transition reaching, inclusively, the littoral of Buenos Aires.

This province can be characterized as a warm-temperate province with 330 species, 42 of which are endemic (Fig. 15, Table 1, 3, 4).

Brazilian Province (11)

The Brazilian Province occupies a large extension of the tropical and subtropical littoral of the north and northwestern of Brazil, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana and a small part of Venezuela, from Cabo Frío to the mouth of the Orinoco River (Lat. 8°56'N).

In this extended area temperatures vary from 22°C in the south to 30°C in the north. There are different opinions as regards the area of this extensive province. Balech (1954) named it the Antillian Province with the limits previously indicated and divided into three districts. Coelho (1967/69), Coelho and Ramos (1972), and Coelho and dos Santos (1980), who studied the distribution of decapod crustaceans of the Brazilian shelf proposed a subdivision of the province into sub-provinces. However, they accepted the southern limit of 23°S. Forest and Saint-Laurent (1967), referring to the pagurids of the South Atlantic, pointed out some zoogeographic regions.

Briggs (1974) established the limits of the Brazilian Province from the mouth of the Orinoco River to Cabo Frío, accepted in this study.

The catalogue of all species of marine decapods of Brazil appeared in Young (1998).

The estimated number of decapod crustacean species is 572, 64 of which are endemic (Fig. 16, Table 1, 3, 4).

The Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico Provinces of tropical, subtropical and temperate waters

Here it is considered that the Caribbean region includes the tropical waters of Bermuda Islands

and the southern Gulf of the Mexico region.

The northern and northeastern sectors of the Gulf of Mexico with warm and warm-temperate waters correspond to the Texan Province.

Caribbean Province (12)

The Caribbean Province extends from the mouth of the Orinoco River to the Gulf of Mexico, including the coastal region of Venezuela and the countries of Central America to Cabo Rojo, Mexico, (Lat. 21°36'N) in the Gulf.

The Caribbean Islands and the southeastern of the Florida Peninsula, from Cape Romano (Lat. 25°54'N) in the Gulf of Mexico to Cape Canaveral (Lat. 28°30'N) in the Atlantic Ocean are included (Briggs, 1974).

Taissoun (1973), who studied the portunid crabs of Venezuela established the limits of this province between latitudes 35°N and 28°S. Lemaitre (1984), who worked on the decapods of Cay Sal Bank of Bahamas, mentioned that the distribution of species of these banks largely includes those of the continental waters of North America.

This supports the opinion that species that have planktonic larvae have broad ranges of distribution and that the Florida Current is not a barrier. That is the reason why the division of the Caribbean into different zoogeographical regions is not justified.

Carmona Suárez and Conde (1996) in their work on the littoral brachyuran crabs of Falcón, Venezuela, shared this opinion.

In the main part of this area, surface water temperatures range from 20° to 25°C in winter and between 28° and 30°C in summer.

In the north of Venezuela, an upwelling of waters of lower temperatures - between 10° and 23°C - takes place.

In the north of the Gulf of Mexico the waters have low temperatures in winter and very high in summer that correspond to the Texan Province, another zoogeographical province (see below). The largest diversity in decapod crustaceans takes place in the tropical Caribbean Province.

The total estimated number of species is 1058, 338 of which are endemic (Fig. 17, Table 1, 3, 4).

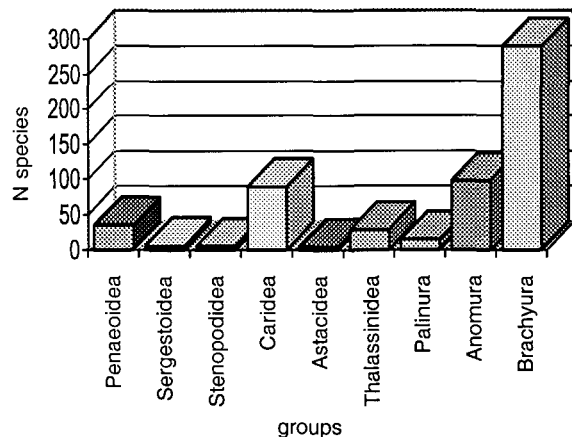


Figure 16. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Brazilian province for each group.

Figura 16. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Brasileña.

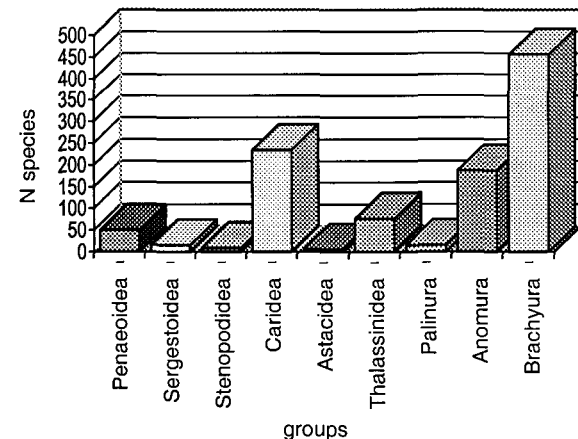


Figure 17. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Caribbean province for each group.

Figura 17. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Caribeña.

Texan Province (13)

The Texan Province corresponds to a large area of the Gulf of Mexico which includes part of the northwestern, northern and southeastern Gulf of Mexico from Cabo Rojo, south of Tampico, Mexico, to Cabo Romano, south of the Florida Peninsula, (Lat. 25°54'N), USA. It also includes part of the littoral of the States of Veracruz, Tamaulipas (Mexico) and those of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and part of northern Florida, USA (Briggs, 1974).

The climate and oceanographic conditions of this area of the Gulf of Mexico are quite different from the tropical part. Winds from the north are generated by polar masses of air which, in autumn and winter, (November through March) produce low surface and shallow water temperatures.

The lowest water surface temperatures that drop as low as 11°C are found in the north of the Gulf in winter. To the south, in the same season, they are around 21°C.

In summer the highest surface temperature that reaches 30°C is very homogeneous in the whole Gulf (Leipper, 1954).

The 20°C difference in the winter temperature between the northern and southern areas is a factor that really limits the distribution of stenotype species.

The variety of hard and soft substrates in the Gulf of Mexico, the outer continental shelf in Mississippi, Alabama and eastern Louisiana, exerts a high influence on the diversity of invertebrate assemblages (Gittings *et al.*, 1992).

Due to the number of endemic species, this area of the Gulf of Mexico may be considered as an independent province with warm-temperate characteristics; nevertheless, during part of the year (summer) subtropical conditions are observed. As proposed by Briggs (1974), this area can be called the Texan Province.

The number of species is about 422, 20 of which are endemic (Fig. 18, Table 1, 3, 4). It is interesting to mention the study by Williams and Felder (1986) on species of *Mennippe* in the Gulf of Mexico. These authors considered a new species, *Mennippe adina*, distributed in the Texan Province, different from *Mennippe mercenaria* of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, the Florida Peninsula and the Caribbean.

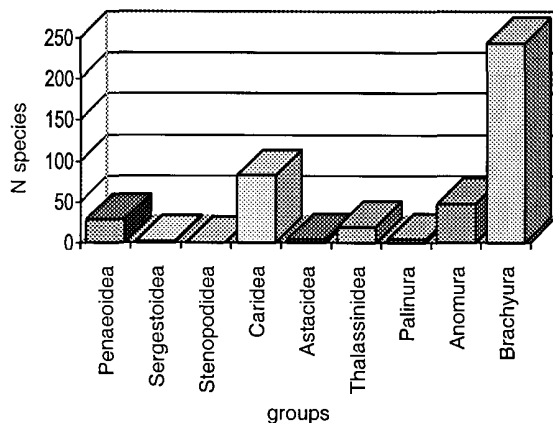


Figure 18. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Texan province for each group.

Figura 18. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Texana.

The Northwestern Atlantic Ocean Provinces of temperate and cold-temperate waters

This large region, which includes the zoogeographic provinces of the coastal waters of the northwestern Atlantic Ocean, extends from south of the Labrador Peninsula (Island of Newfoundland) in the Strait of Belle Isle (51°37'N) to the Florida Peninsula (25°10'N).

The region includes a considerable variation of climates, from polar to tropical, with water temperatures ranging between 0°C and 30°C.

The region is influenced by two important current systems: The Gulf Stream, with warm waters, flowing northerly and the Labrador Current, with cold waters, flowing southerly.

The provinces included from south to north are the following: the Carolinian, the Virginian and the Boreal (Hedgpeth, 1957, Briggs, 1974, Williams, 1984).

Carolinian Province (14)

The Carolinian Province begins at Cape Canaveral, Florida and extends up to Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina (Lat. 35°17'N), on the eastern coast of USA. It is an area that can be considered as warm-temperate (Briggs, 1974).

The temperature ranges between 20° and 25°C in winter and between 28° and 30°C in summer (Dawes *et al.*, 1991). Ray *et al.* (1997) drew attention to the importance of the estuaries in the biodiversity of species, especially in the area of Chesapeake Bay. They also mentioned the break in faunal associations of invertebrates and fishes at the latitudes of Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras which confirms the value of these areas when establishing limits of the Northwestern American Provinces.

On the other hand, Herbst *et al.* (1979) pointed out that Cape Lookout, North Carolina, marks

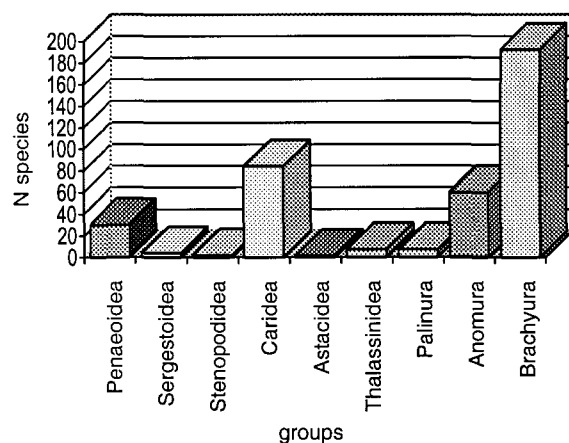


Figure 19. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Carolinian province for each group.

Figura 19. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Caroliniana.

a zone of zoogeographic changes greater than in Cape Hatteras.

The number of species is estimated at 386, 5 of which are endemic (Fig. 19, Table 1, 3, 4).

Virginian Province (15)

The Virginian Province extends from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, to Cape Cod (Lat. 41°48'N), Massachusetts. These capes are the most significant points of deflection of the Gulf Stream and the Labrador Current.

In this area, changes in the characteristics of water temperature and in the patterns of circulation, very important for the ranges of distribution of the organisms (Ray *et al.*, 1997) take place.

The range of surface water temperatures is high in the region - between 20° and 25°C. Temperatures vary between -1° and 23° C in Massachusetts and between 3° and 30° C in North Carolina.

Salinities in open areas vary between 33.0 and 37.0 ppt. (Orth *et al.*, 1991). Ray *et al.* (1997) agreed with the nomenclature of traditional

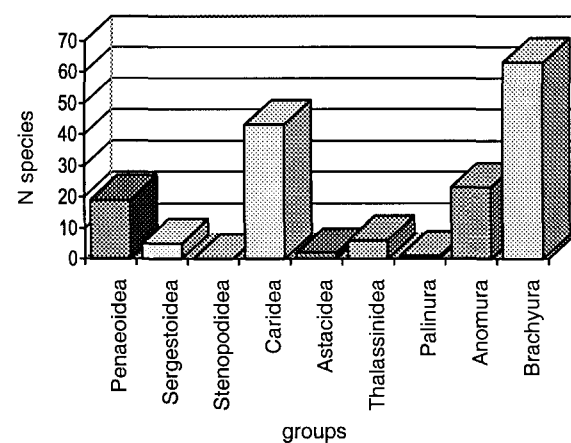


Figure 20. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Virginian province for each group.

Figura 20. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Virginiana.

provinces on the eastern coast of USA.

They also attached importance to the estuaries (as in the Carolinian Province) in the composition of associations of organisms and in the species biodiversity of the area and emphasized the importance of the oyster reefs in the formation of biotopes in the coastal fauna.

The number of decapod species in the province is estimated at 158, 1 of which is endemic (Fig. 20, Table 1, 3, 4).

Boreal Province (16)

The Boreal Province extends from Cape Cod in the eastern coast of U.S.A. to Newfoundland Island and the Strait of Belle Isle, in Canada (Lat. 51°37'N). The coasts are under the influence of the cold Labrador Current which keeps temperatures quite low.

The limits of surface temperatures are established by the isotherms of 10°C in winter and 15°C in summer in the south and of 0°C in the north.

The number of species of decapod crustaceans is relatively low; 77 recorded to date, 4 of which are endemic (Fig. 21, Table 1, 3, 4).

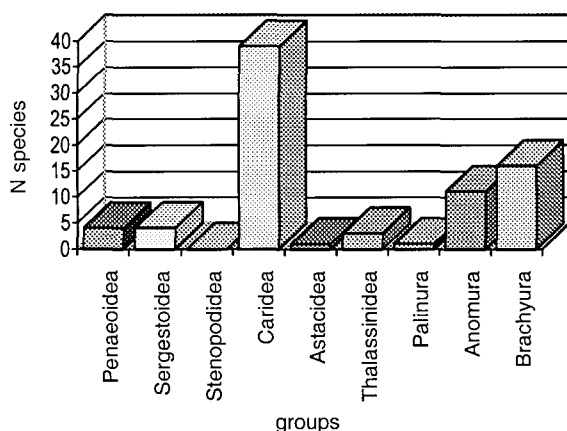


Figure 21. Distribution of Decapod Crustacean species in Boreal province for each group.

Figura 21. Distribución de las especies de crustáceos decápodos, por grupos, en la provincia Boreal.

CONCLUSIONS

For the first time, an inventory of the known species of Decapod Crustaceans living in continental shelf waters of the Americas (North, Central and South) was completed.

The distribution of species in this extensive region, from the Arctic in the north to Cabo de Hornos in the south is analyzed in relation to environmental conditions.

In this region, the structure and extension of the continental shelves, from the coast to the slope, is very variable. The extension exceeds 850 km in the Argentinian Patagonia while in the central and northern coast of Chile, north of Brazil, east coast of Florida, etc., is very reduced or nonexistent. The variable dimensions of the shelves covered by epicontinental seas determine different environmental conditions.

The characteristics of the bottom, marine currents with variable temperatures and salinities, transparency of waters, primary and secondary production, nutrients, etc. are factors that determine the characteristics of the flora and fauna present in each region.

In the case of decapod crustaceans, different characteristics were observed between species living in the sea with a wide continental shelf and a smooth depth gradient and those living at greater depths, close to the coast and without shelf.

The limits of the isotherms were considered as a very important factor used in the definition of margins between the zoogeographic provinces.

The number of described species in the entire region was estimated at 2472 with a clear clinal distribution and a larger diversity in the tropical and subtropical provinces.

The species distribution allows to establish 14 zoogeographical provinces and 2 subprovinces in the study region.

The limits of the provinces coincide to a high

degree with those established for other groups of marine organisms.

The largest discrepancy is observed in the Subprovince of Cortés in the Gulf of California and in the Texan Province in the Gulf of Mexico.

The provinces with the largest number of species are the Caribbean with 1058 species and the Panamic with 825 species.

These provinces show a high level of endemism, the former with 338 species or 32% and the latter with 315 species or 39%.

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NOTE ADDED IN PROOF

From the time this paper was submitted changes were introduced in the name of some species and families, new ones were described and some others, not registered in the original list, incorporated. Table 5, 6.

Table 5. Species not included in appendix.

Tabla 5. Especies no incluidas en el apéndice.

Species	Family	Prov.	References
<i>Plesionika macropoda</i> Chace, 1939	Pandalidae	12-13	Memor. Soc. Cubana Hist. Nat 13(1), 1939
<i>Alpheus polystictus</i> Knowlton and Keller, 1985	Alpheidae	12	Rev. Avicennia 0, 1993 Cuba
<i>Paguristes depressus</i> Stimpson, 1858	Diogenidae	12	Rev. Invest. Marina 5(1), Venezuela
<i>Paguristes maclaughlinae</i> M.Iglesias and Gómez, 1989	Diogenidae	12	Poeyana, Cuba N°379
<i>Porcellana lillyae</i> Lemaitre and Campos, 2000	Porcellanidae	12	JCB 20(2), 2000
<i>Petrolisthes cessacii</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1878)	Porcellanidae	11-12	Anal. Invest. Marinas 9, 1977 Venezuela
<i>Pontonia manningi</i> Fransen, 2000	Palaemonidae	12-13-14	JCB Special 20(2), 2000
<i>Lepidophthalmus manningi</i> Felder and Staton, 2000	Callianassidae	12	JCB Special 20(2), 2000
<i>Naushonia manningi</i> Alvarez, Villalobos and Lliffo, 2000	Laomediidae	12	JCB Special 20(2), 2000
<i>Calliasmata nohochi</i> Escobar, Camacho and Alcocer, 1997	Hippolytidae	12	JCB 17(4), 1997
* <i>Notiastax santarita</i> Thatje, Romero and Tapella	Callianassidae	9	I Jornadas Arg.Carcinología, 1999 BA, Arg.
* <i>Upogebia australis</i> Thatje, Romero and Tapella	Upogebiidae	9	I Jornadas Arg.Carcinología, 1999 BA, Arg.
<i>Cyclodorippe longifrons</i> Campos Jr. and Melo, 1999	Cyclodorippidae	10	Atlántida 21(1), 1999 Río Grande
<i>Clythrocerus bidentatus</i> Campos Jr. and Melo, 1999	Cyclodorippidae	10	Atlántida 21(1), 1999 Río Grande
** <i>Bermudacaris hartii</i> Anker and Iliffe, 2000	Alpheidae	12	Proc. B. Soc. Washington 113(3), 2000
<i>Fabia insularis</i> Melo, 1971	Pinnotheridae	10	Rev. Brasileira Zool. 13(1), 1996
<i>Planes marinus</i> Rathbun, 1914	Grapsidae	10	JCB 19(1), 1999
<i>Calliasmata rimolii</i> Chace, 1975	Hippolytidae	12	Proc. B. Soc. Washington 88, 1975

* Beagle channel (Southern South America).

** Bermuda Islands.

Table 6. Last changes in the families and species names.

Tabla 6. Últimos cambios en la denominación de especies y familias.

Previous classification		
Species	Family	
1 <i>Benthoascon schmittii</i> (Rathbun, 1931)	Portunidae	
2 <i>Iliacantha intermedia</i> Miers, 1886	Leucosiidae	
3 <i>Anacalliax agassizi</i> (Biffar, 1971)	Callianassidae	
4 <i>Anacalliax argentinensis</i> (Biffar, 1971)	Callianassidae	
5 <i>Dawsonius latispina</i> (Dawson, 1967)	Callianassidae	
6 <i>Gourretia biffari</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994	Callianassidae	
7 <i>Gourretia laresi</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994	Callianassidae	
8 <i>Corallichirus longiventris</i> (A. M. Edwards, 1870)	Callianassidae	
9 <i>Porcellana stimpsoni</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Porcellanidae	

Updated classification		
Species	Family	Reference
1 <i>Raymanninus schmitt</i> (Rathbun, 1931)	Portunidae	JCB Special 20/2/2000
2 <i>Acanthilia intermedia</i> (Miers, 1886)	Leucosiidae	PBSW 113(2), 2000
3 <i>Anacalliax agassizi</i> (Biffar, 1971)	Ctenochelidae	JCB Special 20/2/2000
4 <i>Anacalliax argentinensis</i> (Biffar, 1971)	Ctenochelidae	JCB Special 20/2/2000
5 <i>Dawsonius latispina</i> (Dawson, 1967)	Ctenochelidae	JCB Special 20/2/2000
6 <i>Gourretia biffari</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994	Ctenochelidae	JCB Special 20/2/2000
7 <i>Gourretia laresi</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994	Ctenochelidae	JCB Special 20/2/2000
8 <i>Corallianassa longiventris</i> (A. M. Edwards, 1870)	Callianassidae	JCB Special 20/2/2000
9 <i>Porcellana sayana</i> (Leach, 1820)	Porcellanidae	JCB 20/2/2000

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**SPECIES OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS AND THEIR
DISTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAN MARINE
ZOOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCES**

By

ENRIQUE E. BOSCHI

****Continuación del documento PDF que contienen las páginas 1-64****

APPENDIX

Species list of the decapod crustaceans considered in this study.

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces
Astacidea	<i>Acanthacaris caeca</i> (A. M. Edwards, 1881)	Nephropidae	12 13
Thalassinidea	<i>Acanthaxius caespitosa</i> (Squires, 1979)	Axiidae	6
Thalassinidea	<i>Acanthaxius hirsutimana</i> (Boesch and Smalley, 1972)	Axiidae	12 13
Caridea	<i>Acanthephyra eximia</i> Smith, 1884	Oplophoridae	12 14
Caridea	<i>Acanthephyra faxoni</i> Calman, 1939	Oplophoridae	6 7
Caridea	<i>Acanthephyra media</i> Bate, 1888	Oplophoridae	8
Caridea	<i>Acanthephyra purpurea</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1881	Oplophoridae	12 14 15 16
Brachyura	<i>Acanthocarpus alexandri</i> Stimpson, 1871	Calappidae	10 12 13 14 15
Brachyura	<i>Acanthocarpus delsolari</i> Garth, 1973	Calappidae	6
Brachyura	<i>Acanthocycclus albatrossis</i> Rathbun, 1898	Atelecyclidae	8
Brachyura	<i>Acanthocycclus gayi</i> H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1844	Atelecyclidae	8
Brachyura	<i>Acanthocycclus hassleri</i> Rathbun, 1898	Atelecyclidae	6 8
Brachyura	<i>Acanthodromia erinacea</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Dynommenidae	12
Anomura	<i>Acantholithodes hispidus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Lithodidae	2 3
Brachyura	<i>Acanthonyx dissimulatus</i> Coelho, 1991-1993	Epiplatidae	11
Brachyura	<i>Acanthonyx petiveri</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	Epiplatidae	6 7 8 11 12 13
Brachyura	<i>Acanthonyx scutiformis</i> (Dana, 1851)	Epiplatidae	10 11
Sergestoidea	<i>Acetes americanus americanus</i> Ortmann, 1893	Sergestidae	11 12
Sergestoidea	<i>Acetes americanus caroliniae</i> Hansen, 1933	Sergestidae	10 11 12 13 14 15
Sergestoidea	<i>Acetes binghami</i> Burkenroad, 1934	Sergestidae	6
Sergestoidea	<i>Acetes marinus</i> Omori, 1975	Sergestidae	11
Brachyura	<i>Achaeopsis thomsoni</i> (Norman, 1873)	Majidae	12 14 15
Brachyura	<i>Acidops cessacii</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1878)	Goneplacidae	11
Brachyura	<i>Acidops fimbriatus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Goneplacidae	6 7
Brachyura	<i>Actaea acantha</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	Xanthidae	10 11 12
Brachyura	<i>Actaea angusta</i> Rathbun, 1898	Xanthidae	6 7
Brachyura	<i>Actaea bifrons</i> Rathbun, 1898	Xanthidae	11 12
Brachyura	<i>Aepinus septemspinostus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1879)	Inachidae	10 11 12 13 14
Thalassinidea	<i>Aethogebia gorei</i> Williams, 1993	Upogebiidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Aethra scutata</i> Smith, 1869	Aethridae	6 7
Anomura	<i>Agaricochirus acanthinus</i> McLaughlin, 1982	Paguridae	12
Anomura	<i>Agaricochirus alexandri</i> (A. M. Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	Paguridae	12
Anomura	<i>Agaricochirus boletifer</i> (A. M. Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	Paguridae	12 13
Anomura	<i>Agaricochirus cavimanus</i> (Chace, 1939)	Paguridae	12

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces
Caridea	<i>Alpheus beanii</i> Verrill, 1922	Alpheidae	12
Caridea	<i>Alpheus belli</i> Coutière, 1898	Alpheidae	11
Caridea	<i>Alpheus bellimanus</i> Lockington, 1877	Alpheidae	3 4 5 6 7 8
Caridea	<i>Alpheus bouvieri</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1878	Alpheidae	6 7 10 11 12
Caridea	<i>Alpheus californiensis</i> Holmes, 1900	Alpheidae	4
Caridea	<i>Alpheus canalis</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	5 6 7
Caridea	<i>Alpheus candei</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1855	Alpheidae	11 12
Caridea	<i>Alpheus chacei</i> Carvacho, 1979	Alpheidae	10 11 12
Caridea	<i>Alpheus chilensis</i> Coutière, 1902	Alpheidae	7 8
Caridea	<i>Alpheus clamator</i> Lockington, 1877	Alpheidae	3 4 6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus colombiensis</i> Wicksten, 1988	Alpheidae	6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus cristulifrons</i> Rathbun, 1900	Alpheidae	6 11 12 13
Caridea	<i>Alpheus cryptodentatus</i> Christoffersen and Ramos, 1988	Alpheidae	6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus cylindricus</i> Kingsley, 1878	Alpheidae	6 7 11 12 13
Caridea	<i>Alpheus distinctus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus estuarius</i> Christoffersen, 1984	Alpheidae	6 11 12 13
Caridea	<i>Alpheus exilis</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	6 7
Caridea	<i>Alpheus fasciatus</i> Lockington, 1878	Alpheidae	6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus felgenhaueri</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus firmus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus floridanus</i> Kingsley, 1878	Alpheidae	5 6 10 11 12 13 14
Caridea	<i>Alpheus formosus</i> Gibbes, 1850	Alpheidae	10 11 12 13 14
Caridea	<i>Alpheus galapagensis</i> Sivertsen, 1933	Alpheidae	7
Caridea	<i>Alpheus grahami</i> Abele, 1975	Alpheidae	5 6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus hamus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus hebes</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	6 7
Caridea	<i>Alpheus heterochaelis</i> Say, 1818	Alpheidae	6 10 11 12 13 14 15
Caridea	<i>Alpheus hoonsooi</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	6 7
Caridea	<i>Alpheus hyeyoungae</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	5 6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus inca</i> Wicksten and Méndez, 1981	Alpheidae	7 8
Caridea	<i>Alpheus intrinsicus</i> Bate, 1888	Alpheidae	10 11 12
Caridea	<i>Alpheus lacertosus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	8
Caridea	<i>Alpheus latus</i> Kim and Abele, 1988	Alpheidae	6
Caridea	<i>Alpheus leviusculus</i> Dana, 1852	Alpheidae	6 7

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces
Thalassinidea	<i>Anacallix agassizi</i> (Biffar, 1971)	Callianassidae	12
Thalassinidea	<i>Anacallix argentinensis</i> (Biffar, 1971)*	Callianassidae	9
Brachyura	<i>Anasimus flegax</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Inachoididae	11 12
Brachyura	<i>Anasimus latus</i> Rathbun, 1894	Inachoididae	11 12 13 14
Caridea	<i>Anchistoides antigeris</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	Palaemonidae	11 12 13 14
Anomura	<i>Aniculus elegans</i> Stimpson, 1859	Diogenidae	6 7
Anomura	<i>Anisopagurus actinophorus</i> Lemaître and McLaughlin, 1996	Paguridae	12
Anomura	<i>Anisopagurus bartletti</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Paguridae	11 12 13 14
Anomura	<i>Anisopagurus hopkinsi</i> Lemaître and McLaughlin, 1996	Paguridae	12 14
Anomura	<i>Anisopagurus pygmaeus</i> (Bouvier, 1918)	Paguridae	11 12 14
Anomura	<i>Anisopagurus vossi</i> Lemaître and McLaughlin, 1996	Paguridae	12
Brachyura	<i>Anomalothir frontalis</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1879)	Inachidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Anomalothir furcillatus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Inachidae	10 12 13 14
Brachyura	<i>Anomalothir hoodensis</i> Garth, 1939	Inachidae	7
Brachyura	<i>Apiomithrax violaceus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1868)	Mithracidae	10 11
Brachyura	<i>Arachnopsis filipes</i> Stimpson, 1871	Inachoididae	11 12 13 14
Brachyura	<i>Aratus pisonii</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	Grapsidae	6 8 10 11 12
Palinuridea	<i>Arctides guineensis</i> (Spengler, 1799)	Scyllaridae	12 14
Brachyura	<i>Arenaeus cribrarius</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	Portunidae	10 11 12 13 14 15
Brachyura	<i>Arenaeus mexicanus</i> (Gerstaecker, 1856)	Portunidae	5 6 8
Caridea	<i>Argis alaskensis</i> (Kingsley, 1882)	Crangonidae	2 3
Caridea	<i>Argis californiensis</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Crangonidae	4
Caridea	<i>Argis crassa</i> (Rathbun, 1899)	Crangonidae	2
Caridea	<i>Argis dentata</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Crangonidae	1 2 16
Caridea	<i>Argis lar</i> (Owen, 1839)	Crangonidae	2
Caridea	<i>Argis levior</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Crangonidae	2 3
Caridea	<i>Argis ovifer</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Crangonidae	2
Penaeoidea	<i>Aristaeomorpha foliacea</i> (Risso, 1827)	Aristeidae	12 13 14 15
Penaeoidea	<i>Aristeus antillensis</i> A. M. Edwards and Bouvier, 190	Aristeidae	11 12 13 14 15
Brachyura	<i>Armases americanum</i> (Sausurre, 1858)	Grapsidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Armases angustipes</i> (Dana, 1852)	Grapsidae	10 11 12
Brachyura	<i>Armases angustum</i> (Smith, 1870)	Grapsidae	6
Brachyura	<i>Armases benedicti</i> (Rathbun, 1897)	Grapsidae	11 12
Brachyura	<i>Armases cinereum</i> (Bosc, 1802)	Grapsidae	12 13 14 15

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces
Caridea	<i>Barbouria cubensis</i> (von Martens, 1872)	Hippolytidae	12
Anomura	<i>Bathynartus anomalus</i> (A. M. Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	Diogenidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Bathynectes longispina</i> Stimpson, 1871	Portunidae	12 13 14 15
Brachyura	<i>Bathyplox typhlus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Goneplacidae	11 12 13 14
Brachyura	<i>Bathyrhombila furcata</i> Hendrickx, 1998	Pseudorhombilidae	5 6
Brachyura	<i>Batrachonotus brasiliensis</i> Rathbun, 1894	Inachoididae	10 11
Brachyura	<i>Batrachonotus fragosus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Inachoididae	11 12 13 14
Brachyura	<i>Bellia picta</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1848**	Atelacyclidae	8 9 10
Penaeoidea	<i>Bentheogennema borealis</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Benthescymnidae	1 2 3 4
Penaeoidea	<i>Bentheogennema burkenroadi</i> Krygier and Wasmer, 1975	Benthescymnidae	2 3 4
Penaeoidea	<i>Bentheogennema intermedia</i> (Bate, 1888)	Benthescymnidae	10 11 12 14 15 16
Penaeoidea	<i>Bentheogennema pasilhea</i> (De Man, 1907)	Benthescymnidae	4
Penaeoidea	<i>Bentheogennema stephenseni</i> Burkenroad, 1940	Benthescymnidae	4
Penaeoidea	<i>Benthescymus altus</i> Bate, 1881	Benthescymnidae	4 6 7
Penaeoidea	<i>Benthescymus bartletti</i> Smith, 1882	Benthescymnidae	11 12 14 15 16
Penaeoidea	<i>Benthescymus brasiliensis</i> Bate, 1881*	Benthescymnidae	9 11 12 13
Penaeoidea	<i>Benthescymus carinatus</i> Smith, 1884	Benthescymnidae	12
Penaeoidea	<i>Benthescymus tanneri</i> Faxon, 1893	Benthescymnidae	4 6 7 8
Brachyura	<i>Benthoscazon schmitti</i> Rathbun, 1931	Portunidae	12 13 14 15
Caridea	<i>Betaeus emarginatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	Alpheidae	8
Caridea	<i>Betaeus ensenarensis</i> Glassell, 1938	Alpheidae	4
Caridea	<i>Betaeus hardorfi</i> (Kingsley, 1878)	Alpheidae	4
Caridea	<i>Betaeus harrimani</i> Rathbun, 1904	Alpheidae	2 3 4
Caridea	<i>Betaeus lilliana</i> Boschi, 1966	Alpheidae	10
Caridea	<i>Betaeus longidactylus</i> Lockington, 1877	Alpheidae	3 4 5 6
Caridea	<i>Betaeus maeginitiae</i> Hart, 1964	Alpheidae	3 4
Caridea	<i>Betaeus setosus</i> Hart, 1964	Alpheidae	2 3
Caridea	<i>Betaeus truncatus</i> Dana, 1852***	Alpheidae	9
Thalassinidea	<i>Biffarius biformis</i> (Biffar, 1971)	Callinassidae	13 14 15
Thalassinidea	<i>Biffarius debilis</i> Hernández-Aguilera, 1998	Callinassidae	6
Thalassinidea	<i>Biffarius delicatulus</i> Rodrigues and Manning, 1992	Callinassidae	10 11
Thalassinidea	<i>Biffarius fragilis</i> (Biffar, 1970)	Callinassidae	12
Anomura	<i>Blepharipoda doelloi</i> Schmitt, 1942	Albuneidae	10
Anomura	<i>Blepharipoda occidentalis</i> Randall, 1839	Albuneidae	3 4

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces							
			6	8						
Brachyura	<i>Cancer porteri</i> Rathbun, 1930	Canceridae	6	8						
Brachyura	<i>Cancer productus</i> Randall, 1839	Canceridae	2	3	4					
Brachyura	<i>Carcinus maenas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Portunidae	3	4	15	16				
Brachyura	<i>Cardisoma crassum</i> Smith, 1870	Gecarcinidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Cardisoma guanhumi</i> Latreille, 1825	Gecarcinidae	10	11	12	13				
Caridea	<i>Caridion gordoni</i> Bate, 1858	Hippolytidae	15	16						
Brachyura	<i>Carpilius convesus</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Xanthidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Carpilius corallinus</i> (Herbst, 1783)	Xanthidae	11	12	13					
Brachyura	<i>Carpoporus papulosus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Xanthidae	12	13	14					
Brachyura	<i>Cataleptodius floridanus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	Xanthidae	10	11	12	13				
Brachyura	<i>Cataleptodius occidentalis</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Xanthidae	4	5	6	7				
Brachyura	<i>Cataleptodius snodgrassi</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Xanthidae	7							
Brachyura	<i>Cataleptodius taboganus</i> (Rathbun, 1912)	Xanthidae	6							
Anomura	<i>Catapagurus diomedae</i> Faxon, 1893	Paguridae	6							
Anomura	<i>Catapagurus sharreri</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Paguridae	11	12	14					
Anomura	<i>Cervimunida johni</i> Porter, 1903	Galatheididae	8							
Caridea	<i>Chacella kersitchi</i> (Wicksen, 1983)	Palaemonidae	6							
Caridea	<i>Chacella tricornuta</i> Hendrickx, 1990	Palaemonidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Chacellus filiformis</i> Guinot, 1969	Pseudorhombiidae	12	13						
Brachyura	<i>Chacellus pacificus</i> Hendrickx, 1989	Pseudorhombiidae	5	6						
Brachyura	<i>Chaceon chilensis</i> Chirino-G Ivez and Manning, 1989	Geryonidae	8							
Brachyura	<i>Chaceon notialis</i> Manning and Holthuis, 1989*	Geryonidae	9							
Brachyura	<i>Chaceon quinquedens</i> (Smith, 1879)	Geryonidae	14	15	16					
Brachyura	<i>Charybdis helleri</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1867)	Portunidae	11	12						
Brachyura	<i>Chasmagnathus granulata</i> Dana, 1851	Grapsidae	10	11						
Brachyura	<i>Chasmocarcinus chacei</i> Felder and Rabalais, 1986	Goneplacidae	12	13						
Brachyura	<i>Chasmocarcinus cylindricus</i> Rathbun, 1901	Goneplacidae	10	12						
Brachyura	<i>Chasmocarcinus latipes</i> Rathbun, 1898	Goneplacidae	4	5	6					
Brachyura	<i>Chasmocarcinus longipes</i> Garth, 1940	Goneplacidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Chasmocarcinus mississippiensis</i> Rathbun, 1931	Goneplacidae	13							
Brachyura	<i>Chasmocarcinus obliquus</i> Rathbun, 1898	Goneplacidae	12							
Brachyura	<i>Chasmocarcinus peresi</i> Rodrigues da Costa, 1968	Goneplacidae	11							
Brachyura	<i>Chasmocarcinus typicus</i> Rathbun, 1898	Goneplacidae	10	11	12					
Brachyura	<i>Chasmophora macrophthalmia</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	Goneplacidae	6							

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces				
Thalassinidea	<i>Cherasmus marginatus</i> (Rathbun, 1901)	Callinassidae	12				
Brachyura	<i>Chionoectes bairdi</i> Rathbun, 1924	Majidae	2	3			
Brachyura	<i>Chionoectes opilio</i> (Fabricius, 1788)	Majidae	1	16			
Brachyura	<i>Chionoectes tanneri</i> Rathbun, 1893	Majidae	3	4			
Anomura	<i>Chirostylus defensus</i> (Benedict, 1902)	Chirostylidae	7				
Anomura	<i>Chirostylus perarmatus</i> Haig, 1968	Chirostylidae	4				
Brachyura	<i>Chlorodiella longimana</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	Xanthidae	12				
Brachyura	<i>Chorilia longipes longipes</i> Dana, 1852	Pisidae	2	3			
Brachyura	<i>Chorilia longipes turgida</i> Rathbun, 1924	Pisidae	3	4	6		
Brachyura	<i>Chorinus heros</i> (Herbst, 1791)	Majidae	11	12			
Caridea	<i>Chorisimus antarcticus</i> (Pfeffer, 1887)***	Hippolytidae	9				
Caridea	<i>Chorisimus tuberculatus</i> Bate, 1888*	Hippolytidae	9	10			
Caridea	<i>Cinetorhynchus manningi</i> Okuno, 1996	Rhynchoecmetidae	14				
Anomura	<i>Clastoecochus diffractus</i> (Haig, 1957)	Porcellanidae	6				
Anomura	<i>Clastoecochus gorgonensis</i> Werding and Haig, 1982	Porcellanidae	6				
Anomura	<i>Clastoecochus hickmani</i> Harvey, 1999	Porcellanidae	6	7			
Anomura	<i>Clastoecochus lasios</i> Harvey, 1999	Porcellanidae	6				
Anomura	<i>Clastoecochus nodosus</i> (Streets, 1872)	Porcellanidae	12				
Anomura	<i>Clastoecochus vanderhorsti</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	Porcellanidae	12				
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius albidigitus</i> Nobili, 1901	Diogenidae	5	6			
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius antillensis</i> Stimpson, 1859	Diogenidae	10	11	12		
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius cubensis</i> (Saussure, 1858)	Diogenidae	12				
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius dignei</i> Bouvier, 1898	Diogenidae	5	6			
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius foresti</i> Holthuis, 1959	Diogenidae	11				
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius janethaigae</i> Hendrickx and Esparza-Haro, 1997	Diogenidae	6				
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius panamensis</i> Stimpson, 1859	Diogenidae	5	6	8		
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius sclopetarius</i> (Herbst, 1796)	Diogenidae	10	11	12		
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius tricolor</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	Diogenidae	11	12			
Anomura	<i>Clibanarius vittatus</i> (Bosc, 1802)	Diogenidae	10	11	12	13	14
Brachyura	<i>Clypeasterophilus juvenilis</i> (Bouvier, 1917)	Pinnotheridae	12	13			
Brachyura	<i>Clypeasterophilus rugatus</i> (Bouvier, 1917)	Pinnotheridae	12				
Brachyura	<i>Clypeasterophilus stebbingi</i> (Rathbun, 1918)	Pinnotheridae	10	12	13		
Brachyura	<i>Clypeasterophilus ussifructus</i> (Griffith, 1987)	Pinnotheridae	6				
Brachyura	<i>Clythrocerus carinatus</i> Coelho, 1973	Cyclodorippidae	10	11			

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces			
Brachyura	<i>Cycloxanthops novemdentatus</i> Loekington, 1877	Xanthidae	3	4		
Brachyura	<i>Cycloxanthops sexdecimdentatus</i> (H.M. Edwards and Lucas, 1843)	Xanthidae	8			
Brachyura	<i>Cycloxanthops vittatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Xanthidae	6	7		
Brachyura	<i>Cyclozodion angustum</i>	Calappidae	11	12		
Brachyura	<i>Cyclozodion tuberculatum</i> Williams and Child, 1989	Calappidae	11	12	14	
Brachyura	<i>Cymonomoides cubensis</i> (Chace, 1940)	Cymonomidae	12			
Brachyura	<i>Cymonomus caecus</i> Chace, 1940	Cymonomidae	12			
Brachyura	<i>Cymonomus quadratus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Cymonomidae	10	11	12	
Brachyura	<i>Cymonomus rostratus</i> Chace, 1940	Cymonomidae	12			
Brachyura	<i>Cymopolus asper</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Cymonomidae	12			
Brachyura	<i>Cyrtograpsus affinis</i> (Dana, 1851)*	Grapsidae	9	10		
Brachyura	<i>Cyrtograpsus altimanus</i> Rathbun, 1914*	Grapsidae	9	10		
Brachyura	<i>Cyrtograpsus angulatus</i> Dana, 1851***	Grapsidae	8	9	10	
Brachyura	<i>Cyrtoplax panamensis</i> Ziesenheim, 1940	Goneplacidae	5	6		
Brachyura	<i>Cyrtoplax schmitti</i> Rathbun, 1935	Goneplacidae	6			
Brachyura	<i>Cyrtoplax spinidentata</i> (Benedict, 1892)	Goneplacidae	10	11	12	
Brachyura	<i>Daira americana</i> Stimpson, 1860	Dairidae	4	6	7	
Brachyura	<i>Daldorfia garthi</i> Glassell, 1940	Daldorfidae	6	7		
Brachyura	<i>Danielum ixbauchae</i> Vázquez-Bader and Gracia, 1995	Xanthidae	12			
Anomura	<i>Dardanus arrosor</i> insignis (Saussure, 1858)	Diogenidae	10	11	12	14
Anomura	<i>Dardanus fucosus</i> Biffar and Provenzano, 1972	Diogenidae	11	12	14	
Anomura	<i>Dardanus insignis</i> (Saussure, 1858)	Diogenidae	12	13	14	
Anomura	<i>Dardanus sinistripes</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	Diogenidae	5	6		
Anomura	<i>Dardanus venosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	Diogenidae	10	11	12	13
Thalassinidea	<i>Dawsonius laispina</i> (Dawson, 1967)	Callinassidae	12	13		
Brachyura	<i>Deilocerus analogus</i> (Coelho, 1973)	Cyclodorippidae	10	11		
Brachyura	<i>Deilocerus captabilis</i> Tavares, 1999	Cyclodorippidae	11			
Brachyura	<i>Deilocerus decorus</i> (Rathbun, 1933)	Cyclodorippidae	4	5	6	
Brachyura	<i>Deilocerus hendrickxi</i> Tavares, 1993	Cyclodorippidae	5	6		
Brachyura	<i>Deilocerus laminatus</i> (Rathbun, 1935)	Cyclodorippidae	5	6	7	
Brachyura	<i>Deilocerus perpusillus</i> (Rathbun, 1901)	Cyclodorippidae	10	11	12	14
Brachyura	<i>Deilocerus planus</i> (Rathbun, 1900)	Cyclodorippidae	4			
Brachyura	<i>Delsolaria enriquei</i> Garth, 1973	Pisidae	8			
Anomura	<i>Dermaturus mandtii</i> Brandt, 1850	Lithodidae	2			

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces								
Thalassinidea	<i>Eiconaxius caribbaeus</i> (Faxon, 1896)	Axiidae	12								
Anomura	<i>Elassochirus cavimanus</i> (Miers, 1879)	Paguridae	2								
Anomura	<i>Elassochirus gilli</i> (Benedict, 1892)	Paguridae	2								
Anomura	<i>Elassochirus tenuimanus</i> (Dana, 1851)	Paguridae	2								
Anomura	<i>Emerita analoga</i> (Stimpson, 1857)**	Hippidae	2	3	4	6	8	9			
Anomura	<i>Emerita benedicti</i> Schmitt, 1935	Hippidae	12	14							
Anomura	<i>Emerita brasiliensis</i> Schmitt, 1935	Hippidae	10	11	12						
Anomura	<i>Emerita portoricensis</i> Schmitt, 1935	Hippidae	11	12	13						
Anomura	<i>Emerita rathbunae</i> Schmitt, 1935	Hippidae	6	8							
Anomura	<i>Emerita talpoida</i> (Say, 1817)	Hippidae	12	13	14	15					
Anomura	<i>Emunida picta</i> Smith, 1883	Chirostyidae	12								
Anomura	<i>Enallopaguropsis guatemoci</i> (Glassell, 1937)	Paguridae	4	6							
Anomura	<i>Enallopaguropsis janetae</i> McLaughlin, 1982	Paguridae	6								
Anomura	<i>Enallopagurus affinis</i> (Faxon, 1893)	Paguridae	6								
Anomura	<i>Enallopagurus coronatus</i> (Benedict, 1892)	Paguridae	6								
Anomura	<i>Enallopagurus spinicarpus</i> (Glassell, 1938)	Paguridae	4	6							
Caridea	<i>Encantada spinoculata</i> Wicksten, 1989	Bresiliidae	7								
Anomura	<i>Enneobranchus bermudensis</i> Garcia-Gómez, 1988	Paguridae	12								
Anomura	<i>Enneobranchus flaviculatus</i> Garcia-Gómez, 1988	Paguridae	11	12	13						
Anomura	<i>Enneobranchus markhami</i> Garcia-Gómez, 1988	Paguridae	12								
Thalassinidea	<i>Enoplometopus antillesis</i> Lütken, 1865	Axiidae	11	12							
Brachyura	<i>Epialtoides hiltoni</i> (Rathbun, 1923)	Epialtidae	4	6							
Brachyura	<i>Epialtoides murphyi</i> (Garth, 1948)	Epialtidae	6								
Brachyura	<i>Epialtoides paradignus</i> Garth, 1958	Epialtidae	5	6							
Brachyura	<i>Epialtoides rostratus</i> Coelho, 1972	Epialtidae	11								
Brachyura	<i>Epialthus bituberculatus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	Epialtidae	8	10	11	12					
Brachyura	<i>Epialthus brasiliensis</i> Dana, 1852	Epialtidae	10	11	12						
Brachyura	<i>Epialthus dilatatus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1878	Epialtidae	12	13	14						
Brachyura	<i>Epialthus kingsleyi</i> Rathbun, 1923	Epialtidae	12								
Brachyura	<i>Epialthus longirostris</i> Stimpson, 1860	Epialtidae	11	12	13						
Brachyura	<i>Epialthus minimus</i> Lockington, 1877	Epialtidae	4	5	6						
Brachyura	<i>Epialthus sulcirostris</i> Stimpson, 1860	Epialtidae	6								
Brachyura	<i>Epixanthus tenuidactylus</i> (Lockington, 1877)	Xanthidae	6								
Brachyura	<i>Epulotheres angelae</i> Manning, 1993	Pinnotheridae	12								

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces												
Thalassinidea	<i>Eucallitax quadracuta</i> (Biffar, 1970)	Callinassidae	12												
Anomura	<i>Euceramus panatulus</i> Glassell, 1938	Porcellanidae	6												
Anomura	<i>Euceramus praelongus</i> Stimpson, 1860	Porcellanidae	12	13	14	15									
Anomura	<i>Euceramus transversilineatus</i> (Lockington, 1878)	Porcellanidae	5	6											
Brachyura	<i>Euchirograpsus americanus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Grapsidae	7	10	11	12	14								
Brachyura	<i>Euchirograpsus antillensis</i> Turkey, 1975	Grapsidae	12												
Brachyura	<i>Euchirograpsus kingsleyi</i> (Miers, 1885)	Grapsidae	10												
Brachyura	<i>Eucinetops blakiana</i> Rathbun, 1896	Inachidae	12												
Brachyura	<i>Eucinetops lucasi</i> Stimpson, 1860	Inachidae	5	6											
Brachyura	<i>Eucinetops panamensis</i> Rathbun, 1923	Inachidae	5	6											
Brachyura	<i>Eucinetops rabeltula</i> Rathbun, 1923	Inachidae	6												
Brachyura	<i>Eucratodes agassizii</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Xanthidae	12	13											
Brachyura	<i>Eucratopsis crassimanus</i> (Dana, 1852)	Goneplacidae	10	11	12	13									
Astacidea	<i>Eunephrops bairdii</i> Smith, 1885	Nephropidae	12												
Brachyura	<i>Euphrosynoplax campechensis</i> Vázquez-Bader and Gracia, 1991	Pseudorhombilidae	12												
Brachyura	<i>Euphrosynoplax clausa</i> Guinot, 1969	Pseudorhombilidae	12	13											
Brachyura	<i>Euphylax dovii</i> Stimpson, 1860	Portunidae	4	6	7	8									
Brachyura	<i>Euphylax robustus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1874	Portunidae	5	6											
Brachyura	<i>Euplax leptophthalma</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1852	Ocyropodidae	8												
Brachyura	<i>Eupleurodon peruvianus</i> (Rathbun, 1923)	Epiplatidae	6	8											
Brachyura	<i>Eupleurodon rathbunae</i> Garth, 1939	Epiplatidae	7												
Brachyura	<i>Eupleurodon trifurcatus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Epiplatidae	6	7											
Brachyura	<i>Euprognatha bifida</i> Rathbun, 1893	Inachoididae	4	5	6										
Brachyura	<i>Euprognatha gracilipes</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1878	Inachoididae	10	11	12										
Brachyura	<i>Euprognatha granulata</i> Faxon, 1893	Inachoididae	6	7											
Brachyura	<i>Euprognatha rastellifera</i> Stimpson, 1871	Inachoididae	10	11	12	14	15	16							
Brachyura	<i>Euryozius sanguineus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Xanthidae	11												
Brachyura	<i>Eurypanopeus a. abbreviatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Xanthidae	10	11	12	13	14								
Brachyura	<i>Eurypanopeus a. ater</i> Rathbun, 1930	Xanthidae	12												
Brachyura	<i>Eurypanopeus canalensis</i> Abele and Kim, 1989	Xanthidae	6												
Brachyura	<i>Eurypanopeus confragosus</i> Rathbun, 1933	Xanthidae	6												
Brachyura	<i>Eurypanopeus crenatus</i> (H. M. Edwards and Lucas, 1843)**	Xanthidae	6	8	9										
Brachyura	<i>Eurypanopeus depressus</i> (Smith, 1869)	Xanthidae	12	13	14	15									
Brachyura	<i>Eurypanopeus dissimilis</i> (Benedict and Rathbun, 1891)	Xanthidae	6	10	11	12	13								

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Brachyura	<i>Glyptoxanthus labyrinthicus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Xanthidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Glyptoxanthus meandricus</i> (Lockington, 1877)	Xanthidae	5	6						
Brachyura	<i>Glyptoxanthus vermiculatus</i> (Lamarek, 1818)	Xanthidae	11	12						
Thalassinidea	<i>Glypturus acanthochirus</i> Stimpson, 1866	Callinassidae	12							
Caridea	<i>Gnathophyllodes mini</i> Schmitt, 1933	Gnathophyllidae	6	12						
Caridea	<i>Gnathophyllum americanum</i> Guérin- Méneville, 1855	Gnathophyllidae	12							
Caridea	<i>Gnathophyllum circellum</i> Manning, 1963	Gnathophyllidae	12							
Caridea	<i>Gnathophyllum modestum</i> Hay, 1917	Gnathophyllidae	12	14						
Caridea	<i>Gnathophyllum panamense</i> Faxon, 1893	Gnathophyllidae	5	6	7					
Caridea	<i>Gnathophyllum splendens</i> Faxon, 1893	Gnathophyllidae	12							
Brachyura	<i>Goetice americanus</i> Rathbun, 1923	Grapsidae	5	6						
Brachyura	<i>Goneza serrata</i> Dana, 1852**	Euryalidae	8	9						
Brachyura	<i>Goneplax sigsbei</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Goneplacidae	12	14						
Brachyura	<i>Goniopsis cruentata</i> (Latreille, 1802)	Grapsidae	6	10	11	12	13			
Brachyura	<i>Goniopsis pulchra</i> (Lockington, 1876)	Grapsidae	6	8						
Brachyura	<i>Gonopanope angusta</i> (Lockington, 1877)	Xanthidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Gonopanope areolata</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	Xanthidae	4	5	6					
Brachyura	<i>Gonopanope nitida</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	Xanthidae	6							
Anomura	<i>Goreopagurus garthi</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1995	Paguridae	4	6						
Anomura	<i>Goreopagurus piercei</i> (Wass, 1963)	Paguridae	12	13	14					
Thalassinidea	<i>Gouretia biffari</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994	Callinassidae	12							
Thalassinidea	<i>Gouretia laresi</i> Blanco and Liñero, 1994	Callinassidae	12							
Brachyura	<i>Grapsodius eximus</i>	Grapsidae 4	4							
Brachyura	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Grapsidae	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	13
Penaeoidea	<i>Hadropenaeus affinis</i> (Bouvier, 1906)	Solenoceridae	12	13	14	15				
Penaeoidea	<i>Hadropenaeus modestus</i> (Smith, 1885)	Solenoceridae	11	12	13	14	15			
Anomura	<i>Haigia diegensis</i> (Scaland and Hopkins, 1969)	Paguridae	4							
Brachyura	<i>Halicarcinus planatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)***	Hymenosomatidae	8	9	10					
Penaeoidea	<i>Haliporoides diomedea</i> (Faxon, 1893)	Solenoceridae	6	8						
Penaeoidea	<i>Haliporus thetis</i> Faxon, 1893	Solenoceridae	6	7						
Brachyura	<i>Hapalocarcinus marsupialis</i> Stimpson, 1859	Cryptochiridae	6							
Anomura	<i>Hapalogaster cavicauda</i> Stimpson, 1862	Lithodidae	3	4	6					
Anomura	<i>Hapalogaster grebnitskii</i> Schalfeev, 1852	Lithodidae	2	3	4					
Anomura	<i>Hapalogaster mertensii</i> Brandt, 1850	Lithodidae	2							

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces					
Caridea	<i>Harpilopsis depressa</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Palaeonidae	6	7				
Brachyura	<i>Hemigrapsus crenulatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)**	Grapsidae	8	9				
Brachyura	<i>Hemigrapsus nudus</i> (Dana, 1851)	Grapsidae	2	3	4			
Brachyura	<i>Hemigrapsus oregonensis</i> (Dana, 1851)	Grapsidae	2	3	4	5	6	
Brachyura	<i>Hemigrapsus sanguineus</i> (De Haan, 1835)	Grapsidae	15					
Penaeoidea	<i>Hemipenaeus carpenteri</i> Wood-Mason, 1891	Aristeidae	6	7	12	13		
Penaeoidea	<i>Hemipenaeus spinidorsalis</i> Bate, 1881	Aristeidae	6	7				
Brachyura	<i>Hemus analogus</i> Rathbun, 1898	Mithracidae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Hemus cristulipes</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1875	Mithracidae	11	12	13	14		
Brachyura	<i>Hemus fimeganuae</i> Garth, 1958	Mithracidae	5	6				
Brachyura	<i>Hepatella amica</i> Smith, 1869	Aethridae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Hepatella peruviana</i> Rathbun, 1910	Aethridae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Hepatus chilienis</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	Aethridae	6	8				
Brachyura	<i>Hepatus epheliticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1793)	Aethridae	12	13	14	15		
Brachyura	<i>Hepatus gronovii</i> Holthuis, 1959	Aethridae	10	11	12			
Brachyura	<i>Hepatus kossmanni</i> Neumann, 1878	Aethridae	4	5	6			
Brachyura	<i>Hepatus lineatus</i> Rathbun, 1898	Aethridae	4	5	6	13		
Brachyura	<i>Hepatus pudibundus</i> (Herbst, 1785)	Aethridae	10	11	12	13	14	
Brachyura	<i>Hepatus scaber</i> Holthuis, 1959	Aethridae	11	12				
Penaeoidea	<i>Hepomadus tener</i> Smith, 1884	Aristeidae	12	13				
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus brevirostris</i> (Dana, 1852)	Hippolytidae	2	3				
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus camischaticus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Hippolytidae	2					
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus carinatus</i> Holmes, 1900	Hippolytidae	2	3	4			
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus decorus</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Hippolytidae	2	3	4			
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus flexus</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Hippolytidae	2					
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus franciscanus</i> (Schmitt, 1921)	Hippolytidae	3	4				
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus fuscimaculatus</i> Wicksten, 1986	Hippolytidae	4					
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus herdmanni</i> (Walker, 1898)	Hippolytidae	2					
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus kincaidi</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Hippolytidae	2	3	4			
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus litoralis</i> Butler, 1980	Hippolytidae	2					
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus maxillipes</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Hippolytidae	2					
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus moseri</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Hippolytidae	2					
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus palpator</i> (Owen, 1839)	Hippolytidae	3	4	6			
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus paludicola</i> Holmes, 1900	Hippolytidae	2	3	4			

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces				
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus pictus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Hippolytidae	4				
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus pugettensis</i> Jensen, 1983	Hippolytidae	2	3			
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus sitchensis</i> (Brandt, 1851)	Hippolytidae	2	3	4		
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus stimpsoni</i> Holthuis, 1947	Hippolytidae	2	3	4		
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus stylus</i> (Stimpson, 1864)	Hippolytidae	2				
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus taylori</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	Hippolytidae	3	4			
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus tenuissimus</i> Holmes, 1900	Hippolytidae	2	3	4		
Caridea	<i>Heptacarpus tridens</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Hippolytidae	2				
Brachyura	<i>Herbstia campitacantha</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Pisidae	6				
Brachyura	<i>Herbstia depressa</i> Stimpson, 1860	Pisidae	11	12			
Brachyura	<i>Herbstia edwardsi</i> Bell, 1835	Pisidae	7				
Brachyura	<i>Herbstia parvifrons</i> Randall, 1839	Pisidae	4	6			
Brachyura	<i>Herbstia pubescens</i> Stimpson, 1871	Pisidae	4	6			
Brachyura	<i>Herbstia pyriformis</i> (Bell, 1835)	Pisidae	7				
Brachyura	<i>Herbstia tumida</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Pisidae	6				
Brachyura	<i>Heteractaea ceratopus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Xanthidae	12				
Brachyura	<i>Heteractaea lunata</i> H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1843	Xanthidae	4	6	8		
Brachyura	<i>Heteractaea peterseni</i> Garth, 1940	Xanthidae	6				
Caridea	<i>Heterocarpus reedi</i> Bahamonde, 1957	Pandalidae	8				
Brachyura	<i>Heterocrypta caledoniana</i> Garth, 1939	Parthenopidae	11	12			
Brachyura	<i>Heterocrypta colombiana</i> Garth, 1940	Parthenopidae	6				
Brachyura	<i>Heterocrypta craneae</i> Garth, 1959	Parthenopidae	6				
Brachyura	<i>Heterocrypta granulata</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	Parthenopidae	10	11	12	13	15
Brachyura	<i>Heterocrypta lapidea</i> Rathbun, 1901	Parthenopidae	10	11	12		
Brachyura	<i>Heterocrypta macrobrachia</i> Stimpson, 1871	Parthenopidae	5	6			
Brachyura	<i>Heterocrypta occidentalis</i> (Dana, 1854)	Parthenopidae	3	4	6		
Brachyura	<i>Heterocrypta tommasi</i> Rodrigues da Costa, 1959	Parthenopidae	10	11	12		
Anomura	<i>Heteroporcellana corbicolata</i> (Haig, 1960)	Porcellanidae	5	6			
Brachyura	<i>Hexapanopeus angustifrons</i> (Benedict and Rathbun, 1891)	Xanthidae	10	11	12	13	15
Brachyura	<i>Hexapanopeus beebi</i> Garth, 1961	Xanthidae	6				
Brachyura	<i>Hexapanopeus caribbaeus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Xanthidae	10	11	12		
Brachyura	<i>Hexapanopeus cartagoensis</i> Garth, 1939	Xanthidae	7				
Brachyura	<i>Hexapanopeus costaricensis</i> Garth, 1940	Xanthidae	6				
Brachyura	<i>Hexapanopeus hemphillii</i> (Benedict and Rathbun, 1891)	Xanthidae	12	13			

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces														
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
Brachyura	<i>Lateonectes vocans</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1878)	Portunidae															
Brachyura	<i>Latreillia manningi</i> Williams, 1982	Latreillidae															
Brachyura	<i>Latreillia williamsi</i> Melo, 1990	Latreillidae															
Caridea	<i>Latreutes antiborealis</i> Holthuis, 1952**	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Latreutes fuorum</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Latreutes inermis</i> Chace, 1972	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Latreutes parvulus</i> (Stimpson, 1866)	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Leander paulensis</i> Ortmann, 1897	Palaemonidae															
Caridea	<i>Leander tenuicornis</i> (Say, 1818)	Palaemonidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus catalapsis</i> Jensen, 1987	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus grandimana</i> (Brashnikov, 1907)	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus groenlandicus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus lagunae</i> (Schmitt, 1921)	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus microceros</i> (Kroyer, 1841)	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus polaris</i> (Sabine, 1824)	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus schrencki</i> (Brashnikov, 1907)	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus vicinus montereyensis</i> Wicksten and Méndez, 1982	Hippolytidae															
Caridea	<i>Lebbeus washingtonianus</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Hippolytidae															
Brachyura	<i>Leioltambus nitidus</i> Rathbun, 1901	Parthenopidae															
Brachyura	<i>Leioltambus punctatissimus</i> (Owen, 1839)	Parthenopidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa benedicti</i> Schmitt, 1935	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa californica</i> Efford, 1971	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa chilensis</i> Lenz, 1902	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa deamae</i> Benedict, 1903	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa dexterae</i> Abele and Efford, 1971	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa distincta</i> Gomes Corrêa, 1968	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa esposa</i> Efford, 1971	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa haigae</i> Efford, 1971	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa mearnsi</i> Benedict, 1903	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa mexicana</i> Efford, 1971	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa myops</i> Stimpson, 1860	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa richmondi</i> Benedict, 1903	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa sorodeamae</i> Efford, 1971	Albuneidae															
Anomura	<i>Lepidopa venusta</i> Stimpson, 1858	Albuneidae															

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces							
			10	11	12					
Brachyura	<i>Metasarma rubripes</i> (Rathbun, 1897)	Grapsidae	10	11	12					
Thalassinidea	<i>Mitconaxius bouvieri</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991	Micheleidae	12							
Thalassinidea	<i>Mitconaxius capricorni</i> Coelho, 1987	Micheleidae	10							
Thalassinidea	<i>Mitconaxius microps</i> (Bouvier, 1905)	Micheleidae	12							
Brachyura	<i>Metopocarcinus concavatus</i> Crane, 1947	Xanthidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Metopocarcinus truncatus</i> Stimpson, 1860	Xanthidae	6	8						
Brachyura	<i>Metoporphaphis calcarata</i> (Say, 1818)	Inachidae	11	12	13	14				
Thalassinidea	<i>Michelea abranchiata</i> Poore, 1997	Micheleidae	12							
Thalassinidea	<i>Michelea lamellosa</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991	Micheleidae	12							
Thalassinidea	<i>Michelea pillsburyi</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991	Micheleidae	12							
Thalassinidea	<i>Michelea vandoverae</i> (Gore, 1987)	Micheleidae	12	13						
Brachyura	<i>Microcassiope granulimanus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Xanthidae	12							
Brachyura	<i>Microcassiope xantusi</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Xanthidae	6	7						
Brachyura	<i>Microliassa brasiliensis</i> (Rathbun, 1923)	Majidae	10	11						
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope asheraigi</i> Garth, 1986	Xanthidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope cristimanus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Xanthidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope lata</i> (Faxon, 1893)	Xanthidae	6							
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope latimanus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Xanthidae	4	6						
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope lobifrons</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Xanthidae	12	13						
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope manteri</i> Garth, 1986	Xanthidae	7							
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope nuttingi</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	Xanthidae	10	11	12	13	14			
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope pusilla</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Xanthidae	11	12	13					
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope sculptipes</i> Stimpson, 1871	Xanthidae	11	12	13	14				
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope taylori</i> Garth, 1986	Xanthidae	6	7						
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope truncatiformis</i> Rathbun, 1898	Xanthidae	12							
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope urinator</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1881)	Xanthidae	11	12	14					
Brachyura	<i>Micropanope xanthiformis</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Xanthidae	12							
Brachyura	<i>Mithrphrys aculeatus</i> (Bell, 1835)	Mithracidae	6	7	8					
Brachyura	<i>Mithrphrys antillensis</i> Rathbun, 1920	Mithracidae	11	12	13	14				
Brachyura	<i>Mithrphrys bicornutus</i> (Latreille, 1825)	Mithracidae	10	11	12	13	14			
Brachyura	<i>Mithrphrys branchialis</i> Rathbun, 1898	Mithracidae	4	5	6					
Brachyura	<i>Mithrphrys garthi</i> (Lemos de Castro, 1953)	Mithracidae	11							
Brachyura	<i>Mithrphrys interruptus</i> Rathbun, 1920	Mithracidae	11	12						
Brachyura	<i>Mithrphrys platysoma</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Mithracidae	4	5	6	7	8			

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces
Brachyura	<i>Microphrys triangulatus</i> (Lockington, 1877)	Mithracidae	6 7
Brachyura	<i>Microphrys weddelli</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1851	Mithracidae	6 8
Stenopodidea	<i>Microprosthema enmilitum</i> Goy, 1987	Spongicolidae	5 6 7
Stenopodidea	<i>Microprosthema granatense</i> Criales, 1997	Spongicolidae	12
Stenopodidea	<i>Microprosthema inornatum</i> Manning and Chace, 1990	Spongicolidae	11
Stenopodidea	<i>Microprosthema loense</i> Goy and Felder, 1988	Spongicolidae	12
Stenopodidea	<i>Microprosthema manningi</i> Goy and Felder, 1988	Spongicolidae	11 12
Stenopodidea	<i>Microprosthema semilaeve</i> (von Martens, 1872)	Spongicolidae	11 12
Thalassinidea	<i>Mictaxius thalassicola</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991	Thomassinidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Mimilambus wileyi</i> Williams, 1979	Mimilambriidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Mimulus foliatus</i> Stimpson, 1860	Majidae	2 3 4
Anomura	<i>Minyocerus angustus</i> (Dana, 1852)	Porcellanidae	10 11 12
Anomura	<i>Minyocerus kirki</i> Glassell, 1938	Porcellanidae	5 6
Brachyura	<i>Mithraculus cinctimanus</i> Stimpson, 1860	Mithracidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Mithraculus coryphe</i> (Herbst, 1801)	Mithracidae	10 11 12
Brachyura	<i>Mithraculus forceps</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1875	Mithracidae	10 11 12 13 14
Brachyura	<i>Mithraculus ruber</i> Stimpson, 1871	Mithracidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Mithraculus sculptus</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	Mithracidae	11 12
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax armatus</i> (Saussure, 1853)	Mithracidae	6
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax bellii</i> Gerstaecker, 1857	Mithracidae	7
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax besnardi</i> Melo, 1990	Mithracidae	10
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax brazilensis</i> Rathbun, 1892	Mithracidae	11
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax cancasense</i> Turkay, 1967	Mithracidae	8
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax caribbaeus</i> Rathbun, 1900	Mithracidae	11 12
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax denticulatus</i> Bell, 1835	Mithracidae	4 6
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax hemphilli</i> Rathbun, 1892	Mithracidae	11 12
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax hispidus</i> (Herbst, 1790)	Mithracidae	10 11 12 13 14 15
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax holderi</i> Stimpson, 1871	Mithracidae	12 13
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax leucomelas</i> Desbonne and Schramm, 1867	Mithracidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax nodosus</i> Bell, 1835	Mithracidae	7
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax pilosus</i> Rathbun, 1892	Mithracidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax pleuracanthus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Mithracidae	12 13 14
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax pygmaeus</i> Bell, 1835	Mithracidae	6 7
Brachyura	<i>Mithrax sinensis clarionensis</i> Garth, 1940	Mithracidae	6

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces
Caridea	<i>Nauticaris marionis</i> Bate, 1888**	Hippolytidae	9
Thalassinidea	<i>Neaxius frankae</i> Lemaitre and Ramos, 1992	Strahlaxiidae	6
Thalassinidea	<i>Neaxius vivest</i> (Bouvier, 1895)	Strahlaxiidae	5 6
Thalassinidea	<i>Necallianassa berylae</i> Heard and Manning, 1998	Callianassidae	14
Brachyura	<i>Nematocarcinus bullatus</i> Balss, 1924	Portunidae	8
Caridea	<i>Nematocarcinus agassizii</i> Faxon, 1893	Nematocarcinidae	6 7 8
Caridea	<i>Nematocarcinus ensifer</i> (Smith, 1882)	Nematocarcinidae	6 7 12 13 14 15
Caridea	<i>Nematocarcinus proximus</i> Bate, 1888	Nematocarcinidae	8
Caridea	<i>Nematocarcinus serratus</i> Bate, 1888	Nematocarcinidae	8
Anomura	<i>Nematopaguroides fagei</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967	Paguridae	11
Anomura	<i>Nematopaguroides pusillus</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967	Paguridae	11 12
Caridea	<i>Nematopalaemon colombiensis</i> (Squires and Mora, 1971)	Palaemonidae	6
Caridea	<i>Nematopalaemon schmitti</i> (Holthuis, 1950)	Palaemonidae	11
Brachyura	<i>Nemausa acuticornis</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Majidae	11 12 13 14
Brachyura	<i>Nemausa cornutus</i> (Saussure, 1857)	Majidae	11 12
Caridea	<i>Nealpheopsis euryone</i> (De Man, 1910)	Alpheidae	6 7 12
Caridea	<i>Nealpheopsis hummelinckii</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Alpheidae	12
Thalassinidea	<i>Neocallichirus cacauate</i> Felder and Manning, 1995	Callinassidae	12
Thalassinidea	<i>Neocallichirus grandimanus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	Callinassidae	6 11 12
Thalassinidea	<i>Neocallichirus lemaitrei</i> Manning, 1993	Callinassidae	12
Thalassinidea	<i>Neocallichirus nickellae</i> Manning, 1993	Callinassidae	12
Thalassinidea	<i>Neocallichirus rathbunae</i> (Schmitt, 1935)	Callinassidae	12
Thalassinidea	<i>Neocallichirus roymanningi</i> Blanco Rambla and Lemaitre, 1999	Callinassidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Neocorycodius stimpsoni</i> Rathbun, 1937	Cyclodorippidae	10 11 12 13
Caridea	<i>Neocrangon resima</i> (Rathbun, 1902)	Crangonidae	4
Caridea	<i>Neocrangon zaca</i> (Chace, 1937)	Crangonidae	3 4 5 6
Brachyura	<i>Neodoclea boneti</i> Buitendijk, 1950	Pisidae	6
Brachyura	<i>Neopanope packardii</i> (Kingsley, 1879)	Xanthidae	12 13
Brachyura	<i>Neopanope peterseni</i> Glassell, 1933	Xanthidae	6
Brachyura	<i>Neopanope sayi</i> (Smith, 1869)	Xanthidae	12 14 15 16
Brachyura	<i>Neopanope texana</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	Xanthidae	12 13
Caridea	<i>Neopericlimenes thornei</i> Heard, Spotted and Bubucis, 1993	Palaemonidae	12
Brachyura	<i>Neopilumnoplax americana</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	Goneplacidae	11 12 14
Brachyura	<i>Neopilumnoplax gervaini</i> Tavares and Guinot, 1996	Goneplacidae	12

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces					
Brachyura	<i>Ozius perlatus</i> Stimpson, 1860	Xanthidae				6	7	
Brachyura	<i>Ozius reticulatus</i> (Desbonne and Schramm, 1867)	Xanthidae				12		
Brachyura	<i>Ozius verreauxii</i> Saussure, 1853	Xanthidae				6	7	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles ackettianus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Porcellanidae				11	12	13
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles biocellatus</i> (Lockington, 1878)	Porcellanidae				6	7	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles calculosus</i> Haig, 1960	Porcellanidae				5	6	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles chacei</i> Haig, 1956	Porcellanidae				6	12	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles chilensis</i> Carvacho, 1968	Porcellanidae				8		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles chubutensis</i> Boschi, 1963	Porcellanidae				10		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles crassus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1869)	Porcellanidae				6		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles crinimanus</i> Haig, 1960	Porcellanidae				8		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles cristobalensis</i> Gore, 1970	Porcellanidae				12		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles greeleyi</i> (Rathbun, 1900)	Porcellanidae				11		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles grossimanus</i> (Guérin, 1835)	Porcellanidae				8		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles holosericus</i> Schmitt, 1918	Porcellanidae				4		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles laevidactylus</i> Ortman, 1892	Porcellanidae				10	11	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles marcortezensis</i> Glassell, 1936	Porcellanidae				6		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles monifer</i> (Dana, 1852)	Porcellanidae				6	11	12
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles panamensis</i> Faxon, 1893	Porcellanidae				6		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles pilosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	Porcellanidae				12	14	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles pubescens</i> Holmes, 1900	Porcellanidae				2	3	4
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles riisei</i> (Stimpson, 1858)	Porcellanidae				11	12	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles ruidis</i> Stimpson, 1858	Porcellanidae				2	3	4
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles rugimanus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Porcellanidae				11	12	14
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles serratus</i> (Benedict, 1901)	Porcellanidae				12		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles setimanus</i> (Lockington, 1878)	Porcellanidae				5	6	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles spinidactylus</i> Haig, 1957	Porcellanidae				6		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles subsetosus</i> Haig, 1960	Porcellanidae				6		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles susanae</i> Gore and Abele, 1974	Porcellanidae				12		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles trichotus</i> Haig, 1960	Porcellanidae				6		
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles veterae</i> Haig, 1960	Porcellanidae				6	7	
Anomura	<i>Pachycheles vicarius</i> Nobili, 1901	Porcellanidae				6		
Brachyura	<i>Pachygrapsus corrugatus</i> (von Martens, 1872)	Grapsidae				11	12	
Brachyura	<i>Pachygrapsus crassipes</i> Randall, 1840	Grapsidae				3	4	6

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces																
Anomura	<i>Paguristes perrieri</i> Bouvier, 1895	Diogenidae												6					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes praedator</i> Glassell, 1937	Diogenidae												5	6				
Anomura	<i>Paguristes puncticeps</i> Benedict, 1901	Diogenidae												12	13				
Anomura	<i>Paguristes robustus</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967	Diogenidae												10					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes rostralis</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967	Diogenidae												10					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes sanguinimanus</i> Glassell, 1938	Diogenidae												5	6				
Anomura	<i>Paguristes sericeus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Diogenidae												12	13	14			
Anomura	<i>Paguristes spectabilis</i> McLaughlin and Provenzano, 1974	Diogenidae												12					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes spinipes</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Diogenidae												11	12	14			
Anomura	<i>Paguristes starcki</i> Provenzano, 1965	Diogenidae												12					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes tenuirostris</i> Benedict, 1901	Diogenidae												13					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes tomentosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	Diogenidae												8					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes tortugae</i> Schmitt, 1933	Diogenidae												11	12	14			
Anomura	<i>Paguristes triangulatus</i> A. Milne Edwards and Bouvier, 1893	Diogenidae												12	14				
Anomura	<i>Paguristes triangulopsis</i> Forest and Saint Laurent, 1967	Diogenidae												11					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes turgidus</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	Diogenidae												2	3	4			
Anomura	<i>Paguristes ubreyi</i> Schmitt, 1921	Diogenidae												2	3	4	6		
Anomura	<i>Paguristes wassi</i> Provenzano, 1961	Diogenidae												12					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes weddelli</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)**	Diogenidae												8	9				
Anomura	<i>Paguristes werdingi</i> Campos and Sanchez, 1995	Diogenidae												12					
Anomura	<i>Paguristes zebra</i> Campos and Sanchez, 1996	Diogenidae												12					
Anomura	<i>Pagurus acadianus</i> Benedict, 1901	Paguridae												15	16				
Anomura	<i>Pagurus albus</i> (Benedict, 1892)	Paguridae												5	6				
Anomura	<i>Pagurus aleuticus</i> (Benedict, 1892)	Paguridae												2	3				
Anomura	<i>Pagurus annexus</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1993	Paguridae												4	6				
Anomura	<i>Pagurus annulipes</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Paguridae												12	14	15			
Anomura	<i>Pagurus arcuatus</i> Squires, 1964	Paguridae												1	15	16			
Anomura	<i>Pagurus arenasatilis</i> Harvey and McLaughlin, 1991	Paguridae												5	6				
Anomura	<i>Pagurus armatus</i> (Dana, 1851)	Paguridae												2	3	4			
Anomura	<i>Pagurus benedicti</i> (Bouvier, 1898)	Paguridae												5	6	7			
Anomura	<i>Pagurus beringanus</i> (Benedict, 1892)	Paguridae												2	3				
Anomura	<i>Pagurus bonaitrensis</i> Schmitt, 1936	Paguridae												12					
Anomura	<i>Pagurus brandii</i> Stevens, 1925	Paguridae												2					
Anomura	<i>Pagurus brevidactylus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	Paguridae												10	11	12	13	14	

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces						
			4	5	6	7			
Caridea	<i>Palaemon ritleri</i> Holmes, 1895	Palaemonidae	4	5	6	7			
Caridea	<i>Palaemonella asymmetrica</i> Holthuis, 1951	Palaemonidae	7						
Caridea	<i>Palaemonella holmesti</i> (Nobii, 1907)	Palaemonidae	4	5	6	7			
Caridea	<i>Palaemonetes hiltoni</i> Schmitt, 1921	Palaemonidae	4	6					
Caridea	<i>Palaemonetes intermedius</i> Holthuis, 1949	Palaemonidae	12	13	14	15			
Caridea	<i>Palaemonetes octaviae</i> Chace, 1972	Palaemonidae	12						
Caridea	<i>Palaemonetes paldosus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	Palaemonidae	12	14					
Caridea	<i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> Holthuis, 1949	Palaemonidae	12	13	14	15			
Caridea	<i>Palaemonetes schmitti</i> Holthuis, 1951	Palaemonidae	6						
Caridea	<i>Palaemonetes vulgaris</i> (Say, 1818)	Palaemonidae	12	13	14	15	16		
Brachyura	<i>Palicus acutifrons</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Palicidae	11						
Brachyura	<i>Palicus affinis</i> A. Milne Edwards and Bouvier, 1899	Palicidae	11	12	13				
Brachyura	<i>Palicus alternatus</i> Rathbun, 1897	Palicidae	12	13	14				
Brachyura	<i>Palicus cortezi</i> (Crane, 1937)	Palicidae	6	7					
Brachyura	<i>Palicus cristatipes</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Palicidae	12						
Brachyura	<i>Palicus cursor</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Palicidae	12	13	14				
Brachyura	<i>Palicus dentatus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Palicidae	10	12	13				
Brachyura	<i>Palicus depressus</i> (Rathbun, 1897)	Palicidae	12						
Brachyura	<i>Palicus faxoni</i> Rathbun, 1897	Palicidae	11	12	14				
Brachyura	<i>Palicus floridanus</i> (Rathbun, 1918)	Palicidae	12						
Brachyura	<i>Palicus fragilis</i> (Rathbun, 1893)	Palicidae	5	6	7				
Brachyura	<i>Palicus gracilipes</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Palicidae	12						
Brachyura	<i>Palicus gracilis</i> (Smith, 1883)	Palicidae	12	13	14	15			
Brachyura	<i>Palicus lucasi</i> Rathbun, 1898	Palicidae	6	7					
Brachyura	<i>Palicus obesus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Palicidae	10	12	13				
Brachyura	<i>Palicus sticus</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Palicidae	10	11	12	13	14		
Brachyura	<i>Palicus tuberculata</i> (Faxon, 1893)	Palicidae	6						
Brachyura	<i>Palicus velerae</i> (Garth, 1939)	Palicidae	7						
Brachyura	<i>Palicus zonata</i> (Rathbun, 1893)	Palicidae	6						
Palinuridea	<i>Palinurellus gundlachi</i> von Martens, 1878	Palinuridae	11	12					
Palinuridea	<i>Palinustus truncatus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Palinuridae	11	12					
Caridea	<i>Pandalopsis ampla</i> Bate, 1888	Pandalidae	2	3	4	5	6	10	11
Caridea	<i>Pandalopsis dispar</i> Rathbun, 1902	Pandalidae	2	3					
Caridea	<i>Pandalus borealis</i> Krøyer, 1838	Pandalidae	1	2	3	4	16		

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces			
			2	3	4	
Caridea	<i>Pandalus danae</i> Stimpson, 1857	Pandalidae	2	3	4	
Caridea	<i>Pandalus eous</i> Makarov, 1935	Pandalidae	2	3		
Caridea	<i>Pandalus gonurus</i> Stimpson, 1860	Pandalidae	2			
Caridea	<i>Pandalus hypsinotus</i> Brandt, 1851	Pandalidae	2			
Caridea	<i>Pandalus jordani</i> Rathbun, 1902	Pandalidae	2	3	4	
Caridea	<i>Pandalus montagu</i> Leach, 1814	Pandalidae	1	15	16	
Caridea	<i>Pandalus paucidens</i> Miers, 1881	Pandalidae	11			
Caridea	<i>Pandalus platyceros</i> Brandt, 1851	Pandalidae	2	3	4	
Caridea	<i>Pandalus propinquus</i> Sars, 1869	Pandalidae	1	15	16	
Caridea	<i>Pandalus stenolepis</i> Rathbun, 1902	Pandalidae	2	3		
Caridea	<i>Pandalus tridens</i> Rathbun, 1902	Pandalidae	2	3	4	
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus americanus</i> Saussure, 1857	Xanthidae	10	11	12	13
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus austrobesus</i> Williams, 1984	Xanthidae	10			
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus bermudensis</i> Benedict and Rathbun, 1891	Xanthidae	10	11	12	13
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus boekei</i> Rathbun, 1915	Xanthidae	12			14
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus chilensis</i> H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1844	Xanthidae	6	8		
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus convexus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Xanthidae	8			
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus diversus</i> Rathbun, 1933	Xanthidae	5			
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus hartii</i> Smith, 1869	Xanthidae	10	11	12	
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus herbstii</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	Xanthidae	12	13	14	15
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus lacustris</i> Desbonne, 1867	Xanthidae	11	12		
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus marginatus</i> Williams and Boschi, 1990	Xanthidae	10			
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus meridionalis</i> Williams, 1983	Xanthidae	10			
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus mirafloresensis</i> Abele and Kim, 1989	Xanthidae	6			
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus obesus</i> Smith, 1869	Xanthidae	12	13	14	
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus occidentalis</i> Saussure, 1857	Xanthidae	10	11	12	14
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus purpureus</i> Lockington, 1877	Xanthidae	4	6		
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus rugosus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880	Xanthidae	6	10	11	12
Brachyura	<i>Panopeus simpsoni</i> Rathbun, 1930	Xanthidae	12	13		
Brachyura	<i>Panoplax depressa</i> Stimpson, 1871	Goneplacidae	11	12	13	14
Brachyura	<i>Panoplax mundata</i> Glassell, 1935	Goneplacidae	5	6		
Caridea	<i>Pantomus affinis</i> Chace, 1937	Pandalidae	6	8		
Caridea	<i>Pantomus parvulus</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1883	Pandalidae	11	12	14	
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus argus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	Palinuridae	12	13	14	

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus argus westonii</i> Sarver, Silberman and Walsh, 1998	Palinuridae	11
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus echinatus</i> Smith, 1869	Palinuridae	11
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus gracilis</i> Streets, 1871	Palinuridae	6 7
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus guttatus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	Palinuridae	11 12
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus inflatus</i> (Bouvier, 1895)	Palinuridae	5 6
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus interruptus</i> (Randall, 1839)	Palinuridae	3 4 6
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus laevicauda</i> (Latreille, 1817)	Palinuridae	11 12
Palinuridea	<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i> (Olivier, 1791)	Palinuridae	6 7
Caridea	<i>Paracrangon echinata</i> Dana, 1852	Crangonidae	2 3 4
Brachyura	<i>Paractaea rufopunctata nodosa</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Xanthidae	10 11 12 13 14
Brachyura	<i>Paractaea sulcata</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	Xanthidae	5 6 7
Brachyura	<i>Paracyclois atlantis</i> Chace, 1939	Calappidae	11 12
Brachyura	<i>Paradasogyus depressus</i> (Bell, 1835)	Inachoididae	5 6
Brachyura	<i>Paradasogyus tuberculatus</i> (Lemos de Castro, 1949)	Inachoididae	11
Anomura	<i>Paraleucolepidopa panamensis</i> Efford, 1971	Albueridae	6
Brachyura	<i>Paralomera dispar</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Xanthidae	11 12
Brachyura	<i>Paralomera longimana</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1865)	Xanthidae	11 12
Anomura	<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i> (Tilesius, 1815)	Lithodidae	2
Anomura	<i>Paralithodes rathburi</i> (Benedict, 1894)	Lithodidae	4
Anomura	<i>Paralomis anamerae</i> Macpherson, 1988*	Lithodidae	9
Anomura	<i>Paralomis formosa</i> Henderson, 1888*	Lithodidae	9 10
Anomura	<i>Paralomis granulosa</i> (Jacquinot, 1847)***	Lithodidae	9
Anomura	<i>Paralomis multispina</i> (Benedict, 1894)	Lithodidae	2 3 4 6
Anomura	<i>Paralomis spinosissima</i> Birstein and Vinogradov, 1972*	Lithodidae	9
Anomura	<i>Paralomis tuberipes</i> Macpherson, 1988**	Lithodidae	9
Anomura	<i>Paralomis verrilli</i> (Benedict, 1894)	Lithodidae	2 3 4 6
Brachyura	<i>Paramithrax baeackstroemi</i> Balss, 1924	Majidae	8
Anomura	<i>Parapagurodes hartae</i> McLaughlin and Jensen, 1996	Paguridae	2 4
Anomura	<i>Parapagurodes laurentiae</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1973	Paguridae	4 6
Anomura	<i>Parapagurodes makarovi</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1973	Paguridae	3 4
Anomura	<i>Parapagurus janetae</i> Lemaitre, 1999	Paguridae	6 8
Anomura	<i>Parapagurus pilosimanus</i> Smith, 1879	Paguridae	11 12 14 15 16
Caridea	<i>Parapandalus willisi</i> Pequegnat,	Pandalidae	11 12 13 14 15
Penaeoidea	<i>Parapenaeopsis balli</i> Burkenroad, 1934	Penaeidae	6

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes manimaculis</i> Glassell, 1945	Porcellanidae	3 4
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes marginatus</i> Stimpson, 1859	Porcellanidae	11 12
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes nigrunguiculatus</i> Glassell, 1936	Porcellanidae	6
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes nobiliti</i> Haig, 1960	Porcellanidae	6
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes ortmanni</i> Nobili, 1901	Porcellanidae	5 6
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes platymerus</i> Haig, 1960	Porcellanidae	6
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes politus</i> (Gray, 1831)	Porcellanidae	11 12
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes polymitus</i> Glassell, 1937	Porcellanidae	6 7
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes quadratus</i> Benedict, 1901	Porcellanidae	12
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes rathbunae</i> Schmitt, 1916	Porcellanidae	3 4
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes robonaue</i> Glassell, 1945	Porcellanidae	6 12
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes rosariensis</i> Werding, 1982	Porcellanidae	11 12
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes sanfelipensis</i> Glassell, 1936	Porcellanidae	4 6
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes schmitti</i> Glassell, 1936	Porcellanidae	5 6
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes tiburoensis</i> Glassell, 1936	Porcellanidae	5 6
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes tonsorius</i> Haig, 1960	Porcellanidae	6 7 12
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes tridentatus</i> Stimpson, 1858	Porcellanidae	6 12
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes tuberculatus</i> (Guérin, 1835)	Porcellanidae	8
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes tuberculatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	Porcellanidae	8
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes violaceus</i> (Guérin, 1831)**	Porcellanidae	8 9
Anomura	<i>Petrolisthes zacaе</i> Haig, 1968	Porcellanidae	6
Caridea	<i>Philocheirus gorei</i> (Dardeau, 1980)	Crangonidae	12 13
Caridea	<i>Philocheirus lapillus</i> Wicksten, 1989	Crangonidae	7
Brachyura	<i>Philyra pisum</i> De Haan, 1841	Leucosiidae	2
Anomura	<i>Phimochirus californiensis</i> (Benedict, 1892)	Paguridae	4 5 6 7
Anomura	<i>Phimochirus holthuisi</i> (Provenzano, 1961)	Paguridae	11 12 13 14
Anomura	<i>Phimochirus leurocarpus</i> McLaughlin, 1981	Paguridae	12
Anomura	<i>Phimochirus ocellus</i> (Henderson, 1888)	Paguridae	11 12
Anomura	<i>Phimochirus operculatus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	Paguridae	12
Anomura	<i>Phimochirus randalli</i> (Provenzano, 1961)	Paguridae	12
Anomura	<i>Phimochirus roseus</i> (Benedict, 1892)	Paguridae	5 6
Anomura	<i>Phimochirus venustus</i> (Bouvier, 1898)	Paguridae	6
Anomura	<i>Phyllolithodes papillosus</i> Brandt, 1848	Lithodidae	2 3
Brachyura	<i>Picroceroides tubularis</i> Miers, 1886	Majidae	11 12

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces					
			10	11				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnoides coelhoi</i> Guinot and Macpherson, 1987	Xanthidae	10	11				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnoides hassleri</i> A. Milne Edwards, 1880*	Xanthidae	9	10				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnoides nudifrons</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	Xanthidae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnoides perlatus</i> (Poeppig, 1836)**	Xanthidae	6	8	9			
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnoides rotundus</i> Garth, 1940	Xanthidae	4	5	6			
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnoplax elata</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)	Xanthidae	13					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnoplax nitida</i> Chace, 1940	Xanthidae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus caribaeus</i> Desbonne and Schramm, 1867	Xanthidae	10	11	12			
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus dasypodus</i> Kingsley, 1879	Xanthidae	10	11	12	13	14	
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus depressus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Xanthidae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus diomedea</i> Rathbun, 1894	Xanthidae	10	11	12			
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus fernandesi</i> Garth, 1973	Xanthidae	6	8				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus floridanus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Xanthidae	11	12	13	14		
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus gemmatus</i> Stimpson, 1860	Xanthidae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus gonzalensis</i> Rathbun, 1893	Xanthidae	5	6				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus holosericus</i> Rathbun, 1869	Xanthidae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus koepckei</i> Turkay, 1967	Xanthidae	8					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus lacteus</i> Stimpson, 1871	Xanthidae	12	13	14			
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus limosus</i> Smith, 1869	Xanthidae	5	6				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus longleyi</i> Rathbun, 1930	Xanthidae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus marshi</i> Rathbun, 1901	Xanthidae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus nobilit</i> Garth, 1948	Xanthidae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus nudimanus</i> Rathbun, 1900	Xanthidae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus palmeri</i> Garth, 1986	Xanthidae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus pannosus</i> Rathbun, 1896	Xanthidae	12	13	14			
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus pygmaeus</i> Boon, 1926	Xanthidae	6	7				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus quoyi</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	Xanthidae	10	11				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus reticulatus</i> Stimpson, 1860	Xanthidae	6	10	11	12		
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus sayi</i> Rathbun, 1897	Xanthidae	12	13	14			
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus spinohirsutus</i> (Lockington, 1877)	Xanthidae	4	6				
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus spinosissimus</i> Rathbun, 1898	Xanthidae	10	11	12			
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus stimpsonii</i> Miers, 1886	Xanthidae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus tectus</i> Rathbun, 1933	Xanthidae	5					
Brachyura	<i>Pilumnus townsendi</i> Rathbun, 1923	Xanthidae	5	6				

Groups	Species	Families	Provinces/subprovinces					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnixa scamit</i> Martin and Zmarzly, 1994	Pinnotheridae	4					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnixa schmitti</i> Rathbun, 1918	Pinnotheridae	2	3	4	6		
Brachyura	<i>Pinnixa tomentosa</i> Lockington, 1876	Pinnotheridae	3	4	5			
Brachyura	<i>Pinnixa transversalis</i> (H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1844)	Pinnotheridae	5	6	7	8		
Brachyura	<i>Pinnixa tubicola</i> Holmes, 1894	Pinnotheridae	2	3	4			
Brachyura	<i>Pinnixa valdiviensis</i> Rathbun, 1907**	Pinnotheridae	8	9				
Brachyura	<i>Pinnixa valerii</i> Rathbun, 1931	Pinnotheridae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnixa weymouthi</i> Rathbun, 1918	Pinnotheridae	3					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotherella laevigata</i> H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1843**	Pinnotheridae	8	9				
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres angelicus</i> Lockington, 1877	Pinnotheridae	5	6				
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres bipunctatus</i> Nicolet, 1849	Pinnotheridae	8					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres clavapedatus</i> Glassell, 1935	Pinnotheridae	5	6				
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres geddesi</i> Miers, 1880	Pinnotheridae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres guerini</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1853	Pinnotheridae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres hemphilli</i> Rathbun, 1918	Pinnotheridae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres hirtimanus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1853	Pinnotheridae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres holmesi</i> Rathbun, 1918	Pinnotheridae	4					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres lithodomi</i> Smith, 1870	Pinnotheridae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres nudus</i> Holmes, 1894	Pinnotheridae	3					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres orcutti</i> Rathbun, 1918	Pinnotheridae	5	6				
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres pichilinguei</i> Rathbun, 1923	Pinnotheridae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres pugettensis</i> Holmes, 1900	Pinnotheridae	2	3				
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres shoemakeri</i> Rathbun, 1918	Pinnotheridae	12	13				
Brachyura	<i>Pinnotheres taylori</i> Rathbun, 1918	Pinnotheridae	2					
Anomura	<i>Pisidia brasiliensis</i> Haig, 1968	Porcellanidae	10	11	12			
Anomura	<i>Pisidia magdalenensis</i> (Glassell, 1936)	Porcellanidae	6					
Brachyura	<i>Pisoides edwardsii</i> (Bell, 1835)**	Pisidae	6	7	8	9		
Brachyura	<i>Pitho aculeata</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	Tychidae	12	13				
Brachyura	<i>Pitho anisodon</i> (von Martens, 1872)	Tychidae	12	13				
Brachyura	<i>Pitho Iherminieri</i> (Schramm, 1867)	Tychidae	10	11	12	13	14	
Brachyura	<i>Pitho laevigata</i> (A. Milne Edwards, 1875)	Tychidae	12	13				
Brachyura	<i>Pitho mirabilis</i> (Herbst, 1794)	Tychidae	12					
Brachyura	<i>Pitho picteti</i> (Saussure, 1853)	Tychidae	4	5	6			
Brachyura	<i>Pitho quadridentata</i> (Miers, 1879)	Tychidae	12					