JONGA, A NEW GENUS OF FRESHWATER ATYID SHRIMPS  
(DECAPODA, ATYIDAE)

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ABSTRACT.—Potimirim serrei (Bouvier) [= Ortmannia serrei Bouvier] is removed from the genus Potimirim Holthuis and placed in a new genus, Jonga.

Holthuis (1954) erected the genus Potimirim to replace the genus Ortmannia Rathbun, 1902. He showed that because O. henshawi Rathbun, 1902 (the type of the genus Ortmannia), was identical with Atya bisulcata (Randall), then Ortmannia was synonymous with Atya Leach, 1816. He designated Caridina mexicana de Saussure, 1857, as the type species of the new genus—which included all of the species previously assigned to Ortmannia except O. henshawi.

Included in the genus Potimirim was P. serrei (Bouvier, 1909). A number of freshwater shrimps that I collected in Jamaica, W. I., in 1959 and 1960 ¹ proved to be identical with paratypes of Ortmannia serrei (= Potimirim serrei) in the U. S. National Museum. But, because of the presence of a distinctive row of small supraorbital teeth (spines) which are absent in all other species in this genus, this species should be removed from the genus Potimirim and placed in a new genus. These teeth were mentioned in Bouvier’s original description of Ortmannia serrei (1909) (“bord orbitaire superieur denticule”), but were ignored in his later and supposedly more detailed description (1925).

¹ Supported in part by Grant No. 2623 (Penrose Fund) from the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Superfamily Oplophoroida
Family Atyidae

Genus JONGA new genus

Genotype.—Jonga serrei (Bouvier).

Diagnosis.—Small atyid shrimps (less than one inch long). Rostrum unarmed above, toothed below. Supraorbital and pterygostomian spines absent; antennal spines present. Superior orbital borders armed with minute teeth. Corneas of eyes not strongly expanded. No exopods at bases of pereiopods; arthrobranchs at bases of first pereiopods; epipods at bases of first four pereiopods. Chelae slender with long tufts of hairs on tips of fingers. Carpi of pereiopods excavate anteriorly; carpi of second pereiopods longer than carpi of first pereiopods. Appendexes of first pleopods of males differentiated. Inhabiting fresh water.

![Illustration 1](image1)
![Illustration 2](image2)

**Figure 1.**—Jonga serrei (Bouvier). Anterior part of body of specimen from Jamaica, W. I. **Figure 2.**—Rostrum and supraorbital area of another specimen from Jamaica, showing variation in the subrostral teeth.

Arrows in both figures indicate supraorbital teeth peculiar to this genus.
The name "jonga" is a common Jamaican name for freshwater shrimps, and it is thought to be derived from the East Indian word for shrimp, "chingri."

**Jonga serrei** (Bouvier, 1909) new combination


**Description.**—The description given by Bouvier (1925), except for the fact that the supraorbital teeth are neglected (they are in the original description by Bouvier, see above), is an adequate description of this species. It should be borne in mind, however, that the supraorbital teeth (figs. 1, 2) are somewhat difficult to see. They are small, but when the superior orbital area is examined carefully under a microscope—particularly from slightly above or below—they are usually quite evident. One specimen that I have examined had a row of supraorbital teeth on the right side, but none on the left.


**Type locality.**—Havana, Cuba.

**Distribution.**—Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Barbados.

**References Cited**


