

Neopontonides beaufortensis (Borradaile)

Pl. 59, figs. g-k; pl. 60, figs. a-k

Periclimenes beaufortensis Borradaile, 1920, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, vol. 5, p. 132.

Pontonides beaufortensis Kemp, 1922, Rec. Indian Mus., vol. 24, p. 266.

Description: The rostrum is slender and straight, it fails to reach to the end of the antennular peduncle, though it generally reaches beyond the second segment. It is laterally compressed, but at the base it is widened laterally and covers the eyestalks. The lateral margin of this widened part does not merge with the orbital margin. The upper margin of the rostrum bears 0 to 5 teeth, which all are placed in advance of the posterior margin of the orbit. The distances between the teeth are of equal size, but smaller than the distance between the last tooth and the rostrum. The proximal teeth are placed on a crest; when the teeth are absent, this crest still is visible. The lower margin of the rostrum bears no teeth at all. The carapace is smooth or somewhat areolated. No supraorbital or hepatic spines are present. The lower angle of the orbit is produced in a rounded lobe. The antennal spine is rather strong and placed a considerable distance below the orbit. The anterior margin of the carapace forms slightly below the antennal spine a narrow lobe with a rounded top. Below this lobe the anterior margin is emarginate and ends in a somewhat produced anterolateral angle.

The abdomen is smooth. All pleurae are broadly rounded, those of the fifth segment are very small. The sixth segment is slightly more than twice as long as the fifth, and is as long as the telson. The two dorsal pairs of spines are placed in the posterior half of the telson on the lateral margin, the posterior pair lies midway between the anterior pair and the posterior margin of the telson. Of the three posterior pairs of spines the intermediate is slender, but less than twice as long as the inner pair.

The eyes are large, they almost reach to the end of the rostrum. The cornea is globular and somewhat shorter than the stalk.

The basal segment of the antennal peduncle has the stylocerite rather broad, but ending in a slender point, which reaches almost to the middle of the segment. The outer margin of the basal segment is slightly concave and ends in a strong anterolateral spine, which reaches to the end of the second segment and overreaches the only slightly convex

anterior margin of the basal segment. The second and third segments of the peduncle are short and relatively broad, the third is slightly longer than the second. The upper antennular flagellum has the two rami fused for 2 to 4 joints, the shorter ramus has the free part composed of 2 to 4 joints, it is somewhat shorter than the fused part.

The scaphocerite reaches beyond the antennular peduncle. It is somewhat less than 2.5 times as long as broad. The outer margin is concave and ends in a strong final tooth, which, however, is far overreached by the lamella. The antennal peduncle reaches about to the middle of the scaphocerite. A small exterior spine is present near the base of the scaphocerite.

The mandible bears no palp, the incisor process ends in four distinct teeth, the molar process ends in some blunt knobs, while some small spines are present. The maxillula has the inner and upper lacinia slender, the palp is not very distinctly bilobed. The maxilla has the inner lacinia not cleft, the scaphognathite is rather narrow. The first maxilliped possesses no notch between the endites of coxa and basis; a slender palp is present. The exopod has the flagellum rather short, the caridean lobe is well developed. The epipod is large and bilobed. The second and third maxillipeds do not possess exopods. The second maxilliped is of the usual shape, an epipod is present. The third maxilliped is small, it reaches about to the base of the scaphocerite. The ultimate segment is as long as, but more slender than the penultimate and about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the antepenultimate segment. An epipod is present, but no arthobranch was observed.

The first pereopod reaches about to the end of the scaphocerite. The fingers are only slightly shorter than the palm, they are unarmed and gape slightly. The carpus is as long as the chela and about as long as the merus. The second legs are unequal, the larger reaches with part of the palm beyond the scaphocerite. The fingers are about 0.5 to 0.7 times as long as the palm. The dactylus has two teeth, the fixed finger one tooth on the cutting edge. The palm is slightly swollen. The carpus is short and conical, it measures $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the palm. The merus is about twice as long as the carpus, and about as long as the ischium. None of the joints shows any spine. The smaller second leg has the fingers about as long as the palm, slender and unarmed. The carpus is almost as long as the palm, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the merus, and as long as the ischium. As in the larger leg, no spines are present on the joints. The third leg reaches slightly beyond the scaphocerite. The dactylus is heavy and simple, it is somewhat less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length

of the propodus. The posterior margin of the propodus only bears a spine near the distal end. The carpus is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the propodus, about half the length of the merus and about as long as the ischium. In the distal part of its posterior margin the merus bears a more or less distinct tubercle. The fifth leg is somewhat more slender than the third; the ischium is shorter, the other joints are longer.

The first pleopods of the male have the endopod ovate with the inner margin convex. The second pleopods of the male have the appendix interna much longer than the appendix masculina.

The uropods are elongate. The outer margin of the exopod ends in a tooth, which at its inner side is provided with a movable spine.

In young specimens the legs reach less far forwards than in adults, furthermore the palm of the large second chela is shorter, when compared with the fingers and the carpus. The larger second leg shows more resemblance to the smaller leg of adult specimens.

Size: The largest male seen by me measures 9 mm. Oviparous females of 7 to 9 mm were examined. The eggs are 0.3 to 0.4 mm in diameter.

Material examined: The Allan Hancock 1939 Expedition collected 2 specimens of this species from:

Panama: Caledonia Bay. Shoal, skiff on reef, April 27, 1939, Sta. A56-39.

The U. S. National Museum possesses material of this form from: North Carolina (Beaufort, from *Gorgonia*, August 20, 1919, O. W. Hyman coll., holo- and paratypes; Beaufort, on *Leptogorgia*, Alvin S. Eichorn coll.; off Shackelford near Beaufort, dredge, August 7, 1941, A. S. Pearse coll.; Newport River-Canal, near Beaufort, surface and bottom, July 24, 1930, S. F. Hildebrand and J. S. Gutsell coll., Florida (St. Augustine, June 6, 1935, J. C. Pearson coll.; Loggerhead Key, Tortugas, first rocks below laboratory pier, June 1, 1925, W. L. Schmitt coll.).

Distribution: The species lives in shallow coastal waters and is associated with *Gorgonia* (it is known with certainty from the genus *Leptogorgia*). As is shown by the above records the species occurs on the East American coast and the West Indies from North Carolina to Panama. The only original record in literature is that of Borradaile (1920) from Beaufort, N.C.

Remarks: Borradaile (1920) described the present species as *Periclimenes beaufortensis*, but, as Kemp (1922) already pointed out, it cannot be maintained in that genus since the exopods on the second

and third maxillipeds are missing. Kemp misinterprets Borradaile's description when he states that the present form has the "exopods absent from only the first two pairs of maxillipeds" as Borradaile distinctly states "second and third maxillipeds without exopodites." Kemp places Borradaile's species provisionally in the genus *Pontonides*. In my opinion the species belongs in a new genus, as the differences between the two indo-westpacific species of *Pontonides* and the American forms seem to be of generic importance. These differences between *Neopontonides* and *Pontonides* have already been pointed out (p. 189).

***Neopontonides dentiger*, new species**

Pl. 61, figs. a-1

Description: The rostrum is slender, straight and reaches about to the end of the antennular peduncle; it is compressed in the distal part, but winglike broadened near the base. The upper margin is straight and bears 11 small teeth, the first of which is placed behind the orbit. The teeth are regularly divided over the upper margin of the rostrum. The lower margin bears no teeth at all. The carapace is smooth. Only the antennal spines are present. These are placed a large distance below the broadly rounded lower angle of the orbit. The anterolateral angle of the carapace is broadly rounded.

The abdomen is smooth and has the pleurae of the first five segments broadly rounded. The pleurae of the fifth segment are rather small. The pleurae of the sixth segment are very small and blunt, the posterolateral angles are pointed. The sixth segment is twice as long as the fifth and of the same length as the telson. The telson has the two dorsal pairs of spinules rather small, the anterior is placed in about the middle of the telson, the other pair is situated halfway between the anterior pair and the posterior margin of the telson. The posterior margin bears the usual three pairs of spinules.

The eyes are well developed and reach to the end of the basal segment of the antennular peduncle. The cornea is slightly broader and shorter than the stalk.

The basal segment of the peduncle is broad, the stylocerite is small and slender, it reaches about to the middle of the basal segment. The anterolateral angle of the segment bears a distinct tooth, which reaches to the end of the second segment. The third segment is somewhat longer than the second. The upper antennular flagellum has the two rami fused for four joints, two joints of the shorter ramus are free.

The scaphocerite reaches beyond the antennular peduncle. It is 2.5 times as long as broad. The outer margin is concave and ends in a strong final tooth. The lamella is anteriorly produced and distinctly overreaches this final tooth. The antennal peduncle reaches about to the middle of the scaphocerite. No external spines are present near the base of the scaphocerite.

The mouth parts do not show any appreciable differences with those of *N. beaufortensis*. The third maxilliped reaches slightly beyond the base of the scaphocerite. The last segment is slightly longer than the penultimate and $\frac{2}{5}$ of the length of the antepenultimate segment.

The first pereiopod reaches to the end of the scaphocerite. The fingers measure $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the palm. The carpus is as long as the chela and as long as the merus. Of the second legs only one is present in my specimen. It reaches with part of the chela beyond the scaphocerite. The fingers are $\frac{5}{7}$ of the length of the palm, they are slender with the tips curved. The dactylus possesses an indistinct tooth in the basal part of the cutting edge. The palm is about cylindrical and a little swollen. The carpus is short and conical measuring about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the chela. The merus, which is slightly longer than the ischium, is somewhat shorter than the palm. The third leg reaches about to the end of the antennular peduncle. The dactylus is simple and curved, without a basal protuberance. The propodus is curved too, it is about thrice as long as the dactylus. The carpus is of the same length as the dactylus. The merus is shorter than the propodus and bears a blunt tubercle in the distal part of the posterior margin. The ischium is half as long as the merus. The fourth and fifth legs are similar to the third.

The pleopods of the female are normal in shape, no male specimens have been examined by me.

The uropods are elongate ovate. The exopod has the outer margin ending in a tooth, which at its inner side is provided with a movable spine.

Size: The only specimen, a non-ovigerous female, examined by me measures 7 mm.

Material examined: The holotype and only specimen of this species examined was collected by the 1934 Allan Hancock Expedition at: Ecuador: Off Cape San Francisco. 2 fms, mud, rock, Feb. 11, 1934, Sta. 214-34.

Type: The holotype is preserved in the collection of the U.S. National Museum at Washington, D.C. (Cat. No. 90273).

Remarks: The species is very closely related to *Neopontonides beaufortensis* from which species, however, it immediately may be recognized by the shape of the rostrum, which bears numerous dorsal teeth, and by that of the second pereiopods.

Genus VELERONIA, new genus

Definition: Body depressed. Rostrum strongly depressed with a broad truncated anterior margin. The rostrum partly covers the eye-stalks. Carapace with antennal spine only. The postorbital margin is formed by a ridge running behind the anterior margin of the carapace and connecting the lateral margin of the rostrum with the antennal spine. A notch is present in the middle of this orbital margin. The carapace is areolated and in old females it forms a distinct hump in the posterior part.

The pleurae of the first to fifth abdominal segments are rounded. The telson has the posterior margin with three pairs of spinules.

The scaphocerite is well developed.

The mandible bears no palp, the incisor process is distinct. The maxillula has the laciniae rather broad. Maxilla with endite. First maxilliped with the exopod without flagellum. Exopods are absent from the second and third maxillipeds.

First pereiopod with the carpus not segmented. Second pereiopods heavy. Last three legs short and stout, dactylus simple and without basal protuberance.

The second to fifth pleopods with appendices internae, second pleopod of male with a short appendix masculina.

Outer margin of uropodal exopod ending in a tooth, which is either movable or immovable.

Type: *Veleronia serratifrons*, new species.

Remarks: The genus is most closely related to *Pontonides* and *Neopontonides*, but may immediately be recognized by the difference in the shape of the carapace and abdomen.

The present new genus is named after the *Velero III* on which the 1933-1941 Allan Hancock Expeditions were made.

Two species, both American, are known from this genus:

1. Anterior margin of rostrum with teeth. Basal segment of antennular peduncle not conspicuously expanded laterally. Scaphocerite with a distinct final tooth. Second legs unequal. . .
 *serratifrons*

- 1¹. Anterior margin of rostrum entire, with a median tooth only. Basal segment of antennular peduncle conspicuously expanded laterally. Scaphocerite without or with an indistinct final tooth. Second legs equal. . . *laevifrons*

***Veleronia serratifrons*, new species**

Pl. 62, figs. a-m; pl. 63, figs. a-e

Description: The body is dorsoventrally depressed. The rostrum is very broad and depressed also. The rostrum is truncated, its anterior margin being as broad as the base. This anterior margin bears a rather large spine in the middle; at each side of this spine the margin is provided with about four or five distinct teeth, the outermost of which is placed on the anterolateral angle of the rostrum. The median spine reaches to or slightly beyond the base of the second segment of the antennular peduncle. A carina runs in the median of the dorsal surface of the rostrum. At both sides of this carina the rostrum is hollowed, while the lateral margins are upturned, forming the upper margin of the orbits. The carapace shows a large hump in the median posterior region in ovigerous females, in males and young females the hump is inconspicuous. A low and blunt tubercle is placed at each side of the middle of the carapace on this hump, (these tubercles too are visible only in the adult female). An antennal spine is present. This spine is placed at the lower angle of the orbit. The orbit is formed by a ridge which lies some distance behind the anterior margin of the carapace, and which ends in the antennal spine. A notch is present in the orbital margin right behind the eye. The anterolateral angle of the carapace is anteriorly produced and rather sharp.

The abdominal segments have the pleurae rounded, the pleurae of the fourth and fifth segments are small. The sixth segment is twice as long as the fifth, the pleurae and the posterolateral angles are small and bluntly pointed. The telson has the two pairs of dorsal spines rather small. The anterior pair is placed slightly behind the middle of the telson, the posterior pair is somewhat closer to the posterior margin than to the anterior pair. The posterior margin bears the usual three pairs of spinules, the outer of which are shortest, the intermediate being the longest.

The eyes are large, being broad, but rather short.

The antennular peduncle has the basal segment broad. The stylocerite is large, pointed and reaches beyond the middle of the basal seg-

ment. The anterolateral angle of the segment bears a distinct spine. The anterior margin of the basal segment between the anterolateral spine and second segment is forwardly produced to a tooth. The third segment is a little longer than the second. The upper antennular flagellum has the two rami fused for two joints, the free part of the shorter ramus consists of one joint.

The scaphocerite reaches distinctly beyond the antennular peduncle. It is twice as long as broad. The outer margin is concave and ends in a distinct final tooth, which, however, is far overreached by the lamella. The antennal peduncle reaches about to the middle of the scaphocerite. No external spine is present.

The mandible bears no palp, the incisor process is well developed and ends in some teeth, the molar process ends in some blunt teeth and is provided with some spinules. The maxillula has the upper lacinia rather broad, the inner slender, the palp is indistinctly bilobed. The maxilla has the inner lacinia not cleft, the palp is bluntly topped, the scaphognathite is rather broad. No exopods are present on any of the maxillipeds. The first maxilliped has the basis and coxa completely fused, the palp is rather small, the caridean lobe is distinct, but there is no trace of the flagellum of the exopod; the epipod is rather large and bilobed. The second maxilliped is normal in shape. The third maxilliped is slender and fails to reach the end of the antennal peduncle. The last joint is as long as the penultimate and slightly less than half as long as the antepenultimate.

The first pereopod reaches with part of the carpus beyond the scaphocerite. The fingers are 0.8 of the length of the palm, they are rather blunt and are provided with short hairs near the tip. The carpus is slightly longer than the chela and slightly shorter than the merus. The second legs are about similar in shape, but usually different in size, they are stronger than the first legs. The larger second leg reaches with the chela (in the adult males even with the carpus or part of the merus), the smaller with part of the palm beyond the scaphocerite. The fingers of the larger leg are rather slender and about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the palm (in adult males the fingers are relatively shorter than in the females and the young, where they may be as long as or somewhat shorter than half the length of the palm). The dactylus bears a single tooth in the basal part of the cutting edge. The fingers are placed slightly obliquely on the palm. The palm is elongate and cylindrical, some small tubercles are visible under strong magnification. The carpus is short and conical, it is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the length of the chela in the females and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the

length of the palm in adult males. The merus is 1.7 times to twice as long as the carpus. Sometimes some spinules may be seen on the ventral margin. The smaller leg is more slender than the larger. The fingers are slightly more than half as long as the palm. The carpus is about as long as the fingers and slightly less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the merus. In the young and in the females the ischium of both legs is somewhat longer than the merus. The adult males, however, have the ischium of the larger leg shorter than the merus. Here also the larger second leg is much larger and stronger than the smaller, while furthermore all the joints are distinctly granulated. The third leg reaches with part of the dactylus beyond the scaphocerite. The dactylus is strong, simple, hook-shaped, and has the base broadened; there is, however, no tubercle in the basal part of the posterior margin. The propodus is thrice as long as the dactylus, it is elongate, but curved. The carpus is short, being about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the propodus and less than half as long as the merus. The ischium is half as long as the merus. The fourth and fifth legs are very similar to the third.

The first pleopod of the male has the endopod short, rather broad and bluntly topped, spines are present on the inner margin. The second pleopod of the male has the appendix masculina much shorter than the appendix interna.

The uropods are ovate. The outer margin of the exopod is entire and ends in a final tooth, which lacks the movable spine at its inner side.

Size: The largest specimen seen by me measures 7 mm. Ovigerous females are 6 to 7 mm long. The eggs are relatively large, having a diameter of 0.4 to 0.6 mm.

Material examined: The 1933 and 1935 Allan Hancock Expeditions collected about 12 specimens of this species from the following localities:

Ecuador: La Libertad. Off beach, 4 fms, sand, Jan. 19, 1933, Sta. 12-33. Off La Libertad. 10 fms, sand, shell, Jan. 20, 1933, Sta. 15-33.

Galapagos Islands, Ecuador: Hood Island, Gardner Bay. 12-15 fms, rock, tangles, Dec. 17, 1934, Sta. 356-35.

Type: Holotype is an ovigerous female from La Libertad (Sta. 12-33). The holotype (Cat. No. 90262) and part of the paratypes are preserved in the U.S. National Museum, the other paratypes are inserted in the collections of the Allan Hancock Foundation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Remarks: The species is immediately recognizable by the serrations on the broadly truncated rostrum.

Veleronia laevifrons, new species

Pl. 63, figs. f-m

Description: The general shape of the body is as in the previous species. The rostrum too is broad and depressed with a very broad anterior margin. It reaches to the middle of the basal segment of the antennula. The anterior margin is somewhat convex and in the median it ends in an indistinct broad tooth. No other teeth are present on the anterior margin. The lateral margins are slightly concave and turned upwards. Over the middle of the rostrum a distinct carina is present; this carina is highest and most distinct in the basal part of the rostrum. Between this median carina and the lateral margins the dorsal surface of the rostrum is concave. Like in the previous species the lateral margins of the rostrum are continuous with the orbital margins. The orbital margin is likewise formed by a sharp carina situated some distance behind the anterior margin of the carapace, it too is provided with a notch. The shape of the carapace is as in *V. serratifrons*, in ovigerous females it is provided with a large hump in the posterior half and bears two small tubercles (sometimes four, which then are placed in a square) on this hump.

The abdomen has the pleurae of the first five segments rounded. In some specimens there are two tubercles, similar to those of the carapace in the median region of the first segment. The posterior margin of the third segment is somewhat produced in the median. The sixth segment is almost 1.5 times as long as the fifth, its pleurae and postero-lateral angles are pointed. The telson is 1.5 times as long as the sixth abdominal segment. The dorsal spines of the telson are small, the anterior pair is situated somewhat behind the middle of the telson, the posterior pair lies about halfway between the anterior pair and the posterior margin of the telson. The posterior margin bears the usual three pairs of spinules.

The eyes are well developed, the cornea is large and broad.

The antennulae have the basal segment very broad. The stylocerite is large, rather broad and pointed, it reaches almost to the base of the second segment. The anterolateral angle of the basal segment bears a distinct spine. The anterior margin of the segment between the anterolateral spine and the outer margin of the second segment is strongly anteriorly produced and ends in a sharp angle, which reaches about to the middle of the third segment. The third segment is about as broad

as and somewhat longer than the second. The upper antennular flagellum has the two rami fused for 2 joints, the free part of the shorter ramus consists of one or two small joints.

The scaphocerite is about 1.5 times as long as broad. The outer margin is about straight and ends in a rounded angle, no final tooth being present. The antennal peduncle reaches beyond the middle of the scaphocerite.

The oral parts are similar to those of *V. serratifrons*.

The first leg reaches with part of the carpus beyond the scaphocerite. The chela is slender. The fingers are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the palm, they are narrow, the inner side of the cutting edge is crenulated. The carpus is slightly shorter than the chela and about as long as the merus. As a whole the first leg in the present species is distinctly more slender than in *V. serratifrons*. The second legs are equal in shape and size. They are rather heavy and reach with part of the chela beyond the scaphocerite. The fingers are about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the palm. The dactylus has the cutting edge provided with a distinct tooth slightly behind its middle. The fixed finger bears a small tooth near the base of the cutting edge. The palm is rather high and smooth, it is about $\frac{2}{3}$ as high as long. The carpus is slightly less than half as long as the palm. The merus is twice as long as the carpus and 1.3 times as long as the ischium. The third leg reaches about to the end of the scaphocerite. It is more heavy than in the previous species. The dactylus is simple, curved, and it ends in a sharp point. The propodus is somewhat more than twice as long as the dactylus, almost thrice as long as the carpus and 1.6 times as long as the merus. The fourth and fifth legs are similar to the third.

The endopod of the first pleopod of the male is very small and elongate oval in shape, with some spiniform short hairs in the lower part of the outer margin. The appendix masculina is very short.

The uropods are as in *V. serratifrons*. Only the outer margin of the exopod ends in a movable spinule.

Size: The largest specimen seen by me measured 10 mm. Ovigerous females are 6 to 8 (seldom 10) mm long. The eggs have a diameter of 0.3 to 0.4 mm.

Colour: A specimen from Sta. 31-33 is accompanied by the following colour note made by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt: "purple with white spots, just like purple gorgonian on which found; white spots like polyp spots." Other specimens from the same station are provided with the following annotation: "Some are orange with white spots like gorgon,

others purple, likewise with white spots." A specimen from Sta. 14-33 is described as being of an "orange buff ground color with some dark of Chinese orange darker patches, hands tinged with lilac."

Material examined: The Allan Hancock Expeditions 1933 and 1934 brought home about 35 specimens of this species from the following localities:

Ecuador: Off Cape San Francisco. 2 fms, rock, reef, Feb. 11, 1934, Sta. 217-34; Off La Playa, Santa Elena Bay. 2-7 fms, sand with rock patches, Jan. 20, 1933, Sta. 14-33.

Galapagos Islands, Ecuador: Hood Island, Gardner Bay. 4 fms, diving, Jan. 26, 1933, Sta. 31-33.

Type: Holotype is an ovigerous female (U.S.N.M. Cat. No. 90265) from Hood Island, Gardner Bay, Galapagos (Sta. 31-33). It is preserved, together with part of the paratypes, in the collection of the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.; the other paratypes are in the collection of the Allan Hancock Foundation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Remarks: The species is closely related to the previous, but the distinguishing characters are many and they are very sharp. The distribution of the two species seems to be identical, both occurring in the Galapagos Islands and the Ecuador coast. Both species are furthermore remarkable by having the carapace in the adult female strongly swollen in the posterior half. This swelling is absent in the males and young specimens, I even examined an ovigerous female without this hump. In the old females the third segment of the abdomen is produced in the posterior median region, which feature is less distinct in the males.

PLATE 1

Euryrhynchus wrzesniowski Miers

a, lateral view of carapace and abdomen; b, abdomen of ovigerous female; c, anterior border of carapace in dorsal view; d, telson and left uropod; e, antennula; f, antenna; g, mandible; h, maxillula; i, maxilla; j, first maxilliped; k, third maxilliped; l, chela of first pereopod; m, second pereopod. a, b, x5; c, i, l, x21; d, e, f, k, x12; g, x29; h, x36; j, x16; m, x7. a-l, after Gordon, 1935a.

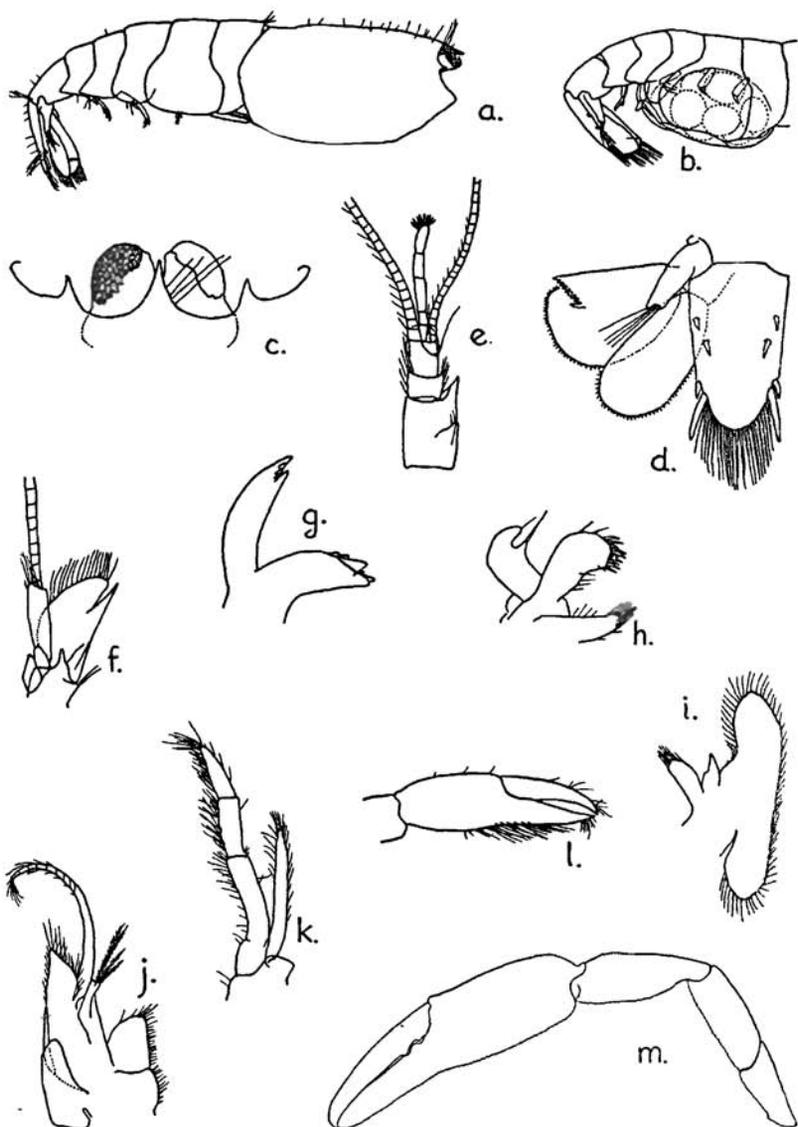


PLATE 2

Euryrhynchus wrzesniowski Miers

a, distal end of fourth pereopod; b, distal end of fifth pereopod; c, first pleopod of male; d, second pleopod of male; e, first pleopod of female; f, second pleopod of female. a-f, x21. a-f, after Gordon, 1935a.

Euryrhynchus burchelli Calman

g, anterior part of body in dorsal view; h, anterior part of carapace in lateral view; i, telson and left uropod; j, mandible; k, distal part of second pereopod (left side) from below; l, carpus and distal end of merus of second pereopod from outer side; m, dactylus of third pereopod. g-m, after Calman, 1907.

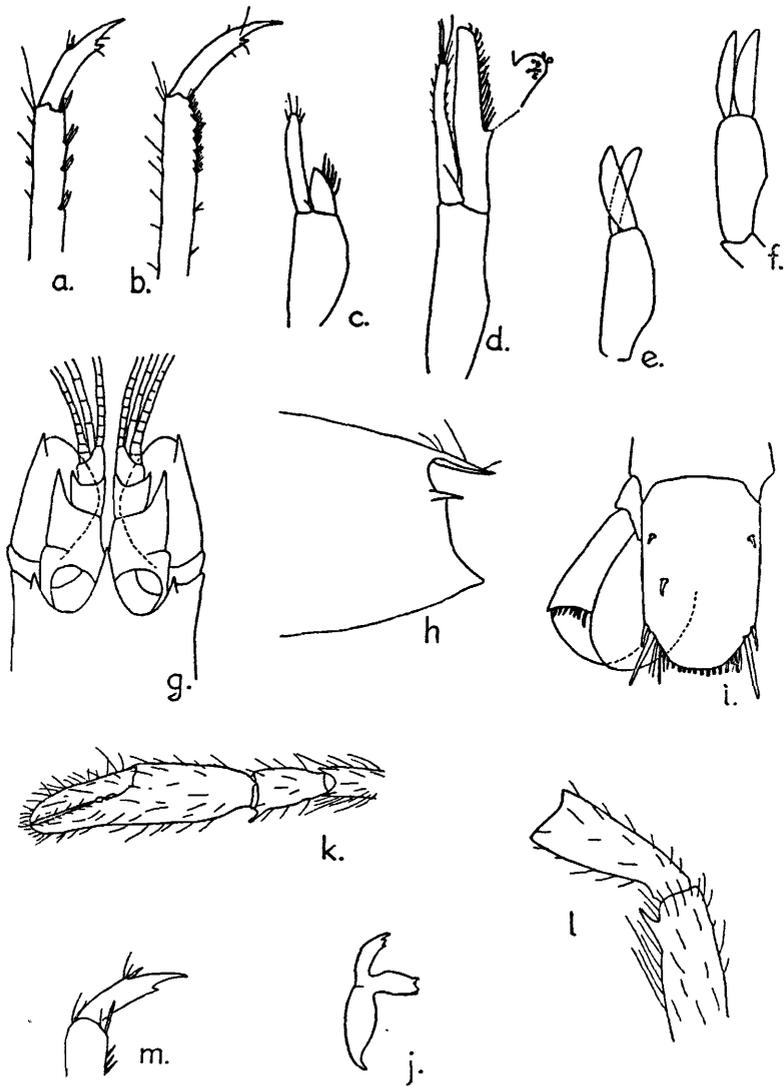


PLATE 3

Palaemonella holmesi (Nobili)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennular peduncle; c, scaphocerite; d, first pereopod; e, f, second pereopod (different specimens); g, h, third pereopod (different specimens). a, e-h, x6; b-d, x8.5.

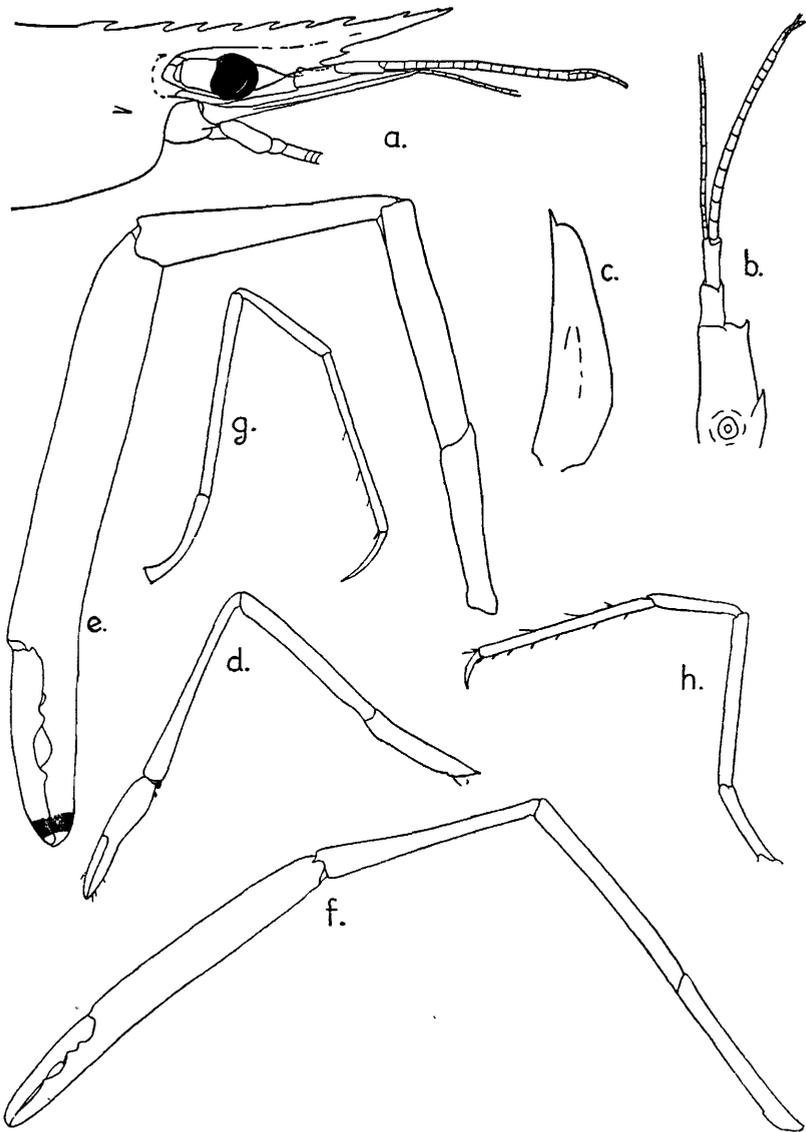


PLATE 4

Palaemonella holmesi (Nobili)

a, mandible; b, maxillula; c, maxilla; d, first maxilliped; e, second maxilliped; f, third maxilliped; g, second leg; h, first pleopod of male; i, second pleopod of male. a, h, i, x30; b, c, x20; d-f, x12.5.

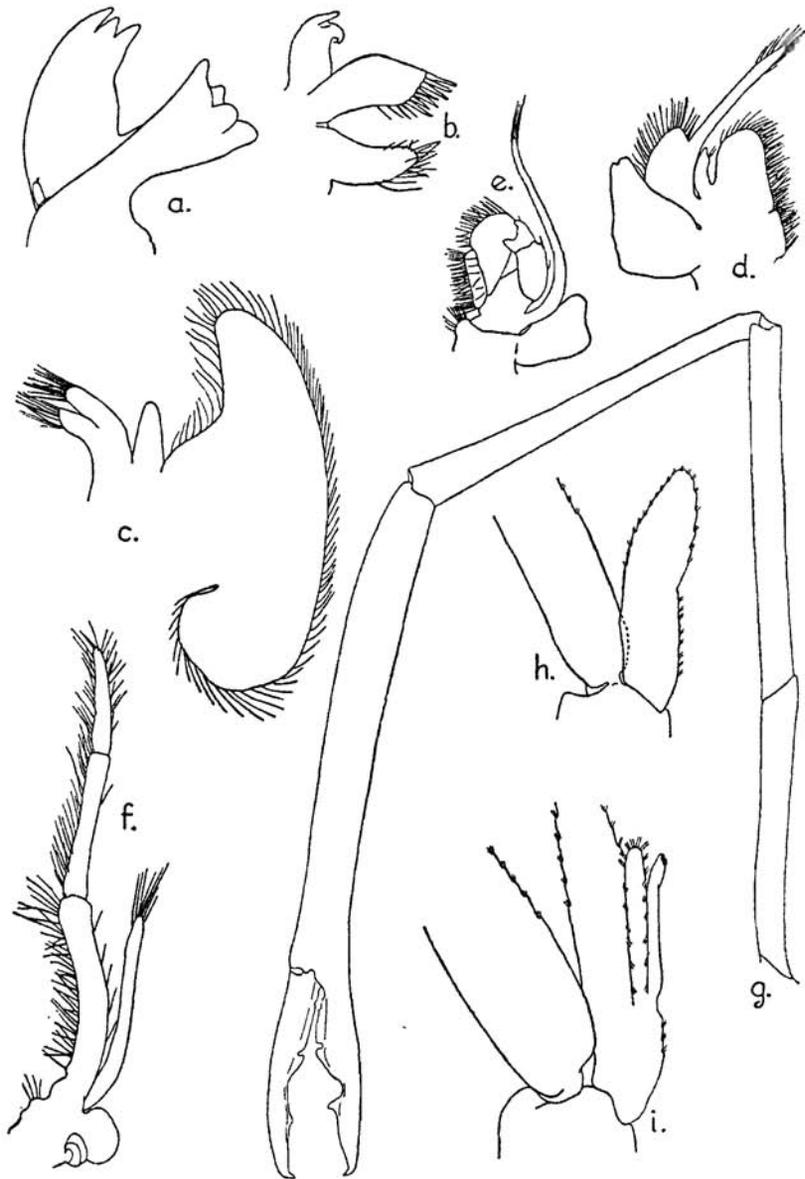


PLATE 5

Palaemonella asymmetrica, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, mandible; e, first pereiopod; f, larger second pereiopod; g, chela of smaller second pereiopod; h, third pereiopod. a, x10; b, c, x12.5; d, x45; e, h, x8.5; f, g, x6.

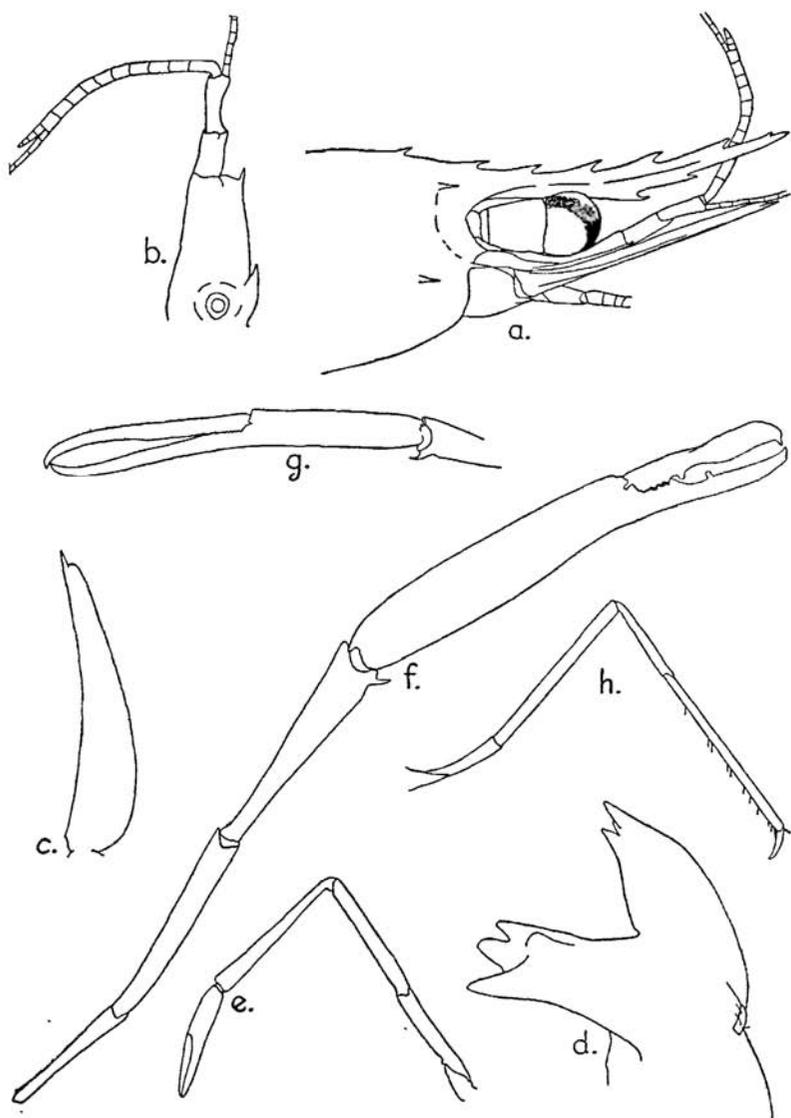


PLATE 6

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) longicaudatus (Stimpson)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, maxilla; g, first maxilliped; h, second maxilliped; i, third maxilliped; j, first pereopod; k, second pereopod; l, third pereopod; m, dactylus of third pereopod. a, x5.5; b, c, x13.5; d-h, x30; i, x25; j-l, x15; m, x22.5.

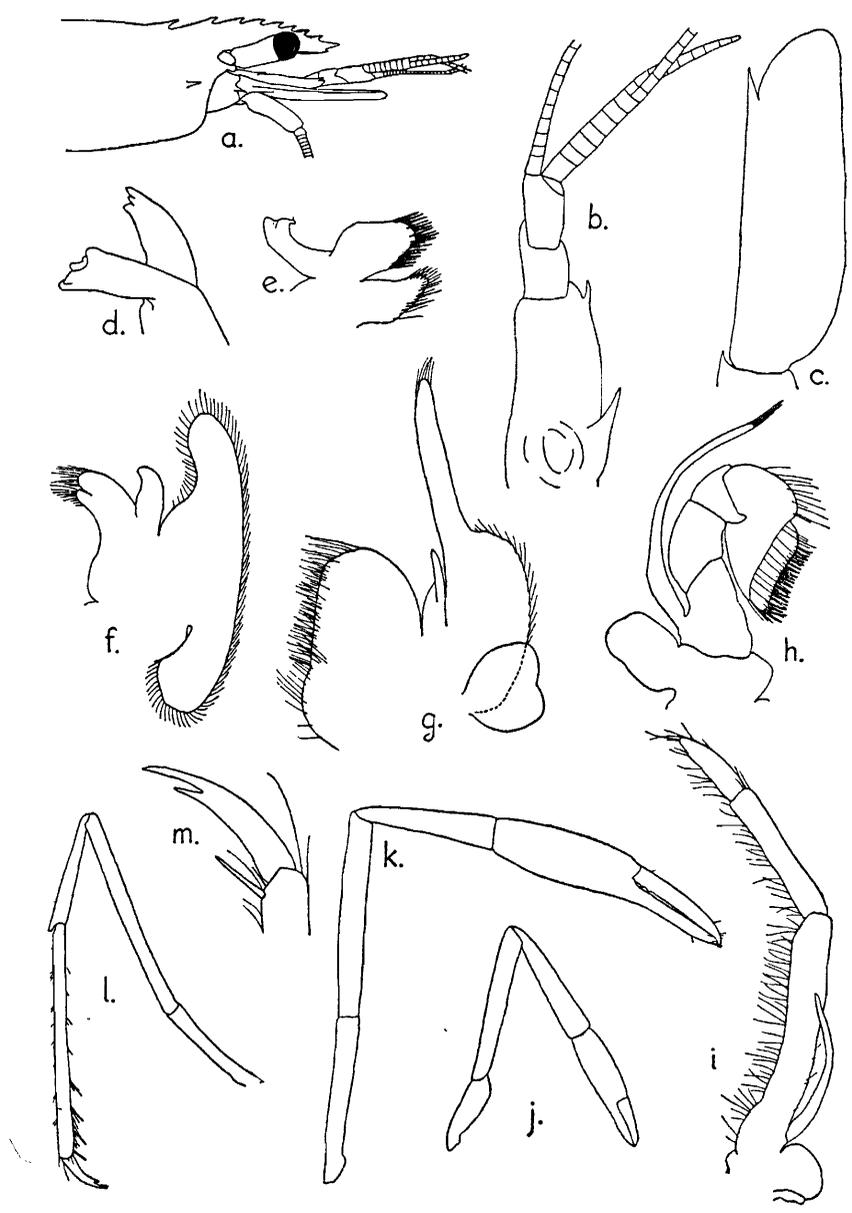


PLATE 7

Periclimenes (*Periclimenes*) *perryae* Chace

A, carapace in lateral view; B, antennula; C, scaphocerite; D, telson and uropods; E, mandible; F, maxillula; G, maxilla; H, first maxilliped; I, second maxilliped; J, third maxilliped; K, first pereopod; L, larger second pereopod; M, smaller second pereopod; N, third pereopod; O, dactylus of third pereopod. A-O, after Chace, 1942.

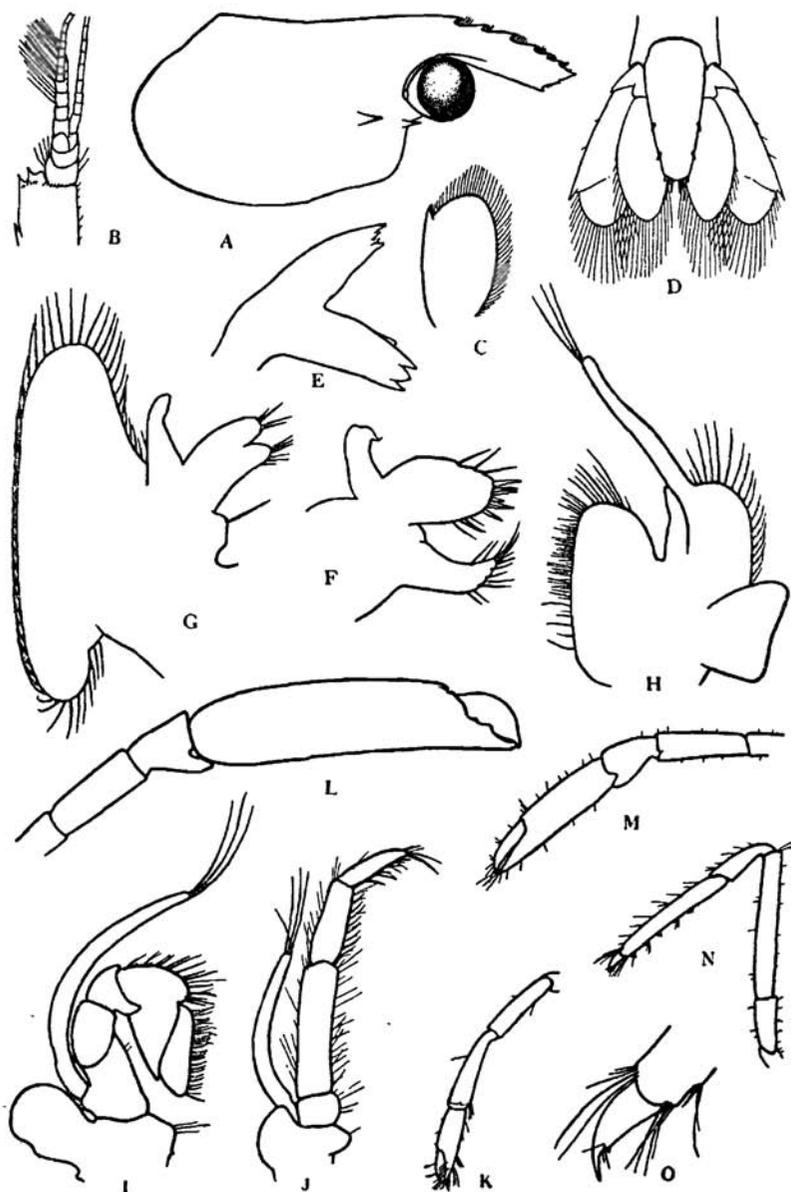


PLATE 8

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) tenellus (Smith)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereopod; f, smaller second pereopod; g, larger second pereopod; h, fingers of larger second pereopod, inside; i, third pereopod; j, dactylus of third pereopod; k, endopod of first pleopod of male; l, endopod of second pleopod of male. a, d-i, x6; b, c, x8.5; j, x15; k, l, x30.

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) longicaudatus (Stimpson)

m, endopod of first pleopod of male, x40.

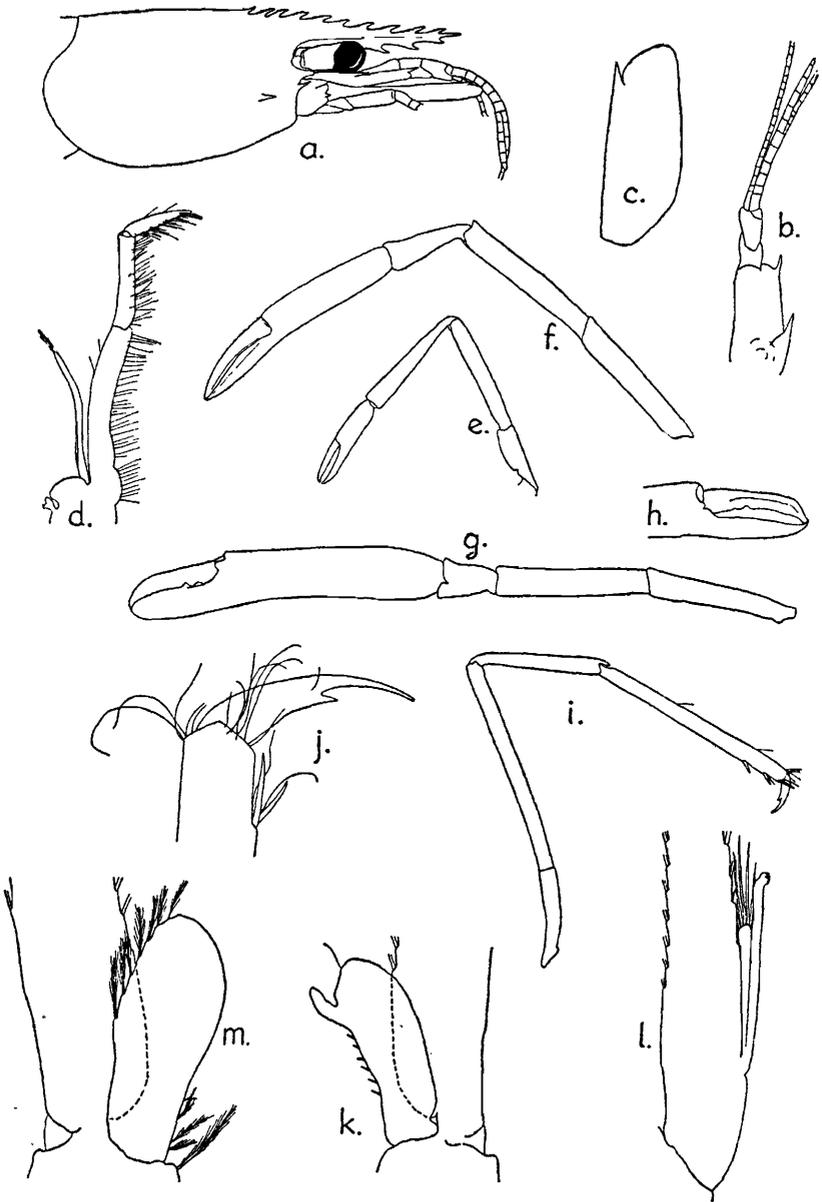


PLATE 9

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) harringtoni Lebour

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereopod; f, smaller second pereopod; g, larger second pereopod; h, fingers of larger second pereopod; i, third pereopod; j, dactylus of third pereopod; k, first pleopod of male. a, x22.5; b, c, e, i, x12.5; d, h, x20; f, g, x8.5; j, x45; k, x30.

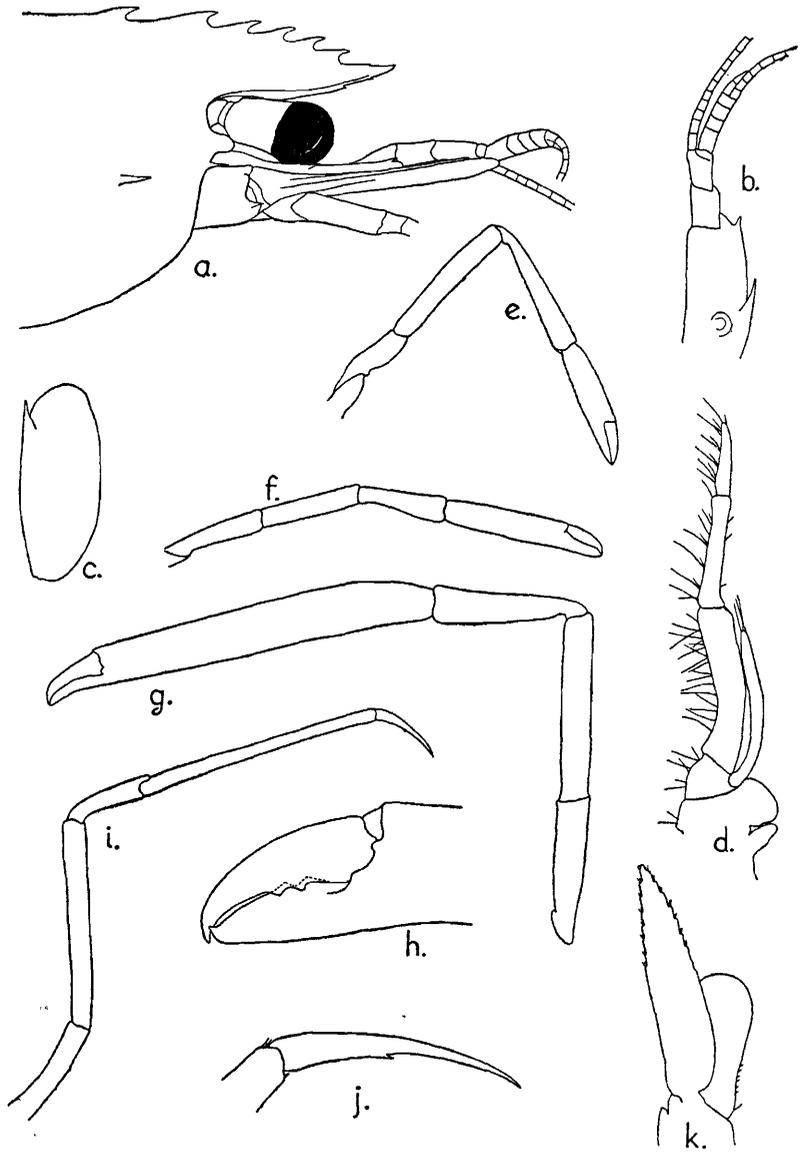


PLATE 10

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) yucatanicus (Ives)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, maxilla; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereopod; f, larger second pereopod (Florida specimen); g, smaller second pereopod (Allan Hancock Exped.); h, larger second pereopod (Allan Hancock Exped.); i, third pereopod; j, dactylus of third pereopod; k, endopod of first pleopod of male; l, second pleopod of male. a, b, e, f, i, x6; c, d, x25; g, h, x8.5; j, x22; k, l, x30.

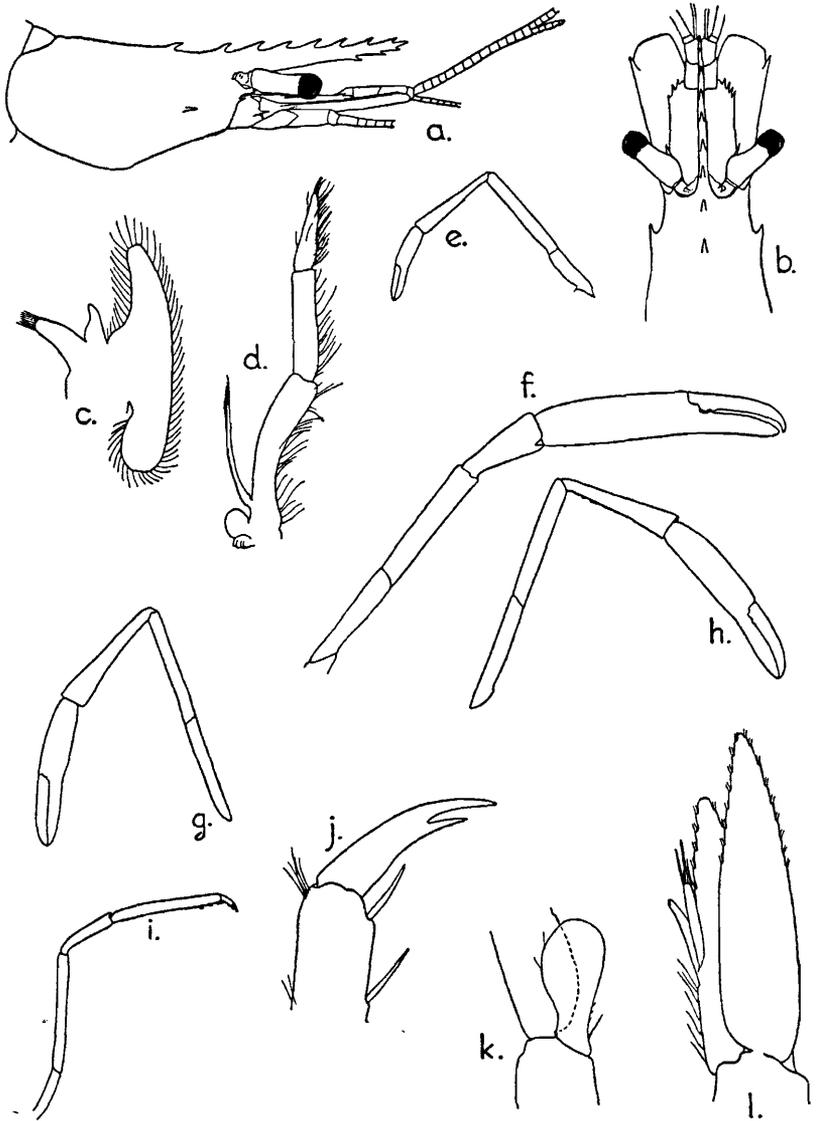


PLATE 11

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) pandionis, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereiopod; f, second pereiopod; g, fingers of second pereiopod; h, third pereiopod; i, dactylus of third pereiopod. a-c, x22.5; d, e, g, x20; f, h, x12.5; i, x45.

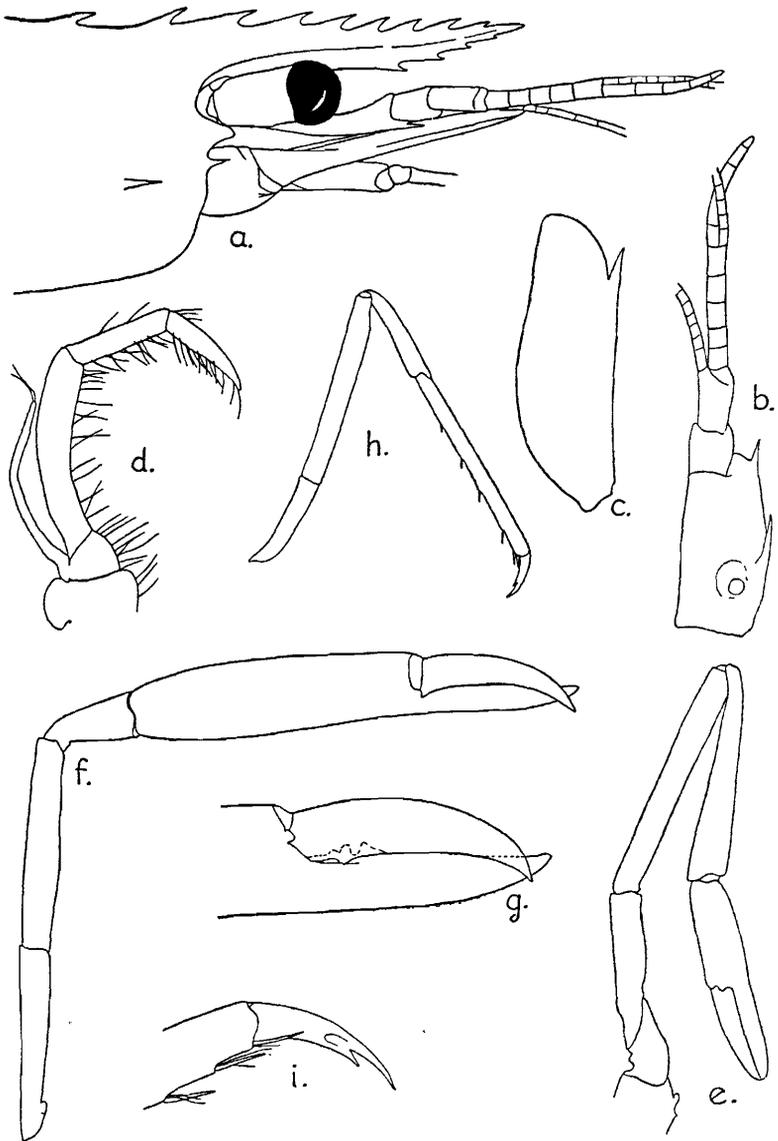


PLATE 12

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) iridescens Lebour

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereopod; f, smaller second leg; g, larger second leg; h, larger second leg of another specimen; i, third leg; j, k, l, dactylus of third leg (different specimens); m, endopod of first pleopod of male. a, x15; b, c, x12.5; d-i, x20; j-l, x75; m, x45.

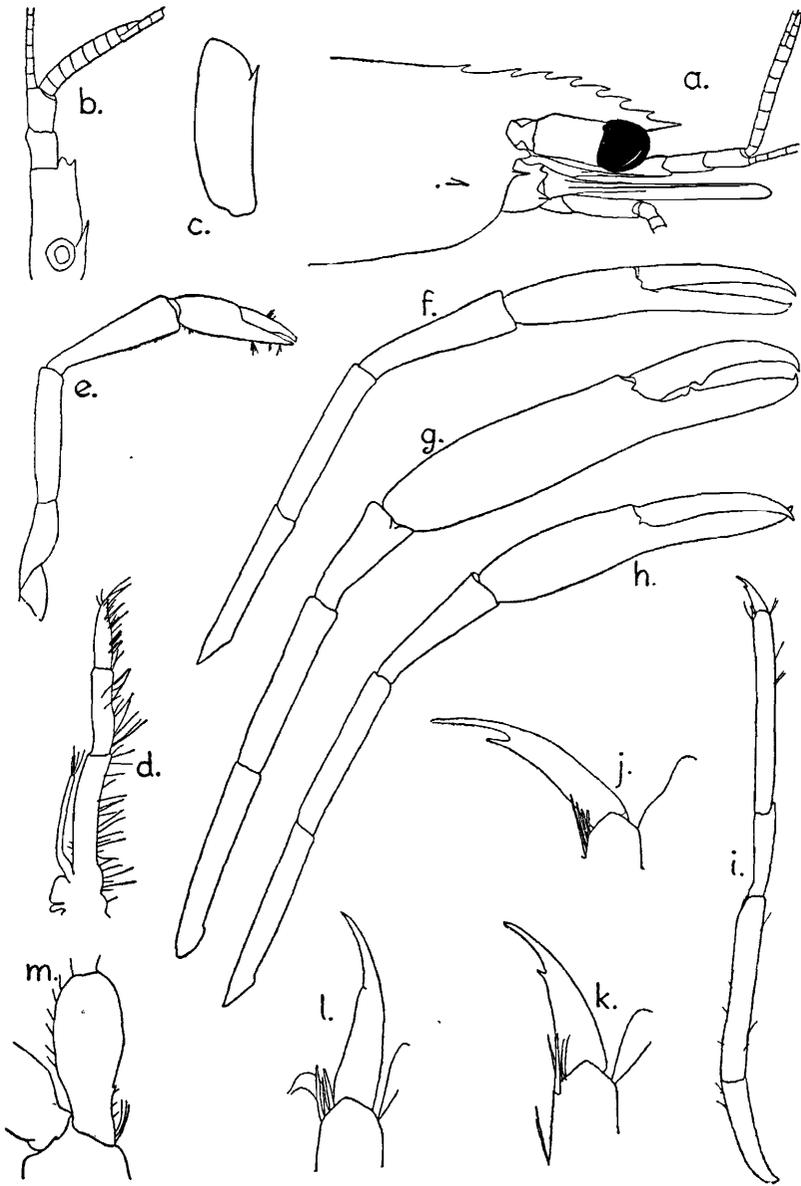


PLATE 13

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) infraspinis (Rathbun)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereiopod; f, smaller second pereiopod; g, larger second pereiopod; h, larger second pereiopod of another specimen; i, fingers of larger second pereiopod; j, third pereiopod; k, dactylus of third pereiopod; l, endopod of first pleopod of male. a, x10; b, c, e-g, j, x12.5; d, i, x20; h, x8.5; k, x75; l, x45.

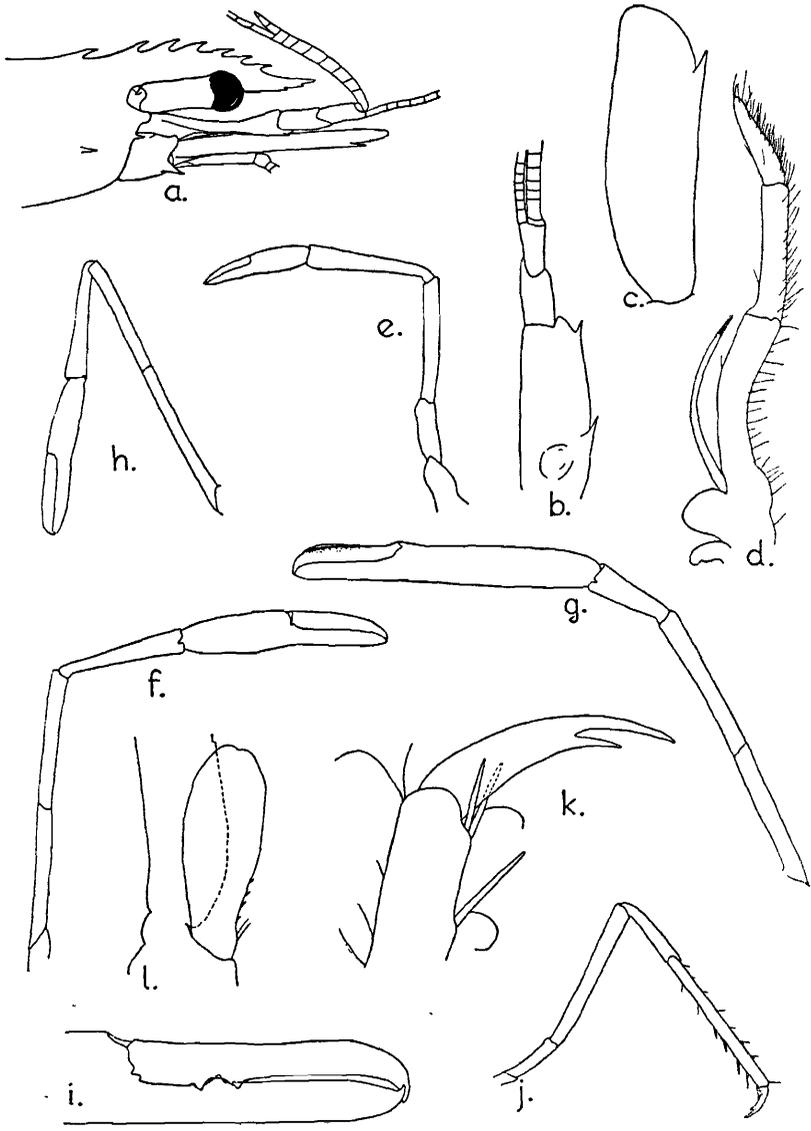


PLATE 14

Periclimenes (Harpilius) pauper, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, third maxilliped; g, first pereiopod; h, second pereiopod; i, third pereiopod; j, dactylus of third pereiopod; k, endopod of first pleopod of male. a, x22.5; b, c, g-i, x20; d, e, k, x45; f, x30; j, x75.

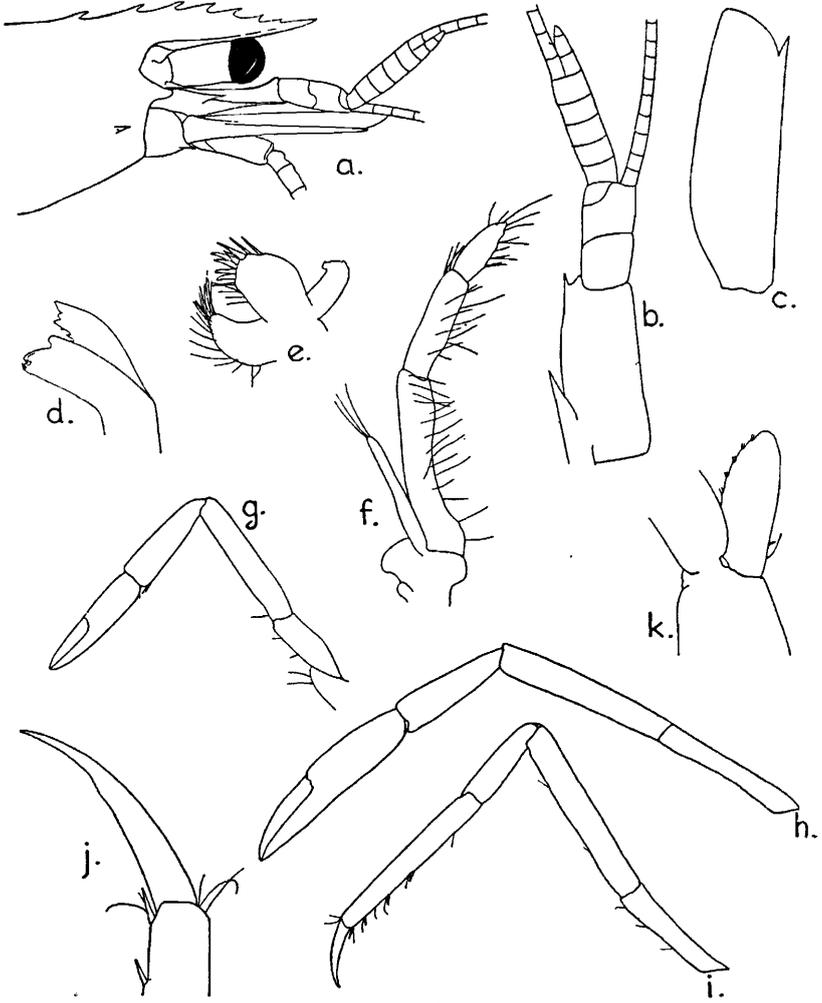


PLATE 15

Periclimenes (Harpilius) magnus, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, third maxilliped; d, first pereopod; e, second pereopod; f, third pereopod. a, b, x6; c-f, x12.5.

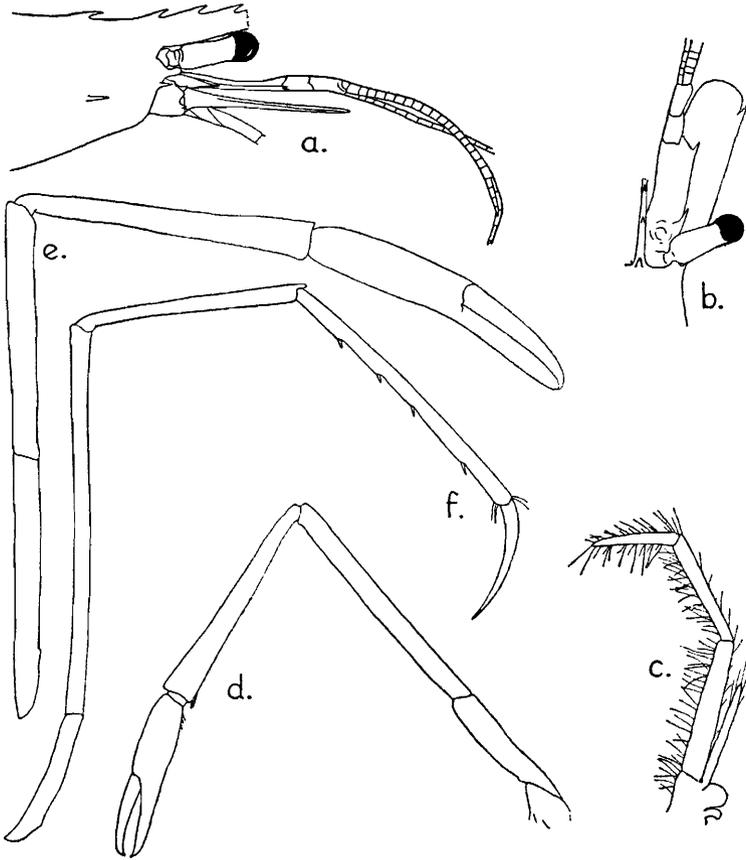


PLATE 16

Periclimenes (Harpilius) lucasi Chace

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, first maxilliped; g, first pereopod; h, smaller second pereopod; i, larger second pereopod; j, fingers of larger second pereopod; k, third pereopod. a, x10; b, c, x12.5; d-f, x45; g, j, x20; h, i, k, x8.5.

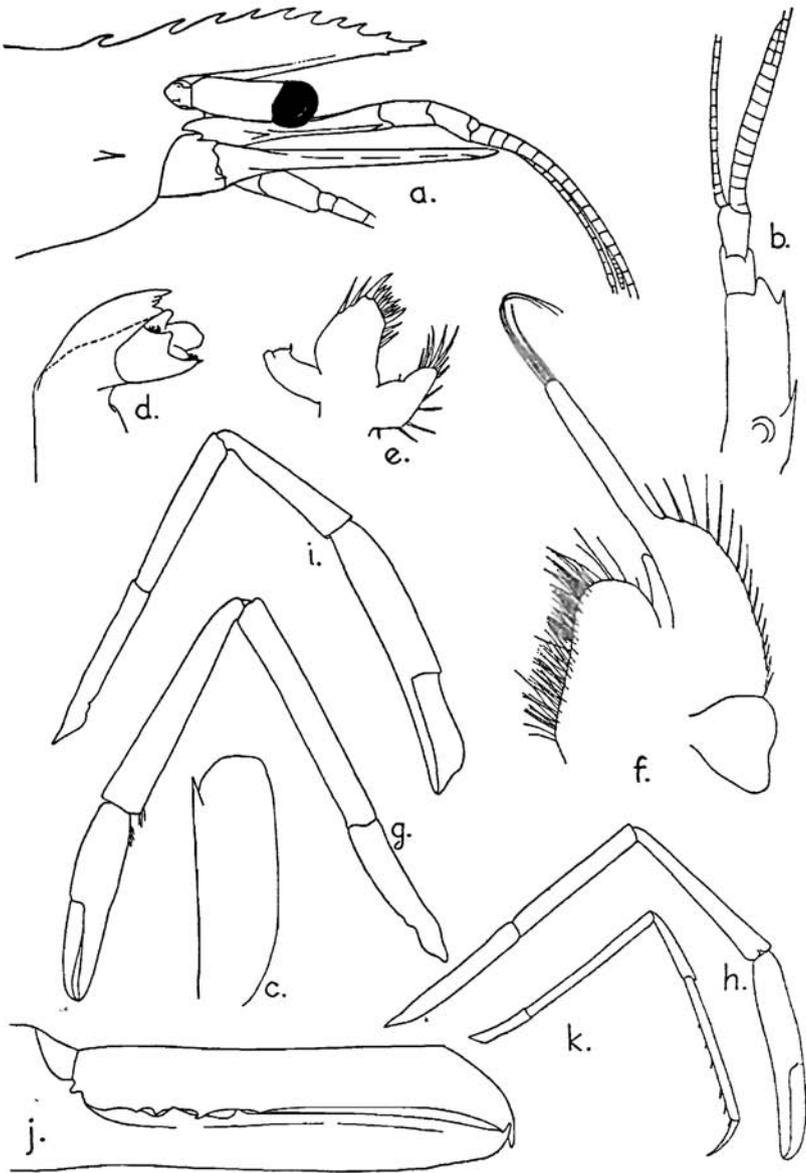


PLATE 17

Periclimenes (Harpilius) rathbunae Schmitt

a, larger second leg; b, smaller second leg; c, first pereiopod; d, third pereiopod; e, anterior part of carapace; f, antenna; g, antennula; h, telson. a-h, after Schmitt, 1924a.

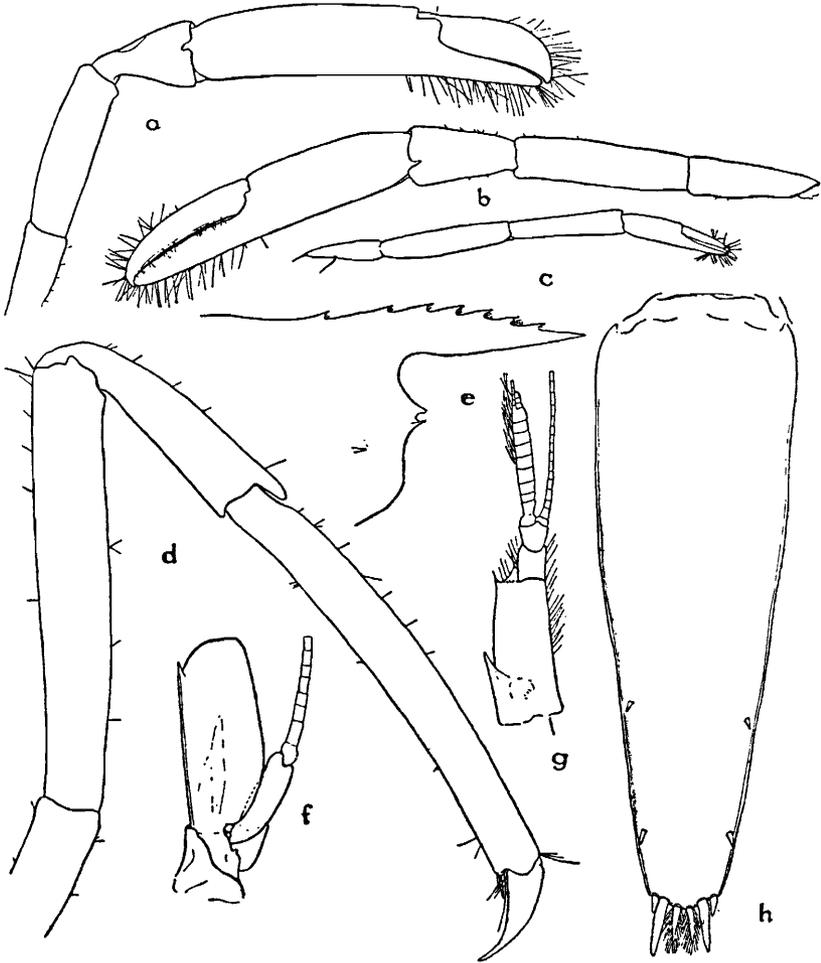


PLATE 18

Periclimenes (Harpilius) americanus (Kingsley)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, maxilla; g, first maxilliped; h, second maxilliped; i, third maxilliped; j, first pleopod of male.
a, x10; b, c, i, x12.5; d-f, j, x30; g, h, x20.



PLATE 19

Periclimenes (Harpilius) americanus (Kingsley)

a, first pereopod; b, c, second pereopod (different specimens);
d, e, third pereopod (different specimens). a, x12.5; b, c, x6; d, e,
x8.5.

Periclimenes (Harpilius) lucasi Chace

f, maxilla; g, second maxilliped; h, third maxilliped. f, g, x45; h,
x30.

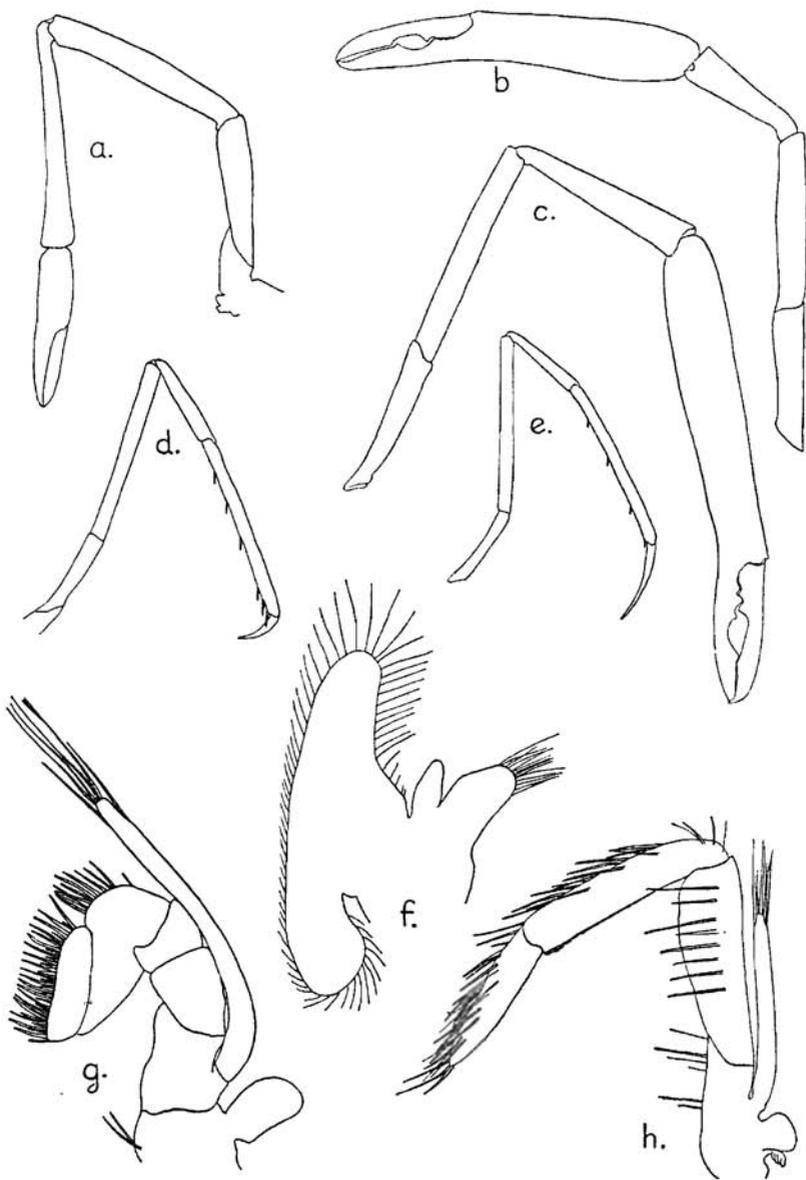


PLATE 20

Periclimenes (Harpilius) veleronis, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, maxillula; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereopod; f, second pereopod; g, fingers of second pereopod; h, third pereopod. a, b, x15; c, d, x40; e, f, h, x30; g, x45.

Periclimenes (Periclimenes) iridescens Lebour, ~~new species~~

i, j, left and right maxilla of one specimen, x45.

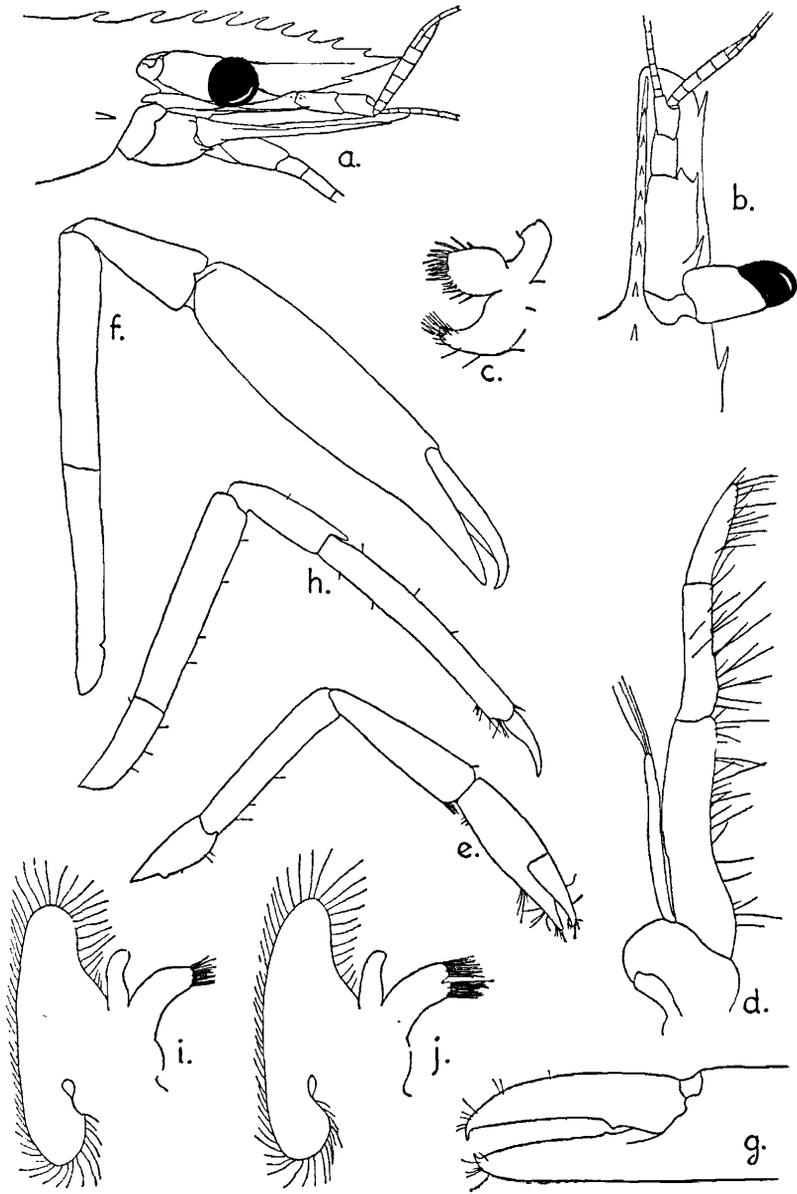


PLATE 21

Harpiliopsis depressus (Stimpson)

a, anterior part of body in dorsal view; b, anterior part of carapace in lateral view; c, scaphocerite; d, first pereopod; e, second pereopod, outside; f, basal half of second pereopod, inside; g, third pereopod; h, dactylus of third pereopod; i, endopod of first pleopod of male. a-c, x15; d, g, x8.5; e, f, x6; h, x12.5; i, x30.

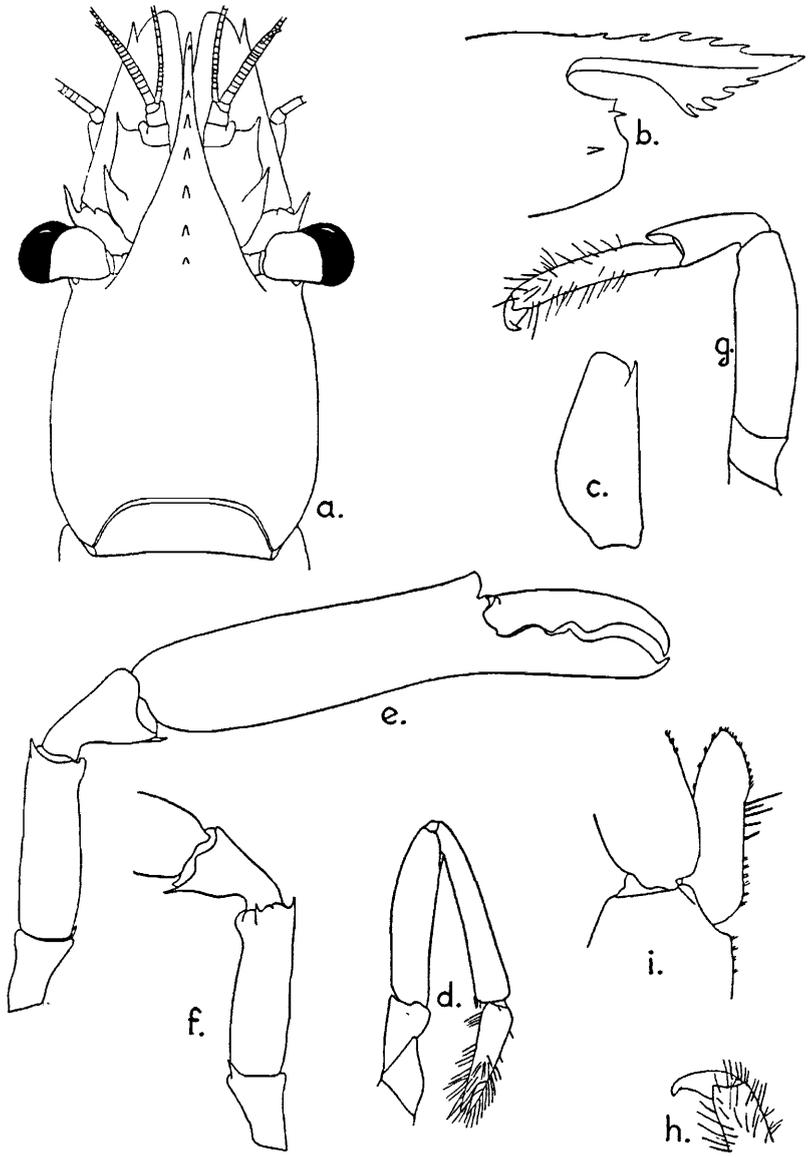


PLATE 22

Harpiliopsis depressus (Stimpson)

a, mandible; b, maxillula; c, maxilla; d, first maxilliped; e, second maxilliped; f, third maxilliped. a-c, x20; d, e, x12.5; f, x8.5.

Periclimenaeus ascidiarum, new species

g, mandible; h, maxillula; i, maxilla; j, first maxilliped; k, second maxilliped; l, third maxilliped. g-i, x45; j-l, x30.

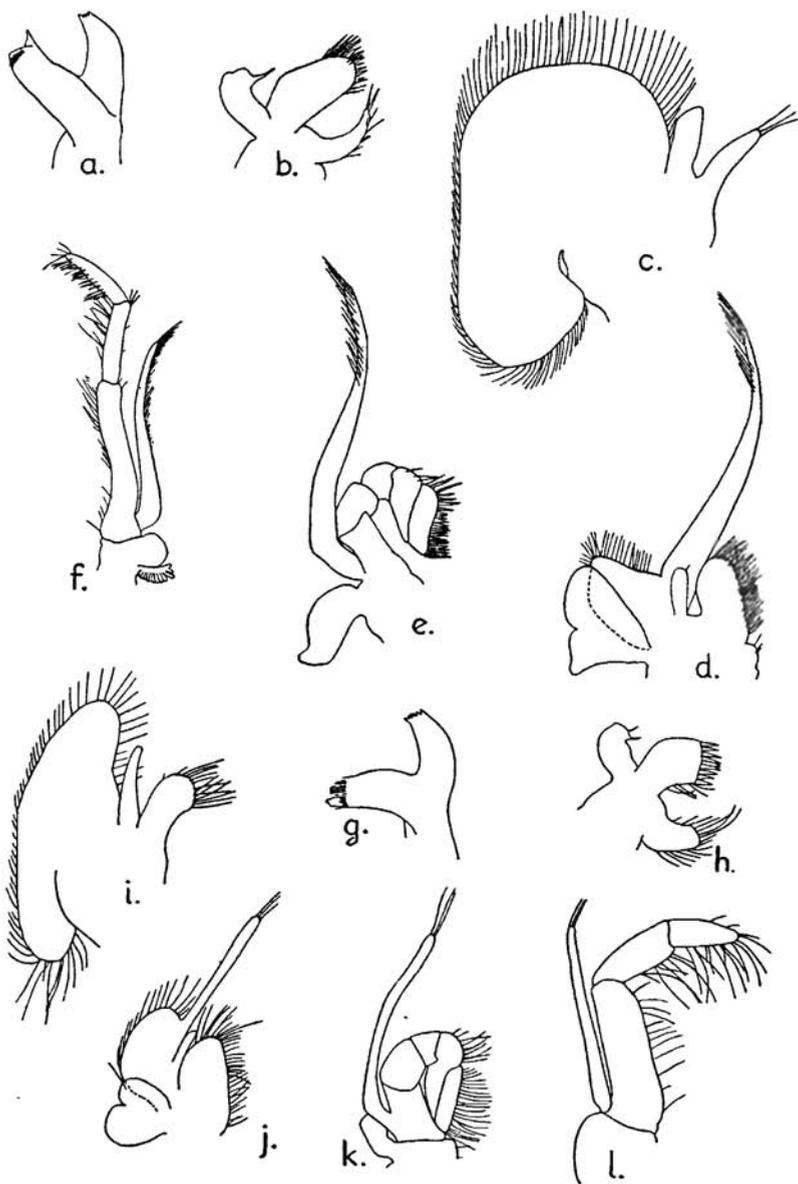


PLATE 23

Periclimenaeus ascidiarum, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, antenna; d, first leg; e, smaller second leg; f, larger second leg, outside; g, fingers of larger second leg, inside; h, third leg; i, dactylus of third leg. a, x22.5; b, c, x45; d-h, x20; i, x80.

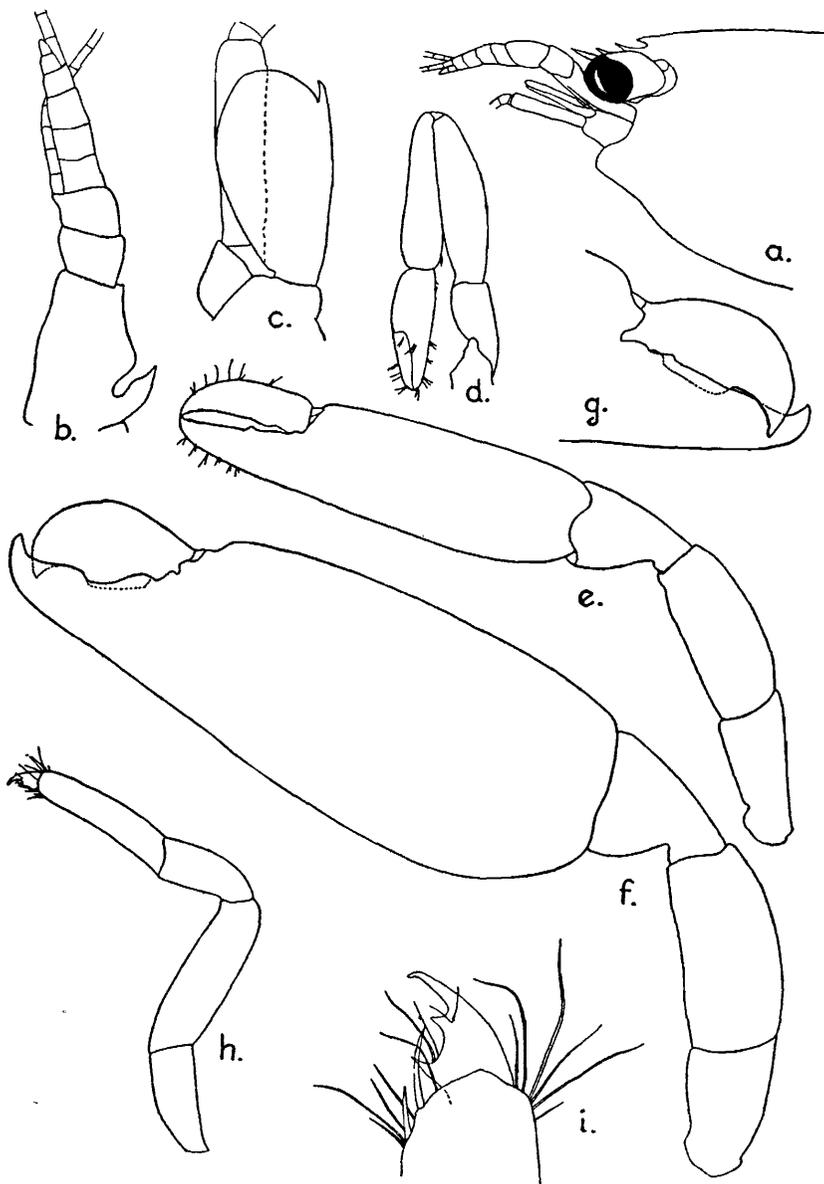


PLATE 24

Periclimenaeus atlanticus (Rathbun)

a, second pereopod; b, rostrum; c, antennula and eye in lateral view; d, antennula; e, scaphocerite; f, g, mandible; h, maxillula; i, maxilla; j, first maxilliped; k, second maxilliped; l, third maxilliped; m, first pereopod; n, third pereopod; o, dactylus of third pereopod; p, telson and left uropod. a-p, after Schmitt, 1935.



PLATE 25

Periclimenaeus pacificus, new species

a, anterior half of carapace in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, mandible; e, third maxilliped; f, first pereiopod; g, smaller second pereiopod; h, larger second pereiopod; i, third pereiopod; j, dactylus of third pereiopod; k, dactylus of third pereiopod of other specimen. a, x22.5; b, c, f, i, x30; d, x100; e, x45; g, h, x20; j, x150; k, x75.

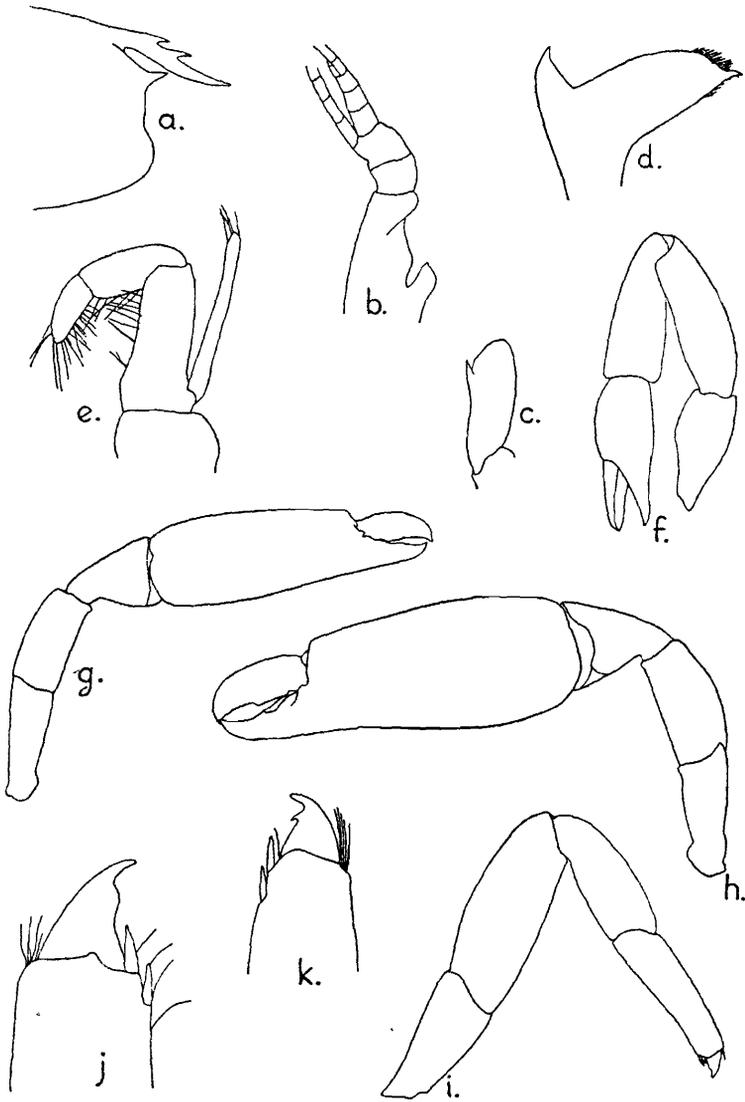


PLATE 26

Periclimenaeus maxillulidens (Schmitt)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, antennula and antenna; d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, maxilla; g, first maxilliped; h, second maxilliped; i, third maxilliped; j, first pereopod; k, larger second pereopod; l, third pereopod; m, dactylus of third pereopod; n, tip of telson. a-o, after Schmitt, 1936.

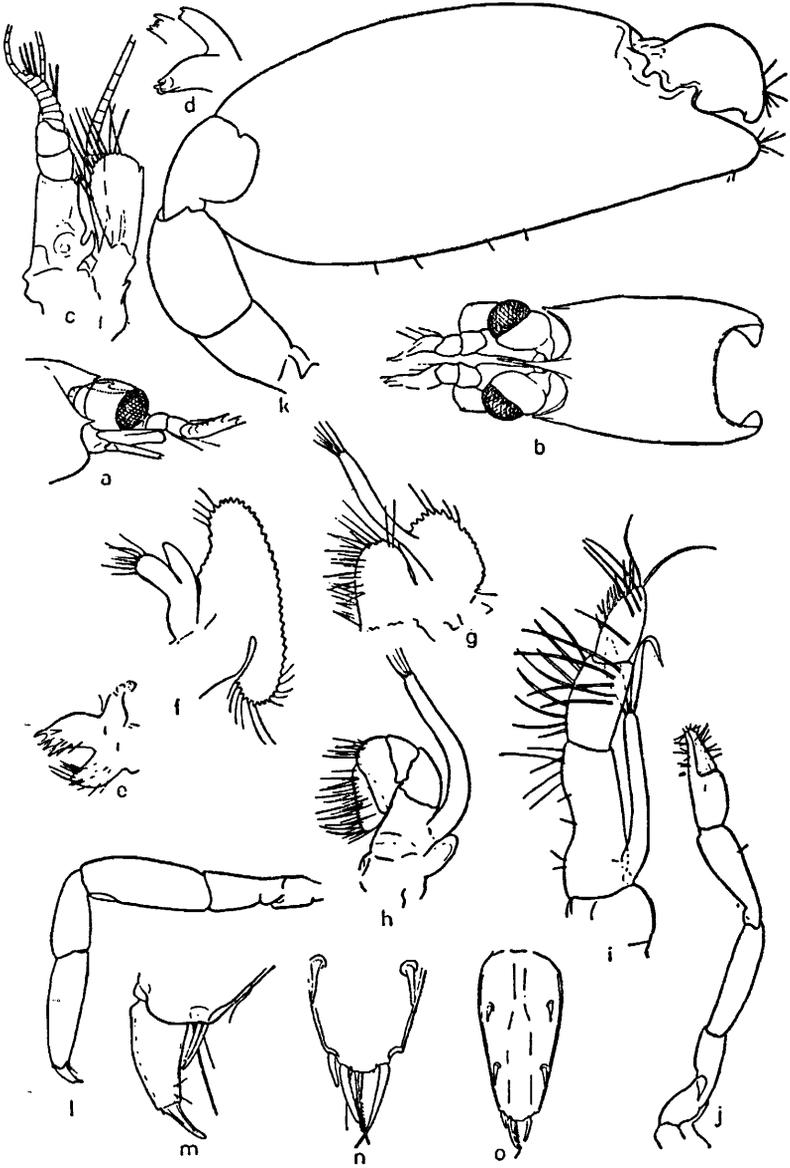


PLATE 27

Periclimenaeus schmitti, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, antenna; d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, third maxilliped; g, first pereopod; h, chela of first pereopod; i, larger second leg, outside; j, fingers of larger second leg, inside; k, smaller second leg; l, third leg; m, dactylus of third leg. a, x22.5; b, c, g, x30; d, e, m, x75; f, h, x45; i-l, x20.

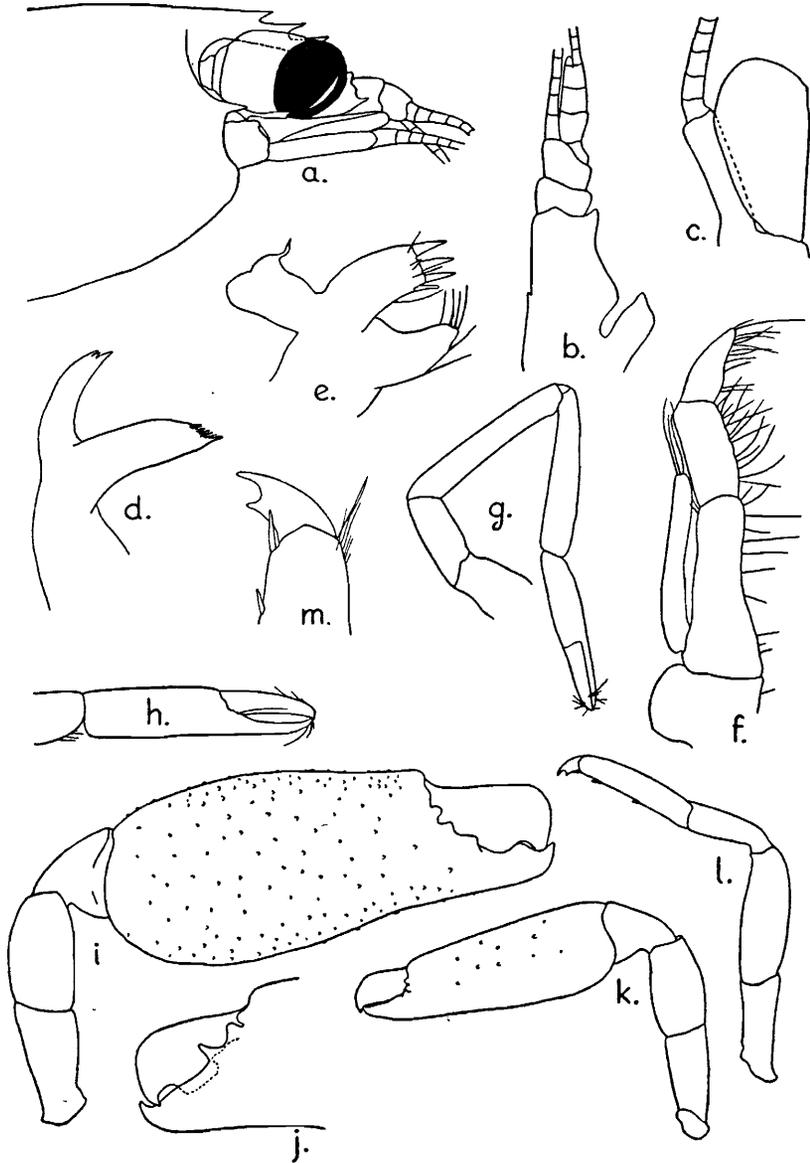


PLATE 28

Periclimenaeus pearsei (Schmitt)

a, antennula; b, antenna; c, eye; d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, maxilla; g, first maxilliped; h, second maxilliped; i, third maxilliped; j, first pereopod; k, larger second leg, outside; l, smaller second leg; m, third pereopod; n, dactylus of third pereopod; o, telson and sixth abdominal segment; p, right uropod; q, carapace in dorsal view; r, carapace in lateral view. a-i, m, x24; k, l, x18; n, x97; o-r, x15. a-r, after Schmitt, 1932.

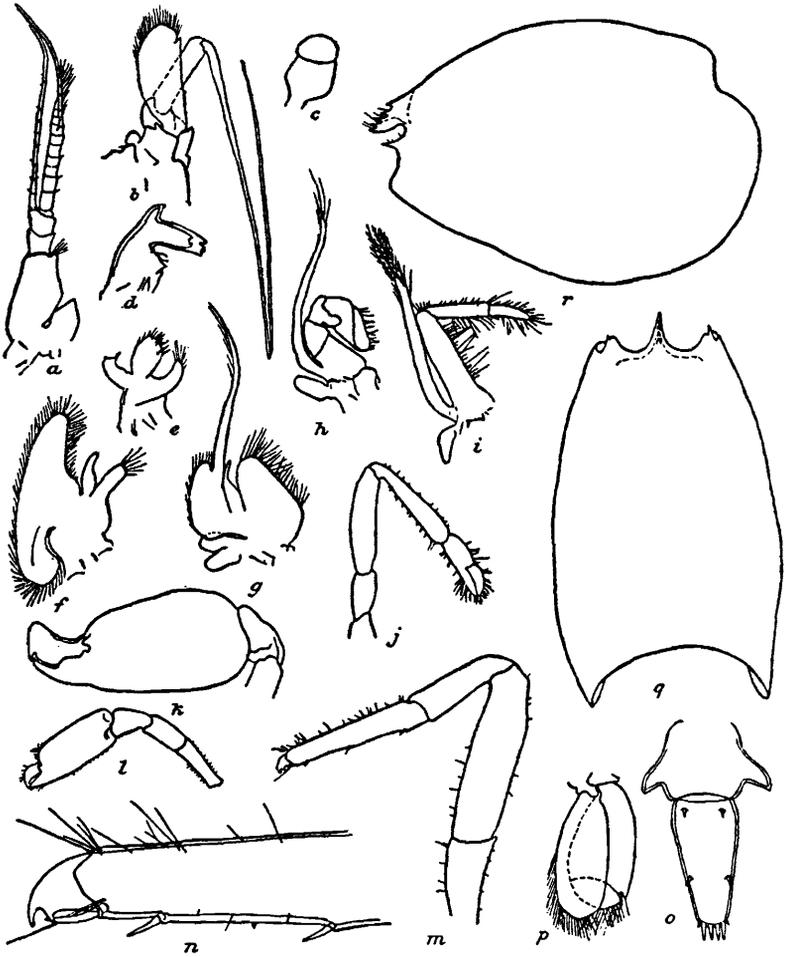


PLATE 29

Periclimenaeus hancocki, new species

a, anterior part of carapace in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, mandible; e, third maxilliped; f, first pereopod; g, smaller second leg; h, larger second leg, outside; i, fingers of larger second leg, inside; j, third pereopod; k, dactylus of third pereopod. a, x22.5; b, c, e, f, x45; d, x100; g, h, x20; i, j, x30; k, x150.

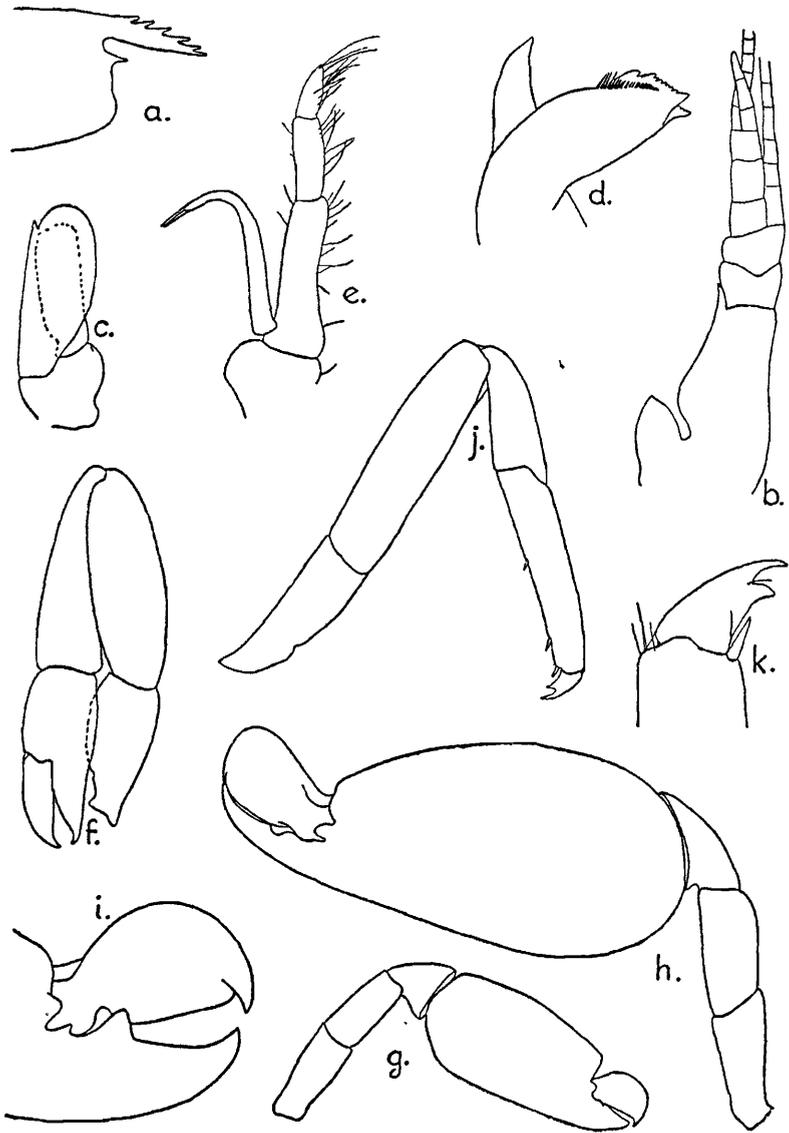


PLATE 30

Periclimenaeus perlatus (Boone)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, telson in dorsal view; c, antennula; d, antenna; e, mandible; f, first pereiopod; g, chela of first pereiopod; h, smaller second leg; i, larger second leg, outside; j, fingers of larger second leg, inside; k, fourth pereiopod; l, dactylus of fourth pereiopod. a, b, x15; c, d, f, j, k, x12.5; e, l, x45; g, x30; h, i, x8.5.

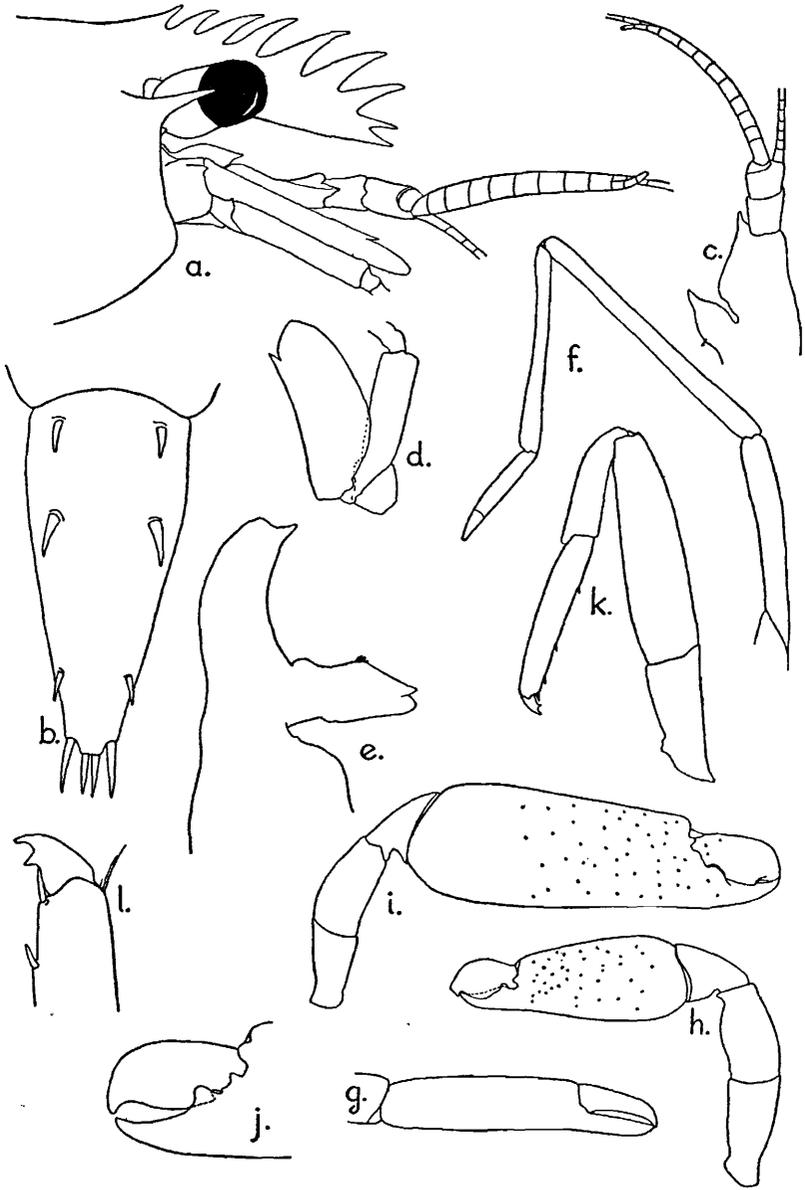


PLATE 31

Periclimenaeus wilsoni (Hay)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, telson in dorsal view; c, antennula; d, antenna; e, mandible; f, maxillula; g, maxilla; h, third maxilliped; i, first pereopod; j, smaller second leg; k, larger second leg; l, third pereopod; m, dactylus of third pereopod. a, x15; b, x22.5; c, d, i, j, l, x12.5; e-g, x30; h, x20; k, x6; m, x75.

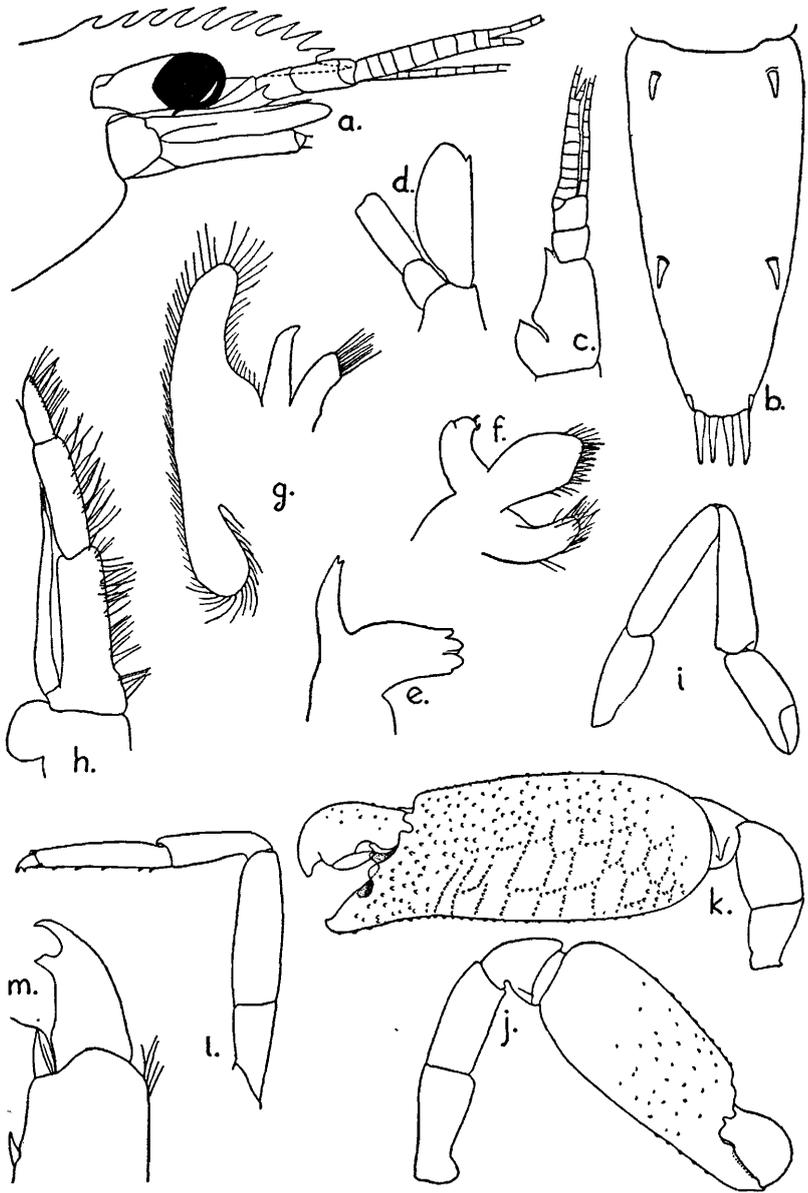


PLATE 32

Periclimenaeus perlatus (Boone)

a, third maxilliped, x20.

Periclimenaeus wilsoni (Hay)

b, endopod of first pleopod of male; c, endopod of second pleopod of male. b, c, x30.

Periclimenaeus bermudensis (Armstrong)

d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, maxilla; g, third maxilliped. d-f, x30; g, x12.5.

Periclimenaeus caraibicus, new species

h, mandible; i, maxillula; j, third maxilliped. h, i, x100; j, x45.

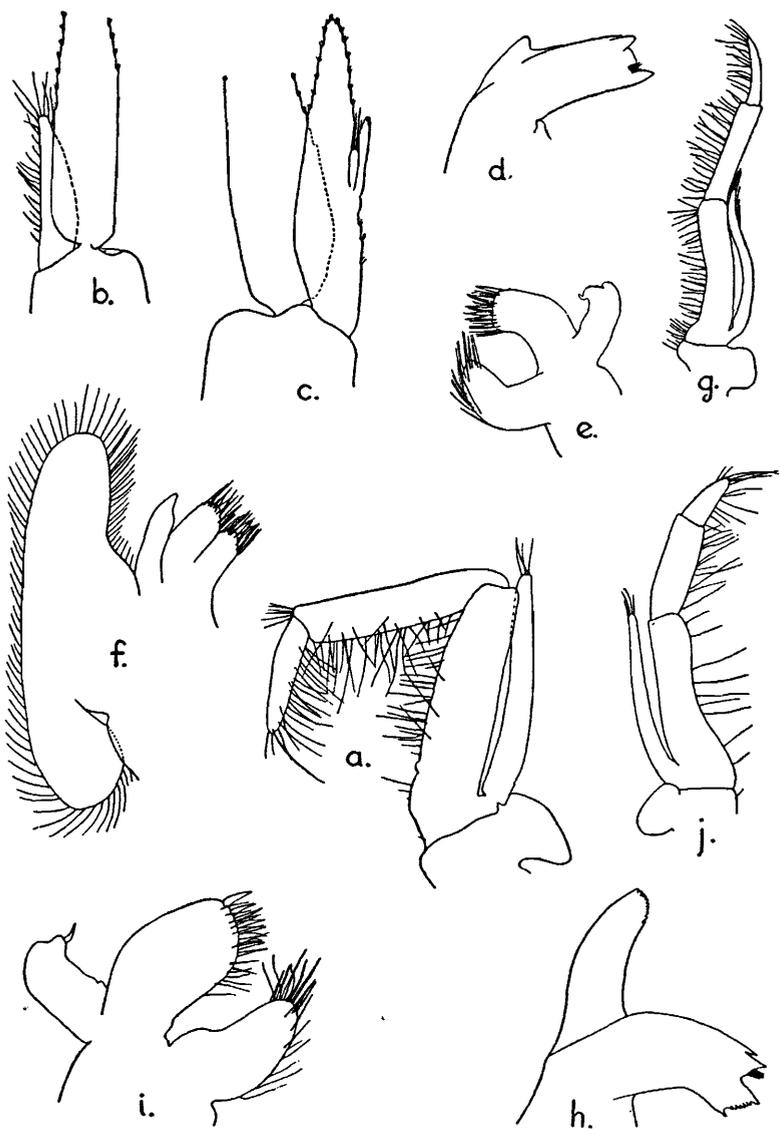


PLATE 33

Periclimenaeus bermudensis (Armstrong)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, first pereopod; e, smaller second leg; f, larger second leg; g, fingers of larger second leg; h, third pereopod; i, dactylus of third pereopod. a, x22.5; b-d, h, x12.5; e, f, x6; g, x10; i, x45.

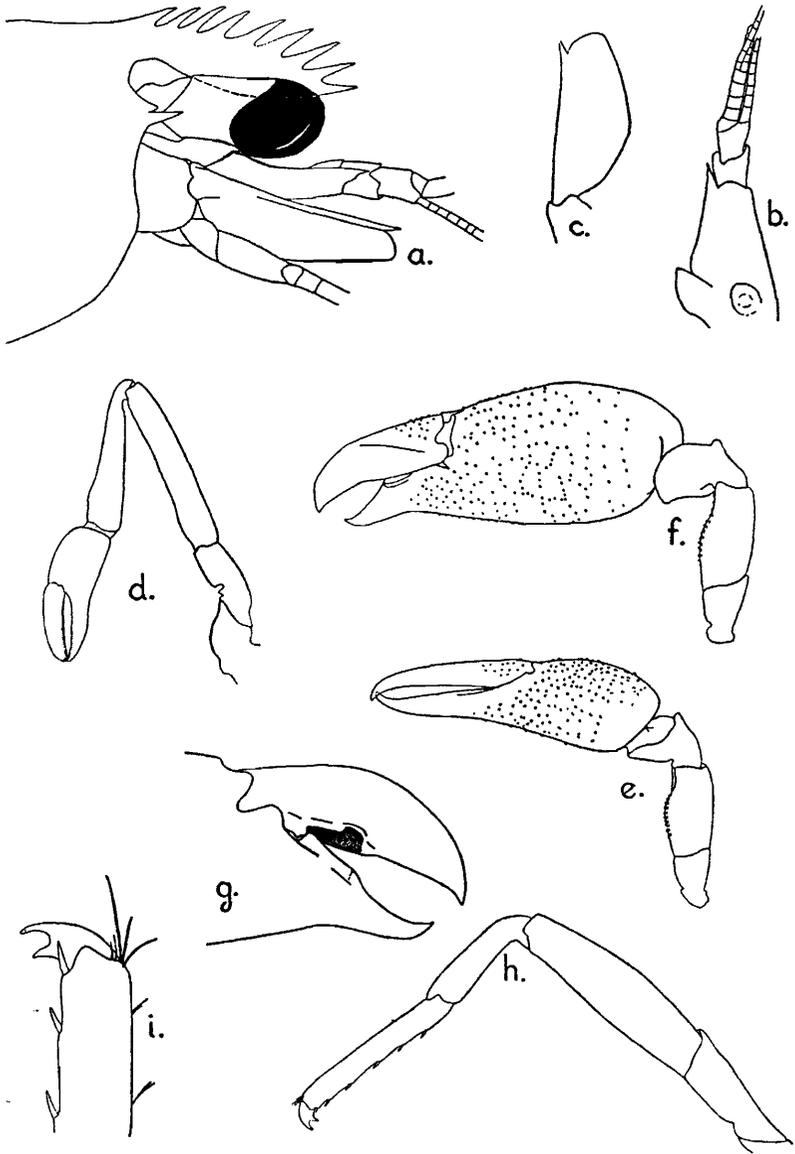


PLATE 34

Periclimenaeus caraibicus, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, antenna; d, first pereiopod; e, larger second pereiopod; f, smaller second pereiopod; g, third pereiopod; h, dactylus of third pereiopod. a, x22.5; b-d, g, x30; e, f, x20; h, x100.

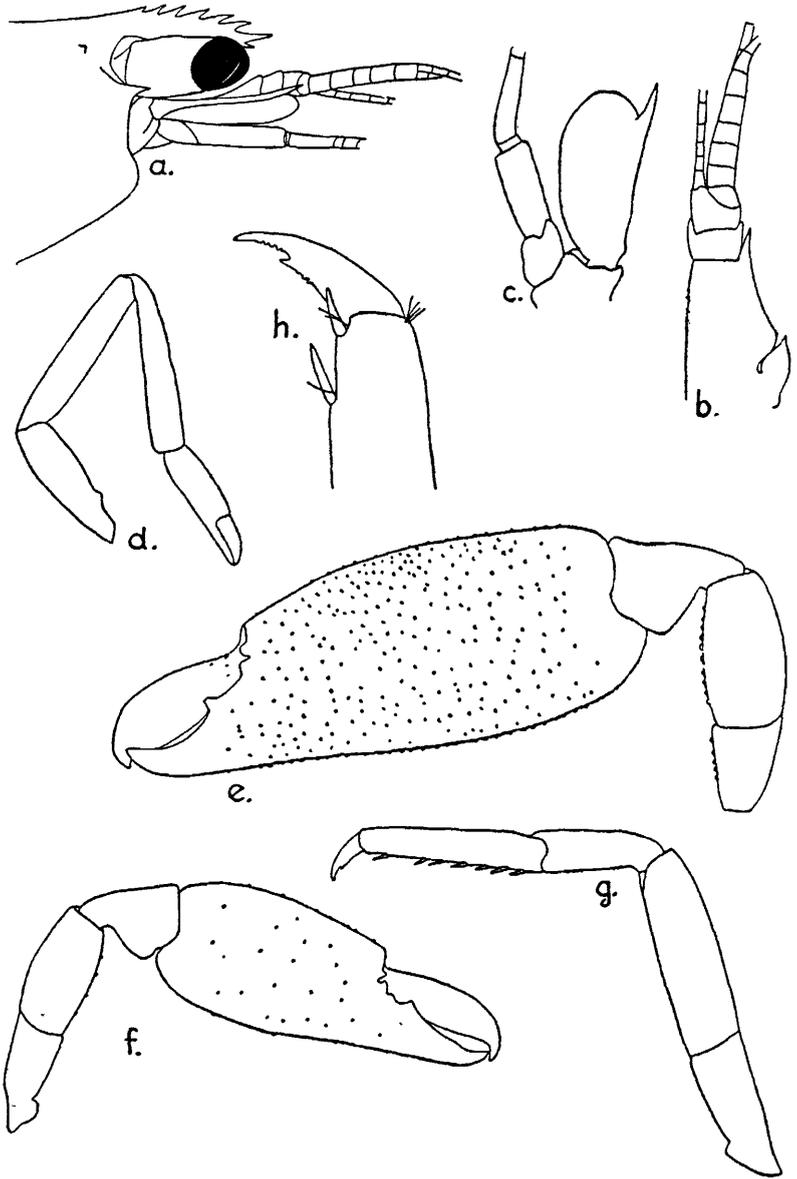


PLATE 35

Periclimentaes spinosus, new species

a, anterior part of carapace in lateral view; b, antennula; c, antenna; d, mandible; e, maxilla; f, third maxilliped; g, first pereopod; h, second pereopod; i, third pereopod; j, dactylus of third pereopod; k, dactylus of fifth pereopod; l, endopod of first pleopod of male. a, f, x22.5; b, c, g, i, x30; d, j-l, x100; e, x75; h, x20.

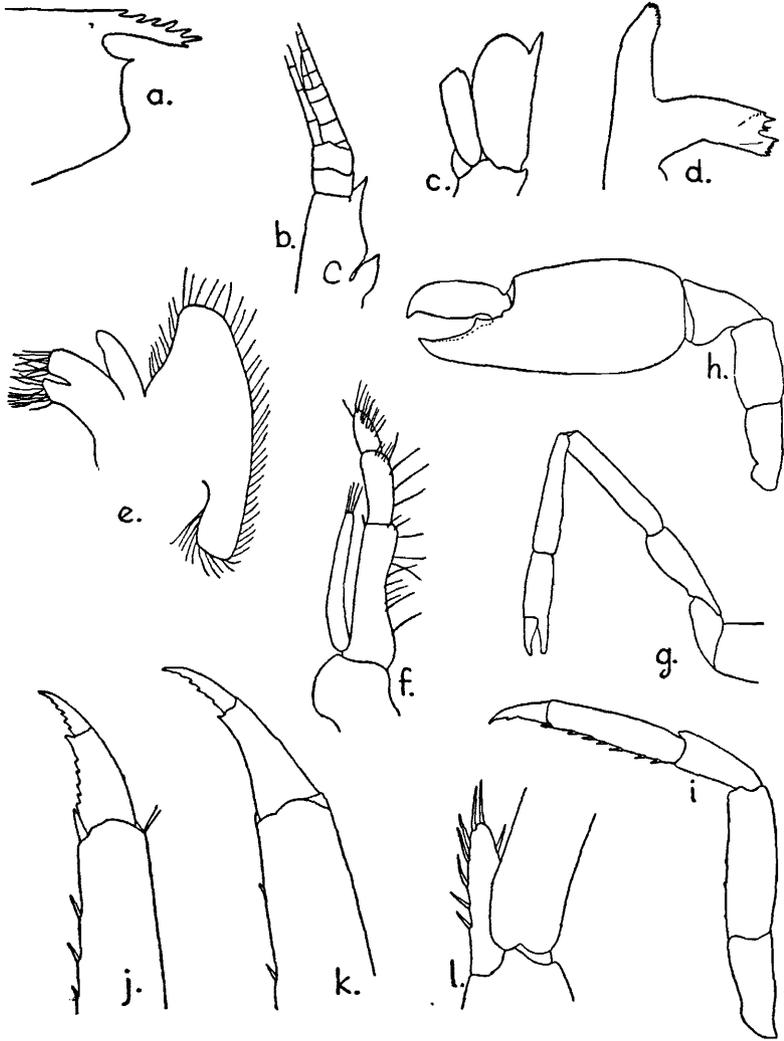


PLATE 36

Pontonia pinnae Lockington

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antenna; e, mandible; f, maxillula; g, maxilla; h, first maxilliped; i, second maxilliped; j, third maxilliped; k, third pereopod; l, dactylus of third pereopod. a-c, i-k, x6; d-h, x8.5; l, x22.5.

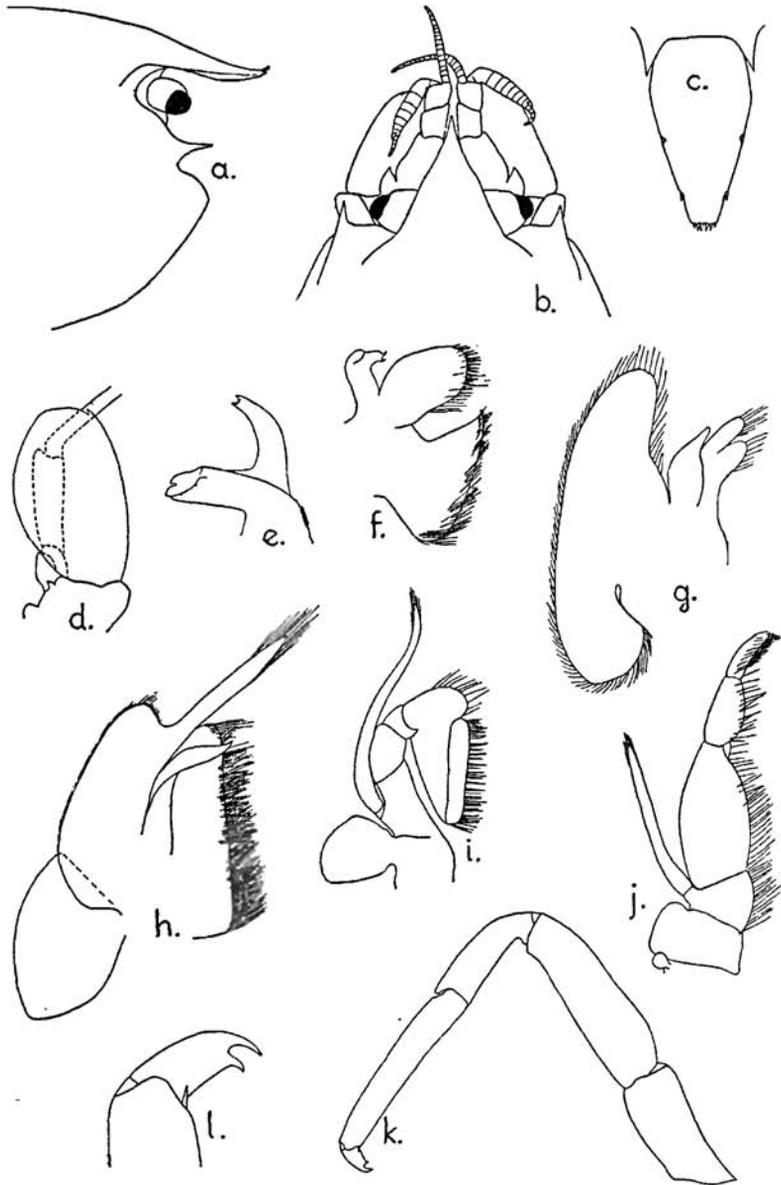


PLATE 37

Pontonia pinnae Lockington

a, first pereopod; b, larger second pereopod; c, smaller second pereopod; d, endopod of first pleopod of male; e, anterior part of body in dorsal view (juvenile specimen); f, antenna (juvenile); g, larger second pereopod (juvenile); h, smaller second pereopod (juvenile); i, third pereopod (juvenile). a, x6; b, c, x3; d, g, h, x12.5; e, x15; f, x20; i, x30.

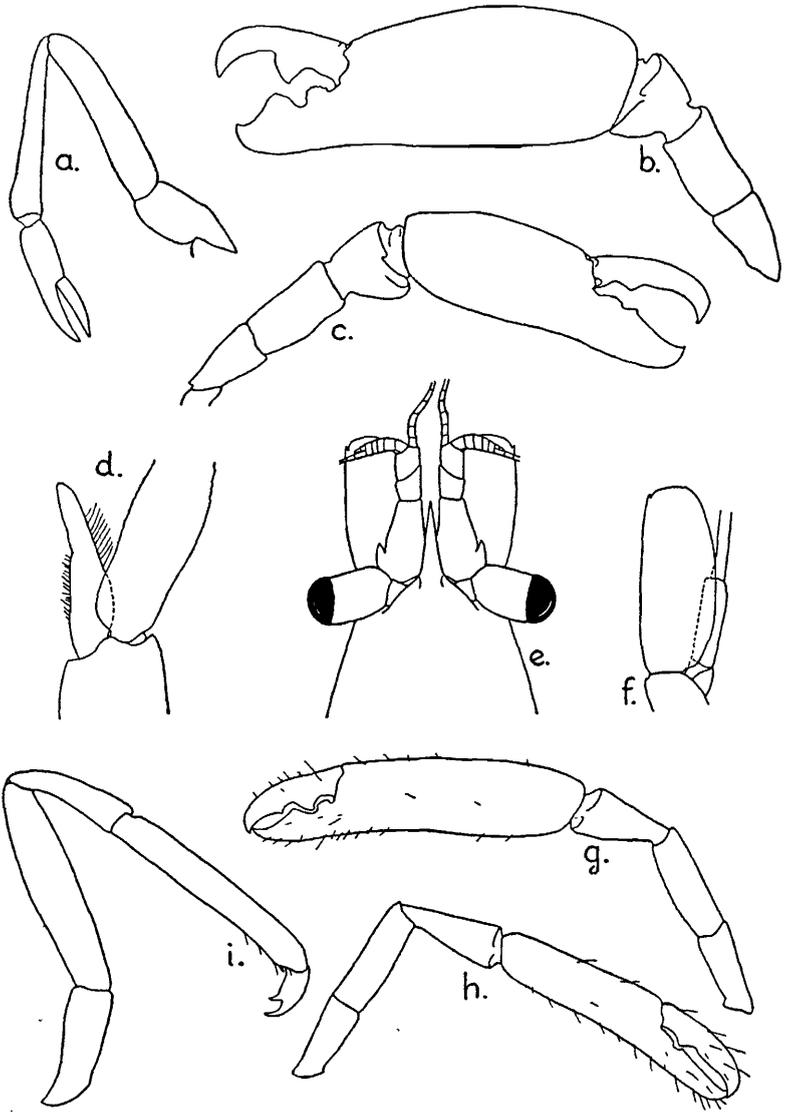


PLATE 38

Pontonia domestica Gibbes

a, anterior part of body in dorsal view; b, telson in dorsal view; c, antennula; d, scaphocerite; e, third maxilliped; f, first pereiopod; g, larger second pereiopod; h, smaller second pereiopod; i, third pereiopod; j, dactylus of third pereiopod. a, e, f, i, x6; b, x10; c, d, x8.5; g, h, x3; j, x22.5.

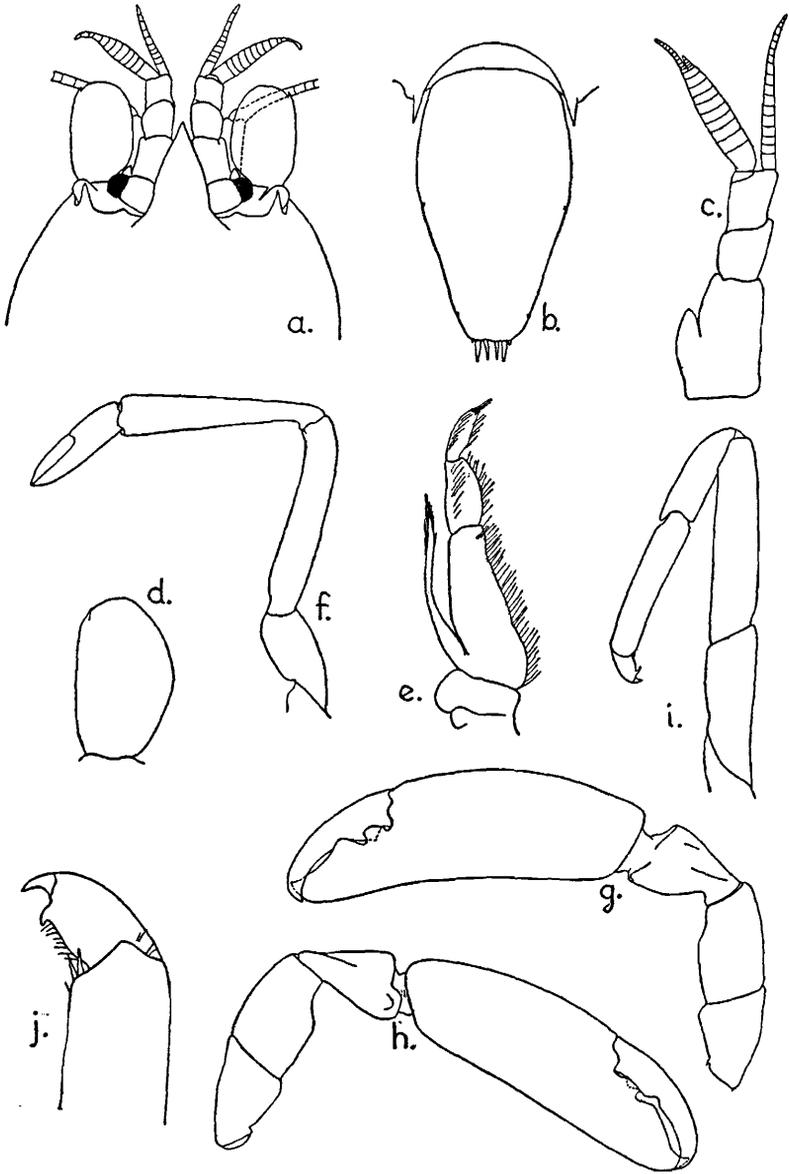


PLATE 39

Pontonia chimaera, new species

a, anterior part of body in dorsal view; b, anterior part of carapace in lateral view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, scaphocerite; f, mandible; g, maxillula; h, maxilla; i, third maxilliped; j, first pereopod; k, larger second leg; l, smaller second pereopod; m, third pereopod; n, fifth pereopod; o, dactylus of third pereopod; p, dactylus of fifth pereopod. a-c, x15; d, e, i, j, x20; f-h, x30; k, l, x8.5; m, n, x12.5; o, p, x45.

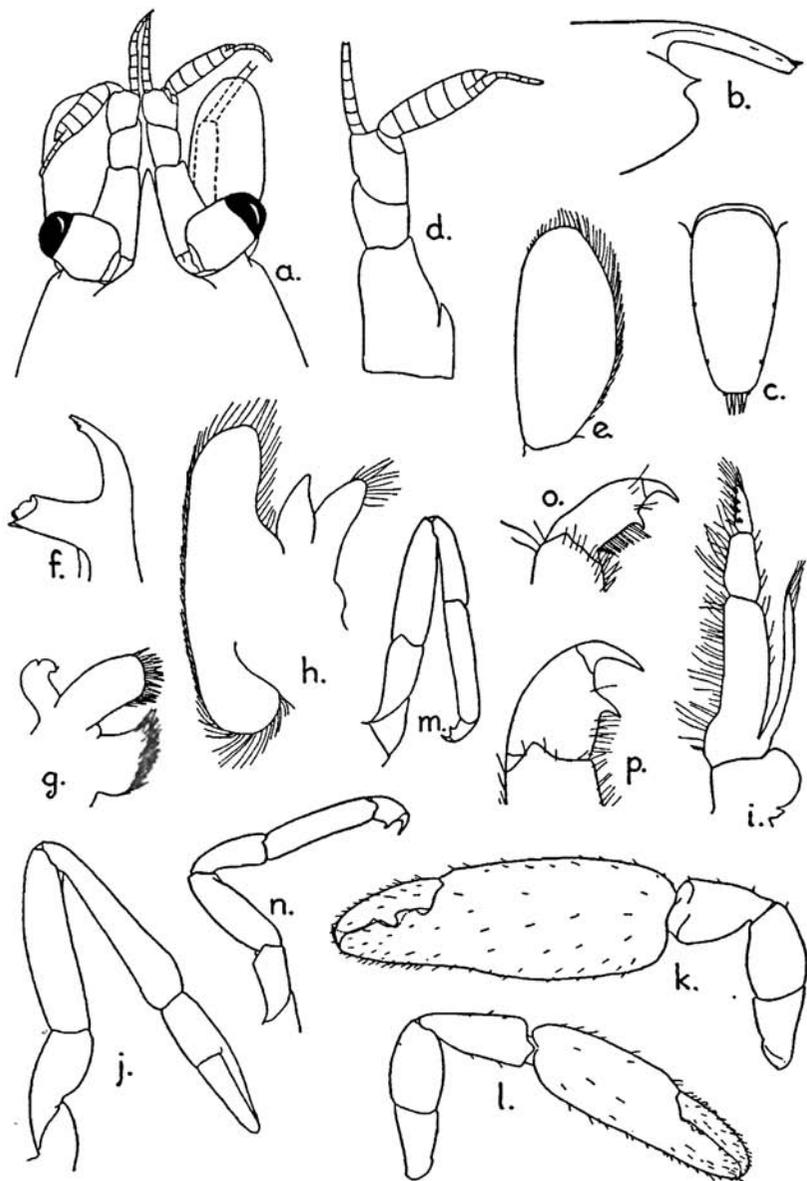


PLATE 40

Pontonia longispina, new species

a, telson in dorsal view; b, antennula; c, antenna; d, mandible; e, third maxilliped; f, first pereiopod; g, larger second pereiopod; h, smaller second pereiopod; i, third pereiopod; j, dactylus of third pereiopod. a, x15; b-d, x20; e, f, i, x12.5; g, h, x8.5; j, x30.

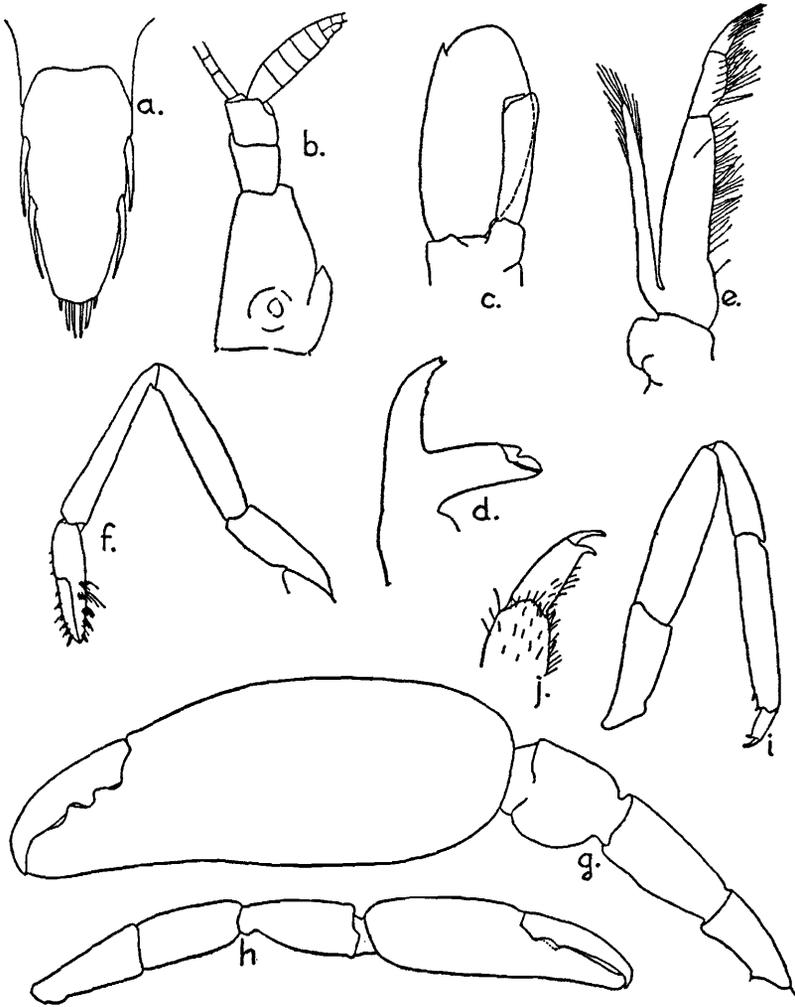


PLATE 41

Pontonia mexicana Guérin

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, third maxilliped; g, first pereiopod; h, larger second pereiopod; i, smaller second pereiopod; j, third pereiopod; k, dactylus of third pereiopod. a-c, $\times 7.5$; d-f, h-j, $\times 6$; g, $\times 8.5$; k, $\times 22.5$. (After type specimen of *Pontonia grayi* Rathb.)

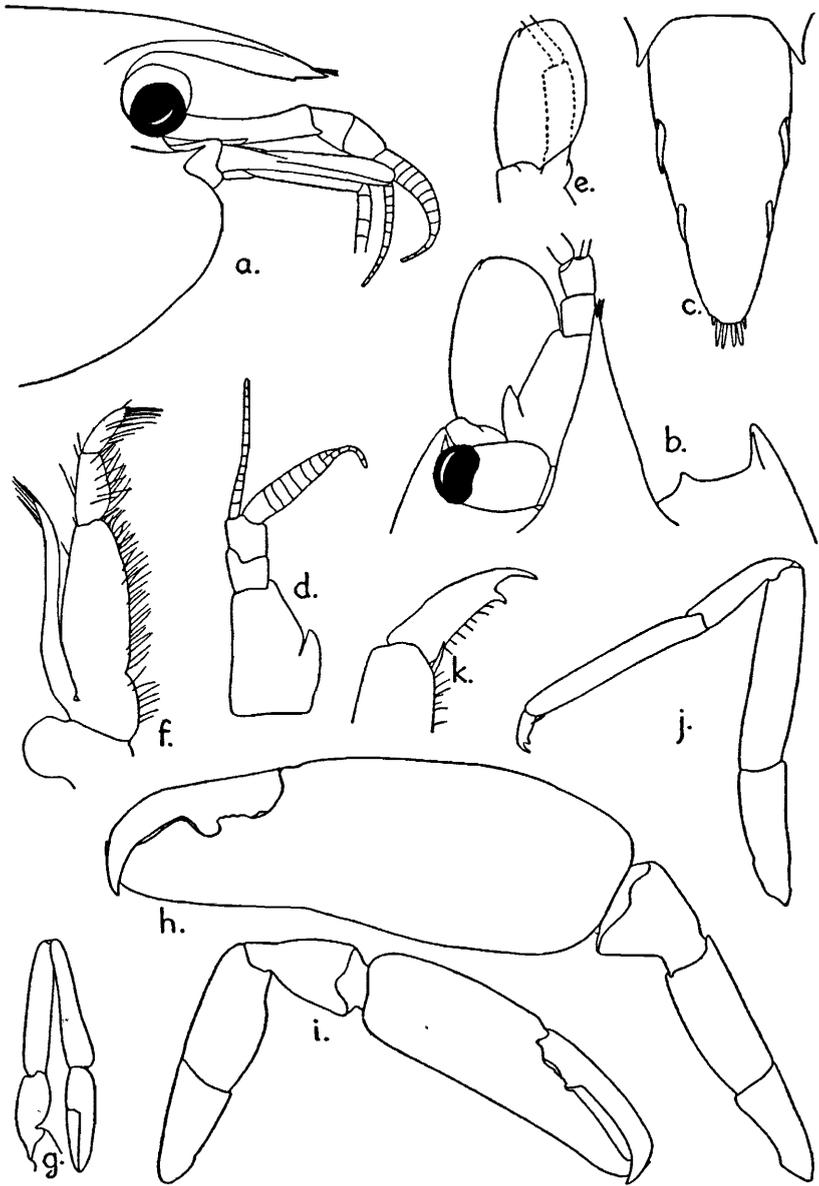


PLATE 42

Pontonia simplex, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of carapace in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, mandible; g, third maxilliped; h, first pereopod; i, larger second pereopod; j, smaller second pereopod; k, third pereopod; l, m, dactylus of third pereopod (different specimens). a-c, x15; d-g, x20; h, k, x12.5; i, j, x8.5; l, m, x45.

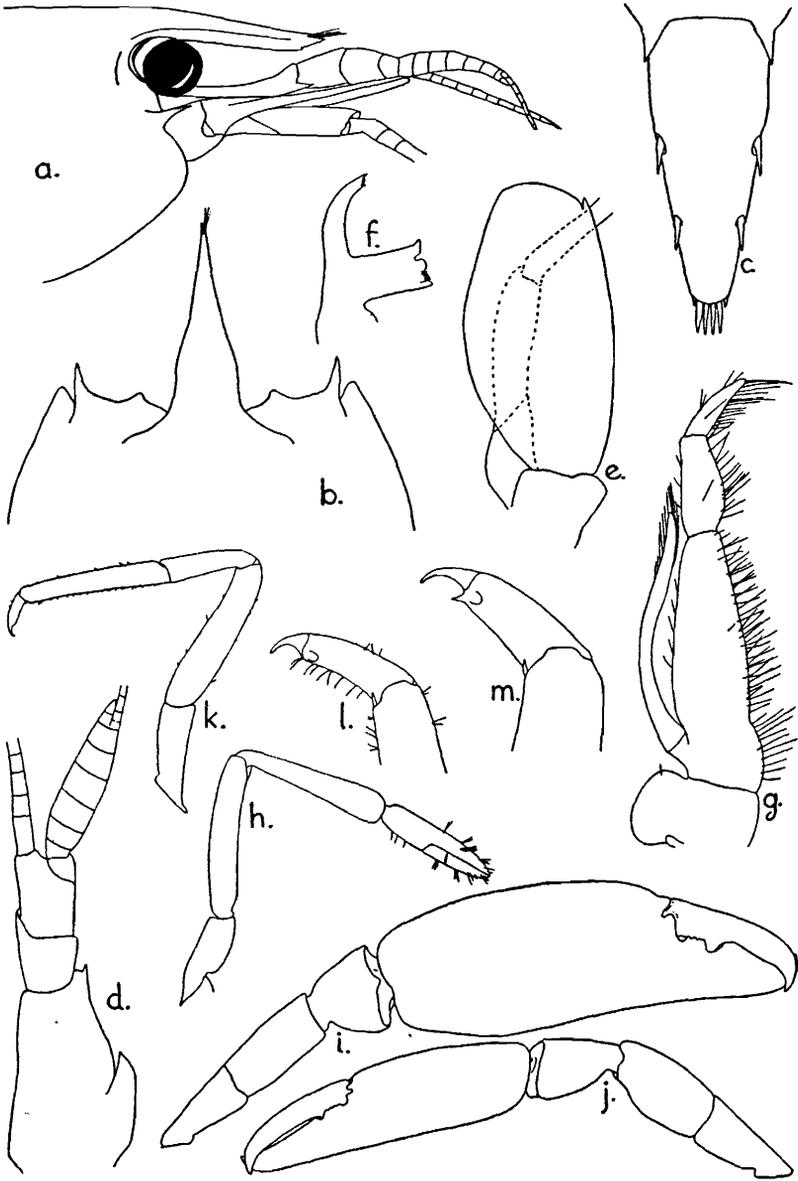


PLATE 43

Pontonia margarita Smith

a, anterior part of carapace in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereopod; f, larger second pereopod; g, smaller second pereopod; h, third pereopod; i, dactylus of third pereopod. a-c, x15; d, h, x12.5; e, x7.5; f, g, x8; i, x45. (After specimen from Pacific coast.)

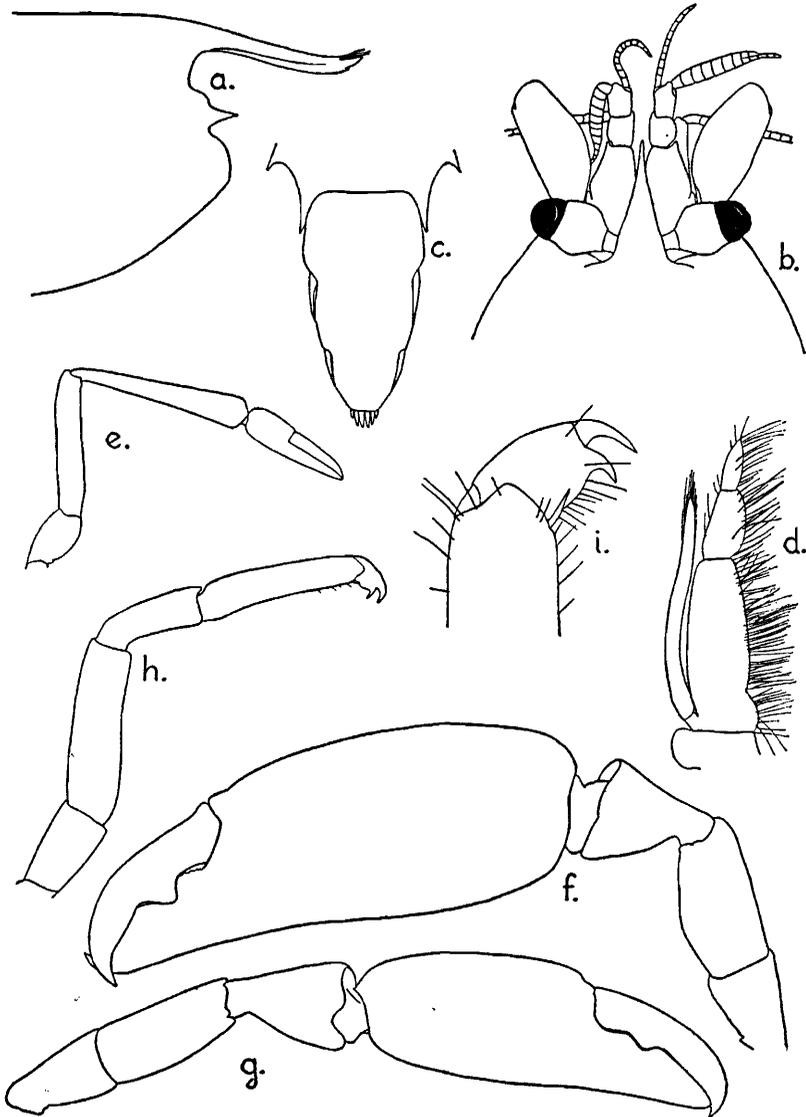


PLATE 44

Pontonia margarita Smith

a, anterior part of body in dorsal view; b, anterior part of body in lateral view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, third maxilliped; e, first pereopod; f, second pereopod; g, third pereopod; h, dactylus of third pereopod. a-c, e, g, x10; d, x25; f, x7.5; h, x50. (After specimen from Florida.)

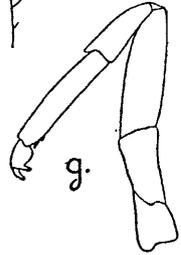
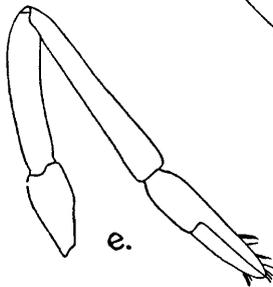
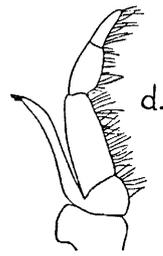
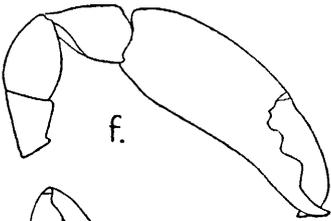
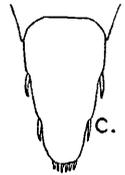
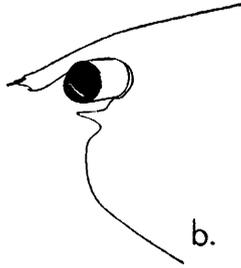
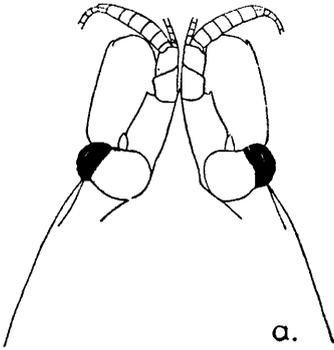


PLATE 45

Pontonia pusilla, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, mandible; g, third maxilliped; h, first pereopod; i, second pereopod; j, third pereopod; k, dactylus of third pereopod. a-c, x22.5; d, e, g, x30; f, x45; h, j, x10; i, x6; k, x40.

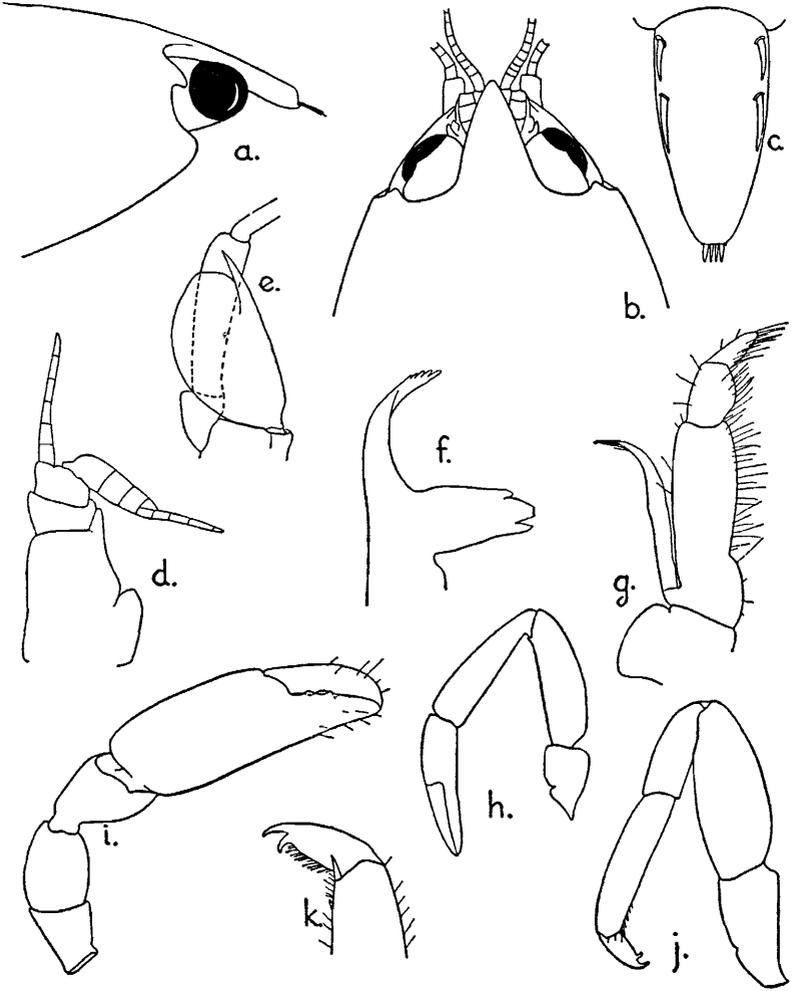


PLATE 46

Pontonia californiensis Rathbun

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, telson in dorsal view; c, antennula; d, antenna; e, first pereopod; f, larger second pereopod; g, smaller second pereopod; h, third pereopod; i, dactylus of third pereopod. a, b, x15; c, d, x20; e, h, x8.5; f, g, x3; i, x30.

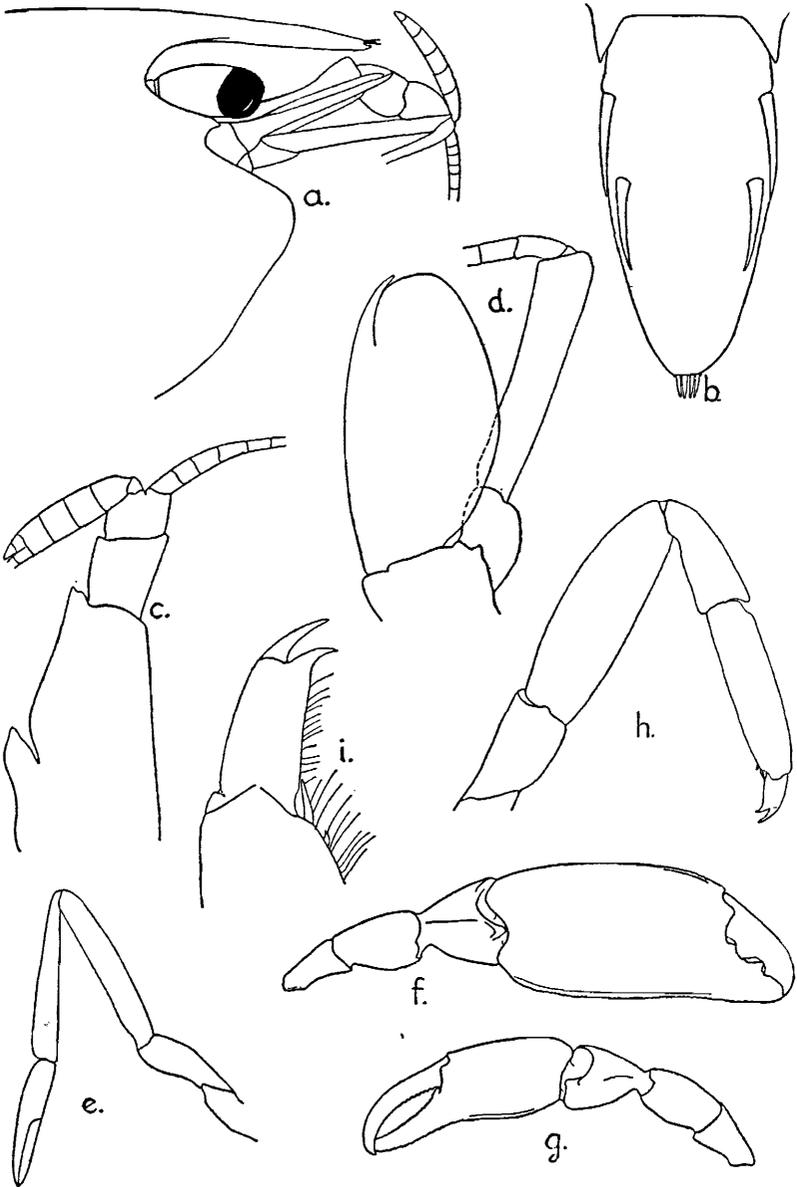


PLATE 47

Pontonia californiensis Rathbun

a, maxilla; b, third maxilliped; c, endopod of first pleopod of male. a, x12.5; b, x8.5; c, x20.

Pontonia miserabilis, new species

d, telson in dorsal view; e, antennula; f, antenna; g, first pereopod; h, third pereopod; i, dactylus of third pereopod. d-f, i, x45; g, h, x20.

"Pontonia" unidens Kingsley

j, fingers of larger second leg, inside; k, chela of larger second leg, outside. j, k, after Kingsley, 1880.

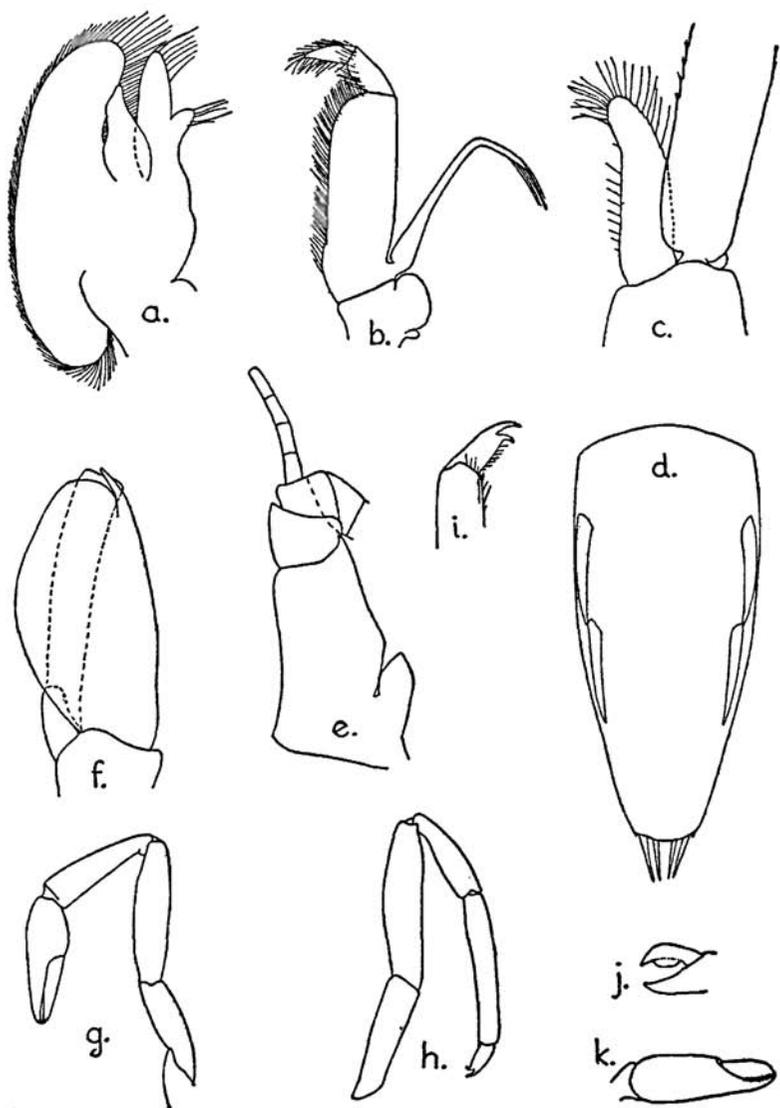


PLATE 48

Typton tortugae McClendon

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, mandible; g, maxillula; h, maxilla; i, first maxilliped; j, second maxilliped; k, third maxilliped; l, first pereopod; m, larger second pereopod; n, smaller second pereopod; o, third pereopod. a-c, x12; d, e, h-l, o, x30; f, g, x60; m, n, x18. d, c, l-o, after Schmitt, 1930.

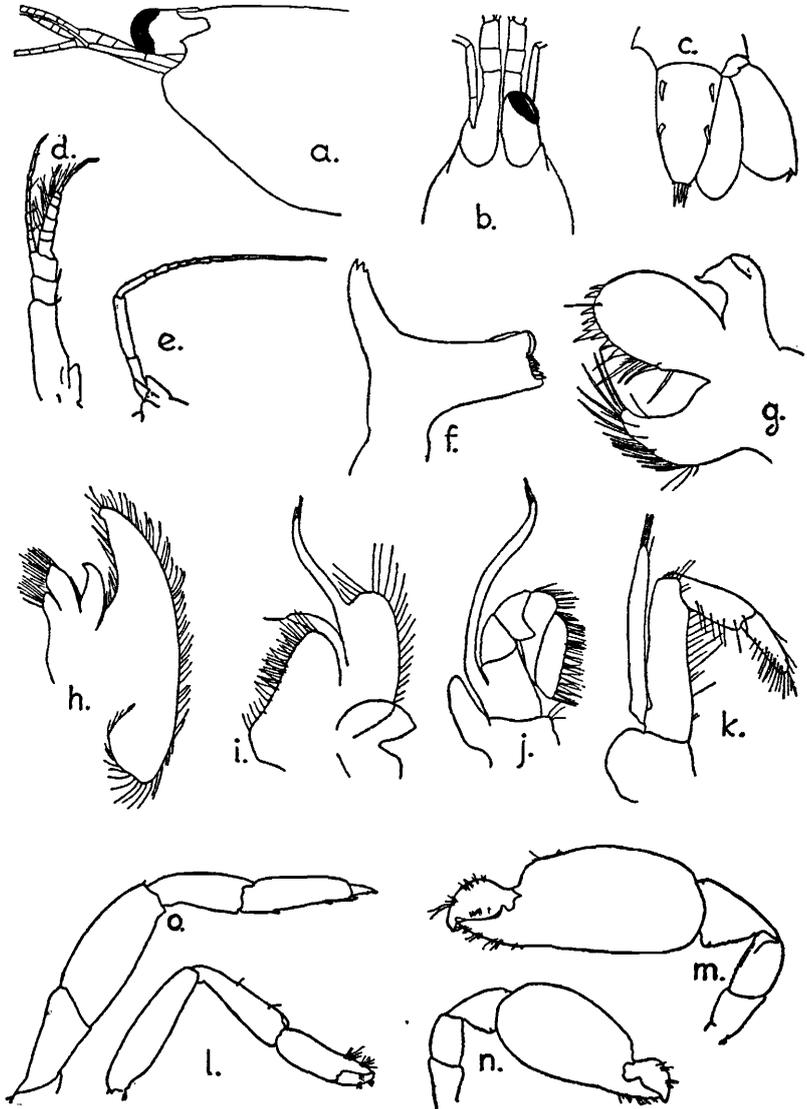


PLATE 49

Typton vulcanus, new species

a, anterior part of body in dorsal view; b, anterior part of body in lateral view; c, telson and uropod in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, mandible; g, third maxilliped; h, first pereopod; i, smaller second leg, inside; j, fingers of smaller second leg, outside; k, larger second leg, inside; l, fingers of larger second leg, outside; m, third pereopod; n, dactylus of third pereopod. a-c, x18; d, e, g, h, m, x25; f, n, x50; i-l, x10.

Typton hephaestus, new species

o, sixth abdominal segment of male in dorsal view; p, sixth abdominal segment of female in dorsal view. o, p, x25.

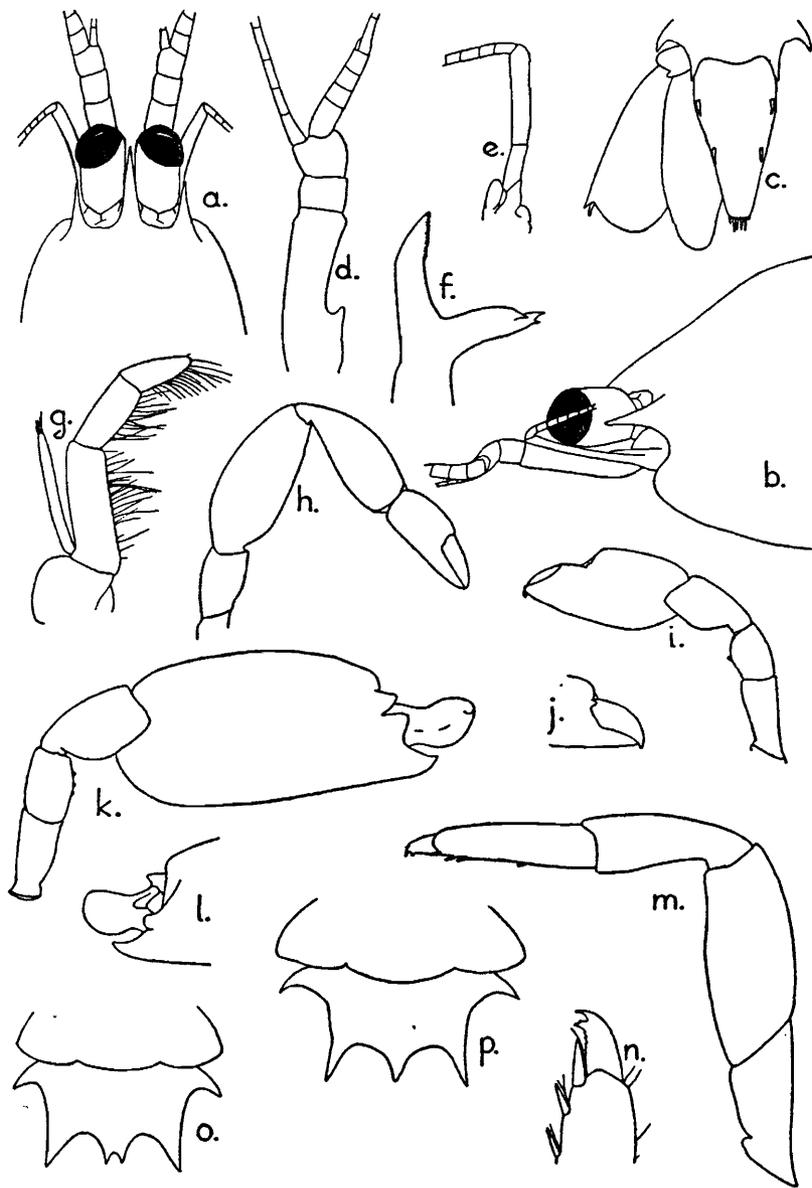


PLATE 50

Typton gnathophylloides, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, mandible; g, third maxilliped; h, first pereopod; i, larger second leg; j, smaller second leg; k, third pereopod; l, dactylus of third pereopod. a-e, g, h, k, x25; f, l, x50; i, j, x10.

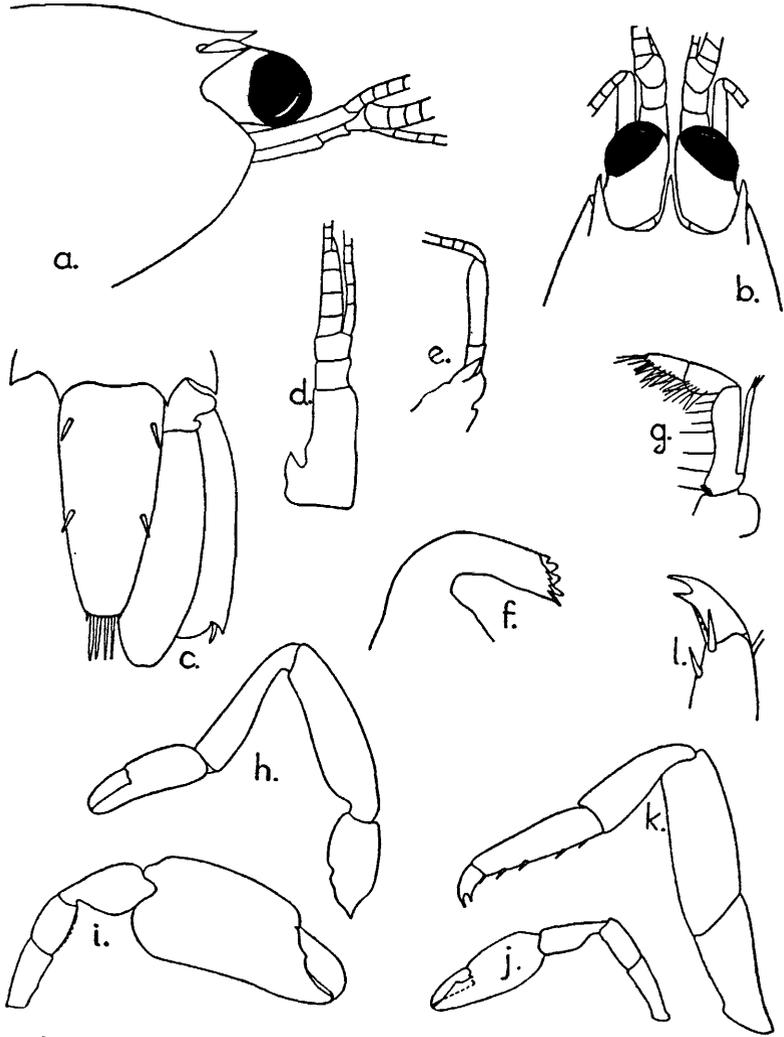


PLATE 51

Typton carneus, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view (juvenile); b, anterior part of body in lateral view (adult specimen); c, antennula; d, antenna; e, mandible (juvenile); f, g, right and left mandible (adult); h, maxilla; i, third maxilliped; j, first pereopod; k, smaller second pereopod (juvenile); l, larger second pereopod (juvenile); m, larger second pereopod (adult); n, third pereopod; o, dactylus of third pereopod. a, c, d, f, g, j, n, x25; b, m, x7.5; e, h, i, o, x50; k, l, x10.

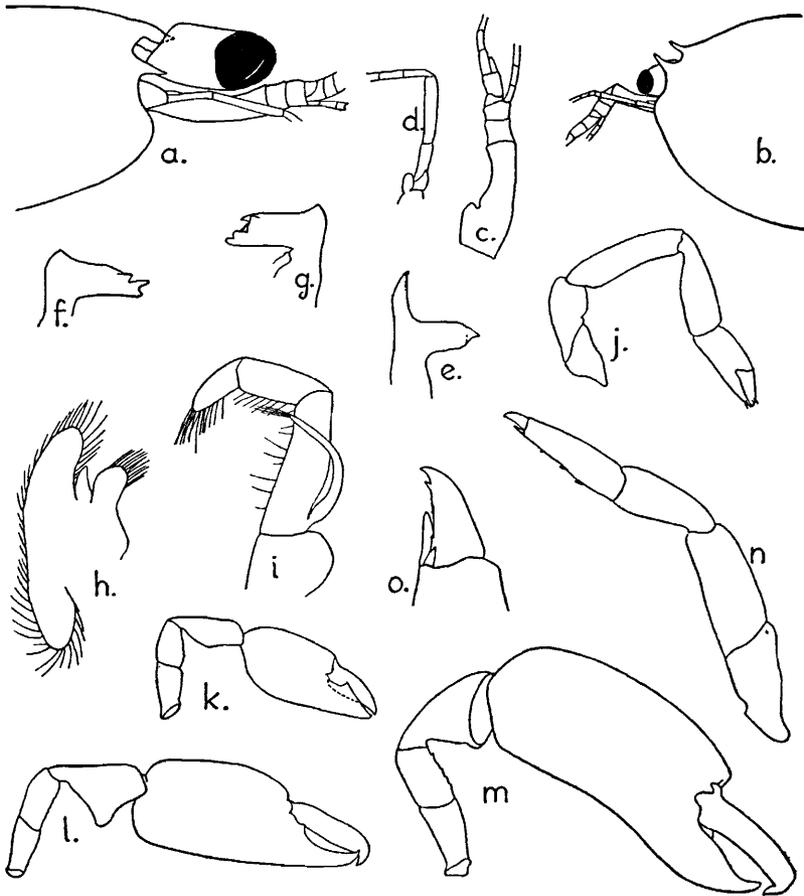


PLATE 52

Typton prionurus, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, mandible; g, third maxilliped; h, first pereopod; i, smaller second pereopod; j, larger second pereopod; k, third pereopod; l, dactylus of third pereopod. a-c, h, k, x20; d, e, g, x30; f, l, x60; i, j, x12.

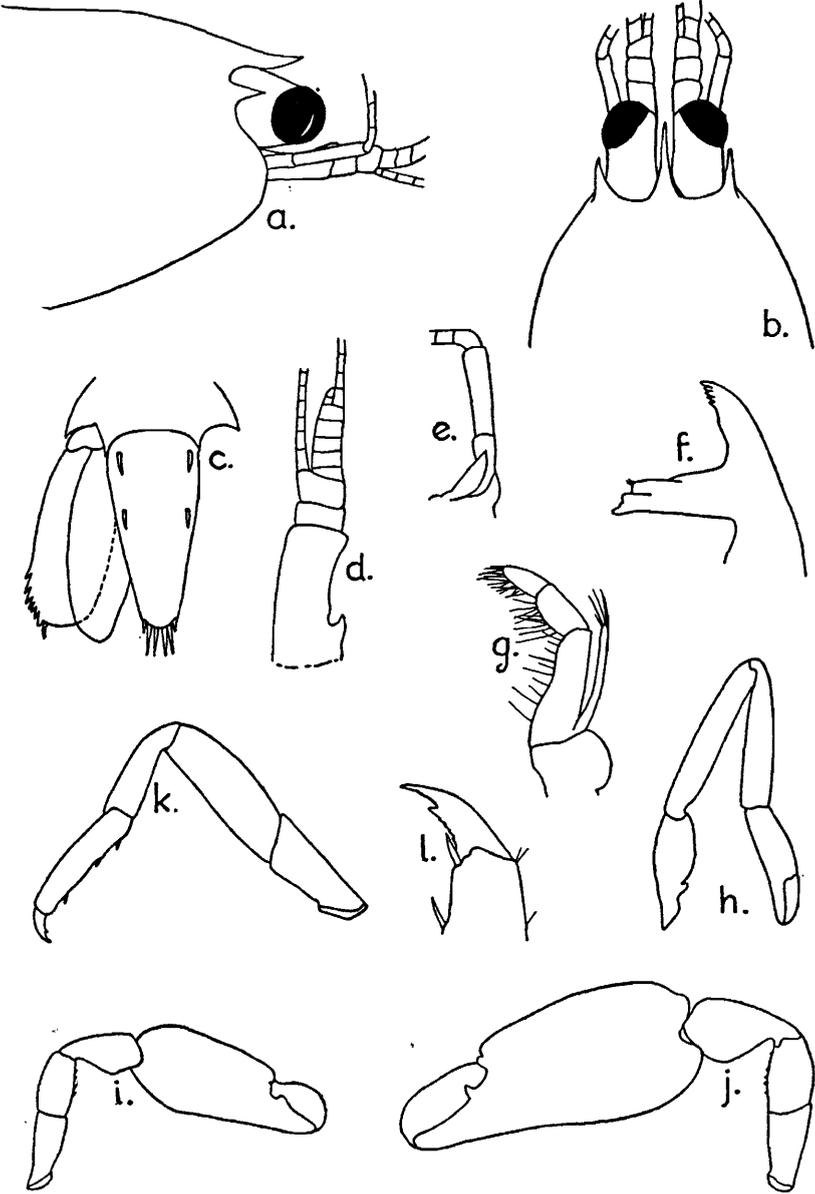


PLATE 53

Typton serratus, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of the body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, mandible; g, third maxilliped; h, first pereopod; i, larger second leg; j, smaller second leg; k, third leg; l, dactylus of third leg. a-e, g, h, x25; f, l, x50; i-k, x10.

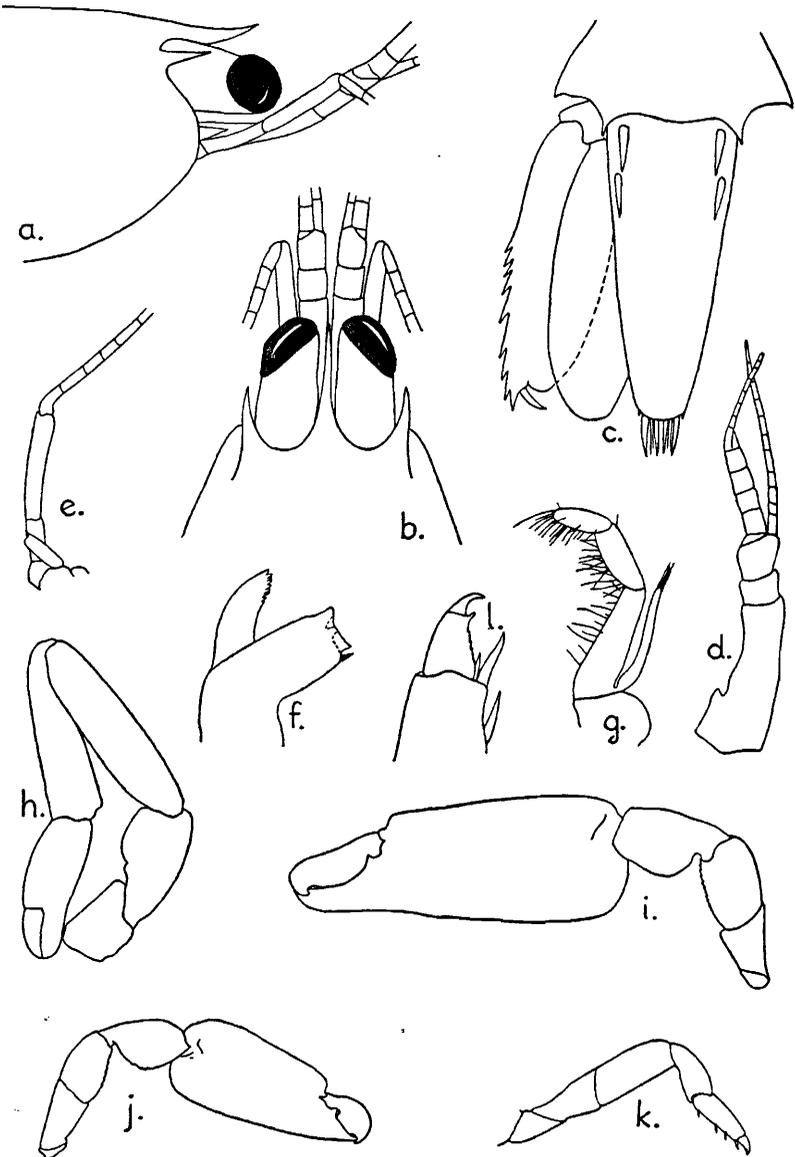


PLATE 54

Fennera chacei, new genus, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, telson in dorsal view; c, antennula; d, antenna; e, mandible; f, maxillula; g, maxilla; h, first maxilliped; i, second maxilliped; j, third maxilliped; k, first pereopod; l, second pereopod (oblique view); m, second pereopod in ventral view; n, third pereopod; o, dactylus of third pereopod; p, first pleopod of male. a, x30; b-d, k-n, p, x25; e-j, x50; o, x100.

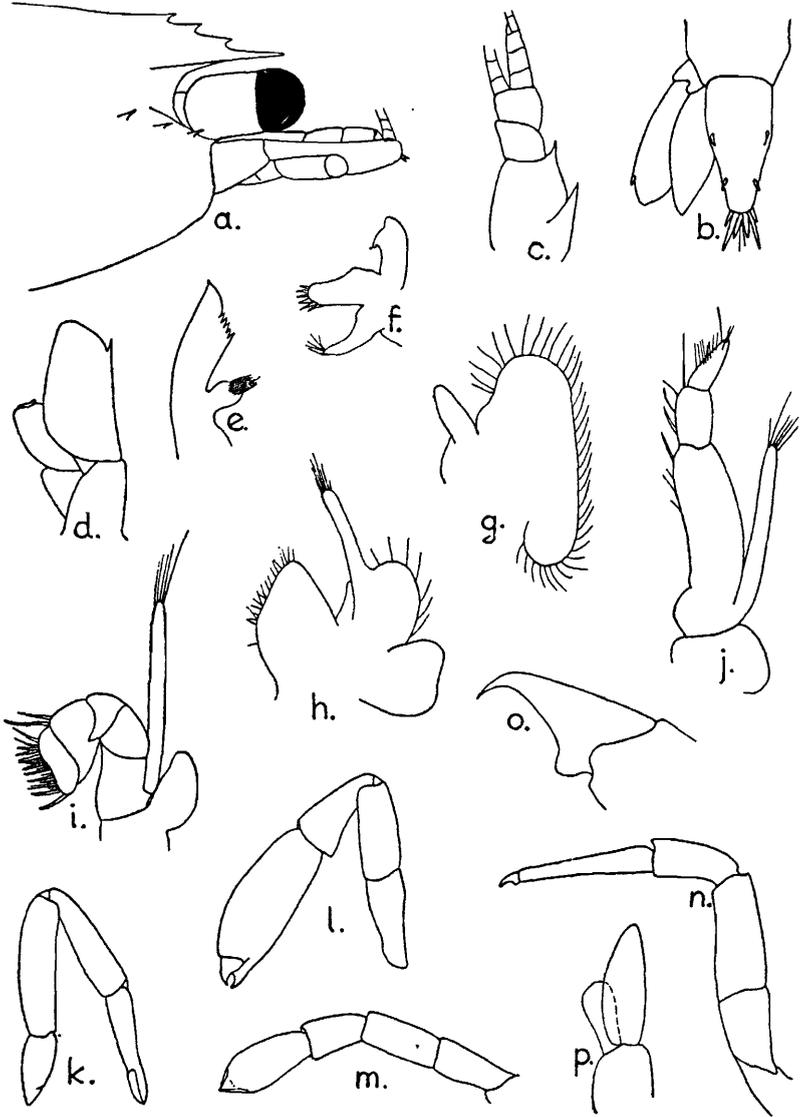


PLATE 55

Anchistioides antiquensis (Schmitt)

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, telson in dorsal view; c, antennula; d, antenna; e, mandible; f, maxillula; g, maxilla; h, first maxilliped; i, second maxilliped; j, third maxilliped; k, first pereopod; l, second pereopod; m, third pereopod; n, dactylus of third pereopod; o, endopod of first pleopod of male; p, endopod of first pleopod of female. a-c, k, m, x10; d, x8; e-h, x25; i, j, x17.5; l, x7.5; n, x50; o, p, x24; c, d, o, p, after Gordon, 1935a.

57

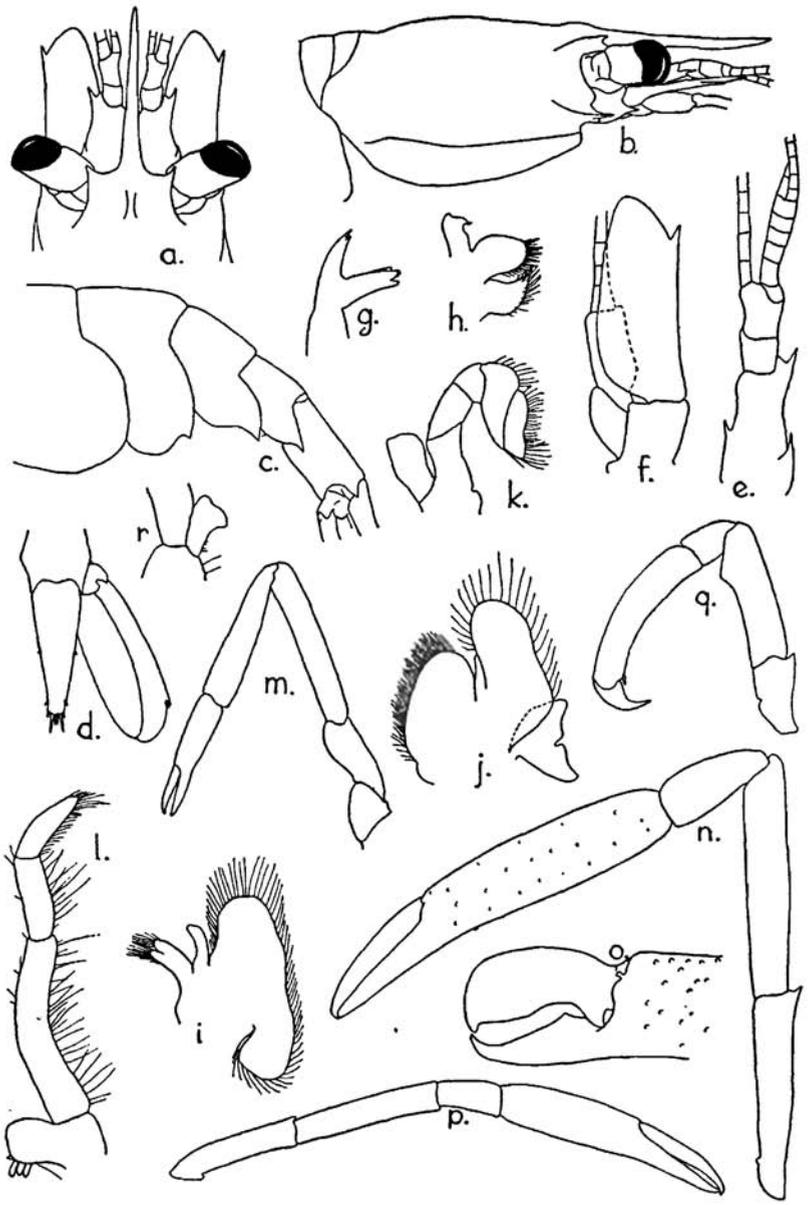


PLATE 56

Coutièrea agassizi (Coutière)

a, animal in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, second maxilliped; d, third maxilliped; e, third pereopod; f, first pleopod of male. a, b, x5.5; c-f, x11. a-f, after Coutière, 1901.

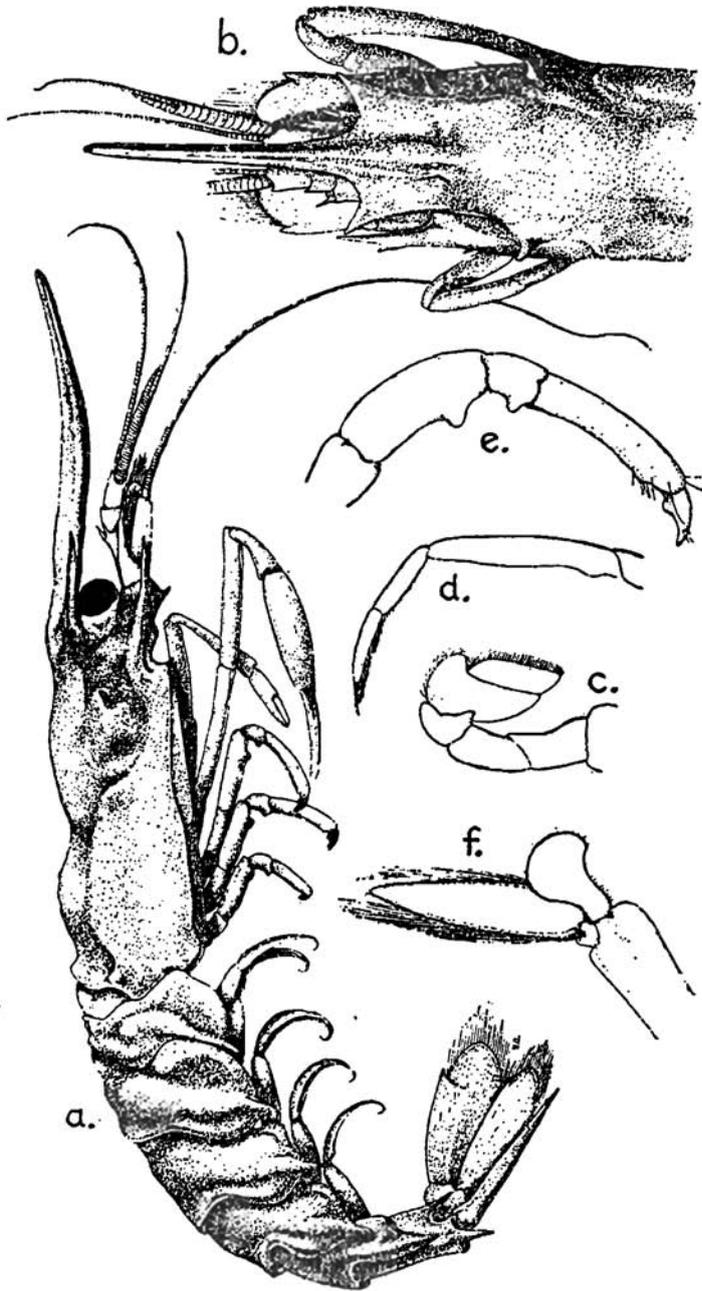


PLATE 57

Pseudocoutièrea elegans, new genus, new species

a, anterior part of body in dorsal view; b, anterior part of body in lateral view; c, abdomen in lateral view; d, telson in dorsal view; e, antennula; f, antenna; g, mandible; h, maxillula; i, maxilla; j, first maxilliped; k, second maxilliped; l, third maxilliped; m, first pereopod; n, larger second pereopod; o, fingers of larger second pereopod; p, smaller second pereopod; q, third pereopod; r, endopod of first pleopod of male. a-d, x10; e, f, m-q, x17.5; g-l, r, x25.

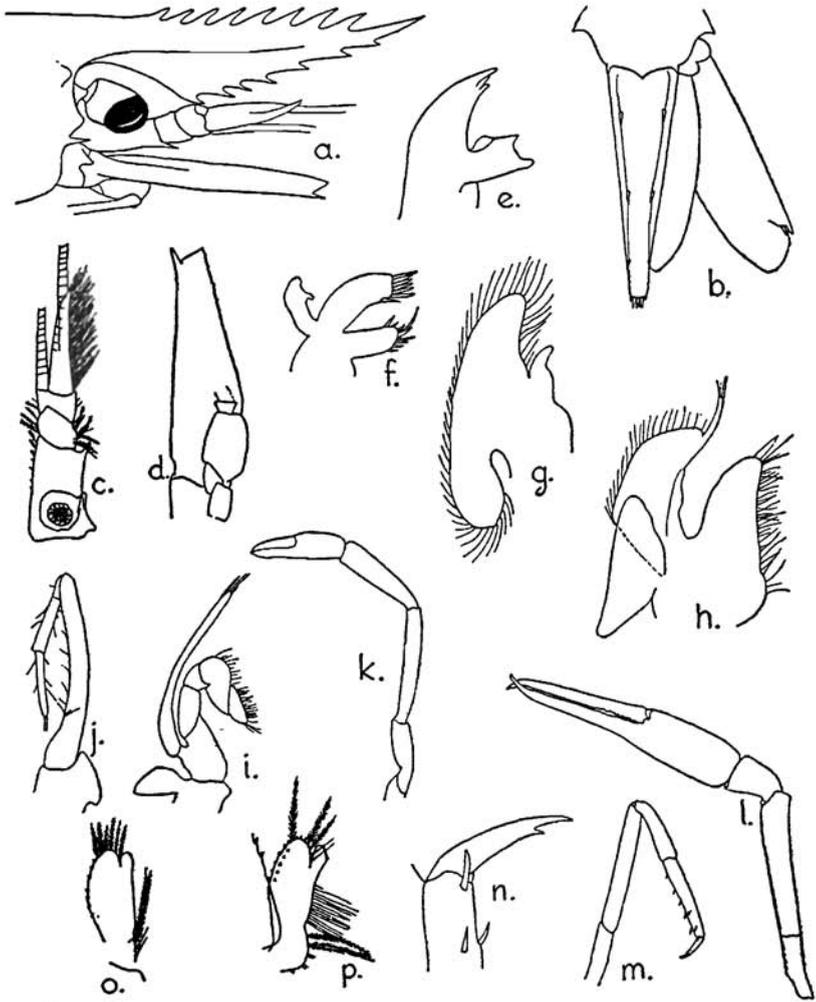


PLATE 58

Waldola schmitti, new genus, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, scaphocerite; d, first pereiopod; e, chela of first pereiopod; f, larger second pereiopod; g, smaller second pereiopod; h, third pereiopod; i, endopod of first pleopod of male; j, endopod of second pleopod of male. a-d, f-h, x20; e, x35; i, j, x30.

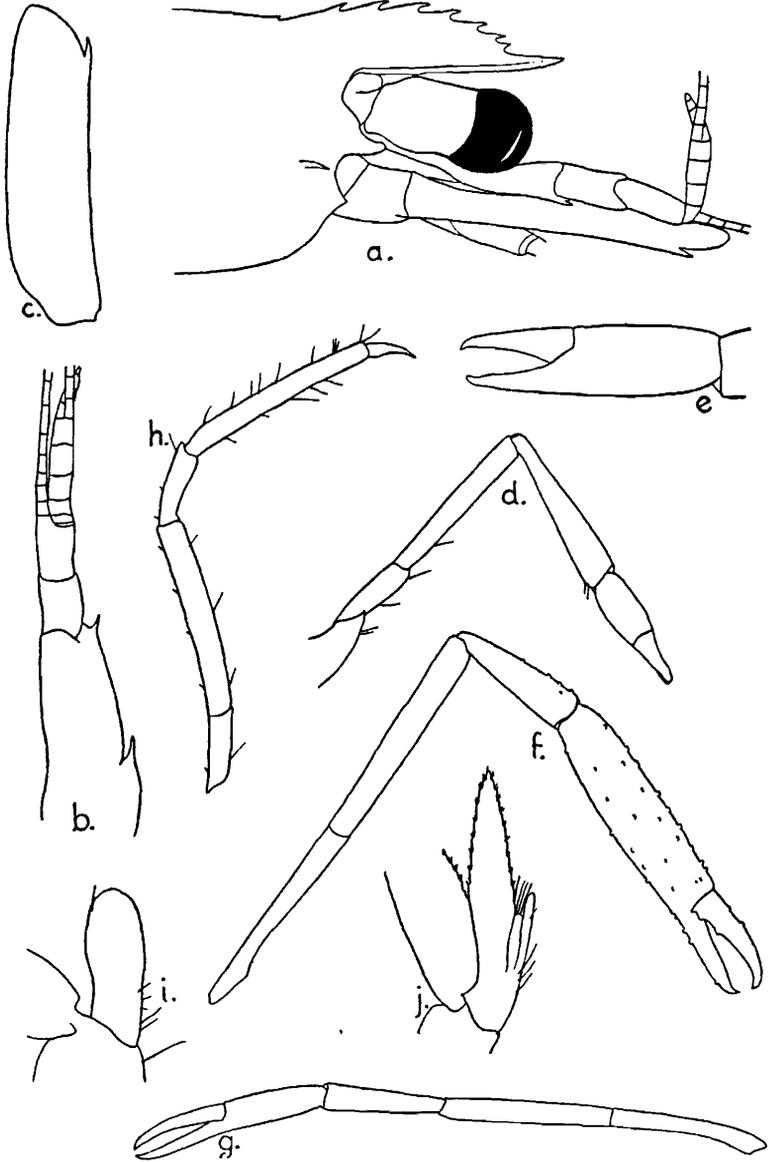


PLATE 59

Waldola schmitti, new genus, new species

a, mandible; b, maxillula; c, maxilla; d, first maxilliped; e, second maxilliped; f, third maxilliped. a, b, x75; c-e, x45; f, x30.

Neopontonides beaufortensis (Borradaile)

g, mandible; h, maxillula; i, maxilla; j, first maxilliped; k, second maxilliped. g-k, x75.

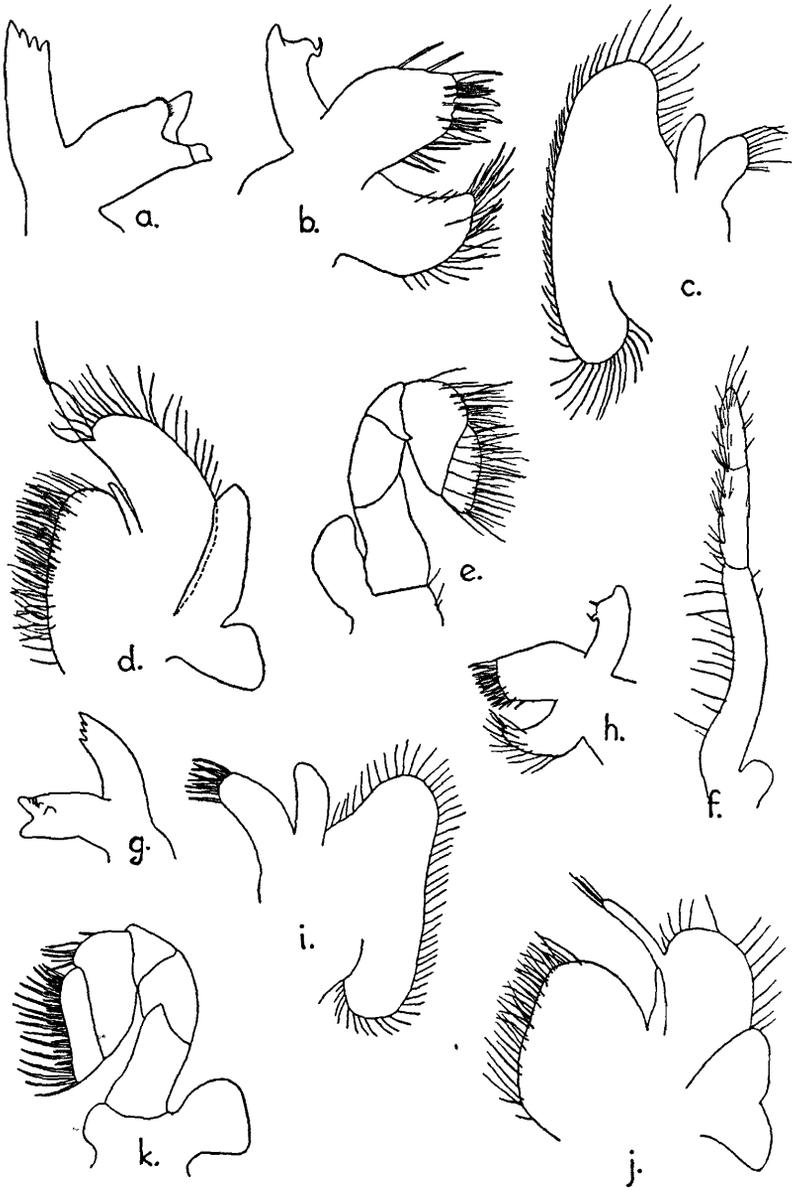


PLATE 60

Neopontonides beaufortensis (Borradaile)

a, anterior part of body in dorsal view; b, anterior part of body in lateral view; c, antennula; d, scaphocerite; e, third maxilliped; f, first pereiopod; g, smaller second pereiopod; h, larger second pereiopod; i, fingers of larger second pereiopod; j, third pereiopod; k, endopod of first pleopod of male. a, x22.5; b, x15; c, d, g, h, j, x30; e, i, x75; f, k, x45.

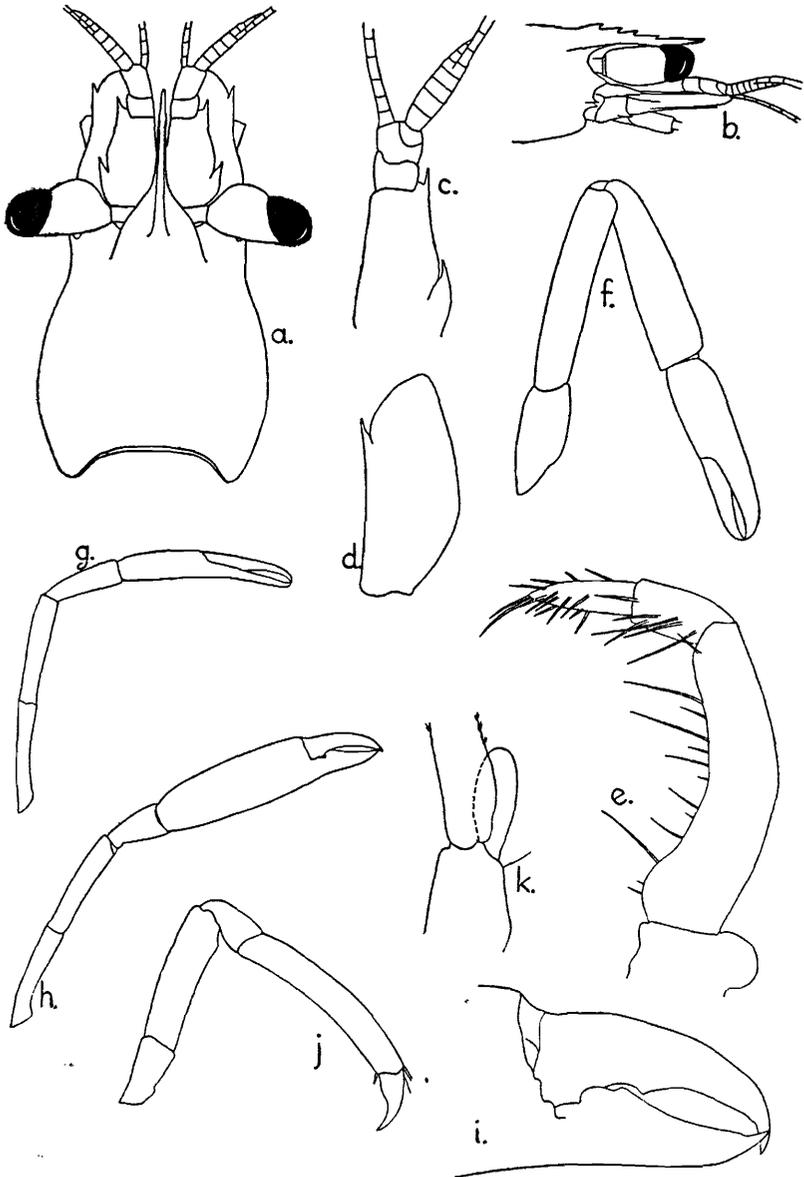


PLATE 61

Neopontonides dentiger, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, antennula; c, antenna; d, mandible; e, maxillula; f, maxilla; g, first maxilliped; h, second maxilliped; i, third maxilliped; j, first pereopod; k, second pereopod; l, third pereopod. a-c, j-l, x30; d-i, x60.

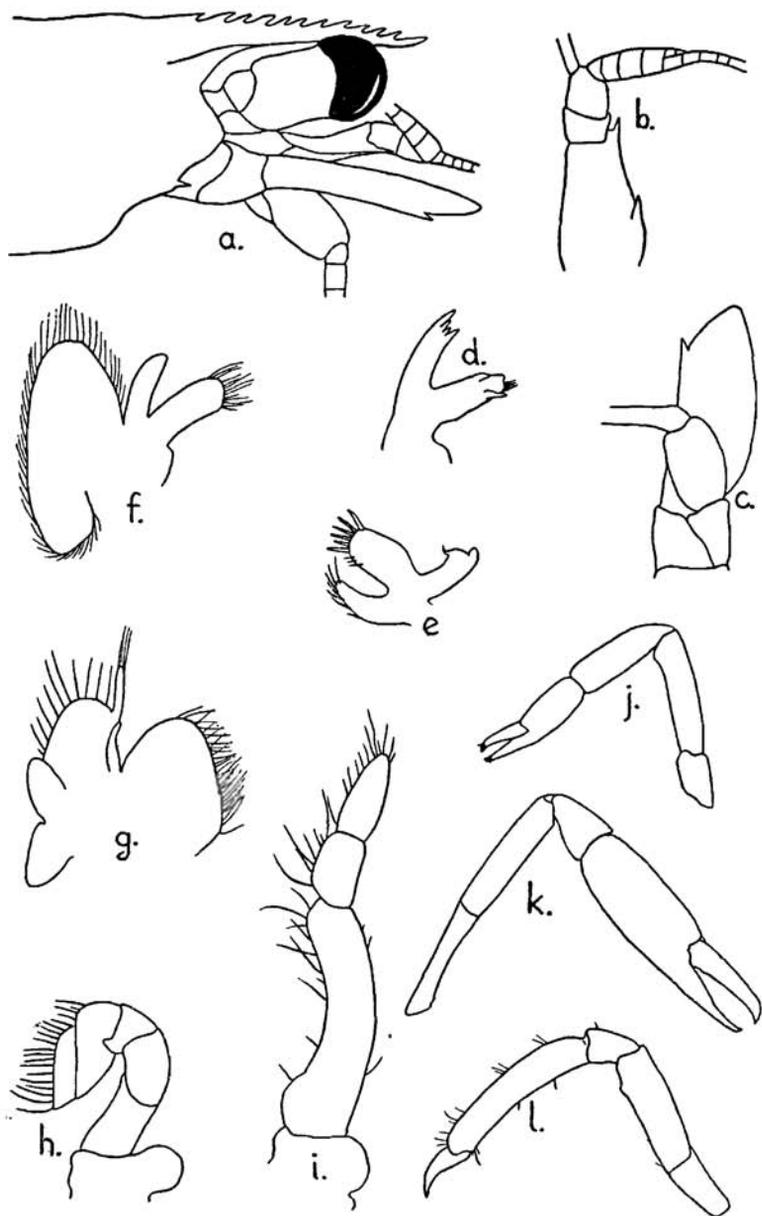


PLATE 62

Veleronia serratifrons, new species

a, anterior part of body in lateral view; b, anterior part of body in dorsal view; c, telson in dorsal view; d, antennula; e, antenna; f, third maxilliped; g, first pereiopod; h, smaller second leg; i, larger second leg (not full grown animal); j, larger second leg of adult male; k, fingers of larger second leg of adult male; l, third leg; m, endopod of first pleopod of male. a, b, d, e, g-l, x25; c, x20; f, x50; m, x100.

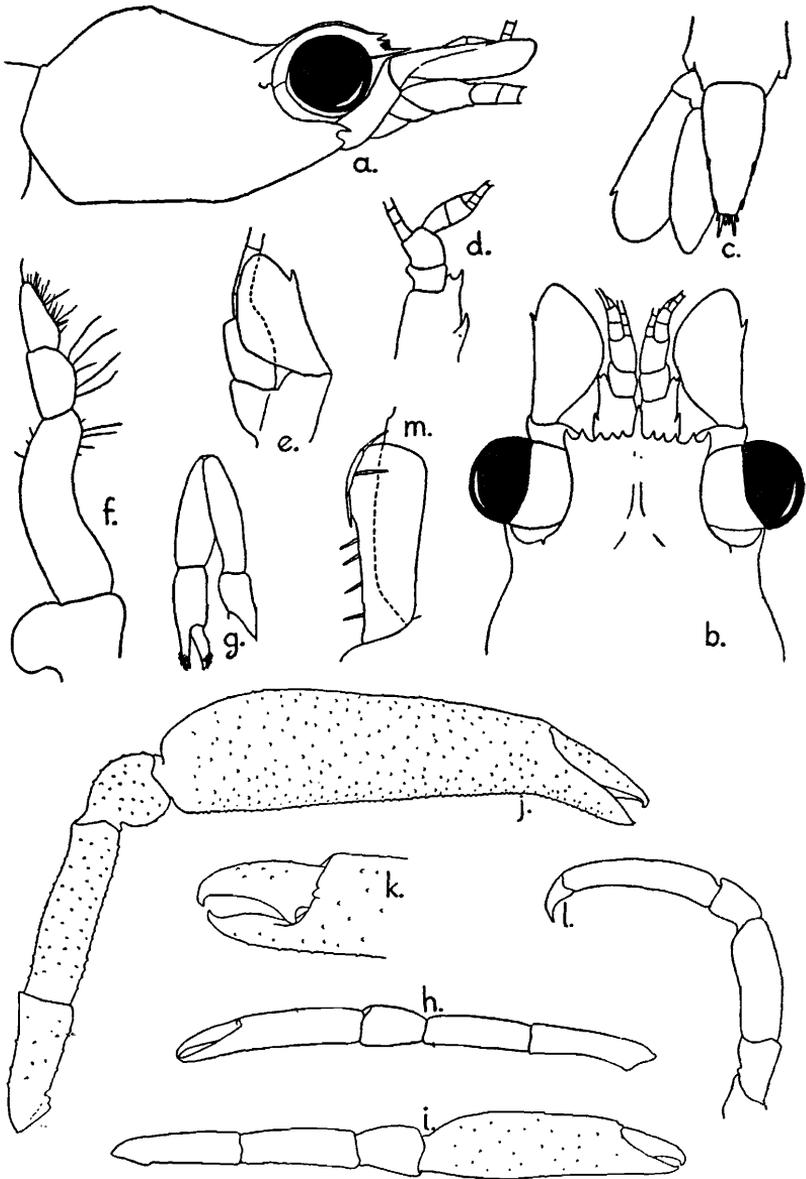


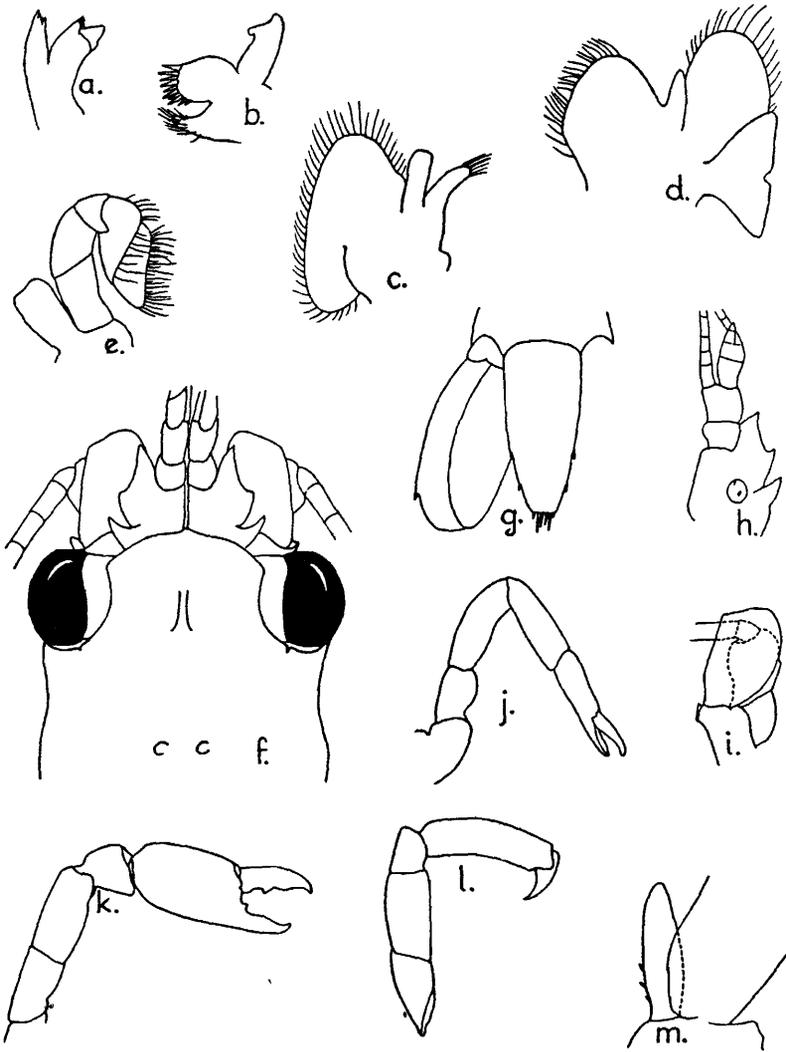
PLATE 63

Veleronia serratifrons, new species

a, mandible; b, maxillula; c, maxilla; d, first maxilliped; e, second maxilliped. a-e, x50.

Veleronia laevifrons, new species

f, anterior part of body in dorsal view; g, telson in dorsal view; h, antennula; i, antenna; j, first pereopod; k, second pereopod; l, third pereopod; m, endopod of first pleopod of male. f-l, x25; m, x100.



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