

## Pontoniine shrimps associated with cnidarians: new records and list of species from coastal waters of Viet Nam

### Креветки-понтониины ассоциированные с кишечнополостными: новые находки и список видов из прибрежных вод Вьетнама

Ivan N. Marin<sup>1</sup>, Temir A. Britayev<sup>1</sup> & Arthur Anker<sup>2</sup>  
И.Н. Марин<sup>1</sup>, Т.А. Бритаев<sup>1</sup> и А. Анкер<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Ecology and Morphology of Marine Invertebrates, A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution RAS, Leninsky prosp., 33, Moscow 117071 Russia. E-mail: temir@invert.sevin.msk.ru

Лаборатория экологии и морфологии морских беспозвоночных, Институт проблем экологии и эволюции им. А.Н. Северцова РАН, Ленинский проспект, 33, Москва 117071 Россия.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton Canada T6G 2E1. E-mail: aanker@ualberta.ca

Факультет биологии, Университет штата Альберта, Эдмонтон Канада T6G 2E1.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: фауна, креветки, Pontoniinae, Вьетнам, симбионты, кишечнополостные.

**ABSTRACT.** In the paper, the descriptions of 10 species of cnidarian-associated pontoniine shrimps, new for the fauna of Viet Nam, are given. *Coralliocaris nudirostris* and *Philarius lifuensis* are apparently associated with acroporid corals, and *Harpiliopsis spinigera* is associated with pocilloporid corals. *Palaemonella rotumata* are found on both acroporid and pocilloporid corals. Three species of the genus *Periclimenes*, *P. elegans*, *P. ornatus* and *P. magnificus*, are associated with the anemones: the first species with *Heteractis crispa* and *Actinodendron* sp., the second with *Heteractis crispa* and the third with burrowing *Macroactyla* sp. and *Cerianthus* sp. Three *Periclimenaeus* species (*P. hecate*, *P. rhodope* and *P. quadridentatus*) were also collected from corals, but it is considered that they are symbionts of the sponges and tunicates attached to coral colonies. Consequently, the fauna of Viet Nam is updated to 20 species of pontoniine shrimps associated with scleractinian corals and 5 species with sea anemones. A review of the known data on the associations of pontoniine shrimps with Cnidaria in Viet Nam is also presented.

**РЕЗЮМЕ.** В работе приводится описание 10 видов креветок-понтониин, новых для фауны Вьетнама, ассоциированных с представителями кишечнополостных. Креветки *Coralliocaris nudirostris* и *Philarius lifuensis* ассоциированы с кораллами-акропоридами, *Harpiliopsis spinigera* — с кораллами-поциллопоридами. *Palaemonella rotumata* обнаружены в ассоциации с акропоридными и поциллопоридными кораллами. Три вида из рода *Periclimenes*: *P. ornatus*, *P. elegans* и *P. magnificus*, описаны в ассоциации с анемонами: первый вид с актинией *Heteractis crispa* и актинодендром *Actinodendron* sp., второй с актинией *Heteractis crispa* и третий вид с зарывающейся актинией *Macroactyla*

sp. и цериантусом *Cerianthus* sp. В сборах с колоний кораллов обнаружено также три вида креветок из рода *Periclimenaeus* (*P. hecate*, *P. rhodope* и *P. quadridentatus*), которые предположительно не являются симбионтами кишечнополостных, а рассматриваются как симбионты губок и туникат, прикрепляющихся к колониям кораллов. Таким образом, с учетом наших находок, фауна Вьетнама насчитывается 18 видов креветок-понтониин, облигатно ассоциированных с кораллами и 5 видов — с анемонами. Представлен обзор данных по понтониинам ассоциированным с кишечнополостными во Вьетнаме.

### Introduction

Symbiotic crustaceans associated with cnidarians are widespread in the World Ocean, being especially numerous in shallow-water tropical seas [Bruce, 1976b; Castro, 1976; Vader, 1972, 1983]. Among cnidarian symbionts, caridean shrimps belonging to the family Palaemonidae (subfamily Pontoniinae) are dominant [Garth, 1974; Bruce, 1976b; Patton, 1976, 1994]. The amount of cnidarian symbionts in other caridean families (e.g. Hippolytidae and Alpheidae) are significantly lower [Patton, 1963; Bruce, 1972d; Garth, 1974; Knowlton & Keller, 1983, 1985; Goh & Chou, 1994; Goh et al., 1999; Spotte & Bubucis, 1996] and are particularly scarce among Pandalidae and Rhynchocinetidae [Bruce, 1972c, 1976b, 1983b; Howard, 1982; Stevens & Anderson, 2000]. In this associations all cnidarian taxa may be involved as hosts, excluding Ctenophores and hydroid medusae [Bruce, 1969a, 1972c, 1973, 1976a, 1977a; Criales, 1980; Patton, 1963; Spotte & Bubucis, 1996; Spotte et al, 1991, 1994; Goh & Chou, 1994; Goh et al, 1999; Williams & Williams, 1982; Zibrowius, 1984].

The fauna of symbiotic pontonine shrimps in the coastal waters of Viet Nam is probably similar to that of the adjacent regions such as Singapore, Hong-Kong, Philippines and the south islands of Japan [Bruce, 1993] but it is poorly known. The first data on symbiotic pontonine shrimps from Viet Nam were published at the beginning of the last century [Kemp, 1922]. More recently, an annotated list of symbiotic shrimps [Bruce, 1993] and some data on the ecology of shrimps associated with bivalves [Britayev

& Fakhruddinov, 1994] have been published. These last papers were based on the collections of T.A. Britayev in the vicinity of Nha Trang city. However, the current list of cnidarian-associated pontonine shrimps in Viet Nam including 15 species can not be considered as complete.

This paper provides a list of symbiotic pontonine shrimps associated with cnidarians in the Bay of Nha Trang (south central Viet Nam), as well as descriptions of ten species new for the Vietnamese fauna.

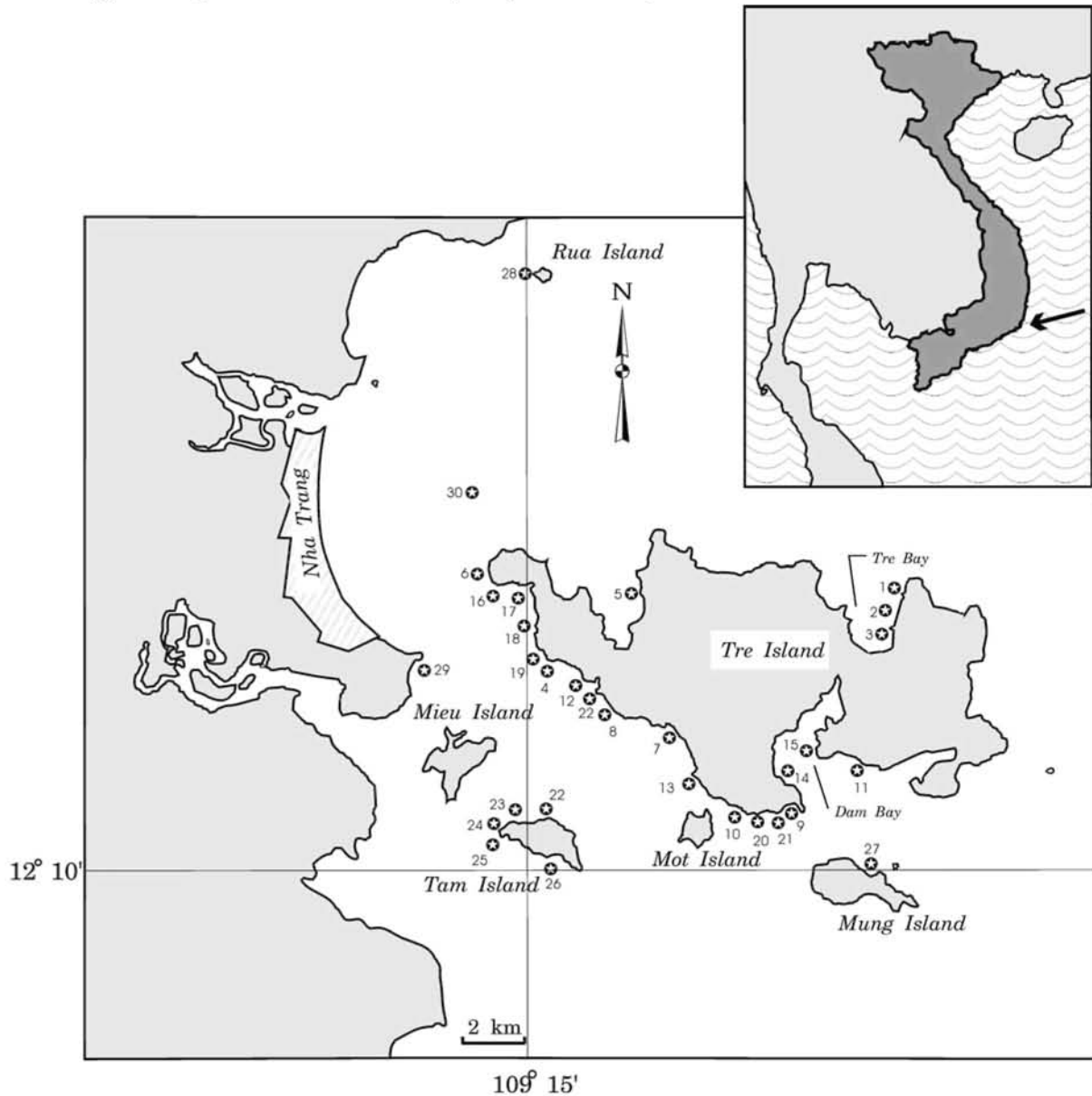


Fig. 1. Study area of the South China Sea. Circles indicate sampling localities (stations).

Рис. 1. Изучаемый район в Южно-Китайском море. Кружками отмечены точки сборов (станции).

## Material and Methods

A total of 49 colonies of scleractinian corals with their symbionts were collected in Viet Nam, the Bay of Nha Trang (Fig. 1), in 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990 and 2002

(11, 2, 9, 15 and 12 colonies, respectively). The samples were collected by SCUBA diving and wrapped in gauze each colony separately. Once in the laboratory the colonies were measured (length, width and height), photographed and, after removing of large symbionts, broken

to extract cryptic species. More than 900 specimens of symbionts were extracted from the corals. Among them, about 400 specimens of crabs, 350 shrimps, 20 anomurans and about 150 specimens from other taxa. The 35 coral colonies were identified as *Acropora* sp., 9 as *Pocillopora* sp., 2 as *Seriatopora* sp. and 3 as *Stylophora pistillata*. The actinians (*Cerianthus* sp., *Actinodendron* sp., *Heteractis crispera*, *H. aurora*, *H. magnifica*, *Stichodactyla haddoni*, *S. mertensii* and *Entacmaea quadricolor*) were observed in situ, photographed and the symbiont specimens were caught with scoop-net and kept in plastic bags. The crustaceans were fixed in 4% buffered sea water formol solution for 2-3 days and then preserved in 70% ethanol. Shrimps were identified under a light microscope MBS-10 and drawn with the help of a camera lucida. All specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Ecology and Morphology of Marine Invertebrates, A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution RAS.

## Systematic account

Family Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily Pontoninae Rafinesque, 1815

*Coralliocaris nudirostris* (Heller, 1861)  
Fig. 2a-n.

*Oedipus nudirostris* Heller, 1861: 27, pl. 3, fig. 25.

*Coralliocaris tahitoei* Boone, 1935: 180, fig. 12, pl. 49 [type locality: Poine Venus reef, Tahiti]

*Coralliocaris nudirostris* Borradaile, 1917: 382, 384. Bruce, 1972b: 262, fig. 2.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay; Tam Is., st. 25, depth 2-4 m, 28.02.1987: 4 ♂♂, 4 ovig. ♀♀ on *Acropora* sp. T.A. Brytayeve coll.

DESCRIPTION. Body depressed (Fig. 2a-c). Carapace (Fig. 2b, c) smooth, with antennal spine only. Rostrum (Fig. 2d, e) unarmed, reaching distal edge of penultimate segment of antennular peduncle in males (Fig. 2e) and distal edge of basal segment in females, slightly sloping down in large ovigerous females; lamina weak. Basal segment of antennular peduncle (Fig. 2h, i) as broad as long, with a well-developed disto-lateral lobe bearing distal spine; distal outer angle of the lobe with one small distal spine protruding forward up to the level of proximal edge of distal segment of antennular peduncle in females and with well-developed distal spine in males, reaching the middle of distal segment; distal inner angle of the basal segment (Fig. 2h) with one small spine in males. Endopod of 3rd maxilliped (Fig. 2j, k, l) robust, flattened and broad in both sexes; ischio-meral and basal segments completely fused; antepenultimate segment with distinct depression on dorso-lateral inner surface extending over the segment; penultimate segment with distinct setal basket on the disto-dorsal surface (although the basket is slightly thinner than in *Coralliocaris superba*), with inner edge straight in females (Fig. 2l) and convex in males (Fig. 2j); distal segment with some parallel rows of small setae terminating with long distal setae. Second pereopod equal, chelae with a row of long setae along the inner edge of immovable finger (Fig. 2m); dactylus simple, with extensor margin sinuous, without lateral carina; apexes of movable and immovable fingers terminating with long setae.

REMARKS. *Coralliocaris nudirostris* clearly differs from the other species of the genus from Nhatrang Bay, *C. superba* (Dana), *C. graminea* (Dana), *C. venusta* Kemp, in the following features: rostrum unarmed and short, not overreaching penultimate segment of antennules and dactylus of 2nd pereopod normal, with extensor margin smoothly sinuous.

*Coralliocaris nudirostris* most clearly resembles *C. brevirostris* Borradaile, 1898, which has similar unarmed rostrum and smoothly sinuous extensor margin of dactylus of 2nd pereopod, but this species has not yet been indicated in Viet Nam. Both species differ in the form both of the basal antennular segment and the disto-lateral lobe of this segment. The latter is weak, without distal tooth, and the form of the segment is much wider than long in *C. brevirostris*. Besides, the rostrum is longer and overreaches the basal segment of the antennules in *C. nudirostris* (rostrum just reaching the distal edge of the antennular peduncle in ovigerous females).

HOST. All Nhatrang specimens were collected from colonies of *Acropora* sp. The species has always been reported in association with scleractinian corals of the genus *Acropora* [Bruce, 1977a, 1998].

DISTRIBUTION. Tam Island, Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Also known from the Indian Ocean: Red Sea, coasts of Kenya, Tanzania and Zanzibar, La Reunion, Seychelles Islands, Mauritius, Maldives Islands, and from the Pacific Ocean: Japan, Marshall and Society Islands, Kiribati (Gilbert Islands), Tahiti.

*Harpiliopsis spinigera* (Ortmann, 1890)  
Fig. 3a-j.

*Anchistia spinigera* Ortmann, 1890: 511, pl. 36, fig. 23 [type locality: Samoa].

*Harpilius depressus* var. *gracilis* Kemp, 1922: 234, fig. 71 [type locality: Andaman Islands].

*Harpiliopsis depressus* var. *spinigerus*. — Holthuis, 1952: 184.

*Harpiliopsis spinigera*. — Bruce, 1976c: 127; 1977a: 9.

*Harpiliopsis spinigera*. — Bruce, 1977b: 72 [color illustration]. — Chace & Bruce, 1993: 82-83.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay; Tre Is.: st. 8, depth 2-4 m, 20.03.1990: 1 ♀ on *Pocillopora eydouxi*; Tam Is.: st. 23, depth 2-2.5 m, 07.11.1985: 3 ♂♂, 2 ovig. ♀♀ on unidentified pocilloporid colony; st. 23, depth 1-2.5 m, 03.12.1985: 1 ♂ and 1 ovig. ♀ on *Pocillopora* sp.; st. 24, 08.11.1985: 4 juv. on *Seriatopora* sp. All specimens collected by T.A. Brytayeve.

DESCRIPTION. Body depressed. Carapace bearing antennal and hepatic spines, the former considerably more dorsal than the latter. Rostrum (Fig. 3a-c) lancet-like, with ventral edge stretched ventrally in the middle; rostral formula being 0+6/3 in males and 0+6/4-5 in females, with distal dorsal and ventral teeth weak (Fig. 3d, e, f) and proximal dorsal tooth at the level of the antennal spine. Endopod of 3rd maxilliped (Fig. 3g) with elongated segments; antepenultimate segment about 4.5-5 times as long as wide. Second pereopod with merus 3 times as long as wide, bearing distal spine on extensor margin, carpus and ischium with distal spines on flexor margins, chelae of the pereopod (Fig. 3c) 4.5-5 times as long as wide (2-3 times in juveniles); dactylus (Fig. 3h, i) with cutting edge concave, armed with 2 teeth; fixed finger with cutting edge convex, armed with 2 teeth situated nearly to the articulation. Third pereopod with dactylus triangular in cross-section, curved, with well-defined ventro-lateral lamina and dorso-lateral projection, with apical spine. Telson (Fig. 3j) with posterior pair of dorso-lateral spines situated slightly distal to the middle between anterior pair and posterior edge.

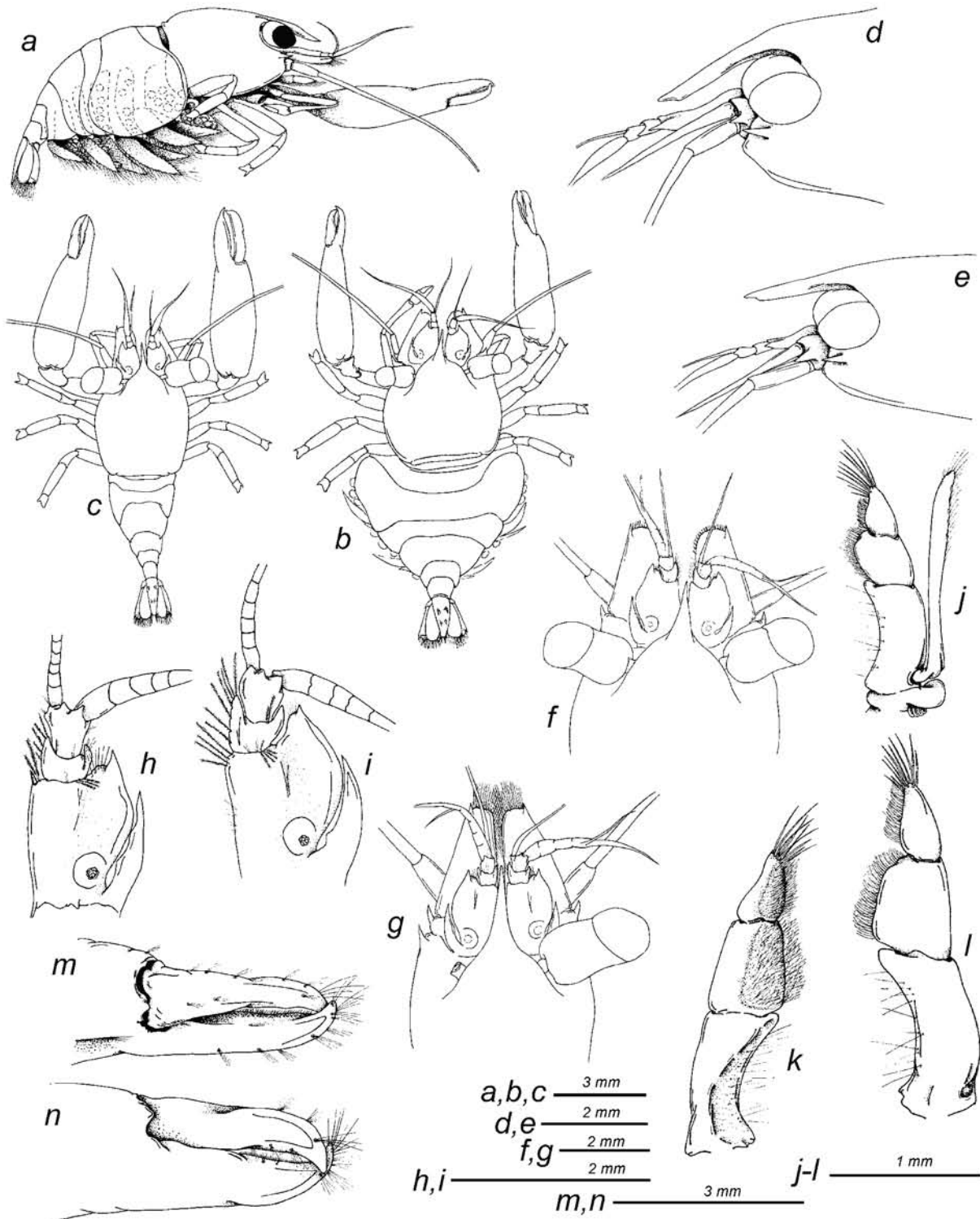


Fig. 2. *Coralliocaris nudirostris*, ovigerous ♀ (a, b, d, f, i, j-l) and mature ♂ (c, d, e, g, h, m, n): a — general view, lateral; b, c — same, dorsal; d, e — front of carapace, lateral view; f, g — same, dorsal view; h, i — antennula; j — third maxilleped; k, l — endopod of third maxilleped; m, n — dactylus of second pereopod.

Рис. 2. *Coralliocaris nudirostris*, половозрелая ♀ (a, b, d, f, i, j-l) и половозрелый ♂ (c, d, e, g, h, m, n): a — общий вид, сбоку; b, c — тоже, дорсально; d, e — передняя часть карапакса, вид сбоку; f, g — тоже, дорсально; h, i — антеннула; j — третья максиллепада; k, l — эндопод третьих максиллепад; m, n — дактилулус вторых переопод.

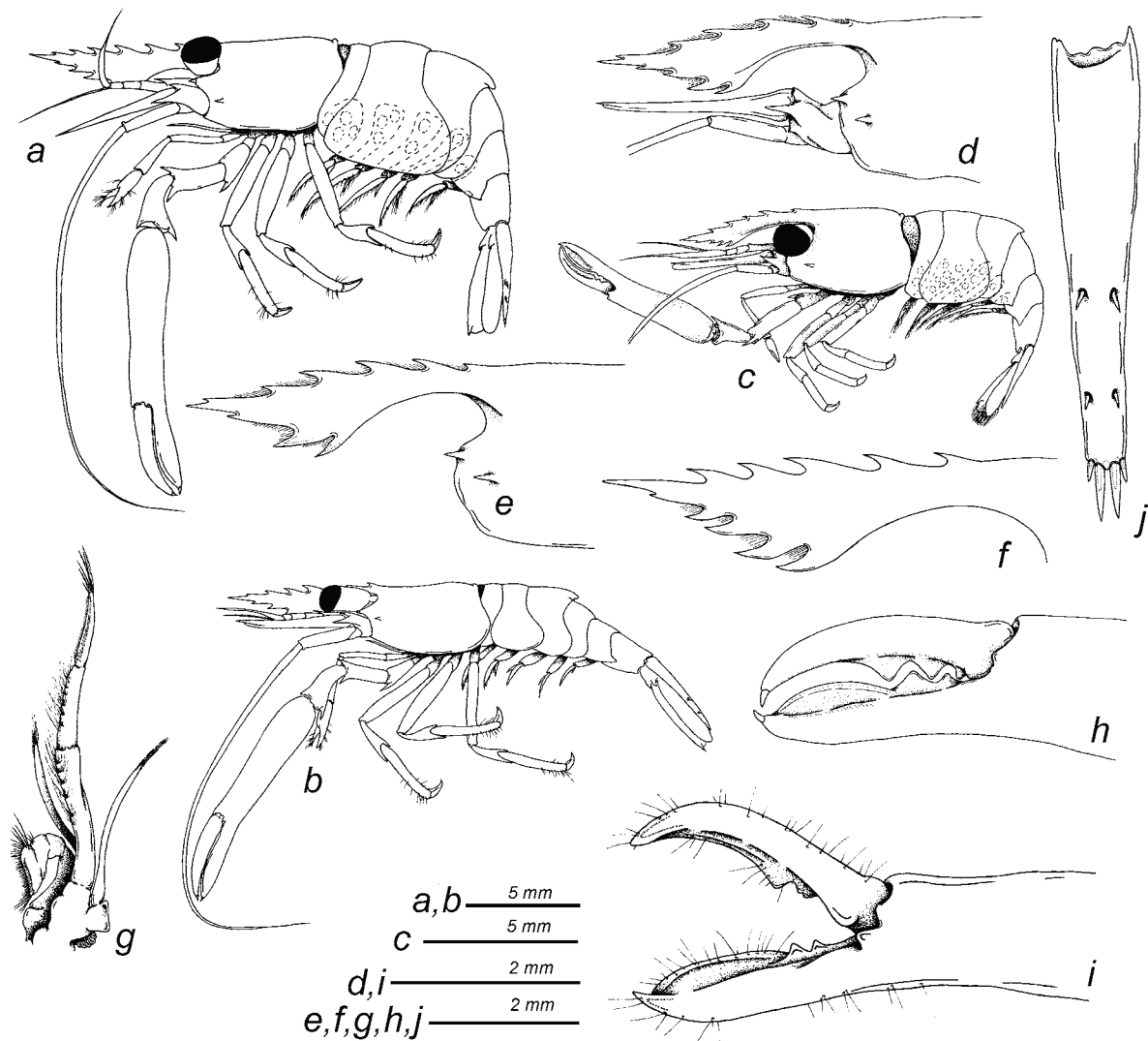


Fig. 3. *Harpiliopsis spinigera*, ovigerous ♀ (a, f, g, h, j), juvenile ♀ (b, e) and c, d, i — mature ♂ (c, d, i): a, b, c — general view, lateral; d, e — front of carapace, lateral view; f — rostrum; g — second and third maxillipeds; h, i — dactylus of second pereopod; j — telson.

Рис. 3. *Harpiliopsis spinigera*, половозрелая ♀ (a, f, g, h, j), ювенильная ♀ (b, e) и половозрелый ♂ (c, d, i): a, b, c — общий вид, сбоку; d, e — передняя часть карапакса, вид сбоку; f — рогрум; g — вторая и третья максиллепы; h, i — дактилус вторых переопод; j — тельсон.

**REMARKS.** All examined specimens are morphologically distinguished from *Harpiliopsis depressa* (Stimpson, 1860) by a lower number of teeth on fixed finger and shorter antepenultimate segment of 3rd maxilleped and position of posterior pair of dorso-lateral spines on telson. They also differ from *Harpiliopsis beaupresi* (Audouin, 1826) by having the antennal, hepatic spines and basicerite on the same level as well as by shorter segments of the endopod of the 3rd maxilleped and by amount of teeth on the movable and immovable fingers.

**HOST.** The Nhatrang specimens were collected from colonies of *Pocillopora eydouxi* Milne-Edwards & Haime, *Pocillopora* sp., *Seriatopora* sp. and Pocilloporidae gen sp. The species has been mainly reported in association with pocilloporid corals *Pocillopora* spp. and *Stylophora* spp. [Bruce, 1977a].

**DISTRIBUTION.** Tre and Tam Islands, Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Also known from the Indian Ocean: coasts of Kenya, Zanzibar, Comoro Islands, La Reunion, Seychelles, Maldives and Andaman Islands, and from the Pacific Ocean: Indonesia, Philippines, Great Barrier Reef, Marshall and Fijian Islands, Samoa, Panama and Colombia.

*Palaemonella rotumana* (Borradaile, 1898)  
Fig. 4a–g.

*Periclimenes rotumana* Borradaile, 1898: 383 [type locality: Rotuma, Fiji Islands]

*Palaemonella vestigialis* Kemp, 1922: 123, fig. 1,2, pl. 3: fig. 2 [type locality: Port Blair, Andaman Islands]. — Holthuis, 1952: 24, Figs 2a–b, 3.

*Palaemonella rotumana*. — Bruce, 1970: 276, Fig. 2.

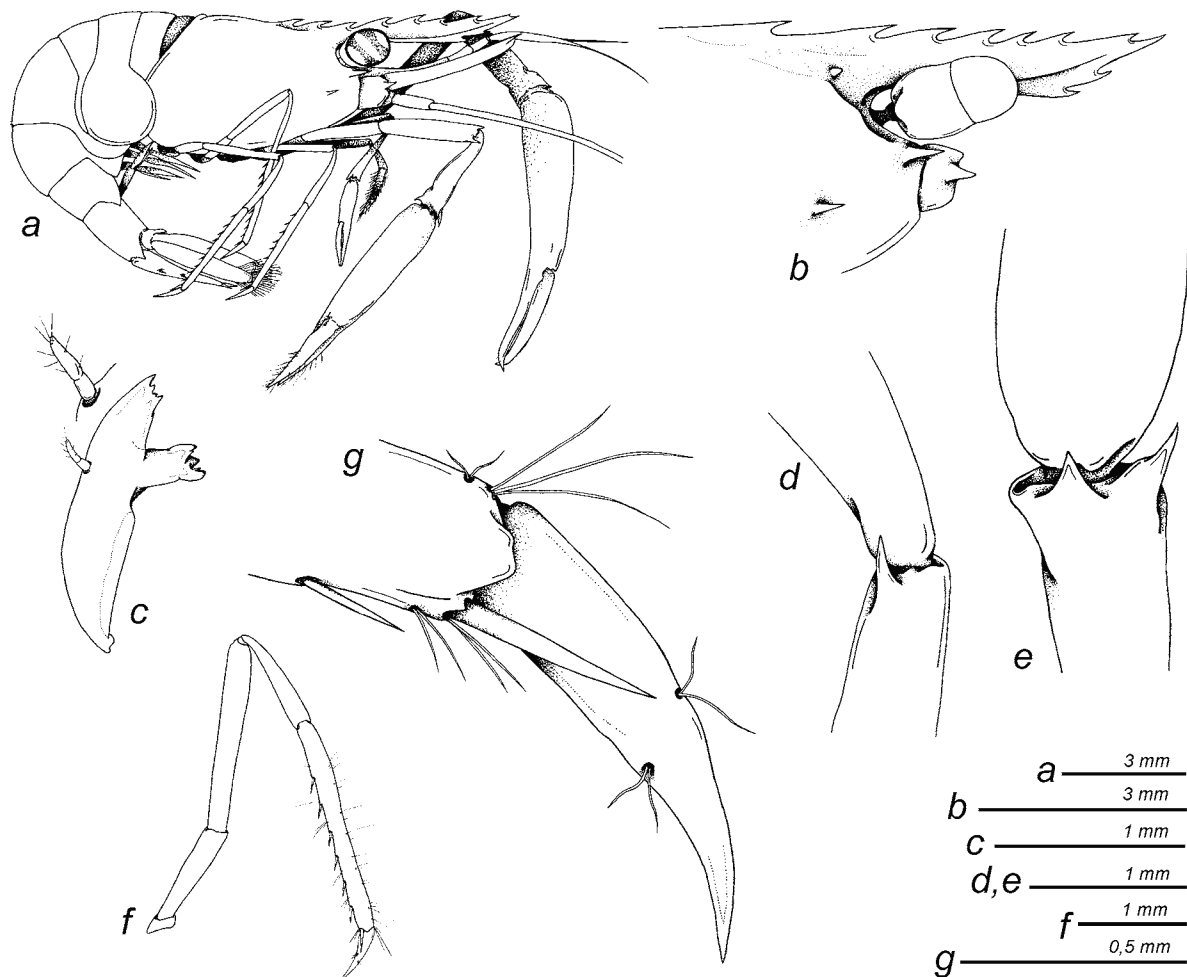


Fig. 4. *Palaemonella rotumana*, mature ♂: a — general view, lateral; b — rostrum and front of carapace, lateral view; c — mandibula; d — carpo-meral articulation of second pereiopod; e — mero-propodal articulation of second pereiopod; f — third pereiopod; g — dactylus of third pereiopod.

Рис. 4. *Palaemonella rotumana*, половозрелый ♂: а — общий вид, сбоку; б — рostrum и передняя часть карапакса, вид сбоку; с — мандибула; д — карпо-меральное сочленение вторых переопод; е — мero-проподальное сочленение вторых переопод; ф — третьи переоподы; г — дактилус третьих переопод.

**MATERIAL.** South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay; Tam Is.: st.23, 08.11.1985: 1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀ on *Seriatopora* sp.; 1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀ on *Acropora* sp.; st. 24, 25.03.2002: 1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀ on *Porites* aff. *cylindrical*. All specimens collected by T.A. Britayev.

**DESCRIPTION.** Carapace smooth, with antennal and hepatic spines, with supraorbital tubercle in ovigerous females only. Rostrum (Fig. 4b) overreaching the antennal peduncle, with well-developed dorsal and ventral lamina; rostral formula 2+5-6/2 in males and 1+6/2 in females. Mandibula (Fig. 4c) with 2-segmented palp bearing apical setae. Second pereiopod slightly differ in size in males and equal in females; ischium unarmed, carpus (Fig. 4e) with 2 marginal teeth; merus (Fig. 4d) with large distal teeth on lateral edge of flexor margin. Third pereiopod (Fig. 4f) with propodus 3.5-4 times as long as dactylus; disto-ventral propodal spine long, about 1/2 of the dactylus length; flexor margin of dactylus (Fig. 4g) slightly sinuous.

**REMARKS.** The examined specimens agree with the description of the species and are clearly distinguishable

from the other species of the genus. The most closer species, *Palaemonella pottsi* (Borradaile, 1915), differ in having shorter disto-ventral propodal spines and curved, more robust dactylus of 3rd pereiopod. Besides, *P. pottsi* shows clearly distinct ecological preferences, being commonly reported as crinoid-associated [Bruce, 1970].

**HOST.** All Nhatrang specimens were collected from colonies of the scleractinian corals *Acropora* sp., *Seriatopora* sp. and *Porites* aff. *cylindrical*. The species has been commonly reported from different scleractinian coral heads as well as free-living in a wide variety of habitats from coral reef to muddy bays and extending from shore pools to 70 m in depth [Bruce, 1970].

**DISTRIBUTION.** Tam Is, Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. This one of the most common pontonine shrimps, also very abundant in the Indo-West Pacific: from the Red Sea and Mozambique to Hawaii. In the South China Sea, has been reported from Singapore, Hong Kong and trawls near the Macclesfield Bank. This species has also recently extended

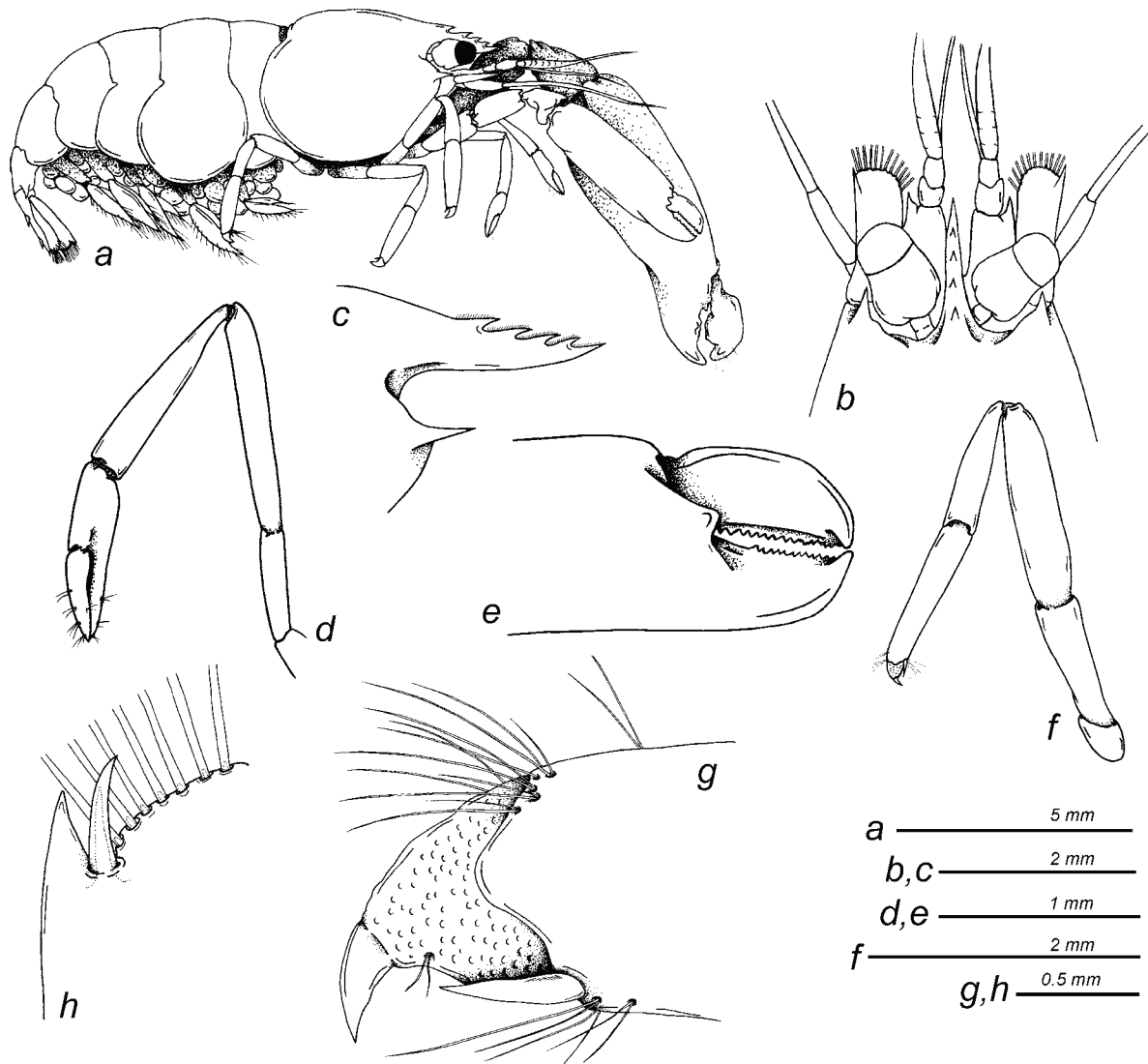


Fig. 5. *Periclimenaeus hecate*, ovigerous ♀: a — general view, lateral; b — front of carapace, dorsal view; c — rostrum; d — first pereiopod; e — chela of minor of second pereiopod; f — third pereiopod; g — dactylus of third pereiopod; h — disto-lateral angle of uropod.

Рис. 5. *Periclimenaeus hecate*, половозрелая ♀: а — общий вид, сбоку; б — передняя часть карапакса, дорсально; с — рostrum; д — первая переопода; е — клешня малой второй переоподы; ф — третья переопода; г — дактилус третьих переопод; h — дисто-латеральный угол уropод.

its distribution range into the eastern Mediterranean via the Suez Canal [Bruce, 1970].

*Periclimenaeus hecate* (Nobili, 1904)

Fig. 5 a–h.

*Corallicaris hecate* Nobili, 1904: 232 [type locality: Djibouti].  
*Periclimenaeus hecate*. — Bruce, 1974a: 1574, Figs 11, 12, 13E; 1976a: 22, Figs 8–11. — Chace & Bruce, 1993: 92.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay, Tam Is., st. 23, 08.11.1985: 1 ovig ♀ on *Seriatopora* sp. T.A. Britayev coll.

DESCRIPTION. Carapace (Fig. 5a, b) smooth, with antennal spine only. Rostrum (Fig. 5c) triangle-shaped, slightly overreaching proximal segment of antennal peduncle, with 4

dorsal teeth, without ventral ones. First pereiopod (Fig. 5d) with chelae simple and segments unarmed. Second pereiopod differ in shape and size, major chelae 1.5 times as bigger as the minor one (Fig. 5a), smooth, cylindrical, slightly narrowing distally, with stout process on dactylus opposing to fossa on fixed finger; minor chelae smooth and cylindrical, with cutting edge of fingers straight bearing numerous small teeth and large ones on apices (Fig. 5e). Third pereiopod (Fig. 5f) stout, simple, with robust segments; propodus with one terminal ventral spine; dactylus (Fig. 5g) simple, without accessory spines. Disto-lateral angle of exopod of uropod (Fig. 5h) slightly curved inside.

REMARKS. Bruce [1974a] indicated that “the minor second pereiopod is small, less than half the length of the major

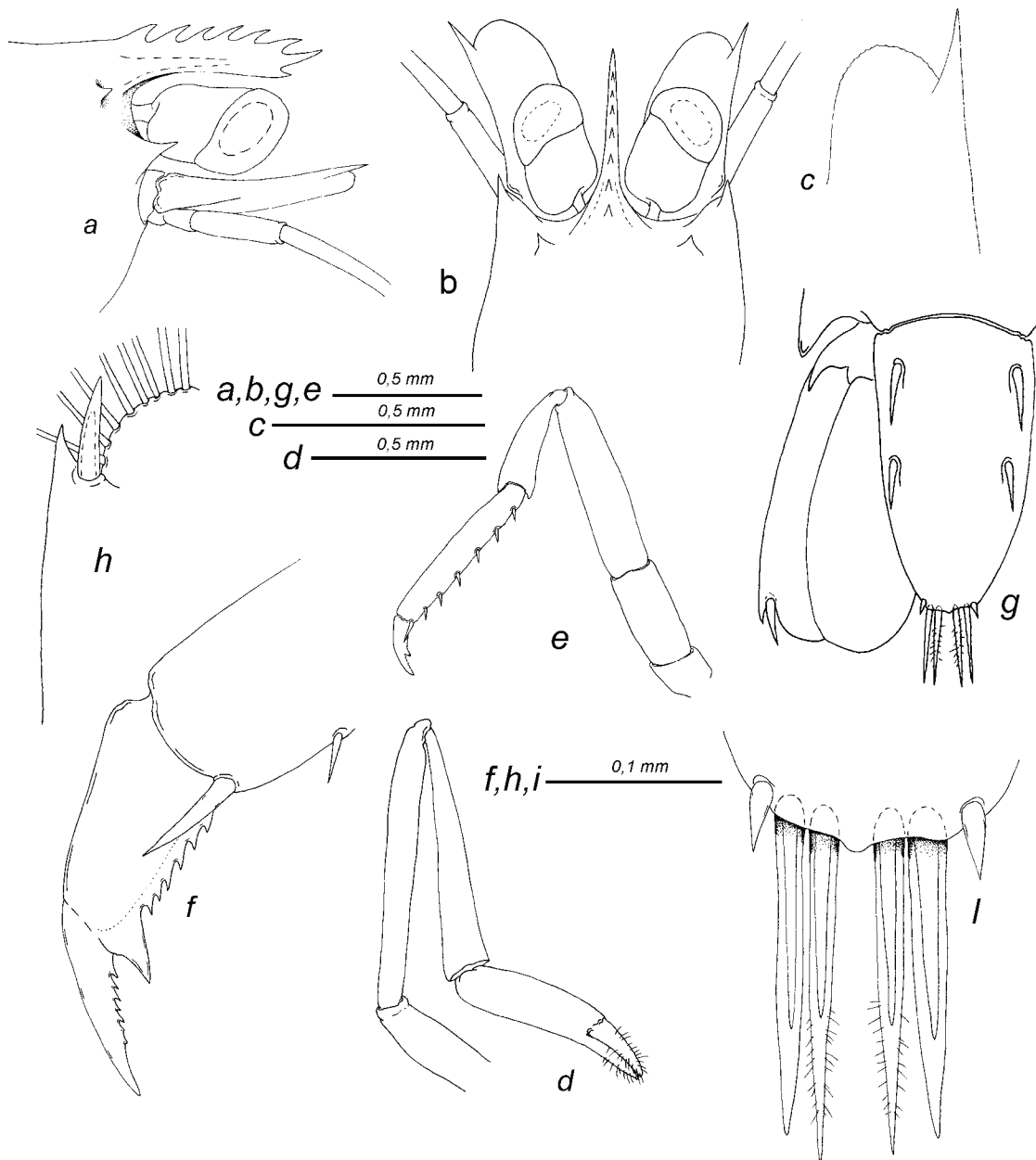


Fig. 6. *Periclimenaeus rhodope*, ovigerous ♀: a — front of carapace, lateral view; b — same, dorsal view; c — distal part of scaphocerite; d — first pereopod; e — third pereopod; f — dactylus of third pereopod; g — uropods and telson; h — distolateral angle of uropod; i — distal edge of telson.

Рис. 6. *Periclimenaeus rhodope*, половозрелая ♀: а — передняя часть карапакса, вид сбоку; б — тоже, дорсальный вид; с — дистальная часть скафоцерита; d — первая переопода; е — третья переопода; f — дактилус третьих переопод; g — уроподы и тельсон; h — дисто-латеральный угол уропод; i — дистальный край тельсона.

chelae in male". In the examined female specimen, the length of minor chelae is about 2/3 as long as the major and we proposed that the different lengths are connected to sexual dimorphism.

HOST. The single Nhatrang specimen was collected from a colony of *Seriatorpora* sp. The species has been mainly reported in association with ascidians from genera *Diplosoma* and *Didemnum* [Bruce, 1976a, 2002; Chace & Bruce, 1993]. The occurrence of this species on *Seriatorpora* sp. has

been previously reported and may be explained by the presence of the ascidian host attached to the base or branches of the coral colony [Bruce, 1976a], the shrimps being separated from the host during the collecting. However, no ascidians or special remarks on their occurrence were printed out for the Nhatrang collection.

DISTRIBUTION. Tam Is, Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Also recorded from the Indian Ocean: Red Sea, coasts of Kenya,



Comoro Islands, Seychelles Islands, La Reunion, Maldives Islands, and from the Pacific Ocean: Indonesia, South China Sea (Nansha Islands), Western Australia and Queensland.

*Periclimenaeus rhodope* (Nobili, 1904)  
Fig. 6a–l.

*Coralliocaris* (*Onyccaris*) *rhodope* Nobili, 1904: 233.

*Periclimenaeus rhodope*. — Bruce, 1974a: 1158–1562, Figs 1, 2, 7a–b.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay; Tam Is., st.23, 28.11.1985: 1 ovig. ♀ on *Seriatopora* sp. T.A. Britayev coll.

DESCRIPTION. Carapace (Fig. 6a, b) smooth, with supraorbital and antennal spines. Rostrum reaching the distal segment of antennula, but not overreaching its distal margin; rostral formula — 7/1. Distal spine of scaphocerite (Fig. 6c) overreaching the distal margin of blade. First pereopod (Fig. 6d) with merus and carpus subequal; fingers slender, with simple cutting edges and small pointed hooked tips. Second pereopod are absent. Third pereopod (Fig. 6e) stout, simple, with robust segments; carpus unarmed; propodus with a series of ventral spine; dactylus (Fig. 6f) distinctly biunguiculate, with minute denticles along the ventral margin of unguis and corpus proximal to the accessory spine. Disto-lateral angle of exopod of uropod (Fig. 6h) protruding into straight strong spine.

HOST. The Nhatrang specimen was collected from a colony of *Seriatopora* sp. The species also known as associated to sponges of the genus *Haliclona* [Bruce, 1981].

DISTRIBUTION. Tam Is., Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Previously known only from western Indian Ocean: coasts of Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania and Zanzibar, and from the Great Barrier Reef: Heron Island.

*Periclimenaeus stylirostris* Bruce, 1969  
Figs 7a–j, 8a–d.

*Periclimenaeus stylirostris* Bruce, 1969b: 167–168; 1972a: 68–75, Figs 2–6. — Bruce & Coombes, 1995: 120–123, Figs 8, 9. — Li, 2000: 138, Fig. 169.

*Periclimenaeus* sp. — Lowry and Springthorpe, 1992: 129.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay, Tam Is. depth 4–6 m. 1985, number of st. and data absent: 1 ovig. ♀, 1 non-ovig. ♀ and 1 ♂ on *Acropora* sp. T.A. Britayev coll.

DESCRIPTION. Carapace (Fig. 7a) smooth, without supraorbital spine or tubercle, antennal spine well-developed, acute, reaching to the level of eye's cornea. Rostrum (Fig. 7b, c) well-developed, not thin or slender, with six well-developed dorsal teeth, without ventral teeth. Sixth abdominal segment with posterior angles protruding into long spine (Fig. 8d, e). Telson with two pairs of well developed dorsal submarginal spines equal to 1/8 of telson length, with three pairs of terminal spines. Scaphocerite (Fig. 7d) overreaching tip of the rostrum, spine short, slightly larger in males than in females, exceeded by lamella (Fig. 7e, f). Chela of first pereopod with simple tapering dactylus equal to the palm length. Second pereopod smooth; major pereopod with carpus (Fig. 7h) bearing lobular process distodorsally; chela (Fig. 7g) with palm slightly compressed, subcylindrical; dactylus flattened, about 1/3 as palm length, with a rounded disto-lateral margin terminating in a stout, bluntly hooked tip, without clear demarcation of distinct molar process; minor pereopod with chela (Fig. 7i) about 1/3 of length of major one in females and 1/2 in males; dactylus (Fig. 7j) compressed, laminar, hemispherical, with cutting edge convex, entire, with distal curved tooth; fixed finger also com-

pressed with a longitudinal groove for cutting edge of dactylus, the tip bearing two small teeth. Third pereopod with propodus 6–7 times as long as wide, bearing three small ventral spines and a pair of disto-ventral long spines (Fig. 8a), nearly equal to the length of dactylus; dactylus (Fig. 8c) biunguiculate, short and stout, about 1/6–1/7 of propodal length, with curved unguis and accessory spine equal in length and about 1/2 of dactylus length. Propodus of 4th and 5th pereopod bearing only two ventral spines (Fig. 8b). Uropod with disto-lateral angle protruded into straight spine overreaching level of the middle of disto-lateral spine (Fig. 8d). Endopod exceeding the exopod and extending to the level of posterior margin of telson.

REMARKS. The examined specimens are clearly identical with Bruce's [1972a] male specimen of *P. stylirostris*, that it is the reason why only the ovigerous female is fully described here. In holotype of *P. stylirostris* rostrum is more thin and slender, but it can be considered as a individual variation [Bruce, 1972].

HOST. The Nhatrang specimens were collected from a colony of *Acropora* sp. Probably, these shrimps inhabit an encrusting sponges [Bruce, 2002].

DISTRIBUTION. Tam Is., Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Known from the Indian Ocean: coasts of Kenya, La Reunion, and from the Pacific Ocean: South China Sea (Cape St. Mary, Hong Kong), Marianna Islands, Northern Territory (Trepang Bay), Queensland, Coral Sea (Elizabeth Reef), New Caledonia, Fijian Islands.

*Periclimenaeus* sp. 1  
Fig. 9a–c.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay; Tam Is., st. 23, 3.12.1985: 1 ovig ♀ on unidentif coral. T.A. Britayev coll.

DESCRIPTION. The specimen is hardly damaged, the large chela of the 2<sup>nd</sup> pereopod and all pairs of ambulatory pereopod being absent. Carapace smooth, with supraorbital and antennal spines. Rostrum reaching the middle of distal segment of antennular peduncle; rostral formula 6/1, all teeth well developed. Disto-lateral spine of scaphocerite (Fig. 9c) overreaching the distal margin of blade. First pereopod (Fig. 9d) with merus and carpus subequal; dactylus simple, slender, with small pointed hooked tips, about 1/4 of palm length. Minor chela of second pereopod with granular palm; carpus and merus smooth. Disto-lateral angle of exopod of uropod (Fig. 9h) protruded into spine.

REMARKS. The morphological features of the specimen may correspond to *Periclimenaeus* aff. *rhodope*, but it is impossible to fully identify the species without the examination of the ambulatory pereopods.

*Periclimenaeus* sp. 2  
Fig. 9d–h.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay; Tam Is., st.23, 08.11.1985: 1 ovig. ♀ and 1 ♂ on *Seriatopora* sp. T.A. Britayev coll.

DESCRIPTION. Specimen lacking the large chela of second pereopod and all pairs of ambulatory pereopods. Carapace smooth, with supraorbital and antennal spines. Rostrum reaching the distal margin of basal segment of antennular peduncle, triangular; rostral formula 4/0, all teeth well developed. Disto-lateral spine of scaphocerite (Fig. 9c) overreaching the distal margin of blade. First pereopod (Fig. 9d) with merus and carpus subequal; dactylus simple, slender, about 1/3

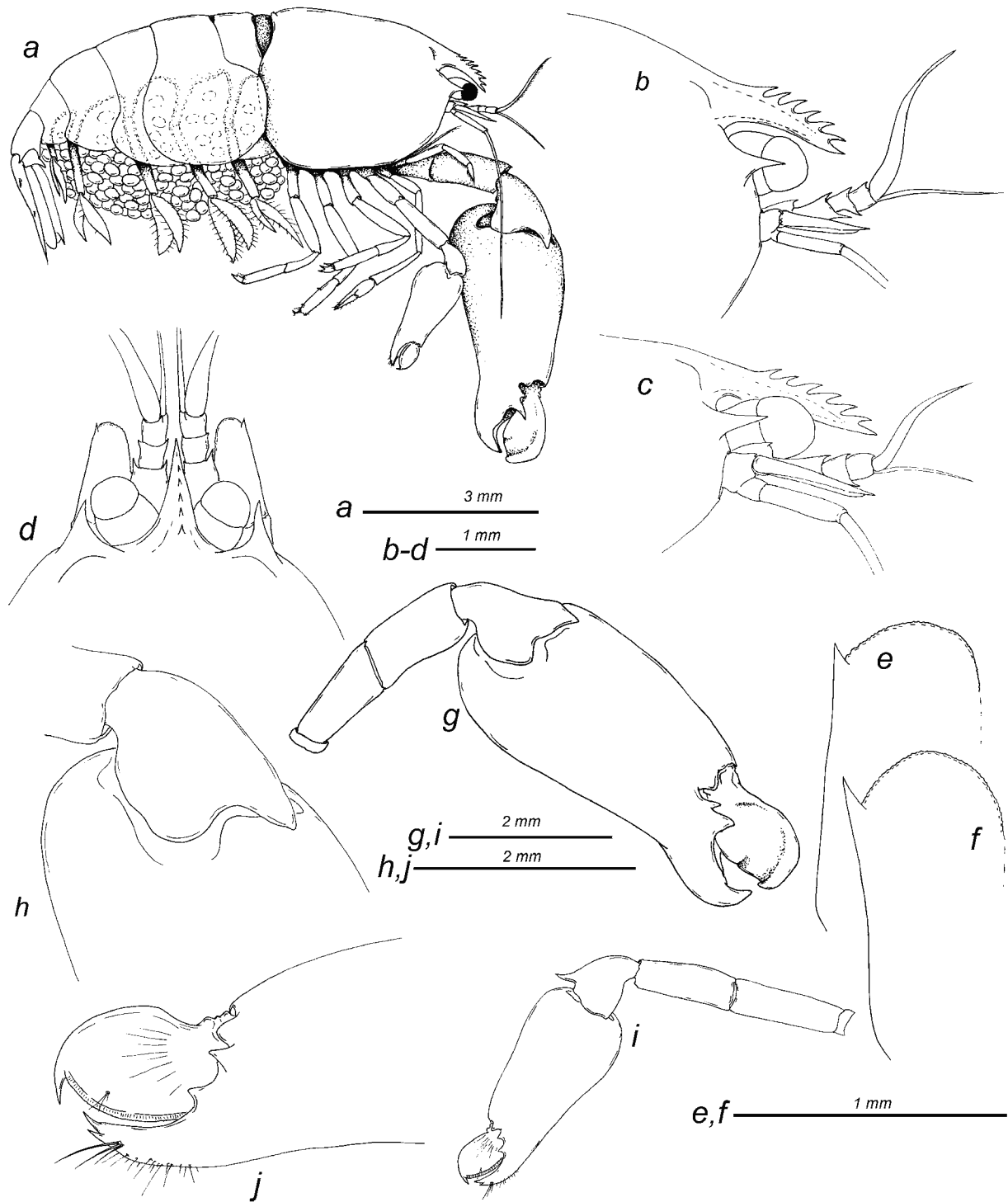


Fig. 7. *Periclimenaeus stylirostris*, ovigerous ♀ (a, b, d, g-j) and mature ♂ (c, f): a — general view, lateral; b, c — front of carapace, lateral view; d — same, dorsal view; e, f — scaphocerite; g — major second pereiopod; h — carpus of major second pereiopod; i — minor second pereiopod; j — dactylus of minor second pereiopod.

Рис. 7. *Periclimenaeus stylirostris*, половозрелая ♀ (a, b, d, g-j) и половозрелый ♂ (c, f): a — общий вид, сбоку; b, c — передняя часть карапакса, вид сбоку; d — тоже, дорсальный вид; e, f — скафоцерит; g — большая вторая переопода; h — карпус большой второй переоподы; i — малая вторая переопода; j — дактилус малой второй переоподы.

of palm length. Major chela of second pereiopod with numerous setae on ventro-lateral parts of palm; carpus and merus smooth. Telson with 2 pair of well-developed dorsal submarginal spines, and 3 pairs of marginal spines. Disto-lateral angle of exopod of uropod (Fig. 9h) protruded into spine, reaching the middle of disto-lateral spine.

REMARKS. The damage of the specimen does not allow identify the species, but the finding of a representative of the genus *Periclimenaeus* on coral colony is enough interesting to justify the inclusion of a short description in this paper.

*Periclimenes elegans* (Paulson, 1875)  
(Fig. 10)

*Anch[istia] elegans* Paulson, 1875: 113, pl. 17: Fig. 1 [type locality: Red Sea].

*Periclimenes (Falciger) dubius* Borradaile, 1915: 211 [type locality: Minicoy, Laccadive Islands].

*Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) elegans*. — Kemp, 1922: 215, figs. 60–62.

*Periclimenes (Harpilius) elegans*. — Holthuis, 1952: 81, fig. 31.

*Periclimenes elegans*. — Bruce, 1983a: 884. — Chace & Bruce, 1993: 110–111.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay; Tre Is.: st. 9, depth 9 m, actinia № 2, 05.05.2003: 1 ovig. ♀, 4 ♂♂ (two of them bearing bopyrids on abdomens) under *Heteractis* aff. *crispa*; depth 11 m, 05.05.2003: 2 ovig ♀♀ on sand under *Actinodendron* sp. All specimens are collected by O.V. Savinkin.

DESCRIPTION. Rostrum (Fig. 10b–d) extending the antennal scale, directed antero-dorsal in anterior ½; rostral formula 1+6–7/3; posterior-most tooth scarcely isolated from the remainder of the dorsal series, situated on the level of the hepatic spine. Carapace (Fig. 10e) smooth, with supraorbital spine, hepatic spine arising directly posterior to antennal one. Fourth thoracic sternite with slender median process. Fourth abdominal somite without distinct dorsal crest (Fig. 10a). First pereiopod overreaching the antennal scale. Second pereiopod similar in size and shape; merus (Fig. 10h) armed with distal tooth on flexor margin; carpus is slightly longer than palm of chelae, with 2 distal spines; dactylus slightly longer than ½ of palm. Third pereiopod (Fig. 10k) with propodus having 5–6 pairs of small spines, dactylus simple (Fig. 10l), with flexor margin concave, not biunguiculate. Fifth pereiopod non-reaching the distal end of the antennal scale. Uropod (Fig. 10m) overreaching the extended telson.

HOST. Nhatrang specimens were collected on the sand under the actinian *Heteractis* aff. *crispa* and *Actinodendron* sp. Possibly, they found only a protection under the actinians. The species have been recorded as free-living [Chace & Bruce, 1993].

DISTRIBUTION. Tre Is., Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Also recorded from the Indian Ocean: Red Sea, coasts of Africa and Laccadive Islands, and from the Pacific Ocean: Hong Kong, Philippines, Great Barrier Reef and Marshall Islands.

*Periclimenes magnificus* Bruce, 1979  
Fig. 11 a–d.

*Periclimenes magnificus* Bruce, 1979a: 195, fig. 1–5, pl. 1: fig. A–C [type locality: Wisari Reef, Capricorn Island, Queensland; 26–29 meters]. — Fransen, 1989: 143, Figs 4b, c, 5e–8, 6i–m, 7i–p. — Chace & Bruce, 1993: 118.

MATERIAL. South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay, st. 30, muddy sand, 05.05.2002: 1 ♀ on *Ceriantus* sp; 1 ♂ on *Macroductyla* sp. T.A. Britayev coll.

DESCRIPTION. Rostrum (Fig. 11b) not overreaching the antennal scale, sickle-like, with well-developed dorsal

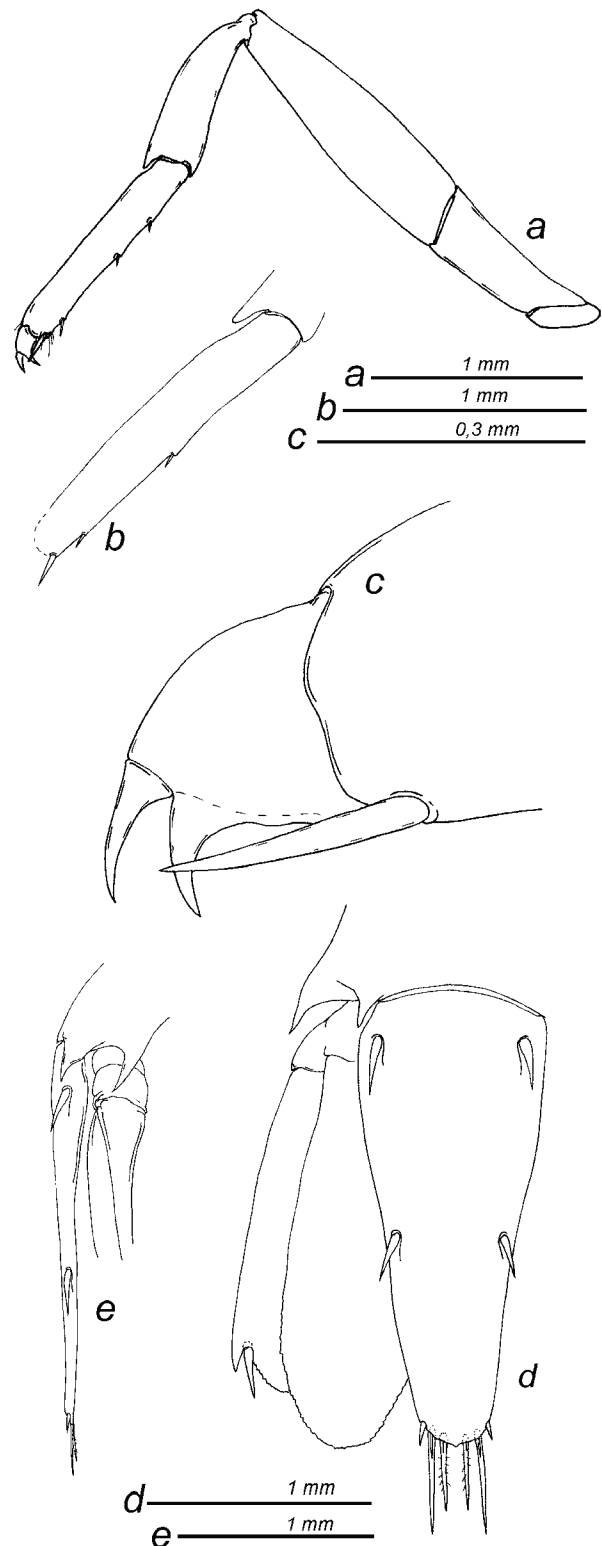


Fig. 8. *Periclimenaeus stylirostris*, ovigerous ♀: a — third pereiopod; b — propodus of fourth pereiopod; c — dactylus of fourth pereiopod; d — telson and uropods; e — same, lateral view.

Рис. 8. *Periclimenaeus stylirostris*, половозрелая ♀: а — третья переопода; б — проподус четвертой переоподы; с — дактилус четвертой переоподы; д — тельсон и уроподы; е — тоже, вид с боку.

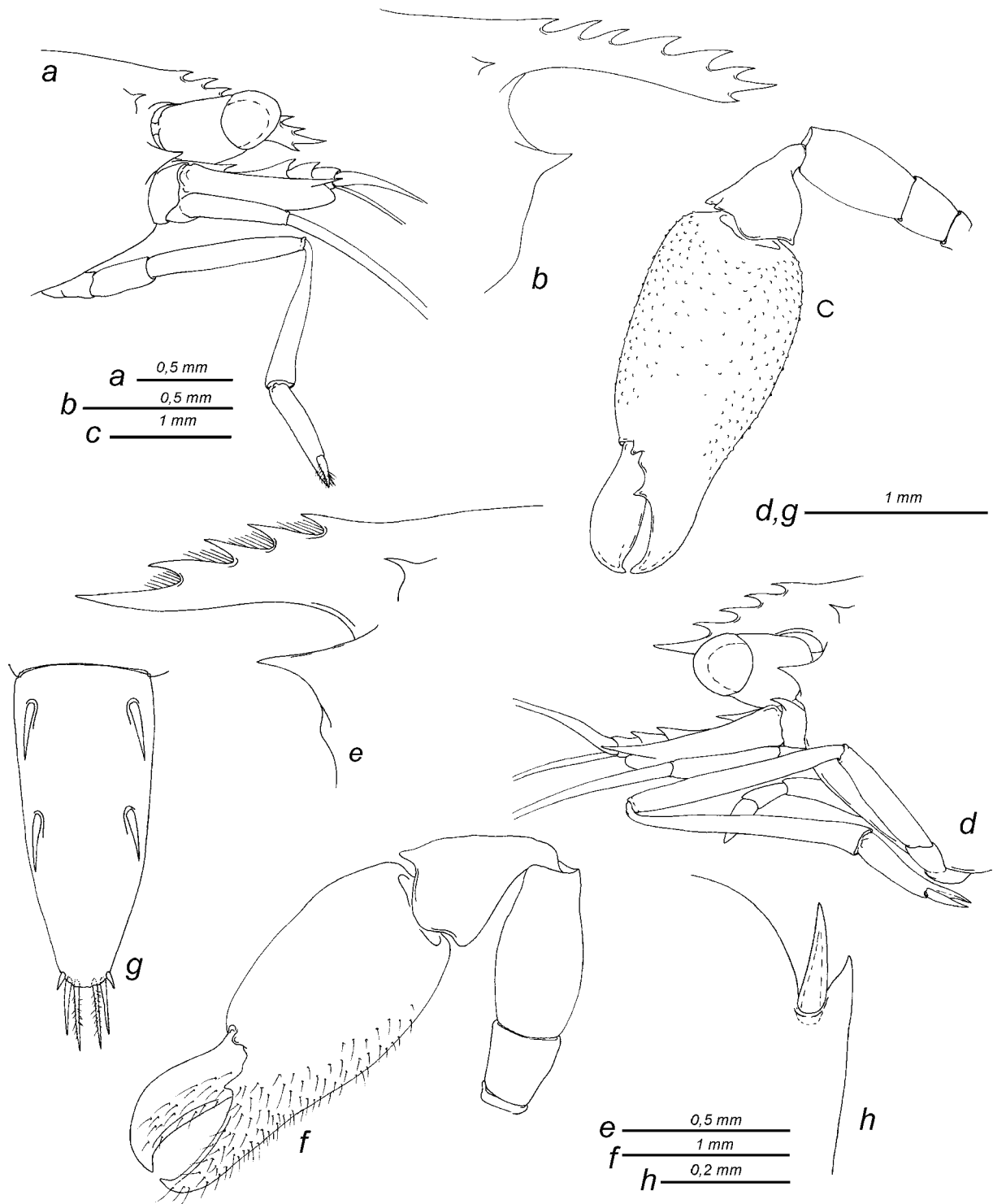


Fig. 9. *Periclimenaeus* sp. 1, mature ♀ (a–c) and *Periclimenaeus* sp. 2, mature ♂ (d–h): a — front of carapace, lateral view; b — rostrum; c — major second pereopod; d — front of carapace, lateral view; e — rostrum; f — major second pereopod; g — telson; h — disto-lateral angle of uropod.

Рис. 9. *Periclimenaeus* sp. 1, половозрелая ♀ (a–c) и *Periclimenaeus* sp. 2, половозрелый ♂ (d–h): а — передняя часть карапакса, вид сбоку; б — рострум; с — большая вторая переопода; d — передняя часть карапакса, вид сбоку; е — рострум; f — большая вторая переопода; g — тельсон; h — дисто-латеральный угол уропода.

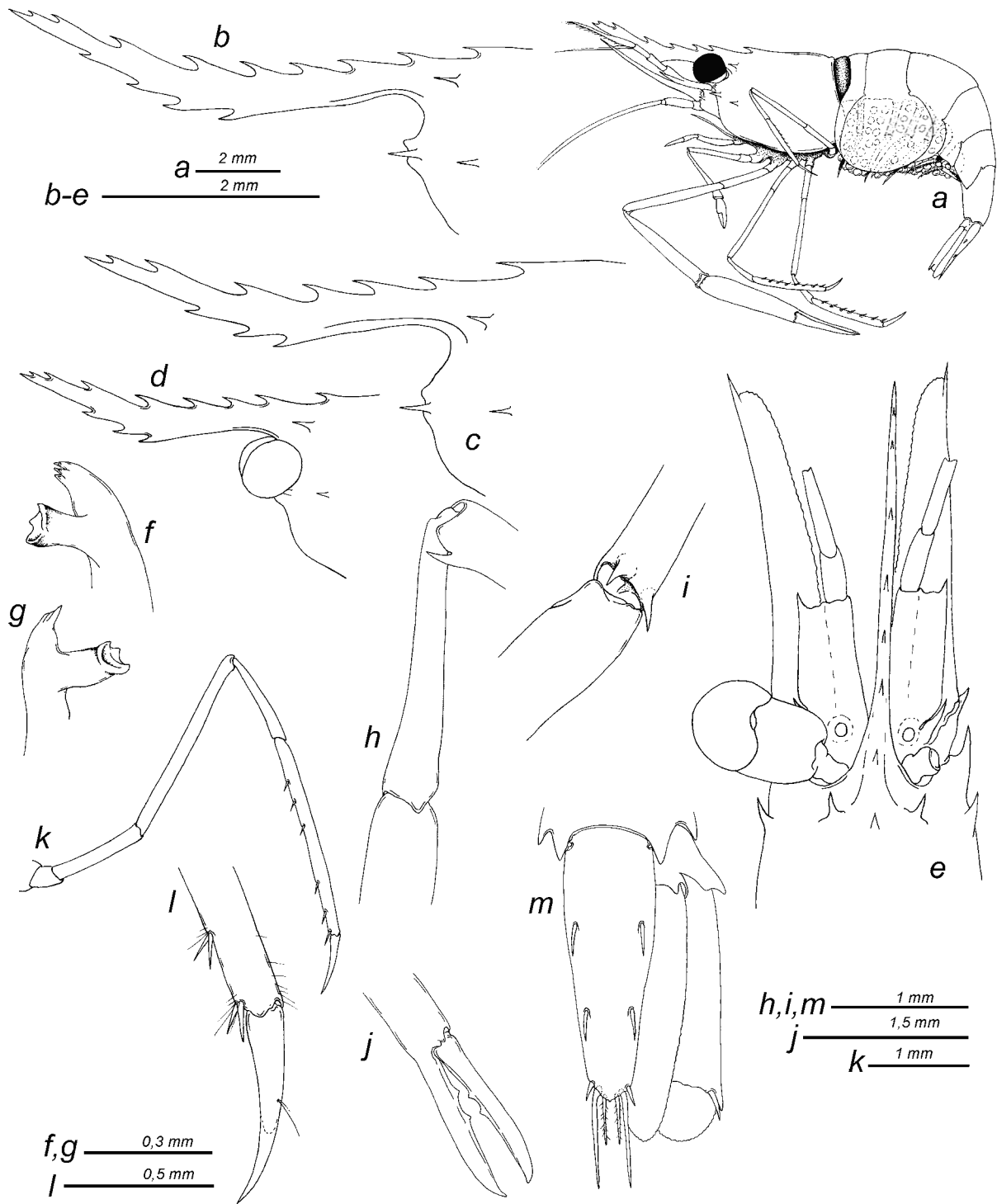


Fig. 10. *Periclimenes elegans*, ovigerous ♀ (a, c, e, f, g, m), juvenile ♂(d) and mature ♂(b, h-j): a — general view, lateral; b-d — rostrum; e — front of carapace, dorsal view; f, g — mandible; h — carpo-meral articulation of second pereiopod; i — carpo-propodal articulation of second pereiopod; j — dactylus of second pereiopod; k — third pereiopod; l — dactylus of third pereiopod; m — telson and uropods.

Рис. 10. *Periclimenes elegans*, половозрелая ♀ (a, c, e, f, g, m), ювенильный ♂(d) и половозрелый ♂(b, h-j): a — общий вид, сбоку; b-d — рострум; e — передняя часть карапакса, дорсальный вид; f, g — мандибула; h — карпо-меральное сочленение вторых переопод; i — карпо-проподальное сочленение вторых переопод; j — дактилус вторых переопод; k — третья переопода; l — дактилус третьих переопод; m — тельсон и уropоды.

and lateral lamina; rostral formula 1+8/1, distal dorsal and ventral spines weak, last tooth in rostral series situated at the level of the hepatic spine. Carapace smooth, with antennal and hepatic spine, the last being larger. Forth abdominal somite with distinct dorsal crest (Fig. 11a); 6th abdominal somite elongated, about 2-2.5 times as long as wide. First pereiopod large and similar. Second pereiopod similar in size and shape; palm of the chelae about 1.5–2 times as long as carpus; fixed finger with depression on the inner dorsal surface; dactylus simple. Third pereiopod (Fig. 11c) with propodus having several spines only in the distal ¼; dactylus (Fig. 11d) biunguiculate.

**REMARKS.** All Nhatrang specimens agree with Bruce's [1979a] description, and are clearly distinguishable from the other species of the genus, *P. brevicarpalis* (Schenkel, 1902), *P. holthuisi* Bruce, 1969 and *P. ornatus* Bruce, 1969 (see below), symbiotic with actinians inhabiting Nhatrang Bay.

**HOST.** The Nhatrang specimens were collected from the burrowing anemones *Macrodactyla* sp. and *Cerianthus* sp. The species has also been reported in association with the anemones *Dophleinia armata*, *Megalactis* sp, the scleractinian *Catalaphylla jardinei* and the alcyonarian *Lobophyton* sp. at 3–29 m in depth [Bruce, 1979a; Bruce & Svoboda, 1983; Chace & Bruce, 1993].

**DISTRIBUTION.** Tam Is., Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Also known from the Indian Ocean: Andamand Sea, and from the Pacific Ocean: Indonesia, South China Sea, Philippines, southern Japan and Great Barrier Reef.

*Periclimenes ornatus* Bruce, 1969

Fig. 12a–k.

*Periclimenes ornatus* Bruce, 1969b: 266 [type locality: Lung Ha Wong, Hong Kong]; 1982a: 252, Figs 11, 12. — Fransen, 1989: 136, fig. 3a–i. — Chace & Bruce, 1993: 119

**MATERIAL.** South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay, Tre Is., st. 9, depth 9, actinia № 1, 05.05.2003: 1 ovig. ♀ and 1 ♂ on *Heteractis* aff. *crispa*. O.V. Savinkin coll.

**DESCRIPTION.** Hardly damaged female lacking of rostrum. Rostrum (Fig. 12b,c) of male reaching the distal margin of the distal segment of the antennal scale, directed horizontal; rostral formula 1+7/1, posterior-most tooth non isolated from the remainder on dorsal series, situated slightly posterior to level of hepatic spine. Carapace smooth, without supraorbital or postorbital spine, hepatic spine arising posterior and slightly ventrally to the level of antennal spine. Forth thoratic sternite with elongated transverse ridge with a deep median notch (Fig. 12i). Forth abdominal somite without distinct dorsal crest (Fig. 12a). Intermediate segment of antennule (Fig. 12d,e) with developed disto-lateral lobes and more marginal setae in females and simple in males. First pereiopod with fingers (Fig. 12f–h) about ¾ of palm, subspatulate. Second pair of pereiopods similar in size and shape; merus unarmed on flexor margin; carpus is about 1/3 as long as palm of the chelae, without distal spine; fingers slightly longer than ½ of palm. Third pereiopod (Fig. 12j) with propodus having 1-2 small ventral spines and a pair of disto-ventral spines in anterior part; dactylus simple (Fig. 12k), with flexor margin concave, not biunguiculate. Uropod slightly overreaching the extended telson.

**HOST.** The Nhatrang specimens were collected from the actinian *Heteractis* aff. *crispa*. The species has also been recorded in association with actinians *Heteractis magnifica*, *Entacmaea* spp, *Radianthus malu*, *Gyrostoma* sp, *Parasicyonius actinostroides*, *P. maxima* and *Cryptodendrum adhesivum* [Bruce, 1979a, Suzuki & Hayashi, 1977].

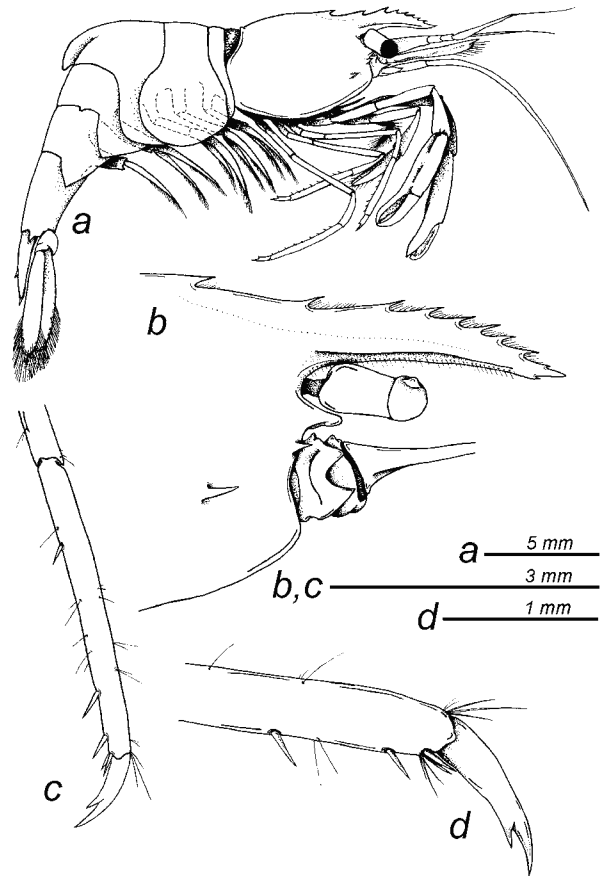


Fig. 11. *Periclimenes magnificus*, mature ♀. a — general view, lateral; b — rostrum and front of carapace; c — distal segments of third pereiopod; d — dactylus of third pereiopod.

Рис. 11. *Periclimenes magnificus*, половозрелая ♀. а — общий вид, сбоку; б — рostrum и передняя часть карапакса; в — дистальные сегменты третьих переопод; д — дактилус третьих переопод.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Tre Is, Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Also known from the western Indian Ocean: Red Sea and coasts of Kenya, and from the Pacific Ocean: Indonesia, Hong Kong, southern Japan, Great Barrier Reef, Norfolk and Marshall Islands.

*Philarius lifuensis* (Borradaile, 1898)

Fig. 13a–m.

*Periclimenes lifuensis* Borradaile, 1898: 384, 397, 405–406, pl. 36, Figs 1a–c.

*Periclimenes (Falciger) lifuensis*. — Borradaile, 1917: 366, 371.

*Periclimenes (Ancylocaris) lifuensis*. — Kemp, 1922: 171, 220.

*Philarius lifuensis*. — Bruce, 1967: 568–570; Bruce, 1972a: 405, 413; Bruce, 1982b: 158–173, Figs 1–7.

**MATERIAL.** South China Sea, Viet Nam, Nhatrang Bay; Tam Is., st.23, 05.12.1985: 1 ovig. ♀ and 1 ♂ on *Acropora* sp. T.A. Brytayeve coll.

**DESCRIPTION.** Body slightly depressed (Fig. 13a,b). Rostrum (fig.12c–f) overreaching anteriorly the extended eyes, compressed laterally, with lateral carina expanded into supraocular eave; rostral formula 2+6/1. Carapace with dorsal profile slightly convex, with 2 teeth of dorsal series continuing onto gastric region, with supraorbital and large antennal spines. Pleuron of fifth somite acute. Forth thoratic

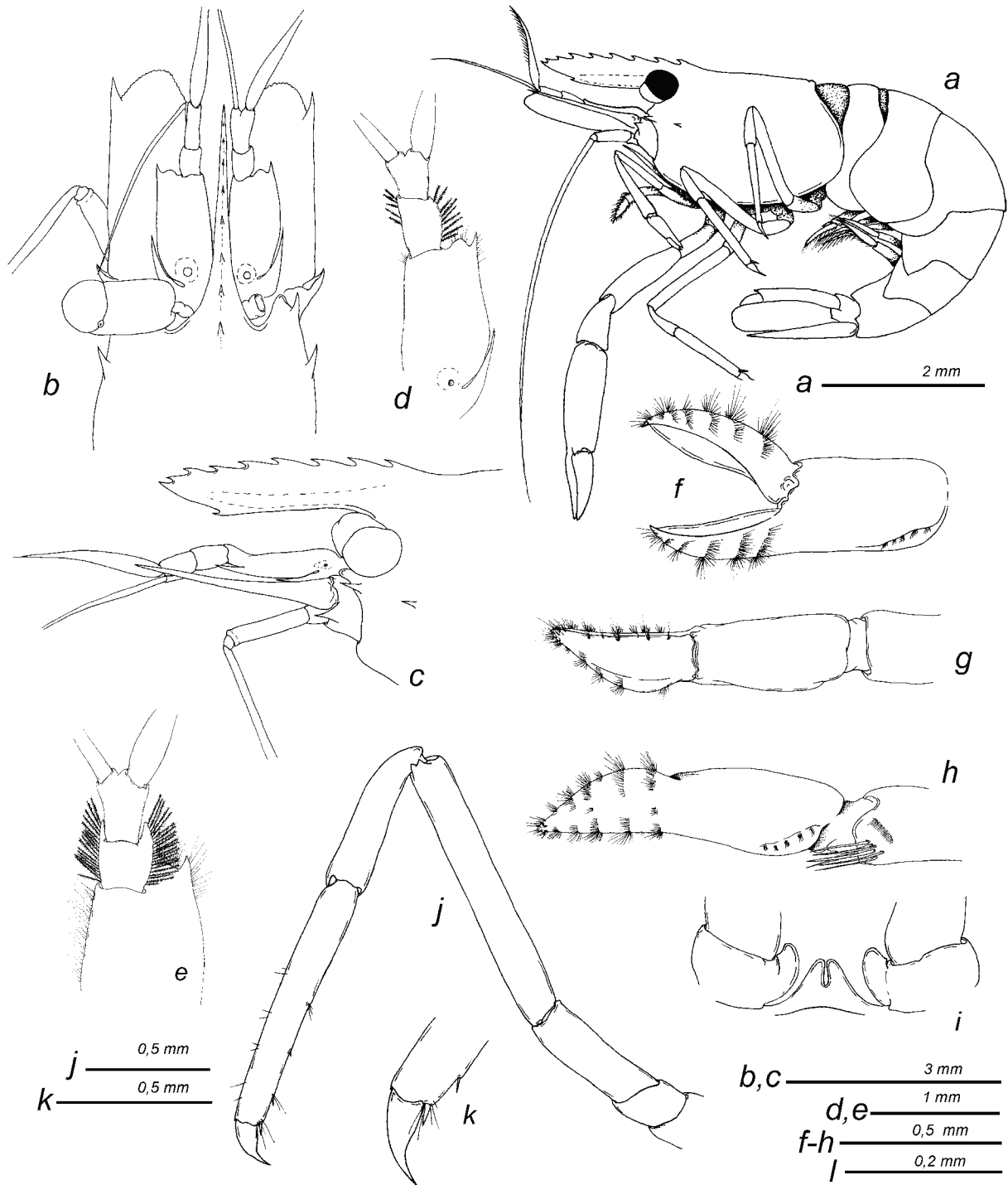


Fig. 12. *Periclimenes ornatus*, mature ♂ (a-d, f-k) and ovigerous ♀ (e): a — general view, lateral; b — front of carapace, dorsal view; c — same, lateral view; d — antennule; e — distal antennular segments; f-h — chela of first pereopod; i — third sternite; j — third pereopod; k — dactylus of third pereopod.

Рис. 12. *Periclimenes ornatus*, половозрелый ♂ (a-d, f-k) и половозрелая ♀ (e): a — общий вид, сбоку; b — передняя часть карапакса, дорсально; c — тоже, вид сбоку; d — антеннула; e — дистальные антеннулярные сегменты; f-h — клешни первых переопод; i — третий стернит; j — третья переопода; k — дактилус третьих переопод.

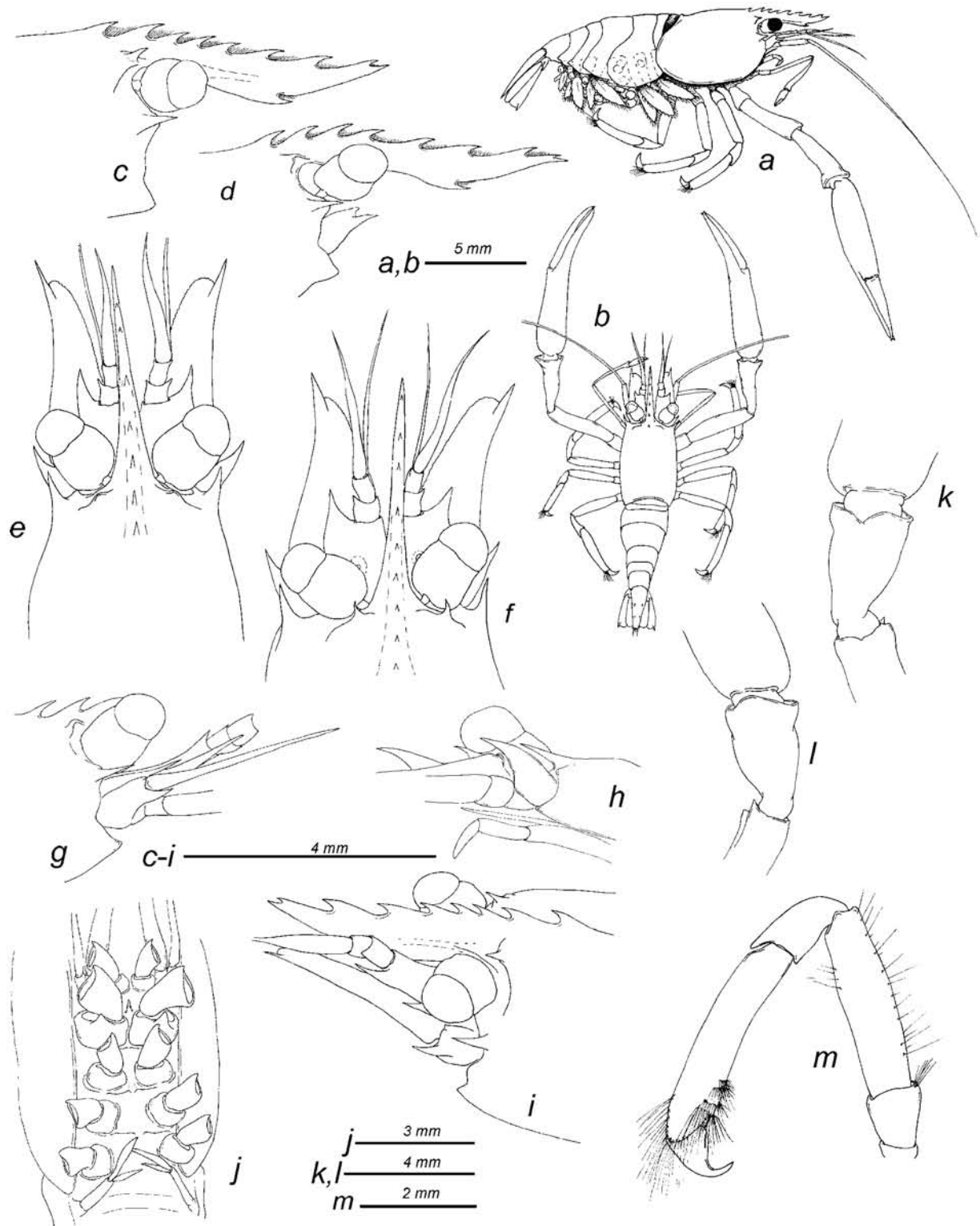


Fig. 13. *Philarius lifuensis*, ovigerous ♀ (a, c, f, i) and mature ♂ (b, d, e, g, h, j, k-m): a, b — general view, lateral; c, d — front of carapace, lateral view; e, f — front of carapace, dorsal view; g, h — basal segment of antenna; i — front of carapace, latero-dorsal view; j — basal segments of walking legs and sternites; k, l — carpus of second pereiopod; m — third pereiopod.

Рис. 13. *Philarius lifuensis*, половозрелая ♀ (a, c, f, i) и половозрелый ♂ (b, d, e, g, h, j, k-m): a, b — общий вид, сбоку; c, d — передняя часть карапакса, вид сбоку; e, f — передняя часть карапакса, дорсальный вид; g, h — базальные сегменты антенны; i — передняя часть карапакса, латеро-дорсальный вид; j — базальные сегменты ходильных ног и стерниты; k, l — карпус вторых переопод; m — третья переопода.



sternite with short stout median process (Fig. 12j). Antenna (Fig. 12g–i) with a robust basicerite and a very large and acute disto-lateral spine. Second pereopod similar; merus with angular disto-ventral tooth and rounded disto-dorsal lobe; carpus (Fig. 12k, l) with stout tooth medially and rounded lobe laterally; fingers not provided with socket or plunger closure. Dactylus of 3rd pereopod (Fig. 12m) curved, simple, not bearing hoof-shaped protuberance.

HOST. The Nhatrang specimen was collected from a colony of *Acropora* sp. On the same colony, two males of *Philarius imperialis* (Kubo, 1940) also were found.

DISTRIBUTION. Tam Is., Nhatrang Bay, Viet Nam. Also known from the Great Barrier Reef: Heron and Erskine Islands, and New Caledonia: Lifu, Loyalty Islands.

## Discussion

The list of pontoniine shrimps associated with cnidarians in the coastal waters of Viet Nam has been updated from 15 to 22 species (Table 1). Most species are widespread in the Indo-West Pacific and, apparently, have not been reported from Viet Nam due to the scarce and accidental studies of cnidarian-associates carried out in the region. Conversely, two species (i.e. *Periclimenaeus rhodope* and *Philarius lifuensis*) were previously known only from a few places in Indian and

Pacific Oceans so that their recordings in Viet Nam are particularly interesting.

Finally, we would like to underline the finding of the symbiotic shrimp of genus *Periclimenaeus* on colonies of both acroporid and pocilloporid corals. Representatives of this genus has only been known as symbionts of sponges and tunicates frequently attached to coral colonies [Bruce, 2002, pers. observ.]. Therefore their occurrence on coral colonies may be considered as accidental, probably resulting of avoidance from their real hosts that were attached to the coral colonies troubled during the sample collecting and processing.

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Table 1. Review of data on associations of pontoniine shrimps with Cnidaria in Vietnam.  
Таблица 1. Обзор данных по ассоциациям креветок-понтониин с Cnidaria во Вьетнаме.  
NB – Nhatrang Bay, bold indicated the species firstly indicated in Viet Nam in this paper.

Symbiont species	Host species	Locality in Viet Nam	References
<i>Coralliocaris graminea</i> (Dana, 1852)	Madreporian coral	Pulo Con Dua (Polo Condore)	Kemp, 1922
	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Coralliocaris nudirostris</i> (Heller, 1861)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Coralliocaris superba</i> (Dana, 1852)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is, Mung and Tre Is	Bruce, 1993; our data
<i>Coralliocaris vemusta</i> Kemp, 1922	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Bruce, 1993; our data
<i>Coralliocaris viridis</i> Bruce, 1974	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tre Is.,	Bruce, 1993; our data
<i>Harpiliopsis beaupressi</i> (Audouin, 1826)	<i>Pocillopora</i> sp.	NB, Tam and Tre Is.	Our data
	<i>Pocillopora eydouxi</i>	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
	<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	NB, Mung Is.	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Seriaotopora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Harpiliopsis spinigera</i> (Ortmann, 1890)	<i>Pocillopora eydouxi</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Our data
	<i>Pocillopora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
	<i>Seriaotopora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Jocaste japonica</i> (Ortmann, 1890)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tre and Mung Is.	Bruce, 1993; our data
	<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993
<i>Jocaste lucina</i> (Nobili, 1901)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam and Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Acropora tenuipes</i>	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
	<i>Pocillopora</i> sp.	Cam Rahn Bay, Cape Hoi	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Pocillopora eydouxi</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Our data

Table 1 (continuing).  
Таблица 1 (продолжение).

Symbiont species	Host species	Locality in Viet Nam	References
<i>Palaemonella rotumana</i> (Borradaile, 1898)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
	<i>Seriatopora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
	<i>Porites cylindrica</i>	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Periclimenella spinifera</i> (De Man, 1902)	Not recorded	NB, Tam and Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam and Tre Is	Our data
	<i>Pocillopora</i> sp.	NB, Tam and Tre Is	Our data
	<i>Seriatopora</i> sp.,	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Periclimenes amymone</i> De Man, 1902	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam and Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993; our data
	<i>Acropora gemmifera</i>	NB, Tre Is	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Pocillopora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
	<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	NB, Mung Is.	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Seriatopora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Periclimenes brevicarpalis</i> (Schenkel, 1902)	anemone <i>Discosoma</i> sp.	Pulo Con Dua (Polo Condore)	Kemp, 1922
	Coral unidenth.*	Lo Bay	Bruce, 1993
	Sea anemone unidenth.	Cam Ranh Bay, Cape Hoi	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Heteractis crispa</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Our data
	<i>Stichodactyla haddoni</i>	NB, Tre and Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Periclimenes consobrinus</i> (De Man, 1902)	<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993
<i>Periclimenes elegans</i> (Paulson, 1875)	<i>Heteractis</i> aff. <i>crispa</i>	NB, Tre Is	Our data
	<i>Actinodendron</i> sp.	NB, Tre Is.	Our data
<i>Periclimenes holthuisi</i> Bruce, 1969	<i>Stichodactyla mertensii</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Stichodactyla haddoni</i>	NB, Tre and Tam	Our data
<i>Periclimenes lutescens</i> (Dana, 1852)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tre and Tam Is.	Bruce, 1993; our data
	<i>Acropora gemmifera</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Acropora tenuipes</i>	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Periclimenes magnificus</i> Bruce, 1979	<i>Cerianthus</i> sp.	NB, Tre Is.	Our data
	<i>Macrodactyla</i> sp.	NB, Tre Is.	Our data
<i>Periclimenes ornatus</i> Bruce, 1969	<i>Heteractis</i> aff. <i>crispa</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Our data
<i>Philarius gerlachei</i> (Nobili, 1905)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993
	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
<i>Philarius imperialis</i> (Kubo, 1940)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993; our data
	<i>Acropora tenuipes</i>	NB, Tam Is.	Our data
	<i>Pocillopora verrucosa</i>	NB, Tre Is.	Bruce, 1993
<i>Philarius lifuensis</i> (Borradaile, 1898)	<i>Acropora</i> sp.	NB, Tam Is.	Our data

\* Possibly was a mistake in host identification.

\* Возможно была ошибка при определении хозяина.

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