



A new axiid (Crustacea: Decapoda: Axiidea) from the Neogene of Belgium and the Netherlands

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With 4 figures and 1 table

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Abstract: From small phosphatic nodules in sandy deposits of Neogene age, previously excavated at Emblem (northwest Belgium) and currently suction dredged at Langenboom (southeast Netherlands), several chelipeds as well as fragments of carapace and abdomen of an axiid shrimp have been collected. These remains are here described as a new genus and species, which constitute the first record of the family Axiidae from Neogene strata in the North Sea Basin and the second species to be reported from Pliocene strata worldwide.

Key words: Crustacea, Axiidae, Neogene, taxonomy, Belgium, The Netherlands.

1. Introduction

At present, 24 extant genera are assigned to the family Axiidae HUXLEY, 1879 (DE GRAVE et al. 2009; KOMAI et al. 2010). Habitats of these burrowing shrimps range from littoral to abyssal environments, down to 1,788 metres depth (SAKAI 1994). There are very few records of fossil species referable to the genus *Axius* LEACH, 1816, although there are quite a number of extinct genera which are currently assigned to the family (see SCHWEITZER et al. 2010: 42). Usually only portions of the first pereopods and, more rarely, of the carapace are available for fossil species (cf. BISHOP &

WILLIAMS 2005) which makes a diagnostic comparison with extant species and thorough identification almost impossible.

From sandy deposits of Neogene age in northwest Belgium and the southeast Netherlands (Fig. 1) about two dozen right and left first pereopods and a few carapace and abdominal remains have been collected to date. These specimens occur in small phosphatic nodules and are comparatively well preserved. They have previously been tentatively referred to as *Calliax* n. sp. (VAN BAKEL et al. 2006: 371) or as *Axius* sp. (FRAAIJE et al. 2007: 38; JAGT et al. 2007: 199).



Fig. 1. Schematic map of Belgium and the Netherlands, showing the localities of Emblem and Langenboom.

2. Systematic palaeontology

Institutional abbreviations: IRScNB – Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium; MAB – Oertijdmuseum De Groene Poort, Boxtel, the Netherlands; USNM – United States National Museum, Washington DC.

Order Decapoda LATREILLE, 1802

Infraorder Axiidea DE SAINT LAURENT, 1979

Family Axiidae HUXLEY, 1879

Genus *Plioaxius* nov.

Type species: *Plioaxius lineadactylus* n. sp.

Etymology: Alluding to the stratigraphical occurrence of this axiid.

Diagnosis: Carapace smooth, dorsal surface strongly convex, carinate in anterior half. Cervical groove well developed, reaching anteroventrally to hepatic region. Antero-

lateral margins smooth. Pereiopods 1 clearly unequal and devoid of spines, major claw with large, subrectangular palm and short, robust fingers; minor claw with very small, subrectangular palm and much longer, curved fingers; fingers of both chelipeds grooved.

Plioaxius lineadactylus n. sp.

Figs. 2-3

Etymology: Named after the extremely straight and elongated fixed finger of the minor cheliped.

Types: Holotype (MAB k. 3021), a carapace measuring 22 mm in length and 11 mm in width, with associated imprints of major and minor cheliped, from Emblem, Belgium; paratypes (MAB k. 3022-3029), six short-fingered (major) chelae and two long-fingered (minor) chelae, all from Emblem, as well as paratypes (MAB k. 3030-3045), ten short-fingered major chelae, five long-fingered minor chelae and a partially preserved abdomen, all from Langenboom, the Netherlands.

Table 1. List of gastropods and bivalves associated with type specimens of *Plioaxius lineadactylus* n. gen., n. sp. from Emblem, indicative of an early Pliocene age (WESSELINGH 2002; see also MOERDIJK et al. 2010).

Galeodea cf. *bicatenata* (J. SOWERBY, 1817)

Scaphella cf. *lamberti* (J. SOWERBY, 1816)

Glycymeris obovata subsp.

Pecten grandis J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1829

Cardiidae sp. indet.

Acanthocardia cf. *echinata* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Spisula ?*arcuata* (J. SOWERBY, 1817)

Ensis sp.

Pygocardia rustica forma *tumida* (NYST, 1835)

Glossus cf. *humanus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

Panopea cf. *faujasi* MÉNARD DE LA GROYE, 1807

Panopea sp.

Type locality and horizon: A set of fossiliferous phosphatic nodules from Emblem, which yielded the holotype and paratypes MAB k. 3022-3029, were collected in the 1970s and 1980s by LUC VAN HERCK, EMMANUEL and GOEDELE VERREYDT and FREDERIK MOLLEN from a local sand dump left after maintenance dredging works in the 1960s along

Fig. 2. A-G – *Plioaxius lineadactylus* n. gen., n. sp., lower Pliocene, Emblem, Belgium. A-C: Holotype (MAB k. 3021) carapace with imprints of major and minor chelae; D, F, G: paratypes (MAB k. 3022-3023) minor chelae; E: paratype (MAB 3024) major chela. Scale bars equal 10 mm.

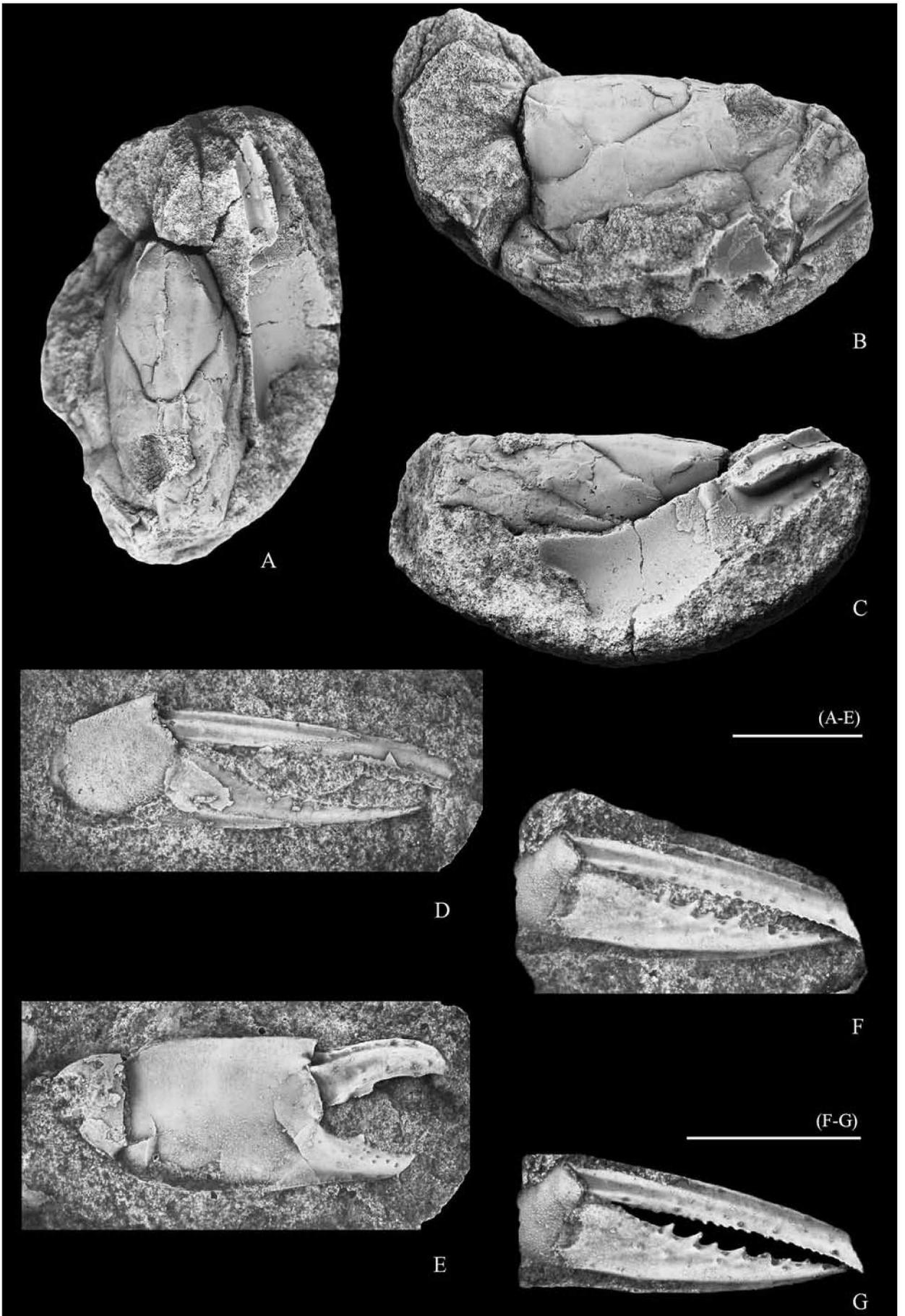


Fig. 2.

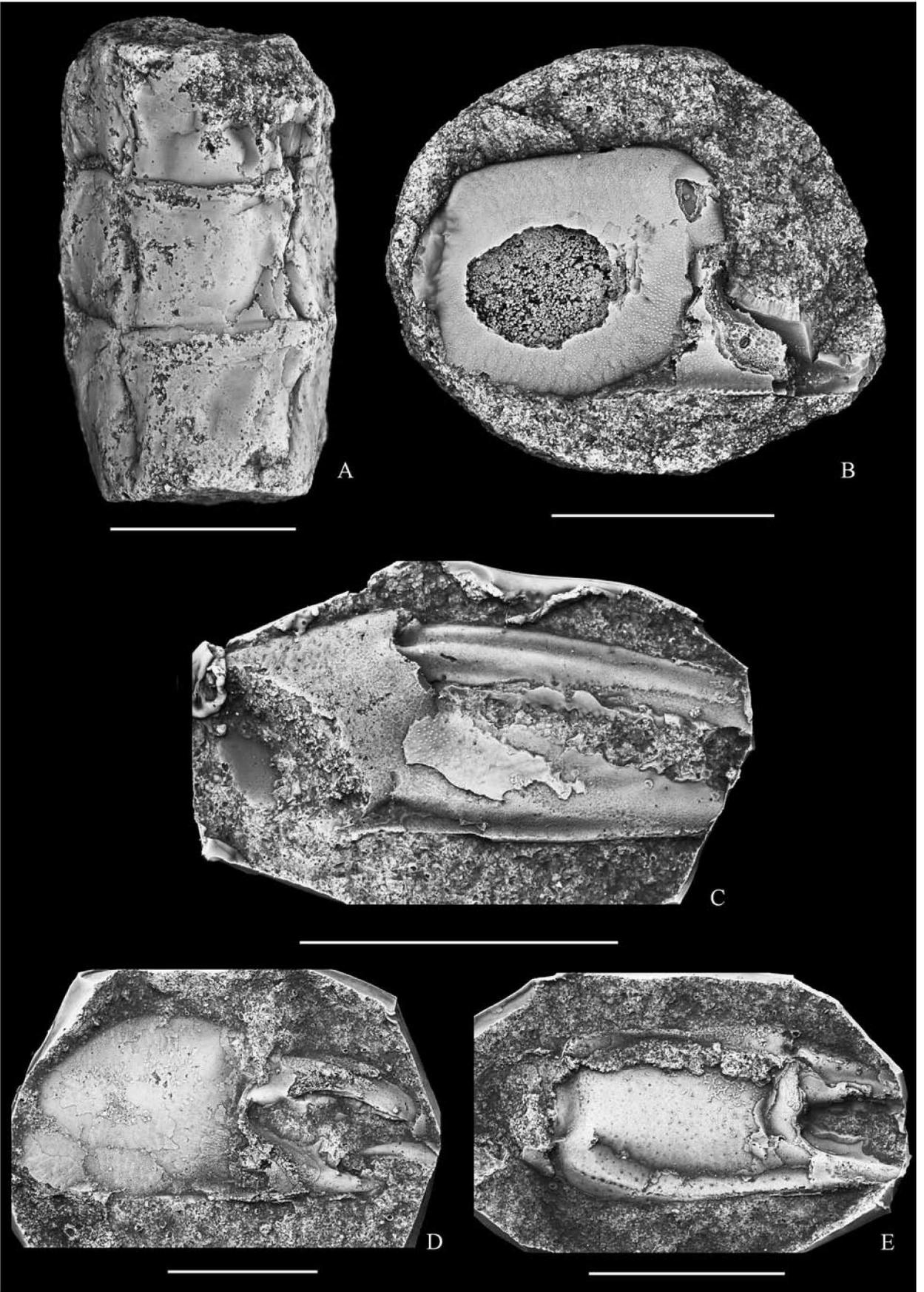


Fig. 3

the Netekanaal (section Emblem yacht harbour; Viersel lock). This site is located southwest of Emblem (Lambert co-ordinates: x – 165.85, y – 204.95), a hamlet within the municipality of Ranst (province of Antwerp, Belgium). According to the geological map of Belgium (SCHILTZ et al. 1993), the SSW and NNE parts of that particular section of the Netekanaal are situated in the Antwerpen Sands (Berchem Formation) and Diest Sands (Diest Formation), respectively, both immediately underlying the Quaternary. But, on the basis of the accompanying molluscan fauna found in the same set of nodules (species identified by Dr F.P. WESSELIINGH, Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit [Naturalis], Leiden, the Netherlands), the material was dated as early Pliocene. This can be explained by the presence of Quaternary frost fissures filled up with reworked material from the Pliocene that sporadically occurs in the area of the locality (M. BOSSELAERS, pers. comm., 2009). Although the vast majority of the molluscan material (see Table 1) is poorly preserved, making many identifications uncertain, the Emblem fauna appears to be of early Pliocene age, based on the presence of *Pygocardia rustica* forma *tumida*. Typically Miocene species, such as *Venus multilamella* LAMARCK, 1818 and *Anadara diluvia* LAMARCK, 1805 were not found in this assemblage. Various moulds of articulated bivalve specimens were seen, indicating that at least part of this lot was preserved *in situ*. The fauna comprises both (deep-) burrowers in sand and silt (such as *Panopea* spp. and *Ensis*), as well as shallow burrowers or bottom dwellers, such as *Pecten*.

The material from Langenboom comprises a set of fossiliferous phosphatic nodules, which yielded paratypes MAB k. 3031-3045, collected by PETER MARKIES, RENÉ VAN NEER, OLAF VERMEULEN, COR DE VISSER, HANS WIJNSTEKERS and the senior author, from the Langenboom sandpit (WIJNKER et al. 2008; KLOMPMAKER 2009; VAN BAKEL et al. 2009) in the province of Noord-Brabant, the Netherlands. The stratigraphy of this locality was discussed in detail by WIJNKER et al. (2008), to which paper reference is made. The level which produced these phosphatic nodules with decapod remains is within Unit B of the Oosterhout Formation, which has been dated as Zanclean to early Piacenzian, indicating a slightly younger age for the material from Langenboom in comparison to the Emblem faunule.

Description: Carapace smooth, dorsal surface strongly convex, unornamented median anterogastric carina in anterior half; faint, short, unornamented submedian supraorbital carinae. Cervical groove well developed, reaching antero-ventrally to hepatic region. Anterolateral margins smooth. Pereiopods 1 clearly unequal and devoid of spines; major one with short, curved dactylus and fixed finger, both with a



Fig. 4. Electronic copy of the original illustration of *Axius fontannesi* A. MILNE-EDWARDS in FONTANNES, 1885 (pl. 1, fig. 2), Pliocene, Département Drôme, southern France.

single tooth just proximal to midlength; the minor one with extremely long, straight, sharp-pointed dactylus and long, curved fixed finger; dactylus substantially longer than fixed finger and cutting edge with c. 25 more or less equal-sized, forwardly directed denticles; cutting edge of moderately curved and tapering fixed finger with about eight forwardly directed teeth. Fingers of both chelipeds grooved. Palm of minor claw subrectangular; maximum length about 40 per

Fig. 3. A-E – *Plioaxius lineadactylus* n. gen., n. sp., all from Unit B (Oosterhout Formation, Zanclean to early Piacenzian) at Langenboom, the Netherlands. A: Paratype (MAB k. 3030) partially preserved abdomen; B, D, E: paratypes (MAB k. 3031-3033) major chelae; C: paratype (MAB k. 3034) minor chela. Scale bars equal 10 mm.

cent of that of dactylus of minor claw. Palm of major claw elongated, maximum length about 150 per cent of that of dactylus of major claw.

Discussion: *Plioaxius lineadactylus* n. gen., n. sp. differs from all other known fossil and extant axiids (see e.g., SAKAI & DE SAINT LAURENT 1989; DWORSCHAK 1992; KENSLEY 2003; NGOC-HO 2003, 2005, 2006; LIN 2006; HEARD et al. 2007; SCHWEIGERT 2009; SCHWEITZER et al. 2010) in being strongly heterochelate, having a minor cheliped with a very short palm (relative to dactylus) and chelipeds without pronounced spines at upper and lower margins.

To date, only three remains of axiids of Paleogene age have been recorded. Of these *Axiopsis eximia* KENSLEY & WILLIAMS, 1990 from the mid-Eocene of South Carolina, USA, is by far the most completely preserved. The holotype (USNM 219431) is nearly complete, albeit distorted and silicified, lacking only some distal portions of appendages (KENSLEY & WILLIAMS 1990, figs. 3-4). Interestingly, the co-occurrence of this species with molluscan taxa such as Cardiidae, '*Corbula*', *Turritella* and *Dentalium* indicates a palaeoenvironment which is closely comparable to that of *Plioaxius lineadactylus* n. gen., n. sp. from Langenboom. At that locality, the following decapod crustacean genera co-occur with the new axiid: *Cancer*, *Harenacorystes*, *Corystes*, *Ebalia*, *Maja*, *Liocarcinus* and *Pagurus* (FRAAIJE et al. 2007: 38, table 1). Those authors (FRAAIJE et al. 2007) also listed *Callianassa subterranea* (MONTAGU, 1808), but upon closer inspection it has now been determined that these specimens actually represent the 'crusher' pereopods of *Plioaxius* n. gen.

A partially preserved axiid carapace from the lower Oligocene of Kyushu, Japan, was described by KARASAWA & FUDOUJI (2000: 242, fig. 3). However, in view of poor preservation, this was placed only provisionally in *Axius* (s.l.). Another Oligocene record is that of *Axius reticulatus* by RATHBUN (1919) from Panama, which is represented by a single, incomplete chela and its true systematic position is at least doubtful (KENSLEY & WILLIAMS 1990; KARASAWA & FUDOUJI 2000). From Pliocene deposits only a single species has been recorded previously. A. MILNE-EDWARDS (in FONTANNES 1885: 425-429, pl. 1, fig. 2) described and named *Axius fontannesii* (Fig. 4) from the 'Marnes pliocènes à *Brissopsis*', near the village of Eurre, Département Drôme (Rhône-Alpes, southern France). This species differs considerably from *Plioaxius lineadactylus* n. gen., n. sp. in having subequal chelae.

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