Size: Maximum total length 30 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The species was listed by Djajadiredja & Sachlan (1956:370) as being economically important in Celebes and the Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia.

Paratya compressa (De Haan, 1844)

ATY Para 1

Ephyra compressa De Haan, 1844, In Von Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Crustacea, (6/7):P1.46, Fig. 7.

Synonymy: *Miersia compressa* - Kingsley, 1879; *Atyaephyra compressa* - Miers, 1882; *Xiphocaris compressa* - Ortmann, 1894; *Xiphocaridina compressa* - Bouvier, 1909.

FAO Names: Nuka shrimp (En), Saltarelle nuca (Fr), Camarón nuca (Sp).

Local Names: Nuka ebi (Japan).

Literature: Kubo, 1938:68, Figures; Kamita, 1961:11, Figs. l-5.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Korea; Japan.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 26 mm (♂), 37 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Kamita (1954:33) indicated that in Tottori Prefecture, Japan, this species, together with Caridina denticulata is used as bait for hook and line fishing.

SUPERFAMILY PASIPHAEOIDEA Dana, 1852

Pasiphaeoida Alcock, 1901, Descr.Catal.Indian Deep Sea Crust.Macr.Anom., 55

This superfamily contains a single family

FAMILY PASIPHAEIDAE Dana,1852

Pasiphaeidae - Dana, 1852, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 6:13,18

Only three genera of this family are known to be of some commercial importance, but none of the species is of outstanding value.

Glyphus marsupialis Filhol, 1884

PASI Gly 1

Glyphus marsupialis Filhol, 1884, Nature(Paris), 12:231,328

FAO Names: Kangaroo shrimp (En), Sivade kangourou (Fr), Camarón canguro (Sp).

Literature: Crosnier & Forest, 1973:144, Figs. 42,43.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: West Africa from off Rio de Oro (25°39'N) to off Angola (13°30'S).

Habitat: Depth 500 to 1 000 m. Bottom mud or sandy mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length about 160 mm; carapace length 13 to 61 mm (♂), 23 to 59 mm (♀), 58 and 59 mm (ovigerous ♀).

Interest to Fishery: Longhurst (1970:278) mentioned this species among the prawn resources of the eastern central Atlantic region. Crosnier & de Bondy (1967:42) reported that the species is not found in important quantities and fishing trials for it "n'ont pas donné de rendements supérieurs à 2 kg/h".

Leptochela gracilis Stimpson, 1860

PASI Lep 1

Leptochela gracilis Stimpson, 1860, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1860:42

Synonymy: *Leptochela pellucida* Boone, 1935.

FAO Names: Lesser glass shrimp (En), Sivade cristal (Fr), Camaroncito cristal (Sp).

Literature: Chace, 1976:11, Figs. 8-10.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Japan; Korea; China Singapore.

Habitat: Depth to 194 m. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length about 45 mm; carapace length 7 to 8.8 mm (♂), 8 to 9.6 mm (♀). (ovigerous

Interest to Fishery: Kemp (1925:252) reported on material from the market in Amoy, S. China. Liu (1955:23) listed the species among the economically important shrimps and prawns of N. China, and Yoshida (1941:21) mentioned it as of economic interest in Korea.

Pasiphaea japonica Omori, 1976

PASI Pasi 1

Pasiphaea japonica Omori,1976, Bull.Natl.Sci.Mus.Tokyo, (A)2(4):249

Synonymy: Formerly incorrectly identified with *Pasiphaea sivado* (Risso).

FAO Names: Japanese glass shrimp (En), Sivade japonais (Fr), Camarón cristal japonés (Sp).

Local Names: Shira ebi (Japan).

Literature: Omori, 1976:249,250, Figs. 1,2.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Japan (Toyama Bay and Suruga Bay).

Habitat: Depth between 0 to 80 and 0 to 300 m. Bottom mud. Marine.

Size: Total length 48 to 70 mm (♂), 50 to 75 mm (♀); carapace length 14 to 21 mm (♂), 14 to 22mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Since 1953 annual catches of 142 to 220 metric tons are made in Toyama Bay, Japan. Fishing (by boat seine) is regulated by law, and is carried out from 1 April to 30 November.

Pasiphaea multidentata Esmark, 1866

PASI Pasi 2

Pasiphaea multidentata Esmark, 1866, Forh.Videnskabsselsk.Krist., 1865:259,314-316

Synonymy: *Pasiphaea norvegica* M. Sars, 1866; *Pasiphaea (Phye) sicula* Riggio, 1896; *Pasiphaea multidentata sicula* - Zariquiey Alvarez, 1946.

FAO Names: Pink glass shrimp (En), Sivade rose (Fr), Camarón cristal rosado (Sp).

Literature: Sivertsen & Holthuis, 1956:27, Figs. 19-21; Zariquiey Alvarez, 1968:73, Figs. 8a, l0a,31.

Distribution: North Atlantic: N. Norway to the eastern Mediterranean; Iceland; Greenland; Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Habitat: Depth 10 to 2 000 m, most common around 400 m depth. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 105 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor. The species is found mixed in with other deep-sea shrimps obtained at the fish markets of N.E. Spain (cf. Zariquiey Alvarez, 1946:60, who mentioned that they are caught by Spanish trawlers) and Italy (Brian, 1941:24 reported their presence at the Genoa fish markets). The species, however, is only met with accidentally, and is even far scarcer there than *P. sivado* (Risso). Dieuzeide (1952:38) listed this species among those which present "un intérêt pour la pêche" in Algeria.

Pasiphaea sivado (Risso, 1816)

PASI Pasi 3

Alpheus sivado Risso, l816, Hist.Nat.Crust.Nice, 93

Synonymy: *Astacus (Pasiphaea) sivado* - Voigt, 1836; *Pasiphaea savignyi* H. Milne Edwards, 1837; *Pasiphaea brevirostris* H. Milne Edwards, 1837; *Pasiphaea neapolitana* Hope, 1851.

FAO Names: White glass shrimp (En), Sivade blanc (Fr), Camarón cristal blanco (Sp).

Local Names: Ghost prawn (English, vid. Kemp, 1910:38), Glass-shrimp (English, vid.Sund, 1913:l; Yonge, 1949:288), Glassreke (Norwegian,vid.Sund 1942:138,140), Glasreje (Danish, vid. Stephensen, 1910:114). These names probably also used for other species of the genus.

Literature: Kemp, 1910:37, Pl. 4, Fig. 12; Zariquiey Alvarez, 1968:70, Figs. 6a,30.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: Norway and Scotland south to the eastern Mediterranean. Also reported from the Red Sea and India, but these records are probably based on other species. The species reported from Japan under the name *P. sivado* proved to be *P. japonica* Omdri (see there).

Habitat: Depth 0 to 550 m, most frequent between 100 and 300 m. Marine.

Size: Total length adult specimens 50 to 80 mm; maximum carapace length 21.5 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor. Zariquiey Alvarez (1946:59) stated that the species is "cogida con grandisima frecuencia por las "vacas" [commercial trawlers operating off the north-east coast of Spain]"; these specimens are brought with the economically more important shrimp to the markets of Barcelona and Rosas; the *Pasiphaea* form a negligible part of the catch and are sold only when mixed in with the other species. Brian (1941:22) reported that species from the fish market at Genoa, Italy, and stated that "la specie è piuttosto rara nel nostro mercato e non ha importanza economica". Dieuzeide (1952:38) ranged *Pasiphaea sivado* among "les crevettes de nos côtes méditerranéennes nord-africaines qui présentent un intérêt pour la pêche et la conserverie".

SUPERFAMILY BRESILOIDEA Calman, 1896

Bresiloida Holthuis, 1955, Zool.Verh.Leiden, 26:36

Only one family contains commercially important species.

FAMILY RHYNCHOCINETIDAE Ortmann,1890

Rhynchocinetidae Ortmann, 1890, Zool.Jahrb.(Syst.Geogr.Biol.Thiere), 5:459

One species has been reported as being of commercial value.

Rhynchocinetes typus H. Milne Edwards, 1837

RHYN Rhyn 1

Rhynchocinetes typus H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Hist.Nat.Crust., 2:383

Synonymy: *Rhynchocinetes typicus* - Dana, 1852.

FAO Names: Rabbitnose shrimp (En), Sauté des plages (Fr), Camarón de playa (Sp)

Local Names: Camarón de playa, Camarón de mar (Chile).

Literature: Gordon, 1936:83, Figs. 5a,d,6a,b; Bahamonde & Lopez, 1967:121.

Distribution: Eastern Pacific: Peru; Chile.

Habitat: Depth less than 20 m, usually in shallow coastal waters among rocks. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 87 mm; maximum carapace length (without rostrum) 29.3 mm (♂), 24.8 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Secondary. Until 1953 this species formed the majority of the shrimp catch in Chile. Longhurst (1970:303) indicated that *Heterocarpus reedi* and *Rhynchocinetes typus* were the most important commercial shrimps of Chile and Peru, the total catch being-annually 11 000 t in Chile and 500 t in Peru.

Lipkius holthuisi Yaldwyn, 1960

RHYN Lip 1

Lipkius holthuisi Yaldwyn, 1960, Bull.N.Z.Dep.Sci.Ind.Res., 139:16

FAO Names: Wellington shrimp (En), Sauté Wellington (Fr), Camarón Wellington (Sp)

Literature: Yaldwyn, 1960:16, Fig. 1.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: New Zealand area 41º39'-44º4'S.

Habitat: Depth 360 to 470 m. Bottom mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum carapace length 16.5 mm.

Interest to Fishery: The New Zealand Marine Department (Anon. 1964:9, Fig. 3) listed this species as a commercial prawn, but probably is meant that it is potentially commercial.

SUPERFAMILY PALAEMONOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

Palaemoninea Dana, 1852, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 6:13,15

Two families in this superfamily are dealt with here. The first (Campylonotidae) contains a species which has been considered to be of potential commercial value, the other (Palaemonidae) contains a great number of species that are of various interests commercially.

FAMILY CAMPYLONOTIDAE Sollaud, 1913

Campylonotidae Sollaud, 1913, Bull.Mus.Hist.Nat.Paris, 19:184

Campylonotus rathbunae Schmitt, 1926

CAMP Camp 1

Campylonotus rathbunae Schmitt,1926, Biol.ResultsFisher.Exped.F.I.S.Endeavour, 1909-14, 5:373

FAO Names: Sabre prawn (En), Raguié sabre (Fr), Camarón sable (Sp).

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