

Interest to Fishery: Lindner (1957:21) described the present species together with *Exhippolysmata oplophoroides* as "in British Guiana the most abundant commercial forms", where they are either sold on the local market or exported in a dried state. In Surinam it is also of great commercial importance and next to *Xiphopenaeus* it is the most important species fished for locally; here too the dried product is exported, the fresh and also dried shrimp is sold at the local markets. In French Guiana, however, the species is "parfois utilisée dans l'alimentation, elle n'est que peu appréciée (Durand, 1961:33). In N.E. Brazil *Nematopalaemon schmitti* is of considerable commercial importance and either used directly or in local dishes (P.A. Coelho and M. de Araujo Ramos, in Litt.).

*Nematopalaemon tenuipes* (Henderson, 1893)

PALAEM Nemat 3

*Leander tenuipes* Henderson, 1893, Trans.Linn.Soc.Lond., (Zool.), (2)5:440

Synonymy: *Palaemon luzonensis* Blanco, 1939; *Palaemon (Nematopalaemon) tenuipes* - Holthuis, 1950.

FAO Names: Spider prawn (En), Bouquet araignée (Fr), Camarón araña (Sp).

Local Names: Aramang (Philippines).

Literature: Kemp, 1917:206, Pl. 8, Fig. 1.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: India; Burma; Philippines.

Habitat: Shallow water to 17 m. Brackish and marine.

Size : Maximum total length 70 mm.

Interest to Fishery: According to Jones (1967:1 337, Fig.5) in India there is an occasional fishery for the species in the Bombay area and in the Gangetic delta. Kunju (1967:1394) said this "to be the most important species from the point of view of its abundance" in the fishery off the Maharashtra coast near Bombay, India. Kemp (1917:203) and Chopra (1943:5) indicated that the present species (together with *Exopalaemon styliferus*) "is extremely common in the Gangetic delta and vast quantities are sold in the markets mostly frequented by the poorer sections of the population". According to Kurian & Sebastian (1976:92) it forms the subject of "one of the most important fisheries in Bombay and Gangetic Delta". Blanco (1939:201) described the fishery of this species in northern Luzon, where it is of considerable importance; the product is dried or salted and shipped to other parts of the Philippines.

*Palaemon adpersus* Rathke, 1837

PALAEM Palaem 2

*Palaemon adpersus* Rathke, 1837, Mem.Acad.Imp.Sci.St. Pétersb., (6B) 3:368

Synonymy: *Cancer squilla* Linnaeus, 1758; *Palaemon communis* Anslin, 1826; *Palaemon fabricii* Rathke, 1843; *Palaemon rectirostris* Zaddach, 1844; *Palaemon leachii* Bell, 1851; *Palaemon imbellis* Fischer, 1872; *Palaemon rectirostris octodentatus* Neumann, 1878; *Leander rectirostris transitans* Czerniavsky, 1884; *Leander rectirostris typica* Czerniavsky, 1884; *Leander brandti* Czerniavsky, 1884; *Palaemon (Leander) brandti* - Thallwitz, 1892; *Leander adpersus* - Ortmann, 1894; *Leander adpersus fabricii*- De Man, 1915; *Leander rectirostris octodentatus* - Bolivar, 1916; *Leander imbellis* - Kemp, 1925.

FAO Names: Baltic prawn (En), Bouquet balte (Fr), Camarón báltico (Sp).

Local Names: Råka, Allmän råka (Sweden), Roskildereje, Almindelige reje (Denmark), Strandreke (Norway), Ostseegarnele, Ostseekrabbe (Germany), Gambaretto (Venice,Italy), Creveta de iarbă; Garida (Romania), Черноморская травяная креветка, Европейская креветка (U.S.S.R).

Literature: Kemp, 1910:131, Pl. 20, Figs. 2a,e.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: Baltic from S.W. Finland and Sweden south; S. Norway and British Islands to the Mediterranean and Black Sea; Caspian Sea.

Habitat: Depth 1 to 10 m, seldom deeper, bottom mud and algae. Brackish or salt water.

Size: Maximum total length 70 or 80 mm.

Interest to Fishery: In Sweden there is a small fishery for this species (in 1938 8.4 t was caught). In Denmark, however, it is far more important: between 1915 and 1964 the annual catch varied from 100 to 300 t. Also in Norway the species is fished, but evidently on a minor scale. In 1900 Wollebaek (1900:20) stated this to be the only species of shrimp, besides *Pandalus borealis*, that is fished in Norway. In the British Isles there is no special fishery for this species, although specimens may occur in catches of other prawns. So Bell (1851:307) stated that in Poole Harbour in Dorsetshire, this species, *P. elegans* and young *P. serratus* are sold as "cup-shrimps". In Germany it is fished on the coast of the Baltic, but the fishery is localized and on a restricted scale; the species is used as bait, but also for local human consumption (Scheer, 1967). Along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Europe, the species is not very important economically, although it is sold on fish markets, probably often as an admixture to other species. Fischer (1372:420-422) reported it as offered for sale in the markets of S.W. France ("on en mange en plus grande quantité"). Brian (1942:32) reported it from the fish market of Genoa "in quantitat discreta", while Paolucci (1909:252) encountered it on the Adriatic coast of Italy "sul mercato con maggiore frequenza". Giordani Soika (1948:25) reported it from the Venice fish market. In the Black Sea the species is of considerable importance: along the northwest coast it is fished for on a fairly large scale (Bacescu, 1967:106), being economically the most important prawn there. Heldt & Heldt (1954:12) included it among the edible shrimps of Tunisia. Gruvel (1926:128) indicated that in Algeria (in Bône "on vend . . . sur le marché, mais en bien mains grande quantité [que *Penaeus kerathurus*], une autre crevette . . . que l'on capture l'été, à l'embouchure et dans la Seybouse même (partie saumâtre), c'est le *Palaemon (Leander) adspersus*, Rath." Also on the Atlantic coast of Morocco (near Mehdiya) the species is caught and used as food by the Europeans (Gruvel, 1923:84). Longhurst (1970:267,268) indicated the present species as of economic importance in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, but as nowhere taken in large quantities: the largest production of *Palaemon* and *Crangon* "appears to be that reported by Bulgaria".

*Palaemon concinnus* Dana, 1852

PALAEM Palaem 3

*Palaemon concinnus* Dana, 1852, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 6:26

Synonymy: *Palaemon exilimanus* Dana, 1852; *Leander longicarpus* Stimpson, 1860; *Palaemon (Leander) concinnus* - Hilgendorf, 1879; *Palaemon (Leander) longicarpus* - Gee, 1925; *Leander exilimanus* - Kemp, 1925; *Palaemon lagdaoensis* Blanco, 1939; *Leander lagdaoensis* - Tiwari, 1950.

FAO Names: Mangrove prawn (En), Bouquet mangrove (Fr), Camarón de manglar (Sp).

Local Names: Lagdao (Philippines).

Literature: Holthuis, 1950:61, Fig. 12.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: E. Africa to Hong Kong, the Philippines and Polynesia.

Habitat: Fresh, brackish and salt water, shallow.

Size: Maximum total length 66 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Moulherat & Vincke (1963:178) indicated that in the shrimp fishery in the "pangalanes" along the east coast of Madagascar *Macrobrachium idae*, *Metapenaeus monoceros* and *Palaemon concinnus* dominate. However, the importance of the present species cannot be very great, due to its small size. Domantay (1956:363) listed the species among the economically important prawns of the Philippines without giving further data.

*Palaemon elegans* Rathke, 1837

PALAEM Palaem 4

*Palaemon elegans* Rathke, 1837, Mém.Acad.Imp.Sci.St.Pétersb., (6B)3:370

Synonymy : *Palaemon minans* Norman, 1861; *Palaemonella gracilis* Paulson, 1875; *Leander squilla prototypa* Czerniavsky, 1884; *Leander squilla brevidigitata* Czerniavsky, 1884; *Leander squilla typica* Czerniavsky, 1884; *Palaemon (Leander) minans* - Thallwitz, 1892; *Leander squilla intermedia* De Man, 1915; *Leander squilla elegans* - De Man, 1915; *Palaemon (Palaeander) elegans* - Holthuis, 1950. Most records of *Leander squilla* pertain to this species, and not to *P. adspersus*.

FAO Names: Rockpool prawn (En), Bouquet flaque (Fr), Camarón de poza (Sp).

Local Names: Tågräika (Sweden), Strandreje (Denmark), Strandreke (Norway), Steingarnele (Germany), Prawn, White prawn (British Isles), Gamberetto (Italy), Creveta, Garida de piatra (Romania), Европейская - Африканская Креветка (U.S.S.R.); usually not distinguished from *P. adspersus*.

Literature: Kemp, 1910:132, Pl. 20, Fig. 3a-e.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: from W. Norway, W. Sweden and Denmark to S.W. Africa; Mediterranean; Black Sea; Caspian Sea.

Habitat: Usually inhabiting rockpools and the shallow sublittoral zone. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length about 60 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Longhurst (1970:267,268) listed the present species among the economically important shrimps of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, and indicated specifically that in Greece it forms about 50% of the catch together with *Penaeus kerathurus* and *Parapenaeus longirostris*. As the present species and *P. adspersus* have been confused with one another, both taxonomically and nomenclaturally, it is possible that, at least part of, the above records are based on *P. adspersus*. If *P. elegans* is of commercial importance, this probably is quite minor; it may form an admixture with other species of prawns (see also under *P. adspersus*), or may be fished locally for bait. Fischer (1872:420) indicated, rather casually, that it is "portée sur les marches" (of S.W. France) together with *P. serratus* and *P. adspersus*. Heldt & Heldt (1954:12) listed the species among the edible shrimps of Tunisia. Paolucci (1909:248,249, Pl. 3, Figs.37,38) described and figured a species from the Adriatic near Ancona, Italy, which he identified as "*Anchistia amethystea* Heller". However, his material is neither *Periclimenes amethysteus* (Risso), nor, as Pesta (1918:124-126) supposed, *Periclimenes scriptus* (Risso). The shape of the rostrum, the colour pattern of the carapace, the arrangement of the spines on the posterior margin of the telson, as well as the other characters mentioned by Paolucci, including the habitat, make it clear that his specimens belong to *Palaemon elegans*. After describing the way of capture of these shrimps, usually by children with small round nets called "nichessino", Paolucci continued "serve come esca in varie pesche alla lenza ed è anche assai buona a mangiarsi".

*Palaemon gravieri* (Yu, 1930)

PALAEM Palaem 5

*Leander gravieri* Yu, 1930, Bull.Soc.Zool.France, 55:564

FAO Names: Chinese ditch prawn (En), Bouquet chinois des canaux (Fr), Camarón chino de acequia (Sp).

Local Names: Aka ebi (Korea).

Literature: Kubo, 1942:48, Figures.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Korea; N. China.

Habitat: Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 58 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:51) listed the species in his paper on the economically important Decapoda of N. China, while Yoshida (1941:26, under the incorrect name *Leander macrodactylus*) mentioned it in his list of important marine shrimps of Korea. Ivanov (1967:41) reported it as being of marked commercial importance in China, being fished in the Yellow and East China Seas.

*Palaemon longirostris* H. Milne Edwards, 1837

PALAEM Palaem 6

*Palaemon longirostris* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, Hist.Nat.Crust., 2:392

Synonymy: *Palaemon edwardsii* Heller, 1863; *Palaemon longipes* Fischer, 1872; *Leander edwardsii* (with vars. *brevidigitata*, *intermedia*, *prototypa*, *simplicior* and *similis*) - Czerniavsky, 1884; *Leander longirostris* - De Man, 1915; *Leander longirostris robusta* De Man, 1924.

FAO Names: Delta prawn (En), Bouquet delta (Fr), Camarón delta (Sp).

Local Names: White prawn (British Isles), Dorngarnele (Germany), Steurkrab (Netherlands), Crevette blanche, Esquille, Esquille, Squille, Santé (S.W. France).

Literature: De Man, 1915:149, Pl. 12, Fig. 3; Holthuis, 1950:59, Fig. 3,5a,20.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: N.W. Germany, British Isles and the Netherlands to the Mediterranean and possibly Black Sea.

Habitat: Brackish water of estuaries.

Size: Maximum total length 70 mm.

Interest to Fishery: In the Netherlands the species is fished for and sold as bait (Holthuis, 1950a:61). Also in S.W. France, in the estuary of the Gironde near Bordeaux it is fished, as indicated by Fischer (1872:421), who in his turn also referred to Rondelet (1554).

*Palaemon macrodactylus* M. J. Rathbun, 1902

PALAEM Palaem 7

*Palaemon macrodactylus* M.J. Rathbun, 1902, Proc.U.S.Natl.Mus., 26:52

FAO Names: Migrant prawn (En), Bouquet migrateur (Fr), Camarón emigrante (Sp).

Literature: Kubo, 1942:36, Figures; Newman, 1963:119-132, Figs. 1-3.

Distribution: Originally Indo-West Pacific: Korea; China; Japan. Introduced in the Eastern Pacific (San Francisco Bay area) about 1954. Now also found in Australia.

Habitat: Estuarine brackish waters.

Size: Maximum total length 51 mm (♂), 55 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:53) cited the species in his list of economically important prawns from N. China. Yoshida's listing of the species among the commercial shrimps of Korea is incorrect, Kubo (1942:48) showed that Yoshida's specimens were *P. gravieri*. In Tokyo the species is sold as food (A.C.J. Burgers, in Litt.). In San Francisco Bay the species was so abundant in 1957 that it turned up in commercial shrimp catches (Newman, 1963).

*Palaemon maculatus* (Thallwitz, 1891)

PALAEM Palaem 8

49 *Leander maculatus* Thallwitz, 1891, Abh.Ber.Zool.-Anthropol.-Ethnogr.Mus.Dresd., 1890-91 (3):19,

FAO Names: Zaire prawn (En), Bouquet Zaïre (Fr), Camarón zairense (Sp).

Literature: De Man, 1925:36, Fig. 8; Schmitt, 1926a:25, Fig. 65.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: West Africa from Senegal to Angola.

Habitat: Brackish water.

Size: Maximum total length 43 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Darteville (1950:33) stated that "ces Nageurs, for recherchés par les résidents et estivant [of the coast near the mouth of the Congo River], dont le nombre augmente, deviennent plus rare au fur et à mesure que la pêche s'en fait plus acharnée".

*Palaemon northropi* (Rankin, 1898)

PALAEM Palaem 9

*Leander northropi* Rankin, 1898, Ann.N.Y.Acad.Sci., 12:539

Synonymy: *Palaemon brachylabis* M.J. Rathbun, 1900; *Palaemon (Palaeander) northropi* - Holthuis, 1950.

FAO Names: Caribbean bait prawn (En), Bouquet zélateur caraïbe (Fr), Camarón cebador (Sp).

Local Names: Potitinga (Pernambuco, Brazil).

Literature: Holthuis, 1952:192, Pl. 47.

Distribution: Western Atlantic: Bermuda and Florida to Uruguay.

Habitat: Shallow water. Bottom mud. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 33 mm (♂), 38 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: In N.E. Brazil of secondary importance, used there as bait for fishing (P.A. Coelho & M. de Araujo Ramos, in Litt.).

*Palaemon ortmanni* M.J. Rathbun, 1902

PALAEM Palaem 10

*Palaemon ortmanni* M.J. Rathbun, 1902, Proc.U.S.Natl.Mus., 26:53

Synonymy: *Palaemon longipes* Ortmann, 1890 (not *P. l.* Olivier, 1811); *Leander lowipes* De Man, 1907.

FAO Names: Gladiator prawn (En), Bouquet gladiateur (Fr), Camarón gladiador (Sp).

Literature: Kubo, 1942:52, Figures (as *Leander longipes*).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: China and Japan.

Habitat: Littoral. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 78.5 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:54) listed the present species among the economically important shrimps and prawns of N. China.

*Palaemon pacificus* (Stimpson, 1860)

PALAEM Palaem 11

*Leander pacificus* Stimpson, 1860, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1860:40

Synonymy: *Leander peringueyi* Stebbing, 1915; *Leander gilchristi* Stebbing, 1915; *Leander okiensis* Kamita, 1951.

FAO Names: Indian bait prawn (En), Bouquet zélateur indien (Fr), Camarón celador indio (Sp).

Literature: Kemp, 1925:307; Kubo, 1942:42, Figures; Holthuis, 1950:87, Fig. 19.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and S. Africa to Japan and Polynesia. Perhaps the S. African form must be considered a distinct species.

Habitat: Littoral. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 53 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Kubo (1942:48) stated that this species is used as bait for fishing on the Pacific coast of Japan.

*Palaemon pandaliformis* (Stimpson, 1871)

PALAEM Palaem 12

*Leander pandaliformis* Stimpson, 1871, Ann.Lyc.Nat.Hist., New York, 10:130

Synonymy: *Leander potitinga* Müller, 1880; *Palaemon (Leander) potitinga* - Thallwitz, 1892; *Palaemonetes cubensis* Hay, 1903; *Leander cubensis* - Kemp, 1925.

FAO Names: Potitinga prawn (En), Bouquet potitinga (Fr), Camarón potitinga (Sp).

Local Names: Potitinga (Pernambuco, Brazil).

Literature: Holthuis, 1952:187, Pl. 46, Figs. g-l; Chace & Hobbs, 1969:111, Figs. 26,28,a.

Distribution: Western Atlantic: West Indies and east coast of American continent from Guatemala to S. Brazil.

Habitat: Fresh and brackish water. Muddy bottom.

Size: Maximum total length 38 mm (♂), 43 mm (♀).

Interest to Fishery: Secondary. Used as bait for fishing in N.E. Brazil (P.A. Coelho & M. de Araújo Ramos, in Litt.).

*Palaemon paucidens* De Haan, 1844

PALAEM Palaem 13

*Palaemon paucidens* De Haan, 1844, In Von Siebold, Fauna Japonica, Crustacea (6/7):Pl. 45, Fig. 11

Synonymy: *Leander paucidens* - Stimpson, 1860.

FAO Names: Lake prawn (En), Bouquet de lac (Fr), Camarón de lago (Sp).

Local Names: Suji ebi (Japan).

Literature: Kubo, 1942:25, Figures; Kamita, 1961:33, Figures.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: S.E. Siberia; Korea; China; Saghalin; Japan; Ryukyu Islands.

Habitat: Fresh, brackish (and salt?) water.

Size: Maximum total length up to 66 mm.

Interest to Fishery: In Japan *Palaemon paucidens* is fished at the same time as *Macrobrachium nipponense*, and evidently not or not always separated when processed. I myself did buy a can of Japanese prawns exported to Seattle, U.S.A., which contained both species. According to Kemp (1918: 271) "The species forms one of the most important commercial products of Lake Biwa [Japan], being caught near Otsu in very large numbers in small basket traps". Kamita (1954:33) indicated that in Tottori Prefecture, Japan "fishermen catch them by trawling" and that they are eaten cooked or fried.

*Palaemon serratus* (Pennant, 1777)

PALAEM Palaem 1

*Astacus serratus* Pennant, 1777, British Zoology, (ed. 4)4:15

Synonymy: *Melicerta trilians* Risso, 1816; *Palaemon trilianus* - Risso, 1826; *Palaemon treillianus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837; *Palaemon punctulatus* Risso, 1844 (nomen nudum); *Cancer captivus* Nardo, 1847; *Leander latreillianus* (with vars. *intermedia* and *aberrans* and forms *gigantea*, *typica* and *transitans* and monstrosity *sculpta*) - Czerniavsky, 1884; *Leander serratus* - Sharp, 1893; *Leander treillianus* - Adensamer, 1898; *Palaemon rostratus* Gimenez, 1922; *Palaemon oratelli* Monod, 1931 (nomen nudum).

FAO Names: Common prawn (En), Bouquet (commun) (Fr), Camarón común (Sp).

Local Names: Gruntvannsreke (Norway), Sägearnele (Germany), Common prawn (British Isles), Bouquet, Crevette rose (Paris markets, France), Salicoque (Normandy, France), Chevrette (Brittany, France), Santé (Gironde, France), Cambon (Languedoc, France), Ligubam (Nice, France), Gambaru russu (Monaco), Camarão (Portugal), Camarón (Spain, official name), Quisquilla (Spain), Gambero sega, Gambero delle rocce, Palemone, Gamberetto (Italy; Palombi & Santarelli, 1961:362, give a large number of local Italian names for this species), Gamblu (Malta), Kozica obicna (Yugoslavia) Garidáki (Greece), Teke (Turkey), Qapzan (Israel), Gembri (Tunis).

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: from Denmark to Rio de Oro, West Africa; Mediterranean; Black Sea.

Habitat: Shallow water (0 to 40 m). Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 110 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Cole (1956:202) stated that although the landings of the present species in Great Britain are very small in comparison with those of shrimps [*Crangon crangon*], the very high prices realized demonstrate that the market is largely unsatisfied" and the prawns "vie with Pyefleet (Colchester) oysters for the title of the highest priced British marine product". "Substantial landings are made at various points between Bognor and Plymouth". In 1966 the English Channel coast yielded less than 10 t of this species, but at the French Atlantic coast the fishery was far more important, the catch being 700 t (Longhurst, 1970:265). Also in Spain (especially in Galicia) and Portugal the species is fished for and sold on the markets. Brian (1942:33) reported it from the markets of Genoa (both as food and bait) and also elsewhere in Italy the species is caught and greatly esteemed. Gruvel, (1923:83,84) described the fishery of this species on the Atlantic coast of Morocco and its sale on the markets of Casablanca and Rabat. Gruvel (1926:64; 1926a:36) indicated the present species among the edible prawns of Algeria and Tunisia respectively. In England and France laboratory experiments have been carried out for aquaculture of this prawn (see Reeve, 1969:1 067-1 073; Forster & Wickins, 1972:7,8; Ling & Costello, 1976).

*Palaemon serrifer* (Stimpson, 1860)

PALAEM Palaem 14

*Leander serrifer* Stimpson, 1860, Proc.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 1860:41

Synonymy: *Leander fagei* Yu, 1930; *Leander serrifer longidactylus* Yu, 1930.

FAO Names: Carpenter prawn (En), Bouquet charpentier (Fr), Camarón carpintero (Sp).

Literature: Kubo, 1942:33, Figures.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Birma; Malay Archipelago; S. Siberia; China; Japan.

Habitat: Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 36 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Liu (1955:52) listed this species among the economically important prawns of N. China, Yoshida (1941:26) did the same for Korea. Balss (1914:57) reported upon material obtained at the fishmarket in Tokio. Yasuda (1957:196) indicated that in Japan the species is fished for bait.

*Palaemon xiphias* Risso, 1216

PALAEM Palaem 15

*Palaemon xiphias* Risso, 1816, Hist.Nat.Crust.Nice, 102

Synonymy: *Palemon trisetaceus* Risso, 1816; *Palemon crenulatus* Risso, 1827; *Leander xiphias* - Ortman, 1890; *Palemon sogiontii* Monod, 1931 (nomen nudum).

FAO Names: Posidonia prawn (En), Bouquet posidonie (Fr), Camarón posidonia (Sp).

Literature: Pesta, 1918:121, Fig. 40.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: Mediterranean; Canary Islands.

Habitat: Shallow water. Marine.

Size: Maximum total length 65 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Listed by Longhurst (1970:267) as of economic importance in the Mediterranean. Heldt & Heldt (1954:12) ranged the species among the edible Crustacea of Tunisia.

*Palaemonetes kadiakensis* M. J. Rathbun, 1902

PALAEM Palaemo 1

*Palaemonetes kadiakensis* M.J. Rathbun, 1902, Proc.U.S.Natl.Mus., 24:903

FAO Names: Mississippi grass shrimp (En), Bouquet mississippi (Fr), Camarón del Mississippi (SP)

Local Names: Grass shrimp (U.S.A.).

Literature: Holthuis, 1952:212; Pl. 51, Fig. k-n, Pl. 52, Fig. a,b.

Distribution: Western Atlantic: S. Canada and U.S.A. between the Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains; N.E. Mexico.

Habitat: Fresh water.



Size: Maximum total length 53 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor. the species is used as bait and as fish food. Forbes (1876:5) stated that it is taken in great numbers at Pekin, Illinois, U.S.A. R. Rathbum (1884:819), who did not distinguish between the present and the next species, listed them among the economic crustaceans of the U.S.A. Creaser (1932:334) suggested its value as fish food, especially in trout hatcheries.

*Palaemonetes paludosus* (Gibbes, 1850)

PALAEM Palaemo 2

*Hippolyte paludosa* Gibbes, 1850, Proc.Am.Assoc.Adv.Sci., 3:197

Synonymy: *Hippolyte caroliniana* Gibbes, 1848 (nomen nudum); *Palaemonetes exilipes* Stimpson, 1871; *Palaemonopsis exilipes* - Stimpson, 1871; *Hippolysmata paludosa* - Howard, 1883; *Palaemon* (*Palaemonetes*) *exilipes* - Thallwitz, 1892; *Palaemon* (*Palaemonetes*) *paludosa* - Thallwitz, 1892.

FAO Names: Eastern grass shrimp (En), Bouquet oriental dea herbiers (Fr), Camarón yerbero (Sp).

Local Names: Grass shrimp (U.S.A.).

Literature: Holthuis,

Distribution: Western Atlantic: eastern part of U.S.A. east of the Appalachians, New Jersey to Florida.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 46 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Minor; like the previous species the present is mostly used as bait and fish food. R. Rathbum (1884:819) who treated both this and the previous species under the name *Palaemonetes exilipes*, included this among the economic crustaceans of the U.S.A., although he was "not aware of its ever having been used as food". Worth (1908:853) reported that the species is used as bait in the hook and line fishery: several shrimps being pur on one hook. He also described how large quantities of this species have been shipped from North Carolina to other localities in the U.S.A. in order to improve the food situation for fishes in those areas.

*Palaemonetes sinensis* (Sollaud, 1911)

PALAEM Palaemo 3

*Allocaris sinensis* Sollaud, 1911, Bull.Mus.Hist.Nat.Paris, 17:50

Synonymy: *Palaemonetes chankensis* Buldovsky, 1933; *Palaemonetes venepicus* Birstein & Vinogradov, 1934.

FAO Names: Chinese grass shrimp (En), Bouquet chinois des herbiers (Fr), Camarón yerbero chino (SP).

Literature: Holthuis, 1950:91, Figs. 20,21.

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: S.E. Siberia; China.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 46 mm.

Interest to fishery: Liu (1955:55) listed this species among the commercially important shrimps and prawns of N. China, while Ping (1931:183) mentioned from the region of Nanking a species of shrimp of economic importance" which he named "*Palaemon sinensis* (Sollaud)" and with which evidently the present species and not *Palaemon sinensis*. Heller (= *Macrobrachium nipponense*) is meant.

*Palaemonetes tonkinensis* (Sollaud, 1914)

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*Coutierella tonkinensis* Sollaud, 1914, Bull.Soc.Zool.Fr., 34:318

FAO Names: Tonkin grass shrimp (En), Bouquet tonkinois (Fr), Camarón tonkinés (Sp).

Local Names: Con tôm giông (Tonkin, Viet Nam).

Distribution: Indo-West Pacific: Viet Nam.

Habitat: Fresh water.

Size: Maximum total length 33 mm.

Interest to Fishery: In the original description of this species Sollaud (1914:314) stated that the species belongs to the “formes les plus communément pêchées dans le delta du fleuve Rouge”. It is used for the preparation of a native pasty dish “mam tôm”.

*Palaemonetes varians* (Leach, 1814)

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*Palaemon Varians* Leach, 1814, In Brewster, Edinburgh Encycl., 7:401

Synonymy : ? *Astacus albescens* Pennant, 1812; *Palaemon variabilis* Bouchard-Chantreaux, 1829; *Leander Varians* - Czerniavsky, 1884; *Palaemonetes varians microgenitor* Boas, 1889; *Palaemonetes varians occidentalis* Sollaud, 1923.

FAO Names: Atlantic ditch shrimp (En), Bouquet atlantique des canaux (Fr), Camarón de acequia del Atlántico (Sp).

Local Names: Steurkrab (Netherlands), Prawn (British Isles).

Literature: Sollaud, 1938:637.

Distribution: Eastern Atlantic: W. Baltic and North Sea to the Atlantic coast of Morocco; Mediterranean coast of N.W. Africa.

Habitat: Brackish water.

Size: Maximum total length 50 mm.

Interest to Fishery: Used as bait for line and hook fishing in the Netherlands. Leach (1816: Pl 43) indicated that the species “is very common on the Devonshire, Glamorgan and Norfolk coasts, where it is taken as an article of food”. Leach queried the identity of this species with *Astacus squilla* sensu Pennant 1777 (= *Astacus albescens* Pennant, 1812), the “White Shrimp”, of which Pennant (1777:19; 1812:25) stated that it “inhabits the coast of Kent; it is sold in London under the name of the white shrimp, as it assumes that color when boiled?”

Remarks : White (1857: 135) used the name “White Shrimp” for *Palaemon elegans* a species indicated by him as *Palaemon squilla*, but he added “Other species besides this are named “White Shrimp”. It will be difficult, if not impossible, therefore, to identify *Astacus albescens* Pennant, 1812; this name is older than any of the names (with the exception of *Astacus serratus* Pennant, 1777) that at present are used for British Palaemonidae, and thus forms a potential nomenclatural danger.

*Palaemonetes Vulgaris* (Say, 1818)

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*Palaemon Vulgaris* Say, 1818, J.Acad.Nat.Sci.Phila., 2:248