

**Remarks :** There appears to be little doubt that the larvae described as **Cancer cassideus** and **Phyllamphion elegans** are those of the present species. If this is confirmed, the name of the species should change to **Phyllamphion cassideus** (Forster, 1782).

2.2.5 **FAMILY SCYLLARIDAE** Latreille, 1825

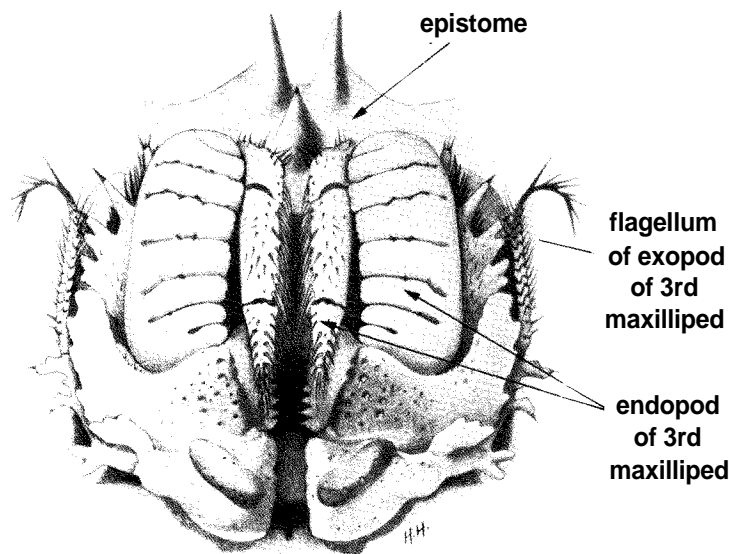
**SCYL**

**Scyllarides** Latreille, 1825, Familles Naturelles du Règne Animal: 278. Name placed on the Official List of Family Names in Zoology, in Opinion 519 (published in 1958).

The family Scyllaridae includes 7 recent genera, which are distributed in 4 subfamilies: Arctidinae, Ibacinae, Scyllarinae, and Theninae. Except for most representatives of **Scyllarus**, which are of no interest to fisheries, all species of Scyllaridae are treated in this catalogue.

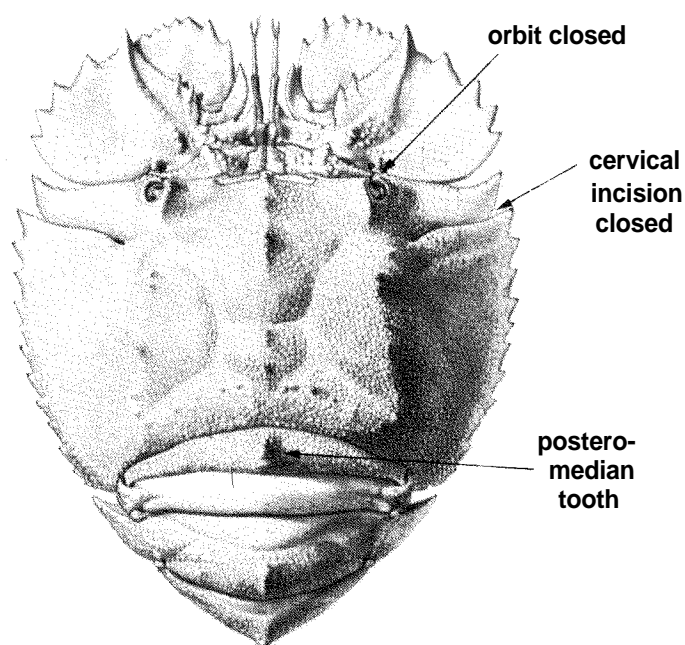
**Key to Genera :**

- 1a. Exopods of all maxillipeds with a multiarticulate flagellum (Fig. 317)
- 2a. Carapace strongly depressed, with a deep cervical incision in the lateral margin. Mandible with a simple or two-segmented palp (subfamily Ibacinae)
- 3a. Orbits entirely closed, placed behind the anterior margin of the carapace. Cervical incision closed. Carapace with a postero-median tooth. Fifth abdominal somite in the adults without postero-median spine. Body smooth and tuberculate. East Pacific (Fig. 318) ..... **Evibacus**



**mouth region (ventral view)** (from Holthuis, 1985) **Fig. 317**

- 3b. Orbits anteriorly open, placed on the anterior margin of the carapace. Cervical incision usually open, at least at the base. Carapace without postero-median tooth (Fig. 319, 320). Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific



**Evibacus (dorsal view)** (from Holthuis, 1985) **Fig. 318**

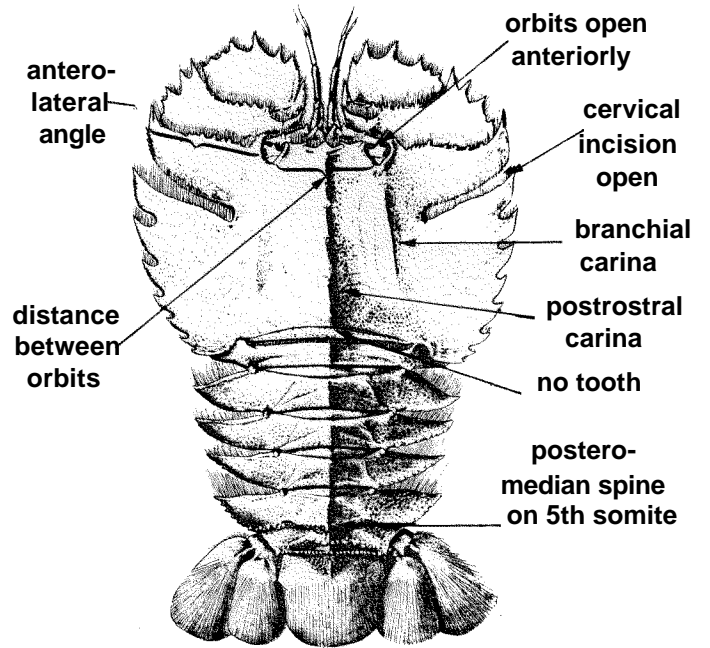
4a. Dorsal surface of the body smooth and punctate, not tuberculate, sometimes pubescent. Carapace with postrostral and branchial carinae distinct. Distance between the orbits as long as or shorter than the distance separating each orbit from the nearest anterolateral angle. Fifth abdominal somite with postero-median spine. Mandibular palp consisting of a single segment (Fig. 319) ..... **Ibacus**

4b. Dorsal surface of the body coarsely squamose-tuberculate, without postrostral or branchial carinae. Distance between the orbits more than twice as long as the distance between each orbit and the anterolateral angle of the carapace. Fifth abdominal somite without posteromedian spine. Mandibular palp two-segmented (Fig. 320) ..... **Parribacus**

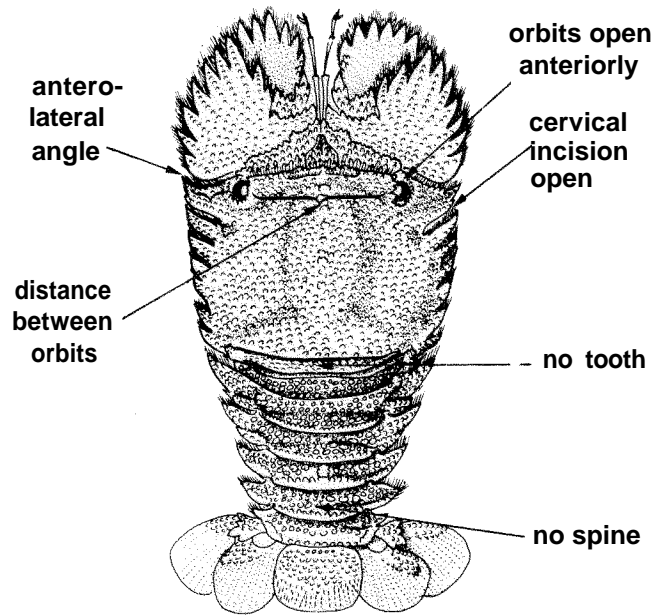
2b. Carapace rather highly vaulted, with a small, shallow cervical incision, which may be lacking altogether. Mandible with three-segmented palp (subfamily Arctidinae)

5a. First abdominal somite without a transverse groove dorsally; it is smooth there and shows a pattern of coloured spots. Carapace without postorbital spine. Apart from a median ridge, the abdomen shows no dorsal sculpturation (Fig. 321) ..... **Scyllarides**

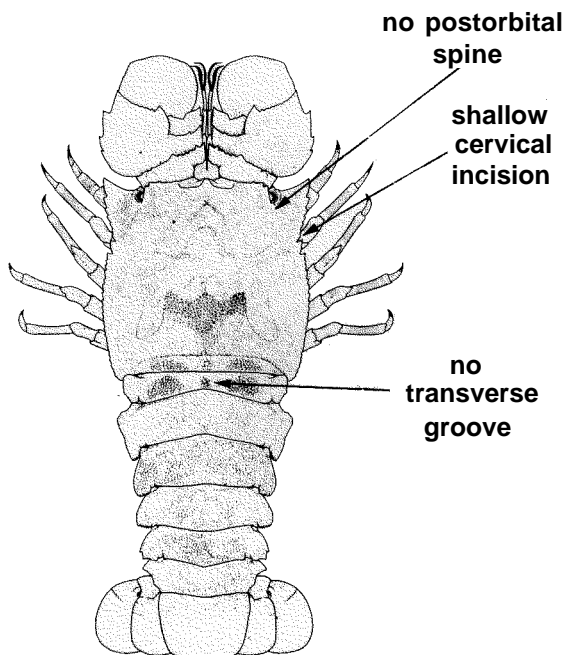
5b. First abdominal somite with a distinct transverse groove dorsally. Carapace with postorbital spine. Abdominal somites with a distinct sculpturation on either side of the median line (Fig. 322) ..... **Arctides**



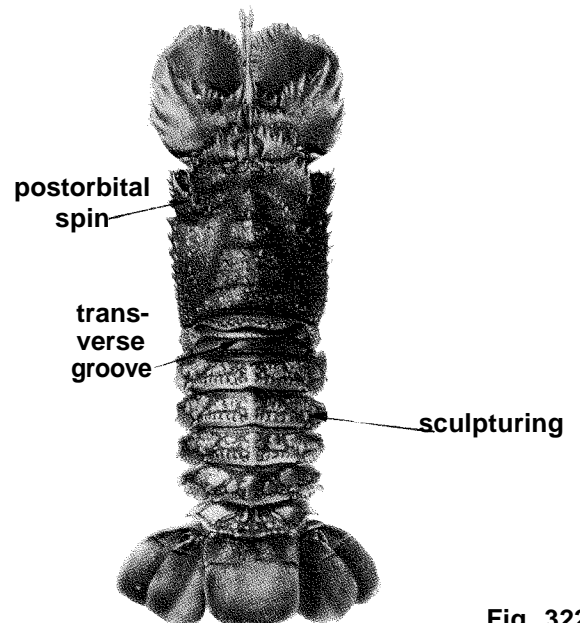
**Ibacus (dorsal view)** (from Holthuis, 1985) **Fig. 319**



**Parribacus (dorsal view)** **Fig. 320**



**Scyllarides (dorsal view)** **Fig. 321**



**Arctides (dorsal view)** **Fig. 322**