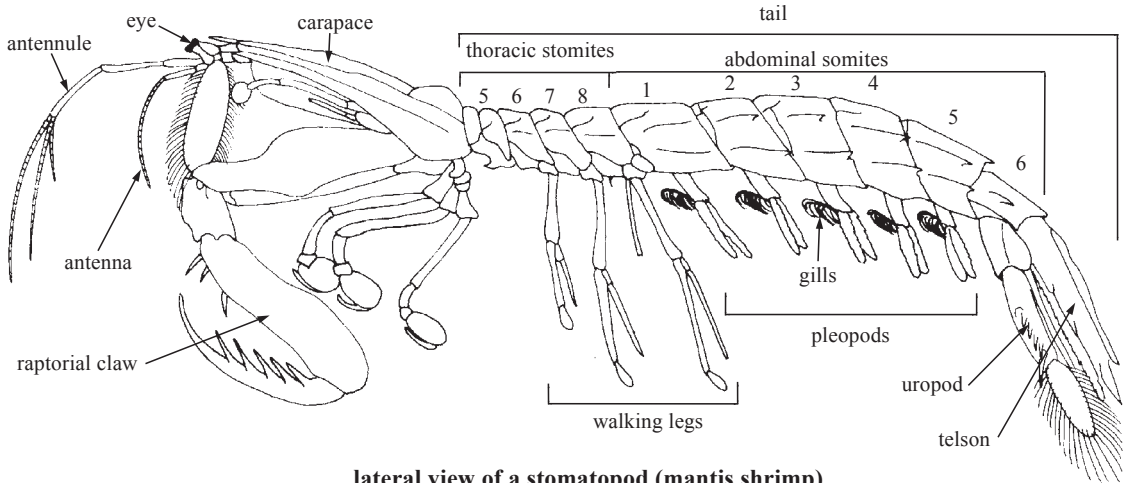


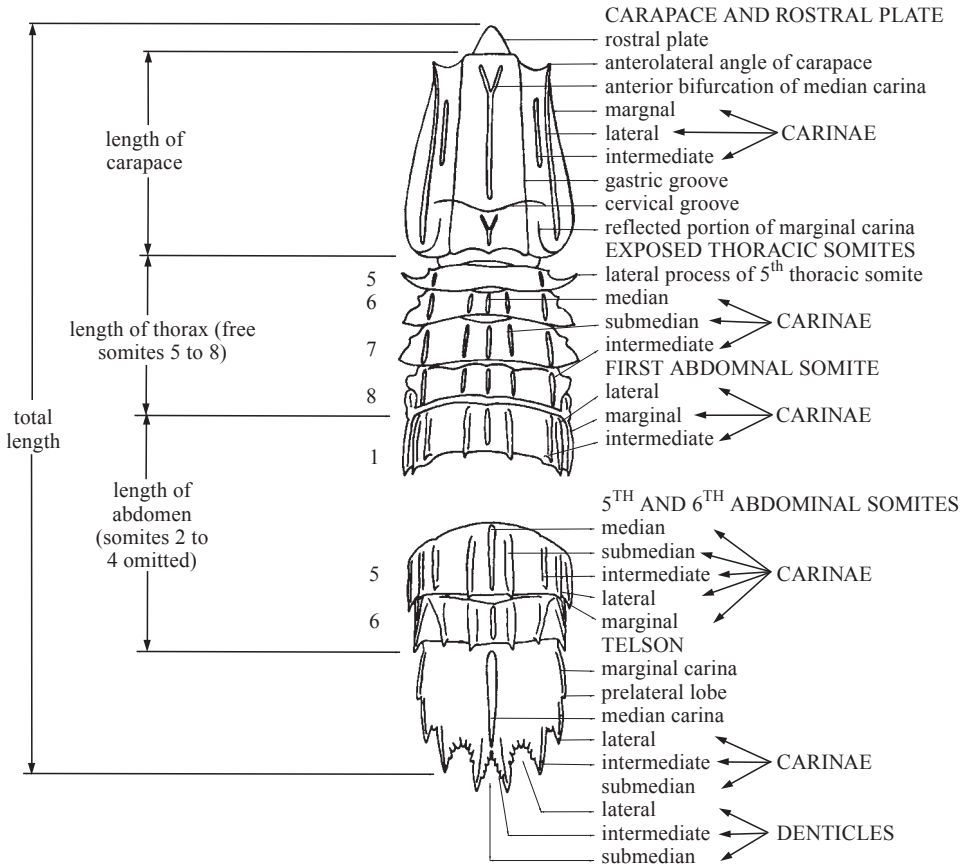
STOMATOPODS

by M. Tavares, Universidade Santa Úrsula, Brazil

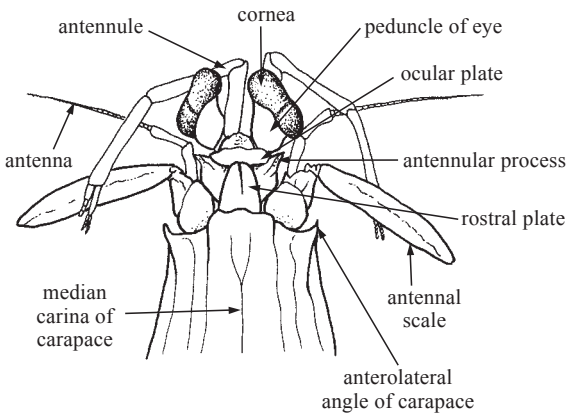
TECHNICAL TERMS AND MEASUREMENTS



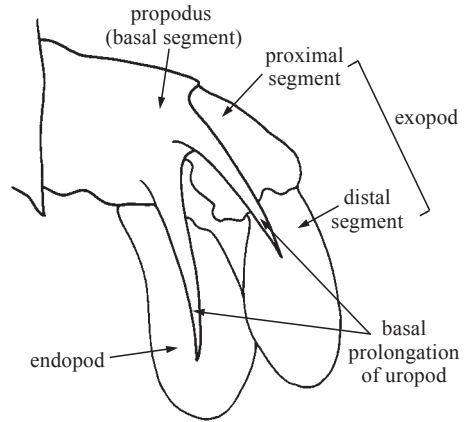
lateral view of a stomatopod (mantis shrimp)



dorsal view (without head and extremities)



anterior part of body (dorsal view)



left uropod (ventral view)

GENERAL REMARKS

The mantis shrimps include small and large shrimp-like or lobster-like animals with large movable eyes, a very short head or carapace covering only 1/3 of the body, only 3 walking legs, a long flattened tail (including thoracic and abdominal segments) with a well-developed tail fan, and large, conspicuous 'raptorial' claws (second pair of legs) resembling those of a praying mantis. In some parts of the world mantis shrimps are considered a delicacy and consequently are fished commercially and marketed. At present there is no organized fishery for stomatopods in Area 31, but 2 species are large and apparently abundant enough to be of commercial interest, *Squilla empusa* Say, 1818 (Squillidae Latreille, 1803), and *Lysiosquilla scabricauda* (Lamarck, 1818) (Lysiosquillidae Dana, 1852). The 2 species are often caught by trawls in commercial shrimp operations.

References

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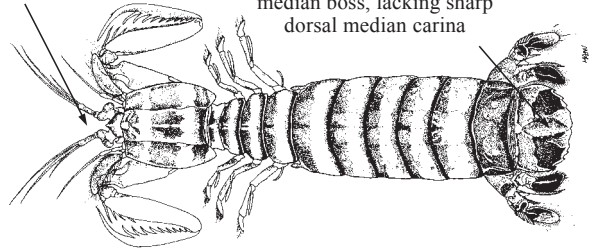
GUIDE TO FAMILIES OF INTEREST TO FISHERIES OCCURRING IN THE AREA

LYSIOSQUILLIDAE

propodi of 3rd and 4th maxillipeds
broad, beaded or ribbed ventrally

Page 249

Propodi of third and fourth maxillipeds broad, beaded or ribbed ventrally. Telson with, at most, low median boss, lacking sharp dorsal median carina. A single species, *Lysiosquilla scabricauda*, of potential interest to fisheries; found in mud bottoms between 50 and 200 m.



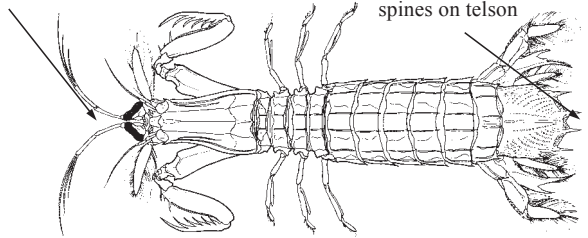
telson with, at most, low
median boss, lacking sharp
dorsal median carina

SQUILLIDAE

propodi of 3rd and 4th
maxillipeds slender, not
beaded or ribbed ventrally

Page 250

Propodi of third and fourth maxillipeds slender, not beaded or ribbed ventrally. At most, submedian marginal teeth of telson with movable spines; telson with 4 or more intermediate denticles on each side of posterior margin. A single species, *Squilla empusa*, of potential interest to fisheries; found at depths between 1 and 55 m.

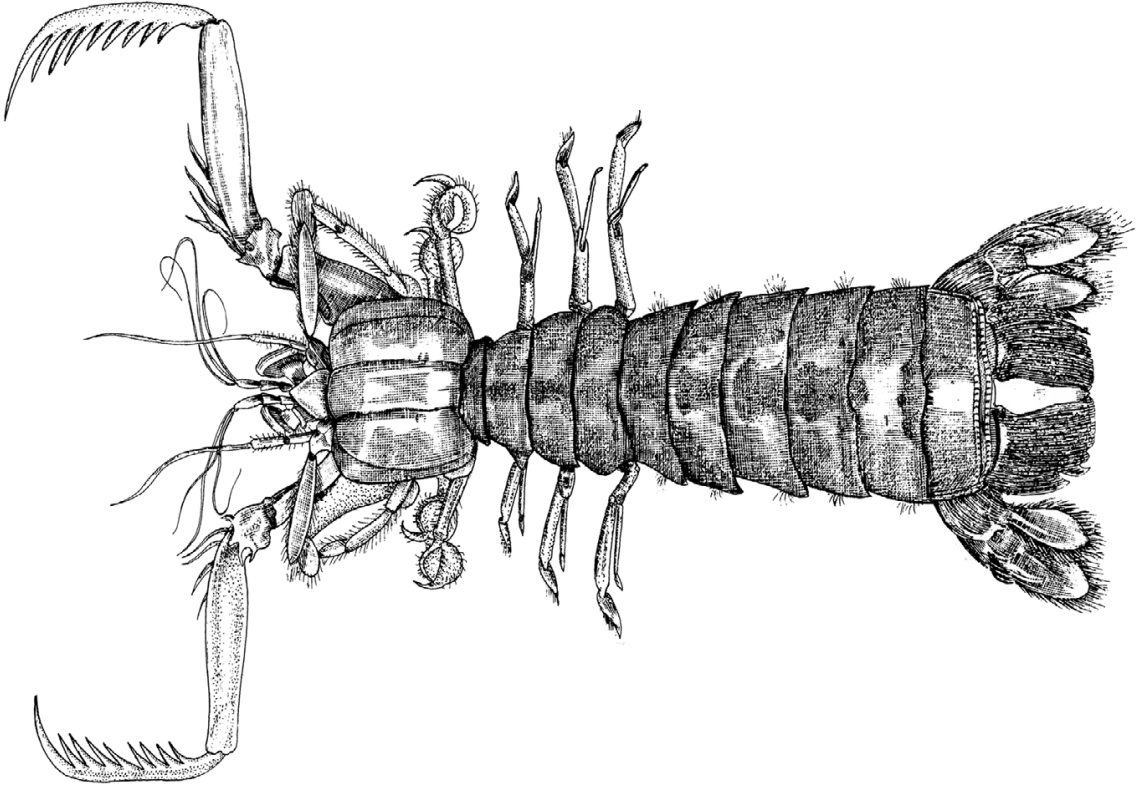
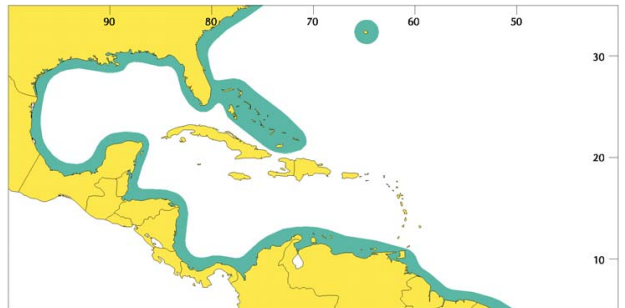


submedian marginal
teeth with movable
spines on telson

LYSIOQUILLIDAE

Lysiosquilla scabricauda (Lamarck, 1818)

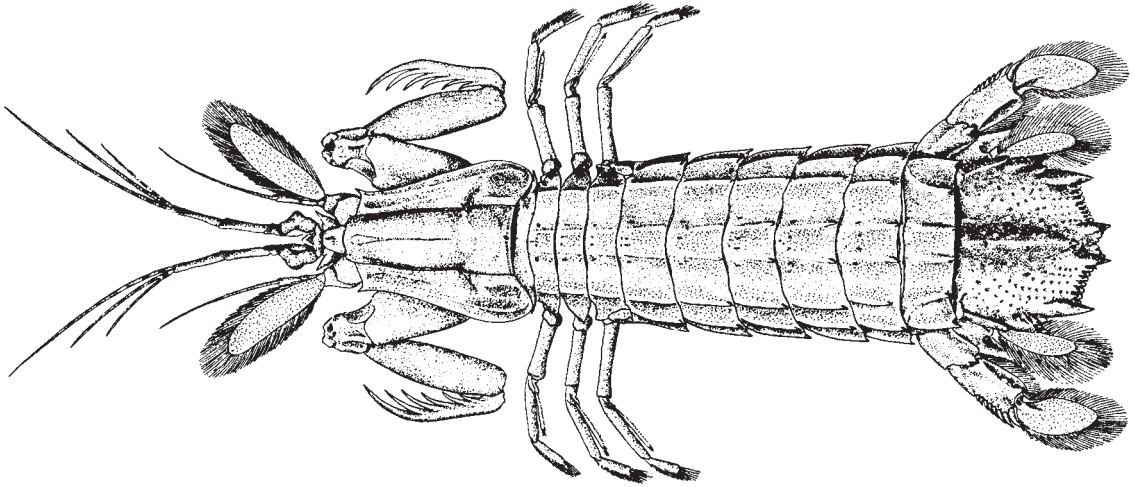
LQS

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** **En** - Smooth mantis shrimp; **Fr** - Squille douce; **Sp** - Galera lisa.**Diagnostic characters:** Body smooth, except for the posterior part of tail which is prickly with small bumps and tubercles; claws very large, often longer than carapace and usually armed with 9 or 10 long, sharp spines.**Colour:** body conspicuously marked with dark and light bands.**Size:** Maximum length: 300 mm.**Habitat, biology, and fisheries:** Inhabits muddy bottoms between 50 and 200 m. Has potential to be of interest to fisheries. Not targeted in fisheries; incidentally taken in shrimp trawling grounds for *Farfantepenaeus* species.**Distribution:** Western Atlantic: Massachusetts, North and South Carolina, Bermuda, Bahamas, Florida; Gulf of Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Caribbean Sea, Panama; Colombia, Venezuela; French Guiana, and Brazil (down to Santa Catarina).

SQUILLIDAE

Squilla empusa Say, 1818

QLE

Frequent synonyms / misidentifications: None / None.**FAO names:** En - Rough manits shrimp; Fr - Squille rugueuse; Sp - Galera carenada.

Diagnostic characters: Body ridged, claws strong, each with 6 sharp teeth on last segment. **Colour:** pattern indistinct (eyes light green and body marked with pastels in life).

Size: Maximum length: 185 mm.

Habitat, biology, and fisheries: Live in depths between 1 and 55 m, usually less than 25 m. Tolerant to salinities ranging from 11.7‰ to 34.1‰. Its burrow has been described as irregular, branched or unbranched, broadly U-shaped, and 20 to 40 mm in diameter and a metre or more in length. Common all year along the South Carolina coast. Large catches have been obtained at night in October, February, and April. In August, however few were taken during the day or night, and there was no marked nocturnal abundance. Has potential to be of interest to fisheries. Not fished for; quite common in catches of the pink shrimp *Farfantepenaeus duorarum*. Wenner and Wenner (1989) reported that in depths between 4 and 20 m (North Carolina) the biomass of *Squilla empusa* constituted 11% of the total catch and was outranked only by the blue crab *Callinectes sapidus*.

Distribution: Massachusetts to French Guiana, including numerous localities off the Carolinas and Georgia.

