STUDIES ON INDO-WEST PACIFIC STENOPODIDEA, 1.
STENOPUS ZANZIBARICUS SP. NOV., A NEW SPECIES
FROM EAST AFRICA

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Collections over several years in the Indo-West Pacific region have provided some interesting specimens of new or little known stenopodidean shrimps from deep and shallow water habitats. It is proposed to report upon these specimens and their larvae in this series of notes.

Only two species of the genus Stenopus Latreille have so far been reported from the Indo-West Pacific region (Holthuis, 1946). These two species are both found in East African waters. S. hispidus (Olivier) is abundant on most coral or rocky reefs and the coastal fringing lagoons. The second species, S. tenuirostris De Man, has also been found in a number of localities. Both these species have striking and very characteristic colour patterns in life. The discovery of a single example of another species was facilitated by its distinctive colouration on capture. Numerous small morphological characters also distinguish this specimen from the other species of the genus and it is here described as new.

Stenopus zanzibaricus sp. nov.

Material examined. — 1 ♂. Mwemba Island, off N.E. Zanzibar Island, 5°46.6'S 39°23.5'E, depth 0.5 m (LWS), FRV “Manihine”, Cr. 3 stn. 91; coll. A. J. Bruce, 17 September 1971.

Description. — A small shrimp with a subcylindrical body, generally covered with spinous processes.

The rostrum is short, not exceeding the basal segment of the antennular peduncle, horizontal and tapering gradually distally. The tip is rather blunt and the dorsal margin bears five uniformly well spaced acute teeth, which decrease in size distally. The ventral margin is mainly straight and without teeth. The lateral carinae are well developed, broad posteriorly and bear three large blunt spines on the right and four on the left.

The carapace is densely covered with small spines, most strongly developed and acute antero-dorsally, smallest over the lower and posterior branchiostegite and directed mainly anteriorly. The cervical groove is distinct, with about eight spines along its margin. The post-rostral region bears median and submedian pairs of spines, with a small tubercle behind the first spine. The orbit is feebly developed
but a large supra-orbital spine is present. The inferior orbital angle is scarcely produced but bears a very large spine. A smaller antennal spine is also present and a small hepatic spine is present at the lower end of the cervical groove. The antero-lateral angle of the carapace is not produced and the posterior angle of the branchiostegite is obtusely angled and strongly thickened.

Fig. 1. *Stenopus zanzibaricus* sp. nov., holotype, male. Scale in mms.

The abdominal segments are also densely provided with spines. The tergum of the third somite is triangularly produced posteriorly, where it is devoid of spines. The antero-dorsal region of the fourth segment is similarly without spines. The spines over the rest of the abdomen appear to radiate away from this base area, becoming erect, blunt, slender and finger-like anteriorly and depressed, acute and squamous posteriorly. The fifth abdominal segment is half the length of the sixth segment, which is about 1.4 times longer than deep. The pleuron of the first segment is slender with a well developed ventral process and a smaller posterior process. The pleura of the second to fifth segments are broad, rather truncated ventrally, with anterior, intermediate and posterior processes, all blunt