hard-working and most capable scientist. This is supported by a sketch of her person given by Prof. H. Boschma in a letter of 6 May 1944 to the authorities of Delft University in which he praises her scientific abilities, the good relations she had with her students, and her organizing capabilities as shown by her functions in the board of several students societies in the time that she was a student, and later she was time and again chosen in the board of the Netherlands Society of Biology Teachers.

ZOOLOGICAL PAPERS BY DR. J. E. LEENE


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ON STOMATOPODA FROM TURKEY WITH THE FIRST RECORD OF *RISSOIDES PALLIDUS* FOR THE TURKISH FAUNA

BY

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The first study on the stomatopods of Turkish coastal zone was carried out by Demir (1954), who reported the presence of *Squilla mantis* (L., 1758) for the first time from these waters. Later, Holthuis (1961) reported *Oratosquilla massavensis* (Kossmann, 1880, as *Squilla massavensis*) from the southern and south-eastern Turkish coasts. Geldiay & Kocataş (1969) reported the same two species from Aegean and Mediterranean coasts of Turkey respectively. Then, Kocataş

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(1981) increased the number of known stomatopods of the Turkish coastal zone by two more species: *Nannosquilloides occultus* (Giesbrecht, 1910) and *Rissoides desmaresti* (Risso, 1816) (as *Meiosquilla desmaresti*).

The present work is concerned with 43 stomatopod samples, collected during the biological investigations of Turkish coastal waters in 1991-1992, by R/V "K. Piri Reis". The evaluation of this material has shown that 41 of the samples contain two of the previously known species: *O. massavensis* (38 specimens) and *S. mantis* (3 specimens). In two other samples, in addition, *Rissoides pallidus* (Giesbrecht, 1910) was found, a species which had not been reported previously from Turkish coastal waters. With the newly found species, the known stomatopod fauna of Turkey now comprises of 5 species, the distribution of which is given in fig. 1.

**Rissoides pallidus** (Giesbrecht, 1910)

Material examined.—Aegean sea: 36°37'N 27°18'E, 280 m, muddy bottom, 5 May 1992, 1 ♀ 56 mm; 38°01'N 27°57'E, 105 m, muddy bottom, 15 December 1991, 1 ♀ 56 mm.

The studied Aegean specimens agree with the description by Lewinsohn & Manning (1980). So, the basal prolongation of the uropod is serrate or denticulate mesially (fig. 2a), while the same structure is crenulate in *R. desmaresti* (fig. 2b). In the two samples of Lewinsohn & Manning the female is 47 mm and the male is 45 mm, while in Giesbrecht's (1910) material the maximal measurements of females and males are 7.3 and 6.5 mm respectively. Both our Aegean samples are females, and both are 56 mm in length.

In the Mediterranean Sea *R. pallidus* has been reported from Tunisia (Forest & Guinot, 1956, as *S. desmaresti*), Adriatic coasts (Manning & Froglia, 1979), Israel (Lewinsohn & Manning, 1980). The species is also known from the West African coast (Manning, 1977), where it was found between 80 and 500 meters. Our samples were collected at 105 and 280 meters. This species has not been recorded previously from the Turkish coasts and Aegean Sea.

**Oratosquilla massavensis** (Kosman, 1880)

Material examined.—Eastern Mediterranean: 36°38'N 34°24'E, depth 45 m, 24 August 1991, 3 specimens 21-22 mm. 36°42'N 34°42'E, depth 45 m, 24 August 1991, 1 specimen 22 mm [from the stomach contents of a specimen of the fish *Citharis linguatula* (L., 1758)]. 36°34'N 34°35'E, depth 107 m, 18 April 1992, 12 specimens 60-125 mm. 36°43'N 34°28'E, depth 33 m, 18 April 1992, 4 specimens 104-128 mm. 36°35'N 35°53'E, depth 75 m, 19 April 1992, 3 specimens. 36°34'N 35°43'E, depth 72 m, 21 April 1992, 1 ♀ specimen 83 mm, 1 ♀ 103 mm. 36°28'N 35°25'E, depth 60 m, 21 August 1992, 12 specimens 85-130 mm. 36°29'N 35°44'E, depth 80 m, 6 January 1992, 1 specimen 140 mm.

This Indo-West Pacific species has been reported from Turkish Mediterranean coasts by Holthuis (1961), Geldiay & Kocataş (1969) and Kocataş (1981). During our investigations, we encountered dense populations of this species in