A NEW DEEP-SEA PONTONIINE SHRIMP (DECAPODA, PALAEMONIDAE) OF THE “PERICLIMENES FORESTI BRUCE, 1981” SPECIES GROUP FROM TAIWAN

BY

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ABSTRACT

A new species of pontoniine shrimp, *Periclimenes sandybrucei* n. sp., is described and illustrated based on a specimen collected from deep water off northeastern Taiwan. The new species is allied to the “*Periclimenes foresti* Bruce, 1981” species group but can be readily distinguished from all the known species of this group by bearing three pairs of dorsolateral spines on the telson, and having the propodi of the third to fifth pereiopods unarmed.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG


INTRODUCTION

The TAIWAN deep sea-cruises, ongoing since the year 2000, have yielded numerous interesting decapod crustaceans from Taiwan (e.g., Komai & Chan, 2002, 2003, 2006; Chuang et al., 2003; Ahyong & Chan, 2004; Cleva, 2004; 3) Corresponding author; e-mail: tychan@mail.ntou.edu.tw
Careful examination of further specimens collected from the TAIWAN cruises revealed another new pontoniine shrimp of the “Periclimenes foresti” Bruce, 1981 species group. The present work describes and illustrates this new species. The abbreviation CL is used for the postorbital carapace length, and TL is the total length, measured from the tip of the rostrum to the end of the telson. The holotype is deposited in the National Taiwan Ocean University, Keelung (NTOU).

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS

Family Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815
Subfamily Pontoniinae Kingsley, 1878

*Periclimenes* Costa, 1844

*Periclimenes sandybrucei* n. sp.
(figs. 1-4)

Material examined. — TAIWAN 2004, stn CP269, 24°30.55′N 122°5.78′E, 399-397 m, commercial trawler, 4 m beam trawl, 2 Sept. 2004, female holotype (CL 7.9 mm; TL 33.7 mm), NTOU M00776.

Etymology. — This species is dedicated to A. J. Bruce in recognition of his many significant contributions to the taxonomy of pontoniine shrimps. The name is a noun in the genitive singular.

Description. — Body subcylindrical. Carapace (fig. 1A, B) smooth, glabrous, with shallow, oblique longitudinal groove below hepatic spine; anterolateral margin of branchiostegite obtuse, bluntly rounded; antennal spine acute, marginal (distantly broken); inferior orbital angle produced, slightly overreaching antennal spine; hepatic spine acute, slightly larger and longer than antennal spine, situated slightly below level of antennal spine. Rostrum well developed, moderately deep, straight, overreaching distal margin of scaphocerite; dorsal carina deep; epigastric tooth at anterior 1/3 of carapace and somewhat separated from dorsal rostral teeth; dorsal margin of rostrum with nine teeth, posterior seven teeth (with tips missing) regularly spaced, two posterior teeth behind orbital margin; some short simple setae present between dorsal rostral teeth; ventral margin bearing three regularly spaced teeth, posteriormost tooth at about mid-rostrum, two anterior teeth smaller, distal tooth at mid-level between distal two dorsal rostral teeth.