Type-catalogue of the Decapod Crustacea in the collections of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, with appendices of pre-1900 collectors and material


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Key words: Crustacea; Decapoda; type-catalogue; collectors.
In this catalogue the type specimens of Decapod Crustacea in the collections of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum are listed in systematic order. Some lectotypes have been designated. The history of the collection is described. The first appendix lists all specimens in the dry collection collected before 1900. In the second appendix the pre-1900 sources of crustacean material in the collection are listed alphabetically; short biographies and portraits of collectors are given. An index to scientific names is added.

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Introduction

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature states in Recommendation 72G (4) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985: 147, hereafter referred to as the Code) that: "Every institution in which name-bearing types are deposited should publish lists of name-bearing types in its possession or custody ...". The type-catalogue presented is in accordance with this Recommendation, and emanates from the wish of the authors to fix the knowledge which is present in the crustacean department to the collection.

In 1990, the "Delta Plan for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage" was launched by the Netherlands Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs. The name "Delta Plan" incidentally is derived from the Delta Plan that led to the extensive hydraulic engineering works needed to prevent the southwestern river delta area of Holland from flooding again after the 1953 disaster - prevention was indeed also one of the pri-
mary objectives of the present operation (Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs, 1992). Within the framework of the "Delta Plan" two projects were carried out: 1) registration of decapod type-material, and 2) renovation of the dry collection.

**History of the collections**

In recent years several papers were published dealing with the history of the Leiden Museum, some of these are concerned with its carcinological collections in particular. These publications deal entirely or partly with the period between 1820 (the founding of the Museum) and 1958 (the end of the directorate of prof. dr H. Boschma, the fifth director of the Museum). The first comprehensive publication on the history of 's Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie is that by A. Gijzen (1938), who covered the period 1820-1915, and dealt with all aspects of the history of the institution. Holthuis (1995a) published an account of the history of the Museum during the first five directorates (1820-1958); although the emphasis here was placed on the personnel, several other aspects of the Museum history also received some attention. Yamaguchi & Baba (1993) published a complete catalogue of the Japanese Crustacea collected by Ph.F. von Siebold and H. Bürger in the period 1823-1834, and paid some attention to the history of these collections, which at present are housed in the Leiden Museum. In the same year Holthuis (1993a) described the history of the carcinological collections of the Museum in the period 1820-1950. That paper gave special attention to the curators of the Crustacea collection and their scientific investigations on the material.

Here we will try to give a sketch of the preservation and treatment of the carcinological material in the course of time and stress the technical rather than the scientific treatment. In a special appendix attention will be paid to the sources of the carcinological material that was acquired by the Museum before 1900.

**Origin of the collection.** — As pointed out by Holthuis (1993a), at the founding of the Museum its collections were formed by combining three existing collections: (1) the collection of the director C.J. Temminck; this was very important as far as Vertebrata are concerned, but to our knowledge it did not contain any Crustacea, (2) the National collection ("s Lands Kabinet van Natuurlijke Historie"), a small collection that started as the "Cabinet du Roi" under King Louis Napoleon in 1808; it did contain Crustacea, but these evidently were considered not enough important scientifically, and were donated en bloc to the University of Liège (now in Belgium; at that time, before 1830, part of The Netherlands), to be used in the zoological courses, and (3) the collection of the University of Leiden. The latter contained a number of Crustacea that were placed in the Museum collection and actually formed the beginning of the carcinological collections of the Museum. This original collection consisted of 15 species of Decapoda (in 18 specimens) and some Cirripedia. A list of the specimens is provided by Holthuis (1993a: 227).

**Growth.** — From this beginning of 15 species the Decapod collection grew steadily and rapidly. Material was acquired in the following ways: (1) directly from collectors, (2) through exchange with other institutions, and (3) by purchase. Temminck, the first director, was very active in encouraging interested people to collect for the Museum, especially those living in overseas locations; diplomatic and military personnel were asked to provide material from the countries where they were stationed, also physi-
cians, dispensers, military personnel in the service of the Dutch colonial government and many others were asked for cooperation. Temminck, a patrician with many good contacts in government circles, was quite successful in his efforts. Also the fact that the governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, baron G.A.G.P. van der Capellen, was much interested in natural history was a great asset. At Temminck's instigation, the Netherlands government appointed a commission, named "Natuurkundige Commissie voor Nederlandsch Indië" (= Natural Science Commission for the Netherlands East Indies) consisting of two naturalists, an artist and a preparator-anatomist, to be sent out to the Indies for the study of the fauna and flora and for making collections for the Leiden Museum. The surgeon of the trading post Decima in Japan, Ph.F. von Siebold was likewise charged by the government to study and collect natural history objects next to his medical duties. Also H.S. Pel, a government official in Ghana, and a former preparator at the Museum was charged with the collecting of zoological material in his spare time. In this way the collections of the Museum grew rapidly.

Curator W. de Haan of the Invertebrate section, was much interested in Crustacea and published an important monograph on von Siebold's Japanese Crustacea, which still form a very valuable part of the collection. The growth of the collection is shown by comparing the number of identified and catalogued Decapoda in the years from which such numbers are known. In 1820, the Decapoda comprised 15 lots, in 1834 the number had risen to 250, in 1861 it was 445, in 1865 512, in 1940 about 7,000, in 1955 10,600, in 1976 30,600, in 1981 34,774, in 1995 it surpassed 46,000 (fig. 1). Not included are the unidentified lots and the identified lots that have not yet been catalogued, which both are very considerable.

Preservation.— Alcohol material. From the beginning the collection contained both alcohol and dry material. This is shown by the presence of alcohol specimens obtained by H. Kuhl and J.C. van Hasselt in W. Java between 1820 and 1823. That alcohol material was preferred is evident from Temminck's (1825) instructions for the
preservation of specimens. On p. 20, under Lobsters and Crabs, he says the following (translated): "The small species are to be placed in jars with spirit; the larger specimens that have a rather soft shell should, by preference, be placed in wooden casks, to prevent breaking of the antennae or the legs. The larger hard-shelled species should first be submerged for several hours in a lime-water solution in order to better keep the colours. After that they should be placed to dry in a place where there is a draught of air, but not in direct sunlight; preferably, however, they should be well dried in an oven. The dried large specimens should be tied to frames made of strong cane or bamboo, which should fit into tin boxes, and should be fastened in the four corners so that the layers of specimens cannot touch each other. The tin box then must be provided with much camphor and soldered so that it is air tight. This metal box then should be placed in a wooden crate".

The impression that more of the old specimens were preserved dry than in alcohol, is probably due (1) to the fact that some alcohol specimens upon arrival in the museum were dried as they were more easy to exhibit that way, (2) to the possible loss of much of the alcohol material in the course of time by evaporation of the alcohol. This problem still forms a headache, but was far more difficult to solve in the old times than it is now. E. Jacobson in a letter of 1930 to R. van Eecke, wrote about the condition of the alcohol insect collection of the Museum around 1910 as follows (translated): "The very important alcohol collection was not properly taken care of. Instead of placing the vials in larger well-sealed containers with alcohol, they were closed with corks and placed horizontally on racks; of course almost everything was dried out and completely spoiled". It is likely that during de Haan's time (1822-1846) vials in the Crustacea collection were closed with corks. However, de Man was known later (1872-1882) to have placed vials together in well closed glass jars. Until about 1985 all the catalogued alcohol material was kept in cylindrical jars. These jars have a heavy base and a cylindrical body. The upper rim of the cylinder is widened and ground flat. A circular glass plate of the same size as the top of the jar is used as a cover; it is attached to the rim of the jar with a sealing substance. These cylindrical jars seem to have been used since very early times, judging by the fact that also the oldest lots are placed in such jars. The possibility exists of course that at some time all old containers have been replaced by these cylinders. However, in the archives of the museum we found a letter dated Prague, 5 February 1831, signed by a Mr Banza, Bergstein no. 357, Prague, offering "Cilinder mit aufgeschliffenen Glasplatten", which exactly describes our cylindrical jars; the prices varying between Hfl. 1,- for a jar 39 cm high and 12 cm wide to Hfl. 0.45 for a jar of 20 cm high, 7.5 cm wide. This offer has evidently been accepted and until long after World War II the Museum acquired its glass cylinders from Czechoslovakia.

For sealing of the cylinders various methods have been used. In the oldest jars the top glass plate was attached to the cylinder by a vaseline-like substance, or with a red sticky mass, with seems to have contained rubber. In both cases a soft and wet pigs bladder was placed over the top of the sealed jar and closely tied with thin string under the rim of the cylinder. The bladder, when drying out, would fit tightly over the top and add to the sealing of the jar. The pieces of the bladder sticking out below the string were cut off, and the dry bladder was painted white, the number of the lot being written on it in black ink. Several of such jars, easily recognisable by the white top, are still in use in the older part of the collection (fig. 2b). Sometimes a label (per-
haps the original), with the collecting data and the name, was placed between the bladder and the glass top. This way of closing the jars was very time consuming, and later other methods were tried. Also different sealing media were used: some jars were sealed with a kind of lacquer, others had some tar-like substance (fig. 2a), which became very hard and was difficult to open. Around 1930 some of the preparators went with their problem of closing the cylinders to a nearby druggist Mr Bik, and together several kinds of substances were tried out: such a substance (1) should close so well that differences in temperature would not break the seal: it should not become too soft in the summer and not too hard in the winter, (2) should make an airtight seal, (3) should be so soft that the jar could easily be opened with a knife, and (4) be resistant to alcohol. Finally they came up with the following mixture: 500 gram tallow, 250 gram paraffin, 100 gram caoutchouc and 50 gram emplastrum oxydi plumbici (diapalm). These ingredients were heated together in an iron pan and well stirred until a homogeneous mass was formed. The resulting hot liquid substance was brought with a small brush on the top of the widened rim of the cylinder. When two or three layers had been applied, the circular glass cover was heated over an open flame and then placed on top of the cylinder. It would sink into the sealing material and, after the whole had cooled, would close the cylinder hermetically. The cooling caused also an under-pressure in the cylinder which strengthened the seal. This sealing mixture (fig. 2c) was used with good results until after World War II. In the 1970’s the formation of small white globules was discovered in the jars. These white concretions were found on the specimens, usually on hairs, thin legs, antennae etc., but
sometimes also on the inside labels or on the bottom. In 1980 samples of the globules were collected and sent to the Central Laboratory for Research concerning Objects of Arts and Science, in Amsterdam. The concretions proved to consists mostly of sodium stearate and possibly other stearin-derivates, which possibly could have found their origin in the sealing material, dissolved in the alcohol and later crystallized out. It is possible that the ingredients for the sealing mixture obtained in recent years were less pure than before the war or that they were produced in a different way. Also the possibility was considered that the alcohol used in the later years was produced in a way different from that before the war. We were advised to use a different sealing medium and after consultation with a company that could produce such a material, a new supposedly perfectly neutral medium was found, and used to replace the old sealing substance, so far with good results (fig. 2d). In the 1980's when the cylinder jars were considered too expensive, clamp-top jars came into use. Before this time clamp-top jars had only been used for temporary storage as the rubber rings, used for sealing, usually were affected by alcohol and deteriorated after a rather short time. In the new jars these rubber rings are replaced by rings of a material that is resistant to alcohol, and seals as well as did the rubber seals (fig. 2e).

In the old times the labels were glued to the outside of the jar with the danger that they could come off. Later the labels were glued to the inside, and the original collecting label was placed in a small vial and placed in the jar with the lot. At present the main label is placed within the jar against the glass in such a way that, even without being glued, it still can be read. If the objects are small, they are placed in vials closed with cotton wool plugs; several vials of the same species are placed together in a jar; the number of each lot, written in India ink, is placed with the specimens in the vial; the label of the jar lists all the samples contained in it with their register numbers.

The alcohol used at present is 70% ethanol; the percentage may have been different in the early times of the Museum, but there is no way of checking this.

Dry material.— In the early times, when all the dry material had to be shown to the public, the smaller specimens were placed in systematic order on sheets of cardboard. At either side of the carapace a hole was drilled in the cardboard and a piece of thin string was passed through these holes over the carapace and tied on the underside of the cardboard. The labels were glued below the object. In the exhibit the sheets were placed under an angle so that they were more easily visible to the public. The larger specimens were placed on a wooden base to which the labels were fastened. The dry specimens thus exposed to dust and light became quite dirty. As the old museum was rather damp the specimens suffered also from humidity. In his annual report for 1861-1862 the director (H. Schlegel) remarked that a proposed new addition to the museum would make it possible to remove the insects and Crustacea collections from the damp rooms where they had been housed for several years and be placed in a drier location. Evidently this did not materialize as the next director (F.A. Jentink) in his report for 1896-1897 stated that "the dry Crustacea are white, because they are covered by mould and are now placed to dry in sunny spots wherever these can be found". In the same report he remarked that large parts of the collection, including the entire insect and Crustacea collection were closed to the public, as the humidity made it necessary to keep cabinets and drawers opened.

In 1912 the situation changed drastically as then the new museum-building at
Raamsteeg was finished and the dry Crustacea collection was moved there. As the new museum had no exhibition wing yet (actually, it would never be built) all the dry Crustacea were placed in the scientific collection. It is probably at that time that all the lots of dry specimens were taken off the cardboard sheets and placed in separate open boxes of white cardboard. In several instances the strings that kept the specimens in place on the cardboard sheets had deteriorated in the course of years and had broken. The specimens then slithered down the slope and got separated from their labels. Although everything possible was done to restore the specimens with their original labels, mistakes did occur. These open boxes proved a great improvement, but of course did not keep out the dust. In the 1950s the open boxes were replaced by closed boxes with a glass-topped cover. After 1980, for economic reasons, the glass of the covers of the boxes was replaced by transparent plastic film. Still later, the new additions to the dry collection were placed in all-plastic boxes, which seems no improvement either. The large dry specimens are placed in glass or plexiglass cases with a wooden bottom. The collection is in a remarkably good condition. Some of the old specimens are almost black because of the dust that had accumulated on them for more than half a century. A number of these have been cleaned, but this is impossible with the small and very fragile ones. In some of the uncleaned crabs a transverse white line over the carapace still indicates the place of the string that kept the specimen in place on the old cardboard sheet.

The dry material in the collection is desinfected with naphthaline. Before being placed in the collection the lots were placed for some time in a space saturated with carbon disulphide. Later the specimens were desinfected by staying for 14 days at a temperature of minus 20-25 °C. Of course, Anthrena and other vermin usually do not harm dry Crustacea too much, if at all, but they could form a source of infection for other collections.

Storage.— From 1820 to 1905 the alcohol collection was stored in the old building of the Museum on Rapenburg. The jars were placed in high wooden cabinets with glass doors. According to Jentink (1892: 9) these cabinets were too high as the specimens on the top shelves were invisible without a step-ladder. Many of the cabinets were open at the back and placed against the wall. The humidity of the building made several of the walls crumble to the detriment of the specimens in the cabinets. The alcohol collection was placed on the ground floor of the Museum, along the south wall with Houtstraat, at least in 1892 (Jentink, 1892: 19). Evidently part of the alcohol collection, consisting of duplicates was stored in some of the spaces indicated on the plans of figs. 3 and 4 as "Magazijn". In 1905 the first part of the new building of the Museum was finished. This included the spirit building and in that year all the alcohol collections were moved to the new site. The Crustacea got a place on the top floor. The jars were placed in fixed cabinets, the floors and walls of which were of concrete and the doors of iron. The only wooden parts were the shelves that were placed on fixed iron racks. The doors of the cabinets were dust- and light-proof. We do not know the size of the alcohol collection of the Crustacea in 1905, but it grew steadily and in December 1985, when the spirit building was going to be remodelled inside, the Crustacea occupied 78 cabinets, 50 of which contained the identified Decapod material. In 1986 the fixed cabinets were removed from the spirit building and replaced by open metal racks each with 6 metal drawers of about 75 x 87 cm. The identified Decapoda occupied 74 of those racks.
In the old building the dry Crustacea were housed in a small room on the first floor next to the insect collection. Their location in 1892 is indicated in fig. 4. We do not know how they were exhibited other than that the small specimens were tied to cardboard sheets as explained above. In 1912 the second part of the new Museum building was finished. It included the gallery for the dry collections. The Crustacea at that time formed part of the Invertebrate Division and were supervised by the Curator of that section (R. Horst). The dry specimens were placed, with the rest of the dry invertebrates, in the front half of the upper (= 6th) floor of the east wing of the dry building (the other half was left empty). The Crustacea were placed in the first side alley after the entrance of the east wing: the identified ones in the left side alley in cabinets 40a to 42b (at present 6007-6012), and the unidentified material in the right alley in cabinets 35a to 36b (at present 6093-6096). Around 1927, when the Crustacea were transferred to the Division of Arthropods under curator H.C. Blöte, the dry collection was moved to the insect gallery on the fifth floor of the west wing of the dry building, occupying the row of cabinets immediately left of the entrance (at present numbered 5101a to 5106b). In 1950, when the Crustacea and Invertebrate Divisions had the same curator, and the Insect gallery became hopelessly overcrowded, it was decided to move the Crustacea from the Insect stacks back to the Invertebrate gallery. This was the more logical as in the Invertebrate division three rows of cabinets (at present numbered 6031 to 6048), which during the war had housed the library of the
Netherlands Zoological Society, became vacant, the library having returned to the Zoological Station at Den Helder. Each of the fixed cabinets, similar to the original cabinets of the spirit building before the remodelling of 1986, at present houses a wooden chest of drawers. Each chest has 18 drawers in which the dry collection is placed in a systematic order. All the boxes that fit in the drawers are placed there. Lots that are too large are placed on top of the chests; to house them, two wooden shelves are constructed on top of the chest. Only very large specimens that cannot be accommodated in the cabinets remain in the gallery outside (like the two lots of Macrocheira). Here too the cabinets are light- and dust-proof. The dry Decapoda at present occupy cabinets 6033 to 6047.

Personnel.— Table I gives an overview of the administrative history of the Crustacea collections. The first column indicates of which department of the Museum the Crustacea collection formed part. The second column has the names of the curators in charge of the Crustacea, with the dates of their employment. Column three lists the technicians with their terms of office, and the last column indicates the various directorates.

Cataloguing.— The history of cataloguing is difficult to trace, as no descriptions of the methods are given and as probably very old catalogues have been thrown out when a new system was started. The oldest catalogue that deals with Crustacea is the handwritten one made by R.F. Maitland (fig. 5) in 1846. In this catalogue, which is arranged systematically, the lots are not numbered, but the species are numbered within a genus. Of each species, author, locality and number of specimens is given; it evidently is not complete as only 165 lots of Decapoda are listed (in 274 specimens).
Crustacea placed in the division of:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>with curator</th>
<th>with technicians</th>
<th>under directorate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arthropoda</td>
<td>J. van der Hoeven, honorary</td>
<td></td>
<td>C.J. Temminck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>curator, 29.xi.1822 - 30.xi.1823</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1820 - 1858)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evertebrata</td>
<td>W. de Haan, 30.ix.1823 - 1.vii.1846</td>
<td>C. Overdijk, 9.viii.1824 - 1.i.1838</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.A. Herklots, 1.vii.1846 - 1.vii.1854</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evertebrata Articulata</td>
<td>S.C. Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1.vii.1854 - 1.vii.1860</td>
<td>H. Kramer, 1.i.1838 - 3.viii.1859</td>
<td>H. Schlegel (1858 - 1884)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in 1909 the Mollusca were split off from this division)</td>
<td>C.K. Hoffmann, 30.vii.1872 - 1.i.1875</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J.G. de Man, 15.v.1875 - 1.xi.1883</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. Horst, 1.xi.1883 - 16.v.1915</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>J.J. Tesch, 16.v.1915 - 1.ix.1918</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evertebrata non-Insecta et non-Mollusca</td>
<td>R. Horst, 1.i.1918 - 1.x.1923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>A.L.J. Sunier, 1.x.1923 - 1.x.1927</td>
<td></td>
<td>E.D. van Oort (1913 - 1933)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthropoda</td>
<td>H.C. Blöte, 1.x.1927 - 1.i.1944. From 1 January 1936 to 1 January 1944 the care of the crustacean collections (together with those of the Apterygogenea, Chelicerata, Myriapoda and Onychophora) was entrusted to Miss A.M. Buitendijk, who from 1 January 1936 to 1 January 1938 was &quot;laborante&quot; (technical aide) and from 1 January 1938 to 1 January 1944 assistant curator</td>
<td>H.B. Nieuwenhuis, 1.xi.1927 - viii.1944 (mainly for dry collections)</td>
<td>H. Boschma (1933 - 1958)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthropoda non-Insecta</td>
<td>Miss A.M. Buitendijk, 1.i.1944 - 12.ix.1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>H.K. Brandhorst, 1.viii.1944 - 1.viii.1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J.A.G. Delfos, 10.vii.1946 - 1.xii.1983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Herkloots' (1861) published catalogue likewise is in a systematic order. Part of the species are numbered, but not all. No numbers are given to the lots. In a handwritten catalogue of 1882 by J.G. de Man, dealing with the alcohol collection of part of the Brachyura (including Gecarcinidae, Grapsidae, Ocypodidae, Mictyridae, Goneplacidae, Pinnotheridae, Atelecyclidinae, Corystidae, Trapeziidae and Xanthidae, roughly in this order), of each species all the lots are mentioned (with locality, collector, and number of specimens). The lots themselves are not numbered. They are arranged in two groups: "Galerij" (= in the public exhibit) and "Magazijn" (= in the store room not open to the public). Of each species one or a few lots evidently were on exhibit, the rest were in storage.

The first catalogue in which the lots are numbered, and the numbers arranged consecutively, is one in which the first 1475 numbers deal with Decapoda in alcohol, nos. 1476 to 1500 with a mixture of Stomatopoda, Mysidacea, Cumacea, Leptostraca and Xiphosura, likewise in alcohol. A note in this catalogue indicates that it was written by H.F. Hessing, who from 1899 to 1912 was custodian of the Museum. Later the various Crustacean groups were given their own catalogue and their lots renumbered starting with 1. The numbers used in Hessing's catalogue for the Decapods as a rule were kept in the new Decapod catalogue. This "definite" catalogue was first written in small octavo exercise-books, but in the 1950's we switched over to hard-bound quarto books. In the old books every lot was given a single line, and the text was written on both sides of the paper. In the later books only the righthand page was used and each entry given six lines, to accommodate biological and other information given of the samples, that could no longer be squeezed into a single line. The additional space...
could also be used to add information about the fate of the sample. Until about 1950 only the alcohol samples received a number. Of the dry material the lots of one species were given the letters a, b, c, etc. Later also the dry material was included in the general catalogue and included in its number system. Until about 1950 a species card file was kept for the Decapoda, listing for each species both the alcohol and dry lots. The rapid growth of the collection made it impossible to keep both the catalogue and the card file going, and the card file was somewhat neglected then. For the other Crustacean groups the card file was kept up to date. The arrival of the computer age will do away with these difficulties. Under the old system, an identified lot was given a label with all information, written by the curator. The technical assistant then gave the lot a number, entered the known information in the catalogue, copied it for the label inside the jar and then again entered it in the card file. This cumbersome copying is now something of the past. The application used for the registration of the collection was initially made (1988) in the database program dBase III+. In 1993 it was translated into FoxBASE 2.0.1 for a Macintosh computer. All incoming material since 1988 is now registered by computer. The database now holds over 16,000 records.

Table 1. Number of identified lots of different groups of Crustacea in the collection of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden at 1 January 1997.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amphipoda</td>
<td>4912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostracoda</td>
<td>2151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirripedia</td>
<td>5983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decapoda, Euphausiacea</td>
<td>47689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysidacea</td>
<td>3501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copepoda</td>
<td>1051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptostraca, Anaspidacea, Thermosbaenacea, Spelaeogriphacea</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopoda, Tanaidacea</td>
<td>7166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branchiura, Mystacocarida</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumacea</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branchiopoda, Cephalocarida</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomatopoda</td>
<td>1161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methodology

A first inventory of type-material was made by checking the catalogue-books of the decapod Crustacea. In these catalogues, type-specimens as a rule are indicated. The practice of indicating types, however, has not always been applied consistently. Especially the samples given registration numbers 1 to 3500 cannot be trusted in this respect. These samples therefore have been given special attention when we looked for possible types.

When we started with this project in 1990, the dry Brachyura had not yet received catalogue numbers, and were only registered in the cardfile. All these dry lots (2442 in all) now have their labels checked, and if necessary, corrected and completed; they were given registration numbers and were entered in the catalogue under these numbers. At the same time the types in this dry collection were noted and included in our inventory. All the information on each lot, whether obtained from the label, from the archives of the Museum, or from any other reliable source, were noted for each lot.
and entered in the catalogue and on the labels. In this way several types, not marked as such, were discovered. On the other hand in a number of cases specimens were incorrectly indicated as types, and such errors were corrected.

**How to use the catalogue**

The catalogue lists type-specimens in systematic order down to the family level. Within families, genera are listed alphabetically, and within genera, species are listed alphabetically.

Incorporated are only types as recognized by the Code:

- **Holotype.**— A single specimen designated as the name-bearing type of a species or subspecies when it was established, or the single specimen on which such a taxon was based when no type was specified [Art. 73a].
- **Lectotype.**— A syntype designated as the single name-bearing type specimen subsequent to the establishment of a nominal species or subspecies [Art. 74].
- **Neotype.**— The single specimen designated as the name-bearing type of a nominal species or subspecies for which no holotype, or lectotype, or syntype(s), or prior neotype, is believed to exist [Art. 75].
- **Syntype.**— Each specimen of a type series from which neither a holotype nor a lectotype has been designated [Arts 72a (ii), 73b, 74].
- **Paratype.**— Each specimen of a type series other than the holotype [Art. 72a (iii), Rec. 73D].
- **Paralectotype.**— Each specimen of a former syntype series remaining after the designation of a lectotype [Art. 72a (iii), Rec. 74F].

An exception is made for types which are mentioned in manuscripts like those of de Haan which became nomina nuda after the publication of the catalogue by Herklots (1861). These are indicated simply as "Types", even though they do not have a proper status.

The names used are the current scientific names as far as known to us. As the nomenclature in certain groups is changing rapidly some of the names used may not be up to date. In the type-catalogue the original name is always provided when differing from the current name. No other synonyms are provided. In the index all epithetons are listed. Subgenera are only used when there is a consensus about them in the literature, they are not used within the genera *Charybdis*, *Portunus*, *Sesarma* and *Uca*.

Where possible, the data on the labels of the specimens are cited in their original form. The categories are: type + registration number (old catalogue indications): number of specimens, sex, preservation; locality; date of collecting; collector; person who donated the material. Information following the first full stop is provided by us. The information comes from sources like archives, museum correspondence etc. If this information is placed between square brackets, it is not based on any official source but merely based on our presumptions.

The registration number, where appropriate, is followed in parentheses by the old catalogue indications (e.g., the former alphabetical indications "cat. a", "cat. b" etc. of the dry Brachyura, or former (incorrect) identifications). Specimens mentioned in the catalogue of Crustacea by Herklots (1861) have been indicated as such. Several of the lots listed by Herklots could not be located in the present collection. In most cases
these lots are lost or exchanged with other institutions. Sometimes, however, the labels are misplaced or lost, and not enough other data are available to make the connection with Herklots' list. Wherever possible, however, we have indicated such a connection.

Those references to Herklots' catalogue of which we are not sure are indicated with a question mark.

Labels which were originally in the Dutch language, have been translated in English. If a geographic name has changed in the course of history, the name and spelling, in use when the specimen was collected, has been used. The current name is then placed in brackets. Initials of collectors and of those who donated specimens were added.

As shown by his studies in Fauna Japonica, de Haan attached great importance to the study of the mouthparts of the Decapoda. In numerous instances he extracted the mouthparts of a specimen, and glued these to a narrow strip of heavy cardboard, adding name and locality. When the specimen from which the mouthparts were taken can be found, the specimen and the strip with the mouthparts are given the same registration number, otherwise the mouthparts are numbered separately.

In the case of a lectotype or neotype, the publication in which the type was designated is referred to.

In Appendix I, dry material is listed which was collected before 1900. Specimens of which the date of collecting is unknown to us are listed also. Although the complete dry collection is now registered by means of a computer we decided to list only the material collected before 1900, as this material is more interesting in the historical perspective of our Museum.

The same criterion holds for the list of collectors (Appendix II) which gives brief information on collectors, expeditions and traders named in the type catalogue and the first appendix. At many occasions the exact date of collecting of the older material is not given whereas the collector is known. An indication then can be found in the list of collectors, where dates of birth and death as well as collecting trips are provided as far as possible.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to I.J. Smit who helped with the registration of the material and completely renovated the dry collection, R. Malherbe who helped obtaining and reproducing the figures; the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs for providing funds.
Type-catalogue of decapod Crustacea

Aristeus variens Holthuis, 1952
Paratypes RMNH D 8608: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Angola, 40 miles W of Cap Morro, 10°45'S 13°17'E; depth 400-500 m; bottom: green mud and sand; 12.xii.1948; "Mbizi" Exp. sta. A.S.88; don. Museum Brussels.
Paratypes RMNH D 8609: 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Angola, 53 miles W of Ambrizette, 7°16'S 12°02'E; depth 440 m; bottom: green mud and sand; 1.x.1948; "Mbizi" Exp. sta. A.S.35; don. Museum Brussels.
Paratypes RMNH D 8611: 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Angola, 47 miles W by S of Cabinda, 5°39'5 11°25'E; depth 480 m; bottom: brown mud and sand; 14.x.1948; "Mbizi" Exp. sta. A.S.45; don. Museum Brussels.
Paratypes RMNH D 8612: 2 specimens; Angola, 50 miles WSW of Moita Seca, 6°25'S 11°29'E; depth ca. 430 m; bottom: mud and sand; 18.v.1949; "Mbizi" Exp. sta. A.S.203; don. Museum Brussels.
Paratypes RMNH D 8613: 6 specimens; Angola, 28 miles W by N of Egito, 11°53'S 13°20'E; depth 500 m; bottom: green mud; 18.xii.1948; "Mbizi" Exp. sta. A.S.97; don. Museum Brussels.

Familia Penaeidae Rafinesque, 1815

Atypopenaeus bicornis Racek & Dall, 1965

Atypopenaeus formosus Dall, 1957
Paratypes RMNH D 23289: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Australia, Queensland, Moreton Bay, off Sandgate; depth 2-3 fms; sandy mud; 28.xii.1951; don. Australian Museum, P. 12701.

Mesopenaeus brucei Crosnier, 1986
Paratype RMNH D 36213: 1 specimen; Australia, Western Australia, 17°41.2'S 118°42.5'E; trawling; depth 354-360 m; 2.i.1984; F.R.V. "Soela" Cruise ASO 184 sta. 55; don. A. Crosnier.

Metapeneaopus aegyptia Galil & Golani, 1990
Paratypes RMNH D 37284: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Israel, off Palmahim, 31.56'N 34.35'E; depth 50 m; 27.ii.1987; collected by B. Galil; don. Zoological Museum, Tel Aviv University. Was first registered under manuscript name: Metapeneaopus yehudaensis. (Cited by Por, 1989 as M. judaensis (p. 210), and M. aegyptiacus (p. 59)).

Metapeneaopus assimilis (de Man, 1920)

Metapeneaopus barbata (de Haan, 1844)
Paralectotype RMNH D 5553 (Herklots, 1861: 35, as P. Affinis Edw.); 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Penaeus barbatus de Haan, 1844.
Lectotype RMNH D 5554 (Herklots, 1861: 35, as P. Affinis Edw.); 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Abdomen was attached to cephalothorax of lectotype of Metapeneaopus ensis (de Haan, 1844). Lectotype of Penaeus barbatus de Haan, 1844, designated by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 206, 207, fig. 30a.

Metapeneaopus ceylonica Starobogatov, 1972
Syntypes RMNH D 19811: 5 specimens; Ceylon (= Sri Lanka), W coast, W of Mannar; depth 6 fms;
Muddy and sandy bottom; received in 1963; leg. G.H.P. de Bruin. Identified as *M. hilarulus* by de Bruin (1965).

? Syntypes RMNH D 21466: 8 specimens; Ceylon, W of Mannar; depth 6 fms; with handnet; scuba-diving; bottom with mud and sand; 1964; leg. G.H.P. de Bruin.

*Metapenaeopsis crassissima* Racek & Dall, 1965
Paratypes RMNH D 23299: 3 specimens; Australia, Western Australia, Shark Bay; depth 7-8 fms; sand, shells and mud; prawn Survey Lancelin; 4.vi.1958; Block 28, haul 22; don. Australian Museum, P. 14222.

*Metapenaeopsis gaillardii* Crosnier, 1991
Paratype RMNH D 38039: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Timor, Koepang; reef; xi.1929; Snellius expedition.
Paratype RMNH D 38040: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Poeloe Weh; xii.1924; leg. P. Buitendijk.

*Metapenaeopsis insona* Racek & Dall, 1965
Paratype RMNH D 23290: 1 ♀; Australia, New South Wales, off Broken Bay; depth 30-35 fms; muddy bottom; 1.vii.1959; leg. A.A. Racek; don. Australian Museum, P. 14362.

*Metapenaeopsis lamellata* (de Haan, 1844)

*Metapenaeopsis mannarensis* de Bruin, 1965
Paratypes RMNH D 19810: 4 specimens; Ceylon (= Sri Lanka), W coast, W of Mannar; depth 6 fms; muddy and sandy bottom; received 1963; leg. G.H.P. de Bruin.
Holotype RMNH D 21236: 1 specimen; Ceylon (= Sri Lanka), off Mannar; depth 6 fms; by aqualung and handnet; mud and sand; 1964; leg. G.H.P. de Bruin.
Paratype RMNH D 21237: 1 specimen; Ceylon (= Sri Lanka), off Mannar; depth 6 m; by aqualung and handnet; mud and sand; 1964; leg. G.H.P. de Bruin.

*Metapenaeopsis mogiensis consobrina* (Nobili, 1904)
Syntypes RMNH D 19805: 5 specimens; Sri Lanka, E of Mullaitivu lighthouse, off Mannar; depth 6 fms; mud-sand substratum; leg. G.H.P. de Bruin; received 1963. Syntypes of *Metapenaeopsis bruini* Starobogatov (1972: 405). Identified as *M. mogiensis* (Rathbun) by de Bruin (1965: 84, fig. 1a, c).

*Metapenaeopsis provocatoria* Racek & Dall, 1965
Paratypes RMNH D 23287: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Australia, Queensland, NNE of Cape Moreton; depth 80-90 fms; trawl 31, L.F.B. "Challenge"; 18.xi.1959; don. Australian Museum, P. 14338.

*Metapenaeopsis rosea* Racek & Dall, 1965
? Paratypes RMNH D 23305: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Australia, Queensland, Cape York, Albany Passage region; dredged; ix.1928; leg. M. Ward; don. Australian Museum P. 14254.

*Metapenaeopsis scotti* Champion, 1973
Holotype RMNH D 28565: 1 ♀; South Africa, Natal, off Durban; depth 160 fms; vii.1969; leg. George Scott.
Paratype RMNH D 28566: 1 ♂; South Africa, Natal, off Durban; depth 160 fms; vii.1969; leg. George Scott. Indicated as allotype.
Metapenaeus bennettiae Racek & Dall, 1965

Metapenaeus dalli Racek, 1957
Paratypes RMNH D 23303: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Australia, Western Australia, Peel Inlet, 4 mile from mouth of Murray River; 12.i.1956; leg. W. Dall; don. Australian Museum P. 12900.

Metapenaeus demani stephi Miquel, 1982
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 33828: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Papua New Guinea, Gulf of Papua, Port Moresby; 8.vi.1979; leg. J.C. Miquel. Holotype ♀ (photo’s 756-757), paratype ♂ (indicated as allotype (photo’s 746-748).
Paratypes RMNH D 34701: 9 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀; Papua New Guinea, Gulf of Papua, Port Moresby; 8.vi.1979; J.C. Miquel.

Metapenaeus eboracensis Dall, 1957

Metapenaeus elegans de Man, 1907

Metapenaeus endeavouri (Schmitt, 1926)
Paratypes RMNH D 23298: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Australia, southern Queensland coast; Endeavour Expedition; don. Australian Museum, E. 3198. Paratypes of Penaeopsis endeavouri Schmitt, 1926.

Metapenaeus ensis (de Haan, 1844)

Metapenaeus insolitus Racek & Dall, 1965

Metapenaeus moyebi (Kishinouye, 1896)
♂♀ "Type" RMNH D 3192: 1 specimen; Japan; probably Ph.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger; 1823-1834. "Type" of Metapenaeus tweediei Burkenroad, MS.
♂♀ "Types" RMNH D 3193: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Makassar (= Ujung pandang); 1844-1849; leg. D.M. Piller. "Types" of Metapenaeus tweediei Burkenroad MS. Material seen by M.D. Burkenroad during his visit to the Leiden Museum in August 1938.

Metapenaeus papuensis Racek & Dall, 1965
Paratypes RMNH D 23302: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Papua New Guinea, Gulf of Papua, 8°16'S 144°12'E; muddy bot-
Metapenaeus suluensis Racek & Dall, 1965
Paratype RMNH D 23308: 1 ♂; Philippines, Sulu Sea; depth 20 fms; muddy bottom; vii.1959; leg. K. Hill; don. Australian Museum P. 14377.

Parapeneaopsis arafurica Racek & Dall, 1965

Parapeneaus australiensis Dall, 1957
Paratype RMNH D 23292: 1 ♀; Australia, New South Wales, off Wata Mooli; depth 68 fms; 7.iv.1919; don. State Trawling Dept; don. Australian Museum, P. 4444.

Panaeus (Fenneropenaeus) merguiensis de Man, 1888
Syntype RMNH D 1183: 1 ♀; Burma, Mergui Archipelago; 1886; leg. J. Anderson.

Panaeus (Marsupenaeus) japonicus Bate, 1888

Panaeus (Melicertus) canaliculatus (Olivier, 1811)

Panaeus (Melicertus) plebejus Hess, 1865
Syntype RMNH D 1127: 1 specimen; Australia, New South Wales, Sydney; leg. R. Schütte; don. Museum Göttingen.

Panaeus (Panaeus) monodon (Fabricius, 1798)
Neotype RMNH D 5734: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java, Bay of Batavia (= Jakarta); v–vi.1924; leg. P. Buitendijk. Neotype designated by Holthuis, 1949: 1056.

Panaeus (Panaeus) semisulcatus de Haan, 1844

Tampenaeus caribeus Pérez Farfan, 1972
Paratypes RMNH D 28575: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Colombia, off Punta Faro, 11°08'N 74°47'W; depth 155-157 m; 31.vii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 788. no. USNM 138269.

Trachypenaeopsis mobilispinus (Rathbun, 1915)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 2194: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; West Indies, Antilles, Saba, Cave Round Bay; depth ca. 4 fms; rocky bottom; dredge; 20.viii.1905; coll. J. Boeke. Paralectotypes of Metapenaeus mobilispinus Rathbun, 1915.

*Trachypenaeus fulvus* Dall, 1957
Paratypes RMNH D 23296: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Australia, Queensland, Moreton Bay, 3 mile E of Sandgate; depth 2-3 fms; don. Australian Museum, P. 12772.

*Trachypenaeus gonospinifer* Racek & Dall, 1965
Paratypes RMNH D 23288: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Australia, Northern Territory, Chambers Bay, 12°12'8"S 131°31'2"E; depth 9 fms; grey mud; 7.xi.1959; leg. V. Wells; don. Australian Museum, P. 14656.

**Familia Sicyoniidae Ortmann, 1898**

*Sicyonia bispinosa* (de Haan, 1844)
Lectotype RMNH D 1105 (Herklots, 1861: 36, as *Sicyonia Bispinosa*): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of *Hippolyte bispinosus* de Haan, 1844. Lectotype designated by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 212, fig. 33.

*Sicyonia burkenroadi* Cobb, 1971
Paratypes RMNH D 8928: 1 ♂, 1 juvenile; U.S.A., off Texas, 27°4'N - 96°36'W; depth 24-8 fms; 22.iv.1938; “Pelicant” U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, no. 42; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 94597, acc. no. 195691.
Paratypes RMNH D 12963: 4 specimens; off Surinam, off mouth of Suriname River, 6°49' - 6°47'N 55°21' - 55°18'W; bottom: mud and shell gravel; depth 27-29 fms; 21.vii.1957; “Coquette” sta. 337.
Paratype RMNH D 12964: 1 specimen; off French Guyana, 6°47'N 53°10'W; depth 105 m; 25.vii.1958; J. Durand, Position 417.
Paratype RMNH D 12965: 1 specimen; off Surinam, off mouth of Suriname River, 6°50'N 55°22'W; depth 29 fms; bottom: sand; 20.vii.1957; “Coquette” sta. 334.

*Sicyonia cristata* (de Haan, 1844)
Paralecotypes RMNH D 5562 (Herklots, 1861: 35, as *Sicyonia Cristata*): 4 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralecotypes of *Hippolyte cristata* de Haan, 1844.
Lectotype RMNH D 21088 (Herklots, 1861: 35, as *Sicyonia Cristata*): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of *Hippolyte cristata* de Haan, 1844. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 212, fig. 34a.

*Sicyonia galeata* Holthuis, 1952
Syntypes RMNH D 8620: 2 specimens; Congo, 10 miles W of Pointe Noire, 4°48'S 11°41'E; depth 49 m; green mud; 31.iii-iv.1949; “Mbizi” Expedition sta. A.S. 170; don. Museum Brussels.

*Sicyonia martini* Pérez Farfante & Boothe, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 35794a: 5 specimens; Gulf of Panama, SW of Punta Ana Maria, 7°50.5'N 78°49'W;
depth 58 m; hard bottom; 10-foot ottertrawl; 8.v.1967; “Pillsbury” st. 556.
Paratypes RMNH D 35795a: 3 specimens; Gulf of Panama, off Puerto Escondido, 7°59.3’N 78°30.3’W - 7°59.4’N 78°29.7’W; depth 55 m; 7.v.1967; “Pillsbury” sta. 549.

Sicyonia parvula (de Haan, 1844)
Lectotype & paratype RMNH D 1106 (Herklots, 1861: 36, as Sicyonia Parvula): 2 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. Von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype and paratype of Hippolyte parvulus de Haan, 1844. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 211, fig. 32.

Familia Solenoceridae Wood-Mason, & Alcock, 1891

Solenocera alfonso Pérez Farfan te, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 34578: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Philippines, off Ponson Island, 10°50’00”N 124°26’18”E; depth 348 m; 17.iii.1909; “Albatross” sta. 5404.

Solenocera geijskesi Holthuis, 1959

Solenocera membranacea (Risso, 1816)

Superfamilia Sergestoidea Dana, 1852
Familia Sergestidae Dana, 1852

Lucifer intermedius Hansen, 1919
Syntypes RMNH D 3182: 20 specimens; Indonesia, near Kwandang Bay, N coast of Celebes (= Sulawesi), 01°15’N 123°37’E; 12.vii.1899; Siboga Exp. sta. 117a.

Lucifer orientalis Hansen, 1919
Syntypes RMNH D 3181: 21 specimens; Indonesia, Banda Sea, 03°32’S 124°15.5’E; 19.ix.1899; Siboga Exp. sta. 203.

Lucifer penicillifer Hansen, 1919
Syntypes RMNH D 3183: 106 specimens; Indonesia, near Kwandang Bay, N coast of Celebes (= Sulawesi), 01°15’N 123°37’E; 12.vii.1899; Siboga Exp. sta. 117a.

Sergestes fulgens Hansen, 1919
Syntypes RMNH D 3178: 2 ♂ ♀, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Saleh Bay, Sumbawa, 08°19’S 117°41’E; depth 174 m; 14.ii.1900; Siboga Exp. sta. 312.
Subordo Pleocyemata Burkenroad, 1963
Infraordo Stenopodidea Claus, 1872
Superfamilia Stenopodoidea Claus, 1872
Familia Stenopodidae Claus, 1872

Odontozona addaia Pretus, 1990
Holotype RMNH D 37748: 1 ♀; Spain, Balearic Islands, NE coast of Minorca, cave near Port Addaia Bay, 40°01′57″N 4°11′46″E; 2.vii.1988; leg. J.L. Pretus & F. Orfila.
Paratype RMNH D 37749: 1 ♂; Spain, Balearic Islands, NE coast of Minorca, cave near Port Addaia Bay, 40°01′57″N 4°11′46″E; 2.vii.1988; leg. J.L. Pretus & F. Orfila.

Odontozona rubra Wicksten, 1982

Richardina fredericii Lo Bianco, 1903
Syntypes RMNH D 33144: 3 specimens; Italy, Gulf of Salerno, 6.5 km S of Galli di Positano; depth 950 m; bottomtrawl; pteropoda mud; 21.ii.1902; “Puritan” sta. 18. Don. Zool. Stat. Napoli, through E. Caroli.

Spongicola venus de Haan, 1844
Paralectotypes RMNH D 2921 (Herklots, 1861: 35): 6 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

Spongicaris hexactinellica Berggren, 1992
Paratype RMNH D 42021: 1 ♀; Bahamas, Cat Island, Tartar Bank, 24°30′N 74°28′W; Johnson Sea Link II, dive no. 2826; depth 606-610 m; 29.x.1990; in internal cavity of hexactinellid sponge Euplectella sp.

Spongicaris semites Bruce & Baba, 1973
Holotype RMNH D 27308: 1 specimen; South Africa, 13 miles SE of Durban; depth 230 fms; in hexactinellid sponge; 12.xii.1969; collected by B. Taylor and D. Davis.

Stenopus zanzibaricus Bruce, 1976
Holotype RMNH D 29610: 1 specimen; Indian Ocean, NE of Zanzibar Island, Mwemba Island, 5°46.6′S 39°23.5′E; under dead coral on reef flat; depth 0.9 m; 17.ix.1971; leg. A.J. Bruce, Manihine cruise 3, sta. 91.

Infraordo Caridea Dana, 1852
Superfamilia Procaridoidae Chace & Manning, 1972
Familia Procarididae Chace & Manning, 1972

Procaris ascensionis Chace & Manning, 1972
Paratype RMNH D 29879: 1 specimen; Atlantic Ocean, Ascension Island, coral pool back of Shelly Beach; 23.v.1971, 12:00-2:00 p.m.; leg. R.B. Manning sta. ASC-19; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 139464.

Procaris hawaii ana Holthuis, 1973
Paratypes RMNH D 28946: 4 specimens; Hawaiian Archipelago, Maui, Cape Kinau, near Nukuele
Paratypes RMNH D 28947: 2 specimens; Hawaiian Archipelago, Maui, Cape Kinau, near Nukuele Point; in closed tidal pool in lavastream; 8.iii.1972; leg. J.A. Maciolek, K.W.8.
Paratypes RMNH D 28948: 2 specimens; Hawaiian Archipelago, Hawaii, Ka Lea (= South Cape), Lua o Palahemo, 18°55'N 15°40.8'W; lavapool; depth 10-25 foot; 20.x.1972; leg. J.A. Maciolek & V. Brock.
Paratypes RMNH D 28949: 2 specimens; Hawaiian Archipelago, Maui, Cape Kinau; small lavapool near coast of Keoneoio (= Laperouse) Bay; 7.vi.1972; leg. J.S. Lenic; don. J.A. Maciolek.

Superfamilia Atyoidea de Haan, 1849
Familia Atyidae de Haan, 1849

Atya lanipes Holthuis, 1963
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 2338: 2 specimens; West Indies, Virgin Islands, St. Thomas; ca. 1898; leg. C. Eggert.

Atya limnetes Holthuis, 1986
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 36331: 2 specimens; W Colombia, Departamento del Valle del Cauca, Rio Anchicaya, ca. 3°46'N 77°10'W; don. Dr Mary K. Wicksten; leg. Carlos Caicedo M. and Gabriel Ramos T. Holotype (no. 9), paratype (no. 8).

Atyoida pilipes (Newport, 1847)

Atypsia moluccensis (de Haan, 1849)
Lectotype RMNH D 5580 (Herklots, 1861: 147, as Atya Moluccensis): 1 dry♂ specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1828-1829; leg. S. Müller. Lectotype of Atya moluccensis de Haan, 1849. Lectotype selected by Holthuis, 1993c: 638, fig. 26a.
Paralectotype RMNH D 21090: 1 dry♀ specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1828-1829; collected by S. Müller. Paralectotype of Atya moluccensis de Haan, 1849.

The above lectotype and paralectotype, both dry, from a single lot with the label "Moluccas. 1828-1829. S. Müller". The possibility exists, however, that the male lectotype actually is the holotype of Atya moluccensis de Haan. De Haan (1849: 186) described and figured a male. De Haan also stated "Altera adest Atya ab insulis Sondaicis, pedibus quartis et tertiiis aequalibus; posterioribus inermibus tenuissime spinulosis: femina, pedibus spuriis primis simplicibus." This second specimen is listed by Herklots (1861: 34) as: "[Atya] spec. [Fauna]. [Java]. p. 186. Iles de la Sonde." It is possible that the two later have been placed in a single lot. The female specimen then is not a type and would originate from the Sunda Islands (probably W. Java) and not from the Moluccas. The lectotype would then possibly be the holotype of Atya moluccensis; however this may be, the specimen (whether holotype or lectotype) remains a primary type of the species.

In the iconographic collection of the Crustacea Division of the Museum there is a colour sketch of a male specimen of this species with the manuscript name "Sphyrachela lineolata" and originating from Buitenzorg (= Bogor), West Java, Indonesia. The painting was made in W Java between 1821 and 1826 by A. Maurevert, an artist working for the Natural History Commission for the Dutch East Indies (see Chace, 1983: 35).

Caridina brachydactyla de Man, 1908

Man, 1908.

*Caridina brevicarpalis* de Man, 1892
Syntype RMNH D 1778: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Luwu, river near Palepo; −ii.1889; leg. Max Weber.

*Caridina celebensis* de Man, 1892
Syntypes RMNH D 1060: 6 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Luwu near Palopo; ii.1889; leg. Max Weber. Syntypes of *Caridina serratirostris* de Man var. *celebensis* de Man.

*Caridina cognata* de Man, 1915
Syntypes RMNH D 2945: 3 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), river near Njao, 2°50'S 141°00'E; 14.15.vi.1910; N. New Guinea Exp. 1910-1911.
Syntype RMNH D 2947: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Tjahai River (= Tjahe River, 2°50'S 141°05'E); 12.vi.1910; N. New Guinea Exp. 1910-1911.
Syntypes RMNH D 2950: 12 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), small river between Tjahai and Jasa, 2°45'S 140°59'E; 13.vi.1910; N. New Guinea Exp. 1910-1911.

*Caridina fernandoi* Arudpragasam & Costa, 1962
Paratypes RMNH D 17329: 4 specimens; Ceylon (= Sri Lanka), shallow small stream near Warakapo; 1961; leg. K.D. Arudpragasam.

*Caridina fijiana* Choy, 1983
Paratypes RMNH D 35333: ca. 20 specimens; Fiji, Viti Levu, Nukunuku Creek near Nadarivatu, 17°35'40"S 177°57'25"E; altitude 640 m; 3.vii.1980; leg. et don. S. Choy.
Paratypes RMNH D 35334: ca. 15 specimens; Fiji, Viti Levu, Nadala Creek near Nadarivatu, 17°35'50"S 178°58'15"E; altitude 690 m; 3.vii.1980; leg. et don. S. Choy.

*Caridina gracilirostris* de Man, 1892
Syntypes RMNH D 1076: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), near Balangnipa; 15-21.x.1888; leg. Max Weber.

*Caridina imitatrix* Holthuis, 1970
Paratypes RMNH D 26059: 2 specimens; SE New Caledonia, Rivière des Lacs from Lac en Huit; alt. 180 m; 17.viii.1965; leg. F. Starmühlner, FNK 71.
Paratype RMNH D 26060: 1 specimen; SE New Caledonia, branch of Rivière Blanche near log-cabin on Mt. Pouédihi near Ouénarou; alt. 300 m; 22.vii.1965; leg. F. Starmühlner, FNK 31.
Paratype RMNH D 26061: 1 specimen; New Caledonia, E of Nouméa, Rivière Thir, Grosses Gouttes near Saint-Louis; alt. 100 m; 5.viii.1965; leg. F. Starmühlner, FNK 58/1.
Paratypes RMNH D 26062: 15 specimens; S New Caledonia, W flank of Mt. Pouédihi, branch of Rivière Blanche near station Ouénarou; alt. 300 m; 22.vii.1965; leg. F. Starmühlner, FNK 29.
Paratypes RMNH D 26063: 3 specimens; SE New Caledonia, Rivière Bleue near Ouénarou rainforest; alt.165 m; 21.vii.1965; leg. F. Starmühlner, FNK 24.

_Caridina kunmatherenes_ Richard & Chandran, 1994
Paratypes RMNH D 35564: 15 ♂ ♀, 3 ♂ ♀, 5 juveniles; India, S India, Tamil Nadu State, 25 km from Madras, Kunnathur pond; 1982; leg. et don. J. Richard.

_Caridina lamiana_ Holthuis, 1965
Syntypes RMNH D 3397: 28 specimens; Madagascar, E. coast, N. of Soanianana, Simianona river, 20-30 km NW of Ambahoabé, in woodland; 8.xii.1938; leg. H.J. Lam & A.D.J. Meeuse.

_Caridina lanzena_ Holthuis, 1980
Paratypes RMNH D 32335: 13 specimens; Somalia, Nogal Valley, small well named Bogder (= Bug-Deer), 8°35′54″N 48°46′30″E; depth 4 m; 20.viii.1964; leg. B. Lanza, Idro. Sta. no. 25.

_Caridina nilotica zeylanica_ Arudpragasam & Costa, 1962
Paratypes RMNH D 17188: 4 specimens; Ceylon (= Sri Lanka), near Colombo, ricefields at Nawala; 1961; leg. K.D. Arudpragasam.

_Caridina norvegica_ Holthuis, 1965
Syntypes RMNH D 19285: 5 specimens; Madagascar, near Majunga, km 530 of main road Tananarive - Majunga; in small stream; x.1949; leg. R. Paulian; don. Institut de Recherche, Madagascar.
Syntypes RMNH D 19286: 2 specimens; Madagascar, river N of Majunga; xii.1951; leg. R. Paulian; don. Institut de Recherche, Madagascar.
Paratypes RMNH D 19287: 2 specimens; Madagascar, Mahajamba Lake; x.1949; leg. R. Paulian; don. Institut de Recherche, Madagascar.

_Caridina nudirostris_ Choy, 1984
Paratypes RMNH D 35329: ca. 25 specimens; Fiji, central Viti Levu, Nadrau Plateau, Nanuku Creek, above Monasavu Falls, 17°44′30″S 178°02′30″E; alt. 700 m; 2.vi.1980; leg. et don. S. Choy.
Paratype RMNH D 35330: 1 specimen; Fiji, Vanua Levu, Kuludrusi Creek, 16°46′15″S 179°27′25″E; running water; 16.vii.1980; leg. et don. S. Choy.
Paratypes RMNH D 35331: 8 specimens; Fiji, Viti Levu, river near Monasavu, 17°44′40″S 178°04′E; among vegetation in running water; 9.x.1980; leg. et don. S. Choy.
Paratypes RMNH D 35332: 8 specimens; Fiji, central part of Viti Levu, Nadrau Plateau, Wainisavuluvu Creek above Vuwa Falls, 17°50′30″S 178°01′30″E; alt. 815 m; among vegetation in creek; 3.vi.1979; leg. et don. S. Choy.

_Caridina pareparensis_ de Man, 1892
Syntypes RMNH D 2562: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), river near Pare-pare; 6-15.x.1888; leg. Max Weber; coll. J.G. de Man, received 26.iv.1930.
Caridina parvirostris de Man, 1892

Caridina rouxi de Man, 1915
Syntypes RMNH D 2948: 14 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); Bougainville Mts, about 2°38'S 141°E; in fast flowing stream; 1.vi.1910; alt. ca. 500 m; N. New Guinea Exp. 1910-1911.

Caridina serratirostris de Man, 1892
Syntypes RMNH D 1771: 7 specimens; Indonesia, Salayar, S of Sulawesi, Bangkalan river; ii.1889; leg. Max Weber.

Caridina sundanella Holthuis, 1978
Paratypes RMNH D 30461: 3 specimens; Indonesia, West Sumba, 4 km N of Waimangura Waikamburu Creek; alt. ca. 250 m; 19.viii.1949; leg. E. Sutter, no. 450.

Caridina temasek Choy & Ng, 1991
Paratypes RMNH D 38562: 10 δ, 10 ♀; Republic of Singapore, MacRitchie catchment area, freshwater stream near Sime Road; ca. 01°20'14"N 103°48'47"E; viii.1990; leg. P.K.L. Ng & K.K.P. Lim, vii.1990.

Caridina timorensis de Man, 1893
Syntypes RMNH D 1248: ca. 20 specimens; Indonesia, SW Timor, E of Kupang, Lake Nefko; 1891; leg. H.F.C. ten Kate.
Syntypes RMNH D 2565: 3 specimens; Indonesia, SW Timor, E of Kupang, Lake Nefko; 1891; leg. H.F.C. ten Kate; coll. J.G. de Man, received 26.iv.1930.

Caridina troglodytes Holthuis, 1978
Syntypes RMNH D 31936: 3 specimens; New Ireland, Danmin Cave near Konogusgus; in pool in cave, at 0.3-0.6 m depth; 29.xi.1975; leg. P. Beron, British Speleological Expedition to Papua New Guinea, 1975.

Caridina troglophilua Holthuis, 1965

Caridina typus H. Milne Edwards, 1837
Syntypes RMNH D 2555: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Luwu, Palopo; ii.1889; leg. Max Weber; coll. J.G. de Man; received 26.iv.1930. Syntypes of Caridina typus H. Milne Edwards var. longirostris de Man, 1892.

Caridina weberi de Man, 1892
Syntypes RMNH D 1770: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Flores, Koting; ii.1889; leg. Max Weber.
Syntypes RMNH D 2559: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Luwu, Palopo; ii.1889; leg. Max Weber; coll. J.G. de Man; received 26.iv.1930.
Caridina wyckii (Hickson, 1888)
Syntypes RMNH D 1441: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Minahassa.; vi-vii.1894; coll. W. Kükenthal. Syntypes of Caridina nilotica var. minahassae de Man, 1902.
Syntypes RMNH D 1456: 33 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Lake Tondano; altitude 2000 feet (= 696 m); iv.1886; leg. S. Hickson. Syntypes of Atya wyckii Hickson, 1888.

Caridina wyckii var. gracilipes de Man, 1892
Syntypes RMNH D 1317: 4 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Maros river; ix-x.1888; leg. Max Weber.
Syntypes RMNH D 2553: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Maros river; ix-x.1888; leg. Max Weber; coll. J.G. de Man; received 26.iv.1930.

Caridinopsis brevinaris Holthuis, 1956
Syntypes RMNH D 46301: 8 specimens; West Africa, French Guinea, Garrigues Cave near Sougouëta; 6.iv.1955; leg. A. Villiers; don. IFAN.

Edoneus athetus Holthuis, 1978
Holotype RMNH D 31898: 1 specimen; Philippines, Luzon, Isabela Province, Maddela district, Cave near Santiago [recte: Philippines, Luzon, Quirino Province, Aglipay Municipality, Barrio Palasian, cave (no. 6) near Sitio Disiluad]; 1974; leg. F. Brandsma; don. C.L. Deeleman-Reinhold.
Paratypes RMNH D 31899: 2 specimens; Philippines, Luzon, Isabela Province, Maddela district, Cave near Santiago [recte: Philippines, Luzon, Quirino Province, Aglipay Municipality, Barrio Palasian, cave (no. 6) near Sitio Disiluad]; 1974; leg. F. Brandsma; don. C.L. Deeleman-Reinhold.

Halocaridina ribra Holthuis, 1963
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 17994: 2 specimens; Hawaii Islands, Kau district, W of Ka Lae or South Point, from pool in the base of Lohen Rock.; 5.xii.1962; leg. W.H. Meinecke; don. A.H. Banner.

Paratya compressa compressa (de Haan, 1844)
Lectotype & paratypes RMNH D 1007 (Herklots, 1861: 35, as Ephyra Compressa de Haan): 8 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of Ephyra compressa de Haan, 1844. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 215, fig. 36.

Parisia edentula Holthuis, 1956
Syntypes RMNH D 16930: 5 specimens; W Madagascar, Majunga prov., southern Antsingy mountains between the Manambolo and Morafenobé rivers, near Bekopaka; in very dark deep hole in calcareous rock, under stone; vii.1949; leg. R. Paulian.

Parisia macrophthalma Holthuis, 1956
Syntypes RMNH D 16931: 10 specimens; N Madagascar, N of Ambilobé, Ankaran Mountains, Grotte des Fanihy; in freshwater pool, ca. 10 m long, 2-3 m deep; at end of cave, in complete darkness; iv.1951; leg. R. Paulian.

Stygiocaris lancefera Holthuis, 1960
Holotype RMNH D 13180: 1 specimen; Western Australia, North-West Cape Peninsula, Yardie Creek Station, Kuddumurra Well near Vlaming Head; v.1959; leg. A. Snell; don. Australian Museum, Sydney.
Paratypes RMNH D 13181: several specimens; Western Australia, North-West Cape Peninsula, Yardie Creek Station, Kuddumurra Well near Vlaming Head; v.1959; leg. A. Snell; don. Australian Museum, Sydney.
Paratypes RMNH D 13182: 2 specimens; Western Australia, North-West Cape Peninsula, Yardie Creek Station, Milyering; 1957; leg. A. Snell; don. Australian Museum, Sydney.
Paratypes RMNH D 13183: 25 specimens; Western Australia, North-West Cape Peninsula, Yardie
Creek Station, Milyering Well, 20 miles SW of Vlamingh Head; 23.iv.1957; leg. A. Snell; don. Australian Museum, Sydney.
Paratypes RMNH D 15154: 28 specimens; Western Australia, North-West Cape Peninsula, Yardie Creek Station, Kuddumurra Well; 8.vii.1959; leg. G.F. Mees & A.M. Douglas.

_Stygocaris styliferus_ Holthuis, 1960
Holotype RMNH D 13178: 1 specimen; Western Australia, North-West Cape Peninsula, Yardie Creek Station, Kuddumurra Well near Vlamingh Head; v.1959; leg. A. Snell; don. Australian Museum, Sydney.
Paratypes RMNH D 13179: 5 specimens; Western Australia, North-West Cape Peninsula, Yardie Creek Station, Kuddumurra Well near Vlamingh Head; v.1959; leg. A. Snell; don. Australian Museum, Sydney.

_Typhlatya conselbrina_ Botosaneanu & Holthuis, 1970
Paratype RMNH D 26548: 1 specimen; Cuba, Camaguey Province, Sierra de Cubitas, Cueva del Agua; subterranean lake; 25.iv.1969; leg. L. Botosaneanu.

_Typhlatya galapagensis_ Monod & Cals, 1970
Paratypes RMNH D 25617: 5 specimens; Galapagos Islands, Santa Cruz (= Indefatigable) Island; in cave 15-20 m deep, ca. 50 m alt., 2 km from coast. -.ii.1965; leg. J. & N. Leleup.

_Typhlopatsa pauliani_ Holthuis, 1956
Syntypes RMNH D 16235: 9 specimens; SW Madagascar, Mahafaly province, NE corner of Tsina-nampetsotsa Lake, Grotte de Mitoho; v.1951; leg. R. Paulian.

_Familia Nematocarcinidae Smith, 1884_

_Nematocarcinus sigmoideus_ Macpherson, 1984
Paratypes RMNH D 35835: 3 specimens; off Namibia, SW Africa, 24°43.7’S 6°24.3’E; depth 934-936 m; mud; 22.v.1982; “Valdivia” I sta. P-12; don. E. Macpherson.
Paratype RMNH D 36291: 1 specimen; off Namibia, SW Africa, 25°27.9’S 6°2.6’E; depth 908 m; hard clay; 17.v.1982; “Valdivia” I, sta. P-2; don. E. Macpherson.
Paratypes RMNH D 36335: 2 specimens; off Namibia, SW Africa, 25°25.5’S 6°2.9’E; depth 908 m; hard clay; 21.v.1982; “Valdivia” I sta. P-11; don. E. Macpherson.

_Familia Ophlophoridae Dana, 1852_

_Acanthephyra chacei_ Krygier & Forss, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 32804: 2 specimens; U.S.A., W coast off Oregon, 44°43.0’N 125°42.6’W; 24.v.1975; depth 1630-1900 m; leg. E.E. Krygier. R/V Yaquina, cruise Y7505-D 8’JKM trawl; sta. NH 65, haul MT 2328 no. 2. δ 26.2 mm, ᶹ 27.2 mm cl.
Paratype RMNH D 32805: 1 specimen; U.S.A., W coast off Oregon, 44°43.3’N 125°45.4’W; depth 2000-1700 m; 17.vi.1976; leg. E.E. Krygier. R/V Wecoma, cruise W7606-B 8’JKM trawl; sta. NH 65, haul MT 2363 no. 2. ᶹ 22.8 mm cl.

_Acanthephyra pelagica_ (Risso, 1816)
Neotype RMNH D 41173: 1 δ; Ligurian Sea, 50 miles SE of Nice, 43°28’06”N 8°19’11”E 43°34’35”N 8°18’23”E; bottom depth ca. 1800 m; IKMT 15; Sampling depth 0-500 m; 12.vii.1990, at sunset; leg. L. Relini Orsi; don. C. Froglia. Neotype of _Alpheus pelagicus_ Risso, 1816, designated by Froglia & Manning, in press.
Superfamilia Pasiphoaeidea Dana, 1852
Familia Pasiphaeidae Dana, 1852

Pasiphaea japonica Omori, 1976
Paratypes RMNH D 29887: 3 specimens; Japan, Suruga Bay; v.1965; caught together with Sergestes lucens; leg. M. Omori; don. Ocean Research Inst., University of Tokio.
Paratypes RMNH D 31035: 6 specimens; Japan, Toyama Bay, off Iwase; commercial catch by purse seine; depth 0-300 m; 31.x.1974; coll. M. Omori.

Pasiphaea nishiei Iwasaki, 1989
Paratype RMNH D 37411: 1 ovigerous ♀; "Pillsbury" sta. P-342, off Caribbean coast of Panama, 9°02.5'N 77°33.8'W - 9°04.7'N 77°31.2'W; depth 280-300 m; 10th K.M.T. (Isaac Kidd Midwater Trawl); 23.28-01.00 hrs 9/10.vii.1966. In the original publication the number of this lot is incorrectly given 37410.
Paratypes RMNH D 39114: 2 ovigerous ♀♀, 1 ♀; "Pillsbury" sta. P-1174, Caribbean Sea, S of Great Inagua Island. 20°42'N 73°48'W - 20°42'N 73°40'W; depth 800-1100 m; Gear: 10" I.K.M.T.; 09.45-05.40 hrs. 29.vi.1970.

Superfamilia Rhynchocinetoidae Ortmann, 1890
Familia Agostocarididae Hart & Manning, 1986

Agostocaris williamsi Hart & Manning, 1986
Holotype RMNH D 36599: 1 ♀; Bahama Islands, Big Fountain, Blue Hole, 24°27'N 75°30'W; 15.i.1985; leg. R. Palmer.

Familia Bresiliidae Calman, 1896

Alteinocaris lusca Williams & Chace, 1982
Paratype RMNH D 35035: 1 ♀; Galapagos Rift "Rose garden", 00°48'15"N 86°13'29"W; depth 2450 m; suction tube; 9.xii.1979; URV "Alvin" sta. 990; don. A.B. Williams & F.A. Chace jr.

Rimicaris chacei Williams & Rona, 1986
Paratype RMNH D 36550: 1 juvenile specimen; Mid-Atlantic Ridge, TAC Hydrothermal Field, 26°08.3'N 44°49.6'W; depth 3620-3650 m; dredge; R/V "Researcher"; 3.viii.1985.

Rimicaris exoculata Williams & Rona, 1988
Paratypes RMNH D 36545: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Mid-Atlantic Ridge, TAC Hydrothermal Field, 26°08.3'N 44°49.6'W; depth 3620-3650 m; dredge; R/V "Researcher"; 3.viii.1985.

Familia Disciadidae

Discias pascuensis Fransen, 1987
Holotype RMNH D 37156: 1 ♀; Tahai, west coast of Easter Island, Chile; depth 39 m; in dead coral; ii.1986; dissected; leg. L.H. DiSalvo.

Pseudocheles chacei Kensley, 1983
Paratypes RMNH D 36167: 1 ♂, 1 juvenile; U.S.A., Florida, Loee Key; depth 6 m; 27.i.1983; collected by B. Kensley and M. Schotte.

Familia Rhynchocinetidae Ortmann, 1890

Rhynchocinetes hiatti Holthuis & Hayashi, 1967
Paratypes RMNH D 8939: 4 specimens; Tuamotu Islands, Raroia Atoll, N end of Oneroa Island; from
surge channels in outer reef; 6.viii.1952; leg. J.P.E. Morrison, no. 2064; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 95146, acc. no. 196971.
Paratypes RMNH D 8940: 10 specimens; Marshall Islands, Enewetak Atoll, Enewetak Island; lagoon 1-0.5 mile from the coast; caught at night with light on surface; 20.v.1946; leg. L.P. Schultz, no. S-46-158; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 95174, acc. no. 175286.
Paratype RMNH D 16186: 1 specimen; Kapingamarangi Atoll, 1°4′27″N 154°42′10″E; Tewawaelal, outer reef-flat, surge channels and surf zone; 14.vi.1954; leg. R.R. Rofen, George Vanderbilt Foundation Exp. sta. 41.
Paratype RMNH D 23022: 1 ♀; Japan, Ryukyu Islands, NW coast of Okinawa, Yona; tidal zone; 8.iv.1961; leg. K.-I. Hayashi.

*Rynchocinetes typus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837

**Superfamilia Palaemonoidea Rafinesque, 1815**

**Familia Gnathophyllidae Dana, 1852**

*Gnathophylloides robustus* Bruce, 1973
Holotype RMNH D 27146: 1 ovigerous ♀; Australia, Western Australia, Geraldton, off Point Moore, 28°47′0″S 114°34′2″E; depth 3 m; 7.vii.1969; leg. M. Kramer, sta. R.U. 540; don. R.U. Gooding through A.J. Bruce.
Paratype RMNH D 27147: 1 ♀; Australia, Western Australia, Geraldton, off Point Moore, 28°47′0″S 114°34′2″E; depth 3 m; 7.vii.1969; leg. M. Kramer, sta. R.U. 540; don. R.U. Gooding through A.J. Bruce. Indicated as allotype.

**Familia Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815**

*Allopontonia imai* Bruce, 1972
Paratype RMNH D 27134: 1 ♀; Tanzania, Zanzibar Harbour, 6°09.5′S 39°10.2′E; depth 20 m; 28.ix.1970; leg. B. Benbow sta. 95 (no. 1262); don. A.J. Bruce; on *Salmaciella dussumieri erythracis* (H.L. Clark). Indicated as allotype.

*Allopontonia disparostris* Bruce, 1990
Paratype RMNH D 37690: 1 ovigerous ♀; Station CP/45 (Biocal), New Caledonia, 22°47′S 167°15′E; depth 430-465 m; 30.viii.1985; leg. B. Richer de Forges (?); donated by Museum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (Alain Crosnier).

*Anapontonia denticauda* Bruce, 1966
Paratype RMNH D 21238: 1 specimen; East Africa, Tanzania, Pange Reef, off W coast of Zanzibar Island; 21.iii.1962; leg. A.J. Bruce.

*Anchiepontonia hurii* (Holthuis, 1981)

*Balssia gasti* (Balss, 1921)

*Bithynops luscus* Holthuis, 1973
Syntypes RMNH D 28705: 8 specimens; Mexico, Chiapas State, La Trinitaria, Grutas de l'Arco near
San Raphael de l'Arco, 16°10'N 92°01'W; altitude 1740 m; 7.iii.1971; leg. R. Argano, V. Sbordoni & A. Zullini.

*Bythinops perspicax* Holthuis, 1977
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 30889: 1+12 specimens; Mexico, Chiapas, La Trinitaria, Lagunas de Montebello, Cenote La Cueva; alt. 1480 m; 18.viii.1973; leg. V. Sbordoni.
Paratypes RMNH D 30890: 4 specimens; Mexico, Chiapas, La Trinitaria, Lagunas de Montebello, Cenote La Cueva; alt. 1480 m; 18.viii.1973; leg. R. Vomera.
Paratypes RMNH D 30891: 7 specimens; Mexico, Chiapas, La Trinitaria, Lagunas de Montebello, Cenote La Cueva; alt. 1480 m; 18.vii.1973; leg. R. Argano.

*Chacella tricornuta* Hendrickx, 1990
Holotype RMNH D 37661: 1 ovigerous ♀; Mexico, Nayarit, Islas Tres Marias, east coast of Isla Maria Madre, 21°38'N 106°32'W; depth 30-40 m; trawled; 22.iii.1985; leg. et don. M.E. Hendrickx.

*Conchodytes monodactylus* Holthuis, 1952
Syntype RMNH D 6525: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Islands; 18.xii.1909; leg. H.J.M. Laurie.
Syntypes RMNH D 4491: 1 ♂, 2 ovigerous ♀♀; S Taiwan, Takao; from *Pinna* sp; 15.ix.1907; leg. H. Sauter.

*Coraliocaris pavonae* Bruce, 1972
Holotype RMNH D 27148: 1 ovigerous ♀; Fiji Islands, Viti Levu, Sigatoka; fringing reef; depth 0.5-1 m; vii.1969; on *Pavona divaricata* (Lamarck); leg. P.M.J. Woodhead; don. A.J. Bruce.

*Coraliocaris viridis* Bruce, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 29448: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; E Africa, Kenya, Mombasa Island, 4°04.5'S 39°40.5'E; in small pools at seaward reef at low tide, on *Acropora* spec.; 16.viii.1973; leg. A.J. Bruce.

*Coraliocaris woodheadii* Bruce, 1974
Holotype RMNH D 25627: 1 specimen; Fiji Islands, Viti Levu, Sigatoka; depth 0.5-1.0 m; viii.1969; on *Pavona divaricata* (Lamarck); leg. P.M.J. Woodhead; don. A.J. Bruce, 1129A. Might be the same as *Coraliocaris pavonae*, as locality and host are the same. Probably a manuscript name.

*Cautierella tonkinensis* Sollaud, 1914
Syntypes RMNH D 6529: 16 specimens; Vietnam, Tonkin, delta of Fleuve Rouge, near Hanoi; fresh water; ca. 1914; don. E. Sollaud, 30.v.1950.

*Dasyaris zanzibarica* Bruce, 1973
Paratype RMNH D 27309: 1 ♀; Zanzibar, Changu Island, 6°6.2'S 39°8.9'E; reef; depth 8 m; on *Cirripathes anguinus*; 2.vi.1970; leg. B. Benhow, sta. 78; don. A.J. Bruce. Indicated as allotype.

*Desmocaris blisineata* Powell, 1977
Holotype RMNH D 29922: 1 ♂; Nigeria, Midwest State, Ethiope River near Adagbrassa Amukpe, 5°51’N 5°45.5’E; 10.viii.1974; leg. C.B. Powell, no. 1.
Paratypes RMNH D 29923: 9 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀; 1 juvenile; Nigeria, Midwest State, Ethiope River near Adagbrassa Amukpe, 5°51’N 5°45.5’E; 10.viii.1974; leg. C.B. Powell, no. 2.
Paratypes RMNH D 29924: ca. 51 specimens; Nigeria, Midwest State, Ethiope River near Adagbrassa Amukpe, 5°51’N 5°45.5’E; 27.viii.1974; leg. C.B. Powell, no. 3.
Paratypes RMNH D 29925: 57 specimens; Nigeria, Midwest State, ca. 100 m E of Adagbrassa, small creek entering Ethiope River; 7.1.1975; leg. C.B. Powell.
Diapontonia maranulus Bruce, 1986
Paratype RMNH D 36341: 1 specimen; Bahama Island, Grand Bahama Island, West End, off Wood Cay, 26°42.55'N 79°01.72'W; depth 244-309 m; Johnson Sea Link dive JSL-I-1375; 14.vi.1983; on Palaeopontiothoe tholoformis (Chesher); leg. Miller, Askew, Hendler and Chulamanis.

Epipontonia anceps Bruce, 1977
Paratype RMNH D 33340: 1 specimen; Australia, Queensland, Heron Island; depth 60 ft; 17.viii.1979; in sponge host Dysidia spec; leg. et don. A.J. Bruce.

Eupontonia noctilacta Bruce, 1971
Holotype RMNH D 25626: 1 specimen; Seychelle Islands, Mahé, Anse Étoile, 4°35'12"S 55°27'48"E; coral reef flats; depth 0.3 m; 21.vi.1966. Sta. 32; don. A. J. Bruce, sta. 32 no. 112.1.

Euryrhynchina edingtoniae Powell, 1976
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 30917: 1 ♂ (holotype), 42 ♀♀ (paratypes); Nigeria, Midwest State, swamp forest along Ogba River, 1 km S of Ogba village, approx. 8 km SW of Benin City centre, 6°16.5°N 5°33.5°E; 5.xi.1975; leg. C.B. Powell.
Paratypes RMNH D 30918: 307 specimens; Nigeria, Midwest State, swamp forest along Ogba River, 1 km S of Ogba village, approx. 8 km SW of Benin City centre, 6°16.5°N 5°33.5°E; 5.xi.1975; leg. C.B. Powell.
Paratypes RMNH D 30919: ca. 300 specimens; Nigeria, Midwest State, swamp forest stream entering River Ethiope, W side of Atighwo, near Jesse, 5°52'N 5°44.5'E; 11.i.1975; leg. C.B. Powell, lot 1.
Paratypes RMNH D 30920: ca. 100 specimens; Nigeria, Midwest State, 1 km S of Ogba village, backwater of Ogba River, ca. 6°17'N 5°35'E; 16/22.v.1975; leg. C.B. Powell, lot 2B.
Paratypes RMNH D 31380: ca. 15 specimens; West Africa, Nigeria; 1974; leg. C.B. Powell.

Euryrhynchoides holthuisi Powell, 1976

Euryrhynchus amazoniensis Tiefenbacher, 1978
Paratypes RMNH D 21749: 5 specimens; Brazil, Amazonia, Lago Redondo, small lake in river basin of Amazon, right bank, ca. 3°16'S 50°48'W; 20.viii.1963; leg. Antonio dos Santos; don. G. Marlier, no. 27.
Paratype RMNH D 24209: 1 specimen; Brazil, Amazonia, Rio Purus, Tapaua; x-xi.1963; leg. H.R. Axelrod; don. J. Géry.

Excilimenella maldivensis Duris & Bruce, 1995
Paratypes RMNH D 42626: 1 ♀, 1 ovigerous ♂; Timor Sea, Australia, Cartier Reef, 12°32'S 132°32'E; depth 18 m; 4.v.1992; leg. J.W. Short.

Excilimenella sudanensis Duris & Bruce, 1995
Holotype RMNH D 37304: 1 ♂; Red Sea, Sudan, Port Sudan; coral reef, in coral head of Stylophora pistillata (Esper); viii-ix.1978; leg. H. Emberton; don. A.J. Edwards.

Exopalaemon vietnamicus Nguyen Van Xuan, 1992
Holotype RMNH D 41190: 1 ♂; Vietnam, Can Giò, 15 km W of Vung Tàu (= Cap St. Jacques); with conical set net; xi.1989; leg. et don: Nguyen Van Xuan DH2.
Paratype RMNH D 41191: 1 ♀; Vietnam, Can Giò, 15 km W of Vung Tàu (= Cap St. Jacques); with conical set net; xi.1989; leg. et don: Nguyen Van Xuan DH1. Indicated as allotype.
Paratype RMNH D 41192: 1 ♀; Vietnam, Can Giò, 15 km W of Vung Tàu (= Cap St. Jacques); with conical set net; xi.1989; leg. et don: Nguyen Van Xuan.
Paratypes RMNH D 41193: 5 specimens; Vietnam, coastal area south of Mekong Delta, rice fields of Tra Vinh; vii.1989; leg. et don: Nguyen Van Xuan.
Paratype RMNH D 41194: 1 specimen; Vietnam, E. coast of S. Vietnam, near local fishery station at Ca Mau; vi.1988; leg. et don: Nguyen Van Xuan.


*Jocaste* Hamodactyloides (Holthuis, 1951)  

*Hamodactylus aquabai* Bruce & Svoboda, 1983  

*Hamodactylus boschmai* Holthuis, 1952  
Syntypes RMNH D 8999: 2, 2 juveniles; Indonesia, Ternate; diver, 2-4 m; 6.vi.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

*Hamopontonia coralicola* Bruce, 1970  
Holotype RMNH D 25533: 1 ovigerous ♀; Hong Kong, Mirs Bay, New Territories, Kat O Chau, 22°32.1'N 114°17.95'E; on *Goniopora stokesi* H. Milne Edwards & Haime; depth 2-3 feet below low water line; 18.viii.1963; leg. A.J. Bruce.

Paratypes RMNH D 25534: 5 specimens; Hong Kong, Mirs Bay, New Territories, Kat O Chau, 22°32.1'N 114°17.95'E; on *Goniopora stokesi* H. Milne Edwards & Haime; depth 2-3 feet below low water line; 18.viii.1963; leg. A.J. Bruce.

*Hamopontonia essingtoni* Bruce, 1986  
Paratype RMNH D 36584: 1 ovigerous ♀; Australia, Northern Territory, Coral Bay, Port Essington, 11°11.05'S 132°03.4'E; depth 6 m; host *Stylophora pistillata* (Esper); 13.ix.1985; coll. L. Vail. NTM Cr. 004073.

*Harpiliopsis spinigera* (Ortmann, 1890)  
"Topotype" (part of the type series before the other part was described as new) RMNH D 312; 1 specimen; Pacific Ocean, Samoa; Mus. Geoffroy. "Topotype" of *Anchistia spinigera* Ortmann, 1890.

*Jocaste japonica* (Ortmann, 1890)  
Holotype RMNH D 8992: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Ternate; diver; ca. 4 m depth; 1.viii.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930. Holotype of *Cavicheles kempi* Holthuis, 1952.

*Leander kempi* Holthuis, 1950  
Holotype RMNH D 6858: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Talaud Islands, Beo; 14-21.vi.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

*Leander tenuicornis* (Say, 1818)  
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 1024 (Herklots, 1861: 32, as *Palemon Latirostris* de Haan): 5 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of *Palemon*

latirostris de Haan, 1844. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 217, fig. 38.

Leandrites celebensis (de Man, 1881)
Syntypes RMNH D 1035: ca. 20 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Makassar (= Ujung Pandang); i.1880; leg. J. Semmelink; received 1881. Syntypes of Leander celebensis de Man, 1881 and Leander wieneckii (de Man, MS) Holthuis, 1950. According to Art. 11(e) of the Code the name wieneckii is unavailable: although published before 1961, it has never been adopted as the name of a taxon or treated as a senior homonym.
Syntype RMNH D 7692: 1 ♂; S. India, Tuticorin, Silavathurai Lagoon; leg. J. Hornell; don. Zoological Survey of India; received 1951. Syntype of Palaemonetes hornelli Kemp, 1917.

Leandrites indicus Holthuis, 1950
Syntypes RMNH D 1028: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), off Makassar (= Ujung Pandang); i.1880; leg. J. Semmelink.

Leptopalaemon gagadjui Bruce & Short, 1993
Paratype RMNH D 41285: 1 ♂; Australia, Northern Territory, Arnhem Land; escarpment stream between Saw Cut Gorge and Deaf Adder Creek, 12°57'S 132°55'E; 21.i.1980; collected by P. Outridge; don. Queensland Museum, QM W16540.

Macrobrachium acherontium Holthuis, 1977
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 30896: 1+2 specimens; Mexico, Tabasco, Grutas del Coconá near Teapa; alt. 60 m; 26.viii.1973; leg. V. Sbordoni.
Paratypes RMNH D 30897: 4 specimens; Mexico, Tabasco, Grutas del Coconá near Teapa; iii.1975; leg. H. Wilkens.
Paratype RMNH D 30898: 1 specimen; Mexico, Tabasco, Grutas del Coconá near Teapa; 1970; in dark part of cave; leg. H. Wilkens.
Paratypes RMNH D 30899: 9 specimens; Mexico, Tabasco, Grutas del Coconá near Teapa; alt. 60 m; 26.viii.1973; V. Vomera.

Macrobrachium ahkowi Chong & Khoo, 1987

Macrobrachium amazonicum (Heller, 1862)
Syntypes RMNH D 1061: 6 specimens; Surinam; 1824-1836; leg. H.H. Dieperink. Syntypes of Palaemon Dieperinkii (de Haan MS), and Palaemon Dieperinkii de Man, 1879.
Syntypes RMNH D 2449: 6 ♂, 3 ♀♀; Surinam. Syntypes of Palaemon Dieperinkii (de Haan MS), and Palaemon Dieperinkii de Man, 1879.

Macrobrachium australic (Guérin, 1838)
Syntypes RMNH D 2953: 3 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), mouth of a small river near Onaké, ca. 2°36'S 141°01'E; 31.vi.1910; New Guinea Exp. 1910-1911; Syntypes of Leander lepidus de Man, 1915.
Macrobrachium callirhoe (de Man, 1898)
Syntype RMNH D 1773: 1 juvenile ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Keteungau river; Borneo Exp.; 1894. Syntype of *Palaemon (Macrobrachium) callirhoe* de Man, 1898.
Syntypes RMNH D 1793: 3 ♂ ♂ ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Mandai river at Nanga Raoen; 1894; Borneo Exp., 1894. Syntypes of *Palaemon (Macrobrachium) callirhoe* de Man, 1898.

Macrobrachium carcinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Macrobrachium cavernicola (Kemp, 1924)
Syntypes RMNH D 7690: 1 ♂ ♂; India, Assam, Garo Hills, Siju Cave; i-ii.1922; leg. S. Kemp & B. Chopra; don. Zoological Survey of India; received v. 1951. Syntypes of *Palaemon cavernicola* Kemp, 1924.

Macrobrachium clymene (de Man, 1902)
Syntypes RMNH D 1787: 4 specimens; Malaysia, Borneo, Sarawak, Baram River; 4.viii-10.ix.1893; coll. W. Kükenthal. Syntypes of *Palaemon (Macrobrachium) clymene* de Man, 1902.

Macrobrachium crenulatum Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 8819: 2 specimens; Jamaica, Montego Bay; well near river which supplies water for the town; 5.vii.1910; leg. E.A. Andrews; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 85356.

Macrobrachium dux (Lenz, 1910)
Syntypes RMNH D 1469: 2 specimens; West Africa, Congo, near Boma; leg. A. Greshoff; 1894. Syntypes of *Palaemon Eupalaemon Lenzii* de Man, 1911.

Macrobrachium equidens (Dana, 1852)
Syntypes RMNH D 2433: 3 ovigerous ♀ ♂; Indonesia, Java, river near Batavia (= Jakarta); 1896; leg. A.G. Vorderman. Syntypes of *Palaemon sundaicus bataviana* de Man, 1897.

Macrobrachium felicinum Holthuis, 1949
Syntypes RMNH D 6421: 16 specimens; Angola, Catumbella near Benguela; 1897; leg. P. Kamerman; collection J.G. de Man.

Macrobrachium formosense Bate, 1868
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 1080 (Herklots, 1861: 32, as *Palemon Longipes* de Haan): 5 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of *Palaemon longipes* de Haan, 1849. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 221, fig. 41.

Macrobrachium gallus Holthuis, 1952
Paratypes RMNH D 7675: 5 specimens; Ecuador, Rio Peripa; leg. E. Festa; don. Museum Turin. Identified by Nobili as *Palaemon (Eupalaemon) acanthurus*, Wiegm. var.

Macrobrachium gangeticum Bate, 1868

Macrobrachium glabrum Holthuis, 1995
Holotype RMNH D 46157: 1 ♂; NW Madagascar, Majunga Province, sous-préfecture Mitsinjo, Koto-
Macrobrachium gua Chong, 1989
Paratypes RMNH D 38005: 6 specimens; Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, stream at resurgence from Gomantong Hill, ca. 5°33'N 118°06'E; 28 iii 1986; leg. P. Chapman, Zoological Reference Collection Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore no. 1990.421-426.

Macrobrachium hancocki Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 8810: 10 specimens; Panama, Archipiélago de las Perlas, San José Island, S side of Hog Creek Valley; 5 vi 1944; leg. J.P.E. Morrison, no. 2811; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84097. acc. no. 168826.
Paratypes RMNH D 8811: ca. 15 specimens; Panama, Archipiélago de las Perlas, San José Island, S side of Hog Creek Valley; 12 ix 1944; leg. J.P.E. Morrison, no. 3072; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84092. acc. no. 168826.

Macrobrachium holthuisi Genofre & Lobão, 1978
Holotype RMNH D 31709: 1 specimen; Brazil, N São Paulo State, São Sebastião, in Rio Guaéca; leg. P. Sawaya; received 23 viii 1977.
Paratypes RMNH D 31710: 8 specimens; Brazil, N São Paulo State, São Sebastião, in Rio Guaéca; leg. P. Sawaya; received 23 viii 1977.

Macrobrachium inca Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 8814: 7 specimens; Peru, Jequetepeque River at Cultambo near Pacasmayo; 12 1919; leg. C.H. Eigenmann; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84088.
Paratypes RMNH D 8815: 5 specimens; Peru, Rio Moché near Salaverry; 23 x 1926; leg. W.L. Schmitt, no. 19; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84086, acc. no. 93322.

Macrobrachium jacobsoni Holthuis, 1950
Syntypes RMNH D 6408: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Sumatra, Simalur, Sinabang Bay, Lugu; ii 1913; leg. E. Jacobson & W.C. van Heurn; don. Museum Amsterdam.

Macrobrachium japonicum (de Haan, 1849)

Macrobrachium johnsoni Ravindranath, 1979
Holotype RMNH D 31954: 1 d.; India, Andhra Pradesh, State, river Krishna, fishmarket at Guntur, 16°20'N 80°27'E; 7 ix 1975; leg. K. Ravindranath.

Macrobrachium joppae Holthuis, 1950
Syntypes RMNH D 6425: 2 specimens; Indonesia, off NW Sumatra, Nias; leg. J.P. Kleiweg de Zwaan; don. Zoological Museum Amsterdam.

Macrobrachium lar (Fabricius, 1798)
Syntypes RMNH D 1503: 11 specimens; Indian Ocean, Reunion, 1865; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam. Syntypes of *Palaemon reuniensis* Hoffmann, 1874. In the old catalogue a lot RMNH D 1096 is present. This lot has the same data as RMNH D 1503. It is possible that RMNH D 1096 has been incorporated in lot RMNH D 1503.

*Macrobrachium latidactylus* (Thallwitz, 1891)
Syntypes RMNH D 2570: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), waterfall near Bantimurung near Maros; ix-x.1888; leg. M. Weber; coll. J.G. de Man, received 26.iv.1930. Syntypes of *Palaemon lamprops* de Man, 1892

*Macrobrachium lorentzi* (J. Roux, 1921)
Syntype RMNH D 6420: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lorentz River (= Noord River), “Kloofbivak”, ca. 2 km above “Alkmaar-bivak”, 04°39’S 138°43.3’E; 139 m above sealevel; 27.xi.1912; leg. G. Versteeg, New Guinea Exp. 1912. Syntype of *Palaemon (Parapalaemon) lorentzi* J. Roux, 1921.

*Macrobrachium lucifugum* Holthuis, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 18397: 3 specimens; West Indies, Curaçao, N.E. coast, Sjíngod, cave 4 km WNW of Hato Airport, 60 m from the sea; 24.iv.1960; leg. I. Kristensen.
Paratype RMNH D 29615: 1 specimen; West Indies, N coast of Jamaica, between Discovery Bay and Runaway Bay, Green Grotto Cave, about 18°28’N 77°21’W; 18.ii.1971; leg. P. Colin; don. D. Opresko.
Holotype RMNH D 29846: 1 ♀; Cuba, Oriente prov., Barrio Yara, E of Baracoa, Cave of the Agua de Yara; 21.ii.1973; leg. L. Botosaneanu, D. Deas & A. Boudet.
Paratype RMNH D 29847: 1 ♀; Cuba, Oriente prov., Barrio Yara, E of Baracoa, Cave of the Agua de Yara; 21.ii.1973; leg. L. Botosaneanu, D. Deas & A. Boudet.
Paratypes RMNH D 29848: 2 ♂♂; Cuba, NW coast of Oriente prov., Cave of the Panaderos near Gibara; 9.iii.1973; leg. L. Botosaneanu, no. 35.
Paratype RMNH D 29849: 1 specimen; Cuba, Pinar del Rio prov., Cave of the Palmero near “La Caoba” on main road Quemada Pinedo to SantoTomá-Moncada; 13.iv.1973; leg. L. Botosaneanu, no. 68.
Paratypes RMNH D 29850: 1 specimen; Cuba, Oriente prov. near Gibara, seacave near Playa Caletone; 10.iii.1973; leg. L. Botosaneanu, no. 43.

*Macrobrachium macrobrachion* (Herklots, 1851)
Syntypes RMNH D 955: 2 specimens; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Asanti, Boutry (= Butry), E of Dixoive, 4°5’N 1°56’W; 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Syntypes of *Palaemon macrobrachion* Herklots, 1851.

*Macrobrachium malayanum* (J. Roux, 1935)
Holotype RMNH D 5137: 1 specimen; Indonesia, off E Sumatra, Banka; 1907; leg. J.A. Buddingh. Holotype of *Macrobrachium geron* Holthuis, 1950.

*Macrobrachium naso* (Kemp, 1918)
Syntypes RMNH D 7687: 2 ♀♀; Burma, S Shan State, bought at market at Nan-Pan, originating from Yawnghswe State, Tang-do Circle, Sizeon, in river originating in Inlé Lake; leg. N. Annandale; don. Zoological Survey of India; received v.1951. Syntypes of *Palaemon naso* Kemp, 1918.

*Macrobrachium natatorium* Holthuis, 1984
Holotype RMNH D 35778: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Wisselmeren, Jawal River at level of Waghe, Tigi Lake; bought from Papua women; 13.i.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 675.
Paratypes RMNH D 35780: 15 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Wis-
Macrobrachium nipponae Shokita & Takeda, 1989
Paratypes RMNH D 37510: 1 ♂, 1 ovigerous ♀; Thailand; Klong Yai; 20.viii.1987 (♂), and Khao Chamao (♀); 21.viii.1987; leg. S. Shokita.

Macrobrachium nipponense (de Haan, 1849)

Macrobrachium occidentale Holthuis, 1950
Paratype RMNH D 8808: 1 specimen; El Salvador, Rio Lempa near Suchitoto; 5.i.1924; leg. S.F. Hildebrand & A.O. Foster; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 58171, acc. no. 71512.

Macrobrachium oenone (de Man, 1902)

Macrobrachium olsferrsi (Wiegmann, 1836)
Paratype RMNH D 23591: 1 specimen; Mexico, Campeche, Ciudad del Carmen, brackish water brook near Av. Ultima Paseo; iii.1955; leg. M. Cárdenas F.; don. M.C. Rodríguez de la Cruz. Paratype of Palaemon rosalesi Rodríguez de la Cruz, 1965.

Macrobrachium oxyphilus Ng. 1993
Holotype RMNH D 42022: 1 ♂; Peninsular Malaysia, N Selangor, 39 km road marker, on Sungei Besar to Tanjong Malim trunk road, 43 km from Tanjong Malim to Sungai Besar; leg. P.K.L. Ng et al.; 24.viii.1991; don. Zoological Reference Collection of Singapore.
Paratype RMNH D 42023: 1 ovigerous ♀; Peninsular Malaysia, N Selangor, 39 km road marker, on Sungei Besar to Tanjong Malim trunk road, 43 km from Tanjong Malim to Sungai Besar; leg. P.K.L. Ng et al.; 24.viii.1991; don. Zoological Reference Collection of Singapore.

Macrobrachium palaeonoides Holthuis, 1950
Syntypes RMNH D 5140: many specimens; Indonesia, Sumatra, N Simalur, Laut Tawar, Laulo Lake; viii.1913; leg. E. Jacobson.

Macrobrachium papuanum (J. Roux, 1927)
Holotype RMNH D 7268: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Mamberamo River, Pionier bivak, 2°15'S 138°E; 60-70 m altitude; 5.i.1921; leg. W.C. van Heurn. New Guinea Exp. 1920-1921. Holotype of Palaemon (Macrobrachium) oenone var. papuanus J. Roux, 1927.
Macrobrachium pilimanus (de Man, 1897)
Syntype RMNH D 1095: 1 specimen; Indonesia, W. Sumatra, Alahanpandjang; 1877; Midden Sumatra Expedition. Syntype of Palaemon pilimanus de Man, 1879.
Syntypes RMNH D 1477: 5 specimens; Indonesia, W. Sumatra, Moeoralaboeh; 1877; Midden Sumatra Exp., 1877. Syntypes of Palaemon pilimanus de Man, 1879.
Syntypes RMNH D 1801: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java, Buitenzorg (= Bogor); leg. Max Weber; iii-ix.1888. Syntypes of Palaemon pilimanus var. leptodactyla de Man, 1892.
RMNH D 2489: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang Highlands, river near Silago, 1°2’S 101°13’E; v-vii.1877; Midden-Sumatra Expedition 1877-1879; Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. The specimen is listed in de Man’s (1880a: 4) description of the new species, but it is not a type in de Man’s (1879) original preliminary description it was not mentioned.
Syntypes RMNH D 2490: ca 50 specimens; Indonesia, W. Sumatra, river near Alahanpandjang; 1877; Midden Sumatra Exp. 1877. Syntypes of Palaemon pilimanus de Man, 1879.
Syntype RMNH D 38072: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java, Buitenzorg (= Bogor); iii-ix.1888; leg. Max Weber. Syntype of Palaemon pilimanus var. leptodactyla de Man, 1892.

Macrobrachium placidulum (de Man, 1892)

Macrobrachium poeti Holthuis, 1984
Paratype RMNH D 35794: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java, S coast, Gunung Sewu, Luwang Tong Pocot; pool with mud floor; 5.viii.1982; leg. A. Eavis; don. P. Chapman.
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 35796: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java, Gunung Sewu, Luwang Jurangjero; in main river. ca. 100 m below cave entrance; viii.1983; leg. R. Willis; don. G.S. Proudlove. Holotype in separate vial.

Macrobrachium rathbunae Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 8804: 12 specimens; Panamá, Archipiélago de las Perlas, San José Island, Rio Marina above crossroad; 22.viii.1944; leg. J.P.E. Morrison, no. 3033-3035; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84201. acc. no. 168826.
Paratypes RMNH D 8805: 5 specimens; Panamá, Archipiélago de las Perlas, San José Island, upstream Survey Camp Stream; in pools; 20.vi.1944; leg. J.P.E. Morrison M. no. 2053 Don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84155. acc. no. 168826.

Macrobrachium rosenbergii (de Man, 1879)
Lectotype RMNH D 1065: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java, Batavia (= Jakarta); 1842-1860; leg. P. Bleeker. Lectotype of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925. Lectotype selected by Holthuis, 1995b: 148-150.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 1064: 2 specimens; Thailand; 1877; leg. Winkel. Paralecotypes of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 1066: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Makassar (= Ujung Pandang); 1844-1849; leg. D.M. Piller. Paralecotypes of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 1068: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan); Pelaibari, near Banjermasin; 1886; leg. J. Semmelink. Paralecotypes of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralecotype 1069: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan); 1843-1847; leg. C.A.L.M. Schwaner. Paralecotype of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 2435: 3 ♂♂; Indonesia, Java; 1842-1860; leg. P. Bleeker. Paralecotypes of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 2437: 2 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; Indonesia, Java, kampong (= village) Makassar near Bata-
via (= Jakarta); 1861; S.F. Groen. Paralectotypes of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralectotype RMNH D 2439: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java, Batavia (= Jakarta); 1896; leg. A.G. Vorderman.
Paralectotype of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralectotype RMNH D 2440: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java, Batavia (= Jakarta); 1842-1860; leg. P. Bleeker. Paralectotype of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralectotype RMNH D 2446: 1 ♀; Indonesia, E Java, Besuki; 1864-1865; leg. J. Semmelink. Paralectotype of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 2453: 2 ♀♂; Indonesia, SW Borneo (= Kalimantan), Pontianak; 1894; leg. A.W. Nieuwenhuis, Borneo Expedition, 1894. Paralectotype of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralectotype RMNH D 2475: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Upper Mahakem River, near Tepuh; v.1894; leg. A.W. Nieuwenhuis, Borneo Expedition, 1894. Paralectotype of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.
Paralectotype RMNH D 5482: 1 ♂ dry; Indonesia, W Java; 1820-1823; H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Paralectotype of Palaemon d’Acqueti Sunier, 1925.

Some of the other specimens in the collection of the Leiden Museum may be paralectotypes, but as their paralectotype status is not quite certain, or as the locality information is doubtful, they are not listed here.

Macrobrachium shokitai Fujino & Baba, 1973
Holotype RMNH D 28432: 1 ♂; Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Iriomote Island, head of Urauchi River; 15.vi.1970; leg. S. Shokita.
Paratype RMNH D 28433: 1 ♀; Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Iriomote Island, head of Urauchi River; 29.v.1971; leg. S. Shokita. Indicated as allotype.

Macrobrachium sintangense (de Man, 1898)
Syntypes RMNH D 1794: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java, Buitenzorg (= Bogor); iii-ix.1888; leg. Max Weber. Syntypes of Palaemon elegans de Man, 1892.
Syntypes RMNH D 1797: 8 specimens; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Sintang, drainage of the Kapuas River; Borneo Exp. 1894. Syntypes of Palaemon sintangense de Man, 1898.
Syntypes RMNH D 2571: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java, Buitenzorg (= Bogor); iii-ix.1888; leg. Max Weber; coll. J.G. de Man, received 26.iv.1930. Syntypes of Palaemon elegans de Man, 1892.

Macrobrachium surinamicum Holthuis, 1948
Paratypes RMNH D 5013: 3 specimens; Suriname (Surinam). 1907; leg. M.D. Horst.
Paratype RMNH D 5014: 1 specimen; Suriname (Surinam), Suriname river; 23.iii.1939; leg. H.W.C. Cossee.
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 5015: 1 + 93 specimens; Suriname (Surinam), Plantage "Geyersvlijt"; vii.1911; leg. W.C. van Heurn.
Paratype RMNH D 5016: 1 specimen; Suriname (Surinam), Plantage "Geyersvlijt"; x.1911; leg. W.C. van Heurn.
Paratypes RMNH D 5132: 121 specimens; Surinam, Paramaribo; vii & x.1911; leg. W.C. van Heurn.
Paratypes RMNH D 5914: 4 specimens; Suriname (Surinam); mouth of Suriname river; 5.vii.1944; leg. D.C. Geyskes. Holthuis (1959: 93-94) mentions 6 specimens from this date and locality. Probably two specimens were given to the USNM in Washington. There should also be a lot with 6 specimens from the same locality but from one day later: 6.vii.1944, leg D.C. Geyskes, also paratypes. On 31.i.1994 this lot was not found in the collection.

Macrobrachium therезieni Holthuis, 1965
Macrobrachium transandicum Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 8812: 6 specimens; SW Colombia, Rio Telembi near San Lorenzo; 14.i.1913; leg. C.H. Eigenmann; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84115.
Paratypes RMNH D 8813: ca. 10 specimens; Colombia, Rio Dagua near Cisnero; altitude 1046 feet; 33 miles inland from Buenaventura; leg. C.H. Eigenmann; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 85101, acc. no. 141797.

Macrobrachium trompii (de Man, 1898)
Syntypes RMNH D 1520: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Mandai river near Nangaraen; 1894; Borneo Exp. 1894. Syntypes of Palaemon Trompii de Man, 1898.
Syntypes RMNH D 1779: 1 ♂, 1 oviductous ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Ketungau river; leg. M. Moret, 1894. Syntypes of Palaemon Trompii de Man, 1898.
Syntypes RMNH D 1783: 2 juveniles; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Sintang; 1894; Borneo Exp., 1894. Syntypes of Palaemon Trompii de Man, 1898.

Macrobrachium villosimanus (Tiwari, 1949)

Macrobrachium vollenhovenii (Herklots, 1857)
Syntypes RMNH D 1101: 3 ♀; West Africa, Ghana (= Goldcoast); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Syntypes of Palaemon Vollenhovenii Herklots, 1857.

Macrobrachium weberi (de Man, 1892)
Syntype RMNH D 1802: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Lake Sidenreng; 6-15.x.1888; leg. Max Weber, 1888. Paratype of Palaemon weberi de Man, 1892.

Macrobrachium zariquieyi Holthuis, 1949
Syntypes RMNH D 5895: 3 specimens; West Africa, Fernando Poo (= Bioko), Rio Consul, 1 km upstreams from mouth; leg. Sr. Mateu, ...viii.1934; don. R. Zariquiey Alvarez.

Mesopontonia gorgoniophila Bruce, 1967
Paratypes RMNH D 21217: 3 specimens; South China Sea, 21°47.7'N 116°28.5'E - 21°43.3'N 116°28'E; depth 64-72 fms; Granton trawl, coarse sand; 10.i.1964; "Cape St. Mary" Cr. 1/64, sta. 49, trawl T/142; leg. A.J. Bruce.

Mesopontonia youngi Bruce, 1985
Paratype RMNH D 35796a: 1 ♀; Australia, off NW coast, 19°29.0'S 118°52.0'E; depth 40 m; 26.iv.1983; F.R.V. "Soela" (CSIRO) (AS 0283) sta. NWS-8; leg. et don A.J. Bruce.

Nematopalaemon schmitti Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 6119: many specimens; Surinam, mouth of Warappa river near Matappica, north

**Neoanchistus nasalis** Holthuis, 1986
Syntypes RMNH D 36608: 1 ♂, 2 ovigerous ♀ ♀; South Oman, Dhofar, Raysut Harbour, 16°57'45"N 54°00'E; on artificial reef; in Chlamys townsendi (Sowerby); 24.ii.1983; leg. P.J. Hogarth, no. 41. site 171.

**Onycocaris seychellensis** Bruce, 1971
Holotype RMNH D 27132: 1 ♂; Seychelle Islands, Mahé, Anse Étoile; in sponge Adocia cinerea (Grant), at base of coral; 23.v.1966; leg. A.J. Bruce, sta. 33 no. 126.

**Orthopontonia ornata** (Bruce, 1970)
Holotype RMNH D 37689: 1 ovigerous ♀; Australia, Queensland, Great Barrier Reef, Capricorn Group, Heron Island, 37°27.0'S 151°54.3'E; sta. 41, #38; 2.xii.1968; reefflat ex sponge Jaspis stellifera (Carter), 41/1 A.J.B. Holotype of Periclimenaeus ornatus Bruce, 1970.

**Palaemon belidæ** (Kemp, 1925)
Syntypes RMNH D 7691: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; S India, Gulf of Mannar, Ramnad District, Kilakarai; 18.ii.1913; leg. S.W. Kemp; don. Zoological Survey of India; received v.1951. Syntypes of Leander belidæ Kemp, 1925.

**Palaemon curvoirostris** Nguyen Van Xuan, 1992
Holotype RMNH D 41198: 1 ♂; South Vietnam, small fishery centre near Than An village, 20 km NW of Vung Tàu (= Cape St. Jacques); with conical set net; leg. et don. Nguyen Van Xuan, 21.iii.1988.
Paratype RMNH D 41199: 1 ♀; South Vietnam, small fishery centre near Than An village, 20 km NW of Vung Tàu (= Cape St. Jacques); with conical set net; leg. et don. Nguyen Van Xuan, 21.iii.1988. Indicated as allotype.
Paratypes RMNH D 41201: ca. 13 specimens; South Vietnam, small fishery centre near Than An village, 20 km NW of Vung Tàu (= Cape St. Jacques); with conical set net; leg. et don. Nguyen Van Xuan, 21.iii.1988.
Paratypes RMNH D 41202: 7 specimens; South Vietnam, near Thien Lien village, Can Gio district, 10 km NW of Vung Tàu (= Cape St. Jacques); with conical set net, in mangroves; 3.i.1991; leg. et don. Nguyen Van Xuan.

**Palaemon elegans** Rathke, 1837
Syntype RMNH D 1921: 1 ♂; The Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, near Ierseke, Oosterschelde; ii.1914; leg. J.G. de Man. Syntype of Leander squilla (L.) var. intermedia de Man, 1915.
Syntype RMNH D 1928: 1 specimen; The Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, Oosterschelde near Kats; ix.1913; leg. J.G. de Man. Syntype of Leander squilla (L.) var. intermedia de Man, 1915.
Syntypes RMNH D 10387: 2 specimens; The Netherlands, prov. of Zeeland, Oosterschelde near Ierseke; ii.1914; don. Rijks instituut voor Visserijonderzoek; received -.vi.1955; n. 179. Syntypes of Leander squilla (L.) var. intermedia de Man, 1915.
Syntypes RMNH D 29710: 1 ♂, 1 ovigerous ♀; The Netherlands, province of Zeeland, Oosterschelde, Goessche Sas; vi.1914; don. Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee, received vi. 1973. Syntypes of Leander squilla (L.) var. intermedia de Man, 1915.
Syntype RMNH D 29711: 1 ♀; The Netherlands, province of Zeeland, Oosterschelde near Kats, 26 km NE of Middelburg; ix.1913; don. Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee, received vi. 1973. Syntype of Leander squilla (L.) var. intermedia de Man, 1915.
Palaemon gladiator Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 8979: 10 specimens; Ecuador, Galápagos Islands, Indefatigable (= Santa Cruz) Island, Academy Bay; 11.v.1932; Templeton-Crocker Zaca Exp.; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84384, 84385 acc. no. 123958.
Paratypes RMNH D 8980: 5 specimens; Ecuador, Galápagos Islands, Narborough (= Fernandina) Island, NE point opposite Tagus Cove on Albemarle (= Isabela) Island; 14.i.1934; Allan Hancock Exp., sta. 153-34; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 84061, acc. no. 128938.

Palaemon hancocki Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 8970: 7 specimens; South America, Equador, Carnotes?; leg. J.N. Rose; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 85310.

Palaemon longirostris H. Milne Edwards, 1837

Palaemon paucidens de Haan, 1844

Palaemon semmelinkii (de Man, 1881)
Syntypes RMNH D 1029: many specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), off Makassar (= Ujung Pandang); i.1880; leg. J. Semmelink. Syntypes of Leander semmelinkii de Man, 1881. 2 jars.

Palaemonella asymmetrica Holthuis, 1951
Paratypes RMNH D 7743: 100 specimens; Ecuador, Galápagos Islands, James (= San Salvador) Island, Sullivan Bay; depth 5-20 fms; dredge; 22.i.1934; Allan Hancock Exp. sta. 177-34.
Paratypes RMNH D 7744: 8 specimens; Ecuador, Galápagos Islands, Charles (= Floreana) Island, Post Office Bay; depth 15 fms; rocks; 19.i.1934; Allan Hancock Exp. sta. 167-34.
Paratypes RMNH D 7745: 4 specimens; Ecuador, Galápagos Islands, Indefatigable (= Santa Cruz) Island, Academy Bay; depth 15-25 fms; dredge; 20.1.1934; Allan Hancock Exp. sta. 169-34.
Paratypes RMNH D 7746: 17 specimens; Ecuador, Galápagos Islands, Charles (= Floreana) Island, Post Office Bay; depth 8-10 fms; dredge; 27.i.1934; Allan Hancock Exp. sta. 193-34.

Palaemonella burnsii Holthuis, 1973
Holotype RMNH D 28955: 1 ♀; Hawaiian Archipelago, Maui, E end of Cape Kinau, small lavapool near coast of Keoneoio Bay (= Laperouse Bay); 12.vi.1972; leg. J.A. Maciolek.
Paratypes RMNH D 28956: 6 ♀ 2 ♂; Hawaiian Archipelago, Maui, E end of Cape Kinau, small lavapool near coast of Keoneoio Bay (= Laperouse Bay); 12.vi.1972; leg. J.A. Maciolek.

Palaemonella disalvoi Fransen, 1987
Holotype RMNH D 37160: 1 ovigerous ♀; Chili, west coast of Easter Island, Tahai; depth 35 m; in substrate of dead coral; 1985; leg. L.H. DiSalvo.
Paratypes RMNH D 37161: 2 ovigerous ♀♀, 2 ♂; Chili, Easter Island, off Hanga Rao; depth 60 m; in dead coral; ii.1986; leg. L.H. DiSalvo.
Paratype RMNH D 37162: 1 ♂; Chili, west coast of Easter Island, Tahai; depth 39 m; in dead coral; ii.1986; dissected; leg. L.H. DiSalvo.
Paratype RMNH D 37163: 1 juvenile; Chili, Easter Island, Motu Tautara; 33 m depth; in dead coral; 1985; leg. L.H. DiSalvo.

*Palaemonetes granulosus* Rodríguez de la Cruz, 1965
Paratype RMNH D 23592: 1 specimen; Mexico, Tamaulipas, near Tampico, Laguna Las Palomas; 12.ii.1964; leg. J. Macias & U. Barrón; don. M.C. Rodríguez de la Cruz.

*Palaemonetes holthuisi* Strenth, 1976
Paratype RMNH D 31420: 1 ♂; U.S.A., Texas, Hays County, San Marcos, Ezell's Cave; don. N.E. Strenth; received 6.i.1977.

*Palaemonetes intermedius* Holthuis, 1949
Paratypes RMNH D 6110: many specimens; U.S.A., Texas, Lydia Ann Channel near Harbor Island between Aransas Bay and Port Aransas, 27°51'N 97°2'W; 2.i.1939; leg. J.W. Hedgpeth.

*Palaemonetes mexicanus* Strenth, 1976
Paratypes RMNH D 31419: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mexico, San Luis Potosi, 15 miles W of Ciudad Valles; 14.iii.1974; leg. N.E. Strenth.

*Palaemonetes pugio* Holthuis, 1949
Paratypes RMNH D 6115: many specimens; U.S.A., Texas, Lydia Ann Channel near Harbor Island between Aransas Bay and Port Aransas, 27°51'N 97°2'W; 2.i.1939; leg. J.W. Hedgpeth.

*Palaemonetes schmittii* Holthuis, 1950
Paratypes RMNH D 8959: 4 specimens; Panama Canal zone, Miraflores Locks, Upper Chamber, E side; 28.iv.1937; leg. S.F. Hildebrand; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 85233. acc. no. 144344.
Paratypes RMNH D 8960: 7 specimens; Panama Canal zone, Miraflores Locks, Upper Chamber; 24.iii.1937; leg. S.F. Hildebrand; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 85232. acc. no. 144344.

*Palaemonetes texanus* Strenth, 1976

*Palaemonetes turcorum* Holthuis, 1961
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 13971: 44 specimens; Turkey, Sakarya River near bridge of highway Ankara-Eskisehir, ca. 95 km SW of Ankara, ca. halfway Sivrihisar and Haymana; altitude 800 m; ca. 20 m wide fast flowing river with aquatic plants, several m depth; 17/18.vi.1959; leg. C. Swennen, no. 145, Turkiye Exp. 1959.

*Periclimenaea ardeae* Bruce, 1970
Holotype RMNH D 45526: 1 ovigerous ♀; Australia, Queensland, Great Barrier Reef, Capricorn Group, Heron Island; littoral; in sponge no. 41/1; 3.xii.1968; leg. et don. A.J. Bruce, sta. 43, no. 52.
Periclimenaeus bidentatus Bruce, 1970
Holotype RMNH D 45527: 1 ovigerous ♂; Australia, Queensland, Great Barrier Reef, Capricorn Group, Heron Island; inner reef flat; in sponge no. 41/1; 2.xii.1968; leg. et don. A.J. Bruce, sta. 41 no. 19.

Periclimenaeus orbitospinatus Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 25616: 1 specimen; Australia, Gulf of Carpentaria, 18 mile NW of Mornington Island; depth 10-15 fms; from sponge; 13.vi.1967; leg. G.O. Moore; don. A.J. Bruce, no. 563.

Periclimenaeus schmitti Holthuis, 1951

Periclimenaeus spinicauda Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 25611: 1 specimen; South China Sea, 20°57.5'N 115°55.0'E - 20°57.5'N 115°58.6'E; depth 35-36 fms; in sponge, on coarse sand; 2.viii.1963; R.V. "Cape St. Mary" Cr. 2/63, sta. 31, trawl 13; leg. A.J. Bruce, no. 169.

Periclimenaeus spongicola Holthuis, 1952
Holotype RMNH D 4751: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java Sea, 4°41'N 113°2'E; depth 28-32 m; 8.x.1908; "Gier" Exp. G.12-E.5.

Periclimenaeus stylirostris Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 25612: 1 ovigerous ♂; South China Sea, 20°34.0'N 113°30.5'E - 20°30.3'N 113°29.0'E; depth 49-50 fms; in sponge; trawl; 17.xii.1963; R.V. "Cape St. Mary" Cr. 7/63, sta. 52, trawl 111, leg. A.J. Bruce, no. 47 A.

Periclimenaeus trispinosus Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 25613: 1 ovigerous ♂; E Africa, Tanzania, N end of Zanzibar Island, Mkokonti; trawl; depth 14-15 fms; from sponge; 24.i.1961. T.10/9; leg. A.J. Bruce, no. 284.

Periclimenaeus usitatus Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 25614: 1 ♂; E Africa, off coast of Tanganyika (= Tanzania), 7°46'48"S 39°42'36"E; depth 11 fms; in sponge; 20.x.1960; R.V. "Manihine" T.190/6; leg. A.J. Bruce, no. 280.

Periclimenaeus zanzibaricus Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 25615: 1 specimen; E Africa, Tanzania, off E coast of Zanzibar Island, Uroa; in sponge; shore pools on flats; 21.iii.1960; don. A.J. Bruce, no. 289 B.

Periclimenes anacanthus A.J. Bruce, 1988
Paratype RMNH D 37303: 1 specimen; Australia, Queensland, Moreton Bay, N Stradbroke Island, Dunwich, Polka Pt., 27°29'S 153°24'E; in Zostera beds; depth 0.5-1 m; xi.1987; Cr. 006317; leg. Greenwood; don. A.J. Bruce.

Periclimenes anthophilus Holthuis & Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1964
Paratype RMNH D 19485: 1 specimen; Bermuda, Whalebone Bay; depth 2-3 m; near coast; on seamanones; 20.vi.1963; leg. I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt.
Paratypes RMNH D 19486: 6 specimens; Bermuda, Whalebone Bay; depth 2-3 m; near coast; on seamanones; 20.vi.1963; leg. I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt.

Periclimenes attenuatus Bruce, 1971
Paratype RMNH D 27149: 1 specimen; Duke of York Island, Burukuk, Waterhouse Cave, 4°7.3'S 152°27.3'E; 15.x.1969; depth 1-2 m; leg. R.U. Gooding, no. R.U. 579e; don. A.J. Bruce. Indicated as allotype.
Periclimenes bayeri Holthuis, 1981

Periclimenes darwiniensis Bruce, 1987

Periclimenes galene Holthuis, 1952
Syntypes RMNH D 9037: 2 juveniles; Indonesia, Sulawesi, small island near Menado; 25.ix.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntype RMNH D 9038: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Ambon, pier; depth 0-2 m; 6.v.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

Periclimenes goniopora Bruce, 1989
Paratype RMNH D 37691: 1 ovigerous ♀; Australia, Queensland, Great Barrier Reef, Capricorn Group, Heron Island; reef slope; on Montipora; scuba diving; 20 feet depth; sta. DF/5; 21.vii.1976; leg. D. Fisk; don. A.J. Bruce no. 2423.

Periclimenes holtbuisi Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 33226: 1 ♀; Hong Kong, New Territories, Lung Ha Wan, 22°18.5’N 114°18.2’E; depth 2 fms; on Actiniaria; 25.viii.1965; leg. J.D. Bromhall; don. A.J. Bruce.

Periclimenes hongkongensis Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 33227: 1 ♀; Hong Kong, Rocky Harbour, 22°20’N 114°21’E; depth 14 fms; 16.i.1965; Cape St. Mary, Cr. 2/65; from Aphelodactyla andamensis (Bell); leg. D. Eggleston; don. A.J. Bruce.

Periclimenes imperator Bruce, 1967
Paratype RMNH D 23065: 1 ♂; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, Eylath; 12.iv.1961; from red nudibranch; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn and L. Fishelson.

Periclimenes ingressicolumbi Berggren & Svane, 1989
Paratypes RMNH D 37738: 1 ♂, 1 ovigerous ♀; San Salvador Island, 24°02.91’N 74°32.7’W; collected with the Johnson Sea Link II; 579 m depth; 11.v.1987; commensal on deep-water echinoids (Palaeonastes toloformis) Cheshier); don. M. Berggren.

Periclimenes kornii (Lo Bianco, 1903)
Syntypes RMNH D 33148: 2 specimens; Italy, Capri, 10 km W of Punta Carena; depth 1000 m; mud with Orbulina and Pteropoda; 10.iv.1902; “Puritan” sta. 57. Syntypes of Anchistia kornii Lo Bianco, 1903; don. Stazione Zoologica Napoli, through E. Caroli.

Periclimenes longicarpus Bruce & Svoboda, 1983
Holotype RMNH D 33228: 1 ♀; Red Sea, Jordan, Aqaba; depth 15 m; on Gyrostoma helianthus (Ehrenberg); 10.ii.1976; leg. A. Svoboda no. 2392A; don. A.J. Bruce.

Periclimenes magnificus Bruce, 1979
Paratype RMNH D 31957: 1 specimen; Australia, Queensland, Capricorn Islands, Heron Island, Wistari Reef; depth 28-32 m; 10.x.1876; leg. D. Fisk no. 25; don. A.J. Bruce.

Periclimenes milleri Bruce, 1986
Paratype RMNH D 36342: 1 specimen; Bahama Islands, 24°02.75’N 74°32.53’W; depth 527 m; on Heterobrissus hystrix (Agassiz); 22.x.1983; leg. Askew, P. Kier, Hall & Miller, Johnson-Sealink progr. sta. JSL-1500.
**Periclimenes ornatellus** Bruce, 1979
Paratype RMNH D 31989: 1 ♂; Marshall Islands, Enewetak Atoll; depth 1-2 m; on *Radianthus malu* (Haddon & Shaekleton) (Actiniaria); 1974; leg. Dale Sarver, no. 2348; don. A.J. Bruce.

**Periclimenes ornatus** Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 33229: 1 specimen; Hongkong, New Territories, Lung Ha Wan, 22°18.5'N 114°18.2'E; depth 2 fms; on Actiniaria; 28.v.1965; leg. J.D. Bromhall; don. A.J. Bruce.

**Periclimenes paivai** Chace, 1969
Paratypes RMNH D 16853: 4 ♀♂; Brazil, São Paulo State, Santos, Guarujá; 7.viii.1956; leg. H.R. da Costa.
Paratypes RMNH D 16854: 2 ♂♂; Brazil, São Paulo State, Ubatuba; between tentacles of *Mastigias* spec.; 7.vi.1958; leg. H.R. da Costa.

**Periclimenes pholeter** Holthuis, 1973
Holotype RMNH D 28119: 1 ♂; Red Sea, S point of Sinai Peninsula, Ras Muhammad, Ras Muhammad Crack; in saltwater cave, ca. 150 m from the sea; depth ca. 10 m; 27.x.1971; leg. F.D. Por.
Paratypes RMNH D 28120: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Red Sea, S point of Sinai Peninsula, Ras Muhammad, Ras Muhammad Crack; in saltwater cave, ca. 150 m from the sea; depth ca. 10 m; 27.x.1971; leg. F.D. Por.
Paratypes RMNH D 28944: 4 specimens; Red Sea, S point of Sinai Peninsula, Ras Muhammad, Ras Muhammad Crack; in closed seawater pool; 19.xii.1971; leg. F.D. Por. SLR.3336.
Paratype RMNH D 29242: 1 specimen; Red Sea, S point of Sinai Peninsula, Ras Muhammad, Ras Muhammad Crack; 27.iv.1973; leg. I. Karplus & L.B. Holthuis.

**Periclimenes platalea** Holthuis, 1951
Paratype RMNH D 6567: 1 specimen; off French Guinea, 9°23'N 15°07'W; depth 30-34 m; bottom: sand; Sigsbee and ottertrawl; 18.xii.1955, 15h00-18h00; Atlantide Exp. sta. 45; don. Zool. Museum, København.

**Periclimenes rapanui** Fransen, 1987
Holotype RMNH D 37164: 1 ♀; Chili, west coast of Easter Island, Tahai; depth 39 m; in dead coral; ii.1986; leg. L.H. DiSalvo.
Paratype RMNH D 37165: 1 ovigerous ♀; Chili, west coast of Easter Island, Tahai; depth 39 m; in dead coral; ii.1986; leg. L.H. DiSalvo.
Paratypes RMNH D 37166: 3 ovigerous ♀; Chili, Easter Island, off Hanga Rao; depth 30 m; in dead coral; ii.1986; leg. L.H. DiSalvo.

**Periclimenes ruber** Bruce, 1978
Paratype RMNH D 31955: 1 ♀; Australia, Queensland, Pumicestone Channel, Bribie Passage; 8 m depth; from crinoid *Zygometra microdiscus* (Bell); 23.iv.1969; leg. C.T. Liron; don. A.J. Bruce.

**Periclimenes sinensis** Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 33230: 1 specimen; Hongkong, locality uncertain; collected before 1962; Fisheries Research Station, Hongkong; from *Umbellulisera planaregularis* (Burchardt); don. A.J. Bruce.

**Periclimenes toloensis** Bruce, 1969

**Periclimenes watamuae** Bruce, 1976
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 30945: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; East Africa, Kenya, Malindi, Watamu National Marine Park; on actinarian; depth 2 m; 8.iii.1973; leg. A.J. Bruce. Indicated as allotype.
Platycaris latirostris Holthuis, 1952
Holotype RMNH D 8993: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Flores, Ende; 6-8.xi.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

Platypontonia hyotis Hipeau-Jacquotte, 1971
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 25624: 1 ♀; Madagascar, S of Tuléar, outer slope of Banc de Bélosa; in Pycnodonta hyotis (Linnaeus, 1758); depth 2-3 m; 12.ix.1969; leg. R. Hipeau-Jacquotte. Paratype indicated as allotype.

Pontonia ardeae Bruce, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 32303: 2 specimens; Australia, Queensland, Heron Island, Wistari Reef, 23°27.5'S 151°55.0'E; depth 60-70 foot (= 18-21 m); 3.v.1979; from Chama pacifica Broderip; leg. L. Owens and L. Thompson, Heron Island Research Station, sta. 78.

Pontonides sympathes de Ridder & Holthuis, 1979
Holotype RMNH D 31975: 1 ovigerous ♀; Ecuador, Galápagos Islands, NE coast of San Cristobal (= Chatham Island), Punta Pitt; on Antipathes galapagensis Deichmann; depth 8 m; 2.i.1976; leg. Ch. de Ridder, no. 87.
Paratypes RMNH D 31976: many specimens; Ecuador, Galápagos Islands, NE coast of San Cristobal, Punta Pitt; on Antipathes galapagensis Deichmann; depth 8 m; 2.i.1976; leg. Ch. de Ridder, no. 87.

Propontonia pellucida Bruce, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 25365: 1 ♀; W Indian Ocean, Amirante Group, Remise Island, 5°4'S 53°22'E; depth 1.5 m; sta. 12; 30.iii.1966; A.J. Bruce, no. 867.

Pseudocoutierea conchae Criales, 1981
Paratype RMNH D 32592: 1 specimen; Colombia, Bahia de Santa Marta, Ensenada de Concha, 11°18'N 74°9'W; 27.viii.1979; on Leptogorgia virgularia (Lamarck); leg. M.M. Criales.

Pseudocoutierea edentata Criales, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 32591: 2 specimens; Colombia, Bahia de Santa Marta, Ensenada de Concha, 11°18'N 74°9'W; 27.viii.1979; on Leptogorgia virgularia (Lamarck); leg. M.M. Criales.

Pseudocoutierea elegans Holthuis, 1951
Paratype RMNH D 9194: 1 specimen; Mexico, Baja California, Guerrero, S of White Friars; on Gorgonaria; depth 25 fms; 2.iii.1934; Allan Hancock Exp. sta. 264-34; don. U.S.N.M., reg. no. 90275, acc. no. 128938.

Pseudopontonides principis (Criales, 1980)
Paratypes RMNH D 32688: 2 specimens; Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, Awa di Oostpunt; on Octocorals; depth 18 m; 3.vii.1977. Paratypes of Neopontonides principis Criales, 1980.

Troglinidicus phreaticus Sankolli & Shenoy, 1979
Paratypes RMNH D 35320: 4 specimens; westcoast of India, Maharashtra State, Ratnagiri, Fort near all-weather port; in well; 29.xii.1974 and 26.iii.1973; leg. et don. K.N. Sankolli.

Troglocubanus jamaicensis Holthuis, 1963
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 17446: 3 specimens; Jamaica, river in limestone cave near Lucky Hill Cooperative Farm near Goshen; 11.iii.1962; leg. R.G. Hartnoll.

Tuleariocaris holthuisi Hipeau-Jacquotte, 1965
Syntype RMNH D 21470: 1 specimen; Madagascar, coral reef at Tuléar; on *Echinometra mathaei* (Blaikirv.) or on *Stomopneustes variolaris* (Lamarck); iii-vii.1964; leg. R. Hipeau-Jacquotte.

*Tuleariocaris neglecta* Chace, 1969
Paratypes RMNH D 25125: 3♂♀; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, open coast near entrance of Piscadera Bay; 26.xii.1956; on *Diadema antillarum* (Philippi) spines; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 1015.

*Tulcahara zanzibarica* Bruce, 1967
Paratype RMNH D 21742: 1♂; Tanzania, Zanzibar Island, Mtoni; 24.ix.1961; on *Astropyge radiata* (Leske); leg. et don. A.J. Bruce. Indicated as allotype.

*Typhlocaris salentina* Caroli, 1923
Syntype RMNH D 15131: 1 specimen; SE Italy, La Zinzulusa, cave near Castro Marina, S of Oranto; 1923; don. E. Caroli.

*Typton distinctus* Chace, 1972
Paratypes RMNH D 9257: 3♂♀; Cuba, west coast, Los Arroyos; 20.v.1914; in sponge; Tomas Barrera Exp. sta. 8; don. U.S. National Museum, reg. no. 48603, acc. no. 57608. Paratypes of *Typton carneus* Holthuis, 1951, and of *Typton distinctus* Chace, 1972.

*Typton serratus* Holthuis, 1951
Paratype RMNH D 9256: 1 specimen; Ecuador, Galapagos Archipelago, Albemarle (= Isabela) Island, Tagus Cove; 14.i.1934; from vivid red sponge; Allan Hancock Exp. sta. 152-34; don. U.S. National Museum, reg. no. 90162, acc. no. 128938.

*Typton tortugae* McClendon, 1910

*Typton wasini* Bruce, 1977
Paratypes RMNH D 29886: 2 specimens; East Africa, Kenya, Wasin Island Channel, 4°39.4'S 39°22.2'E; depth 6 fms; in *Reniera* sp. (Desmospongiae); dredge; sta. 176. 25.ii.1974; don. A.J. Bruce, no. 2119.

*Veleronia laevifrons* Holthuis, 1951
Paratypes RMNH D 9272: 8 specimens; Ecuador, Galapagos Archipelago, Hood (= Española) Island, Gardner Bay; depth 4 fms; 26.1.1933; Allan Hancock Exp. no. 31-33; don. U.S. National Museum reg. no. 90267. Acc. no. 122445.

*Veleronia serratifrons* Holthuis, 1951
Paratypes RMNH D 9271: 2 specimens; Ecuador, Galapagos Archipelago, Hood (= Española) Island, Gardner Bay; depth 12-15 fms; 17.xii.1934; Allan Hancock Exp. no. 356-35; don. U.S. National Museum reg. no. 90264. Acc. no. 128938.

*Vir philippinensis* Bruce & Svoboda, 1984
Paratype RMNH D 35559: 1 ovigerous ♀; Philippines, Cebu; on *Fungia* or other solitary coral; depth 25-30 m; vii.1980; leg. A. Svoboda; don. A.J. Bruce.

**Superfamilia Alpheoidea Rafinesque, 1815**

**Familia Alpheidae Rafinesque, 1815**

*Alpheopsis africanus* Holthuis, 1952
Paratype RMNH D 7820: 1 specimen; Angola, 20 miles W of Pointa do Dandé, 8°30'S 13°E; depth 150 m; sand, mud and rocks; 6/7.ii.1949; Mbizi Exp. sta. A.S.122; don. Museum Brussels.
Alpheopsis carricki Yaldwyn, 1971
Paratypes RMNH D 37528: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; New Zealand, Cook Strait, off Stephens Island, 40°40.6’S 174°03.2’E; 11 fms; 2.ix.1951; don. Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand, Station B.S. 169.

Alpheus bisinclus de Haan, 1844
Holotype RMNH D 5545 (? Herklots, 1861: 33, as Alpheus Avarius Fabricius): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

Alpheus brevicristatus de Haan, 1844
Paratype RMNH D 1011 (Herklots, 1861: 33, as Alpheus Malabaricus Fabr.): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paratypes of Alpheus distinguendus de Man, 1909.
Paratype RMNH D 5536 (Herklots, 1861: 33, as Alpheus Rapax Fabr.): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mentioned by de Haan in Fauna Japonica as Alpheus rapax Fabr. Paratype of Alpheus distinguendus de Man, 1909.

Alpheus dispar Randall, 1840
Paratypes RMNH D 5534 (Herklots, 1861: 33, as Alpheus Rapax Fabr.): 3 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paratypes of Alpheus distinguendus de Man, 1909.

Alpheus djeddensis Coutière, 1897
Syntypes RMNH D 1781: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Saudi-Arabia, Djeddah (= Jiddah); 1880; leg. J.A. Kruyt.

Alpheus haanii Ortmann, 1890
Holotype RMNH D 1017 (Herklots, 1861: 33, as Alpheus minor de Haan): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Holotype of Alpheus minor de Haan, 1844 and holotype of Alpheus haanii Ortmann, 1890.

Alpheus hoplocheles Coutière, 1897
Paratypes RMNH D 1780: 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Indonesian Archipelago.
Paratypes RMNH D 2491: 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
Paratypes RMNH D 2492: 4 specimens; China, Amoy; G. Schlegel. Originally 5 females and 7 males were present in this lot. It is likely that Coutière took some duplicates from this lot for the Museum in Paris.
Lectotype RMNH D 45518: 1 specimen; China, Amoy; G. Schlegel; Lectotype herein selected from lot RMNH D 2492.

Alpheus inopinatus Holthuis & Gottlieb, 1958
Paratype RMNH D 13658: 1 ♀; Israel, Tantura; 5.vii.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb.

Alpheus lobidens lobidens de Haan, 1849
Holotype RMNH D 5541 (Herklots, 1861: 33, as Alpheus Lobidens de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan;

*Alpheus migrans* Lewinsohn & Holthuis, 1978
Holotype RMNH D 31732: 1 specimen; Eastern Mediterranean Sea near N coast of Sinai Peninsula, 31°26'N 34°11'E; depth 36.6 m; mud; 30.X.1975; S.I.M. 2; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn.
Paratypes RMNH D 31733: 7 specimens; Eastern Mediterranean Sea near N coast of Sinai Peninsula, 31°26'N 34°11'E; depth 36.6 m; mud; 30.X.1975; S.I.M. 2; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn.
Paratypes RMNH D 31734: 4 specimens; Eastern Mediterranean Sea near N coast of Sinai Peninsula, 31°23'N 33°22'E; depth 27.5 m; mud; 2.XI.1975; S.I.M. 16; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn.
Paratypes RMNH D 31868: 3 specimens; Eastern Mediterranean Sea, N coast of Sinai Peninsula, 31°26'N 34°11'E; depth 20 fms; mud; 30.X.1975; S.I.M. 2; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn.
Paratype RMNH D 31869: 1 specimen; Eastern Mediterranean Sea, N coast of Sinai Peninsula, 31°28'N 33°22'E; depth 34 fms; mud; 2.XI.1975; S.I.M. 18; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn; TAU = Tel Aviv University.

*Alpheus richardsoni* Yaldwyn, 1971
Paratypes RMNH D 37530: 2 specimens; New Zealand, dredged 1-3 fms; off Marriott Island, Bay of Islands; 28.XII.1956; don. Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.

*Alpheus saxidomus* Holthuis, 1980
Holotype RMNH D 32108: 1 ovigerous ♂; Costa Rica, Pacific coast, Nicoya Peninsula, Playa Tamarindo, ca. 10°19'N 85°53'W; in rock; x.1978; leg. R. Fisher.
Paratypes RMNH D 32109: 9 specimens; Costa Rica, Pacific coast, Nicoya Peninsula, Playa Tamarindo, ca. 10°19'N 85°53'W; in rock; x.1978; leg. R. Fisher.

*Alpheus spongianum* Coutière, 1897
Syntype RMNH D 1008: 3 specimens; E Africa, Gulf of Aden, Djibouti (= Jibuti); 1897; leg. H. Coutière.

*Athanas djiboutensis* Coutière, 1897
Syntypes RMNH D 1812: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; E Africa, Gulf of Aden, Djibouti (= Jibuti); 1897; leg. H. Coutière.

*Athanas nouvalae* Holthuis, 1951
Paratypes RMNH D 6488: 5 specimens; Cape Verde Islands, São Vicente, off São Pedro Bay; depth 40 m; bottom: foraminifera, triangular dredge; 11.XII.1945, 14h10; Atlantide Exp sta. 40; don. Zool. Museum Kebenhavn.

*Athanas brevicristis* D.M. Banner & A.H. Banner, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 32942: 1 ♀; Southern Red Sea, Eritrea, Dahlak Archipelago, ca. 2 km W of Entedebir Island, Cundabilu Island; among corals; depth 0.3 m; 25.III.1962; Israel South Red Sea Expedition E62/1393.

*Athanas rubricinctus* Berggren, 1990
Holotype RMNH D 39852: 1 ♂; Moçambique, Inhaca Island, ca. 26°S 33°W; tidal flat, LWS; depth 0 m; 27.I.1990; associated with an echiuran belonging to subfamily Ochetostomatinae, family Thalassematidae, commensals inside burrows in sand; yabby pump; leg. et det. M. Berggren.
Paratype RMNH D 39853: 1 ovigerous ♀; Moçambique, Inhaca Island, ca. 26°S 33°W; tidal flat, LWS; depth 0 m; 27.I.1990; associated with an echiuran belonging to subfamily Ochetostomatinae, family Thalassematidae, commensals inside burrows in sand; yabby pump; leg. et det. M. Berggren. Indicated as allotype.

*Automate branchialis* Holthuis & Gottlieb, 1958
Holotype RMNH D 13707: 1 specimen; Israel, off Gaza; depth 27 m; bottomgrab; 21.VI.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski, 537+A.
Paratype RMNH D 13708: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 7; depth 38 m; bottomgrab; 18.VIII.1955;

Leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 266.
Paratype RMNH D 13709: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa, sta. 8; depth 33-35 m; bottomgrab; 8.vii.1954; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 119.
Paratype RMNH D 13710: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 5; depth 55 m; bottomgrab; 24.iv.1956; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 373.
Paratype RMNH D 13711: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 14; depth 18 m; dredge; 19.viii.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 281.
Paratype RMNH D 13712: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 14; depth 19 m; 7.vi.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 231.
Paratype RMNH D 13713: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 7; depth 37 m; bottomgrab; 24.iv.1956; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 385.
Paratype RMNH D 13714: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 6; depth 73 m; bottomgrab; 28 ii.1956; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 89.
Paratype RMNH D 13715: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 9; depth 44 m; bottomgrab; 16.v.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 207.
Paratype RMNH D 13716: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 5; depth 51 m; bottomgrab; 30.xii.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 335.
Paratype RMNH D 13717: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 5; depth 55 m; bottomgrab; 25.ii.1956; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 359.
Paratype RMNH D 13718: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay, sta. 9; depth 42 m; bottomgrab; 30.xii.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 332.
Paratype RMNH D 13719: 1 specimen; Israel, Kfar Vitkin; depth 54 m; bottomgrab; 28.viii.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 617.
Paratype RMNH D 13720: 1 specimen; Israel, Kfar Vitkin; depth 54 m; 19.v.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 736.
Paratype RMNH D 13721: 1 specimen; Israel, Caesarea; depth 54 m; bottomgrab; 19.ix.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 641.
Paratype RMNH D 13722: 1 specimen; Israel, Athlit; depth 54 m; 21.iii.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 731.
Paratype RMNH D 13723: 1 specimen; Israel, Nahariya; bottomgrab; depth 55 m; 18.ix.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 637.

Betaeus lilianae Boschi, 1966
Paratypes RMNH D 22418: 2 specimens; Argentina, Quequén, near Buenos Aires; i.1961; leg. et don. E.E. Boschi.
Paratype RMNH D 22419: 1 specimen; Argentina, Mar del Plata; littoral; iii.1965; leg. et don. E.E. Boschi.

Mohocaris bayeri Holthuis, 1973
Paratype RMNH D 28958: 1 specimen; off French Guyana, 6°58'N 53°10'W - 7°01'N 53°15'W; 127-131 m deep; 10-foot ottertrawl; 9.vii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 657.

Potamalpheops pylorus Powell, 1979
Holotype RMNH D 31795: 1 ♂; Nigeria, Port Harcourt, mangrove creek near SW corner of College of Science and Technology, ca. 4°47'15"N 6°58'45"E; 14.xi.1977; leg. C.B. Powell.
Paratypes RMNH D 31796: 19 specimens; Nigeria, Port Harcourt, mangrove creek near SW corner of College of Science and Technology, ca. 4°47'15"N 6°58'45"E; 13-17.xi.1977; leg. C.B. Powell.
Paratypes RMNH D 31797: 5 specimens; Nigeria, Port Harcourt, mangrove creek near SW corner of College of Science and Technology, ca. 4°47'15"N 6°58'45"E; 14.i.1978; leg. C.B. Powell.

Salmones skeri Fransen, 1991
Holotype RMNH D 38494: 1 ovigerous ♀; Adriatic, Middle Dalmatia, Croatia, Kornati Archipelago, underwater cave off the N coast of the small island Lavernaka; depth 7 m; caught by Sket bottle; viii.1988; leg. et don. B. Sket.
Synalpheus carinatus (de Man, 1888)
Syntypes RMNH D 978: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Moluccas, Ambon; 3.vii-ix.1885; leg. Dr J. Brock (Museum Götingen). Syntypes of Alpheus carinatus de Man, 1888.

Synalpheus paradoxus D.M. & A.H. Banner, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 32943: 1 ♂; Southern Red Sea, 15°37′N 40°43′E; 23.x.1965; “Negus Salomon” sta. 10; Israel South Red Sea Expedition no. 1842.
Paratypes RMNH D 32944: ca. 50 specimens; Southern Red Sea, 15°37′N 40°43′E; 23.x.1965; “Negus Salomon” sta. 10; Israel South Red Sea Expedition no. 1842.
Paratypes RMNH D 32950: ca. 30 specimens; Southern Red Sea, 15°37′N 40°43′E; 23.x.1965; “Negus Salomon” sta. 10; Israel South Red Sea Expedition no. 1841.

Synalpheus spongicola D.M. & A.H. Banner, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 32945: 1 ♀; Sinai Peninsula, Gulf of Elat, Marsa Murach; 22.ii.1968; don. Tel-Aviv University NS. 7315.
Paratype RMNH D 32946: 1 ♂; Sinai Peninsula, Gulf of Elat, Marsa Murach; 22.ii.1968; don. Tel-Aviv University NS. 7315. Indicated as allotype.

Familia Hippolytidae Dana, 1852

Alope orientalis (de Man, 1890)
Syntypes RMNH D 455: 2 ♂♂; Pacific Ocean, Ponape; vend. Museum Godeffroy, 1887. Syntypes of Hetairocaris orientalis de Man, 1890.

Barbouria cubensis (v. Martens, 1872)
Syntype RMNH D 4771: 1 specimen; Cuba, Havana Province, cave near coast between Morro-Castle and Cojimar; 10.iii.1912; leg. T. Barbour; don. U.S.N.M. Syntype of Barbouria poeyi Rathbun, 1912.

Batnychilippus yaldwynyi Hayashi & Miyake, 1970
Paratype RMNH D 25538: 1 ♂; New Zealand, off East Otago coast, edge of Canyon A, 45°38.5′S 171°2′E; depth 120 fms; 14.viii.1955; beamtrawl; M.V. “Alert”; bottom sta. 189; don. Dominion Museum. Indicated as allotype.

Bythocaris akidopleura Fransen, 1993
Holotype RMNH D 42361: 1 ♀; Sta. CANCAP 5.024 Azores, E of Formigas, 37°17′N 25°14′W; depth 2070-2120 m; clay with pumice; 1.2 m Agassiz trawl; 28.v.1981.

Caliasmata pholidota Holthuis, 1973
Holotype RMNH D 28117: 1 ♂; Red Sea, S point of Sinai Peninsula, Ras Muhammad, Ras Muhammad Crack; in saltwater cave, ca. 150 m from the sea; depth ca. 10 m; 27.x.1971; leg. F.D. Por.
Paratype RMNH D 28118: 1 ♀; Red Sea, S point of Sinai Peninsula, Ras Muhammad, Ras Muhammad Crack; in saltwater cave, ca. 150 m from the sea; depth ca. 10 m; 27.x.1971; leg. F.D. Por.
Paratypes RMNH D 28942: 5 specimens; Ellice Islands, Funafuti Atoll, N end of Fangafale Islet; saltwater pool at some distance from the sea, influenced by the tide; 1.iii.1972; leg. S.P. Rawlins.
Paratypes RMNH D 28950: 2 ♀♀; Red Sea, S point of Sinai peninsula, Ras Muhammad, Ras Muhammad Crack; 19.xii.1971; leg. F.D. Por, no. SLR 3337.
Paratypes RMNH D 28951: 2 specimens; Hawaiian Archipelago, Maui, Cape Kinau, lavapool near Nukuele Point; 31.xii.1971; leg. J.A. Maciolek.
Paratypes RMNH D 28952: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Hawaiian Archipelago, Maui, eastern part of Cape Kinau near coast of Keoneoio Bay; in lavapool; 17.viii.1972; leg. J.S. Lonc; don. J.A. Maciolek, K-dc-5.
Paratypes RMNH D 28953: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Hawaiian Archipelago, S point of Hawaii, Lua o Palahemo, 1 km from Ka Loe (South Cape), 18°55′N 155°40.8′W; lavapool; depth 3-8 m; 20.x.1972; leg. J.A. Maciolek and R.E. Brock.
Paratype RMNH D 28954: 1 ♀; Ellice Islands, Funafuti Atoll, N end of Fangafale Islet; saltwater pool at some distance from the sea, influend by the tide; 26.xii.1971; leg. S.P. Rawlins.

Paratype RMNH D 29240: 1 specimen; Red Sea, S point of Sinai Peninsula, Ras Muhammad, Ras Muhammad Crac; 27.iv.1973; leg. I. Karplus & L.B. Holthuis.

*Calliasmata rimolii* Chace, 1975
Paratype RMNH D 30332: 1 specimen; Dominican Republic, Provincia de Puerto Plata, cave 4 km from Estero Hondo, 19°51’N 71°11’W; 20.iv.1973; leg. Renato O. Rimoli.

*Eualus lebourae* Holthuis, 1951
Paratype RMNH D 6551: 1 specimen; off French Guinea, 10°49’N 16°39’W; depth 42 m; coarse sand; Sigsbee trawl; 16.iv.1946, 13h20-13h50; Atlanticide Exp. sta. 153; don. Zool. Museum København.

*Hippolyseymata kükenthalii* (de Man, 1902)
Syntypes RMNH D 545: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Flores, Maumeri; shore, reef; xi.1888-i.1889; leg. Max Weber. Syntypes of *Hippolyte kükenthalii* de Man, 1902.


*Exhippolysmata oplorhoides* (Holthuis, 1948)
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 5976: 2 specimens; Surinam, mouth Surinam river near Resolution; in shrimp-trap; 22.xii.1942; leg. D.C. Geyskes. Holotype and paratype of *Hippolyseymata (Exhippolysmata oplorhoides)* Holthuis, 1948.

*Hippolyte holthuisii* Zariquiey Alvarez, 1953
Paratypes RMNH D 9237: 8 specimens; NE Spain, Cadaqués; viii.1948; leg. et don. R. Zariquiey Alvarez.

*Hippolyte sapphica* d’Udekem d’Acoz, 1993

*Latreutes antiborealis* Holthuis, 1952
Paratypes RMNH D 9114: 3 specimens; South Chili, Golfo de Quetalmahue, 41°51’S 73°57’10”W; 4.v.1949; Lund University Chile Expedition 1948-1949, Sta. M.95.

*Lysmata galapagensis* Schmitt, 1924
Paratypes RMNH D 9240: 6 specimens; Ecuador, Galapagos Islands, NE of Eden Island; dredged; depth 7 fms; 6.iv.1923; Williams Galapagos Exp; don. U.S.N.M. reg. no. 57715, acc. no. 70957.

*Lysmata nilita* Dohrn & Holthuis, 1950
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 7258: 12 specimens; Italy, Gulf of Naples, W part; rocky bottom near coast; v-vi.1950; don. Zool. Station Naples.

*Lysmata olavoi* Fransen, 1991
Holotype RMNH D 38484: 1 ovigerous ♀; Azores, Pico, Ponta da Ilha, 38°25’00”N 27°59’10”W. M/V "Patrão Pedro" sta. 8; depth 135 m; baited traps; 8.ii.1988.

Paratypes RMNH D 38485: 2 ovigerous ♀; Azores, Pico, Ribeiras, 38°24’20”N 28°08’00”W; M/V "Patrão Pedro" sta. 6; depth 360 m; baited traps; 6.ii.1988.

Paratypes RMNH D 38486: 3 ♂♂; Sta. CANCAP 4.V08 Salvage Islands, S of Selvagem Grande 30°07’N 15°53’W; depth 260 m; fish-trap, shrimp-trap, 4 plastic snail-traps; overnight 26/27.v.1980.

Paratypes RMNH D 38487: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 7 ♀♀; Azores, Pico, Ribeiras, M/V "Peróla do Faial"; depth 160 m; 24.xi.1989.

Paratypes RMNH D 40155: 3 ♂♂, 3 ovigerous ♀♀; Azores, Pico, Santa Cruz das Ribeiras; baited traps
(string 5); depth 146 m; 24.xi.1989; M/V "Perola do Faial"; leg. et don: H. Martins, Univ. dos Açores. Paratypes RMNH D 40156: 2 ovigerous ♀♂; Azores, Pico, Santa Cruz das Ribeiras; depth 183 m; baited traps (string 6); 23.xi.1989.
Paratype RMNH D 40157: 1 specimen; Azores, Pico, Santa Cruz das Ribeiras. Baited traps (string 1); depth 190 m; 23.xi.1989; M/V "Perola do Faial"; leg. et don: H. Martins, Univ. dos Açores.

_Lysmata unicorns_ Holthuis & Maurin, 1952
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 7812: 3 ovigerous ♀♂; Morocco, Casablanca harbour; depth 4.5 m; rocky bottom; 1.vii.1951; leg. et don: C. Maurin.

_Merhippolyte americana_ Holthuis, 1961
Paratype RMNH D 15319: 1 specimen; Mexico, Yucatan Channel, 20°59′30″N 86°23′45″W; depth 130 fms; bottom with corals. 22.i.1885; "Albatross" sta. 2354; don. U.S. National Museum, Washington.

_Thor intermedius_ Holthuis, 1947
Holotype RMNH D 5160: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Sissie near Misool, off New Guinea; shore or reef; 6.x.1929; Snellius Expedition 1929-1930.

_Thor marguitae_ Bruce, 1978
Paratype RMNH D 31958: 1 specimen; Australia, Queensland, Capricorn Group, Heron Island, 23°25.25′S 151°55.20′E; reef flat. 23.x.1976; leg. M. Bruce; don. A.J. Bruce.

_Familia Ogyrididae_ Hay & Shore, 1918

_Ogyrides rarispina_ Holthuis, 1951
Paratypes RMNH D 6552: 3 specimens; Liberia, off Marshall; with electric light and handnet; 5.i.1946, 20.30 hour; Atlantide Exp. sta. 53; don. Zool. Museum København.

_Familia Processidae_ Ortmann, 1896

_Ambidexter swifti_ Abele, 1972
Paratypes RMNH D 28571: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Panamá, Panamá Province, Bay of Panamá, Pacific coast, Panama City, Punta Paitilla; in tidal pool; 1.vii.1969; leg. L.G. Abele, J.B. Graham, no. L.G.A. 69-64.
Paratypes RMNH D 29203: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Panama, Panama prov., Pacific coast, Punta Paitilla; in tidal pool with coarse sand; depth 0.5 m; 1.vii.1969; leg. L.G. Abele and J.B. Graham.

_Nikoides gurneyi_ Hayashi, 1975
Paratypes RMNH D 3734: 3 ovigerous ♀♂; Indonesia, NW coast of Sumatra, Pulu Weh; v.1922; leg. P. Buitendijk.
Paratype RMNH D 21286: 1 ovigerous ♂; Philippines, Sulu Islands, Tawitawi, off Bongao; dredge; depth 27 m; 9.ix.1929; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

_Nikoides maldivensis_ Borradaile, 1915
Holotype RMNH D 2487: 1 ♂; Indonesia, off west coast of Sumatra, Simalur Island, Sinabang; 11.i.1913; leg. E. Jacobson. Holotype of _Processa jacobsoni_ de Man, 1921.

_Processa acutirostris_ Nouvel & Holthuis, 1957
Paratypes RMNH D 7911: 7 specimens; NE Spain, Rosas; xi.1948; leg. R. Zariquiey Alvarez. Paratypes RMNH D 7912: 2 specimens; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués; viii.1943; leg. R. Zariquiey Alvarez.
Paratypes RMNH D 7913: 2 specimens; NE Spain, Barcelona; 1934; leg. R. Zariquiey Cenarro. Paratypes RMNH D 7914: 4 specimens; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués; 1935; leg. R. Zariquiey Cenarro.
Paratypes RMNH D 7915: 34 specimens; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués; dredged at night; 9.viii.1949 and 5/9.viii.1950; leg. L.B. Holthuis no. 45 and no. 109.

Paratypes RMNH D 7916: 12 specimens; Italy, Gulf of Naples; in algal fields in front of zoological station; caught by night; 17/18 and 19/20 v.1950; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 93.
Paratypes RMNH D 7917: ca. 50 specimens; Italy, Gulf of Naples; don. Zool. Station Naples; received 1950.

Holotype RMNH D 31446: 1 δ; southern France, near Monaco; iv.1938; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31447: 1 ♀; Monaco; depth 12-15 m; dredge; 14.iv.1953; coll. H. Nouvel. Indicated as allotype.

Paratypes RMNH D 31448: many specimens; Monaco; received; xi.1975; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31452: 6 specimens; Monaco, Cap d’Ail, Plage Marquet; depth 18 m; 27.xi.1906; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31453: 17 specimens; Monaco, Cap d’Ail, Plage Marquet, dredged at night; 10.iv.1953; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31454: many specimens; Monaco, Cap d’Ail, Plage Marquet; dredged at night; depth 12-15 m; 14.iv.1953; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31455: 6 specimens; Monaco, Cap d’Ail, Port Marquet; depth 15 m; 17.iv.1953; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31456: 7 specimens; NE Spain, N of Cadaqués, near Isla de Port Lligat; 24.viii.1951; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31457: 2 specimens; NE Spain, Cadaqués; xi.1952; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31458: 1 specimen; NE Spain, Cadaqués; 15.viii.1956; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31459: ca. 14 specimens; Southern France, Dépt. Alpes Maritimes, W of Cap d’Ail; depth 25-30 m; dredge; 22.iii.1951; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31490: 3 specimens; France, Dépt. Pyrénées Orientales, Banyuls; received 15.xi.1975; coll. H. Nouvel.

Processa barnardi Hayashi, 1975
Paratype RMNH D 7244: 1 specimen; South Australia, St. Vincent Gulf; don. H.M. Hale, S. Australian Museum.

Processa canaliculata Leach, 1815
Syntypes RMNH D 7709: 26 specimens; NE Spain, Barcelona; trawled; depth ca. 300 m; ix.1934/iii.1935; leg. R. Zariquiey Cenarro. Syntypes of Processa prostatica Zariquiey Cenarro, 1941.

Processa demani Hayashi, 1975
Paratype RMNH D 17057: 1 ♀; Southern Viet Nam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; bottom mud; 4.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 331.
Paratype RMNH D 17058: 1 ♂; Southern Viet Nam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; bottom mud; 7.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 334.
Paratype RMNH D 29898: 1 ovigerous ♀; Southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; bottom mud; 1.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 317.

Processa dimorphia Hayashi, 1975
Paratypes RMNH D 17054: 1 δ, 1 ovigerous ♀; Southern Viet Nam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 14 m; bottom mud; 21.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 266.

Processa edulis arcassonensis Nouvel & Holthuis, 1957

*Processa edulis* crassipes Nouvel & Holthuis, 1957
Paratype RMNH D 31433: 1 ♀; France, Bretagne, Dépt. Finistère, Roscoff, Herbier de Callot, Baie de Morlaix; i.1950; leg. Cornet; don. H. Nouvel. Indicated as allotype.
Paratype RMNH D 31434: 1 ♀; France, Bretagne, Dépt. Ile et Vilaine, Rotheneuf near St. Malo; 2.viii.1957; leg. de Rotleu; don. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31435: 1 ♀; France, Bretagne, Dépt. Finistère, Roscoff, Banc de St. Marc; l.x.1936; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31436: 1 specimen; France, Bretagne, Dépt. Morbihan, Port Navalo; coll. de S.A.S. le Prince de Monaco; don. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31472: ca. 27 specimens; France, Bretagne, Dépt. Finistère, Roscoff; received 15.xi.1975; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31484: ca. 10 juveniles; France, Bretagne, Dépt. Finistère, Térénez, Roscoff; 16-17.viii.1939; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31486: 1 specimen; France, Bretagne, Dépt. Finistère, Térénez, Roscoff; 5-6.viii.1952; coll. H. Nouvel.

*Processa edulis edulis* (Risso, 1816)

*Processa elegantula* Nouvel & Holthuis, 1957
Holotype RMNH D 31421: 1 ♂; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués, between Es Cucurucuc and the lighthouse; depth 30-40 m; dredged at night; 29.vii.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis no. 179.
Paratypes RMNH D 31422: 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués, between Es Cucurucuc and the lighthouse; depth 30-40 m; dredged at night; 29.vii.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis no. 179.
Paratypes RMNH D 31423: 5 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; E coast of Spain, between S. Pol and Calella; viii.1933; coll. R. Zariquey; don. H. Nouvel. 1 ♀ (cl. 22 mm) with parasite.
Paratype RMNH D 31424: 1 ♀; NE Spain, Cadaqués; viii.1956; leg. R. Zariquey Alvarez no. 2026.
Paratypes RMNH D 31425: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; NE Spain, Cadaqués; 7.viii.1956; leg. R. Zariquey Alvarez.
Paratypes RMNH D 31426: 1 ♂♂; NE Spain, Cadaqués -.viii.1954; leg. R. Zariquey Alvarez no. 0743.
Paratype RMNH D 31427: 1 ♀; Monaco; depth 25 m; 23-24.v.1939; at night; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31428: 1 specimen; SW France, Dépt. Gironde, Bassin d'Arcachon; from stomach of *Trigla obscura* L.; end of v.1948; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31431: 1 ♀; NE Spain, N of Cadaqués, near Isla Massina; depth 40-55 m; dredged by "Lacaze-Duthiers"; 28.vii.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis.

*Processa guyanicae* Holthuis, 1959
Paratypes RMNH D 14280: 2 specimens; Surinam, NE of mouth of Coppename River, 6°52'N 55°50'W; depth 26 fms; mud with shells and coral; 26.vi.1957; "Coquette" sta. 287.

*Processa intermedia* Holthuis, 1951
Paratypes RMNH D 6483: 3 specimens; Cape Verde Islands, São Vicente, San Pedro Bay, 16°50'N 25°04'W; depth 41-50 m; bottom: foraminifera and coral; triangular dredge (45 cm); 10.xii.1945, 14h40; Atlantic Exp. sta. 39; don. Zool. Museum København. See also nos. 6481 and 6482 under *P. macrophthalma*. 
**Processa japonica** (de Haan, 1844)
Lectotype RMNH D 5579 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as *Nika Japonica* de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of *Nika japonica* de Haan, 1844. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 230, fig. 50a.
Paralectotype RMNH D 21110 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as *Nika Japonica* de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of *Nika japonica* de Haan, 1844.

**Processa longirostris** Hayashi, 1975
Holotype RMNH D 17059: 1 ovigerous ♀; Southern Viet Nam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 5 m; bottom sandy mud; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b. Paratypes RMNH D 29901: 1 ♂; Southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b.

**Processa macrodactyla** Holthuis, 1952
Paratypes RMNH D 8618: 4 specimens; Rio de Oro (= Western Sahara), S of Angra de Cintra, Gorrêi Bay; 30.xii.1937; "Mercator" XIV; don. Museum Brussels.

**Processa macrophthalmia** Nouvel & Holthuis, 1957
Paratypes RMNH D 6481: 2 specimens; off French Guinea, 10°22'N 16°22'W; depth 41-55 m; bottom: brown sand with shells; Sigsbee trawl, ottertrawl and triangular dredge; 17.xii.1945; Atlantide Exp. sta. 146; don. Zool. Museum Kobenhavn. Also Paratypes of *Processa intermedia* Holthuis, 1951.

**Processa intermedia** Holthuis, 1951
Holotype RMNH D 31460: 1 ♀; Southern France, near Monaco; iv.1938; coll. H. Nouvel. Paratype RMNH D 31461: 1 ♂; Monaco; dredge; depth 12-15 m; 14.iv.1953; coll. H. Nouvel. Indicated as allotype.

**Processa longirostris** Hayashi, 1975
Holotype RMNH D 17059: 1 ovigerous ♀; Southern Viet Nam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 5 m; bottom sandy mud; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b. Paratypes RMNH D 29901: 1 ♂; Southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b.

**Processa japonica** (de Haan, 1844)
Lectotype RMNH D 5579 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as *Nika Japonica* de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of *Nika japonica* de Haan, 1844. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 230, fig. 50a.
Paralectotype RMNH D 21110 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as *Nika Japonica* de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of *Nika japonica* de Haan, 1844.

**Processa longirostris** Hayashi, 1975
Holotype RMNH D 17059: 1 ovigerous ♀; Southern Viet Nam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 5 m; bottom sandy mud; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b. Paratypes RMNH D 29901: 1 ♂; Southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b.

**Processa japonica** (de Haan, 1844)
Lectotype RMNH D 5579 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as *Nika Japonica* de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of *Nika japonica* de Haan, 1844. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 230, fig. 50a.
Paralectotype RMNH D 21110 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as *Nika Japonica* de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of *Nika japonica* de Haan, 1844.

**Processa longirostris** Hayashi, 1975
Holotype RMNH D 17059: 1 ovigerous ♀; Southern Viet Nam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 5 m; bottom sandy mud; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b. Paratypes RMNH D 29901: 1 ♂; Southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b.

**Processa japonica** (de Haan, 1844)
Lectotype RMNH D 5579 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as *Nika Japonica* de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of *Nika japonica* de Haan, 1844. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 230, fig. 50a.
Paralectotype RMNH D 21110 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as *Nika Japonica* de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of *Nika japonica* de Haan, 1844.

**Processa longirostris** Hayashi, 1975
Holotype RMNH D 17059: 1 ovigerous ♀; Southern Viet Nam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 5 m; bottom sandy mud; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b. Paratypes RMNH D 29901: 1 ♂; Southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; l.i.-10.iv.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 336b.
Paratypes RMNH D 35071: 3 specimens; Monaco, off Fontvieille; depth 20 m; 26.xi.1960; leg. J. Richard; don. H. Nouvel. from collection of the Prince of Monaco.

Paratypes RMNH D 35072: 9 specimens; France, Département des Alpes Maritimes, Beaulieu sur Mer; 6.vi.1952; dredge; coll. H. Nouvel.

Paratypes RMNH D 35073: 5 & 10 specimens; Monaco, Cap d’Ail, Plage Marquet; depth 15 & 12-15 m; dredge; 14 & 17.iv.1953; coll. H. Nouvel.

Processa modica caroli Williamson, 1979

Paratypes RMNH D 5294: 3 specimens; Italy, Naples; received vi.1950; don. Zool. Station Naples.

Paratype RMNH D 14431: 1 specimen; Italy, Castro Marina, Prov. Lecce, S of Otranto; depth 20-25 m; sandy bottom; dredged at night; 11.v.1959; leg. L.B. Holthuis.

Paratypes RMNH D 31512: 10 specimens; Monaco; 1953; coll. H. Nouvel.

Paratypes RMNH D 31517: 4 specimens; Italy, Naples, Pozzuoli; ix.1958; larvae, plankton; coll. R.B. Pike and D.J. Williamson.

Processa modica modica Williamson, 1979

Holotype RMNH D 9130: 1 specimen; North Sea, 52°19’N 4°22’E; station K11, cruise 12, haul 2; beamtrawl; 15.iv.1952, 22h5-22h20; “Antonie van Leeuwenhoek”; leg. J.A.G. Delfos; don. Rijks Instituut voor Visserij Onderzoek.

Paratypes RMNH D 9131: 10 specimens; North Sea, 52°34’N 4°20’E; station M12, cruise 12, haul 4; beamtrawl; 16.iv.1952, 2h40-2h55; “Antonie van Leeuwenhoek”; leg. J.A.G. Delfos; don. Rijks Instituut voor Visserij Onderzoek.

Paratypes RMNH D 26490: 2 specimens; The Netherlands, provincie Zeeland, haul with shrimpnets from ton Roompot 2 to Uiteroten; depth 10-6 m; 20.x.1969; leg. G.R. Heerebout; don. Delta Instituut, Zeeland.

Paratype RMNH D 27834: 1 specimen; North Sea, 52°32’40”N 3°46’E; 10.viii.1971; M.S. “Tridens” haul 21; leg. G.R. Heerebout.

Processa neglecta Hayashi, 1975

Paratypes RMNH D 17052: 2 specimens; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 17 m; bottom sand; 7.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 221.

Paratypes RMNH D 17053: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 20 m; bottom sand; 18.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 251a.

Paratype RMNH D 17055: 1 ♀; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 17 m; bottom sand; 18.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 280.

Paratype RMNH D 17056: 1 ovigerous ♀; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 20 m; bottom muddy sand; 25.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 297.

Paratype RMNH D 29890: 1 ♀; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 17 m; bottom sand; 7.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 77.

Paratype RMNH D 29891: 1 specimen; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 12 m; bottom sand; 8.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 232II.

Paratype RMNH D 29892: 1 ♀; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 19 m; bottom sand; 18.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 250.

Paratype RMNH D 29893: 1 ♂; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 9 m; bottom sand; 21.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 264.

Holotype RMNH D 29894: 1 ovigerous ♀; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 11 m; bottom sand; 21.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 265.

Paratype RMNH D 29895: 1 ovigerous ♀; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 25 m; bottom sand; 25.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 292.

Paratype RMNH D 29896: 1 ♂; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nhatrang; grab; depth 15 m; bottom sand; 30.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 303.
Processa noweli holthuisi Al-Adhub & Williamson, 1975
Paratype RMNH D 4137: 1 specimen; North Sea, Netherlands, province of Zuid-Holland, between Kijkduin and Hoek van Holland; on beach; winter 1936; leg. W. Vervoort.
Paratypes RMNH D 6484: 2 specimens; North Sea, Diepe Gat; in stomach of Raja batis L., ? 42 cm; 2.iii.1950; don. Zool. Station Den Helder.
Paratypes RMNH D 7897: 8 specimens; North Sea, near ST3 buoy, 53°33'N 4°02'E; depth 20 fms; 21.iii.1952; don. Zool. Station Den Helder; from stomach of Raja batis L.
Paratype RMNH D 7898: 1 specimen; North Sea, lightship "Terschellingerbank"; depth 18 fms; 26.iii.1952; don. Zool. Station Den Helder; from stomach of Raja batis L.
? Paratypes RMNH D 18233: 8 specimens; southern North Sea, near buoy P2, 54°18'30"N 4°55'15"E; depth 130 fms; 7.iii.1953; from stomach of Raja batis L.; don. Zool. Station Den Helder.
? Paratype RMNH D 18235: 1 specimen; southern North Sea, near buoy ST3, 53°33'N 4°02'E; depth 100 feet; 26.iv.1952; from stomach of Onos cimbrius (L.); don. Zool. Station Den Helder.
? Paratypes RMNH D 18236: 6 specimens; southern North Sea, near Rug van Terschelling, 53°30'N 4°44'E; depth 17 fms; 31.i.1953; from stomach of Raja batis L.; don. Zool. Station Den Helder.
? Paratypes RMNH D 18237: 3 specimens; southern North Sea, NW of Brandaris, Terschelling; depth 10 fms; 9.i.1953; from stomachs of 2 specimens of Raja batis L.; don. Zool. Station Den Helder.
? Paratypes RMNH D 18238: 2 specimens; southern North Sea, near buoy P3, 54°18'N 5°21'E; depth 140 feet; 28.ii.1953; from stomach of Raja batis L; don. Zool. Station Den Helder.
? Paratype RMNH D 18240: 1 specimen; southern North Sea, near buoy ST3, 53°33'N 4°02'E; depth 120 feet; 2.viii.1952; from stomach of Onos cimbrius (L.); don. Zool. Station Den Helder.

Processa noweli noweli Al-Adhub & Williamson, 1975
Paratypes RMNH D 5944: 2 specimens; Algeria, Bou-Haroen, dept. d'Alger; dredge; depth 100 m; iv.1949; leg. R. Dieuzeide.
Paratypes RMNH D 10441: 2 specimens; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués, between El Cucurucuc and the lighthouse; depth 30-40 m; dredged at night; 29.vii.1955; leg. L.B. Holthius, n. 179.
Paratype RMNH D 10443: 1 specimen; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués, between Es Cucurucuc and the lighthouse; depth 30-40 m; dredged at night; 29.vii.1955; leg. L.B. Holthius, n. 179.
Paratype RMNH D 13241: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay; bottomgrab; sta. 10; depth 101 m; 24.iv.1956; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 377.
Paratype RMNH D 13242: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay; bottomgrab; sta. 7; depth 37-38 m; 8.vii.1954; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 117.
Paratype RMNH D 13243: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay; bottomgrab; sta. 7; depth 38 m; 7.vi.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 225.
Paratype RMNH D 13244: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay; bottomgrab; sta. 10; depth 92 m; 3.vi.1954; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 111.
Paratype RMNH D 13245: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay; dredge; sta. 5-6(S); depth 47-59 m; 25.iii.1956; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 360.
Paratype RMNH D 13246: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay; bottomgrab; depth 38 m; 18.viii.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 256, sta. 7.

Paratype RMNH D 13247: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay; bottomgrab; depth 59 m; 10.x.1954; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 142, sta. 5.

Paratype RMNH D 13248: 1 specimen; Israel, Haifa Bay; bottomgrab; depth 55 m; 28.ii.1954; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 88, sta. 5.

Paratype RMNH D 13249: 1 specimen; Israel, Nabi Yunis; bottomgrab; depth 50 m; 6.x.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 813.

Paratypes RMNH D 13250: 2 specimens; Israel, Nabi Yunis; bottomgrab; depth 46 m; 12.vi.1951; leg. E. Gottlieb, n. 992.

Paratype RMNH D 13252: 1 specimen; Israel, Kefar Vitkin; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 7.x.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 817.

Paratypes RMNH D 13253: 2 specimens; Israel, Kefar Vitkin; dredge; depth 81 m; 30.xi.1948; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 717.

Paratype RMNH D 13254: 1 specimen; Israel, Kefar Vitkin; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 25.vii.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski, n. 573.

Paratype RMNH D 13255: 1 specimen; Israel, Kefar Vitkin; bottomgrab; depth 46 m; 20.xi.1951; leg. E. Gottlieb n. 1051.

Paratype RMNH D 13256: 1 specimen; Israel, Kefar Vitkin; bottomgrab; depth 90 m; 25.vii.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 574b.

Paratype RMNH D 13257: 1 specimen; Israel, Kefar Vitkin; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 13.xii.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 840.

Paratype RMNH D 13258: 1 specimen; Israel, Tel-Aviv; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 28.viii.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 617.

Paratype RMNH D 13259: 1 specimen; Israel, Tel-Aviv; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 19.vi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 520.

Paratype RMNH D 13260: 1 specimen; Israel, Tel-Aviv; bottomgrab; depth 235 m; 13.xi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 669.

Paratype RMNH D 13261: 1 specimen; Israel, Tel-Aviv; bottomgrab; depth 30 m; 20.vi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 526.

Paratype RMNH D 13262: 1 specimen; Israel, Tel-Aviv; dredge; depth 72 m; 4.viii.1948; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 692.

Paratypes RMNH D 13263: 2 specimens; Israel, Tel-Aviv; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 12.xii.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 838.

Paratype RMNH D 13264: 1 specimen; Israel, Tel-Aviv; dredge; depth 30 m; 20.vi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 527.

Paratype RMNH D 13265: 1 specimen; Israel, Tel-Aviv; bottomgrab; depth 137 m; 24.vi.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 769.

Paratypes RMNH D 13266: 2 specimens; Israel, Tel-Aviv; bottomgrab; depth 50 m; 20.vi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 523.

Paratype RMNH D 13267: 1 specimen; Israel, Tel-Aviv; bottomgrab; depth 46 m; 19.xi.1951; leg. E. Gottlieb n. 1048.

Paratype RMNH D 13268: 1 specimen; Israel, Herzliya; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 24.vi.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 766.

Paratype RMNH D 13269: 1 specimen; Israel, Herzliya; bottomgrab; depth 45 m; 1.xii.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 835.

Paratype RMNH D 13270: 1 specimen; Israel, Herzliya; bottomgrab; depth 58 m; 19.ix.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 645.

Paratype RMNH D 13271: 1 specimen; Israel, Herzliya; depth 55 m; 25.v.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 746.
Paratype RMNH D 13272: 1 specimen; Israel, Herzliya; dredge; depth 54 m; 24.vii.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 568.
Paratype RMNH D 13273: 1 specimen; Israel, Herzliya; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 24.vii.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 567.
Paratype RMNH D 13274: 1 specimen; Israel, Gaza; dredge; depth 54 m; 15.xi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 680.
Paratype RMNH D 13275: 1 specimen; Israel, Gaza; bottomgrab; depth 45 m; 29.viii.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 629.
Paratype RMNH D 13276: 1 specimen; Israel, Natanya; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 9.x.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 820.
Paratype RMNH D 13277: 1 specimen; Israel, Natanya; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 14.xii.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 854.
Paratype RMNH D 13278: 1 specimen; Israel, Natanya; bottomgrab; depth 90 m; 26.vi.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 777.
? Paratypes RMNH D 13279: 2 specimens; Israel, Rafah; dredge; depth 54 m; 22.vi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 548.
? Paratype RMNH D 13280: 1 specimen; Israel, Rafah; dredge; depth 90 m; 21.vi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 550.
Paratype RMNH D 13281: 1 specimen; Israel, Caesarea; dredge; depth 72 m; 2.viii.1948; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 684.
Paratype RMNH D 13282: 1 specimen; Israel, Caesarea; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 16.x.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 824.
Paratype RMNH D 13283: 1 specimen; Israel, Caesarea; dredge; depth 18 m; 26.v.1949; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 753.
Paratype RMNH D 13284: 1 specimen; Israel, Ascalon; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 27.vii.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 579.
? Paratype RMNH D 13285: 1 specimen; Israel, Nahariya; bottomgrab; depth 54 m; 11.xi.1947; leg. A. Wirszubski n. 661.
Holotype RMNH D 31526: 1 ♀; Monaco; received 15.xi.1975; don. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31527: 1 ♂; Monaco; received 15.xi.1975; don. H. Nouvel. Indicated as allotype.
Paratypes RMNH D 31528: 2 specimens; Monaco, harbour; depth 10-15 m; 23hr, 26.v.1939; leg. M. Bacescu; don. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31529: 3 ♀♂; Monaco, harbour, off St. Devote; gravel and sand; depth 1-4 m; 23.v.1939; M. Bacescu, coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31530: 3 specimens; Monaco, in front of harbour; dredge; 22-23 hr. 31.v.1939; dredge; depth 40 m; M. Bacescu; don. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31531: 3 ♀♂; Monaco, in harbour; dredge; 1939; leg. M. Bacescu; don. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31532: 2 ♂♂, 6 specimens; Monaco, in front of Musée Monaco; depth 25 m; Mysis dredge; 23-24.v.1939; leg. M. Bacescu; don. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 31533: 7 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; Monaco; received 15.xi.1975; leg. et don. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 35066: 1 specimen; Monaco, off Boulevard des Bas Moulins; depth 15 m; dredge; 15.1.1907; coll. H. Nouvel, from collection of the Prince of Monaco.

Processa para Holthuis, 1951
Paratype RMNH D 6556: 1 specimen; Goldcoast (= Ghana), off Accra; depth 10 m; Van Veen Grab. muddy sand; 29.1.1946, 7h30; Atlantide Exp. sta. 77; don. Zool. Museum København.
Paratype RMNH D 6557: 1 specimen; Liberia, off Monrovia; depth 11 m; Van Veen Grab; sand; 3.1.1946, 9h00. Atlantide Exp. sta. 52; don. Zool. Museum København.
Procesa robusta Novel & Holthuis, 1957
Paratype RMNH D 7899: 1 specimen; Italy, Gulf of Naples, off Zoological Station; caught at night; 17/18.v.1950; leg. L.B. Holthuis no. 93.
Paratypes RMNH D 7900: 2 specimens; NE Spain, Rosas; xi.1948; leg. R. Zariquey Alvarez.
Paratype RMNH D 7901: 1 specimen; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués; 9-10.viii.1949; caught at night; leg. L.B. Holthuis no. 45.
Paratype RMNH D 7902: 1 specimen; NE Spain, Cadaqués; 1902; leg. R. Zariquey Cenarro.
Holotype RMNH D 31438: 1 δ; Monaco, Baie de Monte Carlo; depth 15 m; in Posidonia bed; 5.vi.1951; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31439: 1 η; Monaco, Baie de Monte Carlo; depth 15 m; in Posidonia bed; 5.vi.1951; coll. H. Nouvel. Indicated as allotype.
Paratypes RMNH D 31440: 21 δ, 8 η; Monaco; received -xii.1975; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31441: 1 δ; Monaco, Beaulieu; 6.iv.1952; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31443: 1 δ; Monaco, Cap d’Ail, Plage Marquet; 10.i.1953; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratype RMNH D 31445: 1 specimen; NE Spain, Cadaqués; xi.1952; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 35055: 8 specimens; locality unknown; coll. H. Nouvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 35056: 5 η, 9 δ; Monaco, off Boulevards des Bas Moulins; depth 20 m; dredge; 19.i.1907; coll. H. Nouvel, from collection of the Prince of Monaco.
Paratypes RMNH D 35057: 2 specimens; France, Département des Pyrénées Maritimes; coll. H. Nouvel.

Processa sulcata Hayashi, 1975
Paralectotype & paratype RMNH D 991 (Herklots, 1861: 34, as Nika japonica de Haan); 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Nika japonica de Haan, 1844 and paratype of Processa sulcata Hayashi, 1975. See Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 231, 232, fig. 51.
Paratype RMNH D 29897: 1 η; southern Vietnam, Bay of Nha Trang; grab; depth 15 m; bottom sand; 30.iii.1960; leg. A. Gallardo, sta. 303.

Superfamilia Pandaloidea Haworth, 1825
Familia Pandalidae Haworth, 1825

Bitias stocki Fransen, 1990
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 39051: 1 δ, 1 ovigerous η; Sta. CANCAP 5.090 Azores, S of Pico. 38°09’N 28°31’W; depth 1320-1350 m; hard bottom with fossil corals; 1.2 m Agassiz trawl; 2.ii.1981.
Holotype δ, paratype ovigerous η, indicated as allotype.
Paratype RMNH D 39052: 1 η; Sta. CANCAP 6.049, Cape Verde Islands, SW of Fogo, 14°52’N 24°32’W; depth 1100-1300 m; basaltic rocks and sandy clay; 1.2 m Agassiz trawl; 10.vi.1982.

Pandalina profunda Holthuis, 1946
Syntypes RMNH D 343: 4 specimens; Barents Sea; leg: Willem Barents Exp. 1878-1879.
Syntype RMNH D 4790: 1 η; Norway, Bergen.

Pandalopsis pacifica (Doflein, 1902)
**Plesionika carinata** Holthuis, 1951
Paratypes RMNH D 6462: 2 specimens; off Angola, 7°55’S 12°38’E; depth 235-460 m; with eeltrawl; bottom: mud; 17.iii.1946, 13h40-15h40; Atlantide Exp. sta. 135; don. Zool. Museum Kopenhagen.

**Plesionika izumiæ** Omori, 1971
Paratypes RMNH D 25622: 4 specimens; Japan, Honshu, Suruga Bay, 34°54.1’N 138°24.7’E; depth 45 m; 6.xi.1968, 10h54-11h14; Sta. 325-4; leg. M. Omori.

**Plesionika sanctacatalinae** Wicksten, 1983
Paratype RMNH D 35555: 1 ♀; U.S.A., California, off Cortez Bank, 31°57’30”N 120°20’W 31°42’N 120°18’W; depth 3822-3877 m; 25.viii.1965; IKMWT, R.V. “Velero” I, sta. no. 10661-65.

**Superfamilia Crangonoidea** Haworth, 1825

**Familia Crangonidae** Haworth, 1825

**Philocheras acutirostratus** (Yaldwyn, 1960)

**Philocheras mbizi** (Holthuis, 1951)
Syntypes RMNH D 7863: 12 specimens; S Angola, 5 miles SW of Pointa Albina, 15°57’S 11°40’E; depth 97 m; in stomach of *Raja miraletus* L.; 2.xii.1948; Mbizi exp. sta. 74; don. Museum Brussel. Syntypes of *Pontophilus mbizi* Holthuis, 1951.

**Philocheras monacanthus** (Holthuis, 1961)
Paratypes RMNH D 6745: 3 specimens; Italy, W of Naples, shore N of Torregaveta; sandy coast; depth 1 m; 18.v.1950; leg. L.B. Holthuis. Paratypes of *Pontophilus monacanthus* Holthuis, 1961. Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 13925: 22 specimens; SE coast of Turkey, harbour of Mersin; depth 0.5-1.5 m; fine sandy bottom; caught at night; 15.v.1959; Excursion Leiden Biologists, leg. C. Swennen, n.89. Holotype & paratypes of *Pontophilus monacanthus* Holthuis, 1961.
Paratypes RMNH D 13928: 3 ♀♂; Italy, Naples, Posillipo; depth 8-10 m; 27.iv.1959; leg. L.B. Holthuis. Paratypes of *Pontophilus monacanthus* Holthuis, 1961.

**Philocheras prionolepis** (Holthuis, 1951)
Syntypes RMNH D 7869: 7 specimens; N Angola, 35 miles W of Moita Seca, 6°06’S 10°36’E; depth 150 m; in stomach of *Raja miraletus* L.; 10.i.1949; Mbizi exp. sta. 101; don. Museum Brussels. Syntypes of *Pontophilus prionolepis* Holthuis, 1951.

**Pontocaris arafaræ** (Bruce, 1988)

**Pontophilus gorei** Dardeau, 1980
Paratypes RMNH D 31979: 1 ♂, 1 ovigerous ♀; U.S.A., Florida, eastern Gulf of Mexico off St. Petersburg, 27°37’N 84°13’W; depth 73 m; trawl; 2.viii.1966; “Hourglass” cruise 30 sta. F; don. M. Dardeau.
Familia Glyphocrangonidae Smith, 1884

*Glyphocrangon aurantiaca* Holthuis, 1971
Paratype RMNH D 26545: 1 specimen; off French Guiana, 7°21'N 53°15'W; depth 549 m; 40-foot shrimptrawl; 21.i.1963; "Oregon" sta. 4294.
Paratype RMNH D 26546: 1 specimen; off French Guiana, 7°14'N 52°55'W; depth 732 m; 40-foot shrimptrawl; 21.i.1963; "Oregon" sta. 4293.
Paratype RMNH D 26965: 1 specimen; off Suriname, 7°44'N 54°19'W; depth 549 m; 65-foot shrimptrawl; 23.i.1963; "Oregon" sta. 4300.

*Glyphocrangon haematotus* Holthuis, 1971
Paratype RMNH D 22421: 1 specimen; U.S.A., straits of Florida, 25°04'N 80°03'W - 25°08' 79°59'W; depth 320 m; ottertrawl; 24.i.1964; "Gerda" sta. 228; don. Inst. Marine Sci., Miami.
Paratype RMNH D 25120: 1 specimen; NW of Bahama Islands, 27°49'N 78°50'W - 27°48'N 78°40'W; depth 824 m; 10' ottertrawl; 20.vii.1964; "Gerda" sta. 403; don. Inst. Marine Sci., Miami.
Paratypes RMNH D 25123: many specimens; Atlantic coast of Colombia, 9°57.0'N 76°10.6'W; depth 434-373 m; 40' ottertrawl; 14.vii.1966; "Pillsbury" sta. 374; don. Inst. Mar. Sci., Miami.
Paratype RMNH D 25709: 1 specimen; U.S.A., N of Cuba, Santaren Channel, 25°21'N 80°01'W - 25°25'N 80°02'W; depth 207-247 m; 10' ottertrawl; 25.viii.1967; "Gerda" sta. 855.
Paratype RMNH D 25710: 1 specimen; West Indies, NW of Anguilla, 18°30'N 63°23.7'W - 18°34'N 63°21.5'W; depth 664-706 m; 41' ottertrawl; 23.vii.1969; "Pillsbury" sta. 989.

Paratype RMNH D 26542: 1 specimen; U.S.A., straits of Florida, 26°37'N 79°50'W - 26°44'N 79°45'W; depth 412-421 m; ottertrawl; 26.vii.1963; “Gerda” sta. 161.
Paratypes RMNH D 26543: 11 specimens; U.S.A., straits of Florida, 26°34'N 79°43'W; depth 494 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 15.vii.1964; “Gerda” sta. 649.
Paratypes RMNH D 26590: 2 specimens; U.S.A., off E coast of Florida, 27°52'N 79°45'W; depth 430 m; white mud; 40-foot balloon-trawl; 11-iii.1956; “Pelican” sta. 11.

Infraordo Astacidea Latreille, 1803
Superfamilia Nephropoidea Dana, 1852
Familia Nephropidae Dana, 1852

Eunephrops manningi Holthuis, 1974
Paratype RMNH D 29288: 1 ơ; West Indies, NW of Anguilla, 18°26.4'N 63°12.6'W - 18°28'N 63°11.1'W; depth 430 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 22.vii.1969; “Pillsbury” sta. 984.

Metanephrops armatus T.Y. Chan & H.P. Yu, 1990
Paratypes RMNH D 38233: 1 ơ, 1 ovigerous ơ; NE Taiwan, I-Lan Country, Su-Ao, N.E; 9.iii.1990; baby shrimp trawler; from fish market.
Paratypes RMNH D 38234: 1 ơ, 1 ovigerous ơ; NE Taiwan, I-Lan Country, Ta-Chi, N.E; 21.x.1984; baby shrimp trawler.

Metanephrops australiensis (Bruce, 1966)
Paratype RMNH D 21151: 1 ơ; Australia, N Western Australia, NE of Port Hedland, 17°05'S 119°48'E; depth 434 m; 26.xi.1964; “Umitaka Maru”; don. Western Australian Museum, cat. 16-64. Paratype of Nephrops australiensis Bruce, 1966.

Metanephrops boschmai (Holthuis, 1964)
Paratype RMNH D 15462: 1 specimen; Australia, Western Australia, Great Australian Bight, S by W of Eucla, 126.5°E; depth 130-190 fms; 1909-1914; “Endeavour” Don. Australian Museum, Sydney, no. E 3673. Paratypes of Nephrops boschmai Holthuis, 1964.

Metanephrops formosanus Chan & Yu, 1987
Paratypes RMNH D 36207: 4 specimens; Taiwan, I-Lan country, Ta-Chi; depth ca. 200 m; sand and mud; baby-shrimp trawler; x.1984; leg. T.Y. Chan.

Metanephrops neptunus (Bruce, 1965)
Paratype RMNH D 21152: 1 ơ; South China Sea, 19°25.5'N 114°07.5'E - 19°22.0'N 114°11.0'E; depth 400-435 fms; Agassiz trawl; 7.i.1964; “Cape St. Mary” Cr. 1/64, sta. 26, trawl 131; leg. et don. A.J. Bruce. Paratype of Nephrops neptunus Bruce, 1965. Indicated as allotype.

Metanephrops sinensis (Bruce, 1966)
Paratype RMNH D 20607: 1 specimen; off coast of Viet Nam, 15°53.1'N 109°26.2'E - 15°55.7'N 109°28.5'E; depth 112-172 fms; grey mud; Granton trawl; 16.ix.1963; “Cape St. Mary” Cr. 4/63, sta. 67; leg. A.J. Bruce. Paratype of Nephrops sinensis Bruce, 1966.
Metanephrops velutinus Chan & Yu, 1991
Paratypes RMNH D 15458: 5 specimens; Australia, Western Australia, Great Australian Bight, S by W of Eucla, 126°5'E; 1909-1914; "Endeavour"; depth 130-190 fms; don. Australian Museum, Sydney.

Nephropides caribaeus Manning, 1969
Paratype RMNH D 25689: 1 ♂; off Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, 12°26'N 82°24'W; depth 275 fms; 40' shrimp trawl; 2.vi.1962; "Oregon" sta. 3609.

Nephrops neglecta Holthuis, 1974


Paratype RMNH D 25711: 1 ♂; off Venezuela, near Tobago, 11°37.8'N 60°37.4'W - 11°38.8'N 60°37.5'W; depth 658.80-1125.55 m; 10' ottertrawl; 2.vii.1969; "Pillsbury" sta. 846.

Paratype RMNH D 25712: 1 ♂; off the coast of Venezuela, near Tobago, 11°37.8'N 60°37.4'W - 11°38.8'N 60°37.5'W; depth 658.80-1125.55 m; 10' ottertrawl; 2.vii.1969; "Pillsbury" sta. 846.

Paratypes RMNH D 28503: 2♀♂, 1 juvenile; S of Jamaica, 17°21.4'N 77°34.8'W; depth 914-1065 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 15.vii.1970; "Pillsbury" sta. 1262.

Paratypie RMNH D 28504: 1 juvenile; near Haiti, 18°17'N 75°07'W; depth 1034 fms; 10-foot ottertrawl; 2.vii.1970; "Pillsbury" sta. 1187.

Paratypes RMNH D 29409: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♂♂; off Surinam, 5°56.5'N 54°39'W - 8°8'N 54°36'W; depth 1042-1070 m; 41-foot ottertrawl; 11.vii.1968; "Pillsbury" sta. 673.

Paratypes RMNH D 29410: 16; off the coast of Venezuela, 11°47.8'N 66°6.8'W - 11°52.4'N 66°14.0'W; depth 1052-1067 m; 41-foot ottertrawl; 23.vii.1968; "Pillsbury" sta. 741.

Paratype RMNH D 29411: 16; off the coast of Venezuela, 11°36.9'N 68°42'W; depth 684-1574 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 26.vii.1968; "Pillsbury" sta. 754.

Nephropsis occidentalis Faxon, 1893
Syntypes RMNH D 25623: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mexico, off Acapulco, 16°33'N 99°52'30"W; depth 660 fms; 11.iv.1891; "Albatross" sta. 3418.

Thymopsis nilenta Holthuis, 1974
Paratype RMNH D 29289: 1 ♀; U.S.A., S of South Georgia, 60°04'-60°08'S 35°59'-36°04',W; depth 1976-2068 m; 10-foot trawl; 15.ii.1966; "Eltanin" 22, sta. 1555.

Superfamilia Astacoidea Latreille, 1803
Familia Cambaridae Hobbs, 1942

Cambaroides japonicus (de Haan, 1841)


Cambarellus chihuahuae Hobbs, 1980
Paratypes RMNH D 33084: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Mexico, Chihuahua, Ojo Carbonero, 2.7 miles S of Ejido Car-

_Cambarellus prolizus_ Villalobos & H.H. Hobbs jr., 1983
Paratypes RMNH D 34963; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀; Mexico, Lago de Chapala near Ajijic, Jalisco, Rio Santiago drainage; 20.xi.1977; leg. A. Villalobos & H.H. Hobbs jr.; don. USNM.

_Fallaxicambarus_ (F.) _harpi_ Hobbs & Robison, 1985
Paratypes RMNH D 45709: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; U.S.A., Arkansas, Pike County, 0.2 mile of Glenwood on U.S. Highway 70 (Sec. 1, R 24W, T.5s); leg. Kyla Dillard.

_Procambarus_ (Ortmannicus) _erythrops_ Relyea & Sutton, 1975
Paratypes RMNH D 29454: 3 specimens; U.S.A., Florida, Suwannee County, Sim's Sink, 1.0 mile W of junction of Rt 27 and Rt 129, and 0.1 mile S of Rt 27; 25.ii.1972; leg. K. Relyea & B. Sutton.

_Procambarus_ (Penniades) _petersi_ Hobbs, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 29944: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; U.S.A., Georgia, Glascock County, Ogeechee River drainage. Rocky Comfort Creek, 1.7 miles N of Gibson on County Road S2126 and 0.4 mile E on Chalker Smith Road; 28.i.1974; coll. H. Hobbs, jr., J. Pugh, D. Peters, 6-1572-3.

_Procambarus_ (Villalobosus) _cuetzalanae_ Hobbs, 1982
Paratypes RMNH D 33083: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Mexico, Cueva de Fasalolpán, 5 km SW of Cuetzalán, Puebla; 22.xii.1976; leg. J.R. Reddell, A. Grubbs, C. Soileau & D. McKinzie.

**Superfamilia Parastacoidea Huxley, 1879**

_Family Parastacidae Huxley, 1879_

**Acastoides crosnieri** Hobbs, 1987
Paratype RMNH D 26485: 1 ♀; SE Madagascar, Ampaherana on road near Ranomena; 1962; ‘pêche au filet mustiquaire’; leg. M. Vincke, no. 37.
Paratypes RMNH D 27275: 1 ♂, 1 ovigerous ♀; Madagascar, Fianarantsoa District, station Ampaherana; 22.vii.1970; local name: “Orampotaka” or “Orambory” and “Orambato”; leg. M. Vincke.

_Acastoides madagascarenensis madagascarenensis_ (H. Milne Edwards & Audouin, 1839)

_Cherax bicarinatus_ (Gray, 1845)

_Cherax boschmai_ Holthuis, 1949
Holotype RMNH D 6267: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; no. 1351; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. (= Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap = Royal Netherlands Geographical Society) 1939.
Paratype RMNH D 6268: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; no. 1351; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6269: 1 ♂, 4 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 17.xi.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratype RMNH D 6270: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 1938; leg. A. Rousdy; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Cherax *buitendijkae* Holthuis, 1949

Holotype RMNH D 6254: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 18.xi.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6255: 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; no. 1367; 24.ix.1939; from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6256: 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 25.viii.1939; from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6257: 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 28.viii.1939; speared; from locals; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6258: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 18.xi.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6259: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 17.xi.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6260: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 1.χ.1939; speared; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6261: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 27.viii.1939; speared; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6262: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 22.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6263: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 1938; leg. A. Roushy; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6264: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 17.ix.1939; from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; greyish, legs somewhat blue.

Paratypes RMNH D 6265: 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 22.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; greyish, legs somewhat blue.


Paratypes RMNH D 6267: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 18.xi.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6272: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai, Enarotali; 31.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939. Host of *Temnocephala* and *Planaria*.

Paratypes RMNH D 6273: 2 ♂♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 22.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; greyish, legs somewhat blue.

Paratypes RMNH D 6274: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 17.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; greyish, legs somewhat blue.

Paratypes RMNH D 6275: 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 17.ix.1939; from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; greyish, legs somewhat blue.

Paratypes RMNH D 6276: 17 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6277: 25 ♂♂, 29 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.


Paratypes RMNH D 6279: 8 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; No. 1367; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6280: 12 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; No. 1372; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6281: 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; No. 1898; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Paratypes RMNH D 6282: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; No. 0384; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6283: 2 ♀♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; No. 0380; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6286: 6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6289: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 1.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6290: 53 ♂♂, 37 ♀♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 29.viii.1939; bought from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6291: 33 ♂♂, 30 ♀♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 29.viii.1939; bought from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6292: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 21.viii.1939; bought from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6293: 50 ♂♂, 44 ♀♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 26.viii.1939; bought from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6294: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 28.viii.1939; bought from local people; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6295: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 27.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6296: 62 ♂♂, 100 ♀♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), from tributary of Elegeboe River, in northern part of the Elegeboe plains, W of Lake Paniai; alt. 1650 m; 23.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; leg. R. Ijzerman.
Paratypes RMNH D 6297: 2 ♂♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai, Bobairo peninsula; 3.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G., 1939.

Cerax longipes Holthuis, 1949
Holotype RMNH D 6305: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Tigi, Meijepa; 11.xi.1939; leg. Father H.F. Tillemans; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6306: 2 ♂♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Tigi, Meijepa; 11.xi.1939; leg. Father H.F. Tillemans; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6307: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Tigi, Meijepa; 3.xi.1939; leg. Father H.F. Tillemans; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
*Cherax lorentzi* Roux, 1911

*Cherax lorentzi* Roux, 1905

*Cherax monticola* Holthuis, 1950
Holotype RMNH D 6310: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Balim River Camp, Balim River, 4°10'S 139°E; alt. 1700 m; 28.xi.1938; leg. L.J. Toxopeus. Indisch-Amerikaanse Expedition Netherlands New Guinea 1938-1939.

*Cherax murido* Holthuis, 1949
Holotype RMNH D 6313: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.xi.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. (= Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap) 1939, no. 1365.
Paratypes RMNH D 6314: 4 ♂♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.xi.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6315: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.xi.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939, no. 1365.
Paratype RMNH D 6316: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; i.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6317: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6318: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 4.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6319: 13 ♂♂, 22 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 6.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6320: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 17.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; from local people.
Paratypes RMNH D 6321: 10 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 17.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; from local people.
Paratypes RMNH D 6322: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 22.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6323: 34 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 25.vii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; bought from local people.
Paratypes RMNH D 6324: 5 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 27.vii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; caught with spear by local people.
Paratypes RMNH D 6325: 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 28.viii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; caught with spear by local people.
Paratypes RMNH D 6326: 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 28.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939; caught with spear by local people.
Cherax pullicus Holthuis, 1949
Holotype RMNH D 6327: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; no. 1899; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6328: 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; no. 1899; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6329: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; no. 1366; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6330: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6331: 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 17.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6332: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6333: 3 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; i.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6334: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 22.vii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6335: 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 25.vii.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratype RMNH D 6336: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 1938; leg. A. Roushdy; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Cherax panaicus Holthuis, 1949
Holotype RMNH D 6337: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 1.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratype RMNH D 6338: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 1.x.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6339: 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; no. 1370; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6340: 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; no. 1051; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratypes RMNH D 6341: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.
Paratype RMNH D 6342: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Paniai; 24.ix.1939; no. 1367; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Cherax solis Holthuis, 1949
Holotype RMNH D 6343: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Lake Tigi, Kampong Meijepa; 12.xi.1939; leg. Father H.F. Tillemans; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G. 1939.

Infraordo Thalassinidea Latreille, 1831
Superfamilia Thalassinoidea Latreille, 1831
Familia Axiidae Huxley, 1879

Axiopsis brucei Sakai, 1986
Paratype RMNH D 36516: 1 ♀; Australia, Western Australia, NW shelf, 18°52.5'S 116°11.1'E; R.V. "Soela" sta. NWS-38, T/12; depth 455-456 m; 30.i.1984; leg. A.J. Bruce.

Axiopsis mediterranea Caroli, 1921
Axius (Eiconaxius) weberi de Man, 1907
Syntypes RMNH D 1172: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, off the S.W. coast of Great Kei Island, 05°56.5'S 132°47.7'E; depth 595 m; bottom grey mud with coral and stones; taken out of Hexactinellidae; 19.xii.1899; Siboga Expedition sta. 266. Syntypes of Eiconaxius weberi de Man, 1907.

Coralaxius abelei Kensley & Gore, 1980
Paratypes RMNH D 32920: 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Carribean Sea, Belize, Carrie Bow Cay; depth 21 m; 22.iii.1979; leg. B. Kensley.

Enoplometopus debelius Holthuis, 1983

Meticonaxius bowieri Kensley & Heard, 1991
Paratypes RMNH D 41631: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Pillsbury" sta. P-1261, off Jamaica, 17°13'N 77°45'W; depth 722-768 m; Ex. USNM 243409.

Familia Callianassidae Dana, 1852

Callianassa acanthura Caroli, 1946
Syntypes RMNH D 15212: 2 specimens; Italy, Naples, Posillipo; depth 2-3 m; sand and mud; 1924-1945; received -v.1959; don. Zoological Station Naples.

Callianassa fragilis Biffar, 1969

Callianassa joculatrix de Man, 1905
Syntype RMNH D 1170: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java, Djangkar, 07°46'S 114°30.5'E; depth 330 m; bottom: mud; Siboga Exp. sta. 5; 10.iii.1899.

Callianassa lobata de Gaillande & Lagardère, 1966
Paratypes RMNH D 23011: 11 ♀♀; France, Calanque de Port-Miou near Marseille; depth 2-8 m; mud and "faux maerl"; x.1964; leg. D. de Gaillande; don. J.P. Lagardère.

Callianassa modesta de Man, 1905
Syntype RMNH D 1171: 1 specimen; Indonesia, W. Kwandang Bay entrance, 0°58.5'N 122°42.5'E; depth 72 m; bottom: fine sand with mud; 12.vii.1899; Siboga Exp. sta. 116. Syntype of Callianassa (Calliactites) modesta de Man, 1905.

Callianassa ranongensis K. Sakai, 1983

Callianassa (Callichirus) vigilax de Man, 1916
Holotype RMNH D 1481: 1 ovigerous ♀; Indonesia, Moluccas, Amboina (Ambon); 1863; leg. E.W.A. Ludeking.

Calliax sakaii de Saint Laurent & Le Loeuff, 1979
**Neocallichirus trilobatus** (Biffar, 1970)

*Podocallichirus kewalramanii* (Sankolli, 1971)
Paratype RMNH D 21248: 1 ♀; India, Bombay, Chowpatty; 19.iii.1965; leg. K.N. Sankolli. Paratype of *Callianassa (Callichirus) kewalramanii* Sankolli, 1971.
Paratype RMNH D 21249: 1 specimen; India, Bombay, Chowpatty; 6.iii.1965; leg. K.N. Sankolli. Paratype of *Callianassa (Callichirus) kewalramanii* Sankolli, 1971.
Holotype RMNH D 21250: 1 specimen; India, Bombay, Cuffe parade; 4.xi.1965; leg. K.N. Sankolli. Holotype of *Callianassa (Callichirus) kewalramanii* Sankolli, 1971.
Paratype RMNH D 29946: 1 ♂; India, Bombay, Cuffe parade; 4.x.1963; leg. K.N. Sankolli. Paratype of *Callianassa (Callichirus) kewalramanii* Sankolli, 1971.

*Podocallichirus tenuimanus* (de Saint Laurent & Le Loeuff, 1979)
Paratype RMNH D 32806: 1 ♂; Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone River, estuary; depth 7 m; dredge; W.A.F.R.A.I.; 18.x.1954; leg. A.R. Longhurst. Paratype of *Callichirus tenuimanus* de Saint Laurent & Le Loeuff, 1979.

**Familia Callianideidae** Kossmann, 1880

*Callianidea vanoverae* Gore, 1987
Holotype RMNH D 37056: 1 ♂; U.S.A., E coast of Florida, E of St. Lucie Inlet, 27°10.5'N 80°00.2'W; depth 58 m; box dredge; 12.viii.1975; R.V. "Gosnold" 262/773; leg. L.E. Scotto & L.J. Becker; don. R.H. Gore.

*Michelea pillsburyi* Kensley & Heard, 1991
Paratype RMNH D 41632: 1 ♀; "Pillsbury" sta. P-0420; off Atlantic Panama, 9°30.5'N 78°26.0'W; depth 28 m; 19.vii.1966; Ex. USNM 243470.

**Familia Laomediidae** Borradaile, 1903

*jaxe* *novaeezealandiae* Wear & Yaldwyn, 1966
Paratype RMNH D 22653: 1 ♀; New Zealand, Wellington Harbour, off Petone Beach; in stomach of dogfish (shark); 16.xi.1954; don. Australian Museum.

*Laomedia astacina* de Haan, 1841

*Laomedia hoyalgi* Yaldwyn & Wear, 1970
Paratype RMNH D 29867: 1 ♀; Australia, N.S. Wales, Hawkesbury River near Brooklyn; vii.1956; leg. A.A. Racek; don. Australian Museum, P. 12044.
Paratype RMNH D 29868: 1 ♂; Australia, N.S. Wales, Sydney, Parramatta River, Hen and Chicken Bay; in storm water channel; 27.ix.1935; leg. M.E. Gray; don. Australian Museum, P. 10725.

*Nausonia lactoalbida* Berggren, 1992
Holotype RMNH D 41354: 1 ♀; Moçambique, Inhaca Island, 26°33'W; tidal flat, LWS, 10 cm depth;
in burrow in sand/coral debris; collected with Yabby pump (suction pump); 27.i.1990; don. M. Berggren.
Paratype RMNH D 41355: 1 ♂; Moçambique, Inhaca Island, 26°S 33°W; tidal flat, LWS, 10 cm depth; in burrow in sand/coral debris; collected with Yabby pump (suction pump); 27.i.1990; don. M. Berggren. Indicated as allotype.

**Familia Upogebiidae Borradaile, 1903**

*Gebiacantha priochela* Sakai, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 41762: 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Australia, Northern Territory, 12°32'S 129°30'E; on surface; 26.vi.1990; collected Northern Territory Fisheries.

*Upogebia brasiliensis* Holthuis, 1956
Syntypes RMNH D 10992: 4 specimens; S. Brazil, ca 200 km S. of Santos, Cananeia, off the research station of the Oceanografic Institute; tidal zone; in burrows under wood and stones; vi.1954; leg. S. Gerlach.

*Upogebia foresti* Ngoc-Ho, 1989
Paratype RMNH D 37615: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Haruku Islands, near Ambon; shore and reef collecting; 3-7.v.1930; Snellius expedition.
Holotype RMNH D 37616: 1 specimen; Indonesia, southwestern Timor, near Kupang; reef; 8.xii.1929; Snellius expedition.

*Upogebia hollnui* Sakai, 1982

*Upogebia kempi* Sankolli, 1972
Paratype RMNH D 29947: 1 ♂; India, Maharashtra State, Bombay, Chowpatty; 3.i.1965; leg. K.N. Sankolli.
Paratype RMNH D 29948: 1 ♀; India, Maharashtra State, Bombay, Chowpatty; 19.iii.1965; leg. K.N. Sankolli.
Paratype RMNH D 29949: 1 ♂; India, Maharashtra State, Bombay, Cuffe parade; 4.xi.1963; leg. K.N. Sankolli.
Paratype RMNH D 29950: 1 ovigerous ♀; India, Maharashtra State, Bombay, Chowpatty; 12.xii.1965; leg. K.N. Sankolli.

*Upogebia narutensis* K. Sakai, 1986
Holotype RMNH D 36777: 1 specimen; Japan, Naruto, Ryuguno-Iso, Ohge-Jima; lower part of intertidal, muddy sand; date unknown (before 1984); leg. M. Shimoizumi; don. K. Sakai.

*Upogebia noronhensis* Fausto Filho, 1969
Paratypes RMNH D 25620: 4 specimens; Brazil, Fernando de Noronha, Baia de Sueste; 7.viii.1968; J. Fausto-Filho.

*Upogebia snelliusi* Ngoc-Ho, 1989
Holotype RMNH D 37612: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Maratua, east of Borneo (= Kalimantan); reef; diving; 4 - 6 m depth; 14-18.viii.1929; Snellius-expedition.
Paratype RMNH D 37613: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Maratua, east of Borneo (= Kalimantan); reef; diving; 4 - 6 m depth; 14-18.viii.1929; Snellius-expedition.
Upogebia trispinosa Sakai & Mukai, 1991
Holotype RMNH D 40158: 1 ♀; Japan, Tokushima, estuary of Katsuura-gawa River, Jyadani coast; muddy sand; collected together with numerous Upogebia yokoyai; 29.iv.1990; leg. K. Sakai.

Infraordo Palinura Latreille, 1803
Superfamilia Eryonoidae de Haan, 1841
Familia Polychelidae Wood-Mason, 1874

Polychelus perarratus Holthuis, 1952
Paratype RMNH D 8621: 1 specimen; Gabon, 45 miles N by E of Port Gentil, 0°8'58"E; depth 250 m; bottom: sand and green mud; 11.iii.1949; Mbizi Exp. sta. A.S.147; don. Museum Brussels.
Paratypes RMNH D 8622: 2 specimens; Gabon, 39 miles N of Port Gentil, 0°15'5"E; depth 239 m; bottom: mud and sand; 15.iii.1949; Mbizi Exp. sta. A.S.154; don. Museum Brussels.

Superfamilia Palinuroidea Latreille, 1803
Familia Palinuridae Latreille, 1803

Jasus nassaeolandiae Holthuis, 1963
Holotype RMNH D 10642: 1 ♂; Australia, New South Wales, off Maroubra, Sydney; depth 40 fms; vi.1955; leg. A.A. Racek.

Jasus tristani Holthuis, 1963

Linuparus somniosus Berry & George, 1972
Paratype RMNH D 27136: 1 ♂; South Africa, Natal, Durban, SE of The Bluff; depth 324 m; trawl; x.1969; don. P.F. Berry, Oceanographic Research Institute, Durban (no. Lin. 4).
Paratype RMNH D 27137: 1 δ; Moçambique, off mouth of Limpopo River; depth 258 m; trawl; x.1969; don. P.F. Berry, Oceanographic Research Institute, Durban (no. Lin. 10).
Paratype RMNH D 27138: 1 ♂; Moçambique, off Inhaca Island; depth 239 m; trawl; vi.1969; don. P.F. Berry, Oceanographic Research Institute, Durban (no. Lin. 11).
Paratype RMNH D 27139: 1 δ; Moçambique, off Inhaca Island; depth 243 m; trawl; vi.1969; don. P.F. Berry, Oceanographic Research Institute, Durban (no. Lin. 13).

Linuparus sordidus Bruce, 1965
Paratype RMNH D 21213: 1 δ; South China Sea, N part; received: iv.1965; leg. et don. A.J. Bruce.

Linuparus trigonus (von Siebold, 1824)

Palinurus charlestoni Forest & Postel, 1964
Paratype RMNH D 19544: 1 specimen; Cape Verde Islands; depth ca. 200 m; xi.1963-i.1964; lobster-boat "Notre Dame de Rocamadour"; don. Museum Paris.

Panulirus cygnus George, 1962
Paratypes RMNH D 13107: 5 specimens; Western Australia, Rottnest Island, Radar Reef and Strickland Bay; caught by hand at night on reef edge; 17.ii.1959; leg. R.W. George. 2 jars.

Panulirus homarus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Holotype RMNH D 21129 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 366, as Palinurus Burgeri de Haan): 1 dry δ; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Holotype of Palinurus Bürgeri de Haan, 1841.

Panulirus homarus rubellus Berry, 1974
Syntypes RMNH D 29843: 1 δ, 1 ♂; South Africa, Natal, Durban. -i.1972; leg. P.F. Berry.

Panulirus japonicus (von Siebold, 1824)

Panulirus stimpsoni Holthuis, 1963
Holotype RMNH D 3541: 1 ♂; Hongkong; ii.1908; leg. P. Buitendijk.

Puerulus carinatus Borrodaile, 1910
Neotype RMNH D 25535: 1 specimen; East Africa, southern Moçambique, NE of Ouro Point, ca. 26°50'S 33°00'E; depth 320 m; v.1968; leg. ship "Tracy-Jon"; don. P.F. Berry, Oceanogr. Research Inst. Durban, South Africa. Neotype designated by Berry, 1969: 239, 249.
Familia Scyllaridae Latreille, 1803

Arctides antipodarum Holthuis, 1960
Paratype RMNH D 10308: 1 specimen; Australia, New South Wales, off Sydney; depth 30 feet; with spear, by diver; det. Australian Museum, Sydney; det. -iv.1955.
Holotype RMNH D 10648: 1 specimen; Australia, New South Wales, off Malabar; depth 80 fms; iii.1956; leg. A.A. Racek.

Arctides regalis Holthuis, 1963
Holotype RMNH D 17700: 1 ♂; Hawaii Islands, Oahu, Kaneohe Bay, reefs near Coconut Island; iv.1959; leg. L. Zukeran; don. P.L. Illg.

Ibacus brucei Holthuis, 1977
Holotype RMNH D 24744: 1 ♂; Australia, Queensland, N Stradbroke Island, E of Point Lookout; depth 86 fms; ottertrawl; i.viii.1967; “Sadie III”; leg. et don. A.J. Bruce.
Paratype RMNH D 25524: 1 ♂; Australia, off S Queensland, 26°31'S 153°43'E; depth 100-102 fms; 20.vii.1968; “Nimbus” sta. 11; leg. et don. A.J. Bruce.

Ibacus ciliatus ciliatus (von Siebold, 1824)
Paraplectotypes RMNH D 5584 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 353, as Scyllarus Ciliatus von Siebold): 2 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1830; leg. P.F. von Siebold. See also RMNH D 969. Paraplectotype of Scyllarus ciliatus von Siebold, 1824.

Ibacus ciliatus pubescens Holthuis, 1960
Paratypes RMNH D 15413: 2 specimens; Philippines, Marinduque Island, Tayabas Light, 13°42'15"N 121°50'15"E; depth 170 fms; 2.i.1909; “Albatross” Philippine Exp. sta. D.5375; det. U.S.N.M.
Paratype RMNH D 15414: 1 specimen; Philippines, Sombrero Island, Balayan Bay and Verde Island Passage, 13°52'22"N 120°46'22"E; depth 118 fms; 21.i.1908; “Albatross” Philippine Exp. sta. D, 5117; det. U.S.N.M.

Parribacus caledonicus Holthuis, 1960
Paratypes RMNH D 1853: 2 ♀♂; locality unknown; vend. Museum Godfroy.
Paratype RMNH D 4937: 1 dry ♂; locality unknown.
Paratype RMNH D 5493: 1 dry ♂; Japan. Locality label is probably erroneous; the specimen must be from New Caledonia.
Paratype RMNH D 5496: 1 dry ♂; New Caledonia; G.A. Frank vend.
Paratype RMNH D 5497: 1 dry ♂; New Caledonia; 1880; det. A. Milne-Edwards.
Holotype RMNH D 14506: 1 ♀; New Caledonia, Ile de Pins; on reef; iv-v.1960; leg. Dr Y. Merlet.
Paratypes RMNH D 24745: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; New Caledonia, Ile de Pins; on reef; iv-v.1960; leg. Y. Merlet.
Parribacus holthuisi Forest, 1954

Parribacus japonicus Holthuis, 1960
Paratype RMNH D 5495 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 353, as Scyllarus Antarticus Fabricius): 1 dry ♂; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of this specimen lot RMNH D 5642.
Paratypes RMNH D 5498 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 353, as Scyllarus Antarticus Fabricius): 2 dry ♂♂; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
Paratype RMNH D 5642 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 353, as Scyllarus Antarticus Fabricius): mouthparts of RMNH D 5495.

Parribacus perlatus Holthuis, 1967

Parribacus scarlatinus Holthuis, 1960
Paratype RMNH D 14578: 1 ♂; Polynesia, Phoenix Islands, Enderbury Island, 3°08'29.7"S 171°05'34.4"W; 20.v.1939; leg. L.P. Schultz; don. U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Scyllarides astori Holthuis, 1960
Paratype RMNH D 14380: 1 specimen; Ecuador, Galapagos Islands, Alembrar (= Isabela) Island, Tagus Cove; ii.1933; Allan Hancock Exp. 1933; in lobstertrap; don. U.S. National Museum, Washington.

Scyllarides deceptor Holthuis, 1963
Holotype RMNH D 15451: 1 ♀; Brazil, São Paulo State, Ubatuba; 13.iii.1950; trawled; "Dos Irmãos"; don. H.R. da Costa.
Paratypes RMNH D 15452: 2 specimens; Brazil, São Paulo State, Santos, Ilha Vitoria, N of Ilha de São Sebastião; 15.i.1959; trawled; "Emília"; don. H.R. da Costa.
Paratypes RMNH D 15453: 5 specimens; Brazil, São Paulo State, Santos, Farol da Moela; trawled; "Emília"; 21.ix.1959; don. H.R. da Costa.
Paratype RMNH D 16667: 1 specimen; Brazil, São Paulo, Ilha dos Alcatrazes; 5.v.1959; leg. L.R. Tommasi.

Scyllarides delfosi Holthuis, 1960
Holotype RMNH D 12735: 1 ♂; off coast of Surinam, between mouths of Coppename and Suriname River, 6°41'N 55°26.5'W; bottom: mud, shells and coral; depth 23 fms; 19.vi.1957; "Coquette" sta. 250.

Scyllarides haanii (de Haan, 1841)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 5520 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 351, as Scyllarides haanii von Siebold): 2 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype (largest specimen) and paralectotype of Scyllarides haanii de Haan, 1841.

Scyllarides herklotsii (Herklots, 1851)
Holotype RMNH D 973: 1 specimen; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre), E of Dix-
cove, 5°4'N 1°56'W; 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Holotype of *Scyllarus herklotsii* Herklots, 1851.

*Scyllarides obtusus* Holthuis, 1993
Holotype RMNH D 42652: 1 ♂; S Atlantic Ocean, St. Helena, near Barn Point, 15°55'08"S 5°39'12.5"W; depth 24 m; 17.ii.1983; leg. W.E. Lawrence & P.M. Duncan.
Paratype RMNH D 42653: 1 ♀; S Atlantic Ocean, St. Helena, off north coast; v.1983; leg. J.C. den Hartog.
Paratype RMNH D 42654: 1 ovigerous ♀; S Atlantic Ocean, St. Helena, near Barn Point, 15°55'08"S 5°39'12.5"W; depth 24 m; 17.ii.1983; leg. W.E. Lawrence & P.M. Duncan. Indicated as allotype.
Paratype RMNH D 42655: 2 ovigerous ♀♀; S Atlantic Ocean, St Helena, off north coast; v.1983; leg. J.C. den Hartog.

*Scyllarides roggeveeni* Holthuis, 1967

*Scyllarides squammosus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

*Scyllarides tridacnophaga* Holthuis, 1967
Holotype RMNH D 23023: 1 ♂; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, Eylath; 1965; leg. D. Friedmann, NS 1099.
Paratype RMNH D 23024: 1 ♂; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, Eylath; iv.1963; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn, NS 1208.
Paratype RMNH D 23152: 1 dry specimen; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, Eylath; 1960-1965; don. Ch. Lewinsohn.

*Scyllarides aurora* Holthuis, 1982
Paratype RMNH D 32624: 1 ♀; Japan; Mie Prefecture, Kii Peninsula, Wagu, 34°15'N 136°48'E; depth 10-30 m; from fishermen; 7.v.1979; leg. L.B. Holthuis.
Holotype RMNH D 33522: 1 ovigerous ♀; Hawaiian Islands, Oahu, off Berber’s Point, 21°18'N 158°07'W; depth 117-128 m; 19-20.iv.1971; leg. et don. T. Clarke.
Paratypes RMNH D 33523: 2 ♀♂; Hawaiian Islands, Oahu, off Berber’s Point, 21°18'N 158°07'W; depth 117-128 m; 19-20.iv.1971; leg. et don. T. Clarke.
Paratypes RMNH D 33524: 3 ♀♂, 2 ♀♀; Hawaiian Islands, Oahu, off Haleiwa, 21°36'N 158°06'N; depth 146 m; in fish trap; 18.xi.1970; leg. et don. T. Clarke.
Scyllarus batei arabicus Holthuis, 1960
Paratypes RMNH D 14594: 4 specimens; Gulf of Aden, 13°16’N 46°20’24”E - 13°16’36”N 46°14’E; depth 220 m; 7.v.1934; John Murray Exp. sta. 194; don BMNH.

Scyllarus bertaoldii Paulson, 1875
Syntype RMNH D 5518: 1 specimen, dry; China. Third variety of Scyllarus arctus (L.) de Haan, 1841. Scyllarus arctus (L.) var. c Herklots, 1861. Syntype of Scyllarus haanii Berthold, 1846. Syntype of Scyllarus bertholdii Paulson, 1875.

Scyllarus bicuspidatus (de Man, 1905)

Scyllarus caparti Holthuis, 1952
Paratype RMNH D 8617: 1 specimen; Angola, 13 miles W by S of Cuanza, 9°22’S 13°01’E; depth 50 m; bottom: sand, mud, rocks; 12-13.iv.1949; Mbizi Expedition, sta. 183; don. Museum Brussels.

Scyllarus chacei Holthuis, 1960
Paratypes RMNH D 13168: 1 δ, 1 ω; Surinam, NE of mouth of Coppena River, 6°52.5’N 55°53’W; bottom: mud, shell gravel; depth 49 m; 27.vi.1957; “Coquette” sta. 289.
Holotype RMNH D 13169: 1 specimen; Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne River, 20 miles offshore; depth 27 m; 29.iv-3.v.1957; Fifth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 13170: 1 δ, 1 ω; Surinam, off mouth of Suriname River, 6°23’N 55°05.5’W; depth 27 m; muddy bottom; 11.v.1957; “Coquette” sta. 2.
Paratypes RMNH D 13171: 3 δ δ, 2 ω ω; Surinam, off mouth of Suriname River, 6°25’N 55°05’W; depth 29 m; 11.v.1957; “Coquette” sta. 4.
Paratypes RMNH D 13172: 1 δ, 1 ω; Surinam, between mouth of Nickerie and Coppena River, 6°57’N 56°18’W; bottom: mud and shells; depth 53 m; 7.vii.1957; “Coquette” sta. 304.
Paratypes RMNH D 13173: 1 δ, 1 ω; Surinam, off mouth of Suriname River, 6°24’N 55°05’W; depth 27 m; bottom with shells; 11.v.1957; “Coquette” sta. 3.
Paratype RMNH D 13174: 1 ω; Surinam, off mouth of Suriname River, 6°24’N 55°02.5’W; depth 27 m; bottom: grey mud and shells; 11.v.1957; “Coquette” sta. 8.
Paratype RMNH D 13175: 1 δ; Surinam, off mouth of Coppena River, 6°51’N 55°49’W; depth 48 m; bottom: mud, sponges and shells; 26.vi.1957; “Coquette” sta. 286.
Paratype RMNH D 13176: 1 δ; Surinam, NE of mouth of Coppena River, 6°53’N 55°55’W; depth 49 m; bottom: mud and shells and coral; 27.vi.1957; “Coquette” sta. 290.
Paratype RMNH D 13177: 1 specimen; Surinam, between mouths of Coppena and Suriname Rivers, 6°47’N 55°40’W; bottom: mud and shells; depth 46 m; 26.vi.1957; “Coquette” sta. 283.
Paratype RMNH D 14595: 1 specimen; U.S.A., E coast of Florida off St. Augustine, 30°6.5’N 80°23.5’W; depth 26 fms; 27.iii.1940; “Pelican” sta. 201-1; don. U.S. National Museum, Washington.
Paratype RMNH D 14602: 1 specimen; U.S.A., off coast of W Florida, 28°50’N 85°06’W; depth 35 fms;
Scyllarus depressus (S.I. Smith, 1881).

Scyllarus kitawoirrorius Harada, 1962
Paratype RMNH D 30923: 1 specimen; Japan; Wakayama prefecture, Saikasaki, Kitan Channel; spring 1961; gillnets; don. E. Harada; living reared in the Misaki aquarium.

Scyllarus lewinsohni Holthuis, 1967
Holotype RMNH D 30931: 1♂; Israel, N of Eylath, Gulf of Aqaba; depth 22-25 fms; dredge; S.S. “La ‘merkhan” sta. 4; 6.ix.1966; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn NS. 1165.
Paratype RMNH D 30932: 1♀; Israel, N of Eylath, Gulf of Aqaba; depth 22-25 fms; dredge; S.S. “La ‘merkhan” sta. 4; 6.ix.1966; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn NS. 1164.

Scyllarus planorbis Holthuis, 1969
Paratypes RMNH D 25148: many specimens; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 9°40.0'N 76°01.5'W - 9°41'N 76°05.4'W; depth 45-54 m; 10' ottertrawl; 13.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 371; don. Inst. Marine Sci., Miami.
Paratypes RMNH D 25409: many specimens; off Suriname, 7°7'N 55°8'W - 7°7'N 55°5'W; depth 34-35 fms; 10' ottertrawl; 11.vii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 671; don. Inst. Marine Sci. Miami.
Paratypes RMNH D 25719: 30 specimens; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 10°20.7'N 75°39.1'W - 10°18.4'N 75°38.1'W; depth 33-36 fms; 10-foot ottertrawl; 1.viii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 796.
Paratypes RMNH D 25720: 15 specimens; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 9°31.3'N 76°15.4'W - 9°32.5'N 76°17'W; depth 56-58 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 365.
Paratypes RMNH D 25721: 5 specimens; off Caribbean coast of Panamá, 9°20.5'N 80°13.5'W - 9°19.6'N 80°15.5'W; depth 67-63 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 20.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 433.
Paratypes RMNH D 25722: 3 specimens; off Venezuela, 11°29'N 63°24.3'W - 11°30.0'N 63°23.9'W; depth 32 fms; 10-foot ottertrawl; 19.vii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 714.
Paratypes RMNH D 25723: 3 specimens; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 9°31.2'N 75°41.1'W - 9°31.2'N 75°38.6'W; depth 36 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 368.
Paratype RMNH D 25724: 1 specimen; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 9°40.0'N 76°01.5'W - 9°41'N 76°05.4'W; depth 45-54 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 371.
Paratypes RMNH D 25725: ca. 20 specimens; off Caribbean coast of Columbia, 9°37.9'N 75°50.4'W - 9°37.6'N 75°51.5'W; depth 36 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 370.
Paratypes RMNH D 25726: ca. 30 specimens; off Honduras, Gulf of Honduras, 15°59.5'N 86°05.5'W - 15°59.5'N 86°04'W; depth 19-26 fms; 10-foot ottertrawl; 21.iii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 624.
Paratypes RMNH D 25727: ca. 15 specimens; off Venezuela, 10°20'N 65°41'W - 10°22.2'N 65°41.8'W; depth 31-33 fms; 10-foot ottertrawl; 22.vi.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 731.
Paratypes RMNH D 25728: off Caribbean coast of Panamá, 9°08.5'N 80°29.5'W - 9°08.5'N 80°30.5'W; depth 20-26 fms; 10-foot ottertrawl; 20.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 435.
Paratypes RMNH D 25729: 5 specimens; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 8°38.9'N 77°13.2'W - 8°41.6'N 77°13.0'W; depth 54-60 m; 40-foot ottertrawl; 18.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 412.
Paratype RMNH D 25730: 1 specimen; off Honduras, Gulf of Honduras, 15°58.2'N 87°39'W - 15°56'N 87°33.5'W; depth 10-35 fms; 10-foot ottertrawl; 20.iii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 619.
Paratypes RMNH D 25731: 4 specimens; off British Guyana, 08°38'N 58°56'W - 08°35'N 58°51'W; depth 30-32 fms; 10-foot trynet; 16.vii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 696.

*Scyllarus* posteli Forest, 1963
Holotype RMNH D 8556: 1 ovigerous ♀; Congo, 8 miles WSW of Pointe Noire, 4°53'S 11°43'E; depth 70 m; bottom: mud; 29.iii.1949; Mbizi Exp. sta. A.S.168; don. Museum Brussels.
Paratypes RMNH D 18356: 2 ♀♂; West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, 8 miles WSW of Pointe Noire, 4°53'S 11°43'E; muddy bottom; depth 70 m; 29.iii.1949; “Mbizi”, sta. A.S. 168; don. Museum Brussels. Holotype from this lot.

*Scyllarus pumilus* Nobili, 1905
Neotype RMNH D 24161: 1 specimen; Eritrea, Dahlak Archipelago, Entedebir Island, Manta Cliff between Landing Bay and Ras Papenfuss; depth 0-5 m; Pro-noxfish; 7.iv.1962; don. Israel South Red Sea Expedition 1962, no. 1459. Neotype designated by Holthuis, 1968b: 295.

*Scyllarus subarctus* Crosnier, 1970
Paratype RMNH D 30937: 1 ♂; off Angola, 17°13' S 11°27'E; depth 155 m; dredge; temp. 13.82°C; 24.iii.1968; “Undaunted” 6801, sta. 105.

*Scyllarus timidus* Holthuis, 1960
Paratypes RMNH D 6228: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♂; Philippines, Sulu Archipelago, Basilan Strait, 6°58'N 121°52.5'E; dredge; depth 72-80 m; 5.ix.1929; Snellius Exp., sta. 60°.
Holotype RMNH D 14507: 1 ♂; Philippines, Sulu Archipelago, Basilan Strait 6°58'N 121°52.5'E; dredge; depth 72-80 m; 5.ix.1929; Snellius Exp., sta 60°.

*Scyllarus umbilicatus* Holthuis, 1977
Paratype RMNH D 20143: 1 ♂; Australia, New South Wales, Port Stephen, off Broughton Island; depth 48-57 fms; mud; vii; leg. A.A. Racek; trawler “Challenge”; don. Australian Museum, no. P. 14044.

**Family Synaxidae Bate, 1881**

*Palinurellus* wieneckii (de Man, 1881)
Holotype RMNH D 965: 1 specimen; Indonesia, S. Sumatra, Rat Island (= Pulau Tikus) near Benkoeleen; leg. G.J. Wienecke, 1865; holotype of *Araeosternus wieneckii* de Man, 1881.
Infraordo Anomura H. Milne Edwards, 1832
Superfamilia Coenobitoidea Dana, 1851
Familia Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892

*Aniculus erythraeus* Forest, 1984
Paratype RMNH D 14931: 1 ♂; Red Sea, Saudi-Arabia, Jiddah; 1958; leg. R.O. Plas; don. A.W. Lacourt.

*Aniculus miyakei* Forest, 1984
Paratype RMNH D 921 (Herklots, 1861: 37, as *Pagurus aniculus* Fabricius): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
Paratypes RMNH D 23155 (? Herklots, 1861: 37, as *Pagurus Aniculus* Fabricius): 2 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1835; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

*Aniculus retipes* Lewinsohn, 1982
Holotype RMNH D 33781: 1 specimen; Red Sea, Sinai peninsula, Marsa Bareika, NE of Ras Muhammad; depth 3-6 m; 16.X.1979; don. Zool. Museum Tel-Aviv; sta. NS. 18715.

*Calcinus latens* (Randall, 1840)
Holotype RMNH D 922: 1 specimen; Red Sea, Saudi Arabia, Jiddah (= Djeddah); 1881; leg. J.A. Kruyt.
Holotype of *Calcinus intermedius* de Man, 1881.

*Calcinus minutus* Buitendijk, 1937
Syntypes RMNH D 3965: 12 specimens; Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Islands, Kera near Timor; 11-13.XI.1929; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntypes RMNH D 3966: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi Latu; 23-27.IV.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntypes RMNH D 3967: 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Indonesia, Talaud Islands, Karakelong, Beo; 14-21.VI.1930; depth 6-10 m; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntype RMNH D 34797: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi Latu; 23-27 IV.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930; host of paratype of *Peltogaster latentus* van Baal, 1937, coll. H. Boschma no. 769.

*Clibanarius bimaculatus* (de Haan, 1849)
♀ Holotype or syntype RMNH D 3863 (Herklots, 1861: 38, as *Pagurus bimaculatus* de Haan): 1 ♀; In *Peristernia nassatula* (Lamarck, 1822). Locality unknown. The only specimen of this seemingly very rare species present in the collection, and according to Buitendijk (1937: 264) "this specimen agrees in every peculiarity with de Haan's description and figures". It could be a type of which the locality label got lost. However, this is a female, and de Haan stated clearly "Femina deest". It may be that de Haan mistook the sex of his specimen. The mollusc inhabited by this specimen belongs to *Peristernia nassatula*, a fasciolariid gastropod with a very wide distribution throughout the Indo-West Pacific including Japan.

*Clibanarius boschmai* Buitendijk, 1937
Syntypes RMNH D 3839: 2 ♂♂; Indonesia, Paternoster Islands, Aloang; 8.II.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntype RMNH D 3840: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Paternoster Islands, Aloang; 8.II.1930; reef and shore; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntypes RMNH D 3841: 11 specimens; Indonesia, Leti Island near Timor; 31.X.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntypes RMNH D 3842: 9 specimens; Indonesia, Kisar Island near Timor; 2.XI.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

*Clibanarius demani* Buitendijk, 1937
Syntype RMNH D 1411: 1 specimen; vend. Museum Godeffroy, 1887.
Clibanarius fonticola McLaughlin & Murray, 1990
Paratype RMNH D 38111: 1 ♂; Republic of Vanuatu, Espirito Santo, Mattevalu, ca. 8 km N of Luganville (ca. 15°25'S 167°10'E); 31.x.1988; coll. T. Murray; don P.A. McLaughlin.

Clibanarius foresti Holthuis, 1959
Holotype RMNH D 12588: 1 specimen; off Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne du River, ca. 20 miles offshore; depth 35 m; 8-12.iv.1957; second Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratype RMNH D 14121: 1 specimen; off Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne River, 20 miles offshore; depth 15 fms; 29.iv-3.v.1957; fifth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratype RMNH D 14122: 1 specimen; off Surinam, off mouth of Surinam River, 6°22'N 55°03.5'W; bottom: mud; depth 13 fms; 4.v.1957; “Coquette” sta. 157.
Paratype RMNH D 14123: 1 specimen; off Surinam, near lightship “Suriname Rivier”; depth 7 m; 3.v.1957; fifth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratype RMNH D 14124: 1 specimen; 15 miles N of Lightship “Suriname Rivier”; depth 10 fms; 3.v.1957; fifth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratype RMNH D 14125: 1 specimen; 20 miles off Surinam coast, between mouths of Nickerie and Coppenaime Rivers; depth 15 fms; 15-20.iv.1957; third Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 14126: 6 specimens; off coast of Surinam, 20 miles NNW of mouth of Coppenaime River; depth 17 fms; 1-5.iv.1957; first Cruise of “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 14127: 10 specimens; off coast of Surinam, between mouths of Coppenaime and Surinam River, 6°18'N 55°26'; bottom: mud and shells; depth 10 fms; 6.vi.1957; “Coquette” sta. 166.

Clibanarius inaequalis (de Haan, 1849)
Holotype RMNH D 23171 (Herklots, 1861: 38, as Pagurus Inaequalis de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1835; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Holotype of Pagurus inaequalis de Haan, 1849.

Clibanarius laevimanus Buitendijk, 1937
Syntypes RMNH D 3804: 17 specimens; Indonesia, NE Borneo (= Kalimantan), Marathea; reef; 14-18.viii.1929; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntypes RMNH D 3805: 4 specimens; Indonesia, Sula Islands, Tawitawi, Bongao; 16.ix.1929; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.
Syntypes RMNH D 3806: 5 specimens; Indonesia, Aru Islands, near Manumbai; 11-14.x.1929; shore. Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

Clibanarius longitarsus (de Haan, 1849)
Lectotype RMNH D 23176 (Herklots, 1861: 38, as Pagurus Longitarsus de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1835; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of Pagurus longitarsus de Haan, 1849. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 272, fig. 71.

Clibanarius longitarsus unicolor Buitendijk, 1937
Syntypes RMNH D 3797: 2 ♂♂; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Mamudju; reef and shore; 4-5.viii.1929; Snellius Expedition.
Syntype RMNH D 3798: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Aru islands, near Manumbai; 11-14.x.1929; Snellius Expedition.
Syntype RMNH D 3799: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, Haruku near Ambon; shore or reef; 3-7.v.1930; Snellius Expedition.
Clibanarius merguiensis de Man, 1888  
Syntype RMNH D 1405: 1 specimen; Burma (= Myanmar), Mergui Archipelago, King Island Bay; 25.xi.1881-13.iv.1882; leg. J Anderson.

Clibanarius padavensis de Man, 1888  
Syntype RMNH D 1410: 1 specimen; Burma (= Myanmar), Andaman Sea, Mergui Archipelago, King Island Bay; 25.xi.1881-13.iv.1882; leg. J. Anderson, 1886.

Clibanarius sennelius Buitendijk, 1937  
Holotype RMNH D 3838: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Islands, Flores, Endeh; 6-8.xi.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

Dardanus fucosus Biffar & Provenzano, 1972  
Paratypes RMNH D 28893: 1 δ, 1 ♂; off Caribbean coast of Panama, 09°00.1'N 80°45.8'W - 08°59.7'N 80°46.7'W; depth 54 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 20.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 437. In original publication station incorrectly indicated as no. 434.

Dardanus impressus (de Haan, 1849)  
Lectotype RMNH D 23185 (Herklots, 1861: 37, as Pagurus Impressus de Haan): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1835; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger; in shell of Babylonia japonica Reeve. Lectotype of Pagurus impressus de Haan, 1849, and lectotype of Pagurus latimanus de Haan, 1849. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 277, fig. 75a.  
Paralectotypes RMNH D 23186 (Herklots, 1861: 37, as Pagurus Impressus de Haan): 2 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1835; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Pagurus impressus de Haan, 1849, and paralectotypes of Pagurus latimanus de Haan, 1849.

Dardanus rufus Buitendijk, 1937  
Holotype RMNH D 2529: 1 δ; Indonesia, Karimoendjawa (= Karimunjawa), 05°52'S 110°26'E; 1906; leg. E. Jacobson.

Diogenes edwardsii (de Haan, 1849)  

Paguristes angustitheca McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974  
Paratype RMNH D 28988: 1 specimen; off French Guyana, 5°26'N 52°12'W; depth 23 fms; 10-foot ottertrawl; 8.vii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 648.  
Paratypes RMNH D 28989: 5 specimens; off French Guyana, 6°7’N 53°39’W; depth 14 fms; 10-foot trawl; 9.vii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 655.

Paguristes eremita rubropictus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892  

Paguristes erythrops Holthuis, 1967  
Holotype RMNH D 12482: 1 specimen; off Surinam, between mouths of Coppename and Suriname Rivers, 6°42’N 55°38’W; depth 24 fms; bottom: mud and fine shells; 20.vii.1957; “Coquette” sta. 318.

Paguristes fagei Forest, 1959  
Paguristes hernancortezii McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 28985: 2 specimens; Gulf of Mexico, 26°24'N 83°43'W; depth 240 feet; dredge; 5.i.x.1966; M.V. 'Hernan Cortez' sta. M. 31; leg. B. Presley; don. Marine Research Lab. St. Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A.

Paguristes inconstans McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 29538: 2 ♀♂; U.S.A., S of Florida, Florida Straits, 24°00'N 80°25'W; depth 165-219 m; 3.xi.1960; "Silver Bay" sta. 2447.
Paratype RMNH D 29539: 1 specimen; U.S.A., S of Florida, Florida Straits, 24°08'N 80°08'W; depth 253 m; 3.xi.1960; "Silver Bay" sta. 2445.
Paratypes RMNH D 29540: 2 specimens; E of Mexico, 21°07'N 86°21'W; depth 156-205 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 15.iii.1968; "Pillsbury" sta. 598.

Paguristes invisiscalarus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 28987: 2 specimens; U.S.A., Florida, Ragged Key; xi.1964; don. Institute of Marine Sciences, Miami, Florida, via P.A. McLaughlin.

Paguristes lapillatus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paratype RMNH D 29545: 1 specimen; off Honduras, 15°56.3'N 87°32.2'W - 15°56.1' 87°30.0'W; 40-foot ottertrawl; 20.iii.1968; depth 45-63 m; "Pillsbury" sta. 621.

Paguristes latilavus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 29541: 2 specimens; Carribean coast of Colombia, 11°16.9'N 74°17.0'W - 11°19.7'N 74°19.7'W; depth 164-172 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 31.vii.1968; "Pillsbury" sta. 785.
Paratype RMNH D 29542: 1 specimen; N of Dominican Republic, 19°57.5'N 71°05'W; depth 275-348 m; 14.x.1963; "Silver Bay" sta. 5161.

Paguristes limonensis McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 29546: 4 specimens; Panama, Caribbean coast, W side of Limon Bay, Pulpit Point; 4.vii.1966; Pro-noxfish; "Pillsbury" sta. 319.

Paguristes lysini A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier 1893,
Syntype RMNH D 1660: 1 specimen; West Indies, off Grenada, 11°25'0"N 62°04'15"W; 96 fms; bottom coral and broken shells; 27.ii.2879; Blake Expedition, sta. 253; don. Museum Paris.

Paguristes oxepthalmus Holthuis, 1959
Holotype RMNH D 12586: 1 ovigerous ♀; off Surinam, ca 20 miles NNW of the mouth of the Coppenesame River; depth 31 m; 1-5.iv.1957; First Cruise "Coquette".
Paratype RMNH D 12727: 1 ♀; off Surinam, NNW of the mouth of Marowijne River, 20 miles offshore; depth 15 fms; 29.iv-3.v.1957; Fifth Cruise "Coquette".
Paratype RMNH D 12728: 1 specimen; off Surinam, NE of mouth of Suriname River, 6°51'N 54°53.5'W; depth 51 m; bottom: mud and shells; 12.v.1957; "Coquette" sta. 32.
Paratype RMNH D 14876: 1 ♂; Surinam, NE of mouth of Suriname River, 6°28'N 54°57.5'W; bottom: shells; depth 17 fms; 11.v.1957; "Coquette" sta. 20.

Paguristes paraguanensis McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 29543: 2 specimens; off Surinam, 06°39'N 55°15'W - 06°43'N 55°20'W; 10-foot trawl-net; 10.vii.1968; depth 33 m; "Pillsbury" sta. 669.
Paratypes RMNH D 29544: 7 specimens; off Venezuela Caribbean coast, 11°01.8'N 65°34.2'W - 11°01.0'N 65°36.3'W; 10-foot ottertrawl; 22.vii.1968; depth 60-67 m; "Pillsbury" sta. 734.

Paguristes perplexus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974
Paratypes RMNH D 19788: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Brazil, São Paulo State, Ubatuba, Anchieta Island, Palmas Cove;
Paratype RMNH D 20972: 1 juvenile; Brazil, São Paulo State, Ubatuba, 135 km NE of Santos, Anorinha Rock; depth 1 m; 23.ii.1962; sample 05, sta. 6(7)III; leg. L. Forneris; don. Inst. Oceanogr. São Paulo.
Paratype RMNH D 20973: 1 δ; Brazil, São Paulo State, Ubatuba, 135 km NE of Santos, Anchieta Island, Palmas Cove; 28.ii.1962, no. 15; sta. 6(4)IV; leg. L. Forneris; don. Inst. Oceanogr. São Paulo.
Paratypes RMNH D 22323: 6 specimens; Brazil, São Paulo, ca. 18 km NE of Santos, Ubatuba, Anchieta Island; 26.ii.1963; sta. 2(4)vii. L. Forneris.
Paratypes RMNH D 28986: many specimens; off French Guyana, 6°7'N 52°19'W; depth 46-50 fms; 10-foot trynet; 8.vii.1968; /Tillsbury/, sta. 650.

Petrochirus californicus Bouvier, 1895
Syntype RMNH D 1412: 1 specimen; Mexico, Baja California, Bay of La Paz; 1893-1998; leg. L. Diquet, don. Museum Paris, 1898.

Trizopagurus shebae Lewinsohn, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 24746: 1 δ; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, Elath; depth 30-50 fms; 5.ix.1966; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn, NS. 1156.

Superfamilia Paguroidea Latreille, 1803
Familia Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819

Hapalogaster dentata (de Haan, 1844)

Lithodes santolla (Molina, 1782)

Lithodes unicornis Macpherson, 1984
Holotype RMNH D 35573: 1 specimen; SW Africa, off Namibia, Valdivia Bank, 24°43'75"S 6°24'29"E; depth 934 m; mud; 22.v.1982; "Valdivia" 1 sta. P-12; don. E. Macpherson.

Neolithodes diomedeae (Benedict, 1894)
Paratype RMNH D 36581: 1 specimen; Chile, Archipelago de Los Chonos, off Bahia Anna Pink, 45°35'S, 75°55'W; depth 1050 fms; "Albatross" 2788; 11.ii.1888; don. U.S.N.M. 18527. Paralectotype of Lithodes diomedeae Benedict, 1894.

Paralomis africana Macpherson, 1982

Paralomis histrix (de Haan, 1844)
Familia Paguridae Latreille, 1803

Agaricochirus acanthinus McLaughlin, 1982

Anapagurus adriaticus Garcia Gomez, 1994
Holotype RMNH D 42360: 1 δ; Italy, Adriatic Sea, off Isole Tremiti, 42°27.7'N 15°48'E; depth 83 m; 9.vii.1972; leg. C. Froglia.
Paratype RMNH D 13742: 1 δ; Mediterranean, Israel, Haifa Bay; depth 79 m; 5.iv.1955; leg. E. Gilat (= E. Gottlieb).

Anapagurus alboranensis Garcia Gomez, 1994
Paratypes RMNH D 19367: 1 δ, 1 ?; Adriatic Sea, Croatia, off Rovinj; depth 30 m; 2.vi.1962.

Anapagurus bicorniger A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
Syntypes RMNH D 1658: 2 ♀ ♂; Portugal, some miles S of Cabo de São Vicente, 36°53'N 10°52'W (of Paris, is 08°32'W of Greenwich); depth 99 m; mud and shells; 6.vi.1883; "Talisman" sta. 2.

Australeremus laurentae McLaughlin & Gunn, 1992
Paratypes RMNH D 40431: 2 specimens; New Zealand, Hawkes Bay, Bare Island, 39°49'S 177°02'E; depth 15 m; 13.xii.1990; coll. C. Duffy; donated by the New Zealand Department of Conservation through P.A. McLaughlin.

Catapaguroides microps A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
♀ Syntype RMNH D 1662: 1 specimen; 44°6'N 90°29'30"W; "Travailleur" sta. 32; depth 550 m; 13.vii.1882; Museum Paris.

Cestopagurus pectinipes Lewinsohn, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 24748: 1 δ; Eritrea, Dahlak Archipelago, Red Sea, 15°32'30"N 40°23'E; depth 60 fms; 19.x.1965; leg. L. Fishelson; don. Ch. Lewinsohn.

Lophopagurus foresti McLaughlin & Gunn, 1992
Paratype RMNH D 1661: 1 δ; New Zealand, Cook Strait (incorrectly labeled Stewart Island); don. Museum Paris. Paratype of Lophopagurus foresti and paralectotype of Eupagurus thompsoni Filhol. The specimen sent by the Paris Museum to the Leiden Museum as a "cotype" of Eupagurus thompsoni was provided with the incorrect locality indication "Ile Stewart" (= Stewart Island, S New Zealand). Lectotype of Eupagurus thompsoni was selected by McLaughlin & Gunn, 1992: 47.

Lophopagurus nodulosus McLaughlin & Gunn, 1992
Paratypes RMNH D 40429: 2 specimens; "Eltanin" Cruise 25, Sta. 368, 43°16'S 175°23'E; depth 84 m; 19.xii.1966; donated by the Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center through P.A. McLaughlin.

Manucoplanus spinulosus (Holthuis, 1959)
Holotype RMNH D 11981: 1 specimen; Surinam, 20 miles N of the coast, between mouth of Nickerie and Coppenam Rivers; depth 27 m; 15-20.iv.1957; third Cruise "Coquette"; Holotype of Pylopagurus spinulosus Holthuis, 1959.

Nematopagurus diadema Lewinsohn, 1969
Holotype RMNH D 24747: 1 δ; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, Elath; depth 34-44 fms; 7.ix.1966; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn, NS. 1195.
Nematopagurus longicornis A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
Syntype RMNH D 1659: 1 specimen; Spain, NE of Barquero, 44°4'30"N 9°27'30"W (of Paris, = 7°7'6"W of Greenwich); “Travailleaur”, sta. 23; depth 411 m; 12.vii.1882; don. Museum Paris, in 1899.

Paguritta corallica Lewinsohn, 1978
Holotype RMNH D 31900: 1 ♂; Australia, Queensland, Great Barrier Reef, Heron Island; depth 10 m; from coral Astreopora myriophthalma. (Lamarck, 1816); 1.vii.1975; leg. Neville Coleman; don. H. Schumacher.
Paratypes RMNH D 31901: 2 ♂♂; Australia, Queensland, Great Barrier Reef; depth 10 m; from coral Astreopora myriophthalma (Lamarck, 1816); 1.vii.1975; leg. Neville Coleman; don. H. Schumacher.

Paguritta morgani McLaughlin & Lemaire, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 25575: many specimens; Philippines, Mindanao, Bitago Beach, 10 km W of Zamboanga; 16.iii.1968; leg. A.H. Banner; living in small rounded tapering holes in living coral (Montipora sp.); coral growing as flat sheet, holes about 1/4" diam. and 1.5" long, often curving towards closed end.

Pagurixus festinus MacLaughlin & Haig, 1984

Pagurixus jerviensis MacLaughlin & Haig, 1984
Paratypes RMNH D 35568: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Australia, New South Wales, Jervis Bay, Boat Harbour; depth 12-15 m; 25.v.1980; leg. J.C. Markham.

Pagurus alatus (Fabricius, 1775)

Pagurus annexus McLaughlin & Haig, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 38107: 4 specimens; Mexico, Bahia Chacahua; “Velero” III sta. 765-38, depth 10-20 m; 9.i.1938; don. Allan Hancock Foundation through J. Haig.

Pagurus arenisaxatilis Harvey & McLaughlin, 1991

Pagurus boraustraliensis Morgan, 1991
Paratype RMNH D 38341: 2 specimens; Australia, Western Australia, W of Buffon Island (= 14°53'S 124°43'E); depth 3-22 m; 23.vii.1988; leg. G.J. Morgan sta. 85 (Ex. WAM 107-89).

Pagurus carolinensis McLaughlin, 1975

Pagurus conformis de Haan, 1849

Pagurus filholi (de Man, 1887)
Holotype RMNH D 914: 1 ♂; Australia, New South Wales, Sydney; leg. R. Schütte. Holotype of Eupagurus filholi? Paratype of Pagurus minutus Hess, 1865 (see list of contributors under Museum Göttingen).

*Pagurus gymnodactylus* Lemaitre, 1982
Paratypes RMNH D 34968: 3 specimens; U.S.A., Florida, Anclote Anchorage; 17.i.1976; don. P.A. McLaughlin.

*Pagurus nanodes* Haig & Harvey, 1991

*Pagurus nesiotes* Haig & McLaughlin, 1991
Paratypes RMNH D 38105: 3 specimens; Galapagos Islands, Santa Cruz (= Indefatigable) Island, W side Academy Bay; 10-25 feet depth; 25-27.viii.1976; don. Allan Hancock Foundation, Univ. of Southern California, through J. Haig.

*Pagurus protuberocarpus* McLaughlin, 1982
Paratype RMNH D 34977: 1 specimen; Caribbean Sea, 12°09'N 69°49'W; depth 34-36 m; 27.vii.1968: "Pillsbury" sta. 759; don. P.A. MacLaughlin.

*Phimochirus holthuisi* (Provenzano, 1961)
Paratype RMNH D 12268: 1 ♂; off Surinam, off mouth of Coppename River, 6°53'N 55°55'W; bottom: mud, shells and coral; depth 49 m; 27.vi.1957; "Coquette" sta. 290. Paratype of *Pylopagurus holthuisi* Provenzano, 1961.
Paratype RMNH D 14906: 1 ♀; Surinam, NE of mouth of Surinam river, 6°49.5'N 54°54'W; bottom: hard mud and shells; depth 48 m; 12.v.1957; "Coquette" sta. 30. Paratype of *Pylopagurus holthuisi* Provenzano, 1961.

*Spiropagurus fimbriatus* Lewinsohn, 1982
Holotype RMNH D 33782: 1 specimen; Red Sea, Sinai peninsula, off Wadi Murach; depth 40-45 fms; 9.x.1969; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn; sta. 36; don. Zool. Museum Tel Aviv, sta. NS. 7301.

**Familia Parapaguridae Smith, 1882**

*Parapagurodes hartae* McLaughlin & Jensen, 1994

*Parapagurodes laurentae* McLaughlin & Haig, 1973
Paratypes RMNH D 29206: 2 specimens; U.S.A., California, SE of Santa Catalina Island, 33°16'00"N 118°13'55"W; depth 187-205 m; 24.vii.1952; "Velero IV", sta. 2136-52.
Paratypes RMNH D 29207: 5 specimens; U.S.A., California, Santa Catalina Island, 2.5 miles SE of Seal Rocks, 33°16'20"N 118°15'20"W; depth 159-174 m; 25.x.1941; "Velero III", sta. 1429-41.

*Parapagurodes makarovi* McLaughlin & Haig, 1973
Paratypes RMNH D 29204: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; U.S.A., California, Santa Rosa Island, 16.5 miles SSE of East
Paragrapheus abyssorum (Filhol, 1885)

Paragrapheus andrei Macpherson, 1983
Paratypes RMNH D 35833: 3 specimens; off Namibia, SW Africa, 25°29.12'S 6°4.8'E; depth 908 m; Hard clay. 17.v.1982. “Valdivia” I sta P.2; don. E. Macpherson. This station is not mentioned in the original description of Macpherson (1984: 81).

Paragrapheus hobbiti Macpherson, 1983
Paratypes RMNH D 35566: 4 specimens; off Namibia, SW Africa, 26°11'S 6°19'E; depth 234-242 m; bottom with silicasponges; 21.v.1982; “Valdivia” I sta P.7; don. E. Macpherson.

Sympagurus acinos Lemaitre, 1989
Paratype RMNH D 42097: 1 specimen; U.S.A., Bahama Islands, 23°50.5'N 76°49'W; depth 1271 m; 8.iii.1973; R/V “Columbus Iselin” sta. 79.
Paratype RMNH D 42098: 1 specimen; U.S.A., Bahama Islands, 23°40'N 77°01.7'W; depth 1360 m; 22.ix.1973; R/V “Columbus Iselin” sta. 110.
Paratypes RMNH D 42099: 2 specimens; U.S.A., Bahama Islands, 23°32.5'N 77°09.9'W; depth 1342 m; 6.ii.1974; R/V “Columbus Iselin” sta. 163.
Paratype RMNH D 42100: 1 specimen; U.S.A., Bahama Islands, 23°38'N 77°17.2'W; depth 1523 m; 7.ii.1974; R/V “Columbus Iselin” sta. 167.
Paratype RMNH D 42101: 1 specimen; U.S.A., Bahama Islands, 23°38.7'N 76°45.2'W; depth 1332 m; 1.xi.1974; R/V “Columbus Iselin” sta. 252.
Paratype RMNH D 42102: 1 specimen; U.S.A., Bahama Islands, 23°48.5'N 77°05.2'W; depth 1366 m; 4.iv.1975; R/V “Columbus Iselin” sta. 304.

Sympagurus gracilipes A. Milne-Edwards, 1891
Syntypes RMNH D 1725: 2 specimens; 22°52'N 19°43'W (of Paris = 17°23'6"W of Greenwich); “Talisman” Exp. sta. 85; depth 830 m; 12.vii.1883; don. Museum Paris.

Superfamilia Galatheoidea Samouelle, 1819
Familia Chirostylidae Ortmann, 1892

Gastroptychus cavimirus Baba, 1977
Holotype RMNH D 31282: 1 ovigerous ?; N Peru, off Tumbes, 3°43'S 81°07'W; depth 388 m; 16.xii.1968; coll. O. Tabeta.

Ureptychus anabilis Baba, 1979
Holotype RMNH D 31506: 1 d; New Caledonia, off Noumea, outside Réchef Mtere; depth 30 m; 23.vii.1971; leg. A.G. Humes and R.C. Halverson, no 1685; found among Siphonogorgia variabilis (Hickson) id. by J. Verseveldt.

Ureptychus nitidus concolor (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894)
Familia Galatheidae Samouelle, 1819

Galathea rufipes A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894
Syntype RMNH D 1647: 1 specimen; Cape Verde Islands, near La Praya; "Talisman" sta. 103; depth 150-275 m; red coral bottom; 23.vii.1883; don. Museum Paris.

Munida curvimanus A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894
Syntypes RMNH D 1664: 3 specimens; West Africa, Morocco, off Cap Blanc, 33°16’N 11°13’W (of Paris = 8°52’36" W of Greenwich); "Talisman" sta. 23; 15.vi.1883; depth 120 m; don. Museum Paris.

Munida perarmata A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894
Syntype RMNH D 1646: 1 specimen; SW France, Bay of Biscay, 43°40’35"N 4°35’20"W (of Paris = 2°15’6"W of Greenwich); "Travailleur" sta. 10; depth 946 m; 19.vii.1880; don. Museum Paris.

Munidopsis snelliusea Baba, 1977
Holotype RMNH D 30350: 1 δ; Indonesia, Moluccas, Manipa Strait between Buru and Ceram, 2°51’0”S 128°48’0”E; depth 200 m; dredge; 28.iv.1930. Snellius Exp. sta. 253*.

Pleuroncodes monodon (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Familia Porcellanidae Haworth, 1825

Neopisoma neglectum Wedging, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 36473: 2 δ δ, 1 ovigerous ♀; Grenada, White Bay; beachrock; depth 0-0.5 m; 26.i.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 1389.
Paratypes RMNH D 36474: 1 δ, 1 juvenile; Netherlands Antilles, St. Martin, Point Blanche Peninsula; rocky coast with calcareous algae, in heavy surf; 21.ii.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 1120.
Paratypes RMNH D 36475: 2 δ δ, 1 ovigerous ♀; Netherlands Antilles, St. Martin, Point Blanche Bay, E side; beachrock and rock debris; depth 0-0.5 m; 5.vi.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 1399.
Paratypes RMNH D 36476: 2 δ δ, 5 ♀ ♀; Columbia, Napu, Gulf of Uraba; intertidal; in Vermetus reef. -x.1977; leg. B. Weding.

Neopisoma orientale Weding, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 18878: 1 δ, 2 ovigerous ♀; West Indies, N coast of Trinidad, Maracas Bay; 17.vi.1961; leg. I. Kristensen.
Holotype RMNH D 18879: 1 δ; West Indies, N coast of Trinidad, Blanchisseuse Bay; 18.vi.1961; leg. I. Kristensen.
Paratypes RMNH D 36472: 1 δ, 1 ovigerous ♂; West Indies, N coast of Trinidad, N coast, Blanchisseuse Bay; 18.vi.1961; leg. I. Kristensen.

Piterololites dissimulatus Gore, 1983
Paratypes RMNH D 35514: 3 specimens; Netherlands West Indies, Curacao, beach of Marie Pompoen near Willemstad; 26.xii.1956; between rocks; leg. L.B. Holthuis no. 1028.
Paratypes RMNH D 35515: 4 specimens; Netherlands West Indies, Curacao, entrance of Piscadera-baai; depth 0-1.5 m; sand, muddy sand and stones, algae, sponges etc.; 12.xi-xii.1956; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 1002.
Paratypes RMNH D 35516: 5 specimens; Netherlands West Indies, Curacao, entrance of Fuikbaai; overgrown stones; depth 0-1 m; 13.i.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 1051.
Paratype RMNH D 35517: 1 specimen; Netherlands West Indies, Curacao, entrance of Santa Martha-baai near St. Nicolaas; 4.ii.1957, from coralheads; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 1083.
**Petrolisthes indicus** de Man, 1893  
Holotype RMNH D 1651: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Islands, Flores, Endeh; 1891; leg. H.F.C. ten Kate.

**Petrolisthes japonicus** (de Haan, 1849)  
Paralectotypes RMNH D 23148 (Herklots, 1861: 36, as *Porcellana japonica* de Haan): 7 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1835; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Porcellana japonica* de Haan, 1849.

**Petrolisthes tenkatei** de Man, 1893  
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1643: 6 specimens; Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Islands, Flores, Endeh; ii-ix.1891; leg. H.F.C. ten Kate. Paralectotype of *Petrolisthes Tenkatei* de Man, 1893.  
Lectotype RMNH D 2604: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Islands, Flores, Endeh; ii-ix.1891; leg. H.F.C. ten Kate; coll. J.G. de Man. Lectotype of *Petrolisthes Tenkatei* de Man, 1893.

**Porcellanella picta** Stimpson, 1858  
"Types" RMNH D 23061: 2 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Types of *Poedarus kuhlii* de Haan, MS.

Porcellanidae indet.  
"Types" RMNH D 45520: 5 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Types of *Porcellana pumila* de Haan, MS.

**Superfamilia Hippoidea Latreille, 1825**  
**Familia Albunelidae** Stimpson, 1858

**Albunea steinitzii** Holthuis, 1958  
Holotype RMNH D 11847: 1 specimen; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, Israel, near Elath; ix.1952; leg. L. Fishelson and Ch. Lewinsohn, N.S./117.

**Austrolepidopa schmitti** Efford & Haig, 1968  
Paratypes RMNH D 32381: 2 ♀; Australia, Queensland, Noosa Head, mouth of Tewantin River; 8.viii.1922; coll. A.A. Livingstone.

**Lepidopa californica** Efford, 1971  
Paratypes RMNH D 4924: ca. 8 specimens; U.S.A., California, La Jolla; x-xi.1925; leg. H. Boschma.  
Paratypes RMNH D 14638: 3 specimens; U.S.A., California, Corona del Mar; 16.i.1938; leg. G.E. & N. MacGinitie.

**Lepidopa dexterae** Abele & Efford, 1972  
Paratypes RMNH D 28572: 2 ♀; Panama, Canal Zone, Carribean coast of Panama, Shimmy Beach, near Fort Sherman; intertidal sandy beach; 21.i.1971; leg. G. Abele & T.A. Biffar, no. L.G.A. 71-2.

**Parabunea manihinei** Serène, 1977  
Paratype RMNH D 29067: 1 specimen; Seychelles, Coetivy Island, 7°08'S 56°16'E; 21 ii.1972; "Manihine" Cruise 336, sta. 40.; D6; leg. A.J. Bruce.

**Zygopa michaelis** Holthuis, 1961  
Holotype RMNH D 14501: 1 specimen; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao, Sint Michiels Baai; sand dredged from bottom of bay; depth ca. 4 m; 18-18.1957; leg. J.S. Zaneveld & L.B. Holthuis, no. 1044.  
Paratypes RMNH D 14502: 4 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao, Sint Michiels Baai; sand dredged from bottom of bay; depth ca. 4 m; 18.18.1957; leg. J.S. Zaneveld & L.B. Holthuis, no. 1044.
**Familia Hippidae Latreille, 1825**

_Emerita holthuisi_ Sankolli, 1965
Syntypes RMNH D 16361: 2 specimens; India, Marashtra, Bhati-Mirya near Ratnagiri; beach with white sand; 21.xi.1959; leg. K.N. Sankolli.

_Hippa carinicaulis_ Holthuis & Manning, 1970
Holotype RMNH D 22660: 1 specimen; West Africa, N coast of Annobon, SE of Ambo, near Islota de la Piramida; sandy beach, in surf; Pro-noxfish; 19.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 273.
Paratypes RMNH D 22661: ca 10 specimens; West Africa, NE coast of Annobon, sandy beach between Punta Yogo and Punta Pedrinha; 19.v.1965; Pro-noxfish; "Pillsbury" sta. 271.
Paratypes RMNH D 22662: many specimens; West Africa, N coast of Annobon, SE of Ambo, sandy beach near Isla de la Piramida; in surf; Pro-noxfish; 19.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 273.
Paratypes RMNH D 22663: many specimens; Nigeria, harbour of Lagos, sandy beach just outside western jetty; Pro-noxfish; 9.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 224.

_Hippa celaeno_ (de Man, 1896)
Syntypes RMNH D 1751: ca 300 specimens; Indo-Pacific; locality unknown. Syntypes of _Remipes celaeno_ de Man, 1896.

**Infraordo Brachyura Latreille, 1803**

_Sectio Dromiacea de Haan, 1833_

_Superfamilia Dromioidea de Haan, 1833_

**Familia Dromiidae de Haan, 1833**

_Cryptodromia globosa_ Lewinsohn, 1977
Holotype RMNH D 31377: 1 ♀; Eritrea, Dahlak Archipelago, 15°32'30"N 40°23'E; depth 60 fms; 19.x.1965; Israel South Red Sea Expedition no. 3550.
Paratype RMNH D 31378: 1 ♀; Eritrea, Dahlak Archipelago, 15°32'30"N 40°23'E; depth 60 fms; 19.x.1965; Israel South Red Sea Expedition no. 2458.

_Cryptodromia trituberculata_ Buitendijk, 1939
Holotype RMNH D 4198: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi Latu; 23-27.iv.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

_Dromia delhuani_ Rathbun, 1923
Paratypes RMNH D 35585 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 297, as _Dromia Rumphii_ Fabricius): 3 ♂, 4 ♀♀ dry; Japan; 1825-1835; leg. H. Bürger.

_Dromia erythropus_ (G. Edwards, 1771)

_Dromia personata_ (Linnaeus, 1758)
Neotype RMNH D 5425: 1 ♂; NE Spain, Bay of Cadaqués; 13.viii.1950; leg. R. Zariquey & L.B. Holt-

*Dromidia unidentata* (Rüppell, 1830)
Paralectotype RMNH D 35584 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24, as *Dromia Unidentata* Rüppell): 1 dry specimen; Red Sea; leg. E. Rüppell. Paralectotype of *Dromia unidentata* Rüppell, 1830.

**Familia Dynomenidae** Ortmann, 1892

*Dynamene filholi* Bouvier, 1895
Syntype RMNH D 1626: 1 specimen; Cape Verde Islands, strait between São Vicente and São Antão, ca. 16°56’N; depth 75 m; 29.vii.1883; “Talisman” sta. 107; don. Museum Paris.

**Sectio Archaeobrachyura** Guinot, 1977
**Superfamilia Homoloidea** de Haan, 1839

**Familia Latreilliiidae** Stimpson, 1858

*Eplumula phalangium* (de Haan, 1839)
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 42205 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 306, as *Latreillia Phalangium* de Haan): 5 dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of *Latreillia phalangium* de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 292, fig. 85. For a long time, the largest specimen was interchanged with the holotype of *Latreillia elegans*. In May 1979 A.B. Williams discovered that the so called holotype of *L. elegans* in fact was a specimen of *L. phalangium*. On 20 June 1979 L.B. Holthuis found that the real holotype of *L. elegans* was amongst the type-specimens of *L. phalangium* and he corrected the mistake.

*Latreillia elegans* Roux, 1830
Holotype RMNH D 17773 (Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 304, as *Latreillia Elegans* Roux): 1 dry specimen; Italy, Sicily. Cabinet P. Roux. For a long time the specimen was placed in the box with the type-specimens of *Latreillia phalangium* de Haan. Probably at one time an interchange took place, because the largest specimen of the type-series of *L. phalangium* was labeled *L. elegans*. When A.B. Williams examined the material he found the mistake which then could be corrected.

*Latreillia valida* de Haan, 1839
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 42206 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 305, as *Latreillia Valida* de Haan): 2 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of *Latreillia valida* de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 293, fig. 86. Paralectotype RMNH D 42207 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 305, as *Latreillia Valida* de Haan): mouthparts of RMNH D 42206.

**Superfamilia Raninoidea** de Haan, 1839

**Familia Raninidae** de Haan, 1839

*Lyreidus tridentatus* de Haan, 1841
Paralectotypes RMNH D 23020 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 28, as *Lyreidus tridentatus* de Haan): 3 dry specimens; Japan; 1830-1835; leg. H. Bürger.

**Sectio Oxy stomata** H. Milne Edwards, 1834  
**Superfamilia Dorippoidea** MacLeay, 1838  
**Familia Dorippidae** MacLeay, 1838

*Dorippe frascone* (Herbst, 1785)  
Neotype RMNH D 820: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Makassar (= Ujung Pandang); 1844-1849; leg. D.M. Piller. Neotype of *Cancer frascone* Herbst, 1785. Neotype in separate jar; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ originally of the same lot with the number D 820 A. in another jar. Neotype designated by Holthuis & Manning, 1990: 10-15.

*Dorippe quadridens* (Fabricius, 1793)  
Syntype RMNH D 43031 (cat. c, as *Dorippe dorsiipes* (Linnaeus, 1758); Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 308, as *Dorippe Quadridens* Fabricius): 1 dry ♀; India, Bengal (= Tranquebar, 11°02'N 79°51'E]; 1790-1793; leg. I.K. Daldorff. Syntype of *Cancer quadridens* Fabricius, 1793.

*Dorippoides facchini* (Herbst, 1785)  
Syntypes RMNH D 43036 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 312, as *Dorippe Facchino*): 3 dry specimens; India, Bengal (= Tranquebar, 11°02'N 79°51'E]; 1790-1793; leg. I.K. Daldorff. Syntypes of *Dorippe astuta* Fabricius, 1798.

*Dorippoides nudipes* Manning & Holthuis, 1986  
Paratype RMNH D 35529: 1 specimen; Red Sea, Eritrea, Harkiko Bay (= Baia d'Archico), Massawa Channel, 15°32'N 39°30'E; trawled; 3.iv.1961; leg. E. Gottlieb (= E. Gilat).  
Paratypes RMNH D 36755: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; NW Madagascar, Ambaro Bay; depth 3 m; trawl; leg. A. Crosnier; don. Paris Museum.

*Ethusa vossi* Manning & Holthuis, 1981  
Paratypes RMNH D 21479: 4 specimens; West Africa, Dahomey, off Grand Popo; depth 30 m; Petersen grab, "La Rafale"; 23.iii.1964; leg. M. Fonds, Guinean Trawling Survey, Tr. 34, St. 2.  
Paratypes RMNH D 27165: 5 ♂, 17 ♀; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 5°07'N 4°32'W- 5°07'N 4°36'W; depth 38-42 m; mud and calcareous algae; trynet; 30.v.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 46.  
Paratype RMNH D 27166: 1 ♀; West Africa, off Ghana, 4°57'N 1°16'W- 4°59'N 1°16.5'W; depth 27 m; trynet; 28.v.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. a. 26.  
Paratypes RMNH D 27167: 1 ♂, 4 ♀; West Africa, off Ghana, 5°10'N 00°25'W; depth 42 m; trynet; 28.v.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 23.  
Paratypes RMNH D 27168: 3 ♂, 1 ♀; West Africa, off Liberia, 4°23'N 8°5.5'W - 4°24'N 8°7.5'W; 70 m; trynet; 3.vi.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 68.  
Paratypes RMNH D 27850: 3 ♂, 1 ♀; West Africa, off Nigeria, 4°3'N 5°41'E- 4°7'N 5°40'E; depth 33 m; 13.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 248.  
Holotype RMNH D 31538: 1 ♂; West Africa, off Nigeria, 4°03'N 5°41'E 4°07'N 5°40'E; depth 33 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 248.

*Ethusa alba* (Filhol, 1884)  
Lectotype RMNH D 1384: 1 ♂; NE of Azores, 42°19'N 21°17'W (= 23°37'W of Paris); depth 4060 m; soft white mud; 24.vii.1883; "Talisman" Exp. sta. 134; don. Museum Paris. Holotype of *Ethusa alba* Filhol, 1884. Manning & Holthuis (1981: 43) indicated this specimen the holotype of the species, but erroneously so as it was a syntype. Filhol (1884), who had more than one specimen at his disposal,
did not indicate a holotype. Manning & Holthuis' error is caused by the fact that, before they discovered that the name alba Filhol is available, they thought the species to be new and in the list of material indicated the holotype of their new species. When they found that Ethusa alba Filhol is an available name for the species, they substituted that name for their own new name. However, they forgot to take out the word holotype from their list of material. Ironically this error makes the specimen the lectotype of the species (see International Code on Zoological Nomenclature, Art. 74(6)).

**Ethusa beninia** Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 31781: 1 ♀; West Africa, off Ghana, 5°01'N 0°12'E; depth 1665-1710 m; Blake-Bayer trawl; 26.v.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 18.
Paratype RMNH D 31782: 1 ♀; West Africa, off Ghana, 5°01'N 0°12'E; depth 1665-1710 m; Blake-Bayer trawl; 26.v.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 18.

**Hekea japonica** (von Siebold, 1824)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1605 (Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 310, as *Dorippe Japonica* von Siebold): 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Japan; (probably near Nagasaki), 1823; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of *Dorippe Japonica* von Siebold, 1824.

**Paradorippe cathayana** Manning & Holthuis, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 33793: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; China, Tsimei (= Jimei), 24°39'N 118°06'E; 24.vi.1923; leg. S.F. Light; don. USNM.

**Paradorippe granulata** (de Haan, 1839)
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 817 (Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 311, as *Dorippe Granulata* de Haan): 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of *Dorippe granulata* de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 304, fig. 91.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1540 (Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 311, as *Dorippe Granulata* de Haan): 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of *Dorippe granulata* de Haan, 1839.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42165 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 311, as *Dorippe Granulata* de Haan): 11 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Dorippe granulata* de Haan, 1839.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42166 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 311, as *Dorippe Granulata* de Haan): 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Dorippe granulata* de Haan, 1839.

**Superfamilia Leucosioidae Samouelle, 1819**
**Familia Calappidae de Haan, 1833**

**Ashtoret picta** (Hess, 1865)
Syntypes RMNH D 754: 8 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀; Madagascar, Bay of Pasandava; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam. Syntypes of *Matuta distinguenda* Hoffmann, 1874.

**Calappa cinerea** Holthuis, 1958
Paratype RMNH D 10813: 1 ♂; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, Bay of Philipsburg;

vi.1905; leg. Dr Shaw, no. 1442; coll. J. Boeke.
Paratypes RMNH D 11204: 2 ♀♂; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Lac; in sandy bay near end of northern peninsula, near mouth of lagoon; depth ca. 0.5 m; in sand; 6.iii.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 1138.
Paratype RMNH D 43060: 1 dry carapace; Netherlands West Indies, Antilles, St. Maarten, Simson's Bay, washed ashore on sandy beach; 19.ii.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis no. 116.

Calappa dumortieri Guinot, 1962
Paratype RMNH D 16900: 1 ♂; Red Sea, Eritrea, North Massawa Channel; 9.xii.1959; leg. A. Ben-Tuvia, E57/435.
Paratype RMNH D 16901: 1 ♂; Southern Red Sea; 1957-1958; leg. A. Ben-Tuvia and O.H. Oren, lot B7, E58, 286.

Calappa nitida Holthuis, 1958
Paratypes RMNH D 11198: 1 ♂, 1 juvenile; Surinam, N of mouth of Suriname River, ca. 20 miles offshore; depth -9 m; 6-9.v.1957; Sixth Cruise "Coquette"; leg. D.C. Geijskes.
Paratypes RMNH D 11199: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Surinam, N of mouth of Marowijne River, ca. 20 miles offshore; depth 27 m; 23-27.iv.1957; Fourth Cruise "Coquette"; leg. D.C. Geijskes.
Paratypes RMNH D 11200: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 juveniles; Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne River, ca. 20 miles offshore; depth 35 m; 9-12.iv.1957; Second Cruise "Coquette"; leg. D.C. Geijskes.
Paratypes RMNH D 11201: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 juvenile; Surinam, between mouth of Nickerie and Coppename River, 20 miles offshore; depth 27 m; 15-20.iv.1957; Third Cruise "Coquette"; leg. D.C. Geijskes.
Holotype RMNH D 11202: 1 ♂; Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne River, 30 miles off the coast; depth 37 m; 3.v.1957; Fifth Cruise "Coquette" Leg. D.C. Geijskes.
Paratypes RMNH D 11203: many specimens; Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne River, 30 miles off the coast; depth 37 m; 3.v.1957; Fifth Cruise "Coquette"; leg. D.C. Geijskes. 2 jars.
Paratype RMNH D 11566: 1 specimen; off the coast of Surinam, 6°22'N 55°06'W; depth 14 fms; bottom: mud; 11.v.1957; "Coquette" sta. 1.
Paratypes RMNH D 11567: 3 ♀♀, 1 juvenile; off the coast of Surinam, 6°23'N 55°05'W; depth 15 fms; bottom: mud; 11.v.1957; "Coquette" sta. 2.
Paratype RMNH D 11568: 1 specimen; off the coast of Surinam, 6°23'N 55°05'W; depth 15 fms; bottom: shells; 11.v.1957; "Coquette" sta. 3.
Paratypes RMNH D 11569: 2 ♀♂; off the coast of Surinam, 6°24'N 55°01'W; depth 15 fms; bottom: mud; 11.v.1957; "Coquette" sta. 11.
Paratype RMNH D 11570: 1 juvenile; off the coast of Surinam, 6°53'N 55°55'W; depth 27 fms; bottom: mud, shells and coral; 27.vi.1957; "Coquette" sta. 290.

Calappa ocellata Holthuis, 1958
Paratype RMNH D 1169: 1 ♂; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Boca San Nicolas; 31.vii.1905; leg. J. Boeke; received vi.1920.
Holotype RMNH D 1223: 1 ♂; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Klein Bonaire, near Bonaire. Beach, corals; with handnet; 5.vi.1905; leg. J. Boeke, received vi.1920.
Paratype RMNH D 2306: 1 ♀; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, Caracasbaai; 7.x.1908; leg. J. Boeke, 1920.
Paratype RMNH D 4921: 1 ♀; U.S.A. Florida, Tortugas; vii.1925; leg. H. Boschma.
Paratype RMNH D 10817: 1 ♀; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, Bullenbaai; in trap; 1.iv.1954; leg. J.S. Zaneveld.
Paratypes RMNH D 10818: 2 ♂♂; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, Caracas Baai; in trap; 1955; leg. P.J. Scheer; don. J.S. Zaneveld.
Paratype RMNH D 10819: 1 δ; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, St. Michiels Baai; in muddy bay; 4 ii.1955; leg. J.S. Zaneveld.
Paratype RMNH D 11208: 1 δ; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, Simsons Baai; from fishermen, in fishtrap; depth ca. 6 m; 23 ii.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 1114.
Paratype RMNH D 11209: 1 δ; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, St. Michiels Baai; 1 ii.1955; leg. J.S. Zaneveld.
Paratype RMNH D 11210: 1 υ; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, St. Michiels Baai; depth 4 m; bottom: sand; 17 i.1957; leg. M. Thiebau; L.B. Holthuis, no. 1044.
Paratype RMNH D 11245: 1 δ; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Eustatius, Oranjebaai; depth 15 m; v.1957; leg. P.A. van den Heuvel.
Paratype RMNH D 11413: 1 δ; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Eustatius, Oranjebaai; depth ca. 5 fms; 18 v.1957; leg. P.A. van den Heuvel.
Paratype RMNH D 29225: 1 dry specimen & 2 dry carapaces; Caribbean Sea, Netherlands Antilles, South West Coast of St. Eustatius; 17°29'N 62°59'; 9-10 vi.1972; “Luymes” Saba bank exp. Sta. 121.
Paratype RMNH D 43115: 1 dry specimen; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Westpunt of Curaçao; xii.1954; leg. J.S. Zaneveld.
Paratype RMNH D 43116: 1 dry carapace; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, Simsons Bay, washed ashore; 19 ii.1957; L.B. Holthuis no. 1116; leg. L.B. Holthuis.
Paratype RMNH D 43117: 1 dry carapace; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, northwest coast; ca. 1953; leg. A. Bartels.
Paratype RMNH D 43118: 1 dry specimen; America.

_Calappa pelii_ Herklots, 1851
Paralectotypes RMNH D 765: 1 δ, 1 υ; West Africa, Ghana, Boutry, E of Dixcove; 1841-1851; leg. H.S. Pel. Paralectotypes of _Calappa Pelii_ Herklots, 1851

_Calappa rubroguttata_ Herklots, 1851
Paralectotypes RMNH D 771: 7 specimens; West Africa, Ghana, Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 4°5’N 1°56’W; 1841-1851 (1850); leg. H.S. Pel. 2 specimens with the same registration no. 771 in the dry collection.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 771 (cat. a, as _Calappa flammea_ (Herbst)); 2 dry specimens; West Africa, Ghana, Boutry (= Butre), E. of Dixcove, 4°5’N 1°56’W; 1841-1851 (1850); leg H.S. Pel. 7 specimens with the same registration no. 771 in the alcohol-collection.
Lectotype RMNH D 772: 1 specimen; West Africa, Ghana, Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 4°5’N 1°56’W; 1841-1851; leg. H.S. Pel. Lectotype selected by Manning & Holthuis, 1981: 53.

_Cycloes granulosa_ de Haan, 1837
Holotype RMNH D 42161 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 316, as _Cycloes Granulosa_ de Haan): 1 δ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Holotype of _Cycloes granulosa_ de Haan, 1837.
Holotype RMNH D 42162 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 316, as _Cycloes Granulosa_ de Haan): mouth-parts of RMNH D 42161.

_Hepatus gronovii_ Holthuis, 1959
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 12354: 3 δ δ; off NW coast of French Guyana, N of Isle du Salut, 5°50.5’N 53°10’W; depth 27 m; bottom: mud and shells; 22 v.1957; “Coquette” sta. 85.

_Hepatus pudibundus_ (Herbst, 1785)
♀ Syntype RMNH D 43153 (cat. b of _Hepatus princeps_ (Herbst, 1794); Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 327, as _Hepatus Fasciatus_ Latreille); 1 dry specimen; West Indies, Antilles. The specimen was received from P.A. Latreille, Paris Museum, on 14 april 1825 under the name _Hepatus fasciatus_ as no 6 of Latreilles list.
List dated 25 February 1825. There is a small possibility that this specimen belonged to the type lot of *Hepatus fasciatus* Latreille, 1803.

*Hepatus scaber* Holthuis, 1959
Paratypes RMNH D 12138: 6 ♀♂, 2 ♀♀; Surinam, 20 miles N of the mouth of the Suriname River; depth 9 m; 6-9.v.1957; Sixth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratype RMNH D 12139: 1 ♂; Surinam, 20 miles N of the mouth of the Marowijne River; depth 27 m; 23-27.iv.1957; Fourth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 12355: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; off Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne River ca. 12 miles offshore; depth 35 m; 8-12.iv.1957; Second Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 12356: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; off NW coast of French Guiana, N of Isle du Salut, 5°50.5’N 53°10’W; bottom: mud and shells; depth 27 m; 22.v.1957; “Coquette” sta. 85.
Paratypes RMNH D 14936: 2 ♀♀; Surinam, 15 miles N of mouth of Suriname River; depth 18 m; 3.v.1957; 5th Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratype RMNH D 14937: 1 ♂; off NW French Guiana, E of mouth of Marowijne River, 5°58.5’N 53°25’W; bottom: coral and shells; depth 29 m; 21.v.1957; “Coquette” sta. 69.

*Mursia africana* Galil, 1993
Holotype RMNH D 30896: 1 ♂; East Africa, off Kenya, 3°8’S 40°20.5’E - 3°7.5’S 40°21’E; depth 250-255 m; muddy sand; Agassiz trawl; 14h15-15h20, 5.ix.1974; “Manihine” sta. 377/16; leg. A.J. Bruce.

*Mursia armata* de Haan, 1837
Lectotype RMNH D 38154 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 326, as *Mursia Armata* de Haan): 1 ♀ dry specimen; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype chosen by Yamaguchi & Baba (1993: 312, fig. 96) from 7 spec. originally registered under cat. a. Remaining 6 designated as paralectotypes RMNH D 38155.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 38155 (Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 326, as *Mursia Armata* de Haan): 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype chosen from 7 specimens originally registered under cat. a; now RMNH D 38154.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 38156 (Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 326, as *Mursia Armata* de Haan): mouthparts of RMNH D 38154.

*Mursia cristifera* H. Milne Edwards, 1837
Paratypes RMNH D 38152 (cat. a, as *Mursia cristifera* de Haan, 1837; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 325, as *Mursia Cristata* Desmarest): 2 dry specimens; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1833; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Paratypes of *Mursia cristifera* de Haan, 1837. Lectotype RMNH D 38213 originally in this lot.
Lectotype RMNH D 38153 (cat. b, as *Mursia cristifera* de Haan, 1837; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 325, as *Mursia Cristata* Desmarest): mouthparts of RMNH D 38213.
Lectotype RMNH D 38213 (cat. a, as *Mursia cristifera* de Haan, 1837; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 325, as *Mursia Cristata* Desmarest): 1 dry specimen; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1833; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Taken out of lot RMNH D 38152. Lectotype of *Mursia cristifera* de Haan, 1837. Lectotype selected by Holthuis, 1993c: 604.

*Orithya sinica* (Linnaeus, 1771)
Syntype RMNH D 43156 (cat. a, as *Orithya mammillaris* Fabricius, 1798; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 315, as *Orithya Mamillaris* Fabricius): 1 dry specimen; China. [ex. coll. L. Spengler]. Syntype of *Cancer mammillaris* Fabricius, 1798.
Syntype RMNH D 43157 (cat. b, as *Orithya mammillaris* Fabricius, 1798; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 315, as *Orithya Mamillaris* Fabricius): mouthparts of RMNH D 43156.

*Platymera gaudichaudii* H. Milne Edwards, 1837
♀ Syntype RMNH D 38149 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 324): 1 dry specimen; Chili; don. Museum
Paris in 1838 through V. Audouin. Very likely a syntype of *Platymera gaudichaudii* H. Milne Edwards, 1837, described one year before reception of this material by the Leiden Museum. If so, the material is collected by C. Gaudichaud-Beaupré.


**Familia Leucosiidae** Samouelle, 1819

*Arcania erinaceus* (Fabricius, 1798)

Syntype RMNH D 46082 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 28, as *Arcania Erinaceus* Herbst): mouthparts of RMNH D 43181. Syntype of *Cancer erinaceus* Fabricius, 1798.

Syntypes RMNH D 43181 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 28, as *Arcania Erinaceus* Herbst): 2 dry specimens; Indian Ocean. [Coll. L. Spengler]. Syntypes of *Cancer erinaceus* Fabricius, 1798.

*Arcania heptacantha* de Man, 1907

Holotype RMNH D 42112 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 341, as *Iphis Heptacantha* de Haan): 1 ♂ dry specimen; Locality unknown. Manuscript name by de Haan. Published first as nomen nudum by Herklots, 1861: 27. First available description by de Man, 1907: 398. A set of mouthparts evidently extracted by de Haan are also present as no. D 42113

Holotype RMNH D 42113 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 341, as *Iphis Heptacantha* de Haan): mouthparts of RMNH D 42112.

*Arcania undecimspinosa* de Haan, 1841

Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 790 (Herklots, 1861: 28, as *Arcania Undecimspinosa* de Haan): 5 specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotype of *Arcania 11. spinosa* de Haan, 1841. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 318, fig. 101.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42114 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 28, as *Arcania Undecimspinosa* de Haan): 1 ♂, 4 ♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Arcania 11. spinosa* de Haan, 1841.


Paralectotypes RMNH D 42117 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 28, as *Arcania Undecimspinosa* de Haan): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1834. Mouthparts of Paralectotype of *Arcania 11. spinosa* de Haan, 1841.

*Ebalia nux* A. Milne-Edwards, 1883

Syntype RMNH D 1160: 1 specimen; Portugal, off Setúbal, 38°03′N 11°32′W (of Paris, = 9°12′W of Greenwich); depth 370 m; 24.vii.1882; "Travailleur" Exp. sta. 26; don. Museum Paris.

*Ixa monodi* Holthuis & Gottlieb, 1956

Holotype RMNH D 11062: 1 specimen; SE Turkey, Mersin Bay; depth 21 fms; trawl; 12.vi.1955; leg. E. Gottlieb.

*Leucosia anatum* (Herbst, 1783)

Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 803 (Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 335, as *Leucosia Longifrons* de Haan): 3 specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype & paralectotypes of *Leucosia longifrons* de Haan, 1841. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 326, fig. 105.

Syntype RMNH D 810: 1 specimen; New Caledonia; don. Museum Paris through A. Milne-Edwards,
1878. Syntype of *Leucosia neocaledonica* A. Milne-Edwards, 1873.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42210 (cat. a, as *Leucosia urania* Herbst; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 335, as *Leucosia Longifrons* de Haan): 6 δ δ, 2 ♀ ♂ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of *Leucosia longifrons* de Haan, 1841.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42211 (cat. b, as *Leucosia urania* Herbst; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 335, as *Leucosia Longifrons* de Haan): 1 δ dry specimen; Japan, 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Cat. b Paralectotype of *Leucosia longifrons* de Haan, 1841. Found in the collection (in 1987) under the name *L. urania* (Herbst).
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42212 (Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 335, as *Leucosia Longifrons* de Haan): 4 δ δ, 3 ♀ ♂ dry specimens; Japan, 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. ? Paralectotypes of *Leucosia longifrons* de Haan, 1841.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42213 (cat. c; Herklots; 1861: 27 no. 335, as *Leucosia Longifrons* de Haan): mouthparts dry; Japan 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Mouthparts of Paralectotype of *Leucosia longifrons* de Haan, 1841.

*Leucosia elata* A. Milne-Edwards, 1873

*Leucosia obtusifrons* de Haan, 1841
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 42214 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 338, as *Leucosia Obtusifrons* de Haan): 8 δ δ, 1 ♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype and paralectotypes of *Leucosia obtusifrons* de Haan, 1841. Lectotype in separate box. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 328, fig. 106.

*Leucosia perlata* de Haan, 1841

*Leucosia pubescens* (Miers, 1877)
Syntypes RMNH D 798: 1 δ, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Moluccas, Ambon; 1863; leg. D.S. Hoedt. Syntypes of *Pseudophilyra hoedti* de Man, 1881.

*Leucosia rhomboidalis* de Haan, 1841
Lectotype RMNH D 807 (Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 339, as *Leucosia Rhomboidalis* de Haan): 1 specimen; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 329, fig. 107.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42216 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 339, as *Leucosia Rhomboidalis* de Haan): 3 δ δ, 2 ♀ ♂ dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger.

*Leucosia unidentata* de Haan, 1841
Lectotype RMNH D 808 (Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 337, as *Leucosia Unidentata* de Haan): 1 δ; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 331, fig. 108.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42217 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 337, as *Leucosia Unidentata* de Haan): 2 δ δ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42218 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 337, as *Leucosia Unidentata* de Haan): mouthparts dry; Japan. Mouthparts of paralectotype of *Leucosia unidentata* de Haan, 1841.

*Merocryptoides frontalis* Sakai, 1963
Paratype RMNH D 21741: 1 specimen; Japan, Sagami Bay, Arasaki near Misaki; rocky beach, intertidal zone; received 11.xi.1965; leg. et don. H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan via Dr T. Sakai.

*Philyra pisum* de Haan, 1841
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 797 (Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 332, as *Philyra Pisum* de Haan): 7 ♂♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Japan. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 322, 103.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42269 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 332, as *Philyra Pisum* de Haan): 13 ♂♂♂, 10 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42270 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 332, as *Philyra Pisum* de Haan): 8 ♂♂♂ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42271 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 332, as *Philyra Pisum* de Haan): 83 ♂♂♂, 26 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
Paralectotype RMNH D 43218: dry mouthparts; Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. These mouthparts (of 4 specimens) were in the collection under the name *Philyra nux* de Haan. This name was published neither by de Haan, nor by Herklots (1861). As (1) no mouthparts labelled *Philyra pisum* are present, (2) numerous specimens of "*P. nux*" must have been present, (3) the mouthparts agree with those of *P. pisum*, and (4) there are numerous specimens of *P. pisum*, we safely may conclude that *P. nux* is the name that de Haan first intended to give to this species, but later changed to *P. pisum*, forgetting to make the change on the label of the mouthparts.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 43240 (Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 332, as *Philyra Pisum* de Haan): 2 carapaces dry; Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Carapaces of specimens infested by bopyrid parasites (See de Haan, 1841: 131 last paragraph). In separate box. Specimens mentioned in the original description, and thus belonging to the type-series.

*Philyra platycheir* de Haan, 1841
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 793 (Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 334, as *Philyra Platycheir* de Haan): 4 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 325, fig. 104.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42272 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 334, as *Philyra Platycheir* de Haan): 1 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42273 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 334, as *Philyra Platycheir* de Haan): 7 ♂♂♂, 4 ♀♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

**Sectio Oxyrhynchia** Latreille, 1803
**Superfamilia Majoidae** Samouelle, 1819
**Familia Majidae** Samouelle, 1819

*Acanthonyx depressifrons* Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 31761: 1 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀; West Africa, Congo, Pointe Noire; depth 5-10 m; in lobsternets; 24.1.1967; leg. J. Marteau.

*Acanthonyx minor* Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Paratype RMNH D 28793: 1 specimen; West Africa, N coast of Annobon, near Islote Pirámide, 1°24'S 5°37'E; depth 0-2 m; Pronoxfish; 19.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 273.
Holotype RMNH D 31762: 1 ♂; West Africa, NE coast of Annobon, between Punta Yoyo and Punta Pedrinha, 1°25'S 5°38'E; shore; Pronoxfish; 19.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 271.
Paratypes RMNH D 31763: 3 ♂♂♂, 3 ovigerous ♀♀; West Africa, NE coast of Annobon, between Punta Yoyo and Punta Pedrinha, 1°25'S 5°38'E; shore; Pronoxfish; 19.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 271.

*Achaeus anauchen* Buitendijk, 1939
Holotype RMNH D 4263: 1 ovigerous ♀♀; Philippines, off Zamboanga, 6°58'N 121°52.5'E; dredge 72-80 m; 5.ix.1929; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930, sta. 60°

*Achaeus buderes* Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 23902: 1 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; West Africa, off Ghana, 5°35'N 0°10'E - 5°36'N 0°11.5'E; depth 48 m; 40'ottertrawl; 26.v.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 17; don. Inst. Marine Sci., Miami.
Achaeus japonicus (de Haan, 1839)
Syntype RMNH D 42106: mouthparts dry; Japan. Mouthparts of syntype of Inachus (Achaeus) japonicus de Haan, 1839. Specimens are missing.

Achaeus powelli Manning, 1982
Holotype RMNH D 34979: 1 ♀; Nigeria, Bonny River, left bank of Hughes Channel, 1.7 km N of Boler Creek, 4°35'N 7°07'45"E; among subtidal hydroids, sponges; 31.v.1980; leg. C.B. Powell sta. 148.
Paratypes RMNH D 34980: 1 specimens; Nigeria, Bonny River, left bank of Hughes Channel, 1.7 km N of Boler Creek, 4°35'N 7°07'45"E; among subtidal hydroids, sponges; 31.v.1980; leg. C.B. Powell sta. 148.

Achaeus turberator Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 31764: 1 ♂; West Africa, off Nigeria, 4°03'N 5°41'E - 4°07'N 5°40'E; depth 33 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 248.
Paratypes RMNH D 31765: 4 ♂♂, 1 ovigerous ♀; West Africa, off Nigeria, 4°03'N 5°41'E - 4°07'N 5°40'E; depth 33 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 248.

Doclea aduncus Wagner, 1861
Holotype RMNH D 36241: 1 ♂; Pakistan, Karachi, fish harbour; 30.i.1984; don. University of Karachi.
Paratype RMNH D 36242: 1 ♀; Pakistan, Manora near Karachi; 7.vi.1977; don. University of Karachi.

Doclea armata de Haan, 1839
Holotype RMNH D 36155 (cat. a, as Doclea calcitrapa White; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 276, as Doclea (Doclea) Armata); 1 ♀ dry specimen; Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang; 1833-1835; leg. S. Müller. Mouthparts of holotype (figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G) placed in separate box with the same registration number.

Doclea macracanthus Bleeker, 1856
Syntype RMNH D 3150: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang; leg. P. Bleeker. Syntype of Doclea microchir Bleeker, 1856: 11.

Doclea muricata (Fabricius, 1787)
Paralecotype RMNH D 36152 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 275, as Doclea Muricata Herbst); 1 ♀ dry specimen; India, Bengal; 1790-1793; leg. I.K. Daldorff. Paralecotype of Inachus hybridus Fabricius, 1798. Mouthparts in separate box with same registration number.

Doclea ovis (Fabricius, 1787)
Paralecotype RMNH D 36156 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 274, as Doclea Hybrida Fabricius); 1 ♀ dry specimen; India, Bengal; 1790-1793; leg. I.K. Daldorff. Paralecotype of Inachus hybridus Fabricius, 1787. Mouthparts (figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G) placed in separate box with same registration number.

Dorhynchus basi Macpherson, 1984
Paratype RMNH D 35525: 1 specimen; South Africa, W coast, off Namaqualand, 29°24'S 14°42'E; depth 285 m; trawled between roots of Laminaria; 18.vii.1981; commercial fishery; leg. et don. E. Macpherson.

Eurypodus latreillii Guérin, 1828
Holotype RMNH D 42178 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 283, as Inachus (Eurypodus) Cuvierii Audouin); 1 dry specimen; Chili; 1826-1833; leg. A. d'Orbigny. Received in 1838 from Paris Museum through V.
Audouin. (see list of this sending no. 2). Holotype of *Eurypodius cuvieri* de Haan, 1838.
Holotype RMNH D 43253 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 283, as *Inachus (Eurypodius) Cuvierii* Audouin): mouthparts of RMNH D 42178.

*Herbstia nitida* Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 31768: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1 specimen; West Africa, Annobon, 1°28'S 5°37'E; depth 18 m; coralline algae; box dredge; 21.v.1965; “Pillsbury” sta. 282a.
Paratype RMNH D 31769: 1 specimen; West Africa, Annobon, 1°29'S 5°35'E; depth 51-55 m; coralline algae; box dredge; 21.v.1965; “Pillsbury” sta. 283.
Holotype RMNH D 31780: 1 ♂; West Africa, Annobon, 1°28'S 5°37'E; depth 18 m; coralline algae; box dredge; 21.v.1965; “Pillsbury” sta. 282a.

*Huenia heraldica* (de Haan, 1837)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42191 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 246, as *Maia (Huenia) heraldica* de Haan): 6 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Maja (Huenia) heraldica* de Haan, 1837.
Lectotype RMNH D 42192 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 246, as *Maia (Huenia) Proteus* de Haan): 1 ♂ dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of *Maja (Huenia) proteus* de Haan, 1839, and of *Maja (Huenia) elongata* de Haan, 1837.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42193 (Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 246, as *Maia (Huenia) Proteus* de Haan): 2 ♂♂ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Maja (Huenia) proteus* de Haan, 1839, and of *Maja (Huenia) elongata* de Haan, 1837.
Lectotype RMNH D 42194 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 246, as *Maia (Huenia) Proteus* de Haan): mouthparts of RMNH D 42192.

*Huenia spec.*?
"Type" RMNH D 43330 (Herklots, 1861: 20, no. 247, as *Maia (Huenia) Proboscidiformis* nomen nudum): mouthparts; Indonesia, Java. *"type"* of *Huenia proboscidiformis* de Haan, MS.

*Hyastenus bispinosus* Buitendijk, 1939
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 4301: 1 ♀ (holotype), 2 ♂♂, 1 juv. (paratypes); Indonesia, NE Sulawesi, Lembeh Strait; 25.ix.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

*Hyastenus campbelli* Griffin & Tranter, 1986
Paratype RMNH D 36231: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), 5 of Merauke; iii-iv.1955; government trawler “de Goede Hoop”.

*Hyastenus diacanthus* (de Haan, 1837)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42195 (cat. a or b; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 256, as *Pisa (Naxia) Diacantha* de Haan): 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Pisa (Naxia) diacantha* de Haan, 1837.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42196 (cat. a or b; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 256, as *Pisa (Naxia) Diacantha* de Haan): 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan, 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Pisa (Naxia) diacantha* de Haan, 1837.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42197 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 256, as *Pisa (Naxia) Diacantha* de Haan): mouthparts dry; Japan, 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Mouthparts of paralectotype of *Pisa (Naxia) diacantha* de Haan, 1837.
Hyasterus elatus Griffin & Tranter, 1986
Paratype RMNH D 36225: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), off Merauke, visserij onderzoek Hollandia; 5.iv.1955; leg. L.D. Brongersma.
Paratype RMNH D 36226: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), S of Merauke; iii­iv.1955; government trawler “de Goede Hoop”.
Paratype RMNH D 36227: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), S coast of Frederik Hendrik Island (= Dolak); 10.ii.1955; leg. D. Zwollo.
Paratype RMNH D 36228: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), 8 miles S of Merauke, government trawler “de Goede Hoop”; 24.iii.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 725.

Hyasterus minutus Buitendijk, 1939
Holotype RMNH D 4309: 1 d; Indonesia, Moluccas, Ternate; depth ca. 4 m; diving near pier; 1.iv.1930; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

Hyasterus ternatensis Buitendijk, 1939
Holotype RMNH D 4324: 1 d; Indonesia, Moluccas, Ternate; 1.iv.1930; depth ca. 4 m; diving near pier; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

Inachoides lambriformis (de Haan, 1839)
Holotype RMNH D 42199 (Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 282, as Inachus (Microrhynchus) Microrhynchus Audouin): 1 dry specimen; Peru, Callao; 1826-1833; leg. A. d’Orbigny; don. Museum Paris, 1838. Holotype of Inachus (Microrhynchus) lambriformis de Haan, 1839. Received ii­iii.1838 from the Paris Museum through V. Audouin. (no. 18 on Audouin’s list under Cyprinus microrhynchus). On original label “Chili” as locality. This is obviously incorrect. Also syntype of Inachoides microrhynchus H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1842.
Holotype RMNH D 42200 (Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 282, as Inachus (Microrhynchus) Microrhynchus Audouin): mouthparts of RMNH D 42199. On original label “Chili”. This is obviously incorrect.

Inachus biceps Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 21478: 1 d, 1 ?; West Africa, Dahomey, off Grand Popo; depth 30 m; Petersen grab; “La Rafale”; 23.i.1964; leg. M. Fonds. Guinean Trawling Survey, Tr. 34, st. 2.
Paratypes RMNH D 27161: 3 d, 2 ovigerous ? ?, 6 d ?; West Africa, off Ghana, 05°10’N 0°25’W - 05°08’N 0°28’W; depth 42 m; 6-foot ottertrawl; 28.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 23.
Paratype RMNH D 27162: 1 d; West Africa, off Ghana, 05°35’N 0°10’E - 05°36’N 0°11.5’E; depth 48 m; 40-foot ottertrawl; 26.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 17.
Paratypes RMNH D 27163: 1 d, 2 ? ?; West Africa, off Ghana, 04°57’N 01°16’W - 04°59’N 01°16.5’W; depth 27 m; 6-foot ottertrawl; 28.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 26.
Paratypes RMNH D 27164: 1 d, 2 ovigerous ?; West Africa, off Nigeria, 04°03’N 05°41’E - 04°07’N 05°40’E; depth 33 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.v.1965; “Pillsbury” sta. 248.
Holotype RMNH D 31770: 1 d; West Africa, off Ghana, 4°56’N 0°47.5’W - 4°56’N 0°50’W; depth 37-35 m; 6-foot ottertrawl; 28.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 24.

Inachus grallator Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 27154: 1 d; West Africa, off Nigeria, 3°49’N 7°38’E - 3°48’N 7°42’E; depth 269-264 m; 40’ ottertrawl; 14.v.1965; “Pillsbury” sta. 255.
Paratypes RMNH D 31771: 1 d, 1 ?; West Africa, off Nigeria coast, 3°49’N 7°38’E - 3°48’N 7°42’E; depth 269-264 m; 40-foot ottertrawl; 14.v.1965; “Pillsbury” sta. 255.

Inachus nanus Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 27155: 1 d; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 5°02.5’N 3°49.5’W - 5°05’N 3°52’W; depth 75-62 m; 6’ ottertrawl; 30.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 42.
Inachus parvirostris (Risso, 1816)

Leptomithrax edwardsii (de Haan, 1839)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 42258 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 239, as Maia (Paramithrax) Edwardsii de Haan): 2 δ dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Cat. a. Lectotype is largest specimen. Lectotype and paralectotype of Maja (Paramithrax) edwardsii de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 361, fig. 118.
Lectotype RMNH D 42259 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 239, as Maia (Paramithrax) Edwardsii de Haan): mouthparts of lectotype of Maja (Paramithrax) edwardsii de Haan, 1839, RMNH D 42258.

Leucippa pentagona H. Milne Edwards, 1833
Holotype RMNH D 42208 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 260, as Pisa (Leucippe) Ensinae Audouin): dry specimen; Chili; 1826-1833; leg. A. d’Orbigny. Holotype of Pisa (Leucippe) ensinae de Haan, 1839; don. Museum Paris, 1838, through V. Audouin (List Audouin, no. 15).
Holotype RMNH D 42209 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 260, as Pisa (Leucippe) Ensinae Audouin): mouthparts of RMNH D 42208.

Macrocheira kaempferi (Temminck, 1836)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 10617 (cat. a-d, f-h; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 286, as Inachus (Macrocheira) Kaempferi): 1 δ, 1 ♀ (cat. a); 1 ♀ (cat. b); 1 ♀ (cat. c); 1 δ (cat. d); legs of 2 δ, 1 ♀ (cat. f); mouthparts (cat. g); fragments (cat. h); Japan, Suruga prov., between 34° and 35°N. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of Maja Kaempferi Temminck, 1836.

Macropodia hesperae Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 23890: 1 δ, 1 ♀; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 4°55′N 5°34′5″W - 4°54′N 5°37′W; depth 79-82 m; 6-foot ottertrawl; 1.vi.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 60; don. Inst. Marine Sci. Miami.
Holotype RMNH D 23891: 1 δ; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 4°15′N 7°32′W - 4°12′N 7°35′5″W; depth 46-49 m; 40-foot ottertrawl; 2.vi.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 65; don. Inst. Marine Sci. Miami.
Paratype RMNH D 31779: 1 ♀; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 4°15′N 7°32′W 4°12′N 7°25′5″W; depth 46-49 m; 40 foot ottertrawl; 2.vi.1964; "Pillsbury" sta. 65.
Macropodia longirostris (Fabricius, 1775)
Syntype RMNH D 5661 (Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 293, as Inachus (Stenorhynchus) Egyptiis): mouthparts of RMNH D 5660.

Macropodia para van Noort & Adema, 1985
Holotype RMNH D 2068: 1 ♂; Sweden, Gullmar Fjord, N of Blåbergsholmen, near Lysekil, 58°15'N 11°26'E; depth 4-5 m; dredge; 3 and 9.ix.1963; Exc. Leiden Biologists, 1963, no. 29.
Paratype RMNH D 2070: 1 ♀; Sweden, E of Bonden island, off Grundsund, 58°12'N 11°19'E; ring-trawl; depth 20-25 m; 5.ix.1963; Exc. Leiden Biologists, no. 36.
Paratypes RMNH D 3662: 13 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀; Sweden, Gullmarfjord, between Fiskehåckskil and Flatholmen; 14.ix.1961; Exc. Leiden Biologists; from RMNH D 17136.
Paratype RMNH D 3663: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°32'N 02°42'E; 12.xi.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 386; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 3664: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 54°30'N 02°32'E; 30.ix.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 342; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 3667: 1 ♀; Sweden, Malmarfjord, near Uddevalla, 53°18’N 11°17’E; depth 90 m; Agassiz trawl; 9.ix.1981; Exc. Leiden Biologists.
Paratype RMNH D 3668: 1 ♂; The Netherlands, W. Zeeuws Vlaanderen, W. of Nieuwe Sluis; depth 2 m; 9.i.1969; leg. L. Braber; don. Delta Instituut, Ierseke.
Paratype RMNH D 3671: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°26'N 03°41'E; 11.xi.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 380; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratypes RMNH D 3672: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°58'N 04°11'E; 22.ix.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge 586; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 3673: 1 juvenile; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°07’N 04°11’E; 9.x.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 355; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 3674: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°01’N 03°11’E; 12.xi.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 391; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 3675: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°55’N 04°30’E; 24.i.1980; Aurelia cruises, dredge HA3; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 3676: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°20’N 03°56’E; 22.x.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge G3; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratypes RMNH D 3677: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°28’N 04°06’E; 10.xi.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 376; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratypes RMNH D 3679: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°57’N 02°59’E; 26.x.1976; Aurelia cruises, dredge 467; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 3680: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°40’N 04°01’E; 1.iii.1976; Aurelia cruises, dredge 428; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 3681: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°57.5’N 02°59’E; 26.x.1976; Aurelia cruises, dredge 467; don. N.I.O.Z.

Paratypes RMNH D 36682: 2 specimens; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°20’N 03°56’E; 22.ix.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge G3; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36683: 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 54°30’N 02°46’E; 30.ix.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 340; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36684: 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°22’N 03°25’E; 20.x.1976; Aurelia cruises, dredge 459; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36685: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°52’N 04°31’E; 8.ix.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge G2; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratypes RMNH D 36686: 2 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°47’N 03°59’E; 22.ix.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge 387; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratypes RMNH D 36687: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°40’N 04°15’E; 2.iii.1976; Aurelia cruises, dredge 427; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36688: 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°32’N 02°42’E; 10.x.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 386; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36690: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°20’N 03°56’E; 10.i.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge G3; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36691: 1 juvenile; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°42’N 04°25’E; 26.x.1972; Aurelia cruises, dredge 224; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36692: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°20’N 03°56’E; 22.i.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge G3; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36693: 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°01’N 04°36’E; 9.x.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 353; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36694: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°52’N 04°31’E; 8.i.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge G2; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36695: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 54°23’N 02°32’E; 7.x.1973; Aurelia cruises, dredge 347; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36697: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 54°30’N 02°32’E; 30.i.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 342; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36698: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°20’N 03°56’E; 8.i.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge G2; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratypes RMNH D 36699: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°24’N 04°42’E; 29.i.1981; Aurelia cruises, dredge 330; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36700: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°07’N 03°26’E; 12.xi.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 392; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36701: 1 ♂; North Sea, Southern Bight, 53°03’N 04°20’E; 9.x.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 354; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratypes RMNH D 36702: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 juvenile; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°52’N 03°44’E; 24.x.1972; Aurelia cruises, dredge 208; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 36703: 1 specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight, 52°28’N 04°06’E; 10.xi.1975; Aurelia cruises, dredge 376; don. N.I.O.Z.
Paratype RMNH D 43282: 1 ♀; dry; Portugal, Algarve, Albufeira, sta 8228, on beach, in octopus-trap; 27.vii.1982; leg. et don. H.P. Wagner & E. Wagner-van Zip.
Paratype RMNH D 43348: 1 dry specimen; North Sea, Southern Bight. Exact locality and date unknown. Specimen from the N.I.O.Z., taken to Leiden on 14.iv.1993. Specimen used by van Noort for preparing the drawing of the holotype. This is a paratype and not the holotype itself!

Macropodia rostrata (Linnaeus, 1761)
Maja spinigera de Haan, 1837
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 42231 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 242, as Maia (Maia) Spinigera): 2 ♀ ♂ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotype of Maja (Maja) spinigera de Haan, 1837. Lectotype is largest specimen. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 358, fig. 116. Lectotype RMNH D 42232: (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 242, as Maia (Maia) Spinigera): mouthparts of RMNH D 42231.

Maja tuberculata de Haan, 1839.
Holotype RMNH D 43524: mouthparts dry; identity unkown. Locality also unknown, probably Moluccas. Herklots (1861: 19 no. 243) mentions a "Maja (Maja) - nov. spec. Iles moulques", which probably is this species. See Holthuis, 1993c: 635, fig. 24.

Menaethius monoceros (Latreille, 1825)
♀ Syntype RMNH D 7659 (Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 259, as Pisa (Menoethius) Monoceros): 1 dry specimen; Egypt (Et Tur?); leg. E. Rüppell. Probably syntype of Inachus arabicus Rüppell, 1830.
♀ Syntype RMNH D 43332 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 259, as Pisa (Menoethius) Monoceros): mouthparts of RMNH D 7659. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

Micippa spatulifrons A. Milne-Edwards, 1872
Syntype RMNH D 736: 1 specimen; New Caledonia; don A. Milne-Edwards, Museum Paris, 1878.

Micippa thalia (Herbst, 1803)
Lectotype RMNH D 738 (Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 270, as Pisa (Micippa) Thalia): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of Micippa haani Stimpson, 1837. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 363, fig. 120.

Mithrax spinosissimus (Lamarck, 1818)
♀ syntypes RMNH D 42239 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 236, as Maia (Mithrax) Spinosissima): 2 dry specimens; West Indies, Antilles; don. Museum Paris. Received in 1815 from Paris Museum as duplicate material.

Neodoclea boneti Buitendijk, 1950
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 7604: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mexico, Sinaloa, Macapule; 7. v. 1946; leg. M. Cárdenas. The male specimen is selected the lectotype by Garth, 1958: 319.

Oncinopus aranea (de Haan, 1839)
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 42248 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 285, as Inachus (Oncinopus) Aranea): 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ (lectotype) dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of Inachus (Oncinopus) aranea de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 331, fig. 109.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42249 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 285, as Inachus (Oncinopus) Aranea): mouthparts of paralectotype of Inachus (Oncinopus) aranea de Haan, 1839, RMNH D 42248.

Picrocerus armata A. Milne-Edwards, 1865
Syntype RMNH D 740: 1 ♀; New Caledonia; don. Museum Paris through A. Milne-Edwards, 1878.

Platymaia longiman'a Macpherson, 1984
Paratypes RMNH D 35574: 2 specimens; off Namibia, SW Africa, 25°30.8'S 5°58.3'E; depth 915 m; hard clay; 23.v.1982; "Valdivia" I sta. P-14; 2 jars; don. E. Macpherson.

Pugettia incisa (de Haan, 1837)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 42296 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 258, as Pisa (Menoethius) Incisa): 2 ♀ ♂ dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotype of Pisa (Menoethius) incisis de Haan, 1837. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 352, fig. 112.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42297 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 258, as Pisa (Menoethius) Incisa): mouthparts of paralectotype of Pisa (Menoethius) incissus de Haan, 1837, RMNH D 42296.

Pugettia quadridens (de Haan, 1837)
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 42298 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 257, as Pisa (Menoethius) Quadridens): 2 δ, 4 ♀ ♀ dry; Japan, 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Cat. a. Lectotype and paralectotypes of Pisa (Menoethius) quadridens de Haan, 1837. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 353, fig. 113a.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42299 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 257, as Pisa (Menoethius) Quadridens): mouthparts of paralectotype of Pisa (Menoethius) quadridens de Haan, 1837, RMNH D 42298.

Schizophrys aspera (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
Paralectotype RMNH D 42300 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20, as Maia (Dione) Affinis): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Maia (Dione) affinis de Haan, 1839.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42301 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 20, as Maia (Dione) Affinis): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Maia (Dione) affinis de Haan, 1839. This lot should contain 2 specimens; there is only one left.
Lectotype RMNH D 42302 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20, as Maia (Dione) Affinis): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype of Maia (Dione) affinis de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 359, fig. 117. In 1837 de Haan used for this species the name Maia (Mithrax) dichotoma Latreille. In 1839 he changed his view and considered the species new, Maia (Dione) affinis. See de Haan, 1837: 94, pl. xii.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42303 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 20, as Maia (Dione) Affinis): mouthparts of RMNH D 42302. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.
Paralectotype RMNH D 43552 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 20, as Maia (Dione) Affinis): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Maia (Dione) affinis de Haan, 1839.

Stenorhynchus debilis (Smith, 1871)
Syntype RMNH D 43312 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 295, as Inachus (Leptopodia) Modesta (nomen nudum)): 1 dry specimen; Peru, Callao. Received 1838 from the Paris Museum through V. Audouin. Syntype of Leptopodia modesta Audouin, MS. At last described as Leptopodia sagittaria modesta by A. Milne-Edwards, 1876, Miss. Sci. Mexique, 5: 173.
Syntype RMNH D 43313 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 295, as Inachus (Leptopodia) Modesta (nomen nudum)): mouthparts of RMNH D 43312.

Stilbognathus longispinus (Griffin & Tranter, 1974)
Holotype RMNH D 30859: 1 δ; S Red Sea, Eritrea, Dahlak Archipelago, 14°58'N 40°19'E; "Negus Salomon" sta. 4; depth 5-6.5 fms; soft mud; 17.x.1965; Israel South Red Sea Expedition E65/1425. Holotype of Ophthalmitis longispinus Griffin & Tranter, 1974.

Thacanophris longispina (de Haan, 1839)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 42158 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 245, as Maia (Chorinus) Longispina): 2 δ dry specimen; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype (largest specimen) and paralectotype of Maia (Chorinus) longispina de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 362, fig. 119.
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 43559 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 245, as Maia (Chorinus) Longispina): mouthparts of lectotype and paralectotype of Maia (Chorinus) longispina de Haan, 1839, RMNH D 42158.

Tiarinia alidae Griffin & Tranter, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 4386: 5 δ δ, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java Sea, Postiljon Island, Sapuka besar; shore and reef; 21-23.xi.1929; Snellius Expedition.
Tiarinia cornigera (Latreille, 1825)
Syntypes RMNH D 43561 (Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 253, as Pisa (Pericera) Cornigera): 3 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Syntypes of Pisa (Menaethius) tuberculata de Haan, 1839.
Syntype RMNH D 43562 (Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 253, as Pisa (Pericera) Cornigera): mouthparts of RMNH D 43561.

Tiarinia dana Griffin & Tranter, 1986
Paratype RMNH D 36234: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Biak, W of Kampong Sorido, near naval barrack; iv.1955; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.
Paratypes RMNH D 36235: 2 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Biak, W of Kampong Sorido, reef in front of naval barrack; in coral; i.1955; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.; L.B. Holthuis 683.

Tiarinia mooloolah Griffin & Tranter, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 36232: 3 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), N of Hollandia (= Jayapura), Pacific coast, beach near Base G; 27.xi.1954; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 636.
Paratype RMNH D 36233: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), N of Hollandia (= Jayapura), Pacific coast, beach near Base G; 27.xi.1954; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 628.

Tiarinia macrospinosa Buitendijk, 1939
Holotype RMNH D 4445: 1 ovigerous ?; Indonesia, Timor, Kupang; 30.xi.1929; Snellius Expedition 1929-1930.

Tiarinia takedai Griffin & Tranter, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 36236: 10 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Biak Island, W of Sorido village, reef near Naval barrack; ii.1955; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.
Paratype RMNH D 36237: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Biak Island, W of Sorido village, reef near Naval barrack; ii.1955; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.
Paratype RMNH D 36238: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Biak Island, W of Sorido village, reef near Naval airfield; 6.xii.1954; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 646.
Paratypes RMNH D 36239: 2 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Biak Island, W of Sorido village, reef near Naval barrack; in coral; i.1955; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.; L.B. Holthuis 683.
Paratype RMNH D 36240: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Biak Island, W of Sorido village, reef in front of Naval barrack; between branches of Pocillopora spec.; 22-24.i.1955; Netherlands New Guinea Exped.; L.B. Holthuis 683a.

Superfamily Hymenosomatoidae MacLeay, 1838
Family Hymenosomatidae MacLeay, 1838

Halicarcinus angelicus Holthuis, 1968
Holotype RMNH D 23282: 1 ♂; British New Guinea (= Papua New Guinea), Territory of Papua, southern Highland District, Tari Subdistrict, Tigibi, 5°56'S 143°3'E; alt. 1600 m; fresh water; swamp; 4.vi.1966; leg. W. Vink.
Paratypes RMNH D 23284: 1 ♀, 1 juvenile; British New Guinea (= Papua New Guinea), Territory of Papua, southern Highland District, Tari Subdistrict, Tigibi, 5°56'S 143°3'E; alt. 1600 m; fresh water; swamp; 4.vi.1966; leg. W. Vink.

Halicarcinus pilosus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1872)
Syntypes RMNH D 32: 2 specimens; New Caledonia; in fresh or slightly brackish water with sandy bottom; 1868-1872; leg. B. Balansa; don. A. Milne-Edwards, Museum Paris, 1878.
Hymenosoma orbiculare A.G. Desmarest, 1823
? Syntypes RMNH D 43573: 2 dry specimens; labelled “West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao. ca 1888; leg. Dr Epp.” Locality obviously incorrect. Could these be the Hymenosoma orbiculare, received 21 February 1825, from P.A. Latreille, Museum Paris? If so, they might be syntypes.

Limnopilos naiganetri Chuang & Ng, 1991
Paratypes RMNH D 41630: 10 δ δ, 2 ♀ ♀; Thailand, Nakom Pathom, Changwat province, Amphoe Nakhom Chaisri, Mae Nam; collected -x.1983.

Trigonoplax unguiformis (de Haan, 1839)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42323 (cat. a): 1 δ, 5 ♀ ♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Inachus (Elamene) unguiformis de Haan, 1839.
Lectotype RMNH D 43574: 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of Inachus (Elamene) unguiformis de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 366, fig. 123.

Superfamilia Parthenopoidea MacLeay, 1838
Familia Eumedonidae

Hapalonotus reticulatus (de Man, 1879)
Holotype RMNH D 319: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, Amboina (= Ambon); 1864; leg. D.S. Hoedt. Holotype of Malacosoma reticulatum de Man, 1879.

Familia Parthenopidae MacLeay, 1838

Heterocrypea tommasii da Costa, 1959
Paratypes RMNH D 14789: 1 specimen; Atlantic coast of Panama, Caledonia Bay; bottom: hard sand; depth 1 m; 4 or 26.iv.1939; “Velero” sta. A7-39 or A53-39; don. Allan Hancock Foundation through J.S. Garth. Paratypes of Heterocrypea caledoniana Garth in Holthuis, 1959a.
Syntype RMNH D 16383: 1 specimen; Brazil, São Paulo, Cananea, 25°06'00"S 47°5'05"W; depth 9 m; 26.vii.1959; leg. L.R. Tommasi; don. H.R. da Costa.

Parthenope angulifrons Latreille, 1828

Parthenope macrochelos (Herbst, 1790)
"Types" RMNH D 43604 (cat. a; ? Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 227, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Mediterranea): 2 dry δ δ; Mediterranean Sea, Italy, Genoa; vii.1827; leg. F.J. Cantraine. "Types" of the unavailable name of Parthenope humbertii Costa, 1838, a name published as a junior synonym, and not treated as an available name before 1961. See Holthuis, 1960: 74-76.
Syntype RMNH D 43605 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43604. Third maxilliped figured by de Haan, 1837: pl. F.

Parthenope diacantha de Haan, 1837
Holotype RMNH D 42128 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 234, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Diacantha): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Holotype of Parthenope (Lambrus) diacantha de Haan, 1837.
Holotype RMNH D 42129 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 234, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Diacantha): mouthparts of RMNH D 42128. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1837: pl. F.

Parthenope laciniata de Haan, 1839
Lectotype RMNH D 39124 (Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 226, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Laciniata): 1 dry speci-
men; Japan; 1823-1834; coll. P.F. von Siebold and H. Bürger. Lectotype of Parthenope (Lambrus) laciniata de Haan, 1839. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 370, fig. 125.


Paralectotypes RMNH D 42265 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 226, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Laciniata): 3  ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1826-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Parthenope (Lambrus) laciniata de Haan, 1839.

Parthenope notialis Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 31545: 1 ♂; West Africa, off Cameroon, 3°45’N 9°05’E - 3°43’N 9°10’E; depth 46 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 16.v.1965; “Pillsbury” sta. 260. U.S.N.M. 121047.

Parthenope pelagica Rüppell, 1830
Syntype RMNH D 696: 1 ♀; New Caledonia; don. A. Milne-Edwards; received 1878. Syntype of Lambrus affinis A. Milne-Edwards, 1872.

Parthenope valida de Haan, 1837
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 701 (Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 225, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Valida): 3 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of Parthenope (Lambrus) valida de Haan, 1837. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 367, fig. 124.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42260 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 225, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Valida): 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Parthenope (Lambrus) valida de Haan, 1837.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42261 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 225, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Valida): 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ dry specimen; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Parthenope (Lambrus) valida de Haan, 1837.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42262 (Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 225, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Valida): 1 ♀ dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Parthenope (Lambrus) valida de Haan, 1837.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42263 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 225, as Parthenope (Lambrus) Valida): mouthparts of paralectotype of Parthenope (Lambrus) valida de Haan, 1837.

Sakaita africana Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 31546: 1 ♂; West Africa, Annobon, 1°30’S 5°36’E; depth 73 m; black basaltic rocks; box dredge; 21.v.1965; “Pillsbury” sta. 284.

Sectio Cancridea Latreille, 1803
Superfamilia Cancroidea Latreille, 1803
Familia Atelecyclididae Ortmann, 1893

Peltarion spinulosum (White, 1843)
Syntype RMNH D 42266: 1 dry specimen; Magellan Strait; don. H. Milne Edwards. Syntype of Peltarion magellanicus Jacquinot, 1847. Received from H. Milne Edwards in 1843. See list in archives of the Leiden Museum of material received from the Paris Museum in 1843 no. 32 under Atelecycloides magellanicus Hombron & Jacquinot. Atelecycloides is a manuscript name. Perhaps Jacquinot intended first to name the genus Atelecycloides and than decided on the name Peltarion.

Familia Cancridea Latreille, 1803

Cancer gibbosulus (de Haan, 1833)
Lectotype RMNH D 353 (Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 47, as Corystes (Trichocera) Gibbosula): 1 ♀; Japan; 1823-
1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of *Corystes (Trichocera) gibbosula* de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 373, fig. 128.

Paralectotype RMNH D 354 (Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 47, as *Corystes (Trichocera) Gibbosula*): 1♂; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of *Corystes (Trichocera) gibbosula* de Haan, 1833.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42321 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 47, as *Corystes (Trichocera) Gibbosula*): 1♂, 1♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Cat. a. Paralectotypes of *Corystes (Trichocera) gibbosula* de Haan, 1833. Figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. II.

Paralectotype RMNH D 42322 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 47, as *Corystes (Trichocera) Gibbosula*): mouthparts of RMNH D 42321. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A.

**Familia Corystidae Samouelle, 1819**

*Comeza bicornis* Gray, 1831

Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 800 (Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 44, as *Corystes (Oeidea) Vigintispinosa*); 2 specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotype of *Corystes (Oeidea) 20-spinosa* de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 375, fig. 129.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42181 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 44, as *Corystes (Oeidea) Vigintispinosa*): 3 dry specimens; Japan, 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Corystes (Oeidea) 20-spinosa* de Haan 1833.

Lectotype RMNH D 42182 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 44, as *Corystes (Oeidea) Vigintispinosa*): mouthparts of Lectotype, RMNH D 800. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A.

"Type" RMNH D 42247 (cat. a): 1 dry specimen; New Caledonia. Probably collected by E. Marie. Received from A. Milne-Edwards in shipment of 1878, under the manuscript name *Oeidea mariae*. This evidently is a "type" of the unpublished *Oeidea mariae*, named for the collector.

*Nautilocorystes ocellatus* (Gray, 1831)

Holotype RMNH D 42243 (Herklots, 1861: 7, no. 45, as *Corystes (Dicerca) Ocellata*): 1 dry specimen; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1833; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Holotype of *Corystes (Dicerca) 8-dentata* de Haan, 1833.

Holotype RMNH D 42244: mouthparts of RMNH D 42243.

**Familia Pirimelidae Alcock, 1899**

*Sirpus gordonae* Manning & Holthuis, 1981

Paratypes RMNH D 28791: 3 specimens; West Africa, Annobon, 1°25'N 5°38'E; 19.v.1965; Pro-noxfish; "Pillsbury" sta. 271.

Holotype RMNH D 31543: 1♂; West Africa, Annobon, 1°25'S 5°38'E; Pro-nox fish; 19.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 271.

Paratypes RMNH D 31544: 2 specimens; West Africa, Annobon, 1°25'S 5°38'E; Pro-nox fish; 19.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 271.

*Sirpus zariquieyi* Gordon, 1953

Paratype RMNH D 9540: 1♂; NE Spain, near Cadaqués; from fishermen; 4-16.viii.1949; leg. L.B. Holthuis.

**Familia Thiidae Dana, 1852**

*Kraussia integra* (de Haan, 1837)

Holotype RMNH D 42201 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 10 no. 90, as *Cancer (Xanther) Integer*): 1♀ dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Holotype of *Cancer (Xanther) integer* de Haan, 1837.

Holotype RMNH D 42202 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 10 no. 90, as *Cancer (Xanther) Integer*): mouthparts of RMNH D 42201.
**Thia scutellata** (Fabricius, 1793)  

**Sectio Brachyrhycha Borradaile, 1907**  
**Superfamilia Portunoidea Rafinesque, 1815**  
**Familia Geryonidae Colosi, 1923**

**Chaceon atopus** Manning & Holthuis, 1989  
Holotype RMNH D 37285: 1 ♀; S Atlantic Ocean, St. Helena, off Rupert's Bay, 15°58'S 5°43'W; depth 238 m; 5.viii.1983; leg. A.J. Edwards; fishing vessel "Westerdam".

**Chaceon bicolor** Manning & Holthuis, 1989  
Paratype RMNH D 37532: 1 ♀; Emperor Seamount Chain, Kinmei Seamount, 35°34'N 171°41'E; 600-640 m deep; taken with a crabpot; 18.vi.1977; the fishery Resources Center, Tokyo, Japan; sta. 613; don. T. Sakai.

**Chaceon erytheiae** (Macpherson, 1984)  
Paratypes RMNH D 35557: 5 specimens; off Namibia, SW Africa, 25°34.5'S 6°04'E; depth 930-933 m; hard clay; 17.v.1982; "Valdivia" I, sta. P-S; don. E. Macpherson. Paratypes of *Geryon erytheiae* Macpherson, 1983.

**Chaceon fenneri** (Manning & Holthuis, 1984)  

**Chaceon gordoneae** (Ingle, 1985)  
Paratype RMNH D 37302: 1 specimen; Discovery Expedition sta. 72822, 8°59.0'N-8°59.3'N; 20°19.8'W - 20°18.1'W; depth 1153 m; 5.iii.1972; donation British Museum (Natural History). Paratype of *Geryon gordoneae* Ingle, 1985.

**Chaceon granulatus** (T. Sakai, 1978)  

Chaceon inghami (Manning & Holthuis, 1986)

Chaceon inglei (Manning & Holthuis, 1989)

Chaceon macphersoni (Manning & Holthuis, 1988)

Chaceon maritae (Manning & Holthuis, 1981)
Paratypes RMNH D 20613: 1 ♂, 2 ♀; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 4°56'N 5°01'W 4°56.6'N 5°03'W; depth 329-494 m; 6-foot ottertrawl (trynet); 31.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 51. Paratype of Geryon maritae Manning & Holthuis, 1981.
Paratypes RMNH D 21051: 2 ♂, 1 ♀; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 5°05'N 4°04'W 4°02'W; depth 403-586 m; dark grey hard mud; 30.v.1964; 6-foot ottertrawl (trynet); “Pillsbury” sta. 44. Paratype of Geryon maritae Manning & Holthuis, 1981.
Holotype RMNH D 21052: 1 ♂; West Africa, off Liberia, 4°20'N 9°26'W - 4°30'N 9°22'W; depth 641-733 m; 40-foot ottertrawl; 4.vi.1964; “Pillsbury” sta.74. Paratype of Geryon maritae Manning & Holthuis, 1981.
Paratypes RMNH D 27150: ca. 10 specimens; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 4°47'N 3°33'W - 4°47'N 3°35'W; depth 641-842 m; 6-foot ottertrawl (trynet); 30.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 41. Paratype of Geryon maritae Manning & Holthuis, 1981.

Familia Portunidae Rafinesque, 1815

Bathynectes piperitus Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 20617: 6 ♂, 2 ♀; West Africa, off Liberia, 4°36'N 9°20'W - 4°40'N 9°20'W; depth 311-366 m; 40-foot ottertrawl; 4.vi.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 73.
Paratypes RMNH D 20618: ca. 15 specimens; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 4°56'N 5°01'W - 4°56.6'N 5°03'W; depth 329-494 m; small ottertrawl (try net); 31.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 51.
Paratypes RMNH D 23340: 5 juvenile; West Africa, off Ivory Coast, 5°05'N 4°04'W 5°04'N 4°22'W; depth 403-586 m; trynet; 30.v.1964; “Pillsbury” sta. 44.
Paratypes RMNH D 27718: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; West Africa, off Angola, 10°36'S 13°12'E; depth 361 m; trawl; 12.iv.1968; “Undaunted” sta. 111; don. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Callinectes affinis Fausto Filho, 1980
Paratypes RMNH D 32445: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Brazil, Ceará, Fortaleza, Rio Cocó; 26.viii.1978; leg. J. Fausto Filho.
Callinectes maracaiiboensis Taissoun, 1972
Paratypes RMNH D 28573: 1 δ, 1 Ω; Venezuela, Lago de Maracaibo; 17.v.1971; leg. E. Taissoun.

Charybdis acutifrons (de Man, 1879)
Holotype RMNH D 448: 1 δ; Indonesia, Timor; 1864; leg. E.W.A. Ludeking. Holotype of Goniosoma acutifrons de Man, 1879.

Charybdis anisodon (de Haan, 1835)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 449: 3 δ, 1 Ω; Indonesia, E coast of Sumatra, Padang. Probably 1833-1835, leg. S. Müller. Paralectotype of Portunus (Thalamita) anisodon de Haan, 1835.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42143 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 29, as Portunus (Thalamita) Anisodon: 2 δ, 2 Ω dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. 1820-1823. Paralectotypes of Portunus (Thalamita) anisodon de Haan, 1835.
? Paralectotypes RMNH D 44190: mouthparts, dry. mouthparts under the name Portunus (Thalamita) crassichela n., in the collection. Locality unknown. Probably mouthparts of the largest δ of C. anisodon of Java, 1820-1823, leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt, but this is not sure.

Charybdis granulata (de Haan, 1833)
Lectotype RMNH D 468 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 22, as Portunus (Charybdis) Granulatus): 1 δ; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of Portunus (Charybdis) granulatius de Haan 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 405, fig. 142.
? Paralectotype RMNH D 472 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 22 as Portunus (Charybdis) Granulatus): 1 Ω; Indonesia, Moluccas; 28.iii-28.iv.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Neither specimen nor locality mentioned by de Haan, but lot marked as type and listed by Herklots (1861). Type status doubtful to say the least, but specimen most likely seen by de Haan.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1616 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 22, as Portunus (Charybdis) Granulatus): 1 Ω, 1 δ; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H Bürger. Paralectotypes of Portunus (Charybdis) granulatus de Haan, 1833.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42225 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 22, as Portunus (Charybdis) Granulatus): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H Bürger. Figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. 1, fig. 1. Paralectotype of Portunus (Charybdis) granulatus de Haan, 1833.
Paralectotype RMNH D 44226: mouthparts of RMNH D 44225. Figured by de Haan, 1833; pl. A.

Charybdis heieri A. Milne-Edwards, 1867
Syntypes RMNH D 1310: 2 δ, 2 Ω; Burma (= Myanmar), Andaman Sea, Mergui Archipelago; 1886; leg. J. Anderson. Syntypes of Charybdis m erguiense de Man, 1895.

Charybdis japonica (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1619: 13 δ, 16 Ψ; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
Paralectotypes of Goniosoma japonicum A. Milne-Edwards, 1861.
Without mouthparts, which makes it sure that this lot belongs to the paralectotypes of Goniosoma japonicum A. Milne-Edwards, 1861.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 44210: 3 dry specimens; Japan; 1824-1834. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
Paralectotypes of Goniosoma japonicum A. Milne-Edwards, 1861.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 44211: 5 dry specimens; Japan; 1824-1834. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
Paralectotypes of Goniosoma japonicum A. Milne-Edwards, 1861.

Charybdis miles (de Haan, 1835)
Lectotype RMNH D 465 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 19, as Portunus (Charybdis) Miles): 1 δ; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of Portunus (Charybdis) miles de Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 407, fig. 144.
Paralectotype RMNH D 466 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 19, as Portunus (Charybdis) Miles): 1 Ψ; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Portunus (Charybdis) miles de Haan, 1835.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1691: 3 δ, 2 Ψ; Japan; most likely leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger; 1823-1834. Although only labeled "Japan", this almost certainly is material collected by von Siebold or Bürger.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42147 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 19, as Portunus (Charybdis) Miles): 2 δ, 4 Ψ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of Portunus (Charybdis) miles de Haan, 1835.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42148 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 19, as Portunus (Charybdis) Miles): 9 δ, 2 Ψ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of Portunus (Charybdis) miles de Haan, 1835. Taken out: 1 specimen of Charybdis riversandersoni Alcock, 1899, RMNH D 45440, which was incorrectly identified by de Haan as C. miles.

Charybdis obtusifrons Leene, 1936
Holotype RMNH D 460: 1 Ψ; Red Sea, Saudi Arabia, Jiddah (= Djeddah); 1882; leg. J.A. Kruyt.

Charybdis orientalis Dana, 1852
Syntypes RMNH D 477: 2 δ, δ; Indian Ocean, Réunion; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen and D.C. van Dam. Syntypes of Goniosoma dubium Hoffmann, 1874.

Charybdis paalangensis Leene & Buitendijk, 1952
Charybdis riversandersoni Alcock, 1899
Paratype RMNH D 45440 (cat. b); 1 ♂ dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. Ph. von Siebold. Paratype of Portunus (Charybdis) miles de Haan, 1835. Taken from lot D 42148. Specimen figured by Kawahara Keiga, by witness of parts Holotype Lupella Nomencl., Commission Neotype Liocarcinus and Paratype Syntype Syntype Syntype Syntypes Syntype Almost 300 m; bought L.B. leg. 9.viii.1954; on trawled specimen; Japan; specimen; Edwards Syntype Edwards Syntypes Syntypes who fisherman Prefecture, a Checking Kawahara Paralectotype lectoype in this specimen 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. 1861. Charybdis 106 1823-1829; specimen; dry 9 9 1823-1829; specimen; Japan; specimen; dry 9 9 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Syntypes of Goniosoma ornatum A. Milne-Edwards 1861.

Charybdis truncata (Fabricius, 1798)
Syntypes RMNH D 474 (Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 28, as Portunus (Thalamita) Truncatus): 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Syntypes of Goniosoma ornatum A. Milne-Edwards, 1861.


Syntype RMNH D 42150 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 28, as Portunus (Thalamita) Truncatus): 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Syntypes of Goniosoma ornatum A. Milne-Edwards 1861.


Liocarcinus boliviari (Zariquey Alvarez, 1948)
Paratype RMNH D 10335: 1 ♂; NE Spain, Port Lligat near Cadaqués; depth 8-9 m; bottom with algae and sand; xi.1947; leg. J. Fortuny; don. R. Zariquey-Alvarez. Paratype of Portunus boliviari Zariquey Alvarez, 1948.

Liocarcinus depurator (Linnaeus, 1758)

Lapella forceps (Fabricius, 1793)
Holotype RMNH D 44223 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 33, as Portunus (Lupa) Forceps); 1 dry specimen;
Holotype RMNH D 44224 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 33, as *Portunus (Lupa) Forceps*): mouthparts of RMNH D 44223.

*Lupocyclus sexspinosus* Leene, 1940
Syntypes RMNH D 7473: 2 juveniles; Indonesia, 4°24'S 118°47'E; dipnet; among algae; 2.viii.1929; Snellius Exp. 1929-1930.

*Macropipus zariquieyi* Gordon, 1968
Paratypes RMNH D 27855: 2 specimens; NE Spain, Cadaqués; i.1946; leg. J. Fortuny; don. R. Zariquiey Alvarez.

*Necora puber* (Linnaeus, 1767)

*Nectocarcinus antarcticus* (Jacquinot, 1853)
Syntype RMNH D 43815: 1 dry specimen; New Zealand, Auckland Islands; 1840. "Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Occéanie" by the ships "Astrolabe" and "Zéée", 1837-1840. Commander J. Dumont d'Urville. Specimen received from the Paris Museum through H. Milne Edwards in 1843 under the manuscript name "Portunus urvillaei Hombr. et Jacq. Auckland". A later label says "Nectocarcinus antarcticus Hom. with a pencil inscription which is difficult to read but evidently stands for Auckland, although a still later label has made "Audebar" of it, which is a meaningless word, and evidently an incorrect interpretation of Auckland.

*Ovalipes punctatus* (de Haan, 1833)
Lectotype RMNH D 365 (Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 37, as *Corystes (Anisopus) Punctata*): 1 ♂; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of *Corystes (Anisopus) punctata* de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 377 fig. 131-A.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1717 (Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 37, as *Corystes (Anisopus) Punctata*): 4 specimens; Japan; 1823-1835; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of *Corystes (Anisopus) punctata* de Haan, 1833.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42250 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 37, as *Corystes (Anisopus) Punctata*): 4 ♂♂ dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of *Corystes (Anisopus) punctata* de Haan, 1833.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42251 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 37, as *Corystes (Anisopus) Punctata*): 2 ♂♂ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Corystes (Anisopus) punctata* de Haan, 1833.
Parallectotypes RMNH D 42252 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 37, as *Corystes (Anisopus) Punctata*): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of parallectotype of *Corystes (Anisopus) punctata* de Haan, 1833.

*Ovalipes trimaculatus* (de Haan, 1833)
Lectotype RMNH D 19484 (Herklots, 1861: 7, as *Corystes (Anisopus) Trimaculata*): 1 ♀ dry; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1825-1833; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Lectotype of *Corystes (Anisopus) trimaculata* de Haan, 1833.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 22497 (Herklots, 1861: 7, as *Corystes (Anisopus) Trimaculata*): 10 dry specimens; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1825-1833; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Paralectotypes of *Corystes (Anisopus) trimaculata* de Haan, 1833.
Paralectotype RMNH D 44239 (Herklots, 1861: 7, as *Corystes (Anisopus) Trimaculata*): mouthparts, dry; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1825-1853; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Paralectotype van *Corystes (Anisopus) trimaculata* de Haan, 1833.
Portunus binocularis Holthuis, 1969
Paratypes RMNH D 24882: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; off Caribbean coast of Panama, 8°58.1'N 81°26.3'W - 8°56.1'N 81°26.8'W; depth 295-109 m; Blake trawl; 21.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 446; don. Inst. Mar. Sci., Miami.
Paratypes RMNH D 25285: 3 ♀, 1 ♂; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 9°59.0'N 76°02.0'W - 9°59.0'N 75°59.7'W; depth 71-74 m; 40-foot ottertrawl; 14.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 375; don. Inst. Marine Sci. Miami.
Paratype RMNH D 25713: 1 ♀; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 10°21.9'N 75°47.3'W - 10°20.2'N 75°44.0'W; depth 170-150 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 1.viii.1968; “Pillsbury” sta. 797.
Paratypes RMNH D 25714: 2 specimens; New Providence Channel, Bahama Islands, 25°52'N 78°27'W; depth 256-311 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 29.ix.1967; “Gerda” sta. 924.
Paratypes RMNH D 25715: 4 specimens; off Caribbean coast of Panama, 9°37.5'N 78°54'W - 9°37.0'N 78°52.5'W; depth 127-63 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 8.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 330.
Paratypes RMNH D 25716: 3 specimens; off Caribbean coast of Colombia, 9°45'N 76°12.0'W - 9°48'N 76°09.6'W; depth 100-81 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 13.vii.1966; “Pillsbury” sta. 372.
Paratypes RMNH D 25717: 3 specimens; off E coast of Mexico, Yucatan, near Arrowsmith Bank, 21°11'N 86°30'W; depth 165-311 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 28.1.1968; “Gerda” sta. 954.

Portunus convexus de Haan, 1833

Holotype RMNH D 42289 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 9, as Portunus (Pontius) Convexus); mouthparts of RMNH D 371.

Portunus haanii (Stimpson, 1858)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 379 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 4, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Gladiator): 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype and paralectotype of Amphitrite haanii Stimpson, 1858, a new name for Portunus (Amphitrite) gladiator sensu de Haan, 1833, non Fabricius, 1798. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 396, fig. 137.

Paralecotypes RMNH D 1569 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 4, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Gladiator): 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Portunus haanii (Stimpson, 1856).

? Paralectotypes RMNH D 42394: 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, 1 specimen dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. ? Paralectotypes of Portunus haanii (Stimpson, 1856).

Paralectotypes RMNH D 44248 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 4, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Gladiator): 17 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Amphitrite haanii Stimpson, 1858.


Paralectotype RMNH D 44306 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 4, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Gladiator): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Taken from the box of lot 44250, Portunus hastatoides. Paralectotype of Amphitrite haanii Stimpson, 1858.

Portunus orbitosinus Rathbun, 1911
Syntype RMNH D 42290 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 4b, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Gladiator var. spinis lateralibus brevibus): 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1826-1832; leg. H. Bürger. Syntype of Portunus orbitosinus Rathbun, 1911, and syntype of Portunus (Amphitrite) gladiator var. de Haan, 1837. Figured by de Haan, 1837: 65, pl. 18 fig. 1.
Portunus rufiremus Holthuis, 1959
Paratypes RMNH D 12170: 3 ♂♂; Surinam, 15 miles N of lightship “Suriname River”; depth 18 m; 3.v.1957; Fifth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratype RMNH D 12171: 1 ♂; Surinam, near lightship “Suriname River”; depth 7 m; 3.v.1957; Fifth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratype RMNH D 12172: 1 ♀; Surinam, ca. 20 NNW off the mouth of the Coppename River; depth 31 m; 1-5.iv.1957; First Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 12173: 1 ♂; Surinam, 20 miles N of the coast of Surinam, between the mouths of the Nickerie and Coppename Rivers; depth 15 fms; 15-20.iv.1957; Third Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 12174: 2 ♀♀; Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne River, 20 miles offshore; depth 15 fms; 29.iv-2.v.1957; Fifth Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 12175: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Surinam, NNW of mouth of Marowijne River, 20 miles offshore; depth 35 m; 8-12.iv.1957; Second Cruise “Coquette”.
Paratypes RMNH D 12176: 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Surinam, 20 miles N of the mouth of the Suriname River; depth 15 fms; 6-9.v.1957; Sixth Cruise “Coquette”.
Holotype RMNH D 12379: 1 ♂; off Surinam, between mouths of Suriname and Marowijne Rivers, 6'44'N 54'31'W; bottom: mud; depth 23 fms; 14.vi.1957; “Coquette” sta. 211.

Portunus spec.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 42395: 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
Paralecotype of Amphitrite haanii (Stimpson, 1856), taken from RMNH D 42394, as it does not belong to Portunus haanii.

Portunus spinimanus (Latreille, 1819)
♂ Syntype RMNH D 44293 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 4 no. 3, as Portunus (Achelous) Spinimanus): 1 dry specimen (in fragments); Brasil; don. Museum Paris. One of the original set of Crustacea at the founding of the Museum in 1820. Brought from Paris in 1815. Most likely a duplicate from the typeseries of the species. One of the 15 species of Decapoda of the original collection of Leiden University (containing all of the Paris material) still present in 1834.
♂ Syntype RMNH D 44294: mouthparts of RMNH D 44293.

Portunus trituberculatus (Miers, 1876)
Paratype RMNH D 44303 (Herklots, 1861: 4 no. 1, as Portunus (Neptunus) Pelagicus): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Specimen figured by de Haan, 1835: pl. 10, as Portunus (Neptunus) pelagicus. Specimens shows aberration in teeth of frontal lobe. Paratype of Neptunus trituberculatus Miers, 1876, who in the original description referred to this figure.

Portunus tenuepis de Haan, 1833
Holotype RMNH D 400 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 6, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Tenuepis): 1 ♂; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Holotype of Portunus (Amphitrite) tenuepis de Haan, 1833.
Holotype RMNH D 42291 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 6, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Tenuepis): mouthparts of RMNH D 400.

Sanquerus validus (Herklots, 1851)
Lectotype & paralecotypes RMNH D 393: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; West Africa, Ghana, Elmina (as St. George del Mina); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Lectotype and paralecotypes of Portunus (Posidon) validus Herklots, 1851. Lectotype designated by Manning & Holthuis, 1981: 103-107.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 394: 1 ♀; West Africa, "coast of Guinea" (= Ghana); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel.
Paralecotypes of Portunus (Posidon) validus Herklots, 1851.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 395: 1 ♂; West Africa, "coast of Guinea" (= Ghana); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel.
Paralecotypes of Portunus (Posidon) validus Herklots, 1851.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 44308: 1 dry specimen; ? Ghana, Elmina (= St. George del Mina); 1840-1850; leg. H.S. Pel. Incorrectly labelled as from "Moluccas, Indonesia C.G.C Reinwardt". Probably a syntype
(or paralectotype) of *Portunus (Posidon) validus* Herklots. Possibly even the specimen with cb 145° (= 14.5 cm) and cl 79° (= 7.9 cm) mentioned by Herklots, 1861.

*Scylla serrata* (Forskål, 1775)
"Type" RMNH D 488: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Java, ca. 1860; leg. S.F. Groen. Type of *Scylla minor* Bleeker MS. As far as we know the name *S. minor* has not been published by Bleeker. Neither could we find it in his carcinological notes. The name is given in an old catalogue to the present lot. It evidently is a manuscript name.

*Thalamita bilobata* de Man, 1926
Holotype RMNH D 2128: 1 ♂: Indonesia, off W coast of Sumatra, Simaloer Island, Sinabang; ii.1913; leg. E. Jacobson.

*Thalamita crenata* Rüppell, 1830
Syntype RMNH D 44325 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 27, as *Portunus (Thalamita) Prymna* var. dentibus sex lateribibus aequalibus, *Crenata*): 1 dry specimen; Red Sea (Sinai Peninsula, Arabia or Eritrea); 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. Syntype of *Talamita crenata* Rüppell, 1830 (not: Latreille, 1829). Although Latreille, or Latreille, 1829, is often cited as the author of this species, he never published that name, which was found by H. Milne Edwards, on a label in Latreille's handwriting in the Paris Museum. Milne Edwards (1834) published the name (with Latreille as author) in his Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés. Sherborn cited H. Milne Edwards, 1834 as the author of *T. crenata*. Evidently the name (as Talamita crenata) was first used by Rüppell (1830: 6, pl. 1, fig. 2). Rüppell thus has to be cited as the author of the name. Rathbun, in Stimpson (1907: 84, 85), already mentioned the fact that Latreille was cited as author, but that the first description was by Rüppell; she cited Rüppell as author. The present specimen is one of Rüppell's syntypes and was examined by de Haan, who evidently extracted the mouthparts. Rüppell mentioned his largest specimen to have a carapace-width of 30 lines (aprox. 7 cm). The present specimen is almost the same size. de Haan (1835: 43) referred to this specimen as "Thalamita crenata, Rüppell". Syntype RMNH D 44326 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 27, as *Portunus (Thalamita) Prymna* var. dentibus sex lateribibus aequalibus, *Crenata*): mouthparts of RMNH D 44325.

*Thalamita holthuisi* Stephenson, 1975
Holotype RMNH D 29881: 1 ♂: Indonesia, Sula Islands, Taliabu; shore; 18.iii.1930; Snellius Expedition.
Paratypes RMNH D 29882: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 unsexed: Indonesia, Kera near Timor; 15-16.xi.1929; Snellius Expedition.
Paratypes RMNH D 29883: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Indonesia, Merotai; 3-10.vi.1930; Snellius Expedition.
Paratypes RMNH D 29884: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; locality unknown; Snellius Expedition 1929-1930.

*Thalamita koepangensis* Stephenson, 1975
Holotype RMNH D 29880: 1 ♂: Indonesia, Timor, Kupang; dredge; depth 10-15 m; 2.xii.1929; Snellius Expedition.

*Thalamita sina* H. Milne Edwards, 1834
Lectotype RMNH D 442 (Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 30, as *Portunus (Thalamita) Arcuatus*): 1 ♂: Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype of *Portunus (Thalamita) arcuatus* de Haan, 1833 (non *Portunus arcuatus* Leach, 1814). Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 423, fig. 149.
Paralectotype RMNH D 443 (Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 30, as *Portunus (Thalamita) Arcuatus*): 1 ♂: Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of *Portunus (Thalamita) arcuatus* de Haan, 1833.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1739: 2 ♂♂; Japan. Most likely P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger; 1823-1834. Although only labelled "Japan" these almost certainly are paralectotypes of *Portunus (Thalamita) arcua-

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\(ta\) de Haan, 1833.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42317 (Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 30, as \(Portunus (Thalamita) Arcuatus\)): 2 \& \(♀\) dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of \(Portunus (Thalamita) arcuatus\) de Haan, 1833.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42319 (Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 30, as \(Portunus (Thalamita) Arcuatus\)): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of paralectotypes of \(Portunus (Thalamita) arcuatus\) de Haan, 1833.

Superfamilia Bythograeidea Williams, 1980

Familia Bythograeidae Williams, 1980

\(Austinograea Williams\) Hessler & Martin, 1989

Paratypes RMNH D 37730: 2 specimens; western Pacific, hydrothermal vents in the Mariana Back-Arc Basin, the Burke vent field, 18°10.917-948°N 144°43.210-204°E; depth 3660 m; 27.iv.1987; Alvin dive 1836; leg. et don. Joel Martin and Robert R. Hessler.

\(Bythograea thermydron\) Williams, 1980

Paratype RMNH D 32621: 1 \&; Galapagos Rift, Mussel Bed, 0°47.894°N 86°09.21°W; depth 2483 m; Alvin Dive 888; baited fish trap; 15.i.i.1979; don. A.B. Williams.

Paratypes RMNH D 32622: 2 \&; Galapagos Rift, Rose Garden, 0°48.247°N 86°13.478°W; depth 2447 m; Alvin Dive 890; baited fish trap; 15.i.i.1979; don. A.B. Williams.

Superfamilia Xanthoidae MacLeay, 1838

Familia Goneplacidae MacLeay, 1828

\(Carcinoplax longimanus\) (de Haan, 1833)

Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 308 (Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 115, as \(Cancer (Curtonotus) Longimanus\)): 2 \& \(♀\) Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype and paralectotype of \(Cancer (Curtonotus) longimanus\) de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 428, fig. 151.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42139 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 115, as \(Cancer (Curtonotus) Longimanus\)): 5 \& \(♀\) dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of \(Cancer (Curtonotus) longimanus\) de Haan, 1833.

Paralectotype RMNH D 42140 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 115, as \(Cancer (Curtonotus) Longimanus\)): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Mouthparts of paralectotype of \(Cancer (Curtonotus) longimanus\) de Haan, 1833.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 44436 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 115, as \(Cancer (Curtonotus) Longimanus\)): 2 dry specimens; Japan. 1826-1834; H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of \(Cancer (Curtonotus) longimanus\) de Haan, 1833.

\(Carcinoplax vestita\) (de Haan, 1833)

Lectotype RMNH D 311 (Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 116, as \(Cancer (Curtonotus) Vestitus\)): 1 \♀; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of \(Cancer (Curtonotus) vestitus\) de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 431, fig. 152.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42274 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 116, as \(Cancer (Curtonotus) Vestitus\)): 2 \& \(♀♀\) dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of \(Cancer (Curtonotus) vestitus\) de Haan, 1833.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 44443 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 116, as \(Cancer (Curtonotus) Vestitus\)): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of paralectotype of \(Cancer (Curtonotus) vestitus\) de Haan, 1833.

\(Eucrate crenata\) (de Haan, 1835)

Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 287 (Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 117, as \(Cancer (Eucrate) Crenatus\)): 1 \&, 1 \♀; Japan; 1825-1835; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotype of \(Cancer (Eucrate) crenatus\) de
Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 433, fig. 153.
Paraholotypes RMNH D 42176 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 117, as Cancer (Eucrater) Crenatus); 2 ♀ ♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paraholotypes of Cancer (Eucrater) crenatus de Haan, 1835.
Paraholotypes RMNH D 42177 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 117, as Cancer (Eucrater) Crenatus); mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of paraholotypes of Cancer (Eucrater) crenatus de Haan, 1835.

Glytoplox phrater Gore & Türkay, unpublished
Holotype RMNH D 37055: 1 ♂; U.S.A., Florida, St. Clucie County, Hutchinson Island, Big Mud Creek, Westside of St AIA, N. of Florida Power & Light nuclear power plant; intertidal; 150-foot seine; S 26.0, temp. 32°C; 12.vii.1974; leg. R.H. Gore sta. 145-74.

Litocheira scluptimana Tesch, 1918
Syntypes RMNH D 2160: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Kei Islands, 2.3 miles N 63°W of N point of Nahu Jaan, 5°36.5'S 132°55.2'E; depth 90 m; 16-18.xii.1899; Siboga Expedition sta. 260.

Typhlocarcinops angustipes Tesch, 1918
Syntype RMNH D 2157: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, Arafura Sea, Aru Islands, E coast of Pulu Jedan, 5°28.2'S 134°53.9'E; depth 57 m; 26.xii.1899; Siboga Expedition sta. 274.

Familia Hexapodidae Miers, 1886

Hexapinus latipes (de Haan, 1835)

Hexapus estuarinus Sankaranakuty, 1975
Paratype RMNH D 29866: 1 specimen; SW India, Cochin, Mulavukad, 9°55'N 76°18'E; 25.i.1969; leg. C. Sankaranakuty.

Familia Xanthidae MacLeay, 1838

Actaea amoensis (de Man, 1879)
Syntypes RMNH D 652: 2 ♂♂; China, Amoy (= Xiamen); 1858-1862; leg. G. Schlegel. Syntypes of Atergatis amoenis de Man, 1879.

Actaea catalis Guinot, 1976
? Paraholotypes RMNH D 44459 (cat. b of Actaea granulata): 2 dry specimens; New Caledonia. G.A. Frank vend. Possibly obtained by Frank from the Paris Museum and having formed part of the lot described by A. Milne-Edwards, 1873: 192 as A. granulata from New Caledonia. If so these are paraholotypes of Guinet's species.

Actaea setigera (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)

Acteodes hirsutissimus (Rüppell, 1830)
Syntype RMNH D 44465 (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 69, as Cancer (Actaea) Hirsutissimus): 1 dry specimen; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. The specimen was found in about 1990 in a box with Actaea semiblatae Guinot, 1976 from Japan, coll. P.F. von Siebold, evidently placed there by mistake. The speci-
men lacks all the mouthparts, which evidently were taken out by de Haan and figured by him on pl. D of Fauna Japonica (Crustacea). There is no doubt therefore about the identity of the present specimen. Another dry lot in the collection consists of 3 specimens and is labelled "Actaea hirsutissima (Rüpp.) Java Kuhl & van Hasselt, Roode Zee Rüppell". However none of the three specimens in this lot belongs to Actaeodes hirsutissimus. It seems likely that the three specimens are all from Java and that the specimen from the Red Sea is the present one found in the Actaea semblatae lot. Syntype of Xantho hirsutissimus Rüppell, 1830.

Syntype RMNH D 44466 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 69, as Cancer (Actaea) Hirsutissimus): mouthparts of RMNH D 44465.

Actumnus setifer (de Haan, 1833)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 42108 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 108, as Cancer (Pilumnus) Setifer): 2 ♀♂ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype and paraleotype of Cancer (Xantho) setifer de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 454, fig. 169. Lectotype RMNH D 42109 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 11, no. 108, as Cancer (Pilumnus) Setifer): mouthparts of lectotype of Cancer (Xantho) setifer de Haan, 1833, RMNH D 42108.

Actumnus squamosus (de Haan, 1835)
Holotype RMNH D 44840 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 11, no. 113, as Cancer (Pilumnus) squamosus): dry mouthparts; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of holotype of Cancer (Pilumnus) squamosus de Haan, 1835. Holotype missing.

Atergatis dilatatus (de Haan, 1835)
Holotype RMNH D 42118 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 56, as Cancer (Atergatis) Dilatatus): 1 dry carapace; Chinese Sea. Holotype of Cancer (Atergatis) dilatatus de Haan, 1835.

Atergatis latissimus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
Holotype RMNH D 42119 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 55, as Cancer (Atergatis) Frontalis): 1 dry broken carapace; Chinese Sea. Holotype of Cancer (Atergatis) frontalis de Haan, 1835.

Atergatis reticulatus (de Haan, 1833)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 644 (Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 58, as Cancer (Atergatis) Reticulatus): 2 ♀; ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype and paraleotype of Cancer (Atergatis) reticulatus de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 442, fig. 161. Paralectotype RMNH D 42120 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 58, as Cancer (Atergatis) Reticulatus): 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Cancer (Atergatis) reticulatus de Haan, 1833. Paralectotype RMNH D 42121 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 58, as Cancer (Atergatis) Reticulatus): mouthparts of paralectotype of RMNH D 42120.

Atergatis roseus (Rüppell, 1830)
Syntypes RMNH D 42122 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 57, as Cancer (Atergatis) Roseus): 2 dry specimens; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. Syntypes of Carpellus roseus Rüppell, 1830. Syntype RMNH D 42123 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 57, as Cancer (Atergatis) Roseus): mouthparts of RMNH D 42122.

Atergatis roseus rüppellii R. Kossmann, 1880
Syntype RMNH D 653: 1 ♀; Red Sea; 1874-1875; leg. R. Kossmann; don. R. Kossmann, in 1880.

Atergatis subdentatus (de Haan, 1835)
Holotype RMNH D 42124 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 54, as Cancer (Atergatis) Subdentatus): 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Holotype of Cancer (Atergatis) subdentatus de Haan, 1833. ? Paratype RMNH D 42125 (cat. b): 1 ♀ dry; ? Indonesia, Moluccas. ? Paratype of Cancer (Atergatis)
subdentatus de Haan, 1833.

Holotype RMNH D 42126 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 54, as Cancer (Atergatis) Subdentatus): mouthparts of RMNH D 42124.

*Atergatopsis germanii* A. Milne-Edwards, 1865

Syntype RMNH D 42127 (cat. b): 1 dry specimen; South Chinese Sea, South Vietnam, Con Son Island (= Ile Poulou Condore), 08°43'N 106°36'E; 1862-1865; leg. R. Germain; don. Museum Paris. Although named after Louis Rodolphe Germain (1827-1917), the specific name is *germanii* and not *germainii*. A. Milne-Edwards (1865), namely, used the former spelling consistently (at least seven times) in his paper; he obviously latinated the name Germain to Germanius and used the genitive germani.

"Type" RMNH D 44498 (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 76, as Cancer (Xantho) Asperatus (nomen nudum)): dry mouthparts of RMNH D 44499.

"Type" RMNH D 44499 (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 76, as Cancer (Xantho) Asperatus (nomen nudum)): 1 dry specimen; Dutch New Guinea (Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. S. Müller. "Type" of *Xantho asperatus* (de Haan, MS). Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. This evidently is one of the "Plures novae species e Mari Indico" mentioned by de Haan, 1833: 18, under *Cancer* subg. *Xantho*.

*Banareia parvula* (Krauss, 1843)

Syntype RMNH D 44496 (Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 127, as Cancer (Menippe) Parulus) dry mouthparts; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1833; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Syntype of *Cancer (Menippe) parvulus* Krauss, 1843 (and of *Cancer (Menippe) parvulus* de Haan, 1833, nomen nudum).

*Cancer (Xantho) kuhlhi* de Haan MS

"Types" RMNH D 44855 (cat. a): mouthparts, dry; locality unknown. "Type" of *Cancer (Xantho) kuhlhi* de Haan MS. Perhaps this is *Cancer (Xantho)* nov. spec. in Herklots, 1861: 10, no. 96. Lack of material (other than the mouthparts) makes it impossible to identify the species.

*Chlorodiella nigra* (Forskal, 1775)

? "Type" RMNH D 556 (Herklots, 1861: 10, no. 96, as *Cancer (Xantho) Denticulatus*): 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. ? Type of *Xantho denticulatus* (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861 nomen nudum.

*Coraliope parvula* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1869)

Syntypes RMNH D 1567: 3 specimens; Cape Verde Islands, St. Vincent; depth 20 m; 26.vii.1883; "Talisman" Exp. 1883 sta. 104; don. Museum Paris. Syntypes of *Xanthodes talisman* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1898.

*Cycloxanthops truncatus* (de Haan, 1837)

Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 42337 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 87, as *Cancer (Xantho) Truncatus*): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype (♂) large specimen) and paralectotype (♀, small) of *Cancer (Xantho) truncatus* de Haan, 1837. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 449, fig. 166.

*Cymo melanodactylus* Dana, 1852

Syntype RMNH D 42163 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 133, as *Cancer (Cymo) Melodactylus*): 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Syntype of *Cymo melanodactylus* Dana, 1852, and "type" of *Cancer (Cymo) melodactylus* de Haan, 1833, nomen nudum.

Syntype RMNH D 42164 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 133, as *Cancer (Cymo) Melodactylus*: mouthparts of RMNH D 42163.

*Epixanthus dentatus* (White, 1847)

Syntypes RMNH D 504: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Syntypes of *Epixanthus dilatatus* de Man, 1879.
Epixanthus frontalys (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
"Type" RMNH D 509 (Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 142, as Cancer (Eudora) Laevis): 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas; 28.iii–28.iv.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Syntype of Eudora laevis (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

"Type" RMNH D 510 (Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 142, as Cancer (Eudora) Laevis): 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821–1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Syntype of Eudora laevis (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

"Type" RMNH D 44541 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 142, as Cancer (Eudora) Laevis): 1 dry specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v–31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Syntype of Eudora laevis (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

"Type" RMNH D 44542 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 142, as Cancer (Eudora) Laevis): mouthparts of RMNH D 44541. Indication "Moluccas" on cardboard slide incorrect, should be "New Guinea".

Epixanthus subsorcorus de Man, 1891
Syntypes RMNH D 1313: 1 ♂, 1 ovigerous ♀; Pacific, Samoa Islands, Upolu; 1882; vend. Museum Godfroy.

Etisus laevismanus Randall, 1840
Syntype RMNH D 44610: 1 dry specimen; South Sea, Tuamotu Archipelago, Mangareva; 1838; Expedition of "Astrolabe" and "Zélée"; don. Museum Paris (no. 17). Received through H. Milne Edwards in 1843. Syntype of Etisus macrodactylus Lucas, 1853.

"Type" RMNH D 44611 (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 71, as Cancer (Xantho) Punctulatus): 1 dry specimen; Red Sea; 1822–1827; leg. E. Rüppell. "Type" of Xantho punctulatus (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

"Type" RMNH D 44612 (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 71, as Cancer (Xantho) Punctulatus): 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. "Type" of Cancer (Xantho) punctulatus (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

"Type" RMNH D 44614 (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 71, as Cancer (Xantho) Punctulatus): 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Java. "Type" of Cancer (Xantho) punctulatus (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

"Type" RMNH D 44615 (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 71, as Cancer (Xantho) Punctulatus): 2 dry specimens; Japan? "Japan" Probably error for "Java". "Type" of Cancer (Xantho) punctulatus de Haan MS. In lot no. 44614 of this species, also labelled "Japon", the original label says clearly "Java". It is possible that lot 44614 and the present two specimens originally formed a single lot. Herklots (1861) mentioned as the only localities for Xantho punctulatus: "Mer Rouge" and "Java", this is another indication that the label "Japan" is wrong. Furthermore de Haan did not mention the species in his Fauna Japonica.

"Type" RMNH D 44617 (Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 71, as Cancer (Xantho) Punctulatus): mouthparts of RMNH D 44612.

Euryarcinus integrifrons de Man, 1879
Syntypes RMNH D 662: 6 specimens; locality unknown.
Syntypes RMNH D 2422: 6 specimens; locality unknown. de Man, 1879: 56 stated "The collection of the Leyden Museum contains several specimens of this Crustacean, but it is unknown where they have been collected; probably, however, they originate from the Indian seas".

Euryarcinus natuensis (F. Krauss, 1843)
Syntype RMNH D 42179 (cat. a): 1 dry specimen; South Africa, Natal, mouth of Umlaas River; under stones; 11.vi.1839-5.ii.1840; leg. et don. F. Krauss. Syntype of Cancer (Galene) natuensis F. Krauss, 1843.

Euryozzus pagalu Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 31539: 1 ♂; West Africa, Annobon, 1°24'S 5°37'E; depth 9-69 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 20.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 275.
Paratypes RMNH D 31767: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 8 juveniles; West Africa, Annobon, 1°24'S 5°37'E; depth 9-69 m; 10-foot ottertrawl; 20.v.1965; "Pillsbury" sta. 275.
Glabropilumnus edamensis (de Man, 1888)
Syntypes RMNH D 1315: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java, Bay of Jakarta, Pulau Edam (= Pulau Damar); i-v.1887; leg. J. Brock; don. Museum Göttingen. Syntypes of Pilumnus edamensis de Man, 1888.

Globopilumnus globosus (Dana, 1852)
Syntype RMNH D 1356: 1 specimen; Burma (= Myanmar), Andaman Archipelago, Sylivan Island; 1881-1882; leg. J. Anderson. Syntype of Actunmus elegans de Man, 1887.

Halimede fragifer (de Haan, 1835)
Holotype RMNH D 42183 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 65, as Cancer (Halimede) fragifer); 1 ♂ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Holotype of Cancer (Halimede) fragifer de Haan, 1835.
Holotype RMNH D 42184 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 65, as Cancer (Halimede) fragifer); mouthparts of RMNH D 42183.

Heterozus rotundifrons A. Milne-Edwards, 1867
? Syntypes RMNH D 679: 3 ♀; New Zealand; don. Museum Paris in 1878 through A. Milne-Edwards. In the original description the locality is given as: "Habite la Nouvelle-Calédonie". C.L. McLay (1988: 252) gives New Zealand as type locality and subsequently mentions New Zealand as only locality. Filhol, 1886, Catalogue des Crustacés de la Nouvelle Zelande, des îles Auckland et Campbell, mentions the fact that the "Nouvelle Calédonie" is a printers error.

Hypocolpus haanii Rathbun, 1909
Lectotype RMNH D 42198 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 80, as Cancer (Xantho) Granulatus); 1 ♂ dry; Japan, 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype of Hypocolpus haanii Rathbun, 1909, and of Cancer (Xantho) granulatus de Haan, 1837 (not Cancer granulatus Linnaeus, 1758).

Hypothalassia armata (de Haan, 1833)
Holotype RMNH D 21219 (Herklots, 1861: 1,1 no. 118, as Cancer (Acanthodes) Armatus); 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Holotype of Cancer (Acanthodes) armatus de Haan, 1833. Holotype figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. 4.
Holotype RMNH D 42105 (Herklots, 1861: 11, no. 118, as Cancer (Acanthodes) Armatus); mouthparts of RMNH D 21219. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl B.

Lateopilumnus tubicolus Türkay & Schumacher, 1985
Paratype RMNH D 34734: 1 specimen; Philippines, Cebu; in galls of Tubastraea micranthus (Ehrenberg, 1834); 1980; leg. et don. H. Schumacher. Paratypes RMNH D 36613: 2 dry specimens; Philippines, Cebu; depth 5-10 m; in galls of Tubastraea micranthus (Ehrenberg, 1834); 1980; leg. et don. H. Schumacher.

Leptodius exaratus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
Lectotype RMNH D 42333 (cat. f; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 74, as Cancer (Xantho) Lividus); 1 ♂ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype of Cancer (Xantho) lividus de Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 446, fig. 164.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42334 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 81, as Cancer (Xantho) Affinis); 1 ♂ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger (or Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya). 21-v.31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot). Paralectotype of Cancer (Xantho) affinis de Haan, 1835.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42335 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 81, as Cancer (Xantho) Affinis); 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Cancer (Xantho) affinis de Haan, 1835.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42336 (cat. g; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 74, as Cancer (Xantho) Lividus); 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Cancer (Xantho) lividus de Haan, 1835.
Lectotype RMNH D 44644 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 81, as Cancer (Xantho) Affinis); 1 dry specimen;
Liagore rubromaculatus (de Haan, 1833)
Paralecotypes RMNH D 42220 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 10, no. 98, as Cancer (Liagore) Rubromaculatus): 2 δ σ, 1 φ dry; China and Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralecotype of Cancer (Liagore) rubromaculatus de Haan, 1833.
Lectotype RMNH D 42221 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 10, no. 98, as Cancer (Liagore) Rubromaculatus): 1 δ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of Cancer (Liagore) rubromaculatus de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 337, fig. 164.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42222 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 10, no. 98, as Cancer (Liagore) Rubromaculatus): 2 dry specimens; China. Paralectotypes of Cancer (Liagore) rubromaculatus de Haan, 1833.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42223 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 10, no. 98, as Cancer (Liagore) Rubromaculatus); mouthparts dry; China or Japan. Mouthparts of paralectotypes of Cancer (Liagore) rubromaculatus de Haan, 1833.

Liomeria venosa (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
Holotype RMNH D 42141 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 79, as Cancer (Xantho) Obtusus): 1 δ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Holotype of Cancer (Xantho) obtusus de Haan, 1835.

Lydia tenax (Rüppell, 1830)
Syntypes RMNH D 44649 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 138, as Cancer (Eudora) Tenax): 2 dry specimens; Red Sea, Eritrea, Massawa Island; ix.1826-vi.1827; leg. E. Rüppell. Mouthparts no. 44650. Syntypes of Cancer tenax Rüppell, 1830.
Syntype RMNH D 44650 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 138, as Cancer (Eudora) Tenax): mouthparts of no. 44649. Mouthparts partly figured as Cancer (Eudora) tenax by de Haan, 1833; pl. B.

Macromedaeus distinguendus (de Haan, 1835)
Paralecotypes RMNH D 42331 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 82, as Cancer (Xantho) Distinguendus): 2 δ σ, 1 φ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralecotypes of Cancer (Xantho) distinguendus de Haan, 1835.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42332 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 82, as Cancer (Xantho) Distinguendus): 2 δ σ, 1 dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Cancer (Xantho) distinguendus de Haan, 1835.
Lectotype RMNH D 44657 (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 82, as Cancer (Xantho) Distinguendus): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype of Cancer (Xantho) distinguendus de Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 445, fig. 163.

Menippe convexa Rathbun, 1903
Holotype RMNH D 1362: 1 φ; Indonesia, SW Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapoears River, Sanggau; leg. L.C. Westenrenk, 1894. Holotype of Menippe orimanni de Man, 1900.

Menippe rumphi (Fabricius, 1798)
"Type" RMNH D 44669 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 126, as Cancer (Menippe) Affinis): mouthparts dry; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Mouthparts of type of Cancer (Menippe) affinis (de Haan MS), Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.
"Types" RMNH D 44670 (cat. b; possibly Herklots, 1861: 11, no.122, as Cancer (Menippe) Rumphi): 1 φ, 1 δ dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Types of Cancer (Menippe) affinis (de Haan MS), Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.
"Type" RMNH D 44671 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 126, as Cancer (Menippe) Affinis): 1 dry specimen;
Indonesia, Moluccas; 1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Possibly type of _Cancer (Menippe) affinis_ (de Haan MS), Herklots, 1861, nomen nudem.

_Microcassiope minor_ (Dana, 1852)

_Myomenippe fornasinii_ (Bianconi, 1851)
Holotype RMNH D 44677 (Herklots, 1861: 11, no. 124 & 125, as _Cancer (Xantho) Tetrodon_ and _Cancer (Xantho) Quadridens_): mouthparts of RMNH D 44678.
Holotype RMNH D 44678 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 11, no. 124 & 125, as _Cancer (Xantho) Tetrodon_, and _Cancer (Xantho) Quadridens_): 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Holotype of _Cancer (Menippe) dentatus_ de Haan, 1833 (= _Cancer (Menippe) quadridens_ de Haan, 1833, nomen nudum, = _Cancer (Menippe) tetrodon_ (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. (not _Cancer dentatus_ Herbst, 1785).
Syntypes RMNH D 44680 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 124 & 125, as _Cancer (Xantho) Tetrodon_): 6 dry specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas. Syntypes of _Cancer (Menippe) tetrodon_ (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

_Neoliomera nobilii_ Odhner, 1925
Syntype RMNH D 22679: 1 specimen; Red Sea, Jemen, Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, Perim Island; 1897; leg. F.P. Jousseaume; don. Museum Paris, 1966.

_Neoliomera striata_ Buitendijk, 1941
Holotype RMNH D 4724: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi latu; shore or reef; 23-27.iv.1930; Snellius Expedition.

_Neoxanthops lineatus_ (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)

_Ozius granulosus_ de Man, 1879
Holotype RMNH D 687: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Bay of Gorontalo.

_Ozius guttatus_ H. Milne Edwards, 1834
"Type" RMNH D 42254 (Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 137, as _Cancer (Eudora) Incisus_): 1 dry specimen; locality unknown. Type of _Cancer (Eudora) incisus_ de Haan, 1833 (nomen nudum).
"Type" RMNH D 42255 (Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 137, as _Cancer (Eudora) Incisus_): mouthparts of RMNH D 42254,

_Panopeus boekei_ Rathbun, 1915
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 2226: 1 ♂ (holotype), 1 ♀ (paratype); West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Eustatius, Tumble-Down Dick Bay; depth 15 fms; stony bottom; dredged; 17.x.1905; leg. J. Boeke; received vii.1920.

_Parapilumnus malardi_ (de Man, 1913)
Syntype RMNH D 2187: 1 specimen; France, Saint-Vaast-la-Hougue, on ship from Madagascar; in empty shells of _Megabalanus tintinnabulum_ (L., 1758) and _M. zebra_ (Darwin, 1854). Syntype of _Pilumnus Malardi_ de Man, 1913.

_Parapilumnus quadridentatus_ (de Man, 1895)
Paraxanthias pachydactylus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)

Paraxanthus barbiger (Poepzig, 1836)
Syntype RMNH D 44711: 1 dry specimen; Chile, Valparaiso; leg. A. d’Orbigny, P.A. Fontana (= “Fontaines”) or C. Gay; don Museum Paris in 1843, through H. Milne Edwards. Syntype of Paraxanthus hirtipes H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1844. See accession list of 1843 in archives of the Museum under “22 Pleiades hirtipes, Edw. et Luc. Chili”. The label numbered 22 is still attached to the specimen, which was found in a box with the incorrect label “Xantho sp. Macklot. Moluques”.

Pilodius nigrocrinitus Stimpson, 1858

Pilumnus habererianus Doflein, 1902
Holotype RMNH D 44770 (possibly Herklots, 1861: 11, no. 112, as Cancer (Pilumnus) minutus): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of holotype of Cancer (Pilumnus) minutus de Haan, 1833. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. B. Cancer (Pilumnus) minutus de Haan, 1833, is a junior primary homonym of Cancer minutus Linnaeus, 1758 (now Planes minutus (Linnaeus, 1758)). Pilumnus habererianus Doflein, 1902, is evidently the correct name of the species.

Pilumnus tahitensis de Man, 1891
Syntype RMNH D 1318: 1 ♀; Tahiti; don. Museum Godeffroy, 1887, no. 16333. de Man, 1891: 61, pi. 3, mentions and figures two specimens, a male and a female. Also the old catalogues of the museum refer to a male and female. The male syntype obviously is now lost.

Planopilumnus vermiculatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873)

Platypodia alcocki Buitendijk, 1941.
Paratype RMNH D 2102: 1 juvenile; Indonesia, off westcoast of Sumatra, Simalur Island, Sinabang; iii.1913; leg. E. Jacobson. Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 3292: 2♂♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, W Sumatra, Padang. Largest male is holotype.

Platypodia anaglypta (Heller, 1861)
"Type" RMNH D 44795 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 140, as Cancer (Eudora) Integer): 1 dry specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Type of Cancer (Eudora) integer (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.
"Type" RMNH D 44796 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 140, as Cancer (Eudora) Integer): mouthparts of RMNH D 44795).

Platypodia anaglypta (Heller, 1861)
"Type" RMNH D 44795 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 140, as Cancer (Eudora) Integer): 1 dry specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Type of Cancer (Eudora) integer (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.
"Type" RMNH D 44796 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 140, as Cancer (Eudora) Integer): mouthparts of RMNH D 44795).

Platypodia granulosa (Rüppell, 1830)
"Type" RMNH D 658: 1♂; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Type of Cancer (Aegle) asper (Lichtenstein MS) de Haan (1835) (nomen nudum). This name was first mentioned by de Haan (1833: 17) as "Cancer (Aegle) asper Lichtenstein Cat. Mus. Berol. Ms", without any description. It was repeated by Herklots (1861: 8, no. 61) with the addition "Java", but again without description. This specimen, preserved in alcohol is still in the Museum collection under no. RMNH D 658, and proves to be Platypodia granulosa (Rüppell). See also Buitendijk (1941: 305).
"Type" RMNH D 44857: dry set of mouthparts without locality indication. This lot is labelled "Zozy-
mus asper Licht. Cancer (Aegle) asper Licht.'. The above mentioned male from Java (RMNH D 658) has all the mouthparts in situ, so that this set must come from another specimen. This specimen could well be the larger dry female of the dry lot no. RMNH D 44792 labelled "Red Sea", which belongs to Platypodia granulosa. From this female the mouthparts have been extracted, and as far as number and size are concerned these very well fit the mouthparts of lot RMNH D 44857. A second, male specimen in the lot is smaller and has all its mouthparts.

The name Cancer asper de Haan, 1833, is a nomen nudum and thus not available; but even if it were available, it would be invalid, being a junior homonym of Cancer asper Pennant, 1777 (= Eurynome aspera).

Syntype RMNH D 42285 (cat. a): 1 dry specimens; Red Sea, Eritrea, Massaua, among corals; ix.1826-vi.1827; leg. E. Rüppell. In the same box a second specimen (cat. a): Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J. C. van Hasselt. It is not known which of the 2 specimens, the δ or the Ψ is Rüppell's type. Rüppell (1830), who mentioned both δ and Ψ in his type material, gave as the size "12 linien" (= 27 mm). The present δ has a carapace length of about 26 mm, the Ψ of 18 mm. It is therefore the most likely that the δ is a type of Xanthia granulosa Rüppell, 1830, from the Red Sea; this is the more likely as of this male specimen the mouthparts (RMNH D 44790) have been extracted by de Haan for his studies and glued to a piece of cardboard; on this cardboard is inscribed in de Haan's handwriting "Cancer (Aegle) granulosa Rüppell", making it most likely that this is the Red Sea specimen, obtained from Rüppell. The smaller, damaged female, then is from Java.

Syntype RMNH D 44790 (cat. f): dry mouthparts; probably Red Sea, Eritrea, Massaua; ix.1826-vi.1827; Leg. E. Rüppell (or Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt). See RMNH D 42285.

Platypodiella georgi Den Hartog & Türkay, 1991
Paratype RMNH D 37662: 1 δ; S Atlantic, NW coast of St. Helena, Ruperts Bay, 3-4 m depth; under colony of Palystoa spec.; 5.vi.1983; leg. J.C. den Hartog, no. 6. Indicated as allotype.
Paratypes RMNH D 37663: 11 specimens; S Atlantic, NW coast of St. Helena, Ruperts Bay, 3-4 m depth; under colony of Palystoa spec.; 5.vi.1983; leg. J.C. den Hartog, no. 6.
Paratypes RMNH D 37664: 1 δ, 2 Ψ; St. Helena, NW coast, James Bay, south of Ladder Hill Point; 7.vi.1983; snorkeling; depth 2-3 m; under encrusting colonies of Palystoa spec; leg. J.C. den Hartog, no. 9.
Paratypes RMNH D 37665: 4 δ δ, 1 ovigerous Ψ; S Atlantic, NW coast of St. Helena, NW coast, between "The Lion" and "Long Ledge"; 12.vi.1983; snorkeling; depth 1-2 m; 2 δ δ and 1 Ψ ov. among Palystoa spec; 2 very small δ δ in empty barnacle shell covered by Zoanthus cf. sanctaehelenae; leg. J.C. den Hartog.
Holotype RMNH D 41169: 1 ovigerous Ψ; S Atlantic, NW coast of St. Helena, Ruperts Bay; 3-4 m depth; under colony of Palystoa spec; 5.vi.1983; J.C. den Hartog, no. 6.

Rhithropanopeus harrisi (Gould, 1841) tridentatus (Maitland, 1874)  

Trapezia guttata Rüppell, 1830  
Syntype RMNH D 42320 (cat. a): 1 dry specimen; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.

Trapezia septata Dana, 1852  

Zalasius dromiaeformis (de Haan, 1839).

Superfamilia Grapsidoidea MacLeay, 1838
Familia Gecarcinidae MacLeay, 1838

Cardisoma armatum Herklots, 1851
Holotype RMNH D 58: 1 ♀; West Africa, Goldcost (= Ghana), Elmina (= St. George del Mina); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel.

Gecarcoidea lalandii H. Milne Edwards, 1837
Holotype RMNH D 56: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Sulawesi, Bay of Gorontalo. Holotype of Limnocarcinus intermedius de Man, 1879.

Familia Grapsidae Dana, 1852

Brachynotus gemmellari (Rizza, 1839)

Chasmagnathus convexus (de Haan, 1833)
Paralectotype RMNH D 212 (Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 172, as Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) Convexa): 1 ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) convexa de Haan, 1833.

Lectotype RMNH D 213 (Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 172, as Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) Convexa): 1 ♂; Japan. 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) convexa de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 488, fig. 186.

Paralektotypes RMNH D 42156 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 172, as Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) Convexa): 2 ♂♂♂ dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralektotypes of Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) convexa de Haan, 1833.

Paralektotypes RMNH D 42157 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 172, as Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) Convexa): dry mouthparts; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Mouthparts of paralektotypes of Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) convexa de Haan, 1833.

"Types" RMNH D 45127 (Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 172, as Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) Gibbosus): 2 dry; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Types of Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) gibbosus (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. See also Sarmatium fryatti.

? Paralectotype RMNH D 45128 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 172, as Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) Convexa): 1 dry specimen; Japan. (1823-1834, P. F. von Siebold & H. Bürger?). Possibly a paralectotype of Ocypode (Chasmagnathus) convexa de Haan, 1833.

Cyclograpsus punctatus H. Milne Edwards, 1837
"Type" RMNH D 1216 (Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 197, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Integer): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Timor; x.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. "Type" of Grapsus (Grapsus) integer (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

? "Types" RMNH D 45138 (possibly Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 197, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Integer): 3 dry specimens; Indonesia, Timor; x.1828-x.1829; leg. H.C. Macklot. Possibly types of Grapsus (Grapsus) integer (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

"Types" RMNH D 45139 (possibly Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 197, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Integer): mouthparts dry; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Mouthparts of type of Grapsus (Grapsus) integer (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. Herklots, however, only gives Timor as locality. Are the Javanese specimens lost? Those from Timor still have the mouthparts.

Episesarma mederi (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)

Eriocheir japonicus (de Haan, 1835)

Euchirograpsus antillensis Türkay, 1975

Gaetice depressus (de Haan, 1833)

Geesesarma amphithene (de Man, 1899)
Lectotype RMNH D 1198: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), [probably Kapuas River], Sintang; 1893-1894; leg. M. Moret. Lectotype of *Sesarma amphinome* de Man, 1899.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 23283: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), [probably Kapuas River], Sintang; 1893-1894; leg. M. Moret. Paralectotypes of *Sesarma amphinome* de Man, 1899.

*Geosesarma katibas* Ng, 1995

Holotype RMNH D 46130: 1 ♂; Borneo, Sarawak, Song District, Ulu Katibas, about 100 m from mouth of Melinau near Sungai Katibas; among dead leaves; 25.iii.1994; leg. R.B. Stuebing; don. P.K.L. Ng.

*Geosesarma krathing* Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993

Holotype RMNH D 42024: 1 ♂; Thailand, Amphoe (= District) Makham, Chantaburi Province; leg. Isara; 5.xii.1985.

Paratype RMNH D 42025: 1 ♀; Thailand, Amphoe (= District) Makham, Chantaburi Province; leg. Isara; 5.xii.1985.

*Geosesarma nodulifera* (de Man, 1892)

Syntype RMNH D 1246: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java, Tjiparida river near Kapmpong Baruh near Buitenzorg (= Bogor); vii-ix.1888; leg. Max Weber. Syntype of *Sesarma nodulifera* de Man, 1892.

Syntypes RMNH D 2611: 4 specimens; Indonesia, Java, Tjiparida river near Kapmpong Baruh near Buitenzorg (= Bogor); vii-ix.1888; leg. Max Weber. Syntypes of *Sesarma nodulifera* de Man, 1892.

*Geosesarma notophorum* Ng & Tan, 1995

Paratypes RMNH D 47815: 2 ♂♂; Indonesia, Lingga Archipelago, Pulau Lingga, N face of Gunung (= Mountain) Lingga; altitude 1000-1300 m; v.1993; leg. M. Searby; don. P.K.L. Ng.

*Geosesarma sylvicola* gordoeae Serène, 1968

Holotype RMNH D 2192: 1 ♂; W. Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Fak-Fak; ix.1908; leg. L.C.J. Palmer van den Broek.

*Geosesarma ternatensis* (Serène, 1968)

Holotype RMNH D 1205: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, Ternate; 26.xii.1893-11.v.1894; coll. W. Kükenthal. Originally identified by de Man (1902: 517) as *Sesarma maculata* de Man, 1892. Male specimen is holotype of *Sesarma ternatensis*. The identity of the other specimen brought by de Man (1902) to *S. maculatum* needs verification. See Serènè, 1968: 1091.

*Goniopsis pelii* (Herklots, 1851)

Lectotype RMNH D 68: 1 specimen; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 4°49′N 1°55′W; 1840-1851; leg. H.S. Pel. Lectotype of *Grapsus Pelii* Herklots. Lectotype selected by Manning & Holthuis, 1981: 227.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 69: 7 specimens; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 4°49′N 1°55′W; 1840-1851; leg. H.S. Pel. Paralectotypes of *Grapsus Pelii* Herklots, 1851.

Lectotype RMNH D 90: 1 specimen; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 4°49′N 1°55′W; 1840-1851; leg. H.S. Pel. Lectotype of *Grapsus simplex* Herklots, 1851. Lectotype selected by Manning & Holthuis, 1981: 227.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 427: 1 specimen; West Africa, Ghana, Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 4°49′N 1°55′W; 1840-1851; leg. H.S. Pel. Paralectotype of *Grapsus simplex* Herklots, 1851.

*Grapsus fourmanoiri* Crosnier, 1965

Syntype RMNH D 3210: 1 ♀; South Africa, Reunion Rocks; 28.x.1938; leg. L.D. Brongersma.

Syntype RMNH D 3250: 1 specimen; South Africa, Durban; 10-11.xi.1938; leg. H. Engel.


*Helice tridens* (de Haan, 1835)
The document contains detailed information about the type-catalogue of the Decapod Crustacea. It lists various species, their lectotypes, paralectotypes, and other specimens, along with their catalog numbers, locations, and dates of collection. The entries include species names, taxonomic information, and specific details about the specimens, such as gender, number of specimens, and additional notes on the collection process.
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 180: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 4°5'N 1°56'W; 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Lectotype and paralectotypes of Sesarma violacea Herklots, 1851. Lectotype is ♂ with all legs. Lectotype selected by Manning & Holthuis, 1981: 240.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 182: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Sacconi (= Sekondi); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Paralectotypes of Sesarma violacea Herklots, 1851.

Metaplag elegans de Man, 1888


Metopograpsus frontalis Miers, 1880

Holotype RMNH D 183: 1 ♂; South Sea; don. Museum Godeffroy. Holotype of Metopograpsus messor var. gracilipes de Man, 1891.


"Type" RMNH D 45030 (Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 191, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Plicatus): mouthparts of "type" of RMNH D 45029.

Metopograpsus latifrons (White, 1847)

"Type" RMNH D 74 (Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 192, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Dilatatus): 1 ♀; Indonesia, Timor. (Probably 1828-1829, leg. H.C. Macklot and S. Müller). "Type" of Grapsus dilatatus (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. Herklots, 1861, gives "Java" as locality.

"Type" RMNH D 42233 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 192, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Dilatatus): 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. "Type" of Grapsus dilatata (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. There should be two specimens. Obviously one specimen got lost.


? "Types" RMNH D 45035 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 190, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Sulcifer): 14 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java. (? 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt). Possibly "types" of Grapsus sulcifer (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. The old label "Grapsus Grapsus sulcifer de H. cat. no 190, Java", must have gotten by mistake in this lot as the name sulcifer was used by de Haan for M. oceanicus, it probably should have carried the name Grapsus dilatatus.

Metopograpsus messor (Forskål, 1775)


Metopograpsus oceanicus (Jacquinot, 1853)

"Types" RMNH D 42236 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 190, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Sulcifer): 2 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & v. J.C. van Hasselt. "Types" of Grapsus sulcifer (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.
"Type" RMNH D 45041 (Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 192, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Sulcifer): mouthparts of "type" of RMNH D 42236.

Metopograpsus quadridens Stimpson, 1858
"Types" RMNH D 45045 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 191, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Plicatus): 14 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java. "Types" of Grapsus plicatus (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. Part of the "type" material of G. plicatus, belongs to Metopograpsus frontalis (see there) and part to the present species.

Nanosesarma andersoni (de Man, 1888)
Syntype RMNH D 16: 1 δ; Burma (= Myanmar), Minthantoung, banks of the Tenasserim river; 1881-1882; leg. J. Anderson. Syntype of Sesarma andersoni de Man, 1888.

Nanosesarma batavicum (Moreira, 1903)
Holotype RMNH D 14: 1 δ; Indonesia, Java, Batavia (= Jakarta), on beach; 1882; leg. J. Semmelink. Holotype of Sesarma barsemana de Man, 1890 and of Sesarma batavica Moreira, 1903.

Neosarmatium fournouronti Serène, 1973
Syntype RMNH D 169: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Sulawesi; iv.1878. Syntype of Sesarma meinerti de Man, 1878.

Neosarmatium meinerti de Man, 1887
Syntypes RMNH D 171: 2 specimens; N.W. Madagascar, Nosy-Bé; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam.

Neosarmatium rotundifrons (A. Milne-Edwards, 1869)
Syntype RMNH D 42309 (cat. a): 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi Island; vi-ix.1862; leg. A.H. Bernstein. Syntype of Sarmatium fryatti Tesch, 1917.
Syntype RMNH D 42310 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 173, as Ocypode (Chasmognathus) Gibbosus): 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Syntype of Sarmatium fryatti Tesch, 1917. Also "type" of Ocypode (Chasmognathus) gibbosus (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. See also Chasmognathus convexus (de Haan, 1833)
Syntype RMNH D 45140 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 42310.

Neosarmatium trispinosum Davie, 1994
Paratypes RMNH D 45512; 1 δ, 1 η; New Guinea, Hollandia, in surroundings of Base G; i.1895; collected by G. van Hout.

Ocrasita saltatrix Ng & Tomascik, 1994
Paratype RMNH D 47816: 1 δ; Indonesia, SE Kalimantan, Samarinda, Kakaban; depth ca. 10 m; 29.ix.1993; leg. et don. T. Tomascik.

Pachygrapsus plicatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
"Type" RMNH D 42256 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 193, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Rugosus): 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Type of Grapsus rugosus (de Haan, MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

Plagusia chabrus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Paralectotype RMNH D 125 (Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 187, as Grapsus (Plagusia) Tomentosus): 1 specimen; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1834; leg. H.B. Horstok. Paralectotype of Plagusia capsensis de
Haan, 1835.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42275 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 187, as Grapsus (Plagusia) Tomentosus): 2 ♂ ♂ ♀; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1834; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Paralectotypes of Grapsus (Plagusia) capensis de Haan, 1835.

Plagusia dentipes (de Haan, 1833)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 123 (Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 186, as Grapsus (Plagusia) Dentipes): 2 ♂ ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype and paralectotype of Grapsus (Plagusia) dentipes de Haan, 1833. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 491, fig. 188.

Pseudograpus elongatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873)

Pseudosesarma edwardsii (de Man, 1888)

Ptychognathus barbatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873)

Ptychognathus dentatus de Man, 1892
Syntype RMNH D 1229: 1 ♂ juvenile; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Lapalupa River near Tempe; x.1888; leg. Max Weber.
Syntype RMNH D 2593: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Lapalupa River near Tempe; x.1888; leg. Max Weber; coll. J.G. de Man, received 26.iv.1930.

Ptychognathus intermedius de Man, 1879
Syntypes RMNH D 194: 2 ♂ ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas. 28.iii-28.iv.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.

Ptychognathus polleni de Man, 1895
Holotype RMNH D 1230: 1 ♂; Madagascar, Bay of Passandava; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam.

Ptychognathus riedelii var. pilosus de Man, 1892
Syntype RMNH D 1232: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Flores, river near Reo; 21.xi.1888-9.i.1889; leg. Max Weber.

Pyxidognathus granulosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1878
Holotype RMNH D 1207: 1 ♀; Indonesia, N Celebes (= Sulawesi), near Menado; 1836; leg. A.J. van Delden. Holotype of Hyspiolograpsus deldeni de Man, 1879.

*Sesarma batavianum* de Man, 1890
Holotype RMNH D 1201: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java, Batavia (= Jakarta), on the beach; 1882; leg. J. Semmelink.

*Sesarma benedicti* Rathbun, 1897
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 1522: 1 & 5 specimens; Surinam; 13.vi.1885-19.ii.1886; leg. H.F.C. ten Kate. Lecto- and paralectotypes of *Sesarma benedicti* Rathbun, 1897 and lecto- and paralectotypes of *Sesarma chiragra* Ortmann, 1897. Both *S. benedicti* and *S. chiragra* being new names for *S. recta* sensu de Man, 1892a: 249, pl. 10. fig. 4, non *Sesarma rectum* Randall, 1840.

*Sesarma bidens* (de Haan, 1835)
Paralectotype RMNH D 144 (Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 203, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Bidens): 1 ♀; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotype of Grapsus (Pachysoma) bidens de Haan, 1835.

Lectotype RMNH D 145 (Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 203, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Bidens): 1 ♂; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of Grapsus (Pachysoma) bidens de Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 481, fig. 182.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42304 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 203, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Bidens): 4 ♂♀; 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Grapsus (Pachysoma) bidens de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotype RMNH D 42306 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 203, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Bidens): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of paralectotype of Grapsus (Pachysoma) bidens de Haan, 1835.

*Sesarma bidens indicum* de Man, 1902
Syntypes RMNH D 19: ca. 10 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas, Ambon; 1861-1863; leg. E.W.A. Ludeking. See also Tesch, 1917: 135.

Syntypes RMNH D 141: 5 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas, Ambon; 1861-1863; leg. E.W.A. Ludeking. See also Tesch, 1917: 135. Name preoccupied by *Sesarma indicum* H. Milne Edwards, 1837.

*Sesarma buettikoferi* de Man, 1883
Holotype RMNH D 148: 1 ♂; West Africa, Liberia, Fisherman Lake; i.1881; leg. J. Büttikofer & J.A. Sala.

*Sesarma calypso* de Man, 1895
Syntypes RMNH D 1514: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Sumatra, Atjeh; ca. 1888-1894 leg. Capt. H. Storm; don. Museum Lübeck.

*Sesarma curacoense* de Man, 1892
Holotype RMNH D 1521: 1 ♂; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao; 9.i-26.ii.1885; leg. J.R.H. Neervoort van de Poll.

*Sesarma delhaani* H. Milne Edwards, 1853
Paralectotypes RMNH D 156 (Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 207, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Quadratus): 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.

Lectotype RMNH D 157 (Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 207, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Quadratus): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of Sesarma Delhaani H. Milne Edwards, 1853, replacement name for Grapsus (Pachysoma) quadratus sensu de Haan, 1833, not Cancer quadratus Fabricius, 1793. Lectotype designated by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 478, fig. 18b.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 1693 (Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 207, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Quadratus): 4 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts see RMNH D 2149.
Sesarma elegans Herklots, 1851
Paratypes RMNH D 150: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel.
Lectotype RMNH D 151: 1 ♂; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Lectotype designated by Manning & Holthuis, 1981: 244.

Sesarma erythrodactyla Hess, 1865
Syntypes RMNH D 154: 2 ♂♂; Australia, New South Wales, Sydney; leg. R. Schütte; don. Museum Göttingen.

Sesarma haematocheir (de Haan, 1833)
Parataxotypes RMNH D 42311 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 208, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Haematocheir): 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Parataxotypes of Grapsus (Pachysoma) haematocheir de Haan, 1833.

Sesarma kamermani de Man, 1883
Holotype RMNH D 166: 1 ♂; West Africa, Angola, Muserra; before 1879; leg. P. Kamerman.

Sesarma onychophora de Man, 1895
Syntypes RMNH D 1519: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Malaysia, Penang; ca. 1888-1894; leg. Capt. H. Storm; don. Museum Lübeck.

Sesarma pictum (de Haan, 1835)
Parataxotypes RMNH D 42312 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 206, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Pictus): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Parataxotypes of Grapsus (Pachysoma) pictus de Haan, 1835.
Lectotype RMNH D 45168 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 206, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Pictus): 1 ♂ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype of Grapsus (Pachysoma) pictus de Haan, 1833, taken from lot RMNH D 42312. Lectotype designated by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 483, fig. 183.

Sesarma plicatum (Latreille, 1803)
Parataxotypes RMNH D 42313 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 205, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Affinis): 1 ♂,
1 ♀ dry; Japan, 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Grapsus* (*Pachyssoma*) *affinis* de Haan, 1837.

*Sesarma stormi* de Man, 1895
Syntype RMNH D 1489: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Sumatra, Atjeh; ca. 1888-1894; leg. Capt. H. Storm; don. Museum Lubeck, 1896.

*Sesarmoides cerberus* (Holthuis, 1964)
Holotype RMNH D 19488: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, just W of Amboina, cave on island Nusa Lain; in complete darkness; 21.iii.1923; leg. F. Kopstein. Holotype of *Sesarma cerberus* Holthuis, 1964.
Paratypes RMNH D 19489: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Indonesia, Moluccas, just W of Amboina, cave on island Nusa Lain; in complete darkness; 21.iii.1923; leg. F. Kopstein. Paratypes of *Sesarma cerberus* Holthuis, 1964.

*Sesarmoides jacobsoni* (Ihle, 1912)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1815: ca. 8 specimens; Indonesia, Java, Jogjakarta, Gunung Sewu, subdistr. Bedojo, Guwa Djumblang; ii-viii.1911; leg. E. Jacobson. Paralectotype of *Sesarma jacobsoni* Ihle, 1912.

*Sesarmops intermedius* (de Haan, 1835)
Lectotype RMNH D 165 (Herklots, 1861: 17 no. 204, as *Grapsus* (*Pachyssoma*) *intermedius*): 1 specimen; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype of *Grapsus* (*Pachyssoma*) *intermedius* de Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 486, fig. 185.
♂ Paralectotype RMNH D 1527: 1 ♂; Japan.[? 1823-1834, leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger]. Probably belonging to the type series.

*Sesarmops weberi* (de Man, 1892)

**Familia Miictyridae Dana, 1851**

*Mictyris longicarpus* Latreille, 1806
Syntypes RMNH D 45245 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 159, as *Ocypode* (*Mictyris*) *deflexifrons*): 38 dry specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Syntypes of *Ocypode* (*Mictyris*) *deflexifrons* de Haan, 1835.
Syntypes RMNH D 45246 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 159, as *Ocypode* (*Mictyris*) *deflexifrons*): 5 dry specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg.C.G.C. Reinwardt. Syntypes of *Ocypode* (*Mictyris*) *deflexifrons* de Haan, 1835.
Syntypes RMNH D 45247 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 159, as *Ocypode* (*Mictyris*) *deflexifrons*): mouthparts dry; Indonesia, Java. (? Moluccas). Mouthparts of syntypes of *Ocypode* (*Mictyris*) *deflexifrons* de Haan, 1835.

**Superfamilia Pinnotheroidea de Haan, 1833**

**Familia Pinnotheriidae de Haan, 1833**

*Aphanodactylus sibogae* Tesch, 1918
Syntype RMNH D 2162: 1 ovigerous ♀; Indonesia, Lesser Sunda Islands, Sumbawa, Saleh Bay, E of Dangar Besar; depth up to 36 m; 14-16.ii.1900; Siboga Expedition, sta. 313. The specimen carried a
label "Siboga sta. 91", which must be incorrect.

Ostracotheres spondyli Nobili, 1905
Syntype RMNH D 22681: 1 specimen; Persian Gulf, 8 miles NNW of Arzana Island; depth 5 fms; in Spondylus; dredge; 1901; leg. J. Bonnier & Ch. Pérez, sta. LIV; don. Museum Paris in 1966.

Pinnotheres alcocci Rathbun, 1909
Syntypes RMNH D 313: 7 specimens; Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang; 1833-1835; leg. S. Müller; in Cythera (= Periglypta) spec. This is Pinnotheres parvulus sensu de Man, 1887, nec Stimpson, 1858.

Pinnotheres conicola Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 28792: 1 specimen; Cameroon, Kribi; in large Conus; caught by fishermen in a "piroque", near the shore; 10.iii.1964; leg. B. de Wilde-Duyfjes.

Pinnotheres onychodactylus Tesch, 1918
Syntype RMNH D 2159: 1 ?; Indonesia, Moluccas, anchorage between Gisser and Ceram -Laut; depth 18 m; reef; 26-28.viii.1899; Siboga Exp. Sta. 172.

Pinnotheres pholadis de Haan, 1835
Syntype RMNH D 42276 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 18, no. 220, as Pinnotheres Pholadis): dry mouthparts; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

Pinnotheres tellinae Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Paratypes RMNH D 31540: 4 ♂♀; 4 ♀♀; West Africa, Sierra Leone, opposite Freetown, Bullom Shore; from mantle cavity of Tellina nymphalis Lamarck; 12.xi.1954; leg. A.G. Humes.
Paratypes RMNH D 31776: 3 ♂♂; 4 ♀♀; West Africa, Sierra Leone, Kissy near Freetown; from mantle cavity of Tellina nymphalis Lamarck; 29.xi.1954; leg. A.G. Humes.

Xenophthalmodus dolichophallus Tesch, 1918
Syntype RMNH D 2168: 1 ♂; Indonesia, E Java, Djangkar, 7°42'S 114°12.6'E; depth 9 m; 9.iii.1899; Siboga Exp. sta. 4.

Superfamilia Potamoidea Ortmann, 1896
Familia Gecarcinucidae Rathbun, 1904

Aberrothelphusa nieuwenhuisi (Bott, 1970)
Holotype RMNH D 29366: 1 ♂; Indonesia, central Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, source area of the Kajan River, ca. 01°22′N 115°12′E; 1900; leg. A.W. Nieuwenhuis. Holotype of Mainitia nieuwenhuisi Bott, 1970.
Paratype RMNH D 29367: 1 ♂; Indonesia, central Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, source area of the Kajan River, ca. 1°22′N 115°12′E; 1900; leg. A.W. Nieuwenhuis. Paratype of Mainitia nieuwenhuisi Bott, 1970.
Paratype RMNH D 29368: 1 ♀; Indonesia, central Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, source area of the Kajan River, ca. 0°48′N 113°54′E; 1897; leg. A.W. Nieuwenhuis. Paratype of Mainitia nieuwenhuisi Bott, 1970.

Adeleana chapmani Holthuis, 1979
Holotype RMNH D 31966: 1 ♂; Borneo, N. Sarawak, Niah Great Cave near Niah; in dark part of cave, in pool with guanofloor; 22.v.1978; leg. P. Chapman.
Paratypes RMNH D 31967: 2 specimens; Borneo, N. Sarawak, Niah Great Cave near Niah; in dark part of cave, in pool with guanofloor; 22.v.1978; leg. P. Chapman.

Adeleana kenepai (de Man, 1899)
Holotype RMNH D 1549: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, Mount Kene-pai; in forest; i.1894; Borneo Exp. 1894. Holotype of Potamon (Geothelphusa) kenepai de Man, 1899.

*Arachnothelphusa melanippe* (de Man, 1899)
Lectotype and paralectotypes RMNH D 1303: 2 ♂♂♂; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, Liang Koeboeng Mountains; iii-iv.1894; Borneo Expedition. Syntypes of Potamon (Potamon) melanippe de Man, 1899. Lectotype male selected by Ng, 1991: 4.

*Archipelothelphusa celer* Ng, 1991
Holotype RMNH D 36577: 1 ♀; Philippines, Luzon, Laguna province, south shore Laguna de Bay, near University of Philippines (Los Banos) College; in hollow tree; in Los Banos forest; 8.vi.1986; leg. D.S. Balete, no. C-08. Pleopod in tube.

*Balssiaalthelphusa natunaensis* Bott, 1970
Holotype RMNH D 29300: 1 ♀; South China Sea, Natuna Islands, 4°0’N 108°0’E; leg. A.L. van Hasselt.

*Geelvinkia ambiana* Bott, 1974

*Geelvinkia holthuisi* Bott, 1974
Holotype RMNH D 29369: 1 ♀; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Digoel River, Tanah Merah, 6°0’S 140°18’E; 8.iii.1959; leg. W. Vervoort, Sterrengebergte Expedition. Paratypes RMNH D 29370: 12 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Digoel River, Tanah Merah, 6°0’S 140°18’E; 8.iii.1959; leg. W. Vervoort, Sterrengebergte Expedition. Paratypes RMNH D 29371: 8 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Digoel River, Tanah Merah, 6°0’S 140°18’E; 12.iii.1959; leg. W. Vervoort, Sterrengebergte Expedition. Paratype RMNH D 29372: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Digoel River, Tanah Merah, 6°0’S 140°18’E; 7.xi.1959; leg. W. Vervoort, Sterrengebergte Expedition. Paratypes RMNH D 29373: 9 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Digoel River, Tanah Merah, 6°0’S 140°18’E; 11.x.1959; leg. W. Vervoort, Sterrengebergte Expedition.

*Holthuisana (Holthuisana) alba* Holthuis, 1980
Holotype RMNH D 32301: 1 ♂; Papua New Guinea, W Sepik District, Wok Askembut near Tabubil, Askembutem cave; in pools on a ledge at the bottom of the second vertical pitch; 14-15.x.1978; leg. N. Plumley, no. 76; don. P. Chapman. Paratype RMNH D 32302: 1 ♂; Papua New Guinea, West Sepik District, Wok Askembut near Tabubil, Askembutem cave; in pools on a ledge at the bottom of the second vertical pitch; 14-15.x.1978; leg. N. Plumley no. 76; don. P. Chapman.

*Holthuisana (Holthuisana) boesemani* Bott, 1974
Holotype RMNH D 29321: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Vogelkop peninsula, Ajamaroe at Lake Ajamaroe, 1°17’S 132°6’E; ca. 250 m altitude; 1.iii.1955; leg. M. Boeseman. Paratypes RMNH D 29322: many specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Vogelkop peninsula, Ajamaroe at Lake Ajamaroe, 1°17’S 132°6’E; ca. 250 m altitude; 1.iii.1955; leg. M. Boeseman. Paratypes RMNH D 29323: many specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya),...
Vogelkop peninsula, Ajamaroe at Lake Ajamaroe, 1°17'S 132°6'E; ca. 250 m altitude; vi.1952; leg. L.D. Brongersma & W.J. Roosdorp.

Paratypes RMNH D 29324: 5 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Vogelkop peninsula, ca. 14 km E of Ajamaroe, Lake Jate near Djitmau; bought from local people; 13.vi.1952; leg. L.D. Brongersma & W.J. Roosdorp.


Paratypes RMNH D 29326: 9 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Vogelkop peninsula, 14 km SE of Ajamaroe, Djitmau; 7.iii.1955; leg. M. Boeseman.

Paratype RMNH D 29327: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), interior of Biak Island, behind Mokmer and Boruku, 1°6'S 136°8'E; stream in rainforest on calcarious bottom; 26.xii.1954; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 656.

Irmengardia johnsoni Ng & Yang, 1985
Paratypes RMNH D 36090: 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Singapore, Bukit Forest Reserve, streams at Jungle Fall Valley; elevation ca. 100 m; leaflitter on mud substrate; xii.1983; leg. P.K.L. Ng.

Mekhongthelphusa kengsaphu Naianetr, 1992
Holotype RMNH D 41611: 1 ♂; Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani, Amphoe (= District) Phibun Mangsahan, Kengsaphu; 27.iii.1991; collected by Ms. Somluck Kuntarphrug.

Paratype RMNH D 41612: 1 ♀; Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani, Amphoe (= District) Phibun Mangsahan, Kengsaphu; 27.iii.1991; collected by Ms. Somluck Kuntarphrug.

Parathelphusa celebensis (de Man, 1892)
Syntypes RMNH D 1285: 1 juvenile; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Luwu district, Palopo; ii­iv.1889; leg. Max Weber. Syntype of Thelphusa celebensis de Man, 1892.

Syntypes RMNH D 2585: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Luwu district, Palopo; ii­iv.1889; leg. Max Weber; coll. J.G. de Man, received 26.iv.1930. Syntypes of Thelphusa celebensis de Man, 1892.

Parathelphusa ceophallus Ng, 1993
Holotype RMNH D 42418: 1 ♂; Indonesia, SE Sulawesi, northern Pulau Buton, a few km inland from Labuhan Tobelo, Jasmil Camp along Sg Labuhan Tobelo riaul through hardly disturbed primary evergreen rain forest, 4°26'30"S 122°59'E; boulders covered with calcareous deposit; alt. 150 m; 12-18.xi.1989. Sample 89JvTO040; leg. J. van Tol.

Parathelphusa convexa de Man, 1879
Syntypes RMNH D 345: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Timor (locality indication most likely incorrect).

Syntype RMNH D 346: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Syntypes RMNH D 347: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya) (locality indication certainly incorrect).

Syntypes RMNH D 348: 8 specimens; Indonesia, E Java, Besuki; 1865; leg. J. Semmelink.

Syntypes RMNH D 42292 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 153, as Cancer (Thelphusa) Convexus): 14 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java. Also "types" of Cancer (Thelphusa) convexus (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nonn nudum.

Syntypes RMNH D 42293 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 153, as Cancer (Thelphusa) Convexus): 8 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Also "types" of Cancer (Thelphusa) convexus (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nonn nudum.

Syntypes RMNH D 45292 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 153, as Cancer (Thelphusa) Convexus): 8 dry steps;
specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Among material which was identified as Cancer (Thelphusa) tridens Fabr. Also "types" of Cancer (Thelphusa) convexus (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum.

**Parathelphusa lokaensis** (de Man, 1892)
Syntype RMNH D 1286: 1 ♂; Indonesia, SW Celebes (= Sulawesi), Loka near Bonthain; x-xi.1888; leg. Max Weber. Syntype of *Thelphusa celebensis lokaensis* de Man, 1892.
Syntype RMNH D 2586: 1 ♂; Indonesia, SW Celebes (= Sulawesi), Loka near Bonthain; x-xi.1888; leg. Max Weber; coll. J.G. de Man, received 26.iv.1930. Syntypes of *Thelphusa celebensis lokaensis* de Man, 1892.

**Parathelphusa maculata** de Man, 1879
Lectotype and paralectotypes RMNH D 349: 4 ♂♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♂; Indonesia, Sumatra, Silago river; Midden Sumatra Exp; 1877; leg. J.F. Snelleman. Lectotype selected by Ng, 1988: 97.

**Parathelphusa olea** Ng, 1989

**Parathelphusa reticulata** Ng, 1989

**Parathelphusa shelfordi** Nobili, 1901
Syntypes RMNH D 1302: 2 ♂♂ ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Borneo, Sarawak, Baram river; viii.1894; leg. W. Kükenthal. Syntype of *Potamon (Parathelphusa) tridentata* (H. Milne Edwards, 1853) var. *pulcherrima* de Man, 1902.

**Parathelphusa tridentata baweanensis** Ng, 1997
Paratypes RMNH D 338: 5 specimens; Indonesia, Java Sea, Bawean Island; 1827-1841; leg. P. Diard.
♂ Paratypes RMNH D 1792: 6 specimens; Indonesia, Java Sea, Bawean Island. Possibly originally part of the previous lot.

**Parathelphusa tridentata sarawakensis** Ng, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 1543: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, Sintang; 1893-1894; Borneo Expedition; leg. J. Büttikofer.
Paratypes RMNH D 1544: 2 ♀ ♂; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, Sintang; 1893-1894; Borneo Expedition; leg. J. Büttikofer.
Paratypes RMNH D 1545: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ♂; Indonesia, central Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin; foot of southern slope of Mount Kenepai; xii.1893; 1893-1894 Borneo Expedition; leg. J. Büttikofer.
Paratypes RMNH D 1546: 2 ♂♂ ♂; Indonesia, central Borneo (Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, Nanga Raun, upper Mandai River; iii-v.1894; 1893-1894 Borneo Expedition; leg. J. Büttikofer.
Paratypes RMNH D 1547: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, central Borneo (Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin, Sinai River, tributary of Raun River near Nanga Raun, a small very impetuous torrent; iii.1894; 1893-1894 Borneo Expedition; leg. J. Büttikofer.
Paratype RMNH D 1548: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Central Borneo (= Kalimantan), upper Mahakam basin, Blu-u River, about 5°30’N 109°40’E; Borneo Expedition 1893-1897; leg. A.W. Nieuwenhuis.
Paratype RMNH D 45299: 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, central Borneo (= Kalimantan) Kapuas River basin, foot of southern slope of Mount Kenepai; xii.1893; leg. J. Büttikofer. Mentioned by de Man,
1899b: 68. Described by Ng, 1986: 39 as a new species *P. sarawakensis*.

*Parathelphusa valida* Ng & Goh, 1987
Paratypes RMNH D 38013: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Gomantong, Simud Hitam Cave; 25.iii.1986; coll. P. Chapman. Zoological Reference Collection Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore no. 1990.405-407.

*Perithelphusa borneensis* (von Martens, 1868)
Syntypes RMNH D 1296: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River, Sintang; 1894; leg. Max Moret; Borneo Expedition. Syntypes of *Potamon (Perithelphusa) borneensis* var. *hiliaris* de Man, 1899.
Syntypes RMNH D 1301: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River basin Putus Sibau, and forest near Nanga Raen; 1893-1894; Borneo Expedition. Syntypes of *Potamon (Perithelphusa) silicola* de Man, 1899.

*Perithelphusa buettikoferi* (de Man, 1899)
Syntypes RMNH D 1297: 3 ♂♂; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Kapuas River, Sintang; 1894; leg. Max Moret; Borneo Expedition. Syntypes of *Potamon (Perithelphusa) buettikoferi* de Man, 1899.

*Perithelphusa lehi* Ng, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 38017: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Malaysia, Borneo, Sarawak, Gunong Serapi (Gunung Matang), near Kuching, 1°33'16"N 110°12'51"E; side stream of waterfall; altitude ca. 100 m; 29.i.1986; leg. P.K.L. Ng & M. Nimbon; don. Zoological Reference Collection Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore no. 1990.408-409.

*Phricotelphusa callianira* (de Man, 1887)

*Phricotelphusa gracilipes* Ng & Ng, 1987
Paratypes RMNH D 38009: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Malaysia, Kedah, Langkawi Island, Durian Perangin Falls, under rocks by side of fast flowing streams; 16.vi.1987; leg. P.K.L. Ng & H.P. Ng; don. Zoological Reference Collection Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore.

*Phricotelphusa hockpingi* Ng, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 47817: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; West Malaysia, Perak, Maxwell Hill (Bukit Larut) near Taiping; under rocks and leaflitter in streams and waterfalls; altitude 70-850 m; 8.ix.1984; H.P. Ng and P.K.L. Ng.

*Phricotelphusa sirindhorn* Naiyanetr, 1989
Paratype RMNH D 37523: 1 ♂; Thailand, Ranong province, Amphoe Muang, Ngao Waterfall Forest Park; 6.xii.1986; leg. et don. Phaibul Naiyanetr.
Holotype RMNH D 37524: 1 ♂; Thailand, Ranong province, Amphoe Muang, Ngao Waterfall Forest Park; 6.xii.1986; leg. et don. Phaibul Naiyanetr.

*Rouxana phreatica* Holthuis, 1982
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 33132: 2 ♂♂; Papua New Guinea, Territory of New Guinea, West Sepik District, Bahman Mountains near Mount Fugilii Dabom, Finim Tel Plateau, "Hydra Holo" cave; ix.1975; leg. et don. P. Chapman.

*Rouxana roushdyi* Bott, 1974
Holotype RMNH D 29354: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Central Moun-
tains, Wissel Lakes, Lake Paniai, near mouth of Jawej River, 3°49'S 136°15'E; 1742 m alt.; 27.xii.1954; leg. M. Boeseman.
Paratypes RMNH D 29355: ca. 60 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, Lake Paniai, near mouth of Jawej River, 3°49'S 136°15'E; 1742 m alt.; 27.xii.1954; leg. M. Boeseman.
Paratypes RMNH D 29357: 2 δ δ; 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, Lake Paniai; 1742 m alt.; 1938; leg. A. Roushdy.
Paratype RMNH D 29358: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, Lake Paniai, coast of Bobairo peninsula near Enarotali, 3°55'S 136°21'E; 1742 m alt.; on rocks, ca. 10 cm deep; 14.i.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis.
Paratype RMNH D 29360: 1 δ; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, Lake Paniai, coast of Bobairo peninsula near Enarotali, 3°55'S 136°21'E; 1742 m alt.; 25.xii.1954; leg. M. Boeseman.
Paratype RMNH D 29361: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, Lake Paniai near Bobairo peninsula, 3°55'S 136°21'E; 1742 m alt.; 12.viii.1939; leg. H. Boschma; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G.
Paratypes RMNH D 29362: 6 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, NW coast of Lake Paniai, Dejateda, 3°49'S 136°15'E; 1742 m alt.; 3.ix.1939; leg. H. Boschma; New Guinea Exp. K.N.A.G.
Paratypes RMNH D 29363: many specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, E of T-shaped peninsula of N coast of Lake Tigi, 3°42'S 136°16'E; 1640 m alt.; 12.i.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 674.
Paratypes RMNH D 29364: many specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, Paniai Lake, S coast of Bobairo peninsula near Enarotali, 3°55'S 136°21'E; 1742 m alt.; 20.viii-30.xi.1939; leg. H. Boschma; New Guinea Exp. N.A.G.
Paratypes RMNH D 29365: 2 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), central Mountains, Wissel Lakes, Paniai Lake, S coast of Bobairo peninsula near Enarotali, 3°55'S 136°21'E; 1742 m alt.; 10.i.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis, no. 671.

*Siamthelphusa holthuisi* Naïyanetr & Ng, 1991
Holotype RMNH D 38008: 1 δ; Thailand, Trat Province, Amphoe (= District) Laem Ngob, Lum Haui Khao Rakum; 23.x.1988; leg. Thipapha Boonyarat.

*Somanniatethlphusa chiangmai* Ng & Naïyanetr, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 42028: 1 δ, 1 ♂; Chiangmai Province, Amphoe (= District) Muang Chiangmai, Buagcrok village, near Sonkampaeng; xii.1991; leg. P.K.L. Ng; don. Zoological Reference Collection of the National University of Singapore.
Holotype RMNH D 42347: 1 δ; Thailand, Chiangmai Province, Amphoe (= District) Muang Chiangmai, Buagcrok village, near Sonkampaeng; 29.xii.1991; leg. P.K.L. Ng.

*Sundathelphusa cassiope* (de Man, 1902)
Syntypes RMNH D 1298: 1 δ, 1 ♂; Indonesia, Sulawesi (= Celebes), Minahassa; vi-vii.1894; leg. W. Kükenthal. Syntypes of *Potamon (Thelphusa) cassiope* de Man, 1902.

*Sundathelphusa tenebrosa* Holthuis, 1979
Paratype RMNH D 31971: 1 ♂; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunong Mulu National Park, Deer Water Cave; in
*Thelphusa kuhlii* (de Man, 1883)
Paratype RMNH D 332: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Paratype of *Geothelphusa kuhlii* de Man, 1883.
Lectotype & paratype RMNH D 1288: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia. Lectotype (♂) and paratype (♀) of *Geothelphusa kuhlii* de Man, 1883.

*Thelphusa loxophthalma* (de Man, 1892)
Holotype RMNH D 1287: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), 1846; leg. C.A.L.M. Schwaner. Holotype of *Potamon (Geothelphusa) loxophthalma* de Man, 1892.

*Thelphusa modesta* (de Man, 1899)
Lectotype & paratype RMNH D 1289 (Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 148, as *Cancer (Thelphusa) Gecarcinoides*); Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. "Types" of *Cancer (Thelphusa) gecarcinoides* (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. 2 ♀♂; lectotype (largest specimen) and paratype of *Geothelphusa modesta* de Man, 1892. Lectotype designated by Ng, 1989: 122.
Paratypes RMNH D 45313 (Herklots, 1861: 13 no. 148, as *Cancer (Thelphusa) Gecarcinoides*): 3 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. "Types" of *Cancer (Thelphusa) gecarcinoides* (de Haan MS) Herklots, 1861, nomen nudum. Paratypes of *Geothelphusa modesta* de Man, 1892.
Paratype RMNH D 45315: 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Java. 1820-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

*Thaksinthelphusa yongchindaratae* (Naiyanetr, 1988)

*Thelplusula buergeri* (de Man, 1899)
Holotype RMNH D 1551: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Upper Kapuas River basin, Mount Liang Kubung, about 0°35'N 113°0'E; 13.ix.1893-vii.1894; Borneo Exp. 1894. Holotype of *Potamon (Geothelphusa) buergeri* de Man, 1899.

*Thelplusula dicerocephalus* Ng & Stuebing, 1989
Paratypes RMNH D 38011: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Malaysia, Sabah, Danum Valley, ca. 4°55'N 117°46'E; adjacent to pool of Rhinoceros mud wallow; 2.iii.1988; coll. R. Stuebing; don. National University of Singapore no. 1990.417-419.

*Thelplusula granosa* Holthuis, 1979
Holotype RMNH D 31970: 1 ♂; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunong Mulu National Park, 4°03'N 114°56'W; alluvial lowland rainforest; in trap; 13.iii.1978; leg. N.M. Collins.
Paratype RMNH D 31980: 1 specimen; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunong Mulu National Park, 4°03'N 114°56'W; 13.iii.1978; in traps in often flooded alluvial forest; leg. N.M. Collins.
Paratypes RMNH D 31981: 6 specimens; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunong Mulu National Park, 4°03'N 114°56'W; 24.iii.1978; in traps in often flooded alluvial forest; leg. N.M. Collins.
Paratypes RMNH D 31982: 6 specimens; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunung Mulu National Park, 4°03'N 114°56'E; n trap in often flooded alluvial forest; 27.iii.1978; altitude 65 m; leg. M.M. Collins.

*Thelphusa hendersoniana* (de Man, 1899)
Syntypes RMNH D 1550: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, W Borneo (= Kalimantan), Sambas district, upper Sambas River basin, N of Pontianak, Mount Damus; altitude 1100-1800 m; 22-24.x.1893; leg. J.G. Hallier. Syntypes of Potamon (*Geothelphusa*) hendersonianus de Man, 1899.

*Thelphusa styx* Ng, 1989
Holotype RMNH D 33953: 1 ♂; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunung Mulu National Park, S of Long Pala, Gua Kelawar (= Batcave), 4°01'36"N 114°47'58"E; 10.ii.1980; leg. P. Chapman.

**Familia Potamidae Ortmann, 1896**

*Cerberusa caeca* Holthuis, 1979
Paratypes RMNH D 31959: 2 ♀; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunung Mulu National Park, Clearwater Cave, Inflation Passage; gravel floored pool in dribbly stream; 13.iv.1978; leg. P. Chapman, no. 1.

Paratype RMNH D 31965: 1 ♂; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunung Mulu National Park, Deer Cave, Crab Inlet pool; small pools with gravel and guano on bottom; 26.iv.1978; leg. P. Chapman.

Holotype RMNH D 31983: 1 ♂; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunung Mulu National Park, Green Cave; small stream at 600 m from entrance; 12.iii.1978; leg. P. Chapman, no. 1.

Paratypes RMNH D 31984: 2 specimens; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunung Mulu National Park, Green Cave; small stream at 600 m from entrance; 12.iii.1978; leg. P. Chapman, no. 1.

*Cerberusa tipula* Holthuis, 1979
Holotype RMNH D 31968: 1 specimen; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunung Mulu National Park, Clearwater Cave, 15 m inside NW entrance; on stone outside water; 28.iv.1978; leg. P. Chapman, no. 2.

Paratype RMNH D 31969: 1 specimen; Borneo, N Sarawak, Gunung Mulu National Park, Hidden Valley, 10 m from entrance of Wonder Cave; pool with bottom sediment of guano; caught in dark; 28.iii.1978; leg. P. Chapman, no. 2.

*Demanietta merguiensis* (Bott, 1966)

*Demanietta tritrungensis* (Naiyanetr, 1986)

*Dromothelphusa phrae* (Naiyanetr, 1984)

*Geothelphusa dehaanii* (White, 1847)
Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 331 (Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 149, as *Cancer* (*Thelphusa*) *japonica*): 2 ♂ ♂; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotype of both *Thelphusa dehaanii* White, 1847, and *Cancer* (*Thelphusa*) *japonica* Herklots, 1861. Lectotype of both *T. dehaanii* and *Cancer* (*T.*) *japonica* selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 493, fig. 190.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 333 (Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 149, as *Cancer* (*Thelphusa*) *japonica*): 4 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of both *Thelphusa dehaanii* White, 1847, and *Cancer* (*Thelphusa*) *japonica* Herklots, 1861.

Paralectotype RMNH D 334 (Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 149, as *Cancer* (*Thelphusa*) *japonica*): 1 ♂; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotype of both *Thelphusa dehaanii* White, 1847, and
Cancer (Thelphusa) japonica Herklots, 1861.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1699 (Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 149, as Cancer (Thelphusa) Japonica): 12 specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of both Thelphusa dehaanii White, 1847, and Cancer (Thelphusa) japonica Herklots, 1861.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42294 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 149, as Cancer (Thelphusa) Japonica): 5 ♀♂, 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Thelphusa dehaanii White, 1847, and of Cancer (Thelphusa) japonica Herklots, 1861.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 42295 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 149, as Cancer (Thelphusa) Japonica): 4 ♀♂, 6 ♀♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of Thelphusa dehaanii White, 1847, and of Cancer (Thelphusa) japonica Herklots, 1861.
Paralectotype RMNH D 45302 (Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 149, as Cancer (Thelphusa) Japonica): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of paralectotype of Thelphusa dehaanii White, 1847, and of Cancer (Thelphusa) japonica Herklots, 1861.
Described by de Haan, 1835: 52, pl. 6 fig. 2, as Cancer (Thelphusa) berardii Audouin. Listed by White, 1847: 30 with a new name Thelphusa dehaanii. Listed by Herklots, 1861: 13 in footnote 1, with de Haan's manuscript name Thelphusa japonica.

Geothelphusa dehaanii candidiense Bott, 1967
Paratypes RMNH D 23273: 3 ♀♂, 3 ♀♀; Formosa (= Taiwan); 9.v.1908; leg. H. Sauter.

Ilbanum bicristatum (de Man, 1899)
Lectotype RMNH D 1552: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Upper Kapuas River basin, Mount Liang Kubung, about 0°35′N 113°9′E; 13.xi.1893-viii.1984; Borneo Exp. 1894. Lectotype of Potamon (Geothelphusa) bicristatus de Man, 1899. Lectotype selected by Ng, 1995: 58.

Isolapotamon collinsi Holthuis, 1979
Holotype RMNH D 31977: 1 ♂; Borneo, N. Sarawak, Gunong Mulu National Park, Hidden Valley, "Sinkhole" of Clearwater next to Camp 6; 27.iii.1978; don. P. Chapman.
Paratype RMNH D 31978: 1 ♂; Borneo, N. Sarawak, Gunong Mulu National Park, Hidden Valley, "Sinkhole" of Clearwater next to Camp 6; 27.iii.1978; don. P. Chapman.

Isolapotamon consobrinum (de Man, 1899)
Syntype RMNH D 1299: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Samba, Mount Damoes. Altitude 1100-1300 m; x.1893; coll. J.G. Hallier. Syntype of Potamon (Potamon) consobrinus de Man, 1899. Syntype RMNH D 3145: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Upper Sibau river. 1894. Borneo expedition 1894. Syntype of Potamon (Potamon) consobrinus de Man, 1899.

Isolapotamon mahakkamense (de Man, 1899)
Holotype RMNH D 1300: 1 ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Bloe-oe, above Mahakkam; 1897; Borneo Expedition; leg. A.M. Nieuwenhuis. Holotype of Potamon (Potamon) mahakkamense de Man, 1899.

Johora punicea (Ng, 1985)
Paratypes RMNH D 36142: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; W Malaysia, Pahang, W Pulau Tioman, Sungei Besar; alt. ca. 300 m; under rocks on slope near river; 20.vi.1984; leg. et don. P.K.L. Ng. Paratypes of Stoliczia (Johora) punicea Ng, 1985.

Johora singaporensis Ng, 1986
Paratypes RMNH D 36211: 8 specimens; Singapore, Bukit Timah Nature Reserve Jungle Fall valley, 1°21′29″N 103°46′39″E; altitude ca. 115 m; under dead leaves in freshwater stream; 25.ii.1985; leg. P.K.L. Ng & L.B. Holthuis.

Johora tienmanensis consilmani (Ng, 1985)
Paratypes RMNH D 36163: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; W Malaysia, Pahang, Pulau Tioman, Sungei Besar; alt. ca. 300 m;

*Johora tiomanensis tiomanensis* (Ng & Tan, 1984)
Paratypes RMNH D 36089: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; W Malaysia, Pahang, W Pulau (= Island) Tioman, Sungai (= River) Genting, 2°50'8"N 104°8'32"E; altitude ca. 120 m; iv.1983; leg. et don. P.K.L. Ng.

*Larnaudia chaiyaphumi* Naiyanetr, 1982
Paratype RMNH D 41626: 1 ♂; Thailand, Chaiyaphum prov., Phu Khieo; collected by a game warden of the Forestry Department; 25.vi.1981.

*Larnaudia larnaudii* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1869)

*Malayopotamon brevimarginatum* (de Man, 1892)
Paratypes RMNH D 326: 5 specimens; Indonesia, central Sumatra, Alahan Pandjang; v-vii.1877; Midden Sumatra Exp. Paratypes of *Thelphusa larnaudii brevimarginata* de Man, 1892.
Paratypes RMNH D 327: 3 specimens; Indonesia, central Sumatra, Silago River; v-vii.1877; Midden Sumatra Exp. Paratypes of *Thelphusa larnaudii brevimarginata* de Man, 1892.
Paratypes RMNH D 328: 27 specimens; Indonesia, central Sumatra, Alahan Pandjang; viii-ix.1877; Midden Sumatra Exp. Paratypes of *Thelphusa larnaudii brevimarginata* de Man, 1892.
Paratypes RMNH D 1284: 1 ♂, 1 ♂; Indonesia, Sumatra, river near Singkarak; 1888; leg. Max Weber. Paratypes of *Potamon (Potamon) brevimarginata* de Man, 1892.
Paratypes RMNH D 1753: 10 specimens; Indonesia, central Sumatra, Muara Labu; ix-x.1877; Midden Sumatra Exp., 1877. Paratypes of *Thelphusa larnaudii brevimarginata* de Man, 1892.

*Malayopotamon brevimarginatus javanensis* Bott, 1968
Paratype RMNH D 12224: 1 specimen; Indonesia, West Java, SE of Buitenzorg (= Bogor), tea plantation "Tjiilwoeng" near Poentiak-pass; 22.v.1932; leg. W.C. van Heurn.

*Potamon booyaratae* (Naiyanetr, 1987)

*Potamon erawanense* Naiyanetr, 1992
Paratypes RMNH D 41619: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Thailand, Kanchanaburi prov., Erawan Waterfall; leg. P. Naiyanetr; 25.xi.1990.

*Potamon jarujini* Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993

*Potamon kanchanaburiense* Naiyanetr, 1992
Paratypes RMNH D 41616: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Thailand, Kanchanaburi prov., Amphoe (= District) Sai Yok, Sai Yok Noi Waterfall; leg. by P. Naiyanetr; 19.vii.1981.
Holotype RMNH D 42352: 1 ♂; Thailand, Kanchanaburi prov., Amphoe (= District) Sai Yok, Sai Yok Noi Waterfall; leg. by P. Naiyanetr; 19.vii.1981.
Noi Waterfall; leg. P. Naiyanetr; 7.iii.1976.

**Potamon lipkei** Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993
Holotype RMNH D 42353: 1 ♀; NW Thailand, Chiang Rai Province, Chiang Khong District; vi.1987; leg. P. Naiyanetr.

**Potamon maehongsone** Naiyanetr, 1992
Paratypes RMNH D 41620: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Amphoe (= District) Muang Mae Hong Son, Haui Sang Fa; 26.iii.1975; leg. P. Naiyanetr.

**Potamon maehongsonense** Naiyanetr, 1992
Holotype RMNH D 42343: 1 ♂; Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Amphoe (= District) Mae Sariang Phalat Waterfall; 3.v.1977; leg. P. Naiyanetr, C. Ekavibhatha & Boonkiat.

**Potamon maesariang** Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 41620: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., Amphoe (= District) Muang Mae Hong Son, Haui Sang Fa; 26.iii.1975; leg. P. Naiyanetr.

**Potamon maesotense** Naiyanetr, 1992
Paratypes RMNH D 41617: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Thailand, Tak prov., Amphoe (= District) Mae Sot, Pa Charoen Waterfall; 13.x.1989; leg. P. Naiyanetr.

**Potamon nan** Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 41624: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Thailand, Nan prov., Amphoe (= District) Sa, Huai Sa Khorn; 24.iv.1983; leg. P. Naiyanetr.
Holotype RMNH D 42345: 1 ♂; Thailand, Nan prov., Amphoe (= District) Sa, Huai Sa Khorn; 24.iv.1983; leg. P. Naiyanetr.

**Potamon phuluangensis** (Bott, 1970)
Holotype & paratypes RMNH D 25141: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Thailand, Udawn, Phu (mt.) Luang, 17°25’N 101°25’E; alt. 900 m; in dry riverbed, under stones and in holes up to 50 cm in depth; evergreen forest; 11.i.1965; leg. A. Touw & E. Hennipman. Holotype & paratypes of *Ranguna* (*Ranguna*) luangprabangensis phuluangensis Bott, 1970.

**Potamon phuphanense** Naiyanetr, 1992
Paratypes RMNH D 41618: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Thailand, Sakon Nakhon prov., Amphoe (= District) Phu Phan Mountain, Tad Ton Waterfall; 3.xi.1974; leg. Mr Charal Ekavibhatha.

**Potamon somchhai** Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993
Holotype RMNH D 42349: 1 ♂; Thailand, Nakonphanom prov., Amphoe (= District) Si Songkhram; 6.xii.1975; leg. Tangphulphon Somchai.

**Potamon ubon** Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993
Holotype RMNH D 42349: 1 ♂; Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani prov., Amphoe (= District) Senangkhanikhom; 6.x.1985; leg. P. Naiyanetr.

**Potamon yotdomense** Naiyanetr, 1984
Paratype RMNH D 41621: 1 ♂; Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani prov., Amphoe (= District) Nam Yun; 16.xi.1984; leg. Mr Komol Boonchai.

**Stoliczia bella** Ng & Ng, 1987
Paratype RMNH D 38018: 1 ♀; Malaysia, Kedah, Pulau Langkawi, Durian Peranggin Waterfall, 6°23’58”N 99°50’E; 16.vi.1987; leg. P.K.L.Ng & H.P. Ng; don. Zoological Reference Collection Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore no. 1990.420.

**Thaiphusa sirikit** (Naiyanetr, 1991)
Holotype RMNH D 38758: 1 ♂; W Thailand, Kanchanaburi province, Amphoe (= District) Sai Yok,

*Thaipotamon chaubhorn* Naiyanetr, 1993
Holotype RMNH D 41613: 1 ♀; NE Thailand, Maha Sarakham prov., Amphoe (= District) Na Chuak, Bung Dun Lumphun swamp; 25.x.1991; leg. Mr Prasasna Ruttanaphuya.
Paratype RMNH D 41614: 1 ♂; NE Thailand, Maha Sarakham prov., Amphoe (= District) Na Chuak, Bung Dun Lumphun swamp; 25.x.1991; leg. Mr Prasasna Ruttanaphuya.

*Thaipotamon dansai* Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 41628: 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Thailand, Loei prov., Amphoe (= District) Dan Sai, Ban Na Wa; 9.iv.1987; collected by P. Naiyanetr.

*Thaipotamon lomkao* Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 42503: 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Thailand, Petchaboon province, Lomkao; 9.ii.1968; leg. Prasert & Prayong; don. P. Naiyanetr.

*Thaipotamon varoonphornae* Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 41627: 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Thailand, Prachin Buri prov., Amphoe (= District) Sa Kaeo; 13.vi.1966; collected by Varoonphorn.
Holotype RMNH D 42351: 1 ♂; Thailand, Prachin Buri prov., Amphoe (= District) Sa Kaeo; 13.vi.1966; leg. Varoonphorn.

**Familia Potamonautidae Bott, 1970**

*Liberonautes latidactylus* (de Man, 1903)
Paralecotypes RMNH D 329: ca. 20 specimens; West Africa, Liberia; 1880; leg. J. Büttikofer and J.A. Sala. Paralecotypes of *Potamon (Potamonauta) latidactylus* de Man, 1903.
Lectotype RMNH D 380: 1 ♂; West Africa, Liberia; 1880; leg. J. Büttikofer and J.A. Sala. Lectotype of *Potamon (Potamonauta) latidactylus* de Man, 1903.

*Potamonenus sachsi* Cumberlidge, 1993
Paratypes RMNH D 30874: 1 ♀; Cameroon, Bamenda, 05°54'N 10°13'E; 21.iv.1975; leg. J. Voelker.

*Sudamonautes pelii* (Herklots, 1861)
Lectotype RMNH D 322: 1 specimen; West Africa, Ghana, Elmina (= St. George d'Elmina); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Lectotype of *Thelphusa pelii* Herklots, 1861.
Paralecotypes RMNH D 323: 3 specimens; West Africa, Ghana, Elmina (= St. George d'Elmina); 1840-1855; leg. H.S. Pel. Paralecotypes of *Thelphusa pelii* Herklots, 1861.

**Familia Pseudothelphusidae Ortmann, 1893**

*Fredius chaffanjonii* (Rathbun, 1905)

*Fredius estevisi* (Rodriguez, 1966)
**Kingsleya besti** Magellhaes, 1990
Holotype RMNH D 37401: 1 ♀; Brazil, State of Amazonas, Serra do Curicuriari, Rio Negro; 300 m alt.; 4.xi.1971; leg. et don. P.J.M. Mars.

**Microthelphusa** *odaelke* (Bott, 1970)
Holotype RMNH D 17591: 1 ♀; West Indies, Trinidad, North Range, Cerro del Aripo; alt. 600-800 m; 30.i.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 572. Holotype of *Kingsleya venezuelensis odaelke* Bott, 1970.

**Microthelphusa** *racenisi* (Rodriguez, 1966)

**Neopseudothelphusa** *fosor* (Rathbun, 1898)
Holotype & paratype RMNH D 21763: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Venezuela, Federal District, Camuri Grande River, 2.5 km from the sea; alt. 100 m; 10.v.1965; leg. A. Esteves & G. Rodriguez. Holotype (♂) and paratype (♀) of *Kingsleya fosor aulae* Bott, 1970.

**Neostrengeria** *sketi* Rodriguez, 1985
Paratype RMNH D 36470: 1 ♂; Colombia, Departamento Santander, La Paz, Hoyo del Aire; alt. 1800 m; vi.1984; leg. B. Sket.
Paratype RMNH D 36471: 1 ♀; Colombia, Departamento Santander, La Paz, Hoyo del Aire; alt. 1800 m; vi.1984; leg. B. Sket. Indicated as allotype.

**Orthothelphusa** *holthuisi* (Rodriguez, 1967)

**Superfamilia Ocypodoidea** Rafinesque, 1815

**Familia Ocypodidae** Rafinesque, 1815

**Baruna mangromurphia** Harminto & Ng, 1991
Paratypes RMNH D 42027: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Singapore, Mandai mangroves; in log; 18.v.1984; leg. et don. P.K.L. Ng.

**Baruna minuta** Harminto & Ng, 1991
Paratypes RMNH D 42026: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Singapore, Sentosa Island; 6.xii.1987; leg. S. Harminto; don. P.K.L. Ng.

**Calabarium crinodytes** Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 31950: 1 ♂; Nigeria, Niger Delta, New Calabar River at Okpo waterside, 4°52'N 6°54'E; 25.vii.1978; leg. C.B. Powell.

**Cleistostoma dilatatum** (de Haan, 1833)
Holotype RMNH D 42159 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 15 no. 169, as Ocypode (Cleistotoma) Dilatata); 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold and H. Bürger. Holotype of *Ocypode (Cleistostoma) dilatata* de Haan, 1833.
Holotype RMNH D 42160: mouthparts of RMNH D 42159.

*Macrophthalmus* *kuwaitense* Jones & Clayton, 1983
Paratypes RMNH D 35491: 3 specimens; Kuwait, Kuwait Bay, Salaibkhat; mudflats; 3.i.1981; leg. D.A. Jones.

*Dotilla intermedia* de Man, 1888
Syntype RMNH D 27: 1 ♀; Burma (= Myanmar), Andaman Sea, Mergui Archipelago, Sullivan Island. 1880; leg. J. Anderson.

*Dotilla wichmanni* de Man, 1892
Syntypes RMNH D 1279: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Makassar (= Ujung Pandang), mouth of a river near Tello; ix-xi.1888; leg. M. Weber.

*Ecphantor modestus* Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 32430: 1 ♂; Nigeria, Port Harcourt, Elechi Creek at College of Science and Technology, 4°47.3’N 6°58.6’E; 19.x.1979; leg. et don. C.B. Powell.
Paratype RMNH D 32431: 1 ♀; Nigeria, Port Harcourt, Elechi Creek at College of Science and Technology, 4°47.3’N 6°58.6’E; 19.x.1979; leg. et don. C.B. Powell.

*Ilyoplax punctata* Tweedie, 1935
Paratypes RMNH D 2918: 2 ♂♂; Singapore, Jurong River; in mangrove swamp; iv.1934; leg. M.W.F. Tweedie; don. Raffles Museum, received 3.v.1935 through M.W.F. Tweedie.

*Ilyoplax pusilla* (de Haan, 1835)
Lectotype & paralectotypes RMNH D 42324 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 170, as *Ocypode* (*Cleistostoma*) *Pusilla*): 3 ♂♂ dry; Japan, 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype and paralectotypes of *Ocypode* (*Cleistostoma*) *pusilla* de Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 508, fig. 196.
Paralectotype RMNH D 42325 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 170, as *Ocypode* (*Cleistostoma*) *Pusilla*): mouthparts dry; Japan: 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 45429 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 170, as *Ocypode* (*Cleistostoma*) *Pusilla*): 5 dry specimens; Japan: 1825-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Ocypode* (*Cleistostoma*) *pusilla* de Haan, 1835.

*Lilyanella plumipes* Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Holotype RMNH D 32752: 1 specimen; Nigeria, New Calabar River near Choba bridge, 4°54’N 6°54’E; intertidal zone, boundary of freshwater and oligohaline area, under bark of large sticks; 5.ii.1980; leg. et don. C.B. Powell.
Paratypes RMNH D 32753: 19 specimens; Nigeria, New Calabar River near Choba bridge, 4°54’N 6°54’E; intertidal zone, boundary of freshwater and oligohaline area, under bark of large sticks; 5.ii.1980; leg. et don. C.B. Powell.

*Macrophthalmus (Macrophthalmus) abbreviatus* Manning & Holthuis, 1981
Lectotype RMNH D 299 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 168, as *Ocypode* (*Macrophthalmus*) *Dilatatus*): 1 ♂; Japan: 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Lectotype of *Ocypode* (*Macrophthalmus*) *dilatata* de Haan, 1835 and of *M. (M.) abbreviatus* Manning & Holthuis, 1981 (: 210), selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 509, fig. 197. See RMNH D 42228.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 300 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 168, as *Ocypode* (*Macrophthalmus*) *Dilatatus*): 2 ♂♂; Japan: 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Ocypode* (*Macrophthalmus*) *dilatata* de Haan and of *M. (M.) abbreviatus* Manning & Holthuis, 1981. See RMNH D 42228.
Paralectotype RMNH D 1541 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 168, as *Ocypode* (*Macrophthalmus*) *Dilatatus*): 1 ♀;
Macrophthalmus (Mareotis) grandidieri A. Milne-Edwards, 1867

Lectotype RMNH D 294: 1 ♂; Madagascar, Bay of Pasandava; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam. Lectotype of Macrophthalmus hilgendorfi Tesch, 1915.

Macrophthalmus (Mareotis) banzai Wada & Sakai, 1989

Paratype RMNH D 37405: 1 ♂; Samusaura, Shirahama, Wakayama Prefecture; Japan; 19.vi.1977; leg. K. Wada.


Macrophthalmus (Mareotis) boteltobago (Sakai, 1969)


Macrophthalmus (Mareotis) depressus Rüppell, 1830

Syntypes RMNH D 42227 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 14 no. 167, as Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) Depressa): 5 dry specimens; Northern Red Sea (probably Sinai peninsula, iv-v.1822 and i-viii.1826); in muddy bays; leg. E. Rüppell. MOUTHPARTS, see no. RMNH D 45420. Syntype RMNH D 45420 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 14 no. 167, as Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) Depressa): mouthparts of RMNH D 42227.

Macrophthalmus (Mareotis) japonicus (de Haan, 1835)

Paralecotypes RMNH D 296 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 166, as Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) Japonica): 1 ♀; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralecotype of Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835. Lectotype RMNH D 297 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 166, as Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) Japonica): 1 ♂; Japan; 1825-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype of Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 512, fig. 199.

Paralecotypes RMNH D 42229 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 166, as Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) Japonica): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts of paralecotype of Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835. de Haan identified this species with M. depressus before he decided to describe it as a new species (ix. 1988, L.B. Holthuis). Paralecotypes RMNH D 42230 (cat. b (in part); Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 166, as Ocyode (Macrophthalmus) Japonica): 12 dry specimens; Japan, 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralecotypes of Ocyode
Paralectotypes RMNH D 1577 (Herklots, 1816: 14, no. 166, as Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica): 8 ♀, 7 ♂; Japan. Probably paralectotypes of Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotype RMNH D 37362 (cat. a (in part); Herklots, 1816: 14, no. 166, as Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotype RMNH D 37363 (cat. a (in part); Herklots, 1816: 14, no. 166, as Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotype RMNH D 37364 (cat. a (in part); Herklots, 1816: 14, no. 166, as Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotype RMNH D 37365 (cat. a (in part); Herklots, 1816: 14, no. 166, as Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotype RMNH D 37366 (cat. a (in part); Herklots, 1816: 14, no. 166, as Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica): 1 dry specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica de Haan, 1835.

Macrophthalmus (Mareotis) quadratus A. Milne-Edwards, 1873

Syntype RMNH D 302: 1 ♂; New Caledonia; don. Museum Paris in 1878, through A. Milne-Edwards.

Macrophthalmus (Venitus) latrellii (Desmarest, 1822)

Syntype RMNH D 301: 1 ♂; Madagascar, Nosy Sakatia, 13°18'S 48°09'E; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam. Syntype of Macrophthalmus polleni Hoffmann, 1874.

Ocypode africana de Man, 1881


Ocypode kuhlii de Haan, 1835

Paralectotype RMNH D 216 (Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 179, as Ocypode (Ocypode) Kuhlii): 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Lectotype RMNH D 217 (Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 179, as Ocypode (Ocypode) Kuhlii): 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42245 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 15, no. 179, as Ocypode (Ocypode) Kuhlii): 2 dry specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Paracleistostoma arabicum Jones & Clayton, 1983

Paratypes RMNH D 35493: 6 specimens; Kuwait, Alkiran; mud and sand; upper littoral; 5.iii.1981; leg. et don. D.A. Jones.

Paracleistostoma depressum de Man, 1895

Syntype RMNH D 1272: 1 ♂; Indonesia, SW Borneo (= Kalimantan), Pontianak; leg. H. Storm; don. Museum Lübeck, 1896.

Scopimera globosa (de Haan, 1835)

Paralectotype RMNH D 281 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 158, as Ocypode (Scopimera) Globosa): 1 ♂; Japan; 1823-1830; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotype of Ocypode (Scopimera) globosa de Haan, 1835.

Lectotype & paralectotype RMNH D 282 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 158, as Ocypode (Scopimera) Globosa): 2 ♂♂; Japan; 1823-1830; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Lectotype and paralectotype of Ocypode (Scopimera) globosa de Haan, 1835. Lectotype selected by Yamaguchi & Baba, 1993: 506, fig. 195.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 1590 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 158, as Ocypode (Scopimera) Globosa): 5 speci-
mens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes types of Ocypode (Scopimera) globosa de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42307 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 158, as Ocypode (Scopimera) Globosa): 2 ♂ ♂ dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of Ocypode (Scopimera) globosa de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotype RMNH D 42308 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 158, as Ocypode (Scopimera) Globosa): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Mouthparts of paralectotype of Ocypode (Scopimera) globosa de Haan, 1835.

Telmatothrix powelli Manning & Holthuis, 1981

Holotype RMNH D 31509: 1 ♂; Nigeria, Midwest State, Mayuku Creek near Ugbekoko, ca. 10 miles W of Sapele, about 5°54'N 5°37'E; mangroves (Rhizophora), oligohaline; 1-3.xi.1975; leg. C.B. Powell.

Paratypes RMNH D 31510: 9 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀; Nigeria, Midwest State, Mayuku Creek near Ugbekoko, ca. 10 miles W of Sapele, about 5°54'N 5°37'E; mangroves (Rhizophora), oligohaline; 1-3.xi.1975; leg. C.B. Powell.

Paratypes RMNH D 31511: 289 specimens; Nigeria, Midwest State, Mayuku Creek near Ugbekoko, ca. 10 miles W of Sapele, about 5°54'N 5°37'E. Mangroves (Rhizophora), oligohaline; 31.xii.1975; leg. C.B. Powell.

Paratypes RMNH D 31542: 3 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, 1 juvenile; West Africa, Nigeria, Midwest State, Mayuku Creek at Ugbekoko, ca. 10 miles W of Sapele, about 5°54'N 34.5°E; mangroves (Rhizophora), oligohaline; 5.x.1975; leg. C.B. Powell.

Ocypode arcuata (de Haan, 1833)


Paralectotypes RMNH D 244 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 160, as Ocypode (Gelasimus) Arcuata): 20 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of Ocypode (Gelasimus) arcuata de Haan, 1833. See RMNH D 243, 309.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 309 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 160, as Ocypode (Gelasimus) Arcuata): 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of Ocypode (Gelasimus) arcuata de Haan, 1833. From this lot one specimen chosen as lectotype, RMNH D 243.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42326 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 160, as Ocypode (Gelasimus) Arcuata): 3 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of Ocypode (Gelasimus) arcuata de Haan, 1833.

Paralectotype RMNH D 42327 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 160, as Ocypode (Gelasimus) Arcuata): mouthparts dry; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Mouthparts of paralectotype of Ocypode (Gelasimus) arcuata de Haan, 1833.

Ocypode bellator bellator (Adams & White, 1848)

Paralectotypes RMNH D 1255: 4 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀; Indonesia, Java, Batavia (= Jakarta); 1882; leg. J. Semmelink. Paralectotypes of Gelasimus signatus angustifrons de Man, 1891.

Lectotype RMNH D 1538: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java, Batavia (= Jakarta); 1882; leg. J. Semmelink. Lectotype of Gelasimus signatus angustifrons de Man, 1891.

Ocypode burgersi Holthuis, 1967

Paratypes RMNH D 7577: 2 ♂ ♂; Mexico, Vera Cruz, Nautl; 15.ix.1945; leg. R. Mercado Ramirez.

Paratypes RMNH D 7578: 5 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀; Mexico, Vera Cruz, Casitas; 22.v.1945; leg. F. Bonet.

Paratypes RMNH D 8334: 32 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Pos Ichi; 2.ix.1948; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 52c.

Paratypes RMNH D 8335: 15 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Pos Boca Grandi; 2.ix.1948; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 379.

Paratypes RMNH D 8336: 9 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Salinja Master;
abandoned salina; 24 g Cl/l; 2.i.1949; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 1014.
Paratypes RMNH D 8337: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, Great Saltpond at SE coast; abandoned salina. 19.v.1949; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 8391: 10 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, Klein St. Martha; 18.xii.1949; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 8392: 9 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Pos Boca Chikitee; 16.ix.1948; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 54a.
Paratypes RMNH D 8393: 12 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Salinaja near Palm Beach, Ruppia vegetation; 31 gr Cl/l; 19.i.1949; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 1012a.
Paratypes RMNH D 8394: 8 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, Point Blanche; pond; 17.v.1949; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 459.
Paratypes RMNH D 8397: 2 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Rooi Onima; 19.ix.1948; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 12399: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, shore of brackish pool near Klein St. Michiel, on road Willemstad-Bullenbaai; mudflat; 25.xii.1956; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1027.
Paratypes RMNH D 12400: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Salinaja Balashi; 1.v.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 1013A.
Paratypes RMNH D 12401: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, Crab Hole Cistern; 2.vi.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, n. 530A.
Paratypes RMNH D 12402: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, freshwater pool on Point Blanche Peninsula, SE of Philipsburg; in holes in water and on the shore; 21.ii.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1118.
Paratypes RMNH D 12403: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao, Plantage Knip near Westpunt; on muddy bottom in partly flooded coconut garden; 15.xii.1956; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1023.
Paratypes RMNH D 12404: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, Little Bay Pond; 4.vi.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, n. 680.
Paratypes RMNH D 14229: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, mouth of Fresh Water Pond, W of Philipsburg. 17/20.i.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1112.
Paratypes RMNH D 14230: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, pool E of Great Bay near Philipsburg; 16-17.ii.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1111.
Paratypes RMNH D 14231: many specimens; West Indies, Virgin Islands, SE St. Croix; 29.vi.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 14232: many specimens; West Indies, Anguilla, Saltpond of Sandy Ground; in brook with Ruppia; 46 gr Cl/l; 16.vi.1949; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratype RMNH D 14233: 1 specimen; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba; 1958-1959; leg. P.A. van den Heuvel.
Paratypes RMNH D 14234: many specimens; West Indies, Anguilla, Saltpond of Sandy Ground; in brook with Ruppia; 46 gr Cl/l; 16.vi.1949; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratype RMNH D 14235: 1 specimen; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, S corner Atwells Pond; muddy sandplain; 2.vi.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 14236: 4 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, NW of Philipsburg Fresh Water Pond, near bridge; 25.vii.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, n. 1400.
Paratypes RMNH D 14237: 4 specimens; West Indies, Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, Red Hook; 18.vi.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratype RMNH D 14238: 1 specimen; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles; 1956-1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis.
Paratype RMNH D 14239: 1 specimen; West Indies, Antigua, Fort James; in muddy sand; 18.vii.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 14240: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, NE coast of Aruba, Daimari. In muddy sand of lagoon. 23.iii.1957; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1193.
Paratypes RMNH D 14242: many specimens; West Indies, Tobago, Lambeau river near the coast; 15.1.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, n. 656A.
Paratypes RMNH D 14244: 3 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao, coast inner Bay of Piscadera Baai near Klein Piscadera; in holes in soft mud, mangroves; 14.ii.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1102.
Paratypes RMNH D 14245: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Salinja Master; 29.iv.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 14246: many specimens; West Indies, Venezuela, Islas las Aves, W of Bonaire; 18-23.v.1956; leg. J.S. Zaneveld.
Paratypes RMNH D 14247: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Salinja Martinus; 16.iv.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, n. 1073e.
Paratypes RMNH D 14248: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao, mouth of Spanse Water, near Nieuwpoort; 25.xi.1956; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1013.
Paratypes RMNH D 14250: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao, swamp behind beach of Kleine Knip Baai near Plantage Knip, near Westpunt; 15.xii.1956; leg. L.B. Holthuis, n. 1024.
Paratypes RMNH D 14251: many specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, St. Maarten, Saline de Grande Case; in canal; 87 g Cl/l; 20.v.1949; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, no. 1140.
Paratypes RMNH D 14252: many specimens; West Indies, Barbuda, S of village; mudflat; 4.vii.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 14253: 5 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Salinja Martinus; 19.viii.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 14254: many specimens; West Indies, Barbuda, Low Pond, N of village; 5.vii.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck.
Paratypes RMNH D 14255: many specimens; West Indies, Bonaire; 26.iii.1955; leg. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, n. 52f.
Paratypes RMNH D 21745: 3 specimens; Mexico, Veracruz, Coatzoacoalcos; 18.i.1962; leg. J.A. Cabrera. Holotype RMNH D 23012: 1 ♂; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao, plantation Knip near Westpunt; in old coconut plantation; 15.xii.1956; L.B. Holthuis, no. 1023; leg. A.C.J. Burgers & L.B. Holthuis.
Paratypes RMNH D 23040: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; West Indies, Trinidad, near mouth of L'Ebranche River; 1965; leg. H.O. von Hagen.

Uca caecata flammula Crane, 1975
Paratypes RMNH D 19492: ca. 40 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), near Merauke; in mud; 24.iii-9.iv.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis, c.s. no. 726-727.
Paratype RMNH D 32569: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), E of Merauke,
beach near Lampoe Satoe; 31.iii.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis n. 731.
Paratype RMNH D 32570: 1 ♂; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), kampong Sarwa near Merauke; 2.iv.1955; leg. L.B. Holthuis n. 734. Holotype selected by Crane (1975: 595)

**Uca demani demani** Ortmann, 1897

Lectotype RMNH D 1257: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi); 1878. Lectotype selected by J. Crane, 1975: 593.

**Uca dorotheae** von Hagen, 1968

Holotype RMNH D 23054: 1 ♂; N Peru, Tumbe district, Puerto Pizarro; mangroves; Biological Station of Servicio Pesquero; 30.iii-9.iv.1966; leg. H.O. von Hagen.
Paratypes RMNH D 23055: 15 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀; N Peru, Tumbe district, Puerto Pizarro; mangroves; Biological Station of Servicio Pesquero; 30.iii-9.iv.1966; leg. H.O. von Hagen.

**Uca dusseldri*pi*n*eri sp*ina*te* Cr*ane*, 1975

Paratypes RMNH D 5: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Burma (= Myanmar), Andaman Sea, Mergui Archipelago, Kisseraing Island; 25.xi.1881-13.iv.1882; leg. J. Anderson.
Paratypes RMNH D 1242: 5 ♂♂; Indonesia, Java; don. Museum Godseffroy.
Paratypes RMNH D 1244: 3 ♂♂; China, Amoy (= Xiamen); 1863; leg. J.A. Buddingh.
Paratype RMNH D 2013: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Madura, southcoast; 1.vi.1913; leg. P. Buitendijk.
Paratypes RMNH D 2015: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Madura; 22.ix.1913; leg. P. Buitendijk.

**Uca equadoriensis** Maccagno, 1928

Holotype RMNH D 23049: 1 ♂; Peru, Tumbe district, Puerto Pizarro; in mangrove canals; Biological Station of Servicio de Pesqueria; 30.iii-9.iv.1966; leg. et don. H.O. von Hagen. Holotype of *Uca lamigera* von Hagen, 1968.
Paratypes RMNH D 23049: 10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Peru, Tumbe district, Puerto Pizarro; in mangrove canals; Biological Station of Servicio de Pesqueria; 30.iii-9.iv.1966; leg. et don. H.O. von Hagen. Paratypes of *Uca lamigera* von Hagen, 1968.

**Uca forcipata** (Adams & White, 1848)

Syntypes RMNH D 1534: 2 ♂♂; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi), Makassar (= Ujung Pandang) region; x.1888; leg. M. Weber. Described by de Man (1892b: 306-307) as *Gelasimus acutus* (Stimpson) de Man and later given the new name *Uca manii* by Rathbun (1909: 114), of which species thus are syntypes.
Syntype RMNH D 2247: 1 ♂; Malaya, Penang (= Pinang); leg. H. Storm; don: Mus. Lübeck, through H. Lenz. Syntype of *Uca manii* Rathbun, 1909.

**Uca intermedia** von Prahl & Toro, 1985

Paratypes RMNH D 35788: 3 specimens; Colombia, Bahia de Buenaventura, mouth of Rio Dagua; mudflat near Rhizophora; 4.vi.1983; leg. F. Pérez.

**Uca inversa inversa** (Hoffmann, 1874)

Lectotype & paralecotytes RMNH D 251: 3 specimens; NW Madagascar, Nosy Faly; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam. On original label ca. 1865. Lectotype (♂) and paralecotytes (♀♂) of *Gelasimus inversus* Hoffmann, 1874. Lectotype selection by Crane, 1975: 106.

**Uca lactea lactea** (de Haan, 1835)

Paralecotytes RMNH D 253 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 163, as Ocypode (*Gelasimus*) Lactea); 9 ♂♂; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralecotytes of *Ocypode* (*Gelasimus*) lactea de Haan, 1835.
Lectotype RMNH D 254 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 163, as *Ocypode* (*Gelasimus*) Lactea); 1 ♂; Japan; 1823-

Paralectotypes RMNH D 1575 (Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 163, as *Ocypode (Gelasimus) Lactea*): 17 δ δ, 2 ♀; Japan. (? 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger). Paralectotypes of *Ocypode (Gelasimus) lactea* de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42328 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 163, as *Ocypode (Gelasimus) Lacta*): 13 δ δ dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Paralectotypes of *Ocypode (Gelasimus) lacta* de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 42329 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 163, as *Ocypode (Gelasimus) Lacta*): 3 δ δ dry; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Ocypode (Gelasimus) lacta* de Haan, 1835.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 43386 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 14, no. 163, as *Ocypode (Gelasimus) Lacta*): 9 dry specimens.; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Paralectotypes of *Ocypode (Gelasimus) lacta* de Haan, 1835.

*Uca ornata* (Smith, 1870)
Holotype RMNH D 23061: 1 δ; N Peru, Tumbes district, Puerto Pizarro; in mangroves; Biological Station of Servicio de Pesqueria; 30.iii-9.iv.1966; leg. H.O. von Hagen. Holotype of *Uca (Uca) pizarri* von Hagen, 1968.


*Uca rosea* (Tweedie, 1937)

Syntypes RMNH D 1535: 1 δ, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Borneo (= Kalimantan), Pontianak; leg. Capt. Storm; don. Museum Lübeck. Syntypes of *Uca manii* Rathbun, 1909 (= *Gelasimus acutus* sensu de Man, 1887 nec Stimpson, 1858).

*Uca tallanica* von Hagen, 1968
Holotype RMNH D 23046: 1 δ; N Peru, Tumbes district, Puerto Pizarro; mangroves; Biological Station of Servicio de Pesqueria; 30.iii-9.iv.1966; leg. H.O. von Hagen.

Paratypes RMNH D 23047: 5 δ δ, 3 ♀ ♀; N Peru, Tumbes district, Puerto Pizarro; mangroves; Biological Station of Servicio de Pesqueria; 30.iii-9.iv.1966; leg. H.O. von Hagen.

*Uca tangeri* (Eydoux, 1835)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 260: 4 ♀ ♀; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 04°05′N 01°56′W. 1841-1850; leg. H.S. Pel. Paralectotypes of *Gelasimus perlatus* Herklots, 1851.

Paralectotypes RMNH D 261: 2 ♀ ♀; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 04°05′N 01°56′W. 1941-1950; leg. H.S. Pel. Paralectotypes of *Gelasimus perlatus* Herklots, 1851.

Lectotype RMNH D 262: 1 δ; West Africa, Goldcoast (= Ghana), Boutry (= Butre), E of Dixcove, 04°05′N 01°56′W. 1941-1850; leg. H.S. Pel. Lectotype of *Gelasimus perlatus* Herklots, 1851. Lectotype designated by J. Crane in 1963, but first published by Manning & Holthuis (1981: 222).

? Syntypes RMNH D 42330 (cat. b): 2 dry specimens; Morocco, Tanger. Received in 1843 from Museum Paris through H. Milne Edwards as no "67 Gelasimus tangeri, Eydoux et Gerv. (Tanger)."

*Uca triangularis bangali* Crane, 1975
Paratypes RMNH D 6: 1 δ; Burma (= Myanmar), Andaman Sea, Mergui Archipelago, Kiseraing Island; 1880; leg. J. Anderson.

Paratypes RMNH D 1258: 2 δ δ; Malaysia, Penang (= Pinang); leg. H. Storm; don. Museum Lübeck.

*Uca triangularis triangularis* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873)
Paralectotypes RMNH D 245: 7 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas, Amboina (= Ambon); 1863; leg.
E.W.A. Ludeking. Paralectotypes of *Gelasimus triangularis variabilis* de Man, 1891.
Paralectotype RMNH D 1247: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, Amboina (= Ambon); 1863; leg. E.W.A. Ludeking. Paralectotype of *Gelasimus triangularis variabilis* de Man, 1891.
Lectotype RMNH D 1537: 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, Amboina (= Ambon); 1863; leg. E.W.A. Ludeking. Lectotype of *Gelasimus triangularis variabilis* de Man, 1891. Lectotype by present selection.
Paralectotypes RMNH D 32648: 34 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas, Amboina (= Ambon); 1864; leg. E.W.A. Ludeking. Paralectotypes of *Gelasimus triangularis variabilis* de Man, 1891.

*Uca vocans hesperia* Crane, 1975
Paratypes RMNH D 274: 8 ♂; Madagascar, Nosy Bé; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam. Identical with D 28633, 1 ♂.
Syntype RMNH D 1493: 1 ♂; Red Sea; viii.1874-iv.1875; leg. R. Kossmann, received 1880. Syntype of *Gelasimus tetragonon* var. *spinicarpa* Kossmann, 1877. See Crane, 1975: 80, who identified this specimen (one of a typelot of 3) as *U. vocans*. Lewinsohn, 1977b: 58, 59, mentioned the specimen in the synonymy of *Uca tetragonon* as belonging to *Uca vocans hesperia* Crane, 1975, probably because *U. vocans hesperia* is the only subspecies of *Uca vocans* that has been reported from the Red Sea. If Crane is right, and if the two other syntypes of *U. tetragonon spinicarpa* also are *Uca vocans hesperia*, the species group name *hesperia* Crane, 1975, falls as a junior synonym of *spinicarpa* Kossmann, 1877.
Paratype RMNH D 2751: 1 ♂; Indonesia, W. Sumatra, Padang. ? 1834, ? S. Müller.
Paratype RMNH D 28633: 1 ♂; Madagascar, Nosy Bé; 1863-1866; leg. F.P.L. Pollen & D.C. van Dam. Identical with RMNH D 274.

*Uca vocans pacificensis* Crane, 1975
Paratypes RMNH D 275: 2 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas, Ambon; 1864; leg. E.W.A. Ludeking.
Paratypes RMNH D 2665: 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Samoa Islands; don. Museum Godeffroy.

*Uca vocator* (Herbst, 1804)

**Familia Palicidae** Rathbun, 1898

*Crosnotus compressipes* A. Milne-Edwards, 1873
Syntype RMNH D 1858: not found in collection; Pacific Ocean, Samoa, Upolu; Mus. Godeffroy.

*Palicus caronius* (P. Roux, 1830)
Holotype & lectotype RMNH D 45431 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 271, as *Doclea (Cymopolia) Caronii*): mouthparts dry; Italy, Sicily, Coll. P. Roux. Bought in 1837 from Marguier, Paris. Lectotype *Cymopolia caroni* P. Roux, 1830 and holotype of *Cymopolia rissCroena de Haan, 1844.

*Palicus elaniticus* Holthuis, 1977
Holotype RMNH D 30334: 1 specimen; Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, off Elat; depth 60-80 m; 7.ix.1966. "La Merkha", sta. 8; leg. Ch. Lewinsohn, N.S. 1192.
Appendix I: non-type material in dry collection received before 1900

List of non-type material in the RMNH collection of dry specimens which the museum received before 1900. The order is systematic and has the same structure as the list of type material.

Ordo Decapoda Latreille, 1803
Subordo Dendrobranchiata Bate, 1888
Infraordo Penaeidea Rafinesque, 1815
Superfamilia Penaeoidea Rafinesque, 1815
Familia Aristeidae Wood-Mason, 1891

*Cerataspis monstruosus* Gray, 1828
RMNH D 7664: 1 specimen; Atlantic Ocean; donated by the Paris Museum in 1843 through H. Milne Edwards.

Familia Penaeidae Rafinesque, 1815

*Penaeus kerathurus* (Forskål, 1775)
RMNH D 5549: 4 specimens; Adriatic Sea; Christoph Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg.

*Penaeus lateralis* Kishinouye, 1896

Familia Sicyoniidae Ortmann, 1898

*Sicyonia carinata* (Brünnich, 1768)
RMNH D 5561: 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Subordo Pleocyemata Burkenroad, 1963
Infraordo Stenopodidae Claus, 1872
Superfamilia Stenopodoidea
Familia Stenopodidae Claus, 1872

*Stenopus spinosus* Risso, 1826
RMNH D 5577: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

Infraordo Caridea Dana, 1852
Superfamilia Atyoidea de Haan, 1849
Familia Atyidae de Haan, 1849

*Atya scabra* (Leach, 1815)
RMNH D 7645: 2 specimens; Mexico. Received from the Paris Museum in 1843 through H. Milne Edwards.

Superfamilia Palaemonoidea Rafinesque, 1815
Familia Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815

*Macrobrachium amazonicum* (Heller, 1862)
RMNH D 5491 (Herklots, 1861: 32, as *Palaemon Lamarrei* Edw.): 1 specimen; ? Japan. Found in 1939 by M.D. Burkenroad between dry material of *Sicyonia cristata* de Haan. Most likely belonging to the material described by de Haan in the Fauna Japonica as *Palaemon Lamarrei* H. Milne Edwards, 1837
but is in fact *Macrobrachium amazonicum* (Heller, 1862). Probably collected by H.H. Dieperink in Surinam.

*Macrobrachium austral* (Guérin, 1838)
RMNH D 5490: 2 specimens; Indonesia, W Sumatra, Padang, 1833-1835; leg. S. Müller.

*Macrobrachium carcinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 5480: 2 specimens; Jamaica.
RMNH D 5481: 1 specimen; Mexico; G.A. Frank, vend.

*Macrobrachium cf. equidens* (Dana, 1852)
RMNH D 45519: 4 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

*Macrobrachium latimanus* (von Martens, 1868)
RMNH D 5487: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi); 1840-1842; leg. E.A. Forsten.
RMNH D 5488: 2 specimens; locality unknown.

*Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (de Man, 1879)
RMNH D 5482: 1 δ; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 5483: 4 specimens; New Ireland, South Sea, 3°45'S 152°E; 1855; G.A. Frank. vend.

*Palaemon elegans* Rathke, 1837
RMNH D 5558: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

*Palaemon serratus* (Pennant, 1777)
RMNH D 5560: 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

*Pontonia pinnophylax* (Otto, 1821)
RMNH D 5574: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

**Superfamilia Alpheoidea Rafinesque, 1815**

**Familia Alpheidae Rafinesque, 1815**

*Alpheus chiragricus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837
RMNH D 5540: 1 specimen; Indonesia; 1825-1837; S. Müller.

*Alpheus dentipes* Guérin, 1832
RMNH D 5542: 1 specimen; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.

*Alpheus glaber* (Olivi, 1792)
RMNH D 5539: 1 specimen; Adriatic Sea.

*Alpheus haplocheles* Coutière, 1897
RMNH D 5543: 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. No type-specimen. Obviously Coutière did not look at the dry collection. In Yamaguchi & Baba (1993: 229) it is erroneously listed as a paralectotype.

*Alpheus lattini* Guérin, 1829
RMNH D 5544: 2 specimens; Tahiti.
Alpheus macrocheles (Hailstone, 1835)
RMNH D 5537: 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea.
RMNH D 5538: 1 specimen; Spain, Barcelona. ? leg. A.A.W. Hubrecht.

Alpheus strenuus Dana, 1852
RMNH D 5546: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

Athanas nitescens (Leach, 1814)
RMNH D 5570: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

Familia Hippolytidae Dana, 1852

Eualus gaimardii (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
RMNH D 5573: 2 specimens; Greenland; ? leg. D.F. Eschricht.

Lysmata seticaudata (Risso, 1816)
RMNH D 5569: 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Saron marmoratus (Olivier, 1811)
RMNH D 5568: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; C.G.C. Reinwardt.

Thoralus cranchii (Leach, 1817)
RMNH D 5571: 4 specimens; coast of England.

Superfamilia Pandaloidea Haworth, 1825
Familia Pandalidae Haworth, 1825

Pandalus borealis Kroyer, 1838
RMNH D 5567: 2 specimens; Greenland; leg. D.F. Eschricht; received 30.iv.1838. Possibly a type specimen.

Plesionika narval (Fabricius, 1787)
RMNH D 5576: 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Superfamilia Crangonoidea Haworth, 1825
Familia Crangonidae Haworth, 1825

Crangon crangon (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 5564: 3 specimens; Japan. Locality possibly incorrect.

Aegaeon cataphracta (Olivi, 1792)
RMNH D 5575: 9 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

Sabinea septemcarinata (Sabine, 1824)
RMNH D 5578: 2 specimens; Greenland; leg. D.F. Eschricht.

Infraordo Astacidea Latreille, 1803
Superfamilia Nephropoidea Dana, 1852
Familia Nephropidae Dana, 1852

Homarus capensis (Herbst, 1792)
RMNH D 5613: mouthparts of RMNH D 3528 (alcohol material).

Homarus gammarus (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 5614 (Herklots, 1861: 30 no. 369, as Astacus (Homarus) Vulgaris): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 5615: mouthparts of largest specimen of RMNH D 5616.
RMNH D 5616 (Herklots, 1861: 30 no. 369, as Astacus (Homarus) Vulgaris): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Nephrops norvegicus (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 5604 (Herklots, 1861: 30 no. 370, as Astacus (Nephrops) Norwegicus): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mouthparts RMNH D 5605.
RMNH D 5605: mouthparts of RMNH D 5604.

Superfamilia Astacoidea Latreille, 1803
Familia Astacidae Latreille, 1803

Astacus astacus (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 5595 (Herklots, 1861: 31 no. 371, as Astacus (Astacus) Fluviatilis): 2 specimens; Europe. Mouthparts, see RMNH D 5596.
RMNH D 5596: mouthparts of RMNH D 5595.
RMNH D 5597: 2 specimens; Germany, Prussia; don. P.F. von Siebold.

Astacus leptodactylus Eschscholtz, 1823
RMNH D 5599 (Herklots, 1861: 31 no. 372, as Astacus (Astacus) Leptodactylus): 2 specimens; Russia, Moscow; don. P.F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 5600: mouthparts; locality unknown.
RMNH D 5601 (Herklots, 1861: 31 no. 372, as Astacus (Astacus) Leptodactylus): 1 specimen; Germany, Prussia; don. P.F. von Siebold.

Austropotamobius pallipes (Lereboullet, 1858)
RMNH D 38345: 1 specimen; locality unknown. With paralectotypes of Cambaroides japonicus (de Haan) in 1 lot (RMNH D 2912). Removed in September 1990.

Familia Cambaridae Hobbs, 1942

Cambarus (Lacunicambarus) diogenes Girard, 1852

Procambarus (Ortmanniacus) acutus (Girard, 1852)
RMNH D 5607 (Herklots, 1861: 31 no. 374, as Astacus (Astacus) Bartonii): mouthparts; U.S.A., Tennessee; leg. G. Troost. Mouthparts probably from RMNH D 980 (alcohol material).

Infraordo Thalassinidea Latreille, 1831
Superfamilia Thalassinioidea Latreille, 1831
Familia Thalassinidae Latreille, 1831

Thalassina anomala (Herbst, 1804)
RMNH D 23073 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 23074 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Mouthparts RMNH D 23075.
RMNH D 23075 (cat. c): mouthparts of RMNH D 23074.
Infracorda Palinura Latreille, 1803
Superfamilia Palinuroidea Latreille, 1803
Familia Palinuridae Latreille, 1803

*Jasus lalandii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
RMNH D 5589 (Herklots, 1861: 30 no. 361, as *Palinurus Lalandii*): 9 specimens; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1820; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt; or 1826-1834, leg. H.B. van Horstok.
RMNH D 5590: mouthparts; locality unknown.

*Linuparus trigonus* (von Siebold, 1824)
RMNH D 5609 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 360, as *Palinurus Trigonus*): mouthparts of RMNH D 21124.
RMNH D 5612 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 360, as *Palinurus Trigonus*): 2 specimens; Japan, 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 21124 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 360, as *Palinurus Trigonus*): 7 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts RMNH D 21124.

*Palinurus elephas* (Fabricius, 1787)
RMNH D 5618: mouthparts; no further data. [leg. F.J. Cantraine].
RMNH D 5619: 1 carapace; locality unknown. [leg. F.J. Cantraine].
RMNH D 5620: 10 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

*Palinurus guttatus* sensu de Haan, 1841
RMNH D 5617 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 362, as *Palinurus Guttatus*): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Thorax of male *Panulirus polyphagus* (Herbst), abdomen of *Panulirus homarus* (Linnaeus). The specimen described by de Haan (1841) as *Palinurus guttatus* Latreille, 1804, puzzled many zoologists, until it was pointed out (Holthuis, 1946, Temminckia: 132-134) that de Haan's specimen consisted of céphalothorax and abdomen of two different species.

*Panulirus argus* (Latreille, 1804)
RMNH D 10618: 1 specimen; West Indies, Martinique; 1899; leg. A.A.J. Schilt.

*Panulirus homarus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 5625 (Herklots, 1861: 30 no. 365, as *Palinurus Dasypus*): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 5626: mouthparts; locality unknown.
RMNH D 5627: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

*Panulirus japonicus* (von Siebold, 1824)
RMNH D 5622 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 363): mouthparts; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 5623 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 363): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 45510 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 363): 2 specimens; Japan; 1825-1835; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Specimens taken out of RMNH D 5620, which holds specimens of *Palinurus elephas* (Fabricius, 1787) from the Mediterranean Sea.

*Panulirus longipes femoristriga* (von Marten, 1872)
RMNH D 20387: 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.

*Panulirus ornatus* (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 5629: 1 δ; locality unknown. This specimen could be the one mentioned in Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 368.
RMNH D 5630: mouthparts; locality unknown.

_Panulirus penicillatus_ (Olivier, 1791)
RMNH D 5638: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Amboina; 1877; leg. J.E. Teysmann.
RMNH D 5639: mouthparts; locality unknown.

_Panulirus polyphagus_ (Herbst, 1793)
RMNH D 5640: mouthparts of de Haan’s _Palinurus guttatus_ RMNH D 5617.

_Panulirus versicolor_ (Latreille, 1804)
RMNH D 5631: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 5632 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 367, as _P. Fasciatus_ Fabr.): 3 specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 5633: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Amboina; 1877; leg. J.E. Teysmann.
RMNH D 5634: mouthparts; locality unknown.
RMNH D 5636: 1 specimen; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1834; leg. H.B. van Horstok.

_Familia Scyllaridae_ Latreille, 1825

_Ibacus ciliatus ciliatus_ (von Siebold, 1824)
RMNH D 5583: 3 specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 5585: 6 specimens; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 5587: 9 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

_Parribacus antarcticus_ (Lund, 1793)
RMNH D 5494: 1 specimen; Collection B.2.

_Scyllarides aequinoctialis_ (Lund, 1793)
RMNH D 5517 (Herklots, 1861: 30, no. 357): 2 specimens; West Indies, Antilles; from Paris Museum.

_Scyllarides latus_ (Latreille, 1802)
RMNH D 5521 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 349, as _Scyllarus (Scyllarus) Latus_): 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea ?; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mouthparts in separate box.
RMNH D 5522: 1 specimen; ? Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Found among types of _Scyllarides Haanii_ (de Haan), from Japan.
RMNH D 5524 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 349, as _Scyllarus (Scyllarus) Latus_): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea, Tripoli; 1829-1834; leg. J.F.H. Clifford Cocq van Breugel.
RMNH D 5526 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 349, as _Scyllarus (Scyllarus) Latus_): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

_Scyllarus arctus_ (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 5503 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 356, as _Scyllarus (Scyllarus) Arctus_): 8 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 5504: 4 specimens; Adriatic Sea; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg.
RMNH D 5505 (? Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 356, as _Scyllarus (Scyllarus) Arctus_): 8 specimens; Mediterranean Sea ?; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine ?.
RMNH D 5506 (? Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 356, as _Scyllarus (Scyllarus) Arctus_): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea ?; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine ?.
RMNH D 5507 (? Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 356, as _Scyllarus (Scyllarus) Arctus_): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea ?; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine ?.
RMNH D 5508: mouthparts; locality unknown.
Scyllarus martensii Pfeffer, 1881
RMNH D 5509 (Herklots, 1861: 29, no. 356, as Scyllarus Arctus Fabricius, var. b): 3 dry specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. F.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 5510: 9 specimens; ? Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.
RMNH D 5511: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Celebes (= Sulawesi); iii.1840 - iv.1842; leg. E.A. Forsten.
RMNH D 5512: 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. F.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

Scyllarus pygmaeus (Bate, 1888)
RMNH D 21226: 1 specimen; ? Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 21227: 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 21228: 6 specimens; Adriatic Sea; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg.

Thenus orientalis (Lund, 1793)
RMNH D 5593: mouthparts of RMNH D 5594.
RMNH D 5594 (Herklots, 1861: 29 no. 355, as Scyllarus (Thenus) Orientalis): 5 specimens; China. Mouthparts RMNH D 5593.

Infraordo Anomura H. Milne Edwards, 1832
Superfamilia Coenobitoidea Dana, 1851
Familia Coenobitidae Dana, 1851

Birgus latro (Linnaeus, 1767)
RMNH D 5641 (Herklots, 1816: 38 no. 378, as Birgus Latro): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. In 2 boxes.

Coenobita cavipes Stimpson, 1858
RMNH D 23237: 1 specimen; Japan.

Coenobita rugosus H. Milne Edwards, 1837
RMNH D 23239: 2 specimens; locality unknown.

Coenobita scaevola (Forskål, 1775)
RMNH D 23243: 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1846-1854; L.W. Ruysseenaers.
RMNH D 35103: 1 specimen; Red Sea, Arabia, Jiddah; 1880; J. A. Kruyt.

Familia Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892

Aniculus miyakei Forest, 1984
RMNH D 23153: 1 dry specimen; China.
RMNH D 23154: 1 dry specimen; Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang. Locality record probably erroneous, specimen most probably from Japan; 1823-1834, Ph. F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

Clibanarius clibanarius (Herbst, 1791)
RMNH D 23164: 1 specimen; Indo-West Pacific.

Clibanarius erythropus (Latreille, 1818)
RMNH D 23168: 2 specimens; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.
RMNH D 23178: 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

Dardanus arrosor (Herbst, 1796)
RMNH D 23177 (? Herklots, 1861: 37, as Pagurus Striatus): 3 specimens; Japan.
RMNH D 23178: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.
RMNH D 23179: 3 specimens; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.
Dardanus aspersus (Berthold, 1846)  
RMNH D 23180 (? Herklots, 1861: 37, as Pagurus Diogenes): 3 specimens; Japan and China. [leg. P.F. von Siebold].

Dardanus calidus (Risso, 1826)  
RMNH D 23183: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

Dardanus crassimanus (H. Milne Edwards, 1836)  
RMNH D 23181 (? Herklots, 1861: 37, as Pagurus Setifer): 2 specimens; Japan. [Leg. P.F. von Siebold].

Dardanus megistos (Herbst, 1804)  
RMNH D 23189: 2 specimens; Indonesia, New Guinea (= Irian Jaya); Skroe (= Sekru) near Fakfak; 1897; K. Schädler.

Diogenes pugilator (Roux, 1829)  
RMNH D 23193: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

Paguristes oculatus (Fabricius, 1775)  
RMNH D 23209 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.  
RMNH D 23210 (cat. b): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.  
RMNH D 23211 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea.

Superfamilia Paguroidea Latreille, 1803  
Familia Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819

Lithodes maja (Linnaeus, 1758)  
RMNH D 5649: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

Paralithodes camtschatica (Tilesius, 1815)  
RMNH D 23256: 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; P.F. von Siebold.

Familia Paguridae Latreille, 1803

Pagurus bernhardus (Linnaeus, 1758)  
RMNH D 23225 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Greenland; leg. D.F. Eschricht.

Pagurus cuanensis Bell, 1845  
RMNH D 23229: 2 specimens; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.  
RMNH D 23230: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

Pagurus excavatus (Herbst, 1791)  
RMNH D 23215 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.  
RMNH D 23216 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.  
RMNH D 23217 (cat. b): 2 specimens; Adriatic Sea.

Pagurus prideaux Leach, 1815  
RMNH D 23233 (cat. a): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.  
RMNH D 23234 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Pagurus pubescens Krøyer, 1838  
RMNH D 23232 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Greenland; leg. D.F. Eschricht, received 30.iv.1838. [Type ?].
Superfamilia Galatheoida Samouelle, 1819
Familia Aeglidae Dana, 1852

_Aegla papudo_ Schmitt, 1942
RMNH D 5572: 1 specimen; Chili; donated by the Paris Museum in 1878 under the name _Aegla laevis._

Familia Galatheidae Samouelle, 1819

_Galathea squamifera_ Leach, 1815
RMNH D 5527: 11 specimen; Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea.
RMNH D 5528: 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea.
RMNH D 5529: 3 specimens; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.
RMNH D 5530: 9 specimens; locality unknown.

_Galathea strigosa_ (Linnaeus, 1767)
RMNH D 5531: 3 specimens; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.
RMNH D 5532: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 5533: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; v.1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

_Munida rugosa_ (Fabricius, 1775)
RMNH D 5499: 8 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; v.1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 5500: 1 specimen; Italy, Sicily; cabinet P. Roux.

Familia Porcellanidae Haworth, 1825

_Petrolisthes armatus_ (Gibbes, 1850)
RMNH D 23130: 2 specimens; Ecuador; G.A. Frank vend.

_Petrolisthes hastatus_ Stimpson, 1858
RMNH D 23134: 1 specimen; locality unknown; from old cabinet.

_Petrolisthes laevigatus_ (Guérin, 1835)
RMNH D 23136: 1 specimen; Chili; exchanged with the Paris Museum.
RMNH D 23137: 1 specimen; Chili.

_Petrolisthes violaceus_ (Guérin, 1831)
RMNH D 42267 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Chili, Valparaiso; don. Museum Paris through H. Milne Edwards, 1843.
RMNH D 42268 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Chili.

_Pisidia longicornis_ (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 23083 (cat. b): 3 specimens; The Netherlands, prov. Zuid-Holland; beach between Katwijk and Scheveningen; i.1895; leg. C. Ritsema.

Superfamilia Hippoidea Latreille, 1825
Familia Albuneidae Stimpson, 1858

_Albunea symmista_ (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 23029: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang; 14.x.1828-10.xi.1829; leg. S. Müller.
RMNH D 23030: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1841-1843; leg. E.A. Forsten.
Familia Hippidae Latreille, 1825

Emerita emeritus (Linnaeus, 1767)
RMNH D 23071 (cat. a, as Hippa asiatica H. Milne Edwards): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

Hippa adactyla Fabricius, 1793
RMNH D 23031: 9 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 23032: 1 specimen; Fiji Islands; Museum Godeffroy.

Hippa admirabilis (Thallwitz, 1892)
RMNH D 23033: 4 specimens; Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang; 14.x.1828 - 10.xi.1829; leg. S. Müller.
RMNH D 23066: 1 specimen; Fiji Islands; Museum Godeffroy.
RMNH D 23067: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1841-1843; leg. E.A. Forsten.

Infraordo Brachyura Latreille, 1803
Sectio Dromiacea de Haan, 1833
Superfamilia Dromioidea de Haan, 1833
Familia Dromiidae de Haan, 1833

Cryptodromia coronata Stimpson, 1858
RMNH D 43000 (cat. a): 1 specimen; New Caledonia; G.A. Frank vend.

Dromia erythropus (G. Edwards, 1771)
RMNH D 43005 (cat. c, as Dromia lator H. Milne Edwards, 1837): 1 ♂; Netherlands Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp.

Dromia personata (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 42170 (cat. a, as Dromia vulgaris H. Milne Edwards, 1837; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 298, as Dromia Vulgaris): 14 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43007: 1 ♂; most probably Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43008 (cat. b, as Dromia vulgaris H. Milne Edwards, 1837; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 298, as Dromia Vulgaris): mouthparts of RMNH D 42170.

Dromia spec.
RMNH D 43012: 1 ♂; Japan; 1825-1835; leg. H. Bürger. Taken from lot D 35585/6, Dromia dehaani.

Dromidia hirsutissima (Lamarck, 1818)
RMNH D 43014 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 299, as Dromia Hirsutissima): 1 ♂; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1834; leg. H.B. van Horstok.
RMNH D 43015 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 299, as Dromia Hirsutissima): mouthparts of RMNH D 43014.

Sectio Archaeobrachyura Guinot, 1977
Superfamilia Homoloidea de Haan, 1839
Familia Homolidae de Haan, 1839

Homola barbata (Fabricius, 1793)
RMNH D 43017 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Italy, Sicily; coll. P. Roux.
RMNH D 43018 (cat. d): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43019 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 303, as Homola Spinifrons): 8 specimens; Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine].
RMNH D 43020 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 303, as Homola Spinifrons): 6 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

*Paramola cuvieri* (Risso, 1816)
RMNH D 46094 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 302, as *Homola Cuvierii*): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea, France, Toulon. Cabinet Roux.
RMNH D 46095 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 302, as *Homola Cuvierii*): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea, France, Toulon. Cabinet Roux.

**Superfamilia Raninoidea de Haan, 1839**

**Familia Raninidae de Haan, 1839**

*Notopus dorsipes* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43023 (cat. a): mouthparts; locality unknown. Specimen from which the mouthparts were taken is not present.

*Ranina ranina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43025 (cat. b, as *Ranina dentata* Latreille; Herklots, 1861: 28 no. 348, as *Ranina Dentata*): 5 specimens; [Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger].
RMNH D 43026 (cat. a, as *Ranina dentata* Latreille; Herklots, 1861: 28 no. 348, as *Ranina Dentata*): 3 specimens; Japan; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43027 (cat. c, as *Ranina dentata* Latreille; Herklots, 1861: 28 no. 348, as *Ranina Dentata*): mouthparts; Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

**Sectio Oxystomata H. Milne Edwards, 1834**

**Superfamilia Dorippoidea Macleay, 1838**

**Familia Dorippidae 1838**

*Dorippe sinica* Chen, 1980
RMNH D 43032 (cat. b, as *Dorippe dorsipes* (Linnaeus, 1758); Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 308, as *Dorippe Quadridens*): 11 specimens; [Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger].
RMNH D 43033 (cat. a, as *Dorippe dorsipes* (Linnaeus, 1758); Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 308, as *Dorippe Quadridens*): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43034 (cat. d, as *Dorippe dorsipes* (Linnaeus, 1758); Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 308, as *Dorippe Quadridens*): mouthparts; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

*Ethusa mascarone* (Herbst, 1785)
RMNH D 43038 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 314, as *Ethusa Mascarone*): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43039 (cat. b, as *Dorippe astuta* Herbst; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 313, as *Dorippe Astuta*): 8 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.
RMNH D 43040 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43038.

*Heikea japonica* (von Siebold, 1824)
RMNH D 43042 (Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 310, as *Dorippe Japonica* von Siebold): 13 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

*Medorippe lanata* (Linnaeus, 1767)
RMNH D 43046 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 309, as *Dorippe Lanata*): 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43047 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 309, as *Dorippe Lanata*): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43160 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 24 no. 309, as *Dorippe Lanata*): 1 specimen; Adriatic Sea; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg.
Necdorippe callida (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 43050 (cat. a, as Dorippe astuta Fabricius; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 313, as Dorippe Astuta): 5 specimens; Red Sea.
RMNH D 43051 (cat. c, as Dorippe astuta Fabricius; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 313, as Dorippe Astuta): mouthparts; Red Sea.

Superfamilia Leucosioidea Samouelle, 1819
Familia Calappidae de Haan, 1833

Ashtoret lunaris (Forskål, 1775)
RMNH D 38161: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Skroë (= Sekro = Sekru); 02°56'S 132°15'E; 1897; leg. K. Schädler.
RMNH D 38157: 8 specimens; Indonesia, Java.
RMNH D 38158 (cat. c): 9 specimens; Red Sea.
RMNH D 38159 (cat. d): 11 specimens; Indonesia, south coast Java, and Japan.
RMNH D 38160 (cat. e): 1 specimen; Japan; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 38161: 1 δ; Indonesia, New Guinea (= Irian Jaya), Skroë (= Sekro = Sekru); leg. K. Schädler.

Ashtoret picta (Hess, 1865)
RMNH D 38162 (cat. b): 2 δ δ; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 38163: (cat. i) 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java, Soerabaja; leg. F. Buitendijk, i.1922.
RMNH D 38164: 2 specimens; Red Sea. Taken from RMNH D 38158 by B. Galil, viii.1990.
RMNH D 38165 (cat. g): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1854; leg L.W. Ruyssenaers.
RMNH D 38166 (cat. h, as Matuta banksii): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 38167: 4 specimens; Indonesia, Java.

Calappa calappa (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43055 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Indian Ocean. Probably one of the 19 original specimens of the Crustacea collection. Most likely from the Paris Museum duplicate collection.
RMNH D 43056: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Sekro (= Sekru), 02°56'S 132°15'E; 1897; leg. K. Schädler.
RMNH D 43057 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 320, as Calappa (Camara) Fornicata): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 43058: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 46302 (cat. d): mouthparts of RMNH D 43055. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1837: pl. E.

Calappa gallus (Herbst, 1803)
RMNH D 43071 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 323, as Calappa (Gallus) Gallus): 1 specimen; Mauritius.
RMNH D 43072 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43071. Partly figured by de Haan, 1837: pl. E.

Calappa granulata (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43080 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 322, as Calappa (Calappa) Granulata): 4 δ δ; Italy, Gulf of Genoa; vi-ix. 1827; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43081 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 322, as Calappa (Calappa) Granulata): 2 δ δ; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43084: 1 specimen; Mauritius. Locality certainly incorrect.
RMNH D 43086 (cat. h, as Calappa lophos (Herbst)): 1 specimen, 1 carapace, fragments; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Locality certainly incorrect.
RMNH D 43087 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 322, as Calappa (Calappa) Granulata): mouthparts; Italy, Gulf of Genoa; vi-ix.1827; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
Calappa hepatica (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43085 (cat. h): 3 specimens; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Locality certainly incorrect.
RMNH D 43088 (cat. g; Herklots, 1861: 25, no. 321, as Calappa (Calappa) Hepatica): 3 specimens; Adriatic Sea. Locality certainly incorrect. Received before 1861, because mentioned in Herklots (1861).
RMNH D 43089 (cat. d): 2 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Skroe (= Sekro= Sekru), 02°56’S 132°15’E. 1897; leg. K. Schädler.
RMNH D 43090 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 25, no. 321, as Calappa (Calappa) Hepatica): 13 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 43091 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 25, no. 321, as Calappa (Calappa) Hepatica): 23 specimens; Indonesia, Java.
RMNH D 43092 (cat. j): mouthparts.
RMNH D 43093 (cat. c): 1 specimen; New Caledonia; G. A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 43094 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 25, no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): 6 specimens; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P. F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43095 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 25, no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): 8 specimens; Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P. F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 43096 (cat. c; ? Herklots, 1861: 25, no. 318, as Calappa (Lophos) Cristata Fabricius var. c): 1 specimen; China.
RMNH D 43097 (cat. f): 1 carapace; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 43098 (cat. f; Herklots, 1861: 25, no. 321, as Calappa (Calappa) Hepatica): 1 specimen; Red Sea.
RMNH D 43100 (cat. i): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Kisar, N.E. of Timor; 1898; leg. K. Schädler.
RMNH D 43105: 2 specimens; locality unknown.
Calappa lophos (Herbst, 1785)
RMNH D 43107 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): 6 specimens; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P. F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43108 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): 7 specimens; Japan; 1824-1829; leg. P. F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 43109 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): 1 specimen; Japan. 1826-1833. Leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43110 (cat. f; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): 5 specimens; locality unknown.
RMNH D 43111 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): 1 specimen; Coast of China.
RMNH D 43112 (cat. g; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): mouthparts; Japan; 1824-1834. Leg. P. F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43113: 2 specimens; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Locality certainly incorrect.
RMNH D 43114 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 319, as Calappa (Lophos) Lophos): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
Calappa philargius (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43121 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 317, as Calappa (Lophos) Philargius): 12 specimens; Japan; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43123 (cat. c; ? Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 318, as Calappa (Lophos) Cristata Fabricius var. c): 1 specimen; China.
RMNH D 43124 (cat. f): 1 carapace; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 43125 (cat. e; ? Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 318, as Calappa (Lophos) Cristata Fabricius var. a): 2 specimens; Japan; 1824-1829; leg. P. F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 43126 (cat. g; Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 317, as Calappa (Lophos) Philargius): mouthparts.
RMNH D 43127: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 43128 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 318, as Calappa (Lophos) Cristata Fabricius var. b): 1 specimen; Japan; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43129 (? Herklots, 1861: 25 no. 318, as Calappa (Lophos) Cristata Fabricius var. d): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java. Label Japan is wrong.
Calappa rubroguttata Herklots, 1851
RMNH D 43130 (cat. c, as Calappa granulata (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 specimen; Australia; G.A. Frank vend. Locality certainly incorrect.

Calappa terraereginae Ward, 1836
RMNH D 43131: 2 specimens; Japan; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger. Taken from a lot, identified by de Haan, of Calappa philargius (Linnaeus, 1758) by Yamaguchi & Baba (1993: 311).

Hepatus chiliensis H. Milne Edwards, 1837
RMNH D 42187 (Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 328, as Hepatus Chilienis): 1 ♀; Chile. Received from Museum Paris through Victor Audouin in 1838. See list Audouin, no 33. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1944: Pl. I. (RMNH D 42189).
RMNH D 42188 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 328, as Hepatus Chilienis): 1 specimen; Chile, Valparaiso; leg. A. d’Orbigny; don. H. Milne Edwards. Received from Museum Paris (through H. Milne Edwards) in 1843. No 4 in list. Belonging to material named by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843. No type-specimen.
RMNH D 42189 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 328, as Hepatus Chiliensis): mouthparts of RMNH D 42187. Figured by de Haan, 1944: Pl. I.
RMNH D 43168 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 328, as Hepatus Chiliensis): 1 specimen; Chile, Valparaiso; 27.iii-13.V.1837 (or 1838); leg. Pierre Antoine Fontana. Obviously received from Museum Paris. Originally in one box with RMNH D 42187.

Hepatus pudibundus (Herbst, 1785)
RMNH D 43149 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Chile, Valparaiso; don. H. Milne Edwards. Locality certainly incorrect, and a mix-up with RMNH D 42187 occurred. Specimen probably acquired after 1861, as not mentioned by Herklots, 1861.

Matuta circulifera Miers, 1880
RMNH D 38170 (cat. b, as Matuta planipes Fabricius; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor var. c): 3 specimens; Indonesia, south coast of Java. Matuta victor var. III of de Haan (1841: 128).

Matuta planipes Fabricius, 1798
RMNH D 38171 (cat. a, as Matuta planipes Fabricius; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor var. d): 3 specimens; Japan; 1824-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Matuta victor var. IV of de Haan (1841: 128).

Matuta victor (Fabricius, 1793)
RMNH D 38173 (cat. i, as Matuta lunaris; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor var. b): 1 specimen; Red Sea. Collected before 1841, probably by E. Rüppell. Published as Matuta victor var. II by de Haan, 1841: 127.
RMNH D 38174 (cat. a, as Matuta lunaris; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor var. b): 5 specimens; Red Sea. Collected before 1841, probably by E. Rüppell. Published as Matuta victor var. II by de Haan, 1841: 127.
RMNH D 38176 (cat. h, as Matuta lunaris; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor var. a): 31 specimens; Japan, Nagasaki; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger. Published as Matuta victor var. I by de Haan, 1837: Crustacea tab. J. de Haan, 1841: 127 [var. 1]. Holthuis & Sakai, 1970: 110, pl. X fig. 2.
RMNH D 38178 (Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor var. b): 6 specimens; Indonesia, Celebes and Timor. Collected before 1841, probably by H.C. Macklot, S. Müller & G. van Raalten ca. 1828-1829. Published as var. II by de Haan, 1841: 127 "littor Celebico, Timorensi uti."
RMNH D 38179 (cat. b, as M. lunaris; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor var. a): 3 specimens; Japan, Nagasaki; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger. Published as Matuta victor var. I by de Haan, 1841: 127.
RMNH D 38180: mouthparts of RMNH D 38176. Published by de Haan, 1837: Crustacea tab. J. De
RMNH D 38181 (cat. g, as M. lunaris; ? Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor): 1 δ; Indonesia, Java. Collected before 1841, probably by H.C. Macklot, S. Müller & G. van Raalten ca. 1828-1829.
RMNH D 38182: 6 specimens; Indonesia, Java.
RMNH D 38187: 1 carapace; Indonesia, Sumatra, Indrapoera, Padangische Beneden-landen; 14.x.1828-10.xi.1829; leg. S. Müller.
RMNH D 38188: 6 specimens; Indonesia, New Guinea, Skroë (= Sekru); 1897; leg. K. Schädler.
RMNH D 38190; 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi; vi-ix.1862; leg. A.H. Bernstein.
RMNH D 38343 (cat. c, as M. lunaris; Herklots, 1861: 26 no. 329, as Matuta Victor var. a): 13 specimens; Japan, Nagasaki; 1824-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Published as Matuta victor var. I by de Haan, 1841: 127. Holthuis & Sakai, 1970: 110, pl. X fig. 2.
RMNH D 43177: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

Familia Leucosiidae Samouelle, 1819

Arcania novemspinosa (Adams & White, 1849)

Ebalia cranchii Leach, 1817
RMNH D 43163 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 343, as Ebalia Cranchii): 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43178 (Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 343, as Ebalia Cranchii): 6 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Ebalia tuberosa (Pennant, 1777)
RMNH D 43174 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 342, as Ebalia Tuberosa): 3 δ, 2 ♀♂; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F. J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43176 (cat. b): mouthparts.

Ixia nucleus (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43183 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 28 no. 346, as Ixia Nucleus): 18 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43184 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 28 no. 346, as Ixia Nucleus): 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea and Adriatic Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43185 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 28 no. 346, as Ixia Nucleus): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F. J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43191: 1 specimen. Found in box with Myra fugax (Fabricius) from Japan; leg. F.P. von Siebold & H. Bürger. The specimen most likely was collected (1827-1833) in the Mediterranean by F.J. Cantraine and got by mistake in with the Japanese lots of von Siebold.
RMNH D 43192: 1 specimen. Found in box with Myra fugax (Fabricius) from Japan; leg. F.P. von Siebold & H. Bürger. The specimen most likely was collected (1827-1833) in the Mediterranean by F.J. Cantraine and got by mistake in with the Japanese lots of von Siebold.

Ixa cylindrus (Fabricius, 1777)
RMNH D 43197 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 340, as Ixa Canaliculata): 2 δ δ; Mauritius.
RMNH D 43198 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43197. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1844: pl. I.

Leucosia anatum (Herbst, 1783)
RMNH D 43246 (cat. a): 1 specimen; New Caledonia.
Leucosia unidentata de Haan, 1841
RMNH D 43241 (cat. b): 2 ♂; Indonesia, Java.
RMNH D 43242 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 337, as Leucosia Unidentata): 1 ♂; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

Myra fugax (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 43202 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 345, as Myra Fugax): 8 specimens; Japan; 1824-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 43203 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 345, as Myra Fugax): 7 specimens; Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P.F. von Siebold. & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43204 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 345, as Myra Fugax): 3 specimens; Japan; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 43206 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 345, as Myra Fugax): mouthparts; Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

Myra kesslerii (Paulson, 1875)
RMNH D 46081 (cat. a): 1 carapace; New Caledonia; G.A. Frank vend. An oyster, Lopha cristagalli (L.) on carapace. See Buitendijk, 1933: 228.

Persephona punctata (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43214 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 28 no. 347, as Persephona Punctata): 1 specimen; South America. Guaya H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (on original label). Guaya is a vernacular name, used as a generic name by H. Milne Edwards.
RMNH D 43215 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43214. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1844: Pl. I

Philyra globus (Fabricius, 1775)
RMNH D 43216 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27, no. 350, as Philyra Globulosa): 3 specimens; East Indies.
RMNH D 43217 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43216. Third maxilliped figured by de Haan, 1844: pl. I

Philyra pisum de Haan, 1841
RMNH D 43219 (cat. d): 3 ♂; Indonesia, Bangka (= Banka); 1865-1866; leg. J.A. Buddingh.

Philyra porcellana (Fabricius, 1793)
RMNH D 43229 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 27 no. 331, as Philyra Porcellana): 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. On original label only males are noticed, but this lot also contains one female.
RMNH D 43230 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43229. Third maxilliped figured by de Haan, 1844: PL I

Philyra scabraiscula (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 43225 (cat. b): 3 ♀; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

Sectia Oxyryncha Latreille, 1803
Superfamilia Majoidea Samouelle, 1819
Familia Majidae Samouelle, 1819

Acanthonyx lunulatus (Risso, 1816)
RMNH D 43320 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 248, as Maia (Acanthonyx) Lunulata): 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43321 (cat. b): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.
Acanthonyx petiverii H. Milne Edwards, 1834
RMNH D 43328 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 249, as Maia (Acanthonyx) Petiverii): mouthparts. Only mouthparts, specimen missing. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

Antilibinia smithii McLeay, 1838
RMNH D 43329 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Cap de Bonne Espérence (= Cape of Good Hope); 1841 or 1842; leg. F. Krauss.

Camposcia retusa Latreille, 1829
RMNH D 43252 (cat. a): mouthparts; locality unknown. Mouthparts partly figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. H.

Chorinus heros (Herbst, 1790)
RMNH D 43343 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 252, as Pisa (Pericera) Heros): 1 carapace; West Indies, Antilles; leg. Forsten. From the Paris Museum?

Doclea muricata (Fabricius, 1787)
RMNH D 36153 (cat. a and b, as Doclea hybrida (Fabricius); Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 274, as Doclea (Doclea) Hybrida): 2 specimens and mouthparts; Indonesia, Moluccas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

Doclea rissonii Leach, 1815
RMNH D 36154 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 273, as Doclea (Doclea) Rissonii): 1 specimen and mouthparts; locality unknown; don Museum Paris. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

Eurynome aspera (Pennant, 1777)
RMNH D 43346 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 278, as Doclea (Eurynome) Aspera): 6 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1883; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43347 (cat. b): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1883; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mouthparts partly figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

Eurypodius latreilii Guérin, 1828
RMNH D 43254: 1 specimen; Falkland Islands; G.A. Frank vend.

Herbstia condyliata (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 42110 (cat. a, as Anamathia rissoana (Roux, 1828); Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 255, as Pisa (Anamathia) Rissoana): 2 specimens; Italy, Sicily; collection Polydore Roux. Received under the incorrect name Anamathia rissoana Roux. Mouthparts partly figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G, as Anamathia Rissoana.
RMNH D 43349 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 254, as Pisa (Herbstia) Condyliata): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F. J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43350 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 254, as Pisa (Herbstia) Condyliata): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F. J. Cantraine.

Hyas araneus (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43353 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21, no. 262, as Pisa (Hyas) Aranea): 2♀♀; North Sea. Female without most of the mouthparts, though obviously belonging here, was found in lot 43355 "English coast". Part of the mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.
RMNH D 43354 (cat. f): mouthparts of RMNH D 43353. Partly figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.
RMNH D 43355 (cat. d): 2 δ; English Coast. Evidently belonging to RMNH D 43353.

*Hyas coarctatus* Leach, 1815
RMNH D 43398 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21, no. 263, as *Hyas Coarctata*): 2 specimens; Greenland; leg. D.F. Eschricht. Received 1833 (as *Cancer araneus*).
RMNH D 43399 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43398.

*Inachus dorsettensis* (Pennant, 1777)
RMNH D 43257 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 287, as *Inachus (Inachus) Scorpio*): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43260 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 287, as *Inachus (Inachus) Scorpio*): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

*Inachus phalangium* (Fabricius, 1775)
RMNH D 43265 (cat. a of *Inachus dorynchus* Leach, 1814; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 289, as *Inachus (Inachus) Dorynchus*): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43266 (cat. b, as *Inachus dorynchus* Leach, 1814): 2 specimens; Italy, Sicily; 1832-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43267 (cat. e, as *Inachus dorynchus* Leach, 1814; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 289, as *Inachus (Inachus) Dorynchus*): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea.
RMNH D 43270 (cat. c, as *Inachus dorynchus* Leach, 1814): mouthparts; Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. H.
RMNH D 43271 (cat. d, as *Inachus dorynchus* Leach, 1814): 1 specimen; Dalmatian coast of Adriatic Sea; c. 1820; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldeck. On original label only "Adriatic Sea. Leg. Baron v. Feldeck".

*Inachus* spec.
RMNH D 43272: mouthparts; locality unknown. Mouthparts of an unknown *Inachus* species. On label only: "Used in the research of de Haan, Fauna Japonica".

*Inachus thoracicus* P. Roux, 1830
RMNH D 43273 (cat. c): mouthparts.
RMNH D 43275 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 277, as *Doclea (Libinia) Chiragra*): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43276 (cat. b): 4 specimens; Dalmatian Coast of Adriatic Sea; ca. 1820; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldeck.

*Libinia spinosa* H. Milne Edwards, 1834
RMNH D 42224 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 277, as *Doclea (Libinia) Spinosa*): 1 specimen; locality unknown; don. Museum Paris. On the original label a note: " 2 *Doclea* \( ^*\). There is only one specimen in this box. Under *Doclea* there are no specimens that could have belonged to this lot. Probably the second specimen got lost. Specimen without mouthparts; these evidently are also lost. De Haan, 1839: pl. G., figured the third maxilliped of *Libinia canaliculata* Say. From this species, now *L. emarginata* Leach, 1815, only one specimen (a carapace received in 1960) is present in the dry collection. See also RMNH D 43570, Majidae spec.

*Libinia* spec.
RMNH D 43570: mouthparts; mouthparts of a *Libinia* (RMNH D 42224)? In any case not belonging to the specimens of *Doclea* that are still in the dry collection.

*Lissa chiragra* (Fabricius, 1775)
RMNH D 43421 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 268, as *Pisa (Pisa) Chiragra*): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.
RMNH D 43422 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 268, as Pisa (Pisa) Chiragra): 1 specimen; Italy, Mediterranean Sea, Sicily; 1832-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43423 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 268, as Pisa (Pisa) Chiragra): 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea, 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43424 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 268, as Pisa (Pisa) Chiragra): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea, 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Macropodia longirostris (Fabricius, 1775)
RMNH D 43288 (cat. d): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43290 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 294, as Inachus (Inachus) Longirostris): 1 specimen; Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic Sea; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg. On original label as Baron von Feldek.


Macropodia rostrata (Linnaeus, 1761)
RMNH D 43293 (cat. c): mouthparts; locality unknown.

RMNH D 43295 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 292, as Inachus (Stenorhynchus) Phalangium): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea.

RMNH D 43296 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 292, as Inachus (Stenorhynchus) Phalangium): 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43301 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 294, as Inachus (Inachus) Longirostris): 4 specimens; Adriatic Sea.

RMNH D 43289 (cat. d): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43490: 1 carapace; probably Mediterranean Sea. Found between the syntypes of Dione affinis de Haan (Japan 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger). Obviously a specimen from the Mediterranean Sea (coll. F.J. Cantraine), which accidentally was placed among the Japanese material.

RMNH D 43517 (cat. a, as Maia squinado (Herbst, 1788); Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 241, as Maia (Maia) Verrucosa): 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. With old label "Maia squinado verrucosa Medt".

Maja crispata Risso, 1827
RMNH D 43481 (cat. a, as Maia verrucosa H. Milne Edwards; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 241, as Maia (Maia) Verrucosa): 6 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43486 (cat. b, as Maia verrucosa H. Milne Edwards; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 241, as Maia (Maia) Verrucosa): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43490: 1 carapace; probably Mediterranean Sea. Found between the syntypes of Dione affinis de Haan (Japan 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger). Obviously a specimen from the Mediterranean Sea (coll. F.J. Cantraine), which accidentally was placed among the Japanese material.

RMNH D 43517 (cat. a, as Maia squinado (Herbst, 1788); Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 241, as Maia (Maia) Verrucosa): 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. With old label "Maia squinado verrucosa Medt".

Maja squinado (Herbst, 1788)

RMNH D 43493 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 240, as Maia (Maia) Squinado): 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43504 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 240, as Maia (Maia) Squinado): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43510: 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43515 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 240, as Maia (Maia) Squinado): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Menaethius monoceros (Latreille, 1825)
RMNH D 43333: 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1846-1854 (1849); leg. L.W. Ruyssemaers.

Micippa cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43525 (cat. c): 3 dry specimens; Japan; 1826-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Probably locality and collector incorrect, as de Haan did not mention this species from Japan in his Fauna Japonica, and
neither did Herklots, 1861 in his Symbolae Carcinologiae.

RMNH D 43526 (cat. d): 2 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao; leg Dr Epp. Received c. 1888. Locality evidently incorrect as with many species labelled as from Dr Epp.

RMNH D 43527 (cat. c): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas.

RMNH D 43528 (cat. a; ? Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 269, as *Pisa (Micippe) Cristata*): 13 specimens; Indonesia, Java.

RMNH D 43529 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 269, as *Pisa (Micippe) Cristata*): 5 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Mouthparts partly figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

*Micippa philyra* (Herbst, 1803)

RMNH D 43536 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Japan; 1826-1834; leg. H. Bürger. Label in all probably incorrect as de Haan in Fauna Japonica did not mention this species in his material, although he may have had material from outside Japan, since he compared his Japanese material of *M. thalia* with *M. philyra*. Herklots (1861) does not list *M. philyra* either.

*Micippa thalia* (Herbst, 1803)

RMNH D 43538 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 270, as *Pisa (Micippe) Thalia*): 1 specimen; Japan; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger. Mouthparts partly figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

RMNH D 43540 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 270, as *Pisa (Micippe) Thalia*): mouthparts and specimen; Japan; 1826-1833; leg. H. Bürger. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

RMNH D 43541 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

*Mithraculus coryphe* (Herbst, 1801)

RMNH D 37051 (cat. a & b, as *Mithrax (Mithraculus) sculptus* (Lamarck); Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 235, as *Maia (Mithrax) Sculpta*): 1 specimen & mouthparts in separate box with same registration number; West Indies, Antilles; don. Museum Paris. Received as *Mithrax sculpta*. See Wagner, 1990: 36.

RMNH D 37147 (cat. b, as *Mithrax (Mithrax) verrucosus* H. Milne Edwards; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 237, as *Maia (Mithrax) Verrucosa*): 2 specimens; West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, Curacao; leg. Dr C. Epp. The locality labels of Dr Epp’s material cannot be completely trusted.

RMNH D 37148 (cat. a, as *Mithrax (Mithrax) verrucosus* H. Milne Edwards; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 237, as *Maia (Mithrax) Verrucosa*): 1 specimen and mouthparts; West Indies, Antilles. Probably one of the specimens received from the Paris Museum in 1815, and forming part of the original Crustacea collection of the museum as listed by de Haan in his 1843 unpublished list of the Crustacea present in the Leiden museum and obtained from the Leiden University collection in 1820.

RMNH D 37139: 1 carapace and 1 specimen; locality unknown.

RMNH D 37141 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 236, as *Maia (Mithrax) Spinosisima*): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles; don. Museum Paris. Received in 1838, through V. Audouin.

RMNH D 43544 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 236, as *Maia (Mithrax) Spinosisima*): 1 specimen; West Indies; don. Museum Paris. Received before 1837, as the third maxilliped was figured by de Haan, 1837: pl. F. Originally in one box with no. D 37141

RMNH D 37142 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19, no. 238, as *Maia (Mithrax) Spinipes* Herbst, Tab. XIX, 94): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles; don. Museum Paris. Probably one of the original specimens of the Museum collection. Reported in de Haan’s unpublished 1834 list as belonging to the collection of Leiden University at the founding of the Museum. Evidently the specimen sent by the Paris Museum in 1815 as *Mithrax spinipes*. 

*Mithrax verrucosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1832.

RMNH D 37140 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19, no. 237, as *Maia (Mithrax) Verrucosa* Herbst, Tab. XIX, 94): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles; don. Museum Paris. Probably one of the original specimens of the Museum collection. Reported in de Haan’s unpublished 1834 list as belonging to the collection of Leiden University at the founding of the Museum. Evidently the specimen sent by the Paris Museum in 1815 as *Mithrax spinipes*. 

Phalangipus longipes (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43426 (cat. a, as Egeria arachnoides; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 281, as Doclea (Egeria) Arachnoides): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 43427 (cat. b of Egeria arachnoides; ? Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 279, as Doclea (Egeria) Herbstii, and/or or no. 280, as Pisa (Egeria) Longipes): 4 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 43428 (cat. c, as Egeria arachnoides; ? Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 279, as Doclea (Egeria) Herbstii): mouthparts and 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Mouthparts partly figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G, as Egeria indica Leach.

Pisa armata (Latreille, 1803)
RMNH D 43431: mouthparts; locality unknown.
RMNH D 43435 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 267, as Pisa (Pisa) Armata, or no. 266, as Pisa (Pisa) Gibbii): 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43436 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 267, as Pisa (Pisa) Armata , or no. 266, as Pisa (Pisa) Gibbii): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine].
RMNH D 43437 (cat. d; ? Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 267, as Pisa (Pisa) Armata, or no. 266, as Pisa (Pisa) Gibbii): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine].

Pisa corallina (Risso, 1816)
RMNH D 43439 (? Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 264, as Pisa (Pisa) Corallina): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43440: mouthparts; locality unknown.
RMNH D 43455 (cat. a, as Pisa tetraodon (Pennant, 1777)): 15 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43456 (cat. d, as Pisa tetraodon (Pennant, 1777)): mouthparts of RMNH D 43455. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G.

Pisa edwardsii de Haan ms.
RMNH D 43571 (? Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 251, as Pisa (Pericera) nov. spec. of "Iles Antilles"): mouthparts; name not mentioned in Fauna Japonica.

Pisa muscosa (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43446: 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Pisa notipes (Leach, 1815)
RMNH D 43452: 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 46303 (cat. c, as Pisa armata (Latreille, 1803): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea, Sicily; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Pisa tetraodon (Pennant, 1777)
RMNH D 43454 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 265, as Pisa (Pisa) Tetraodon): 13 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Schizophris aspera (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
RMNH D 43553 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 244, as Maia (Dione) Dama): 1 specimen; Locality unknown.

Stenocionops furcata (Olivier, 1791)
RMNH D 43556 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 250, as Pisa (Pericera) Cornuta): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles; don. Museum Paris in 1878 through A. Milne Edwards.
RMNH D 43557 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 250, as Pisa (Pericera) Cornuta): 1 specimen; Caribbean Sea (Mer des Antilles). Don. Museum Paris. Received 1838 through V. Audouin (on his list as no. 13).
RMNH D 43558 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 20 no. 250, as Pisa (Pericera) Cornuta): mouthparts; Caribbean
Sea (Mer des Antilles). Don. Museum Paris. Received 1838 through V. Audouin (on his list as no. 13). Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. G (as Pisa (Pericera cornuta)).

*Stenorhynchus lanceolatus* (Brullé, 1837)
RMNH D 43314 (cat. a, as *Stenorychus seticornis* (Herbst); Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 296, as *Inachus (Leptopodia) Sagittarius*): 1 ♀; Senegal. Originally placed in one box together with a female specimen of *S. seticornis* from Brazil. Both specimens mentioned on one label, which is still placed in the box of *S. seticornis*. According to that label, this specimen should be a male; in fact, like the specimen of *S. seticornis*, it is a female.

RMNH D 43315 (cat. c, as *Stenorychus seticornis* (Herbst); Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 296, as *Inachus (Leptopodia) Sagittarius*): mouthparts; Senegal. Mouthparts of the female specimen (not male as on original label!) which was taken from the box containing *S. seticornis* (no. RMNH D 43316). Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1839: pl. H., under the name *Leptopodia sagittarius* (Fabricius, 1793).

*Stenorhynchus seticornis* (Herbst, 1788)
RMNH D 43316 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 23 no. 296, as *Inachus (Leptopodia) Sagittarius*): 1 ♀; Brazil. This specimen was originally placed in one box, together with a female (not a male, as indicated on original label!) of *S. lanceolatus* from Senegal, no D 43314/5. The old label in the box of RMNH D 43316 concerns both specimens.

RMNH D 43318 (cat. b): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles.

*Taliepus dentatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
RMNH D 42315 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 21 no. 261, as *Pisa (Epialtus) Dentata*): 1 specimen; Chile. Received in 1838 from the Paris Museum through V. Audouin, under the name *Epialthus dentatus*. See list Paris Museum 1838, no. 14.
RMNH D 42316 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Chili, Talcahuana. Received in 1843 from the Paris Museum through H. Milne Edwards, under the name *Epialthus marginatus* Bell. See list Museum Paris no. 2.

*Tiarinia angusta* Dana, 1852
RMNH D 43560 (Herklots, 1861: 20, no. 251): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles? [more likely Indonesia, Celebes or Ambon]; 1840-1843; leg. E.A. Forsten.

*Tiarinia cornigera* (Latreille, 1825)
RMNH D 43563: 3rd maxilliped; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Third maxilliped of probably *Pisa (Menaethius) tuberculata* de Haan, 1839. This material is somewhat doubtful. It is to big for one of the three specimens of nr. 43561/2 and it is not correctly mounted. Maybe from a specimen that has been lost.

*Tylocarcinus styx* (Herbst, 1803)
RMNH D 43477 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1854; leg. L.W. Ruyszenaars.

**Superfamily Parthenopoidea MacLeay, 1838**

**Familia Parthenopidae MacLeay, 1838**

*Aethra scruposa* (Linnaeus, 1764)
RMNH D 43577 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 18 no. 223, as *Parthenope (Oethra) Scruposa*): 1 specimen; Mauritius.
RMNH D 43578 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43577. Figured partly by de Haan, 1837: pl. F.

*Cryptopodia fornicata* (Fabricius, 1781)
RMNH D 43581 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 18 no. 222, as *Parthenope (Cryptopodia) Fornicata*): 3 specimens; China. These specimens were mentioned by de Haan, 1839: 90, and the mouthparts (RMNH D 43582) figured on pl. F. There is a possibility that these specimens have been collected by H. Bürger.

RMNH D 43582: mouthparts of RMNH D 43581.

*Daldorfia horrida* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43583 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 18, no. 224, as *Parthenope (Parthenope) Horrida*): 4 specimens; Indian Ocean.
RMNH D 43584 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43583. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1837: pl. F.

*Parthenope angulifrons* Latreille, 1828
RMNH D 43586 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 230, as *Parthenope (Lambrus) Angulifrons*): 15 specimens; Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine].
RMNH D 43587 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 230, as *Parthenope (Lambrus) Angulifrons*): 7 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43588 (cat. d): mouthparts of RMNH D 43587. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1837: pl. F.

*Parthenope echinatus* (Herbst, 1790)
RMNH D 43593 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19, no. 228, as *Parthenope (Lambrus) Echinata*): 2 specimens; E. India, Madras, Coromandel coast, Pondicherry.
RMNH D 43594 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43593.

*Parthenope longimanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43597 (cat. d): 4 specimens; East Indies.
RMNH D 43598 (cat. c): Mouthparts of RMNH D 43597. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1837: pl. F.
RMNH D 43600 (cat. a): 1 specimen; East Indies, possibly Madras, India. Don. Museum Paris in 1878 through A. Milne-Edwards, 1880. This maybe the specimen send by A. Milne-Edwards under the covering letter of 13.vii.1878 to J.G. de Man.

*Parthenope macrochelos* (Herbst, 1790)
RMNH D 43603: 1 specimen; probably Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine]. From the box with *Parthenope valida* (de Haan), Japan (syntypes of *Lambrus laciniatus* de Haan, RMNH D 42265).

*Parthenope massena* (P. Roux, 1830)
RMNH D 43606 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 233, as *Parthenope (Lambrus) Massena*): 2 specimens; Italy, Sicily; 1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

*Parthenope* spec.
RMNH D 43611: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 43612: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

*Parthenope* spec. (*not longimanus*)
RMNH D 43609 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Celebes [= Sulawesi] or Moluccas; 1838-1843; leg. E.A. Forsten.
RMNH D 43610: mouthparts of RMNH D 43609.

*Sectio Cancridea* Latreille, 1803
*Superfamilia Cancroidea Latreille, 1803*
*Familia Atelecyclidae* Ortmann, 1893

*Acanthocyclus gayi* H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1844
RMNH D 43615: 1 specimen; Chile, Valparaiso; 1826-1833; leg. A. d’Orbigny. Received in 1843 from the Paris Museum through H. Milne Edwards, who cited it under no. 20 of his list as "*Pseudopilumnus orbiculairis* Edw. & Luc."
*Atelecyclus rotundatus* (Olivi, 1792)

RMNH D 12760 (? Herklots, 1861: 8, no. 48): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A. Specimen probably lost.

_Atelecyclus undecimdentatus_ (Herbst, 1783)
RMNH D 356 (Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 40, as _Cancer_ (Clorodius) Undecimdentata): mouthparts; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1833; leg. H.B. van Horstok. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A. Mouthparts of alcohol-specimen RMNH D 356 (same number 356 for both alcohol specimen and mouthparts!).
RMNH D 12758 (Herklots, 1861: 7, no. 41, as _Atelecyclus Heterodon_ Leach): 1 specimen; Coast of England.
RMNH D 12759 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 40, as _Cancer_ (Clorodius) Undecimdentata): 3 specimens; Indian Ocean; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Locality probably incorrect, as this is a European species.

_Familia Cancridae_ Latreille, 1803

_Cancer borealis_ Stimpson, 1858
RMNH D 42137 (cat. a): 1 specimen; U.S.A., Maine, Casco Bay, N. of Portland; don. Smithsonian Institution in 1880.

_Cancer pagurus_ Linnaeus, 1758
RMNH D 43669 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 119, as _Cancer_ (Cancer) Pagurus): 1 specimen; coast of The Netherlands.
RMNH D 43717 (cat a; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 119, as _Cancer_ (Cancer) Pagurus): 1 specimen; Italy, Golfo di Genova near Leghorn (Livorno); vi.1828; leg. F. J. Cantraine. This specimen was found in a box with a larger specimen, the two were labelled “M. Medit. Litt. Hollandia”. It is likely that the present specimen is the Mediterranean one and the other (now given the catalogue number RMNH D 43763) is the one from the Dutch coast. The Mediterranean specimen is well documented. It was received from F.J. Cantraine in his second shipment from Italy, dated July 1828. As the first item on the list accompanying this shipment is given: “1. _Cancer pagurus_. Très rare dans cette mer; le seul individu que j’envoie a été pris dans le Golfe de Gênes dans le courant de juin”. Cantraine arrived in Italy in June 1827. His first station was Genoa (June - end of September 1827), his second locality La Spezia (end September to end October 1827), then Leghorn (October 1827 to October 1828). His _Cancer pagurus_ thus must have been collected in Leghorn, as his 1827 material must have been sent to Leiden in the first shipment. It is likely that of the two specimens with the mixed label the smaller is Cantraine’s animal, as it almost certainly is the older: 1, firstly it lacks the mouthparts indicating that these were extracted by de Haan; 2, the uncleaned specimen shows a little white line over he carapace, indicating that it originally was fastened by a piece of string to a cardboard for exhibit purposes. Other material of Cantraine and other specimens in the collection of the same age show a similar line; 3, also the fact that de Haan did not collect on the Dutch coast, but his successor J.A. Herklots did, supports this view.
RMNH D 43718: mouthparts; locality unknown. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. B. There is only one specimen without mouthparts (lot RMNH D 43717), but it is too small for these mouthparts.
RMNH D 43763 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 119, as _Cancer_ (Cancer) Pagurus): 1 specimen; The Netherlands, North Sea shore of the province of Holland. Before 1861. This specimen was found in a box together with no. RMNH D. 43717 (Mediterranean, F.J. Cantraine). The label in that box said: M. Medit. Litt. Hollandia”; already in 1861 (Herklots, 1861: 11) this combined lot was present in the collection. The reasons for thinking the present specimen to be from the Dutch coast and the, smaller, one from Italy, have been given under the other specimen, RMNH D 43717.

_Cancer plebejus_ Poeppig, 1836
RMNH D 42138 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Chile, Valparaiso; leg. A. d’Orbigny. Received 1843 from the Paris Museum. through H. Milne Edwards. See list Paris Museum no. 5. Specimen belonging to the
lot from Chile, mentioned by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843: 19, under the name *Platycarcinus irroratus*, and sent under that name in 1843 by H. Milne Edwards to the Leiden Museum, as no. 5 on this list.

RMNH D 43762: 1 specimen; (on original label: Eil. Callao (Peru) Leg. Dubois). Probably this is a wrong transcription of: Environs de Callao, A. d’Orbigny. (7-14.viii.1833). Callao is a town in Peru and no Island.

*Cancer polyodon* Poeppig, 1836
RMNH D 43720 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Chili. G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 43721 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Chili, Coquimbo, 1832; leg. Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré, during the expedition on the “L’Hermine”. Received under the name “*Platycarcinus dentatus*, Bell”, from the Paris Museum through H. Milne Edwards in 1843. See list Museum Paris 1843, no. 29. This species clearly formed part of the “*Platycarcinus dentatus*” lot mentioned by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843: 20.

**Familia Corystidae Samouelle, 1819**

*Corystes cassicelaenus* (Pennant, 1777)
RMNH D 43744 (cat. c): 1 specimen; North Sea.
RMNH D 43745 (cat. b): 4 specimens; locality unknown. Mouthparts in next lot.
RMNH D 43746 (cat. d): mouthparts; locality unknown. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A (as *Corystes personata*).
RMNH D 43748 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861 p. 7, no. 46, as *Corystes (Corystes) Personata*): 1 specimen; coast of England.
RMNH D 43760 (cat. e): 1 specimen; The Netherlands, prov. Zuid-Holland, Noordwijk; after 1861; leg. J. A. Herklots.

*Pseudocorystes sicarius* Poeppig, 1836
RMNH D 43793: 1 specimen; on label: Ecuador Frank. It is possible that the label “Ecuador Frank” is incorrect and that this specimen was acquired in 1843 with a shipment from the Paris Museum through H. Milne Edwards. On the list of material sent by the Paris Museum figures: “19. *Pseudocorystes armatus*, Edw. Chili” The little circular label on the present specimen is similar to some labels used in the shipments of the Paris Museum. Unfortunately the number on the label is undecipherable. On 11 May 1993 we tried to read the label with an UV-lamp. Two figures became slightly visible, the first being “1”. This is an indication that the label indeed bears the number 19, because this is the only specimen of this species in the collection and the only one that has been send by the Paris Museum. It is very likely that indeed this is the Paris specimen. H. Milne Edwards & Lucas 1843: 30. listed the species from Valparaiso as *P. armatus*.

**Familia Pirimelidae Alcock, 1899**

*Pirimela denticulata* (Montagu, 1808)
RMNH D 43764 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861; no. 39, as *Cancer (Pirimela) Denticulata*): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea, Italy, Leghorn (Livorno), 12.iv.1828; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Received from fishermen. In Cantraines list of July 1828: “31. *Pirimela denticulata*. Ce Crustacé que l’on croyait à la mer du Nord m’a été apporté, le 12 avril; les pêcheurs me l’ont apporté comme un object très rare”. RMNH D 43765: mouthparts; locality unknown. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A.

**Familia Thiidae Dana, 1852**

*Kraussia rugulosa* (Krauss, 1843)
RMNH D 44391: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java Sea off West Java, 05°12’S106°27’E. 1891; leg. A.G. Vorderman. In this sample also a label “Sourabaja” (= Surabaya, N. coast of E Java).
*Thia scutellata* (Fabricius, 1793)

RMNH D 43804 (cat. b): 2 specimens; locality unknown. Probably Mediterranean. In the archives of the Museum is a note headed “Latreille” listing 13 lots. No. 7 is “*Thia polita*” Leach. No other information is known of this list. But this entry might refer to the specimens in the present sample.

RMNH D 43806 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 42, as *Cancer (Thia) Blainville*): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43807: mouthparts; Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A. Locality unknown, but probably Mediterranean Sea, because de Haan uses the name *Thia Blainvillei*. These mouthparts probably belong to RMNH D 43804.

**Sectio Brachyryncha Boraidaile, 1907**

**Superfamilia Portunoidae Rafinesque, 1815**

**Familia Portunidae Rafinesque, 1815**

*Bathynectes longipes* (Risso, 1816)

RMNH D 43987 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 17, as *Portunus (Portunus) Longipes*: 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 43988 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 43987.

RMNH D 44374: 1 specimen (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 17, as *Portunus (Portunus) Longipes*); Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

RMNH D 44387: 1 specimen (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 17, as *Portunus (Portunus) Longipes*). Label “Java” certainly incorrect. Could be the specimen sent by P.A. Latreille of the Paris Museum on 21 February 1825 (received in Leiden 14 April 1825) under the name *Portunus longipes* Risso.

*Callinectes arcuatus* Ordway, 1863

RMNH D 44146: 1 specimen; Ecuador. G.A. Frank vend., 1855.

*Callinectes danae* Smith, 1869

RMNH D 44152 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Brazil.

*Callinectes larus* Ordway, 1863


*Callinectes toxotes* Ordway, 1863

RMNH D 42149 (cat. a; ? Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 8, as *Portunus (Amphitrite) Diacantha*: 1 δ; South America; don. P.A. Latreille. Possibly belonging to the collection retrieved from Paris in 1815, and listed by de Haan in 1834, as *Portunus diacanthus*, as part of that collection of the Leiden University.

RMNH D 44349 (cat. a; ? Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 8, as *Portunus (Amphitrite) Diacantha*): mouthparts; South America; don. P.A. Latreille. Set of 2 pairs of third maxillipeds. The larger mouthparts are from RMNH D 42149; 1 third maxilliped of *C. toxotes* figured (as *P. Diacantha*) by de Haan, 1833: pl. A. It is not known to which species and specimen the smaller pair of third maxillipeds belong.

*Carcinus aestuarii* Nardo, 1847

RMNH D 43816 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 38, as *Corystes (Carcinus) Maenas*: 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Original label says “Cantraine mare Medit. Eschricht M. Glacialis”, but evidently the Eschricht specimen has been taken out, as all the specimens in this lot are *C. aestuarii*. The Eschricht specimen most probably is the lot *Carcinus maenas* RMNH D 43867.

RMNH D 43820 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 38, as *Corystes (Carcinus) Maenas*: 8 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mouthparts (partly) figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A.

RMNH D 43821 (cat. f; Herklots, 1861: 7, as *Corystes (Carcinus Maenas):* mouthparts; Mediterranean...
Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mouthparts (partly) figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A.

*Carcinus maenas* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 43867 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 7 no. 38, as *Corystes (Carcinus) Maenas*): 1 specimen; Arctic Ocean; leg. D.F. Eschricht. ("Mare Glacialis"). Probably previously taken from lot RMNH D 43816, which has a label "Cantraine mare Medit. Eschricht M. Glacialis".

*Charybdis acutifrons* (de Man, 1879)
RMNH D 44192: mouthparts of RMNH D 44188.

*Charybdis annulata* (Fabricius, 1789)
RMNH D 44194 (cat. b3): mouthparts of RMNH D 44193.

*Charybdis bimaculata* (Miers, 1886)
RMNH D 42144 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 28, as *Portunus (Thalamita) Truncatus*): 1 ¿; Japan; 1824-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Specimen described and figured by de Haan, 1837: 65, pl. 18 fig. 2 as *Portunus (Charybdis) truncatus* Fabricius 1798, varietas. No type specimen of *Charybdis ornatus*, (A. Milne-Edwards) as this specimen was not mentioned in the original description of *C. ornatus*.

*Charybdis feriata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 36606 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 18, as *Portunus (Oceanus) Crucifer*): 1 specimen; Japan; 1826-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 44197: 1 specimen; Red Sea?
RMNH D 44198 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 18, as *Portunus (Oceanus) Crucifer*): 1 specimen and fragments; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 44199 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 18, as *Portunus (Oceanus) Crucifer*): 1 specimen; Japan; 1824-1826; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 44200 (cat. f; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 18, as *Portunus (Oceanus) Crucifer*): mouthparts of RMNH D 44199.
RMNH D 44201 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 18, as *Portunus (Oceanus) Crucifer*): 2 specimens; Japan; 1826-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 44202 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 18, as *Portunus (Oceanus) Crucifer*): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 44203: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44350: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

*Charybdis helleri* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)
RMNH D 44206 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. Belonging to the lot described and figured by Rüppell (1830: 4, pl. 1, fig. 1) as *Thalamita sexdentata* (Herbst).

*Charybdis japonica* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)
RMNH D 44208 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 6, no. 23, as *Portunus (Charybdis) Annulatus*): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Banda and Amboina; 28.iii.-28.iv.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Specimen mentioned by de Haan (1835: 42) as *Portunus annulatus* from "Mare Indico". By Leene, 1937: 169 as *Charybdis (Goniosoma) japonica*.
RMNH D 44209 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 5, no. 20, as *Portunus (Charybdis) annulatus b* var. pollice annulato): 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. Part of Rüppell's (1830: 4) *Thalamita*

Charybdis natator (Herbst, 1789)
RMNH D 44219 (cat. a; ? Herklots, 1861: 6 (no number), as Portunus (Charybdis) natator): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 44220 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 6 (no number), as Portunus (Charybdis) natator): mouthparts of RMNH D 44219.

Charybdis orientalis Dana, 1852
RMNH D 44218: 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. Mentioned by E. Rüppell, 1830: 4, as Thalamita sexdentata. See Leene, 1938: 69.
RMNH D 44363: 3 specimens; locality unknown. The two smaller specimens were found together in one box with Thalamita prymna cat g (RMNH D 46804), the larger with a specimen of Portunus.

Charybdis variegata (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 44227 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 24, as Portunus (Charybdis) Variegatus): 1 specimen; Japan; 1824-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 44228 (Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 24, as Portunus (Charybdis) Variegatus): mouthparts of RMNH D. 44227.

Liocarcinus arcuatus (Leach, 1814)
RMNH D 43990 (cat. a; ? Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 16, as Portunus (Portunus) Rondeletii): 6 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 43991 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 16, as Portunus (Portunus) Rondeletii): 21 specimens; Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine].
RMNH D 43992 (cat. c; ? Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 16, as Portunus (Portunus) Rondeletii): mouthparts. [Mediterranean Sea. 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine]. All specimens of cat. a & b have mouthparts.

Liocarcinus bolivari (Zariquey Alvarez, 1948)
RMNH D 5682: 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

Liocarcinus corrugatus (Pennant, 1777)
RMNH D 42225 (cat. g; Herklots, 1861: 5, no. 14, as Portunus (Portunus) Corrugatus b) var. minor): 4 ♀; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. Mentioned by de Haan, 1835: 40 as “Portunus (Portunus) corrugatus Var. b. Japonica minor”, and 1849: as “Portuno corrugato Japonica varietas”. Like de Haan’s other varieties, no name but a latin description is given. Therefore neither his “Japonica”, nor “minor” are available names. Herklots, 1861: 5, cited the Japanese material as “Portunus (Portunus) corrugatus b) var. minor”; comparison with his other vars. shows that minor is a descriptive term, not a name. Firstly “minor” is not in italics, as all scientific names in his paper, and secondly none of his varieties are given new names.
RMNH D 42226 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 5, no. 14, as Portunus (Portunus) Corrugatus b) var. minor): 1 ♂; Japan, 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. See RMNH D 42225.
RMNH D 44001 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; leg. unknown.
RMNH D 44002 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 5, no. 14, as Portunus (Portunus) Corrugatus b) var. type): 2 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 44003 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 5, no. 14, as Portunus (Portunus) Corrugatus b) var. type): 7 specimens; Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine].
RMNH D 44004: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44006 (Herklots, 1861: 5, no. 14, as Portunus (Portunus) Corrugatus b) var. minor): mouthparts of RMNH D 44005. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A. J.

Liocarcinus depurator (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 44018 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Red Sea.

*Liocarcinus holsatus* (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 44019: 1 specimen; locality unknown. Before 1861. Probably The Netherlands, coast of Holland, from cat. a. This specimen is similar to specimen RMNH D 44020. Remarkable is the fact that both specimens have a small hole in the carapax. Obviously they have been pinned on something. 1) It was very unusual to use insect-pins for crabs, so this makes it likely that both specimens belong to the same lot, i.e. cat. a. 2) the fact that the specimen from cat. b is as young as 1919, so this very old material should be from long before this date.
RMNH D 44020 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 5, no. 12, as *Portunus (Portunus) Holsatus*): 1 specimen; The Netherlands, coast of Holland. Before, 1861, as mentioned by Herklots, 1861. This specimen is similar to specimen RMNH D 44019. See RMNH D 44019.

*Liocarcinus vernalis* (Risso, 1816)
RMNH D 5677 (? Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 11, as *Portunus (Portunus) Marmoreus*): 6 specimens; Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine].
RMNH D 5678 (Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 11, as *Portunus (Portunus) Marmoreus*): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 5679: 3 specimens; coast of Holland. Locality probably incorrect. This very old material, from before 1860, is probably not from the Dutch coast. Maybe it belongs to Cantraine's Mediterranean collection. It is unlikely that *L. vernalis* occurred in The Netherlands during the last century. The first record of *L. vernalis* from Holland dates from the spring of 1991, when a speciem was found on the North Sea coast near Katwijk. (See J.P.H.M. Adema, 1991: 110-115).

*Liocarcinus zariqueyi* (Gordon, 1968)
RMNH D 5683: 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.

*Necora puber* (Linnaeus, 1767)
RMNH D 44079 (Herklots, 1861: 5, no. 10, as *Portunus (Portunus) Velutinus*): mouthparts of RMNH D 44078.

*Ovalipes ocellatus* (Herbst, 1799)
RMNH D 44238 (cat. a): 1 specimen; U.S.A., Massachusetts, Yarmouth.

*Ovalipes trimaculatus* (de Haan, 1833)
RMNH D 44243 (cat. a): 1 specimen, 1 carapace; locality unknown. Probably Cape of Good Hope (Kaap de Goede Hoop). Perhaps the lot mentioned by Herklots, 1861: 7, no. 36, as *Corystes (Anisopus) bipustulatus* (M. Edw.).

*Podophthalmus vigil* (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 44287 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 51, as *Portunus (Podophthalmus) Vigil*): 1 ♂; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. This lot of *Podophthalmus vigil* originally contained a male and a female, and had the old label: "Japan V. Siebold Java Reinwardt". de Haan, 1835: 10-11 only described the abdomen of the male; obviously, according to the question mark in the text ('In feminis?'), he did not see females. Both specimens from the Moluccas (leg. Macklot) that he used for his figures of the mouthparts (RMNH D 44380, 44381) are also males. It seems most likely therefore that the male of the old lot is from Japan, and the female from Java. The male specimen has kept the old catalogue number RMNH D 44287, the Javanese specimen now becoming RMNH D 44386. Mouthparts are figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. A.
RMNH D 44379 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Pacific. Museum Godeffroy vend.
Portunus haani (Stimpson, 1858)
RMNH D 44360: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

Portunus hastatoides Fabricius, 1798
RMNH D 44250 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 7, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Hastatoides): 9 δ δ, 14 ♀♀; 4 specimens; Japan; 1823-1843; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 44251 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 7, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Hastatoides): 3 δ δ, 4 ♀♀; Japan; 1823-1843; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 44253: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 44358: 2 specimens; Mer des Indes (Indian Ocean); don. Museum Paris in 1838 through V. Audouin. (No 26 of Audouin's list of 1838). On the largest specimen there is a square label just behind the front with the number 26 (visible under UV-light). On Audouin's list no. 26 is indicated as "Lupa. Mer des Indes 1 [individui]". Another label says "Audouin". The handwriting of the label is the same as the handwriting on the 1838 list of Audouin's. Possibly this is the handwriting of Audouin.

Portunus hastatus (Linnaeus, 1767)
RMNH D 44256 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 5, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Hastata): 6 specimens; Adriatic Sea; ii.1831-ii.1832; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 44257 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 5, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Hastata): 3 specimens; Adriatic Sea.
RMNH D 44258: mouthparts of RMNH D 44256.

Portunus inaequalis (Miers, 1881)
RMNH D 44254 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 5 no. 5, as Portunus (Amphitrite) Hastata): 2 specimens; West Africa, Senegal.

Portunus pelagicus (Linnaeus, 1758)

RMNH D 44260 (Herklots, 1861: 4 no. 1: as Portunus (Neptunus) Pelagicus a) type): 2 specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. In this lot originally 6 specimen of Portunus pelagicus (L., 1758) were placed. One with a round label on a leg with "Mare rubrum". This now is a separate lot, RMNH D 44262. One with a round label "Java". This specimen and another with a similar conservation condition, the same gray colour, also without submedial frontal teeth is considered to belong to a single sample from Java. They have been given lot number RMNH D 44263. The remaining three specimens were placed by Dr Takao Yamaguchi in a separate box and are considered to be collected in Japan by von Siebold. All three have the same condition, colour and similar submedian frontal teeth. One of them had a Japanese label. The specimen RMNH D 44261 (below) probably also belongs to the present lot. It probably is the specimen, which, according to a note with lot RMNH D 44260 was sent on loan to an exhibit. Evidently when it was returned it was not recognized as part of lot RMNH D 44260 and treated as a distinct lot.

RMNH D 44261 (Herklots, 1861: 4 no. 1: as Portunus (Neptunus) Pelagicus a) type.): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. See under RMNH D 44260.

RMNH D 44262: 1 specimen; Red Sea. See under RMNH D 44260.

RMNH D 44263: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java. See under RMNH D 44260.

RMNH D 44264 (cat. c): mouthparts of specimen from RMNH D 44268. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: Pl. A.

RMNH D 44265 (Herklots, 1861: 4 no. 1: as Portunus (Neptunus) Pelagicus a) type): fragments; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.


RMNH D 44267 (Herklots, 1861: 4 no. 1: as Portunus (Neptunus) Pelagicus a) type): 5 specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.

RMNH D 44268 (Herklots, 1861: 4 no. 1: as Portunus (Neptunus) Pelagicus a) type): 7 specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.

Portunus sanguinolentus (Herbst, 1796)

RMNH D 44284 (cat a; Herklots, 1861: 4, no. 2, as Portunus (Neptunus) Sanguinolentus): 3 specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. In this lot also 2 specimens marked with "male" and "female". As the label said "Java, male, female Kuhl & van Hasselt" "Japan von Siebold". The two marked specimens have been considered from Java and treated as a separate lot, RMNH D 44285.

RMNH D 44285 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 4, no. 2, as Portunus (Neptunus) Sanguinolentus): 3 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. See under lot RMNH D 44284.

RMNH D 44287 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 4, no. 2, as Portunus (Neptunus) Sanguinolentus): 5 specimens, 1 carapace; Japan; 1826-1834; leg. H. Bürger.

RMNH D 44288 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 4, no. 2, as Portunus (Neptunus) Sanguinolentus): mouthparts; ? Japan; 1826-1834; leg. H. Bürger.

RMNH D 44289 (cat. d): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java.

Portunus spec.

RMNH D 44432: 1 specimen; locality unknown. Small specimen, very old.

Portunus triburcerculatus (Miers, 1876)


RMNH D 44301 (Herklots, 1861: 4 no. 1: as Portunus (Neptunus) Pelagicus): 12 specimens; Japan; 1823-
1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

Portunus tuberculosus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)

Sanquerus validus (Herklots, 1851)
RMNH D 44307: 1 specimen; Congo area; 1879; leg. et don. P. Kamerman, 1880.

Scylla serrata (Forskål, 1775)
RMNH D 44311 (Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 33, as Portunus (Scylla) Serratus): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 44312 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 33, as Portunus (Scylla) Serratus): 1 specimen; Japan; 1826-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 44313 (Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 33, as Portunus (Scylla) Serratus): 2 chelipeds; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold.
RMNH D 44324: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

Thalamita admete (Herbst, 1803)
RMNH D 42318: 8 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mentioned by Yamaguchi (1992: p. 104) under Thalamita sima, as paralectotypes of Portunus (Thalamita) arcuatus de Haan, 1833. In this lot also 1 specimen of T. danae and 1 specimen of Charybdis truncata.
RMNH D 44368: 1 specimen; Indonesia; don. Zoological Laboratory Groningen.

Thalamita crenata Rüppell, 1830
RMNH D 44351 (cat. f; Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 27, as Thalamita prymna "b) var. dentibus sex lateribus aequalibus, Crenata Rüpp. Mer adriatique, Mer rouge. Java" (in part): 1 specimen; Adriatic Sea; ii.1831-11.1832; leg. F. J. Cantraine. Locality certainly incorrect.
RMNH D 44354: 1 specimen; Japan; (Taken from Thalamita prymna lot cat. b.) Specimen seen by T. Yamaguchi. Mentioned by Yamaguchi, 1992: 103, as T. pryymna.
RMNH D 44356 (? Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 27, as Thalamita prymna "b) var. dentibus sex lateribus aequalibus, Crenata Rüpp. Mer adriatique, Mer rouge. Java" (in part): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java. Taken from the lot T. pryymna, cat. d. (2 specimens in total, original label in this lot).

Thalamita danae Stimpson, 1858
RMNH D 44342 (cat. c): 1 ♂; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 44345 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 28.iii-21.iv.1828; leg. S. Müller.
RMNH D 44346 (? Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 27, as Portunus (Thalamita) Pryymna a) type): 1 specimen; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Removed from the lot containing Thalamita admete (Herbst)(RMNH D 42318).
RMNH D 44348: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas. Removed from the lot of Thalamita pryymna cat. e.
RMNH D 44355 (? Herklots, 1861: 6 no. 27, as Thalamita pryymna "b) var. dentibus sex lateribus aequalibus, Crenata Rüpp. Mer adriatique, Mer rouge. Java" (in part): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java. Taken from the lot T. pryymna cat. d. (2 specimens in total, original label in lot 44356).
RMNH D 44357: 6 specimens; locality unknown. Taken from *Thalamita prymna* lot. cat. g.
RMNH D 44359: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

*Thalamita prymna* (Herbst, 1794)
RMNH D 44366: 6 specimens; Indonesia; don. Zoological Laboratory Groningen.

**Superfamilia Xanthoidea MacLeay, 1838**

**Familia Goneplacidae MacLeay, 1838**

*Goneplax rhomboides* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 44445 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 114, as *Cancer (Gonoplax) Bispinosus*): 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 44446 (cat. c): 5 specimens; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44447 (cat. d): mouthparts of specimen from RMNH D 44448.
RMNH D 44448 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 114, as *Cancer (Gonoplax) Bispinosus*): 8 specimens; Mediterranean Sea. [1827-1833, leg. F.J. Cantraine].

**Familia Xanthidae MacLeay, 1838**

*Actaea semblatae* Guinot, 1976
RMNH D 44461 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 68, as *Cancer (Actaea) Granulatus*): 3 specimens; Japan; 1823-1829; leg. P.F. von Siebold. In de Haan, 1835: 47, as *Cancer (Actaea) granulatus* Savigny.
RMNH D 44462 (cat. b): mouthparts of specimen from RMNH D 44461.

*Actaeodes hirsutissimus* (Rüppell, 1830)
RMNH D 44463 (Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 69, as *Cancer (Actaea) Hirsutissimus*): 3 specimens; Red Sea; leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers. Probably received 16.vii.1849.
RMNH D 44464 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 69, as *Cancer (Actaea) Hirsutissimus*): 4 specimens; Red Sea; leg. W.L. Ruyssenaers. Received probably 16.vii.1849.
RMNH D 44468 (cat. c): 1 specimen; South Sea; don. Museum Godeffroy.

*Actaeodes tomentosus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
RMNH D 44469 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 62, as *Cancer (Aegle) Tomentosus*): 8 specimens; Indonesia, Java. 1 specimen of *Platypodia granulosa* (Rüppell, 1830) has been removed from this lot.
RMNH D 44470 (Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 62, as *Cancer (Aegle) Tomentosus*): 4 specimens; Indonesia, Java, and Mauritius; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. On the old label is written: "M. Edw. miliaris Lam. KVH Java Ile de France". (visible with the aid of UV-light).
RMNH D 44471 (cat. b: 1 specimen; New Hebrides; G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 44472 (cat. e): mouthparts; locality unknown.

*Atergatis floridus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 44473 (cat. f; Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 59, as *Cancer (Atergatis) Floridus*): 5 specimens; Japan, Indonesia, Moluccas, Red Sea.
RMNH D 44474 (cat. j; ? Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 59, as *Cancer (Atergatis) Floridus*): 3 specimens; Japan.
RMNH D 44475 (cat. d: ? Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 59, as *Cancer (Atergatis) Floridus*): 1 specimen; Red Sea.
RMNH D 44476 (cat. c: 11 specimen; Indonesia, Java.
RMNH D 44477 (cat. b: ? Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 59, as *Cancer (Atergatis) Floridus*): 2 specimens; Japan.
RMNH D 44482: 3 specimens; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44483 (cat. j): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java Sea, N. of W. Java, Kepulauan Seribu (= Duizend eilanden), Jaga Utara (= Noordwachter Eiland), 05°12'S106°27'E. 1891; leg. A.G. Vorderman.
RMNH D 44484 (cat. i): mouthparts of a specimen from RMNH D 44487.
RMNH D 44485 (cat. g): 1 specimen; Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Locality certainly wrong.
RMNH D 44486: 4 specimens, 3 carapaces; locality unknown.
Type-catalogue of the Decapod Crustacea. Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 59, as Cancer (Atergatis) Floridus: 10 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas.
RMNH D 44487 (cat. e; ? Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 59, as Cancer (Atergatis) Floridus): 10 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas.
RMNH D 44489 (cat. b): 1 specimen; China.
RMNH D 44490 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 59, as Cancer (Atergatis) Floridus): 3 specimens; Japan & Indonesia, Moluccas.
RMNH D 44491: 2 specimens; locality unknown.

Atergatis integerrimus (Lamarck, 1818)
RMNH D 44493 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 60, as Cancer (Atergatis) Integerrimus): 1 carapace; Chinese Sea? Specimen found in box with the type of Atergatis dilatatus. de Haan (1835: 46) only mentioned the present species from Japan. It is possible that this specimen is from Japan and only by accident got in with the Chinese specimen of A. dilatatus.
RMNH D 44494: mouthparts of RMNH D 44493.

Atergatis subdentatus (de Haan, 1833)
RMNH D 42125 (cat. b): 1 δ; ? Indonesia, Moluccas.

Cancer (Pilumnus) spec.
RMNH D 44889 (Herklots, 1861: 10 no. 106, as Cancer (Pilumnus) spec. nov.;): 1 specimen; Java, Indonesia. 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Carpilius convexus (Forskål, 1775)
RMNH D 44501 (cat. b): 1 specimen; New Hebrides, Aneityum (= Aneityoum, = Anatome), southernmost Island of the archipelago, 20°12'S 169°49'E. G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 44503: 3 carapaces; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44505 (cat. e): 6 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas.
RMNH D 44506 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861, 8 no. 51, as Cancer (Carpilius) Adpersus): mouthparts; Indonesia, Timor & Moluccas.
RMNH D 44507: (Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 52, as Cancer (Carpilius) Convexus): mouthparts; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.
RMNH D 44508 (cat. g; Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 55, as Cancer (Atergatis) Frontalis): 1 carapace; Chinese Sea. A note by A.M. Buitendijk, indicates that before she identified the specimen as C. convexus, it carried a label "Atergatis frontalis de Haan".
RMNH D 44509: (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 53, as Cancer (Carpilius) Petraeus): mouthparts; locality unknown. On the cardboard with the mouthparts is inscribed the name Carpilius petraeus (Herbst, 1801). Herklots (1861: 121) mentions C. petraeus only from Dutch New Guinea (now Irian Jaya, Indonesia), so that most likely is the locality of this material.
RMNH D 46064 (cat. f): 2 carapaces; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 44510: (Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 52, as Cancer (Carpilius) Convexus): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1854; leg. L.W. Ruysenenaers.

Carpilius corallinus (Herbst, 1783)
RMNH D 44512 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 49, as Cancer (Carpilius) Corallinus): 1 specimen, 2 carapaces; West Indies, Antilles.
RMNH D 44513 (cat. a): 1 carapace; West Indies, Curaçao; 1879; leg. A.J. van Koolwijk.

Carpilius maculatus (Linnæus, 1758)
RMNH D 44517: 1 specimen; locality unknown. From box with Carpilius corallinus, RMNH D 44512 (Antilles). Mouthparts D 44518
RMNH D 44518 (cat. c): mouthparts from RMNH D 44517.
RMNH D 44519 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 50, as Cancer (Carpilius) Maculatus): 3 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas.
Chlorodiella nigra (Forskål, 1775)
RMNH D 44526 (Herklots, 1861: 10 no. 91, as Cancer (Xantheo) Niger): 2 specimens; Red Sea; don. Museum Paris in 1838 through V. Audouin (Audouin's list no. 21).

Cymo andreossyi (Audouin, 1826)
RMNH D 44528 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 132, as Cancer (Cymo) Andreossyi): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.
RMNH D 44529 (cat. a): mouthparts of RMNH D 44528.
RMNH D 44530 (Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 132, as Cancer (Cymo) Andreossyi): 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1846-1854; leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers.

Cymo aplanatus A. Milne-Edwards, 1873
RMNH D 44531: 1 specimen; West Indies, Curaçao; leg. Dr Epp.

Daira perlata (Herbst, 1790)
RMNH D 44533 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 66, as Cancer (Diara) Perlata): 3 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.
RMNH D 44534 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 66, as Cancer (Diara) Perlata): mouthparts; Netherlands New Guinea (= Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Mouthparts partly figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. B.
RMNH D 44536 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Mauritius. Don. Museum Paris in 1838 through V. Audouin. In Audouin's list under no. 19 as "Lagostoma perlata, Herbst. Ile de France".

Epixanthus frontalis (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
RMNH D 44530: 1 specimen; ? Ecuador; G.A. Frank vend. Locality certainly incorrect, Material probably obtained between 1853 and 1880. The museum received in 1878 from the Paris Museum through A. Milne-Edwards Epixanthus frontalis from New Caledonia. Could that be this specimen?

Erephia gonagra (Fabricius, 1781)
RMNH D 44545 (cat. b): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles. Probably sent by the Paris Museum through A. Milne-Edwards (after 1865). See list in archives of NNM.
RMNH D 44547 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 136, as Cancer (Erephia) Gonagra): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles. Don. Museum Paris in 1838 through V. Audouin. See Audouin's list under no. 24: "Erephia gonagra. Antilles. 1 ex. .

Erephia sebana (Shaw & Nodder, 1803)
RMNH D 44548 (cat. g): 1 specimen; Australia; G.A. Frank vend; 1859-1880. Original label: "Erephia hirtipes Lam. Nouvelle Hollande".
RMNH D 44550 (cat. f): 3 specimens, 1 cheliped; Indonesia, Java; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. Mouthparts in no RMNH D 44551.
RMNH D 44551 (cat. i): mouthparts of one specimen of RMNH D 44550. These partly figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. B as Cancer (Erephia) hirtipes Lam.
RMNH D 44552 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 134, as Cancer (Erephia) Hirtipes): 4 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 44556 (cat. d): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

RMNH D 44559: 2 specimens; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Locality certainly incorrect.

Eriphia smithii MacLeay, 1838
RMNH D 44564: 2 specimens; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Taken from lot of E. sebana, RMNH D 44559. Locality incorrect.

Eriphia squamata Stimpson, 1859
RMNH D 44567 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Ecuador; 1833-1880; G.A. Frank vend. Originally identified as Eriphia gonagra (Fabr.) (cat. a), which is a West-Indian species; if that identification is correct, the locality must be wrong.

Eriphia verrucosa (Forskål, 1775)
RMNH D 44568 (cat. d; ? Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 139, as Cancer (Eriphia) Spinifrons): 1 specimen; ? Sweden, Stockholm. Locality certainly incorrect. No more information on this specimen was found. This specimen is very similar (in fact it is a mirror image) of the specimen from the Adriatic Sea, no. RMNH D 44606 and the Mediterranean, no. RMNH D. 44607, collected by F.J. Cantraine. It has the same colour due to being exposed to sunlight and it has been prepared in exactly the same way. The specimen perhaps belongs to one of these 2 lots.

RMNH D 44593 (cat. a; ? Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 139, as Cancer (Eriphia) Spinifrons): 14 specimens; Mediterranean Sea (probably 1827-1833, leg. F.J. Cantraine). Two specimens are varnished and labelled "68", but the meaning of this number is unknown.

RMNH D 44604: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

RMNH D 44605: mouthparts; locality unknown. Mouthparts partly figured under the name Cancer (Eriphia) spinifrons by de Haan, 1833: pl. B.

RMNH D 44606 (cat. c; ? Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 139, as Cancer (Eriphia) Spinifrons): 3 specimens; Adriatic Sea; ii.1831-ii.1832; leg. F.J. Cantraine. See also under RMNH D 44568.

RMNH D 44607 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 139, as Cancer (Eriphia) Spinifrons): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. See also under RMNH D 44658.

Etisus dentatus (Herbst, 1783)
RMNH D 44608 (cat. a: Herklots, 1861: 11, no. 121, as Cancer (Etisus) Dentatus): 2 carapaces, 1 sternum; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1834; leg. H.B. van Horstok.

Etisus laevimanus Randall, 1840
RMNH D 44613 (Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 71, as Cancer (Xantho) Punctulatus nomen nudum): 2 specimens; New Caledonia; G.A. Frank vend. (1833-1880). Xantho punctulatus de Haan MS. Possibly either the locality indication or the manuscript name is incorrect. Herklots, 1861: 9, mentioned under no. 71 "Cancer (Xantho) punctulatus de H. nov. spec. Mer rouge. Java". It is possible therefore that the present specimen is not from New Caledonia, but from the Red Sea or Java.

RMNH D 44618: 1 specimen; S Vietnam, South Chinese Sea, Con Son Island (= Ile de Poulo Condore), 08°43'N106°36'E; 1862-1865; leg. R. Germain. Received from the Paris Museum through A. Milne-Edwards (see list in archives NNM). Found in one box with Etisus utilis from the same locality (RMNH D 44624). Mentioned by A. Milne-Edwards, 1873: 235.

Etisus utilis Jacquinot, 1852.
RMNH D 44624: 1 specimen; South Vietnam, South China Sea, Con Son Island (= Ile de Poulo Condore), 08°43'106°N 36'E; 1862-1865; leg. L.R. Germain. Don. Museum Paris through A. Milne-Edwards (see list in archives NNM). Found in one box with E. laevimanus of the same shipment and same locality (RMNH D 44618). Present material mentioned by A. Milne-Edwards, 1873: 233.

Eurycarcinus maculatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)
RMNH D 44619 (cat. a): 2 specimens; locality unknown.

**Euxanthus exsculptus** (Herbst, 1790)
RMNH D 44625 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 78, as *Cancer (Xantho) Exsculptus*): 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. S. Müller.
RMNH D 44626 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 78, as *Cancer (Xantho) Exsculptus*): mouthparts of RMNH D 44627. Mouthparts almost certainly extracted by de Haan.
RMNH D 44627 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 78, as *Cancer (Xantho) Exsculptus*): 2 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Mouthparts of specimen of RMNH D 44626.
RMNH D 44628 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas.

**Euxanthus scuptilis** Dana, 1852
RMNH D 44630 (cat. b): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

**Gaillardiellus rueppellii** (F. Krauss, 1843)
RMNH D 42107 (cat. a): 3 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 44629 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 28.iii-21.iv.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.
RMNH D 44631 (cat. a): 1 specimen; New Caledonia.

**Galene bispinosus** (Herbst, 1783)
RMNH D 44635 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 10 no. 100, as *Cancer (Galene) Bispinosus*): 2 specimens; China. Lot described, discussed and figured by de Haan, 1835: 49. pl. 5 fig. 2 (1833), pl. B (1833). The specimen figured is a male, mouthparts are of a female.
RMNH D 44636 (cat. b): mouthparts of female of RMNH D 44635.

**Homalaspis plana** (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
RMNH D 44637 (Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 141 as *Cancer (Eudora) nov. spec.*): 1 specimen; Chile. Obtained from company Marguer, Paris. Mouthparts extracted by de Haan.
RMNH D 44638: mouthparts of RMNH D 44637.
RMNH D 44639 (Herklots, 1861: 12, no. 141 as *Cancer (Eudora) nov. spec.*): 1 specimen; Chile, Valparaiso; don. Museum Paris in 1843 through H. Milne Edwards. This specimen was found in the collection of the museum with a single (recent) label reading “Frank Mauritius”. This label is definitively incorrect and most likely does not belong to this lot. The center of he left half of the carapace shows a clear circular spot, where evidently an adhesive label had been attached and later dropped off. Such circular labels were used by the Paris Museum in numbering specimens that were sent to Leiden in 1843. On the 1843 list there is as no. 8: “*Xantho planus*, Edw. Valparaiso (Chile)”, which clearly must be the present specimen.

**Lachnopus subacatus** (Stimpson, 1858)
RMNH D 7640: 2 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.

**Leptodius exaratus** (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
RMNH D 44642 (cat. d): 1 specimen; Red Sea or Indonesia, Java.

**Leptodius occidentalis** (Stimpson, 1871)?
RMNH D 44648: 1 specimen (Herklots, 1861: 9, no. 75, as *Cancer (Xantho) nov. spec.*; South America; don Museum Paris. This is the lot that Herklots (1861) listed as no “75 *Cancer (Xantho) nov. spec. Amérique méridionale*”. The number 75 is still on the old label accompanying this specimen.

**Leptodius paurulius** (Fabricius, 1793)?
RMNH D 44647: mouthparts; locality unknown. Although the mouthparts evidently have been extracted by de Haan, the species is not mentioned in the Crustacean volume of Fauna Japonica, neither in Herklots (1861).

*Leptodius sanguineus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)
RMNH D 5656: 3 specimens; Japan.
RMNH D 5657: 1 specimen; Japan; 1825-1834; leg. H. Bürger.
RMNH D 5659: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

*Liomera tristis* (Dana, 1852)
RMNH D 44527 (cat. a): 1 specimen, 1 carapace; New Caledonia. Perhaps received from Paris Museum.

*Lophozozyms pictor* (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 44654 (cat. b): 1 carapace; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 44656 (cat. d): mouthparts; locality unknown.

*Menippe rumphii* (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 44668 (cat. a): Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 122, as *Cancer (Menippe) Rumphii*: 1 specimen; Ceylon (= Sri Lanka); G.A. Frank vend.

*Myomenippe fornasinii* (Bianconi, 1851)
RMNH D 44679 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Australia; G.A. Frank vend.

*Neoxanthias impressus* ( Lamarck, 1818)
RMNH D 44682 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Indonesia, N.E. of Timor, Kesar; 1898; leg. K. Schädler.
RMNH D 44683: 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java Sea off Java, Eiland Noordwachter (= Jaga Utara), 05°12’S 106°27’E; 1891; leg. A.G. Vorderman.

*Ozius guttatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834
RMNH D 42253 (cat. a): 1 specimen; New Caledonia. Don Museum Paris in 1878, through A. Milne-Edwards, see list in archives NNM, and see also A. Milne-Edwards, 1873: 239, pl. 11 fig. 1.

*Ozius rugulosus* Stimpson, 1858
RMNH D 44687: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 44690 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 28.iii-21.iv.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.
RMNH D 44691: 4 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi; vi-ix.1862; leg. A.H. Bernstein.
RMNH D 44692 (cat. f): mouthparts of RMNH D 44693.
RMNH D 44693 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861; 12 no. 139, as *Cancer (Eudora) Impressus*: 1 specimen; Mauritius (= Ile de France). Received from the Paris Museum in 1815. Identified by de Haan, 1833: 23 as *Cancer (Eudora) impressus* Lamarck. This most probably is one of the specimens received in 1815 in exchange for the Stadtholder’s collection, and listed by de Haan under the name *Cancer impressus* as one of the original specimens of the collection of the Leiden University still present in the museum collection in May 1834. Thus one of the 18 original specimens of the collection.
RMNH D 44694 (cat. a): 1 specimen; New Caledonia. Received from the Paris Museum in 1878 through A. Milne-Edwards. See list in archives NNM. See also A. Milne-Edwards, 1873: 240, pl. 11 fig. 3.
RMNH D 44695 (cat. b): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; ±1887-1888; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Locality certainly incorrect.

*Ozius truncatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834.
RMNH D 44697 (cat. a): 1 specimen; locality unknown. Vend. Mus Godeffroy. The locality is probably Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia; leg. Amelia Dietrich, 1864-1866, as that is the only locality in the Godeffroy catalogues, from where the species is mentioned, viz.; in Catalogue VIII of Museum Godeffroy, 1881, Zool. Anz., vol. 4, p. 13, under no. 16281.

Ozius tuberculosis H. Milne Edwards, 1834.
RMNH D 44696: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi; vi-vii.1862; leg. A.H. Bernstein.

Panopeus chilensis H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1844
RMNH D 44698 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Ecuador; G.A. Frank vend.

Paractaea retusa (Nobili, 1906)  
RMNH D 44710 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.  
RMNH D 44715 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1854 (1849); leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers. Probably received 16.vii.1849.

Phymodius ? granulatus (Targioni Tozzetti, 1877)  
RMNH D 44713: 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1846; leg. Clot Bey. In hole of colony of the stony coral Millepora dichotoma Forskål. See H. Boschma, 1948: 93.

Phymodius monticulosus (Dana, 1852)  
RMNH D 44716 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1854; leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers. Probably received 16.vii.1849.

Phymodius nitidus (Dana, 1852)  
RMNH D 44717 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1854; leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers. Probably received 16.vii.1849.

Pilumnoides perlatus (Poeppig, 1836)  
RMNH D 44718: 1 specimen; Peru, coast near Lima; 1826-1833; leg. A. d'Orbigny. Received from the Paris Museum in 1843, through H. Milne Edwards (vid. no. 27 on list by H. Milne Edwards in archives NNM).

Pilumnus spec.  
RMNH D 44858: 4 specimens; Red Sea; 1846-1854 (probably 1849); leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers.

Pilumnus spinifer H. Milne Edwards, 1834  
RMNH D 44771 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 111, as Cancer (Pilumnus) Hirtellus): 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.  
RMNH D 44773 (cat. c; 1 specimen; Sweden, Uddevalla. Received x.1826. Don. J.W. Dalman. See also Christiansen, 1969: 77, fig.  
RMNH D 44775 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 111, as Cancer (Pilumnus) Hirtellus): 20 specimens; Mediterranean Sea (probably 1827-1833, leg. F.J. Cantraine).  
RMNH D 44776 (cat. d; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 111, as Cancer (Pilumnus) Hirtellus): mouthparts; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mouthparts partly figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. B. as Cancer (Pilumnus) hirtellus.

Pilumnus thoe (Herbst, 1803)  
RMNH D 44781 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 11 no. 107, as Cancer (Pilumnus) Thoe): 1 specimen; locality unknown. Mentioned by de Haan, 1833: 19. But identity unknown. Cancer thoe Herbst seems a species incerta. Also Cancer setosus Fabricius, 1798, which name likewise is mentioned on the label is unknown to us.  
RMNH D 44782 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 44781.
Pilumnus vespertilio (Fabricius, 1793)
RMNH D 44777 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 10 no. 101, as Cancer (Pilumnus) Vespertilio): 17 specimens; Indonesia, Java; (probably 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt).
RMNH D 44778 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 10 no. 101, as Cancer (Pilumnus) Vespertilio): 9 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 44779 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Red Sea. 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.
RMNH D 44780 (cat. d): mouthparts of RMNH D 44779.

Platypodia granulosa (Rüppell, 1830)
RMNH D 44789: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java. Taken from lot of Actaeodes tomentosus (H. Milne Edwards, Cat. d, D 44469).
RMNH D 44791 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java.
RMNH D 44792 (cat. c): 2 specimens; Red Sea. Largest female specimen without mouthparts. Perhaps these are those labelled Zozymus asper Licht. Cancer (Aegle) asper Licht. See for explanation ?Platypodia granulosa RMNH D 44857.
RMNH D 44793 (cat. e): 1 specimen; New Caledonia.

?Platypodia granulosa (Rüppell, 1830).
RMNH D 44857 Mouthparts, dry. ? Indonesia; “Java” (More likely Red Sea, from cat. c) Cancer (Aegle) asper (Lichtenstein MS).
Mouthparts of Cancer (Aegle) asper (Lichtenstein MS) de Haan, 1833: 17 (nom. nud.). Herklots, 1861: 8 mentioned Cancer (Aegle) asper as no. 64, from Java. In the alcohol collection (no. 658) indeed is a specimen from Java (Kuhl & van Hasselt) of Platypodia granulosa with the MS name Aegle asper de Haan, but it has all the mouthparts in situ. The present mouthparts could be those of the larger of 2 dry specimens of Platypodia granulosa labelled "Roode Zee cat: c. (D 44792). In that case a mix-up in the labels has taken place.

Trapezia cymodoce (Herbst, 1801)
RMNH D 46096 (cat. a): 7 specimens; New Caledonia; G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 46097 (cat. b): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Mollucas; iv-ix.1821; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 46098 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1854; leg. L.W. Ruysseenaers.
RMNH D 46099 (cat. d): 1 specimen; New Caledonia; G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 46100 (cat. e): mouthparts, dry; locality unknown.
RMNH D 46101 (cat. a, as Tetralia glaberrima (Herbst); Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 130, as Cancer (Trapezia) Integer); 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 46102 (cat. b, as Tetralia glaberrima (Herbst); Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 130, as Cancer (Trapezia) Integer); mouthparts, dry, of RMNH D 46101.

Trapezia ferruginea Latreille, 1825
RMNH D 46103 (?) Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 129, as Cancer (Trapezia) nov. spec.; 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Trapezia tigrina Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842
RMNH D 46104 (cat. a, as Trapezia rufopunctata Herbst; ? Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 128, as Cancer (Trapezia) Ferruginea); 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1854; leg. L.W. Ruysseenaers.

Xanthidae spec.
RMNH D 44872: 2 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklet.
RMNH D 44873: 4 juveniles; New Zealand, South Island.
RMNH D 44874: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44875: 1 specimen; Nouvelle Hollande. (= Australia); G.A. Frank vend.

RMNH D 44877: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44878: 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Locality not fully trustworthy.
RMNH D 44879: 3 specimens; Indonesia, Java Sea off Java, Eiland Noordwachter (= Jaga Utara), 05°12’S 106°27E; leg. A. G. Vorderman.
RMNH D 44883: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.
RMNH D 44885: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi Island; ix-vii.1862; leg. A.H. Bernstein.
RMNH D 44886: 1 specimen; Australia (= Nouvelle Hollande); G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 44890: 1 specimen; Java, Indonesia.
RMNH D 44891: 1 specimen; New Hebrides; G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 44893: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 44894: 1 specimen; Sri Lanka (Ceylon); G.A. Frank vend. In lot a, labelled Menippe rumphi, but not that species.
RMNH D 44899: 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Locality not fully trustworthy.
RMNH D 44902: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44905: 1 specimen; South America; leg. P.A. Latreille, don Museum Paris. Xanthid species, identified as Xantho sanguineus and X. floridanus, but not these species. One label says "sang?": a definite label says "Xanthodius sanguineus (M. Edw.) Zuid Amerika Latreille cat. c", with sanguineus struck out in pencil and with pencil note "not sang". A third label, in Miss Buitendijk’s handwriting, says "? Lept. floridanus? te plat & voorraand te recht" (= too flat and frontal margin too straight). It probably is the specimen that Herklots (1861: 9) listed as "no 86, (= Cancer (Xantho)) nov. spec. Amérique méridionale. Could it be Leptodius parvulus? Too flat, fingers pointed. On 14 april 1825 the Museum received from P.A. Latreille: "Cancer poressa (no. 4)" and "Cancer rivulosus Risso (no. 11)", but nothing else could be this specimen. The legs resemble those of Xantho granulicarpus, but the carapace is neither of that species nor X. poressa. Also it shows no resemblance to any American species. It is interesting that the mouthparts are taken out. The mouthparts labelled Xantho parvulus (Fabr.) (= ? Leptodius parvulus) do not belong to this specimen, being to small.

Xantho crassimanus A. Milne-Edwards, 1867
RMNH D 44797 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Japan; 1824-1833; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. In box with type material of Cancer (Xantho) affinis de Haan (= Xantho exaratus H. Milne Edwards).

Xantho fiturus de Haan MS.
RMNH D 44854 (cat. a); ? Herklots, 1861: 10 no. 96, as Cancer (Xantho) nov. spec.; mouthparts; Indonesia, Java; ca. 1820-1840. Manuscriptname by de Haan. Neither published by him, nor by Herklots.

Xantho gracilis Dana, 1852
RMNH D 44798 (cat. c); ? Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 73, as Cancer (Xantho) inaequalis): 1 specimen; Red Sea or Java. Mentioned by Buitendijk, 1960: 396.

Xantho granulicarpus Forest, 1953
RMNH D 44799 (cat. b, as Xantho floridus (Montagu)): 8 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 44806: 9 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F. J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 44807 (cat. a, as Xantho floridus (Montagu)): 7 specimens; Mediterranean Sea. (Probably 1827-1833; leg. F. J. Cantraine).
RMNH D 44808 (cat. c, as Xantho floridus (Montagu)): mouthparts; locality unknown.

Xantho poressa (Olivi, 1792)
RMNH D 44826 (cat. a, as Xantho hydrophilus (Herbst); Herklots, 1861: 9 no. 84, as Cancer (Xantho) Poressa): 3 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 44827 (cat. c, as Xantho hydrophilus (Herbst)): mouthparts of RMNH D 44826.
RMNH D 44828 (cat. b, as Xantho hydrophilus (Herbst)): 6 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

Xanthodius denticulatus (White, 1848)
RMNH D 44838: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

Zosimus aeneus (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 44840 (cat. b): 3 specimens, 3 carapaces; Indonesia, Timor; 14.x.1828-10.xi.1829; leg. H.C Macklot. Mouthparts under D 44841.
RMNH D 44842: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java Sea off Java, Eiland Noordwachter (= Jaga Utara), 05°12'S 106°27'E. 1891; leg. A.G. Vorderman.
RMNH D 44847 (cat. e; Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 64, as Cancer (Aegla) Aeneus): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1821-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.
RMNH D 44849 (cat. f; ? Herklots, 1861: 8 no. 64, as Cancer (Aegla) Aeneus): 6 specimens, 1 carapace; Indonesia, Moluccas.
RMNH D 44850: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 44851 (cat. c): 1 specimen; New Caledonia; G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 44852 (cat. d): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp. Locality certainly incorrect.
RMNH D 44853 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Kisar, N.E. of Timor; 1898; leg. K. Schädler.

Superfamilia Grapsidoidea MacLeay, 1838
Familia Gecarcinidae MacLeay, 1838

Cardisoma carnifex (Herbst, 1796)
RMNH D 44910 (Herklots, 1861: 15 no. 171, as Ocyplode (Cardisoma) Carnifex): Red Sea (1846-1854. Leg. C.W. Ruysseeners?). Perhaps one (the larger) is from Indonesia, E. Java, Surabaja and actually belongs to lot no 44911. See Holthuis, 1977: 178-179.
RMNH D 44911 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 15 no. 171, as Ocyplode (Cardisoma) Carnifex): Indonesia, E. Java, Surabaja; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt. For a discussion on these specimens see Holthuis, 1977: 178-179.
RMNH D 44912 (cat. b): mouthparts of RMNH D 44911. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1835: pl. C. RMNH D 44913 (cat. a): mouthparts. On the 2 pieces of cardboard carrying these mouthparts the name "Ocyplode (Cardisoma) hydromus Herbst" is written. de Haan, 1835: 27 synonymized Cancer hydromus with the present species. However there are no dry Cardisoma from which these mouthparts have been taken, so that their identity is not fully certain.

Cardisoma guanhumi Latreille, 1803
RMNH D 44917 (cat. b, as Gecarcinus ruricola (Linnaeus)): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp.
RMNH D 44918 (cat. a, as Gecarcinus ruricola (Linnaeus)): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles. Don Museum Paris. This could be the Uca uca, received from Latreille on 14 april 1825.
RMNH D 44925: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

Cardisoma hirtipes Dana, 1851

RMNH D 44926 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Pacific Ocean; Museum Godeffroy no. 901. Mentioned in Museum Godeffroy Catalog 5(1874): 76 as 901 "Südsee".
RMNH D 44928 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Indonesia, off W. coast of Sumatra, Nias; leg. J.P. Kleiweg de Zwaan.
RMNH D 44938: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi; 1860-1865; leg. A.H. Bernstein.

*Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

RMNH D 44936: 1 specimen; Red Sea or Indonesia, Java, Surabaja; leg. A.H. Bernstein. Originally det. as *C. hirtipes*. Cat. f.

RMNH D 44934: 1 specimen; Papua New Guinea, Astrolabe Bay, Stefansort. G. Kunzmann vend.

Gecarcoidea lalandii H. Milne Edwards, 1837

RMNH D 44952 (cat. b): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Talaud Islands, Salibabu Island, Anchorage off Lirung, depth 0-36 m, mud and hard sand, trawl, dredge and shore exploration; 25-27.vii.1899; Siboga exped. Sta. 133.
RMNH D 44954 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. Specimen discussed in Holthuis, 1977: 179.
RMNH D 44955: mouthparts of RMNH D 44954.

*Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763)

RMNH D 44957 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 15 no. 176, as *Ocypode (Uca) Uca* and ? as *Ocypode (Cardisoma) Cordata*): 4 specimens; South America; don P.A. Latreille (Museum Paris). Among the Crustacea that came in 1815 from the Paris Museum in exchange for part of the Stadholders collection were 2 *Cardisoma cordata* and 2 *Uca uca*. These belong to the original Crustacea collection of the Museum and were still present in 1834. It is possible that the present 4 specimens actually are the 4 Paris specimens. Perhaps the two females were considered a species different from the two males. The mouthparts of the smaller male have been figured by de Haan, 1835: 29, pl. C, under the name *Ocypode (Uca) uca*. RMNH D 44958: mouthparts of RMNH D 44957.

Familia Grapsidae Dana, 1852

*Aratus pisonii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

RMNH D 45131: 2 specimens; locality unknown.

*Brachynotus sexdentatus* (Risso, 1827)

RMNH D 45189 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 18 no. 213, as *Grapsus (Brachynotus) Sexdentatus*): 2 specimens; Mediterranean; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mentioned by de Haan, 1835: 34, pl. D. The specimens are said by de Haan to be collected by Cantraine "sub cauda Testudinis Midae". This, however, is not very likely and a mix-up with *Planes minutus* (L.) is possible, which species has been reported from under the tail of turtles, like *Chelonia mydas* (L.). Cited by de Haan as *Grapsus (Brachynotus) 6-dentatus*. RMNH D 45190: mouthparts of RMNH D 45189.

*Chasmagnathus convexus* (de Haan, 1833)

RMNH D 45129: 2 specimens; China, Amoy (= Xiamen); 1859-1862; leg. G. Schlegel.

*Cyclograpsus punctatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837

RMNH D 45126 (Herklots, 1861: 17, as *Grapsus (Grapsus) integer*): Indonesia, Timor; H.C. Macklot; Oct. 1828.
RMNH D 45135 (? Herklots, 1861: 17 no. 211, as *Grapsus (Gnathochasmus) Barbatus*): 17 specimens; S. Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1834; leg. H.B. van Horstok. On old label is written "gnathochasmus M. Ill. Zool. S. Afr. pl. 3. Cap Horstok". (Only visible with U.V.-light).
RMNH D 45137 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

*Episesarma mederi* H. Milne Edwards, 1835
RMNH D 45159 (cat. g; as Sesarma taeniolatum White; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 202, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Fascicularis): mouthparts of RMNH D 45160. Figured by de Haan, 1835: pl. D as Grapsus (Pachysoma) fascicularis Herbst.


RMNH D 45163 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 202, as Grapsus (Pachysoma) Fascicularis): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java. See Tesch, 1917: 201 as Sesarma (Sesarma) taeniolata; de Haan, 1835: 61, pl. D (as Grapsus (Pachysoma) fascicularis).

Eriocheir japonicus (de Haan, 1835)
RMNH D 42174 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 17 no. 200, as Grapsus (Eriocheir) Japonicus): 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ dry; Japan.

Gaetice depressus (de Haan, 1833)
RMNH D 45218 (cat. b): 11 dry specimens; China, Amoy (= Xiamen); 1859-1862; leg. G. Schlegel.

Geograpsus grayi (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)
RMNH D 42180 (cat. a): 1 specimen; New Caledonia; G.A. Frank vend. Frank may have obtained it from the Paris Museum and this may be a specimen mentioned by A. Milne-Edward, 1843: 288.

RMNH D 44960: 1 specimen; Papua New Guinea, Astrolabe Bay, Stefansort; leg. G. Kunzmann.


Geosesarma nodulifera de Man, 1891
RMNH D 45171 (cat. a): 2 specimens; locality unknown.

Goniopsis cruentatus (Latreille, 1803)
RMNH D 44964 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Red Sea. Locality obviously incorrect.

Goniopsis pulchra (Lockington, 1877)
RMNH D 44966 (cat. a, as G. cruentata): 1 specimen; Guatemala.

RMNH D 44967 (cat. b, as G. cruentata): 1 specimen; Ceylon; G.A. Frank vend. Locality obviously incorrect, a species of the Pacific coast of America.

Grapsidae spec.
RMNH D 45250: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

RMNH D 45251 (Herklots, 1861: 16 no. 196, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Brevipes nomen nudum): mouthparts; Java. Originally det. as Grapsus brevipes de Haan MS.

RMNH D 45252: mouthparts; locality unknown. Originally det. as Grapsus crinitus de Haan MS.

RMNH D 45253 (Herklots, 1861: 16, no. 193, as Grapsus (Grapsus) Rugosus nomen nudum): mouthparts; Indonesia, Java. Originally det. as Grapsus rugosus de Haan MS.

RMNH D 45254: mouthparts; locality unknown. Originally det. as Grapsus microdactylus de Haan MS.

RMNH D 45172: 4 specimens; locality unknown.

RMNH D 45182: 2 specimens; locality unknown.

Grapsidae (Sesarminae) spec.
RMNH D 45172: 4 specimens; locality unknown.

RMNH D 45182: 2 specimens; locality unknown.

Grapsus albolineatus Lamarck, 1818
RMNH D 44968 (cat. f; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 210, as Grapsus (Goniopsis) Strigosus): 9 specimens; Indian Ocean.
RMNH D 44969 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 210, as Grapsus (Goniopsis) Strigosus): 6 specimens; Indonesia, Java. Mouthparts of largest specimen taken out, probably RMNH D. 44970.
RMNH D 44971 (Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 210, as Grapsus (Goniopsis) Strigosus): 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1846-1849 (received 1849); leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers.
RMNH D 44974 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 17, no. 210, as Grapsus (Goniopsis) Strigosus): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java.
RMNH D 44977 (cat. b, as G. grapsus (Linnaeus): 3 specimens; Indonesia, Java.
RMNH D 44982: 1 carapace; locality unknown.

Grapsus grapsus (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 44998 (cat. c): 1 exuvium; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao. 1879; leg. A.J. van Koolwijk.

Grapsus tenuicrustatus (Herbst, 1783)
RMNH D 45015: 1 specimen; Red Sea; 1846-1849; leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers. Received 16.vii.1849.
RMNH D 45021 (cat. a, as G. grapsus (Linnaeus)): 2 specimens; Adriatic Sea; ca. 1820; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg. Locality and collector certainly incorrect. A mix-up must have occured: there are three lots (RMNH D 45021-3) of this species labelled "Mare Adriaticum", a locality where the species does not occur. One old label in the present lot has apart from "Adriaticum" also "Mare rubrum" and "Java". It is possible that the three lots are from the Red Sea and/or Java.
RMNH D 45022: 1 specimen; Adriatic Sea; ca. 1820; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg. Locality and collector certainly incorrect. See RMNH D 45021.
RMNH D 45023: 1 specimen; Adriatic Sea; ca. 1820; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg. Locality and collector certainly incorrect. See RMNH D 45021.

Hemigrapsus sanguineus (de Haan, 1835)
RMNH D 45221 (cat. e): 2 specimens; China, Amoy (= Xiamen); 1859-1862; leg. G. Schlegel.
RMNH D 45222 (cat. d): 1 specimen; Japan. Specimen looks slightly to fresh to be a von Siebold specimen, but that possibility cannot be excluded.

Leptograpsus variegatus (Fabricius, 1793)
RMNH D 45024: 2 exuviae; New Ireland, N.E. of Papua New Guinea; 1855; G.A. Frank vend.

Metopograpsus frontalis Miers, 1880
RMNH D 45027: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Metopograpsus latifrons (White, 1847)
RMNH D 45032 (cat. c, as M. pictus A. Milne-Edwards): 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.

Metopograpsus quadridentatus Stimpson, 1858
RMNH D 45043 (cat. a): 3 specimens; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.
RMNH D 45044: 9 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Metopograpsus thukuhar (Owen, 1839)
RMNH D 45042: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Neosarmatium meinerti de Man, 1887
RMNH D 45169 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java. See Tesch, 1917: 171.

Pachygrapsus marmoratus (Fabricius, 1787)
RMNH D 45053 (cat. b): 8 specimens; Indonesia, Java. Certainly an incorrect locality indication. Most likely the specimens have been collected in the Mediterranean between 1827 and 1833 by F.J. Cantraine. Cantraine collected always long series, and if the specimens labelled "Java" (there are two lots of those) are added to the lots correctly labelled Mediterranean one would get a set of specimens of this common species, that could be expected to be brought together by a good collector like Cantraine. Furthermore there is a lot labelled both "Mediterranean" and "Java". De Haan (1835: 59) recognized two varieties of this species: a Maris Mediterranei and b Maris Indici, which were supposed to differ in colour pattern. The mix-up probably therefore took place before 1835. It becomes still more complicated as Herklots (1861: 16) listed both var. a and var. b as his no. 188.

RMNH D 45054 (cat. c): 6 specimens; Mediterranean; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. One of the specimens lacks the mouthparts. There are no mouthparts with a label Pachygrapsus marmoratus, but there are mouthparts labelled "Grapsus (Grapsus) bidentatus de Haan, n. sp. M. Med.", RMNH D 45255.

RMNH D 45074 (cat. a): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.


RMNH D 45085: 1 specimen; Japan. Locality probably wrong, possibly Mediterranean Sea.

RMNH D 45255: mouthparts; Mediterranean; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Det. as Grapsus bidentatus de Haan MS. These mouthparts of Grapsus bidentatus de Haan MS, most likely belong to a specimen of Pachygrapsus marmoratus of lot RMNH D 45054. They fit in the specimen of which the mouthparts are lacking. The handwriting on the old labels is also the same.

Pachygrapsus transversus (Gibbes, 1850)
RMNH D 45089 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya); 21.v-31.viii.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot. Locality certainly incorrect.

Percnon planissimum (Herbst, 1804)
RMNH D 45099 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 15 no. 181, as Ocypode (Acanthopus) Planissima): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 45100: (cat. b) 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas, Obi Island; vi.-ix.1862; leg. A.H. Bernstein.
RMNH D 45101: mouthparts; locality unknown. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1835: pl. C.

Plagusia depressa (Fabricius, 1775)
RMNH D 45108 (cat. a): 4 (exuviae ?) specimens; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; 1879; leg. A.J. van Koowijk.
RMNH D 45110 (? Herklots, 1861: 16 no. 185, as Grapsus (Philyra) Squamosus): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles, Martinique; 1826. Don. Museum Paris in 1838 through V. Audouin (in his list under no. 32).

Plagusia immaculata Lamarck, 1818
RMNH D 45121 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 16 no. 184, as Grapsus (Philyra) Depressus subsp. immaculata): 3 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Plagusia tuberculata Lamarck, 1818
RMNH D 45124 (cat. f, as P. depressa (subsp. immaculata Lamarck): 4 specimens; Red Sea; 1846-1849; leg. L.W. Ruysseenaers. Received in 1849.
RMNH D 45125 (cat. e, as P. depressa (subsp. immaculata Lamarck): 1 specimen; New Caledonia; don. Museum Paris in July 1878 through A. Milne-Edwards. Published as P. squamosa by A. Milne-
Edwards, 1873: 298.

*Planes minutus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 7670 (cat. d): 1 specimen; Liberia, Robertsport; 1897; leg. J. Demery.
RMNH D 7671 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 16 no. 195, as *Grapsus (Grapsus) Pusillus*); 1 specimen; Mexico. Received ca. 1833, through J. Sturm. In 1833 the Leiden Museum received from the dealer J. Sturm in Nürnberg, Germany, a large collection of insects from Mexico, among these evidently also the present specimen of *Planes minutus*, although not listed in the exchange book. de Haan, 1835: 59 mentioned this specimen as *"Grapso pusillo", Fabr. ex regione Mexicana".*
RMNH D 7672 (cat. e): 1 specimen; Italy, Bay of Naples.
RMNH D 7673 (cat. f): mouthparts of RMNH D 7674.
RMNH D 7674 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 16 no. 194, as *Grapsus (Grapsus) Minutus*); 3 specimens; Mediterranean; 1827-1834; leg. F.J. Cantraine. Mentioned by de Haan, 1835: 59. Herklots, 1861: 16 remarked that the specimens mentioned by de Haan as from the Mediterranean are in the collection labelled "Java". Clearly an error in labelling was committed. Furthermore these probably are the specimens found by Cantraine under the tail of *Chelonia mydas* (L.) rather than *Brachynotus sexdentatus* as de Haan (1835: 34) had it.

*Pseudograpsus crassus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1868
RMNH D 45234 (cat. a): 5 specimens; ? Japan. See L.B. Holthuis, 1978: 19. The 5 specimens supposed to be from Japan, which Tesch (1918: 99) also reported upon, are still in the dried collection of the Leiden Museum. Although they are labelled "Japan v. Siebold", it seems unlikely that they actually originate from there. The species has never been found in Japan, notwithstanding the intensive study made in recent years of the carcinological fauna of that area. Also the fact that de Haan (1833-1850) did not mention this material in his Crustacean volume which is based on P.F. von Siebold's collection, makes it likely that a mislabelling took place subsequently, and that the specimens actually originate from the Malay Archipelago, of which area the Museum received important material at about the same time that von Siebold's Japanese collections came in, and also later.

*Psychognathus barbatus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)

*Sesarma bidens* (de Haan, 1835)
RMNH D 42305 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 17 no. 203, as *Grapsus (Pachysoma) Bidens*); 2 δ δ ; Japan.

*Sesarma eumolpe* de Man, 1895
RMNH D 45145 (cat. a): 1 specimen; locality unknown. Listed by Tesch, 1917: 150.

*Sesarma eydousi* H. Milne Edwards, 1853
RMNH D 45146 (cat. a): 2 specimens; locality unknown. Material described and figured by Tesch, 1917: 150-153, figs., 3,4.

*Sesarma lafondi* Jacquinot, 1853
RMNH D 45158 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java. Figure and description given by Tesch, 1917: 164-168.

*Sesarma* spec.
RMNH D 45173: mouthparts; ? Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. In the collection no sesarmid crab was found collected by Rüppell. Neither de Haan nor Herklots mention any. Identity and locality of this lot is dubious.

*Varuna litterata* (Fabricius, 1798)
RMNH D 45240: 1 specimen; Indonesia, Banda; 1865-1866; leg. J.A. Buddingh.
RMNH D 45242 (cat. b): 2 specimens; South Sea; don. Mus. Godeffroy.
RMNH D 45244 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 17 no. 199, as Grapsus (Trichopus) Litteratus): 10 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Probably the lot Herklots mentioned with the locality "Iles Moluques".

**Familia Mictyridae Dana, 1851**

*Mictyris longicarpus* Latreille, 1806
RMNH D 45248: fragments; Australia; G.A. Frank vend. Fragments of dubious identity.
RMNH D 45249 (cat. d): 2 specimens; locality unknown.

**Superfamilia Pinnotheroidea de Haan, 1833**

**Familia Pinnotheridae de Haan, 1833**

*Pinnotheres pinnotheres* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 45257 (cat. a; ? Herklots, 1861: 18 no. 215, as Pinnotheres nov. spec.): 7 specimens; Adriatic Sea; ca. 1820; leg. C. Freiherr Fellner von Feldegg.
RMNH D 45258 (cat. b; ? Herklots, 1861: 18 no. 214, as Pinnotheres nov. spec., or no. 219, as Pinnotheres Latreilli): 5 specimens; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 45259 (cat. c; ? Herklots, 1861: 18 no. 214, as Pinnotheres nov. spec., or no. 219, as Pinnotheres Latreilli): 4 specimens; Mediterranean Sea.

*Pinnotheres pisum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 45270 (cat. c): mouthparts.
RMNH D 45272 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Mediterranean Sea; 1827-1833; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 45276 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 18, no. 216, as Pinnotheres Pisum): 1 specimen; locality unknown.

**Superfamilia Potamoidea Ortmann, 1896**

**Familia Isolapotamidae Bott, 1970**

*Malayopotamon granulatum* (de Man, 1892)
RMNH D 45310 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 145 as Cancer (Thelphusa) Indicus Guérin nec Latreille): 4 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. Listed by de Haan, 1833-1835: 23 (1833) and 53 (1835). In the collection for a long time as *Potamon (Potamonautes) jacquemonti* Rathbun (at least 1940-1990).
RMNH D 45311 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 145, as Cancer (Thelphusa) Indicus Guérin nec Latreille): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java. (? 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt). Listed by de Haan, 1833-1835: 23 (1833) and 53 (1835). In the collection for a long time as *Potamon (Potamonautes) jacquemonti* Rathbun (at least 1940-1990).
RMNH D 45312 (cat. c): mouthparts of RMNH D 45311.

**Familia Parathelphusidae Alcock, 1910**

*Parathelphusa convexa* de Man, 1879
RMNH D 45293: 4 specimens; Indonesia, Java. Found in lot RMNH D 45053 with the mediterranean species *Pachygrapsus marmoratus*.
RMNH D 45294: 8 specimens; locality unknown.

*Parathelphusa tridentata* H. Milne Edwards, 1853

RMNH D 45300: 1 specimen; locality unknown.

*Parathelphusa tridentata bogorensis* Bott, 1970
RMNH D 45060 (cat. c; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 152, as *Cancer (Thelphusa) Triodon* de Haan MS): 4 specimens; Indonesia, Java; (? 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt). This is a manuscript name of de Haan and a nomem nudum of Herklots. See also de Man, 1879: 61.
RMNH D 45297 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 13, no. 151, as *Cancer (Thelphusa) Tridens* Fabr.): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt. See also de Man, 1879: 61.
RMNH D 45298 (cat. d): mouthparts of RMNH D 45297.

**Familia Potamidae Ortmann, 1896**

*Geothelphusa dehaanii* (White, 1847)
RMNH D 45304: 2 specimens; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.

Potamidae spec.
RMNH D 45341: 1 specimen; Netherlands New Guinea (= Indonesia, Irian Jaya), Skroë (= Sekru), 02°56'N 132°15'N; 1897; leg. K. Schäder.
RMNH D 45342: 1 specimen; locality unknown.
RMNH D 45344: 1 specimen; Sri Lanka (Ceylon); G.A. Frank vend.

*Potamon fluviatile* (Herbst, 1785)
RMNH D 45318 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 12 no. 144, as *Cancer (Thelphusa) Fluviatilis*): 4 specimens; Italy; 1827-1834; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 45319: mouthparts of RMNH D 45318. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1833: pl. B.

**Familia Potamonautidae Bott, 1970**

*Potamonautus berardi* (Audouin, 1826)
RMNH D 45320 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 13 no. 150, as *Cancer (Thelphusa) Berardi*): 1 specimen; Abessinia (= Ethiopia); 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. de Haan, 1835: 53 mentioned under *Thelphusa* material received from Rüppell, assigned to this species.

*Potamonautus niloticus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
RMNH D 45321 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 13 no. 146, as *Cancer (Thelphusa) Nilotica*): 1 specimen; Abessinia (= Ethiopia); 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.

*Potamonautus perlatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)
RMNH D 45322 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 13 no. 147, as *Cancer (Thelphusa) Aurantius*): 1 specimen; South Africa, Cape of Good Hope; 1826-1834; leg. H.B. van Horstok.

**Familia Pseudothelphusidae Ortmann, 1893**

*Dotilla sulcata* (Forskål, 1775)
RMNH D 45430 (? Herklots, 1861: 14, as *Ocypode (Doto) Sulcata*): 1 specimen; Red Sea; don. Museum Paris in 1838 through V. Audouin. In the list of this Paris collection this is possibly lot 30: "Cleistostoma
Mer Rouge”. This could be a Savigny specimen like some other sent by Audouin, but there is no proof for that.

*Macrophthalmus (Venitus) dentipes* Lucas, 1836  
RMNH D 45424 (cat. a): 4 specimens; locality unknown. Originally det. as *Macrophthalmus pectinipes* Guérin, 1838, a junior synonym of *M. dentipes* Lucas, 1836. The name *M. dentipes* was an overlooked name until Holthuis (1995c: 401) resurrected it. In 1843 the Paris Museum, through H. Milne Edwards, sent M. pectinipes to the Leiden Museum. On the list accompanying the shipment this lot is indicated as "24. Macrophthalmus pectinipes, Guér. Océan Indien". As the present 4 specimens are the only ones of the species now or previously (e.g. Tesch, 1915: 156-158) held by the Leiden Museum, they are most likely those sent by H. Milne Edwards in 1843. Herklots (1861) did not list the species for the Museum collection. Under ultraviolet light the square label on the species shows the number 26 (or 25, 28), which does not check with the 1843 list, the specimens of that shipment however, as far as could be checked, have usually circular labels.

*Macrophthalmus (Mariotis) depressus* Rüppell, 1830  
RMNH D 45419 (cat. b): 1 specimen; locality unknown. There is a good possibility that this specimen is one of the two sent in 1838 by the Paris Museum through J.V. Audouin under the name *Macrophthalmus Rouxii* Guérin from the Red Sea. An unattached label with that name and locality was found in the collection with other miscellaneous labels. The name *M. rouxii* Guérin is not a manuscript name, but a forgotten name which is a synonym of *M. dentipes*. The present specimen cannot be a type as the type locality of both *M. rouxii* and *M. dentipes* is Bombay.

*Macrophthalmus (Macrophthalmus) grandieri* A. Milne-Edwards, 1867.  
RMNH D 45421 (cat. a): 4 specimens; Red Sea; 1846-1854 (1848); leg. L.W. Ruyssenaers. See Lewinsohn, 1977: 73.

*Ocypode ceratophthalmus* (Pallas, 1772)  
RMNH D 45346 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 1895; leg. W.A. Moreaux.  
RMNH D 45348: 2 specimens; locality unknown.  
RMNH D 45351 (cat. b): 3 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas.  
RMNH D 45352 (cat. a; Herklots, 1861: 15 no. 177, as *Ocypode (Ocypode) Ceratophthalmus*): 4 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.  
RMNH D 45353 (cat. f): mouthparts of RMNH D 45352. Mouthparts figured by de Haan: pl. C.

*Ocypode cordimana* Latreille, 1818  
RMNH D 45355 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 19 no. 180, as *Ocypode (Ocypode) Cordimana*): mouthparts; Japan; 1823-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger. Mouthparts figured by de Haan, 1835: 57, pl. 15 f. 4.

*Ocypode gaudichaudii* H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843  
RMNH D 42246 (cat. a): 2 specimens; New Hebrides; G. A. Frank vend. Locality certainly incorrect.

*Ocypode quadrata* (Fabricius, 1787)  
RMNH D 45362 (cat. a): 1 specimen; West Indies, Antilles, Curaçao; leg. Dr C.T. Epp.

*Ocypode saratan* (Forskål, 1775)  
RMNH D 45369 (cat. a, as *Ocypode aegyptiaca*; Herklots, 1861: 15 no. 178, as *Ocypode (Ocypode) Saratan*): 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.  
RMNH D 45373 (cat. b, as *Ocypode aegyptiaca*): mouthparts of RMNH D 45369.

*Uca bellator bellator* (Adams & White, 1849)  
RMNH D 45374 (cat. a, as *Uca forceps* H. Milne Edwards): 9 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas.
RMNH D 45375 (cat. b, as Uca forceps (var. angustifrons de Man): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.

Uca dussumieri (H. Milne Edwards, 1852)
RMNH D 45378 (cat. a): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Java; 1820-1823; leg. H. Kuhl & J.C. van Hasselt.
RMNH D 45379 (cat. c): 3 specimens; Indonesia, Banka; 1865-1867; leg. J.A. Buddingh.
RMNH D 45380: 3 specimens; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.

Uca forcipata (Adams & White, 1849)
RMNH D 45381 (cat. a, as Uca manii Rathbun (det. by Tesch); Herklots, 1861: 14 no. 160, as Ocypode (Gelasimus) Arcuata): 10 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas; 28.iii-28.iv.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.

Uca lactea lactea (de Haan, 1835)
RMNH D 43388 (cat. e): 4 specimens; Indonesia, Banka; 1865-1867; leg. J.A. Buddingh.
RMNH D 45387 (cat. c): 9 specimens; Japan; 1824-1834; leg. P.F. von Siebold & H. Bürger.
RMNH D 45389 (cat. d): 4 specimens; China, Amoy (= Xiamen, = Hsiamen); 1859-1862; leg. G. Schlegel.

Uca lactea perplexa (H. Milne Edwards, 1852)
RMNH D 45386 (cat. a, as Uca gaimardi H. Milne Edwards): 3 specimens; Indonesia, Java; 1816-1822; leg. C.G.C. Reinwardt.

Uca maracoani (Latreille, 1802)
RMNH D 45390 (cat. a): 2 specimens; locality unknown.
RMNH D 45391: 1 specimen; "Moluques" "H.C. Macklot". Locality obviously incorrect, possibly: "Surinam, H. Dieperink".

Uca minax (Leconte, 1855)
RMNH D 45392 (cat. a, as Uca vocator (Herbst); Herklots, 1861: 14 no. 161, as Ocypode (Gelasimus) Pugilator): 2 specimens; U.S.A., South Carolina.

Uca rapax (Smith, 1870)
RMNH D 45393: 1 specimen; "Indonesia, Sumatra, Padang, between coral Montipora complanata H. Milne Edwards & Haime". Locality obviously wrong, this specimen of an american species got obviously mixed up by accident in the branches of the Indo-West Pacific coral Montipora complanata, where it was found by the technical assistant P.P. de Koning.

Uca tetragonon (Herbst, 1790)
RMNH D 45397 (cat. a): 2 specimens; Red Sea; 1846-1854 (1849); leg. L.W. Ruysseenaers.
RMNH D 45401 (cat. c): 1 specimen; Mauritius; G.A Frank vend.
RMNH D 45403 (cat. c): 1 specimen; New Hebrides, Aneityum; G.A. Frank vend.
RMNH D 45404 (cat. b; Herklots, 1861: 14 no. 162, as Ocypode (Gelasimus) Tetragonus): 13 specimens; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell. Part of the material described and figured by Rüppell, 1830: 25, pl. 5, pl. 6 fig. 20.

Uca vocans vocans (Linnaeus, 1758)
RMNH D 45405 (cat. a, as Uca marionis (Desmarest); Herklots, 1861: 14 no. 160, as Ocypode (Gelasimus) Arcuata): 2 specimens; Indonesia, Moluccas. The original label: "Ocypode (Gelasimus) arcuata de Haan, cat. no. 160 Japon. Molucc." refers to Herklots, 1861: 14 no. 160. Herklots' Japanese specimens are the true arcuata.
RMNH D 45406 (cat. d, as *Uca marionis* (var. *excisa* Nobili); Herkots, 1861: 14, no. 160, as *Ocypode (Gelasimus) Arcuata*): 4 specimens, 1 carapace; Red Sea; 1822-1827; leg. E. Rüppell.
RMNH D 45407 (cat. c, as *Uca marionis* (var. *excisa* Nobili)): 1 specimen; Indonesia, Moluccas; 28.iii-28.iv.1828; leg. H.C. Macklot.
RMNH D 45408 (cat. b, as *Uca marionis* (var. *excisa* Nobili)): 1 specimen; Japan or Indonesia, Moluccas.

**Família Palicidae Rathbun, 1898**

*Palicus caronii* (P. Roux, 1830)
RMNH D 45433 (cat. a, as *Caphyra rouxii* Guérin; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 272, as *Doclea (Caphyra) Rouxii*): 1 specimen; Mediterranean; 1827-1834; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
RMNH D 45434 (cat. b, as *Caphyra rouxii* Guérin; Herklots, 1861: 22 no. 272, as *Doclea (Caphyra) Rouxii*): mouthparts; Mediterranean; 1827-1834; leg. F.J. Cantraine.
Appendix II: The pre-1900 sources of Crustacean material of 's Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie (at present Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum)

The following list contains data on persons, institutions and expeditions, that before 1900 contributed to the carcinological collections of the Museum. The biographies of the collectors, as given here, are quite heterogeneous as they were put together from very diverse sources. Of some persons much more information was at our disposal than of others, while furthermore we made a greater effort to obtain data of persons who had been especially important to the Museum's collections.

For information on collectors in the Malaysian region we greatly depended on the publications by Veth (1879), Sirks (1915), Gijzen (1938), and especially of van Steenis-Kruseman (1950). Mrs van Steenis's "Malaysian Plant Collectors and Collections" has been a shining example for our work. As many of the pre-1900 plant collectors also collected animals, several of the persons found in our list are fully treated (often inclusive of a detailed itinerary) in Mrs van Steenis's (1950) work and its two supplements (1958, 1974). The numerous references to her work show how useful it has been to us. We furthermore received the most cordial help from the Rijksarchief (National Archives) in The Hague, especially from Mrs F. van Anrooij and Mr G.H. de Kinkelder; as well as from Mrs S.G. Visscher of the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie (= Central Bureau for Genealogy) also in The Hague. The many municipal archives throughout The Netherlands, whom we pestered with our questions, were likewise most helpful. As an example of the help given us by the local archives, we may cite the case of G.J. Wienieke. We knew that Wienieke had died in Oosterbeek in the municipality Renkum (province of Gelderland). Our request for information sent to the archives of Renkum was answered by Mr G.H. Maassen, municipal archivist. He not only provided us with all the available information on Wienieke, but also sacrificed a (very rainy) Sunday afternoon to accompany one of us (L.B. H., accompanied by Dr A.C.J. Burgers), to the grave of Wienieke in the Oosterbeek cemetery, which, without his help we would never have been able to find. Furthermore Mr Maassen was kind enough to bring us into contact with Mrs C.L. Schneider-Keuchenius of Deventer, and Mrs C.Velderman-Wienieke of Utrecht, great-granddaughter and granddaughter of Wienieke's respectively, who provided us with interesting details about Wienieke and also gave us permission to publish here a portrait of their (great)-grandfather, that is in their possession. Mrs W. Moraux-Zacharias van den Bos in Leiden (who was married to a grandson of W.A. Moraux) and Mr J.W.B. Everts in Amsterdam (a great grandson of W.A. Moraux) greatly helped us with information about W.A. Moraux and also allowed us the use of the photograph of him published here. Also we greatly profited from the so-called "Archief Kroon" in the Museum Boerhaave in Leiden. Dr Johan Eduard Kroon (1880-1956), a physician, donated to the Boerhaave Museum a collection of all the information, which in the course of time he had obtained about Dutch medical people; this collection consists mostly of newspaper clippings of obituaries, announcements of marriage and birth of children, promotions in rank of medical officers, and many similar items. For each person the collection has an envelope containing all these clippings, slips with notes, etc. A search through these envelopes sometimes made it possible to follow the entire career of a person. As so many of the collectors for the Museum were medical officers, and phy-
icians, a considerable amount of information was obtained by us from this source. For obtaining biographical data of foreign sources of the Museum collection, we received much help from foreign colleagues, of whom we have to mention here Dr Michael Türkay, Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany, who helped us considerably with German collectors like J. Brock and H. Storm, while Dr Torben Wolff, of the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, gave himself much trouble in finding data about Scandinavian sources for the Museum collection. We like to express our deeply felt gratitude to these and several unnamed persons who helped us in our efforts.

The present list must also be seen as a kind of thank-you to the collectors themselves. It was embarrassing to find how little we knew even of those people who made very important contributions to the museum collection, and thereby, indirectly, to zoological science in general. It is impossible for us to sketch the often very difficult, even dangerous circumstances in which they obtained the specimens, while preserving and shipping doubtlessly must also have been difficult and unpleasant chores for them.

In the following text the geographical names as a rule are those employed before 1900, while, whenever called for, they are followed, in brackets, by the present official names. Where needed the country of the locality is indicated, except for Dutch localities, which, if they are small, are followed by the indication of their province.

The terms Resident, Assistent-Resident and Controleur indicate the ranks of the local Dutch administrative officials in the former Netherlands East Indies. Resident is the head of the local government of a district (named Residentie). The Assistent-resident and the Controleur were his subordinates. Three of the very large districts were headed by a Governor (like the district Sumatra's Oostkust, = East coast of Sumatra). These terms are used in the following text without further explanation.

The portraits reproduced here to illustrate the biographies originate from different sources. The greater part belongs to the portrait collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden (abbreviated here R.M.N.H.). Most of the portraits of this collection are filed alphabetically. The only exception is an old exquisite photo album containing 80 portraits of zoologists. This album, beautifully bound in leather, and closed by a metal clasp has been kept as it is. This album most likely was donated to the Museum by the entomologist F.J.M. Heylaerts of Breda (province of Brabant), who at his death in 1916 bequeathed his insect collection and library to the Museum. The portraits from this collection reproduced here are given the indication "coll. Heylaerts" with the number that they carry in the album. Other portraits shown here were received from the Rijkslaborium and the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde (National Museum of Ethnography) both at Leiden, from the Centraal Iconografisch Bureau in 's Gravenhage (The Hague), and the Artis-bibliotheek, the library of the Amsterdam Zoological Gardens. Through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Academy of Science it was possible to reproduce here the portrait of Gerard Troost. Some of the photographs used here were placed at our disposal through the kindness of their private owners. Most other portraits were copied from publications, their sources being mentioned wherever possible.
Adèr née Verver, Mrs F.— Mrs Adèr lived in Garut, West Java, Indonesia and between 1893 and 1895 sent collections, mostly insects, but also Crustacea, to the Leiden Museum. We know hardly anything about her. It is possible that she is the wife of J.W.H. Adèr of Garut, who collected orchids for the Hortus Bogoriensis between 1891 and 1897 (van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 7).

Amorie van der Hoeven, Herman des.— Born 26 June 1865 in Canton, China, died 19 May 1945 in Leiden. In 1888 Des Amorie van der Hoeven became apprentice gardener of the Botanical Gardens in Buitenzorg (= Bogor), Java, Indonesia and was employed at the Gardens from 1889 until 1891. After leaving the Gardens he first worked independently and later became an official in the Department of Agriculture of the Netherlands East Indies. After his retirement he went to The Netherlands and lived some time in Leiden where he died in 1945. In 1889 he sent freshwater Crustacea from Buitenzorg to the Leiden Museum; see also Boerlage. Biography: van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 14.

Amsterdam Zoo, "Natura Artis Magistra".— The Zoo was owned by a Society founded in 1838, under the name "Zoologisch Genootschap "Natura Artis Magistra"", by three prominent Amsterdam citizens, of whom G.F. Westerman became its first Director and remained that until his death in 1890. The relations between the Zoo (known under the name "Artis" throughout The Netherlands) and the Leiden Museum were very good and the Museum regularly received specimens from Artis. After the establishment in 1892 of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam University (q.v.), of course practically all of the animals that died in the zoo went to the Amsterdam Museum. In 1939 the financial position of the Society became critical, and, to save the zoo, the collections (living and dead) were bought by the town of Amsterdam and the Province of Noord-Holland and turned over to the Municipal University of Amsterdam, which is still the situation at present.

Ancien Cabinet.— On some of the old labels the somewhat puzzling indication "-Ancien Cabinet" is found. An old note in the Museum archives gives the following explanation "Ancien Cabinet betekent het Akademisch kabinet van Zoölogie, Vergelijkende Ontleedkunde en Mineralogie der Leidsche Hoogeschool, dat met de aan vogels zoo rijke verzameling van C.J. Temminck de voornaamste bouwstoffen opleverde waaruit in den aanvang het Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie bestond" (the Ancien Cabinet means the academic cabinet of zoology, comparative anatomy and mineralogy of Leiden University, which, with the rich ornithological collection of C.J. Temminck, formed the most important component of the original collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie).

Anderson, John.— Born 4 October 1833 in Edinburgh, Scotland, U.K., died 15 August 1900 in Buxton, England, U.K. He had a medical training and obtained his M.D. of Edinburgh University in 1861. In 1864 he went to India and in 1865 became head of the Indian Museum in Calcutta (the title was then Curator, later changed to Superintendent). He kept this position until 6 March 1887, when he was pensioned for health reasons, after having been in Europe on sickleave since 21 February 1885. He was succeeded by J. Wood-Mason. Anderson made several expeditions to China and Burma. Carcinologically the best known is his expedition to the Mergui Archipelago (25 November 1881-13 April 1882), of which the Crustacea were studied by J.G. de Man (1887-1888a). De Man when studying this collection, was allowed to retain
duplicates, which at present are in the collection of the Leiden Museum. Anderson, after his retirement often spent winters in Egypt (from 1889 on) and made extensive collections, which formed the basis of his well known "Zoology of Egypt". Anderson visited the Leiden Museum in the beginning of 1900, or the end of 1899. Biography: Adler, 1989: 54-55, portrait.

Antiga y Sunyer, Pedro.— Born 19 June 1854 in Barcelona, Spain, died 22 July 1904 in Barcelona. Antiga was the son of the director of a well known school (Colegio Antiga) in Barcelona. He studied law, philosophy and literature and later succeeded his father as director of the school. At the same time he was assistant secretary of the Orense-Vigo Railway Company. Pedro Antiga was an amateur naturalist and published on the local entomological fauna. He owned a large zoological collection, not only of insects, but also of crustaceans and mollusks. Between 1882 and 1887 he corresponded with the curator of Invertebrates of the Leiden Museum, R. Horst, and during that time the Leiden Museum received from him Mediterranean Crustacea from the Barcelona region in exchange for Crustacea from the Arctic and from tropical regions. Biography: Morice, 1904: 239; Bofill, 1905: 22-24, portrait; Gilbert, 1977: 9.

"Artis".— See Amsterdam Zoo.

Audouin, Jean-Victor.— Born 27 April 1797 in Paris, France, died 9 November 1841 in Paris. Audouin studied medicine, natural history and pharmacy in Paris. In 1825 he was appointed assistant at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris and in 1833 professeur d'Entomologie as the successor of P.A. Latreille. He married in 1827 Mathilde Brongniart, daughter of Alexandre Brongniart, a famous French mineralogist and geologist. He corresponded with W. de Haan of the Leiden Museum and in 1838 sent that Museum in exchange an important collection of Crustacea, a list of which is in the archives of the Leiden Museum. Many of these Crustacea came from the westcoast of South America col-

Fig. 6. J. Anderson. After Adler, 1989, p. 55.

Fig. 7. J.-V. Audouin. After Théodorides, 1968, fig. 1.

**Baerts, Willem.**— Born 19 November 1863 in ’s Hertogenbosch, province of Noord-Brabant, died 4 May 1919 in Harderwijk, province of Gelderland. Baerts was the son of Willem Baerts and Frederica Jacomina Johanna Jacoba Cats. He himself was married to Johanna Cornelia Schutte and had three sons. He had an administrative position with the Royal Netherlands Navy (Ship’s Clerk, 16 September 1879; Adjunct Administrator, 1 July 1883; Administrative Officer 2nd Class, 16 September 1883; idem 1st Class, 21 April 1894; Inspector of the Administration, 16 November 1911). He served on a great number of ships both in The Netherlands and in the East Indies. His terms in The Netherlands were from: 16 September 1879 to 25 September 1880; 30 June 1884 to 23 December 1885; 14 April 1889 to 23 April 1892; 28 May 1895 to 10 September 1898 (partly on sick leave); and 15 October 1901 to 29 October 1912, when he was pensioned. He served the following four terms in the East Indies: 7 November 1880 to 24 May 1884; 2 February 1886 to 2 March 1889; 1 June 1892 to 24 April 1895; 16 October 1898 to 18 September 1901. In this last term he made his only voyage outside the Netherlands East Indies: from 14 July 1900 to 19 February 1901 a visit was made to China. After his pension, on 29 October 1912, Baerts lived in Watergraafsmeer near Amsterdam. Between 1889 and 1895 he donated material, mostly insects, but also Crustacea, to the Leiden Museum. This material was collected in Java and Sumatra.

**Balansa, Benjamin.**— Born 1825 in Narbonne, France, died 1892 in Hanoi, Indo-China (now Vietnam). Balansa was a botanist, who lived in Toulouse, France. He made several botanical collecting expeditions in North Africa, Asia Minor, Paraguay and Vietnam. From 1868 to 1872 he collected in New Caledonia. Next to his botanical activities he also brought together a very large and valuable collection of crabs from New Caledonia. The latter was studied by A. Milne-Edwards (1872-1873). Duplicates were exchanged by A. Milne-Edwards with the Leiden Museum in 1878. Biography: Astre, 1947.

**Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen.**— This Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences was established on 24 April 1778, with the object to further the Arts and Sciences in the Netherlands East Indies. The membership was quite fluctuating because it consisted mostly of Dutch officials, who after having served their term as a rule repatriated to Europe. Therefore the Genootschap knew its ups and downs. It started very actively; around 1800 the society became practically dormant, to be activated again during the English occupation of the Indies, when Raffles, Horsfield and others brought it to new life. In that period the influence of the Dutch members was practically nil and, when the English left, the Genootschap rapidly declined again. As it was more or less a semiofficial institute to advise the government in questions of arts and science, the governor-general was quite influential in the well-being of the Genootschap; the governors general G.A.G.P. van der Capellen (1814-1826) and J. van den Bosch (1832-1835) did a lot of good to the Genootschap. It flourished until about 1950 and was discontinued after the independance of Indonesia. At intervals,
until 1950, it published its Verhandelingen of which 79 volumes have appeared. However, since long the Genootschap had lost interest in zoology. When in 1850 the Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië was founded (q.v.) it took over the function of stimulating the study of natural history in the Archipelago. The Bataviaasch Genootschap concentrated on ethnology, geography, etc. Its zoological collections in 1842 were in such a poor state that C.A.L.M. Schwaner (q.v.), when asked his opinion about the collection, advised to discontinue the museum and to send the material that was still in a reasonable state to the Leiden Museum, which was done. Already before that time the Leiden Museum had received material from the Genootschap.

Behrens, W.L.—Behrens may have been a ship’s captain. The samples that he collected all came from the Sargasso Sea (ca. 29°N 38°W). He donated these samples to the Zoological Museum of the University of Utrecht; this material formed part of the large zoological research collection which, when the Utrecht Museum was reorganized in 1946, was turned over to the Leiden Museum. The year in which Behrens collected it is unknown.

Bemmelen, Adriaan Anthoni van.—Born 3 November 1831 in Almelo, province of Overijssel, died 8 January 1897 in Rotterdam. For about 10 years van Bemmelen worked in an honorary capacity in the Leiden Museum before being appointed second assistant on 1 July 1859, and first assistant on 1 January 1865. He left the service of the Museum on 15 January 1867 to become the director of the Rotterdam Zoo. Van Bemmelen was much interested in the fauna of The Netherlands. He enriched the bird collection with many Dutch specimens shot by himself. But also Invertebrata had his attention and in 1855 he donated to the Crustacea collection specimens of *Hyas araneus* (L., 1758) and *Portunus latipes* (Pennant, 1777) collected on the Dutch coast. Biography: Blaauw, 1897: 301-306; Holthuis, 1995a: 53-54, portrait.

Bemmelen, Johan Frans van.—Born 26 December 1859 in Groningen, died 6 August 1956 in Leiden. Van Bemmelen studied biology at Leiden University and obtained his Ph.D. in 1882. In that same year he became the assistant of prof. A.A.W. Hubrecht (q.v.) in Utrecht. He also visited the universities of Jena and Heidelberg and worked for a time at the Zoological Station at Naples. In 1887 he left Utrecht and accepted a post as teacher in anatomy of two art schools in Amsterdam. In 1890 he left The Netherlands for the East Indies and carried out zoological investigations on the south coast of West Java (Wijnkoops Bay) and in Deli, N.E. Sumatra. In 1891 he went to Padang on the west coast of Sumatra and joined the expedition led by J.W.
IJzerman, which was to traverse Sumatra from Padang on the west coast to Siak on the east coast. Van Bemmelen was to be the zoologist of the expedition, but unfavourable circumstances made zoological collecting almost impossible. When the expedition was over, van Bemmelen returned to Java and became teacher in biology of secondary schools in Batavia (= Jakarta). K.P.M., the Dutch Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij (Royal Packet Company) asked van Bemmelen to write a book about the Malay Archipelago and enabled him to make several trips throughout the colony. In 1894 van Bemmelen returned to The Netherlands and became a secondary school teacher in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague). He married 1897 Adriana Jacoba Paulus; from this marriage one son and two daughters were born. In addition to his job in The Hague van Bemmelen accepted the post of assistant to prof. J.L.C. Schroeder van der Kolk, the geologist of Delft University. In 1906 followed van Bemmelen's appointment as extraordinarius professor of palaeontology in Delft. In 1907 he became ordinarius in zoology at the University of Groningen, a position that he kept until his retirement in 1930. In 1930 he settled in The Hague and moved to Leiden in 1945. Van Bemmelen was an allround zoologist and palaeontologist, but mostly interested in anatomy, phylogeny, ontogeny, genetics and several other zoological subjects. Also extinct forms, especially birds, had his full attention, and his (1916) article "Over uitgestorven vogels der Chatham-Eilanden" (Extinct birds of the Chatham Islands), has recently (1993) been reissued in translation by the Hutton Foundation in New Zealand. When in the Indies, in 1894, van Bemmelen sent Crustacea from W Java to the Leiden Museum. Biography: Boschma, 1957: 215-222, portrait.

**Beneden, Pierre Joseph van.**— Born 19 December 1809 in Mechelen (= Malines), Belgium, died 8 January 1894 in Leuven (= Louvain), Belgium. He received his early education in Mechelen and after that became assistant of the pharmacist of the town, L. Stoffels, a bachelor with a very large natural history collection, who had a great influence on the young man and stimulated his interest in natural history. Stoffels urged van Beneden's parents to let him study medicine at Leuven University. In the mean time the 1830 Belgian revolution against the Dutch started and van Beneden took enthusiastically part in it. After finishing his studies at Leuven, van Beneden went to Paris, at that time the true center of science, to continue his anatomical studies. On 5 December 1835 the Belgian government appointed him associate professor under Cantraine (q.v.) at Gent (= Gand) University, where he was in charge of the courses in comparative anatomy. Less than a year later, on 10 April 1936, came his appointment as professor of zoology at the Catholic University of Leuven, where he stayed until his death. When in Paris, and also later in Leuven, van Beneden made
several study trips to the Mediterranean and the Channel coasts, in order to observe marine animals alive. He was very much interested in the marine fauna of Belgium and since 1843 had a modest laboratory on the coast, in Oostende. Van Beneden published much on the Belgian fauna (e.g., in a large volume on the Crustacea), but was not a pure taxonomist. He was interested in all aspects of zoology as shown by his numerous publications, e.g., on Cetacea, Mollusks, Linguatulida, medical zoology, etc. At the University of Louvain he had a zoological Museum, and exchanged material with other institutions, like the Leiden Museum. In 1851-52 the Leiden Museum received from van Beneden a specimen of *Dorippe*, which, however, can no longer be found in the collection. Biography: Kemna, 1897: 1-137.

**Bernstein, Heinrich Agathon.**— Born 22 September 1828 in Breslau, Germany (now Wroclaw, Poland), died 19 April 1865 in Batanta, Moluccas, Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia). Bernstein was a government physician in Java (at Gadok near Buitenzorg (= Bogor)). Through Schlegel's efforts he obtained a government grant for collecting zoological specimens for the Leiden Museum. He made two expeditions to the Moluccas: between December 1860 and July 1863 he visited Ternate, Batjan, Halmahera, Obi, Gebeh, Gag, Waigeo, and Damar; his second trip (July 1864-April 1865) included visits to Halmahera, Gebeh, Salawati and Batanta; he died at the last mentioned island. Large and important collections were brought together by him. He was mostly interested in Vertebrates, especially birds, but also Crustacea were collected. Biography: Van Musschenbroek, 1883: 33-8; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 52-53.

"Blake" Expeditions.— The U.S. Coast Survey Steamer "Blake" made three dredging cruises: from December 1877 to March 1878 and from December 1878 to March 1879 in the West Indies; and from June-July 1880 off the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A. (see Agassiz, 1880). The Crustacea of the first two cruises were sent to A. Milne-Edwards (q.v.), who published several reports on them, some in collaboration with E.L. Bouvier. When A. Milne-Edwards in 1899 sent duplicate material collected by the French "Travailleur" and "Talisman" Expeditions (q.v.) to the Leiden Museum, he included in this shipment one lot of paratypic material of *Paguristes lymani* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893, collected by the "Blake" at Grenada in February 1879 at Sta. 253.

**Bleeker, Pieter.**— Born 10 July 1819 in Zaandam, province of Noord-Holland, died 23 January 1878 in ’s Gravenhage (= Den Haag, = The Hague). Bleeker was of a middle-class family; his father was a sail-maker. He left school when 12 years old and got first an education in pharmacy, later he attended the clinical school in Haarlem
and in 1840 passed the examinations that qualified him as surgeon and country doctor. In that same year he went to Paris to continue his medical studies, but also followed the courses by Cuvier, de Blainville and other zoologists. In 1841 he was appointed Military Surgeon 3rd class of the Netherlands East Indian army and left for Batavia (= Jakarta) in October 1841, arriving there 10 March 1842. At first (1842-1847) he was stationed in Batavia, where he became very active in promoting natural history research and specialized in the study of fishes of which he assembled a large collection. Several of his activities, often somewhat critical of the government, made him fall into disgrace with the Dutch high officials in Batavia and he was transferred to other posts in Java (Semarang, Surabaya, Ambarawa). In 1849 he was allowed to return to Batavia and placed at the medical school there, in charge of the training of native students for the medical profession. The ichthyological collections made by him during his first stay in Batavia were left there by him in 1847, as research was not possible for him during 1847 to 1849. At his return in Batavia he renewed his ichthyological studies and also was busy in the field of general natural history. He activated the interest in natural history in the Indies, and was mainly responsible for the founding in 1850 of the Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië (Royal Natural History Society in the Netherlands East Indies) (q.v.) and made it to a flourishing institution with its own journal. Bleeker himself worked very intensively with his fishes, making numerous collecting trips all over Java, and publishing many notes and papers, mostly on ichthyology. In 1855 he made for the first time a voyage outside Java, when he accompanied the Governor General of the Indies on a trip through the Moluccan Islands and to Celebes (= Sulawesi), during which he collected zoologically; the expedition over, he published a detailed account of it with lists of known animal species (not only fishes) from the various islands. His intensive and extensive ichthyological activities made him one of the foremost specialists of that group. When Bleeker returned to The Netherlands in September 1880 he brought home a collection packed in more than 200 boxes. He first settled in Leiden, but moved to The Hague in 1863, where he died in 1887. Bleeker published prolifically, mostly on fishes, but also on other animal groups (e.g. two purely carcinological papers were published by him, namely on Isopoda and Majid Crustacea of the Indonesian Archipelago), as well as on ethnology, colonial politics, etc. His collections were sold by auction after his death; the Crustacea were bought by G.A. Frank (q.v.). The most important part of the fish collection was bought by the Leiden Museum, to which institution he had also presented many collections (including Crustacea) during his lifetime. Bleeker's autobiography with important additional notes has been published by M. Boeseman (1973).
Boerlage, Jacob Gijsbert.— Born 18 November 1849 in Uithoorn, province of Noord-Holland, died 25 August 1900 in Ternate, Moluccas, Indonesia. Boerlage studied biology and on 2 July 1875 obtained his Ph.D. from Leiden University; his thesis dealt with wood anatomy. From 1876 to 1880 he was a highschool teacher in biology in Amsterdam and Dordrecht. Appointed Curator at the Rijksherbarium in Leiden in 1881, he became Assistant-Director of the herbarium in 1894 and at the same time Lecturer at Leiden University. In 1896 he accepted the post of Assistant-Director of the Botanical Gardens in Buitenzorg (= Bogor), Java, a position that he held until his death in 1900. He died of malaria during a collecting expedition in the Moluccas. In 1888, when curator at the Rijksherbarium, he received a grant from the Buitenzorg Fund for an exploration visit to Java (14 April-4 August 1888), where he studied the flora mainly in the area of Buitenzorg. During this stay in Java he collected Crustacea in the Wijnkoops Bay on the south coast of W Java; this material was received by the Museum in September 1888. After Boerlage’s return to The Netherlands, collections were made for him in the Buitenzorg area by personnel of the Botanical Gardens during about 8 more months, and it is likely that the freshwater crabs collected by H. des Amorie van der Hoeven (q.v.) near Buitenzorg and received by the Leiden Museum in May 1889, formed part of this project. Biography: Paulus, 1917: 336; Bartelds, 1930: 137; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 68, portrait.

Boie, Heinrich.— Born 14 May 1794 in Melsdorf, Schleswig Holstein, then Denmark, now Germany, died 5 September 1827 in Buitenzorg (= Bogor, Java, Indonesia). His father was the chief of the South-Ditmar district of which Melsdorf is the capital. Boie lived in Melsdorf until 1806. It is an interesting idea that he must have known there Carsten Niebuhr, the leader of the 1761-1763 Danish expedition to Arabia, of which Forskål was the zoologist; Niebuhr lived in Melsdorf from 1778 until his death in 1815, he had an administrative position at the government office of South-Ditmar and may have told the Boie boys of his experiences in the tropics and got them interested in exploring foreign parts. Of course this is pure conjecture, not supported by any definite evidence. H. Boie got his university education in Germany; he studied law, but was more interested in natural history; in 1817 he became Curator of the zoological collection of Heidelberg University. At the founding of the Leiden Museum in 1820, Boie was invited by C.J. Temminck, the Director, to occupy the post of Curator of Vertebrates of the Museum, which offer Boie immediately accepted. He was appointed 19 June 1821. After the deaths of H. Kuhl (q.v.) and J.C. van Hasselt (q.v.) in Java, membership of the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) was offered to Boie, who
gladly took this chance to study the natural history of the East Indies first hand. On 29 November 1825 Boie, in the company of Macklot (q.v.) and S. Müller (q.v.) left for the East Indies arriving in Batavia (= Jakarta, Java, Indonesia) on 6 June 1826. He made collections in West Java with Macklot and Müller. Like Kuhl and van Hasselt, Boie was not of a robust health; he succumbed to the climate and died 4 September 1827, 33 years old after having only been slightly more than one year in the East Indies. The names Kuhl & van Hasselt are always combined, so are also frequently those of Boie and Macklot; as, however, Macklot survived Boie for 5 years, his name is often also cited separately. In the 16 months that he spent in Java, Boie accomplished an amazing amount of work and collected many specimens, which were later sent to the Leiden Museum. Biography: Susanna, 1834: i-vi, 1-288, portrait; Holthuis, 1995a: 28-29, portrait.

"Bonite", expedition of the.— See Gaudichaud-Beaupré.

**Borneo-Expeditions**, also named Central Borneo expeditions.— See J. Büttikofer, J.G. Hallier, M. Moret, A.W. Nieuwenhuis, and L.C. Westenenk. Between 1893 and 1900 three scientific expeditions were sent to S Borneo, the first was under the auspices of the "Maatschappij ter bevordering van het Natuurkundig Onderzoek der Nederlandsche Koloniën" (Society for the advancement of natural history explorations in the Netherlands colonies), the last two were government expeditions. The first (November 1893-December 1894) expedition was under the leadership of the geologist G.A.F. Molengraaff, the army surgeon A.W. Nieuwenhuis (q.v.) was charged with the medical care during the expedition and with anthropological and ethnological studies. The zoologist was J. Büttikofer (q.v.) with M. Moret (q.v.) as an assistant. J.G. Hallier (q.v.) was the botanist. The expedition explored the basin of the Kapuas River very intensively from its mouth at Pontianak to the watershed with the Mahakam River. The second (1896-1897) expedition went up the Kapuas river from Pontianak to near its source (17 March-3 July 1896) and then crossed the watershed to the Mahakam River (21 July-16 August 1896), and subsequently went down the Mahakam to its mouth at Samarinda (16 August 1896-5 June 1897). The leader of this expedition was A.W. Nieuwenhuis, the zoologist was Count F. von Berchtold, but Nieuwenhuis evidently assisted in zoological collecting. The third expedition (May 1898-December 1900), again under Nieuwenhuis' leadership, went up the Kapuas from Pontianak and followed almost the same route as the 1896-1897 expedition, with the addition of the exploration of several branch rivers of the Mahakam in its upper reaches. No zoologist, but several zoological preparators accompanied this expedi-
tion. Accounts of the first (1893-1894) expedition were published by Molengraaff (1900), Nieuwenhuis (1900, 1904-1907) and Bättikofer (1897); of the second expedition by Nieuwenhuis (1900, 1904-1907), and of the third by Nieuwenhuis (1904-1907). For the 1836, 1843-1844 and 1846-1848 Borneo expeditions of the Natuurkundige Commissie see under Natuurkundige Commissie.

**Bossche, Jules Félicien Romain Stanislas van den**.— Born 4 September 1819 in Bergen (= Mons), Hainaut, Belgium (at that time, before the Belgian secession in 1830, part of The Netherlands), died January 1871 off Aden aboard the French mailship "Djemnah", when after his retirement, he returned from the Netherlands East Indies to The Netherlands. Van den Bossche was an official in the service of the Dutch East Indian government, serving around 1845 as Controleur and later as Assistent-Resident in southern Sumatra. In 1850 he was awarded the knight's cross of the Militaire Willemorde for his courage during police and military actions in his district, Palembang. He returned to The Netherlands and in 1857 was appointed Governor of the Dutch trading posts on the Gold Coast (= Ghana), West Africa. His stay there lasted only a few months as he had to return to Europe because of ill health. After his recuperation he returned to the East Indies and from 1859 to 1861 he was Resident of the island of Bangka off the east coast of Sumatra; after that he was transferred to Besuki, E Java also as Resident. From 6 November 1862 until 1868 he occupied the post of Governor of Sumatra's West Coast. On 24 April 1868 followed his appointment as Raad van Nederlandsch Indië (= Councillor of the Netherlands East Indies). He retired in January 1871; he died during the home voyage to The Netherlands. When in Bangka (1859-1860), van den Bossche made important zoological collections for the Leiden Museum, including Crustacea. Biography: Mees, 1986: 157-158.

**Bottemanne, Casper Jozephus**.— Born 27 November 1829 in Dordrecht, province of Zuid-Holland, died 20 May 1906 in Haarlem, province of Noord-Holland. C.J. Bottemanne was the son of Martinus Bottemanne and Margaretha Heeres. C.J. Bottemanne married Krijna Sophia de Neve (1840-1906) and had at least one son and one daughter. At the age of 12 years, Bottemanne became a sailor in the Dutch merchant navy, against the wishes of his parents. He made several voyages, at least one to the East Indies. He passed his examination as navigating officer for ocean-going ships, and in 1865, when about 35, he was the captain of a schooner that was wrecked on the coast of Iceland. He stayed about two years in Iceland and joined an American whaling station there. Returned in The Netherlands he helped, in 1869, to establish a Dutch whaling company operating in waters near Iceland. He commanded one of the two ships of this company. In

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Fig. 14. C.J. Bottemanne. Coll. A.B. van Deinse, in Mammal Division of R.M.N.H.
1872, after three voyages, the undertaking proved not workable and the company was dissolved. In this time (1870-1871) Bottemanne collected zoological material for the Leiden Museum near Iceland; earlier, in 1867, he had already made collections for the Museum in the North Sea. In 1870 he undertook with F.P.L.Pollen (q.v.) a study of the fishery for salmon in the Rhine River. In 1877, after having been in the U.S.A. for a short time, he was appointed chief-inspector of the fisheries of SW Netherlands and kept that position until his retirement in 1900. Biography: Hoek, 1906: 85-87; van Deinse, 1964: 9; de Jong, 1965: 77-117, figs. 1-4 (fig. 3 is a portrait).

**Breugel, Jhr. Jacques Fabrice Herman Clifford Cocq [or Kocq] van.**— Born 21 September 1799 in Culemborg, province of Gelderland, died 16 June 1867 in Velp, province of Gelderland. He joined the Netherlands navy at an early age and in 1827 was aide of Rear Admiral J.C. Wolterbeek, who commanded the Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean. From 1827 to 1833 Clifford Cocq van Breugel was Dutch Consul-General in Tripoli; during that time he made important zoological collections for the Leiden Museum. In 1822 he married Wilhelmina Françoise Amélie Louise Flavard de Wolff, who survived him. Biography: Mulert, 1924: 202.

**Brock, Johannes Georg Friedrich** (signing himself usually as Johann Brock).— Born 16 January 1852 in Berlin, Germany, died 20 February 1889 in Göttingen, Germany. Brock received his education in Berlin and entered the University there in 1869 to study medicine. He served in the 1870-1871 Franco-German war and became seriously ill then. The studies, which he continued after the war, were again interrupted by a pulmonary disease for which he spent some time on the Mediterranean. He received his M.D. in July 1874. His interest in zoology and the fact that his family was well to do, made it possible for him to study anatomy at the Würzburg University under R.A. von Kölliker (1875-1876). In 1876 he worked at the University of Heidelberg under C. Gegenbaur. In the same year Brock became assistant of E. Selenka at the Zoological Institute of the University of Erlangen, Germany. Here he obtained his Ph.D. in 1879. On 1 October 1881 he was appointed lecturer ("Privatdocent") at the University of Göttingen and assistant (under E. Ehlers) at the Zoological Institute of that University. In the mean time, between 1876 and 1881, Brock had made 4 collecting trips to the Mediterranean (Trieste, Naples, Nice). From 1884 to 1885 Brock visited the Malay Archipelago. He undertook this collecting trip at his own expense (his father had died in 1883 and left him a considerable fortune), with some financial support of the Prussian Academy of Sciences; a report on it appeared in 1886 (Brock, 1886: 11-18). Brock arrived in Singapore on 12 December 1884 and stayed there until...
he went to Batavia (= Jakarta, Indonesia). His stay at Batavia lasted from 6 January to July 1885. From January until May 1885 the islands Edam (= Pulau Damar) and Noordwachter (= Pulau Sebiri) in the Bay of Batavia were explored. From 3 July to September 1885 Amboina was visited and large collections made. Then he returned to Batavia and on 5 October 1885 started his return voyage to Europe. Brock's health was unfavourably influenced by the tropical climate, but a stay in the south of England in 1885-1886 caused a seemingly complete recovery. He also met here his future wife, Miss Sophie Euting, with whom he married in the autumn of 1886. One son was born from this marriage. In 1889 Brock was appointed professor of histology, comparative anatomy and embryology at the University of Dorpat (at present Tartu, Estonia), but died (of pneumonia) when preparing for his move there. The carcinological collection made by Brock in the Malay Archipelago was studied by J.G. de Man (1887-1888b). Duplicates of this collection, retained by de Man, are now in the collection of the Leiden Museum and in those of the Zoological Museum in Amsterdam. The main Crustacea collection went to the Göttingen Zoological Museum and is now on permanent loan in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Biography: Ehlers, 1889: 118-121, 138-141.

**Buddingh, Johan Adriaan.**— Born 4 March 1840 in St. Oedenrode, prov. Noord-Brabant, died 16 August 1870 in Batavia, Netherlands East Indies (now Jakarta, Indonesia). Buddingh was a nephew of Schlegel (a son of his wife's brother), the director of the Leiden Museum. In October 1861 Buddingh left The Netherlands for the East Indies in the service of the government as interpreter in Chinese. He was sent to S China to learn Chinese dialects and spent some time in Amoy (= Xiamen), also visiting Hong Kong and Canton (1862, 1863). In his spare time he collected there and sent zoological material (mostly vertebrates and insects) to the Leiden Museum. In the end of 1863 or the beginning of 1864 he returned to the Netherlands East Indies. From about February 1865 to November 1866 at least, he was stationed in Bangka and also collected material there; this material included Crustacea. Biography: Mees, 1986: 158.

**Bürger, Heinrich.**— Born 20 January 1806 in Hameln, Germany, died 25 March 1858 at Indramajoe, West Java, Netherlands East Indies (at present Indramayu, Indonesia). He started to study astronomy and mathematics at the University of Göttingen, but in 1823 he left Germany for the Netherlands East Indies, via The Netherlands. In September 1823 he took passage from Amsterdam to Java. After having been apprentice pharmacist at a hospital in Weltevreden near Batavia (at present Gamber near Jakarta), he became pharmacist third class in 1825. He was sent in the same year to Japan to become the assistant of

[Fig. 16. H. Bürger in Japan. Courtesy Dr. Masuzo Uéno, coll. R.M.N.H.]

Ph.F. von Siebold (q.v.). He stayed in Japan until 1835, with one visit (1832-1834) to Indonesia, where he took part in the expedition of the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) to Sumatra. There is an indication that he visited Canton, China, in November 1828. The Cantonese missionary R. Morrison (1839: 412), namely, in his private correspondence from Canton wrote: "Nov. 18th [1828] - I dined today at D---'s, in order to meet a surgeon from Japan, whose name is Burgher, in the service of the Dutch"; this can hardly be anyone but Bürger. The Museum holds a specimen of Birgus from Timor said to be received from Bürger; as there are no indications whatever that he was ever in Timor, he must have obtained the specimen, if correctly labelled, from others. In Japan Bürger at first mainly devoted himself to mineralogy and chemistry, but later (especially after von Siebold's departure from Japan in 1830), he intensively collected animals and sent rich collections to Holland. The Leiden Museum received several shipments from him, which, together with von Siebold's material, formed the basis of the Japanese collections of the Museum studied by the authors of the magnum opus "Fauna Japonica" edited by von Siebold. The collections of von Siebold and Bürger at present are not strictly separated in the Leiden Museum. Extensive lists of Bürger's shipments are still present in the Museum archives as well as his descriptions and notes on about 50 Crustacea painted by Kawahara Keiga after living specimens. Biography: Van Steenis-Kruseman, 1962: 495-505; Holthuis & Sakai, 1970: 37-42; Uéno, 1975: 91-93, pl. 1 (portrait).

Büttikofer, Emil.— The Leiden Museum received material from E. Büttikofer in 1895 and 1896, collected in the Padang (Westcoast of Sumatra) and Deli areas (NE Sumatra). His address was then given in the records of the Museum as Deli, Sumatra. According to informations provided by Mrs F. van Anrooj of the Rijksarchief (National Archives) in The Hague, in 1897 E. Büttikofer was administrator of a private agricultural estate "Mendaris" in the section Padang of the residentie Sumatra's Oostkust. Later he is mentioned as administrator of the estate "Paja Pinang", a tobacco plantation in the district Serdang of the same residentie, where he stayed at least until 1901; from 1903 to 1911 he was administrator of estates in Deli, E Sumatra. On 2 August 1899 E. Büttikofer married B. Howald in Serdang. It is possible that E. Büttikofer is a brother of J. Büttikofer (see next paragraph), as the latter during a newspaper interview around 1924 mentioned that two of his brothers went to the Netherlands East Indies and became administrators of plantations. The other brother probably was E.M. Büttikofer, who from at least 1903 to 1925 worked as administrator on plantations near Malang, in the residentie Pasoeorean in East Java.

Büttikofer, Johann.— Born 9 August 1850 at Ranflüh, in the Emmenthal, Switzerland, died 24 June 1927 in Bern, Switzerland. Büttikofer started his career as a schoolteacher, but, in 1876, when 26 years old, he went to Bern and became preparator at the Natural History Museum there. In 1878 he left for The Netherlands to accept a post as amanuensis, later curator, of the bird division of the Leiden Museum. In 1897 he was awarded the honorary doctor's degree of the University of Bern, Switzerland. In the same year he left the Leiden Museum to become the Director of the Rotterdam Zoo, a position that he kept until his retirement in 1924, when he was 74. He then returned to Switzerland, where he lived until his death. On 2 July 1903 Büttikofer married Petronella Suringar (born Leiden 10 February 1876) a daughter of Dr W.F.R. Suringar, director of the Rijksherbarium in Leiden. During his Leiden time, Büttikofer
undertook several expeditions: 1879-1882 to Liberia in company of C.F. Sala (q.v.), 1886-1887 second expedition to Liberia, this time in company of F.X. Stampfli (q.v.), and 1893-1894 to Borneo with the Molengraaff-Nieuwenhuis expedition. During all three expeditions Büttikofer made considerable collections of Crustacea. His two volume narrative "Reisebilder aus Liberia" (1890), gives an extensive account of both West African expeditions, it also provides a list of the Crustacea collected and a list of the zoological publications dealing with the material collected. De Man (1881b: 121; 1883: 150) studied his Decapod Crustacea. The 1893-1894 expedition to Borneo (q.v.) explored very intensively the basin of the river Kapuas in SW Borneo (= Kalimantan). Dr Büttikofer's general account of his part in the expedition was published by him in 1897 (Büttikofer, 1897: 1-25, 1 map). He went up the Kapuas River and its upper tributaries, the Mandai and Sibau rivers, visiting also Mount Kenepai and Mt Liang Koeboeng (19 November 1893- end of July 1894). He was assisted by M. Moret (q.v.), who stayed on until October 1894. The Crustacea were studied by J.G. de Man (1898: 137-161 (the Macrura); 1899a: 53-144 (the Brachyura)). Biography: Baltzer, 1928: 14-26; Holthuis, 1995a: 58-59, portrait.

**Buitendijk, Pieter.**—Born 8 December 1870 in Leiden, died 11 April 1932 in Leiden. Buitendijk started his medical studies at Leiden University in September 1889. After finishing his studies he became a ship's surgeon for the shipping line "Maatschappij Nederland". Between 1900 and 1931 he made usually about four round-trip voyages per year from Amsterdam to Batavia (= Jakarta), Java, on the large passenger mail steamers of the company. Usually these voyages went via Algiers, Genoa and the Suez Canal, but during World War I the ships were rerouted via Cape of Good Hope. In 1917 and 1918 Buitendijk was placed on the ships that went from Batavia via Hawaii to San Francisco and back (for the benefit of those passengers who preferred
to travel through the U.S.A. and across the Atlantic rather than around the Cape of Good Hope). In the beginning of his career, between 1901 and 1905, Buitendijk visited the West Indies. Buitendijk was greatly interested in fishes and during his voyages he made extensive collections of these as well as of Invertebrates, which he donated to the Leiden Museum. He also kept fishes alive to be donated to the Amsterdam Zoo. His intention to study his fish collections after his retirement came to nothing because of his early death in 1932. He is the father of Alida M. Buitendijk, who later (1940) became curator of Crustacea of the Leiden Museum.

**Burgersdijk, Leendert Alexander Johannes.** — Born 11 March 1828 in Alphen aan de Rijn, province of Zuid-Holland, died 15 January 1900 in Apeldoorn, province of Gelderland. He studied biology at Leiden University and received his Ph.D. degree there on 19 June 1852 on a thesis entitled "Annotaciones de quibusdam Crustaceis indigenis", dealing with Dutch Amphipods and Isopods. He became a natural history teacher, first at the Royal Military Academy in Breda, later in Deventer. In 1883 Burgersdijk applied for the post of curator of the Leiden Museum when a vacancy occurred through the departure of J.G. de Man (q.v.), but the government considered him too old. Also the fact that he was foremost thought of as a man of letters played a role. Burgersdijk indeed at present still is considered to have produced the best translations in Dutch of the works of Shakespeare and of Greek tragedies; he is far better known for his literary work than for his contributions to zoology. At a few occasions Burgersdijk donated zoological material to the Leiden Museum, like marine specimens from near Den Helder in 1861. However, we have not been able to locate in the Decapod collection of the Museum any specimen marked as collected by him. Biography: Zuidema, 1912: 280.
Cantraine, François Joseph.— Born 1 December 1801 in Ellezelles, province Hainaut, southern Netherlands (at present Belgium), died 22 December 1868 in Gent (= Gand), Belgium. Interested in natural history, Cantraine became laboratory aide of the biologist professor F.J. Adelmann of Louvain University. In 1823 he went to Leiden to be instructed at 's Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie in the preservation methods for zoological collections. At that time the present Belgium and The Netherlands formed together the Kingdom of The Netherlands, and Cantraine then was a Netherlands subject. In 1825 Cantraine obtained the permission to join J.E. Humbert, a lieutenant colonel of the Dutch army, who from 1796 to 1813 had been a military engineer in the service of the Bey of Tunis, and afterwards had visited the Mediterranean region again. Humbert, whose interest was mainly in archeology, but had also collected animals, planned a new visit to the Mediterranean area, and at Temminck's suggestion Cantraine was to accompany him to do the zoological collecting. Cantraine left Leiden in March 1827 and arrived in Italy between April and June 1827. As it proved that zoological collecting was difficult to combine with Humbert's archeological activities, it was decided that the two gentlemen would go their separate ways. Cantraine visited Genoa (June-September 1827), La Spezia (September-October 1827), Leghorn (= Livorno) (October 1827-ca. April 1830, October 1833) with visits to Siena (16 February and 29 August 1829) and Sardinia (16 October 1829-28 April 1830), Naples (= Napoli) (ca. May 1830-February 1831, June 1832 and later), Ancona (February-13 March 1831), Venice (March 1831), Ragusa (= Dubrovnik, Croatia) (ca. March 1831-16 January 1832), Trieste (29 January to the end of February 1832), Rome (29 February-19 May 1832), Civita Vecchia (30 May 1832), and Messina (and probably also other localities) in Sicily (1832-1833). He returned in Leiden at the end of 1833. His very extensive collections (especially the Crustacea and Mollusca were very rich) formed the basis for the Mediterranean collections of the Museum. Unfortunately most of the material is just labelled "F.J. Cantraine. Mer Méditerranée", or "Sicile", although in his lists of material Cantraine gave many details of locality, habitat etc. Back in Leiden, Cantraine started to study his material, but in the mean time Belgium had seceded from the (northern) Netherlands, and Cantraine must have felt a little out of place here, although he evidently was not much interested in politics ("Mr Cantraine s'occupe beaucoup plus de la constitution des oiseaux et des poissons, que de celle des Etats"; quoted from a letter of 4 June 1832 by the Dutch consul in Rome). When in 1835 a professorship at the Belgian University of Gent was offered to him, Cantraine must have eagerly accepted it. He occupied that position until 1850 when he retired for reasons of health.

Fig. 20. F.J. Cantraine. After Van Oye, 1968, fig. 7.
He maintained good relations with his friends in the (northern) Netherlands. He published a treatise on Mediterranean Mollusca based on his own collections. Cantraine died in Gent in 1868.

In 1832 Cantraine was once refused an entry visa for the kingdom of Naples due to a report by the Neapolitan consul at Zara, Croatia. According to a letter of the Dutch consul in Rome to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague, the report of the Neapolitan consul "avait valu à Mr Cantraine le triste avantage d'être classé parmi les individus dangereux. Quelque chose de militaire dans sa tournure, d'énormes moustaches, son accent français en parlant l'Italien, l'avaient fait prendre pour un Officier de cette nation; et le peuple en voyant les préparations pour empailler les animaux produit de ses chasses, et les caisses qu'il transportait avec lui, s'imagina tout à coup qu'il avait été envoyé pour empoisonner les fontaines du pays et y porter ainsi la mort". Once he barely escaped the wrath of the Dalmatian population by seeking hastily the protection of the authorities. Which shows that the job of a collector for the Museum could be a dangerous one. Biography: van Oye 1968: 40-43, fig. 7 (portrait).

Caron.—An inhabitant of Sicily, whom Polydore Roux (1830: text of pl. 21) described as follows: "M. Caron, lapidaire habilé et naturaliste plein de zèle, de qui je tiens plusieurs autres [= species other than Cymopolia caronii] précieux des côtes de Sicile". We have not been able to find more data about him. Caron collected Crustacea for P. Roux (q.v.), some of which came to the Leiden Museum via the dealer Marguier of Paris (q.v.). The crab Cymopolia caronii Roux, 1830 was named for him.

Castelnau, Francis Louis Nompar de Caumont de Laporte de.—Born 25 December 1810 in London, England, died 4 February 1880 in East Melbourne, Australia. De Castelnau was one of the founders, in 1832, of the Société Entomologique de France and in 1837 was made correspondent of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris. From 1837 to 1841 he travelled in North America. Then he was sent by the French government on an expedition to South America with a botanist, and a geologist and was assisted in zoological collecting by an staff member of the Paris Museum, E. Douville. On 30 April 1843 the group left the harbour of Brest on board the brig "Petit-Thouars", arriving in Rio de Janeiro on 17 June. From Rio de Janeiro the expedition crossed the South American continent to Arequipa, S Peru, then they went up to Lima and from there traversed the continent again in the other direction, largely following the Amazon River, arriving in Belem, Brazil on 16 March 1847. After visits to the three Guianas (French, Dutch, and British) and some of the West Indies, Castelnau returned to France, arriving in Paris on 25 July 1847. In 1848 he was appointed French consul in Bahia, Brazil. After that he was given the position of consul in Cape-town (1858), and Bangkok (until 1862). He returned to Paris with large collections, the greater part of which he gave to the Paris Museum. After that he was appointed French consul at Melbourne, from which position he retired in 1877; after his retirement he stayed in Melbourne until his death. The results of his South American tour were published as a multi-volume series. He is often referred to as Laporte or even as Delaporte. It is not quite certain whether the Laporte in Paris, from whom de Haan in August-September 1829 obtained a "suite Crustacea" (and Orthoptera from Cuba) in exchange for Coleoptera from Java is the same person. Castelnau at that time was only 18 years old, but he may have had already a collection. Furthermore, de Castel-
nau had a special interest in Coleoptera, which would tally with the fact that he accepted Coleoptera in exchange for his Crustacea. Biography: Gilbert, 1977: 62; Papavero, 1971: 149-159, map 12.

Central Borneo Expeditions.—See Borneo Expeditions.

Challenger Expedition, 1873-1876.—See Vosmaer, G.C.J.

Clot, Antoine-Barthélemy (usually indicated as Clot-Bey).—Born 7 November 1793 in Grenoble, France, died 28 August 1868 in Marseilles, France. Clot started his medical studies in Marseille and obtained his degrees as doctor of medicine and of surgery at the University of Montpellier in 1820 and 1823 respectively. He then opened a practice in Marseilles. In 1825 he was engaged by Ali Mehemed, the Vice-Roy of Egypt as chief surgeon of the Egyptian army. In Egypt Clot founded a medical school in Abu-Zabel, which was later moved to Cairo; some of the most promising students were sent to Paris to get an education as medical instructors. Clot visited London and Paris in 1832, but was back in Egypt in 1833. He became inspector-general of the Medical Service of Egypt. In 1849, after the death of Ali Mehemed, he returned to France, but was recalled to Egypt in 1856 to again straighten out the Medical Service, which during his absence had got into disarray. In 1862 he definitely returned to France, where he died in 1868. Between 1847 and 1850 Clot Bey sent zoological material from Egypt to the Leiden Museum. At Temminck's request, as a reward for his contributions, he was made commander of the Order of the "Eiken­kroon" (Oak Crown) by the Dutch government. Biography: Gurlt, 1930: 55-56.

Conradsen, R.—Conradsen was "konservator" (= preparator) at the zoological Moltke collection of Copenhagen University from 1850 to 1864, at a time that J. Steenstrup was the head and C. Lütken and O. Mørch (q.v.) assistants. When, in 1864 the zoological museums in Copenhagen were united to a single Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Conradsen kept this position in the division of Invertebrates (exclusive of the insects), and held it until 1885 (see Spärck, 1945: 100, 104). From 1858 to 1867 the Leiden Museum exchanged specimens with the Copenhagen Museum through Conradsen, who had visited Leiden in the summer of 1858 and contacted the various staff members of the Museum. Most of the material that he sent came from Greenland, among this several Crustacea. In exchange the Copenhagen Museum received specimens especially from the Indies and Japan. Crustacea were received from him by the Leiden Museum in 1858 and 1860.

Coutière, Henri.—Born 4 March 1869 in Saulzet, dépt. Allier, Central France, died 23 August 1952 in Orvilliers near Paris. He started his studies in pharmacy in Paris in 1893, one of his professors being A. Milne-Edwards (q.v.), who evidently had a great influence on him and guided his choice for a study of alpheid shrimps. Since then Coutière published numerous papers on Alpheidae of the whole world, the most important publication being his Ph.D. thesis on the morphology of the group. In 1897, also at the instigation of A. Milne-Edwards, Coutière undertook a collecting trip to the reefs of Jibuti, where he discovered many new and interesting species. Until 1911 he published prolifically on Alpheidae; after that, only a few, more general, papers appeared. In 1921 his last paper on Alpheidae was published, and that was the end of his activities in this field. In 1899 he was appointed chief at the laboratory of zoological anatomy of the École des Hautes Études in Paris and 1900 he succeeded A. Milne-
Edwards as professor of zoology of the "École supérieure de Pharmacie". Coutière retired in 1937 and died in 1952. On 6 October 1897 material collected by Coutière in Jibuti was received from him by the Leiden Museum in exchange for Alpheidae from the Malay Archipelago. A biography and bibliography of Coutière, together with an index to his thesis was published by Chace & Forest, 1970: 1459-1486.

**Daldorff, Ingobert** [sometimes cited as Dagobert] **Karl.**—Born in Holstein, then Denmark (now Germany), died 1802 in Frederiksnagore, India. He went to Tranquebar, SE India in 1790 and was appointed there officer of the Danish garrison. He returned to Denmark in 1793, obtained his Ph.D. at Kiel University in 1795, and then went back to India via Sumatra. He was promoted senior lieutenant and council member of the Danish colony at Frederiksnagore, India, where he arrived 1798. He died there four years later. He collected many insects, but also Crustacea, especially during his stay in Tranquebar, but also in Sumatra. Many of the species of Insects, Crustacea, etc. collected by him were described by J.C. Fabricius. Fabricius' collections containing Daldorff material for a long time were housed in the zoological musea of Kiel (Germany) and Copenhagen (Denmark); in 1958 the Kiel collection of Fabrician material was given as an indefinite loan to the Copenhagen Museum, so that then the two collections were again united. The Daldorff material in the Leiden Museum originates from the Kiel collection and was acquired in exchange for Indonesian insects by W. de Haan, when he visited Kiel in 1826 (see p. 68 under Museum Kiel; and Holthuis & Manning, 1990: 34). Biography: Henriksen, 1924: 121-123; Zim- sen, 1964: 12.

Dam, Douwe Casparus van.—Born 28 September 1827 in ‘s Gravenhage (= The Hague), died 1 January 1898 in Leiden. His father Jacob van Dam was an organ-builder. The van Dam family left The Hague when Douwe was less than three years old and moved to the province of Friesland. On 7 December 1857 van Dam went to Hillegersberg near Rotterdam, where he was appointed bailiff. He married 27 July 1859 with Elisabeth Faber, who died, however, the same year, on 13 November. Van Dam was an enthusiastic huntsman and in that quality met Pollen (q.v.) in the Rotterdam area. Evidently van Dam was a good shot and for that reason was invited by Pollen to join him on his Madagascar trip, which lasted from 25 November 1863 to July 1866. Van Dam made a second trip to Madagascar (1868 to 1873), this time without Pollen, but at Pollen’s expense. According to a notice in the annual report for 1866-1867, van Dam was to be accompanied by Gideon van der Henst, an “élève” at the Museum; however, as in 1870 G. van der Henst and the son of Mr Drechsler, the custodian of the Museum, were to accompany a Mr A. Provo Kluit on a collecting expedition to NW America, van der Henst’s trip to Madagascar evidently did not materialize or was cut short. After his return from Madagascar, on 15 October 1873, van Dam settled in Krommenie near Zaandam, province of Noord-Holland, as a wine-merchant. He married again, this time with Aafje Swart, on 21 June 1875; four sons were born to them. In 1878 the family moved to Amsterdam and in the same year in short succession to Leiderdorp and Zoeterwoude both near Leiden and to Leiden itself. When in 1878 the Rijksmuseum voor Geologie en Mineralogie was split off from ’s Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie and K. Martin (q.v.) became its director, D.C. van Dam was appointed caretaker of the new Museum. A year later he became also amanuensis. Prof. Martin at several occasions expressed his satisfaction with the work of van Dam. But in May 1891 van Dam was accused of theft of gold and silver from the Museum collection, and after a police investigation was dismissed from his position at the Museum on 12 August 1891. He died in 1898.

Delden, Arnoldus Johannes van.—Born 3 January 1804 in Goor, province Overijssel, died 12 June 1885 in Utrecht. In 1819 van Delden, then 15 years old, accompanied his uncle the Roman Catholic priest Ambrosius Wilbrordus van Delden, to the East Indies. Later two half-brothers of him also came to the Indies. In 1820 A.J. van Delden had the position of clerk at the office of the “Algemene Secretarie” (= general secretariat) of Batavia (= Jakarta, Indonesia). In 1825 he was appointed chief clerk of the office of the Resident (= highest local Dutch official) of the district Minahasa in Menado, N Celebes (= N Sulawesi, Indonesia), in 1827 the post of “griffier van de Landraad” (= recorder of the district court) was added to this. On 8 May 1838 he became secretary to the Resident of the Minahasa, and at occasions substituted for the Resident. In this period he gave hospitality to E.A. Forsten (q.v.), when the latter arrived in Menado on 22 March 1840. Van Delden retired in 1842, but stayed in Menado until at least 1862. In 1871 he and his family repatriated to The Netherlands. Van Delden died in
1885 in Utrecht. He had been married twice (the first time in Menado, on 7 October 1838, with Henrietta Walsen, the second time, also in Menado, on 18 July 1855 with Henriëtte Maria Jacoba Schut) and had at least 14 children.

In 1828 van Delden was delegated by the East Indian government to New Guinea to officially claim the western part of that island for the Netherlands East Indies. He arrived there with H.M. Corvette "Triton", which carried also the members of the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.). Perhaps the long association with these naturalists awoke in Mr van Delden the interest in natural history. During his 1835-1837 furlough spent in The Netherlands, namely, he sold to the Leiden Museum, on "5 July 1836 a collection natural history specimens from Menado, collected by Mr van Delden" (translation of entry in the records of the Museum). This collection contained "8 jars with lobsters" (lobsters evidently standing for Crustacea in general). Of some of the crabs of this collection the native names were mentioned: "katan kanari" (probably *Birgus latro* (L.,1758)), "katan padossa (a dirty, hairy, toxic crab)", "a river crab (katan rano tawar)" (handwriting of the last name not clear). A species of crab (the river crab?) was named for him *Hypsilograpsus deldeni* de Man (1879: 72), which name later proved a junior synonym of *Pyxidognathus granulosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878.

**Demery, Archey Thomas.**— Born in Liberia, died in the autumn of 1891 in Liberia. He was the son of Jackson Demery, who during the first (1879-1882) Liberia expedition of J. Büttikofer (q.v.) acted as a hunter and a guide. Jackson Demery ("the red Jackson") was born in North Carolina, U.S.A., his mother was a mulatto slave and his father a red-haired Irishman. Archey Thomas helped his father during the expedition, and at the request of Büttikofer visited the Leiden Museum from November 1888 to August 1889 to be instructed in the preparation and preserving of zoological material. Back in Liberia he started collecting for the Museum, but unfortunately died young. Several very interesting collections were received by the Leiden Museum from him. After young Demery’s death, between 1893 and 1898, several shipments of Liberian material were received from his father. See Büttikofer (1890, vol. 1: 222-224, 242, 267, 287, 388, vol. 2: 303, 434, 450).

**Demery, Jackson.**— See Demery, Archey Thomas.

**Diard, Pierre-Médard.**— Born 19 March 1794 in Saint-Laurent, dép. Indre-et-Loire, France, died 16 February 1863 in Batavia (= Fig. 22. A.T. Demery. After Büttikofer, 1890, vol. 2, p. 435.)
Jakarta), Java, Indonesia. Diard was a pupil of Cuvier. In 1817 he became Correspondent of the Paris Museum and left that same year with Alfred Duvaucel (1793-1825; a son from the first marriage of Mme Cuvier) for India to collect for the Paris Museum. In Chandernagor they established a botanical garden, and after that, in 1818, entered the service of Sir Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles, who at that time was lieutenant-governor of Fort Marlborough near Benkulu, Sumatra. As Raffles' natural history collectors, Duvaucel and Diard were active in Sumatra. One year after their appointment they left the service of Raffles on an unpleasant note. Their reasons for so doing are explained differently by French and British sources. According to French sources (Bauchot, Daget & Bauchot, 1990: 76, 79) the two collectors had made an agreement with Raffles that half of the material that they collected would go to Paris, but that notwithstanding this the British East India Company confiscated all the collections made. The other (British) version is that they had agreed that all their collections made in the service of Raffles, who paid them a monthly salary of 500 dollars, were to be the property of the British East India Company. Notwithstanding this promise they send most of the objects that they collected to Paris and also provided Cuvier with their notes and drawings. When in 1819 Raffles (1821: 239) found this out he fired them and published a note on their behaviour (without mentioning names). Duvaucel continued to collect in India and died in Madras in 1825. Diard also left Benkulu, but was arrested in the Dutch part of Sumatra as a suspected person and sent to Batavia. There he met Reinwardt (q.v.), through whose influence he was set free and even was allowed, with a government subsidy, to make a collecting trip through West Java. After having sent his collections to Paris, Diard accused Reinwardt of jealousy and of obstructing his activities, and left for Indochina and later went to Malaya. In 1824 he returned to Java and settled in Batavia. Here he obtained a government position and in 1825 was appointed Inspector of Agriculture. Evidently he still sent material to Paris, which greatly infuriated C.J. Temminck, the director of the Leiden Museum, who on 4 October 1825 and on 19 September 1826 wrote letters about this to the Minister. In Java Diard evidently got a preferential treatment by the Commissioner-General L.P.J. du Bus de Gisignies who had succeeded Governor-General van der Capellen. For instance Du Bus allowed Diard to make collections in Borneo, something that he denied the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.). Temminck's letters to the Minister of the Colonies had the result that they brought things to a head and cleared the air. Diard was asked for an explanation of his behaviour. He explained that most of the material that he had sent from Batavia to Paris, was collected in Indochina and Malaya and he promised that the collections that he had made in Borneo would be sent to Leiden, and that he would collect only for the Dutch from then on. He also wrote a letter to the Paris Museum informing them that they could not expect anymore material from him as long as he was in the service of the Dutch government. All this made an end to a difficult and unpleasant situation. Diard must have been a very likeable person as shown by H. Boie's and H.C. Macklot's (q.v.) letters and Temminck, as a good diplomat, supported the proposal by Macklot to attach Diard to the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) as successor of Boie, who had died in 1827. In 1829 Diard and Macklot were appointed directing member of the Commission. This Diard remained until 1841 when he went to Europe. In 1842 he returned to the Indies and was appointed Honorary Inspector of Agriculture, but did not rejoin
the Commission. He took a second European leave in 1846-1847. He lived in Java until his death in 1863. In 1862 he was charged to make zoological collections for the Leiden Museum, and it is possible that during preparing skins for this collection he accidentally was poisoned by arsenic. During his membership of the Commission Diard did not join any of the larger expeditions of the group, but stayed in Buitenzorg devoting himself to the administration, and other occupations: for shorter or longer time he was director of the Botanical Gardens in Bogor and until 1844 occupied the post of curator of the Natural History Museum of the "Bataviaasch Genootschap voor Kunsten en Wetenschappen" (Batavia Society of Arts and Sciences) (q.v.), and, of course, he had his job as the Department of Agriculture. For the government he visited Banka in 1825, Borneo in 1826, Bawean in 1841, and in 1858 he went to Mauritius, Reunion and Ceylon (= Sri Lanka). We know that he collected Crustacea on Bawean Island in the Java Sea (viz., Parathelphusa tridentata baweanensis Ng); but from the other localities as well as from Java no carcinological material collected by Diard is known to us, he evidently was more interested in Vertebrata. Biography: Veth, 1879: 56-149; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 136.

Dieperink, Hendrik Haagen.— Born 10 April 1794 in Hoornaaar, province of Zuid-Holland, died 18 May 1842 in Amsterdam. He was son of a protestant minister and went to Suriname as military apothecary, settling in Paramaribo. Dieperink collected intensively for the Leiden Museum and between June 1824 and April 1836 he sent 13 shipments of Surinam material to Leiden. Extensive lists of these shipments are still present in the Museum archives. He returned to Holland in 1836. Biography: Holthuis, 1959a: 21-23.

Dietrich, Amalie.— Born 26 May 1821 in Siebenlehn, Saxonia, Germany, as Konkordia Amalie Nelle, died 9 March 1891 in Rendsburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. She married the biologist and apothecary W.A.S. Dietrich. After a marriage of 15 years she left her husband and was accepted by the Godeffroy Museum (q.v.) in Hamburg to collect natural history objects for them in Queensland. She arrived in Brisbane in 1863, and collected there and in other localities in Queensland (Rockhampton 1864-1866; Makay 1867-1869; Lake Elphinstone 1868; Bowen 1869-1870); she also visited Sydney and Melbourne (1871), and Tongatabu (1872). Mrs Dietrich returned in Hamburg 4 May 1873. After her return she worked in the Godeffroy Museum until the collapse of the Godeffroy Company, after which she obtained a position in the Botanical Museum of Hamburg until 1885. She died at the home of her daughter Charitas. Australian material collected by Mrs Dietrich was bought by

Fig. 23. A. Dietrich. Coll. R.M.N.H.

Diguet, Léon.— Born 25 July 1859 in Le Havre, France, died 31 August 1926 in Paris. Diguet was a chemist with great interest in natural history. From 1889 to 1892 he was connected as a chemist to the Copper mines at Boléo, Baja California, Mexico, and collected natural history objects. Between 1893 and 1913 he made six collecting trips to western Mexico for the Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle in Paris and sent important collections home. These collections formed the basis of many publications. Crustacea of Diguet's collection were mentioned in several papers by E.L. Bouvier, and H. Coutière. Duplicate Crustacean material was exchanged by the Paris Museum with that of Leiden in 1898. Biography: Gilbert, 1977: 92.

Dupont, Brothers.— Natural history dealers in Paris (Quay St. Michel). The Museum acquired between 1828 and 1839 various natural history objects (mostly insects) from Dupont Co., evidently owned by two brothers, E. and R.H. Dupont (see Horn, Kahle, Friese & Gaedike, 1990: 102). Letters and invoices in the archives of the Museum collection are usually just signed Dupont, but there is a signature of L. Dupont ("Naturaliste de S.A.R. Mr Le Duc de Chartres", 1824), and one of W. Dupont ("Cabinet du Naturaliste des Princes de la famille Royale", 23 September 1834). The most interesting entry in the books of material acquired in 1836, is the one saying that from Dupont, through C.J. Temminck, the Museum obtained "1 Palaemon Isle de France, 20 Crust. Chandernagor, 20 Crust. Bombay". Neither the Palaemon from Mauritius nor the Indian specimens can at present be located. However, among our old unattached labels is one that says "Crustacea Chandernagor Roux". It is possible that after P. Roux (q.v.) died in Bombay, his material ended up in the hands of Paris dealers. It is most regrettable that this interesting material can no longer be found. Herklotz (1861) does not mention the material either.

Eggert, C.— A collector in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, who sent material of fishes and Crustacea to the Leiden Museum in 1898.

Ehlers, E.— see Museum Göttingen.

Emden, Jan Egbert Gustaaf van.— Born in 1868 or 1869 in Paramaribo, Surinam, died 23 March 1950 in 's Gravenhage. Van Emden studied biology in Leiden and passed his "Candidaatsexamen plant- en dierkunde" (bachelors examination biology) on 19 December 1889. He then switched over to the study of medicine and received the M.D. from Leiden University on 10 July 1896. After that he started a practice in Leiden, where he stayed until 1 June 1912, when he moved to The Hague. He married Alexandrine Petronella van Renterghem. In 1892 the Leiden Museum received from him a rather heterogeneous zoological collection in which various animal groups (e.g., birds, reptiles, fish, mollusks, worms, bryozoans, coelenterates, echinoderms, sponges) were represented, both in alcohol and dry. It seems possible that as a biology student van Emden had a small private natural history collection, of which he wanted to get rid of when he started his medical studies. Later, in June 1899 the Museum received, from Dr van Emden "a few specimens of Ankylostoma duodenale out of Homo sapiens juv.", evidently from a little patient with hookworm.

Epp, Carolus T.— On 1 December 1876 Epp was stationed as dispenser third class with the Netherlands West Indian army in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. He stayed in Curaçao until 1886 when he left for Holland for reasons of health. In 1880 he was
promoted to dispenser 2nd class. He was married with Friederieke Mathilde Zimmer. Epp was member of the Curaçao Public Health Council and worked in chemistry and meteorology. He evidently had a Ph.D. He made natural history collections and sent a collection of insects to be exhibited at the International Colonial Exhibition of Amsterdam (May-October 1883) and was awarded a bronze medal for it. Around 1887-1888, after his return to The Netherlands he donated some of his collections to the Leiden Museum. On the label of one of the Crustacea donated by Epp the year 1888 is given and in January 1887 a bat was received from him (Annual report of the Museum, 1886-1887: 9). The gastropod species *Latirus eppi* Melvill, 1891, was named for him. Dr Epp's crustacean collections are peculiar in that many of the species are clearly of Indo-West Pacific origin and cannot have come from the locality Curaçao as given on the labels. Therefore the information on the Epp labels should be treated with much reserve. It would be interesting to find out if C.T. Epp was related to the medical officer F. Epp, who was born in Heidelberg, Germany and in 1835 went as surgeon third class of the Netherlands East Indian army to the East Indies. From 22 July 1836 to 20 December 1838 he was stationed at the island of Bangka, of which island he gave an extensive description, paying much attention to the fauna (Epp, 1841: 125-213); after about half a year (1839) in Sumatra, he returned to The Netherlands for reasons of health. His second term in the tropics (1842-1848) found him mostly in various stations in Java (Batavia (= Jakarta), Tegal, Pekalongan, Gomboang and Semarang). In his account of his daily life in Bangka, Epp (1841: 207) mentioned "Sammeln von Naturalien" as one of his spare time occupations, so that we know that he had a collection. It is an attractive speculation to suppose that in addition to his own West Indian collection, C.T. Epp also donated to the Leiden Museum the (or part of the) collection made by F. Epp (his father?) in the East Indies and that all this material was labelled "Dr Epp Curaçao". However, there is far too little evidence to support this theory.

**Eschricht, Daniel Frederik.**— Born 18 March 1798 in Copenhagen, Denmark, died 22 February 1863 in Copenhagen. His father was a business man. Eschricht studied medicine, and in 1822 settled as a country practitioner at Bornholm Island. Around 1825 he made a study trip to Paris (where he attended Cuvier's lectures) and London. In 1829 he became professor of physiology and medicine at Copenhagen University. He founded a "zootomical-physiological" Museum, which after his death was largely incorporated in the Universitetets Zoologiske Museum at Copenhagen. Eschricht was much interested in comparative anatomy and devoted much time to the study of

**Fig. 24. D.F. Eschricht. Coll. R.M.N.H.**
whales. He published very important contributions on these subjects. The whale

genus *Eschrichtius* Gray, 1864, was named for him. Between 1833 and 1838 the Leiden

Museum received through Eschricht three shipments of crustacean material, most
from Greenland, but also from the Faeroes and Denmark. This material formed part
of an exchange with the Naturhistoriske Forening of Copenhagen; the material of
1837 evidently was in exchange for Japanese Crustacea. The shipment that Eschricht
sent on 30 April 1838 contained among other things identified material of *Pandalus*
borealis Kröyer, 1838 and *Pagurus pubescens* Kröyer, 1838, which had just been
described in that year by Kröyer and probably are types. Biography: Wolff, 1980: 251-
252.

**Fabricius, J.C.**— See Museum Kiel.

**Feldegg, Christoph** Freiherr Fellner von.— Born 13 October 1779 (or 1789) in
Krumau, Bohemia (= present Český Krumlov in Czechia), died 10 May 1845 in Leip­
gzig, Germany. Von Feldegg combined a brilliant military career in the Austrian army
with a great interest in natural history, especially in birds and shells. During several
years he was stationed in Dalmatia, and it was evidently then that he collected the
material of Crustacea now present in the Leiden Museum. We have not been able to
find the exact extent of his stay in Dalmatia, neither the localities that he visited, apart
from Split. He is best known as an ornithologist, and several species have been
named for him (e.g., *Motacilla flava feldegg* Michahelles, 1830). The archives of the
Leiden Museum contain correspondence with him dated between July 1835 and Feb­
ruary 1838 (mostly lists of birds sent) in which, however, there is no mention of Crus­

**Festa, Enrico.**— Born 11 August 1868 in Moncalieri, Torino province, Italy, died
30 September 1939 in Moncalieri. Festa finished his natural history studies at the Uni­

versity of Turin in 1891 and became honorary assistant at the Museo di Zoologia ed
Anatomia comparata in Turin. In 1899 he was appointed adjunct assistant, which post
he kept until 1 October 1923, when he was pensioned. Somewhat later in recognition
of the many and important contributions that he made to the Museum he was made
honorary assistant-director. Festa made numerous scientific collecting expeditions: to
Tunis (1891), the Near East (1893), Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador (1895-
1898), numerous localities in Italy (1912-1918, 1926, 1931), and Cyrenaica (1921).
Festa (1909: i-xvi, 1-397) wrote a richly illustrated account of his South American expedi­
tion. Some of Festa’s South American material (*Macrobrachium gallus* Holthuis, 1952)
was obtained by the Leiden Museum from the Turin Museum. Biography: Arcangeli,

**Fischer, L.**— Fischer donated (or sold) a specimen of *Birgus latro* (L.) from
Ambon, Indonesia, to the Leiden Museum. No year is indicated and we have been
unable to find any other information.

**Forsten.**— This evidently was a collector in the West Indies. But we have not been
able to find any information about him. The Leiden Museum obtained material col­
lected by him (*Chorinus heros* from the Antilles): as the lot was mentioned by Herklots
(1861: 20, as no. 252) the material must have been received before 1861, perhaps from
the Paris Museum.

**Fontaine, Ambroise-Henry.**— Born 31 March 1795 in Cancale, dépt. Ille et Vilaine,
France, died 1870. Fontaine was a naval surgeon in the French navy, who in this
capacity visited various parts of the world: West Indies (1813-1815), Spain and the Near East (1823-1830), the Pacific (1830-1834), and the Mediterranean (1835-1838, where, according to a letter by Audouin, cited by Gistel (1846: 269), he was "Oberchirurg im algierischen Hafen". In 1834 the Paris Museum received a "herrliche Sendung... aus Chili und von der Küste von Peru" from Fontaine (Gistel, 1846). In 1843, specimens from this Fontaine material was received on an exchange basis by the Leiden Museum from the Paris Museum (e.g. *Hepatus chilensis*). A.H. Fontaine is not the same as P.A. Fontana, a possibility suggested by Papavero (1971: 164-165); Papavero's "the "Fontaine" cited by Macquart" evidently is the present A.H. Fontaine. Biography: Bauchot, Daget & Bauchot, 1990: 83.

**Forrer, Alphonse.**— A natural history dealer, originally from Sankt Gallen, Switzerland. The Museum obtained from him Eastern Pacific zoological material, including Crustacea. In September 1879 Forrer wrote from St. Gallen that during 5 years he had, at his own expense, collected on the American west coast. In 1885 he wrote that he had been collecting on the west coast for 14 years and that he had permanently settled in Santa Cruz, California. Some of the localities in which he collected are: Canada: Vancouver Island. U.S.A.: Oregon; North, Central and South California: Farallon Islands, Santa Cruz; Arizona. Mexico: La Paz, Mazatlan, Tres Marias Islands, Durango, Jalisco. He corresponded with the Leiden Museum from 1879 to 1885.

**Forsten, Eltio Alegondus.**— Born 2 July 1811 in Middelburg, province of Zeeland, died 3 January 1843 in Ambon, Moluccas, Indonesia. Forsten studied medicine at Leiden University and obtained his doctor's degree in 1836. He was appointed member of the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) on 4 February 1838, and after receiving instructions for collecting and preparing of zoological material at the Leiden Museum, he left for the Indies in September, to arrive in Batavia (= Jakarta, Indonesia) on 14 December 1838. He then moved on to Buitenzorg (= Bogor). The Commission at that time was already in a sad shape and Forsten was actually the only active member. Until 1840 he collected intensively in West Java. On 30 January 1840 he left Bogor for N Celebes (= N Sulawesi). The gunner Heinrich von Gaffron was assigned to him as an artist. The two of them arrived in Menado, N Celebes (= N Sulawesi) on 22 March; apart from von Gaffron, Forsten's staff consisted of 7 Javanese, who acted as hunters, plant- and insect-collectors. On 15 April 1840 he moved more inland to Tondano where he made his head quarters. He stayed here about one year, and notwithstanding a poor health he explored very intensively the whole of the Minahasa (N Celebes). On 19 June 1841 he landed at the island of

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Fig. 25. E.A. Forsten. Coll. R.M.N.H.
Ternate, Moluccas, collected there and had his hunters collect at Halmahera. In September he went again by boat to Celebes, and visited Gorontalo and the Tomini Bight, which he left on 14 April 1842 for Ambon. From here he visited Banda and Ceram, but his health deteriorated strongly and he died 3 January 1843 in Ambon. His collections were extensive and very important, especially so as he had collected in several poorly known regions. His shipments reached the Leiden Museum safely between 1840 and 1844. Biography: van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 178-179, portrait.

Frank, Gustav Adolph.— Born 23 September 1808 in Leipzig, Germany, died 24 April 1880 in Amsterdam. G.A. Frank was the son of Johann Heinrich Frank, dealer in natural history objects in Leipzig, Germany. The son went to Amsterdam in 1833 and started a similar business. He married 2 February 1837 in Amsterdam with Anna Marie Barbe Simons from Aachen (= Aix-la-Chapelle), Germany. Two children were born to them, a girl Louisa Laura (1840-1862), and a son Gustav Adolph (30 October 1844-1921). The son moved to London on 28 November 1869 and likewise became a dealer in natural history objects. G.A. Frank Sr. had quite an important international business and dealt with museums and private persons all over Europe. He not only bought and sold material, but also exchanged. From the Leiden Museum he received in exchange a considerable amount of duplicate material and also from other institutions. The Leiden Museum obtained from him important collections. Many duplicate objects from Japan and the Malay Archipelago of the Leiden Museum found their way to other museums via Frank Sr., and we obtained from Frank objects that he acquired from those museums, like material from New Caledonia, that he must have received from the Paris Museum. As with most dealers in natural history objects, the locality labels could not always be trusted, although Frank's material was not as bad as some. There seem to have been a good personal relationship between G.A. Frank Sr. and H. Schlegel, the director of the Leiden Museum. From 1872 until at least 1883 the Museum did also business with G.A. Frank Jr. The cooperation between father and son Frank was quite good. The son sometimes asked the Museum to pay Frank Sr. for the material he, Jr., had sent.

Gaudichaud-Beaupré, Charles.— Born 4 September 1789 in Angoulême, France, died 16 January 1854 in Paris, France. Gaudichaud studied pharmacy and in 1810 became dispenser in the French navy. He served as such in Antwerp (1811-1813; at the time that The Netherlands and Belgium were made part of the French Empire) and Rochefort (1814-1816). Gaudichaud took part as naturalist in three large French expeditions, viz. that of the ships "L’Uranie" and "La Physicienne" (1817-1820, circumnavigating the globe), "L’Herminie" (1831-1833, to South America), and "La Bonite" (1836-1837, around the world). "L’Uranie" left Toulon 17 September 1817, went via the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius to the Malay Archipelago, Australia, Polynesia, Cape Horn and finally to the Falkland Islands, where it was wrecked and was replaced by "La Physicienne", which went via the east coast of South America back home. "L’Herminie" visited both the east and west coast of South America (Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina in Brazil; and several ports in Chile and Peru); it is during this voyage that Gaudichaud collected, at Coquimbo, Chile, the specimen of *Cancer polyodon* that at present is in the collection of the Leiden Museum. The West American Decapoda of this expedition were included by H. Milne Edwards and Lucas (1843) in their study of A. d’Orbigny’s collection. "La Bonite" sailed from Toulon (6 February 1836) along the east coast of South America (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Mon-
tevideo, Uruguay) rounding Cape Horn, up the coast of Chile (Valparaiso, Cobija), Peru (Callao, Paita), and Ecuador (Guayaquil); then it crossed the Pacific via Hawaii to the Philippines and China and went via Singapore, India and the Cape of Good Hope back to France (Brest). After his return Gaudichaud became professor of pharmacy in Paris and studied the plants collected during his expeditions; he was made member of the Institut de France and was attached to the Paris Museum. His material of *Cancer polyodon* was obtained by the Leiden Museum in 1843 from the Paris Museum on an exchange basis. Biography: Papavero, 1971:124-127; Bauchot, Daget & Bauchot, 1990: 87.

**Gay, Claude.**— Born 18 March 1800 in Draguignan, dép. Var, S France, died 29 November 1873 in Deffends à Flayose, dép. Var, S France. He started to study medicine and pharmacy in Paris, but soon devoted himself entirely to natural history. He made botanical collecting trips in the French Alps and Italy (1822-1828). Gay left France in 1828 for Chile where a post as natural history teacher was offered to him. He arrived in Valparaiso on 8 December 1828, and started to teach in the Colejio de Santiago; in his spare time he collected and became acquainted with the natural history of his area. On 14 September 1830 he was charged to explore and study the natural history and topography of Chile. Between 1831 and 1842 he collected intensively in many parts of Chile. On 14 March 1832 he returned to France to obtain equipment, etc., for his work, when in Paris he deposited his collections in the Paris Museum. He returned in Chile on 13 May 1834, and continued his explorations. The collections that he made then were stored in 1838 in a Museum specially build for the purpose. In 1839 Gay went to Peru to collect and after his return he continued his investigations in Chile. The government of Chile approved the funds for the publication of Gay's work "Historia física y política de Chile", and also made Gay a Chilean citizen. In order to supervise the publication of his work, Gay went to France, leaving Chile in June 1842 and arriving in Paris in October. Between 1845 and 1871, with the help of several specialists, 28 volumes were printed and published in Paris. In the beginning of 1863 Gay returned to Chile, to leave again for France in December of that same year. According to some sources (e.g., Papavero, 1971: 149) Gay died in Chile, but in the list of members of the Paris Académie des Sciences he is mentioned as having died in his native département Var. Biography: Porter, 1902: 110-132, portrait; Papavero, 1971: 148-149; Bauchot, Daget & Bauchot, 1990: 87.

**Germain, Louis Rodolphe.**— Born in 1827, died probably in 1917. Germain was a veterinary surgeon with the French colonial army and served in Indochina (= Vietnam) from 1862 to 1867, and in 1875 went to New Caledonia. In his spare time he made considerable zoological collections, which he donated to the Paris Museum. A. Milne-Edwards, 1865, named *Atergatopsis germanii* for him. Biography: Berlioz, 1950: 175.

**Godeffroy, Museum.** — See Museum Godeffroy.

**Goldfuss, Georg August.**— Born 18 April 1782 in Thurnau near Kulmbach Bavaria, Germany, died 2 October 1848 in Bonn, Germany. Goldfuss studied natural sciences at the University of Erlangen, Germany. Since 1804 he was on the faculty of Erlangen University, becoming lecturer in 1810. In 1818 he was appointed professor of zoology and mineralogy of Bonn University and director of the Zoological Museum and the Palaeontological collection of that University. He kept these positions until
his death in 1848. In 1826 he was visited by W. de Haan of the Leiden Museum and material (mostly fossil) was exchanged then. The Leiden Museum received "3 Palaeom and 1 Squilla". We have not been able to trace these specimens in the present collection. Biographies: Gebhardt, 1964: 118; Debus, 1968: 671.

Graaff, J.J.— Mr Graaff of Ouderkerk aan de Amstel, south of Amsterdam on 5 August 1885 donated material of Rhithropanopeus harrisii tridentatus (Maitland) to the Leiden Museum. We have been unable to find any information on Mr Graaff, whose name in some of the records of the Museum is written J.J. de Graaf.

Greshoff, Anton A.— Born 22 November 1856 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague), died 19 March 1905 in 's Gravenhage. Greshoff was an employee, first with the Dutch Afrikaansche Handels-Vereeniging (African Trading Society), and after this collapsed in 1877, with its successor the Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handels-vennootschap (New African Trading Company). His first contract with the company was dated 22 June 1875, and on 23 September of that year he was stationed at Banana, Zaire, from 1877 to 1879 he was the chief of the trading post (factorij) at Chissambo (= Quinsembo, Angola). In 1879 he became the head of all the trading posts of the Company in the Upper Congo region and was then stationed at Boma. During his stay in the Congo (1875 to at least 1903; in 1903 he was still listed as of Boma in the list of corresponding members of the Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap (Royal Netherlands Geographic Society) he made extensive travels in the Congo area, visiting Cabinda (Chinchoxo and Landana), Congo Brazzaville (Loango, Brazzaville, Bangui, Mbasso, Bangasso, etc.), Zaire (Banana, Boma, Kinshasa, Stanleypool, Kwamouth, up the Kasai and Lulua Rivers as far as Luebo and Luluabourg), Angola (Quinsembo, and São Salvador in Zaire Province). In 1903 or shortly thereafter he returned to The Netherlands, and evidently settled in The Hague, where he died in 1905. In trading with the negroes of the area he also made natural history collections, which he sent to the 's Gravenhage (= The Hague) zoo and to the Zoology Museum of the Zoological Laboratory of Utrecht University (q.v.). In 1913 the Leiden Museum received type material of Macrobrachium lenzii (de Man), collected by Greshoff, as an exchange from the Utrecht Museum. In 1946 the Zoological Laboratory of Utrecht turned over to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden the scientifically important part of the zoological collections of their Museum, which also included the Greshoff material.

Greshoff, Maurits.— Born 11 October 1862 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague), died 8 December 1909 in Haarlem. Greshoff studied pharmacy, finishing his study at Utrecht University in 1885 and obtained his Ph.D. of the University of Jena, Germany, on 30 August 1887. He went to the Nether-
lands East Indies and was appointed at the Botanical Gardens of Buitenzorg (= Bogor), Java on 18 August 1888; his task was to do chemical-pharmaceutical research on Javanese plants. He soon became section head of the Gardens, but in 1895 he had to leave the Indies for health reasons. In The Netherlands he was appointed chemist at the Koloniaal Museum (q.v.) at Haarlem, becoming the Museum’s Director in 1901, which post he occupied until his death in 1909. He was also known as the editor of the 1902 Rumphius Gedenkboek. The Leiden Museum received material through him, that was thought to be better placed in the Leiden than in the Haarlem Museum. Biography: Quintus Bosz, 1912: 905-906; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 200.

**Groen, Simon Frederik.**— Born 20 January 1817 in Maastricht, province of Limburg, died May 1869 aboard the ship on which he returned to The Netherlands from Batavia (= Jakarta). Groen studied languages at Utrecht University, and, after finishing his studies, went to Paris as the tutor of a family with children. In 1847 he became "maître d’étude" of a boarding school in St. Germain near Paris; shortly after that he went back to The Netherlands and was French teacher at the gymnasium in Leiden. He stayed in Leiden until 1859 when he went, again as tutor, with the family Wiggers van Kerchem to the East Indies; he died 10 years later during the home voyage, when, for health reasons, he returned to The Netherlands. He published many papers and articles on general subjects and was the editor of a monthly journal for education published in the Indies. During his Leiden period he became acquainted with the Museum and its staff, and when in the Indies he made zoological collections for the Museum, mostly in the neighbourhood of Batavia. Apart from this and from his membership of the Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië, there are no signs that he had a special interest in zoology. Biography: Flament, 1918: 677.

**Haas, Adrianus de.**— Born 24 June 1850 in Rotterdam, died 19 June 1920 in Rotterdam. De Haas was the owner of a brush factory in Rotterdam. He was married to Gertrude L.W. van Hees and had two daughters and one son. On 5 August 1885, when he was 35 years old the municipality of Rotterdam provided him with a passport for America, the Bahama Islands and Cuba. At that time he was described as 1.75 m tall, blond, with blue eyes, a blond beard and a spot on his right cheek. In 1884-1885 he had visited the Leiden Museum to be instructed in collecting and preparing of zoological objects, as he had the intention to make collections for the Museum in the Bahama Islands, for which he left in 1885. In October 1885 the first shipment with 1 mammal, 40 fishes, 22 reptiles, 10 crustaceans and more than 100 molluscs and other invertebrates, were received from him; in March 1886 the second shipment was received; the third and fourth arrived in March and October 1887 respectively. All four shipments contained a number of Crustacea and all were from the Bahama Islands. In 1887 de Haas was back in Rotterdam and applied for and received a passport for Russia, in May 1889 for one for Europe and in 1890 he received a passport for both Europe and Russia. In those years he evidently travelled all over Europe. In October 1888 de Haas sent the Leiden Museum 1 fish from the Bahamas, probably still part of his 1885-1887 collecting. In April 1889 the Museum received from him the skull of a juvenile *Hippopotamus* from the Zambesi River; most likely the latter was not collected by de Haas himself but by his brother-in-law, Bernard van Hees (born 1863 in Cleve, Germany), who lived in Chinde, Moçambique near the mouth of the
Zambesi River. All the material was sold by de Haas to the Museum, evidently to pay for the expenses of his trips.

Hagen, Bernhard.— Born 23 November 1853 in Germersheim, Pfalz, Germany, died 3 May 1919 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. From 1872 to 1892 Hagen was physician at the tobacco plantations of Deli, NE Sumatra, Indonesia, first in the employ of the tobacco companies, later as a civil servant. Hagen was very much interested in natural history and made extensive collections, mostly zoological; he thoroughly explored the area of NE Sumatra. He also published his observations. In 1893 he left Sumatra and went to German New Guinea (the later Territory of New Guinea, Papua New Guinea); he settled as physician of the German New Guinea Company in Stephansort on the Astrolabe Bay, where he was assisted in his natural history work by F. Kunzman (q.v.). He published an account of his experiences (Hagen, 1899). Malaria attacks forced him to leave New Guinea in 1895 and to return to Germany. In 1897 he settled in Frankfurt where he lived until his death in 1919. His interest, after his return to Europe was mostly with ethnology, anthropology and archeology, so much so that he established the Ethnological Museum in Frankfurt in 1908. Between 1882 and 1889 he sent considerable zoological collections to the Leiden Museum; important collections were also sent by him to various German Musea (Karlsruhe, Munich). Although most of his zoological collections consist of Vertebrata and Insecta, also representatives of other groups were sent, among these Crustacea from Deli (viz., Leptocarpus potamiscus (Kemp)). Biography: Jentink, 1883: 77-79; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 211; Gebhardt, 1970: 55-56.

Hallier, Johann Gottfried.— Born 1868 in Jena, Germany, died 1932, Oegstgeest near Leiden. Hallier was a botanist, he studied at Munich and Jena Universities and acquired his Ph.D. from Jena in 1892. From
1892 to 1893 he was assistant at the University of Göttingen, Germany. After that he went to the Netherlands East Indies and from 1893 to 1896 was assistant at the herbarium of the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg (= Bogor). He left the Indies to become assistant head of the Botanical Laboratory of Munich University (1897-1898) and later assistant of the director of the Museum and Laboratory of Commercial Botany in Hamburg, Germany (1898-1908). From 1908 to 1922 he was assistant at the Rijksherbarium in Leiden, The Netherlands. He collected plants in Borneo during the Molengraaff-Nieuwenhuis Borneo Expedition (1893-1894) (q.v.), in the Philippines (1903-1904), and in Java during his stay there. The Leiden Museum received freshwater crabs collected by him during the Borneo Expedition. Biography: van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 212-213, portrait.

Hasselt, Arent Ludolf van.— Born 6 January 1848 in Groningen, died 29 September 1909 in Oosterbeek, province of Gelderland. He came to the Netherlands East Indies in 1868 as a non-commissioned officer, but one year later joined the civil service. He returned to The Netherlands to do the necessary examinations for the improvement of his position (1872) and was back in the Indies soon after. He was stationed first in Java and then in Sumatra, and during that time joined the 1877-1879 Midden Sumatra Expedition (q.v.) as one of the leaders (see Snellemen, 1927). As no botanist was attached to that expedition van Hasselt took care of that part of the work, and when the zoologist Snellemman (q.v.) had to leave he also did the zoological collecting. After a European leave (1879-1882) he returned to Java, and in 1888 was appointed Resident of the Residentie Tapanuli, in 1891 of the Residentie Padang, both on the westcoast of Sumatra, and in 1893 of the Residentie Riuw Archipelago off the east coast of the same island. He left the East Indies in 1896, being retired because of ill health. Back in The Netherlands he became professor of Ethnology in Delft (1898-1900). During his stay in the Indies he made zoological collections for the Leiden Museum. From 1894-1896 he visited the Anambas and Natuna Islands in the South China Sea, which were within his residency. The Leiden Museum received crabs from the latter group of islands from him. Biography: Kielstra, 1911: 1033-1034; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 218-219; see also Snellemman, 1927: 990, portrait.

Hasselt, Johan Coenraad van.— Born 24 June 1797 in Doesburg, province of Gelderland, The Netherlands, died 8 September 1823 in Buitenzorg (= Bogor, Java, Indonesia). Van Hasselt studied medicine at the University of Groningen, The Netherlands; he entered the university on 2 January 1816 and obtained his M.D. on 13
May 1820. He was most interested in natural history, like his fellow student H. Kuhl (q.v.). Both published on zoological subjects and made together various excursions in Europe, visiting natural history museums, spending some time at the Paris Museum, meeting the famous zoologists there. When the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) was founded, van Hasselt and Kuhl were invited to become member and were sent out to the Netherlands East Indies to study the natural history of that country. With the anatomist G. van Raalten and the artist J. Keultjes they left The Netherlands on 11 July 1820 to arrive in Batavia in December of that year. They started right away with their work to study and collect the flora and fauna of West Java. Kuhl died on 14 September 1821 and Keultjes 2 days later; van Hasselt survived them only 2 years, which he spent working double time on the natural history of West Java. Van Hasselt was 26 years old when he died, Kuhl almost 24. Their material was taken care of by the fourth man of their group, G. van Raalten, who packed their collections, made copies of their notes and illustrations and sent everything to Leiden (apart from the copies, which were kept in Bogor, to be used in the event that the originals would be lost in a shipwreck). All the Museum material collected by them is labelled Kuhl & van Hasselt, or K. & H., being as inseparable as the two men were when still alive. All of their specimens are from West Java, as no other area was visited by either. Biography: Veth, 1879: 20-39; Sirks, 1915: 97-106, portrait; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 219-221, portrait.

**Hering, Christiaan Johannes.**— Born 28 August 1829 in Paramaribo, Surinam, died 30 May 1907 in Paramaribo. J.C. Hering was the son of Dr Constantin Hering, a German homeopathic physician, who from 1827 to 1833 lived in Surinam; in 1833 he went to Philadelphia, where he had built up a large practice. The son received his education in Philadelphia and Germany. He returned to Surinam in 1844. From 1848 to 1849 he was in Philadelphia to finish his studies there, but without achieving this he returned to Surinam, where he stayed until his death. He had inherited his father's vivid interest in natural history and learned how to collect and prepare animals. In his early Suriname stay (1844-1849) he worked for a French Museum. After 1849, when back in Surinam he occupied himself with agricultural projects, and in 1855 followed a course in the U.S.A. for tropical agriculture. He became director of the government plantations in Surinam, and when these were all sold in 1863, he acquired a private plantation. In 1872 he sold this plantation and accepted a post in the Finance
Department of the Surinam government, a post from which he was pensioned in 1898. He spent most of the time in Paramaribo, except from about 1887 to 1900, when he lived in Coronie in the western half of Surinam. He published several books and articles on tropical agriculture and also was much interested in natural history, meteorology and archaeology. In September 1855 he was elected a non-resident member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and was a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution since 1865; to both these institutions he sent zoological specimens. Between 1882 and 1899 the Leiden Museum received from him several shipments of zoological material, among which Decapod Crustacea. Biography: Holthuis, 1959a: 25-26.

**Heringa.**— A Mr Heringa from Leiden donated to the Museum on 20 December 1865 material of *Pinnotheres* from Katwijk. Most probably this gentleman, of whom we know nothing except that he lived in Leiden, found the pea-crab in mussels that he may have bought fresh from fisherwomen from the coastal town of Katwijk, who sold their wares every day in Leiden.

**Herklots, Jan Adrianus.**— Born 17 August 1820 in Middelburg, province of Zeeland, died 31 March 1872 in Leiden. Herklots studied medicine and natural history at Leiden University. On 1 July 1846 he succeeded W. de Haan as curator of Invertebrates of the Leiden Museum. In 1851 he received his Ph.D. of Leiden University on a thesis dealing with West African Crustacea. He was much interested in the Dutch fauna and was the editor of the series "Bouwstoffen voor eene Fauna van Nederland" (Materials for a fauna of The Netherlands). He himself collected in the surroundings of Leiden, and obtained Crustacea from the North Sea coast near Noordwijk at about 10 km northwest of Leiden. Biography: Holthuis, 1993a: 230-231, 1 portrait; Holthuis, 1995a: 34-35, portrait.

"Herminie", expedition of the.— See Gaudichaud-Beaupré, C.

**Hickson, Sydney John.**— Born 1859 in Highgate, England, died 6 February 1940 in Cambridge, England. Hickson studied zoology and was demonstrator in Oxford in 1882, he became deputy professor in 1888. After having been appointed lecturer in Cambridge in 1890, he went to the University of Manchester in 1894 and was there professor of zoology until his retirement in 1926. He is best known as a specialist in soft corals and other coelenterates. After his retirement he went back to Cambridge and lived there the rest of his life. Hickson was married and had two children. During his time at Oxford, Hickson undertook an expedition to northern Celebes (= Sulawesi) in 1885-1886. He then made considerable collections and gathered a wealth of
observations, some of which are entered in his delightful 1889 book "A Naturalist in North Celebes". During this expedition Hickson collected many specimens of _Caridina wyckii_ after first having encountered them on his plate when eating "rijsttafel" with Resident J.C. van der Wijck. Hickson described the species as _Atya Wyckii_. Some of the type material was acquired by the Leiden Museum. Biography: Gardiner, 1940: 338-339; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 231.

**Hillebrand.**— In 1872 the Museum acquired material of _Planes_ from the "Océan Atlantique" from a certain Hillebrand, from whom we could not find any definite information. Van Steenis-Kruseman (1950: 232, portrait) mentioned a Wilhelm Hillebrand, a German botanist, who lived for twenty years in Hawai and wrote a flora of those islands. In 1871 W. Hillebrand returned to Germany, where he died in 1886. At first it was thought possible that this Hillebrand on his home voyage had collected _Planes_ in the Atlantic Ocean and presented this material to the Leiden Museum. But this now seems quite unlikely as we could not find any connection between W. Hillebrand and the Leiden Museum. Furthermore on 10 May 1870 and 26 August 1872, the Museum received insect material from a certain Hillebrand (the name is also written Hillebrants) from Malang, E Java, and on 20 September 1870 molluscs from the same Hillebrand (this time the registrers give his name as Hillebrandt) likewise from Malang. All in all it seems more likely that the Hillebrand, who donated the _Planes_ material was the one who lived in Malang. Unfortunately we have no additional information about this person, even his initials are unknown.

**Hoedt, Dirk Samuel.**— Born 1815 at Ambon, Moluccas, Netherlands East Indies, now Indonesia, died 1 January 1893 at Ambon. Hoedt was a government employee, being secretary of the government of the Moluccas since 1853. H. Schlegel, then director of the Leiden Museum suggested that after the demise of the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) private persons should be employed by the East Indian government to make collections for the Leiden Museum. This suggestion was favourably considered by the Governor-General Sloet van de Beele. One of the persons employed under this project was D.S. Hoedt, who on 27 June 1862 was offered the sum of H.fl. 120.- per month for making collections for the Leiden Museum. Hoedt accepted this and made extensive collections in the Moluccas (Ambon, Ceram, Buru, Kelang, Boano, Manipa); he collected later also in Haruku, Ambalo, the Sangir, Sula, Zuidwester, Zuidooster and Kai Islands; he likewise visited Doreh (= Manokwari) in New Guinea. In 1866 he undertook a collecting trip to Misool and the very extensive collections then made were received by the Museum in 1868. This was Hoedt's last official collecting expedition. Difficulties with the resident of Ambon were the cause that he stopped his official collecting trips. In 1867 he was placed on half pay because of illness and retired shortly after. Later he did send some material from Banda and Timor to Leiden as a private collector. Hoedt was not a poor man. He once wrote: "it is generally known that I have my affairs in good order, and that I own some properties without being exactly rich". O. Beccari, who visited Ambon in 1872 reported that Hoedt owned a coconut plantation and he evidently also grew vanilla. The collections made by Hoedt were very important and it is to be regretted that he could not continue longer. Between 1863 and 1866 Hoedt sent various collections of Crustacea to Leiden, this material was collected at Ambon, Manipa, Buru, Ceram (Piru Bay), Haruku, Sula Besi (= Sula Sanana) in the Sula Ids., and from the Sangir Islands. Some of the
material was collected by others (e.g., by hunters sent out by him). Biography: van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 235-236.

Hoeg, Chr.—From Mr Hoeg (also written Hoey in some of the records) of Bergen, Norway, the Museum obtained a specimen of *Pagurus bernhardus* (L.) from the coast of Norway. Hoeg may have been a dealer, as in March 1876 a skeleton of a whale (*Balaenoptera*), also from the coast of Norway was received from him. We have been unable to find more information about him.

Hoek, Paulus Peronius Cato.—Born 16 June 1851 in Giethoorn, province of Overijssel, died 27 February 1914 in Haarlem. Son of Jean Hoek, clergyman and man of letters and Johanna Maria Gesina Le Jolle. From 1862 to 1868 Hoek was a pupil at the gymnasium in Kampen, an Overijssel town where his father was a vicar. In 1872 he became student in zoology at the University of Leiden. Until 1874 his zoology teacher was E. Selenka (q.v.), who was succeeded by C.K. Hoffmann, and the latter became his promotor. On 5 March 1875 Hoek obtained his doctor's degree (on a thesis dealing with Cirripedia). From 1874 to 1881 he was assistant at the Zoological Laboratory of Leiden University and from 1878 to 1888 he occupied the post of a biology teacher at the gymnasium and the high school of Leiden. In 1887 he was appointed director of the Zoological Station of the Netherlands Zoological Society (q.v.) and one year later also got the title of scientific advisor to the government for fisheries. In 1890 Hoek left Leiden and settled in Den Helder, where the Zoological Station had acquired a permanent brick building. In 1902 Hoek moved to Copenhagen as he was appointed the first secretary-general of the Conseil permanent International pour l'Exploration de la Mer, which had its seat there. He stayed in this function until 1908. Although in 1902 he had been succeeded as Director of the Zoological Station by Dr H.C. Redeke, he kept his function as government advisor for fisheries. In 1907 he was called back to The Netherlands and went to live in Haarlem. In 1912 Hoek became the director of the newly established Rijksinstituut voor het Onderzoek der Zee (National Institute for Marine Research). This post he occupied until his death. Hoek's carcinological interest was not restricted to Cirripedia (of which he monographed the collections made by the "Challenger" and those by the "Siboga"), he also was deeply interested in the Netherlands Decapoda, Amphipoda and Isopoda, on which he published several papers. Hoek visited the Zoological Station of Naples in 1874, 1890 and 1905. During the first of these visits he collected marine material, including Crustacea, which he donated to

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Fig. 32. P.P.C. Hoek. Courtesy Mrs. Florence F.J.M. Pieters, Artis-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam.
the Leiden Museum; when director of the Zoological Station he also sent interesting Dutch material to the Leiden Museum. Biography: Holthuis, 1979: 244-245.

Horner, Ludwig.— Born 11 March 1811 in Zürich, Switzerland, died 7 December 1838 in Padang, W Sumatra, Netherlands East Indies (= Indonesia). Son of a well to do Swiss businessman, Horner studied medicine in Zürich and Heidelberg, Germany, obtaining his degree in 1832. His main interest, however, was in geology and natural history; he loved to travel and made several excursions in Switzerland and Germany. In 1833 he was appointed lecturer in mineralogy and geology at the University of Zürich. In 1834 Horner travelled to The Netherlands in an attempt to find a possibility to go to the East Indies for natural history research. In this he was remarkably successful, and on 23 February 1835 was appointed member of the "Natuurkundige Commissie" (q.v.), and arrived in Batavia on 9 July 1835. He took part in the 1836 Borneo expedition of the Commission, which lasted from July to December, and was charged with the geological exploration. On 13 June 1837 Horner and Overdijk went to Padang, W Sumatra, where Horner explored the area geologically, but also zoological collections were made. In October 1838 Horner fell ill and died on 7 December in Padang, 27 years old. Biography: Van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 242.

Horstok, Hubertus [in some official documents written Huibertus] Benedictus van.— Born 27 June 1794 in Alkmaar, province of Noord-Holland, died 15 May 1838 in Berlicum, in the province of Noord-Brabant. His father Johannes Petrus van Horstok was cabinet painter. Van Horstok got his education in Haarlem and visited the "Latin school" from 1806 to 1811. He intended to start medical studies but had to give these up because of the difficult times. In 1811 he became clerk at the office of the "sous-préfet" of Haarlem (from 1810 to 1813 Holland formed part of the French Empire). Around 1812 he entered the service of the French navy in order to replace his married brother, who was conscripted. He served first in Holland and Belgium, but in early November 1813 his company was sent to Lorient in France. At that time the French troops were being defeated by the allies and The Netherlands were liberated. The Dutch sailors in Lorient started a rebellion and managed to return to The Netherlands where van Horstok arrived 3 May 1814. After the Napoleontic interlude, van Horstok managed to continue and finish his medical studies in Leiden and obtained his doctor's title on 26 June 1821 on a thesis "De Scorbuto". In this period he evidently also worked in the Leiden Museum and probably got instructed there to collect and prepare zoological material before he left for South Africa; from letters that he later wrote to the administrator of the Museum, Mr J.A. Susanna, it is obvious
that he knew the staff members of the Museum quite well. On 21 December 1825 van Horstok left The Netherlands in the ship "Dijkzicht" from Hellevoetsluis, he made the voyage in the company of H. Boie (q.v.), H.C. Macklot (q.v.), S. Müller (q.v.) and P. van Oort of the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.), who travelled to the East Indies. They arrived in Capetown on 30 March 1826. Here van Horstok left the ship and settled in Capetown as a medical practitioner. Next to a busy (but as he claimed not lucrative) practice, he found the time to collect for the Leiden Museum, as he had promised before leaving The Netherlands. His expenses were being paid by the Museum. He complained that these payments were so slow and never enough for undertaking a major trip into the interior. The government, on the other hand, complained that his expenses were so high. In 1834 van Horstok closed his practice for reasons of ill health (he suffered from rheumatism and a "tussis stomachica") and returned to Holland on 15 May 1834, via England (he was in London in July and August 1834). He arrived in Amsterdam in September of that year and later settled as a physician in the small town of Berlicum near 's Hertogenbosch, province of Noord-Brabant. Here he died 15 May 1838, evidently in straightened circumstances, as his wife, Johanna Christina Mulder, requested a subvention from the government, a request that was strongly supported by Temminck. Through the mediation of Temminck, van Horstok was made Knight in the order of the Netherlands Lion just before his death. In South Africa van Horstok met naturalists like Andrew Smith (director of the South African Museum), Jules Verreaux, L. Brehm, Baron C.H.F. Ludwig and others. Notwithstanding the fact that he never got the opportunity to make extended collecting trips into the interior, he brought considerable zoological collections of all groups together. His material formed the basis of the South African collections of the Leiden Museum; it contains several interesting Crustacea, some of which were described by de Haan.

**Hubrecht, Ambrosius Arnold Willem.**—
Born 2 March 1853 in Rotterdam, died 21 March 1915 in Utrecht. He was the son of Paul François Hubrecht, secretary general of the Department of the Interior of The Netherlands, and Maria Pruys van der Hoeven. Hubrecht got his early education in Rotterdam, and after attending the Polytechnical University in Delft for a year (1869), he decided in 1870 to study biology in Utrecht. His zoology teacher there was P. Harting. He received his doctor's degree in 1874 in Utrecht on a thesis dealing with Nemertine worms. In 1873 he moved to Leiden to work under E. Selenka (q.v.), whom he followed, when the latter accept-

Fig. 34. A.A.W. Hubrecht. Coll. R.M.N.H.
Huyssen van Kattendijke, W.J.C.— See Kattendijke.

Iterson, Jan Egens van.— Born 11 December 1842 in Waspik near Waalwijk, province of Noord-Brabant, died 25 April 1901 in Leiden. Van Iterson received his early education at the gymnasium in Gorkum and Leiden (both in province of Zuid-Holland). In 1861 he started his medical studies at Leiden University and received his doctorate on 10 October 1867. He settled as physician in Leiden and was consultant in surgery and obstetrics of the University hospital. On 26 February 1879 he was appointed professor of surgery at Leiden, and was rector magnificus of the University for the year 1901. In his student years (1861) van Iterson donated to the Leiden Museum a specimen of *Palaemon serratus* (Pennant, 1777) said to be collected near Rijnsburg, NW of Leiden, a locality at present almost perfectly fresh, and an unlikely place for the species, unless the salinity around 1860 was higher there. Biography: Simon Thomas, 1918: 800-801.

Jacobson, Edward Richard, who signed himself as Edward Jacobson.— Born 20 March 1870 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, died 29 December 1944 near Semarang, Java, Indonesia. Jacobson, best known as Edward Jacobson, was born from Dutch parents. Although he would have preferred to study medicine, his father decided for him a career in business and he was sent to the Netherlands East Indies to work in the trading company of Jacobson, van den Berg & Co. in Semarang on the northcoast of Java; in 1897 he became manager. Fascinated by the tropical nature he spent every spare moment in studying and observing the Javanese fauna. He had an extensive correspondence with other zoologists in which he made many of his observations known. He was mostly interested in entomology and sent numerous collections to the Leiden Museum. In August 1895 the Museum received the first shipment from him, which was followed by many others. This first collection contained 1 *Pitta*, 1 crab and 2 scorpions, the following were increasingly entomological. Due to lack of personnel (the Museum had only one curator of entomology, without any technical assistance), the packages did not receive the care they were entitled to and when Jacobson visited Leiden in 1906 during his European furlough, he was appalled about the situation and acted energetically to improve it with the help of the director of the Museum, F.A. Jentink. The entomologist H.W. van der Weele worked at that time in a voluntary position at the Museum and Jentink assigned him to Jacobson to treat and order his collections. In 1907 van der Weele was appointed second curator of entomology and
took good care of the collections sent by Jacobson when the latter returned to Java. When van der Weele left the Museum in 1909, his successor R. van Eecke took over the contacts with Jacobson. Van Eecke received, prepared, sorted and arranged the material and sent it out to specialists. For this he received a some financial recompensation from Jacobson. Jacobson also established anonymously a fund (operated by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences), which was named the "Zoologisch Insulinde-Fonds" and which was intended to give financial support to serious studies of the fauna of the Malay Archipelago. In 1910 Jacobson retired from business to devote himself entirely to natural history research. He collected mostly in Java and also in Sumatra; from 4 to 6 May 1908 he visited the island of the Krakatau group where, according to Dammerman (1948:10-11) he made "the first systematic investigation ... of the new fauna" that had settled after the eruption of 1883. Also the cavernicolous fauna had his interest and in February and March 1911 he collected in several caves of the cone karst area of Gunung Sewu in southern Java. In 1913 he undertook, at his own costs, in the company of the zoologist W.C. van Heurn, a zoological expedition to the island of Simalur off the west coast of Sumatra and made extensive collections there as well as on the Sumatran coast itself. Jacobson's collections were prepared meticulously and often accompanied by important biological observations of the species. The greater part of his collections came to the Leiden Museum, but he allowed the specialists who studied his material to keep a large portion of these collections. He bequeathed the collections that after his death were still in his house to the Amsterdam Zoological Museum. Until the last he supported energetically the study of the Indonesian fauna, and his correspondence with van Eecke in the archives of the Leiden Museum is very voluminous. Until 1919 Jacobson lived in Semarang, Java then he moved to Fort de Kock (= Bukittinggi), Sumatra; to return to Java in 1933, where he settled in Bandung. During the Japanese occupation, Jacobson died in a camp near Semarang. Although Jacobson was very modest and most of his financial support for science was made anonymously, his great merits were recognized and the University of Amsterdam conferred the honorary doctor's degree upon him. The crab *Sesarmoides jacobsoni* (Ihle, 1912) from caves in Java, and the freshwater shrimp *Macrobrachium jacobsoni* Holthuis, 1950, from Simalur, were named for him. Biography: de Meijere, 1946: 2-4, 1 portrait; de Beaufort, 1948:159-162; Holthuis, 1995a: 87-89, 1 portrait.
**Jenison-Walworth, Count Tophan Wilhelm von.**— Born 12 December 1796 in Württemberg, Germany, died 14 July 1853 in Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A. His father was in the employ of the King of Württemberg as "Oberkämmerer" (chief chamberlain). The son entered the Royal Württemberg army and distinguished himself in 1815 in the war against Napoleon. After leaving the army he settled in Heidelberg, Germany, where his parents lived. He then devoted himself almost entirely to his zoological interests and collected intensively near Heidelberg, mostly insects. In 1825 he made a collecting trip to S France, the Pyrenees and NE Spain where he collected in the Barcelona area; he obtained an extensive collection of insects (especially Coleoptera) but also of mammals, birds, amphibians, mollusks and crustaceans; all of these he took to Heidelberg. Here he used the material for commercial purposes and distributed sales catalogues of his collections. In 1832 he left Germany with his family and emigrated to the U.S.A. He settled in Dayton, Ohio, where he started a horticultural enterprise. He also collected there, but evidently not on a large scale. He died in 1853 and was survived by his widow and 6 children. The Leiden Museum obtained Crustacea from him through W. de Haan, who visited von Jenison in Heidelberg in 1826, when De Haan was on his return voyage from Berlin to Leiden. According to the records of the Museum, De Haan obtained from von Jenison 27 species of Crustacea (22 crabs, 2 galatheids, 1 porcelainid, 1 *Scyllarus arctus* and 1 *Squilla mantis*) in 51 specimens. Most if not all are Mediterranean forms, and evidently belong to the material that von Jenison acquired in S France and Spain. Some of the lots were indicated as new species: *Cancer Sphinx*, *C. Danioetus*, *Xantho Philemon*, *Plagusia Jenissonii*, *Goneplax dilatatus*; all these names evidently being nomina nuda. We have not been able to trace any of these specimens in the Leiden collection. The Museum also obtained some insects from von Jenison. Biography: von Heyden, 1855: 15-16.

**Jentink, Dirk Pieter.**— Born 27 July 1846 in Sexbierum, province of Friesland, died 11 April 1918 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague). He was the son of the vicar Roelof Jentink and Amarentia Theodora Farret. The family later adopted the family name Farret Jentink. In 1868 he lived in Voorburg near The Hague, and married on 20 August of that year Margareta Dingena Lojenga in Ellecom (province of Gelderland). He applied for the civil service of the Netherlands East Indies and on 15 August 1868 he was placed at the disposal of the Governor-General of the East Indies. On 7 November 1868 Mr and Mrs Jentink left for the East Indies aboard the "Cornelis Wernard Eduard". On 24 April he came to work under the Governor of Sumatra's West-coast, in the division Tanah-Datar in the Padang Highlands. In 1871 he was appointed Controleur 3rd Class in Sidjungdjung, sub-section VII Kota's, section Ajam, still in the Padang Highlands, becoming Controleur 2nd Class on 15 January 1873. From 1870 to 1872 his post was at Solok. In 1873 his station was Boea, sub-section Lintau, section Tanah-Datar, also Padang Highlands. His promotion to Controleur 1st Class followed on 9 July 1875, his station remained the same. In 1881 he passed the examination for notary public. In 1885 he was controleur in Sepoeth (Goenoeg Soeji) in the residentie Lampong Districts, South Sumatra. He became Assistent-Resident on 5 October 1885 and was transferred to the district Doesoen and Dajaklanden (Marabahan) in SE Borneo. At the same time he was active there as notary public and as auctioneer. On 14 April 1887, when he was elected member of the Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië (q.v.) his position was given as Assistent-
Resident of the "Doesen Landen" [= Dusun district]. The material which, between 1878 and 1888, he donated to the Leiden Museum, originated from W Sumatra and Borneo. His wife died on 8 November 1887 in Moeara Teweh, Borneo. In December 1888 Jentink's address was in The Hague, and at that time he may have been on furlough there. He retired from government service in or soon after 1889. On 20 June 1889 he married for a second time, in The Hague with Emilie Helene Julie Scheidius Stael van Holstein. At least until May 1893 he was member of the Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië, and thus must have been in the East Indies until then; his name does not occur any longer on the list of members of May 1894, which may indicate that by then he had returned to The Netherlands, were it not that on 12 May 1896 a son was born in Lahat near Palembang, E Sumatra. D.P. Jentink had at least 4 sons and two daughters from his first marriage and two sons from the second. His second wife died in The Hague on 10 August 1923. Judging by his last name, he may have been a relative of F.A. Jentink, the director of the Leiden Museum (1884-1913), but we could not find any direct indication for this.

**Jousseaume, Félix Pierre.**— Born 12 April 1835 in Vervant, dép. Charente-Inférieure, France, died 3 November 1921 in Paris. After at first intending to devote himself to the study of agriculture, Jousseaume changed his mind and chose medicine, obtaining his M.D. in Paris in 1862. He settled in Paris as a general practitioner. In his spare time he studied malacology and published several papers on that subject. He was one of the founders of the Société Zoologique de France and later became its president. Around 1880 he closed his practice and gave himself entirely to the study of molluscs. Between 1889 and 1900 he made nine expeditions to the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden (all during the winter). Here he collected an extensive material, not only of molluscs, but also of other marine invertebrates. These were donated by him to the Paris Museum. His Alpheids were studied by Henry Coutière, who created the genus *jousseaume*, the name of which unfortunately was preoccupied by a generic name in Cypraeid Mollusca, a family of which Jousseaume himself was a specialist. Some of his Crustacean material was obtained by the Leiden Museum from the Paris Museum on an exchange basis. Biography: Anon., 1886: 43-56, portrait; Lamy, 1921: 79-85.

**Kamerman, Pieter.**— Born 13 February 1851 in Borssele, province of Zeeland, The Netherlands. Date of death unknown. Pieter Kamerman was the second son of the Rev. Adrianus Cornelis Kamerman, the vicar of Borssele, and Suzanna Geerdina Adriana Dolk; he was a cousin of J.G. de Man (q.v.). Pieter had an older, and at least
four younger brothers (one of whom died when less than 1 year old) and one younger sister. In 1854 the family moved from Borrossele to Fort Bath, also in the province of Zeeland, where they stayed until 1865, when the father was called to the pulpit in Oud en Nieuw Gastel in the western part of the province of Noord-Brabant, where he stayed until 18 April 1876. The movements of Pieter in this time are slightly mysterious: in 1861, when 10 years old he disappeared from the register of the town of Fort Bath without any explanation given. However, in July 1864 J.G. de Man, then 14 years old, visited (with his mother, aunt and two sisters) the Kamerman family in Forth Bath and he played with his cousins Jan (Govertus Johannis Adrianus) and Piet (= our Pieter, who then was 13 years old) (see van Benthem Jutting, 1951: 140); there is no information whether Pieter then lived in Forth Bath or was only home for the vacation. On 30 October 1866 Pieter joined his parents in Oud en Nieuw Gastel coming from Bergen op Zoom, province of Noord-Brabant. In the registers of the town of Bergen op Zoom there are no indications of his coming and going or of his stay in the town. On 28 September 1867 he left the parental home for Kampen, province of Overijssel. Here he joined the army and signed up for ten years; he was assigned to the instruction battalion of the Military Training Institute of Kampen on 4 October 1867. On 1 May 1868 he was promoted to corporal and left Kampen 18 August 1868 to serve in the third infantry regiment. This regiment might have been stationed in Bergen op Zoom, as Kamerman returned to Oud en Nieuw Gastel on 8 April 1869, and was said to come from Bergen op Zoom. Less than a month later, on 5 May 1869, he left again, this time for Zutphen, province of Gelderland. The registers of the town of Zutphen have no records of his coming or of his leaving. But there is a record that he lived for some time in the town and was an employee of the railroad. 16 December 1872 finds him back in Oud en Nieuw Gastel, and on 15 October 1873 he left there for Africa. He evidently was a rather adventurous and restless young man, and rather casual in dealing with rules and regulations. This may also have been the reason that he left for Africa and stayed there as long as he did (until at least the end of 1899). The children Kamerman were cousins of Dr J.G. de Man: the Rev. A.C. Kamerman, namely, was a brother of de Man’s mother, Mrs Neeltje Elisabeth de Man née Kamerman. According to de Man, P. Kamerman was an officer of the “Dutch Commercial Company on the Congo Coast”. This was the Dutch “Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handelsvennootschap” (New African Trading Company) by which P. Kamerman was first contracted on 9 October 1873. Kamerman was stationed in some of the many trading posts of the Company in the Congo area, probably first in Muserra, in Angola, from where the sent material in 1879, 1881 and 1882 to Leiden. Furthermore, in 1900, the Museum received, through de Man, a collection of Brachyura from near Lobito, Angola, collected by Kamerman in the end of 1899. De Man (1900, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 13: 31) called Kamerman “mon cousin M.P. Kamerman, chef d’une maison de commerce à Catumbella près de Benguella (Angola)”; this evidently was still the same company. We have been unable to trace when and where Kamerman died. De Man (1883: 165-166) named Sesarma kamermani from Muserra for him.

Kate, Herman Frederik Carel ten.— Born 21 July 1858 in Amsterdam, died 4 February 1931 in Carthage, Tunisia. Ten Kate was an ethnologist and anthropologist. He studied at the universities of Leiden, Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg and obtained his doctor’s degree in Heidelberg in 1882. He was well to do and could afford to travel.
For his ethnological studies he visited the southwestern United States and Mexico (1883, 1887, 1888), Lapland (1884), Surinam and Venezuela (1885-1886), Algeria (1886-1887), the Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia (1891), Polynesia (1892), South America (1892-1893, 1895-1897), Japan (1898-1909, 1913-1919), and made several smaller study trips. From 1895 to 1897 he was curator of anthropology of the Museum of La Plata, Argentina. During his time in Japan he practiced there as a physician and in 1906 he married a Japanese wife, who died in 1919. Ten Kate then returned to Europe and lived some time in The Netherlands and Italy to finally settle in Carthage, where he died in 1931. He published several anthropological and ethnographical papers, as well as narratives of his travels. He was also interested in zoology and during his travels made zoological collections for the Leiden Museum. His Surinam crabs were studied by de Man (1892a: 225-264) and Tesch (1917: 127-260), while de Man (1893: 284-310) devoted an entire article to ten Kate's collections made in the Lesser Sunda Islands. Biography: Snelleman, 1925: vii-xiii; Steinmetz, 1931: 487-491, 1 portrait; Holthuis, 1959a: 26; 1978: 3-4.

Kattendijke, Jhr. Willem Johan Cornelis Ridder Huyssen van.— Born 22 January 1816, died 6 February 1866 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague). In 1831, fifteen years old, he entered the Koninklijk Instituut voor de Marine (Royal Institute for the Navy) in Medemblik, province of North Holland and became midshipman first class on 6 October 1835. On 1 May 1835 he was assigned to the frigate "Maas", which made a visit to the Netherlands West Indies. After having served on several men of war in Dutch waters, he was stationed on 1 October 1836 on the frigate "Bellona", which made a cruise (1836-1839) to the East Indies. On his return in The Netherlands he was promoted to Lieutenant and stationed on the frigate "Rijn" with which cruises in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean were made. On 1 July 1842

Fig. 37. H.F.C. ten Kate. After Steinmetz, 1931, opp. p. 487.

Fig. 38. W.J.C. Huyssen van Kattendijke. Courtesy Iconographisch Bureau, 's Gravenhage.
he became adjutant to the director general of the Department of the Navy (until 15 October 1846). Between October 1846 and March 1848 he made two cruises to the West Indies on the transport ship "Prins Willem Frederik Hendrik". In August 1848 he was assigned to a team for the inspection of the marine defenses of the country, and afterwards placed on the corvette "Sumatra" for a cruise on the Atlantic. From 1849 to 1851 he was aide-de-camp to H.M. the King. On 1 January 1851 came his promotion to Lieutenant 1st Class; in the spring of that year he left for the East Indies, where he got the command of the schooner "Aruba", on 1 January 1853 he exchanged this command with that of the steam ship "Borneo". At the end of 1853 he returned to The Netherlands for reasons of health, arriving in January 1854. After a short stay ashore he was given the command of the small man of war "Japan", which he sailed to Nagasaki, Japan, leaving The Netherlands on 26 March 1857, and arriving 21 September of that year. The ship was built in Holland at the request of the Tokugawa government of Japan. From 1857 to 1859 Kattendijke functioned as the head of a naval school in Nagasaki for the education and training of Japanese pupils. During this time, in 1859, he made a visit to Shanghai. On 4 November 1859 he left Japan for Batavia (= Jakarta, Indonesia) and then went on to The Netherlands. In 1858 he was promoted to the rank of commander. From 14 March 1861 until his death in 1866 he was the minister of the Navy in the Netherlands government. During his stay in Japan Kattendijke, at Temminck's request, collected zoological material for the Leiden Museum. Yamaguchi & Baba (1993: 408-411) mentioned Japanese material of Charybdis miles collected by Kattendijke. Biography: Rochussen, 1860: 25-47; Herman, 1921: 254.

Kleiweg de Zwaan, Johannes Pieter.— Born 4 July 1875 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague), died 1971 in Blaricum, province of Noord Holland. Kleiweg de Zwaan studied medicine at the universities of Leiden, Amsterdam, Paris and Berlin. In 1908 he obtained the doctor's degree at the University of Amsterdam on an anthropological subject. After having been lecturer in medical social history, he became professor ordinarius of Anthropology at Amsterdam University in 1924, after having been professor extraordinarius and honorary professor of Anthropology before that. He retired in 1939, and died in 1971. He published important papers and books on anthropology, ethnology and archeology, mostly of the Malay Archipelago. In 1907 he made an expedition to Central Sumatra and in 1910 to the island of Nias off the westcoast of Sumatra. Although the expeditions were mainly undertaken for anthropological purposes, he did not fail to collect also animals and plants. The zoological collections were donated by him to the Zoo-
logical Museum in Amsterdam; some duplicates were received by the Leiden Museum from the Amsterdam Museum. Biography: Van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 284; Anon., 1956: 333.

**Koloniaal Museum, Haarlem.**— The Colonial Museum in Haarlem was established in 1864, to house and study collections of natural products of the Dutch colonies. Next to its library it also had a laboratory for chemical and other research on these products. Since 1892 it had an own periodical, Bulletin van het Koloniaal Museum Haarlem, of which 52 issues were published. The relations between this Museum and the Leiden Museum were quite good and when the Haarlem Museum received specimens that were more appropriately placed in a taxonomic collection, these were handed to Leiden. Most contacts were through M. Greshoff (q.v.) who first (1895-1901) was the chemist and later (1901-1909) the director of the Koloniaal Museum. On 1 January 1913 the Koloniaal Museum was fused with the Koloniaal Instituut (at present named Institute for the Tropics) in Amsterdam, which was founded in 1910 and which covered a larger area including, ethnology, geography, geology, history, hygiene, etc.

**Koning, Miss M.**— In 1894 Miss Koning was in Surinam and sent the Museum zoological material from there. A second donation, likewise Surinam specimens, was received from her in 1900, when she lived in The Hague. No other information about her is available to us. Biography: Holthuis, 1959a: 27.

**Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië.**— The Royal Natural History Society in Netherlands East Indies was founded in 1850 under the name Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië, the predicate Koninklijke was obtained in 1860. The main power behind the establishment of the Society was the ichthyologist P. Bleeker (q.v.). The name of the Society remained unchanged until 1948, when after the independance of Indonesia the last three words were left off: during 1949 and 1950 the name was Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging. From 1951 to 1957 the name of the Society became Indonesian: Perhimpunan Ilmu Alam Indonesia, with the Dutch name as second title. From 1951 to 1956 to this Dutch name the words "in Indonesia" were added, while in 1957 the Dutch name was omitted altogether and substituted by the English name Indonesian Society for Natural Sciences. After 1957 the Society ceased to exist. Founded for the promotion of the interest in and study of natural history in the Indies the Society was very active almost until the last. It published a journal of which 113 volumes appeared. For the first 100 volumes the name of the journal was Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië (Natural History Journal for the Netherlands East Indies). In 1940 the title was modernized to Natuurwetenschappelijk Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië, vols. 101 (1941)-103 (1942-46). In 1947 to 1950 (vols. 103-106) the neutral latin name Chronica Naturae was used and from 1951 to 1957 (vols. 107-113) the Indonesian title Madjahlah Ilmu Alam Untuk Indonesia with the English subtitle Indonesian Journal for Natural Sciences. Throughout its existence (apart from the time during and shortly after World War II), the society was flourishing. It took over the natural history functions of the Bataviashch Genootschap (q.v.).

**Kooiman, H.C.**— Kooiman was officer of the Nieuwe Afrikaansche Handelsvereeniging (New African Trade Society) a Dutch Society that traded in West Africa (see also A.A. Greshoff and P. Kamerman). His first contract with the company was dated
31 March 1888 and his last 9 February 1895. On at least three occasions (January 1895, July 1896 and August 1897) he donated to the Leiden Museum West African material, representing many animal groups. He gave his address as Boezemsingel 184, Rotterdam, where his mother, a widow, lived. He had at least two brothers. In a letter of 21 August 1896 he remarked "Yesterday I returned from Africa because of illness". His first shipment contained among other things material of *Uca*.

**Koolwijk, Antonius Johannes van.**— Born 9 October 1836 in Winsen, municipality Ewijk, province of Gelderland, died 15 November 1913 in The Netherlands. Van Koolwijk was a Roman catholic priest. He was ordained 14 October 1863 and sent as a missionary to Surinam in 1869. Here he stayed until 1871 and then went to the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao, 1872-1873, 1878-1880, Bonaire, 1873-1877, Aruba, 1880-1886). On 27 September 1886 he returned to The Netherlands. Van Koolwijk had a great interest in archaeology and natural history, and published quite extensively on the former subject (see Coomans-Eustatia & Coomans, 1987: 45-46, with a biography of van Koolwijk on p. 69). Van Koolwijk regularly sent zoological material to the Leiden Museum; 5 shipments with Crustacea from Curacao and Aruba were received from him between December 1879 and May 1884. In 1891 Father van Koolwijk donated a bittern to the Museum sent from his Dutch address, then in Ewijk near Nijmegen, The Netherlands, in 1903 he lived in nearby Hees.

**Kossmann, Robby August.**— Born 22 November 1849 in Danzig, Germany (now Gdansk, Poland), died 29 September 1907 in Berlin. Kossmann studied natural history at several German universities and received his Ph.D. of Heidelberg University in 1871. In 1873 he became "Privatdocent" in zoology at Heidelberg University and in 1877 professor extraordinarius. From August 1874 to April 1875 he undertook a collecting expedition to the Red Sea. He collected and made field observations in Suez and Tör (= Et Tur) in the Gulf of Suez (September-December 1874) and in the area of Massaua and the Dahlak Archipelago, southern Red Sea, Eritrea (December 1874-February 1875). He concentrated on the study of Crustacea and Pisces and published between 1877 and 1880 a volume with the results of his expedition. Around that time he left the field of natural history and studied medicine, obtaining his M.D. in 1892. He specialized in gynaecology and practised in that speciality in Berlin since 1894. In May 1880 the Leiden Museum, on an exchange basis, obtained from Kossmann a collection of 40 species of his Red Sea Crustacea, among which type specimens. Biographical information received from Dr M. Türkay, Frankfurt, Germany.

**Kraepelin, C.F. and Holm, H.**— Kraepelin and Holm, whose names always occur in this combination on the labels and in the records of the Museum were members of the board of the community of Moravian Brethren at Zeist, The Netherlands, around 1862. They presented to the Leiden Museum zoological collections made by the missionaries, mostly in Labrador, Greenland, the West Indies and Surinam. The names of the real collectors are not known.

**Krauss, Ferdinand.**— Born 9 July 1812 in Stuttgart, Germany, died 14 September 1890 in Stuttgart. Krauss first studied pharmacy, and after having been an apothecary for a short time, he started to study natural sciences at the universities of Tübingen and Heidelberg, obtaining his doctor's degree at the latter university on 8 August 1836. Krauss made a collecting trip to South Africa from 1838 to 1840. After visiting the Capetown area (May to November 1838) he went overland from Capetown to
Port Elisabeth (November 1838-25 May 1839). Next he went by boat to Port Natal (= Durban), arriving there June 1839. Krauss stayed in Natal until February 1840, and returned to Capetown by sea. He arrived back in Stuttgart with his large collections in August 1840 and got a position at the natural history museum of that town; in 1856 he became its director. Krauss exchanged part of his material with the Leiden Museum: in 1842 or 1843 11 species of Decapoda from the Cape of Good Hope were received from him as well as one species of Cirripedia; 4 more species of Cirripedia were received in Leiden on 25 October 1862. Krauss published accounts of the Crustacea (in 1843) and Mollusca (in 1848) that he collected in South Africa. Biography: van Bruggen, 1993: 77-96, portrait.

**Krujt, Johannes Adrianus.**— Born 30 December 1841 in Aagtekerke on the island of Walcheren, province of Zeeland, died 10 September 1928 in ’s Gravenhage (= The Hague). In 1858 Krujt entered the Netherlands’ Navy in an administrative position, rising to officer 2nd class in 1869. As a naval officer he visited the East Indies in 1860 and did combat service. He also saw service in the Atchin war and was decorated for bravery. In 1878 he left the navy to accept the post of Netherlands’ consul in Jidda, Arabia, at the same time also acting as consul for Norway and Sweden. In 1883 he was promoted to consul-general and was stationed in Penang. In 1896 he retired from his government function and returned to The Netherlands, where he settled in The Hague.

The Jidda consulate had been opened in 1872 to look after the interests of the many mohammedan pilgrims for Mecca, who arrived there each year by sea from the Netherlands East Indies and who were Dutch subjects. During this period in Jidda, Krujt made his extensive Red Sea collections.

Krujt married 7 January 1871 Maria Catharina Clara Uchtmann, who bore him at least 5 children. He published several books, e.g. on Atchin and the Atchinese. He was made knight in the order of the Netherlands Lion ("ridder in de orde van de Nederlandsche Leeuw") and received from the French government the Legion of Honor.

Between 1880 and 1883 the Leiden Museum obtained 5 shipments of Red Sea Crustacea and Mollusca from Krujt; the last of these was received through Mr J.J. Kinker (1823-1900), a retired banker in Amsterdam who was an enthusiastic amateur entomologist and evidently a friend of Krujt’s. The Crustacea of the Krujt collections formed the subject of two notes by de Man (1880b: 171-185; 1881b: 109-120), who in later papers also often referred to specimens collected by Krujt. Krujt donated also (ethnographic?) material to other Dutch Musea and was honored for this by the gov-
ernment with the Silver Museum Medal ("medaille voor verdiensten ten opzichte van 's Rijks verzamelingen van wetenschap en kunst").

**Kruisinga, J.**— Kruisinga was captain of the ship "Amsterdam", which in 1878 and 1879 made voyages from Amsterdam to Batavia (= Jakarta) and back. During these voyages Kruisinga collected plankton and samples of floating animals on high sea. In 1879 he was commanding the ship "Caprella" and again sent similar material. His last shipment reached the Museum via J.G. de Man (q.v.).

**Kükenthal, Willy.**— Born 4 August 1861 at Weissenfels, Saxonia, Germany, died 20 August 1922 in Berlin, Germany. Kükenthal studied natural sciences at Munich and Jena Universities, obtaining his doctor's degree at the latter university on 28 February 1884. In 1887 he became professor at Jena University and in 1898 he moved to Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland), where he was appointed zoology professor and director of the zoological Museum. In 1917 he accepted the post of director of the Zoological Museum in Berlin. In 1922 he died of intestinal cancer, the first symptoms of which had already been noted in 1914. Kükenthal was married and had two daughters. Kükenthal's main interests were (1) in aquatic mammals, especially whales, and (2) in Alcyonaria. However, he was an all-round zoologist and was the author and/or editor of some fundamental text books of zoology. He travelled extensively for his studies, both in Europe (Norway, Italy, etc.) and outside. In 1893-1894 he visited the Malay Archipelago (Singapore, 17-21 November 1893; Banda, 21-22 December; Ternate, 26 December 1893-11 May 1894 with three trips to Halmahera, 22 January-13 February, 22-27 February, and 15 March-24 April 1894; Batjan, 11 May-10 June; N Celebes (= Sulawesi), mid June-8 July 1894; W Borneo: Kuching, S Sarawak, 1-4 August 1894 and the Baram River, N Sarawak, 4 August-10 September 1894). In 1906 and 1907 he made a study trip to the West Indies. The Decapod Crustacea of his 1893-1894 expedition were studied by de Man (1902: 467-929). His collections went to the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. On 22 December 1902, the Leiden Museum received from Prof. Kükenthal, through the mediation of Dr J.G. de Man, a collection of Decapoda from the Malay Archipelago, duplicates of the collection studied by de Man. Biography: Zimmer, 1925: 169-179, portrait.

**Kuhl, Heinrich.**— Born 17 September 1797 in Hanau am Main, Germany, died 14 September 1821 in Buitenzorg (= Bogor, Java, Indonesia). Kuhl's father was a judge and his son also started to study law, but later changed to medicine which came closer to his interest in natural history. In this field, also through his cooperation with the zoologist Leisler, he had acquired a profound knowledge. When Th. van Swinderen,
professor of natural science of the Groningen University visited Hanau, he met Kuhl and was much impressed by the zoological knowledge of this young man and offered him an assistantship at the Groningen Museum. Here Kuhl met the student J.C. van Hasselt (q.v.), who likewise was much interested in zoology; together and separately they published several important zoological papers. Through the mediation of van Swinderen and C.J. Temminck the two young men in 1819 were offered membership of the Natuurkundige Commissie voor Nederlandsch Indië (= Natural Science Commission for the Netherlands Indies) (q.v.). This meant that they would be sent to the Indies to study the natural history of the area and make zoological and botanical collections, which were to be housed in the Leiden Museum and later also in the Rijksgherbarium. They happily accepted this offer and were officially appointed on 2 May 1820. In April 1819 Kuhl, in preparation for this job, had accompanied Temminck to London, where during 4 months he studied the rich natural history collections. Later in the same year van Hasselt and Kuhl went to Paris to visit the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and met Lamarck, Cuvier and several other prominent zoologists. Both Kuhl and van Hasselt obtained the doctor's degree at Groningen University, that of Kuhl being honoris causa. On 11 July 1820, the two zoologists left Holland on board the ship 'Nordlohi' from Texel. They were in the company of the two other members of the Commission, the anatomist and preparator G. van Raalten and the artist G.L. Keultjes. On their way to the Indies they visited Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope and the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean and started their zoological observations right there. Also the pelagic fauna encountered on high sea was studied. In the end of December 1820 they reached Batavia (= Jakarta, Java, Indonesia). The Governor-General of the East Indies, Baron G.A.G.P. van der Capellen, assigned them a house in Buitenzorg (= Bogor, Java) as their headquarters. They immediately started their natural history explorations of West Java on which they reported in letters to C.J. Temminck, then director of the Leiden Museum and to their mentor Th. van Swinderen. These letters were published in The Netherlands and would be the only published results of their researches in the Indies, as Kuhl became ill and on 14 September 1821 died at the age of 24 in Buitenzorg, after a stay of slightly more than 9 months in Java. Van Hasselt died 2 years later. The names Kuhl and van Hasselt have become a single conception; also in the collection of the Leiden Museum all the material collected by the two is labelled Kuhl & van Hasselt or K. & H., even though part may have been collected by just one of the two. Apart from the material that they collected, the Leiden Museum also holds their notes,

Kunzmann, F.— Kunzman was a pharmacist and head of the hospital in Stephan-sort on the Astrolabe Bay, German New Guinea (now Papua New Guinea). He lived there from 1893 to 1896. He collected fishes, reptiles, insects and also Crustacea, which he sold to dealers in Germany and Belgium. He assisted B. Hagen (q.v.) during the latter’s visit (November 1893-February 1895) to that area (see Hagen, 1899: (i), 79, 99, 100, 141, 177, 182).

Landauer, M.J.— Landauer called himself a "Naturalist" and lived in Frankfurt am Main. Between 1864 and 1866 the Leiden Museum bought from him birds and molluscs. He evidently was a dealer, but we have not managed to get additional information about him. In the Crustacea collection is a specimen of Panulirus regius de Brito Capello labelled "Landauer, 1890, Congo"; also a specimen of Anchistus custos (Forskål) without locality indication was obtained from Landauer.

Laporte.— See Castelnau.

Latreille, Pierre André.— Born 29 November 1762 in Brive, dép. de la Corrèze, France, died Paris, 6 February 1833. An illegitimate child of the general baron d'Espagne, he was raised by the physician Pierre Laroche of Brive. He studied for priest and was ordained in 1786. During the French revolution he was jailed for his convictions and liberated in 1794. After publishing his "Précis des caractères généraux des Insectes" in 1796, he was appointed to the post of aide-naturaliste in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. He kept that post until 1820 he succeeded Lamarck as professor of invertebrate zoology at the Museum, a position that he held until his death. On 21 February 1825 the Leiden Museum received through Latreille 14 species of Decapoda and one Bopyrid in exchange for Crustacea, Arachnoidea and insects. Biography: Dupuis, 1974: 1-13, 1 portrait; Gilbert, 1977: 217.

Linnaea.— Between 1880 and 1890, through exchange or purchase, the Leiden Museum obtained material from the "Naturhistorisches Institut Linnaea" in Frankfurt a. Main, Germany. This material consisted mostly of birds, but at least once, in 1889, a specimen of Galathea intermedia was obtained from this dealer.

Ludeking, Everardus Winandus Adrianus.— Born 29 May 1830 in Hilversum, The Netherlands, died February 1877 in Surabaya, E Java, Netherlands East Indies (= Indonesia). Ludeking was a medical officer (first class) in the Netherlands East Indian army. He arrived in the Indies on 3 August 1851 and since 1853 was stationed in West Sumatra (Fort de Kock, = Bukittinggi); in 1859, he sent a collection of insects and mammal skeletons from the Padang Highlands to the Leiden Museum, followed in
1860 by his entire insect collection from there. In 1861 he was transferred to Ambon and sent important collections from the Moluccas. Many Crustacea were received from him in 1863 and 1864; these originated mostly from Ambon, Ceram and Manipa. He then also made a collecting trip to the Aru Islands. After his European furlough (1867-1869) he returned to the Indies, and was stationed at Ambarawa, Central Java, from where he sent insects in 1870. From July 1871 to the beginning of 1872 he was in Padang, W Sumatra, and after that moved to Semarang, Java. At his death in 1877 he was superintendent of the military hospital in Surabaya. When Eduard von Martens of the Zoological Museum in Berlin visited Ambon from 1 October to 1 December 1862 during the "Preussische Expedition nach Ost-Asien", he met Ludeking, who showed him the collection of Molluscs that he had gathered for Leiden. In 1863 Ludeking sent to J.J. Kaup of the Darmstadt Museum, Germany, a small collection of molluscs, in which there proved to be a specimen of Conus gloriamaris. Biography: van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 332.

**Lusink, L.R.**— Lusink was captain of the ship "Telamak" of the company Rutgers in Amsterdam. He regularly made the voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia (= Jakarta) and back. During these voyages Lusink made collections of plankton and floating sea animals, and carefully noted the positions of his various stations. He collected in the northern and southern Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Java Sea. The Museum received 3 collections from him between January 1878 and June 1880.

**Macklot, Heinrich Christian.**— Born 20 October 1799 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, died 12 May 1832 in Krawang, Java, Indonesia. After working in an apothecary shop in Frankfurt from 1815 to 1818, Macklot started his studies in natural sciences at the university of Heidelberg, obtaining his Ph.D. and M.D. on 15 April 1822. He and H. Boie (q.v.) were good friends and at the recommendation of Boie, he was appointed in the osteological department of the Leiden Museum. After the death of Kuhl and Keultjes in 1821, Temminck tried to obtain replacements on the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) for the deceased, something which became even more urgent after the death of van Hasselt in 1823. He had success and the government approved on 5 December 1823 to appoint both Boie and Macklot as members of the Commissie. After the usual preparations for their new job both Boie and Macklot, with the preparator S. Müller (q.v.) and the artist P. van Oort, left The Netherlands at Hellevoetsluis on 21 December 1825, aboard the brig "Dijkzicht", which also carried H.B. van Horstok (q.v.) to Cape of Good Hope. On 6 June 1826 Java was reached. Governor-General van der Capellen, who had great sympathies for the work of the Commission had retired and his successor was less favorable inclined towards the Commission and caused them many, mostly financial, difficulties and tried to let them work for economically important projects like the search for coal and minerals. Until 1828 Macklot had no opportunity to collect outside West Java, but he and Boie used all their time to make an intensive investigation of that area. When Boie died 4 September 1827, Macklot had the whole responsibility for the zoological exploration, but found in Müller an excellent companion who developed into a first class scientist. In 1828 at last the Commission got the opportunity to collect outside Java; they were to join an expedition to New Guinea, where the government wanted to establish a Dutch settlement with a garrison. The Commission members Macklot, Müller, van Raalten, and van Oort left Batavia on 2 February 1828 and then went to Makassar, SW Celebes (= Ujungpandang, SW
Sulawesi). Here they boarded the navy corvette "Triton" that brought them via Ambon to the SW coast of New Guinea where a post was being erected near the Doerga River. The number of cases of sickness ashore and on board grew alarmingly so that it was decided to return to Ambon after a stay of about six weeks in New Guinea. This short time, however, was well utilized by the zoologists and important collections were made. After New Guinea, the Commission went to Timor where they arrived in October 1828. They stayed here about one year with instructions to explore the country for minerals. The expedition had quite important results zoologically, botanically as well as mineralogically, but at the cost of human life: both van Raalten and the botanist Zippelius (recently attached to the Commission) died in Timor. The other members returned in Buitenzorg in the end of 1829. During a trip to Krawang, east of Batavia, the members of the Commission got caught in a rebellion of Chinese laborers there, and on 12 May 1832 Macklot was killed by lance-thrusts; the house where he stayed burned down and all his possessions were lost. Biography: Veth, 1879: 39-73; Sirks, 1915: 114-118; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 342-343.

Maitland, Robert Thomas.— Born 28 May 1823 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague), died 8 December 1904 in 's Gravenhage. In 1846 he wrote a three volume manuscript catalogue of invertebrates of the Leiden Museum, evidently as an unofficial honorary collaborator, as he was not in the employ of the Museum and is nowhere mentioned, neither in the official correspondence of that time, nor in the annual reports. Possibly he did this job in the hope that it might help to make him a candidate for de Haan's job as curator of Invertebrates, which in 1846 became vacant. If that was his hope, it was in vain as J.A. Herklots was appointed to succeed de Haan. From 1854 to 1864 Maitland became curator of most of the collections of the museum of the Amsterdam Zoo "Natura Artis Magistra". After having been the director of the Zoological Garden in The Hague from 1864 to 1880, he returned to his old function at the Amsterdam Zoo, which he occupied from 1880 to 1893. Maitland evidently was not very highly regarded by the other Dutch zoologists. When the director of the Leiden Museum in 1898 was asked by the government about the quality of Maitland's publications the answer was negative; it looks as if Maitland's work was not taken seriously by most of his colleagues. Maitland published a list of the Dutch Crustacea, but in carcinology he is best known by his description of the Zuiderzee-crab, which he thought to be a new species, of Pilumnus, but which later proved an American immigrant in Dutch waters, Rhithropanopeus harrisii (Gould, 1841). Of this species Maitland donated some (? type) material to the Leiden Museum, where it was studied by de Man (1892a). Biography: Smit, 1986: 170.

Man, Johannes Govertus de.— Born 2 May 1850 in Middelburg, province of Zeeland, died 19 January 1930 in Middelburg. De Man studied natural history at Leiden University (1868-1872), obtaining his doctor's degree on 29 September 1872 on a thesis on comparative myology and neurology of birds and amphibians. His thesis was practically his only publication dealing with vertebrates; during most of his life he worked on Crustacea and Nematode worms. On 3 October 1872 he was appointed assistant at the Leiden Museum, becoming curator of Invertebrata on 1 June 1875. De Man kept this position until November 1883, when he retired because of his health and because of an unpleasant relation with the director. Since leaving the Museum on sick leave in November 1882, de Man lived with his parents in Middelburg, where he
stayed for about 10 years. In 1893 a house was built for him in the fishing village of Ierseke, also in the province of Zeeland. Here he lived, unmarried, until his death, devoting himself to research on Crustacea Decapoda and Stomatopoda and freeliving Nematoda. The de Man family was well to do, and de Man did not need to work for a living. From January to May 1876, when he was a curator of the Leiden Museum, de Man made a visit to Napels to work at the Zoological Station there. Although a bout of typhoid made that during a large part of this stay he was confined to his bed, he did make collections in Napels, which he took with him to the Leiden Museum. He also made collections in Zeeland for his private use. The most important part of his private collections, however, was formed by the duplicates of material that he had studied for other Musea and for other scientists. In the beginning he gave such duplicates to the Leiden Museum, but later he kept them in his own collection. After his death his whole collection became the property of the Amsterdam Zoological Museum, except for his Zeeland material, and a fair amount of duplicates (about 1000) that he donated to Leiden. Biography: van Benthem Jutting, 1951: 130-250, portrait; Holthuis, 1993a: 232-234, portrait; Holthuis, 1995a: 62-66, portrait.

Marguier.— A dealer, mainly in Mollusca, in Paris, with whom the Leiden Museum frequently exchanged material between 1827 and 1839. From Marguier several Crustacea from the collection of Polydore Roux (q.v.) were obtained.

Marie, Edouard Auguste.— Born 1835 in Tahiti, died 11 June 1888 in Paris. Marie was "sous-commissaire [later: commissaire-adjoint] de la marine", stationed variously at New Caledonia, Madagascar, French Guyana and Guadeloupe where he built up his large private collection of Mollusca, which at his death was sold by his widow. Between 1861 and 1872 he provided the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris with Crustacea from New Caledonia (see A. Milne-Edwards, 1872: 230). One of these, a syntype of the unpublished Oeidea mariae A. Milne-Edwards was received in 1878 by the Leiden Museum from the Museum of Paris through A. Milne-Edwards on exchange. The manuscript name, which evidently was given in honour of Monsieur Marie, proves to be a synonym of Gomeza bicornis Gray, 1831. Biography: Crosse & Fischer, 1889: 94, 95.

Martin, Johan Karl Ludwig.— Born 24 November 1851 in Jever, Oldenburg, Germany, died 14 November 1942 in Leiden. Martin, who usually signed himself K. Martin, studied geology at the German universities of Munich, Leipzig and Göttingen, obtaining his doctor's degree in Göttingen in 1874. H. Schlegel, then director of the
Leiden Museum, entrusted Martin with the study of some of the geological collections of the Museum. He evidently obtained a positive impression of Martin, and proposed him as a candidate when in 1876 the new chair of geology was established at Leiden University. Martin got the job, and also became director of the Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie, which in 1878 was split off from the old Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie. He continued in both posts until his retirement in 1922. Martin published important contributions to the palaeozoology of the East Indian Archipelago, and after his retirement he continued his palaeontological studies and at the same time started with the study and collecting of (Recent) Lepidoptera. During his professorate he undertook three large expeditions: 1884-1885, to Surinam, Venezuela and the West Indian Islands of Curaçao and Aruba (narrative by Martin, 1887); 1891-1892 to the Moluccan Islands (narrative by Martin, 1894); and in 1910 to Java. The Leiden Museum received from Martin Crustacea material both from his first and second expeditions. On the first he was joined by J.R.H. Neervoort van de Poll (q.v.).

**Meurs, van.**— In 1878 van Meurs collected *Crangon* in the former Zuiderzee (= IJsselmeer), The Netherlands. No other information about him could be found.

**Midden Sumatra Expeditie** (= Central Sumatra Expedition), 1877-1879.— An expedition, sent out by the Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap (= Netherlands Geographic Society) to explore the central part of Sumatra roughly between 0° and 4° S. The emphasis was placed on geographical, ethnographical, botanical and zoological studies. The leader of the land-exploration was A.L. van Hasselt (q.v.), zoologist was Joh. F. Snelleman (q.v.). The upper reaches of the river Djambi in the Padangse Bovenlanden (= Padang Highlands) were explored (23 February 1877 to 22 January 1878), as well as the more southern Musi basin west of Palembang (22 March to 26 September 1878). The Crustacea were reported upon by de Man (1880a: 1-5, pls. 1, 2); all Crustacea were collected during the first part of the expedition in the Djambi basin. Both the Musi and Djambi empty on the east coast of Sumatra in the South China Sea. The narrative of the expedition was published in two volumes, vol. 1 (1881) by A.L. van Hasselt & J.F. Snelleman, vol. 2 (1882) by C.H. Cornelissen, A.L. van Hasselt & J.F. Snelleman; a popular account of the expedition was published by Snelleman, 1927.

**Milne-Edwards, Alphonse.**— Born 13 October 1835 in Paris, died 21 April 1900 in Paris. Son of Henri Milne Edwards (q.v.). From the age of six until his death he lived
in the family home on the grounds of the Jardin des Plantes. He studied medicine (M.D. in 1860) and biology (D.Sc. in 1861). In 1862 he was appointed "aide-naturaliste" at the Paris Museum and in 1865 became professor of zoology of the School of Pharmacy in Paris. In 1876 he succeeded his father as professor at the Paris Museum in the division of Mammalia and Aves and became Director of the Museum in 1891. On 7 April 1879 he was elected member of the section Anatomy and Zoology of the French Academy of Sciences and became its vice-president in 1900. When the Ecole des Hautes Etudes was established he became assistant director of the laboratory for zoological anatomy, and in 1880 became the director. He played a very prominent part in French Zoology and many were the honours, both national and international that he received. His interests were very wide and covered not only Crustacea (both fossil and recent), but also mammals (he is the author of Elaphurus davidianus, the Peré David Deer, and many other species of mammals) and fossil birds. He also was the main force behind French deep-sea research. He had good relations with H. Schlegel, the director of the Leiden Museum and arranged many exchanges of material; in this way many Crustacea from New Caledonia and other localities were obtained by the Leiden Museum as well as material from the "Travailler" and "Talisman" deep-sea expeditions. Biography: Coutière, 1900: 161-176; Gilbert, 1977: 259. For the hyphenation of Milne-Edwards, see below under H. Milne Edwards.

**Milne Edwards, Henri.—** Born 23 October 1800 in Bruges, Belgium, died 29 July 1885 in Paris. Henri Milne was the 27th of the 28 (according to some sources 29) children of William I. Edwards, being the second child of his father's second marriage (with Elisabeth Vaux). The father who was British, was a well to do planter and ex-colonel of the militia at Jamaica and around 1800 moved first to England and then to Belgium. In Belgium he was charged by the French police with treason and put in jail. Henri then went to Paris and stayed with his older brother, William Edwards, who was a well known physiologist there. When after the fall of Napoleon the father was released from his captivity, he also went to Paris, where he died 16 January 1823. Henri studied medicine and got his M.D. He published several medical books and zoological papers, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history of two Paris schools after becoming naturalised French in 1831. In 1838 he became member of the Académie des Sciences and in 1841 succeeded Audouin (q.v.), who had just died, as professor of Entomology at the Paris Museum, which post he changed for the chair of the Mammalogy Section in 1861. In 1823 Henri Milne Edwards married Mlle

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Fig. 46. A. Milne-Edwards. Coll. F.J.M. Hey-laerts, no. 77, R.M.N.H.
Laura Trézel, who bore him 9 children. She also helped him in illustrating several of his publications, e.g. his "Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés". She signed her art work L.E. (Laura Edwards). H. Milne Edwards had good relations with the directors of the Leiden Museum and arranged several exchanges of material. How these exchanges were made is shown in a letter of 7 February 1843 by Milne Edwards addressed to W. de Haan, which is cited in full by Holthuis (1964a: 310-311): each Museum sent the other a list enumerating the lots available for exchange with the prices of each. The exchange took place on the basis of these prices without any actual money being involved, as the Musea were not allowed to sell their specimens. Although born with the family name Edwards, Henri attached his middle name Milne to his family name; already in his early carcinological papers (e.g., in 1829) his name is often given as M[onsieur] Milne Edwards. It is possible that with his naturalization the name Milne was definitely attached to his family name (but this is purely a guess). However, in the list of members of the Académie des Sciences, his name is listed as "Edwards, Henri-Milne", while in the same list Alphonse Milne-Edwards can be found under "Milne-Edwards, Alphonse". As both men consistently use Milne Edwards as a family name it is only logical to follow them in this. Another question is that of the presence or absence of a hyphen between Milne and Edwards. In practically all papers by H. Milne Edwards his name is not hyphenated. The only exceptions that I found is in an article of his in Orbigny's Dictionnaire universel d'histoire naturelle of 1849, which is signed at the bottom "(Milne-Edwards)". Alphonse Milne-Edwards, however, practically always used the hyphen in his family name, as pointed out by Forest (1996: 208). It seems best to follow Forest in using the name Milne Edwards unhyphenated for the father, hyphenated for the son. Biography: Gilbert, 1977: 259; Forest (1996: 208-213, 1 portrait).

Mörch, Otto Andreas Lowson.— Born 17 May 1828 in Lund, Sweden, died 25 January 1878 in Nice, S France. Mörch's father, O.J.N. Mörch (1799-1842), was a gardener, first at the botanical garden of Lund University, and later, from 1829 to 1842, of the botanical garden of Copenhagen University. When still very young (about 11 years old) O.A.L. Mörch started collecting shells. In 1844 he became assistant to Dr H. Beck who was inspector of the private conchyliological cabinet of King Christian VII. In 1847 Mörch became assistant in charge of the Mollusk department the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen University under Japetus Steenstrup. He then devoted all his attention to the study of Mollusks and published several important malacological papers, which made him well known internationally, as shown by the fact that he
obtained the honorary doctor's degree of Göttingen University on 10 April 1868. He made several trips in Europe and studied many of the collections in other Musea. He identified many collections for others and evidently also sold and exchanged specimens that he had identified. In 1854 the Leiden Museum obtained North Atlantic material (Mollusca, but also Decapoda) from him through purchase or exchange. Mörch's health always had been poor, he suffered from tuberculosis. In 1878 his condition became critical, impelling him to go to Nice for recuperation, but he died there. Biography: Garboe, A., 1958: 37-51, figs 1 (portrait)-4; Schlesch, 1943: 214-225, portrait.

**Moncke.**—The Leiden Museum holds two lots collected in the Atlantic Ocean (no more exact locality) by a certain Moncke (*Planes minutus* (L.) and *Polybius henslowii* Leach). We have been unable to obtain information of this collector; he might have been a ship's captain.

**Moraux, Willem Adriaan.**—Born 2 November 1844 in Menado, Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia), died 11 April 1924 in Makassar, SW Celebes (= Ujung Pandang, SW Sulawesi, Indonesia). Son of Ephraim Daniel Louis Moraux (1812, Maastricht, The Netherlands-1850, Menado, Indonesia). The Moraux family descended from French Huguenots, who fled their country after the repeal of the Nantes Edict in 1685. They settled in Amby near Maastricht, province of Limburg. W.A. Moraux got his early education in The Netherlands and then went to Singapore where he started the Export Company Moraux & Co. Afterwards he settled with his company in Makassar. Here he married Senen, a Buginese princess; they had at least five children (3 sons and 2 daughters), the youngest four born in Makassar. Moraux's company exported copra, rattan, bamboo, dammar (a natural resin), coffee, animal skins (mostly crocodile and snake), and also owned a pearl fishery. Before 1894 he made collections in the Malay Archipelago (North Celebes (= Sulawesi) and the Moluccas). In 1894 he was in The Hague and sold his collection to the Leiden Museum; this materi-
al consisted mostly of reptiles and amphibians, insects and other invertebrates. Between 1897 and 1902 he sent the Museum material of Aves and Mollusca from various places in the Malay Archipelago (e.g., Flores and New Guinea), partly as a gift and partly on payment. He travelled extensively, visited Singapore, N Borneo, Algeria, and of course The Netherlands, where his children received their higher education. The last record about Moraux in the archives of the Museum is from February 1907, when the Museum received two skulls of Babirusa from him, at that time he was in British North Borneo. After his death his eldest son Louis Joseph took over the management of the company. Louise Hermine Moraux-Baas Becking mentioned by van Steenis-Kruseman (1950:369) was married to a son of W.A. Moraux, namely Frederik Alexander Moraux (1883-1955).

Moret, Max.— A soldier of Swiss origin in the Netherlands East Indian army, who was assigned as an assistant to J. Büttikofer (q.v.) during the 1893-1894 Central Borneo Expedition (q.v.). When Büttikofer left the expedition in July 1894, Mr Moret continued collecting in the Ketoengan River valley, on the slopes of Mt Kenepai and at Pontianak (August-October 1894).

Müller, Salomon.— Born 7 April 1804 in Heidelberg, Germany, died 29 December 1863 in Freiburg, Germany. Son of a saddler and innkeeper, Müller helped in the inn of his father and met there H. Boie and H.C. Macklot, both students at Heidelberg University. The three young men shared an interest in natural history, and when Boie and Macklot were sent out to the East Indies, they asked Müller to be their preparator. In 1825 the three with the artist P. van Oort formed the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) and left for Batavia (= Jakarta). Müller only had a primary education, but in his spare time had educated himself in Latin and zoology. In the Indies he showed himself to be a first class zoologist, and when Boie and Macklot died, he took their place. He joined the 1828-1829 expedition of the Commission to New Guinea and Timor, and visited with van Oort and the botanist P.W. Korthals the west coast of Sumatra near Padang (1833-1835). In 1836 he spent several months in Borneo in the company of the botanist Korthals and the geologist L. Horner; Müller was then entrusted with the zoological investigations. In 1837 Müller and Korthals returned to The Netherlands. Until 1850 Müller worked in Leiden on his zoological collections, often in collaboration with H. Schlegel and published accounts of his travels, the zoology and ethnology of the areas that he had visited. In 1837 he obtained a honorary doctor's degree from Heidelberg University. When the Commission was dissolved in 1850, Müller returned to Germany and lived the rest of his life in Freiburg. Müller was the only zoologist of the Commission who returned to Europe and had the chance to study the material that he had collected and to publish the results of his work in the tropics. He evidently was a hard working very energetic and very intelligent person. The Leiden Museum holds much material of Crustacea collected by Müller in New Guinea, Timor and Sumatra. Biography: Veth, 1879: 39-93; Sirks, 1915: 113-121; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 376-377; Gebhardt, 1964: 251.

Mulié, C.— Mulié from Utrecht may have been a dealer. The Museum bought skins from him in 1860 and refused a collection of Lepidoptera in 1871 because the price was too high. In 1876 the Museum acquired from him Clibanarius from Andai, New Guinea (= Irian Jaya). We have not been able to find more information about him.

Museum Calcutta.— See J. Anderson.


Museum Godeffroy, Hamburg.— This was the private museum of Johann Cesar VI Godeffroy, owner of the shipping company J.C. Godeffroy & Son of Hamburg. The first of the Godeffroy family to settle in Germany were huguenots from La Rochelle, France, who fled to Germany to escape the consequences of the repeal of the Nantes Edict. After having lived some time in Berlin, they settled in Hamburg in 1737 and occupied themselves with trade. The trading company Jean César (later Johann Cesar) Godeffroy & Son was founded in 1766. In the 19th century the company became one of the most important shipping companies of Hamburg and its ships could be found on many seas, with the emphasis on the Pacific Ocean, east and west coast of America. Johann Cesar VI Godeffroy (1813-1885), grandson of the founder of the company, had acquired scientific material, which in 1860 and 1861 at his request was arranged by Dr E. Graeffe to form the Museum Godeffroy. The captains of the various ships of the company were instructed to collect material wherever possible. Also private persons were sent out as collectors, like Amalie Dietrich (q.v.) to Australia and Tonga (1863-1872), E. Graeffe to Samoa and the area of the South Pacific (1861-1871), etc. In this way a considerable collection was built up. The Museum had its own journal "Journal des Museum Godeffroy. Geographische, ethnographische und naturwissenschaftliche Mittheilungen", of which 6 volumes (in 17 parts) appeared between 1873 and 1910. This journal contained scientific papers on the material of the collection; A. Milne-Edwards (1873: 77-88) contributed a paper on the Crustacea to this journal. The Museum also published price-catalogues of its duplicate material that was for sale; in all, nine catalogues were published, vol. 9 in 1884. The catalogues listed of every lot its catalogue number, the species name, locality and price. In some of the lots that the Leiden Museum acquired from the Museum Godeffroy only the catalogue number was present; the catalogues then often could provide the locality. Because of the sale of these duplicates, Godeffroy material can be found in many museums. In the 1870's the Godeffroy company got into financial trouble, which resulted in its liquidation on 1 December 1879. The Museum was kept for some time, but in 1886 the zoological part was sold to the Zoological Museum of Hamburg, Dr Johann Dietrich Eduard Schmeltz (born 19 May 1839 in Hamburg, died 26 May 1909 in Leiden) was the director of the Museum Godeffroy from 1861 to 1882. In 1882 he accepted the post of curator at the Ethno-

![Fig. 50. J.D.E. Schmeltz. Courtesy Rijksmuseum van Volkenkunde, Leiden.](image-url)
logical Museum (Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde) in Leiden, becoming its director in 1897. A biography of Schmeltz, for whom the stomatopod *Leptosquilla schmeltzii* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873) was named, was published by Dozy (1909). The Leiden Natural History Museum received in January 1887 a collection of 508 Crustacea "from various islands in the Pacific Ocean", that it had bought from the Museum Godeffroy. The history of the company is dealt with by Hertz (1922).

**Museum Göttingen.**— See also J. Brock, and R. Schütte. Several years after his appointment as curator of Invertebrates of the Leiden Museum, J.G. de Man contacted Prof. Dr. E. Ehlers, director of the Zoological Museum of the University of Göttingen concerning the Crustacea described by Hess (1865: 127-172, pls. 6, 7), which were housed in the Göttingen Museum. Hess's species descriptions often were very short and incomplete and an examination of the material might clarify the status of these taxa. De Man evidently also proposed an exchange of material between the Göttingen and Leiden Musea. Ehlers' reaction was positive and in May 1880 a shipment was received from him containing 44 specimens of 32 species for an exchange and 9 specimens of 7 species (6 of which types of Hess') for examination and return. Ehlers wrote about this material in a letter of 25 April 1880: "Von diesen trete ich Ihren Museum den einen Theil (44 Exemplare) ab und hoffe damit Ihren Wünschen zu entsprechen; der andere in Gläsern verpackte Theil stellt die Original-Exemplare der Hess'schen Bearbeitung der Crustaceen dar; diese kann ich natürlich nicht abgeben, und bitte Ich Sie diese Originale uns möglichst bald wieder zurück zuschicken." In the exchange material from Göttingen there were also some of Hess's species (1 *Sesarma erythrodactyla*, 2 *Pagurus minutus*, 2 *Penaeus plebejus*, 1 *Thalassina maxima*, 1 *Astacoides plebejus*, 2 *Astacoides nobilis*, [the author cited in Ehlers' list is "Hess", it should be "Dana" as in Hess' paper] and 2 *Palaemon ruber*). Several of these are types (e.g. *Pagurus minutus* as confirmed by de Man (1887: 704)). Evidently the types of which Ehlers requested the return, were the only specimens of the species available (i.e., the holotypes); the types used by him for exchange may have been part of syntype series. De Man sent in return a collection of 62 specimens representing 22 species from Japan, Indonesia and West Africa. In 1985 the zoological collection of the Göttingen Museum was placed as a permanent loan in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany.

**Museum Haarlem.**— See Koloniaal Museum, Haarlem, and M. Greshoff.

**Museum Heidelberg.**— See R. Kossmann. In 1988 the Crustacea collection of the Heidelberg Museum was transferred to the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

**Museum Kiel.**— See I.K. Daldorff and L. Spengler. The arthropod collection
brates,
Fransen
In
a
close.
Museum
porated
Senckenberg
venhage
The
(Miss
lection.
Museum
Freyreis
Museum,
Savigny,
E.A.
ious
Kiel
that
In
Fabricius
early
and
The
received
in
his
Hague
education
1852
to
From
1854
ocean
he
gone
ing
the
had
then
collections
left
at
the
University
of
and
Invertebrate
collection
but
the
studied
insects,
(mostly
insects,
but
also
Crustacea
and
other
arthropods)
by
the
famous
J.C.
Fabricius
(born
7
January
1745,
in
Tønder,
Slesvig,
Denmark,
died
3
March
1808
in
Kiel,
Germany),
until
recently
was
divided
between
the
Copenhagen
and
Kiel
Musea.
In
1958
the
Kiel
collection
was
transferred
to
Copenhagen
as
a
permanent
loan,
so
that
then
the
two
parts
were
united.
The
history
of
the
Leiden
types
of
the
Fabricius
collection
is
as
follows.
When
Wilhel
de
Haan,
curator
of
Invertebrates
of
the
Leiden
Museum
in
1826
made
his
grand
study
tour
through
Germany,
he
also
visited
Kiel.
In
Kiel
he
was
the
guest
of
the
judge
F.
Boie,
brother
of
the
Leiden
curator
of
Vertebrates,
Heinrich
Boie
(q.v.),
who
at
that
time
was
in
the
East
Indies
collect
for
the
Museum.
F.
Boie,
who
was
a
prominent
citizen
of
Kiel
introduced
de
Haan
to
the
various
authorities
and
also
arranged
that
de
Haan
could
exchange
insect
duplicates
of
the
Leiden
Museum
for
duplicates
of
the
Kiel
collection.
In
this
way
the
Leiden
Museum
obtained
Daldorff
and
Spengler
crabs
from
the
Fabricius
collection.

Museum
Marseille.—
See
P.
Roux.

Museum
Paris.—
See
J.-V.
Audouin,
B.
Balansa,
H.
Coutière,
L.
Diguet,
A.H.
Fontaine,
C.
Gaudichaud-Beaupré,
C.
Gay,
L.R.
Germain,
F.P.
Jousseaume,
P.A.
Latreille,
E.A.
Marie,
A.
Milne-Edwards,
H.
Milne
Edwards,
A.C.V.D.
'd'Orbigny,
M.J.C.L.
de
Savigny,
"Travailleur"
and
"Talisman"
expeditions.

Museum
Senckenberg.—
See
J.
Brock,
R.
Kossmann,
W.
Kükenthal,
E.
Rüppell.
Right
from
the
start
the
relation
between
the
Senckenberg
and
Leiden
Musea
was
very
close.
In
a
letter
dated
15
June
1822,
C.J.
Temminck,
the
director
of
the
Leiden
Museum,
with
the
Netherlands
Minister
of
Public
Education
that
the
director
of
the
Senckenberg
Museum,
Ph.
Cretschmar,
had
given
him
the
assurance,
that
of
the
collections
made
by
his
travellers,
who
then
just
had
left
(E.
Rüppell
(q.v.)
and
J.B.
Freyreis
were
meant),
the
first
object
that
became
available
for
exchange
would
be
offered
to
the
Leiden
Museum.

Museum
Stockholm.—
See
J.W.
Dalman.

Museum
Stuttgart.—
See
F.
Krauss.

Museum
Turin.—
See
E.
Festa.

Museum
Utrecht.—
The
Zoological
Museum
of
Utrecht
formed
part
of
the
Zoological
Laboratory
of
Utrecht
University.
In
the
last
century
and
the
first
half
of
the
present,
the
Leiden
Museum
now
and
then
acquired
zoological
material
from
the
Utrecht
Museum
by
exchange
(e.g.,
see
A.
Greshoff).
In
1946
a
reorganization
of
the
Utrecht
Museum
took
place
being
intended
to
slim
the
Museum
down
to
become
a
teaching
collection.
The
scientifically
important
material
then
was
donated
to
the
Leiden
Museum.
Miss
A.M.
Buitendijk
and
L.B.
Holthuis
of
the
Leiden
Museum
helped
Dr
P.J.
Kipp
of
the
Utrecht
Museum
to
separate
the
research
collection
from
the
rest
as
far
as
the
Crustacea
and
some
other
Invertebrate
groups
were
concerned.
This
research
material
is
now
incorporated
in
the
Leiden
collection.

Musschenbroek,
Samuel
Cornelis
Jan
Willem
van.—
Born
5
July
1827
in
's
Gravenhage
(=The
Hague),
died
7
November
1883
in
Leiden.
Van
Musschenbroek
received
his
early
education
in
The
Hague
and
Leiden.
In
1846
he
started
his
law
studies
at
the
University
of
Leiden
and
obtained
his
diotype
degree
in
law
there
in
1852.
In
the
mean
time
he
had
also
passed
the
examination
for
chief
mate
for
the
ocean
going
trade.
From
1852
to
1854
he
studied
in
Delft
for
the
civil
service
in
the
East
Indies
and
passed
the
examination
on
1
September
1854.
In
1855
he
was
sent
out
to Java. 1861-1862 saw him back in The Netherlands on sick leave. During this leave he married Wilhelmina Henriëtte Teding van Berkhout and returned with her to Java in 1862. Until 1873 he was stationed in Java rising in rank to Assistent-Resident; during his last 6 years on the island his post was in Buitenzorg (Bogor), where he met several well known travellers like O. Beccari and A.B. von Meyer. From 1873 to 1875 he was Resident of Ternate, Moluccas, and from 1875 to 1876 Resident of Menado, N Celebes. He returned with his family to The Netherlands in 1876 and retired from active service. They settled first in Deventer and in 1879 in Leiden. Van Musschenbroek was a highly gifted person. He was not only an excellent administrator, who worked hard and had an agreeable personality, but he was also a good sportsman and was deeply interested in all facets of nature. He prided himself to be a descendant of the well known 18th century physicist P. van Musschenbroek. During his stay in the East Indies van Musschenbroek made extensive zoological and collections, which he sent to Leiden, among these were Crustacea. The peculiar mammal Paradoxurus musschenbroekii of N Celebes was named for him. He published on a great range of subjects (ornithology, vulcanology, ethnology, to mention a few). Biography: Zuidema, 1914: 888-891; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 378.

**Natuurkundige Commissie voor Nederlandsch Indië** (Commission for the study of the natural sciences of the Netherlands East Indies).— After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815, The Netherlands were restored as an independent nation under King Willem I, the eldest son of stadhouder Willem V of Orange. The East Indies, which until the French period (1795-1815) were managed by the V.O.C (= Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, = United Netherlands East Indian Company), in 1815 became a true colony of The Netherlands. The King very energetically tried to improve the economic situation of The Netherlands, which had greatly deteriorated during the French time. But he also gave his full attention to the colonies and sent C.G.C. Reinwardt (q.v.) as director general of agriculture to the East Indies, not only with the object to improve the agriculture there, but also to increase the knowledge of the natural history of the Indies. It was soon realized in The Netherlands that the scientific studies of the Indies could not just be entrusted to a single person, the more as that person, like Reinwardt had so many other duties. It then was decided that a Commission should be established with the sole object to study the natural products of the Indies. It is probable that Mr A.R. Falck, the Minister, whose department covered both science and colonies, and C.J. Temminck the future director of the Leiden
Museum were among the persons who initiated the plan for a Commission. On 2 May 1820 the King signed the Royal Decree establishing the Natuurkundige Commissie. This Commission was to consist of four persons (two naturalists, a preparator and an artist), who were to be sent to the colonies for a period of not less than 4 years to study and collect the natural products of the area, and to send the collections to the Leiden Museum. The results of their studies were to be published in The Netherlands and an editorial committee was appointed to that end, consisting of C.J. Temminck, director of ’s Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie, C.L. Blume, director of the Rijks-herbarium, and the two zoology professors of Leiden University C.G.C. Reinwardt and J. van der Hoeven. The members of the first Natuurkundige Commissie were the zoologists Dr H. Kuhl (q.v.) and Dr J.C. van Hasselt (q.v.), the anatomist and preparator G. van Raalten and the artist G.L. Keultjes. On 11 July 1820 the Commission left the roadstead of Texel in the ship "Nordloh". During this voyage the members of the Commission went ashore at Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope and the Cocos Islands in the Indian Ocean; at these three localities the first collections were made, while on high seas pelagic organisms were collected and studied. The group arrived in Batavia (= Jakarta, Java, Indonesia) in the end of December 1820. The Governor-General of the East Indies, Baron G.A.G.P. van der Capellen, who himself was much interested in natural history, helped the Commission where possible. They acquired a house at Buitenzorg (= Bogor, Java, Indonesia) to function as their head quarters. From there they explored West Java, making interesting observations and bringing together extensive collections. Keultjes was assisted in his artistic work by a local artist A. Maurevert, probably because Keultjes' health was rather poor. It is possible that two artists of Reinwardt, A.J. and J.T. Bik also made drawings for the Commission after Reinwardt had left the Indies in 1822. Healthwise the Commission was not fortunate: less than 9 months after his arrival in Java Kuhl became severely ill (inflammation of the liver) and died on 14 September 1821, 3 days before his 24th birthday. Keultjes died two days later. Van Hasselt carried on with van Raalten, but on 8 September 1823 also van Hasselt fell victim to the climate, and died at the age of 26. Van Raalten then took care of all the collections and packed them for shipping to Holland. He also ordered the notes made by Kuhl and van Hasselt, as well as their drawings; of all of these copies were made before they were sent off, to prevent loss of important information through shipwreck. The duplicates remained in Buitenzorg until notice had been received of the safe arrival of the originals. After the death of Kuhl, Temminck requested that his place and that of Keultjes be filled. By Royal Decree of 5 December 1823 a new Commission was formed to replace the first. This Commission consisted of the zoologists H. Boie (q.v.) and H.C. Macklot (q.v.) with the preparator S. Müller (q.v.) and the artist P. van Oort. This group left The Netherlands from Hellevoetsluis on 21 December 1825 in the brig "Dijkzigt". They went by way of Cape of Good Hope, where 15 days were spent, and arrived in Java on 6 June 1826. Unfortunately by that time Governor-General van der Capellen had been replaced by Commissioner General L.P.J. vicomte du Bus de Gisignies, who had instructions to economize in the government finances. The Commission fell on hard times financially and even had to borrow money from van Raalten, who was still in Java and worked hard with the Commission of which he, of course, was still a member. Efforts to obtain permission for expeditions outside Java at first were in vain so that again West Java became the area
of their investigations. A grievous blow hit the Commission when on 4 September 1827 Boie died. Van Raalte, who during a hunting party for rhinoceros was attacked by one of these animals, fortunately lived to tell his story, although the rhino practically destroyed the sural muscle of one of his legs, and put him hors de combat for a considerable time. In Boie's place a new member of the Commission was appointed, namely P. Diard. Diard, of French nationality, had been in the Netherlands East Indies since 1819. He had collected for the Paris Museum, even when he was in the service of the Dutch government. He seems to have been a very likeable person, and when his friend du Bus de Gisignies appointed him to the Commission, he was eventually accepted there. Another addition to the Commission was the botanist A. Zippe­lius, assistant chief of the Buitenzorg botanical gardens, who was added to the Commis­sion in 1827. In 1828 the Commission, for the first time in its existence got the chance to make collections outside Java. The government decided to officially claim New Guinea as Netherlands East Indian territory and to establish a settlement and military garrison there. The Commission was ordered to join this expedition. On 2 February 1828 the members Macklot, van Raalten, Müller and van Oort left Batavia on their way to Makassar, SW Celebes (= Ujung Pandang, SW Sulawesi, Indonesia), Zippe­lius followed later. In Makassar they boarded the navy corvette H.M.S. "Triton," which set out for the SW coast of New Guinea on 15 March 1828; it went via Am­bon where it stayed 3 weeks, leaving on 20 April. On 6 July the construction of a fort was started on the Triton Bay in New Guinea, and on 24 August 1828 the western part of New Guinea was officially annexed to the Netherlands East Indies by a proclamation read by Mr A.J. van Delden (q.v.), who in 1827 had been appointed Government Commissioner to take possession of New Guinea. But the area chosen proved to be far from healthy. On 1 September the Triton with the Commissioners on board left Triton Bay to return with many sick people to Am­bon. In the short time that they could spend in New Guinea the Commission worked hard; they collected many specimens and made interesting observations. Apart from Triton Bay, collections were also obtained in the northern end of Princes Marianne Straits, the area between Koken­nau and Cape Steenboom and near the mouth of the Oeta River. The Commission stayed in Am­bon during four and a half weeks and left there on 7 October 1828 with the "Triton" for Timor, arriving on 14 October in Koepang. The government expected the Commission, when in Timor, to give special attention to minerals (e.g., gold and copper ores); but of course the Commissioners did not neglect zoology and brought an extensive collection together. Zippelius took care of the botanical collections. During their stay at Timor (October 1828-10 November 1829) there were again losses in human life, both van Raalten and Zippe­lius died there. Macklot, Müller and van Oort arrived on 20 December 1829 in Batavia. The Commission now consisted of 4 people: Diard, who acted as managing director, Macklot and Müller, zoologists and van Oort, artist. By Royal Decree of 25 July 1830, the botanist P.W. Korthals and the preparators D.H.R. van Gelder and B.N. Overdi­jk (who both had worked in the Leiden Museum), were added to the Commission; they left The Netherlands on 20 November 1830 and arrived in Batavia on 12 April 1831. During an expedition in West Java the Commis­sioner Macklot got trapped in a rebellion of Chinese at Poerwakarta and was killed by the rebels. On 4 June 1833 the Commission could undertake their second expedi­tion outside Java. Korthals, Müller, van Oort and H. Bürger (q.v.) were being sent to
Padang, W Sumatra. Bürger had come from Japan, and, although not a member of the Commission, was allowed to join the expedition. The expedition was a military undertaking intended to pacify an area where local wars between different groups of natives caused much unrest. Part of the time of the Commission was used in making maps for the military, but it had enough time for collecting and brought a sizable collection together, all from the area of Padang and the Padang Highlands. Müller who had gone to Buitenzorg on 17 October 1833, returned with Overdijk and van Gelder on 9 January 1834. Around the same time Bürger left the expedition to resume his task in Japan. The rest of the Commission continued their work in the Padang Highlands and near Padang. In Padang van Oort fell ill and died 2 September 1834. On 9 January the remaining members of the Commission returned to Java, arriving in Buitenzorg on 5 February 1836. Diard had stayed all the time in Java. In the mean time (on 9 July 1835) a new member had been appointed to the Commission, namely the medical officer L. Horner (q.v.). A new expedition was planned, this time to Borneo. On 10 July 1836 Müller (zoology), Korthals (botany) and Horner (geology and mineralogy) left Batavia for Banjermasin in SE Borneo (= SE Kalimantan), where they arrived on 28 July. They explored the basin of the river Barito about as far north as 1° S, and returned in Banjermasin on 1 October. In October and November the region south of Banjermasin was explored by them, and on 21 December 1836 they left Banjermasin to return to Java. On 12 April 1837 Müller and Korthals returned to The Netherlands with most of the collections that had not yet been sent. In The Netherlands they studied the material and published several papers. Horner at that time was the only scientist of the Commission in the Indies. Diard was still in name a member of the Commission, but occupied himself with the administration at most; he left the Commission in 1841 when he went back to Europe; he returned later to Java and died there in (1863). Van Gelder worked with much success in the natural history museum of Batavia. Overdijk and Horner left on 13 June 1837 for Padang, W Sumatra, where Horner was to explore the region for the presence of coal, and also of precious and useful metals. Horner and Overdijk collected in and around Padang, on islands nearby and in the Padang Highlands. Their collections contain both zoological and mineralogical specimens and were shipped in 27 barrels and 9 crates. On 17 October 1838 Horner fell ill and died in Padang on 7 December. Van Gelder resigned from the Commission in 1838. Also Overdijk, at the end of December 1839, left the Commission, partly for reasons of health, partly because he thought his salary too low. On 4 February 1838 E.A. Forsten (q.v.) was appointed member of the Commission and arrived in Batavia on 14 December of that year. He was made director of the natural history museum in Batavia, and collected in West Java. On 31 January 1840 Forsten left Batavia for Menado, N Celebes (= Sulawesi, Indonesia) where he arrived on 22 March. The gunner H. von Gaffron was assigned to him as an assistant and artist for the duration of this expedition. Although his health was not very good Forsten made important collections in N Sulawesi, where he spent almost two years, and the Moluccas, where he was slightly more than one year; on 3 January 1843 he died in Ambon. From then on the status of the Commission becomes less and less clear; in some official documents the Buitenzorg botanical gardens were also ranged under the Commission. A new member was F.W. Junghuhn, a medical officer of the East Indian army with a great interest in natural history, mostly in plants and geology. Junghuhn
received a temporary appointment to the Commission from September 1837 to
August 1838 and later again from 2 November 1844 to May 1845, at which date his
appointment became definite and lasted until the end of August 1848, when he
returned to Europe. One gets the impression that Junghuhn considered his mem­
bership to the Commission a kind of honorary title, which did not interfere with his nor­
mal medical job and with his own botanical and geological studies; the Museum
received hardly any zoological material from him. Junghuhn did very important
work on the geology and botany of Java, and published interesting books, but never
in his quality of member of the Commission; Temminck did not recognize Junghuhn
as a true Commissioner. The last scientist to be member of the Commission was
C.A.L.M. Schwaner (q.v.), a German scientist, who was appointed as Commissioner
on 9 January 1842 and arrived in August of that year in Batavia. In his appointment
he was requested to give special attention to the geology and mineralogy of the East
Indies, but fortunately he also occupied himself with zoology and botany. At first he
explored West Java. When his opinion was asked about the condition of the Batavia
Museum, his report was rather negative and he considered the tropics not the right
place for such collections. He advised to discontinue the Museum and to send what
remained of the collections to Leiden; his advice was followed and all the collections
got to The Netherlands. Schwaner stayed in Java until 4 October 1843 when he went
by boat from Surabaya to Banjermasin, SE Borneo. For almost a year, until August or
September 1844 he explored the area near Banjermasin especially for the presence of
coal. Then he returned with his samples to Java. In the second half of 1846 a second
trip to Banjermasin was made. Starting 25 October 1846 he traversed the interior of
Borneo from Banjermasin to Pontianak, crossing the central mountain range (later
called Schwaner Mts in his honour), a feat not before performed by any European.
On 2 February 1848 Pontianak was reached, and soon after Schwaner left for Java. In
Buitenzorg he studied his notes and reports and wrote a two volume book on Borneo,
that was published posthumously in 1853-1854. A third trip to Borneo was planned
and Schwaner received instructions for this in 1850, but the official dissolution of the
Commission on 17 April 1850 prevented this trip. Schwaner died one year later, in
March 1851.

In the first half of the thirty years of its existence, namely from 1820 until about
1837 the Commission functioned well and the interests of the Leiden Museum were
well taken care of. Kuhl, van Hasselt, van Raalte, Boie, Macklot and Müller had close
ties with the Museum, as Korthals had with the Herbarium. After 1837, with Müller
and Korthals in The Netherlands and Kuhl, van Hasselt, van Raalte, Boie and Macklot
dead, the Commission had lost the original impetus. The deceased artists, Keultjes
and van Oort, were not replaced on the Commission, and the preparators Overdijk
and van Gelder, who had succeeded van Raalten, left the Commission in 1839 and
1838 respectively, they were not replaced either. In the last half of the existence of the
Commission the scientific members like Diard and Junghuhn had other interests
beside the work for the Commission, which seemed not to have their full attention.
Horner and Schwaner, did much more for the Commission, although the government
insisted that they should give most attention to economically important researches
like the discovery of coal and minerals. Forsten actually was the only one of the scien­
tists during this time, who concentrated on zoology and botany. Artists in this period,
if necessary, were appointed temporarily and there were no official preparators. All in all it was a wise decision to dissolve the Commission, which in its highdays had considerably advanced the knowledge of the natural history of the Indies. The design of a Natuurkundige Commissie had several flaws: it was too complicated and therefore liable to being slowed down by bureaucracy; this was the cause that it took so long before actual expeditions were sent out and that so much time was spent by all in West Java. Secondly the members of the Commission who were sent out from Holland, were inexperienced and not used to life in the tropics, which may have been the cause of the high mortality among them. Thirdly the whole set-up was quite expensive, which made the government not very co-operative either. H. Schlegel's later efforts to have the natural history investigations of the Indies carried out by interested people who were already on the spot (e.g., zoologically interested medical officers, like H.A. Bernstein (q.v.) and D.M. Piller (q.v.), or government employees like D.S. Hoedt (q.v.) or C.B.H. von Rosenberg (q.v.)) was much more efficient. The government employees got a subsidy and a certain amount of leave to do the job, after which they could again take up their old function. See also: Veth, 1878: 20-123; Sirks, 1915: 86-140.

Neeb, Pieter Gerardus.— Born 31 March 1830 in Leiden, died 26 August 1902 in 's Gravenhage. P.G. Neeb was the son of Johan Fredrik Neeb, physician in Leiden and Johanna Christiana Mulder. He received part of his medical training from his father, and enlisted for the medical service of the East Indian army. In 1851, when he had the rank of medical officer 3rd class, he left The Netherlands in the frigate "Maasstroom" and arrived on 6 April 1852 in the Indies, where he was assigned to the military hospital in Surabaya, E Java. In 1854 he was stationed at Solok on the westcoast of Sumatra; in that same year he was promoted to medical officer 2nd class, receiving the rank of 1st class in 1865. The year 1865 was a very tragic one for him as within 3 weeks he lost his wife and 3 children. In 1867-1868 he went on leave to The Netherlands, and after that came back to Sumatra's westcoast, a post that he was to occupy for 21 years in all. In 1877 he was promoted to "dirigeerend officier van gezondheid" (chief medical officer) in Weltevreden near Batavia (= Gambir near Jakarta). In 1880 he retired and returned to The Netherlands; he settled first in Leiden (1880, 1881), later in The Hague, where he died in 1902. During his stay in Sumatra he took part in the Atchin war during 1873-1874, and was decorated for valiant behaviour. Neeb's father was a good personal friend of H. Schlegel, the director of the Leiden

![Fig. 53. P.G. Neeb. After Anon., 1902, p. 359.](image)
Museum. In 1860 Schlegel asked P.G. Neeb to collect for the Museum and Neeb answered in the affirmative. Between 1873 and 1876 Neeb sent material from Sumatra (Deli), Java, and Celebes (= Sulawesi). In his collections the Crustacea were well represented. Biography: Anon., 1902: 359, portrait.

**Neervoort van de Poll, Jacobus Rudolphus Hendrik.**— Born 23 June 1862 in ’s Hertogenbosch, prov. of Noord-Brabant, died 12 December 1924 in Monaco. He was born with the family name Neervoort, but by Royal Decree no 31 of 11 December 1880 he was allowed to add “van de Poll” to his name. From 1895 until about 1920 he lived at the estate “Beukestein” at Rijssenburg near Driebergen, province of Utrecht, The Netherlands (before that time his address was Heerengracht, Amsterdam). On 20 May 1887 he married Marthe Jeanne Elsine Geertruyda Philippine Zubli (born 3 July 1855 in Amsterdam, died 15 August 1915 in Rijssenburg). Neervoort van de Poll was an entomologist, mostly interested in Coleoptera. He bought sizable collections in The Netherlands and abroad and had people collect for him in the tropics. So Jan Zacharias Kannegieter (born 1 May 1862 in Amsterdam, died 16 February 1899 in Rijssenburg), collected for him between 1889 and 1898 in Ceylon (= Sri Lanka) and the Netherlands East Indies (= Indonesia) (see Mees, 1986: 159-160). Between 1908 and 1914 Neervoort van de Poll sold his collections, and then perhaps lost his interest in entomology, judging by the announcement of his death made during the 80th summer meeting of the Netherlands Entomological Society (on 6 June 1925), where it says that “Neervoort van de Poll many years ago was a promising Coleopterist, but later his love for entomology seems to have disappeared as the Society did not notice anything from him except (fortunately) the payment of his dues” (free translation from the Dutch). In 1884 Neervoort van de Poll, 22 years old, joined the geologist Prof. K. Martin (q.v.) of Leiden on an expedition to the Netherlands West Indies (including Surinam); they were in Surinam from 31 December 1884 to 3 January 1885, and from 25 March to 26 April 1885, and in the Antilles (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba) from 9 January to 26 February 1885; furthermore they made a visit to Venezuela from 27 February to 15 March 1885. All the zoological material collected during this trip was donated by Neervoort van de Poll to the Leiden Museum, which also later received miscellaneous material (almost exclusively insects) from him. Neervoort van de Poll evidently was a rich man, but surprisingly little is known about him. The fish *Poecilia vandepolli* van Lidth de Jeude was named for him. Bibliography: Smit, 1986: 192.

**Nieuwenhuis, Anton Willem.**— Born 22 May 1864 in Papendrecht, province of Zuid-Holland, died 24 September 1953 in Leiden. Nieuwenhuis studied medicine in Leiden and Freiburg (Germany) and obtained his M.D. in Freiburg in 1890. Soon after he enlisted as medical officer in the Netherlands East Indian Army. He took part in the 1893-1894 Borneo Expedition (q.v.) as physician and anthropologist-ethnologist. Nieuwenhuis himself became the leader of two more Borneo Expeditions (q.v.), namely the 1896-1897 and the 1898-1900 expeditions. In 1901 Nieuwenhuis returned to The Netherlands and from 1904 to 1934 was professor of ethnology at Leiden University. He published two accounts of his Borneo expeditions: Nieuwenhuis, 1900 and Nieuwenhuis, 1904-1907. Biography: van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 385-386, portrait.

**Olden, Edouard van.**— Born 17 August 1809 in ’s Gravenhage (= The Hague), died 25 January 1869 in Boshof, Orange Free State, South Africa. Van Olden spent his
youth in The Hague and Utrecht. He studied law at the University of Leiden (1828-1836) obtaining his degree of doctor of law in 1836. On 17 December 1837 van Olden was appointed burgomaster of the small town of Voorhout near Leiden, well-known as the native town of H. Boerhaave (1668-1738). Van Olden was an enthusiastic hunter and, probably because of that, was befriended with the staff of the Leiden Museum. During his stay in Voorhout he donated ornithological material to the Museum. Van Olden married 14 November 1839 with Joanna van Stein, nine children were born to them, of which 4 died young. In 1860 van Olden retired from his post for health reasons. On 1 April 1861 the family left The Netherlands for South Africa arriving 13 June in Table Bay, where the ship stayed until 19 July, giving van Olden the possibility to visit Capetown and the South African Museum; in this period he made interesting collections. On 23 July 1861 their ship reached Port Elizabeth, where the family debarked. From 31 July to 16 September they travelled by covered wagon to Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State, their final destination. Here van Olden started a law practice, and also worked for the government. In 1863 he was appointed chief ("landdrost") of the district Jacobsdal, where his wife died in 1865. Van Olden remarried 20 November 1867 with Jane Anne Wylde; two children were born from this marriage. In 1869 he became landdrost of the district Boshof, but died the same year. In all van Olden sent 3 shipments to Leiden, mostly of mammals, birds, and insects. Only the first shipment, received in April 1862 and containing the collections made during the voyage to South Africa, had some Crustacea, all isopods. Biography: Raat, 1978: 68-82, portrait.

**Orbigny, Alcide Charles Victor Dessalines d'.**— Born 6 September 1802 in Coueron, dépt. Loire Inférieure, France, died 30 June 1857 in Pierrefitte, dépt. Seine, France. D'Orbigny's father was a physician, who practised first in Coueron, later in La Rochelle; he was an enthusiastic amateur naturalist. In his early youth d'Orbigny became acquainted with the marine fauna near La Rochelle and he decided to devote his life to the study of natural history. He started his studies in Paris in 1819 under the geologist P.-L.-A. Cordier (1777-1861). He published several papers on zoological and paleontological subjects. On 31 June 1826 he left France for South America on a collecting expedition for the Paris Museum. This expedition lasted until 2 February 1834. D'Orbigny first came to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, 24 September-11 October 1826), Uruguay (29 October 1826-10 January 1827), Argentina (20 January 1827-December 1829), after rounding Cape Horn he visited Chile (Valparaiso and Santiago, 16 February-8 April 1830, 27 September-18 October 1833; and Cobija, 14-20 April 1830), Peru (Arica, 23 April-17 July 1830, ca. 28 June-ca. 25 July 1833; Islay, 25 July-7 August 1833;
Callao, 7-14 August 1833), Bolivia (17 July 1830-27 June 1833), and came back home again via Cape Horn. The results of his expedition were published in his large work "Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale", the Crustacea were reported upon by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas (1843) in vol. 6 pt. 1 of that work. Originally J.V. Audouin was entrusted with the study of this Crustacea material and had already started, but his untimely death in 1841 left his work unfinished and it was finally completed by H. Milne Edwards and Lucas. Duplicate material of this collection (even unpublished new species) was sent by Audouin to the Leiden Museum in 1838, while in 1843 H. Milne Edwards sent additional specimens to Leiden. Orbigny, after his return went to Paris, where in 1853 he occupied the newly created chair of palaeontology of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. He published extensively, especially on fossil and recent Foraminifera. Biography: Papavero, 1971: 136-144; Bauchot, Daget & Bau­chot, 1990: 113.

Ottke.— Ottke collected *Leander tenuicornis* in the Sargasso Sea. Nothing more could be found out about him. He may have been a ship's captain.

**Pasteur, Jan David.**— Born 18 February 1850 in Maastricht, province of Limburg, died 22 January 1904 at Humboldt Bay, New Guinea. He was the son of Wilhelmus Cornelius Pasteur (1822-1889) and Elisabeth Jacoba Henriëtta Carolina van Rossum (1823-1869). In 1875 Pasteur entered the department of public works of the Netherlands East Indies in Batavia (= Jakarta) as Supervisor 3rd Class and was promoted to Supervisor 1st Class in 1876. After a two-years European leave (1877-1879), he became 2nd Commissioner of the department, and on 9 June 1880 Adjunct-Inspector of the post-, telephone- and telegraph-service of the Netherlands East Indies, becoming Inspector 2nd Class on 19 June 1884. In 1888 he was transferred to Padangsidempuan in the mountain area south of Lake Toba, W Sumatra; where he became head of the department. He stayed here until 1891, when he was transferred back to the head-office in Batavia, Java. In 1894 he was granted a second European leave. After his return to Java he was employed in the Finance Department in Batavia, becoming Inspector 1st Class of the Postal Service in 1896. He retired in February 1903. In 1891 some Crustacea material from Nias Island off W Sumatra was received from him by the Leiden Museum. Pasteur was much interested in natural history in general and made numerous interesting observations on the biology of the most diverse groups, like wood peck­ers, Coleoptera and ants. Some of these observations were published by himself, others were included in the taxonomic descriptions of his material by the specialists who studied it. He was a great-grand-
son of Jan David Pasteur (1753-1804), who wrote a three volume Dutch treatise on Mammals (1793-1800) and translated several foreign natural history books into Dutch; his interest in the animal kingdom may have been passed on to his great-grandson.

**Pel, Hendrik Severinus.**— Born 30 August 1818 in Leiden, died 11 January 1876 in Leiden. Pel was born from middle class parents and on 1 January 1832, when 13 years old, became apprentice preparator at the Leiden Museum. Notwithstanding his age he evidently had received a solid basic education and was quite intelligent. In 1838 he was given the rank of a full preparator. Pel's ideal was, however, to travel and collect for the Museum. The director of the Museum, C.J. Temminck, realizing that the government was not willing to pay for a scientific traveller, suggested that Pel be appointed to a position on the Goldcoast (= Ghana), where the Dutch at that time had several trading posts. In his spare time Pel then could collect zoological material for the Museum. The government accepted Temminck's proposition, probably also because the high mortality in the area made the trading posts always short of personnel. In 1840 Pel left for West Africa and arrived on 7 December in Elmina, where he was appointed Commander of Fort Koenraadsburg. He stayed here until 13 April 1841 when he became Commander of Fort Oranje near Sekondi. On 8 March 1842 followed his appointment as Commander of Fort Batenstein near Butre, and on 1 January 1844 that as Resident at Accra. On 25 February 1845 he became Bookkeeper-Secretary ad interim in Elmina and on 3 September 1847 Resident at Butre and Commander of Fort Batenstein. From the end of 1850 to the end of 1851 he was in The Netherlands on furlough; in 1851 he returned to Elmina, where, on 17 March he was appointed Bookkeeper and Public Prosecutor, and was also entrusted with the functions of Secretary and Treasurer. In March 1855 he was pensioned and returned to The Netherlands. Notwithstanding the fact that the climate greatly impaired his health, he made very important zoological collections for the Museum, especially during his first stay, when he was stationed at different posts and could freely travel from one to the other. During the second stay his many duties left him very little spare time for collecting. Furthermore he considered the area of Elmina the least interesting of the various places on the coast that he had visited, Butre being the best and most productive. He made a single trip into the interior, namely to Kumasi (17 January-23 February 1842), but he had no opportunity for collecting then. Although Pel's main interest was in collecting mammals and birds, he did not neglect the other groups. His Crustacea collections were most interesting and provided J.A. Herklots (q.v.) a subject for his Doctor's thesis, in which numerous new species of West African Decapoda and Stomatopoda were described, and which formed the basis for the knowledge of the West African Crustacea fauna. Pel, who after his return stayed in Leiden, married then a widow with children, but had no offspring himself. He published a few papers on his experiences. *Calappa pelii* Herklots, 1851, was named for him. Biography: Holthuis 1968a: 1-32.

**Piller, Daniel Moses.**— Born about 1808, in Amsterdam, date of death (after 1860) unknown. Piller was a medical officer of the Netherlands East Indian army; he arrived in the Indies from Holland in 1828. He was stationed in Makassar, Celebes (= Ujung Pandang, Sulawesi, Indonesia) at least from 1 April 1844 to September 1849. In December 1849 he was transferred to Salatiga, Central Java and resided there till after
22 January 1854. From 1855 to 1860 his address was Djocjakarta (= Jokyakarta), Java. He was pensioned in 1856 and then settled in Djocjakarta as a practitioner. When in Makassar Piller sent three shipments to the Leiden Museum (June 1848: 12 crates with 136 jars; March 1849: 5 crates with 59 jars; and September 1849: 18 crates and a barrel). The first two shipments contained practically exclusively fishes, the third had also material of other groups. As a rule the material was well preserved. Piller had a Javanese wife and 4 children, and although in November 1853 his rank was increased to "Dirigerend Officier van Gezondheid 2e Klasse" (= surgeon lieutenant colonel), his pension still would be very small. Therefore he tried to obtain a government permission to rent for 20 years a piece of land (of about 450 hectares) for the cultivation of sugar cane. Temminck gave support to this request, but it not known whether Piller was succesful. When on 28 February 1855 Piller was elected member of the Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië (= Royal Natural History Society in the Netherlands East Indies) his address was Djocjakarta; on 1 March 1860 the same address was given in the list of members of the Society; the list of 1 January 1876 does not give his name anymore. Piller was the only officer who immediately reacted to an appeal by Temminck sent in 1847 through the chief of the army medical service of the East Indies, requesting the help of the medical officers for obtaining material for the Museum.

Pollen, François Paul Louis.— Born 8 January 1842 in Rotterdam, died 7 May 1886 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague). Pollen was one of the five children of M.P. Pollen (1806-1857), a well to do owner of a distillery in Rotterdam. In 1862 F.P.L. Pollen

Fig. 56. F.P.L. Pollen (right) and D.C. van Dam (left), Réunion, March-April 1864, phot. J.L. Eyckermans. Coll. R.M.N.H.
came to Leiden with the intention to study medicine, but through H. Schlegel, then director of the Leiden Museum, he changed his interests to zoology. At the instigation of Schlegel, Pollen, in the company of D.C. van Dam (q.v.), made a collecting expedition to Madagascar, which lasted from November 1863 to July 1866. The two men arrived in Réunion on 4 March 1864 and then went to Mayotte which they reached 26 April of that year. Two years were spent on Madagascar itself, mostly in the NW part. After his return, on 20 February 1868 Pollen married Ernestine Dorothée Eugénie Maas, daughter of a ship-owner in Scheveningen near The Hague. The Pollens settled in The Hague and he entered the company of his father-in-law. No children were born to them. Pollen died in 1886 after a short illness, only 43 years old. His widow died in 1907. Probably because of his marriage Pollen gave up his plans for a second visit to Madagascar, but sent van Dam instead. Van Dam visited Madagascar (at Pollen’s costs) from 1868 (or 1869) to 1873. Pollen remained interested in the zoology of Madagascar and in 1875 sent another collector to that island. This time it was Josef Peter Audebert (born 31 March 1848 in Dillingen near Saarlouis, Saarland, Germany; died 4 February 1933 in Gross Rohrheim, Germany), who went to Madagascar being paid by Pollen. After having worked in the Leiden Museum for half a year to learn the techniques of collecting and preparation of zoological material, Audebert left in May or June 1875 and arrived in Madagascar in the end of the same year. He made important collections, which were sent to Pollen, c/o the Leiden Museum. In 1878, after some unpleasant correspondence between Audebert and Pollen (quite acrimonious on the part of Audebert), their contact ended. After that time Audebert send some material directly to the Leiden Museum, and also to other institutions and dealers. He returned to Europe in 1882 and then lived in Metz; around 1892 he went to Gross-Rohrheim where he stayed until his death. Pollen started to publish, under the editorship of himself and van Dam, a large work containing the results of his Madagascar efforts: "Recherches sur la Faune de Madagascar et de ses dépendances". C.K. Hoffmann (1874), then curator of Invertebrates of the Leiden Museum, published the report on the Crustacea (and Echinodermata). Pollen’s (1877) narrative which also appeared in the "Recherches ..", unfortunately was not finished because of his early death. The manuscript and notes of the unpublished part, according to his biographer, H. von Rosenberg, were such that the account could have been made ready for the press; unfortunately this never happened and these notes can no longer be found. The University of Göttingen, Germany, awarded Pollen an honorary doctor’s degree on 15 March 1875. Biography: Rosenberg, 1886: 618-620.

**Prakke, Jan Christiaan.**— Born 16 January 1860 in Baarn, province of Utrecht. On 29 September 1884 he settled in Kampen (province of Overijssel) coming from Harderwijk (province of Gelderland). In Kampen he lived with his mother Adriana Isabella Prakke née van Voorden (born 1830, died between 1891 and 1894) who was a widow then. Some time after 1884, J.C. Prakke left for the East Indies to become assistant of the Deli Maatschappij (= Deli Tobacco Company) in Loeboe-dalen, E Sumatra; on 14 July 1887 he was elected member of the Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indie (q.v.). He returned in Kampen on 20 September 1888. On 5 March 1889 he was taken off the town register of Kampen as leaving for Borneo, and on 10 March he left from Rotterdam aboard the steamship "Caledonian" with the destination NE Borneo. The Leiden Museum provided him then with 30 liter alcohol 96% for
collecting purposes. In May 1891 his first collection was received, containing mostly Vertebrata and Insects; the only Crustacean in this shipment, an *Alpheus* proved so interesting that de Man (1899b: 210) devoted a special publication to it. In June 1894 the Museum received from Prakke an orang utan with skeleton; at that time Prakke's address was given as Kampen. No more data about Prakke are known to us.

**Reinwardt, Caspar Georg Carl.**— Born 3 June 1773 in Lüttringhausen near Elberfeld, North Rhine Westphalia, Germany, died 8 March 1854 in Leiden. As a boy of 14, Reinwardt went to Amsterdam to work in the apothecary shop of his older brother. He studied in his spare time with such good results that in 1800 he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history at the University of Harderwijk, province of Gelderland. Before that, the University had awarded him the honorary doctor's degree in medicine and natural history. When Emperor Napoleon of France in 1806 made his younger brother, Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, the new King appointed Reinwardt as the head of his natural history collection ("Cabinet du Roi") and his botanical garden, both of which were newly established. After the abdication of the King, in 1810, and the annexation of The Netherlands to the French Empire, Reinwardt continued as director of the collection which then was named 's Lands Kabinet van Natuurlijke Historie (National Cabinet of Natural History) and at the same time he became professor in Amsterdam. After the defeat of Napoleon and the liberation of The Netherlands in 1813, Reinwardt, without relinquishing his post of director of the National collection, was appointed, in 1815, Director General for Agriculture, Arts and Sciences in the East Indies. After a rather long stay at Cape of Good Hope Reinwardt arrived in Batavia (= Jakarta, Indonesia) on 27 April 1816. Apart from his numerous administrative and other duties (the establishment of the famous botanical gardens at Bogor is due to him), Reinwardt found the time to collect zoological and botanical material, mostly in Java and large collections were gathered. But fate was not friendly: the ships carrying Reinwardt's first three shipments all wrecked and the collections were lost. In 1821 Reinwardt made his first collecting trip outside Java, and visited the eastern part of the Malay Archipelago, viz., the Lesser Sunda Islands (27 February-11 May 1821), the Moluccas (18 May-4 September 1821), North Celebes (= Sulawesi) (17 September-13 December 1821). This expedition was very successful and the collections as well as some new material from Java reached Leiden safely. On 26 June 1822 Reinwardt left the Indies for The Netherlands, where he had been appointed professor of natural history at Leiden University. He kept this position until his death in 1854. Biography: Sirks, 1915: 87-97, portrait; van Steenis-Krusemaan, 1950: 429-431, portrait.
Rhijn, Hermanus Johannes van.— Born 7 December 1852 in Katwijk-aan-Zee, province of Zuid-Holland, died 14 February 1928 in ’s Gravenhage (= The Hague). Van Rhijn was the son of a well known medical practitioner Hendrik Bernardus van Rhijn in Katwijk. The son also studied medicine at the University of Leiden and obtained his doctor degree 21 April 1880. He joined the medical service of the Netherlands navy and in 1887 was stationed at Nieuwediep, Den Helder, province of Noord-Holland. On 1 January 1889 he left for the Indies on the ship "Van Speyk". He served in the East Indies on various ships and returned to The Netherlands in 1898, where he was stationed at the naval establishment Willemsoord at Den Helder. He was pensioned in 1902 or 1903. After his pension he became chief of the military hospital in Harderwijk, province of Gelderland. He then also was appointed head of the medical service of the municipality of Harderwijk a position from which he retired on 1 April 1918. He then moved to The Hague, where he died in 1928, he was buried in Katwijk. In May 1891 the Leiden Museum received from van Rhijn some snakes, fishes, mollusks, and Crustacea from N Sumatra.

Ridder, Tieleman Albertus Otto de.— Born 2 July 1843 in Amerongen, province of Utrecht, died 7 August 1914 in Katwijk, province of Zuid-Holland. Mr de Ridder, was appointed burgomaster of the coastal town of Katwijk on 1 April 1873 after having been burgomaster of the municipality of Hoogwoud en Opmeer in Noord-Holland. For more than 40 years de Ridder stayed on as burgomaster of Katwijk, until his death. Through his incessant energy the town rapidly developed. The very popular burgomaster had wide interests and when unknown or peculiar animals were brought him by fishermen or others, he often sent those to the Leiden Museum were they were greatly appreciated. Biography: van Brakel, 1988: 49-74, with 2 portraits of de Ridder.

Rijgersma, Hendrik Elingsz van.— Born 5 January 1835 in Lemmer, province of Friesland, The Netherlands, died 4 March 1877 in St. Martin, Netherlands West Indies. He studied medicine at the provincial medical school at Haarlem becoming physician (1858) and obstetrician (1859). After having practiced medicine in the province of North Holland (Jisp, 1860; the island of Marken, 1861-1863) he accepted an appointment as physician on the island of St. Martin in the Netherlands Antilles, where he stayed until his death. He had married Maria Henriette Gräfing in 1861; before his departure to the West Indies two children had been born, 5 more children were born in St. Martin. After van Rijgersma’s death his wife and several of the children went to the United States. Van Rijgersma had a great interest in natural history and was an excellent amateur naturalist, being especially interested in Mollusca. Since 1868 van Rijgersma had contact with Mr S.C. Snellen van Vollenhoven, curator.
of Insects of the Leiden Museum and started to send insects to the Museum in exchange for molluscs. A fellow amateur naturalist, Father J. Kohlmann, a Roman Catholic priest from the French part of St. Martin, also exchanged material with van Rijgersma. On 27 October 1868 van Rijgersma was elected correspondent of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia on the advice of E.D. Cope. This started a lively correspondence with Cope for whom van Rijgersma collected fossils on Anguilla and St. Martin. Van Rijgersma also sent collections of other animals to Philadelphia, among which Crustacea, which were studied by T. H. Streets (1872: 131-134). In this collection Streets found a new species, which he named Gelasimus affinis; as this name was preoccupied, it was replaced in 1967 by the name Uca burgersi Holthuis; some duplicates of Streets types were acquired by the Leiden Museum.

Ritsema, Coenraad, Corneliszoon.— Born 13 April 1846 in Haarlem, died 9 January 1929 in Wageningen. Ritsema studied biology first at the University of Groningen, later at that of Leiden. On 4 July 1871 he was appointed 2nd assistant at the Leiden Museum and on 1 July 1873 he succeeded S.C. Snellen van Vollenhoven as curator of entomology, a post that he would occupy until his retirement on 1 April 1916; he then moved to Wageningen, where he stayed until his death. Ritsema specialized in Coleoptera and Hymenoptera and described very many new species and made small revisions, but his impact on entomology was not very great. The Crustacea collection owes him material of Pinnotheres pisum (L.) donated in 1883 and 1913. Biography: Holthuis, 1995a: 60-61, portrait.

Fig. 59. H.E. van Rijgersma. After Coomans, 1974, pl. 1.

Fig. 60. C. Ritsema Czn. Coll. R.M.N.H.
Rosenberg, Carl Benjamin Hermann, Baron von.— Born 7 April 1817 in Darmstadt, Germany, died 15 November 1888 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague), The Netherlands. Von Rosenberg enlisted in 1839 as a common soldier in the Netherlands East Indian army and came to Java in 1840. Until 1856 he worked as a surveyor in Sumatra (from 1840 to 1842 as an assistant to F.W. Junghuhn). From 1856 to 1859 he worked for the Topographical Service in Batavia (= Jakarta), and after that changed from the Military to the Civil Service. He then was stationed in southern Ceram in the Moluccas, with the task to make a survey of the island. In 1862 he was appointed official in charge of the natural history study of the East Indies to make collections for the Leiden Museum. Before that time von Rosenberg had already collected extensively. In 1858 he had participated as a draughtsman in an expedition to New Guinea and then also collected zoologically, but the collections went to Vienna, Dresden and to P. Bleeker (q.v.). Later collections made in 1860 in the Moluccas were sent by von Rosenberg to Darmstadt and to the Comte de Castelnau (q.v.). As naturalist for the East Indian government von Rosenberg visited North Celebes (= Sulawesi) in 1863 and 1864 (especially Gorontalo and the Togian Islands). In 1865 the Aru and Kai Islands were visited and in 1868-1869 the northern Moluccas and New Guinea as far as the Geelvink Bay. In 1870 a second visit was made to the same general region (Ternate, Batjan, Halmahera, Salawati, and Geelvink Bay). On 7 September 1871 he was pensioned because of ill health and returned to Europe and lived the first 4 years (1871-1875) in Darmstadt; he then moved to The Hague, where he died in 1888. He was buried in Darmstadt. On 23 April 1867 von Rosenberg had married Karoline Elisabeth


Fig. 62. C.B.H. von Rosenberg in the field, collecting. After Von Rosenberg, 1875, pl. 1.
Luise von Breidenbach zu Breidenstein, who survived him. During his time in Indonesia as well as after his return to Europe, von Rosenberg published many books and papers on his travels and the ornithological results of these. The well known freshwater prawn *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (de Man, 1879) was named for this collector.

**Biography:** Van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 447-448.

**Rotterdam Zoological Gardens** (= Rotterdamsche Diergaarde, = Diergaarde Blijdorp).— The ties between the Leiden Museum and the Zoological Gardens of Rotterdam have always been quite close. The Zoo was founded in 1855. One of its early directors was A.A. van Bemmelen (q.v.), who before accepting that post was assistant at the Leiden Museum (1859-1867). Van Bemmelen was director from 1867 until his death in 1897. He was succeeded by J. Büttikofer (q.v.), who likewise had been member of the staff of the Leiden Museum (1878 amanuensis-1897, curator of birds). Büttikofer was very energetic and made the Zoo to a well known and highly regarded institution; he retired in 1924. Also the following directors kept up the good relation with Leiden. The Museum acquired any interesting species that died in the Zoo.

**Roux, Jean-Louis-Florent-Polydore** (who signed himself as Polydore Roux).— Born 31 July 1792 in Marseilles, died 12 April 1833 in Bombay, India (according to Nissen, 1953: 160; 1968: 350), or 6 August 1833 in Egypt (according to Engelmann, 1861: 31; and Hagen, 1862: 95). Roux was interested in natural history, and since his youth had assembled a large entomological collection. In 1819 he was appointed curator of the natural history collection of the town of Marseilles. He is also said to have been a painter or a marine painter. He was very active in furthering the interests of his museum and fought hard to get better accommodations for it. Roux thought that it might be in the interest to the Museum if he could make a collecting trip to Africa. This project was realized when he met Karl Alexander Anselm Freiherr von Hügel (1795-1870), a German nobleman in the service of the Austrian government, who travelled rather widely, and who wanted a travel companion. Roux joined von Hügel and the two sailed from Toulon to Alexandria on 15 September 1831. They then explored upper and lower Egypt, the Red Sea and even crossed over to Arabia. On 12 February 1832 they embarked at Quseir on the Red Sea coast of Egypt for Bombay, India. Here the relation between the two travellers soured and they parted their ways. Roux evidently send a beautiful collection from Bombay to France according to his biographer (Barthélemy, 1834: xlvi); most likely he also collected in Chandernagore, then a French territory in India near Calcutta (see Dupont). Barthélemy is rather mysterious about Roux’s death. His ”Notice nécrologique” was read at the meeting of the Entomological Society of 6 August 1834, but dated 12 February of that year. It starts with ”C’est à pareil jour de l’année 1833, qu’un naturaliste...terminait...une carrière...". Barthélemy on p. xlviii also remarked that the Bombay period ”est encore enveloppée pour nous d’un mystère”. This probably is why different authorities indicate different days and places of Roux’s death. In carcinology Roux is best known for his (1828-1830) ”Crustacés de la Méditerranée et de son littoral” with 45 excellent coloured plates by the hand of the author; several of the species described and figured were new. Gistel (1846: 264, under Marseille) remarked that ”Hr. P. Roux, bot 1831 schon eine, in 230 vergoldeten, 18 Zoll breiten und 13 Zoll hohen Glasschränken, aufgestellt, sehr reich ausgestattete Sammlung zum Verkauf, die alle Insekten im Linne’schen Sinn (d.h. Crustaceen, Arachniden und eigentliche Insekten)
in sich begreift, und aus etwa 15,000 Arten und 32,000 Exemplaren, und zwar zum dritten Theil exotischen besteht". Evidently this collection was sold, partly or entirely, to the dealer Marguier in Paris, from whom the Leiden Museum obtained several of its Crustacea. Roux's Indian collection may have passed into the hands of the brothers Dupont (q.v.), natural history dealers in Paris. Biography: Barthelemy, 1834: xlv-li; Gilbert, 1977: 326.

Rüppell, Wilhelm Peter Simon Eduard (who signed himself Eduard Rüppell).— Born 20 November 1793 in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, died 10 December 1884 in Frankfurt. Son of a businessman and banker, Rüppell was forced by tradition to choose that profession. But from very young he was interested in natural history and next to his work studied mineralogy and astronomy, having a great interest also in zoology. Health reasons make him go to Italy and in 1818 he entered the University of Pavia, finishing his studies there in July 1821. For his education as a businessman he had travelled over a great part of Europe, but especially his stay in Italy stimulated his interest in natural history and gave him the idea to undertake an expedition for zoological and mineralogical purposes. In Frankfurt he met Dr P.J. Cretzschmar the second director of the Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, who made Rüppell interested in the society and its aims, an interest that Rüppell kept all his life.

On his first expedition Rüppell decided to collect zoological and mineralogical material for the Senckenberg Museum. This first expedition lasted from 1 January 1822 (when he left Italy for Alexandria) until 20 September 1827 when he arrived back in Livorno (= Leghorn). For the expedition the Senckenberg Society had assigned Michael Hey as an assistant and preparator to Rüppell. The expedition explored Lower and Upper Egypt, as far south as El Obeid in Kordofan (13° N), with two visits to the Sinai Peninsula (April-May 1822; January-August 1826) and to the Red Sea (Jidda, Arabia; Massaua, Eritrea; September 1826-15 June 1827). Marine animals were collected on the shores of the Sinai Peninsula as well in the rest of the Red Sea. Rüppell's second expedition (1830-1834) started on 25 December 1830, when he left Livorno in the company of his preparator T. Erckel, arriving in Alexandria on 17 January 1831. After collecting in the Mediterranean coastal area and the Nile delta region, Rüppell left for Cairo on 31 March 1831 and on 12 April 1831 continued to Suez. He explored the Sinai Peninsula, where much marine material was collected at Tor (= Et Tur) and Suez. Then Rüppell embarked on 13 July 1831 in Suez for Jidda. His ship followed the coast of Arabia where at several localities collections were made; on 30 July Jidda was reached. He stayed there until 8 September, making excursions in the neighbourhood; via Kunfada and the Dahlak Archipelago, Mas-

Fig. 63. W.P.S.E. Rüppell. Coll. R.M.N.H.
saua was reached on 17 September. In the region of Massawa, including the Dahlak Archipelago, and Arkiko and Zula Bays, much marine material was collected, while also some short expeditions into the interior were made. From 29 April 1832 to 29 June 1833 a large expedition was undertaken as far south as Lake Tana in Ethiopia. On 4 July 1833 Massaua was left for Jidda and in October 1833 the expedition was back in Cairo, reaching Livorno on 19 February 1834. Rüppell then settled in Frankfurt, having become a famous citizen, who got a yearly subvention from the town as his travels had depleted most of his fortune. He gave all of his time to the publication of the zoological results of his expeditions, but after 1850 his productivity diminished strongly and stopped in 1858. He made some trips in Europe, e.g., to Italy in 1844, and once more he visited Egypt (July 1849-April 1850), but collected very little then. In May 1867 he left Frankfurt to settle in Zürich for political reasons but returned the same year. Rüppell had a difficult personality and made himself easily enemies. He expressed himself often rather rude and insulting (e.g., in letters to Temminck in the Leiden Museum archives), perhaps without actually meaning to be that way. His high praise of the Leiden collections (of 3 September 1828; see R. Mertens, 1949: 174) was not directed to Temminck, but to the Senckenberg Museum and sounded like a scathing criticism of that institute. In his letters to Temminck his criticism of the Leiden Museum was about as bad. Notwithstanding his many critical remarks concerning the Senckenberg Society and its director Cretzschmar, given in no uncertain terms, in his last will he made the Society his sole heir. In the annual report of 1828 of the Leiden Museum, de Haan remarked: "Mr Rüppell has provided us with a considerable material of his Crustacea and Mollusca in liquor" (translation from the Dutch). In the accession book of the Museum the Crustacea are specified as "33 Crustacés de la Mer Rouge", for which Leiden gave in exchange insects, as well as Mediterranean and Indonesian Crustacea. The Crustacea that the Leiden Museum received from Rüppell were collected during his first expedition, either in April-May 1822 at the Sinai Peninsula, or between January and August 1827 in the Red Sea between Suez and Massawa. They form part of the collection described by Rüppell (1830), and contain several of Rüppell's types. Biography: Mertens, 1949.

**Ruyssenaers, Samuël Willem.**— Born 4 January 1815 in Rotterdam, died 6 October 1877 in Rheden, province of Utrecht, The Netherlands. He married 29 April 1844 in Alexandria with Elisabeth Catherine Wilkinson (Alexandria, 10 July 1823-Cannes, 29 January 1899). At least four children were born to them. Ruyssenaers was vice-consul of The Netherlands in Alexandria, Egypt. In 1851 he was promoted to consul-general there, and stayed in that function until 1875, when he obviously returned to The

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**Fig. 64. S.W. Ruyssenaers. Courtesy Iconografisch Bureau, 's Gravenhage.**
Netherlands. During the construction of the Suez Canal he very ably represented the Dutch interests in the project. Between 1846 and 1854 he sent several shipments to the Leiden Museum. In 1862 he was most helpful to the Dutch ladies Henriette Tinne-van Capellen and her daughter Alexandrine Tinne, who planned an expedition up the Nile. Ruyssenaers also took care that several boxes with natural history objects collected by the explorer Th. von Heuglin were being shipped to the Leiden Museum. He evidently also had an interest in archaeology, as the director of the archeological Museum in Leiden wrote a letter of recommendation for Ruyssenaers when he applied for his job in Alexandria. Possibly he did collect for that Museum. He was made Knight in the Order of the Netherlands Lion by the Dutch government, Commander of the Legion of Honour by the French government, and was likewise honoured in a similar fashion by the Egyptian government.

**Sala, Carolus Franciscus.**— Born 14 May 1839 in Leiden, died 10 June 1881 in Robertsport, Liberia. The Sala family, of Italian origin, had a business of barometers, picture frames and mirrors in Leiden. C.F. Sala's father was Carolus Anthonius Sala and his mother Maria Sybille Spekman. The son had an adventurous nature and in 1856 he enlisted in The Netherlands East Indian army. After about 6 years he returned in Holland. In 1867 he went to Angola and made collections there for the Leiden Museum. Before he left, he had received at the Museum a course in collecting and preserving zoological specimens. On his way to Angola he visited the Lisboa Museum and met the ornithologist Dr J.V. Barboza du Bocage there. At one time, probably after his Angola adventure, Sala was employed by the Zoological Gardens at The Hague. The results of his Angolese expedition were such, that when J. Büttikofer (q.v.) went to Liberia in 1879 he chose Sala as a companion. Sala with great energy and enthusiasm made excellent collections. However, his robust health became undermined by dysentery, and it was not equal to the West African climate; Sala died in 1881 in Liberia. He was an enthusiastic huntsman, and mostly interested in obtaining mammals and birds, but also the other animal groups received his attention. Büttikofer cited his name as Carl Friedrich Sala, but this evidently is an error. Gijzen (1938) gave the name as J.A. Sala, these initials are likewise incorrect. Portrait: Büttikofer, 1880 (1): 216.

**Sande, Gijsbertus Adriaan Johan van der.**— Born 17 December 1863 in Arnhem, The Netherlands, died 18 January 1910 in Surabaya, Indonesia, on board H.M.S. "Koning der Nederlanden". He was the son of Johannes Gijsbert Gerrit van der Sande and Aafje Pondman. Van der Sande studied medicine at the University of Amster-
dam, and after his study became medical officer with the Dutch East Indian Navy.

Between 1873 and 1900 he was decorated several times by the military authorities for valiant behaviour during the Atchin war. He had a great interest in natural history, and when in the tropics he used his spare time to collect zoological material. In 1895, when with the H.M.S. Surveying Ship "Melvill van Carnée", he sent the Leiden Museum a collection of marine invertebrates dredged near the Riouw Archipelago (E of Sumatra). The next year when on the training ship H.M.S. "Admiraal van Wassenaar" he sent a collection of fishes and marine Invertebrata (among which 12 Crustacea) from the waters of Atchin, N Sumatra. In 1900 the Museum received again material from van der Sande, who then was on board H.M.S. "Soembawa". Among this material was a crab from Ambon. Between 1908 and 1910 he also collected for the Amsterdam Museum. For his contributions to science he received, in 1895, the so-called silver Museum medal. Biography: Pulle, 1910: 586.

**Savigny, Marie Jules César Lelorgne de** (usually cited as J.C. Savigny).— Born 5 April 1777 in Provins, dép. Seine et Marne, east of Paris, France, died 5 October 1851 at the chalet de Gally, Versailles, dép. Seine et Oise, France. After receiving his first education in his home town, he went to Paris, 16 years old, and finished his studies there. At that time he also worked at the Muséum National d'Histoire naturelle. When Napoleon in 1798 was looking for scientists to accompany him on his military expedition to Egypt, Cuvier suggested Savigny, who then was 21. Although Savigny was more interested in botany, he accepted the post of zoologist to the expedition. Thereby he became member of the Commission des Sciences et Arts, consisting of numerous scientists of various disciplines and a similarly varied group of artists. On 19 or 20 May 1798 the ships left Toulon for Egypt, arriving at Alexandria on 29 June. Savigny was assigned the study and collecting of invertebrates, while Etienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, also a member of the Commission, took care of the vertebrates. Savigny collected in various parts of Egypt, first in Lower Egypt and on the Mediterranean coast. He also accompanied (as only naturalist) the ill-fated expedition to Syria (February-June 1799), which went as far north as St. Jean d'Acre (= Akko, Israel). In August 1799 the Commission was ordered to Cairo, where Napoleon founded the Institut de l'Egypte. Savigny and Geoffroy Saint Hilaire belonged to the 10 members of the section Physique et Histoire Naturelle of the Institute. On 14 August a group of scientists including Savigny left Cairo, following the Nile in a southern direction. In the end of May 1799 the army sent a detachment to Koseir on the Red Sea coast of Egypt, but it is not certain that any naturalists were with them; zoological material may have been collect-

![Fig. 66. M.J.C. Lelorgne de Savigny. After Pallary, 1931, pl. following p. 42.](image)
ed there. Naturalists were sent with a military mission to Suez, and in January 1800 Geoffroy Saint Hilaire and Savigny were busy working there with great success and got large collections together. The military situation, however, became worse for the French and the scientists went first to Cairo, which they left for Alexandria on 6 April 1800. The British navy before Alexandria forced the French to capitulate on 31 August 1801 after lengthy consultations. Bonaparte had left Egypt on 18 August 1799. The text of the capitulation stated that the scientists could return to France with the equipment that they had taken out to Egypt, but without the collections made by them. Only a personal intervention of the scientists with the British general, and their threat that they would burn all their collections, notes and manuscripts, made the British give in and they allowed everything to be carried to France, where the scientists arrived between September and November 1801. Savigny was back in Paris in February 1802, 24 years old. In Paris he started work on his Egyptian collections and produced his famous plates for the "Description de l'Egypte". In August 1817 he was attacked by a nervous disorder which greatly impaired his eye sight. He had to stop working for a considerable time which he spent at the "chalet de Gally" in the Versailles Park. Gally was inhabited by M. Alexandre Letellier de Sainteville, who invited Savigny to stay there, which Savigny did until, later in the same year, 1817, he went to Italy for the improvement of his health. He stayed in Italy until 1822 and made considerable collections. Due to his stay in Italy his health improved and upon his return in Paris he continued his work on the Egyptian invertebrates. In 1824 his affliction returned in a still more serious form and Savigny became practically totally blind with terrible optic hallucinations. He then went back to Gally, where he remained until his death. In 1826 Savigny's plates for the Description de l'Egypte were published, but no text appeared apart from a rather sketchy explanation of the plates by Audouin (q.v.). Biography: Pallary, 1931.

Schädler, Karl S.— Schädler was a Swiss soldier in the service of the Netherlands East Indian army who in 1896 sold zoological material collected in Sarawak, Borneo to the Leiden Museum. He clearly was a good preparator and expressed the wish, when his military service was ended, to collect zoological material in the Dutch East Indies. He must have been known to J. Büttikofer (q.v.), as the latter, at the meeting of 20 May 1896 of the "Maatschappij ter bevordering van het natuurkundig onderzoek der Nederlandsche koloniën" (= Society for the advancement of biological research of the Netherlands colonies), asked and received a grant of fl. 1000.- to send Schädler on a collecting expedition of about 4 or 5 months to Netherlands New Guinea in order to collect for the Leiden Museum. From 8 December 1896 to 22 March 1897 Schädler collected near Sekru, on the south coast of western New Guinea at about 2°56'S 132°15'E. On 22 May 1897 the Society allowed an interest free loan of fl. 2000.- to send Schädler on a collecting expedition of about 4 or 5 months to Netherlands New Guinea in order to collect for the Leiden Museum. From 8 December 1896 to 22 March 1897 Schädler collected near Sekru, on the south coast of western New Guinea at about 2°56'S 132°15'E. On 22 May 1897 the Society allowed an interest free loan of fl. 2000.- to send Schädler on a collecting expedition of about 4 or 5 months to Netherlands New Guinea in order to collect for the Leiden Museum. From 8 December 1896 to 22 March 1897 Schädler collected near Sekru, on the south coast of western New Guinea at about 2°56'S 132°15'E. On 22 May 1897 the Society allowed an interest free loan of fl. 2000.- to send Schädler on a collecting expedition of about 4 or 5 months to Netherlands New Guinea in order to collect for the Leiden Museum. From 8 December 1896 to 22 March 1897 Schädler collected near Sekru, on the south coast of western New Guinea at about 2°56'S 132°15'E. On 22 May 1897 the Society allowed an interest free loan of fl. 2000.- to send Schädler on a collecting expedition of about 4 or 5 months to Netherlands New Guinea in order to collect for the Leiden Museum. From 8 December 1896 to 22 March 1897 Schädler collected near Sekru, on the south coast of western New Guinea at about 2°56'S 132°15'E. On 22 May 1897 the Society allowed an interest free loan of fl. 2000.- to send Schädler on a collecting expedition of about 4 or 5 months to Netherlands New Guinea in order to collect for the Leiden Museum. From 8 December 1896 to 22 March 1897 Schädler collected near Sekru, on the south coast of western New Guinea at about 2°56'S 132°15'E. On 22 May 1897 the Society allowed an interest free loan of fl. 2000.- to send Schädler on a collecting expedition of about 4 or 5 months to Netherlands New Guinea in order to collect for the Leiden Museum. From 8 December 1896 to 22 March 1897 Schädler collected near Sekru, on the south coast of western New Guinea at about 2°56'S 132°15'E.
Schilt, Arnoldus Arieanus Johannes.— Born 22 March 1863 in Amsterdam, died 5 January 1943 in Brussels, Belgium. He was the son of Arnoldus Arieanus Schilt and Dorothea Sophia Elisabet Küthe. Schilt was married and had two daughters. He served in the administration of the Royal Netherlands Navy (16 September 1879, Ship's Clerk; 1 July 1883, Adjunct Administrator; 16 September 1883, Administrative Officer 2nd Class; 16 July 1895, Administrative Officer 1st Class; 1 September 1912, Inspector of Administration (titular)). From 1 October 1879 to 31 December 1881 he served on various ships in The Netherlands. From 1 October 1880 to 3 July 1881 he took part in a voyage through the North Atlantic and Mediterranean to the Netherlands Antilles, where the ship stayed from 29 December 1880 to 16 January 1881. On 31 December 1881 Schilt left The Netherlands for the East Indies where he arrived 16 February 1882. He was stationed there on various ships until 31 October 1885, when he left for The Netherlands. From 4 December 1885 until 24 December 1887 he served in The Netherlands and then left again for the East Indies, arriving 11 February 1888 in Batavia (= Jakarta). His term in the Indies ended on 14 March 1891, when he left again for The Netherlands. His third Dutch term lasted from 28 April 1891 until 1 October 1894; during this period he also had various jobs ashore, like supervising the preparation and canning of food for the army in food factories, following courses, etc. On 19 March 1895 Schilt was back in the Indies and stayed there until 1898. From 10 December 1896 until 16 May 1897 he was aboard the cruiser "Koningin Wilhelmina der Nederlanden" during her visit to Japan and China. He also made three visits to the West Indies, namely aboard the cruiser "Zeeland" (10 March to 1 July 1899), aboard the ship "Utrecht" (2 March to 3 May 1900) and aboard the "Koning Willem I" (21 October 1901-14 April 1902). He stayed in The Netherlands until 29 October 1910, when he left for his last visit to the Indies, which lasted from 5 December 1910 to 16 July 1912. He was back in The Netherlands in August 1912 and was pensioned on 13 September 1912. He then lived in Amerongen, province of Utrecht. The Museum received material from him between 1898 and 1902. His first donation were worms from the South China Sea, evidently collected during the 1897 cruise; all the others contained reptiles, fishes, insects and Crustacea from the Caribbean area, clearly from his various visits to that area. In August 1899 Schilt donated a specimen of Panulirus argus (Latreille,1804) from Martinique, which must be one of the largest specimens known of this species (total length about 45 cm).

Schlegel, Gustaaf.— Born 30 September 1840 in Oegstgeest (the address, at Maredijk, at present is in the municipality of Leiden), died 15 October 1903 in Leiden. Eldest child of Hermann Schlegel, the...
second director of the Leiden Museum, Gustaaf Schlegel received his education in Leiden. Although preferring to become a painter, Gustaaf followed his father's counsel to devote himself to a more scientific career. He studied sinology and japhanology in Leiden and in 1857, 17 years old, left for the East Indies. Here he was sent to China to study local dialects. From 1858 to 1862 G. Schlegel stayed in Amoy (= Xiamen), and after that went back to Batavia (= Jakarta, Indonesia), where, from 1862 to 1872, he was interpreter of Chinese at the High Court of Justice; in 1872 he had to return to the Netherlands for reasons of health. In Leiden he was charged with the education of interpreters of Chinese, and in 1877 he became the first official professor of sinology of Leiden University. He retired in 1899 because of ill health and died 4 years later. During his Amoy period (1858-1862) G. Schlegel made zoological collections for his father's Museum and cooperated with the ornithologist Robert Swinhoe. Biography: Ekkart, 1982: 131-138; Lunsingh Scheurleer et al., 1988: 734, 735, fig. 11 (portrait); Mees, 1990: 137-139.

Schlüter, Wilhelm.— Born 1829, died 1919. Schütte was a dealer in natural history objects in Halle am Saale, Saxonia, Germany. Between 1862 and 1884 much business was transacted between Schütte and the Leiden Museum, mostly concerning birds. During this time the Museum must have also obtained from Schütte material of *Atya gabonensis* Giebel, from Ghana, but no record of the actual transfer can be found and its acquisition date as well as the date of collecting are unknown. Biography: Horn, Kahle, Friese & Gaedike, 1990: 349.

Schoorel, Cornelis Willem.— Born 6 February 1837 in Boskoop, province of Zuid-Holland, died 25 February 1891 in Leiden. He was the son of Klaas Schoorel and Anna Wilhelmina van Wilgen. He married 31 May 1866 in Katwijk aan de Rijn, province of Zuid Holland, with Maria Johanna Schoorel (8 August 1846-12 February 1940), the couple had at least 3 daughters and 6 sons. Schoorel studied theology at Leiden University. After having been a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in various Dutch towns from 1865 to 1869, he was appointed for the East Indies in 1870. His posts were Pamekasan, Madura (1870-1871), Ambon (1872-1877), Cheribon (= Tjirebon), N Java (1875). He went on European leave in 1878, and after his return he preached in various places in Java: Probolinggo (1880-1881), Djocjakarta (1883), Magelang (1884) and Surabaya (1889). In 1890 he returned again to the Netherlands. During his time in the Moluccas, he collected much material from Ambon and Ternate, which he presented to the Leiden Museum. The Museum received the collection in June 1879, when Schoorel was on leave in the Netherlands.

Schütte, Rudolf.— Born 17 September 1835 in Hildesheim, Lower Saxony, Germany, died 16 July 1886, in Leipzig, Germany. Schütte became apothecary and lived as such in Australia from about 1856 to 1862. Then he went back to Germany and studied medicine at Göttingen University. In 1866 he returned to Australia and settled as a physician in Sydney. During this second stay in Australia he made extensive and interesting collections for the Zoological Museum of Göttingen University. After about 20 years in Australia, he retired to Germany, but died soon after from an operation performed on him in Leipzig. His Australian Crustacea were studied by W. Hess (1865: 127-172) and later reviewed by de Man (1887: 639-722). Through de Man the Leiden Museum acquired duplicate specimens of Schütte's collections (among which types) from the Göttingen Museum (q.v.). *Sesarma schuettei* Hess, 1865, (according to

**Schwaner, Carl Anton Ludwig Maria.**— Born 16 February 1817 in Mannheim, Germany, died 30 March 1851 in Buitenzorg (= Bogor), West Java, Indonesia. Schwaner was the son of the apothecary Philipp Schwaner and his wife Clara Baader; the father died in 1821 and the mother left Mannheim in 1847. C.A.L.M. Schwaner had an older brother Peter R.P. Schwaner. Carl Schwaner received his first education in Mannheim and after that studied geology and natural science at Heidelberg University, obtaining the title of Doctor of Science. On 9 January 1842 he was appointed member of the Natuurkundige Commissie (q.v.) and arrived in Batavia (= Jakarta) in August 1842. He stayed about one year in Buitenzorg; from 1843 to 1844 and from 1846 to 1848 he explored the interior of Borneo and traversed the southern part from Banjermasin to Pontianak; the Schwaner range in this area was named for him. His main interest was in geology (one of his instructions was to investigate the presence of coal fields and the possibility for their exploitation), but he also collected zoological material. In 1847 he returned to Bogor planning a new trip to Borneo, but before that could be realized he died in Bogor in 1851. A year earlier, in 1850, he had married in Batavia. Schwaner collected zoologically both in West Java and in Borneo. His shipments were received in Leiden in 1845 and 1846. An account of his Borneo trip was published after his death (Schwaner, 1853-1854). Biography: Veth, 1879: 99-113; Sirks, 1915: 120,122; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 478-479; Pfaff-Giesberg, 1951: 3.

**Selenka, Emil.**— Born 27 February 1842 in Braunschweig, Germany, died 21 January 1902 in Munich, Germany. Selenka received his early education in Braunschweig and then started his studies at the University of Göttingen, where he received his Ph.D. in 1866 on a thesis on Holothurians; his teacher was prof. W.M. Keferstein, who made Selenka his assistant, and whom he accompanied on a study trip to the French Atlantic coast in 1867. In 1868 Selenka was appointed professor of Zoology at Leiden University to succeed J. van der Hoeven. Selenka's Leiden professorate (1868-1874) was a great success; he was an excellent teacher who knew how to captivate the attention and interest of his students. Many of the later prominent Dutch zoologists had been his pupils, e.g., J.G. de Man (q.v.), P.P.C. Hoek (q.v.), A.A.W. Hubrecht (q.v.). When he left Leiden to accept the post of zoology professor at Erlangen, Germany, several of the Dutch students followed him and a number obtained

Fig. 68. E. Selenka. Coll. F.J.M. Heylaerts, no. 31, R.M.N.H. Phot. H. Reuter, Braunschweig.
their Ph.D. in Erlangen under his guidance. At first Selenka's main interest was with marine invertebrates of which he not only studied the taxonomy but also anatomy and embryology, and it was during this time that he made visits to the zoological stations in Napels, Triest and Villefranche. Later he extended his interest to the vertebrates. Until 1895 he stayed in Erlangen, but in that year he moved to Munich, where he became honorary professor and could devote himself entirely to his research, although he still gave some courses to the students. He undertook some extended expeditions, viz. to Brazil (1877), to Java (1889), Sri Lanka and Indonesia (1892). The Leiden Museum owns two lots of Decapoda collected by Selenka, *Pisa tetraodon* (Pennant, 1777) from St. Vaast la Hougue in Brittany, France, possibly collected in 1867, and a *Pinnotheres pisum* from the North Sea coast at Katwijk near Leiden, collected in 1869. Biography: Hubrecht, 1903: 1-14, 1 portrait.

**Semmelink, Jan.**— Born 8 June 1837 in Zutphen, province of Gelderland, died 7 August 1912 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague). Semmelink studied medicine and from 1859 to 1882 was a medical officer in the Netherlands East Indian army. In 1860 he took part in the punitive expedition to Ceram (= Seram) and received the prestigious Militaire Willemsorde (Military Order of King William I) for bravery. From 1862 to 1863 his station was at Larantuka, Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands, and he sent from there important zoological collections to the Leiden Museum. In 1864 and 1865 he was stationed at Besuki, E Java. During the Atchin war he was in N Sumatra and also this time he received a reward (Atjeh medaille 1873/74) for his exemplary behaviour. In 1882 he retired from the colonial military service with the rank of major, went back to The Netherlands and settled as a physician in The Hague, where he died in 1912. He sent much of the material that he collected to various Museums in The Netherlands and to private persons, but kept also his own private collection. Semmelink is the author of a treatise on the history of cholera in the East Indies. *Palaemon semmelinkii* (de Man, 1881) was named for him. Biography: van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 482.

**Semper, Carl Gottfried.**— Born 6 July 1832 in Altona near Hamburg, Germany, died 29 May 1893 in Würzburg, Germany. Semper was the son of a well-known architect and at first was intended for the navy. However, he changed his mind and started to study zoology at Würzburg University, where he obtained his Ph.D. on a malacological subject in 1856. In 1866 he became lecturer at the same University and in 1869 professor, which position he occupied until his retirement (because of ill health) in 1892; he was also the director of the zoological collection of the University. From 1858 to 1865 he made an extensive study- and collecting-expedition to the Philippines.
and Palau; he was quite well to do and financed the expedition himself. He left Hamburg on 20 June 1858 and arrived in Manila in December of that year. From December 1858 to July 1859 he explored the surroundings of Manila. From August 1859 to March 1860 he visited Zamboanga (Mindanao) and Basilan. After his return in Manila he undertook from May 1860 to December 1861 an exploration of the interior and the northern part of Luzon. On 31 December 1861 he left Manila for the Palau Islands, where he stayed until 26 January 1862. In 1862 he went also to Bohol, Cebu, Leyte and Mindanao and returned to Manila. May to December 1864 saw him again in Mindanao. In May 1865 he left Mindanao for home, arriving in Germany in July 1865. In the Philippines he obtained also material for his studies, which were mostly in the field of taxonomy, anatomy, embryology and histology of marine invertebrates, especially molluscs. The Leiden Museum received a collection of Philippine Decapoda from Semper's voyage through Prof. E. Ehlers of the Göttingen Museum (q.v.), they arrived here in May 1880. Biography: Beard, 1893: 271-272; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 482-483.

**Siboga Expedition, 1899-1900.**—The efforts undertaken in various countries for deep sea research, resulting in expeditions like those of the Challenger, Blake, Talisman, Travailleur, Investigator, etc., opened the eyes of the Dutch zoologists and oceanographers for the necessity to explore the deep waters of the Malay Archipelago. Prof. Dr Max Weber, the director of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam University was the great pushing power behind this project and he managed to obtain support, financially and otherwise, from the government and many scientific and non-scientific organizations and persons. The main financial administration was in the hands of the "Maatschappij ter bevordering van het natuurkundig onderzoek der Nederlandsche Koloniën" (Society for the advancement of biological research in the Netherlands colonies). The government placed the navy ship "Siboga" at the disposal of the expedition. Weber functioned as the leader of the expedition, his wife Mrs A. Weber-van Bosse, a well known algologist, accompanied him and was entrusted with the botanical collections. The zoologists, apart from Weber, were J. Versluys and H.F. Nierstrasz, both assistants of Weber at Amsterdam University. Both would later become well known scientists: Versluys was first to become Professor of Zoology at Gent University (1916-1918) and later of Zoology and Palaeontology in Vienna (1925-1939). Nierstrasz became a world specialist in marine Isopoda and was Lecturer (1904-1910) and Professor (1910-1937) of Zoology at Utrecht University. It is noteworthy that not a single staff member of the Leiden Museum participated in the expedition. The Siboga left Amsterdam on 16 December 1898 and arrived in Batavia on 7 February 1899. In Surabaja, East Java, the last preparations for the expedition were made and the personnel was then completed. On 7 March 1899 the expedition started and during 12 months explored the waters of the Malay Archipelago east of 113° E and south of about 6°N; 323 stations were made at depths of 0 to almost 500 m and also shore explorations were carried out. The Siboga returned to Surabaya on 27 February 1900. An extensive account of the voyage, with a list of the stations was published by Weber (1901), and a more popular account of the trip was published by Mrs Weber-van Bosse (1904). All the Siboga Expedition material went to the Amsterdam Museum, but of some groups duplicate sets were donated to Leiden. At Weber's insistence the results of the study of the Siboga material were published as mono-
graphs of the groups concerned or as revisions of their Indo-West Pacific species. If a monograph proved impossible, then at least a complete list of the known species was provided. This made the Siboga monographs to the valuable publications they still are.

Siebold, Franz Philipp Balthasar (but usually cited as Philipp Franz) von.— Born 17 February 1796 in Würzburg, Germany, died 18 October 1866 in Munich, Germany. Von Siebold studied medicine at Würzburg University, obtaining his M.D. in October 1820. He first settled as a general practitioner, but already in 1822 he went to The Netherlands to become a medical officer in the Netherlands East Indian army. He arrived in Batavia (= Jakarta), Java on 13 February 1823. He made a very favorable impression upon the governor-general of the East Indies, Baron G.A.G.P. van der Capellen, who himself was much interested in natural history. Van der Capellen offered von Siebold the job of physician at the Dutch trading post at Decima near Nagasaki, Japan, an offer that von Siebold immediately and gladly accepted. Japan namely at that time was closed to all western nations except to The Netherlands. The Dutch were allowed, under severe restrictions, to have a single trading post there. Because of these restrictions very little knowledge about the natural history of Japan had reached the western world. In addition to his task as a physician, von Siebold was instructed to obtain data on the natural history of Japan and to collect animals and plants for the Leiden Museum and Herbarium. Von Siebold arrived in Japan on 12 August 1823 and stayed there until 30 December 1829. The Dutch members of the trading post were only on very rare occasions allowed to leave the post (which was situated on an artificial island, Decima, in Nagasaki Bay), but von Siebold managed to obtain a few privileges and even got a house at Narutaki near Nagasaki, where he taught medicine to Japanese pupils. From his students and from his patients he did ask as a kind of payment to be given objects of natural history and this way he obtained a large collection of specimens, not only from the Nagasaki area, but also from other parts of Japan, as patients came from all over the country to see him in Nagasaki. In 1826 von Siebold took part in the four-yearly visit by a Dutch delegation to the Shogun in Edo (= Tokyo). During this trip which lasted from 15 February to 7 July 1826, von Siebold, who by then had become quite famous in Japan, met numerous scholars and obtained large collections of animals, plants, books, etc. Each year not more than two Dutch ships were allowed to visit Decima for trading purposes. Von Siebold sent duplicates of his collections home with various of the ships, but his main collection went in the end of December 1828. It was the intention that von Siebold should repatriate with the

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Fig. 70. P.F.B. von Siebold. After Anon., 1966, frontispiece.
same ship, but before it sailed he was arrested by the Japanese authorities for spying as he had obtained maps of Japan. Through his courageous attitude and the support of the chief of the Dutch trading post, he escaped the death penalty and was exiled for life from Japan. He left with the ships of 29 December 1829. Via Batavia he went back to The Netherlands, where he arrived in Vlissingen (= Flushing) on 7 July 1830. He settled in Leiden to work on his ethnographic and natural history collections from Japan. The staff of the Leiden Museum started immediately with the study of his zoological collections. The director, C.J. Temminck, and the curator of Vertebrates, H. Schlegel, between 1834 and 1850 published the four Vertebrate volumes (Mammalia, Aves, Pisces, and Reptilia [and Amphibia]) of the series Fauna Japonica edited by von Siebold. The study of the Invertebrata was entrusted to the curator of invertebrates, W. de Haan, who wrote the volume on the Crustacea, but because of ill health he was prevented from studying the other groups. All the zoological material collected by von Siebold was placed in the Leiden Museum, the far larger part of which is still extant there. Some duplicates were exchanged with other institutions (viz., the museums of Paris, London, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Washington etc.). In Japan, von Siebold's collecting activities were continued by H. Bürger (q.v.). Von Siebold left Leiden in 1847 and went to Germany with his wife and eldest son, four more children were born in Germany. After Perry opened Japan to the western powers in 1854, von Siebold again visited Japan, this time as a representative of the Netherlands Trading Company. He then meddled in politics and finally was asked by the Dutch and Japanese governments to leave Japan, which he did in April 1862. During this second visit he made ethnographical collections which were bought by the Bavarian government; no natural history specimens seem to have been collected during this second stay. Von Siebold died in Munich in 1866. An elaborate review of the Japanese Crustacea collections gathered by von Siebold and Bürger, and still present in the collections of the Leiden Museum and other institutions, was published by T. Yamaguchi (1993). Biography: Anon., 1966: 1-1139, figs.; Körner, 1967: 356-491, figs. 95-125; Holthuis & Sakai, 1970.

**Sintenis, Max.**— Born in Silesia, Germany, probably in Bolków, Silesia, Poland. Sintenis was a German collector and dealer, who is best known for the bird collections that he made from 1872 to 1875, together with his brother Paul Ernest Sintenis (born 4 June 1847 in Seidenberg near Görlitz, Germany; see Papavero, 1973: 306), in the Dobruga (= Dobrudscha), the delta of the Danube in Romania. In 1868 Max Sintenis went to the Goldcoast (= Ghana), arriving in Accra on 16 October. In 1869 O. Finsch reported on his bird collection. Otto Finsch, who from 1862 to 1864 and from 1897 to 1904 was curator of birds of the Leiden Museum, at that time (1869) was employed by the Museum in Bremen, Germany. Material of the Sintenis collection from W Africa reached the Leiden Museum via Finsch; apart from birds it also contained Decapod Crustacea. Biography: Gebhardt, 1970: 126-127.

**Smithsonian Institution.** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.— In August 1880 a large collection of about 150 species marine invertebrates, among which several Crustacea, was received by the Leiden Museum.

**Snelleman, Johan François.**— Born 26 December 1852 in Rotterdam, died 18 May 1938 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague). Snelleman was the zoologist of the Midden-Sumatra Expedition, 1877-1879 (q.v.) and as such collected much interesting material,
even though he had to leave the expedition in 1878 as its finances were running low. A.L. van Hasselt (q.v.) then took over the zoological (and botanical) collecting. Snelleman was also entrusted with ethnography during the expedition. After his return from Sumatra Snelleman became editor of some Dutch daily newspapers. Furthermore he contributed articles and reviews to other dailies and also played a role in the Netherlands geographic Society. He was likewise one of the editors of the Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch Indië (1902-1905) and the Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch West Indië (1914-1917). From 1 February 1901 to 31 July 1915 he was director of the ethnological museum in Rotterdam; he retired there because of deafness. Biography: Anon., 1939: 1868-1869.

**Spengler, Lorenz.**— Born September 1720 (baptized on 22 September) in Schaffhausen, Germany, died 20 December 1807 in Copenhagen, Denmark. Spengler received an education as an ivory-turner in Germany and Switzerland, and went to Denmark in 1848. Here he was employed at the Royal palace and later became keeper of the Royal art-collection. He owned a large private natural history collection, and also published on zoological subjects. His collections were studied by J.C. Fabricius, and several of his Crustacean specimens were donated by him to Fabricius. When W. de Haan visited Kiel in 1826 he was given several Crustacea specimens of the Fabricius collection in exchange for insect material from the East Indies (see above (p. 268) under Museum Kiel, and Holthuis & Manning, 1990: 34) Among the material that he received were Fabrician types of the Spengler collection (*Arcania erinaceus* and *Ori thyia sinica*). Biography: Zimsen, 1964: 15; Wolff, 1983: 594.

**Spitzly, John H.**— On 23 November 1883, the physician Spitzly received a 3-years appointment as medical officer 2nd class with the Netherlands army in Surinam; this term evidently was extended later. In his spare time Spitzly collected zoological material in Surinam, at least starting 1880. Between 1884 and 1892 the Leiden Museum received Surinam material from him, among which Crustacea. Between 1892 and 1898 he moved to London; in November 1898 and in December 1899 donations from him were received by the Leiden Museum; the material from the last shipment came from Europe and Asia and contained no Crustacea. Biography: Holthuis, 1959a: 26-27.

**Stampfli, Franz Xaver.**— Born 12 September 1847 in Aeschi, canton Solothurn, Switzerland, died 15 April 1903 in Wanzwil, kanton Solothurn. Stampfli, who was a youth friend of J. Büttikofer (q.v.) kept an inn in Aeschi, but spent more time in hunting. Invited by Büttikofer, and financially supported by the Leiden Museum, Stampfli first travelled to The Netherlands in December 1883, just after his wife had died. On 5 May 1884, all by himself, he left Rotterdam by boat for Liberia. There he made extensive collections but his health forced him to return to Europe in the spring of 1886; he then went back to Switzerland. In November 1886 he joined Büttikofer for a second visit to Liberia, which also was Büttikofer’s second visit to that country. They started from Hamburg on 6 November 1886 to arrive in Monrovia on 26 November. On 30 May 1887 Büttikofer returned to The Netherlands because repeated attacks of malaria had weakened his constitution to such an extent that he could no longer function as he would like. Stampfli stayed on for about a year more and returned 14 June 1888 in Switzerland. Here he married for the second time and started a taxidermist business. The collections made by Büttikofer, Sala, and Stampfli are now in the Leiden
Museum; they are very important and gave rise to many publications. Büttikofer (1890) published a narrative of his expeditions in Liberia. Biography: H.R. Stampfli, 1993: 125-135, 2 portraits.

**Storm, Hugo.**— A ship's captain from Lübeck, Germany, of whom very little is known, other than that he collected Crustacea in the western half of the Malay Archipelago before 1894 and that his collection was deposited in the Natural History Museum in Lübeck, Germany. Around 1888 he was in Penang and donated a stuffed sail fish to the Lübeck Museum, promising to make mammological and ornithological collections from the area for the Lübeck Museum. The Decapoda and Stomatopoda of his collections were studied by J.G. de Man (1895-1898). The Lübeck Museum was destroyed during World War II and rebuilt after the war. However, the collection of Brachyuran Decapod Crustacea, which was one of the few complete collections that in March 1942 was saved from the burning Museum building, was handed to the Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates in Munich in January 1956, as it did not fit too well in the new set-up of the Lübeck Museum, which now mostly stressed the local natural history. The Leiden Museum possesses some duplicates of the Storm collection, which de Man was allowed to retain after he finished his study of the material.

**Sturm, Jacob.**— Born 21 March 1771 in Nürnberg (= Nuremberg), Germany, died 28 November 1848 in Nürnberg. Sturm married 13 July 1794 with Christina Albertina Wilhelmina Wagner, who gave him seven children, five of whom died in infancy; the two remaining sons assisted their father in his work. Sturm was a well known engraver and artist who illustrated many natural history books, including some written by himself. He specialized in illustrations of plants and insects. He had a very large entomological collection, and also was a dealer in natural history objects, almost exclusively insects. The Leiden Museum obtained many insect specimens from him and evidently also an occasional crustacean (e.g., a *Planes* from Mexico). Biography: Anon., 1849: 162-167; Gilbert, 1977: 372.

**Suter, Henry.**— Born 9 March 1841 in Zürich, Switzerland, died 31 July 1918 at his home in Christchurch, New Zealand. Until his 45th year Suter lived in Switzerland. He received his degree in chemistry at the University of Zürich. Later he joined the large silk company of his father, but some years after his father's death he sold the
entire business and reverted to his work as an analytical chemist. In 1886 he emigrated to New Zealand with his wife and children. First he tried his hand, unsuccessfully, in agriculture and after that he had several jobs mostly with Musea and scientific institutions. From early youth interested in natural history, his new home land provided many new and exciting experiences. He specialized in Mollusca and wrote many contributions on these, culminating in his "Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca" (1913-1915), which became a standard work on the subject. Between 1894 and 1904 the Leiden Museum bought numerous objects of natural history from Suter, from many classes of the animal kingdom (e.g., birds, molluscs, crustaceans etc.). Biography: Hedley, 1919: ix, x, portrait.

Teysmann, Johannes Elias.— Born 1 June 1808 in Arnhem, province of Gelderland, died 22 June 1882 in Buitenzorg (= Bogor), Java, Indonesia. Son of a gardener, he chose the same occupation as his father. He came to Java in 1830 as the gardener of the Governor-General J. van den Bosch. His qualities were such that he was chosen to succeed J. Hooper, the first keeper of the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg; he held this position until 1869, when he retired. After his retirement he stayed in Buitenzorg, where he died in 1882. He was very energetic and worked hard to make the Gardens to the well known institute that they still are nowadays. He was hard-headed and very honest and never afraid to speak his mind. During a conflict with the Governor-General about some matter relating to the gardens, the Governor-General asked him: "Who is the boss here, you or I?" At which Teysmann riposted: "I, as long as you have not fired me". Teysmann made several trips in the East Indies outside Java, and although plants always came first, he did make zoological collections, which were sent to the Leiden Museum. Biography: Sirks, 1915: 46, 124-133, 140, 183-191, 194-196, portrait; van Slooten, 1931: 27-49, portrait; van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 521-526, portrait.

"Travailleur" (1880, 1881, and 1882) and "Talisman" (1883) expeditions.— At the end of the 19th century the exploration of the deep sea, started by private initiative, received the interest of the governments of civilised countries, and expeditions, entirely or partly financed by these governments, were sent out, first to explore the home land waters nearby (e.g., the British "Lightning" (1868) and "Porcupine" (1869, 1870 expeditions), later extensive expeditions were made over large parts of the world's oceans, like the famous "Challenger" expedition (1873-1876), which circumnavigated the globe. In France the first deep-sea expedition sponsored by the government was the expedition in 1880 with the navy ship "Travailleur", which explored the
Bay of Biscay from 17 July to 1 August, and reached depths up to 2600 m; the next year a much longer voyage was made in the western Mediterranean and along the Atlantic coasts of Spain and Portugal, as well as in the Bay of Biscay (9 June-19 August 1881). The results were so encouraging that in 1882 a third expedition was undertaken in the Bay of Biscay and farther south, as far as the Canary Islands and Madeira. The "Travailleur" proved not strong enough for its task and in 1883 it was replaced by the larger "Talisman", which explored, from 1 June to 31 August 1883, the area between the Bay of Biscay, the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores. French zoologists like H. Filhol, E. Perrier, L. de Folin, L. Vaillant, P. Fischer, and E. Marion, took part in these expeditions, but the driving force behind them was A. Milne-Edwards (q.v.), who was the undisputed leader. The collections went to the Paris Museum and the Decapoda were studied by A. Milne-Edwards, later in cooperation with E. Bouvier. Numerous duplicates were used by the Paris Museum for exchange with other institutions, and in 1899 also the Leiden Museum obtained a nice set of the Decapoda of the French expeditions, among which type material.

Troost, Gerard.—Born 15 March 1776 in 's Hertogenbosch (= Bois-le-Duc), province of Noord-Brabant, died 14 August 1850 in Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A. Troost had longstanding ties with the Leiden Museum. He studied medicine in Leiden and obtained his M.D. there; in 1801 he obtained his degree in pharmacy at the University of Amsterdam. Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, sent him to Paris where he studied mineralogy under R.J. Haiiy. After that he made several collecting trips in Europe to gather fossils and minerals for the natural history cabinet ("Cabinet du Roi") founded in 1806 by Louis Napoleon; this "cabinet" is one of the forerunners of the Leiden Museum. In 1809, Louis Napoleon invited him to go to Java as a naturalist. But the year 1810 saw the end of the Kingdom of Holland, Louis Napoleon was forced by his brother, Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, to abdicate, and Holland was incorporated into France. In the same year Troost had left his native country and went to America, 34 years old; it is not clear whether or not this originally was meant as a first step for his visit to Java. Anyhow, he stayed in America and settled in Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was the first president. He established the first alum works in the U.S.A., but that business did not flourish. He became professor of mineralogy and chemistry in Philadelphia, and joined the 1825-1827 New Harmony experiment of communal living. In 1828, after the break-up of that group, he became professor of chemistry and geolo-

Fig. 73. G. Troost. Courtesy Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., through Mrs. Patricia T. Stroud.
gy in Nashville, Tennessee, where he stayed until his death in 1850. He was in regular correspondence with C.J. Temminck, the director of the Leiden Museum and exchanged material with the Leiden Museum, among which freshwater crayfish from Tennessee. Biography: van Baren, 1921: 974; Stroud, 1992, fig. 7.

**Turner, John.**— John Turner, Commercial Road, London was a dealer, mostly in molluscs (information kindly provided by Mr Paul F. Clark, the Natural History Museum, London). In October 1831 the Leiden Museum acquired from Turner, apart from molluscs, 23 Crustacea (valued fl. 20.-) in exchange for fossils, shells and birds.

"Uranie" et "Physicienne", the expedition of the.— See Gaudichaud-Beaupré, C.

**Uyttenboogaart, Daniel Louis.**— Born 16 August 1872 in Amsterdam, died 2 August 1947 in Heemstede, province of Noord-Holland. Uyttenboogaart lived from 1878 to 1891 in Tiel, province of Gelderland, where he received his early education. Afterwards he studied law at the Municipal University in Amsterdam, where he received his doctorate in law in October 1896. Uyttenboogaart was a well-to-do businessman and occupied many positions in public life. Apart from that he was an enthusiastic entomologist and was very active in the Netherlands Entomological Society of which he was a member for 52 years. He published many papers, mostly on Coleoptera, both Dutch and foreign. In 1907 he married Ellen Dagmar Eliasen; no children resulted from this very happy marriage. They made several very successful collecting trips all over Europe, to the Canary Islands, and to South Africa. They left their entire considerable fortune in a fund, the Uyttenboogaart-Eliasen Stichting, which is supervised by the Netherlands Entomological Society and which is intended to further the study of insects. In 1890, when still a schoolboy, Uyttenboogaart discovered the presence of the freshwater crayfish *Astacus astacus* (L., 1758) in the Linge River near the town of Tiel, province of Gelderland, and published a short note on his observations (Uyttenboogaart, 1890). Some of the material was sent by him to the Leiden Museum. Biography: Macgillavry, 1948: 1-9, 2 portraits.

**Valk, A. van der.**— In 1890 and 1891, Mr van der Valk sold zoological material from the Philippines to the Leiden Museum, his address then was given as Ginneken near Breda, province of Noord-Brabant. In 1893 and 1897 the Museum again bought material from van der Valk; this time his address was "Luçon, Philippijnsche Eilanden" and the material was said to be collected by himself. These last two shipments both contained Decapoda.

**Verster van Wulverhorst, Florentius Abraham.**— Born 12 September 1826 in Boxtel, province of Brabant, died 9 September 1923 in Leiden. Verster spent most of
his early youth in Noordwijk on the North Sea coast NW of Leiden. His father was inspector of the Forest Service of the province of Zuid-Holland. In 1844 young Verster got a job at the office of his father and in 1852 he was appointed inspector of Game and Fishery of the same province. When this job was discontinued he became bailiff of the hoogheemraadschap (polder authority) Rijnland, which supervises the polders and canals in the area of Leiden. When J.A. Susanna, the administrator of the Leiden Museum died in October 1859, Verster became his successor, but kept his bailiff job until 1901. Verster was a most successful administrator, a function that he performed for 60 years, until his retirement at the age of 93 on 1 August 1920. The very well kept files of the Museum bear testimony to his flair for the job, his industriousness and his accuracy. Verster was an enthusiastic hunter. So far as we can find he contributed one lot of Crustacea (Palaeomon serratus (Pennant, 1777) from Katwijk) to the Museum collections. Biography:

**Vorderman, Adolphe Guillaume.**
Born 12 December 1844 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague), died 15 July 1902 in Batavia, Netherlands East Indies (= Jakarta, Indonesia). Vorderman studied medicine and became Medical Officer in the Netherlands East Indian navy. He arrived in Java in 1866. In 1871 he transferred to the civil Health Department and was stationed in Soemenep on the island of Madura. In 1881 he was appointed to the Health Department in Batavia, of which he became the chief in 1890; he remained this until his death in 1902. He published on plants of medical importance and on birds. For his work he visited large parts of the East Indies, especially Java and Sumatra and the islands nearby, but also Celebes (= Sulawesi), and the Moluccas. Between 1890 and 1898 the Museum received sever-

Vosmaer, Guillaume Carel Jacob.— Born 29 August 1854 in Nieuw-Beijerland, province of Zuid-Holland, died 23 September 1916 in Leiden. Vosmaer was a descendant of Aernout Vosmaer (1720-1799), who between 1756 and 1795 was in charge of the menagerie and cabinet of stadholder Willem V. The father of G.C.J. Vosmaer was a well known poet. Young Vosmaer received his early education (high school and gymnasium) in The Hague and in 1873 entered the University of Leiden where he studied biology under C.K. Hoffmann (q.v.), later he went to Graz, Austria, to work under under F.E. Schultze. In 1880 he obtained his Ph.D. in Leiden on a thesis dealing with sponges, a group that would keep his attention throughout his entire life. From 1880 to 1882 he was a high school teacher in The Hague after that (1882-1888) he became assistant of Anton Dohrn at the Zoological Station of Naples. Back in The Netherlands he became assistant in the Zoology Department of Utrecht University and later was appointed lecturer there. When in 1903 C.K. Hoffmann died in Leiden, Vosmaer succeeded him in 1904 as professor of Zoology, a post which he would occupy until his death in 1916. Vosmaer is best known as the foremost specialist of his time on sponges on which subject he published many monographs and articles. He bequeathed his entire collection to the Leiden Museum. Apart from a very important material of sponges, the collection also held specimens of other groups, but mostly such specimens as had been found in or on sponges, e.g., Typton spongicola and Galathea nexa from Naples; Spongicola venusta collected by the "Challenger" Expedition near Cebu in the Philippines (22 January 1875). Biography: Pekelharing, 1916; Lorentz, 1916: 492-494; Sluiter, 1916: 112-114.

Walraven, Johannes Hendricus Petrus — Born 9 October 1849 in Alkmaar, province of Noord-Holland, died 23 October 1925 in Maastricht, province of Limburg. Son of Albertus Johannes Walraven and Geertruida Catharina Hesselvelt. Walraven was married. He started his medical studies for the Army Medical Service in the East Indies on 1 August 1868. On 13 September 1876 he was given the rank of Medical Officer 3rd Class, and on 18 December of that year he left The Netherlands for the East Indies on the ship "Voorwaarts", arriving in Batavia (= Jakarta) on 5 February 1877. On 14 February 1877 he was stationed with the medical service of the West-coast of Sumatra and on 13 June transferred to Atjeh (= Atchin), being active in the Atjeh war. On 20 November 1878 he was placed in Surabaya, and after that had the following stations: South and East Borneo (24 June 1879), Malang, E Java (21 April 1880), Surabaya (9 November 1881). On 5 February 1882 he retired from active service in the Indies, and probably went to The Netherlands, where he continued his military career. He became Medical Officer 2nd Class on 23 May 1882, First Class on 29 May 1890, and Managing Medical Officer 3rd Class on 1 December 1905. He was pensioned on 16 July 1910 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On 5 August 1898 he was appointed head of the military hospital in Flushing (= Zee- land). For his medical services in 1877 and 1878 during the 1873-1880 Atjeh war, he received the badge of honour. After his retirement he lived in Maastricht. In 1879 Walraven donated various Crustacea from the coast of Atjeh, N Sumatra to the collection of the Leiden Museum.
Weber, Max Wilhelm Carl (best known as Max Weber).— Born 5 December 1852 in Bonn, Germany, died 7 February 1937 in Eerbeek, province of Gelderland. Weber's father was German, his mother Dutch; he got his education in Germany, where he attended the universities of Bonn and Berlin, studying medicine and natural history. He received his Ph.D. in Bonn in 1877, and his M.D. in 1878. In 1879 he was invited to become prosector in Anatomy at Amsterdam University and in 1883 was appointed professor-extraordinarius of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Comparative Physiology there. In 1883 he married Anne Antoinette van Bosse, a pupil of Hugo de Vries, who became a famous algologist. Weber was given the Dutch nationality in 1887. He was a many-sided zoologist and apart from publishing fundamental works on mammals (like his well known "Die Säugetiere"), he also dealt with many other groups. He joined the 1881 Willem Barentsz Expedition to the Arctic as zoologist and ships surgeon. In 1888 he visited the Netherlands East Indies and made collections in Sumatra, Java, Celebes (= Sulawesi) and the Lesser Sunda Islands, the freshwater fauna had his special attention (Weber, 1890: i-xii, maps 1-3). The studies by several specialists of these collections fill four large volumes. In 1892 Weber was appointed director (the first) of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam University. In 1894 he made a study trip to South Africa, again with most interesting results. The East Indian fauna interested him immensely and he was also greatly interested in deep sea research. This caused him, with the support of other scientists, to lobby successfully for a large deep sea expedition in the Malay Archipelago. The project was accepted by the authorities and in 1900 the "Siboga"-Expedition (q.v.) with Weber as its leader started to explore the seas of present Indonesia with special emphasis on the eastern part. Weber also was the editor of the published results of the Siboga Expedition, and mostly through his influence the volumes became monographs of the animal groups dealt with or at least gave an overview of the knowledge of the group in the Indo-West Pacific region. On board the Siboga, Mrs Weber-van Bosse took care of the algological collections and later published on them. As the scientific staff of the expedition consisted entirely of Amsterdam biologists, it was logical that the collection at the end of the expedition went to the Amsterdam Museum. J.G. de Man studied Weber's 1888 East Indian Decapoda and Stomatopoda, and duplicates of that material also went to Leiden, the main collection of course remained in Amsterdam. Also of the Siboga Decapoda some duplicates came to Leiden. Weber retired in 1921 and he and his wife settled on their estate in Eerbeek, province of Gelderland, where they stayed until their death, active to the last. Weber's great knowledge of almost the entire animal kingdom, his energy and drive,
and above all his charming and charismatic personality, made him one of the greatest and most influential zoologists of his time in The Netherlands. *Caridina weberi* de Man, 1892, and *Macrobrachium weberi* (de Man, 1892) were named for him. Biography: van Steenis-Kruseman, 1950: 563-564; Pieters & de Visser, 1993: 193-214, figs. 1-20.

**Westenenk, Louis Constant.**—Born 1872 at the coffee estate Penawangan, Resident Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia, died 2 May 1930 in 's Gravenhage (= The Hague). In 1879 his father Jan Constantijn Westenenk brought his oldest three children to The Netherlands, where they were placed in the care of his sister in law Mrs Philippine Westenenk, a widow, who lived in the town of Deventer, where the Westenenk children received their education. After finishing high school Louis Westenenk studied in Delft for the Civil Service of the Netherlands East Indies. He finished these studies in 1892, and immediately left for the East Indies. He was first stationed in West Borneo (1893-1897) as Controleur. After that, from 1897 to 1924 he served in Sumatra: 1897-1900 and 1905-1915 on the West coast; from 1900 to 1904 in Atjeh (= Atchin, N Sumatra); he was Resident of Benkoelen (= Bengkulu, SW Sumatra) from 1915 to 1920; and Governor of Sumatra East Coast from 1920 to 1924. From 1924 to 1925 he was member of the Raad van Indië (Council of the Netherlands East Indies) in Batavia (= Jakarta, Java). After his retirement in 1925, he returned to The Netherlands. Here he was still active as adviser for Indonesian students and as government director of the Indonesian and Dutch Airlines. He died in 1930. The Leiden Museum obtained from Mr Westenenk the type specimen of *Menippe ortmanni* de Man, 1899. At that time he was Controleur of Sanggau in the middle Kapuas basin in W Borneo, this specimen was donated by him to Dr J. Büttikofer during the latter's participation in the 1893-1895 Borneo Expedition. Westenenk published important papers on the geography and ethnology of Sumatra and Borneo and some popular publications. He was an excellent sportsman and much interested in natural history. He was instrumental in the establishment of *Rafflesia* reserves in Sumatra. Biography: Damsté, 1932: 133-255, 3 portraits.

**Wienecke, Georg Julius.**—Born 24 July 1821 in Nordhausen, Thüringen, Germany, died 24 February 1884 in Oosterbeek, province of Gelderland. Wienecke was originally German, he was the son of Carl Wilhelm Wienecke and Marie Antoinette Lau terbach; the father is probably the one who in the (earliest) 1824 town directory of Nordhausen is indicated as "Karl Wienecke, Eisen- und Kurzwarenhändler, Judengasse 356". In 1849 G.J. Wienecke lived in Coblenz, and had studied medicine in German universities. He left Germany for The Netherlands and entered the medical service of the Netherlands East Indian army in Harderwijk, province of Gelderland. He
was given the rank of Medical Officer 3rd Class on 5 June 1849. On 4 September 1849 he was transferred to the naval base Nieuwediep at Den Helder, province of Noord-Holland, and two days later, on 6 September, he left from there for the East Indies on the ship "Johanna Maria Christina", arriving in Batavia (= Jakarta) on 23 December 1849. On 19 November 1851 he was given the rank of Medical Officer 2nd Class. In 1851 his station was in Ngawi, Central Java. Later (9 July 1852) he was transferred to the military and civil medical service at Telukbutung, South Sumatra, and on 20 February 1854 he went to Semarang, north-central Java. From 9 February 1856 to 13 November 1858 he was in The Netherlands for the recovery of his health. In this period, on 1 June 1858, he was naturalized and obtained Netherlands citizenship. 11 December 1858 sees him back in the Indies and he was stationed at the island Onrust, in the Bay of Batavia. On 8 February 1860 he was transferred to Atapoepe (= Atapupu), Timor. His next post was Benkoelen (= Bengkulu), SW Sumatra, where he stayed until he was transferred, on 12 April 1865, to Gombong, Java. His last station was Malang, E Java where he stayed from 30 June 1867 to 6 September 1871. On the latter date he left the Indies on the ship "Zaanstroom" for a two-years European leave. He was pensioned on 1 May 1874, without having returned to the tropics. He settled with his family in Oosterbeek, province of Gelderland in 1877, where he lived until his death in 1884. In Malang, Wienecke had married, on 9 July 1870, Miss Sietske Abrahamsz, a niece of the well-known writer Eduard Douwes Dekker, who published under the pseudonym Multatuli (her mother was his sister). Two sons, Johannes Cornelis and Carl Alexander were born to them. In Oosterbeek Wienecke still practiced some medicine, but more for charitable purposes. He was highly regarded, especially by the poor population, for his selfless activities. Many are the decorations that he received: on 23 August 1851 he was given the commemorative medal of the King of Prussia for faithful service in 1848-1849; on 26 April 1858 the gold medal for civil merit of the Grand-Duke of Sachsen Weimar Eisenach; on 6 March 1860 he became knight first class of the order of Philip the Magnanimous of the Grand Duchy of Hessen; on 24 February Knight in the Order of the Netherlands Lion; on 1 October 1866 Knight 3rd Class in the Order of St. Anna of Russia; on 27 November 1867 Knight first Class in the Order of Louis of Hessen, of the Grand Duchy of Hessen; on 25 December 1870 the Order of St. Stanislaus, second Class, of Russia; and on 26 July 1872 the Knight's Cross (sect. 1) of the Order of Vigilance or of the White Falcon of the Grand Duchy of Sachsen Weimar Eisenach. It is possible that some or all of these honours were given as recognition for collections received. Wie-
necke died, 62 years old, in Oosterbeek and was buried there in the cemetary "Oude Begraafplaats" at Fangmanweg; his grave is still extant, the cemetary being declared a monument. Wieniecke first sent material to the Leiden Museum in 1861 when he was stationed in Atapupu, Timor. This and later collections consisted mostly of fishes, reptiles and amphibians, but contained also molluscs, crustaceans and echinoderms. Before 1861, during his first Sumatra term, he had collected fishes for various German musea. In Bengkulu he also made important collections for Leiden, and it is on Pulau Tikus (= Rat Island) near Bengkulu that he collected the lobster *Palinurellus wieneckii* (de Man, 1880), that still carries his name. He tried, unsuccessfully to get an native hunter to collect mammals and birds for him. He also collected ethnographica for the Leiden Ethnographic Museum. After 1868 no more material was received from him by our Museum, but in early 1885 his widow, who at that time still lived in Oosterbeek (she left around 1887), sent the Leiden Museum some Indonesian insects and reptiles, collected by her late husband.

**Willem Barentsz Expeditions.**— Between 1878 and 1884 seven polar expeditions were undertaken by the Dutch schooner "Willem Barentsz" under the auspices of the Netherlands "Comité voor de IJszeevaar" (= Committee for Arctic navigation), later named "Vereeniging Willem Barends" (= Willem Barends Society). The ship was about 24 m long and had a crew of about 14. Every summer an expedition was sent out to the Barentsz Sea for geographical, hydrological, meteorological and biological explorations. The first expedition (5 May-12 October 1878) made 14 dredging stations (19 June-25 August) in the area as far north as 80°N and reached Spitzbergen and Novaja Selmja; the zoologist aboard was Dr C.P. Sluiter. The second expedition (4 June-22 October 1879) also made 14 stations (2 July-20 August); it reached Franz Joseph Land and Novaja Selmja; the zoologist was Dr Th.W. van Lidth de Jeude, who later became curator of Reptiles and Amphibians of the Leiden Museum. The Crustacea and Lamellibranchiata of the first two expeditions were donated by the Committee to the Leiden Museum. The following five expeditions (III-VII) took place in the years 1880 to 1884: III, 3 June-30 September 1880; zoologist and physician W. Hamaker; several dredgings.-IV, 7 May-26 October 1881; zoologist M. Weber (q.v.); 22 dredging stations (10 June-25 September).-V, 9 May-30 October 1882; zoologist J.J. Scheltema; 14 dredging stations (5 June-24 August).-VI, 5 May-5 October 1883; zoologist and physician G. Waelchli; 11 dredging stations (6 June-11 August).-VII, 31 May-17 October 1884; zoologist and physician C. Bakker; 10 dredging stations (24 June-17 September). The material of all expeditions was taken in the Barentsz Sea, only the seventh had one station in the Kara Sea. The material of expeditions III to VII is now in the Zoological Museum in Amsterdam as conditioned by the Amsterdam Zoological Society Natura Artis Magistra, which gave considerable financial support to the last 5 expeditions.

**Wils, B.**— Wils donated a specimen of *Thenus orientalis* (Lund) to the Leiden Museum. The label gives only "Océan Indien. B. Wils". Judging by this label and by the lot itself, it certainly was acquired before 1900. We have been unable to find any clue to the identity of Wils.

**Winkel.**— On 13 December 1877 the Museum received a collection of insects in liquor from Thailand in exchange for Lepidoptera and Coleoptera from the East Indies from a certain Mr Winkel, who judging by the Dutch title of "Mr." given him
was a doctor of law. This collection evidently also contained a specimen of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*. We have no other indications as to the identity of this gentleman, whose name also has been spelled Winckel.

**Winkler, Johan.**— Born 12 September 1840 in Leeuwarden, province of Friesland, died 11 March 1916 in Haarlem, province of Noord-Holland. After his early education in Leeuwarden Winkler studied medicine at the Klinische School (clinical school) at Haarlem. Here he stayed with his brother, the well known palaeontologist T.C. Winkler. In 1860 Johan Winkler passed his examinations for general practitioner and surgeon. Between 1861 and 1864, as a ships surgeon, he made three round-trip voyages from Amsterdam to Batavia (= Jakarta, Indonesia) with troop transports. He was interested in natural history and in 1862 on his voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia with the schooner "Zephyr" he made several observations, mostly on sea birds. Back in The Netherlands he contacted Schlegel, who asked him to collect zoological material during his next voyages and in the Indies, which Winkler agreed to do. He was promised a box with collecting equipment. By some mistake the box was sent to Batavia with a ship different from the bark "Cortgene" on which Winkler travelled, so that it reached him first in Batavia. Winkler did some collecting in and near Java. On 25 October 1863 two or three *Coenobita* species and a crab were taken on the island Hoorn (= Pulau Air-Besar) in the Java Sea N of West Java (6°S 106°46'E); furthermore a crab was taken by him in the Java Sea near Udjung Indramaju, North Java (6°14'S 108°17'E) on 16 September 1863. On the way home in 1864 some crabs and shrimps were collected from *Sargassum* in the N Atlantic. Schlegel was disappointed in the result, but nevertheless thought that Winkler might make a good candidate for the post of assistant-curator at the Museum, that had just become vacant. At the last moment, however, Winkler withdrew his name from the candidature and continued his medical studies obtaining his degree in obstetrics. In 1865 he settled as a general practitioner in the town of Leeuwarden, where her stayed until 1874. In Leeuwarden he became more and more interested in the study of linguistics, especially in the Frisian and Dutch languages had his attention. In 1874 he became somewhat disenchanted with medicine and gave up his practice to devote himself entirely to the study of dialects and languages and in 1875 moved to Haarlem, where he was to live the rest of his life, and where from 1895 to 1911 he was a member of the municipality council. In 1891 some material (snakes and insects from near Batavia, but no Crustacea) collected by him probably between 1861 and 1864, was received through Mr H.W. de Graaf, a lawyer from The Hague, who was a well known amateur ornithologist and entomologist.

**Zoological Station of the Netherlands Zoological Society.**— Soon after its foundation in 1872 the Netherlands Zoological Society felt the need for a Zoological Station. The first station, built in 1875 was a wooden laboratory providing space for 7 investigators; the small wooden building could be taken apart and moved from one location to another. When not in use it could be dismantled and was then stored in the attic of the Zoological Laboratory in Leiden. From 1876 to 1889 the station was used in the provinces of Zeeland (Bergen op Zoom, Vlissingen and Tholen), Noord-Holland (Enkhuizen and Den Helder), Friesland (the island of Terschelling), and Groningen (Delfzijl). In the mean time the possibilities for establishing a permanent
building for the Zoological Station in Den Helder were discussed and finally materialized. In 1890 the large brick building on Den Helder's Buitenhaven (outer harbour) was ceremoniously opened. In addition to the various laboratories and aquaria it also housed the library of the Zoological Society and was the permanent base for the Society. In the course of time, like in so many of the "Zoological Stations" all over the world, the word Zoological became less and less appropriate; chemistry and physics taking over. Also the Station depended more and more on government subsidies and in the end was practically fully paid by the government, and the ties with the Society became very loose. In 1960 the name Zoologisch Station was changed to NIOZ, Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee (Netherlands Institute for Sea Research). In 1969 the old building in Den Helder was abandoned and the NIOZ transferred to the island of Texel, where a new and modern building had been erected for it. In the beginning the connections of the Zoological Station and the Leiden Museum were rather close. The first director (1887-1902) of the station P.P.C. Hoek (q.v.) was a taxonomist of international renown, and the Museum received many interesting specimens collected by the Station. Hoek was succeeded by H.C. Redeke (1902-1929). In 1932, after a difficult interim period of three years, a new director was appointed, viz. J. Verwey, who occupied this post until 1965, he also lead the change from Zoological Station to NIOZ. Verwey and the director of the Leiden Museum, H. Boschma, were good personal friends, which augmented the good relations between their two institutes. The Leiden Museum carried out identifications for the station and the station sent interesting specimens to Leiden. During the period 1940-1945, when The Netherlands were occupied by the German forces, the building of the Zoological Station, being situated in the naval base Den Helder, was taken over by the German navy, and the staff and properties of the Station moved to Leiden were they found accommodation in the building of the Leiden Museum. In 1945, when the building in Den Helder was again available to the Station, Verwey donated to the Leiden Museum, as appreciation for the hospitality received, part of their zoological collection. The rest of the zoological collection of the Station went back to Den Helder and later to Texel. The interest of the staff and personnel of NIOZ in this collection diminished greatly, and in December 1973 the whole of the collection was given on permanent loan to the Leiden Museum; it contained many Crustacea, several of which (e.g. those collected by the "Wodan") had formed the subject of publications.

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