Annotated checklist of stenopodidean shrimps (Crustacea: Decapoda) from the Dampier Archipelago

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Abstract – A total of four species of stenopodidean shrimps (one spongicolid and three stenopodids) were collected during the Western Australian Museum Expedition to the Dampier Archipelago in 1999. Of these, Microprosthema validum (Stimpson, 1860) and Stenopus robustus (Olivier, 1811) are common species through the tropical and subtropical regions of the Indo-West Pacific. The remaining two species of Odontozona Holthuis, 1946, cannot be assigned to any of the 13 previously described species of the genus.

INTRODUCTION
The shallow water stenopodidean shrimp fauna of the Eastern Indian Ocean has been poorly studied. Through the courtesy of Diana S. Jones, I was able to examine the stenopodidean specimens collected during the Western Australian Museum Expedition to the Dampier Archipelago in 1999. In this small collection, four species belonging to two families and three genera were recognized. The annotated checklist of these species is provided herein. Two species of Odontozona Holthuis, 1946 are considered as undescribed. They are designated as "sp." in this report because detailed descriptions and full illustrations of these species are required in the future to enable them to be named scientifically.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Restricted synonymies are presented for the two described species. The abbreviations used in the text are as follows: cl, postorbital carapace length; WAM, the Western Australian Museum; ovig, for ovigerous.

LIST OF SPECIES
Infraorder STENOPODIDEA
Family Spongicolidae Schram, 1986
Microprosthemis Stimpson, 1860
Microprosthemis validum Stimpson, 1860
Microprosthemis valida Stimpson, 1860
Stenopsculcus crassimanus Richters, 1880: 168, pl. 18, figs 27-29.

Microprosthemis validum, Holthuis, 1946: 50, pl. 3, fig. h. – Baba et al., 1968: 174, fig. 1. – de Saint Laurent and Cleva, 1981: 167, fig. 7.

Material examined
Western Australia, Dampier Archipelago, WAM C 28057 (1 female, cl 3.7; 1 female ovig., cl 4.0 mm), stn DA3/99/38, Malus 1. (20°30.90'S, 116°40.22'E), coll. M. Hewitt, 27.08.1999; WAM C 25901 (1 male, cl 2.3 mm; 1 female ovig., cl 2.5 mm), stn DA1/98/35, Legendre 1. (20°23.62'S, 116°51.96'E), 0.0-1.1 m, coll. M. Hewitt et al., 29.10.1998.

Distribution
Type locality: Amami-Ohshima Island, northern Ryukyu Islands, Japan (Stimpson, 1860). Also known from various localities in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Indo-West Pacific (Red Sea, Mauritius, Chagos Archipelago, Gulf of Manaar, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Australia) (Holthuis, 1946).

Remarks
Until now, 10 species of Microprosthema have been recognized, three of which occur in the Indo-West Pacific: M. validum; M. plumicorne (Richters, 1880); and M. scabricaudatum (Richters, 1880) (see Holthuis, 1946; Goy, 1987; Martin, 2002). The specimens examined herein agree with the previous descriptions of M. validum (Richters, 1880; Borradale, 1910; Holthuis, 1946; Baba et al., 1968; de Saint Laurent and Cleva, 1981). In Australian waters, only one species, M. validum, has been recorded, from the Northern Territory, Queensland, and New South Wales (Davie, 2002). Thus, the...
present specimens represent the first occurrence of M. validum in Western Australian waters.

Family Stenopodidae Claus, 1872

*Odontozona* Holthuis, 1946

*Odontozona* sp. 1

**Material examined**


**Distribution**

Known only from the Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia.

**Remarks**

Morphologically, this undescribed species of *Odontozona* is similar to *O. spinosissima* Kensley, 1981, known only by the female holotype from off South Africa (southwestern Indian Ocean), by having a densely spino carapace and dorsally sculptured abdominal somites. However, the rostrum is dorsally sinuous distally and there is an indistinct postcervical groove on the carapace, which are features that readily distinguish the Dampier Archipelago species from *O. spinosissima*. In *O. spinosissima*, the rostrum is horizontal throughout its length, and the postcervical groove on the carapace is distinct (Kensley, 1981). Further, the ambulatory pereiopods of the present species from the Dampier Archipelago are more robust than those of *O. spinosissima*.

*Odontozona* sp. 2

**Material examined**


**Distribution**

Widespread from tropical and subtropical regions of the Indo-Pacific as well as the Atlantic Ocean (Holthuis, 1946; Manning and Chace, 1990).

**Remarks**

*Stenopus hispidus* is the common shrimp of coral reefs. Yaldwyn (1968) reviewed the distributional range of *S. hispidus* in Australian waters. At that time, the record of *S. hispidus* from the Indian Ocean coast of Australia was poor but, more recently, it has been recorded from Rottnest Island, on the western coast of Australia, across northern Australia, to southern New South Wales (Jones, 1990; Jones and Morgan, 1993, 1994).

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REFERENCES

Baba, K., Nakasone, Y., and Takada, M. (1998). Two species of Microprosthetum found on the coral reefs of the Ryukyu Islands (Stenopodidea, Decapoda, OFHEO, Occasional Papers of Zoological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan 1: 173-181.


