

A NEW *AUSTROSQUILLA* (STOMATOPODA) FROM THE  
MARQUESAS ISLANDS

BY

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The *Austrosquilla* described below was collected by one of us (A.M.) during a cruise in the Marquesas Islands sponsored by the Noumea, New Caledonia, Center of the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (O.R.S.T.O.M.), France; through correspondence we decided to collaborate on a description of the species.

*Austrosquilla litoralis* new species (fig. 1)

Holotype. — 1 ♀, total length 19 mm; Atiheu Bay, Nuku Hiva, Marquesas Islands; dug from sand on ocean beach; 14 March 1969; A. Michel, collector; USNM 127453.

Description. — Cornea subglobular, set obliquely on stalk; ocular scales fused along midline; eyes extending to end of antennular peduncle.

Antennular peduncle short, less than half as long as carapace; dorsal processes of antennular somite produced into triangular lobes, directed anterolaterally, visible on either side of rostral plate.

Antennal scale small, less than one-fourth as long as carapace; antennal protopod with 1 mesial papilla.

Rostral plate triangular, broader than long, lateral margins slightly concave, converging on rounded, acute apex.

Carapace smooth, without carinae or spines.

Dactylus of raptorial claw with 10 teeth, outer margin of dactylus evenly rounded; propodus with 4 movable teeth at base of inner margin, outer opposable margin pectinate, inner opposable margin with series of long setae; carpus with dorsal spine; ischium shorter than merus, with short subdistal spine at end of ventral carina.

Propodi of third and fourth thoracic appendages slightly ribbed ventrally, as broad as or broader than long; propodus of fourth appendage broader than that of third appendage and over twice as broad as that of fifth appendage; propodus of fifth appendage longer than broad, with ventral brush of setae.

Mandibular palp absent; 5 epipods present.

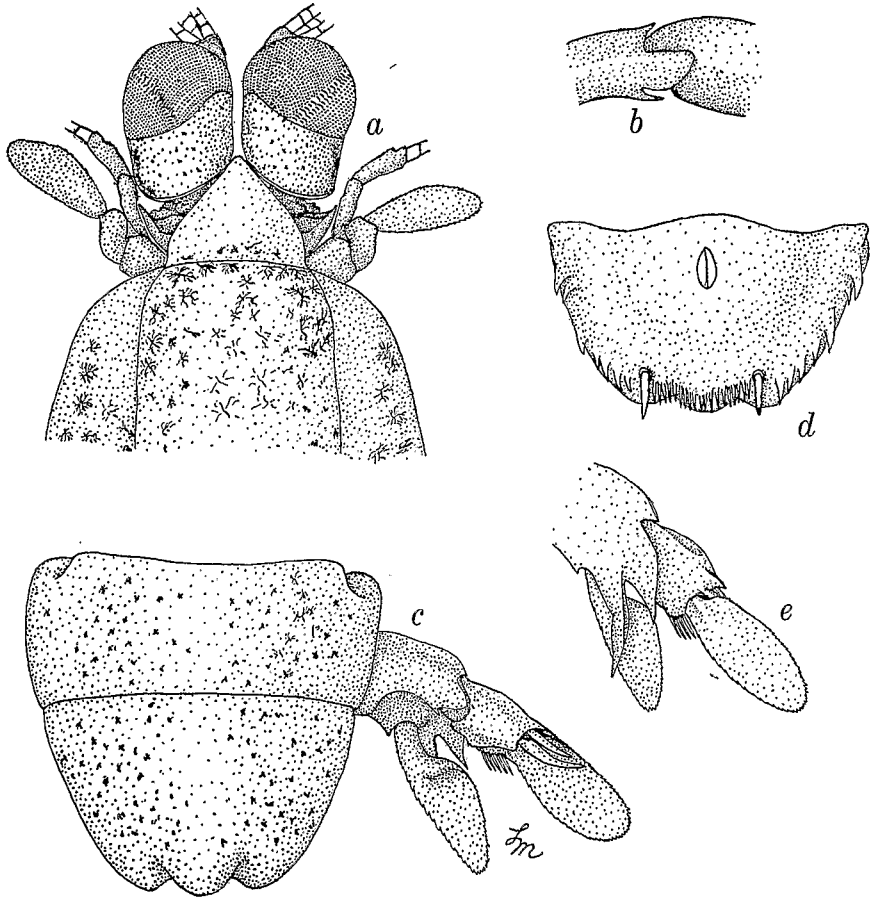


Fig. 1. *Austrosquilla litoralis* new species, female holotype. a, anterior portion of body; b, ischiomerical articulation of raptorial claw; c, sixth abdominal somite, telson, and uropod; d, telson, ventral view; e, uropod, ventral view. (Setae omitted).

Exposed thoracic somites smooth; fifth thoracic somite without prominent lateral process or ventral spines; lateral margins of sixth and seventh thoracic somites truncated; basal segment of walking legs with spine on posterior margin; endopods of walking legs two segmented, those of first and second legs ovoid, that of third leg elongate.

Abdomen smooth, depressed, without dorsal carinae or spines; sixth abdominal somite not produced into spines posterolaterally, but with triangular projections ventrolaterally in front of articulation of each uropod.

Telson broad, thick, with posterior margin of dorsal surface overhanging marginal armature, latter visible only in ventral view; marginal armature consisting of, on either side of midline, 9-10 submedian denticles, 1 movable submedian tooth, 4 subequal, sharp intermediate denticles, 1 intermediate tooth, 1 lateral denticle, and 1 lateral tooth, deflexed ventrally.

Basal segment of uropod with curved dorsal carina terminating in distal spine; proximal segment of exopod shorter than distal, with 3 movable spines on outer margin, distalmost extending to midlength of distal segment; inner distal margin of proximal segment of exopod with 4 or 5 stiff setae; endopod triangular, with proximal portion of outer edge folded mesially; spines of basal prolongation flattened, inner longer.

Color. — In life, posterior 3 thoracic, all abdominal somites, and telson with reddish pink chromatophores on pale green background. In preservative, carapace and fifth thoracic somite with dark chromatophores; anterior edge of sixth thoracic somite with 2 dark spots. Traces of small red chromatophores visible on body.

Measurements. — Female holotype, total length 19 mm. Other measurements, in mm: carapace length 3.0; rostral plate length 0.8, width 1.0; fifth abdominal somite width 3.0; telson length 1.5, width 2.4.

Etymology. — The specific name is from the Latin and alludes to the littoral habitat in which the type specimen was collected.

Discussion. — *Austrosquilla litoralis* new species is the fourth species to be assigned to the genus. It resembles *A. malayensis* Manning and differs from *A. osculans* (Hale) and *A. vercoi* (Hale) in lacking an anterior rostral spine as well as the posterolateral spines of the sixth abdominal somite, and in having the dorsal false eave of the telson better developed. The new species differs from *A. malayensis* in having fewer teeth on the raptorial claw (10 rather than 16 to 21), a complete complement of epipods (5 rather than 4), and one less movable spine and one or two more stiff setae on the uropod. The four species of *Austrosquilla* can be distinguished by using the key given below.

The type of *A. litoralis* was dug from a sandy beach; it may have been taken in the same hole as two specimens of *Lysiosquilla maculata* (Fabricius).

#### KEY TO SPECIES OF AUSTROSQUILLA

1. Posterolateral angles of sixth abdominal somite each with posterior spine; rostral plate with anterior spine . . . . . 2
- Posterolateral angles of sixth abdominal somite unarmed; rostral plate lacking anterior spines . . . . . 3
2. Rostral plate triangular; antennal protopod with 1 papilla; 5 epipods present (raptorial claw with 10-21 teeth; uropodal exopod with 6 spines and 11 stiff setae) . . . . .  
*Austrosquilla vercoi* (Hale, 1924); Australia (Manning, 1966)
- Rostral plate rectangular; antennal protopod with 3 papillae; 4 epipods present (raptorial claw with 9 teeth; uropodal exopod with 5 spines and 7 stiff setae) . . . . .  
*Austrosquilla osculans* (Hale, 1924); Australia (Manning, 1966)
3. Dactylus of raptorial claw with 16-21 teeth; 4 epipods present; proximal segment of uropodal exopod with 4 outer spines and 3 inner stiff setae . . . . .  
*Austrosquilla malayensis* Manning, 1968; Malaysia (Manning, 1968)
- Dactylus of raptorial claw with 10 teeth; 5 epipods present; proximal segment of uropodal exopod with 3 outer spines and 4 or 5 inner stiff setae . . . . .  
*Austrosquilla litoralis* new species; Marquesas Islands

#### RÉSUMÉ

Description d'*Austrosquilla litoralis* n. sp. récoltée aux Îles Marquises. Une clé de détermination pour les 4 espèces connues du genre a été établie.

## LITERATURE CITED

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*Reprinted from:* CRUSTACEANA, Vol. 20, Part 3, 1971



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28 JUN 1972

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Collection de Référence

n° 5576 Océan.