MARINE BIODIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA:
A CHECKLIST OF STOMATOPOD CRUSTACEA

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ABSTRACT. - Study on literature reveals that the stomatopod fauna of the South China Sea and the adjacent waters is very rich, although some areas such as the offshore waters of Borneo and the islands located at the southern part of this region are still very poorly surveyed. A total of 120 species belonging to 52 genera of 13 families and four superfamilies. The Superfamily Bathysquilloidea is represented by two species of one genus, the Gonodactyloidea is represented by 43 species of 20 genera, the Lysiosquilloidea is represented by 14 species of eight genera and the Squilloidea is represented by 61 species of 32 genera.

INTRODUCTION

The stomatopod Crustacea of the South China Sea has been studied for more than a century and could be traced back to the famous ‘On the Squillidae’ of Miers (1880a). The main materials for the region came from Vietnamese fauna studied by French taxonomists such as Ch. Gravier and R. Serène contributed valuable informations on the Vietnamese stomatopod. Recently, Russian scientists such as R. Blumstein and R.R. Makarov also contributed knowledge on the stomatopod fauna of Vietnam focusing mainly the fauna of Tonkin Bay. The latest works on the Vietnamese stomatopod fauna are those of Manning (1995) and Nguyen & Pham (1995). Manning (1995) studied the stomatopod fauna reported from Vietnam (under several older geographic names such as Indochine, Annam and Cochinchine) kept in the collections of various institutions and herewith his work is used as the main reference for the synonymies of the species presented in this checklist. In his work, Manning (1995) revised much of the taxonomic status of Stomatopoda and the present checklist is adopting his classification. Nguyen & Pham (1995) presented a checklist of marine shrimps and lobsters of Vietnam including Stomatopoda. Naiyanetr (1980a) studied the Stomatopoda of Thailand providing keys to the known Thailand species without clearly mentioning from where they were recorded except for the new species described. In his other work on the Crustacean Fauna of Thailand, Naiyanetr (1980b) provides a list of stomatopod species reported from Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. Moosa (1986) studied the material collected by the French missions in the Philippines where intensive collection was made in the southwest coast at the periphery of the South China Sea, adding several new species to the region stomatopod fauna.
The list of the known South China Sea stomatopod species is presented in Table 1. The South China Sea is divided into six areas: 1. = Gulf of Thailand including Cambodia and northern part of the Malay Peninsula; 2. = Vietnam; 3. = Southwestern part of the Philippines; 4. = West Coast of Borneo; 5. = Southern part of South China Sea including Singapore and Riau Archipelago; and 6. = Central and northern part of South China Sea including Hongkong and southern part of Taiwan. The work of Lee & Wu (1966) and Manning & Chan (1997) are quoted herein since many of their specimens were purchased from Tung Kang Fishmarket, located at the southern part of Taiwan. The specimens purchased from the An-Ping Fishmarket, located further north of Tung Kang, are not included in this checklist, even though it is quite probably that they came from the same fishing ground with those landed in Tung-Kang. The species reported by Garcia (1981) from Tabayas Bay are not included in the checklist and so with other species reported from the Philippines inland waters or from the eastern part of the archipelago. The species reported from the Malacca Strait and from south of the equator are also not included in this checklist. Geographical names quoted in this checklist are according to the references used.

The stomatopod fauna as it is reported in this checklist could be much richer if intensive collections are carried out in the rough as well as soft bottom habitats of the unsurveyed areas especially the deeper water and on the scattered oceanic islands lying within the South China Sea. Knowledge on stomatopod fauna from the west coast of Borneo and the islands of the Riau Archipelago is very limited or lacking. Intensive collection by the French scientists in New Caledonia and the adjacent waters enormously enriched the information on the marine biodiversity of the area and enabled Moosa (1991) to add 59 new additional species including a new family, new genera and new species to the formerly 10 species of Stomatopoda known. Although in his work Moosa (1991) did not mention the bottom substrate where the specimens were collected, his unpublished records are utilized in this study as information of the bottom substrate. Erdmann (1997) in his study on the stomatopod living in the oceanic islands of eastern part of Indonesia recorded 10 undescribed species including a member of an Atlantic genus of Nannosquilla. Furthermore, the collection in the Zoological Reference Collection of Singapore probably could enrich the present list.

To have better knowledge on the marine living forms (coastal and oceanic) of the South China Sea, marine biodiversity expeditions organized by the neighbouring countries could be excellent an idea. These expeditions, with proper coverage of the areas, undoubtedly could contribute extensive information on the present knowledge of the available living resources of the region. Stomatopod species has preference on habitat types. Some species, mostly of the Squilloidea, prefer to inhabit soft bottom habitat while the majority of the Gonodactyloidea prefer rough bottom habitats; many members of the Lysiosquilloidea live in burrows. Dingle et al. (1977) and Moosa & Erdmann (1994) presented ecological notes on shallow water stomatopods while Richer de Forges & Moosa (1992) presented ecological notes on the deepwater stomatopod fauna. Ecological information is important for making intensive and efficient collections and in preparing effective collection gear.

Synonymies are restricted to the original description whenever available and specimens reported from the South China Sea and its adjacent waters including the descriptions of new species which then fall into synonymies of the South China Sea species. The synonymies presented need further confirmation since the author has no opportunities to look at the specimens. Whenever available, depth and bottom substrate will be included to have information on the ecological preference of each species. Depths mentioned in the original reference as fathom is transferred into metric.
Table 1. Distribution of stomatopod species known from the South China Sea and the adjacent waters. 1. = Gulf of Thailand, 2. = Vietnam, 3. = Philippines, 4. = West Coast of Borneo, 5. = Southern part of South China Sea, 6. = Central and Northern part of South China Sea.

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Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

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<td><strong>Squilloides</strong> Manning, 1968</td>
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<td>Squilloides leptoquilla (Brooks, 1886)</td>
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<td><strong>Toshimitsu</strong> Manning, 1995</td>
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<td>Toshimitsu tiwarii (Blumstein, 1974)</td>
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Legend: Ø = species reported; * = type species described
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

The author wishes that the present checklist could be further developed into a guidebook of the South China Sea Stomatopoda.

SYSTEMATIC

SUPERFAMILY BATHYSQUILLOIDEA MANNING, 1967

FAMILY BATHYSQUILLIDAE MANNING, 1967

Genus *Bathysquilla* Manning, 1963

*Bathysquilla crassispinosa* (Fukuda, 1910)

*Squilla crassispinosa* Fukuda, 1910: 146, pl. 4, figs. 4, 4a (type locality: Japan).

*Bathysquilla crassispinosa*. – Moosa, 1986: 371, pl. 1, figs. A, B (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 51, 13°50.8′N, 120°04.2′E - 13°50.8′N, 120°03.2′E, 200-170 m and St 65, 14°00.0′N, 120°19.2′E - 13°00.8′N, 120°16.2′E, 202-194 m).

Remarks. - *Bathysquilla crassispinosa* is a deep water species and has been reported from 170 - 310 m. This species has been reported from Japan, Madagascar, South Africa, and the Philippines (see Moosa, 1986).

*Bathysquilla microps* (Manning, 1961)

*Lysiosquilla microps* Manning, 1961: 683, pl. 10, figs. 1-2, pl. 11, figs. 3-4, text-fig. 5 (type locality: Southwest of Tortugas, Florida, 732 m).

*Bathysquilla microps*. – Moosa, 1986: 371, fig. 1 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 49, 13°49.1′N, 119°59.8′E - 13°48.6′N, 120°00.9′E, 925-750 m; Musorstom: II St 55, 13°53.7′N, 119°58.5′E - 13°53.1′N, 119°57.0′E, 865-866 m).

Remarks. - *Bathysquilla microps* was formerly only known from the West Atlantic. In the Indo-West Pacific waters the species was first reported from off Hawaii by Manning & Struhsaker (1976) and then Moosa (1986) reported this species from the Philippines. This species is a deepwater species; in Hawaii it was collected from 731 to 786 m and in the Philippines from 865 to 925 m.

SUPERFAMILY GONODACTYLOIDEA GIESBRECHT, 1910

FAMILY EURYSQUILLIDAE MANNING, 1977

Genus *Coronidopsis* Hansen, 1926

*Coronidopsis serenei* Moosa, 1973

*Coronidopsis serenei* Moosa, 1973: 3, 5, fig. 1 (type locality: off Elat Bay, west of Nuhu Tjut Island, Kai Islands, Maluku, Indonesia, 05°40′S, 132°59′E, 70 m). – Manning & Garcia, 1982: 595, figs. 1c, f, 2 (Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam, 18°00′S, 109°32′E, 76 m). – Moosa, 1986: 373 (Philippines, Musorstom I: St 73, 14°15.0′N, 120°31.2′E - 14°16.6′N, 120°31.8′E, 76-70 m). – Manning, 1995: 32 (no material examined).
Coronidopsis bicuspis. - Blumstein, 1974: 124, fig. 9 (Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam, 43-89 m, muddy sand and clay, with shells) [not Coronidopsis bicuspis Hansen, 1926].

Coronidopsis nudus Blumstein, 1974: 124, fig. 10 (type locality: Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam, 20°00'N, 108°13'E, 56 m, muddy sand).

Coronidopsis gurjanovae Makarov, 1978: 181, fig. 3 (type locality: Tonkin Bay, Vietnam, 20°14'N, 111°12'E, 75 m).

Remarks. - Coronidopsis serenei was first reported from off Elat, Great Kai Island, Moluccas, Indonesia by Moosa (1973a). The species was then reported from Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam by Blumstein (1974 as Coronidopsis bicuspis and C. nudus new species) and by Makarov (1978 as Coronidopsis gurjanovae). Moosa (1986) reported the species from Sulu Sea, the Philippines. This species lives in moderate depths ranging from 56 to 89 m with mud, sand and clay bottom often mixed with shells.

Genus Eurysquilla Manning, 1963

Eurysquilla foresti Moosa, 1986

Eurysquilla foresti Moosa, 1986: 374, fig. 2 (type locality: Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 25, 14°02.7'N, 120°20.3'E - 14°02.0'N, 120°18.0'E, 200-191 m; St 30, 14°01.3'N, 120°18.7'E - 13°59.7'N, 120°16.6'E, 186-177 m; St 34, 14°01.0'N, 120°15.8'E - 13°59.2'N, 120°18.8'E, 191-188 m; St 51, 13°50.8'N, 120°04.2'E - 13°50.8'N, 120°03.2'E, 200-170 m; Musorstom II: St 20, 14°00.9'N, 120°18.1'E - 13°59.5'N, 120°18.2'E, 192-185 m; St 67, 14°00.1'N, 120°18.5'E - 14°01.8'N, 120°19.3'E, 193-199 m).

Remarks. - Eurysquilla foresti is only known from its type locality, Southwest Philippines, caught in the depth between 170 to 200 (Moosa, 1986). Information on the bottom substrate is not known.

Genus Eurysquilloides Manning, 1963

Eurysquilloides sibogae (Hansen, 1926)

Squilla sibogae Hansen, 1926: 15, pl. 1, fig. 6 (type locality: 09°0.3'S, 126°24.5'E, off Timor, Indonesia, 122 m).

Eurysquilloides sibogae. – Makarov, 1978: 185 (Tonkin Bay, Vietnam, 180 m) — Moosa, 1986: 377 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 7, 14°01.0'N, 120°20.0'E - 14°00.2'N, 120°18.2'E, 200-185 m; St 9, 14°01.8'N, 120°17.6'E - 13°59.5'N, 120°17.6'E, 194-180 m; St 10, 13°59.8'N, 120°18.2'E - 14°00.2'N, 120°17.0'E, 190 m; St 15, 14°00.3'N, 120°18.0'E, 192-188 m; St 24, 14°00.0'N, 120°18.0'E - 14°01.7'N, 120°20.2'E, 189-209 m; St 25, 14°02.7'N, 120°20.3'E - 14°02.0'N, 120°18.0'E, 200-191 m; St 26, 14°00.9'N, 120°16.8'E - 13°59.5'N, 120°18.2'E, 189 m; St 27, 13°59.8'N, 120°18.6'E - 14°00.5'N, 120°15.7'E, 182-188 m; St 30, 14°01.3'N, 120°18.7'E - 13°59.7'N, 120°16.6'E, 186-177 m; St 31, 14°00.0'N, 120°16.0'E - 14°00.3'N, 120°19.0'E, 187-195 m; St 32, 14°02.2'N, 120°17.7'E - 13°59.4'N, 120°18.0'E, 193-184 m; St 34, 14°01.0'N, 120°15.8'E - 13°59.2'N, 120°18.8'E, 191-188 m; St 35, 13°59.0'N, 120°18.5'E - 14°08.0'N, 120°16.5'E, 186-187 m; St 46, 13°45.6'N, 120°23.0'E, 22-40 m; St 51, 13°50.8'N, 120°04.2'E - 13°50.8'N, 120°03.2'E, 200-170 m; St 55, 13°55.0'N, 120°12.5'E - 13°54.8'N, 120°10.5'E, 200-194 m; St 61, 14°02.2'N, 120°18.1'E - 13°59.7'N, 120°16.8'E, 202-184 m; St 62, 13°59.5'N, 120°15.6'E - 14°00.6'N, 120°13.7'E, 179-194 m; St 63, 14°00.8'N, 120°15.8'E - 14°00.5'N, 120°16.3'E, 191-195 m; and St 71, 14°09.3'N, 120°26.2'E - 14°10.0'N, 120°26.8'E, 174-204 m; Musorstom II: St 1, 14°00.3'N, 120°19.3'E - 14°00.4'N, 120°17.6'E, 198-188 m; St 2, 14°01.0'N, 120°17.1'E - 13°59.9'N, 120°17.5'E, 186-184 m; St 4, 14°01.2'N, 120°18.4'E - 13°59.4'N, 120°18.4'E, 190-183 m; St 10, 14°00.1'N,
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

120°18.5'E - 14°01.2'N, 120°18.9'E, 188-195 m; St 11, 14°00.4°N, 120°19.7'E - 14°00.1'N, 120°18.9'E, 196-194 m; St 12, 14°01.0°N, 120°19.7'E - 14°02.0°N, 120°21.0'E, 197-210 m; St 13, 14°00.5°N, 120°20.7'E - 13°59.7°N, 120°19.2'E, 200-193 m; St 18, 14°00.0°N, 120°18.6°E - 14°00.2°N, 120°17.2'E - 14°02.2°N, 120°17.4'E, 191-192 m; St 21, 14°00.2°N, 120°17.8'E - 14°00.1°N, 120°18.7'E - 13°59.1°N, 120°18.8'E, 190-181 m; St 62, 14°00.4°N, 120°17.0°E - 14°00.3°N, 120°18.4°E, 186-189 m, St 66, 14°00.6°N, 120°20.3°E - 14°00.1°N, 120°18.7'E, 209-192 m; St 67, 14°00.1°N, 120°18.5'E - 14°01.8°N, 120°19.3°E, 193-199 m; St 68, 14°01.9°N, 120°18.8°E - 14°00.5°N, 120°17.5°E, 199-195 m; St 71, 14°00.1°N, 120°17.8°E - 14°01.2°N, 120°19.1°E, 189-197 m; and St 80, 13°45.1°N, 120°37.7°E - 13°45.2°N, 120°37.3°E, 178-205 m).—Manning, 1995: 32 (no material examined).

Remarks. - *Eurysquilloides sibogae* has been reported from Timor Sea (its type locality), Tonkin Bay, Vietnam (Makarov, 1978) and the Philippines (Moosa, 1986). This species lives from moderate to deep water ranging from 14 m to 335 m. Moosa's specimens from New Caledonia were collected from rough to hard bottom substrate comprising from shell sand, corals and algae, corals and shell sand, algae and grey gravel to corals hard bottom and coral blocks.

**Genus Manningia Serène, 1962**

*Manningia australiensis* Manning, 1970


*Manningia vinogradovi* Makarov, 1978: 183, fig. 4 (type locality: Tonkin Bay, Vietnam, 20°11.5'S, 113°02'E, 93 m).

Remarks. - *Manningia australiensis* has been reported from Australia, New Caledonia, South China Sea and Andaman Islands. The depth range of this species known is 38 to 93 m depth. The New Caledonian specimens reported by Moosa (1991) were collected from blocks and corals in mud and sand with *Halimeda* and red algae.

*Manningia pilaensis* (De Man, 1888)


Remarks. - *Manningia pilaensis* has limited distribution and has been collected from reefs. Depth distribution is not precisely known. In the South China Sea the species is only known from off Vietnam.
Genus *Sinosquilla* Liu & Wang, 1978

*Sinosquilla hispida* Liu & Wang, 1978

*Sinosquilla hispida* Liu & Wang, 1978: 91, 94, fig. 2, pl. 1, figs. 4-6 (type locality: South China Sea, 19°30'N, 112°30'E, 260 m, bottom: coarse silt).

**Remarks.** - Known only from its type locality, the South China Sea, in 260 m depth on coarse silt bottom.

*Sinosquilla sinica* Liu & Wang, 1978

*Sinosquilla sinica* Liu & Wang, 1978: 89, 90, 94, fig. 1, pl. 1, figs. 1-3 (type locality: South China Sea, 21°00'N, 113°30'E, 58 m, bottom: sandy mud). — Moosa, 1986: 378 (Philippines, Musorstom I: St 34, 14°01.0'N, 120°15.8'E - 13°59.2'N, 120°18.8'E, 191-188 m; Musorstom II: St 51: 13°59.3'N, 120°16.4'E - 14°00.4'N, 120°17.6'E, 170-187 m; St 62, 14°00.4'N, 120°17.0'E - 14°00.3'N, 120°18.4'E, 186-189 m). — Manning, 1995: 36 (no material examined).

**Eurysquillopsis angustirostris** Makarov, 1978: 185, figs. 5, 6 (type locality: Tonkin Bay, Vietnam, 18°00'N, 111°08'E, 95 m).

**Remarks.** - *Sinosquilla sinica* has been reported from the South China Sea by Liu & Wang (1978), the Gulf of Tonkin by Makarov (1978 as *Eurysquillopsis angustirostris*), and from the Philippines by Moosa (1986). This species was collected from depths ranging from 58 to 191 m. The type was collected in sandy mud bottom.

FAMILY GONODACTYLIDAE GIESBRECHT, 1910

Genus *Gonodactylaceus* Manning, 1995

*Gonodactylaceus falcatus* (Forskal, 1775)

*Cancer falcatus* Forskal, 1775: 96 (type locality: Red Sea).

?*Gonodactylus falcatus.* — Tweedie, 1949: 40 (Aor Island, South China Sea).

*Gonodactylus falcatus.* — Liu, 1975: 192, fig. 6: 1-4 (Xisha Island, Guangdong Province, China).

**Remarks.** - Manning (1978a) noted that the distribution of *G. falcatus* outside the Red Sea remain to be determined. Part of the specimens formerly identified as *G. falcatus* by Serene (1951a, 1954) are placed presently by Manning (1995) under *G. gravieri* and *G. ternatensis*. From the Vietnamese specimens studied by Manning (1995) none represent *G. falcatus*. Therefore, the specimen of Tweedie (1949) from Aor Island, South China Sea needs verification.

*Gonodactylaceus glabrous* (Brooks, 1886)


*Gonodactylaceus glabrous.* — Manning, 1995: 44, fig. 12 (Poulo Condore).
Remarks. - *Gonodactylaceus glabrous* has been reported from the western Pacific eastward to New Caledonia. Manning (1995) suspected that the distribution of this species could be extended westwardly to the Gulf of Aden. Erdmann (1997) collected the species from dead coral rubble from a relatively wider depth range (0-24 m). Moosa (1991) reported that his specimens from New Caledonia were collected from 6 to 53 m; coarse sand, gravel of calcareous algae, blocks and fragment of coralline algae.

*Gonodactylaceus gravieri* Manning, 1995

- *Gonodactylus glabrous*. - Gravier, 1933: 81, fig. 6 (part, figured specimen only, *voir* Manning, 1995).

Remarks. - *Gonodactylaceus gravieri* so far is only known from the South China Sea, off Vietnam.

*Gonodactylaceus mutatus* (Lanchester, 1903)

- *Gonodactylus chiragra* var. *mutatus* Lanchester, 1903: 450 (type locality: Furnadu Velu, Miladummadulu Atoll, Maldives Islands, 06°00’N, 73°10’E).
- *Gonodactylus glaber* var. *rotundus* Borradaile, 1907: 211, 212, pl. 22, fig 2 (type localities Coevity, Seychelles Islands, 07°08’S, 56°16’E; and Zanzibar, 06°10’S, 39°12’E (*voir* Manning, 1995).
- *Gonodactylus falcatus* var. *tertaniensis*. — Serène, 1954: 6, 7, 10, 74, 78, 79, 80-82, 87, figs. 13-7, 13-8, pl. 4 figs. 7-12, pl. 10 (Cauda Bay; Paracel Islands; Poulo Condore) [not *Gonodactylus tertaniensis* De Man, 1902].
- *Gonodactylaceus mutatus*. — Manning, 1995: 48, figs. 9, h, 15, 16 (Serène’s Material: — Pattle Island, Paracel Islands — Indo-Chine; Turtle Island, Nhatrang, Vietnam; Bich Damaï, Vietnam; Poulo Condore; Chantabun, Gulf of Thailand, Thailand).

Remarks. - *Gonodactylaceus mutatus* has been reported from Pacific islands, Southeast Asian waters, western Indian Ocean and New Caledonia. Erdmann (1997) collected this species from cavities in dead coral rubble on shallow reef flats, most commonly in dense seagrass beds.

*Gonodactylaceus siamensis* (Manning & Reaka, 1981)

- *Gonodactylus siamensis* Manning & Reaka, 1981: 479, fig.1 (type locality: Sattahip, Gulf of Thailand, 124°0’N, 10052’E; intertidal; coral reef reef flat, exposed at low tide).
Remarks. - The species known only from the type locality and inhabit intertidal zone with coral rubble bottom which is exposed during low tide. Erdmann (1997) synonymized siamensis with G. mutatus (Lanchester,1903).

**Gonodactylellus ternatensis** (De Man,1902)

*Gonodactylus glabrous var. ternatensis* De Man,1902: 914 (part; type locality: Ternate, Maluku, Indonesia, 00°48'N, 127°20'E).


*Gonodactylus falcatus*. – Serène,1951a: pl.1, fig. B (Indo-Chine); – 1954: 6, 7, 10, 11, 31, 41, 42, 45, 47, 54, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 87, figs. 8, 13-6, pl. 9 (Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Paracel Islands; Poulo Condore; part). [not *Gonodactylus falcatus* (Forskal,1775)].


Remarks. - *Gonodactylellus ternatensis* has been reported from the Central Pacific islands, Southeast Asian waters, and Indian Ocean. This is a shallow waters species.

**Genus Gonodactylellus** Manning,1995

*Gonodactylellus affinis* (De Man,1902)

*Gonodactylus chiragra* var. affinis De Man,1902: 912 (type locality: Ternate, 00°48'N, 127°20'E, Maluku, Indonesia).

*Gonodactylus chiragra* var. **confinis** De Man,1902: 912, pl. 27, fig. 66 (type locality: Ternate, Maluku, Indonesia)

*Gonodactylus chiragra* var. segregatus a Lanchester,1903 : 448, pl. 23, fig. 6 (type locality: Goidu, 04°54'N, 72°58'E, Goifurfefehndu Atoll, Maldive Islands, 46 m; South Male Atoll, 04°00'N, 73°25'E, Maldive Islands,46 m; Minikoi, 08°17'N, 73°02'E. Laccadive Islands; Hulule, 04°11'N, 73°02'E, Male Atoll; South Nilandu Atoll, 03°00'N, 72°55'E, Maldive Islands, 46 m; Macclesfield Bank, 15°50'N, 114°20'E, South China Sea)

*Gonodactylus chiragra* b Lanchester,1903: 448, pl. 23, fig. 7, 7a (type locality : North Male Atoll, 04°25'N , 72°30'E, Maldive Islands, 49-64 m; South Nilandu Atoll, Maldive Islands, 35 m).

*Gonodactylus chiragra* form H (= affinis). – Kemp,1915: 179 (Port Galera, Mindoro, Philippines) [discussion].


*Gonodactylus affinis*. – Moosa,1986: 380 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 17, 13°53.7'N, 120°17.7'E, 17 m; Musorstom II: St 73, 13°55.5°N, 120°22.3'E, 20-21 m).


Remarks. - *Gonodactylellus affinis* is a polymorphic species exhibiting various forms of dorsal ornamentation on the telson as shown by Moosa & Cleva (1984) This species has wide distribution in the western Pacific Ocean. In the South China Sea this species has been reported by Gravier (1937), Dawydoff (1952), Serène (1953, 1954), and Manning (1995); from the eastern part of the South China Sea this species was reported by Kemp (1915 from Port Galera, Mindoro, Philippines) and Moosa (1986 from Southwest Philippines). The
specimens from Maluku were collected from coarse bottom habitat comprising of sponge, coral, rubble, lithothamnion nodules, shelly grit and grey sand in the depth ranging from 25 to 57 m as reported by Moosa (1973a) (as *Gonodactylus segregatus*). Moosa & Erdmann (1994) collected the species from rubble on barren sand flat in 10 to 20 deep. Erdmann (1997) collected this species in 1-20 m deep. The specimens of Moosa (1991) from New Caledonia were collected from 13 to 80 m deep on moderately rough bottom substrate composed from fine white sand, coarse muddy sand, coarse sand to blocks and fragment with algae or Foraminifera.

**Gonodactylellus hendorsoni** (Manning,1967)


*Gonodactylus hendorsoni* Manning,1967d: 4, figs. 1-2 (type locality: Burma; Waikiki, Oahu Island, Hawaii and Naha, Okinawa, Japan).


?*Gonodactylus snidvongsi* Naiyanetr,1987: 237, fig.1 (type locality: Ko Kangkao, 12°35’N, 101°31’E, Chonburi Province,Thailand, taken in Porites)

*Gonodactylellus hendorsoni.* – Manning,1995: 60, pl. 3; figs. 9i, 10 j, 11j, 22, 23 ((Serène’s Material: — Annam: Station de Cauda; Bai Dong).

**Remarks.** - *Gonodactylellus hendorsoni* has been reported from various localities in the central and west Pacific islands, from Japan and Southeast Asian waters. Erdmann (1997) collected this species from dead coral rubble on calm reef flats or from rubble in seagrass beds in 0 to 7 m deep.

**Gonodactylellus incipiens** (Lanchester,1903)

*Gonodactylus chiragra* var. *incipiens* a Lanchester,1903: 451, pl. 23, fig. 10 (type locality: Funafuti, 08°13’S, 179°13’E, Ellice Island; Macclesfield Bank, South China Sea)

*Gonodactylus chiragra.* – Serène, 1953 : 507 (Indo-China; part); – 1954: 10, 11 (Indo-Chine; part). [not *Gonodactylus chiragra* (Fabricius,1781)]

*Gonodactylellus incipiens.* – Manning,1995: 63, figs. 24, 25b (Serène’s Material: Paracels: Île Pattle; Annam: Île de Pecheurs (Hirondelles); Poste de Trai Ca (Ba Ngoi); Station Cauda; Cochinchine : Poulo Panjang)

**Remarks.** - This species has been reported from central and south Pacific islands, Vietnam and Indian Ocean. Moosa (1991) reported that the specimens from New Caledonia were collected from 18-80 m deep on moderately rough bottom substrate from muddy foraminiferal sand to blocks and corals with calcareous algae and gorgonians.

**Gonodactylellus lanchesteri** (Manning,1967)

**Gonodactylus lanchesteri** Manning,1967d: 11, fig. 4 (type locality: Junghi Bay, Ibo Archipelago, 12°21'S, 40°40'E, Moçambique).

**Gonodactylellus lanchesteri.** – Manning,1995: 64, fig. 26 (Tonkin, Vietnam: Bai d’Along).

**Remarks.** - *Gonodactylellus lanchesteri* is a shallow water species, known previously from western Indian Ocean and South China Sea.

**Genus Gonodactylinus** Manning,1995

**Gonodactylinus viridis** (Serène,1954)

*Gonodactylinus chiragra.* – Gravier,1933: 80 (part; Bain; Poulo Condore; Nhatrang; Île des Mamelles; Hon Cohé). – 1937 : 202 (part; Baie d’Along, Tonkin, Vietnam; Poulo Condore; Chantaboun, Gulf of Siam, Thailand). — Dawydoff,1952: 145 (Indo-Chine; part). — Liu,1975: 188, part, fig. 3: 4-5 (Xisha Island, Guangdong Province, China) [not *Gonodactylus chiragra* (Fabricius,1781)].


**Gonodactylus viridis.** – Manning,1995 : 66, pl. 4; figs. 8c, d, 9c, 10c, 11e, 25a (Serène’s Material: — Annam : Station Cauda; à la plage; Tonkin: Baie d’Along; région de Hongay; Annam : Cauda, Baie de Nhatrang, reefs; Île de Mamelles, Hon Cohé; Poulo Condore; Thailand: Chantaboun, Gulf of Thailand).

**Remarks.** - *Gonodactylinus viridis* is a shallow water, reef flat, inhabitant and has been reported from Japan, Southeast Asian waters and New Caledonia. This is the most abundant species in the Indonesian reef flat which is probably the same in the neighboring waters such as the Philippines.

**Genus Gonodactyloideus** Manning,1984

**Gonodactyloideus cracens** Manning,1984


**Remarks.** - *Gonodactyloideus cracens* so far is only known from two localities: Dampier Archipelago, Australia and the Philippines. This species was collected from the depth ranging from 96 to 107 m.

**Genus Gonodactylus** Berthold,1827

**Gonodactylus chiragra** (Fabricius,1781)


**Gonodactylus chiragra.** – Lanchester,1901: 555 (Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia). — Gravier,1933 : 80 (Vietnam : Île de la Tortue, Nhatrang; Bain and Baïcán, Poulo Condore; Culao, Nhatrang; Hon Cohé: Île des Mamelles; Lien Chiên,Tourane; part). — Tweedie,1934: 41 (Sultan Shoal, near Singapore). — Gravier,1937: 202 (Réam, Cambodia; Poulo Condore; Baie d’Along, Hongay; Cambodia : Îlot Kohn, near Siamese border; Baie de Tourane; Culao, Baie Nhatrang; Chantaboun, Gulf of Siam, Thaïland; part); — Serène, 1937 : 68 (Annam); – 1947: 381 (Nhatrang, Vietnam);
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- 1950b: 342, pl. 2 (Nhatrang, Vietnam); - 1951a: pl. 1, fig. A (Indo-Chine). — Dawydoff,1952: 145 (Baie d’Along to Thai Border: part). — Serène,1953: 507 (Indo-Chine); - 1954: 6, 10, 11, 19, 21, 22, 23, 27, 31, 41, 42-45, 47, 54, 72, 73, 74, 75, 83, 87, figs. 9, 10, 13-1, 13-2, 15, pl. 7 (Baie de Cauda; Poulo Condore). — Blumstein,1974: 126 (Gulf of Tonkin). — Liu,1975, 188, part, fig.3: 1-2 (Xisha Island, Guangdong Province, China). — Naiyanetr,1980a: 43 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); - 1980b: 55 (Gulf of Thailand, listed). — Manning,1995: 71, pls. 5-8; figs. 8e, 9a, b, 10a, 11a, 27a, 28-30 (Serène’s Material: Paracels: Île Patte; Annam: Station de Cauda; Bai de Cay Xoai; Banc de Sable Cua Be —; Tonkin : Baie d’Along; Annam: Baie de Tourane; Lien Chien, Tourane; Île de la Tortue, Nhatrang; Cauda, Baie de Nhatrang, reefs; Cochinchine: Baican, Poulo Condore, reefs; Chantaboun ,Gulf of Thailand, Thailand).

Gonodactylus Chiragra. — Serène,1939: 349 (Baie de Nhatrang).

Remarks. - Gonodactylus chiragra has wide distribution in the Indo-West Pacific. The recent studies on the Indo-Pacific stomatopod fauna, especially by Manning, revealed that several species have been erected based on the specimens formerly identified as G. chiragra. This species lives in shallow water often moving actively in between the coral heads searching for prey. Gonodactylus chiragra exhibit sexual dimorphism, the large male has dark greenish brown coloration while the female is whitish green.

Gonodactylus platysoma Wood-Mason,1895

Gonodactylus platysoma Wood-Mason,1895: 11, pl. 3, figs. 3-9 (type locality: Society Islands, 17°00’S, 150°00’E, restricted by selection of lectotype by Gosh & Manning [1968 : 654]). — Serène,1954: 10, 74, fig. 13-4 (baie de Cauda) — Liu,1975: 189, fig. 4: 1.2 (Xisha Island, Guangdong Province, China).— Manning,1995: 75, pls. 9, 10; figs. 9d, 10b, 11b, 27b, 31 (Serène’s Material: Indochine; Paracels: Île Patte —; Cambodia: Îlot Kohn, near Siamese Border).

Gonodactylus chiragra.— Gravier,1937: 202 (Cambodia : Îlot Kohn, near Siamese border; part) [not Gonodactylus chiragra (Fabricius,1781)].

Remarks. - Gonodactylus platysoma has been reported from several localities in the Pacific, Australia, Japan and the Southeast Asian waters. The species usually was collected from the reefs habitat or often collected from coral head in seagrass beds.

Gonodactylus smithii Pocock,1893

Gonodactylus Smithii Pocock,1893: 475, pl.20B, fig.1 (type locality : Arafura Sea).


Gonodactylus chiragra var. smithi. — Tweedie,1934: 41 (Sultan Shoal, near Singapore).

Gonodactylus chiragra var. acutirostris. — Gravier,1937: 204, fig. 20 (Bich Damai).— Dawydoff,1952: 145 (part; ? Baie de Nhatrang; Poulo Condore) [not Gonodactylus acutirostris De Man,1898].

Gonodactylus acutirostris. — Serène,1947: 381, 382, fig. 2, pl. 1 (Nhatrang, Vietnam); - 1953: 506,507 (Nhatrang, Vietnam) [not Gonodactylus acutirostris De Man,1898].


Gonodactylus smithii.— Liu,1975: 191, fig. 5: 1-4 (Xisha Island, Guangdong Province, China). — Naiyanetr,1980a: 43 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); - 1980b: 55 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).— Manning,1995: 76, pls. 11, 12; figs .9e, 10d, 11c, 27c, 32-35 (Serène’s Material: Annam: Station Cauda; Île de Tortue —; Annam: Bich Damai; Tonkin: Baie d’Along).

Remarks. - Gonodactylus smithii has been reported from Japan, Southeast Asian waters, Australia and New Caledonia. This species inhabits shallow water in sand flat or seagrass beds with coral rubble substrate (Moosa & Erdmann,1994). Moosa (1991) reported this species
from New Caledonian waters which were collected from 11 to 50 m deep on coarse foraminiferal sand to coral, block and coralline algae fragments substrate.

FAMILY ODONTODACTYLIDAE MANNING, 1980

Genus Odontodactylus Bigelow, 1893

Odontodactylus brevirostris (Miers, 1884)

Gonodactylus brevirostris Miers, 1884: 567, pl. 52, fig. c (type locality: Providence Island, south of Seychelles).
Gonodactylus Havanensis Bigelow, 1893: 101 (type locality: off Havana, Cuba).
Gonodactylus Hansenii Pocock, 1893: 477, pl. 20B (type locality: Macclesfield Bank, South China Sea).
Odontodactylus latirostris Borradaile, 1907: 212, pl. 22, figs. 3, 3a (type locality: Amirante Islands).
Odontodactylus southwelli Kemp, 1911: 94 (type locality: Andaman Islands).
Odontodactylus nigricaudatus Chace, 1942: 88, pl. 28 (type locality: Yucatan, Gulf of Mexico).
Odontodactylus brevirostris. — Manning, 1967c: 23, figs. 22 (North Ubian Island, Philippines, 06°07.5'N, 120°026'E, surface; Jolo, Philippines, 46 m; Macclesfield Bank, South China Sea). — Moosa, 1986: 382 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstorn I: St 57, 13°53.1'N, 120°13.2'E - 13°52.7'N, 120°13.5'E, 107-96 m).

Remarks. - Odontodactylus brevirostris has wide distribution and has been reported from West Atlantic to Indo-West Pacific. In the Indo-West Pacific O. brevirostris has been reported from western Indian Ocean, Indo-Malayan and eastward to Hawaii. In the South China Sea this species has only been reported from Macclesfield Bank and Southwest Philippines. Moosa (1991) reported this species from New Caledonia where it was collected from 10 to 48 m deep on fine muddy sand, white sand to coarse sand with Foraminifera, algae and blocks. The depth ranges reported are from 10 m down to 424 m. This species also was reported swimming on the surface.

Odontodactylus japonicus (De Haan, 1844)

Gonodactylus japonicus De Haan, 1844: 225, pl. 51, fig. 77 (type locality: Japan).
Odontodactylus japonicus. — Kemp, 1913: 139 (Hong Kong).

Remarks. - Odontodactylus japonicus has wide distribution and has been reported from East African waters to China, Japan and Australia. In the South China Sea, this species was recorded in Hong Kong. The depth range of this species is from 55 to 100 m (Manning, 1967c).

Odontodactylus scyllarus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cancer Scyllarus Linnaeus, 1758: 633 (type locality: Mare Asiatico).
Gonodactylus elegans Miers, 1884: 566, 575, pl. 52, fig. B (type localities: Providence Island, 09°14’S, 51°02’E, 24-37 m and Providence Reef, 09°23’S, 51°03’E, 44 m, Seychelles).
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

b. (Serène’s Material: — Indochine; Annam: Île Tré, Baie de Nhatrang; Annam: Baie de Tourane).
— Nguyen & Pham, 1995: 140 (Vietnam).

**Remarks.** - *Odontodactylus scyllarus* exhibits very beautiful color pattern and is often seen at the coral reefs areas. This species has been reported from New Caledonia, Australia, Japan, Southeast Asian waters westward to east African waters. This species was collected from shallow water reef flat to 36 m deep.

**Genus Raoulius** Manning, 1995

*Raoulius cultrifer* (White, 1850)

*Gonodactylus cultrifer* White, 1850: 96, pl. 16, figs. 1, 2. (type locality: China).— Lanchester, 1901: 555 (Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia).

*Gonodactylus carinifer* Pocock, 1893: 478, pl. 20B, fig. 4 (type locality: Holothuria Bank, Australia, 13°25'S, 126°00'E, 44 m).

*Odontodactylus cultrifer*.— Serène, 1953: 506, 507, (Nhatrang, Vietnam); — 1954: 6, 8, 11, 13, 17, 22, 54, 72, 87, pl. 6, figs. 5, 6 (Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang).— Manning, 1967c: 18, fig. 5 (Poulo Condore, Vietnam).— Blumstein, 1974: 126 (Gulf of Tonkin, muddy sand).— Makarov, 1978: 188 (Tonkin Bay, 38 m).— Naiyanetr, 1980a: 44 (Gulf of Thailand, listed);— 1980b: 55 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).— Moosa, 1986: 382 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom 1: St 73, 14°15.0'N, 120°31.2'E - 14°16.6'N, 120°31.8'E, 76-70 m).— Nguyen & Pham, 1995: 141 (Vietnam).


*Odontodactylus mindanaoensis* Roxas & Estampador, 1930: 94, 115, pl. 4, figs. 1-3 (type locality: Cotabato, Mindanao, Philippines, 07°13'N, 124°15'E).

*Odontodactylus cultrifer var. tridentata* Serène, 1954: 6, 7, 8, 72, pl. 6, figs. 7, 8 (type locality: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam, 15-25 m).

*Raoulius cultrifer*.— Manning, 1995: 86, pls. 14, 15; figs. 38c, d, 39-42 (Serène’s Material: — Indochine; Annam: Station Cauda; Île Tré; Mui Sinh —; Cochinchine: Poulo Condore).

**Remarks.** - *Raoulius cultrifer* has been reported from China, off Vietnam, Philippines and eastward to New Caledonia. The depth range known is from 9 to 48 m. The species inhabits soft bottom habitat.

**FAMILY PARASQUILLIDAE** Manning, 1995

**Genus Faughnia** Serène, 1962

*Faughnia formosae* Manning & Chan, 1997

*Faughnia formosae* Manning & Chan, 1997: 546, figs. 1-4 (type locality: off Tai-Shi, Taiwan, 24°55'N, 121°52'E, I-Lan County, northeastern coast, on sand and mud, 100-200 m. — off Tong Kong, 22°28'N, 120°25'E, southwestern coast, sandy mud bottom).

**Remarks.** - Known only from Taiwanese waters, the northeastern and the southwestern coasts of Taiwan, in depths ranging from 100-200 m on sandy mud bottom.
Faughnia haani  (Holthuis, 1959)

*Squilla empusa* De Haan, 1844: 224, pl. 51, fig. 6 (type locality: Japan) [preoccupied by *Squilla empusa* Say, 1818].

*Pseudosquilla haani* Holthuis, 1959: 179 [replacement name for *Squilla empusa* De Haan, 1844, preoccupied].

*Parasquilla haani*. – Lee & Wu, 1966: 44, fig. 2A-D (Keelung; Tung Kang Fishmarket, South Taiwan, 72-90 m).

*Faughnia haani*. – Manning & Makarov, 1978: 521 (Hong Kong, 22°15'N, 114°11'E, 73 m). — Manning & Chan, 1997: off Tong Kong, Ping-Tong County, southwestern coast of Taiwan, sandy mud, 100-200 m).

**Remarks.** *Faughnia haani* has been reported from Japan, Hong Kong and off Taiwan, in depths ranging from 72 to 200 m on sandy mud bottom.

Faughnia serenei Moosa, 1982

*Faughnia serenei* Moosa, 1982: 600, figs. 1-5 (type locality: South China Sea, 15°40'N, 109°22.9'E - 15°40'N, 109°28.4'E, 108-194 m, shell detritus and sand; off Sombrero Island, the Philippines, 13°48'45"N, 120°41'51"E, 286 m, dark green mud; South China Sea, vicinity southern Luzon, the Philippines, 13°29'40"N, 121°00'45"E, 311 m); – 1986: 385 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 9, 14°01.8'N, 120°17.6'E - 13°59.5'N, 120°17.6'E, 194-180 m; St 10, 13°59.8'N, 120°18.2'E - 14°00.2'N, 120°20.3'E, 187-205 m; St 30, 14°01.3'N, 120°18.7'E - 13°59.7'N, 120°16.6'E, 186-177 m; St 31, 14°00.0'N, 120°16.0'E - 14°00.3'N, 120°19.0'E, 187-195 m; St 51, 13°50.8'N, 120°04.2'E - 13°50.8'N, 120°03.2'E, 200-170 m; St 68, 14°00.8'N, 120°16.3'E - 13°58.8'N, 120°19.0'E, 199-183 m; St 69, 13°58.8'N, 120°17.3'E - 14°00.9'N, 120°19.0'E, 187-199 m); Musorstom II: St 31, 13°40.5'N, 120°53.7'E - 13°40.0'N, 120°55.0'E, 230-203 m). — Manning & Chan, 1977: 552, figs. 3, 4 (off Tong Kong, 2228'N, 12025'E, Ping-Tong County, southwestern coast of Taiwan, sandy mud, 200 m).

**Remarks.** *Faughnia serenei* is only known from two localities, the South China Sea, Taiwan and the Philippines. The species was collected from 72 to 311 m deep on soft bottom substrate from dark green sand, sandy mud to shelly detritus sand.

FAMILY PROTOSQUILLIDAE MANNING, 1980

Genus Chorisquilla Manning, 1969

*Chorisquilla brooksi* (De Man, 1888)

*Protosquilla Brooksi* De Man, 1888: 579, pl. 22a, fig. 8 (type locality: Edam Island, Jakarta Bay, Indonesia, 05°58'S, 106°50'E).

*Gonodactylus* sp. – Gravier, 1937: 211 (Culao, Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam).


*Chorisquilla brooksi*. — Manning, 1995: 94, pl. 16; figs. 9n, 43a, 44-47 (Serène’s Material: Annam: Station Cauda; Île de Tortue, Nhatrang —; Annam: Culau, Baie de Nhatrang). — Sun & Yang, 1998: 145; fig. 2 (Nansha Is.).

**Remarks.** *Chorisquilla brooksi* was usually collected from the reefs where it lives in holes or cracks. This species has been reported from the Southeast Asian waters including the South China Sea where it was collected from off Vietnam and Aor Island, near Singapore.
**Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea**

*Chorisquilla excavata* (Miers,1880)

Gonodactylus excavatus Miers,1880a: 123, pl. 3, figs. 11-12 (type locality: unknown).— Pocock,1893: 476 (Macclesfield Bank, South China Sea, 47 m).

*Chorisquilla pocoki* Manning,1975: 256, figs. 1b, 2 (type locality: Macclesfield Bank, South China Sea).

*Chorisquilla andamanica* Manning,1975: 258, fig. 3 (type locality: off Andaman Island, 37 m)

*Chorisquilla excavata.* — Moosa,1986: 383, fig. 4 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom II: Station 73 [20-21 m]).

**Remarks.** — *Chorisquilla excavata* exhibits polymorphic telson. In the South China Sea this species has been reported from Macclesfield Bank and the Philippines. Erdmann (1997) collected this species from the coral rubble in 15 m deep. The recorded depth range is from 10 to 73 m. Moosa (1991) reported that in New Caledonia this species was collected from grey sand, coral and gravel to ocrals and blocks.

*Chorisquilla longispinosa* Sun & Yang,1998

*Chorisquilla longispinosa* Sun & Yang, 1998: 144, 151, fig. 1 (type locality : Nansha Is.).

*Chorisquilla spinosissima* (Pfeiffer,1888)

Gonodactylus spinosissimus Pfeiffer,1888: 35 (type locality: Baul Island, Zanzibar, 06°09’N, 39°08’E).


Protosquilla hystrix Nobili,1899: 276 (type locality: Beagle Bay, Papua Niugini, 10°02’S, 147°43’S).

Protosquilla guerini. — Dawydoff,1952: 146 (Paracel Islands).

*Chorisquilla spinosissima.* — Manning, 1995: 97, fig. 48 (Serène’s Material: Indochine).

**Remarks.** — *Chorisquilla spinosissima* has wide distribution and has been reported from western Indian Ocean, Southeast Asian waters, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia. In the South China Sea, this species has been reported from off Vietnam. *C. spinosissima* inhabits rough bottom habitat in shallow to moderate depth from 2 to 65 m.

*Laevosquilla laevicaudata* Sun & Yang,1998

*Laevosquilla laevicaudata* Sun & Yang, 1998: 147, 153, fig. 3 (type locality : Nansha Is.).

**Genus Haptosquilla** Manning,1969

*Haptosquilla glabra* (Lenz,1905)

Protosquilla glabra Lenz,1905: 388, pl. 47, fig. 13 (type locality: Zanzibar, 06°10’S, 39°20’E).


Haptosquilla lenzi. – Moosa,1986: 384 (Poulo Condor)
Haptosquilla glabra. – Manning,1995: 100, pl. 17; figs. 9f, 43c, 49-51 (Serène’s Material: — Annam: Station Cauda; Île Tortue, Nhatrang —; Cochinchine: Îles Poulo Condore).

Remarks. - Haptosquilla glabra has been reported from East African waters eastward to Southeast Asian waters. In the South China Sea this species has been reported from off Vietnam.

Haptosquilla glyptocercus (Wood-Mason,1875)

Protosquilla cerebralis Brooks,1886: 22, 72, pl. 14, figs. 2, 3, pl. 16, figs. 2, 3 (type locality: Levuka, Fiji, 17°42’S , 178°50’E).
Gonodactylus excavatus?.— Gravier,1937: 209, fig.23 (part; Vietnam: Îles Poulo Condore; Cualao,Baie de Nhatrang). — Serène,1954: 53 [not Gonodactylus excavatus (Miers,1880a)].
Gonodactylus glytocercus.— Serène,1953: 507 (erroneous spelling; Indochine).
Haptosquilla glyptocercus.— Moosa,1986: 384 (Vietnam: Baie de Nhatrang; Poulo Condore).— Manning,1995: 102, pl. 18; figs. 9m, 43b, 52, 53 (Serène Material. — Annam: Anse de Cauda; Station Cauda.— Annam: Culao, Baie de Nhatrang, reefs; Île Tortue, Nhatrang; Cochinchine: Îles de Poulo Condore, reefs).

Remarks. - Haptosquilla glyptocercus was often collected from coral reefs or seagrass beds where it lives in holes or crevices of coral heads. This species has been reported from Andaman Islands, Vietnam, the Philippines and eastward to New Caledonian waters.

Haptosquilla pulchella (Miers,1880)

Gonodactylus pulchellus. – Tweedie,1949: 40 (Labuan, off North coast of Borneo).

Remarks. - The only available record of the presence of this species in the South China Sea is that of Tweedie (1949) whose specimen was collected at Labuan, East Malaysia. Haptosquilla pulchella is a shallow water species, Moosa & Erdmann (1994) collected it from 1—2 m, although one of their specimen was collected from 22 m. This species seems to prefer bare reef flats in rubble and sandy bottom habitat.

Haptosquilla stoliura (Müller,1886)

Protosquilla stoliura Müller,1886: 471, 477, pl. 4, fig. 2 (type locality: Amboina, Maluku, Indonesia: 03°43’S , 128°12’E).
Haptosquilla stoliura. - Manning,1995: 104, fig. 54 (Tonkin: Baie d’Along, region de Hongay).
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

Remarks. - *Haptosquilla stoliura* inhabits hard bottom habitat, living in hole among the hard coral fragments in intertidal area. Moosa & Erdmann (1994) collected the species from coral rubble in seagrass beds. Erdmann (1997) reported a specimen collected from 18 deep at the base of a reef slope. This species has been reported from western Indian Ocean eastward to Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia and Australia.

**Haptosquilla tuberosa (Pocock, 1893)**

*Gonodactylus tuberosus* Pocock, 1893: 476, pl. 20B, fig. 2 (type locality: Macclesfield Bank, South China Sea, 15°50'N, 114°20'E, 68 m). — Serène, 1954: 6, fig. 13-11 (Baie de Cauda).


*Haptosquilla tuberosa*. — Manning, 1995: 105, pl. 19; figs. 9k, 43e, 55-58 (Serène’s Material: — Indochine).

Remarks. - *Haptosquilla tuberosa* is only known from the South China Sea (Macclesfield Bank and off Vietnam) and Indonesia. The depth range of this species reported is from 25 to 68 m collected from sand with shelly grit, coarse foraminiferal and shell sand to lithothamnion and rubble bottom.

**FAMILY PSEUDOSQUILLIDAE MANNING, 1977**

**Genus Pseudosquilla Dana, 1852**

*Pseudosquilla ciliata* (Fabricius, 1787)

*Squilla ciliata* Fabricius, 1787: 333 (type locality: Oceano Indico).

*Squilla stylifera* Lamarck, 1818: 189 (type locality: unknown).

*Squilla quadrispinosa* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842: 362, pl. 5, fig. 1 (type locality: Île Sandwich, 24°00'N, 167°00'E).

*Pseudosquilla ciliata* ? var. — Tweedie, 1934: 40 (Pulau Panjang, South Natuna Islands).

*Pseudosquilla?*. — Gravier, 1937: 195 (Culao, Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam)


Remarks. - *Pseudosquilla ciliata* is widely distributed. It exhibits color polymorphism. Moosa & Erdmann (1994) reported that the specimens collected from seagrass beds have emerald green color while the specimens collected from coral rubble cavities are brown with withish longitudinal band on dorsal surface of body. *Pseudosquilla ciliata* has wide distribution and from the South China Sea it was reported from Vietnam, Gulf of Thailand and Natuna Island. Moosa (1991) reported this species in New Caledonia where it was collected from 1 to 86 m on various types of bottom substrate comprising from muddy foraminiferal sand, coarse muddy sand, grey mud with oyster shells to blocks, gravel and fragments of coralline algae.
Genus **Pseudosquillisma** Cappola & Manning, 1994

**Pseudosquillisma oculata** (Brullé, 1837)

?*Pseudosquilla oculata.* — Pocock, 1893: 474 (Macclesfield Bank, South China Sea).


**Remarks.** - *Pseudosquilla oculata* is widely distributed and has been reported from the Indo-West Pacific region and the Atlantic. In the South China Sea, this species has been reported from Macclesfield Bank and Xisha Island. This species inhabits hard bottom substrate and has reported to 69 m deep.

Genus **Raoulserenea** Manning, 1995

**Raoulserenea ornata** (Miers, 1880)

*Pseudosquilla ornata* Miers, 1880a: 4, 111, pl. 3, figs. 5, 6 (type locality: The Philippines).— Serène, 1951b: 11, 12, 22, 23, 24, figs. 7, 8(II) (Indochine);— 1953: 507 (Indochine);— 1954: 6, 10 (Baie de Cauda).— Liu, 1975: 185, fig. 2: 1-5 (Xisha Island, Guangdong Province, China).

**Remarks.** - *Raoulserenea ornata* has been reported from western Indian Ocean easward to China, south China, Australia and New Caledonia. In the South China Sea this species has been reported from off Vietnam and Xisha Island, Guangdong Province. This species usually was collected from shallow water to 31 m deep. Erdmann (1997) collected this species from reef flat in 1-3 m depth.

FAMILY TAKUIDAE MANNING, 1995

Genus **Taku** Manning, 1995

**Taku spinosocarinatus** (Fukuda, 1909)

*Gonodactylus spinosocarinatus* Fukuda, 1909: 54 (type locality: Jogashima, Sagami Province, Japan, 35°08'N, 139°37'E).

*Gonodactylus strigatus* Hansen, 1926: 31, pl. 2, fig. 2 (type locality: Zuid Island near Selayar, Indonesia, 06°05'S, 120°30'E).— Serène, 1949: 225, 2 figs. (Poulo Condore).

*Gonodactylus demani* var. *pruvotae* Gravier, 1930a: 214, fig. 1 (type locality: Île de Pins, New Caledonia, 22°37'S, 167°30'E).

*Gonodactylus spinosocarinatus.*— Serène, 1952: 14, 15, figs. 28-32 (Vietnam: Nhatrang; île Poulo Condore);— 1954: 6, 7, 10, 11, fig. 13-10 (Baie de Cauda).

*Taku spinosocarinatus.*— Manning, 1995: 120, pl. 23; figs. 9j, 65, 66 (Serène’s Material. — Annam: Île de Pecheurs; Île Tré; Cochinchine: Poulo Condore —; Annam: Culao, baie de Nhatrang).

**Remarks.** - *Taku spinosocarinatus* has been reported from Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Australia and New Caledonia. This species inhabits intertidal zone, Erdmann (1997) reported that his specimens were collected from wave washed reef flat, in 1-1.5 m depth.
SUPERFAMILY LYSIOSQUILLOIDEA GIESBRECHT, 1910

FAMILY CORONIDIDAE MANNING, 1980

Genus Parvisquilla Manning, 1973

Parvisquilla multituberculata (Borradaile, 1898)


Remarks. - Parvisquilla multituberculata has been reported from the South China Sea where it was collected from Shi Island, Xisha Islands, as P. xishaensis), New Caledonia (Loyalty Island) and Pacific Ocean (Tonga, Samoa, Moorea and Society Islands, see Manning, 1978b). Liu (1975) specimen was taken from coral reefs, Erdmann (1997) collected his specimens from cavities in dead coral rubble at the reef flat in <1.5 m deep.

FAMILY HETEROSQUILLIDAE MANNING, 1995

Genus Heterosquilloides Manning, 1966

Heterosquilloides insignis (Kemp, 1911)

Lysiosquilla insignis Kemp, 1911: 94 (type locality: off North Andaman Island, 14°27′N, 93°50′E, 430 m).

Heterosquilloides (Heterosquilloides) zarenkovi Makarov, 1978: 179, fig. 2 (type locality: Tonkin Bay, 14°57′N, 109°42′E, 300 m).

Heterosquilloides insignis. - Moosa, 1986: 386, pl. 1, fig. C (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 50, 13°49.2′N, 120°01.8′E - 13°48.2′N, 120°02.5′E, 415-510 m). — Manning, 1995: 124 (no material examined).

Remarks. - Heterosquilloides insignis is a deepwater species and has been reported from South Africa eastward to Andaman Island, Vietnam and Philippines. The depth reported ranges from 275 to 510 m.

Genus Kasim Manning, 1995

Kasim philippinensis (Moosa, 1986)

Heterosquilloides philippinensis Moosa, 1986: 387, fig. 5 (type locality: Southwest Philippines, Musorstom II: Station 66: 14°00.6′N, 120°20.3′E - 14°00.1′N, 120°18.7′E, 209-192 m; Musorstom I: St 9, 14°01.8′N, 120°17.6′E - 13°59.5′N, 120°17.6′E, 194-180 m; St 20, 13°59.2′N, 120°20.3′E - 14°00.0′N, 120°22.3′E, 208-222 m; St 21, 14°01.0′N, 120°22.8′E - 14°02.8′N, 120°24.3′E, 223-224 m; St 24, 14°00.0′N, 120°18.0′E - 14°01.7′N, 120°20.2′E, 189-209 m; St 51, 13°50.8′N, 120°04.2′E - 13°50.8′N, 120°03.2′E, 200-170 m; Musorstom II: St 12, 14°01.0′N, 120°19.7′E - 14°02.0′N, 120°21.0′E, 197-210 m; St 18, 14°00.0′N, 120°18.6′E - 14°00.2′N, 120°17.2′E, 195-188 m; St 21, 14°00.2′N, 120°17.8′E - 14°02.2′N, 120°17.4′E, 191-192 m; St 35, 13°27.9′N, 121°11.6′E - 13°28.1′N, 121°12.5′E, 160-198 m; St 67, 14°00.1′N, 120°18.5′E - 14°01.8′N, 120°19.3′E, 193-199 m; St 71, 14°00.1′N, 120°17.8′E - 14°01.2′N, 120°19.1′E, 189-197 m; St 72, 14°00.7′N, 120°19.4′E - 14°00.1′N, 120°17.8′E, 197-182 m).
Remarks. - *Kasim philippinensis* is only known from its type locality, off Southwest Philippines where it was collected in depths ranging from 160 to 210 m.

FAMILY LYSIOSQUILLIDAE GIESEBRECHT, 1910

**Genus Lysiosquilla Dana, 1852**

*Lysiosquilla sulcirostris* Kemp, 1913

*Lysiosquilla maculata* var. *sulcirostris* Kemp, 1913: 4, 10, 11, 16, pl. 8, figs. 92, 93 (type locality: Andaman Islands, 12°30'N, 92°45'E).—Serène, 1951a: fig. 3, pl. 1, fig. C (Indochine);—1954: 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 21, 22, 54, 55, 68, 70, 71, 87, figs. 1, 2, pl. 5, figs. 3, 4, pl. 6, figs. 3-4 (Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, 15-25 m).

*Lysiosquilla maculata.*—Serène, 1951a: 141, 142, fig. 3 (Indochine);—1951b: fig. 4 (Indochine) [not *Lysiosquilla maculata* (Fabricius, 1793)].

*Lysiosquilla sulcirostris.*—Manning, 1995: 126, figs. 67, 68a, 69a, b, d, e, 70c, d, 71c, d, 72c, d, 73 (Serène’s Material — Annam: Devant Cua Be; Devant Mui Sinh; en face Île Tré —; Tonkin: Gulf of Tonkin, 6 miles of Ilwa Gou Lou, 33 m, sand).

Remarks. - *Lysiosquilla sulcirostris* has been reported from scattered localities extending from East African waters to Andaman Islands, Southeast Asian waters and Japan. The depth range of this species reported is from 15 to 33 m, probably it could be found in less deeper waters.

*Lysiosquilla tredecimdentata* Holthuis, 1941

*Lysiosquilla maculata* var. *tredecimdentata* Holthuis, 1941: 273, fig. 6 (type locality: Hedjaff, near Aden, 12°46'N, 45°45'E).

*Lysiosquilla maculata.*—Serène, 1954: 6, 8, 11, 66 (part; Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, 15-25 m) [not *Lysiosquilla maculata* (Fabricius, 1793)].

*Lysiosquilla tredecimdentata.*—Naiyanetr, 1980a: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).—Manning, 1995: 132, pl. 24; figs. 68b, 69c, f. (Serène’s Material — Annam: Station Cauda; en face Île Tré).

Remarks. - *Lysiosquilla tredecimdentata* has been reported from South Africa northward to Red Sea and eastward to Andaman Islands and off Vietnam in the South China Sea. Serène (1954) reported his specimens were collected from 15 to 25 m deep.

**Genus Lysiosquillina** Manning, 1995

*Lysiosquillina maculata* (Fabricius, 1793)

*Squilla maculata* Fabricius, 1793: 511 (type locality: India Orientali).

*Lysiosquilla Miersi* De Vis, 1883: 321 (type locality: Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia, 27°15'S, 153°14'E).

*Lysiosquilla maculata.*—Roxas & Estampador, 1930: 93, 110 (Tay Tay Bay, Palawan, Philippines).—Tweedie, 1934: 41 (Siglap, Singapore).—Gravier, 1937: 197 (Baie de Tourane).—Serène, 1937: 68 (Annam);—1939: 349 (Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam, 8-12 m).—DawydoIoff, 1952: 146 (Laboratoire maritime de Nhatrang; Baie d’Along, Vietnam).—Serène, 1953: 507 (Indochine);—1954: 6, 8, 11, 13, 54, 64-70, 87, fig. 12, pl. 5, figs. 1, 2, pl 6, figs. 1, 2 (part; Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, 15-25 m).—Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed);—1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed)
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

*Lysiosquillina maculata.* – Manning, 1995: 134, figs. 68c, 70a, b, 71a, b, 72a, b, 74-77, 78a, 79a, 80a (Serène’s Material: Annam: Station Cauda —; Annam: Baie de Tourane).

**Remarks.** *Lysiosquillina maculata* is widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific and has been reported from East African waters eastward to Japan, Southeast Asian waters, Australia, central and south Pacific islands and Hawaii. The species lives in burrows and often caught swimming at night.

**Genus Lysiosquilloides** Manning, 1977

*Lysiosquilloides siamensis* (Naiyanetr, 1980)

*Lysiosquilla siamensis* Naiyanetr, 1980a: 35, 42, pl. 34, figs. a-d (type locality: Gulf of Thailand; Chumphon Province; Chonburi Province); – 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed);

*Lysiosquilloides siamensis.* – Naiyanetr, 1983: 393, figs. 1, 3 (Gulf of Thailand; Ko Si Chung, Chon Buri Province, Gulf of Thailand; coast of Chumphon Province, Gulf of Thailand).

**Remarks.** *Lysiosquilloides siamensis* is only known from its type locality, the Gulf of Thailand.

**FAMILY NANNOSQUILLIDAE** MANNING, 1980

**Genus Acanthosquilla** Manning, 1963

*Acanthosquilla acanthocarpus* (Claus, 1871)

*Coronis acanthocarpus* White, 1847: 85 (nomen nudum; Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia, 11°10′S, 132°08′E).

*Coronis acanthocarpus* Claus, 1871: 129 (type locality: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia, 11°10′S, 132°08′E).

*Lysiosquilla acanthocarpus* Miers, 1880a: 3, 11, pl. 1, figs. 7-9 (type locality: Port Essington, Northern Territory, Australia, 11°10′S, 132°08′E). — Tweedie, 1949: 40 (Bachok, Kelantan).

*Lysiosquilla sarasinorum* Müller, 1886: 471, 478, pl. 4, fig. 3 (type locality: Trincomali, Sri Lanka, 08°34′N, 81°14′E).


*Acanthosquilla acanthocarpus.* – Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); – 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed). — Manning, 1995: 140, figs. 79, 81c, d, g, h, 82c (Serène’s Material: Indochine; Annam: Banc de sable Cuan Be).

**Remarks.** *Acanthosquilla acanthocarpus* has been reported from Persian Gulf eastward to Southeast Asian waters, Taiwan, Japan and Australia. The depth reported by Serène (1954) is 15 to 25 m, probably this live in shallower water.

*Acanthosquilla derijardi* Manning, 1960


*Acanthosquilla multispinosa* Blumstein, 1974: 113 (type locality: Gulf of Tonkin, 19°00′N, 107°30′E, 69 m). — Makarov, 1978: 179, fig. 1 (Tonkin Bay, 31-44 m).
Acanthosquilla manningi Makarov, 1978: 177, fig. 1 (type locality: Tonkin Bay, 15°58'N, 109°22'E, 65 m).  
Lysiosquilla multifasciata — Tweedie, 1949: 39-40, fig. 1 [not L. multifasciata Wood-Mason].

Remarks. - Acanthosquilla derijardi has been reported from East African waters to Southeast Asian waters, Japan, Caroline Islands and New Caledonia. The depth range reported was 18 to 65 m on coarse sand or muddy sand.

Acanthosquilla multifasciata (Wood-Mason, 1895)

Lysiosquilla multifasciata Wood-Mason, 1895: 1, pl. 1, figs. 4-7 (type locality: Bombay, India, 18°58'N, 72°50'E). — Serène, 1954: 6, 8 (Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, 15-25 m).  
Lysiosquilla Valdiviensis Jurich, 1904: 372, pl. 26, fig. 2 (type locality: unknown).  
Lysiosquilla sp. — Gravier, 1937: 198, figs. 15, 16 (Indochine).  
Lysiosquilla biminiensis var. pacificus BorradaiJe, 1900: 395, 398, 403 (type locality: Blanche Bay, New Britain, 04°16'S, 152°13'E).  
Lysiosquilla acanthocarpus. — Serène, 1939: 344, 345, 349, fig. 1 (Nhatrang Bay, Vietnam, 8-12 m); — 1953: 507 (Indochine).  
Lysiosquilla. — Dawydoff, 1952: 146 (Hon Cohé).

Acanthosquilla multifasciata. — Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); — 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed). — Manning, 1995: 143: pls. 25, 26; figs. 78b, 80b, 81a, b, e, f, 82a, b, 83-86 Serène's Material: — Annam: in front of the Institute to Cua Be; Culao; Banc de Sable Cua Be; Annam: Hon Cohé).

Remarks. - Acanthosquilla multifasciata is widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific. It has been reported from Red Sea, Southeast Asian waters, Japan, New Britain and Australia. Moosa (1973a) reported this species from 30 to 72 m on mud or sand and rubble bottom. Moosa (1991) reported that his specimens from New Caledonian waters were collected from 8 to 80 m on muddy sand with sponges, red mud, coarse muddy shell sand to sand with fragments of coralline algae.

Acanthosquilla sirindhorn Naiyanetr, 1995

Acanthosquilla sirindhorn Naiyanetr, 1995: 409, figs. 1, 2, pl. 1 (type locality: Fishing Harbour, Pattani, Patani Province, Gulf of Thailand).

Remarks. - The species is only known from its type locality, the southern part of the Gulf of Thailand.

Acanthosquilla tigrina (Nobili, 1903)

Lysiosquilla tigrina Nobili, 1903: 28 (type locality: Santubong, Borneo).  
Acanthosquilla tigrina. — Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); — 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).

Remarks. - Acanthosquilla tigrina was only known from the Andaman Islands, Gulf of Thailand and Santubong, Borneo.
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

Acanthosquilla wilsoni Moosa, 1973

Acanthosquilla wilsoni Moosa, 1973a: 15, fig. 2 (type locality: Aru Islands, Moluccas, Indonesia, 05°54'S, 134°04'E, 72-75 m, mud bottom); - 1986: 389, fig. 6 (southwest Philippines, Musorstom 1: St 56, 13°53.1'N, 120°08.9'E - 13°53.3'N, 120°10.7'E, 134-129 m).

Remarks. - The species was described based on a single specimen without raptorial claws. The specimen from Philippines reported by the same author has claws but with missing telson. Both specimens clearly belong to the same species. Acanthosquilla wilsoni lives in depths from 72 to 129 m. The type was collected in the mud bottom, off Aru Island, Maluku, Indonesia.

Genus Alachosquilla Schotte & Manning, 1993

Alachosquilla vicina (Nobili, 1904)

Lysiosquilla vicina Nobili, 1904: 229 (type locality: Obock, Red Sea, in sand inhabited by Balanoglossus).

Acanthosquilla vicina. – Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed);- 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).

Remarks. - Alachosquilla vicina is a rare species; the type was collected from the Red Sea. Naiyanetr (1980a, 1980b) listed this species in the Gulf Thailand fauna.

SUPERFAMILY SQUILLOIDEA LATREILLE, 1803

FAMILY HARPIOSQUILLIDAE MANNING, 1980

Genus Harpiosquilla Holthuis, 1964

Harpiosquilla annandalei (Kemp, 1911)

Squilla annandalei Kemp, 1911: (type locality: Gulf of Martaban, Burma, 14°48'N, 95°52'E, 112 m).—Serène, 1954: 6, 8 (Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; baie de Nhatrang, 15-25 m).
Squilla raphidea.— Gravier, 1930b: 525 (part; Indochine) [not Squilla raphidea Fabricius, 1798].
Harpiosquilla annandalei.— Blumstein, 1974: 118 (Gulf of Tonkin, 37-38 m, muddy sand and clay).—Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed);- 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).—Manning, 1995: 149, pl.27; figs. 87a, c, 88d, 89a, 90b-c, 91d, 92f, 94d (Serène's Material: — Annam: Station Cauda; Rocher Noir et Ile aux Singes —; Annam: Cap Varella). ).—Nguyen & Pham, 1995: 129 (Vietnam).

Remarks. - This species has been reported from various localities in the Indo-West Pacific region, from the Gulf of Oman in the Arabian Sea to South East Asia and Japan in the depth ranging from 15 to 206 meters. The bottom substrate where this species was recorded are clay, mud, green mud, grey soft mud, sand, minute gastropod shells.

Harpiosquilla harpax (De Haan, 1844)

Squilla harpax De Haan, 1844 (atlas): pl 51, fig.1 (type locality: Japan);- 1849 (text): 222.— Tiwari & Biswas, 1952: 358, figs. 3b, d, f (Hongkong).
Squilla obsoleta White, 1847: 84 (nomen nudum; type locality: unknown).


Squilla raphidea var.—Gravier, 1937: 189 (part; Baie d’Along, Vietnam).

Harpiosquilla harpax.—Manning, 1967a: 193 (Singapore); — 1969: 6, 25, figs. 28-38 (Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam; Hongkong; Tachalom, Gulf of Siam; north of Singora, Gulf of Siam). — Blumstein, 1974: 119 (Gulf of Tonkin, 2 to 93 m, mud and sand with shells). — Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); — 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed). — Moosa, 1986: 390 (southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 1, 14°28.0’N, 120°42.0’E - 14°27.0’N, 120°40.8’E, 36-37 m; St 2, 14°02.8’N, 120°18.8’E - 14°02.0’N, 120°17.8’E, 187-182 m; St 56, 13°53.1’N, 120°08.9’E - 13°53.3’N, 120°10.7’E, 134-129 m; St 72, 14°11.8’N, 120°28.7’E - 14°13.1’N, 120°28.8’E, 127-122 m). — Manning, 1995: 153, pl. 28; figs. 90a, 92b, 93, 95, 96 (Serène’s Material: Annam: Station Cauda —; Indocheine; Tonkin: Baie d’Along; Annam: Baie de Tourane; Cap Saint Jacques; Cochinchine: West of Haon-Tae, Poulo Condore). — Nguyen & Pham, 1995: 128 (Vietnam). — Ahyong et al., 1999: 38 (Zhujiang, China).

Remarks. — Harpiosquilla harpax was formerly synonymized with H. raphidea by many authors and Tiwari & Biswas (1952) revived harpax as a separate species from raphidea. Therefore in many literatures the two species were mixed up. Harpiosquilla harpax has less marked submedian carinae on the dorsal surface of the body compared to H. raphidea and usually the could attain the size of H. raphidea. Both species could be found at the same locality and H. harpax often recorded in much deeper waters from 2 to 93 m, living in muddy bottom. H. harpax has wide distribution, in the South China this species has been reported from Hongkong (Bigelow, 1894; Kemp, 1913; Tiwari & Biswas, 1952; Ahyong et al., 1999); Singapore (Boone, 1938; Tiwari & Biswas, 1952; Manning, 1967; Chuang, 1961) and Philippines.

Harpiosquilla indica Manning, 1969

Harpiosquilla indica Manning, 1969: 6, 33, figs. 39-43 (type locality: Malacca Strait). — Garcia, 1980: 29, figs. 5-6 (Hermosa, Dasol Bay, Pangasinan, Philippines, 9-11 m, muddy bottom).

Remarks. — Harpiosquilla indica has been reported from Malacca Strait, Philippines and Bima Bay, Indonesia. Moosa (1974) reported this species from intertidal zone where the specimens were caught by the fisherman nets.

Harpiosquilla japonica Manning, 1969

Squilla raphidea.—Gravier, 1930b: 525 (part; Indocheine; entrée de Port Dayot, Baie de Hon-Coké; Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam); — 1937: 186 (part; Baie d’Along). — Dawyoff, 1952: 145 (part; Baie d’Along). — Serène, 1954: 6, 8 (part; Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang; 15-25 m) [not Squilla raphidea Fabricius, 1798].

Squilla raphidea var.—Gravier, 1937: 189 (part; Baie d’Along).

Harpiosquilla japonica Manning, 1969: 6, 15, figs. 10, 11 (type locality: Wakanoura Bay, Kii, Japan, 34°10’N, 135°10’E); — 1995: 158, figs. 87b, d, 88b, 91b, 92a, e, 94b (Indochine; Tonkin: Baie d’Along; Annam: Baie de Hon-Coké, entrance of Port Dayot, mud bottom; Baie de Nhatrang).
**Remarks.** - Observing the above synonymies it could be seen that *H. japonica* was formerly mixed up with *H. raphidea* which in turn was also mixed up with *H. harpax*. Manning (1969b) erected *japonica* from specimens collected at Wakanoura, Kii Peninsula, Japan. This species has been reported from Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam.

**Harpiosquilla melanoura Manning, 1968**

*Squilla raphidea*. – Serène, 1954: 6, 8 (part; Baie de Nhatrang ; Baie de Cauda, 15-25 m) [not *Squilla raphidea* Fabricius, 1798].

**Harpiosquilla melanoura** Manning, 1968b: 14, 18, fig. 5 (type locality: Banc de Pracel [Pracel Shoal, 17°00'S, 43°30'E], western coast of Madagascar, 55 m); – 1995: 160, figs. 88a, c, 89b, 01 a, c, 92d, 94c (Serène’s Material: — Indochine; —; Annam: Station Cauda).

**Remarks.** - *Harpiosquilla melanoura* has been reported from western Indian Ocean eastward to Vietnam, Philippines, Japan and Australia.

**Harpiosquilla raphidea** (Fabricius, 1798)


**Remarks.** - *Harpiosquilla raphidea* is a large species which could attain total length of 335 mm. Many of record reported from literatures mixed *Harpiosquilla raphidea* with *H. harpax*, *H. melanoura*, or *H. indica* (see Manning, 1969b). *Harpiosquilla raphidea* and *H. harpax* could be collected at the same location by using bottom net. This species has wide distribution in the Indo-West Pacific region from South East Asian waters to East African waters collected from shallow waters of about 2 to 45 meters.

**Harpiosquilla sinensis** Liu & Wang, 1998

*Harpiosquilla sinensis* Liu & Wang, 1998: 590, 594, fig. 2 (type locality: off Nansha Is.).
FAMILY SQUILLIDAE LATREILLE, 1803

Genus Anchisquilla Manning, 1968

Anchisquilla fasciata (De Haan, 1844)


Squilla subfasciata Tate, 1883: 52, pl. 2, fig. 1a-d (type locality: Saint Vincent's Gulf, South Australia, 35°00' S, 138°05'E).

Anchisquilla fasciata. — Blumstein, 1974: 114, fig. 2 (Gulf of Tonkin, 18-100 m, sand and mud, and muddy sand with Foraminifera). — Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); — 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed). — Moosa, 1986: 390 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 1, 14°28.0'N, 120°42.0'E - 14°27.0'N, 120°40.8'E, 36-37 m; St 72, 14°11.8'N, 120°17.3'E - 14°13.1'N, 120°28.8'E, 127-122 m). — Manning, 1995: 166: pl. 29; figs. 98-100. (Serène’s Material: — Indochine; Annam: Station de Caude; Baie de Nhatrang —; Cochinchine: Cap Saint Jacques; Poulo Condore). — Nguyen & Pham, 1995: 131 (Vietnam).

Remarks. - Anchisquilla fasciata is widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific and has been reported from Red Sea, Southeast Asian waters, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia. The depth range reported is from intertidal zone (caught by light fishing in coral island) to 127 m. Moosa (1991) reported that his specimens from New Caledonia were collected from 10 to 70 m, on mud, red mud with Foraminifera to grey sand with algae.

Anchisquilla fasciaticauda Liu & Wang, 1998


Genus Anchisquilloides Moosa, 1986

Anchisquilloides michelae Moosa, 1986

Anchisquilloides michelae Moosa, 1986: 391, fig. 7 (type locality: Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 69: 13°58.8'N, 120°17.3'E - 14°00.9'N, 120°19.0'E, 187-199 m; Musorstom I: St 16, 13°59.0'N, 120°10.5'E - 13°59.0'N, 120°12.3'E, 164-150 m.

Remarks. - Anchisquilloides michelae is only known from its type locality, Southwest Philippines, collected from 150 to 199 m deep.

Genus Anchisquillopsis Moosa, 1986

Anchisquillopsis clevai Moosa, 1986

Anchisquillopsis clevai Moosa, 1986: 394, fig. 8 (type locality: Southwest Philippines, Musorstom II: St 63: 14°07.3'N, 120°15.0'E - 14°07.2'N, 120°16.0'E, 230-215 m; Musorstom I: St 40, 13°57.4'N, 120°27.8'E - 13°58.3'N, 120°29.4'E, 287-265 m).
Remarks. - *Anchisquillopsis clevai* is only known from its type locality, Southwest Philippines, collected from 215 to 287 m deep.

**Genus Areosquilla** Manning,1976

*Areosquilla indica* (Hansen,1926)

*Squilla indica* Hansen,1926: 12, pl. 1 figs. 4a-c (part, *voir* Manning,1976a; type locality: Lohio Bay, Buton Strait, between Muna and Butung [Buton] Islands, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, 22 m, sandy mud bottom)


Remarks. - The presence of this species in the South China is referred to Nguyen & Pham (1995). *Areosquilla indica* has been reported from Indonesia collected from 22 m depth on muddy bottom and New Caledonia from 30 m deep collected on mud with *Turitella* and *Foraminifera* substrate.

**Genus Busquilla** Manning,1978

*Busquilla quadraticauda* (Fukuda,1911)

*Squilla quadraticauda* Fukuda,1911: 286, fig. 1 (type locality: Matsuwa, Sagami Province, Japan, 35°09’N, 139°41’E).

*Squilla boopis* Kemp,1911: 97 (type locality: Gulf of Martaban, Burma, 14°26’N, 96°23’E, 123 m).

*Anchisquilla punctata* Blumstein,1970: 218, fig. 1 (type locality: Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam, 17°48’N, 109°32’E, 102 m, muddy sand); – 1974: 115 (Gulf of Tonkin, 102 m).

*Busquilla quadraticauda* Manning,1995: 170 (no material examined).

Remarks. - *Busquilla quadraticauda* has been reported from Burma, Vietnam, Indonesia and Japan. The depth range of this species reported is from 45 to 123 m. Moosa (1973a) collected this species from sand and rubble bottom.

**Genus Carinosquilla** Manning,1968

*Carinosquilla carinata* (Serène,1950)


*Carinosquilla thailandensis* Naiyanetr,1983: 394, figs. 2,4 (type locality: Ko Phai, 12°56’N, 100°41’E, Chon Buri Province, Gulf of Thailand, Thailand).

Remarks. - *Carinosquilla carinata* has been reported from East African waters, Red Sea, Thailand and New Caledonia. The depth range of this species reported is from 15 to 60 m collected on grey mud, muddy sand, or shell sand bottom or bottom with rubble.
**Carinosquilla multicarinata** (White, 1848)


**Carinosquilla multicarinata.** — Naiyanetr, 1980a: 43 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); 1980b: 55 (Gulf of Thailand, listed). — Manning, 1995: 175, pl. 31; figs. 105a, 106a, 107a, 108a, 109-111 (Serène’s Material: — Annam: Station Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang).

**Remarks.** - *Carinosquilla multicarinata* has been reported from scattered localities between India, Burma, South China Sea, Indonesia, Philippines and Japan. The depth range of this species is from 8 to 25 m.

**Genus Clorida** Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842

**Clorida bombayensis** (Chhapgar & Sane, 1967)

*Clorida latreillei.* — Gravier, 1930b: 524 (Cap Saint Jacques). — Serène, 1939: 349 (Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam, 8-12 m; part?) [not Clorida latreillei (Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842)].

*Clorida latreillei.* — Serène, 1937: 68 (Indochine; part?) [not Clorida latreillei (Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842)].

*Clorida latreillei.* — Serène, 1952: 6, 8, 10, 11, figs. 1, 2, 14, 15, 19, pl. 1, figs. 1, 4, pl.2. figs. 1, 4 (Nhatrang, Vietnam). — Dawydoff, 1952: 145 (Indochine). [not Clorida latreillei (Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842)].


*Clorida bombayensis* Chhapgar & Sane, 1967: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Bombay, India, 18°58′N, 72°50′E).


*Clorida latreillei.* — Moosa, 1986: 397 (part; Cap Saint Jacques) [not Clorida latreillei (Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842)].

*Clorida bombayensis.* — Manning, 1995: 182, pls. 32, 33; figs. 112, 113, 114 a, b, 115a (Serène’s Material: — Annam: Station Cauda —; Cochinchine: Cap Saint Jacques).

**Remarks.** - The distribution of this species needs verification. Specimens identified as *Clorida latreillei* could possibly belong to *C. bombayensis* or to *C. gaillardi* Moosa, 1986. Manning (1995) suspects that probably *gaillardi* is also a synonym of *bombayensis*.

**Clorida decorata** Wood-Mason, 1875


**Remarks.** - *Clorida decorata* has been reported from Andaman Islands and off Vietnam to Macau in 7-40 m depth on sandy and clayey mud bottom.

**Clorida denticuda** (Chhapgar & Sane, 1967)

*Clorida denticuda* Chhapgar & Sane, 1967: 4, fig. 2 (type locality: Bombay, India, 18°58'N, 72°50'E). - Makarov, 1979: 54 (Tonkin Bay, 110 m).

*Clorida seversi* Moosa, 1973a: 22, fig. 4 (type locality: north of Nuhu Rowa, Kai Islands, Maluku, Indonesia, 05°32'S, 132°41'E, 27-37 m).

*Clorida nazasaensis* García & Manning, 1982: 538, fig. 2 (type locality: Nazasa Bay, Zambales, the Philippines, 14°49'N, 120°06'E, 3-37 m).

**Remarks.** - *Clorida denticuda* has been reported from Bombay, Vietnam, Philippines, and Indonesia. The depth range of this species known is from 3 to 110 m. Moosa (1973a) reported that his specimens were collected from sand and rubble bottom.

**Clorida gaillardii** Moosa, 1986

*Clorida gaillardii* Moosa, 1986: 396, fig. 9 (type locality: Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 1: 14°28.0'N, 120°42.0'E - 14°27.0'N, 120°40.8'E, 36-37 m).

**Remarks.** - *Clorida gaillardii* is very close to *C. latreillei*, the two can be easily separated by the form of the lateral process of the fifth thoracic somite which is large and curved anterolaterally in *C. gaillardii* and directed laterally in *C. latreillei*. Some specimens formerly identified as *C. latreillei* need to be verified. *C. gaillardii* has been reported from the southwestern part of Philippines, its type locality and then reported by Moosa (1991) from New Caledonia. The species was collected from 11 to 37 m depth.

**Clorida latreillei** Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842

*Clorida latreillei* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842: 265, pl. 5, figs. 2-5 (type locality: Singapore, 01°20'N, 103°50'E). - Blumstein, 1974: 116, fig. 3 (Gulf of Tonkin, 18-23 m, muddy sand and mud). - Makarov, 1979: 47 (Tonkin Bay, 10-14 m). - Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed). - Manning, 1995: 189, fig. 119 (Serène's Material: Indochine; Annam: Cauda, in front of the laboratory; Rocher Noire et Île aux Singes).


*Clorida javanica* Moosa, 1974: 76, figs. 2, 3 (type locality: Java Sea, north of Central Java, 20 m).

*Clorida japonica* Manning, 1978b: 25, fig. 12 (type locality: Sanuki Shima, Shikoku, Japan, 34°21'N, 134°11'E).

**Remarks.** - The geographical distribution of this species needs verification. Manning (1995) mentioned that the distribution of this species is from Japan to western Indian Ocean including Vietnam and Indonesia.
**Clorida rotundicauda** (Miers,1880)

*Chloridella rotundicauda* Miers,1880a: 3, 15, pl. 2, figs.5,6 (type locality: Taiwan).
*Clorida rotundicauda*.— Naiyanetr,1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed);— 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).

**Remarks.** - *Clorida rotundicauda* is a shallow water species recorded from mangrove swamps and estuaries. The distribution of this species is so far restricted to around the South China Sea.

**Genus Cloridina** Manning,1995

**Clorida chlorida** (Brooks,1886)

*Squilla chlorida* Brooks,1886: 21, 40, pl. 2, figs. 1-5 (type locality: Amboina, Maluku, Indonesia, 03°43'S, 128°12'0'E, 27 m).
*Chloridella chlorida*. — Lanchester,1901: 554 (Kelantan, Malaysia).
*Clorida chlorida*. — Blumstein,1974: 115 (erroneous spelling; Gulf of Tonkin, 10-23 m, clayey sand, red sandy mud with broken shells).

**Remarks.** - *Clorida chlorida* has been reported from East African waters eastward to Southeast Asian waters and New Caledonia. The depth ranges known of this species is from 10 to 95 m. Moosa (1991) reported that his specimens from New Caledonia were collected from 10 to 82 m deep on mud, oyster shells, muddy sand, fine shell sand, blocks and corals in mud bottom.

**Clorida malaccensis** (Manning,1968)

*Clorida malaccensis* Manning,1968a: (type locality: Strait of Malacca).— Naiyanetr,1980a: 43 (Gulf of Thailand, listed);— 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).— Moosa,1986: 399 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstrom I: St 1, 14°28.0'N, 120°42.0'E - 14°27.0'N, 120°40.8'E, 36-37 m).

**Remarks.** - *Clorida malaccensis* has been reported from Malacca Strait to Gulf of Thailand, Southwest Philippines and New Caledonia. Moosa (1991) specimens from New Caledonia were collected from 29 to 80 m deep on mud, fine sandy mud with bryozoans to coarse sand and blocks bottom.

**Clorida microphthalma** (H.Milne Edwards,1837)

**Remarks.** - *Cloridina microphthalmia* has been reported from East African waters, Arabian Sea, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Taiwan and New Caledonia. The depth range of this species is from intertidal zone to 80 m deep.

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**Cloridina pelamidae** (Blumstein,1970)

*Squilla* sp. – Gravier,1937: 189, figs. 11, 12 (Cu1ao, Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam).

*Squilla microphthalmia.* – Serène,1952: 8, 9, 10, figs. 17, 20, pl. 1, figs. 2, 2, pl. 2, figs. 2, 5 (Nhatrang, Vietnam); – 1954: 6, 8, 54, 87 (Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, 15-25 m) [not *Cloridina microphthalmia* (H.Milne Edwards,1837)].


*Clorida thailandica* Naiyanetr,1980a: 38, 43, pl. 35 (type locality: Ko Sichang, Chonburi Province, Thailand, 13°10'N, 100°48'E); – 1980b: 55 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).

*Clorida pelamidae.* – Manning,1995: 193, pl. 34, figs. 114c, d, 115b-d, 118a, b (Serène's Material: — Indochine; Annam: Cauda, in front of the laboratory; Rocher Noire et Île aux Singes).

**Remarks.** - *Cloridina pelamidae* is only known from the South China Sea where it was reported from Gulf of Tonkin to the Gulf of Thailand from 20 to 25 m deep on red mud bottom.

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**Cloridina verrucosa** (Hansen,1926)

*Squilla verrucosa* Hansen,1926: 3, pl. 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Lesser Sunda Island, Indonesia, 08°27'S, 122°54'E, 247 m, sandy mud, by selection of lectotype by Manning [1976a]).

*Squilla microphthalmia.* – Serène,1937 (Annam)

*Squilla microphthalmia.* – Kemp, 1913: 20, 28, pl. 1, figs. 5-12 (Buntal or Pulo Burong, Borneo, East Malaysia).

**Remarks.** - In the South China Sea this species has only been reported from Buntal or Pulau Burong, west coast of Borneo (Malaysia).

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**Genus Cloridopsis** Manning,1968

**Cloridopsis gibba** (Nobili,1903)

*Squilla (Chloridella) gibba* Nobili,1903: 30, 31, fig. 3 (type locality: Pulo Burong, Borneo, East Malaysia).

**Remarks.** - In the South China Sea this species has only been reported from Buntal or Pulau Burong, west coast of Borneo (Malaysia).
Cloridopsis immaculata Kemp, 1913

*Squilla scorpio* var. *immaculata* Kemp, 1913: 45, pl. 2, fig. 31 (type locality: not specifically mentioned, probably Calcutta, the specimens of Kemp were collected from East Indian coast and one from Karachi, Pakistan). — Tweedie, 1934: 37 (Jurong, Singapore).

*Cloridopsis immaculata.* — Naiyanetr, 1980a: 42 (Gulf of Thailand, listed);— 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).

**Remarks.** — *Cloridopsis immaculata* has been reported from brackish water by Kemp (1913), and from the stream in the mangrove swamps (Tweedie, 1934). This species was also found penetrating into the river mouth (estuary) of the Banyuasin and Batanghari River in East Sumatra.

Cloridopsis scorpio (Latreille, 1828)


*Chloridopsis aquilonaris* Manning, 1978c: 28 (type locality: China).

**Remarks.** — *Cloridopsis scorpio* has been reported from India eastward to South China Sea and Indonesia. This species often caught swimming near the shore close to mangroves.

Genus *Dictyosquilla* Manning, 1977

*Dictyosquilla foveolata* (Wood-Mason, 1895)

*Squilla foveolata* Wood-Mason, 1895: 2, pl. 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Hong Kong, 22°15'N, 114°11'E).


**Remarks.** — *Dictyosquilla foveolata* has been reported from Burma, Vietnam and China. Blumstein (1974) reported this species from the Gulf of Tonkin collected from 477 m deep on mud bottom.

Genus *Erugosquilla* Manning, 1995

*Erugosquilla grahami* Ahyong & Manning, 1998

*Erugosquilla grahami* Ahyong & Manning, 1998: 654, figs. 1, 2, 3A (type locality: Taiwan)
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

Erugosquilla sereni Ahyong & Manning, 1998


Squilla massavensis. — Serène, 1951a: fig. 2 (Indochine); — 1953: 507 (Indochine); — 1954: 6, 8, 54, 60-62, 87, pl. 3, figs. 5-8 (Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam, 15-25 m) [not Squilla massavensis Kossmann, 1880].

Erugosquilla hesperia. — Manning, 1995: 198, pl. 35; figs. 121, 122, 123a, 136n (Serène’s Material: — Indochine; Annam: Baie de Nhatrang; Station Cauda) [not E. hesperia Manning, 1968].

Oratosquilla massavensis. — Nguyen & Pham, 1995: 133 (Vietnam) [not E. massavensis Kossmann].

Remarks. — Erugosquilla sereni has been reported from Vietnam in depths ranging from 15 to 25 m.

Erugosquilla woodmasoni (Kemp, 1911)


Oratosquilla tweediei Manning, 1971: 12, fig. 4 (type locality: Singapore, 01°20’N, 103°50’E).


Oratosquilla jakartensis Moosa, 1975: 13, fig. 1 (type locality: Jakarta Bay, Indonesia, 06°08’S, 106°45’E).

Erugosquilla woodmasoni. — Manning, 1995: 200, pl. 36; figs. 123b, 124-126, 136k-m (Serène’s Material: — Indochine; Annam: Station Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang —; Tonkin: Hongay, Baie d’Along; Annam: Cap Varella).

Remarks. — Erugosquilla woodmasoni is widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific. This species has been reported from East African waters, Southeast Asian waters, Japan and Australia. In the South China Sea this species is known from Singapore, Gulf of Thailand, Vietnam, Southwest Philippines, and Hong Kong. The depth range of this species is from shallow water of less than 10 to 25 m on muddy or sandy bottom.

Genus Fallosquilla Manning, 1995

Fallosquilla fallax (Bouvier, 1914)


Squilla ambiguus Hansen, 1926: 6, pl. 1, fig. 2 (type locality: East of Dangar Besar, Saleh Bay, Sumbawa, Indonesia, 08°2’S, 117°40’E, 23 m).


Fallosquilla fallax. — Manning, 1995: 204 (no material examined).

Remarks. — Fallosquilla fallax has been reported from Solomons in the Pacific to New Caledonia, Australia, Vietnam, westward to Mauritius and Red Sea. Moosa (1991) reported specimens from New Caledonia which were collected from 17 to 280 m, on red mud, muddy coarse sand to coarse shell sand bottom.
Genus *Keijia* Manning, 1995

*Keijia lirata* (Kemp & Chopra, 1921)


Remarks. - *Keijia lirata* has been reported from India, Singapore, Gulf of Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia. The recorded depth range of this species is 15 to 20 m.

Genus *Kempina* Manning, 1978

*Kempina mikado* (Kemp & Chopra, 1921)

*Squilla mikado* Kemp & Chopra, 1921: 301, fig. 2 (type locality: Misaki, Japan, 33°20'N, 132°08'E).

*Oratosquilla mikado*. — Blumstein, 1974: 119 (Gulf of Tonkin, 150 m, clayey sand).

Remarks. - *Kempina mikado* has wide distribution and has been reported from Japan, South China Sea, eastward to New Caledonia (Moosa, 1991) and westward to Red Sea and East African waters (see Moosa, 1986). *Kempina mikado* inhabits moderate to deep water ranging from 58 to 804 m.
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

*Kempina stridulans* (Wood-Mason, 1894)

*Squilla stridulans* Wood-Mason (in Alcock, 1894): 409 (type locality: Orissa Coast, Eastern India, 122 m).

*Kempina stridulans*. – Moosa, 1986: 402 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 51, 13°50.8'N, 120°04.2'E - 13°50.8'N, 120°03.2'E, 200-170 m; Musorstom II: St 41, 13°15.3'N, 122°45.9'E - 13°16.9'N, 122°46.6'E, 166-172 m; St 62, 14°00.4'N, 120°17.0'E - 14°00.3'N, 120°18.4'E, 186-189 m).

**Remarks.** - *Kempina stridulans* is only known from Indian waters and the Philippines in depths ranging from 122 to 432 m (Moosa, 1986).

**Genus Lenisquilla** Manning, 1977

*Lenisquilla lata* (Brooks, 1886)

*Squilla lata* Brooks, 1886: 21, 34, pl. 3, figs. 103 (type locality: Arafura Sea, 08°56'S, 136°05'E, 90 m).

*Squilloides latus spinosus* Blumstein, 1970: 223, figs. 4, 5 (type locality: Gulf of Tonkin, 17°48'N, 109°32'E, 102 m, muddy sand).

*Squilloides espinosus* Blumstein, 1974: 121, fig. 7 (type locality: Gulf of Tonkin, 18°00'N, 109°32'E, 76 m, mud).

*Squilloides latus*. – Blumstein, 1974: 123 (Gulf of Tonkin, 80-100 m, muddy and clayey sand).

*Lenisquilla spinosa*. – Moosa, 1986: 403 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 25, 14°02.7'N, 120°20.3'E - 14°02.0'N, 120°18.0'E, 200-191 m; St 72, 14°11.8'N, 120°28.7'E - 14°13.1'N, 120°28.8'E, 127-122 m; St 73, 14°15.0'N, 120°31.2'E - 14°16.6'N, 120°31.8'E, 76-70 m; Musorstom II: St 41, 13°15.3'N, 122°45.9'E - 13°16.9'N, 122°46.6'E, 166-172 m; St 51: 13°59.3'N, 120°16.4'E - 14°00.4'N, 120°17.6'E, 170-187 m; St 62, 14°00.4'N, 120°17.0'E - 14°00.3'N, 120°18.4'E, 186-189 m).


**Remarks.** - *Lenisquilla lata* has been reported from East African waters northward to Red Sea and eastward to Southeast Asian waters, Japan and Arafura Sea. In the South China Sea this species has been reported from off Vietnam and Southwest Philippines. The depth range known is from 70 to 200 m on mud to mud and clayey sand bottom.

**Genus Levisquilla** Manning, 1977

*Levisquilla inermis* (Manning, 1965)

*Squilla inermis* Manning, 1965: 255, fig. 2 (type locality: Enoshima, Sagami Bay, Japan, 35°18'N, 139°29'E, 70 m).

*Anchisquilla inermis*. – Blumstein, 1974: 115 (Gulf of Tonkin, 20-80 m, muddy and clayey sand).


**Remarks.** - *Levisquilla inermis* was only known from two localities: Japan and off Vietnam, and was collected from 20 to 80 m depth on muddy and clayey sand bottom.
**Levisquilla jurichi (Makarov, 1979)**

*Cloridajurichi* Makarov, 1979: 40, fig. 1 (type locality: Tonkin Bay, Vietnam, 21°13.5’N, 108°45.8’E, 18 m).

**Remarks.** - *Levisquilla jurichi* is only known from its type locality, the Gulf of Tonkin and New Caledonia. The depth range of this species is from 18 m depth. Moosa (1991) specimen was collected from coarse muddy sand bottom (not mentioned in his publication).

**Levisquilla minor (Jurich, 1904) IWP**

*Squilla minor* Jurich, 1904: 364, pl.xxv figs. 4, 4a (type locality: off Zanzibar).

**Remarks.** - *Levisquilla minor* has been reported from two localities: off Zanzibar and the Philippines. The depth range known is from 82 to 128 m.

**Genus Lophosquilla Manning, 1968**

**Lophosquilla makarovi Manning, 1995**

*Lophosquilla makarovi* Manning, 1995: 211, fig. 129 (type locality: Annam: Pointe de Ba Lum and Hong Kong Island, South of Cheung Chau Island, 22° 15’N, 114°11’E).

**Remarks.** - *Lophosquilla makarovi* is only known from the South China Sea where it was reported from off Vietnam and off Hong Kong.

**Genus Miyakea Manning, 1995**

**Miyakea holochista (Kemp, 1911)**

*Squilla holochista* Kemp, 1911: 97 (type locality: Madras, India, 13°05′N, 80°17′E). — Serène, 1939: 349 (Nhatrang Bay, Vietnam, 8-12 m); — 1953: 507 (Indochine); 1954: 6, 8, 54, 60 (Cauda Bay, Vietnam; Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam 15-25 m).

**Miyakea holochista.** — Manning, 1995: 214, figs. 130c,d, 131a-c (Serène’s Material: Annam: Station Cauda—).

**Oratosquilla holochista.** — Nguyen & Pham, 1995: 133 (Vietnam).

**Remarks.** - *Miyakea holochista* has been reported from India, Ceylon, Vietnam, and Sunda Strait. This species lives in the shallow subtidal zone.
Miyakea nepa (Latreille, 1828)


Squilla holochista. — Gravier, 1937: 182, figs. 4, 5 (Chantaboun, Gulf of Siam, Thailand). [not Squilla holochista Kemp, 1911].

Remarks. - Miyakea nepa has been reported from East African waters eastward to India, Southeast Asian waters, Japan, Australia and New Caledonia. The species was reported from less saline water by Moosa (1975). The depth range of this species is from shallow intertidal zone to 37 m.

Genus Oratosquilla Manning, 1968

Oratosquilla kempi (Schmitt, 1931)

Chloridella kempi Schmitt, 1931: 135, pl. 17, figs. 6-9, pl. 18, figs. 10, 11 (type locality: Amoy, China, 24°26', 118°07'E).


Squilla oratoria var. perpensa. — Gravier, 1937: 185, fig. 7 (Tourane). — Dawydoff, 1952: 145 (Vietnam: Baie d'Along; Lien Chieu, near Tourane). [not Squilla oratoria var. perpensa Kemp, 1911].


Remarks. - Oratosquilla kempi has been reported from Japan southward to off Vietnam. The depth range is not clear.

Oratosquilla oratoria (De Haan, 1844)

Squilla oratoria De Haan, 1844 (atlas): pl. 51, fig. 2 (type locality: Japan); 1849 (text): 223. Kemp, 1913: 66, pl. 5, figs. 54-56 (Hongkong). — Gravier, 1937: 183, fig. 6 (Lien-Chien, Baie de Tourane; part). — Dawydoff, 1952: 145 (Baie d'Along to Poulo Condore).


Remarks. - *Oratosquilla oratoria* has been reported from Southern Russia, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and off Vietnam. This species is sold in the fishmarket in Japan. The species lives in moderate depths down to about 100 m.

**Genus Oratosquillina Manning,1995**

*Oratosquillina anomala* (Tweedie,1935)

*Squilla affinis* var. *intermedia* Nobili,1903: 39 (part; Singapore, 01°17‘N, 103°51‘E = syntype of *Squilla anomala* var. *intermedia* Nobili,1903. see Manning,1978c).

*Squilla oratoria* var. *perpensa*. – Parisi,1922: 98 (part; specimen from Singapore only; not *Squilla oratoria* var. *perpensa* Kemp,1911. see Manning,1978c).

*Chlrodella oratoria* Schmitt,1931: 147 (Tsimei, Fukien Province, China).


Remarks. - *Oratosquillina anomala* seems to inhabit the littoral zone. Tweedie (1935) purchased specimens from the Siglap Fishmarket, Singapore which were possibly collected from shallow water area around Singapore Island. The species reaches China.

*Oratosquillina fossulata* (Moosa,1986)

*Oratosquilla fossulata* Moosa,1986: 405, fig. 11 (type locality: Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 16, 13°59.0‘N, 120°10.5‘E - 13°59.0‘N, 120°12.3‘E, 164-150 m; Musorstom I: St 26, 14°00.9‘N, 120°16.8‘E - 13°59.5‘N, 120°18.2‘E, 189 m; St 58, 13°58.0‘N, 120°13.7‘E - 13°59.5‘N, 120°15.2‘E, 143-178 m; Musorstom II: St 6, 13°56.5‘N, 120°20.7‘E - 13°56.4‘N, 120°22.3‘E, 136-152 m).

Remarks. - *Oratosquillina fossulata* has been reported from the Philippines and New Caledonia in the depths of 13 to 330 m on mud and fine shells, sand to hard bottom with corals.

*Oratosquilla gonypetes* (Kemp,1911)

*Squilla gonypetex* Kemp,1911: 96 (type locality: off Cheduba Island, Burma, 18°48‘N, 93°38‘E, 13 m, by lectotype selection by Manning,1978c, see Manning,1995; part).


*Oratosquilla gonypetex*. – Manning,1995: 228 (no material examined).

Remarks. - *Oratosquilla gonypetex* has been reported from East African waters to Southeast Asian waters and Japan. The depth range of this species is from 13 or probably shallower to 180 m.
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

**Oratosquillina gravieri** (Manning, 1978)


*Squilla oratoria*. - Serène, 1939: 349 (Baie de Nhatrang, Vietnam, 8-12 m); — 1953: 507 (Indochine).

*Squilla oratoria* var. *inornata*. - Tweedie, 1934: 37 (Siglap, Singapore). — Serène, 1954: 6, 8, 10 (Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, 5-25 m). [not *Squilla inornata* Tate, 1883].


*Squilla oratoria*. - Dawydoff, 1952: 145 (Spratly). [not *Squilla oratoria* De Haan, 1844].

**Remarks.** - *Oratosquillina gravieri* is only known from the South China Sea where it was reported from off Vietnam and the Philippines in the depths of 2 to 187 m.

**Oratosquillina imperialis** (Manning, 1965)

*Squilla imperialis* Manning, 1965: 253, fig. 1, pl. 13, fig. b (type locality: off Hayama, Sagami Bay, Japan).

**Oratosquillina imperialis**. - Moosa, 1986: 409 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 32, 14°02.2’N, 120°17.7’E - 13°59.4’N, 120°18.0’E, 193-184 m; St 56, 13°53.1’N, 120°08.9’E - 13°53.3’N, 120°10.7’E, 134-129 m; St 72, 14°11.8’N, 120°28.7’E - 14°13.1’N, 120°28.8’E, 127-122 m; Musorstom II: St 64, 14°01.5’N, 120°18.9’E - 14°00.1’N, 120°18.2’E, 195-191 m).

**Remarks.** - *Oratosquillina imperialis* is only known from Japan and the Southeast Philippines. The depth range of this species is 110 to 193 m.

**Oratosquillina interrupta** (Kemp, 1911)

*Squilla interrupta* Kemp, 1911: 98 (type locality: Sandheads, Hughly River, India, 21°55’N, 88°05’E); — 1913: 72, pl. 5, figs. 60-62 (Hongkong; Singapore; South Taiwan; Buntal and Burong Island, East Malaysia). — Tweedie, 1934: 38 (off Changi and Siglap, Singapore). — Serène, 1950b: 342, pl. 1, fig. 1 (Station Cauda); — Serène, 1954: 6, 8 (Vietnam: Baie de Cauda; Baie de Nhatrang, 15-25 m).

*Squilla oratoria*. - Gravier, 1930b: 525 (part; Cap Saint-Jacques; Indochine). — Dawydoff, 1952: 145 (part; ??). [not *Squilla oratoria* De Haan, 1844].

**Oratosquillina arabica** Ahmed, 1971: 251, fig. 1 (type locality: Gulf off Iraq).

**Oratosquillina interrupta**. - Blumstein, 1972: 119 (Gulf of Tonkin, intertidal to 2 m, muddy sand beach).


**Oratosquillina interrupta**. - Manning, 1995: 231, figs. 136c-g, 140, 141 (Serène’s Material: — Annam: Station Cauda—; Indochine; Cochinchine: Cap Saint-Jacques).

**Remarks.** - *Oratosquillina interrupta* has been reported from Persian Gulf eastward to Southeast Asian waters, Japan and Australia. The depth range of this species is from 2 to 25 m. Blumstein (1972) reported that her specimen was collected from a muddy sand beach while Kemp (1913) reported specimens from Hughly River.
**Oratosquillina ornata** (Manning, 1971)

*Oratosquilla ornata* Manning, 1971: 9, fig. 3 (type locality: off Hong Kong, 21°52'N, 115°51'E, 144 m, sand and green mud bottom).

*Oratosquilla vietnamica* Blumstein, 1974: 119, fig. 6 (type locality: Gulf of Tonkin, 18°00'N, 109°32'E, 76 m, mud).

*Oratosquilla ornata.* - Manning, 1995: 233 (no material examined).

**Remarks.** *Oratosquilla ornata* is known only from the South China Sea, off Vietnam and Hong Kong. The depth range of this species is from 76 to 144 m collected from mud or sand and green mud bottom.

**Oratosquillina perpensa** (Kemp, 1911)

*Squilla oratoria* var. *perpensa* Kemp, 1911: 98 (part; type locality: Hong Kong, 22°15'N, 114°11'E); — 1913: 70, pl. 5, figs. 57-59 (Hong Kong). — Gravier, 1937: 185, fig. 7 (Tourane). — Dawydoff, 1952: 145 (Baie d’Along; Lien Chieu, near Tourane, Vietnam).

*Squilla perpensa.* - Manning, 1967a: 105 (Singapore).


*Oratosquilla perpensa.* - Manning, 1995: 233 (no material examined).

**Remarks.** *Oratosquilla perpensa* has been reported from Japan, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Singapore, Indonesia and Burma. The depth reported is from 11 to 72 m on red sand and mud bottom.

**Oratosquillina quinquedentata** (Brooks, 1886)

*Squilla quinquedentata* Brooks, 1886: 26, pl. 1, fig. 3, pl. 2, fig. 6. (type locality: Arafura Sea, 09°59'S, 139°42'E, 51 m, green mud bottom). — Tweedie, 1934: 36 (Siglap, Singapore).


**Remarks.** *Oratosquilla quinquedentata* has been reported from Australia to the Gulf of Thailand and Bombay.

**Oratosquillina solicitans** (Manning, 1978)

*Oratosquilla solicitans* Manning, 1978c: 25, figs. 13, 14, 15a-d (type locality: Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia, 05°50'N, 118°07'E; Singapore, 01°17'N, 103°51'E; Gulf of Thailand; Lem Sing, Mae Nam, Chantaburi River, Gulf of Thailand, 12°29'N, 102°04'E; Mae Nam, Chantaburi River, Tha Chalaep Harbor [Ban Tha Chalaep, 12°30'N, 102°03'E], Gulf of Thailand; ). — Naiyanetr, 1980a: 43 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); — 1980b: 54 (Gulf of Thailand, listed).

**Remarks.** *Oratosquillina solicitans* has been reported from Taiwan, Gulf of Thailand, Singapore, Sandakan, and Indonesia (see Manning, 1978c). The depth range of this species is not clearly known but probably it is a shallow water species.
Moosa: Stomatopod Crustaceans of the South China Sea

**Genus Squilloides Manning, 1968**

*Squilloides leptosquilla* (Brooks, 1886)

*Squilloides leptosquilla* Brooks, 1886: 30, pl. 1, figs. 1-2 (type locality: Celebes Sea, near Philippines, 207 m, green mud bottom).

*Squilloides leptosquilla*. — Moosa, 1986: 410, pl. 1, figs. D, E (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 7, 14°01.0'N, 120°20.0'E - 14°00.2'N, 120°18.2'E, 200-215 m; St 9, 14°01.8'N, 120°17.6'E - 13°59.5'N, 120°17.6'E, 194-180 m; St 10, 13°59.8'N, 120°18.2'E - 14°00.2'N, 120°20.3'E, 187-205 m; St 11, 13°59.8'N, 120°23.7'E - 14°00.9'N, 120°21.5'E, 230-217 m; St 20, 13°59.2'N, 120°20.3'E - 14°00.0'N, 120°22.3'E, 208-222 m; St 21, 14°01.0'N, 120°22.8'E - 14°02.8'N, 120°24.3'E, 223-226 m; St 24, 14°00.0'N, 120°18.0'E - 14°01.7'N, 120°20.2'E, 189-209 m; St 25, 14°02.7'N, 120°20.3'E - 14°02.0'N, 120°18.0'E, 200-191 m; St 30, 14°01.3'N, 120°18.7'E - 13°59.7'N, 120°16.6'E, 186-177 m; St 31, 14°00.0'N, 120°16.0'E - 14°00.3'N, 120°19.0'E, 187-195 m; St 40, 13°57.4'N, 120°27.8'E - 13°58.3'N, 120°29.4'E, 287-265 m; St 42, 13°51.1'N, 120°28.6'E - 13°54.1'N, 120°29.1'E, 379-407 m; St 43, 13°50.5'N, 120°28.0'E - 13°52.3'N, 120°28.6'E, 484-448 m; St 51, 13°50.8'N, 120°04.2'E - 13°50.8'N, 120°03.2'E, 200-170 m; St 68, 14°00.8'N, 120°16.3'E - 13°58.8'N, 120°19.0'E, 199-183 m; Musorstom II: St 12, 14°01.0'N, 120°19.7'E - 14°02.0'N, 120°21.0'E, 197-210 m; St 13, 14°00.5'N, 120°20.7'E - 13°57.9'N, 120°19.2'E, 200-193 m; St 20, 14°00.9'N, 120°18.1'E - 13°59.5'N, 120°18.2'E, 192-185 m; St 21, 14°00.2'N, 120°17.8'E - 14°02.2'N, 120°17.4'E, 191-192 m; St 64, 14°01.5'N, 120°18.9'E - 14°00.1'N, 120°18.2'E, 195-191 m; St 66, 14°00.6'N, 120°20.3'E - 14°00.1'N, 120°18.7'E, 209-192 m; St 67, 14°00.1'N, 120°18.5'E - 14°01.8'N, 120°19.3'E, 193-199 m; St 68, 14°01.9'N, 120°18.8'E - 14°00.5'N, 120°17.5'E, 199-195 m; St 75, 13°50.5'N, 120°30.3'E - 13°52.8'N, 120°29.8'E, 300-330 m; St 83, 13°55.2'N, 120°30.5'E - 13°56.6'N, 120°30.5'E, 320-318 m).

**Remarks.** — *Squilloides leptosquilla* has been reported from Banda Sea, Indonesia, the Philippines, off Nicobar, and the Andaman Islands. The depth range of this species is from 170 to 754 m. The bottom substrate known is green mud.

**Genus Toshimitsu Manning, 1995**

*Toshimitsu tiwarii* (Blumstein, 1974)

*Lophosquilla tiwarii*. — Naiyanetr, 1980a: 43 (Gulf of Thailand, listed); — 1980b: 55 (Gulf of Thailand, listed). [not Blumstein, 1974: 123, fig. 8 (type locality: Gulf of Tonkin, 20°20'N, 108°25'E, 53 m, muddy and clayey sand).] — Moosa, 1986: 404 (Southwest Philippines, Musorstom I: St 7, 14°28.0'N, 120°42.0'E - 14°27.0'N, 120°40.8'E, 36-37 m; , 14°02.8'N, 120°18.8'E - 14°02.0'N, 120°17.8'E, 187-182 m

*Lophosquilla costata* — [not Squilla costata De Haan, 1844].


**Carinosquilla costata.** — Nguyen & Pham, 1995: 138 (Vietnam).

**Remarks.** — *Toshimitsu tiwarii* has been reported from Gulf of Tonkin, Vietnam, the Philippines and Burma. The depth range of this species is from 36 to 53 m on muddy on clayey sand bottom.

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