European Journal of Taxonomy 954: 1–197
https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2024.954.2653
ISSN 2118-9773
www.europeanjournaloftaxonomy.eu
2024 · Poupin J.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0).

Monograph

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:32586E06-1213-42D3-A376-98BEC2E8A473

A documented checklist of the Crustacea (Stomatopoda, Decapoda) of the southern Guianas (Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá)

Joseph POUPIN

École Navale, CC 600, Lanvéoc, F-29240 Brest, France.
Email: joseph.poupin@ecole-navale.fr

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:6A487066-E6E1-40D9-AD4B-B5BAC55B92E8

Abstract. A documented checklist of the Crustacea (Stomatopoda, Decapoda) is provided for the southern Guianas region (sGuianas), a homogeneous ecoregion including Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana and the Brazilian State of Amapá. The history of crustacean collections undertaken there between 1759 and 2022 is summarized. In total, 529 species are listed. Biodiversity varies between countries: 165 species in Guyana; 317 in Suriname, 343 in French Guiana, and 315 in Brazil Amapá, as a direct result of different sampling efforts. There are 22 Stomatopoda and 507 Decapoda, ranked by numerical diversity as Brachyura (206), Caridea (113), Anomura (85), Dendrobranchiata (67) and others (36). The list is analyzed with the species classified by major biotopes, distinguishing those from freshwater, mangroves and estuaries, and frankly marine environments. Regional comparisons are made in the Western Atlantic showing that the sGuianas marine fauna is depauperate compared to that of other regions. This is explained by the influence of the Amazon River plume, carrying desalinated water and fine sediments, which leads to the reduction of coral reef formations in sGuianas. Only a few species of freshwater crabs (genera *Kunziana* and *Microthelphusa*) are endemic to the region. The pace of species discovery over the years indicates that the sGuianas fauna remains still imperfectly known and that probably more than 600 species are present in the region.

Keywords. Crustacean, biodiversity, Guianas, freshwater, marine.

Poupin J. 2024. A documented checklist of the Crustacea (Stomatopoda, Decapoda) of the southern Guianas (Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 954: 1–197.
https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2024.954.2653

Table of contents

Introduction

French Guiana is an overseas department of France on the northern coast of South America, bordered by Suriname to the west and Brazil, State of Amapá, to the east and south. It is inhabited by ca 300 000 people and covers a land area of 83 846 km^2 with a marine Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 201 461 km^2.

The initial goal of the present contribution was to update the list of the terrestrial, freshwater and marine crustaceans (Decapoda, Stomatopoda) of French Guiana, totaling 187 Decapoda Latreille, 1802 and 3 Stomatopoda Latreille, 1817 at the beginning of this work (TAXREF 2023). The project was initiated to continue the inventories already carried out for other tropical French overseas territories (French Antilles, Scattered Islands, Mayotte, Réunion, New Caledonia, Wallis & Futuna, French Polynesia, and Clipperton), already integrated into the French gateway of the National Inventory of Natural Heritage (INPN 2023). Some key contributions consulted at the beginning of this work, however, quickly indicated that it would be more useful and informative to extend the study area to neighboring Guianas, often prospected simultaneously during the oceanographic campaigns of the American, Dutch and Japanese (Holthuis 1959a; Bullis & Thompson 1965; Hasegawa & Funato 1983). A larger region centered around French Guiana has therefore been considered defined herein as the southern Guianas region (sGuianas), including The Guianas s. lat. but without the Venezuelan Guyana. The sGuianas region is overall considered as homogenous for its terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Bringing together all regional samplings and studies makes it possible to compensate for the sampling insufficiencies in French Guiana only and/or in any other country separately. Ultimately, a more satisfying inventory of all species potentially occurring in French Guiana is expected.

The main events of crustacean collections in sGuianas are presented in an historical overview. The compilation of ca 350 references, plus the integration of several records that were judged reliable in online taxonomic databases, allows more than doubling the number of species reported from the region. On the contrary, 34 species, not documented convincingly, are removed from the list, with justifications. The database underlying this work (CRUSTA 2023) has been used to analyze the data and compute the biodiversity by taxa, countries and major biotopes (freshwater, mangrove, estuary, ocean). The marine species are the most numerous and have been tentatively classified according to their deep ranges. The zoogeography of the species is discussed with some regional comparisons, for freshwater and marine species separately. In conclusion, the progression of the sGuianas inventory over the years has been computed to assess the state of our knowledge in this region.

Material and methods

Area of study

The study area is The Guianas, except for its northern part (Venezuelan Guiana). It is abbreviated herein as 'sGuianas' (for southern Guianas), presented on Fig. 1. It includes Guyana (~214 900 km^2, once British Guiana), Suriname (~163 800 km^2, once Dutch Guiana), French Guiana (~83 900 km^2) and the State of Amapá, Brazil (~142 800 km^2, once Portuguese Guiana, now Brazilian Guianense, see Fig. 8). It is approximately situated between 0–8.5° N and 49–61° W and represents a continental area of approximately 605 400 km^2 with about the same marine surface within the 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It is situated between two major rivers, the Orinoco in the North and the Amazon in the South. It forms a relatively homogenous geographic area with similar tropical ecosystems (Amazon rain forest, rivers, mangroves). At sea, the coral reefs structures are limited, and the continental shelf is mostly composed of muddy bottoms of fine sediments. The marine area is limited to the south by the equator and is under the influence of the Amazon delta discharge that follows a north-westerly direction along the coastline (COPERNICUS 2023; Fig. 1). A counter current carrying to the south-east also exists along the coast but only in shallow waters where it is used for coastal navigation (Durand 1959). More information on the circulation of water, its color and its richness is available in the book by Guiral & Le Guen (2012). Peres & Mantelatto (2020) and Peres *et al*. (2022) have identified approximately the same region as present sGuianas, referred to as the "Amazon-Orinoco plume region" and characterized by its low salinity. They have shown that this can influence the diversification of marine crabs. Alves *et al*. (2012a) have also mentioned the great importance of the Amazon River outflow for the crabs Mithracinae MacLeay, 1838, acting as a biogeographical barrier that separates the

fauna of Amapá State, in the northern hemisphere, to that of the other Brazilian states, all in the southern hemisphere. In the north of sGuianas the Venezuelan Guiana (once Spanish Guiana), including the states of Amazonas, Bolívar, and Delta Amacuro, is sometimes included in The Guianas s. lat. It is not retained herein because situated too far from French Guiana, the first objective of this inventory, and being more continental in nature, with a large terrestrial region (Amazonas and Bolívar states) extending far from the coastline. Its marine area is also situated near Trinidad and Tobago, perhaps sharing some species in common with the insular Lesser Antilles region as defined by Poupin (2018: figs 1–2, 74), with possible intrusion of species that are more typically associated to the coral reef ecosystem.

An example of the benefit to adopt such a regional approach can be appreciated on Fig. 12, showing the geographic distribution of the freshwater shrimp *Euryrhynchus amazoniensis* Tiefenbacher, 1978. This species has a wide continental distribution, being reported from Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil to Peru (Pachelle & Tavares 2018). It has still not been collected in Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana, much probably because of insufficient sampling there. Conversely, it is common nearby, being reported in Venezuela and the Brazilian states of Roraima, Pará, and Amapá, where more explorations and studies have been done.

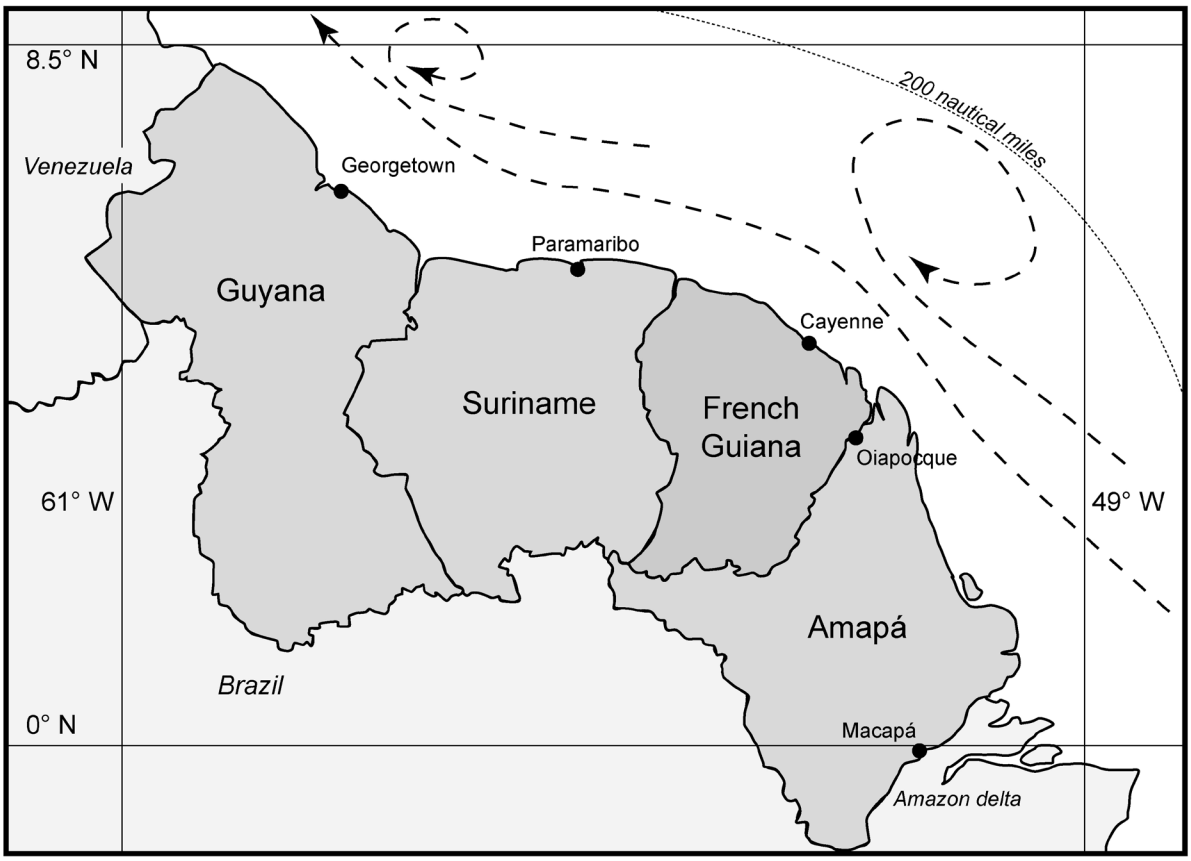

Fig. 1. Geographic area considered for the inventory, denominated 'southern Guianas' (sGuianas). It is centered around French Guiana, extending to the north to Suriname and Guyana and, to the south, to the State of Amapá (Brazil). General direction of the marine current (adapted from satellite data in COPERNICUS 2023) and 200 miles EEZ limit are indicated.

Format of the list

For each record, the references are listed chronologically with the indication of the place(s) of collection, using only: Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, and Brazil Amapá. Additional observations, such as the depth of capture, comments, or http link(s), are sometimes indicated, between brackets. Synonymies follow WoRMS (2023), a taxonomic register constantly updated and integrating, for example, the recent guide of marine families and genera by Poore & Ahyong (2023).

References are followed by a section "Distribution/Habitat" with abridged information on: geographic distribution (WA, ATL, ATL-MED, WA-EP … see Abbreviations); living environment (marine, pelagic, freshwater, terrestrial); and worldwide depth range (not only sGuianas). The latter is often from Felder *et al*. (2009), and sometimes from other sources (Manning 1969; Takeda 1983; Sasaki 2022…). For pelagic or bathypelagic species (e.g., Sergestidae), the deep range is often very imprecise (e.g., 0–6200 m) and it is not really informative on the actual depth of the captures. When needed, a section "Remark" is also given.

The checklist has been prepared by using the database CRUSTA (2023) designed and maintained by Legall & Poupin (2023). It can be accessed online at http://crustiesfroverseas.free.fr/french-guiana.php, with photographs of many species. The data are also provided in a separate spreadsheet (Supp. file 1) to allow personalized sorting and filtering of the species (e.g., list of species by taxa and/or countries).

Records included in the inventory

Published contributions

Most of the records of this inventory are from published contributions. The references retained are basically those documenting new field records in sGuianas. Checklists repeating published records have not been systematically indicated, although they are often useful because using more recent taxonomic names or including additional information (distribution, depth range, etc.).

The core contributions consulted are those of Holthuis (1959a, 1959b) and Takeda (1983), for Suriname and French Guiana, totaling each about 130 records (see Fig. 22). Holthuis' contributions are very well documented for the history of the collections in the region and are mandatory references for the oldest records, otherwise not repeated herein. In Takeda (1983), the place of collection for each species (station number and/or geographic coordinates) is not indicated in the list, and it is not possible to know if a species was collected off Suriname and/or off French Guiana. For that reason, the two countries (Suriname, French Guiana), have been systematically indicated for species listed by Takeda (1983), in reference to the entire exploration zone that is presented on Fig. 7. Bullis & Thompson (1965) is another important contribution, with about 70 records in sGuianas (between 0° and 8.5° N). In this work the countries are not indicated and they have been retrieved from latitude/longitude of the stations. For the stations situated near maritime borders, the two adjacent countries have been indicated, e.g., Guyana and Suriname for *Meiosquilla quadridens* (Bigelow, 1893), *Metapenaeopsis goodei* (Smith, 1855) or *Metapenaeopsis hobbsi* Pérez Farfante, 1971, collected from R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W. The FAO species identification guides for the Western Central Atlantic (Tavares 2000a, 2000b, 2000c, 2000d) have been also consulted for species of interest to fisheries that are mentioned specifically from sGuianas (~20 spp.).

For French Guiana, the major contributions are those of Durand (1959), Guinot-Dumortier (1959a, 1959b, 1960), Guéguen (1990, 1998a, 1998b, 2000, 2001), Le Loeuff & Cosel (2000) and Corbari *et al*. (2015). More contributions are indicated in the "Historical landmarks" section.

For Brazil Amapá, the present research was first made by using Young (1998) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*, counting about 130 records for this state, and by using Melo (1996, 1999) *Manual de identificação*.

On the continental shelf, off Amapá, Barreto *et al*. (1993) and Coelho *et al.* (2008) reported about 80 crabs each. Other contributions consulted for the State of Amapá are those published by the *Centro Nacional de Pesquisa e Conservação da Biodiversidade Marinha do Norte* (CEPNOR), for example Ramos-Porto *et al*. (2000, 2003) and Silva *et al.* (2002a, 2002b, 2003a, 2003b, 2020). In these works, several species indicated for the State of Pará were actually collected in the northern hemisphere, at Amapá latitudes (see Silva *et al*. 2020: fig. 1). They have been also included in the present sGuianas list, with a "Remark".

For the freshwater Decapoda, in complement of Melo's (2003) synthesis for whole Brazil, the biodiversity assessment of the Guiana Shield Region (GSR, including sGuianas, see Fig. 9) by Magalhães & Pereira (2007) has been of utmost interest. We have mainly relied on their distribution tables 2 (Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana) and 3 (Brazil Amapá for Araguari River), without checking all the specialized contributions for South American freshwater Decapoda, that are referred in their work.

Several scattered records were obtained from ca 280 additional contributions consulted for the present work. Sasaki's (2022) monumental world checklist (17 349 pages) has also been consulted. It can be misleading due to its (probably) automated formatting, and it must be used with caution. It has proven, however, useful to find a few additional contributions for sGuianas.

Online Databases

Several records are from internet resources, listed after the References section. These are databases of Museum collections (NMNH, MNHN, RMNH), and GBIF, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility. GBIF (2023) integrates the Museum databases but has also specific datasets, three of them being of special interest for this work: 1) Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname (https://doi.org/10.15468/7v3b9v); 2) IFREMER BIOCEAN database (Deep Sea Benthic Fauna) (https://doi.org/10.15468/yxphxa); and 3) Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) Biodiversity Survey Database (https://doi.org/10.15468/tsrjm0). Only internet records that were judged likely have been integrated to the present checklist. Those that were doubtful have been removed from sGuianas, with comments, and listed separately in a dedicated section ("Species removed from the sGuianas").

Other records

A few pelagic shrimps with wide distributions in the oceans, such as the Oplophoroidea Dana, 1852 *Meningodora mollis* (Smith, 1885), *M. vesca* (Smith, 1886), and *Systellaspis debilis* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881), that were collected near the area of study by the use of midwater-trawls (Judkins 2014; Vereshchaka 2000, 2009) have been also included in the inventory. They are still not formally collected within the sGuianas, as defined herein, but because of their wide distribution and pelagic life it seems justified to include them in the list anyway (see Fig. 11).

Abbreviations

ATL	=	Atlantic (same as Amphi Atlantic: WA and EA)
ATL-EP	=	Atlantic and Eastern Pacific
ATL-MED	=	Atlantic and Mediterranean
BMNH	=	British Museum of Natural History, London
CEPNOR	=	Centro Nacional de Pesquisa e Conservação da Biodiversidade Marinha do Norte
EA	=	Eastern Atlantic
EEZ	=	Exclusive Economic Zone
EP	=	Eastern Pacific
GBIF	=	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GM	=	Gulf of Mexico
GSR	=	Guyana Shield Region

id.	=	identifier or identified by
IEPA	=	Instituto de Pesquisas Científicas e Tecnológicas do Amapá
INPA	=	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia
INPN	=	Inventaire national du Patrimoine naturel, Paris MNHN
IP	=	Indo-Pacific
IRD	=	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France (formerly ORSTOM)
IUCN	=	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWP	=	Indo-West-Pacific
JAMARC	=	Japan Marine Fishery Resource Research Center
LA	=	Lesser Antilles (sensu Poupin 2018): Virgin Islands, Caribbean Arc and Venezuelan Islands
MNHN	=	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris
MOUFPE	=	Museu de Oceanografia, University Federal of Pernambuco
MZUSP	=	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo
NMNH	=	National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C.
ORSTOM	=	Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-mer, France (now IRD)
OUMNH.ZC	=	Zoological Collection of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History
PNMT	=	Tumucumaque Mountains National Park (Brazil Amapá)
R/V	=	Research Vessel
REVIZEE	=	Recursos Vivos na Zona Econômica Exclusiva, Brazilian oceanographic program
RMNH	=	Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden
sGuianas	=	southern Guianas, including Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, and Brazil Amapá
SP	=	Brazilian State of São Paulo
TAXREF	=	Référentiel taxonomique national, MNHN, Paris
ULLZ	=	University of Louisiana at Lafayette Zoological Collection
USNM	=	United States National Museum (same as NMNH)
VMIC	=	University of Miami, Voss Marine Invertebrate Collections
WA	=	Western Atlantic
WA-EP	=	Western Atlantic and Eastern Pacific (Amphi-American)

Results

Historical landmarks

The history of crustacean collection in the region is summarized, from scattered information presented in the contributions consulted.

Old collections (1759–1955)

Only about forty crustacean species were reported before 1900. Holthuis (1959a) gave a very well documented historical for these ancient collections in Suriname and can be consulted for further details. The first Crustacea Brünnich, 1772 reported seems to be the lobster illustrated in the volume published by Albertus Seba (1759: 54, pl. 21 n° 5). Seba was a Dutch pharmacist, collector of zoological specimens, and having one of the largest cabinets of curiosities during his time (see Holthuis 1969). This lobster, reported from Suriname (p. 54: "Haec pariter Surinamenfis"), is denominated "*Squilla, Crangon, Americana, altera*" and is attributed by Holthuis (1959a) to *Panulirus guttatus* (Latreille, 1804). In fact, a re-examination of Seba's illustration for this work (Fig. 13) has shown that it could be instead *Panulirus argus* (Latreille, 1804) (see "Remark" in the checklist).

The other species collected in these old times are: freshwater species, *Macrobrachium* spp., *Kingsleya latifrons* (Randall, 1840), *Poppiana dentata* (Randall, 1840) etc.; mangrove species, *Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763), *Sesarma rectum* (Randall, 1840), etc.; or intertidal and shallow waters marine species,

Scyllarides aequinoctialis (Lund, 1793), *Clibanarius* spp., *Mithraculus forceps* A. Milne-Edwards, 1875, etc. They are reported in contributions such as Linnaeus (1763), Latreille (1828), Randall (1840), A. Milne-Edwards (1873–1880), Miers (1878), Kingsley (1880) or De Man (1892), but without much detail on collectors or conditions of sampling. A. Milne-Edwards (1873–1880), for example, indicated that "des matériaux considérables avaient été réunis par les soins de M. Bocourt et de plusieurs autres voyageurs dans les riches collections du Muséum". He complains, however, that a great part of these collections have been destroyed during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870: "…pendant le bombardement de Paris par les Prussiens, plusieurs obus sont tombés sur le bâtiment qui servait de magasin pour le service de zoologie…". He has, nevertheless, described two new species from French Guiana, *Inachoides forceps* (see Fig. 17) and *Mithraculus forceps*. Miers (1878), for his part, just points out that "The greater number of the Crustacea described in the following paper were collected in Peru, Guiana, Cayenne and Martinique, and were sent by Professor A. Wrzesniowsky, of the University of Warsaw, to Dr. Günther, by whom they were intrusted to me for determination and description". This is the reason why one of his new species is dedicated to Professor A. Wrzesniowsky (the freshwater shrimp *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1878).

Young (1900) in his book *The Stalk-eyed Crustacea of British Guiana, West Indies and Bermuda* presented an overview of the fauna known at that time from the region. He listed 27 species from sGuianas but with only 3 new records, the crabs *Aratus pisonii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837), *Cardisoma guanhumi* Latreille, 1828, and *Minuca vocator* (Herbst, 1804). A few species are illustrated by nice plates (Fig. 2) but the records are not documented and no Museum collections are indicated, which renders verification impossible.

Between 1900–1955 about 30 species have been added to the region from collections deposited in the British Museum. They were collected, for example, by Mrs E.B. Carter during "The 1933 Cambridge Expedition to British Guiana" (6 freshwater shrimps, in Gordon 1935) and during "The 1938 Oxford University Cayman Expedition to Guyana", with the slipper lobster *Parribacus antarcticus* (Lund, 1793), sampled in a fish pot at 4.6 m (Holthuis 1985). Seven species of freshwater shrimps were also reported

Fig. 2. *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896, illustrated by Young (1900: 187, pl. III), reported from British and French Guianas, as *Callinectes diacanthus* (Latreille, 1825), a synonym.

from Suriname at that time, collected by Dr D.C. Geijskes of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Paramaribo, donated to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, and studied by Holthuis (1948, 1959a), hence the name of *Solenocera geijskesi* Holthuis, 1959, dedicated to its collector.

Fisheries campaigns on the continental shelf

The first noteworthy fisheries campaigns in the region were organized between 1954–58, simultaneously by the French, Dutch and Americans. These early campaigns, and some later ones, are presented by country.

French contributions

In French Guiana and Iles du Salut, a collection of a hundred specimens was realized by M.J. Durand of the French ORSTOM (now IRD) between 1954–58 using trawls and dredges operated by the R/V *ORSOM* (sic) II (Durand 1959). A total of 400 hauls were made between 20–105 m, on muddy or rubble grounds, with a few samples also collected at low tide. This collection was deposited in Paris MHNH. Sixteen Macrura Latreille, 1802, identified by L.B. Holthuis, are listed by Durand (1959), including three shrimps considered as interesting for further commercial exploitation: *Penaeus aztecus* Ives, 1891; *Penaeus brasiliensis* Latreille, 1817; and *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri* (Heller, 1862). The Brachyura Latreille, 1802 (22 species) were studied by Guinot-Dumortier (1959a, 1959b, 1960). At the same time, a major revision of the Crustacea from Suriname was in press by Holthuis (1959a, 1959b), and Guinot-Dumortier (1959a: 423) indicated that two species of *Hepatus* Bosc, 1801, that she had recognized as new, were not described because already included in Holthuis (1959a): "Alors que cette étude était en cours, nous avons appris qu'une révision de tous les Décapodes de la région voisine du Suriname, entreprise par L.B. Holthuis, était actuellement à l'impression; ceci étant, nous avons volontairement donné un caractère succinct à la présente note, et n'avons ni décrit, ni nommé deux espèces du genre *Hepatus* qui nous semblaient nouvelles".

A lot of other studies devoted to fishery purposes have been conducted in French Guiana since that time. They are presented in the regional reviews given by Frouin (1997) and Artigas *et al*. (2003),

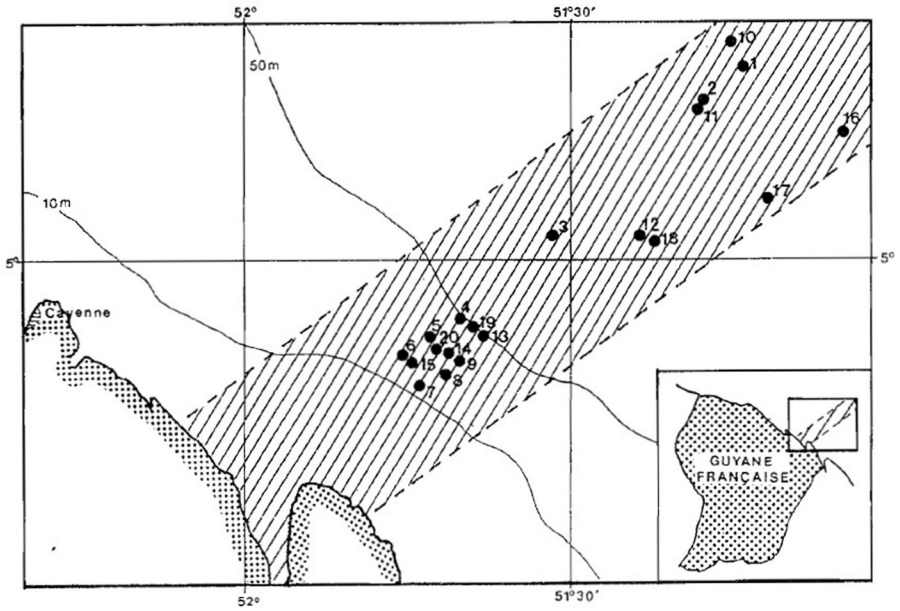

Fig. 3. Location of the 20 trawl stations made in 1999 onboard the R/V *Antea* on the French Guiana continental shelf (20–80 m) during the GREEN 0 campaign (after Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: fig. 1).

the latter giving a detailed history of the Biological Oceanography and fisheries off French Guiana. In most contributions the crustaceans are limited to a few common species of interest to fishery such as: *Penaeus* spp., *Xyphopenaeus kroyeri*, and *Aristaeopsis edwardsiana* (Johnson, 1868). The most important campaigns for the Crustacea are the following:

- The shrimp trawler "*La Gauloise 2*", made four fishing campaigns on the continental shelf, two in 1990 and two in 1991. The area retained was situated near the Suriname border (approximately 7° N, 53° W), on gentle slopes and muddy grounds that were more favorable to trawl operations. Places situated in the southeast continental shelf of French Guiana are more steep with rugged grounds (see Guéguen 2000: fig. 1). The trawls were operated between 200–900 m. From these operations Guéguen (1990, 1998a, 1998b, 2000, 2001) drew up an inventory counting 32 Decapoda, but none of them new for the area.
- About ten years later, the R/V *Antea* of French IRD was used for a trawling cruise named GREEN 0. The operations took place from 16–20 April 1999, off Approuague River to Kaw River, using a shrimp trawl, night and day, on 20–80 m bottoms (Fig. 3). A collection of Crustacea was made, studied by Le Loeuff & Cosel (2000), and deposited in Paris MNHN. These authors gave a list of 54 Decapoda and Stomatopoda Latreille, 1817, four of them being, at that time, new records for French Guiana: *Alima hildebrandi* (Schmitt, 1940); *Euryozius sanguineus* (Linnaeus, 1771); *Pilumnus caribaeus* Desbonne, 1867; and *Speocarcinus amazonicus* Brandão, Tavares & Coelho-Filho, 2010 (listed at that time as *S. lobatus* Guinot, 1969).
- More recently, in 2014–2015, an important expedition, named "*La planète revisitée*", was launched to study the fauna of French Guyana. Organized by the MNHN, Paris (Pascal *et al*. 2015), this expedition included a marine module (21 July to 7 October 2014) and a terrestrial module (27 February to 27 March 2015). The crustaceans were collected only during the marine module which was divided in two parts: a marine offshore component (July 21 to August 11, 2014), for sampling the benthos of the continental shelf and its slope (30–800 m), onboard the Venezuelan oceanographic vessel R/V *Hermano Ginés*; and a coastal component using hand sampling along the coast and diving operations from small boats (September 22 to October 7 2014), for sampling the benthos in the coastal fringe (0–20 m) in the Iles du Salut (Fig. 4). The details of these modules, with station lists, can be consulted in the MNHN Survey Database (see internet links, MNHN BasExp). The crustaceans of these expeditions were determined during a workshop organized in 2015 and the results have been published by Corbari *et al*. (2015). This is probably one of the most important crustacean collections for French Guiana, counting more than 5500 samples, all deposited in the MNHN (see internet links: MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014; Decapoda Iles du Salut 2014). Corbari *et al*. (2015) indicated 258 distinct species, but only 114 of them have been fully determined. Many MNHN lots have been checked online for this study to verify the identifier(s) and the photos (when available), and a few corrections are proposed such as for *Goniopsis cruentata* (Latreille, 1803), *Homola minima* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995, *Pachygrapsus transversus* (Gibbes, 1850), and *Panoplax depressa* Stimpson, 1871 (see list). In total, 15 new records are reported from sGuianas, for example the Galatheoidea Samouelle, 1819 determined by E. Macpherson: *Iridonida angulata* (Benedict, 1902), *Iridonida* aff. *elfina* (Boone, 1927), *Munidopsis riveroi* Chace, 1939, and *Typhlonida miles* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880).
- An additional campaign was realized by the MNHN in 2017 (MNHN BasExp Proteus 2017), with about 200 lots deposited in the Paris collection (MNHN Decapoda Proteus 2017). Most of them are still undetermined except for a few Munididae Ahyong, Baba, Macpherson, Poore, 2010 studied by E. Macpherson with his determinations kindly transmitted during this work and included in the present checklist.

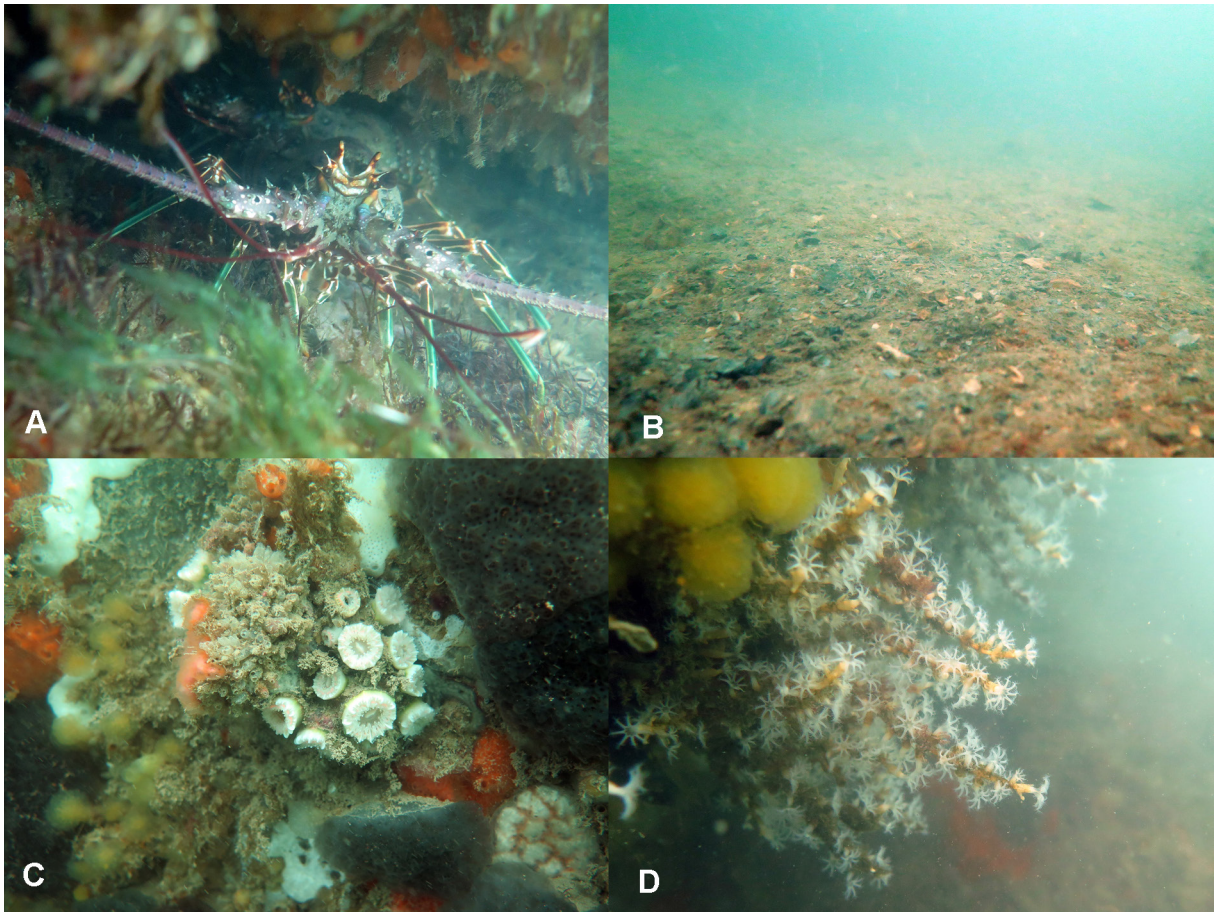

Fig. 4. Marine aspect at the Iles du Salut at depths of 1–4 m, in the 'clearest waters', nevertheless showing an important residual turbidity. **A**. The lobster *Panulirus argus* Latreille, 1804. **B**. Muddy-ground. **C**. Azooxanthellate scleractinian coral. **D**. Octocoral. Photos Y. Buske during the MNHN 2014 Expedition (coastal module).

Dutch contributions

From April to August 1957, a commercial shrimp trawler *Coquette* (Fig. 5), engaged in exploratory work for the Government of Suriname and explored the offshore waters of Suriname and French Guiana at a distance of 20–30 miles from the coast, from the mouth of the Nickerie River in the west, to the Iles du Salut in the east. The crustacean collection was deposited at the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C. (NMNH or USNM) and at the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RMNH). This collection, complemented with specimens already present in the collections of several natural history museums (Amsterdam, Berlin, Hamburg, Leiden, London), was studied by Holthuis (1959a, 1959b) for the Decapoda and Stomatopoda. These two contributions were the most important ones for the region at that time with 120 Decapoda and 6 Stomatopoda identified, including 82 new regional records and 12 species described as new, for example the crabs *Hepatus* Latreille, 1802, also recognized by Guinot-Dumortier (1959a): *H. gronovii* Holthuis, 1959 and *H. scaber* Holthuis, 1959 (Fig. 15).

At least two other Dutch campaigns were organized in sGuianas: the HMS *Snellius* cruise in 1966; and the HMS *Luymes* cruises in 1969 and 1970. In a study of the sponges of the Guyana shelf, Van Soest (2017: fig. 2) briefly presented these campaigns giving a map of 240 stations from depths between 19 and 618 m realized off Suriname, Guyana and French Guiana. In complement to the study of the sponges,

Fig. 5. Shrimp trawler *Coquette* (left) used for Suriname fisheries exploration, with a 65 minutes trawling catch (right) composed of shrimps and fishes. Adapted from Higman (1959: figs 1, 5).

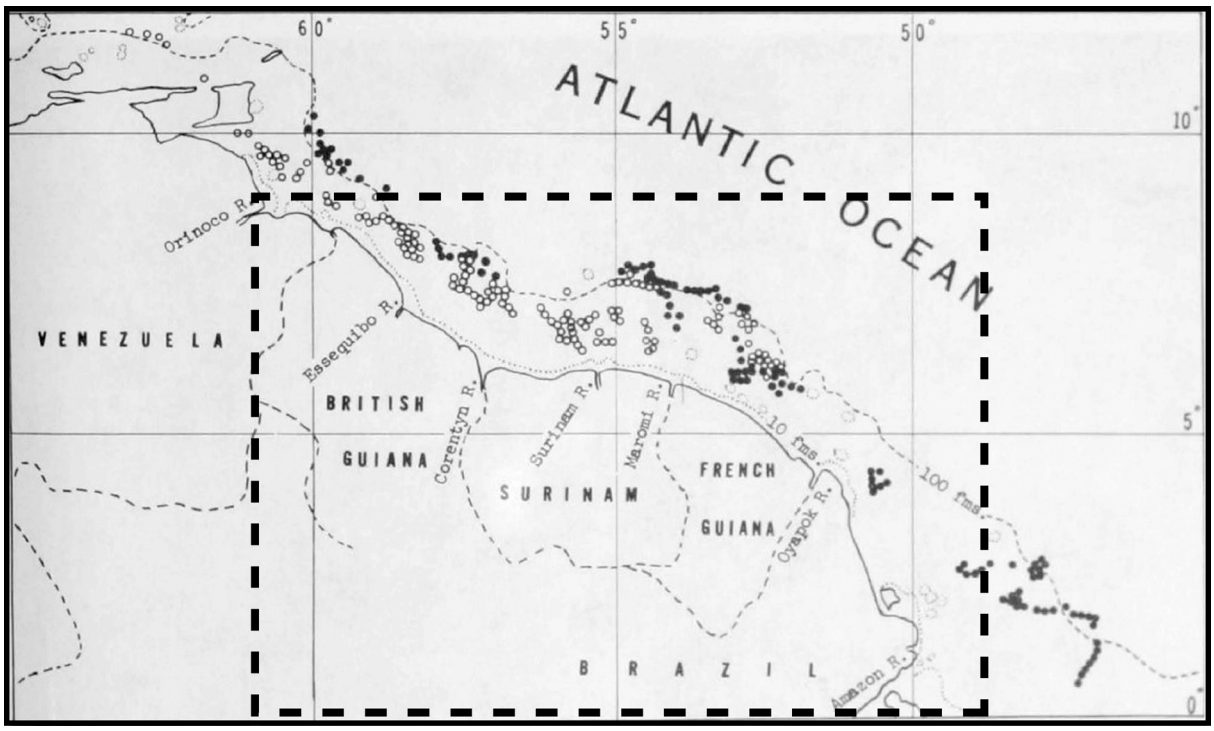

Fig. 6. R/V *Oregon* stations in 1957 (black dots) and 1958 (white dots); the dashed rectangle indicates the sGuianas as defined for the present work. The background map is from Bullis & Thompson (1959: fig. 1).

Van Soest (2017) indicated that the Mollusca Linnaeus, 1758, Octocorallia Haeckel, 1866, echinoderms, bryozoans, Foraminifera d'Orbigny, 1826 and brachiopods had also been studied. It seems, however, that the crustaceans of these campaigns have received little attention despite a collection probably deposited in the RMNH, as revealed by some records retrieved during this work in the literature or in GBIF (2023), such as *Porcellana sigsbeiana* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, *Pylopagurus pattiae* Lemaitre & Campos, 1993, and *Zygopa michaelis* Holthuis, 1961 (see list).

American contributions (R/V *Oregon*, *Oregon II*, *Pillsbury*)

In the fall of 1957 and late summer of 1958, the R/V *Oregon* of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries made two cruises in sGuianas. Cruise n° 47 was made in the late fall of 1957 and covered the region from Trinidad to the Amazon Delta, with 113 drags made between 18–731 m (10–400 fathoms). Cruise n° 53 was made in the late summer of 1958 between Trinidad and Cayenne, French Guiana, with most of the 182 drags made in water of less than 91 m (50 fathoms). These stations are almost all included in our area of interest (see Fig. 6), being for 1957, stations n° 1994–2092, and for 1958, stations n° 2222–2347. From this effort, 60–70 species of Decapoda and Stomatopoda, sampled between 0–8.5° N, have been identified in the list of species given by Bullis & Thompson (1965) and in other contributions, such as for *Metapenaeopsis hobbsi* (R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, in Pérez Farfante 1971), *Nikoides schmitti* Manning & Chace, 1971 (R/V *Oregon* stn 2249, in Manning & Chace 1971), or *Spathapagurus longimanus* (Wass, 1963) (R/V *Oregon* stn 2307, in Wass 1963).

More stations of the R/V *Oregon* are indicated in the region between 1960–1965 by Berry & Drummond (1967: 9, 22: stns 4164–4213, 4286–4306) with about 20 more records found at these stations in several contributions, such as: *Squilla caribaea* Manning, 1969, *S. empusa* Say, 1818, and *S. lijdingi* Holthuis, 1959 (R/V *Oregon*, stns 4170–4302, in Manning 1969); *Glyphocrangon aurantiaca* Holthuis, 1971 (R/V *Oregon* stn 4293, in Holthuis 1971); *Nephropsis rosea* Bate, 1888 (R/V *Oregon* stn 4293, in Holthuis 1974); *Munidopsis alaminos* Pequegnat & Pequegnat, 1970 (R/V *Oregon* stn 4293, in Pequegnat & Pequegnat 1971); *Dardanus fucosus* Biffar & Provenzano, 1972 (R/V *Oregon* stn 4202, in Abele & Kim 1986); and *Paguristes angustithecus* McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974 (R/V *Oregon* stn 4207, in McLaughlin & Provenzano 1974).

After 1965, at least two American oceanographic vessels again sampled the crustaceans in the region. The R/V *Pillsbury* of the University of Miami operated in 1968, with 15 records retrieved from this cruise, such as the shrimps *Glyphocrangon* spp. (in Holthuis 1971) and *Metapenaeopsis* spp. (in Pérez Farfante 1971), or the anomuran *Enneobranchus flavioculatus*, *Iridopagurus* spp. (in García-Gómez 1983, 1988). Holthuis (1971), in his contribution for the shrimps *Glyphocrangon*, made this interesting remark for the cruises of the R/V *Pillsbury*: "As a participant in seven of the *Pillsbury* cruises and one of the *Gerda*, I was able to make colour notes and colour sketches of fresh material of a number of species, which helped me considerably". The R/V *Oregon II* also operated in the region in 1969, and at least to 1974 (see under *Achelous rufiremus*), with several records retrieved in taxonomic studies, for example, Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819 (in Macpherson 1988), Portunidae Rafinesque, 1815 (in Mantelatto *et al*. 2018a), and Homolodromiidae Alcock, 1899 (in Tavares & Lemaitre 2014).

In a more anecdotal way, the contribution of the R/V *Knorr* of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, is also indicated in Lemaitre & Tavares (2015) for the hermit crab *Catapaguroides microps* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892, collected north of Suriname in 1972, at 1456–1518 m.

Japanese fisheries campaigns

In 1979–1983 the Japan Marine Fishery Resource Research Center (JAMARC), organized a large scale fishing prospection on the continental shelf of French Guiana and Suriname. This aimed at determining the fishery potential of some demersal shrimps and to inventory the fauna of fishes, crustaceans and

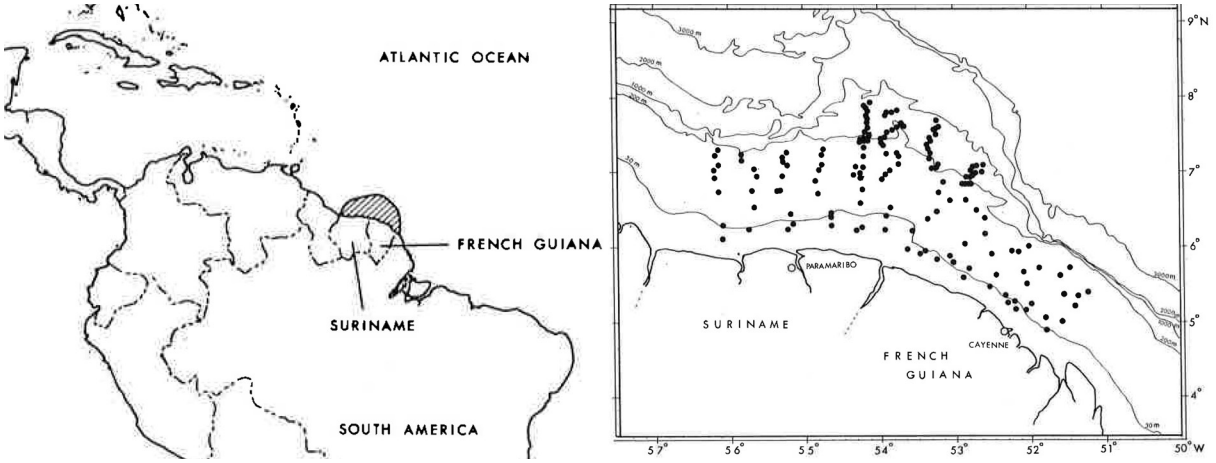

Fig. 7. Area investigated and location of trawl stations during the Japanese R/V *Nisshin-maru N° 201* campaign in 1981. Adapted from Hasegawa & Funato (1983: figs 1–2).

mollusks. The shrimp and fish trawls were operated by the R/V *Nisshin-maru N° 201*, with ca 160 stations (Fig. 7), realized at depths between 10–1000 m (Hasegawa & Funato 1983). From this campaign, Takeda (1983) published a color illustrated checklist counting 146 spp. (56 macrurans, 22 anomurans, 58 brachyurans, 7 stomatopods, 1 isopod, and 2 mysids). At that time, this was a major contribution including 64 new regional records of Decapoda. Another Japanese fishing boat is indicated in the region by Hasegawa & Funato (1983), the R/V *Kaiyo Maru* in 1973, but no crustaceans from this campaign were retrieved in the literature.

Brazilian contributions in North Brazil

The State of Amapá is part of North Brazil, a region that also includes the State of Pará. It is the only Brazilian state whose entire coastline is in the northern hemisphere. It includes most of the "Brazilian Guianense" (Fig. 8) as defined by Coelho *et al*. (1980: fig. 21). It has been widely explored for the study of its marine fauna, most often in relation to fisheries projects.

In their introduction for a study on the shrimps from North (Amapá, Pará) and Northeast Brazil (Maranhão to Bahia), Coelho *et al*. (2006) mentionned that the knowledge of Decapoda in this region is the result of twenty-two oceanographic expeditions carried out from the 1960's to the 1980's, plus in the 1990's a large amount of crustaceans collected during the governmental program REVIZEE, standing for "Recursos Vivos da Zona Econômica Exclusiva Brasileira" (~1996–2003, in Lemaitre & Tavares 2015).

The Decapoda from North Brazil (4°27′ N, 3°43′ S) have been revised, for example, by Barreto *et al*. (1993) with mention that the collections made between 1965–1987 are deposited in the University of Pernambuco, realized "through dredging carried out by the oceanographic vessel *Almirante Saldanha* and by the boats *Canopus* and *Pesquisador IV*, during nine oceanographic commissions, namely: Canopus, Norte Nordeste I and II, Pesca Norte I, Geomar I, II, III, Pesquisador IV and Pavasas". These campaigns are not always cited in the contributions consulted and their respective importance to the knowledge of the decapod fauna off Amapá State is difficult to assess. Among them, the Geomar II campaign is noteworthy. It was organized in October–November 1970, aboard the R/V *Almirante Saldanha*, with about 30 Decapoda and Stomatopoda sampled off Amapá (Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976) and a few additional records in Coelho (1973a; description of an axiid shrimp *Marcusiaxius minutus*), D'Incao (1995a; three shrimps of the genus *Sicyonia*), and Soledade *et al*. (2019; description of *Alpheus ramosportoae*).

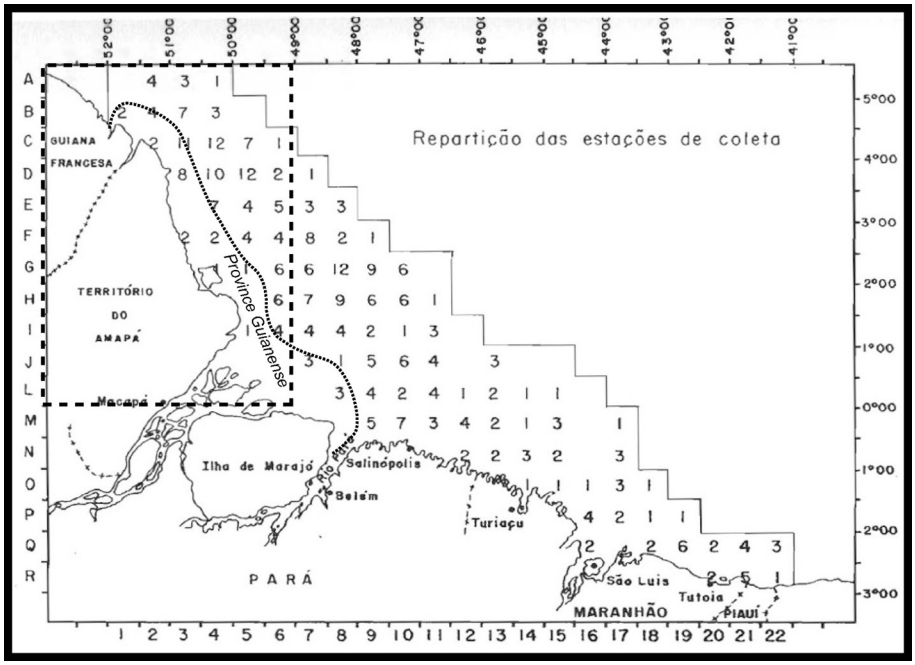

Fig. 8. Some stations prospected in North Brazil (number of stations by quadrangles), adapted from Coelho *et al*. (1980: fig. 9). Part of sGuianas (dashed rectangle) and "Brazilian Guianense" province (dotted line) are indicated.

More recently, between 1996–2001, Cintra *et al.* (2003), Ramos-Porto *et al*. (2003) and Silva *et al*. (1999, 2013, 2020) reported additional collections of crustaceans on the continental shelf off the states of Amapá and Pará, made during the REVIZEE/Norte Program of the Center for Research and Management of Fishery Resources of the North Coast. These were made by bottom trawling nets onboard the fishing vessel *Almirante Paulo Moreira*, including about 50 species for the State of Amapá.

Continental collections

Freshwaters

The review of the freshwater collections in the Guiana Shield Region (GSR), that includes sGuianas (Fig. 9), is in Magalhães & Pereira (2007), with a detailed bibliography, not repeated herein. These authors conclude that, overall, the GSR freshwater species are well known although there is discrepancy among groups and/or countries. Some sampling events in sGuianas are indicated here, by countries.

In Guyana, the collections of the freshwater species in Young (1900) are usually not documented, except for the crab *Fredius denticulatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1853) for which the author mentioned his own contribution "I found specimens in the damp forest on the Calabash Creek behind Plantation Everton, Berbice". In May 1905, collections by C. Bovallius are indicated in the Ireng River by Pretzmann (1971) with a crab named after this river (*Kunziana irengis* (Pretzmann, 1971)). In 1913, collections by Melville (leg. J. Haseman) are indicated in the Rupununi River (see Magalhães & Türkay 1996). In 1933, the "Cambridge Expedition to British Guiana" is mentioned by Gordon (1935) for freshwater palaemonids. In 2010, collections made in the Kuribrong River are cited, without details on conditions of sampling, by Pachelle & Tavares (2018) and Mantelatto *et al*. (2022a), with specimens deposited in MZUSP. More recent field surveys, in July–October 2014, are indicated for the upper Berbice and Potaro rivers, using nets and/or sieves in shallow waters, by Santos & Osborne (2018) and Osborne (2021). They list 9 freshwater species, including a new record for Guyana, *Euryrhynchus burchelli* Calman, 1907.

In Suriname, the early sampling history can be consulted in Holthuis (1959a). The collections from inland have mostly been made in 1938 and 1958 by Dr D.C. Geijskes, entomologist and director of the Suriname Museum at Paramaribo. Holthuis himself participated at the invitation of Dr Geijskes, with collections in the rivers Coppename, Suriname, and Commewijne, during a short visit to Suriname in 1957 (29 March–13 April). In 1963–1972, freshwater Decapoda have been again collected in the man-made Brokopondo lake (1560 km^2) in service for hydro-electrical purposes since 1965. Holthuis (1993) studied this collection of 13 species (9 shrimps, 4 crabs), but without new records for Suriname. Almost all Suriname freshwater species have been listed in Holthuis' contributions with only 4 new records found since that time: *Atya gabonensis* Giebel, 1875; *Macrobrachium cortezi* Rodríguez, 1982; *M. faustinum* (de Saussure, 1857); and *Kingsleya siolii* (Bott, 1967) (see present list).

In French Guiana, no large prospection of the main rivers has yet been undertaken. The first records are from old contributions (H. Milne Edwards 1853; Miers 1878; Nobili 1904; Rathbun 1904, 1905, 1906) without much details on conditions of collection, stating only "Cayenne", "Guyane" or "Guiana (River St. Laurent)". In 1900, the contribution of M.F. Geay is reported by Nobili (1904) for the description of the crab *Pseudothelphusa Geayi*, collected "dans une source, à 70 mètres d'altitude, dans les montagnes entre Matoury et Kaw (Guyane française)". Limited freshwater sampling is reported by De Grave (2007) and Pachelle & Tavares (2018) for the shrimp *Euryrhynchus tomasi* De Grave, 2007, collected in 2006, by J. Tomas at Crique Timothy near St Georges de l'Oyapock (4°00′ N, 51°52′ W), and in 2012, by O. Helke, south of Kourou, Montagne des Singes (5.0718° N, 52.6928° W). A more substantial effort is reported in 2018–19 by Chevalier & Clavier (2020), using traps and dip nets, at day and night, in the Reserve Naturelle Trésor. They added (with hesitation) *Macrobrachium inpa* Kensley & Walker, 1982 to the regional fauna and concluded that a more general sampling of all French Guiana rivers will surely add several new records. From the present inventory it appears that the best candidates for these new records in French Guiana s. str., are the species largely distributed in nearby countries, such as *Euryrhynchus amazoniensis* Tiefenbacher, 1978 (see Fig. 12), *Macrobrachium acanthurus* (Wiegmann, 1836), *Macrobrachium olfersii* (Wiegmann, 1836) or *Valdivia serrata* White, 1847.

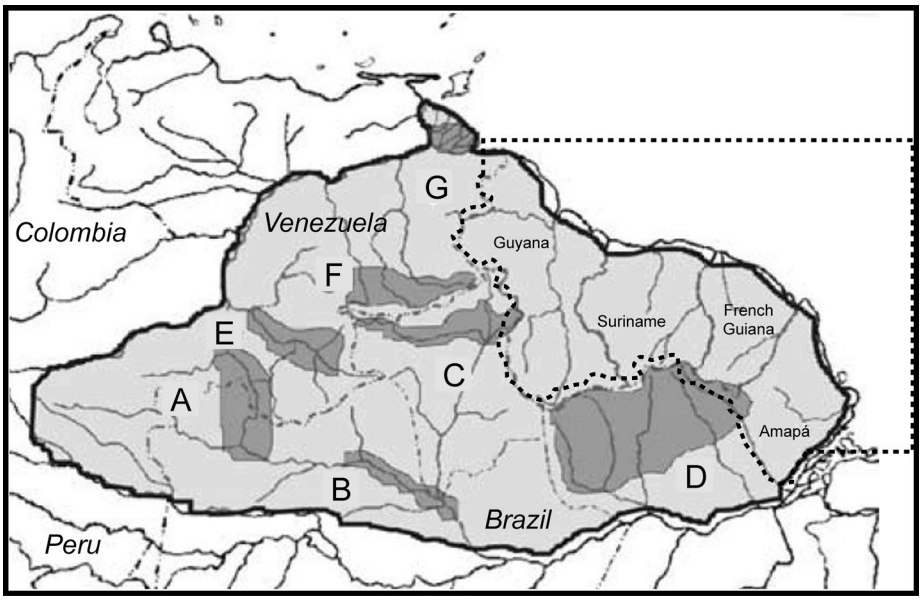

Fig. 9. The Guiana Shield Region (GSR). Map adapted from Magalhães & Pereira (2007, Fig. 1), with indication of sGuianas (dotted line). Dark grey areas (A–G) were suggested by Magalhães & Pereira (2007) for conservation and further research on Decapoda Latreille, 1802.

In Brazil, the State of Amapá has probably been better studied than French Guiana, although the details of the collections are not known. In 1992, collections were made in the Araguari River, reported without details by Pimentel & Magalhães (2014). Nine species are listed from that river in Magalhães & Pereira (2007). The Tumucumaque Mountains National Park (PNMT), situated in the northwestern part of Amapá, sharing most of its northern limit with the French Guiana border, has been also prospected. Between 2004–2006, five expeditions were organized there with crustaceans collected in 123 sampling points at various microhabitats, resulting in the inventory of 12 crabs and 7 shrimps (Vieira 2008).

Mangroves and rocky shores

Only some fieldwork dedicated specifically to species living in mangrove and brackish waters has been identified. In Suriname, these biotopes have been sampled by Holthuis (1959a) at the mouths of the Coppename, Suriname, and Commewijne rivers. Between 1960–1970, Crane (1975) reported several "recurrent field trips to Guyana and Surinam", without more comments, for her studies on fiddler crabs. In French Guyana, at least three fieldtrips have been organized in mangroves: 1) between 1998–2000, a 15 day field trip organized each year to study the natural recovery of the Kaw River estuary mangrove (south of Cayenne), with an inventory of 11 crabs (Amouroux & Tavares 2005, 2012); 2) in 2014, the study of the bioturbation activity of mangrove crabs in the northeastern part of the Sinnamary River, with 8 crabs reported (Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016); 3) in 2019–2020, the prospection of 73 sites along the littoral by Murienne *et al*. (2022), targeting specifically the introduced shrimp *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (De Man, 1879). In Brazil Amapá, mangrove samplings were reported in 1979 by Lima *et al*. (2009), from Maracá Island (Amapá), with the first reports of the crab *Cardisoma guanhumi* in the Brazilian Amazon region. In 2008–2010, the mangroves of this region (Macari, Maracá, Goiabal Beach, Cabo Orange) were also visited to study the ecology of *Ucides cordatus* for fishery management (Amaral *et al*. 2014).

In French Guiana, rocky shores are present on a few rocky islets. Some of them (îles du Connétable, islets Malingre, Père, Mère, and Mamelles) have been prospected in 2011 by Foulquié (2012) to study the ichthyofauna and the benthic communities. Only a few Decapoda were collected but there is an interesting observation of the rocky shore crab *Eriphia gonagra* (Fabricius, 1781), whose uncertain presence in sGuianas is thus confirmed (see list and Fig. 16). Similarly, the "red rock crab" *Grapsus grapsus* can hardly be found in its favorite ecosystem along the sGuianas muddy shores. It was nonetheless captured in 2014, in the îles du Salut, that have some rocky shorelines (Corbari *et al.* 2015).

Documented checklist

Phylum Arthropoda von Siebold, 1848
Subphylum Crustacea Brünnich, 1772
Class Malacostraca Latreille, 1802
Order Stomatopoda Latreille, 1817
Suborder Unipeltata Latreille, 1825
Superfamily Bathysquilloidea Manning, 1967
Family Bathysquillidae Manning, 1967

Bathysquilla microps (Manning, 1961)

Bathysquilla microps – Manning & Struhsaker 1976: 443, Suriname, French Guiana [604–769 m]. — Takeda 1983: 171, Suriname, French Guiana [720–926 m]. — Manning *et al.* 1990: 314 [biogeography].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 604–1519 m.

Superfamily Gonodactyloidea Giesbrecht, 1910
Family Gonodactylidae Giesbrecht, 1910

Neogonodactylus bredini (Manning, 1969)

Gonodactylus bredini – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 66, Brazil Amapá [100 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–100 m.

Neogonodactylus moraisi (Fausto-Filho & Lemos de Castro, 1973)

Gonodactylus moraisi Fausto-Filho & Lemos de Castro, 1973: 61, Brazil Amapá [76 m].

Gonodactylus moraisi – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 66, Brazil Amapá [50 m]. — Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 293, Brazil Amapá.
Neogonodactylus moraisi – Lucatelli *et al*. 2012: 265, Brazil Amapá [plus states of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte].

Distribution/Habitat

Only Brazil (Amapá to Rio Grande do Norte); marine; 15–76 m.

Neogonodactylus oerstedii (Hansen, 1895)

Gonodactylus oerstedii – Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 294, Brazil Amapá.
Neogonodactylus oerstedii – Lucatelli *et al*. 2012: 265, Brazil Amapá [93 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–131 m.

Remark

According to Manning (1961: 44): "this is the most common Western Atlantic stomatopod ... the accessory carina on the telson is the only difference between this species and the widely distributed *G. chiragra* of the Pacific; the character, although minor, is nevertheless constant".

Neogonodactylus torus (Manning, 1969)

Gonodactylus torus – Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 294, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–125 m.

Family Pseudosquillidae Manning, 1977

Pseudosquilla ciliata (Fabricius, 1787)

Pseudosquilla ciliata – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 66, Brazil Amapá. — Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 295, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide (except EP); marine 0–110 m.

Superfamily Lysiosquilloidea Giesbrecht, 1910
Family Lysiosquillidae Giesbrecht, 1910

Lysiosquilla glabriuscula (Lamarck, 1818)

Lysiosquilla glabriuscula – Silva *et al*. 2003a: 49, Brazil Amapá [48 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–50 m.

Lysiosquilla scabricauda (Lamarck, 1818)

Squilla scabricauda – Latreille 1828: 470, French Guiana [Cayenne].
Lysiosquilla scabricauda – Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá ["Potential"]. — Takeda 1983: 170, Suriname, French Guiana [34–57 m; sometimes caught swimming at surface]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Tavares 2002a: 249, French Guiana. — Silva *et al*. 2003a: 48, Brazil Amapá [75 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 30–57 m.

Superfamily Parasquilloidea Manning, 1995
Family Parasquillidae Manning, 1995

Parasquilla meridionalis Manning, 1961

Parasquilla meridionalis Manning, 1961: 8, Guyana, Suriname [46–55 m].

Parasquilla meridionalis – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2052, 4°03′ N, 50°26′ W, 50 fathoms, 91 m; stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 30 fathoms, 55 m; stn 2257, 7°21′ N, 57°04′ W, 35 fathoms, 64 m]. — Manning 1969: 283, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 169, Suriname, French Guiana [45–95 m]. — Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 295, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Silva *et al*. 2003a: 50, Brazil Amapá [109 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 40–109 m.

Superfamily Squilloidea Latreille, 1802
Family Squillidae Latreille, 1802

Alima hildebrandi (Schmitt, 1940)

non *Alima hieroglyphica* (Kemp, 1911) – Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana [70 m] = *Alima hildebrandi* (Schmitt, 1940); see Remark.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–70 m.

Remark

Ahyong (2001: 188) indicates "*Alima hieroglyphica* sensu stricto is restricted to the Indo-West Pacific population. *Alima hildebrandi* is removed from the synonymy of *A. hieroglyphica* and recognized for the Atlantic population".

Alima neptuni (Linnaeus, 1768)

Alima hyalina Leach, 1817 – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 66, Brazil Amapá [80 m]. Accepted as *A. neptuni* (Linnaeus, 1768) in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide (except EP); 1–80 m.

Cloridopsis dubia (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Cloridopsis dubia – Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá ["Probably"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–73 m.

Remark

The potential presence of this species in Brazil Amapá in Coelho & Koening (1972) is probably based on the wide WA distribution of this species, as reported by Manning (1969), being from South Carolina to Brazil (Santa Catarina), with mention that it is a common species in littoral mudflats.

Meiosquilla quadridens (Bigelow, 1893)

Squilla quadridens – Holthuis 1959b: 189, Suriname [29 m]. — Manning 1961: 14, Guyana [49–55 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 30 fathoms, 55 m].

Meiosquilla quadridens – Manning 1969: 107, Guyana, Suriname. — Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–137 m.

Meiosquilla schmitti (Lemos de Castro, 1955)

Meiosquilla schmitti – Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 65, Brazil Amapá. — Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 291, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 3–100 m.

Squilla caribaea Manning, 1969

Squilla caribaea Manning, 1969: 234, Guyana, Suriname.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 174–439 m.

Squilla deceptrix Manning, 1969

Squilla deceptrix – Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 289, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 49–346 m.

Squilla edentata (Lunz, 1937)

Squilla edentata australis Manning, 1969: 225, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana.

Squilla edentata – Manning 1961: 23, Guyana, Suriname. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stns 2021 to 2295]. — Takeda 1983: 165, Suriname, French Guiana [170–360 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 150–475 m.

Squilla empusa Say, 1818

Squilla empusa – Holthuis 1959b: 177, Suriname [9–46 m]. — Manning 1961: 20, Suriname; 1969: 208, Guyana, Suriname. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Suriname [R/V *Oregon* stns 2279, 2327]. — Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá ["Probably"]. — Takeda 1983: 166, Suriname, French Guiana [30–75 m]. — Tavares 2002a: 250, French Guiana. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–150 m.

Squilla lijdingi Holthuis, 1959

Squilla lijdingi Holthuis, 1959b: 181, Suriname [9–51 m].

Squilla lijdingi – Manning 1961: 26, Guyana, Suriname; 1969: 193, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [2–284 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stns 2226 to 2327]. — Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 167, Suriname, French Guiana [8–10 m]. — Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 290, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Silva *et al*. 2003a: 40, Brazil Amapá [35–106 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al.* 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 5–90 m.

Squilla obtusa Holthuis, 1959

Squilla obtusa Holthuis, 1959b: 186, Suriname [26–44 m].

Squilla obtusa – Manning 1969: 186, Suriname. — Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 13–182 m.

Squilla rugosa Bigelow, 1893

Squilla rugosa – Holthuis 1959b: 174, Suriname [27–49 m]. — Manning 1961: 18, Guyana, Suriname; 1969: 156, Guyana, Suriname. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stns 2249 to 2276]. — Takeda 1983: 168, Suriname, French Guiana [34–83 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–83 m.

Squilla surinamica Holthuis, 1959

Squilla surinamica Holthuis, 1959b: 184, French Guiana, Suriname [9–27 m].

Squilla surinamica – Manning 1969: 185, Suriname. — Coelho & Koening 1972: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 65, Brazil Amapá. — Gomes-Corrêa 1998: 290, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–77 m.

Order Decapoda Latreille, 1802
Suborder Dendrobranchiata Bate, 1888
Superfamily Penaeoidea Rafinesque, 1815
Family Aristeidae Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891

Aristaeomorpha foliacea (Risso, 1826)

Aristaeomorpha foliacea – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2598]. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2022b: 10, Guyana [in distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 60–1300 m.

Aristaeopsis edwardsiana (Johnson, 1867)

Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus – Bullis & Thompson 1959: 8, Guyana, Suriname ["Scarlet shrimp"]; 1965: 6, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stns 2010, 2011]. — Takeda 1983: 42, Suriname, French Guiana [500–1000 m]. — Guéguen 1998b: 757, French Guiana [Fisheries].

Aristaeopsis edwardsiana – Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [447–855 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2002a: 12, Brazil Amapá [626 m]. — Tavares 2002b: 262, French Guiana. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [6 lots, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2692].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 200–1850 m.

Aristeus antillensis A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1909

Aristeus antillensis – Takeda 1983: 43, Suriname, French Guiana [780 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [456–818 m]; 2001: 689, French Guiana. — Silva *et al*. 2002a: 13, Brazil Amapá [626 m]. — Serejo *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [5 lots, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2697].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 200–2057 m.

Hepomadus tener Smith, 1884

Hepomadus tener – GBIF 2023, Suriname, French Guiana [from IFREMER BIOCEAN database (Deep Sea Benthic Fauna), September 1980, id. A. Crosnier, 4 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/201115742].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 600–3780 m.

Family Benthesicymidae Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891

Benthoecetes bartletti (Smith, 1882)

Benthesicymus bartletti – Takeda 1983: 44, Suriname, French Guiana [845 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [824–831 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 609–5777 m.

Bathicaris iridescens (Spence Bate, 1881)

Benthesicymus iridescens – GBIF 2023, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [from IFREMER BIOCEAN database (Deep Sea Benthic Fauna), September 1980, id. A. Crosnier, 2 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/201109458].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 576–6500 m.

Gennadas bouvieri Kemp, 1909

Gennadas bouvieri – Judkins 2014: fig. 5, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–3500 m.

Gennadas capensis Calman, 1925

Gennadas capensis – Judkins 2014: fig. 5, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 122–3600 m.

Gennadas scutatus Bouvier, 1906

Gennadas scutatus – Judkins 2014: fig. 5, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 75–5500 m.

Gennadas talismani Bouvier, 1906

Gennadas talismani – Judkins 2014: fig. 5, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 100–4000 m.

Gennadas tinayrei Bouvier, 1906

Gennadas tinayrei – Judkins 2014: fig. 5, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Gennadas valens (Smith, 1884)

Gennadas valens – Judkins 2014: fig. 6, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-MED; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–5100 m.

Family Penaeidae Rafinesque, 1815

Funchalia villosa (Bouvier, 1905)

Funchalia villosa – Judkins 2014: fig. 6, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 50–2608 m.

Metapenaeopsis goodei (Smith, 1885)

Penaeopsis goodei – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 5, Guyana [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 30 fathoms, 55 m].

Metapenaeopsis goodei – Pérez Farfante 1971: 9, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury*, 14 July 1968, stn 648, 55–59 m]. — D'Incao 1998: 312, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–329 m.

Metapenaeopsis hobbsi Pérez Farfante, 1971

Metapenaeopsis hobbsi Pérez Farfante, 1971: 24, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana [Guyana, Suriname from R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W; French Guiana from R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 648].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–183 m.

Metapenaeopsis martinella Pérez Farfante, 1971

Metapenaeopsis martinella Pérez Farfante, 1971: 16, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 648, 14 July 1968, 55–59 m, USNM].

Metapenaeopsis martinella – Ramos-Porto *et al*. 1987: 228, Brazil Amapá. — D'Incao 1998: 312, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 4–137 m.

Parapenaeus politus (Smith, 1881)

Parapenaeus politus – Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [14 lots, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2528].

non *Parapenaeus longirostris* (H. Lucas, 1849) – Takeda 1983: 38, Suriname, French Guiana [24–475 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [200–232 m]. See Remark.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 3–752 m.

Remark

Parapenaeus politus (WA) and *P. longirostris* (EA) are two sibling species distributed on each side of the Atlantic (Pérez Farfante 1982). WA records of *P. longirostris* corrected herein to *P. politus*.

Penaeopsis serrata Spence Bate, 1881

Penaeopsis megalops – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 5, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stns 2004 to 2009]. — Williams 1965: 5, Suriname. — Takeda 1983: 37, Suriname, French Guiana [200–500 m]. *Penaeopsis megalops* (Smith, 1885) accepted as *Penaeopsis serrata* Spence Bate, 1881 in WoRMS (2023).

Penaeopsis serrata – Pérez Farfante 1980a: 750, Guyana, French Guiana [366–457 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [210–479 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2002a: 23, Brazil Amapá [312 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [11 lots, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2561].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 120–750 m.

Penaeus aztecus Ives, 1891

Penaeus aztecus – Holthuis 1948: 1104, Suriname [mouth of Suriname River, shrimp trap]; 1959a: 63, Suriname, French Guiana [0.1–55 m]. — Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana. — Bullis & Thompson 1959: 6, off French Guiana region [R/V *Oregon*, shrimp trawl, “Brown shrimp”]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–110 m.

Penaeus brasiliensis Latreille, 1817

Penaeus brasiliensis – Young 1900: 452, Guyana. — Bullis & Thompson 1959: 4, off French Guiana region [R/V *Oregon*, shrimp trawl, “Pink shrimp”]; 1965: 6, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 30 fathoms, 55 m]. — Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1959a: 66, Suriname, French Guiana. — Takeda 1983: 33, Suriname, French Guiana [21–90 m]. — D’Incao 1998: 313, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [6 lots, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2430]. —

Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Penaeus (*Melicertus*) *brasiliensis* – Pérez Farfante 1969: 565, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana.

Farfantepenaeus brasiliensis – Silva *et al*. 2002a: 14, Brazil Amapá [92–356 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–356 m.

Penaeus isabelae (Tavares & Gusmão, 2016)

Farfantepenaeus isabelae Tavares & Gusmão, 2016: 509, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon II*, April–May 1969; 22–66 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 22–192 m.

Penaeus monodon Fabricius, 1798

Penaeus monodon – Silva *et al*. 2002c: 77, Brazil Amapá [industrial fisheries, 35–50 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–50 m.

Remark

This is an IP species escaped in WA from aquacultural operations but without evidence of established reproductive populations (Felder *et al*. 2009: note 7). The history of this introduction with discussion on potential self-sustaining populations in Brazil is presented in Tavares (2011).

Penaeus notialis Pérez Farfante, 1967

Penaeus duorarum notialis Pérez Farfante, 1967: 94, Guyana, Suriname.

Penaeus notialis – Takeda 1983: 34, Suriname, French Guiana [21–35 m]. — D'Incao 1998: 313, Brazil Amapá.

Farfantepenaeus notialis – Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

non *Penaeus duorarum* Burkenroad, 1939 – Holthuis 1959a: 67, Suriname = *Penaeus duorarum notialis*, new subspecies in Pérez Farfante (1967: 96).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 4–732 m.

Penaeus schmitti Burkenroad, 1936

Penaeus schmitti – Bullis & Thompson 1959: 7, off French Guiana region. — Holthuis 1959a: 61, Suriname. — Takeda 1983: 35, Suriname, French Guiana [16–35 m]. — D'Incao 1998: 313, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list].

Penaeus (*Litopenaeus*) *schmitti* – Pérez Farfante 1969: 488, Guyana, Suriname ["appear to be scarce in the shallow waters of Guyana, Surinam, and French Guiana, where only small quantities are caught"].
Litopenaeus schmitti – Tavares 2002b: 274, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–37 m.

Penaeus subtilis (Pérez Farfante, 1967)

Penaeus aztecus subtilis Pérez Farfante, 1967: 87, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá.

Penaeus subtilis – Takeda 1983: 36, Suriname, French Guiana [21–90 m]. — D'Incao 1998: 314, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [7 lots, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2414].
Farfantepenaeus subtilis – Silva *et al*. 2002a: 16, Brazil Amapá [75 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares & Gusmão 2016: 507, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon II*, May 1969, 66 m]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–192 m.

Rimapenaeus constrictus (Stimpson, 1871)

Trachypenaeus constrictus – Holthuis 1959a: 68, Suriname. — Takeda 1983: 39, Suriname, French Guiana [45–64 m]. — D'Incao 1998: 314, Brazil Amapá.
Rimapenaeus constrictus – Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 5–130 m.

Rimapenaeus similis (Smith, 1885)

Trachypenaeus similis – Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1959a: 69, Suriname, French Guiana. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 140, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 40, Suriname, French Guiana [55–72 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 1987: 232, Brazil Amapá. — D'Incao 1998: 314, Brazil Amapá. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list].
Rimapenaeus similis – Silva *et al*. 2002a: 25, Brazil Amapá [75 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. —Tavares 2002b: 277, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [10 lots, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2468]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–228 m.

Xiphopenaeus baueri Carvalho-Batista, Terossi, Zara, Mantelatto & Costa, 2020

Xiphopenaeus baueri Carvalho-Batista, Terossi, Zara, Mantelatto & Costa, 2020a: 598, Brazil Amapá [validation of the species, described in 2019, but without ZooBank registration number (LSID)].

Xiphopenaeus baueri – Carvalho-Batista, Terossi, Zara, Mantelatto & Costa, 2019: 10, Brazil Amapá [no LSID indicated].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–90 m (estimated).

Remark

See Carvalho-Batista *et al*. (2020a, 2020b) for validation of this species.

Xiphopenaeus dincao Carvalho-Batista, Terossi, Zara, Mantelatto & Costa, 2020

Xiphopenaeus dincao Carvalho-Batista, Terossi, Zara, Mantelatto & Costa, 2020a: 597, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [validation of the species, described in 2019, but without ZooBank registration number (LSID)].

Xiphopenaeus dincao Carvalho-Batista, Terossi, Zara, Mantelatto & Costa, 2019: 8–9, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [no LSID indicated].

Xiphopenaeus sp. 2 – Kerkhove *et al*. 2019: 853, Suriname, French Guiana = *X. dincao* sp. nov. in Carvalho-Batista *et al*. (2019: 7).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–70 m (estimated).

Remark

See Carvalho-Batista *et al*. (2020a, 2020b) for validation of this species.

Xiphopenaeus kroyeri (Heller, 1862)
Fig. 10

Xiphopenaeus kroyeri – Bullis & Thompson 1959: 7, off French Guiana region ["The sea bod"; shrimp trawl]. — Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1948: 1105, Suriname [mouth of Suriname River, shrimp trap]; 1959a: 70, Suriname, French Guiana. — Chace & Hobbs 1969: 55, fig. 6, Suriname. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 140, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 41, Suriname, French Guiana [10–40 m]. — D'Incao 1998: 314, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Silva *et al*. 2002a: 30, Brazil Amapá [15–16 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [3 lots, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2632]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m]. — Carvalho-Batista *et al*. 2019: 7, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana [in distribution; two other sibling species described, with this comment for *X. kroyeri*: "It was the most abundant species in almost all localities of the northern, southern, and southeastern coasts of Brazil"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–70 m.

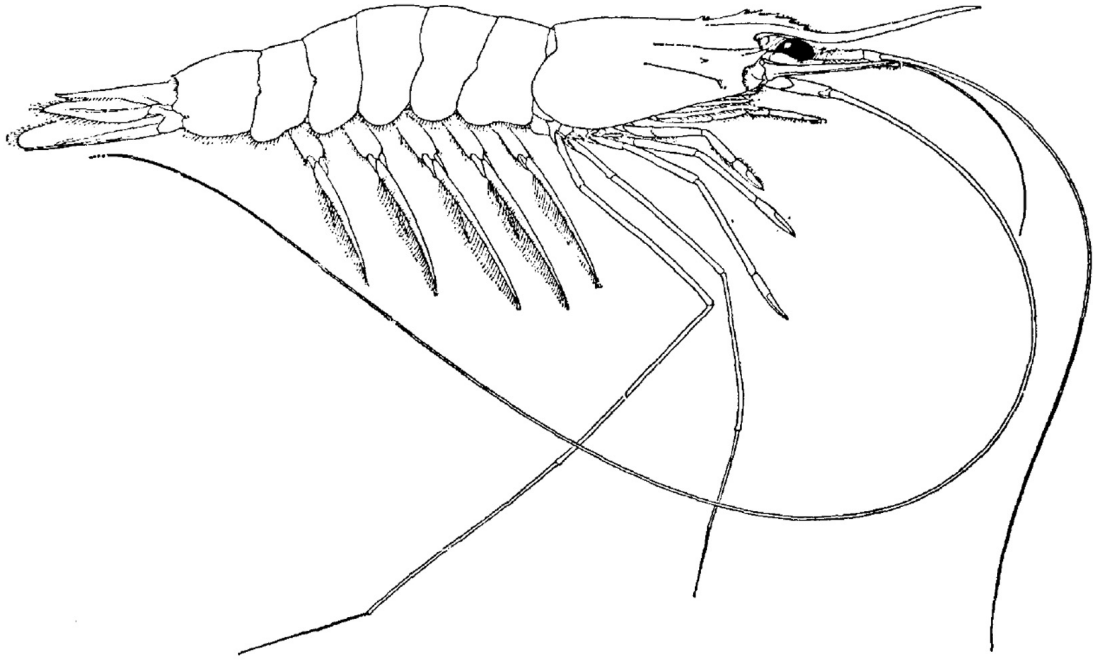

Fig. 10. *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri* (Heller, 1862), Suriname, R/V *Coquette*, stn 44, female (carapace length 17.5 mm). Adapted from Chace & Hobbs (1969: 55, fig. 6).

Family Sicyoniidae Ortmann, 1898

Sicyonia burkenroadi Cobb, 1971

Sicyonia burkenroadi – Takeda 1983: 48, Suriname, French Guiana [52–84 m]. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 141, Brazil Amapá [85 m]. — D'Incao 1995a: 115, Brazil Amapá [84 m]; 1998: 314, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 29–585 m.

Sicyonia dorsalis Kingsley, 1878

Sicyonia dorsalis – Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1959a: 73, Suriname, French Guiana. — Takeda 1983: 49, Suriname, French Guiana [48–72 m]. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 141, Brazil Amapá [19–75 m]. — D'Incao 1995a: 111, Brazil Amapá [52–103 m]; 1998: 315, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Silva *et al*. 2002a: 33, Brazil Amapá [51 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 3–420 m.

Sicyonia laevigata Stimpson, 1871

Sicyonia laevigata – Coelho & Ramos 1972: 142, Brazil Amapá [0–85 m]. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 67, Brazil Amapá. — D'Incao 1995a: 109, Brazil Amapá [64 m]; 1998: 315, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA-EP; marine; 5–100 m.

Sicyonia olgae Pérez Farfante, 1980

Sicyonia olgae Pérez Farfante, 1980b: 775, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, off Georgetown, stn 2249, 07°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 49–55 m, 31/08/1958; off Paramaribo, stn 2277, 6°37′ N, 55°36′ W, 35 m, 03/09/1958]. — D'Incao 1995a: 116, Brazil Amapá [76 m]; 1998: 315, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 36–622 m.

Sicyonia stimpsoni Bouvier, 1905

Sicyonia stimpsoni – Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1959a: 75, Suriname, French Guiana. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 7, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 30 fathoms, 55 m]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–420 m.

Sicyonia typica (Boeck, 1864)

Sicyonia typica – Holthuis 1959a: 77, Suriname. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 7, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 30 fathoms, 55 m]. — Takeda 1983: 50, Suriname, French Guiana [34–60 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Silva *et al*. 2002a: 34, Brazil Amapá [46 m]. — Tavares 2002b: 283, Suriname, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–101 m.

Family Solenoceridae Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891

Hymenopenaeus debilis Smith, 1882

Hymenopenaeus debilis – Pérez Farfante 1977: 270, Guyana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 689, 8°14′ N, 57°38′ W, 15 July 1968, 1373–1446 m]. — Pérez Farfante & Kensley 1997: 172, Guyana [in distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 300–2163 m.

Hymenopenaeus laevis (Spence Bate, 1881)

Hymenopenaeus laevis – GBIF 2023, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [from IFREMER BIOCEAN database (Deep Sea Benthic Fauna), September 1980, 4430 m, id. A. Crosnier, 4 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/203584997].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 1000–4790 m.

Mesopenaeus tropicalis (Bouvier, 1905)

Mesopenaeus tropicalis – Perez Farfante 1977: 332, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2080, 2°04′ N, 47°00′ W, 229 m]. — D'Incao 1998: 316, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 11–915 m.

Pleoticus robustus (Smith, 1885)

Hymenopenaeus robustus – Bullis & Thompson 1959: 8, off Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana ["Royal-red shrimp"; shrimp trawl].

Pleoticus robustus – Pérez Farfante 1977: 299, Guyana, French Guiana [with this comment: "seems to be scarce off the Guianas. Inasmuch as this species has not been reported from Brazilian waters, French Guiana is cited here as the southernmost limit of the species on the basis of samples taken during the R/V *Oregon* cruises off northeastern South America"]. — Takeda 1983: 45, Suriname, French Guiana [348–810 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [419–479 m]. — Tavares 2002b: 287, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 200–1000 m.

Solenocera acuminata Pérez Farfante & Bullis, 1973

Solenocera acuminata Pérez Farfante & Bullis, 1973: 8, Suriname, French Guiana.

Solenocera acuminata – Takeda 1983: 46, Suriname, French Guiana [233–475 m]. — Guéguen 1998a: 382, French Guiana; 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [200–232 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana.

non *Solenocera vioscai* Burkenroad, 1934 – Bullis & Thompson 1959: 1, 8 off French Guiana region = *S. acuminata* sp. nov., in Pérez Farfante & Bullis (1973).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 31–622 m.

Solenocera atlantidis Burkenroad, 1939

Solenocera atlantidis – Holthuis 1959a: 54, Suriname [18–53 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 7, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 30 fathoms, 55 m]. — Pérez Farfante & Bullis 1973: 21, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 67, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 47, Suriname, French Guiana [33–91 m]. — D'Incao 1998: 316, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2002a: 35, Brazil Amapá [65 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 16–232 m.

Solenocera geijskesi Holthuis, 1959

Solenocera geijskesi – Holthuis, 1959a: 56, Suriname, French Guiana.

Solenocera geyskesi (sic) – Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana.
Solenocera geijskesi – Coelho & Ramos 1972: 138, Brazil Amapá. — Pérez Farfante & Bullis 1973: 26, Suriname, French Guiana. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 67, Brazil Amapá. — D'Incao 1998: 316, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 18–70 m.

Solenocera necopina Burkenroad, 1939

Solenocera necopina – GBIF 2023, Guyana, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, May–June 2021, 74–82 m, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas, 6 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913939523].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 90–550 m.

Superfamily Sergestoidea Dana, 1852
Family Luciferidae De Haan, 1849

Belzebub faxoni (Borradaile, 1915)

Lucifer faxoni – Holthuis 1959a: 52, Suriname [mouth of Suriname River, 27–46 m]. — D'Incao 1995b: 142, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 317, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–100 m.

Lucifer typus H. Milne Edwards, 1837

Lucifer typus – D'Incao 1995b: 143, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 316, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–500 m.

Family Sergestidae Dana, 1852

Acetes americanus Ortmann, 1893

Acetes americanus – Holthuis 1948: 1105, Suriname [trap at mouth of Suriname River]; 1959a: 49, Suriname, French Guiana [18–42 m; also Cayenne fish market]. — Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine, brackish; 0–42 m.

Acetes marinus Omori, 1975

Acetes marinus Omori, 1975: 49, Suriname.

Acetes marinus – Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1301, Brazil Amapá [Lago Piratuba Biological Reserve, Rio Araguari, 16/08/1992, coll. C. Magalhães, 3 spec., INPA 750]. — D'Incao 1998: 317, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

non *Acetes paraguayensis* Hansen, 1919 – Holthuis 1959a: 51, Suriname = *A. marinus* sp. nov. in Omori (1975: 49).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; fresh and brackish waters; rivers.

Remark

Acetes paraguayensis in Magalhães & Pereira (2007: 121, tab. 2, Suriname) is probably from Holthuis (1959a) and must be corrected into *A. marinus*, following Omori (1975).

Allosergestes pectinatus (Sund, 1920)

Sergestes pectinatus – Vereshchaka 2009: 83, fig. 40, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].
Allosergestes pectinatus – Judkins 2014: fig. 7, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic); 0–6200 m.

Allosergestes sargassi (Ortmann, 1893)

Sergestes sargassi – Vereshchaka 2009: 74, fig. 3, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].
Allosergestes sargassi – Judkins 2014: fig. 7, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic); 0–5300 m.

Challengerosergia hansjacobi (Vereshchaka, 1994)

Sergia hansjacobi – Vereshchaka 2000: 179, fig. 3, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic); 500–1000 m.

Challengerosergia talismani (Barnard, 1947)
Fig. 11

Sergia talismani – Vereshchaka 2000: 191, fig. 82. — Judkins 2014: fig. 9, French Guiana region [from distribution maps; see Fig. 11].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 20–1200 m.

Cornutosergestes cornutus (Krøyer, 1855)

Sergestes cornutus – Judkins 2014: fig. 8, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–3000 m.

Deosergestes corniculum (Krøyer, 1855)

Sergestes corniculum – Vereshchaka 2009: 41, fig. 16, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].
Deosergestes corniculum – Judkins 2014: fig. 7, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–4900 m.

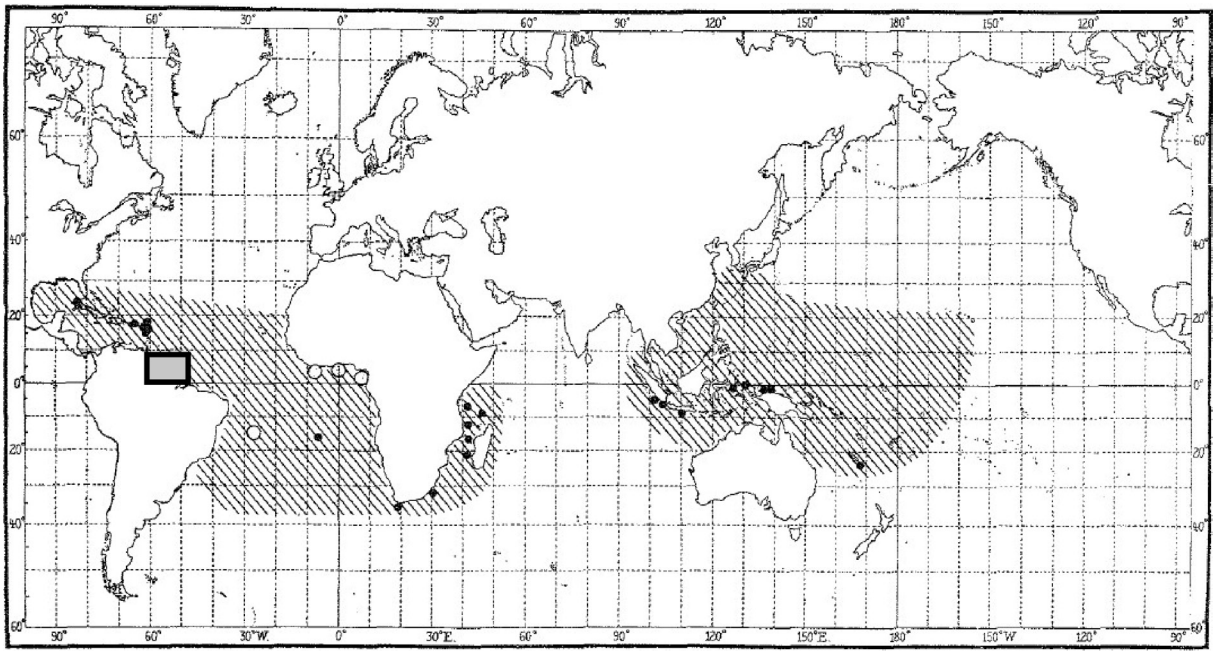

Fig. 11. Probable distribution of *Challengerosergia talismani* (Barnard, 1947), adapted from Vereshchaka (2000: fig. 82) and including the sGuianas as defined for this work (black rectangle).

Deosergestes henseni (Ortmann, 1893)

Sergestes hanseni – Vereshchaka 2009: 38, fig. 14, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].
Deosergestes henseni – Judkins 2014: fig. 7, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–4000 m.

Deosergestes paraseminudus (Crosnier & Forest, 1973)

Sergestes paraseminudus – Vereshchaka 2009: 43, fig. 18, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].
Deosergestes paraseminudus – Judkins 2014: fig. 7, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–1600 m.

Gardinerosergia splendens (Sund, 1920)

Sergia splendens – Vereshchaka 2000: 106, fig. 20, French Guiana region [from distribution map]. — Judkins 2014: fig. 9, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-MED; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–4740 m.

Neosergestes edwardsii (Krøyer, 1855)

Sergestes edwardsii – Vereshchaka 2009: 119, fig. 60, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].
Neosergestes edwardsii – Judkins 2014: fig. 8, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Parasergestes armatus (Krøyer, 1855)

Sergestes armatus – Vereshchaka 2009: 96, fig. 46, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].
Parasergestes armatus – Judkins 2014: fig. 8, French Guiana region [potentially, based on general geographic distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Parasergestes vigilax (Stimpson, 1860)

Sergestes vigilax – Vereshchaka 2009: 105, fig. 53, French Guyana region [from distribution map].
Parasergestes vigilax – Judkins 2014: fig. 8, French Guyana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–2280 m.

Phorcosergia grandis (Sund, 1920)

Sergia glandis (sic) – Takeda 1983: 51, Suriname, French Guiana [650 m].
Sergia grandis – Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [677–833 m]. — Vereshchaka 2000: 130, fig. 38, French Guiana region [from distribution map]. — Judkins 2014: fig. 9, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–4000 m.

Phorcosergia wolffi (Vereshchaka, 1994)

Sergia wolffi – Judkins 2014: fig. 9, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 100–2000 m.

Robustosergia regalis (Gordon, 1939)

Sergia regalis – Judkins 2014: fig. 10, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Robustosergia robusta (Smith, 1882)

Sergia robusta – Takeda 1983: 52, Suriname, French Guiana [579–810 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [668–855 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-MED; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–5000 m.

Sergestes atlanticus H. Milne Edwards, 1830

Sergestes atlanticus – Vereshchaka 2009: 67, fig. 30, French Guiana region [from distribution map]. — Judkins 2014: fig. 8, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Sergia laminata (Burkenroad, 1940)

Sergia laminata – Vereshchaka 2000: 98, fig. 14, French Guiana region [from distribution map]. — Judkins 2014: fig. 10, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Sergia remipes Stimpson, 1860

Sergia japonica – Vereshchaka 2000: 95, fig. 11, French Guiana region [from distribution map]. *Sergia japonica* (Spence Bate, 1881) accepted as *Sergia remipes* Stimpson, 1860 in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Suborder Pleocyemata Burkenroad, 1963
Infraorder Stenopodidea Bate, 1888
Family Stenopodidae Claus, 1872

Odontozona meloi Anker & Tavares, 2013

Odontozona meloi – Chen *et al*. 2016: tab. 1, French Guinea (sic) = French Guiana [molecular sequences, MNHN-IU-2013-2647, 2887; Expedition Guyane 2014, stn CP4393, 145–163 m; id. J. Goy]. — Schnabel *et al*. 2021: tab. 1, French Guiana [molecular sequences, MNHN-IU-2013-2887].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 82–163 m.

Stenopus hispidus (Olivier, 1811)

Stenopus hispidus – Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana [id. Holthuis]. — Holthuis 1959a: 123, French Guiana [same than Durand (1959), 5°30′ N, 51°39′ W, 10 July 1954, 65 m]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 1–210 m.

Stenopus scutellatus Rankin, 1898

Stenopus scutellatus – Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana [id. Holthuis]. — Holthuis 1959a: 122, Suriname, French Guiana [27–49 m]. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 157, Brazil Amapá [0–64 m]. — Takeda 1983: 73, Suriname, French Guiana [32 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana. — Chen *et al*. 2016: tab. 1, French Guinea (sic) = French Guiana [molecular sequence, MNHN-IU-2013-2463; Expedition Guyane 2014, stn CP4349, 65 m; id. J. Goy].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–182 m.

Infraorder Caridea Dana, 1852
Superfamily Pasiphaeoidea Dana, 1852
Family Pasiphaeidae Dana, 1852

Glyphus marsupialis Filhol, 1884

Glyphus marsupialis – Takeda 1983: 60, Suriname, French Guiana [650–820 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [668–855 m].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 400–1230 m.

Leptochela* (*Proboloura*) *carinata Ortmann, 1893

Leptochela carinata – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 68, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–600 m.

Leptochela* (*Leptochela*) *serratorbita Spence Bate, 1888

Leptochela serratorbita – Coelho & Ramos 1972: 144, Brazil Amapá [0–67 m]. — Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1998: 361, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–67 m.

Parapasiphae sulcatifrons Smith, 1884

Parapasiphae sulcatifrons – GBIF 2023, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [from IFREMER BIOCEAN database (Deep Sea Benthic Fauna), September 1980, 4420 m, id. A. Crosnier, 2 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/201120875].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-EP; 500–5400 m.

Pasiphaea merriami Schmitt, 1931

Pasiphaea merriami – Takeda 1983: 59, Suriname, French Guiana [630 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [447–838 m]. — Judkins 2014: fig. 4, Suriname, French Guiana [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 412–3206 m.

Superfamily Oplophoroidea Dana, 1852
Family Acanthephyridae Spence Bate, 1888

Acanthephyra acanthitelsonis Spence Bate, 1888

Acanthephyra acanthitelsonis – Judkins 2014: fig. 1, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 200–4000 m.

Acanthephyra acutifrons Spence Bate, 1888

Acanthephyra acutifrons – Judkins 2014: tab. 5, off Guyana [8°58′ N, 57°40′ W].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 100–2500 m.

Acanthephyra armata A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Acanthephyra armata – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 7, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2011, 7°46′ N, 54°36′ W, 400 fathoms, 732 m]. — Takeda 1983: 55, Suriname, French Guiana [618–780 m]. — Lunina *et al*. 2021: tab. 1, French Guiana [from MNHN Expedition Guyane 2014, stn CP4405, 555–597 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2686, 2016-9261 (sic) = 9263]. — Vereshchaka *et al*. 2022, tab. a1 [same MNHN specimens as in Lunina *et al*. 2021].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 365–2880 m.

Acanthephyra brevirostris Smith, 1885

Acanthephyra brevirostris – GBIF 2023, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [from IFREMER BIOCEAN database (Deep Sea Benthic Fauna), September 1980, 4420 m, id. A. Crosnier, 2 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/811976866].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide (pelagic, bathypelagic); 1000–5000 m.

Acanthephyra curtirostris Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891

Acanthephyra curtirostris – Chace 1937: 111, Guyana. — Judkins 2014: fig. 1, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–5000 m.

Acanthephyra eximia Smith, 1884

Acanthephyra eximia – Takeda 1983: 56, Suriname, French Guiana [618–780 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 80, Brazil Amapá [04°08′ N, 48°54′ W, 27/06/2001, 960 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 40–3700 m.

Acanthephyra kingsleyi Spence Bate, 1888

Acanthephyra kingsleyi – Judkins 2014: fig. 1, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 65–4500 m.

Acanthephyra purpurea A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Acanthephyra purpurea – Takeda 1983: 57, Suriname, French Guiana [750 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [549–855 m]. — Judkins 2014: fig. 1, French Guiana region [from distribution map; 35 m, shallowest occurrence for this species].

Distribution/Habitat

Northern ATL (southern limit sGuianas); marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 35–3292 m.

Heterogenys microphthalma (Smith, 1885)

Acanthephyra microphthalma – GBIF 2023, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [from IFREMER BIOCEAN database (Deep Sea Benthic Fauna), September 1980, 4434 m, id. A. Crosnier, 8 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/201107446].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0 / 2000–6200 m.

Meningodora mollis Smith, 1882

Meningodora mollis – Judkins 2014: fig. 2 French Guyana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–5000 m.

Meningodora vesca (Smith, 1886)

Meningodora vesca – Judkins 2014: fig. 2, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–5400 m.

Notostomus gibbosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Notostomus gibbosus – Takeda 1983: 58, Suriname, French Guiana [780–850 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [831–855 m].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 500–4000 m.

Family Oplophoridae Dana, 1852

Janicella spinicauda (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)

Janicella spinicauda – Judkins 2014: fig. 3, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Oplophorus gracilirostris A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Oplophorus gracilirostris – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 7, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stns 2007, 2009, 2011, 411–732 m]. — Takeda 1983: 54, Suriname, French Guiana [100–2400 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [350–831 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2000: 77, Brazil Amapá [3°05′ N, 43°04′ W, 19/11/1996, 348 m]; 2003: 80, Brazil Amapá [3°08′ N, 48°06′ W, 19/11/1996, 352 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Judkins 2014: fig. 2, French Guiana region [from distribution map]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Oplophorus spinosus (Brullé, 1839)

Oplophorus spinosus – Judkins 2014: fig. 2, French Guyana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–6200 m.

Systellaspis debilis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)

Systellaspis debilis – Judkins 2014: fig. 3, French Guiana region [from distribution map].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 0–5000 m.

Superfamily Ayoidea De Haan, 1849
Family Atyidae De Haan, 1849

Atya gabonensis Giebel, 1875

Atya gabonensis – Hobbs & Hart 1982: 54, map fig. 21, Suriname [RMNH, rapids in Suriname River near Brokopondo (Holthuis pers. com.), 1 female (27.5), 14/02/1964, M. Boeseman]. — Holthuis 1993: 3, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007, tab. 2, Suriname. — Olivera *et al*. 2021: map fig. 1, tab. 2, Suriname [molecular analysis and confirmation of the amphi-Atlantic distribution of this species]. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2022b: 31, Suriname [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; freshwater.

Superfamily Nematocarcinoidea Smith, 1884
Family Eugonatonotidae Chace, 1937

Eugonatonotus crassus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)

Eugonatonotus crassus – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 7, off Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2286, 7°26′ N, 120 fathoms, 219 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 162–914 m.

Family Nematocarcinidae Smith, 1884

Nematocarcinus cursor A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Nematocarcinus cursor – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 7, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2011, 7°46′ N, 54°36′ W, 400 fathoms, 732 m; also in Crosnier & Forest (1973: 115), stn 2011, with this remark: "Nous ignorons si c'est bien *cursor* qui a été signalé sous ce nom au large du Surinam, à 7°46′ N, par Bullis et Thompson (1965) ou s'il s'agit de *N. rotundus*"]. — GBIF 2023, French Guiana [from Zariquiey Collection, Biological Reference Collections ICM CSIC, ICMZ0250/1993, at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1434648472, id. R. Zariquiey Álvarez].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 542–1943 m.

Nematocarcinus rotundus Crosnier & Forest, 1973

Nematocarcinus rotundus – Takeda 1983: 53, Suriname, French Guiana [500–1000 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [523–855 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (pelagic, bathypelagic); 700–3200 m.

Superfamily Psalidopodoidea Wood-Mason, 1892
Family Psalidopodidae Wood-Mason, 1892

Psalidopus barbouri Chace, 1939

Psalidopus barbouri – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 8, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2011, 7°46′ N, 54°36′ W, 400 fathoms, 732 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 82, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Almirante Paulo Moreira*, 2°43′ N, 47°39′ W, 20/03/1998, 626 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 412–750 m.

Superfamily Palaemonoidea Rafinesque, 1815
Family Euryrhynchidae Holthuis, 1950

Euryrhynchus amazoniensis Tiefenbacher, 1978
Fig. 12

Euryrhynchus amazoniensis – Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park, coll. 2004–2006]. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1302, Brazil Amapá [Coll. 1991–1992, INPA 1014, 1081]. — Pachelle & Tavares 2018: 17, Brazil Amapá [probably also all sGuianas, based on distribution map 63a; see Fig. 12].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Euryrhynchus burchelli Calman, 1907

Euryrhynchus burchelli – Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1302, Brazil Amapá [Coll. 1990–1995, INPA 1082, IEPA 00027, 00050]. — Pachelle & Tavares 2018: 38, Brazil Amapá [probably also all sGuianas, based on distribution map 63b]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice, Potaro rivers].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

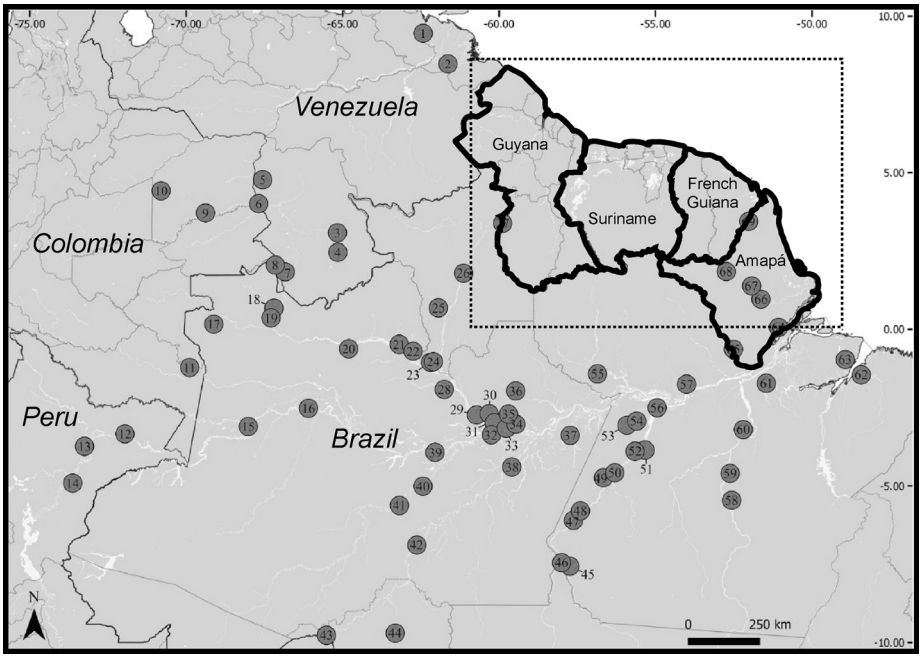

Fig. 12. Example of a species probably present in Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana, although still not sampled there. Distribution map of the freshwater shrimp *Euryrhynchus amazoniensis* Tiefenbacher, 1978, adapted from Pachelle & Tavares (2018: fig. 63a). sGuianas is indicated by a dotted rectangle, limited on land by countries boundaries.

Euryrhynchus pemoni Pereira, 1985

Euryrhynchus pemoni – Pachelle & Tavares 2018: 48, Guyana, French Guiana [Coll. 2010–2012, OUMNH.ZC.2013-05-0047, MZUSP 33666].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Euryrhynchus tomasi De Grave, 2007

Euryrhynchus tomasi De Grave, 2007: 194, French Guiana [type locality].

Euryrhynchus tomasi – Pachelle & Tavares 2018: 65, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [type material, plus Brazil Amapá, MZUSP 22766, OUMNH.ZC.2016-01-028, INPA 1082].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii Miers, 1878

Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii Miers, 1878: 662, French Guiana [type locality, Cayenne].

Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii – Gordon 1935: 327, Guyana. — Holthuis 1948: 1111, Suriname; 1951: 5, Guyana, Suriname; 1959a: 100, Suriname; 1993: 8, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — De Grave 2007: 194, French Guiana [comparison specimens, OUMNH-ZC 2006-21-001]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tabs 2–3, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá (Rio Araguari). — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park, coll. 2004–2006]. — Kou *et al*. 2013: tab. 1, French Guiana [ULLZ 9070]. — Pachelle & Tavares 2018: 78, Guyana, French Guiana.

non *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii* – Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River] = *E. burchelli*, correction by C. Osborne (pers. com., Sep. 2023).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Family Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815

Ancylomenes pedersoni (Chace, 1958)

Ancylomenes pedersoni – MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [MNHN collections, unpublished: stn CP4380, 102–104 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2595 (e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2595); stn CP4381, 114–118 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1557; stn CP4383, 83–85 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1606, 2013-19386; stn CP4402, 95–97 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1562; id. not indicated].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (associated with anemones); 1–35 m, extended herein to 104 m.

Remark

See under *Periclimenes yucatanicus*.

Brachycarpus biunguiculatus (Lucas, 1846)

Brachycarpus biunguiculatus – Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1998: 329, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [MNHN collection unpublished, stn CP4357, 60–61 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1551, 1552 (e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-1552), id. Z. Ďuriš].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 1–105 m.

Gnathophyllum americanum Guérin-Méneville, 1856

Gnathophyllum americanum – MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [MNHN collection, unpublished: stn CP4380, 102–104 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1619 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-1619); stn CP4384, 50–51 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1628; stn CP4408, 57 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1621; id. not indicated]. — GBIF 2023, French Guiana [from MNHN dataset, Iles du Salut, 2014, id. Z. Ďuriš; e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1503370662].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 1–50 m.

Gnathophyllum elegans (Risso, 1816)

Gnathophyllum elegans – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-MED; marine; 0–115 m.

Remark

There are 9 lots of this species in MNHN from the Guyane 2014 Expedition (60–115 m), determined by X. Li. Three lots, MNHN-IU-2013-2449, 2451 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2451), and 2464 have color photos which leave no doubt on the determination, the color pattern being distinctive from the 2 other species of *Gnathophyllum* already reported from WA (*G. americanum*, *G. circellum*). *Gnathophyllum elegans* is mostly EA and Mediterranean in its distribution (Udekem d'Acoz 1999: 93) but has obviously also colonized WA where it is perhaps 'invasive'. This seems to be the first WA record of this species; its depth range being extended from 30 m to 115 m.

Leander tenuicornis (Say, 1818)

Leander tenuicornis – MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [MNHN collection unpublished: stn CP4353, 60 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2448; stn 4385, 48 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2629 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2629); stn 4400, 66–67 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1618; id. not indicated].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 1–71 m (to ?260/320 m).

Macrobrachium acanthurus (Wiegmann, 1836)

Macrobrachium acanthurus – Holthuis 1952: 45, Guiana, Suriname; 1959a: 91, Suriname [Reported in Suriname since 1903]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Suriname. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1303, Brazil Amapá [Coll. 2001, IEPA 00260].

Macrobrachium cf. *acanthurus* – Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park, coll. 2004–2006].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Macrobrachium amazonicum (Heller, 1862)

Palaemon amazonicus – Gordon 1935: 323, Guyana.

Macrobrachium amazonicum – Holthuis 1952: 18, Guyana, Suriname; 1959a: 85, Suriname, French Guiana; 1993: 4, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1998: 331, Brazil Amapá. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tabs 2–3, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil Amapá (Rio Araguari). — Almeida *et al*. 2008: 1231, Brazil Amapá [distribution]. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1304, fig. 4, Brazil Amapá [Numerous places]. — Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River]. — Chevalier & Clavier 2020: 14, French Guiana [Natural Reserve Trésor]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice and Potaro rivers].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Macrobrachium brasiliense (Heller, 1862)

Palaemon brasiliensis – Miers 1878: 660, French Guiana ["River St Laurent"; probably Saint-Laurent du Maroni].

Bithynis brasiliensis – Young 1900: 486, Guyana.

Palaemon braziliensis (sic) – Gordon 1935: 323, Guyana.

Macrobrachium brasiliensis – Holthuis 1948: 72, Suriname [altitude 150–400 m].

Macrobrachium brasiliense – Holthuis 1952: 79, Guyana, Suriname; 1993: 5, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1998: 332, Brazil Amapá. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1, 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park, coll. 2004–2006]. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1306, Brazil Amapá [several places]. — Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River]. — Chevalier & Clavier 2020: 14, French Guiana [Natural Reserve Trésor]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice and Potaro rivers].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Macrobrachium carcinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Bithynis jamaicensis – Young 1900: 485, Guyana.

Palaemon jamaicensis – Gordon 1935: 323, Guyana. *Palaemon* (*Macrobrachium*) *jamaicensis* (Herbst, 1792) accepted as *Macrobrachium carcinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) in WoRMS (2023).

Macrobrachium carcinus – Holthuis 1952: 114, Guyana, Suriname; 1959a: 96, Suriname, French Guiana; 1993: 5, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Suriname. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1307, fig. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Chevalier & Clavier 2020: 14, French Guiana [Natural Reserve Trésor].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Macrobrachium cortezi Rodríguez, 1982

Macrobrachium cortezi – GBIF 2023, Guyana, Suriname [Guyana, from Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Carcinológica Collection, 2014, 8 occurrences, id. C. Osborne, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1438481686; Suriname, from NMNH Extant Specimen Records (USNM, US), 1980, 2 occurrences, id. P. Guido, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1318395201].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guiana Shield region); freshwater (to +400 m).

Remark

Identification in Guyana confirmed by C. Osborne (pers. com., Sep. 2023).

Macrobrachium faustinum (de Saussure, 1857)

Macrobrachium faustinum – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) Biodiversity Survey Database, 2014, 5 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/197142040].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit extended herein to Suriname); freshwater.

Remark

This species previously reported from Florida, Caribbean islands, Colombia and Venezuela. Suriname records in GBIF (2023) extend its distribution to the South.

Macrobrachium inpa Kensley & Walker, 1982

Macrobrachium inpa – Chevalier & Clavier 2020: 14, French Guiana [Natural Reserve Trésor; with hesitation]. — GBIF 2023, Brazil Amapá [from Diversity, distribution and new records of freshwater and estuarine shrimp in the State of Amapá, 2005, id. Vieira *et al*., 2 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3893654403]; still documented on GBIF in August 2024; but with mention that initial dataset has been removed by the authors, for an unknown reason].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil, Guiana Shield region); freshwater.

Remark

GBIF (2023) also have 3 additional occurrences of this species for French Guiana. These are from MNHN TAXREF, based on IUCN Red List, with French Guiana indicated, but undocumented.

Macrobrachium jelskii (Miers, 1878)

Palaemon jelskii Miers, 1878: 661, French Guiana.

Bithynis jelskii – Young 1900: 489, Guyana.
Macrobrachium jelskii – Holthuis 1948: 72, Suriname; 1952: 26, Suriname, French Guiana; 1959a: 88, Suriname; 1993: 6, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Chace 1972: 20, French Guiana [type locality, Saint-Georges]. — Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1998: 333, Brazil Amapá. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tabs 2–3, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá (Rio Araguari). — Almeida *et al*. 2008: 1235, Brazil Amapá [distribution]. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1308, fig. 6, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Macrobrachium nattereri (Heller, 1862)

Palaemon nattereri – Miers 1878: 660, French Guiana ["River St Laurent"; probably Saint-Laurent du Maroni].
Bithynis nattereri – Young 1900: 487, Guyana.
Macrobrachium nattereri – Holthuis 1952: 83, French Guiana [from Miers (1878)]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Macrobrachium olfersii (Wiegmann, 1836)

Palaemon (*Macrobrachium*) ?*olfersii* – Gordon 1935: 323, Guyana [immature specimens].
Macrobrachium ?*olfersii* – Holthuis 1948: 1112, Suriname [small and/or incomplete specimens].
Macrobrachium olfersii – Holthuis 1952: 95, Guyana, Suriname; 1959a: 94, Suriname; 1993: 6, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Suriname. — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park, coll. 2004–2006]. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1309, fig. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice and Potaro rivers].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Macrobrachium quelchi (De Man, 1900)

Macrobrachium quelchi – Holthuis 1952: 32, Guyana ["River, 2500 feet above sea level (762 m)"]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Guyana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Macrobrachium rosenbergii (De Man, 1879)

Macrobrachium rosenbergii – Murienne *et al*. 2022: 1, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide (aquaculture); freshwater.

Remark

Introduction of the species from commercial stocks, with self-sustaining populations; potentially invasive.

Macrobrachium surinamicum Holthuis, 1948

Macrobrachium surinamicum Holthuis, 1948: 1112, Guyana, Suriname.

Macrobrachium surinamicum – Holthuis 1952: 57, Guyana, Suriname; 1959a: 91, Guyana, Suriname; 1993: 7, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1998: 334, Brazil Amapá. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Guyana, Suriname. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1309, fig. 7, Brazil Amapá. — Chevalier & Clavier 2020: 14, French Guiana [Natural Reserve Trésor].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Nematopalaemon schmitti (Holthuis, 1950)

Palaemon (*Nematopalaemon*) *schmitti* Holthuis, 1950: 97, Suriname [type locality].

Palaemon (*Nematopalaemon*) *schmitti* – Holthuis 1952: 169, Suriname; 1959a: 77, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana ["*Palaemon schmitti* occurs in large quantities in the river estuaries and, next to *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*, it is commercially the most important prawn in Suriname"]. — Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana [id. Holthuis]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 8, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2066, 2°40′ N, 47°55′ W, 110 fathoms, 201 m]. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 145, Brazil Amapá [8–60 m]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list].

Nematopalaemon schmitti – Takeda 1983: 67, Suriname, French Guiana [15–50 m]. — Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1998: 335, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares 2002b: 288, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 83, Brazil Amapá [14–15 m]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 5–201 m.

Palaemon carteri (Gordon, 1935)

Palaemonetes carteri Gordon, 1935: 324, Guyana.

Palaemon carteri – Holthuis 1948: 1113, Suriname. — Carvalho *et al*. 2014: 89, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil Amapá. — Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River]. — Chevalier & Clavier 2020: 14, French Guiana [Natural Reserve Trésor]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice and Potaro rivers].

Palaemon (*Palaemonetes*) *carteri* – Holthuis 1952: 218, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana; 1959a: 81, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana ["The three Guianas"]. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1310, Fig. 8, Brazil Amapá [Coll. 1992, INPA 1083, 1084].

Palaemonetes carteri – Holthuis 1993: 8, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tabs 2–3, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá (Rio Araguari).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater, brackish (estuary).

Palaemon pandaliformis (Stimpson, 1871)

Palaemon pandaliformis – MNHN Crustacean collection 2023, French Guiana [MNHN-IU-2014-20647, 10 specimens, no expedition indicated, "Crique des Monts de Montsinéry", coll. Geay, id. not indicated, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-20647].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater, brackish (estuary).

Remark

In Pimentel & Magalhães (2014: 1312, fig. 8) this species is distributed in WA, including "Antilles, Central and South America, in Brazil (Pará, from Rio Grande do Norte to Rio Grande do Sul)". The specimens in the MNHN collection are a first record for sGuianas. Unfortunately, the identifier is unknown, but the occurrence of this species in the region is highly probable, according to its wide-ranging distribution in WA.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Palaemonella americana (Kingsley, 1878)

Periclimenes americanus – Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1998: 337, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Cuapetes americanus – Vieira *et al*. 2012: 6, Brazil Amapá. — MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [MNHN collection, unpublished, stn CP4353, 60 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1622 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-1622); No data, MNHN-IU-2016-1554; id. not indicated].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–73 m.

Periclimenes perryae Chace, 1942

Periclimenes perryae – GBIF 2023, French Guiana [from MNHN, Guyane 2014 Expedition, 9 lots, id. not indicated, e.g., stn CP4399, 66–67 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2664, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2664].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine (associated with echinoderms); 0–10 m (to 67 m from present study).

Remark

This species was reported from the Gulf of Mexico and the Lesser Antilles (Poupin 2018). The identifier of the specimens from French Guiana is unknown (probably Z. Ďuriš). It would be interesting to confirm this new regional record more formally, as it represents a significant extension range of the species to the South.

Periclimenes yucatanicus (Ives, 1891)

Periclimenes yucatanicus – MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [stn CP4381, 114–118 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2617, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2617; id. not indicated, photo available].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (associated with anemones); 3–24 m.

Remark

This record is doubtful and is perhaps *Ancylomenes pedersoni*, instead. The identifier of the single specimen in the MNHN collection is unknown. The photograph available is overall similar to that presented for specimens of the same campaign attributed to *Ancylomenes pedersoni*. Chace (1958: 128) indicates that the two species are closely related. Among the characters that he uses to separate them, the number of dorsal teeth on the rostrum is 5–6 in *A. pedersoni* and 7–9 in *P. yucatanicus*. There are 5–6 teeth visible on the MNHN photo, indicating *A. pedersoni* rather than *P. yucatanicus*. A careful revision of all MNHN specimens (*A. pedersoni* and *P. yucatanicus*) is necessary to conclude on this matter. If *P. yucatanicus* is confirmed, this represent a geographic extension to the South, from Venezuela to French Guiana, and a new depth record, from 24 m to 114–118 m.

Pseudopalaemon amazonensis Ramos-Porto, 1979

Pseudopalaemon amazonensis – GBIF 2023, Brazil Amapá [from Diversity, distribution and new records of freshwater and estuarine shrimp in the State of Amapá, IEPA 1627, Araguari River, id. I.M. Vieira *et al*., at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3893654652]; still documented on GBIF in August 2024; but with mention that initial dataset has been removed by the authors, for an unknown reason].

Distribution/Habitat

Guiana Shield region (Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil: Amazonas, Amapá, Pará); freshwater.

Pseudopalaemon chryseus Kensley & Walker, 1982

Pseudopalaemon chryseus – Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park, coll. 2004–2006]. — Pileggi *et al*. 2013: 570, Brazil Amapá. — Pimentel & Magalhães 2014: 1312, fig. 9, Brazil Amapá [only 1 station in Amapá; coll. 1991, INPA 1215].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Typton* ?*prionurus Holthuis, 1951

Typton ?*prionurus* – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 8, off Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, flat trawl, stns 2078–79, 1°50′ N, 47°30′ W, 40–45 fathoms, 73–82 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 4–18 m, to ?73–82 m.

Urocaris longicaudata Stimpson, 1860

Periclimenes longicaudatus – Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Urocaris longicaudata – MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [stn CP4385, 48 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1620; stn CP4400, 66–67 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2657 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2657); id. not indicated]. — MNHN Decapoda Iles du Salut 2014, French Guiana [10 lots, MNHN-IU-2016-1644, 1650, 1652, 1655, 1657, 1658, 1660, 1665, 1679, 1693 (e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-1693), shallow-waters 0–10 m, id. Z. Ďuriš].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–27 m, extended herein to 67 m.

Superfamily Alpheoidea Rafinesque, 1815
Family Alpheidae Rafinesque, 1815

Alpheus angulosus McClure, 2002

Alpheus angulosus – Anker 2012: 31, French Guiana [MNHN-Na 14203, Anse de Montabo, Mission F. Geay, N2620, 12.1901].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–40 m.

Alpheus carlae Anker, 2012

Alpheus carlae Anker, 2012: 61, French Guiana [MNHN-Na 14202, locality not specified, Mission F. Geay, N1722, 1900; RMNH D14329, Îles du Salut, 01.1957, leg. J. Durand "identification tentative, specimens without major chelipeds and most pereiopods"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–9 m.

Alpheus heterochaelis Say, 1818

Alpheus heterochaelis – Holthuis 1959a: 102, Guyana, Suriname ["It is evidently the same species as that which Graham (1955: 42, pl. 5 fig. 14) reported from British Guiana as Demerata Lobster"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (associated with sponges); 0–30 m.

Remark

According to Almeida *et al.* (2014: 66): "At least part of the material reported by Holthuis (1959a) from Suriname belongs to *A. pontederiae* (p. 102, lot RMNH.Crus.D.11461, pl. III fig. 1)".

Alpheus intrinsecus Spence Bate, 1888

Alpheus intrinsecus – Holthuis 1959a: 103, Suriname 5 [7–29 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 1–40 m.

Alpheus nuttingi (Schmitt, 1924)

Alpheus nuttingi – GBIF 2023, Brazil Amapá [from Diversity, distribution and new records of freshwater and estuarine shrimp in the State of Amapá, 1996, id. I.M. Vieira *et al*., 4 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3893654712]; still documented on GBIF in August 2024; but with mention that initial dataset has been removed by the authors, for an unknown reason].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–5 m.

Alpheus cf. ***packardii*** Kingsley, 1880

Alpheus cf. *packardii* – Soledade & Almeida 2013: 103, Brazil Amapá [from *A. normanni* in Christoffersen (1998), Coelho *et al*. (2006)].

Alpheus packardii s. lat. – Anker *et al*. 2016: 22, Brazil Amapá [in distribution, with indication that this is a species complex].

non *Alpheus normanni* Kingsley, 1878 – Christoffersen 1998: 359, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. Corrected into *Alpheus* cf. *packardii* in Soledade & Almeida (2013: 103).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–73 m.

Remark

The taxonomy of *A. normanni* and *A. packardii* remains unsettled due to the presence of cryptic taxa on both sides of the Americas (see Soledade & Almeida 2013). *Alpheus normanni* is now considered as an EP species (see Kim & Abele 1988; Felder *et al*. 2009: note 57). According to A. Anker (pers. com., Mar. 2024), the *A. packardii* complex is still under revision, including no less than a dozen species.

Alpheus pontederiae de Rochebrune, 1883

Alpheus pontederiae – Almeida *et al*. 2014: 57, Suriname [in comparative material; Suriname, river mouth, eastern shore, Braamspunt, on soft intertidal mud, coll. L.B. Holthuis, 05/04/1957, RMNH. Crus.D.11461].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (estuary); 0–30 m.

Alpheus pouang Christoffersen, 1979

Alpheus pouang – MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [stn CP4344, 47 m, MNHN-IU-2016-911, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-911, id. not indicated, probably A. Anker].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 46–250 m.

Remark

This species is from Brazil (Pará, Rio Grande do Norte, São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul) and Uruguay. Its geographic extension is extended to WA North, French Guiana, and also Guadeloupe (MNHN-IU-2013-12128), from specimens in MNHN collections, id. A. Anker.

Alpheus ramosportoae Soledade, Terossi, Scioli, Mantelatto & Almeida, 2019

Alpheus ramosportoae Soledade, Terossi, Scioli, Mantelatto & Almeida, 2019: 6, Brazil Amapá [GEOMAR II, 13/09/1970, stn 116, 81.5 m, MOUFPE 8848].

non *Alpheus macrocheles* (Hailstone, 1835) – Fausto Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 67, Brazil Amapá. — Ramos-Porto 1979: 119, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Soledade & Almeida 2013: 101, Brazil Amapá. *Alpheus macrocheles* is restricted to EA (see Soledade *et al*. 2019).

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá as northern limit); marine; 33–90 m.

Automate evermanni Rathbun, 1901

Automate sp. A – Coelho & Ramos 1972: 151, Brazil Amapá = *Automate evermanni* in Coelho *et al*. (2006: 52, tab. 3).

Automate evermanni – Coelho *et al*. 2006: 52, tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Pachelle *et al*. 2016: 10, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 0–250 m.

Mohocaris bayeri Holthuis, 1973

Mohocaris bayeri Holthuis, 1973: 490, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 657, 6°58′ N, 53°10′ W to 7°01′ N, 53°15′ W; 127–131 m, 9 July 1968].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 64–131 m.

Synalpheus agelas Pequegnat & Heard, 1979

Synalpheus agelas – Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá [first report from DOCEAN #9213, #9214]. — Anker *et al*. 2012: 11, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (associated with sponges); 2–69 m.

Synalpheus apioceros Coutière, 1909

Synalpheus apioceros – Holthuis 1959a: 103, Suriname. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 8, Brazil Amapá [with a '?'; R/V *Oregon*, stns 2078-79, 1°50′ N, 47°28′ W to 47°31′ W, 40–45 fathoms, 73–82 m].

— Christoffersen 1998: 361, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Anker *et al*. 2012: 20, Suriname, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (associated with sponges); 0–82 m.

Synalpheus bousfieldi Chace, 1972

Synalpheus bousfieldi – Anker *et al*. 2012: 24, fig. 51, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (associated with sponges); 5–20 m.

Synalpheus brooksi Coutière, 1909

Synalpheus brooksi – Holthuis 1959a: 104, Suriname. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 67, Brazil Amapá [with a '?']. — Christoffersen 1998: 361, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Anker *et al*. 2012: 26, Guyana [Guyana, coll. McCormick, 24/04/1938, 33–35 fathoms (60–64 m), in unknown sponge].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (associated with sponges); 0.5–73 m.

Synalpheus townsendi Coutière, 1909

Synalpheus townsendi – MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [stn CP4402, 95–97 m, id. Z. Ďuriš, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-1565].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–102 m.

Synalpheus* ?*ul (Ríos & Duffy, 2007)

Synalpheus ?*ul* – Anker *et al*. 2012: 72, Guyana [material tentatively identified as *Synalpheus ul* (?), Guyana, 1 ovigerous female, coll. McCormick, 24/04/1938, 33–35 fathoms (60–64 m), in unknown sponge].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (associated with sponges); 1–3 m.

Family Hippolytidae Bate, 1888

Hippolyte* ?*nicholsoni Chace, 1972

Hippolyte nicholsoni – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, grab, offshore, no depth, estimated 140 m from geographic coordinates, at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913954737, id. not indicated].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–12 m (to 140 m from present record).

Remark

This shrimp is reported associated with gorgonacean octocorals, its usual geographic range being the Gulf of Mexico and Lesser Antilles. Suriname would be a new southern limit at a new maximum depth. This record in sGuianas must be confirmed.

Latreutes parvulus (Stimpson, 1871)

Latreutes parvulus – Williams 1965: 80, French Guiana. — MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [MNHN-IU-2016-1563, stn CP4402, 95–97 m, id. Z. Ďuriš, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-1563].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 0–44 m (to 95–97 m from MNHN collection].

Tozeuma serratum A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Tozeuma sp. – Coelho & Ramos 1972: 153. Attributed to *Tozeuma serratum* in Coelho *et al*. (2006: 54, tab. 3).

Tozeuma serratum – Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1991: 187, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, trawl 62–66 m, at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913939142].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 4–258 m (possibly to 630–660 m).

Trachycaris restricta (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)

Trachycaris restrictus (sic) – Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1991: 187, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Trachycaris restricta – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, trawl 62–66 m, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas, at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913939461].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 0–100 m (to 306 m).

Remark

Some authors consider that *Tozeuma restricta* is EA, while *T. rugosa* is WA. The presence of *T. restricta* in Brazil, nevertheless, is well documented, for example for the State of Sergipe (see Sousa *et al*. 2014).

Trachycaris rugosa (Spence Bate, 1888)

Trachycaris rugosa – MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014, French Guiana [MNHN-IU-2016-6091, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-6091, stn CP4381, 114–118 m, id. not indicated].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit French Guiana); marine; 20–713 m.

Remark

This record extends the WA distribution of this species from Colombia to French Guiana. It must be confirmed because a confusion with *T. restricta* is possible.

Family Lysmatidae Dana, 1852

Exhippolysmata oplophoroides (Holthuis, 1948)

Hippolysmata (*Exhippolysmata*) *oplophoroides* Holthuis, 1948: 1106, Suriname [mouth of Suriname River, shrimp trap, mud].

Hippolysmata (*Exhippolysmata*) *oplophoroides* – Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana [id. Holthuis]. — Holthuis 1959a: 100, Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 153, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.

Exhippolysmata oplophoroides – Takeda 1983: 66, Suriname, French Guiana [15–24 m]. — Ramos-Porto & Coelho 1991: 183, Brazil Amapá. — Christoffersen 1998: 352, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares 2002b: 290, Guyana, Suriname. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 85, Brazil Amapá [Coll. 1998, 14–15 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of shrimp fisheries, 0–4° N, 27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–47 m.

Lysmata ankeri Rhyne & Lin, 2006

Lysmata ankeri Rhyne & Line, 2006: 179, Suriname, French Guiana (Iles du Salut) [8–27 m].

Lysmata ankeri – Pachelle *et al*. 2020: 59, Suriname, French Guiana [distribution; color photos].

non *Hippolysmata* (*Hippolysmata*) *wurdemanni* (Gibbes, 1850) – Durand 1959: 31, French Guiana [id. Holthuis]. — Holthuis 1959a: 111, Suriname, French Guiana (Iles du Salut). — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list] = *L. ankeri* sp. nov. in Rhyne & Lin (2006: 179).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–27 m.

Remark

In Rhyne & Lin (2006: map pl. 2) the range extension of *Lysmata wurdemanni* s. str. is limited to American coasts of North Carolina, Florida, and Gulf of Mexico. *Lysmata ankeri* has a larger WA distribution, from Florida to Brazil (Bahia).

Family Merguiidae Christoffersen, 1990

Merguia rhizophorae (Rathbun, 1900)

Merguia rhizophorae – Holthuis 1959a: 104, Suriname. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; mangrove (brackish); 0–1 m.

Family Ogyrididae Holthuis, 1955

Ogyrides alphaerostris (Kingsley, 1880)

Ogyrides alphaerostris – Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Pachelle *et al*. 2016: 20, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA-EP; marine; 0–52 m (to 229 m).

Family Thoridae Kingsley, 1878

Thor dobkini Chace, 1972

Thor dobkini – Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá [previously reported from Northeast Brazil (Ceará) as *T. floridanus*].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (sea grass flats); 0–58 m.

Superfamily Processoidea Ortmann, 1896
Family Processidae Ortmann, 1896

Nikoides schmitti Manning & Chace, 1971

Nikoides schmitti – Manning & Chace, 1971: 8, Guyane, Suriname [R/V *Oregon* stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 30 fathoms, 55 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–35 m.

Processa guyanae Holthuis, 1959

Processa guyanae Holthuis, 1959a: 115, Suriname [44–49 m].

Processa guyanae – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 68, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 33–331 m.

Processa profunda Manning & Chace, 1971

Processa profunda – Williams 1984: 147, Suriname [NMNH unnumbered]. — GBIF 2023, French Guiana [from NMNH-137399 collection, coll. R/V *Pillsbury*, cruise 6806, 9 July 1968, 7°10′ N, 53°36′ W, 658 m, id. F. Chace; probably the same as Williams (1984), the station being between Suriname and French Guiana. https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1317468435].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 28–658 m.

Processa vicina Manning & Chace, 1971

Processa vicina – Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá [from Ramos-Porto & Santos (1996)].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–223 m.

Superfamily Pandaloidea Haworth, 1825
Family Pandalidae Haworth, 1825

Heterocarpus ensifer A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Heterocarpus ensifer – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 8, Suriname, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stns 2006, 2007, 2080-82; 229–411 m]. — Takeda 1983: 65, Suriname, French Guiana [430–476 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [854 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2000: 78, Brazil Amapá [330–457 m]; 2003: 86, Brazil Amapá [312–453 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 140–950 m.

Heterocarpus oryx A. Milne-Edwards, 1881b

Heterocarpus oryx – Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 91, Brazil Amapá [960 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 679–1774 m.

Pantomus parvulus A. Milne-Edwards, 1883

Pantomus parvulus – Williams 1984: 157, Suriname [NMNH]. — Liao *et al*. 2019: tab. 1, French Guiana [Expedition Guyane 2014, MNHN-IU-2014-6333, molecular sequence].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 137–474 m.

Plesionika acanthonotus (Smith, 1882)

Plesionika acanthonotus – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 8, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2081, 1°52′ N, 46°54′ W, 175 fathoms, 320 m]. — Takeda 1983: 61, Suriname, French Guiana [630–650 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [456–666 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2000: 78, Brazil Amapá [330–368 m]; 2003: 91, Brazil Amapá [75–421 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [5 lots in MNHN, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2555, id. T.Y. Chan]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-MED; marine; 75–1353 m.

Plesionika edwardsii (Brandt, 1851)

Plesionika edwardsii – Takeda 1983: 62, Suriname, French Guiana [348–349 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [200–342 m].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 50–850 m.

Plesionika ensis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)

Plesionika ensis – Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 95, Brazil Amapá [422 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 260–850 m.

Plesionika longicauda (Rathbun, 1901)

Parapandalus longicauda – Holthuis 1959a: 121, Suriname [53 m]. — Takeda 1983: 64, Suriname, French Guiana [72–95 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 53–500 m.

Plesionika longipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)

Plesionika longipes – GBIF 2023, Suriname, French Guiana [Suriname, https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1234574970, from Texas A&M University Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections; French Guiana, https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1212549440, from MNHN collections, Guyane 2014, id. T.Y. Chan, MNHN-IU-2013-2567; 303–307 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 303–457 m.

Plesionika martia (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)

Plesionika martia – Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 96, Brazil Amapá [422–453 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 165–2100 m.

Plesionika polyacanthomerus Pequegnat, 1970

Plesionika polyacanthomerus – Takeda 1983: 63, Suriname, French Guiana [650 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 530–900 m.

Remark

It would be interesting to check these specimens from Suriname and French Guiana because *Plesionika polyacanthomerus* can be confused with *Plesionika macropoda* Chace, 1939 and/or *P. williamsi* Forest, 1964; see Poupin (1994: 26) and Chan & Crosnier (1997).

Plesionika richardi (Coutière, 1905)

Stylopandalus richardi – Judkins 2014: fig. 4, French Guiana region [from distribution map]. Accepted as *Plesionika richardi* (Coutière, 1905) in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 30–1000 m.

Superfamily Crangonoidea Haworth, 1825
Family Crangonidae Haworth, 1825

Metacrangon agassizii (S.I. Smith, 1882)

Metacrangon agassizii – Takeda 1983: 70, Suriname, French Guiana [750–810 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [668–756 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 233–4062 m.

Parapontocaris caribbaea (Boone, 1927)

Pontocaris sp. – Takeda 1983: 71, Suriname, French Guiana [310–475 m] = *Parapontocaris caribbaea* in Chan (1996).

Parapontocaris caribbaea – Chan 1996: 319, Suriname, French Guiana [re-determination of Takeda's specimens, with this comment: "The *Pontocaris* sp. reported by Takeda (1983) from Surinam and French Guiana actually belongs to *Parapontocaris* and very probably represents the present species, since it has four dorsal teeth on the carapace"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 311–885 m.

Parapontophilus gracilis (Smith, 1882)

Pontophilus gracilis – Takeda 1983: 72, Suriname, French Guiana [630–850 m].

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 370–3440 m.

Prionocrangon brasiliensis Anker, Pachelle & Tavares, 2014

Prionocrangon brasiliensis – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, trawl, depth about 400 m, id. not indicated, one occurrence, https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913941838].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (only type locality, off Brazil, 707–733 m, 19°36′ S, 38°53′ W, perhaps also Suriname 400 m from GBIF record); marine; ?400–733 m.

Remark

This record seems to be the first one since the description of the species. It must be confirmed more formally, with the name of the identifier(s).

Prionocrangon pectinata Faxon, 1896

Prionocrangon pectinata – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, trawl 462–819 m, 4 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913939288, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit extended herein, from Colombia to Suriname); marine; 462–1236 m.

Family Glyphocrangonidae Smith, 1884

Glyphocrangon aculeata A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Glyphocrangon aculeata – Holthuis 1971: 323, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury*, 1968, stns 672, 689].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 707–1760 m.

Glyphocrangon alispina Chace, 1939

Glyphocrangon alispina – Holthuis 1971: 348, Guyana [1372–1445 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 98, Brazil Amapá [634 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Serejo *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 548–1865 m.

Glyphocrangon aurantiaca Holthuis, 1971

Glyphocrangon aurantiaca Holthuis, 1971: 303, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon* in 1957 and 1963].

Glyphocrangon aurantiaca – Takeda 1983: 68, Suriname, French Guiana [350–940 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [350–854 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 410–1280 m.

Glyphocrangon* ?*longirostris (Smith, 1882)

Glyphocrangon longirostris – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 8, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2010, 7°44′ N, 54°40′ W, 350 fathoms, 640 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 1280–2500 m.

Remark

This species is listed with doubt because Holthuis (1971: 341) made this comment: "Bullis & Thompson (1965) reported the present species from three stations made by the R/V *Oregon*, viz., Nos. 1302 [NE Gulf Mexico, 890 fathoms, 1627 m], 1908 [Nicaragua, 350 fathoms, 640 m], and 2010 [Suriname, 350 fathoms, 640 m]. The material of the first of these stations is in the U.S. National Museum and proved to be *Glyphocrangon nobilis*. The two other lots were not available, but as both came from depths far shallower (350 fathoms) than those usually producing *G. longirostris*, there is good reason to doubt the correctness of these identifications also".

Glyphocrangon neglecta Faxon, 1896

Glyphocrangon neglecta – Holthuis 1971: 320, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2007; R/V *Snellius*, stn B24, 27/04/1966, 7°04.4′ N, 55°24.0′ W]. — Takeda 1983: 69, Suriname, French Guiana [349–650 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [382–479 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2000: 78, Brazil Amapá [465 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Serejo *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 365–1050 m.

Glyphocrangon nobilis A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Glyphocrangon nobilis – Holthuis 1971: 341, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury*, stns 672, 673, 675, 682; 1042–1344 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname as southern limit); marine; 410–2150 m.

Glyphocrangon spinicauda A. Milne-Edwards, 1881

Glyphocrangon spinicauda – Holthuis 1971: 296, Brazil Amapá [off the mouth of Amazon River, 175 fathoms, 320 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2000: 78, Brazil Amapá [330–457 m]; 2003: 100, Brazil Amapá [312–634 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2006: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Serejo *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 256–692 m.

Infraorder Astacidea Latreille, 1802
Superfamily Nephropoidea Dana, 1852
Family Nephropidae Dana, 1852

Acanthacaris caeca (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)

Acanthacaris caeca – Takeda 1983: 85, Suriname, French Guiana [293–878 m]. — Melo 1999: 478, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares 2002c: 303, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2003b: 24, Brazil Amapá [187–421 m]; 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°20′ N and 4°09′ N,

41–626 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 293–878 m.

Metanephrops binghami (Boone, 1927)

Metanephrops binghami – Holthuis 1974: 834, French Guiana [in distribution "known range extends from the Bahama Islands to French Guiana"]; 1991: 70, fig. 13, French Guiana [distribution map]. — Tavares 2002c: 303, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 230–700 m.

Nephropsis aculeata Smith, 1881

Nephropsis aculeata – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 8, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2006, 7°36′ N, 54°42′ W, 225 fathoms, 411 m]. — Holthuis 1974: 787, French Guiana [549 m]. — Takeda 1983: 82, Suriname, French Guiana [430–652 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [321–491 m]. — Tavares 2002c: 308, Suriname, French Guiana. — Silva *et al.* 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°20′ N and 4°09′ N, 41–626 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2022b: 27, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 137–824 m (to 1692 m).

Nephropsis neglecta Holthuis, 1974

Nephropsis neglecta – Holthuis 1974: 782, Suriname, French Guiana [1042–1070 m]. — Takeda 1983: 83, Suriname, French Guiana [920 m]. — Ramos-Porto *et al*. 2003: 99, Brazil Amapá [465–626 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 603–1271 m.

Nephropsis rosea Bate, 1888

Nephropsis rosea – Holthuis 1974: 787, French Guiana [549–732 m]. — Takeda 1983: 84, Suriname, French Guiana [600–920 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [547–854 m]. — Tavares 2002c: 310, Guyana. — Silva *et al*. 2003b: 26, Brazil Amapá [626 m]; 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°20′ N and 4°09′ N, 41–626 m]. — Dall'Occo *et al*. 2007: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 421–1262 m.

Infraorder Axiidae de Saint Laurent, 1979
Family Axiidae de Saint Laurent, 1979

Axiorygma nethertoni Kensley & Simmons, 1988

Axiorygma nethertoni – Coelho 1997b: 144, Brazil Amapá [172 m]. — Melo 1999: 314, Brazil Amapá [27 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá. — GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, id. not indicated, https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913949354]

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 27–172 m.

Calaxius spinosus (Coelho, 1973)

Calastacus spinosus Coelho, 1973b: 345, Brazil Amapá [82–94 m].

Calastacus spinosus – Coelho 1997b: 144, Brazil Amapá [75–94 m]. — Rodriguez & Shimizu 1998: 381, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 330, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá as southern limit); marine; 65–365 m.

Calocaris caribbaeus Kensley, 1996

Calocaris caribbaeus Kensley, 1996: 165, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury* 1968, stns 673, 675, 1042–1272 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit Suriname); marine; 589–1272 m.

Guyanacaris hirsutimana (Boesch & Smalley, 1972)

Calocaris (*Calastacus*) *hirsutimana* Boesch & Smalley, 1972: 45, Guyana, Suriname [holotype male, 6°50′ N, 54°47′ W, off British Guiana (note: it is in fact off Suriname), 50 m, 29/05/1957, R/V *Coquette*, stn 422, USNM 137428].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit Suriname) (?EP); marine; 11–137 m

Manaxius angulatus (Coelho, 1973)

Calastacus angulatus Coelho, 1973b: 344, Brazil Amapá [108–118 m].

Calastacus angulatus – Coelho 1997b: 144, Brazil Amapá [44–118 m]. — Melo 1999: 328, Brazil Amapá. — Rodrigues & Shimizu 1998: 381, Brazil Amapá.
Acanthaxius (sic) *angulatus* – Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá only); marine; 44–118 m.

Paraxiopsis defensus (Rathbun, 1901)

Axius sp. – Takeda 1983: 86, photo, Suriname, French Guiana = *Paraxiopsis* aff. *defensus* (?).
Axius defensus – Takeda 1983: 86, Suriname, French Guiana [75–80 m; photo on the same page is *Axius* sp. but in remarks it is indicated "In the collections at hand is a specimen referable to *A. defensus* Rathbun, 1901, but the state of preservation is not good for the photographs"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–80 m.

Family Callianassidae Dana, 1852

Cheramoides marginata (Rathbun, 1901)

Cheramus marginatus – Coelho 1997b: 144, Brazil Amapá [172–224 m]. — Melo 1999: 360, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 15–640 m.

Family Callianideidae Kossmann, 1880

Paracallianidea laevicauda (Gill, 1859)

non *Callianidea typa* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 – Neumann 1878: 34, Suriname. Probably *P. laevicauda* (from Holthuis 1959a: 129–130).

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname as southern limit); marine; 0–5 m.

Remark

Callianidea typa H. Milne Edwards, 1837 is an IWP species. Genus affiliation is uncertain as Poore (1997) and Felder (pers. com.) consider that the genus *Paracallianidea* does not warrant separation from *Callianidea*.

Family Callichiridae Manning & Felder, 1991

Neocallichirus maryae Karasawa, 2004

Neocallichirus rathbunae – Melo 1999: 378, Brazil Amapá. *Neocallichirus rathbunae* (Schmitt, 1935) is accepted as *Neocallichirus maryae* Karasawa, 2004 in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–5 m.

Family Ctenochelidae Manning & Felder, 1991

Dawsonius latispinus (Dawson, 1967)

Dawsonius latispina – Coelho 1997b: 144, Brazil Amapá [75–92 m]. — Melo 1999: 394, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá as southern limit); marine; 3–134 m.

Family Micheleidae K. Sakai, 1992b

Marcusiaxius lemoscastroi Rodrigues & de Carvalho, 1972

Marcusiaxius lemoscastroi Rodrigues & de Carvalho, 1972: 357, Brazil Amapá [littoral]. — Coelho 1997b: 144, Brazil Amapá [77 m]. — Rodrigues & Shimizu 1998: 380, Brazil Amapá [list]. — Melo 1999: 336, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–77 m.

Marcusiaxius minutus (Coelho, 1973)

Meticonaxius minutus Coelho, 1973a: 345, Brazil Amapá [89–90 m].

Meticonaxius minutus – Rodrigues & Shimizu 1998: 381, Brazil Amapá [list].
Marcusiaxius minutus – Coelho 1997b: 144, Brazil Amapá [91 m]. — Melo 1999: 338, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 89–91 m.

Infraorder Gebiidea de Saint Laurent, 1979
Family Upogebiidae Borradaile, 1903

Upogebia brasiliensis Holthuis, 1956

Upogebia brasiliensis – Williams 1993: 24, Suriname, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–10 m.

Upogebia casis Williams, 1993

Upogebia casis Williams, 1993: 27, Suriname [50–59 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname as southern limit); marine (in sponges); 18–59 m.

Infraorder Achelata Scholtz & Richter, 1995
Family Palinuridae Latreille, 1802

Palinustus truncatus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Palinustus truncatus – Takeda 1983: 81, Suriname, French Guiana [95–118 m]. — Melo 1999: 432, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2003b: 29, Brazil Amapá [330 m]; 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°20′ N and 4°09′ N, 41–626 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. —

Tavares 2002c: 316, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 95–1000 m (to + 4000 m).

Panulirus argus (Latreille, 1804)
Figs 13–14

Panulirus argus – Takeda 1983: 79, Suriname, French Guiana [90 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°20′ N and 4°09′ N, 41–626 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.

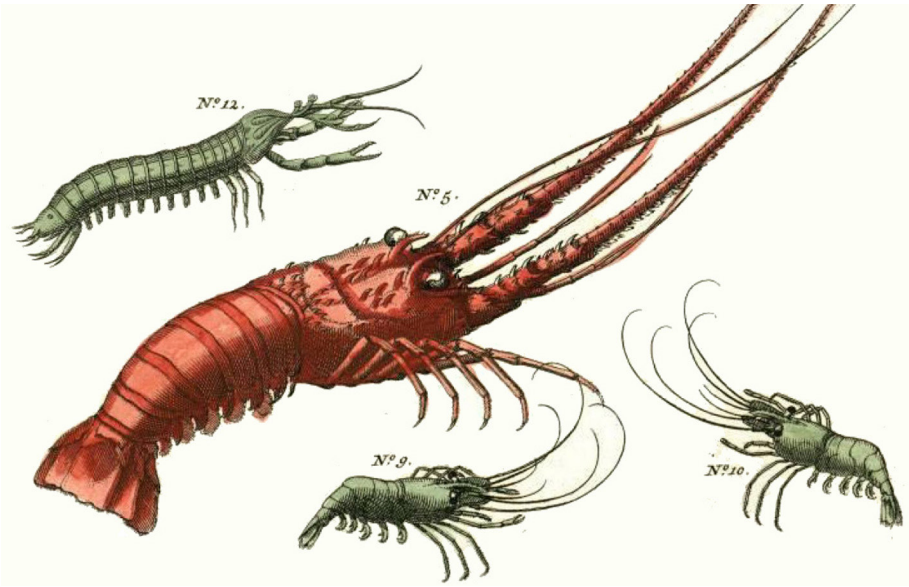

Fig. 13. The lobster *Panulirus guttatus* (Latreille, 1804) (N° 5, in red), first Decapoda Latreille, 1802 reported from French Guiana region (Suriname). Adapted from Seba (1759: pl. 21). Perhaps not *P. guttatus* but *Panulirus argus* (Latreille, 1804), instead (see checklist).

Fig. 14. Comparison of the color pattern in *Panulirus argus* (Latreille, 1804) (left) and *P. guttatus* (Latreille, 1804) (right). Specimens from Martinique, photos Y. Buske.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–90 m.

Panulirus guttatus (Latreille, 1804)
Figs 13–14

Squilla, Crangon, Americana, altera – Seba 1759 (1758–1761): 54, pl. 21 fig. 5, Suriname ["Haec pariter Surinamenfis"] = *P. guttatus* in Holthuis (1959a), but see Remark.

Panulirus guttatus – Holthuis 1959a: 124, Suriname [from Seba, 1759, with this remark "Apart from Seba's record the species has not been reported from Suriname"]. — Tavares 2002c: 316, Suriname.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–25 m.

Remark

See Holthuis (1969) for Albertus Seba's work and plates. The specimen illustrated by Seba (1759) was selected by Holthuis (1959a) as a lectotype for *Panulirus guttatus* (Latreille, 1804). Holthuis (1959a) indicated that "the figure [in Seba] is good and judging by the fact that the antennular plate shows only two spines and that the abdominal somites have straight uninterrupted grooves, the species has to be assigned to *P. guttatus* (Latreille) ...". The re-examination of Seba's figure for this work (Fig. 13) shows that: 1) the number of spines on the antennular plate is difficult to appreciate; and 2) the abdomen has transverse bands [like in *Panulirus argus* (Latreille, 1804)] and no trace of spots [like *P. guttatus*] (see Fig. 14). It seems, therefore, that *Panulirus argus* (Latreille, 1804), distributed from North Carolina to Brazil, cannot be excluded for Seba's record. *Panulirus argus* is reported off Suriname by Takeda (1983) while, apart from Seba's old record, *P. guttatus* has never been mentioned yet off Suriname and, more generally, in sGuianas.

Panulirus laevicauda (Latreille, 1817)

Panulirus laevicauda – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Holthuis]. — Holthuis 1959a: 100, Suriname, French Guiana. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Guyana [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2230, 8°33′ N, 58°46′ W, 44 fathoms, 80 m]. — Takeda 1983: 80, Suriname, French Guiana [33–57 m]. — Abele & Kim 1986: 28, French Guiana. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–50 m.

Family Scyllaridae Latreille, 1825

Parribacus antarcticus (Lund, 1793)

Ibacus antarcticus – Neumann 1878: 34, Suriname.

Parribacus antarcticus – Holthuis 1959a: 129, Suriname [citing Neumann (1878: 34) with this comment: "… the specimens on which this record is based probably do not originate from Suriname but from the West Indian Islands"]; 1985: 76, Guyana, Suriname [fish pot, 4.6 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2003b: 32, Brazil Amapá [69 m]; 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°03′ N and 4°09′ N, 41–626 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 1–47 m (to 130 m).

Scyllarides aequinoctialis (Lund, 1793)

Scyllarides aequinoctialis – Neumann 1878: 33, Suriname. — Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Holthuis]. — Holthuis 1959a: 129, Suriname [citing Neumann (1878: 33) with same comment than for *P. antarcticus*: "… the specimens on which this record is based probably do not originate from Suriname but from the West Indian Islands"]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 183, French Guiana [sand, mud, shells, 40–42 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–180 m.

Scyllarides delfosi Holthuis, 1960

Scyllarides delfosi Holthuis, 1960: 153, Guyana, Suriname [42–80 m].

Scyllarides delfosi – Takeda 1983: 78, Suriname, French Guiana [55–118 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1998: 388, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 452, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Silva *et al*. 2003b: 32, Brazil Amapá [93–102 m]; 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°03′ N and 4°09′ N, 41–626 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.

non *Scyllarides americanus* Verrill, 1922 – Holthuis 1959a: 127, Suriname [42 m; id. with some doubt] = *Scyllarides delfosi* sp. nov. in Holthuis (1960: 153).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 25–163 m.

Scyllarus americanus (Smith, 1869)

Scyllarus americanus – Durand 1959: 32, photo 14, French Guiana [id. Holthuis]. — Holthuis 1959a: 126, Suriname [27–53 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 178, French Guiana [105 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stns 2088, 2249, 2335; 51–55 m]. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 68, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1998: 388, Brazil Amapá [list]. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–46 m.

Remark

Some of these records belong perhaps to *S. chacei* (see Holthuis 1960: 152).

Scyllarus chacei Holthuis, 1960

Scyllarus chacei Holthuis, 1960: 152, Suriname.

Scyllarus chacei – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá ["Province Guianense (foz do Amazonas)"]. — Takeda 1983: 76, Suriname, French Guiana [15–180 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Silva *et al*. 2012: 1171, Brazil Amapá [72 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.

non *Scyllarus americanus* (Smith, 1869) – Holthuis 1959a: 126, Suriname [27–53 m] = (at least in part) *S. chacei* sp. nov. in Holthuis (1960: 152).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 11–329 m.

Scyllarus depressus (S.I. Smith, 1881)

Scyllarus nearctus Holthuis, 1960 – Takeda 1983: 77, Suriname, French Guiana [75–95 m]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. Accepted as *Scyllarus depressus* (Smith, 1881) in WoRMS (2023).

Scyllarus depressus – Puciarelli & Rego 2016: 39, fig. 3, sGuianas [map of WA distribution]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2022b: 26, Guyana, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 29–263 m.

Scyllarus planorbis Holthuis, 1969

Scyllarus planorbis Holthuis, 1969: 153, table 1, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 696, off Guyana, 8°38.0′ N, 58°56.0′ W to 8°35.0′ N, 58°51.0′ W, 55–59 m (30–32 fathoms), 16/06/1968; off Suriname, stn 671, 7°07.0′ N, 55°08.0′ W to 7°07.0′ N, 55°05.0′ W, 62–64 m (34–35 fathoms), 11/06/1968].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (Suriname is the southern limit); 18–99 m.

Infraorder Polychelida Scholtz & Richter, 1995
Family Polychelidae Wood-Mason, 1875

Polycheles perarmatus Holthuis, 1952

Polycheles perarmatus – Galil 2000: 334, Suriname [Snellius, stn B22, 7°21.6′ N, 55°22.2′ W, 400–420 m, 27/04/1966; stn F36, 7°26′ N, 56°21.8′ W, 365–410 m, 5/05/1966, RMNH]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [from Guyane 2014 Expedition; 9 lots in MHNN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2557, stn CP4366, 300–301 m, id. T.Y. Chan, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2557].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 41–650 m.

Polycheles typhlops Heller, 1862

Polycheles typhlops – Takeda 1983: 74, Suriname, French Guiana [310–470 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [342–479 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°03′ N and 4°09′ N, 41–626 m]. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 77–2195 m.

Stereomastis sculpta (Smith, 1880)

Stereomastis sculpta – Takeda 1983: 75, Suriname, French Guiana: 75 [470–850 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [426–855 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2013: 1091, fig. 2, Brazil Amapá/Pará [bottom trawl, between 1°03′ N and 4°09′ N, 41–626 m]. — Cruz *et al*. 2021: fig. 2, Brazil Amapá.
Polycheles sculptus – Galil 2000: 342, Guyana [Luymes, stn 48, 7°45′ N, 57°01′ W, 500 m, 30/08/1970, RMNH]. Accepted as *Stereomastis sculpta* in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

Worldwide; marine; 200–4000 m.

Infraorder Anomura MacLeay, 1838
Superfamily Chirostyloidea Ortmann, 1892
Family Chirostylidae Ortmann, 1892

Uroptychus minutus Benedict, 1902

Uroptychus minutus – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 170, Brazil Amapá [146 m]. — Melo-Filho 1998: 393, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 166, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 134–150 m.

Uroptychus nitidus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Uroptychus nitidus – Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 161–1342 m.

Uroptychus uncifer (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Uroptychus uncifer – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2081, 1°52′ N, 46°54′ W, 320 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 154–485 m.

Family Eumunididae A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1900

Eumunida picta Smith, 1883

Eumunida picta – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2004, 7°44′ N, 56°52′ W, 366 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 200–600 m.

Superfamily Galatheoidea Samouelle, 1819
Family Munididae Ahyong, Baba, Macpherson & Poore, 2010

Antillimunida flinti (Benedict, 1902)

Munida flinti – Takeda 1983: 87, Suriname, French Guiana [173–220 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [200–456 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [12 lots in MNHN collection, id. E. Macpherson].
Antillimunida flinti – Additional record transmitted by E. Macpherson (August 2023): French Guiana, Proteus-Guyane 2017 Expedition, stn DW5081, 6°11.7′ N, 52°00.6′ W, 02/12/2017, 147–148 m,1 female, MNHN-IU-2017-11896.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 11–630 m.

Babamunida forceps (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munida forceps – Takeda 1983: 88, Suriname, French Guiana [73–270 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 73–950 m.

Babamunida robusta (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munida munida robusta – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2080, 2°04′ N, 47°00′ W, 229 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Lesser Antilles and Brazil Amapá only); marine; 229–298 m.

Garymunida longipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munida paynei Boone, 1927 – Melo-Filho & Melo 2001: 47, Brazil Amapá [Guianas]. Accepted as *Garymunida longipes* in WoRMS (2023).
Munida longipes – Takeda 1983: 90, Suriname, French Guiana [270–695 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [22 lots in MNHN, id. E. Macpherson].
Agononida longipes – Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 40–730 m.

Grimothea atlantica (de Melo-Filho & de Melo, 1994)

Munida atlantica – Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Brazil (Amapá, northern limit in WA, to Ceará); marine; 58–166 m.

Iridonida angulata (Benedict, 1902)

Munida brasiliae Coelho, 1973c: 344, Brazil Amapá = (in part) *M. angulata*, by following Melo-Filho & Coelho-Filho (2004: 60), and Baba *et al*. (2008: 86). In WoRMS (2023), *M. brasiliae* is an uncertain species (nomen dubium), therefore not included in the present checklist.

Munida angulata – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, stn CP4385, 48 m, MNHN-IU-2014-13676, id. E. Macpherson].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 38–166 m.

Iridonida aff. ***elfina*** (Boone, 1927)

Munida aff. *elfina* – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [in study; pers. com. E. Macpherson, Jul. 2023].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 670 m.

Remark

Iridonida elfina is still known with certainty only from the type locality: north of Glover Reef, Caribbean Sea, 670 m.

Iridonida iris (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munida iris – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2082, 1°51′ N, 366 m]. — Takeda 1983: 89, Suriname, French Guiana [85–540 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 4 lots in MNHN, id. E. Macpherson]. — Rodríguez-Flores *et al*. 2019: 2, French Guiana ["*M. iris* from French Guiana"]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 43–613 m.

Iridonida irrasa (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munida irrasa – Melo-Filho 1998: 394, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 190, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [20 lots in MNHN, id. E. Macpherson].

Iridonida irrasa – Records transmitted by E. Macpherson (August 2023): French Guiana, Proteus-Guyane 2017 Expedition, 5 lots in MNHN at several stations, e.g., stn DW5061, 6°17.7′ N, 52°14.2′ W, 30/11/2017, 90 m, MNHN-IU-2014-12899, MNHN-IU-2017-1897.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–914 m.

Iridonida pusilla (Benedict, 1902)

Munida brasiliae Coelho, 1973c: 344, Brazil Amapá = (in part) *M. pusilla*, following Melo-Filho & Coelho-Filho (2004: 61), and Baba *et al*. (2008: 115).

Munida pusilla – Melo-Filho 1998: 395, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 198, Brazil Amapá. — Melo-Filho & Coelho-Filho 2004: 61, Brazil Amapá [38–122 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [16 lots in MNHN, id. E. Macpherson].

Iridonida pusilla – Records transmitted by E. Macpherson (August 2023): French Guiana, Proteus-Guyane 2017 Expedition, stn DW5061, 6°17.7′ N, 52°14.2′ W, 30/11/2017, 90 m, MNHN-IU-2017-1896, 1898, MNHN-IU-2018-4409.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 18–159 m.

Iridonida simplex (Benedict, 1902)

Munida simplex – Melo-Filho & Melo 2001: 46, Brazil Amapá.

Iridonida aff. *simplex* – Records transmitted by E. Macpherson (August 2023): French Guiana, Proteus-Guyane 2017 Expedition, 25 lots in MNHN at several stations, e.g., stn DW5062, 6°17.5′ N, 52°14.1′ W, 30/11/2017, 90 m, MNHN-IU-2017-11885, 1887, IU-2021-5752, 5753 [in study].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 59–440 m.

Iridonida spinifrons (Henderson, 1885)

Munida spinifrons – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo-Filho 1998: 395, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 202, Brazil Amapá. — Melo-Filho & Melo 2001: 49, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Munida aff. *spinifrons* – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [this is a new species in study, pers. com. E. Macpherson, Jul. 2023].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–150 m.

Typhlonida miles (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munida miles – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, stn CP4407, 495–502 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2703, id. E. Macpherson].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 185–885 m.

Typhlonida valida (Smith, 1883)

Munida valida – Takeda 1983: 91, Suriname, French Guiana [470–720 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [494–737 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–2297 m.

Family Munidopsidae Ortmann, 1898

Galacantha spinosa A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Munidopsis spinosa – Takeda 1983: 96, Suriname, French Guiana [720–968 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 402–1050 m.

Munidopsis abbreviata (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)

Munidopsis abbreviata – Mayo 1974: 42, 428, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury*, 07/1968, stns 675, 682, 1235–1345 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 597–1345 m.

Munidopsis abdominalis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munidopsis abdominalis – Takeda 1983: 92, Suriname, French Guiana [720 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 360–720 m.

Munidopsis alaminos Pequegnat & Pequegnat, 1970

Munidopsis alaminos – Pequegnat & Pequegnat 1971: 18, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon*, stn 4293, 732 m, 21/03/1963; R/V *Oregon II*, stn 10606, 677 m, 10/05/1969; stn 10799, 716 m, 17/11/1969; stn 10801, 657 m, 18/11/1969]. — Mayo 1974: 64 [distribution "This species is known from near Anguilla south to French Guiana"]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit is French Guiana); marine; 457–842 m.

Munidopsis armata (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)

Munidopsis armata – Mayo 1974: 72, 428, Guyana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 689, 08°14.0′ N, 57°38′ W, 1373–1446 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 275–1446 m.

Munidopsis erinacea (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munidopsis erinacea – Takeda 1983: 93, Suriname, French Guiana [470 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [one lot in MNHN, Guyane 2014 Expedition, stn CP4406, 599–602 m, MNHN-IU-2014-19220, id. E. Macpherson].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 270–1000 m.

Munidopsis riveroi Chace, 1939

Munidopsis riveroi – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 338–732 m.

Munidopsis robusta (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munidopsis robusta – Takeda 1983: 94, Suriname, French Guiana [270–810 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana. — Rodríguez-Flores *et al*. 2018: tab. 1, French Guiana [molecular data, from Guyane 2014 Expedition, stn CP4367, 354–351 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2550, MNHN-IU-2013-3367].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 100–4708 m.

Munidopsis sigsbei (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Munidopsis sigsbei – Mayo 1974: 289, 428, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury*, 1968, stns 672, 673, 675, 682, 1042–1345 m]. — Takeda 1983: 95, Suriname, French Guiana [815–926 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 595–1784 m.

Munidopsis simplex (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)

Munidopsis simplex – Mayo 1974: 42, 428, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Pillsbury*, 07/1968, stns 675, 689, 1235–1446 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 116–3391 m.

Munidopsis serricornis (Lovén, 1852)

Munidopsis serricornis – Mayo 1974: 387, 428, Guyana [R/V *Pillsbury*, 15/07/1968, stn 689, 1373–1446 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-MED; marine; 92–2165 m.

Munidopsis transtridens Pequegnat & Pequegnat, 1971

Munidopsis transtridens – Mayo 1974: 375, 428, Guyana [R/V *Pillsbury*, 15/07/1968, stn 689, 1373–1446 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1162–1446 m.

Family Porcellanidae Haworth, 1825

Minyocerus angustus (Dana, 1852)

Minyocerus angustus – Holthuis 1959a: 161, Suriname [27–42 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–27 m.

Pachycheles ackleianus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Pachycheles ackleianus – Gore 1974: 706, "along the northeastern coast of South America to Pernambuco, Brazil". — Werding *et al*. 2003: table 1, "Guyanas" [region n° 11 in table 1]. — Rodríguez *et al*. 2005: 554, "Guyanas" [in distribution]. — Ferreira 2019: 62, "Guyanas" [in distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–82 m

Remark

No station data of R/V *Oregon* or *Pillsbury* were retrieved during this research in sGuianas, not even in Gore (1974). It seems that "Guyanas" has been indicated in Werding *et al.* (2003) from Gore's (1974) mention that the species is distributed "along the northeastern coast of South America to Pernambuco", and then copied in subsequent contributions. The presence of this species in sGuianas is possible but needs to be better documented.

Pachycheles coelhoi de Azevedo Ferreira & Tavares, 2019

Pachycheles coelhoi de Azevedo Ferreira & Tavares, 2019: Brazil Amapá [Cabo Orange, Project Geomar III, R/V *Almirante Saldanha*, stn 208, 04°52′ N, 50°31′30″ W, 1971, 118 m]

non *Pachycheles rugimanus* – Veloso & Melo 1993: 178, Brazil Amapá. — Veloso 1998: 401, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 242, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. According to de Azevedo Ferreira & Tavares (2019) all previous records of *P. rugimanus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 from Brazil Amapá are *Pachycheles coelhoi*.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (only Brazil Amapá); marine; 118 m.

Remark

It is not clear why "Suriname" is indicated by Rodríguez *et al*. (2005) and de Azevedo Ferreira & Melo (2016) in the distribution of *Pachycheles rugimanus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880. It possibly comes from

"Guyanas", indicated in Werding *et al.* (2003: tab. 1). Until this record is better defined, it seems more prudent to remove *Pachycheles rugimanus* from Suriname, especially since it could be corrected to *P. coelhoi*, as for all other old records of *P. rugimanus* in nearby Brazil Amapá (see de Azevedo Ferreira & Tavares 2019). The geographic distribution of *P. rugimanus* is limited to North Carolina to Florida, Mexico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, St Thomas and Virgin Islands (de Azevedo Ferreira & Tavares 2019: 192).

Petrolisthes galathinus (Bosc, 1802)

Petrolisthes galathinus – Holthuis 1959a: 162, French Guiana [27 m]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–55 m.

Porcellana sayana (Leach, 1820)

Porcellana sayana – Holthuis 1959a: 161, Suriname [9–53 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m; stn 2262, 7°18′ N, 56°49′ W, 60 m; stn 2339, 7°12′ N, 57°22′ W, 31 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 175, Brazil Amapá [0–41 m]. — Gore 1974: 715, Suriname, French Guiana. — Takeda 1983: 97, Suriname, French Guiana [32 m]. — Veloso & Melo 1993: 178, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 266, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–183 m.

Porcellana sigsbeiana A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Porcellana sigsbeiana – GBIF 2023, Guyana, Suriname [Guyana, from NMNH (USNM) 1256136, https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1320282574, R/V *Oregon*, cruise 53, 6.7° N, -55.6167° W, 40–42 m, id. L. Ferreira 2014; Suriname, VMIC, R/V *Pillsbury-658*, 9/07/1968, 7.166667° N, -53.6° W, 130 m, id. R.H. Gore]. — RMNH, 2023, French Guyana [Luymes Guyana shelf Expedition stn 13, French Guyana, 25/08/1970, 6°43′ N, 52°46′ W, trawl, 132 m, fine sand & mud, RMNH. CRUS.D.49792, https://bioportal.naturalis.nl/nl/specimen/RMNH.CRUS.D.49792].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 15–400 m.

Superfamily Hippoidea Latreille, 1825
Family Albuneidae Stimpson, 1858d

Albunea paretii Guérin-Méneville, 1853

Albunea oxyophthalma Miers, 1878 – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Brazil Pará (latitude of Amapá) [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2092, 0°23′ N, 47°05′ W, 38 m]. Accepted as *Albunea paretii* Guérin-Méneville, 1853 in WoRMS (2023).

Albunea paretii – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Calado 1998: 407, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 278, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Boyko 2002:

327, French Guiana [Cayenne, coll. unknown: syntype of *A. oxyophthalma* (BMNH 57.45)]. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–101 m.

Zygopa michaelis Holthuis, 1961

Zygopa michaelis – Boyko 2002: 204, Suriname [Coll. 'Snellius', stn 42, 06°46.5′ N, 56°30′ W, 40 m, 6/05/1966, 1 female (RMNH.CRUS.D.24106); stn 44, 06°33.6′ N, 56°31.6′ W, 38 m, 6/05/1966, 1 female (RMNH.CRUS.D.24105); stn 58, 07°25.4′ N, 56°54.4′ W, 66–69 m, 11/05/1966, 1 female (ov.) (RMNH.CRUS.D.24107)].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 4–73 m.

Superfamily Lithodoidea Samouelle, 1819
Family Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819

Lithodes manningi Macpherson, 1988

Lithodes manningi Macpherson, 1988: 62, Suriname, French Guiana [allotype, R/V *Oregon II*, stn 10611, 12/05/1969, 07°13′ N, 52°52′ W, 777 m].

Lithodes manningi – Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 640–1236 m.

Neolithodes agassizii (Smith, 1882)

Neolithodes agassizii – Takeda 1983: 106, Suriname, French Guiana [680–855 m]. — Macpherson 1988: Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon II*, 1969, 659–834 m]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [585–855 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit French Guiana); marine; 200–1900 m.

Paralomis cubensis Chace, 1939

Paralomis cubensis – Macpherson 1988: 97, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2083, 18/11/1957, 01°49′ N, 46°48′ W, 412 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 200–730 m.

Paralomis grossmani Macpherson, 1988

Paralomis grossmani Macpherson, 1988: 99, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon II*, stn 10611, 5/12/1969, 7°13′ N, 52°52′ W, 770 m].

Distribution/Habitat

Suriname, French Guiana, only; marine; 770 m.

Superfamily Paguroidea Latreille, 1802
Family Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892

Areopaguristes oxyophthalmus (Holthuis, 1959)

Paguristes oxyophthalmus Holthuis, 1959a: 135, Suriname [27–51 m].

Paguristes oxyophthalmus – Takeda 1983: 101, Suriname, French Guiana [32 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.
Areopaguristes oxyophthalmus – Ayón-Parente *et al*. 2015: 501, Suriname [type specimens, coll. R/V *Coquette*, 1957, 31–46 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–46 m, to 732 m.

Clibanarius foresti Holthuis, 1959

Clibanarius foresti Holthuis, 1959a: 147, Suriname [7–48 m].

Clibanarius foresti – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá [and North of Pará]. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 169, Brazil Amapá [21–75 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1987a: 51, Brazil Amapá [13–75 m]. — Rieger 1998: 420, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 49, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. — Nucci & Melo 2015: 332, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Almirante Saldanha*, 60 m; MZUSP collections].

Distribution/Habitat

Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá and Pará, only; marine; 7–75 m.

Clibanarius sclopetarius (Herbst, 1796)

Clibanarius carnescens Miers, 1878: 658, French Guiana [Cayenne]. Accepted as *Clibanarius sclopetarius* (Herbst, 1796) in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–21 m (mostly intertidal and mangrove).

Clibanarius symmetricus (Randall, 1840)

Pagurus symmetricus Randall, 1840: 133, Suriname [type locality, restricted by lectotype selection in Negri *et al*. (2014: 851)].
Clibanarius cayennensis Miers, 1878: 657, French Guiana [Cayenne]. Accepted as *C. symmetricus* (Randall) in Negri *et al*. (2014: 851).

Clibanarius symmetricus – Negri *et al*. 2014: 851, Suriname, French Guiana.

non *Clibanarius vittatus* (Bosc, 1802) – Holthuis 1959a: 141, Guyana, Suriname [Guyana from Graham (1955: 35)] — Nucci & Melo 2015: 334, Brazil Amapá = *C. symmetricus* (Randall) in Negri *et al*. (2014).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–22 m (mostly intertidal).

Dardanus fucosus Biffar & Provenzano, 1972

Dardanus fucosus Biffar & Provenzano, 1972: 783, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Coquette* (1957), *Oregon* (1958), *Pillsbury* (1968)].

Dardanus fucosus – Takeda 1983: 102, Suriname, French Guiana [32–63 m]. — Abele & Kim 1986: 29, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon*, stn 4202, 5°9′ N, 51°37′ W, 64 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1987a: 50, Brazil Amapá [45–103 m]. — Rieger 1998: 419, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 60, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 16 lots in MNHN collection, id. not indicated].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–365 m.

Dardanus insignis (de Saussure, 1858)

Dardanus insignis – Takeda 1983: 103, Suriname, French Guiana [95–150 m]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 20 lots in MNHN, id. not indicated].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 22–318 m.

Dardanus venosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)

Pagurus arrosor var. *divergens* Moreira, 1905: 133, Brazil ?Amapá [“foi encontrado no norte do Brazil”]; junior synonym of *Dardanus venosus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) in Lima *et al*. 2019.

Dardanus venosus – Holthuis 1959a: 153, Suriname [26–55 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, off Guyana [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m]. — Nucci & Melo 2015: 337, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–225 m.

Paguristes angustithecus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974

Paguristes angustithecus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974: 183, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon* (stn 4207, 04°46′ N, 51°21′ W, 26/02/1963, 58 m, limit French Guiana, Brazil Amapá), R/V *Pillsbury* (07/1968, Suriname, stn 665, and French Guiana, stns 655, 648)].

Paguristes angustithecus – Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1987a: 48, Brazil Amapá. — Rieger 1998: 417, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 72, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 25–91 m.

Paguristes depressus Stimpson, 1859

Paguristes depressus – Holthuis 1959a: 130, Suriname [42–51 m]. — Takeda 1983: 99, Suriname, French Guiana [45–63 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname, French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 1–51 m.

Paguristes erythrops Holthuis, 1959

Paguristes erythrops Holthuis, 1959a: 138, Suriname [44 m]. — Forest & de Saint Laurent 1967: 61, fig. 3, Suriname [from Holthuis 1959a]. — Takeda 1983: 100, Suriname, French Guiana [60 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–160 m.

Paguristes lymani A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893

Paguristes lymani – Williams 1984: 201, Guyana [probably from R/V *Oregon*, stn 1989, 4/11/1957, 9.75° N, -59.75° W, 457 m, USNM 103397].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guyana is the southern limit); marine; 27–1600 m.

Paguristes paraguanensis McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975

Paguristes paraguanensis McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975: tab. 1, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury*, 10–15/07/1968, stns P-669, 684, 686, 688, 25–59 m, between 6°39′ N, 55°15′ W and 7°42′ N, 57°32′ W].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit is French Guiana); marine; 5–67 m.

Paguristes perplexus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974

Paguristes perplexus McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974: 191, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn P-650, 8/06/1968, 6°07′ N, 52°19′ W, 84–91 m)

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–91 m.

Paguristes tortugae Schmitt, 1933

Paguristes tortugae – Holthuis 1959a: 131, Suriname [27–37 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–91 m.

Petrochirus diogenes (Linnaeus, 1758)

Petrochirus bahamensis (Herbst, 1791) – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2262, 7°18′ N, 56°49′ W, 60 m]. Accepted as *Petrochirus diogenes* (Linnaeus, 1758) in WoRMS (2023).

Petrochirus diogenes – Holthuis 1959a: 151, Suriname [27–53 m]. — Takeda 1983: 98, Suriname, French Guiana [60–80 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1987a: 49, Brazil Amapá [0–72 m]. — Rieger 1998: 422, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 92, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–160 m.

Pseudopaguristes calliopsis (Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968)

Paguristes calliopsis – Melo 1999: 74, Guianas [in distribution, with map (Fig. 27), including Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana].

Pseudopaguristes calliopsis – Nucci & Melo 2015: 343, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2021: 582, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. In distribution only for these two references; probably from Guianas in Melo (1999) (see Remark).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–160 m.

Remark

It is not clear why Melo (1999) reported this species from "Guianas" in distribution, citing: "Atlântico ocidental-Guianas e Brasil (do Ceará até São Paulo)". We failed to find references earlier than Melo (1999) for this region. For example, only Brazil (Bahia) is indicated in Coelho & Ramos (1972: 167) and Coelho & Ramos-Porto (1987a: 48). The presence of this species in the sGuianas needs to be better documented.

Family Paguridae Latreille, 1802

Agaricochirus gibbosimanus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Pilopagurus gibbosimanus – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2066, 2°40′ N, 47°55′ W, 110–201 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 200–800 m.

Anisopagurus bartletti (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Pylopagurus bartletti – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2080, 17/11/1957, 2°04′ N, 47°00′ W, 229 m].

Anisopagurus bartletti – Lemaitre & McLaughlin 1996: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá [same station, R/V *Oregon*, stn 2080, USNM 101663].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá is the southern limit); marine; 49–555 m.

Catapaguroides microps A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892

Catapaguroides microps – Lemaitre & Tavares 2015: 480, Guyana, Suriname [Guiana Basin, N of Surinam, R/V Knorr, stn 25-293, 8°58′00″ N, 54°04′18″ W, 27/02/1972, 1456–1518 m (USNM 1111032)].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 718–2818 m.

Enneobranchus flavioculatus García-Gómez, 1988

Enneobranchus flavioculatus García-Gómez, 1988: 51, tab. 1, Guyana, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn P-684, Guyana 07°19.0′ N, 56°51.0′ W, 14/07/68, 55–59 m; stn P-650, French Guiana, 67° [sic, must be "07°"] 07.0′ N, 52°19.0′ W, 8/07/68, 84–91 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 46–241 m.

Iridopagurus iris (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Iridopagurus iris – García-Gómez 1983: 16, tab. 1, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury* stn P-650, 06°07.0′ N, 52°19.0′ W, 08/07/1968, 84–91 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1987a: 44, Brazil Amapá [116 m]. — Rieger 1998: 417, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 110, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá is the southern limit); marine; 64–713 m.

Iridopagurus margaritensis García-Gómez, 1983

Iridopagurus margaritensis García-Gómez, 1983: 28, tab. 6, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stns P-650, 684, 686, 688, 8–15/07/1968, 7°42.0′ N, 57°32.0′ W to 6°07.0′ N, 52°19.0′ W, 26–91 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana is the southern limit); marine; 11–91 m.

Iridopagurus reticulatus García-Gómez, 1983

Iridopagurus reticulatus García-Gómez, 1983: 37, tab. 7, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn P-655, 9–10/07/1968, 6°12.0′ N, 55°19.0′ W to 6°07.0′ N, 53°39.0′ W, 7–27 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana is the southern limit); marine; 1–38 m.

Iridopagurus violaceus de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966

Iridopagurus violaceus – García-Gómez 1983: 26, tab. 4, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stns P-650, 668, 684, 688, 8–15/07/1968, 7°42.0′ N, 57°32.0′ W to 6°07.0′ N, 52°19.0′ W, 55–91 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 18–256 m.

Manucomplanus spinulosus (Holthuis, 1959)

Pylopagurus spinulosus Holthuis, 1959a: 154, Suriname [27 m].

Manucomplanus spinulosus – Lemaitre & McLaughlin 1996: tab. 7, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Coquette* (1957), *Oregon* (1958), *Pillsbury* (1968) between 8°12′ N, 58°33′ W and 5°56′ N, 52°20′ W, 37–108 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana is the southern limit); marine; 24–108 m.

Manucomplanus ungulatus (Studer, 1883)

Manucomplanus corallinus (Benedict, 1892) – Williams 1984: 224, French Guiana [a mutilated ovigerous female, probably of this species, NMNH (USNM) 119889, id. Provenzano A.J., R/V *Oregon*, 11/09/1958, 5.93° N, -52.33° W, 53–57 m)]. Accepted as *Manucomplanus ungulatus* (Studer, 1883) in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–298 m.

Pagurus provenzanoi Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968

Pagurus provenzanoi – Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá is the southern limit); marine; 5–100 m.

Phimochirus formani Felder, Lemaitre & Craig, 2019

non *Pylopagurus operculatus* (Stimpson, 1859) – Holthuis 1959a: fig. 31, Suriname [48–49 m] = (at least in part) *Phimochirus formani* sp. nov. in Felder *et al*. (2019: 540) with this comment p. 544 "the line illustrations of Holthuis (1959: fig. 31) appear to apply to neither *Pylopagurus operculatus* (= *Phimochirus operculatus*), as originally reported, nor to *Phimochirus holthuisi* s.s., but instead most likely to *P. formani* nov. sp."

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname as southern limit); marine; 27–62 m.

Phimochirus holthuisi (Provenzano, 1961)

Pylopagurus holthuisi Provenzano, 1961: 162, Suriname [in part, Holthuis (1959a) specimens of *P. opercultatus*, R/V *Coquette*, May and June 1957, 48–49 m, NHML].

Phimochirus holthuisi – McLaughlin 1981b: tab. 5, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 684, 14/07/1968, 7°19′ N, 56°51′ W, 55–58 m, stn 650, 8/07/1968, 6°07′ N, 52°19′ W, 84–91 m]. — Rieger 1998: 415, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 140, Brazil Amapá. — Lima *et al*. 2019: 51 "Guyanas" [in distribution].

non *Pylopagurus operculatus* (Stimpson, 1859) – Holthuis 1959a: 157, Suriname [48–49 m] = (in part) *Pylopagurus holthuisi* sp. nov. in Provenzano (1961: 162).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–91 m to ?218 m.

Remark

Felder *et al*. (2019) considered that "all Brazilian records of *P. holthuisi* must be reevaluated to determine the extent to which they indeed may represent *P. holthuisi* s.s."

Pylopaguropsis atlantica Wass, 1963

Pylopaguropsis atlantica Wass, 1963: 155, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2289, 8/09/1958, 7°25′ N, 54°35′ W, 137–146 m (USNM 103370)].

Pylopaguropsis atlantica – NMNH 2023, French Guiana [id. P.A. McLaughlin, R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 650, 8/07/1968, off Cayenne, French Guiana 6.1167° N, 52.3167° W, 84–91 m, USNM 231416, at http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/37cce51da-cf3f-4a17-9da3-0a67fc0c2159].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit is French Guiana); marine; 84–200 m.

Pylopagurus discoidalis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Pylopagurus discoidalis – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2066, 2°40′ N, 47°55′ W, 201 m; stn 2080, 2°04′ N, 47°00′ W, 229 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 166, Brazil Amapá [95 m]. — Rieger 1998: 415, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 144, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [also *P*. cf. *discoidalis*]. — Lemaitre & Tavares 2015: 496, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 11–1020 m.

Pylopagurus pattiae Lemaitre & Campos, 1993

Pylopagurus pattiae – McLaughlin & Lemaitre 2001: 448, Guyana [Guyana shelf Expedition, 1969, Luymes stn 1, RMNH.CRUS.D.48672].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (Guyana as southern limit); 20–82 m.

Rhodochirus rosaceus (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)

Pylopagurus rosaceus – Williams 1965: 135, Suriname [in remarks only: "An ovigerous female has been taken from the Surinam locality in September"].

Rhodochirus rosaceus – McLaughlin 1981b: tab. 1, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2289, 8/09/1958, 7°25′ N, 54°35′ W, 137–146 m]. — Williams 1984: 227–228, Suriname, French Guiana [p. 228: "a lot of 12 specimens from French Guiana"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 95–200 m.

Solenopagurus lineatus (Wass, 1963)

Cestopagurus lineatus Wass, 1963: 139, Suriname [type specimens, R/V *Oregon*, stn 2289, 8/09/1958, 07°25′ N, 54°35′ W, 45–146 m (25–80 fathoms). Accepted as *Solenopagurus lineatus* (Wass, 1963) in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 45–190 m.

Spathapagurus longimanus (Wass, 1963)

Pagurus longimanus Wass, 1963: 146, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon* stn 2307, 11/09/1958, 5°57′ N, 52°20′ W, 51–57 m (USNM 108751)].

Pagurus longimanus – Coelho & Ramos 1972: 165, Brazil Amapá [60 m]. — Rieger 1998: 415, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1999: 134, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Spathapagurus longimanus – Lemaitre & Felder 2011: 41, French Guiana [type material].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá is the southern limit); marine; 15–69 m.

Tomopagurus chacei (Wass, 1963)

Pylopagurus chacei Wass, 1963: 155, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2289, 8/09/1958, 7°25′ N, 54°35′ W, 137–146 m (USNM 108963, 110614)].

Tomopagurus chacei – McLaughlin 1981a: 25, tab. 6, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon*, *Pillsbury*, stations between 7°30' and 6°07′ N, 84–183 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 75–360 m.

Tomopagurus cokeri (Hay, 1917)

Benthopagurus schmitti Wass, 1963: 136, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [NMNH (USNM) collections, in part only (see Remark), some stations of R/V *Oregon* 1957–1958, between 2°32′ N, 47°55′ W and 7°27′ N, 54°27′ W, 201–247 m]. Accepted as *Tomopagurus cokeri* (Hay, 1917) in WoRMS (2023).

Tomopagurus cokeri – McLaughlin 1981a: 16, tab. 3, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2461 (station number must be an error, 2296 is more probable), 9/10/1958, 6°29′ N, 52°30′ W, 201–220 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá is the southern limit); marine; 44–430 m.

Remark

The material cited by Wass (1963) in "Guianas" include R/V *Oregon* stations off Venezuela/Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana and Brazil Amapá. Part of these records belong to *Tomopagurus wassi*, for example stn 2286 (Suriname) and stn 1985 (Guyana).

Tomopagurus wassi McLaughlin, 1981

Tomopagurus wassi McLaughlin, 1981a: tab. 4, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon* stn 1985 (off Venezuela/Guyana), 2286 (off Suriname), and 2066 (off Brazil Amapá)].

Tomopagurus wassi – Melo 1999: 148, Guianas [distribution].

non *Benthopagurus schmitti* Wass, 1963: 136, Guyana, Suriname [in part, R/V *Oregon* stn 1985, Venezuela/Guyana, 3/11/1957, 9°41′ N, 59°47′ W, 274 m; stn 2286, Suriname, 8/09/1958, 7°26′ N, 54°49′ W, 192–219 m] = *T. wassi* sp. nov. in McLaughlin (1981a: tab. 4).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 75–360 m.

Remark

Some R/V *Oregon* stations in McLaughlin (1981a) have been corrected by checking Bullis & Thompson (1965) and NMNH (2023).

Family Parapaguridae Smith, 1882

Oncopagurus bicristatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Sympagurus bicristatus – Melo 1999: 152, Brazil Amapá.
Oncopagurus bicristatus – Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 270–1070 m.

Parapagurus nudus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891)

Parapagurus nudus – Lemaitre 1989: 94, Guyana, Suriname [in appendix, R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 681, 8°11.5′ N, 56°12′ W, 14/07/1968, 2691 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 630–3864 m.

Parapagurus pilosimanus Smith, 1879

Parapagurus pilosimanus – Takeda 1983: 105, Suriname, French Guiana [620–940 m; this record with a '?' in Lemaitre (1989: 13)]. — Lemaitre 1989: 93, Guyana, Suriname [in appendix, R/V *Pillsbury*, stn 673, 7°56′ N, 54°39′ W, 11/07/1968, 1026 m; also R/V *Oregon*, stns 2030, 4293, 4294, 4296, 4299 and *Oregon II*, stns 10604–10799]. — Guéguen 1990: 31, fig. 8, French Guiana [580–850 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 102–3864 m.

Sympagurus pictus Smith, 1883

Sympagurus pictus – Lemaitre 1986: 533, Guyana; 1989: 94, Guyana, Suriname [in Appendix, R/V *Oregon*, stns 2011, 4293 and *Oregon II*, stns 10602, 10614, 10823; 2004: 123, French Guiana [distribution].

non *Parapagurus pilimanus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) – Takeda 1983: 104, Suriname, French Guiana [275–670 m] = *Sympagurus pictus* Smith, 1883, in Lemaitre (1989: 38).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 180–2322 m.

Family Pylochelidae Spence Bate, 1888

Mixtopagurus paradoxus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Mixtopagurus paradoxus – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 9, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2066, 2° 40′ N, 47°55′ W, 201 m]. — Coelho 1996: 165, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá [Dredge, 5°09′ N, 50°42′ W, 194–204 m]. — Melo 1999: 160, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2007: tab. 4, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana. — Lemaitre & Tavares 2015: 466, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 194–595 m.

Infraorder Brachyura Latreille, 1802
Superfamily Dromioidea De Haan, 1833
Family Dromiidae De Haan, 1833

Dromia erythropus (Georges Edwards in Gatesby, 1771)

Dromia erythropus – Takeda 1983: 110, Suriname, French Guiana [5–25 m]. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 87, Brazil Amapá [123 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 7, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012b: 941, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–360 m.

Hypoconcha arcuata Stimpson, 1858

Hypoconcha arcuata – Holthuis 1959a: 163, Suriname [27–35 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 31 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1987b: 216, Brazil

Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 71, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 439, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 7, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–80 m.

Hypoconcha parasitica (Linnaeus, 1763)

Hypoconcha sabulosa (Herbst, 1799) – Coelho & Ramos 1972: 178, Brazil Amapá (?) [only Guianas indicated]. Accepted as *Hypoconcha parasitica* (Linnaeus, 1763) in WoRMS (2023).

Hypoconcha parasitica – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 440, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 7, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–83 m.

Moreiradromia antillensis (Stimpson, 1858)

Dromidia antillensis – Durand 1959: 32, photo 13, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959a: 428, French Guiana [32–50 m]. — Holthuis 1959a: 162, Suriname [27–48 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 55 m; stn 2339, 7°12′ N, 31 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 10, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Cryptodromiopsis antillensis – Melo 1996: 68, Brazil Amapá. — Braga *et al*. 2005: 3, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Criptodromiopsis (sic) *antillensis* – Silva *et al*. 1998: 87, Brazil Amapá [69 m].

Moreiradromia antillensis – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 7, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012b: 941, Brazil Amapá [list]. — Guinot *et al*. 2013: 281, French Guiana [MNHN-B22029, B22030]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [R/V *Hermano Ginés*, July/October 2014, 30–800 m; 15 lots in MNHN, 60–61 m, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2503]. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 18, Suriname, “Guianas”, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–330 m.

Superfamily Homolodromioidea Alcock, 1900
Family Homolodromiidae Alcock, 1900

Homolodromia monstrosa Martin, Christiansen & Trautwein, 2001

Homolodromia monstrosa Martin, Christiansen & Trautwein, 2001: 319, Suriname, French Guiana [Holotype female, USNM 310889, RV *Oregon II*, 27/11/1969, stn 10824, 07°42′ N, 53°49′ W, 631 m].

Homolodromia monstrosa – Tavares & Lemaitre 2014: 512, Suriname, French Guiana [type specimens plus USNM 1202386, N of Cayenne, R/V *Oregon II*, 24/11/1969, stn 10816, 07°36′ N, 53°32′ W, 686 m].

non *Homolodromia paradoxa* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 – Takeda 1983: 112, Suriname, French Guiana [632–862 m] = *H. monstrosa* (in part, at least larger photo on the right), following Martin *et al*. (2001:

319) and also Guinot (1995: 192): "L'*H. paradoxa* typique cohabite donc en Guyane française et au Suriname, entre 632–862 m, avec une autre espèce à longs dactyles (à savoir une *Homolodromia* typique), caractérisée par un duvet très dense de soies plumeuses".

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 375–918 m.

Homolodromia paradoxa A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Homolodromia paradoxa – Takeda 1983: 112, Suriname, French Guiana [632–862 m; in part, probably only left small color photo, according to Guinot (1995: 192)]. — Tavares & Lemaitre 2014: 511, Suriname, French Guiana [585–732 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 549–933 m.

Superfamily Homoloidea De Haan, 1839
Family Homolidae De Haan, 1839

Homola minima Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995

Homola minima Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995: 326 Suriname, French Guiana.

Homola minima – Tavares & Lemaitre 2014: 514, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, 8/11/1958, stn 2289, 07°25′ N, 54°35′ W, 137–146 m, USNM 1185786].

non *Homola barbata* (Fabricius, 1793) – Takeda 1983: 113, Suriname, French Guiana [55–670 m] = *H. minima* sp. nov. in Guinot & Richer de Forges (1995: 326). — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 9 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2669, stn CP4398, 7/08/2014, 127–130 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2669], not *H. barbata*, must be also *H. minima* (see Remark).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 55–700 m.

Remark

Homola barbata (Fabricius, 1793) is an EA species (perhaps also Indian Ocean) 'replaced' in WA by *H. minima* (Udekem d'Acoz 1999: 185).

Superfamily Raninoidea De Haan, 1839
Family Lyreididae Guinot, 1993

Lysirude nitidus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Lyreidus Bairdii Smith, 1881 – Takeda 1983: 109, Suriname, French Guiana [230–277 m]. Accepted as *Lysirude nitidus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) in WoRMS (2023).

Lysirude nitidus – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, MNHN-IU-2013-2856, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2856, stn CP4363, 6/08/2014, 197–200 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 119–823 m.

Family Raninidae De Haan, 1839

Ranilia constricta (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Ranilia constricta – Melo 1996: 113, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 443, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 8, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 5 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2522, stn DW4359, 30/07/2014, 94 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2522]. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 20, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 20–365 m.

Raninoides laevis (Latreille, 1825)

Raninoides loevis (sic) – Guinot-Dumortier 1959a: 426, French Guiana [30–65 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 444, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 8, Brazil Amapá.

Raninoides laevis – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana, photo 12 [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 184, Suriname [35 m]. — Takeda 1983: 107, Suriname, French Guiana [60 m]. — Melo 1996: 116, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Guinot *et al*. 2013, fig. 13, French Guiana [MNHN B16169 = MNHN-IU-2008-10850]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, MNHN-IU-2013-2859, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2859, stn CP4408, 10/08/2014, 57 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 18–200 m.

Raninoides louisianensis Rathbun, 1933

Raninoides louisianensis – Takeda 1983: 108, Suriname, French Guiana [60–85 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 5 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2507, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2507, stn CP4361, 31/07/2014, 144 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 30–300 m.

Family Symethidae Goeke, 1981

Symethis variolosa (Fabricius, 1793)

Symethis variolosa – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil North of Pará, near Amapá ["Fos do Rio Tocantins"]. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 68, Brazil Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 117, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 444, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 8, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, MNHN-IU-2013-2684, stn CP4402, 8/08/2014, 95–97 m, at

http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2684]. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 22, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 18–137 m.

Remark

Family Symethidae unaccepted in WoRMS (accessed 15 Jan. 2024) but we follow D. Guinot's recommendation (pers. com. Jan. 2024) quoting that this family is already used by paleontologists, and rightly so.

Superfamily Cyclodorippoidea Ortmann, 1892
Family Cyclodorippidae Ortmann, 1892

Clythrocerus granulatus (Rathbun, 1898)

Clythrocerus granulatus – Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 70, Brazil Amapá [73–560 m]. — Melo 1996: 87, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 440, Brazil Amapá. — Lima & Martinelli-Lemos 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 29–1036 m.

Deilocerus perpusillus (Rathbun, 1901)

Clythrocerus perpusillus – Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 70, Brazil Amapá [51–172 m].
Deilocerus perpusillus – Melo 1996: 94, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 442, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 6, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 27–220 m.

Neocorycodus stimpsoni (Rathbun, 1937)

Clythrocerus stimpsoni – Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 70, Brazil Amapá [108–118 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.
Neocorycodus stimpsoni – Melo 1996: 85, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 442, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 6, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 40–180 m.

Family Cymonomidae Bouvier, 1897

Cymonomoides guinotae (Tavares, 1991)

Cymonomoides guinotae – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 2 lots in MNHN, stn CP4407, 09/08/2014, 495–502 m, MNHN-IU-2013-17689, stn CP4370, 02/08/2014, 501–504 m, MNHN-IU-2014-10369].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 406–1005 m.

Cymonomus quadratus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Cymonomus quadratus – Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 70, Brazil Amapá [166–204 m]. — Melo 1996: 102, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 442, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 6, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 5 lots in MNHN, 199–504 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2608, 2704, 17687, 17688, 19380, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2704].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 185–930 m.

Superfamily Aethroidea Dana, 1851
Family Aethridae Dana, 1851

Hepatus gronovii Holthuis, 1959

Hepatus gronovii Holthuis, 1959a: 178, French Guiana [27 m].

? *Hepatus* sp. A. – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 512, French Guiana [Iles du Salut, 23–35 m; " … deux espèces d'*Hepatus* qui sont nouvelles pour la faune carcinologique américaine. Ces deux espèces étaient également présentes dans la collection de Suriname étudiée par Holthuis et leur description est actuellement sous presse… Afin de permettre l'identification d'*Hepatus* sp. A, nous en publions le premier pléopode mâle (Fig. 12 a-c)"], see Remark.

Hepatus gronovii – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá [also north of Pará]. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 69, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 181, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 126, Suriname, French Guiana [30–50 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 130, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 446, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 88, Brazil Amapá [75 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 9, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Expedition Iles du Salut 2014, 2 lots in MNHN, stns SD08, SD14, 7 m, MNHN-IU-2013-18535, 2014-8331]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–60 m.

Remark

The male pleopod figured by Guinot-Dumortier (1959a: fig. 12a–c) is overall similar to that of *H. gronovii* in Holthuis (1959a: fig. 43) but *H. scaber* Holthuis, 1959 cannot be totally excluded.

Hepatus pudibundus (Herbst, 1785)

Hepatus tuberculatus de Saussure, 1858 – Young 1900: 308, Guyana ["Coast of Guiana"]. Accepted as *Hepatus pudibundus* (Herbst, 1758) in WoRMS (2023).

Hepatus princeps (Herbst, 1794) – Durand 1959: 32, photo 9, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 510, French Guiana [Iles du Salut, MNHN, coll. July 1957, 1958] — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 11, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 31 m; stn 2239, 7° 12′ N, 31 m]. Accepted as *H. pudibundus* in WoRMS (2023).

Hepatus pudibundus – Holthuis 1959a: 167, Suriname [7–37 m]. — Takeda 1983: 127, Suriname, French Guiana [32–50 m]. — Melo 1996: 131, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 9, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Expedition Iles du Salut 2014, 3 lots in MNHN, stns SD08, SD15, 5–6 m, MNHN-IU-2014-8301, 8322, 8329]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–160 m.

Hepatus scaber Holthuis, 1959
Fig. 15

Hepatus scaber Holthuis, 1959a: 174, Suriname, French Guiana [Iles du Salut].

? *Hepatus* sp. B. – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 512, French Guiana [Iles du Salut, 23–45 m]. Perhaps *H. scaber*?

Hepatus scaber – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá [and north of Pará]. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 181, Brazil Amapá [21–85 m]. — Takeda 1983: 128, Suriname, French Guiana [24–80 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 132, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 446, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 89, Brazil Amapá [75 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 9, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, 33 lots in MNHN, 5–7 m, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8305; Guyane 2014 Expedition, 15 lots, 27–75 m, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2483]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–85 m.

Osachila antillensis Rathbun, 1916

Osachila antillensis – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho 1996: 165, Brazil Amapá [84–92 m]. — Melo 1996: 134, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 445, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 9, Brazil Amapá.

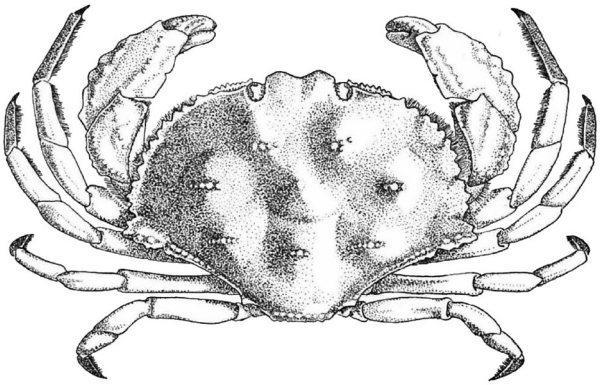

Fig. 15. *Hepatus scaber* Holthuis, 1959. Male paratype from trawler *Coquette*, stn 85, north of Isle du Salut, French Guiana, 5°50.5′ N, 53°10′ W; bottom mud and shells; depth 27 m; 22 May 1957. From Holthuis (1959a: fig. 39).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 80–300 m.

Osachila tuberosa Stimpson, 1871

Osachila tuberosa – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, trawl, 63–146 m, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas, 4 occurrences, 63–146 m, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913939583].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 40–280 m.

Remark

See Poupin (2018: 174) for difficulty to separate *O. antillensis* and *O. tuberosa*, potentially conspecific. From the same GBIF (2023) dataset, *Osachila semilevis* Rathbun, 1916 is also listed from Suriname (at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913938814). Pending a more formal publication, it is not listed herein because too far from its usual geographic region (North Carolina to Gulf of Mexico, in Felder *et al*. 2009).

Superfamily Calappoidea De Haan, 1833
Family Calappidae De Haan, 1833

Acanthocarpus alexandri Stimpson, 1871

Acanthocarpus alexandri – Takeda 1983: 124, Suriname, French Guiana [187–295 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 8 lots in MNHN, 197–252 m, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2535].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 57–1034 m.

Calappa flammea (Herbst, 1794)

Calappa flammea – Takeda 1983: 121, Suriname, French Guiana [60–83 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname, French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 1–262 m.

Calappa nitida Holthuis, 1958

Calappa nitida Holthuis, 1958: 172, Suriname [0–27 m].

Calappa nitida – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 163, Suriname [0–37 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 512, French Guiana [45 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon*, 31–62 m; stns 2249, 2262, 2272, 2335, 2339]. — Takeda 1983: 122, Suriname, French Guiana [32–60 m]. — Melo 1996: 125, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 445, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 10, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–1246 m.

Calappa ocellata Holthuis, 1958

Calappa ocellata – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 180, Brazil Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 126, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 445, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 87, Brazil Amapá [75 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 10, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 26 lots, 47–97 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2422, stn CP4346, 27/07/2014, 80 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2422]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 5–97 m (97 m from MNHN collection in present work).

Calappa sulcata Rathbun, 1898

Calappa sulcata – Holthuis 1958: 179, Suriname [0–37 m]; 1959a: 166, Suriname [0–55 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 31 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 180, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 123, Suriname, French Guiana [50–80 m]. — Melo 1996: 127, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 445, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 88, Brazil Amapá [75–393 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 10, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 14 lots, 47–144 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2413, stn CP4344, 26/07/2014, 47 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2413]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–393 m.

Cryptosoma balguerii (Desbonne in Desbonne & Schramm, 1867)

Cryptosoma balguerii – Galil & Clark 1996: 185, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon II*, 1°40′ N, 47°55′ W, 62 m, 12/05/1975]. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 10, Brazil Amapá.

non *Cycloes bairdii* (Stimpson, 1860) – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 68, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 181, Brazil Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 128, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 446, Brazil Amapá = see correction below.

non *Cryptosoma bairdii* (Stimpson, 1860) – Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá = *Cryptosoma balguerii* (Desbonne) fide Galil & Clark (1996: 181; *Cryptosoma bairdii* is an EP species, not in WA).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 3–230 m.

Cyclozodion angustum (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Calappa angusta – Takeda 1983: 120, Suriname, French Guiana [15–200 m]. Accepted as *Cyclozodion angustum* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) in WoRMS (2023).
Cyclozodion angustum — Williams & Child 1989: 110, Guyana [R/V *Oregon*, 28/04/1969, trawl, 07°47′ N, 57°12′ W, 95 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 15–421 m.

Cyclozodion tuberatum Williams & Child, 1989

Cyclozodion tuberatum Williams & Child, 1989: 114, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, 22/03/1963, trawl, 07°46′ N, 54°17′ W, 640 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname as southern limit); marine; 31–640 m.

Paracyclois atlantis Chace, 1939

Paracyclois atlantis – Takeda 1983: 125, Suriname, French Guiana [270–325 m]. — Williams & Child 1989: 115, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, 9/09/1958, trawl, 07°25′ N, 54°08′ W, 192–210 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 137–329 m.

Superfamily Dorippoidea MacLeay, 1838
Family Ethusidae Guinot, 1977

Ethusa microphthalma Smith, 1881

Ethusa microphthalma – Takeda 1983: 114, Suriname, French Guiana [105–565 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN: stns CP4363, 4376, 170–200 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2524, 2531, 2864, 2865, 2876, 2877, e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2524].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–752 m.

Superfamily Eriphioidea MacLeay, 1838
Family Eriphiidae MacLeay, 1838

Eriphia gonagra (Fabricius, 1781)
Fig. 16

Eriphia gonagra – Holthuis 1959a: 210, ?Suriname (doubtful) [with this remark for *Carpilius corallinus*, *Actaea setigera* and *Eriphia gonagra*: “occurrence in Suriname of the above three species of Xanthidae is highly dubious. The Hamburg Museum possesses a male of *Carpilius corallinus*, and two males and an ovigerous female of *Eriphia gonagra* labeled ‘Surinam’. Dr. A. Panning of the Hamburg Museum was so kind to inform me that the correctness of the labels of these specimens … is not at all certain, the material may actually originate from Barbados. *Actaea setigera* was

reported from Suriname by Neumann (1878: 21), but as pointed out on p. 14 of the present paper, it is more likely that Neumann's so-called Suriname material actually is of Antillean origin. The three Xanthids mentioned here all are rather typical inhabitants of coral reef habitats and therefore could hardly be expected to live on the muddy Suriname coast"]. — Foulquié 2012: tabs 17–18, French Guiana [rocky intertidal at islet "Petit Connétable"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–3 m.

Remark

Holthuis (1959a) was reluctant to report this species (and also *Actaea setigera* and *Carpilius corallinus*) from Suriname because of unavailable rocky places. The observation in French Guiana by Foulquié (2012), however, demonstrates that this species can be present in sGuianas, in limited rocky micro-habitats (Fig. 16).

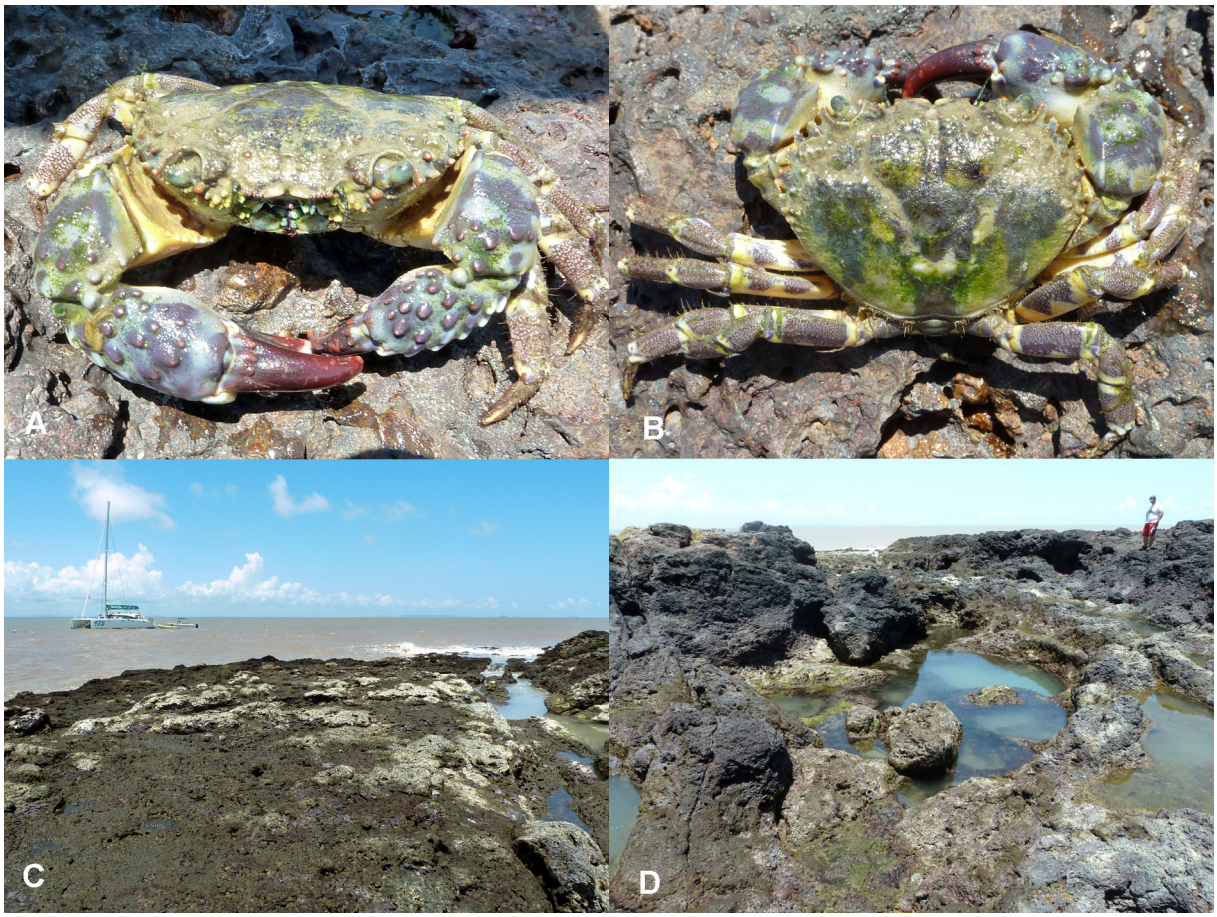

Fig. 16. The crab *Eriphia gonagra* (Fabricius, 1781). **A**. Frontal view. **B**. Dorsal view. **C–D**. Aspect of its rocky biotope at the Islet "Petit Connétable", French Guiana. Photographs by Mathieu Foulquié (2011), determination by D. Felder.

Family Menippidae Ortmann, 1893

Menippe nodifrons Stimpson, 1859

Menippe nodifrons – Holthuis 1959a: 208, Guyana, French Guiana [27 m]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 0–27 m.

Superfamily Goneplacoidea MacLeay, 1838
Family Goneplacidae MacLeay, 1838

Bathyplax typhla A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Bathyplax typhla – Takeda 1983: 163, Suriname, French Guiana [600–770 m]. — Tavares 1996: 413 [description of stridulatory apparatus]. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana [549–737 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2002b: 102, tab. 3, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 13, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 220–1106 m.

Remark

Chasmocarcinidae and Euryplacidae have been removed from the Goneplacoidea and placed in Chasmocarcinoidea and Euryplacoidea, respectively, based on morphological and DNA characters mentioned by D. Guinot and P. Ng (pers. com., Jan. 2024).

Superfamily Chasmocarcinoidea Serène, 1964
Family Chasmocarcinidae Serène, 1964

Amboplax peresi (Rodrigues da Costa, 1968)

Chasmocarcinus sp. B – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá = *Chasmocarcinus peresi* Rodrigues da Costa, 1968 in Coelho *et al*. (2008).

Chasmocarcinus peresi – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 12, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 47–200 m, 5 lots in MNHN, MNHN-IU-2013-17848, 17849, 17856, 19379, 2525; e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2525].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as northern limit); marine; 19–34 m, extended herein to 200 m (MNHN-IU-2013-2525, stn CP4363, 197–200 m.

Chasmocarcinus arcuatus Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998

Chasmocarcinus arcuatus Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998: 800, Brazil Amapá.

Chasmocarcinus sp. D – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá = *Chasmocarcinus arcuatus* in Coelho Filho & Coelho (1998).

Chasmocarcinus arcuatus – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 12, Brazil Amapá. — Ng & Castro 2016: 17, Brazil Amapá [Paratypes].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá as northern limit); marine; 2–75 m.

Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998

Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998: 804, Brazil Amapá.

Chasmocarcinus sp. C – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá = *Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes* in Coelho Filho & Coelho (1998).
Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 12, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

Brazil Amapá (WA northern limit) and Pará; marine; 24–77 m.

Chasmocarcinus typicus Rathbun, 1898

Chasmocarcinus typicus – Holthuis 1959a: 235, Suriname. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 69, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 12, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [5 lots in MNHN, 23–50 m, e.g., stn CP4344, 47 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2410 at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2410]. — Ng & Castro 2016: 14, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 4304, 183 m]
Chasmocarcinus rathbuni Bouvier, 1917 – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [4 lots in MNHN, 36–200 m, e.g., stn CP4363, 197–200 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2874 at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2874]. Accepted as *Chasmocarcinus typicus* Rathbun, 1898, in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–380 m.

Superfamily Euryplacoidea Stimpson, 1871
Family Euryplacidae Stimpson, 1871

Euryplax nitida Stimpson, 1859

Euryplax nitida – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, grab, 2 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913951436]

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–90 m.

Frevillea hirsuta (Borradaile, 1916)

Frevillea hirsuta – Takeda 1983: 162, Suriname, French Guiana [50 m]. — Melo 1996: 408, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 491, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 12, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [3 lots in MNHN, 130–135 m, e.g., stn 4379, 130–131 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2625 at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2625].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 50–476 m.

Nancyplax vossi Lemaitre, García-Gómez, von Sternberg & N. H. Campos, 2001

Nancyplax vossi Lemaitre, García-Gómez, von Sternberg & Campos, 2001: 954, Suriname [Paratypes, USNM 308994, R/V *Pillsbury*, stn P671, 11/07/1968, 64 m].

Nancyplax vossi – Guinot *et al*. 2013: 284, Suriname [USNM 308994].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname as southern limit); marine; 55–155 m.

Superfamily Leucosioidea Samouelle, 1819
Family Leucosiidae Samouelle, 1819

Acanthilia intermedia (Miers, 1886)

Iliacantha intermedia – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Guyana [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m]. — Takeda 1983: 118, Suriname, French Guiana [10–35 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 10–329 m.

Callidactylus asper Stimpson, 1871

Callidactylus asper – Williams 1984: 289, Suriname. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 76, Brazil Amapá [27–81 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 157, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 450, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 13, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 10–95 m.

Ebalia cariosa (Stimpson, 1860)

Ebalia cariosa – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 55°52′ W, 31 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 182, Brazil Amapá [3–131 m].

Ebalia aff. *cariosa* – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, stn CP4383, 83–85 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2631, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2631].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–131 m.

Ebalia stimpsoni A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Ebalia stimpsoni – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 68, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 71, Brazil Amapá [13–83 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 139, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 447, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 13, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012b: 941, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 4–160 m.

Iliacantha liodactylus Rathbun, 1898

Iliacantha liodactylus – Holthuis 1959a: 183, Suriname [27–51 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 10, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 55 m; stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 31 m]. — Takeda 1983: 119, Suriname, French Guiana [46–85 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 160, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 14, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 16 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2405, 26/07/2014, stn CP4344, 47 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2405]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 3–160 m.

Iliacantha sparsa Stimpson, 1871

Iliacantha sparsa – Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 3–95 m.

Iliacantha subglobosa Stimpson, 1871

Iliacantha subglobosa – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 184, Brazil Amapá [72–103 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 75, Brazil Amapá [72–109 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 162, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 450, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 14, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 10 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2590 at, stn CP4381, 114–118 m, 04/08/2014, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2590].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 16–915 m.

Lithadia conica (Coelho, 1973)

Lithadia conica – Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 72, Brazil Amapá [32–150 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 142, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 447, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 14, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá as northern limit); marine; 32–85 m.

Myropsis quinquespinosa Stimpson, 1871

Myropsis quinquespinosa – Takeda 1983: 117, Suriname, French Guiana [150–270 m]. — Williams 1984: 287, Suriname.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 84–1048 m.

Persephona lichtensteinii Leach, 1817

Persephona finneganae Rathbun, 1933 – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959a: 434, French Guiana [23–25 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 183, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 74, Brazil Amapá [0–100 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.). Accepted as *Persephona lichtensteinii* Leach, 1817 in Magalhães *et al*. (2016) and WoRMS (2023).

Persephona lichtensteinii – Holthuis 1959a: 181, Suriname, French Guiana [9–35 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 115, Suriname, French Guiana [30 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 74, Brazil Amapá [0–75 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 152, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 448, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 89, Brazil Amapá [75 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 15, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [10 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2401, stn CP4344, 26/07/2014, 47 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2401]. — Magalhães *et al*. 2016: 12, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

non *Persephona crinita* Rathbun, 1931 – Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 74, Brazil Amapá [5–91 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 151, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 448, Brazil Amapá. — Lima & Martinelli-Lemos 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá = probably *Persephona lichtensteinii*; the distribution of *P. crinita* Rathbun, 1931 s. str. is limited to the Gulf of Mexico (see Magalhães *et al*. 2016).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–70 m.

Persephona mediterranea (Herbst, 1794)

Persephona mediterranea – Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 74, Brazil Amapá [shallow to 166 m]. — Melo 1996: 153, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 448, Brazil Amapá. – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 15, Brazil Amapá. — Magalhães *et al*. 2016: 13, Suriname, French Guiana. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

non *Persephona aquilonaris* Rathbun, 1933 – Durand 1959: 32, photo 10, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959a: 429, French Guiana [in part; 28 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana = *P. mediterranea*, fide Magalhães *et al*. (2016); *P. aquilonaris* is distributed only from New Jersey to Gulf of Mexico.

non *Persephona punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758) – Takeda 1983: 116, Suriname, French Guiana [9–18 m] = *P. mediterranea*, in Magalhães *et al*. (2016).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–55 m.

Persephona punctata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Persephona punctata – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959a: 428, French Guiana [23–30 m]. — Holthuis 1959a: 183, Suriname [9–27 m]. — Bullis &

Thompson 1965: 10, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 31 m; stn 2339, 7°12′ N, 31 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 183, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1986: 73, Brazil Amapá [0–41 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 154, Brazil Amapá. — Melo *et al*. 1998: 448, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 90, Brazil Amapá [75 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 15, Brazil Amapá. — Magalhães *et al*. 2016: 14, Suriname, Brazil Amapá [USNM 103479]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–73 m.

Superfamily Majoidea Samouelle, 1819
Family Epialtidae MacLeay, 1838

Holoplites armata (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Holoplites armata – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 12, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2080, 2°04′ N, 47°00′ W, 229 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2002b: 102, tab. 3, ?Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 161–708 m.

Libinia ferreirae Brito Capello, 1871

Libinia ferreirae – Durand 1959: 32, photo 11, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 187, Suriname [9–35 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 178, French Guiana [23–30 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 213, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 137, Suriname, French Guiana [36 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 17, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares & Santana 2012: 581, Guyana, Brazil Amapá [distribution; presence in Guyana s. str. not documented, possibly from French Guiana instead?].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–36 m.

Macrocoeloma camptocerum (Stimpson, 1871)

Macrocoeloma camptocerum – Melo 1996: 215, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 462, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012a: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2002b: 102, tab. 3, ?Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 10–103 m.

Macrocoeloma subparallelum (Stimpson, 1860)

Macrocoeloma subparallelum – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m]. — Melo 1996: 220, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 462, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012a: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–55 m.

Remark

The specimen reported by Bullis & Thompson (1965) is probably USNM-103465 in NHMN collection (R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, at http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3fd8a13c5-e29d-4fbb-8d60-fcc837ff4f69). It has been re-identified (June 2018) as *Macrocoeloma eutheca* (Stimpson, 1871) by J. Colavite. Pending a more formal correction, it is left herein under *M. subparallelum*.

Macrocoeloma trispinosum (Latreille, 1825)

Macrocoeloma trispinosum – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas, trawl, 61–66 m, 2 occurrences, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913939203].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–82 m.

Minyorhyncha crassa (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)

Rochinia crassa – Takeda 1983: 134, Suriname, French Guiana [275 m]. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 92, Brazil Amapá [312–352 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 17, Brazil Amapá. — Lima & Martinelli-Lemos 2019: 306. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 2 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2569, stn CP4372, 3/08/2014, 396–397 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2569].

Minyorhyncha crassa – Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares & Santana 2018: 213, Brazil Amapá [in distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (and Mid-Atlantic Ridge); marine; 66–1216 m.

Nibilia antilocapra (Stimpson, 1871)

Nibilia antilocapra – Williams 1984: 320, Guyana. — Silva *et al*. 2002b: 102, tab. 3, ?Brazil Amapá [Programa REVIZEE/Norte].

Nibilia antilocarpa (sic) – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2581, stn CP4375, 3/08/2014, 195–200 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2581].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 71–342 m.

Notolopas brasiliensis Miers, 1886

Notolopas brasiliensis – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 177, French Guiana [30 m; compared with the type specimen by I. Gordon]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 264, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 469, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 17, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–36 m.

Pelia rotunda A. Milne-Edwards, 1875

Pelia rotunda – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–190 m.

Picroceroides tubularis Miers, 1886

Picroceroides tubularis – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 70, Brazil Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 24, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012a: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–110 m.

Pohleus septemspinosus (Stimpson, 1871)

Macrocoeloma septemspinosum – Takeda 1983: 141, Suriname, French Guiana [83 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, MNHN-IU-2013-2682, stn CP4402, 8/08/2014, 95–97 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2682].

Pohleus septemspinosus – Colavite *et al*. 2020: 211, French Guiana [new genus; from Guyane 2014 Expedition, stn CP4402, 95–97 m, 08/08/2014, MNHN-IU-2013-2682, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2682].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–212 m.

Rochinia tanneri (Smith, 1883)

Rochinia tanneri – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 8 lots in MNHN, 240–530/544 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2542, CP4368, 1/08/2014, 377–399 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2542].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit is French Guiana); marine; 128–544 m.

Scyramathia umbonata (Stimpson, 1871)

Rochinia umbonata – Takeda 1983: 135, Suriname, French Guiana [155–855 m]. — Silva *et al*. 1999: 169, Brazil Amapá [186–621 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 17, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares *et al*. 2016: 1065, Brazil Amapá [REVIZEE Norte, Prospecção III, Lance 2, 03°43′ N, 48°53′ W, 15/1/1996, 186 m, MOUFPE 15448].

Rochinia confusa Tavares, 1991 – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 17, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá = junior subjective synonym of *Scyramathia umbonata* (Stimpson, 1871) in Tavares *et al*. (2016).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 161–915 m.

Sphenocarcinus corrosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1878

Sphenocarcinus corrosus – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN, 95–115 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2642, stn CP4391, 6/08/2014, 115 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2642].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (southern limit French Guiana); marine; 95–365 m.

Stenocionops furcatus (Olivier, 1791)

Stenocionops furcata (sic) – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 190, Suriname [from *Pericera cornuta* in Thallwitz (1891: 54) and this comment "I have not seen any Suriname material of the species myself"]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 180, French Guiana [32–48 m]. — Takeda 1983: 139, Suriname, French Guiana [60 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–180 m.

Stenocionops spinosissimus (Saussure, 1857)

Stenocionops spinosissima (sic) – Takeda 1983: 140, Suriname, French Guiana [24–250 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2002b: 102, tab. 3, ?Brazil Amapá [Programa REVIZEE/Norte].

Stenocionops spinosissimus – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 24, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012a: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 25–677 m.

Stratiolibinia bellicosa (de Oliveira, 1944)

Libinia bellicosa – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 188, Suriname [9–27 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 178, French Guiana [20–30 m]. — Takeda 1983: 136, Suriname, French Guiana [30 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2002b: 102, tab. 3, ?Brazil Amapá [Programa REVIZEE/Norte; see Remark].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–30 m.

Remark

The presence of this species in Brazil Amapá is possible but it is not confirmed in Tavares & Santana (2011), the State of Ceará being the northernmost collection place in Brazil.

Family Inachidae MacLeay, 1838

Anomalothir furcillatus (Stimpson, 1871)

Anomalothir furcillatus – GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, trawl, 126–492 m, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas, 2 occurrences, e.g., at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913938588].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 50–690 m

Coryrhynchus riisei (Stimpson, 1860)

Podochela riisei – Takeda 1983: 130, Suriname, French Guiana [5–50 m].
Coryrhynchus riisei – Coelho 2006: 681, Suriname, French Guiana [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–140 m.

Ericerodes gracilipes (Stimpson, 1871)

Podochela gracilipes – Holthuis 1959a: 185, Suriname [49 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 208, Brazil Amapá. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 70, Brazil Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 187, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 458, Brazil Amapá.
Ericerodes gracilipes – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 18, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–120 m.

Metoporhaphis calcarata (Say, 1818)

Metoporhaphis forficulatus A. Milne-Edwards, 1878 (1873–1880): 174, French Guiana [type locality: "Je n'ai jamais observé que ce seul exemplaire; il provient des côtes de la Guyane"]. — Young 1900: 12, Guyana. Accepted as *Metoporhaphis calcarata* (Say, 1818) in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–90 m.

Family Inachoididae Dana, 1851

Aepinus septemspinosus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)

Aepinus septemspinosus – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 10–200 m.

Anasimus fugax A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Anasimus fugax – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 194, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 458, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 19, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 17 lots in MNHN, 23–162 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-17755, stn CP4411, 10/08/2014, 23 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-17755].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 23–210 m.

Anasimus latus Rathbun, 1894

Anasimus latus – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 186, Suriname [27–55 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 177, French Guiana [30 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 12, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ W, 55 m; stn 2262, 7°18′ N, 60 m; stn 2335, 6°50′ N, 51 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 209, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 131, Suriname, French Guiana [45–80 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 195, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 459, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 90, Brazil Amapá [63–81 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 19, Brazil Amapá. — Guinot *et al*. 2013: 288, French Guiana [MNHN-B17807]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 21 lots in MNHN, 36–131 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2403, stn CP4344, 26/07/2014, 47 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2403]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 26–274 m.

Arachnopsis filipes Stimpson, 1871

Arachnopsis filipes – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 196, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 459, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 19, Brazil Amapá. — GBIF 2023, Suriname [from Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021, trawl, 87–94 m, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas, at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913939465].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 27–238 m.

Batrachonotus fragosus Stimpson, 1871

Batrachonotus brasiliensis Rathbun, 1894 – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. Accepted as *Batrachonotus fragosus* Stimpson, 1871 in WoRMS (2023)

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–247 m.

Collodes inermis A. Milne-Edwards, 1878

Collodes inermis – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 208, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 132, Suriname, French Guiana [10–22 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil

Amapá. — Melo 1996: 200, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 459, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 20, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 23 lots in MNHN, 23–103 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2411, stn CP4344, 26/07/2014, 47 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2411].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–40 m, extended herein to 103 m.

Collodes trispinosus Stimpson, 1871

Collodes trispinosus – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 202, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 459, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 20, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 46–200 m, 19 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2589, stn CP4381, 4/08/2014, 114–118 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2589].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–247 m.

Collodes tuerkayi Santana & Tavares, 2017

Collodes tuerkayi Santana & Tavares, 2017: 1146, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Almirante Saldanha*, stn 1910A, 03°28′ N, 49°52′ W, 5/05/1968, 70 m, female holotype (MZUSP 8822); stn 1926A, 04°44′ N, 51°33′ W, 06/05/1968, 1 male, 1 female paratypes (MZUSP 18741), 1 female paratype (MZUSP 6543)].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá as southern limit); marine; 70–183 m.

Euprognatha gracilipes A. Milne-Edwards, 1878

Euprognatha gracilipes – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 207, Brazil Amapá. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 69, Brazil Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 205, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 20, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 51–368 m.

Euprognatha rastellifera Stimpson, 1871

Euprognatha rastellifera – Coelho & Ramos 1972: 207, Brazil Amapá. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2020, Brazil Amapá.

Euprognatha acuta – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 204, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1998: 460, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 20, Brazil Amapá. See remark.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 81–708 m.

Remark

Euprognatha acuta A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 is accepted in WoRMS (2023). The distinction between *Euprognatha rastellifera* Stimpson, 1871 and *E. acuta* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 is, nevertheless,

difficult because of the great variation in the ornamentation of the carapace (Williams 1984; Felder *et al*. 2009: note 291; Carmona-Suárez & Poupin 2016). Santana & Tavares (2008: 326) accepted only *E. rastellifera*, with a highly variable morphology. It is widely distributed in WA, from off Georges Bank to Uruguay.

Inachoides forceps A. Milne-Edwards, 1879
Fig. 17

Inachoides forceps A. Milne-Edwards, 1879 (1873-1880): 199, pl. 33 fig. 4, French Guiana [type locality].

Inachoides forceps – Young 1900: 23, Guyana. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Guianas, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 206, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 460, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 20, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–70 m.

Paulita tuberculata (Lemos de Castro, 1949)

Paradasygyius tuberculatus – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 187, Suriname, French Guiana [24–35 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 180, French Guiana [20–25 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 209, Brazil Amapá [0–41 m]. — Takeda 1983: 133, Suriname, French Guiana [30 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 208, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 461, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 20, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 19–27 m, 6 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2633, stn CP4388, 5/08/2014, 27 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2633]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. Accepted as *Paulita tuberculata* (Lemos de Castro, 1949) in WoRMS (2023).

Paulita tuberculata – Guinot 2012: 27, French Guiana [coll. Durand (1957–59) and Le Loeuff & Cosel (1999), 25–50 m, MNHN-B19506 (= MNHN-IU-2017-8286), 19511, 28820, 28821]. — Guinot *et al*. 2013: 288, French Guiana [same MNHN specimens].

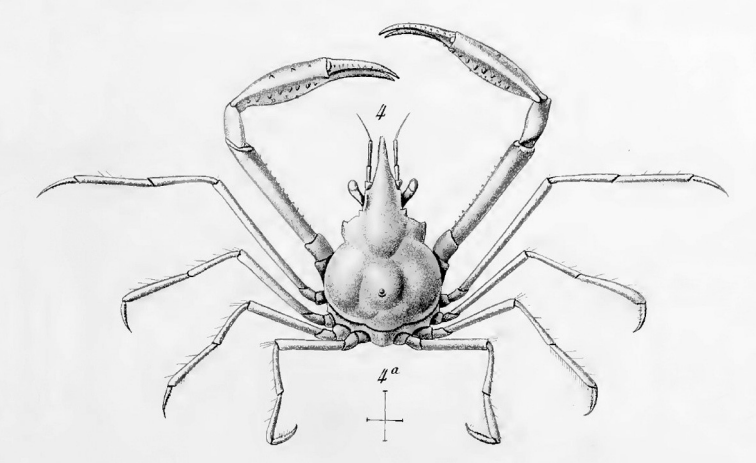

Fig. 17. Illustration of *Inachoides forceps* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879 (1873–1880): 199, pl. 33 fig. 4., from French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 19–50 m.

Stenorhynchus seticornis (Herbst, 1788)

Leptopodia sagittaria (J.C. Fabricius, 1793) – A. Milne-Edwards 1875 (1873–1880): 172, French Guiana ["Côtes de la Guyane"]. Accepted as *Stenorhynchus seticornis* (Herbst, 1788) in WoRMS (2023).

Stenorhynchus seticornis – Holthuis 1959a: 184, Suriname [27–55 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 12, Guyana, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2088, 1°10′ N, 55 m; stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 55 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 209, Brazil Amapá. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 70, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 129, Suriname, French Guiana [60–95 m]. — Goeke 1989: 626, table 1, Suriname [USNM 103265, 6°48′ N, 54°54′ W, 47 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 190, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 458, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 19, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012b: 942, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 21 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2423, stn CP4346, 27/07/2014, 80 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2423]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–366 m.

Stenorhynchus yangi Goeke, 1989

Stenorhynchus yangi Goeke, 1989: 632, tab. 2, Suriname [USNM 103269, 6°52′ N, 54°53′ W, 288 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (Suriname is the southern limit); 31–450 m.

Remark

The only specimens collected off Suriname seem to be those indicated by Goeke (1989: table 2, 2 spp., USNM 103269). In USNM collection, n° 103269 is currently attributed to *S. seticornis*, det. Holthuis, coll. R/V *Coquette*, stn 33, 12/05/1957, 6.87° N, 54.88° W, 51 m [instead of 288 m in Goeke (1989)]. Another specimen collected during the same R/V *Coquette* campaign, and determined by Holthuis, is listed by Goeke (1989: table 1) as *S. seticornis* (USNM 103268, stn 32, 51 m). This casts some doubt on the presence of *S. yangi* off Suriname, currently its southernmost WA limit, and it will be interesting to confirm it in the future.

Family Majidae Samouelle, 1819

Temnonotus granulosus A. Milne-Edwards, 1875

Temnonotus granulosus – Santana & Tavares 2010: 148, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2289, 07°25′ N, 54°35′ W, 8/09/1958, 137–146 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname is the southern limit); marine; 18–478 m.

Family Mithracidae MacLeay, 1838

Mithraculus forceps A. Milne-Edwards, 1875

Mithraculus forceps A. Milne-Edwards, 1875 (1873-1880): 109, pl. 23 fig. 1, French Guiana [type locality; "se distingue nettement de tous les autres représentants du même genre par sa carapace lisse"].

Mithraculus forceps – Wagner 1990: 48, French Guiana [Cayenne; MNHN B4567].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–90 m.

Mithrax hispidus (Herbst, 1790)

Mithrax caribbaeus Rathbun, 1920 – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 190, Suriname [27–55 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 181, French Guiana [30 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 12, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 55 m; stn 2262, 7°18′ N, 60 m; stn 2335, 6°50′ N, 42 m; stn 2339, 7°12′ N, 31 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 138, Suriname, French Guiana [45–63 m]. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 91, Brazil Amapá [42 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 23, Brazil Amapá. *Mithrax* accepted as *Mithrax hispidus* (Herbst, 1790) in WoRMS (2023).

Mithrax hispidus – Alves *et al*. 2012a: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–65 m.

Nemausa acuticornis (Stimpson, 1871)

Mithrax (*Mithrax*) *acuticornis* – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 214, Brazil Amapá.

Nemausa acuticornis – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 241, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 465, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 23, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012a: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–103 m.

Nemausa cornuta (de Saussure, 1857)

Nemausa cornuta – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 242, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 466, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 23, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012a: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–1077 m.

Superfamily Palicoidea Bouvier, 1898
Family Palicidae Bouvier, 1898

Palicus affinis (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1880)

Palicus (*Cymopolia*) *affinis* – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 12 Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m].

Palicus affinis – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 198, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 25, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 2 lots in MNHN, 50–67 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2516, stn CP4355, 30/07/2014, 50 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2516].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–214 m.

Palicus alternatus Rathbun, 1897

Palicus alternatus – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 2 lots in MNHN, 60–97 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2495, stn CP4357, 3/07/2014, 60–61 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2495].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–110 m.

Palicus dentatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Palicus dentatus – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 25, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 5 lots in MNHN, 83–200 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2574, stn CP4375, 3/08/2014, 195–200 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2574].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 28–481 m.

Palicus faxoni Rathbun, 1897

Palicus faxoni – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, MNHN-IU-2013-2592, stn CP4381, 4/08/2014, 114–118 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2592].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 59–214 m.

Palicus sicus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Palicus sica (sic) – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Palicus sicus – Melo 1996: 507, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 505, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 25, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN, 95–159 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2644, stn CP4391, 6/08/2014, 115 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2644].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 27–622 m.

Superfamily Parthenopoidea MacLeay,1838
Family Parthenopidae MacLeay, 1838

Agolambrus agonus (Stimpson, 1871)

Parthenope agonus – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 55°52′ W, 31 m]. — Takeda 1983: 142, Suriname, French Guiana [60–80 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.

Parthenope agona – Gore & Scotto 1979: 39, French Guiana. — Williams 1984: 343, Suriname. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 285, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 472, Brazil Amapá.

Agolambrus agonus – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 25, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 15 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2420, stn CP4347, 27/07/2014, 79 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2420].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 45–391 m.

Celatopesia concava (Stimpson, 1871)

Cryptopodia concava – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Celatopesia concava – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 26, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 3 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2630, stn CP4384, 5/08/2014, 50–51 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2630].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–210 m.

Costalambrus tommasii (Rodrigues da Costa, 1959)

Heterocrypta caledoniana Garth in Holthuis, 1959a: 193, Suriname [18–27 m]. Accepted as *Costalambrus tommasii* (Rodrigues da Costa, 1959) in WoRMS (2023).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–35 m.

Leiolambrus nitidus Rathbun, 1901

Leiolambrus nitidus – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 192, Suriname, French Guiana [9–55 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1960: 182, French Guiana [25 m]. — Gore & Scotto 1979: 34, 35, French Guiana. — Takeda 1983: 145, Suriname, French Guiana [64 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 26, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 15 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2436, stn CP4354, 28/07/2014, 50 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2436]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–185 m.

Mesorhoea sexspinosa Stimpson, 1871

Mesorhoea sexspinosa – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 55°52′ W, 31 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 26, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–150 m.

Platylambrus serratus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)

Lambrus serratus – Holthuis 1959a: 191, Suriname [27–55 m].
Parthenope (*Platylambrus*) *serrata* – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 55°52′ W, 31 m].
Platylambrus serratus – Takeda 1983: 144, Suriname, French Guiana [45–63 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–329 m.

Solenolambrus typicus Stimpson, 1871

Solenolambrus typicus – Williams 1984: 349, Suriname. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN, 60–199 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2453, stn CP4350, 28/07/2014, 60–65 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2453].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 23–618 m.

Spinolambrus fraterculus (Stimpson, 1871)

Lambrus fraterculus – Holthuis 1959a: 192, Suriname [48–55 m].
Parthenope (*Platylambrus*) *fraterculus* – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 13, Guyana, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2066, 2°40′ N, 47°55′ W, 201 m; stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 287, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 472, Brazil Amapá.
Spinolambrus fraterculus – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 27, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 18 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2680, stn CP4402, 8/08/2014, 95–97 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2680].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–201 m.

Spinolambrus pourtalesii (Stimpson, 1871)

Platylambrus pourtalesii – Takeda 1983: 143, Suriname, French Guiana [150 m]. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.
Parthenope (*Platylambrus*) *pourtalesii* – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 289, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 472, Brazil Amapá.

Spinolambrus pourtalesii – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 27, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 14 lots in MNHN, 60–200 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2570, stn CP4375, 3/08/2014, 195–200 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2570].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 18–622 m.

Superfamily Pilumnoidea Samouelle, 1819
Family Pilumnidae Samouelle, 1819

Pilumnus caribaeus Desbonne in Desbonne & Schramm, 1867

Pilumnus caribaeus – Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — GBIF 2023, French Guiana [from MNHN collections, Guyane 2014 Expedition, 46–199 m, id. Magalhães T., MNHN-IU-2014-9442, 2013-18493, 18494, 18496; e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-9442].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–55 m, extended to199 m (from MNHN collection).

Pilumnus diomedeae Rathbun, 1894

Pilumnus diomedeae – Holthuis 1959a: 209, Suriname [49–53 m]. — Takeda 1983: 160, Suriname, French Guiana [60 m]. — Melo 1996: 383, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 486, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 19–340 m.

Pilumnus floridanus Stimpson, 1871

Pilumnus floridanus – GBIF 2023, French Guiana [from MNHN collections, Guyane 2014 Expedition, 48–199 m, id. T. Magalhães, MNHN-IU-2013-18492, 18495, 2493, 2502; e.g., http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2493]

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–143 m, extended to199 m (from MNHN collection).

Pilumnus quoii H. Milne Edwards, 1834

Pilumnus quoyi (sic) – A. Milne-Edwards 1879 (1873–1880): 289, French Guiana [“Côtes de la Guyane”]. — Young 1900: 159, Guyana. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 385, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 487, Brazil Amapá.
Pilumnus quoii – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 27, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guyana as northern limit); marine; 1–100 m.

Pilumnus reticulatus Stimpson, 1860

Pilumnus reticulatus – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 27, Brazil Amapá. — Alves *et al*. 2012b: 944, Brazil Amapá. — Pachelle *et al*. 2016: 30, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–75 m.

Superfamily Portunoidea Rafinesque, 1815
Family Geryonidae Colosi, 1923

Chaceon eldorado Manning & Holthuis, 1989

Chaceon eldorado Manning & Holthuis, 1989: 61, French Guiana [R/V *Oregon II*, 13/05/1969, stn l0616, 7°37′ N, 53°32′ W, 723 m, USNM 205984].

non *Geryon quinquedens* Smith, 1879 – Takeda 1983: 164, Suriname, French Guiana [310–790 m] = *Chaceon eldorado* sp. nov. in Manning & Holthuis (1989: 61).
non *Chaceon quinquedens* (Smith, 1879) – Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana = *Chaceon eldorado* by following Manning & Holthuis (1989).

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 310–915 m (to 2000 m).

Family Portunidae Rafinesque, 1815

Achelous anceps (Saussure, 1857)

Portunus anceps – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 186, Brazil Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 324, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 477, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2417, stn CP4347, 27/07/2014, 79 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2417]. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 56, Brazil Amapá [distribution].
Portunus (*Portunus*) *anceps* – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 30, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–103 m.

Achelous floridanus (Rathbun, 1930)

Portunus floridanus – Williams 1984: 388, Suriname [USNM 169264, R/V *Oregon* 23/03/1963, 640 m, at http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3f7a2fd33-73cf-4fbe-a3ab-9a4bcf5488d4].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–640 m.

Achelous forceps (Fabricius, 1793)

Lupella forceps – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana, photo 15 [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 206, Suriname [37–40 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 514, French Guiana [50 m]. — Takeda 1983: 152, Suriname, French Guiana [32–46 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 4–50 m.

Achelous gibbesii (Stimpson, 1859)

Portunus gibbesii – Holthuis 1959a: 194, Suriname [18–42 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 11, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2272, 6°30′ N, 55°52′ W, 31 m; stn 2339, 7°12′ N, 57°22′ W, 31 m]. — Takeda 1983: 146, Suriname, French Guiana [34–46 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 5 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2624, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2624, stn CP4385, 5/08/2014, 48 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–399 m.

Achelous ordwayi Stimpson, 1860

Portunus ordwayi – Takeda 1983: 147, Suriname, French Guiana [32 m]. — Williams 1984: 390, Guyana, Suriname. — Melo 1996: 326, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 477, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2003: 67, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Almirante Paulo Moreira*, 02°09′ N, 48°42′ W, 21/03/98, 34 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 30, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 51, Guyana, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–110 m.

Achelous rufiremus (Holthuis, 1959)

Portunus rufiremus Holthuis, 1959a: 195, Suriname [7–42 m].

Portunus rufiremus – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 186, Brazil Amapá. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 327, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 478, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 94, Brazil Amapá [75 m]. — Cintra *et al*. 2003: 68, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Almirante Paulo Moreira*, 02°42′ N, 49°05′ W, 02/04/98, 42 m; 02°08′ N, 48°18′ W, 01/05/98, 51 m].

Portunus (*Portunus*) *rufiremus* – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 30, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Achelous rufiremus – Mantelatto *et al*. 2018a: tab. 1, French Guiana [supp. material, French Guiana, USNM 151568 (R/V *Oregon II*, 4/02/1974, 37 m)]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 7–70 m.

Achelous spinicarpus (Stimpson, 1871)

Portunus spinicarpus – Holthuis 1959a: 199, Suriname [27–55 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 187, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 148, Suriname, French Guiana [52–250 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 328, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 478, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 94, Brazil Amapá [34 m]; 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Guéguen 2000: 692, tab. 1, French Guiana. — Cintra *et al*. 2003: 71, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Almirante Paulo Moreira*, 04°27′ N, 30°00′ W, 14/03/98, 109 m; 02°08′ N, 48°34′ W, 01/05/98, 51 m].

Portunus (*Achelous*) *spinicarpus* – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 11, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m; stn 2262, 7°18′ N, 56°49′ W, 60 m; stn 2335, 6°50′ N, 55°34′ W, 51 m]. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 30, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Achelous spinicarpus – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 63 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2435, stn CP4350, 28/07/2014, 64–65 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2435].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–600 m.

Achelous spinimanus (Latreille, 1819)

Portunus spinimanus – Holthuis 1959a: 199, Suriname [27–44 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 11, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m; stn 2261, 7°20′ N, 56°49′ W, 60 m; stn 2262, 7°18′ N, 56°49′ W, 60 m; stn 2335, 6°50′ N, 55°34′ W, 51 m; stn 2338, 6°52′ N, 55°30′ W, 53 m]. — Takeda 1983: 149, Suriname, French Guiana [34–53 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.

Portunus (*Achelous*) *spinimanus* – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 30, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–393 m.

Achelous tumidulus Stimpson, 1871

Cronius tumidulus – Takeda 1983: 154, Suriname, French Guiana [45 m]. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1992: 295, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 29, Brazil Amapá.

Achelous tumidulus – Alves *et al*. 2012b: 944, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 53, Guyana [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–75 m.

Callinectes bocourti A. Milne-Edwards, 1879

Callinectes diacanthus var. *cayennensis* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879 (1873–1880): 226, French Guiana [“provenant de la Guyane”].

Callinectes cayennensis – Young 1900: 192, Guyana. Accepted as *Callinectes bocourti* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879 in WoRMS (2023).

Callinectes bocourti – Rathbun 1930: 128, Guyana, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1959a: 201, Suriname [1–27 m]. — Chace & Hobbs 1969: 127, French Guiana [type locality]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 187, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 150, Suriname, French Guiana [littoral–30 m]. — Melo 1996: 313, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 475, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tavares 2002d: 344, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2003: 56, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Almirante Paulo Moreira*, 02°31′ N, 49°22′ W, 05/05/98, 16 m]. — Almeida *et al*. 2008: 1231, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 28, Brazil Amapá. — Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016: 66, fig. 6, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–30 m.

Callinectes danae Smith, 1869

Callinectes danae – Holthuis 1959a: 201, Suriname [7 m]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–75 m.

Callinectes marginatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)

Callinectes larvatus Ordway, 1863 – Cintra *et al*. 2003: 59, Brazil Pará but latitude off Amapá [1°18′ N, 48°13′ W, 07/05/01, 37 m]. Accepted as *Callinectes marginatus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861) in WoRMS (2023).

Callinectes marginatus – Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Pará [off Amapá latitudes, see Remark].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (sea grass flats); 1–37 m.

Remark

This species reported formally only from Brazil Pará, but probably in Amapá also because collected near the limit of Amapá/Pará (1°18′ N, 48°13′ W).

Callinectes ornatus Ordway, 1863

Callinectes ornatus – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 200, Suriname, French Guiana [7–31 m]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 514, French Guiana [23–48 m, Iles du Salut]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 11, Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2339, 7°12′ N, 57°22′ W, 31 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 187, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 151, Suriname, French Guiana [30–55 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 317, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 476, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Tavares 2002d: 349, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2003: 61–62, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Almirante Paulo Moreira*, 02°08′ N, 48°18′ W, 01/05/98, 51 m]; 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Braga *et al*. 2005: 30, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 28, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 4 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2470, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2470, stn CP4354, 28/07/2014, 50 m]. — Silva *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Peres *et al*. 2022, French Guiana [supporting information, tab. S1, Iles du Salut, Islet La Mere, MNHN-IU-2013-18523; Ile Saint-Joseph, MNHN-

IU-2014-10394, 2014-8208; indicated as *Callinectes* cf. *sapidus* in MNHN collections (2023) and in Corbari *et al*. 2015].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–75 m.

Callinectes sapidus Rathbun, 189
Fig. 2

Callinectes diacanthus (Latreille, 1825) – Young 1900: 187, Guyana, French Guiana. Accepted as *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896 in WoRMS (2023).

Callinectes cf. *sapidus* – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2014-10393, stn SN02, 25/09/2014, 7 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-10393; see Remark].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-MED (also Japan, invasive); marine; 1–90 m.

Remark

Part of this material corrected to *C. ornatus* in Peres *et al*. (2022) [Iles du Salut, 2014, MNHN-IU-2013-18523, 2014-10394, 2014-8208].

Charybdis hellerii (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)

Charybdis hellerii – Tavares & Amouroux 2003: 626, French Guyana [Cayenne, Rémiré Beach, J.-M. Amouroux and M. Tavares coll., 10/12/2001, MZUSP 10271]. — Cintra *et al*. 2023: 3, Brazil Amapá [by-catch of brown shrimp fisheries, off Amapá, 30–50 m].

Distribution/Habitat

IWP, invasive in ATL-MED; marine; 1–90 m.

Cronius ruber (Lamarck, 1818)

Cronius ruber – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana, photo 8 [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 514, French Guiana [Iles du Salut, 50 m]. — Holthuis 1959a: 206, Suriname [27 m]. — Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá [Cabo do Norte]. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 69, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 188, Brazil Amapá. — Takeda 1983: 153, Suriname, French Guiana [51 m]. – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 320, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 476, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 29, Brazil Amapá. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, 21 lots in MNHN (also with 'cf. *ruber*'), e.g., MNHN-IU-2014-8190, stn SC02, 25/09/2014, 0–5 m, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8190]. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 53, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL-EP; marine; 0–110 m.

Portunus sayi (Gibbes, 1850)

Portunus (*Portunus*) *sayi* – Rathbun 1930: 37, Northeast of Guiana [? French Guiana].

Portunus sayi – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2408, MNHN-IU-2013-2408, stn CP4348, 27/07/2014, 115 m].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine (littoral and pelagic); 0–6 m, to 115 m (from MNHN collection).

Superfamily Pseudothelphusoidea Ortmann, 1893b
Family Pseudothelphusidae Ortmann, 1893

Fredius beccarii (Coifmann, 1939)

Fredius beccarii – Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Guyana. — Magalhães *et al*. 2009: 41, Guyana [INPA 1542, Guyana, Melville, Rupununi River, 1913].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guiana Shield); freshwater.

Fredius denticulatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)

Boscia denticulata H. Milne Edwards, 1853: 208, French Guiana [Cayenne].

Pseudothelphusa denticulata – Young 1900: 207, Guyana ["I found specimens in the damp forest on the Calabash Creek behind Plantation Everton, Berbice"]. — Rathbun 1904: 242, French Guiana [Guyane]. — Holthuis 1959a: 225, Suriname [rivers].

Pseudothelphusa Geayi Nobili, 1904: 127, type locality French Guiana. — Rathbun 1904: 242; 1905: 303, French Guiana ["Guyane"]. Accepted as *Fredius denticulatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1853) in WoRMS (2023).

Fredius denticulatus – Magalhães 1998: 517, Brazil Amapá. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Suriname, French Guiana. — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park, between 2004–2006]. — Guinot *et al*. 2013: 293, French Guiana [Holotype of *Pseudothelphusa geayi* Nobili, 1904, MNHN-B5160 = MNHN-IU-2017-8047]. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2022a: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá [Brazil Amapá, Serrado Navio, INPA 582; Laranjal do Jari, INPA 2125; Rio Amapari MZUSP 16294].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guiana Shield); freshwater.

Fredius fittkaui (Bott, 1967)

Fredius fittkaui – Magalhães & Rodríguez 2002: 682, Guyana. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Guyana. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2022a: tab. 1, Guyana [*F*. '*fittkaui*'; Kurubrong River MZUSP 24567; Potaro-Siparuni INPA 1995]. — GBIF 2023, Guyana [from Crustacea Collection, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Magalhães & Santos, 26/06/2012, 5.00322° N, -59.88066° W at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1272045760].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guiana Shield); freshwater.

Fredius reflexifrons (Ortmann, 1897)

Pseudothelphusa colosii Coifmann, 1939 – Holthuis, 1959a: 229, Suriname. Accepted as *Fredius reflexifrons* (Ortmann, 1897) in WoRMS (2023).

Fredius reflexifrons – Magalhães 1998: 517, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. — Magalhães & Rodríguez 2002: 678, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tabs 2–3, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá (Rio Araguari). — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park between 2004–2006]. — Guinot *et al*. 2013: 293, French Guiana [MNHN B10255, with doubt]. — Mantelatto *et al*. 2022a: tab. 1, Guyana [Guyana, Dadawana, Rio Rupununi, RMNH 41765].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guiana Shield); freshwater.

Kingsleya latifrons (Randall, 1840)

Potamia latifrons Randall, 1840: 120, Suriname ["It is supposed to have been brought from Suriname, or the West Indies"].

Potamocarcinus latifrons – Young 1900: 222, Guyana, French Guyana [Cayenne]. — Rathbun 1904: 242, French Guiana [Guyane]; 1905: 312, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1959a: 219, Suriname ["This species is probably the most common freshwater crab of Suriname. It has not been found in the coastal region, but only in the interior and in the anterior mountain range"].

Kingsleya latifrons – Rodríguez 1982: 171, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1993: 10, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park between 2004–2006; also *Kingsleya* sp. 1, sp. 2, sp. 3]. — Magalhães *et al*. 2009: 41, French Guiana [INPA 389, Cayenne, Trois Sauts, 02°15′ N, 52°53′ W, upper Oyapoque River, coll. Grenard 1985]. — Guinot *et al*. 2013: 294, Suriname [Lawa River, MZUSP 1887].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guiana Shield); freshwater.

Kingsleya siolii (Bott, 1967)

Kingsleya siolii – Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Suriname.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guiana Shield); freshwater.

Kingsleya ytupora Magalhães, 1986

Kingsleya ytupora – Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 3, Brazil Amapá [Rio Araguari]. — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park between 2004–2006].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (North Brazil); freshwater.

Kunziana irengis (Pretzmann, 1971)

Eudaniela (*Kunziana*) *irengis* Pretzmann, 1971: 46, Guyana [Ireng River, type locality, endemic].

Kunziana irengis – Magalhães *et al*. 2009, Guyana [type specimens and new collections; e.g., INPA 1677, clear water, tumbling rocky mountain stream on the lower, southern slopes of Mt Kopinang on the Wokomung Massif, 04°59′ N, 59°54′ W, ca 1077 m elevation, 5/12/2006, coll. D.B. Means, M. Kalamandeen and W. Smith].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; Guyana (endemic); freshwater.

Microthelphusa furcifer Pedraza & Tavares, 2014

Microthelphusa furcifer Pedraza & Tavares, 2014: 268, Guyana [Potaro-Siparuni Region, Kuribrong River, 5°22′35″ N, 59°33′09″ W, altitude ca 440 m, coll. M.C. Folane *et al*., 23–24/03/2011, MZUSP 32309, 24494].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; Guyana (endemic); freshwater.

Microthelphusa meansi Cumberlidge, 2007

Microthelphusa meansi Cumberlidge, 2007: 58, Guyana [type locality, cloud forest on the Wokomung Massif, in Potaro-Siparuni Province, western Guyana, 05°06′36.3″ N, 59°49′14.1″ W, altitude 1135–1219 m, 18/07/2003, coll. D. Bruce Means, USNM 1098372, USNM 1098373].

Microthelphusa meansi – Pedraza & Tavares 2014: 268, Guyana [type specimens].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; Guyana (endemic); freshwater.

Microthelphusa rodriguezi (Pretzmann, 1968)

Guinotia (*Microthelphusa*) *rodriguezi* Pretzmann, 1968b: 11, Guyana [type locality].

Microthelphusa rodriguezi – Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Guyana [type locality]. — Pedraza & Tavares 2014: 268, table 1, Guyana.

Microthelphusa sp. – Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice, Potaro rivers]. Provisionally placed herein, pending a better determination.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Guyana only); freshwater.

Microthelphusa wymani (Rathbun, 1905)

Pseudothelphus wymani Rathbun, 1905: 291, Suriname [type locality].

Pseudothelphus wymani – Holthuis 1959a: 231, Suriname [“This species has not been reported from outside Suriname”].

Microthelphusa wymani – Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Suriname. — Pedraza & Tavares 2014: 268, Suriname.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname only); freshwater.

Superfamily Pseudozioidea Alcock, 1898
Family Pseudoziidae Alcock, 1898

Euryozius sanguineus (Linnaeus, 1771)

Euryozius sanguineus – Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; marine; 6–120 m.

Superfamily Trichodactyloidea H. Milne Edwards, 1853
Family Trichodactylidae H. Milne Edwards, 1853

Dilocarcinus pagei Stimpson, 1861

Dilocarcinus pagei – Magalhães 2003: 204, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 2003: 204, Brazil Amapá. — Magalhães & Türkay 2008: 190, Brazil Amapá. — Vieira & Santiago 2021: 126, Brazil Amapá [Amazonas, Rio Iratapuru, Macapá, Rio Macacoari, Lagoa dos Índios].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá as northern limit); freshwater.

Dilocarcinus septemdentatus (Herbst, 1783)

Dilocarcinus spinifer H. Milne Edwards, 1853: 215, French Guiana [Cayenne, type locality]. *Dilocarcinus spinifer* accepted as *Dilocarcinus septemdentatus* (Herbst, 1783) in WoRMS (2023).

Dilocarcinus castelnaui guayanensis Pretzmann, 1968a: 75, Guyana ["Quitara" River, must be Kutari River]. In Magalhães & Türkay (2008: 212) this is most probably an immature specimen of *Dilocarcinus septemdentatus*, with type specimen not located.

Dilocarcinus spinifer –Young 1900: 234, "Dutch Guiana", Suriname ["Dutch Guiana is perhaps a lapsus for French Guiana" (Holthuis 1959a: 219)]. — Holthuis 1993: 9, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake].

Trichodactylus (*Dilocarcinus*) *spinifer* – Rathbun 1904: 242, French Guiana ["Guyane"]; 1906: 61, French Guiana. — Holthuis 1959a: 216, Suriname.

Dilocarcinus septemdentatus – Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tabs 2–3, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá (Rio Araguari). — Magalhães & Türkay 2008: 187, Suriname, French Guiana. — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park between 2004–2006]. — Vieira & Santiago 2021: 126, Brazil Amapá [Rios Mapaoni, Anotaié, Cupixi].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Poppiana dentata (Randall, 1840)

Orthostoma dentata Randall, 1840: 122, Suriname [type locality, restricted by Holthuis 1959a: 214, "It seems quite possible that Randall's material was collected in Suriname by C. Herring, and for that reason the type locality is restricted here to Paramaribo, Suriname"].

Trichodactylus (*Dilocarcinus*) *dentatus* – Rathbun 1904: 242, French Guiana [Guyane]; 1906: 65, French Guiana [Cayenne]. — Holthuis 1959a: 214, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana.
Dilocarcinus dentatus — Holthuis 1993: 9, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]
Poppiana dentata – Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2, Suriname. — Magalhães & Türkay 2008: 198, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana. — Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice, Potaro rivers].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Sylviocarcinus devillei H. Milne Edwards, 1853

Dilocarcinus margaritifrons Ortmann, 1893 – Young 1900: 231, Guyana. Accepted as *Sylviocarcinus devillei* H. Milne Edwards, 1853 in WoRMS (2023).
Trichodactylus (*Valdivia*) *margaritifrons* – Rathbun 1904: 242, French(?) Guiana; 1906: 44, Guyana.
Sylviocarcinus devillei – Magalhães & Türkay 1996: 104, Brazil Amapá [coll. 1984–1992, INPA CR016, CR 526, CR 652]. — Magalhães 1998: 520, Brazil Amapá. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2–4, Brazil Amapá [Rios Araguari, Jari]. — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park between 2004–2006]. — Vieira & Santiago 2021: 126, Brazil Amapá [e.g., Rios Iratapuru, Amapari].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Sylviocarcinus maldonadoensis (Pretzmann, 1978)

Sylviocarcinus maldonadoensis – Vieira & Santiago 2021: 127, Brazil Amapá [e.g., IEPA00257 (00°52′32.16″ N; 50°03′05.53″ W); IEPA00467, Rio Amapari].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Peru, Bolivia, Amazon basin); freshwater.

Sylviocarcinus pictus (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)

Trichodactylus (*Dilocarcinus*) *pictus* – Rathbun 1906: 62, French Guiana.
Sylviocarcinus pictus – Magalhães & Türkay 1996: 117, Guyana, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá. — Magalhães 1998: 520, Brazil Amapá. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 2–4, Guyana, Brazil Amapá (Rios Araguari, Jari). — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park between 2004–2006]. — Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice, Potaro rivers]. — Vieira & Santiago 2021: 128, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Trichodactylus ehrhardti Bott, 1969

Trichodactylus ehrhardti – Vieira & Santiago 2021: 129, Brazil Amapá [médio rio Cajari].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Amazon basin); freshwater.

Trichodactylus faxoni Rathbun, 1905

Trichodactylus faxoni – Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tab. 4, Guyana, Brazil Amapá [Rio Jari]. — Vieira & Santiago 2021: 130, Brazil Amapá [Rio Jari: IEPA1388 (9005764S; 327517W). Igarapé Tambaqui IEPA1612 (00°43′17.9″ S, 51°40′40.5″ W)].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Peru, northern Brazil); freshwater.

Valdivia serrata White, 1847

Trichodactylus (*Valdivia*) *serratus* – Holthuis 1959a: 210, Guyana, Suriname.
Valdivia serrata – Holthuis 1993: 9, Suriname [Brokopondo Lake]. — Magalhães & Pereira 2007: tabs 2, 4, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil Amapá [Rio Jari]. — Vieira 2008: tab. 5.1: 69, Brazil Amapá [Tumucumaque National Park between 2004–2006]. — Santos & Osborne 2018: 153, Guyana [Upper Berbice River]. — Osborne 2021: 56, Guyana [Upper Berbice, Potaro rivers]. — Vieira & Santiago 2021: 128, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; freshwater.

Superfamily Xanthoidea MacLeay, 1838
Family Panopeidae Ortmann, 1893

Acantholobulus bermudensis (Benedict & Rathbun, 1891)

Panopeus bermudensis – Rathbun 1930: 360, pl. 165, Suriname.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (intertidal); 0–15 m.

Eurytium limosum (Say, 1818)

Eurytium limosum – Holthuis 1959a: 208, Guyana, Suriname.

non *Eurytium limosum* – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana = more probably a Panopeidae such as ?*Panoplax depressa* Stimpson, 1871 (see under that species).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (intertidal); 0–3 m.

Hexapanopeus paulensis Rathbun, 1930

Hexapanopeus paulensis – Coelho Filho & Coelho 1996: 183, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (intertidal); 1–16 m.

Remark

Coelho Filho & Coelho (1996: 183) also listed an *Hexapanopeus* sp. from Brazil Amapá, attributed to "a new species to be described".

Panopeus lacustris Desbonne in Desbonne & Schramm, 1867

non *Panopeus herbstii* H. Milne Edwards, 1834 – Holthuis 1959a: 207, Suriname = *Panopeus lacustris* Desbonne in Williams (1983: 868).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (intertidal); 0–2 m.

Panopeus occidentalis Saussure, 1857

Panopeus occidentalis – Rathbun 1930: 352, French Guiana [Cayenne, British Museum].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–20 m.

Family Pseudorhombilidae Alcock, 1900

Cycloplax pinnotheroides Guinot, 1969
Fig. 18

Cycloplax pinnotheroides Guinot, 1969: 261, French Guiana [off Cayenne, mud, 15 m]. — Melo 1996: 402, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 489, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 32, Brazil Amapá. — Guinot *et al*. 2013: 291, French Guiana [MNHN B10130 = MNHN-IU-2014-6927 (type), MNHN-IU-2014-10427 (paratype)].

Fig. 18. *Cycloplax pinnotheroides* Guinot, 1969, French Guiana, carapace ~7 × 9 mm (photo V. Le Garrec, IUEM 2012).

Distribution/Habitat

WA (only French Guiana to Brazil Pará); marine; 0–15 m.

Garthiope spinipes (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Garthiope spinipes – Melo 1996: 354, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 482, Brazil Amapá. — Lima & Martinelli-Lemos 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 62, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–82 m.

Micropanope sculptipes Stimpson, 1871

Micropanope sculptipes – Melo 1996: 366, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 484, Brazil Amapá. — Lima & Martinelli-Lemos 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 10–311 m.

Nanoplax xanthiformis (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Nanoplax xanthiformis – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 410, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 490, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 34, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 9–333 m.

Panoplax depressa Stimpson, 1871

Panoplax depressa – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 405, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 490, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 32, Brazil Amapá.

non *Eurytium limosum* (Say, 1818) – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 2 lots in MNHN, 114–135 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2619, stn CP4381, 4/08/2014, 114 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2677, stn CP4403, 8/08/2014, 135 m; photos at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2619, 2677]. Tentative re-determination proposed for this work (*Panoplax* ?*depressa*), from photos and depth of collections.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 5–101 m (perhaps to 135 m, this work).

Pseudorhombila quadridentata (Latreille, 1828)

Pseudorhombila quadridentata – Almeida Alves-Júnior *et al*. 2021: 4, fig. 5, Brazil Amapá [first record; coll. Revizee/Norte, R/V *Almirante Paulo Moreira*, Amapá, stn #11, 3°40′ N, 50°25′ W, 12 September 1999, 114 m, gravel bottom, MOUFPE: 19994].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–114 m.

Scopolius nuttingi (Rathbun, 1898)

Micropanope nuttingi – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 364, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 483, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 36, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–183 m.

Speocarcinus amazonicus Brandão, Tavares & Coelho-Filho, 2010

Speocarcinus amazonicus Brandão, Tavares & Coelho-Filho, 2010: 138, Brazil Amapá.

non *Speocarcinus lobatus* Guinot, 1969 – Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana = probably *S. amazonicus*. In Brandão *et al*. (2012) *S. lobatus* is distributed with certainty only "Off Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas and the Gulf coast of Florida, between 6 and 65 m".

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 23–130 m.

Speocarcinus carolinensis Stimpson, 1859

Speocarcinus carolinensis – Young 1900: 258, Guyana (?) ["this crab lives in holes made in the sand, by other animals, about low-water mark, so I have noted it as it may be found on the muddy shores of British Guiana"]. — Holthuis 1959a: 235, Suriname. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 69, Brazil Amapá [with doubt; see under *Speocarcinus dentatus*]. — Williams 1984: 437, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 415, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 492, Brazil Amapá. — Le Loeuff & Cosel 2000: 25, annex 1, French Guiana. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 35, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–150 m (to 476 m).

Speocarcinus dentatus Brandão, Coelho-Filho & Tavares, 2012

non *Speocarcinus carolinensis* Stimpson, 1859 – Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 69, Brazil Amapá = (?) *Speocarcinus dentatus* sp. nov. in Brandão *et al*. (2012: 14) with this comment "Fausto-Filho and Sampaio Neto (1976) identified one male from Amapá as *S. carolinensis*. Although we have not been able to examine the specimen, we believe that it should be tentatively referred to *S. dentatus* n. sp."

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá, probably as northern limit); marine; 11–71 m.

Tetraxanthus bidentatus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)

Tetraxanthus bidentatus – Takeda 1983: 158, Suriname, French Guiana [45–85 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 45–536 m.

Tetraxanthus rathbunae Chace, 1939

Tetraxanthus rathbunae – Takeda 1983: 159, Suriname, French Guiana [150 m]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 2 lots in MNHN, 197–200 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2671, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2671, stn CP4396, 7/08/2014, 199 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 20–622 m.

Family Xanthidae MacLeay, 1838

Actaea acantha (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)

Actaea acantha – Takeda 1983: 155, Suriname, French Guiana [118 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho Filho & Coelho 1996: 188, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 339, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 479, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 35, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–25 m.

Allactaea lithostrota Williams, 1974

Allactaea lithostrota – Williams 1984: 397, Suriname. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, 2 lots in MNHN, 127–130 m, e.g., MNHN-IU-2013-2667, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2667, stn CP4398, 7/08/2014, 127–130 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 50–640 m.

Banareia palmeri (Rathbun, 1894)

Banareia palmeri – Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 37, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–145 m.

Edwardsium spinimanum (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)

Medaeus spinimanus – Holthuis 1959a: 207, Suriname [51–53 m]. — Bullis & Thompson 1965: 11 Guyana, Suriname [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2249, 7°40′ N, 57°34′ W, 55 m].
Edwardsium spinimanum – Takeda 1983: 156, Suriname, French Guiana [60–85 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 12–138 m.

Glyptoxanthus vermiculatus (Lamarck, 1818)

Glyptoxanthus vermiculatus – Holthuis 1959a: 206, Suriname [26–53 m]. — Mendoza & Guinot 2011: 46, Suriname [type specimen, R/V *Coquette*, 07/1957, RMNH-D12181]. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 63, Suriname [distribution].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–65 m.

Paractaea nodosa (Stimpson, 1860)

Actaea rufopunctata nodosa – Bullis & Thompson 1965: 11, Brazil Amapá [R/V *Oregon*, stn 2088, 1°10′ N, 46°52′ W, 55 m]. — Fausto-Filho & Sampaio Neto 1976: 69, Brazil Amapá.

Paractaea rufopunctata nodosa – Coelho Filho & Coelho 1996: 190, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 376, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 485, Brazil Amapá. — Silva *et al*. 1998: 95, Brazil Amapá [69 m].

Paractaea nodosa – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 35, Brazil Amapá. — Cintra *et al*. 2017: tabs 1–6, Brazil Amapá [27–47 m]. — Tavares & Mendonça 2022: 72, Brazil Amapá [distribution].

non *Paractaea rufopunctata* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) – Mantelatto *et al*. 2020: 79, Brazil Amapá [in distribution, with this remark: "The taxonomy of this species is unclear and should be clarified. Most of the previous records in Brazil were made as *P. rufopunctata nodosa* (see Coelho *et al*. 2008) and we speculate that distribution also needs elucidation"] = *P. nodosa*, based on geographic distribution (see Remark).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (sea grass flats); 0–220 m.

Remark

Paractaea nodosa is sometimes (e.g., Felder *et al*. 2009) considered as a WA subspecies of IWP *Paractaea rufopunctata* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834). Pending more refined studies, all WA records are considered herein as being *P. nodosa*, with species rank (see WoRMS 2023).

Pseudomedaeus distinctus (Rathbun, 1898)

Pseudomedaeus distinctus – Takeda 1983: 157, Suriname, French Guiana [270 m].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (French Guiana as southern limit); marine; 47–270 m.

Family Linnaeoxanthidae Števčić, 2005

Melybia thalamita Stimpson, 1871

Melybia thalamita – Melo 1996: 361, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 483, Brazil Amapá. — Lima & Martinelli-Lemos 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 2–368 m.

Superfamily Grapsoidea MacLeay, 1838
Family Gecarcinidae MacLeay, 1838

Cardisoma guanhumi Latreille in Latreille, Le Peletier, Serville & Guérin, 1828

Cardisoma guanhumi – Young 1900: 247, Guyana. — Holthuis 1959a: 259, Suriname ["a single specimen taken in a highly unusual place (shrimp trap) ... more information on whether and where the species actually occurs in Suriname would be highly welcome"]. — Lima *et al*. 2009: 1463; Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; terrestrial (mangrove).

Remark

The WA distribution of this crab seems to be interrupted in French Guiana and its presence in Guyana and Suriname must be confirmed (Holthuis 1959a; Lima *et al*. 2009: fig. 1). Lima *et al*. (2009), nevertheless, documented interesting records of this crab in the states of Amapá and Pará, which reduce the geographic lacuna in sGuianas.

Gecarcinus lateralis Fréminville in Guérin, 1832

Gecarcinus lateralis – Rathbun 1918: 358, French Guiana ["Guiana specimen" in Paris Museum]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (? French Guiana as southern limit); terrestrial.

Remark

This crab is very common in the Lesser Antilles (Poupin 2018) but still unreported from Brazil. Its record from French Guiana is from a unique specimen examined by Rathbun (1918) in MNHN collection. A label error is possible and, in the future, it will be interesting to confirm the presence of this land crab in sGuianas.

Family Grapsidae MacLeay, 1838

Goniopsis cruentata (Latreille, 1803)

Grapsus longipes Randall, 1840: 125, Suriname ["supposed to have been brought from Surinam by Dr. Herring"]. Accepted as *Goniopsis cruentata* (Latreille, 1803) in WoRMS (2023).

Goniopsis cruentatus – Kingsley 1880: 1990, Suriname ["Dr Herring, Randall's type of *G. longipes*"]. — Young 1900: 278, Suriname. — Holthuis 1959a: 235, Suriname ["Probably the first Suriname record of this species is that by Fermin (1765) who speaks of 'le Crabe marbré, dont la tête est lisse & parsemée de différentes couleurs' ..."]. — Buranelli & Mantelatto 2019: tab. 1, French Guiana, Brazil Amapá.

Goniopsis cruentata – Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 160, French Guiana. — Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016: 66, fig. 6, French Guiana.

non *Pachygrapsus corrugatus* (von Martens, 1872) – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [from Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, stn SM04, shoreline, 01/10/2014, MNHN-IU-2014-8309

at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8309] = *Goniopsis cruentata* instead, re-determination D. Felder, for this work.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; terrestrial (mangrove).

Grapsus grapsus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Grapsus grapsus – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [from Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, stn SM05, shoreline, 03/10/2014, MNHN-IU-2013-2721 at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2721].

Distribution/Habitat

WA-EP; shoreline.

Remark

This is a very common shore crab in the Lesser Antilles, but apparently more unusual in the French Guiana region, with a unique occurrence in the Iles du Salut that have some rocky shores.

Pachygrapsus gracilis (Saussure, 1858)

Pachygrapsus gracilis – Holthuis 1959a: 239, Suriname. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 165, French Guiana. — Poupin *et al*. 2005: 16, French Guiana [coll. F. Geay 1906, 1 ♀ 11.5 × 16.0 mm (MNHN B29570; mixed with specimens of *P. transversus* under MNHN B16013]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2014-8254, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8254, stn SM01, littoral].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; shoreline.

Pachygrapsus transversus (Gibbes, 1850)

Pachygrapsus transversus – CRUSTA 2023, French Guiana [coll. Mathieu Foulquié 2012, http://crustiesfroverseas.free.fr/illustration.php?n=8&irenavID=6178, id. J. Poupin, from a photograph]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Iles du Salut Expedition 2014, 5 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2014-8253, stn SM01, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8253].

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; shoreline.

Planes minutus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nautilograpsus minutus – Kingsley 1880: 202, Suriname. — Young 1900: 287, Suriname.
Planes minutus – Holthuis 1959a: 240, Suriname.

Distribution/Habitat

ATL; pelagic and shoreline.

Family Plagusiidae Dana, 1851

Euchirograpsus americanus A. Milne-Edwards, 1880

Euchirograpsus americanus – Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Guyane 2014 Expedition, stn CP4393, 145–163 m, MNHN-IU-2013-2640 at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-2640].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 30–508 m.

Remark

It would be interesting to revise this determination because *Euchirograpsus antillensis* Türkay, 1975 is very similar and the two species can be easily confused (see Poupin 2018).

Family Sesarmidae Dana, 1851

Aratus pisonii (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Aratus pisoni – Young 1900: 294, Guyana.
Aratus pisonii – Holthuis 1959a: 241, Suriname. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 165, French Guiana. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guiana [Iles du Salut Expedition, 2014; 2 lots in MNHN, e.g., MNHN-IU-2014-8310, stn SM04, Kourou, Pariacabo, 1/10/2014, littoral, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8310]. — Buranelli & Mantelatto 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; shoreline (mangrove).

Armases benedicti (Rathbun, 1897)

Sesarma (*Holometopus*) *benedicti* Rathbun, 1897: 90, Suriname [from De Man 1892].

Sesarma (*Holometopus*) *benedicti* – Holthuis 1959a: 248, Suriname. — Coelho & Ramos-Porto 1981: 176, Brazil Amapá.
Armases benedicti – Melo 1998: 498, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 40, Brazil Amapá.

non *Sesarma recta* Randall, 1839 – De Man 1892: 240, Suriname [“with some doubt”] = *S. benedicti*, new name, in Rathbun (1897: 90).

Distribution/Habitat

WA; shoreline (mangrove).

Armases ricordi (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)

Sesarma (*Holometopus*) *ricordi* – Holthuis 1959a: 246, Suriname.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Suriname as southern limit); terrestrial, shoreline.

Armases rubripes (Rathbun, 1897)

Metasesarma rubripes – Rathbun 1918: 320, French Guiana [specimens in Paris Museum].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; shoreline (mangrove).

Sesarma curacaoense de Man, 1892

Sesarma (*Sesarma*) *curacaoense* – Holthuis 1959a: 242, Suriname ["... first time reported from Suriname ... it proves to be far from rare"].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; shoreline (mangrove).

Sesarma rectum Randall, 1840

Sesarma recta Randall, 1840: 123, Suriname [type locality].

Sesarma (*Holometopus*) *rectum* – Rathbun 1918: 299, Suriname [male holotype]. — Holthuis 1959a: 243, Suriname.
Sesarma rectum – Melo 1996: 469, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 499, Brazil Amapá. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Lima & Martinelli-Lemos 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; shoreline (mangrove).

Superfamily Ocypodoidea Rafinesque, 1815
Family Ocypodidae Rafinesque, 1815

Leptuca cumulanta (Crane, 1943)

Uca (*Minuca*) *cumulanta* – Holthuis 1959a: 274, Suriname. — Crane 1975: 241, Guyana. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 163, French Guiana. — Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016: 66, fig. 6, French Guiana. — Masunari *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Leptuca thayeri (Rathbun, 1900)

Uca (*Minuca*) *thayeri* – Holthuis 1959a: 275, Suriname. — Crane 1975: 114, Suriname. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana. — Guinot *et al*. 2013: 290, French Guiana [MNHN B12049)]. — Buranelli & Mantelatto 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Minuca burgersi Holthuis, 1967

Uca burgersi – Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 163, French Guiana. — Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016: 66, fig. 6, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Minuca mordax (Smith, 1870)

Uca (*Minuca*) *mordax* – Holthuis 1959a: 262, Suriname. — Crane 1975: 175, Guyana, Suriname. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 163, French Guiana. — Beinlich & Hagen 2006: 11, Guyana [2 males, coll. von Hagen, British Guiana, Mahaicony Creek]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guyana [Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, 6 lots in MNHN, e.g., stn SM04, 1/10/2014, littoral, MNHN-IU-2014-8312, at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8312]. — Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016: 66, fig. 6, French Guiana. — Masunari *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Minuca rapax (Smith, 1870)

Uca (*Minuca*) *rapax* – Holthuis 1959a: 266, Suriname. — Crane 1975: 606, Guyana. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 163, French Guiana. — Masunari *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Minuca vocator (Herbst, 1804)

Gelasimus vocator – Young 1900: 272, Guyana ["Common in British Guiana, on the mud flats washed by the sea, or in brackish water among the trees on the seashore, where they live in holes in the mud"].

Uca (*Minuca*) *vocator* – Holthuis 1959a: 269, Suriname ["By the above neotype selection the type locality is restricted to ... Suriname"]. — Crane 1975: 165, Guyana, Suriname. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 163, French Guiana. — Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016: 66, fig. 6, French Guiana. — Masunari *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Ocypode quadrata (Fabricius, 1787)

Cancer albicans minor littoralis Fermin, 1765: 73, Suriname. In Holthuis (1959a: 259) this is a synonym of *O. quadrata*.

Ocypode albicans Bosc, 1801 – Durand 1959: 32, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 515, French Guiana [Cayenne, 15/06/1953]. Accepted as *Ocypode quadrata* (Fabricius, 1787) in WoRMS (2023).

Ocypode arenarius Say, 1817 – Young 1900: 267, ?Guyana ["I have heard that they are found in the Essequibo River of British Guiana, but I have not found them there or in the Berbice River"]. Accepted as *Ocypode quadrata* (Fabricius, 1787) in WoRMS (2023).
Ocypode quadrata – Holthuis 1959a: 259, Suriname. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Corbari *et al*. 2015: 165–167, French Guyana [Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8360, stn SM07, 5/10/2014, littoral, MNHN-IU-2014-8360].

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Uca major (Herbst, 1782)

Gelasimus platydactylus H. Milne-Edwards, 1837: 51, French Guiana [Cayenne]. Accepted as *Uca major* (Herbst, 1782) in WoRMS (2023).

Gelasimus platydactylus – H. Milne-Edwards 1852: 144, pl. 3 fig. 2, 2a–b, French Guiana [Cayenne]. Accepted as *Uca major* (Herbst, 1782) in WoRMS (2023).
Uca major – Crane 1975: 139, French Guiana [Cayenne; from synonymy].

Distribution/Habitat

WA (occurrence in Brazil uncertain, French Guiana is probably the southern limit); marine (littoral, mangrove).

Uca maracoani (Latreille, 1803)

Ocypode maracoani Latreille, 1803: 46, French Guiana ["J'en possède un individu, apporté de Cayenne par Leblond"].

Gelasimus maracoani – Young 1900: 270, Guyana.
Uca (*Uca*) *maracoani* – Durand 1959: 32, photo 7, French Guiana [id. Guinot-Dumortier]. — Holthuis 1959a: 260, Suriname.
Uca maracoani – Rathbun 1918: 378, French Guiana [Cayenne, specimen in Copenhagen Museum]. — Guinot-Dumortier 1959b: 515, French Guiana [Cayenne, MNHN, coll. 1954]. — Crane 1975: 146, Guyana, French Guiana [Cayenne as type locality for lectotype]. — Tricart & Foubert 2000: tab. 1, French Guiana [list]. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 160, French Guiana. — Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016: 66, fig. 6, French Guiana. — Lima *et al*. 2020: 5, Brazil Amapá [distribution]. — Masunari *et al*. 2020: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Family Ucididae Števčić, 2005

Ucides cordatus (Linnaeus, 1763)
Fig. 19

Cancer cordatus Linnaeus, 1763: 414, Suriname [type locality].
Ocypode fossor Latreille, 1803: 38, French Guiana [Cayenne]. Accepted as *Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763) in WoRMS (2023).

Ocypode cordata – Latreille 1803: 37, French Guiana, Suriname.

Uca cordata – Young 1900: 250, Guyana, Suriname.
Uca una (Linnaeus, 1767) – Young 1900: 252, Guyana [color plate 7 (see Fig. 19)]. In Rathbun (1918: 347) *Uca una* (Linnaeus, 1767) is listed under *U. cordatus* (Linnaeus); it is distinct form *Uca una* Leach, 1814, which is accepted as *Uca major* (Herbst, 1782) in WoRMS (2023).
Ucides cordatus – Tavares 2002d: 342, Suriname, French Guiana. — Amouroux & Tavares 2005: 74, tab. 1, French Guiana; 2012: 163, French Guiana. — Lima *et al*. 2009: 1466, Brazil Amapá ["intense exploitation of the mangrove crab, *Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763) in both Pará and Amapá"]. — Amaral *et al*. 2014: 213, Brazil Amapá. — Aschenbroich *et al*. 2016: 66, fig. 6, French Guiana.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine (littoral, mangrove).

Superfamily Pinnotheroidea De Haan, 1833
Family Pinnotheridae De Haan, 1833

Austinixa aidae (Righi, 1967)

Pinnixa aidae – Coelho 1997a: 168, Brazil Amapá.
Austinixa aidae – Coelho *et al*. 2008: 43, Brazil Amapá. — Pachelle *et al*. 2016: 33, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 0–32 m.

Austinixa patagoniensis (Rathbun, 1918)

Pinnixa patagoniensis – Manning & Felder 1989: 20, Brazil Amapá [Cabo do Norte, 02°13′ N, 50°27′ W, from Coelho (1970) [see Remark sic; must be 1969] and Coelho & Ramos (1972) (23 m)].

Fig. 19. *Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763) from Guyana, figured as *Uca una* (Linnaeus) in Young (1900: 252, pl. 7).

non *Pinnixa cristata* Rathbun – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 196, Brazil Amapá [23 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: table 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 431, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 493, Brazil Amapá. Following Manning & Felder (1989) these records must be corrected to *Pinnixa patagoniensis* Rathbun, 1918; see Remark.

Distribution/Habitat

WA (Brazil Amapá as northern limit); marine; 1–130 m.

Remark

All previous references of *Austinixa cristata* (Rathbun, 1900) in Brazil Amapá are corrected herein to *Austinixa patagoniensis* (Rathbun, 1918) by following Manning & Felder (1989: 16, 20), with these comment and correction: "Coelho (1970 [sic, must be 1969] and Coelho & Ramos (1972) reported *Pinnixa cristata* from off Cabo de Norte, Brazil, on muddy bottom in 23 m. We tentatively identify their records with *P. patagoniensis*, as there are no other records of *P. cristata* from south or southeastern Florida. *Pinnixa patagoniensis* has been recorded from as deep as 130 m, whereas *P. cristata* appears to be restricted to intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats (2 m) … [its geographic distribution is limited to] … Atlantic coast of the southeastern United States, from at least Beaufort, North Carolina, to Miami, Florida; northern Gulf of Mexico, from Horn Island, Mississippi; and southwestern Gulf of Mexico, from Barra del Tordo, mouth of Rio Carrizal, Tamaulipas, Mexico". *Austinixa patagoniensis* has a disjunct geographic distribution in South America, from Cabo do Norte, State of Amapá, Brazil, southward to Golfo San Matias, Argentina.

Parapinnixa bouvieri Rathbun, 1918

Parapinnixa bouvieri – Melo 1996: 441, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 494, Brazil Amapá. — Lima & Martinelli-Lemos 2019: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 5–75 m.

Rathbunixa sayana (Stimpson, 1860)

Pinnixa sayana – Coelho 1969: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá; 1997a: 181, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho & Ramos 1972: 196, Brazil Amapá [0–75 m]. — Barreto *et al*. 1993: tab. 1, Brazil Amapá. — Melo 1996: 434, Brazil Amapá; 1998: 493, Brazil Amapá. — Coelho *et al*. 2008: 43, Brazil Amapá.

Distribution/Habitat

WA; marine; 1–75 m.

Discussion

All numerical results or lists that are presented in this section can be recalculated (or complemented, e.g., lists of species for each country, separately) by using the sorting/filtering functions of the spreadsheet file provided with the present checklist (see Supp. file 1).

General results

In total, 529 species of Stomatopoda (22 spp.) and Decapoda (507 spp.) are now reported in sGuianas. In comparison, 572 spp. are reported in the "Brazilian zoogeographic province" defined by Boschi (2000a, 2000b), and including the sGuianas (op. cit., province n° 11, from Venezuela, Rio Orinoco ~9° N, to Brazil, Cabo Frio ~23° S). For the entire Brazil, including a part of sGuianas (State of Amapá), 716 spp.

are indicated in Poupin (2018: 81, tab. 10), based on Young's (1998) Catalogue, updated from various sources.

Within sGuianas, the higher biodiversity is in French Guiana, with 343 species (9 Stomatopoda, 334 Decapoda), to be compared with only 190 species at the beginning of this work (3 Stomatopoda, 187 Decapoda; cf. INPN 2023; TAXREF 2023). This represents more than 150 species herein newly reported in the country, from literature and unpublished records found in databases. Due to similar ecosystems in the entire sGuianas it is, moreover, much probable that most of the 529 sGuianas species are also present in French Guiana, although still not formally reported there, that is a total increase of the country biodiversity of ca × 2.8.

Doubtful records

About 96 % of the records in the checklist are made confidently, but 22 species (4%) are reported with hesitation. They are listed here with cause of uncertainty, using these codes: 1) uncertain taxonomy (cryptic species), determination made hesitantly, determination from an old color plate, or name deduced from synonymy; 2) initial determination challenged in subsequent taxonomic contribution(s); 3) location error suspected; 4) record from Museum collections (MNHN, NMNH) and GBIF (2023), not published formally, with unknown identifier, and out of usual distribution range. More comments are indicated in the list.

1. *Alpheus* cf. *packardii* Kingsley, 1880 (1)
2. *Clibanarius sclopetarius* (Herbst, 1796) (1)
3. *Cloridopsis dubia* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) (1)
4. *Glyphocrangon longirostris* (Smith, 1882) (2)
5. *Hippolyte nicholsoni* Chace, 1972 (4)
6. *Iridonida* aff. *elfina* (Boone, 1927) (1)
7. *Macrobrachium faustinum* (de Saussure, 1857) (4)
8. *Manucomplanus ungulatus* (Studer, 1883) (1)
9. *Osachila tuberosa* Stimpson, 1871 (1, 4)
10. *Pachycheles ackleianus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 (3)
11. *Panulirus guttatus* (Latreille, 1804) (1)
12. *Paracallianidea laevicauda* (Gill, 1859) (2)
13. *Periclimenes perryae* Chace, 1942 (4)
14. *Periclimenes yucatanicus* (Ives, 1891) (4)
15. *Phimochirus holthuisi* (Provenzano, 1961) (2)
16. *Prionocrangon brasiliensis* Anker, Pachelle & Tavares, 2014 (4)
17. *Prionocrangon pectinata* Faxon, 1896 (4)
18. *Pseudopaguristes calliopsis* (Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968) (3)
19. *Speocarcinus dentatus* Brandão, Coelho-Filho & Tavares, 2012 (1)
20. *Synalpheus ul* (Ríos & Duffy, 2007) (1)
21. *Trachycaris rugosa* (Spence Bate, 1888) (4)
22. *Typton prionurus* Holthuis, 1951 (1)

Species removed from sGuianas

Thirty-four species previously reported in sGuianas have been removed herein from the regional fauna, pending better documented observations. They are listed below in alphabetical order, with justification and comment(s).

1. *Actaea setigera* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) – Accepted as *Platyactaea setigera* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834). It is removed from Suriname by following Holthuis (1959a). See also *Carpilius corallinus* in this list and remarks under *Eriphia gonagra*, in the main list.
2. *Alpheus sulcatus* Kingsley, 1878 – Reported from French Guiana in GBIF (2023) at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3847662423, from "Inventaire National du Patrimoine Naturel (2021). Nouveau pont du Larivot sur la rivière de Cayenne et ses raccordements à la RN1 bidirectionnelle". This is an IWP species, presence in sGuianas must be more formally confirmed.
3. *Austinixa cristata* (Rathbun, 1900). Records from Brazil Amapá are corrected to *Austinixa patagoniensis* (Rathbun, 1918) (see under that species) by following the correction in Manning & Felder (1989).
4. *Axiopsis spinulicauda* (Rathbun, 1902) – Accepted as *Leonardsaxius spinulicauda* (Rathbun, 1902) in WoRMS (2023). Reported with hesitation (?) from Brazil Amapá in Rodrigues & Shimizu (1998). Known with certainty only from EP (British Colombia to California).
5. *Caridinopsis chevalieri* Bouvier, 1912 – Reported from French Guiana by GBIF (2023) at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/4548632825, from TAXREF. Confusion between French Guinea (EA) and French Guiana (WA). Not in WA.
6. *Carpilius corallinus* (Herbst, 1783) – Removed from Suriname by following Holthuis (1959a). See also *Actaea setigera* in this list and remarks under *Eriphia gonagra*, in the main list.
7. *Cryptosoma bairdii* (Stimpson, 1860) – Records in sGuianas must be corrected to *Cryptosoma balguerii* (Desbonne) the WA counterpart of EP *C. bairdii* (see Galil & Clark 1996: 181).
8. *Enoplometopus antillensis* Lütken, 1865 – Accepted as *Hoplometopus antillensis* (Lütken, 1865). Reported from French Guiana by GBIF (2023) at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3846918257, from TAXREF based on IUCN Red List and map (see https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/184993/8341204#geographic-range, with geographic range including Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana). This colorful reef lobster lives in clear coral reef waters. Its presence in sGuianas, with turbid waters and limited coral structures, is doubtful. The WA distribution of this species is typically disjunct, from Bermuda and East coast of Florida to Venezuela (Isla de Margarita), interrupted in sGuianas, and again present in the south, off Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (Rocas atoll, Gaeta *et al*. 2015; Trindade Island, Tavares *et al*. 2017). Until the exact origin of the sGuianas records is identified, it seems best to remove this lobster from the region.
9. *Ethusa mascarone* (Herbst, 1785) – Reported from Suriname in GBIF (2023), from "Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021", trawl, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas, 2 occurrences, 64–65 m, e.g., https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913938835. This is an EA species (see Udekem d'Acoz 1999). This occurrence off Suriname needs a more formal publication, with justification.
10. *Euprognatha acuta* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880. Treated herein as a synonym of *Euprognatha rastellifera* Stimpson, 1871 (see Remark under that species).
11. *Frevillea barbata* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 – Reported from Suriname in GBIF (2023), from University of Miami, Voss Marine Invertebrate Collections, 1 occurrence, 64 m, R/V *Pillsbury*, 11/07/1968, P671, id. Julio García-Gómez, at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/4104116999. The differences of this species with *F. hirsuta* must be reevaluated (see Poupin 2018: 179).
12. *Homola barbata* (Fabricius, 1793) – Reported from French Guiana by Corbari *et al*. (2015) but it must have been confused with *H. minima* Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995 (see under that species in the main list).
13. *Johngarthia lagostoma* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) – Reported from Suriname in GBIF (2023) at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1321823978. This is an error for Ascension Island (see USNM 256626 at http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3cc6b48ad-1443-406c-a574-6751203e65ef).
14. *Litopenaeus setiferus* (Linnaeus, 1767) – Accepted as *Penaeus setiferus* (Linnaeus, 1767), reported from Brazil Amapá in GBIF (2023) from NMNH Extant Specimen Records (USNM 255247 at

http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/333489a1e-f923-4537-a7e6-7fa735408b18). Potentially present but it must be more formally confirmed because no identifier is indicated.

15. *Lysmata wurdemanni* (Gibbes, 1850) – Reported from French Guiana in GBIF (2023), at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3846977558, from TAXREF, based on Tricart & Foubert (2000). Following the revision of Rhyne & Lin (2006) must be now *Lysmata ankeri* Rhyne & Lin, 2006.
16. *Megalobrachium roseum* (Rathbun, 1900) – Reported from Suriname, in distribution, by Ferreira & Melo (2016); not retrieved in previous contributions (e.g., Veloso & Melo 1993; Werding *et al*. 2003; Rodríguez *et al*. 2005). Probably a typographic error.
17. *Maguimithrax spinosissimus* (Lamarck, 1818) – Reported from Guyana by Young (1900: 88, as *Mithrax* (*Mithrax*) *spinosissimus*), in distribution only. This is a coral reef species reported with confidence only from North Carolina to Venezuela.
18. *Munida brasiliae* Coelho, 1973 – Described from Brazil Amapá but in WoRMS (2023) it is listed as an uncertain species (nomen dubium), therefore not included in the list.
19. *Osachila semilevis* Rathbun, 1916 – Reported from Suriname in GBIF (2023) from "Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, 2021", trawl, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913938814. Not retained because too far from usual geographic range of that species (North Carolina to Gulf of Mexico).
20. *Pachycheles rugimanus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880. "Suriname" indicated in distribution by Rodríguez *et al*. (2005) and de Azevedo Ferreira & Melo (2016). This is probably a typographic error (see remark under *P. coelhoi* de Azevedo Ferreira & Tavares, 2019).
21. *Pachygrapsus corrugatus* (von Martens, 1872) – Reported from French Guiana by Corbari *et al*. (2015: 165–167, from Iles du Salut 2014 Expedition, stn SM04, shoreline, 01/10/2014, MNHN-IU-2014-8309 at http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2014-8309). Obviously not *Pachygrapsus corrugatus*, based on photograph available at MNHN link, but most probably *Goniopsis cruentata* (re-id. from photo D. Felder, for this study).
22. *Palaemonella komaii* Li & Bruce, 2006 – Reported from French Guiana in GBIF (2023) from MNHN collection, PROTEUS-GUYANE 2014, id. Z. Ďuriš, MNHN-IU-2013-19827, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2013-19827, stn DW5071, 01/12/2017, 125–129 m. This is an IWP species, sGuianas occurrence must be published more formally.
23. *Panopeus rugosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 – Reported (distribution only) from "north of South America" in Felder *et al*. (2009), Mantelatto *et al*. (2020) and Moraes *et al*. (2022), with "Guianas" even indicated in the later contribution. We failed, however, to find collections in the region in previous contributions and no specimen was located in NMNH (2023) collections, consulted online. It seems better to remove this species from sGuianas until regional specimens are clearly identified.
24. *Parapenaeus longirostris* (Lucas, 1846) – Reported from sGuianas in several contributions (see checklist under *Parapenaeus politus*). *Parapenaeus politus* (WA) and *P. longirostris* (EA) are two sibling species, distributed on each side of the Atlantic (Pérez Farfante 1982). All sGuianas records of *P. longirostris* have been considered as *P. politus*.
25. *Parasquilla coccinea* Manning, 1962 – Reported from Suriname by GBIF (2023) at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/3913938486 from "Complementary Benthic Biodiversity Baseline Survey, Block 58, Suriname, May-June 2021", 74–82 m, id. D. Ugalde & C.A. Conejeros-Vargas. Out of usual geographic range (Florida to Gulf of Campeche). Must be confirmed more formally.
26. *Periclimenes iridescens* Lebour, 1949 – Reported from French Guiana in GBIF (2023) from MNHN collections, Guyane 2014 Expedition, e.g., CP4400, 66–67 m, MNHN-IU-2016-1559, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-1559. Identification with 'gr.', no identifier, out of usual range (Gulf of Mexico to Venezuela Los Roques). Must be confirmed more formally.
27. *Periclimenes pandionis* Holthuis, 1951 – Reported from French Guiana in GBIF (2023) from MNHN collection, e.g., Guyane 2014 Expedition, stn CP4381, 114–118 m, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/iu/2016-1558, no identifier indicated. Out of usual range (Eastern Florida to Gulf of Mexico, Bonaire), must be confirmed more formally, especially since

previous pre-determinations of *P. pandionis* in MNHN collections have been already corrected into other species (see Anker & Corbari 2020, for *Zoukaris festivus*).

28. *Persephona crinita* Rathbun, 1931 – Reported from Brazil Amapá by Lima & Martinelli-Lemos (2019: tab. 1). Doubtful record in Magalhães *et al*. (2016) because this species is known with certainty only from the Gulf of Mexico. Probably *Persephona lichtensteinii*, instead.
29. *Phorcosergia burukovskii* (Vereshchaka, 2000) – Reported from "off Canada (Terra Nova, Grand Banks), Bermuda, Sargasso Sea, Surinam, French Guiana" by Cardoso Azevedo *et al*. (2020) apparently from Almeida Alves-Júnior *et al*. (2019), without new records or anterior reference(s) for these places in the two contributions. This seems to be a typographic error in Almeida Alves-Júnior *et al*. (2019) with a wrong distribution map (fig. 18). This pelagic shrimp is known with certainty from: Brazil (Ceará Chain, Rocas Atoll, Pernambuco, Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, Espírito Santo); Eastern Atlantic: Portugal (Azores and Canary Islands), Cape Verde, off Namibia, South Africa.
30. *Sergia gardineri* (Kemp, 1913) – Reported from Suriname in GBIF (2023) at https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/1321525070 from NMNH Extant Specimen Records (USNM 1081783 at http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3bf25cbf5-4fe3-4d73-9bf2-6bdbf0110af0). The determination is from Judkins D.C. but this species is usually reported only in the IWP. Must be published more formally.
31. *Sicyonia parri* (Burkenroad, 1934) – Reported in distribution from Guyana and Suriname in Mantelatto *et al*. (2022b: 16). This is a typographic error (Mantelatto pers. com., Jun. 2023). The species could be present in sGuianas because of its large WA distribution (North Carolina, Gulf of Mexico, West Indies, Colombia and Brazil Pará, to Rio Grande do Sul), but specimens still not collected there.
32. *Speocarcinus lobatus* Guinot, 1969 – Reported from French Guiana by Le Loeuff & Cosel (2000: 25, annex 1). Must be corrected into *Speocarcinus amazonicus* Brandão, Tavares & Coelho-Filho, 2010 (see under that species in the list).
33. *Trichodactylus fluviatilis* Latreille, 1828. – Reported in French Guiana by Rathbun (1906: 30; "Guyana, M. Leprieur"). Doubtful in Rodríguez (1992: 46) and not confirmed in the distribution of the species in Brito-Fonseca *et al*. (2018: fig. 1; southeastern Brazil only).
34. *Trichodactylus panoplus* (von Martens, 1869) – Reported in French Guiana by Rathbun (1904: 242; 1906: 43). Doubtful and not confirmed in the distribution of the species in Magalhães (1988), including Brazil (? Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul), Uruguay, and Argentina.

Biodiversity by taxa

The number of species by taxa is presented on Fig. 20 and Table 1. Stomatopoda (Unipeltata) are a minor group, of only 22 species (4%), while the Decapoda, with 507 species (96%), largely dominate. Among them, the Brachyura alone have 206 species (39%). Three other taxa are important: Caridea (113 species, 22%); Anomura (85 species, 16%); and Dendrobranchiata (67 species, 13%). The other taxa (Astacidea, Axiidae, Achelata, Gebiidea, Polychelida, Stenopodidea) are much less numerous, with only 2–12 species (< 2%).

The most diverse families (having more than 15 species in Table 1) are: Palaemonidae (28 spp.), Paguridae (22), Sergestidae (21), Penaeidae (18), Alpheidae (17), Epialtidae (17), Portunidae (17), and Diogenidae (16). The most common genera (having more than 7 species) are: *Macrobrachium* (13 spp.), *Munidopsis* (11 spp.), *Achelous* (9 spp.), *Alpheus* (9 spp.), and *Acanthephyra*, *Plesionika*, *Squilla* (8 spp., each).

Variation in biodiversity by country and endemism

The differences in biodiversity between countries (Tables 1–2) probably reflect differences in sampling efforts, all countries having comparable surfaces and similar ecosystems. In Brazil Amapá some taxa are better represented than in other countries: Unipeltata (17 spp.), Axiidea (8 spp.), and Pinnotheridae

(4 spp.). Most of these species are burrowers, living in mudflats, which suggest that these places have been better sampled in Brazil Amapá. For the Penaeoidea, including a lot of species collected at sea, the highest figure is in French Guiana, in relation to intense fishing campaigns there (36 spp. vs 18–29 spp. in other Guianas).

The number of species is calculated by country in Table 2, and by pairs and triplets of adjacent countries. French Guiana (343 spp.), Suriname (317 spp.), and Brazil Amapá (315 spp.) have approximately the same biodiversity, while Guyana (165 spp.) appears under-sampled. This latter figure may also indicate that some Guyana contributions have been overlooked in this work. By pairs of adjacent countries, the best sampled region is French Guiana/Brazil Amapá (467 spp., 88%). By triplets of adjacent countries, the region corresponding to Suriname, French Guiana and Brazil Amapá (514 spp.) includes alone almost all sGuianas records (97%).

To evaluate the endemism in sGuianas, the number of species that are present in only one country is computed in Table 3 and discussed for each country.

Guyana

Fifteen species are reported only from Guyana. They include 7 freshwater species: *Fredius beccarii*, *F. fittkaui*, *Kunziana irengis* (endemic), *Macrobrachium quelchi*, *Microthelphusa furcifer* (endemic), *M. meansi* (endemic), and *M. rodriguezi* (endemic). Four of them are endemic to Guyana while the others have a larger distribution in the GSR. The remaining 8 species are marine, with: 3 spp. from shallow-waters (0–100 m), *Pachycheles ackleianus*, *Pylopagurus pattiae*, and *Synalpheus ul*; 4 spp. being deep anomurans also collected elsewhere (beyond 1000 m), *Munidopsis armata*, *M. serricornis*,

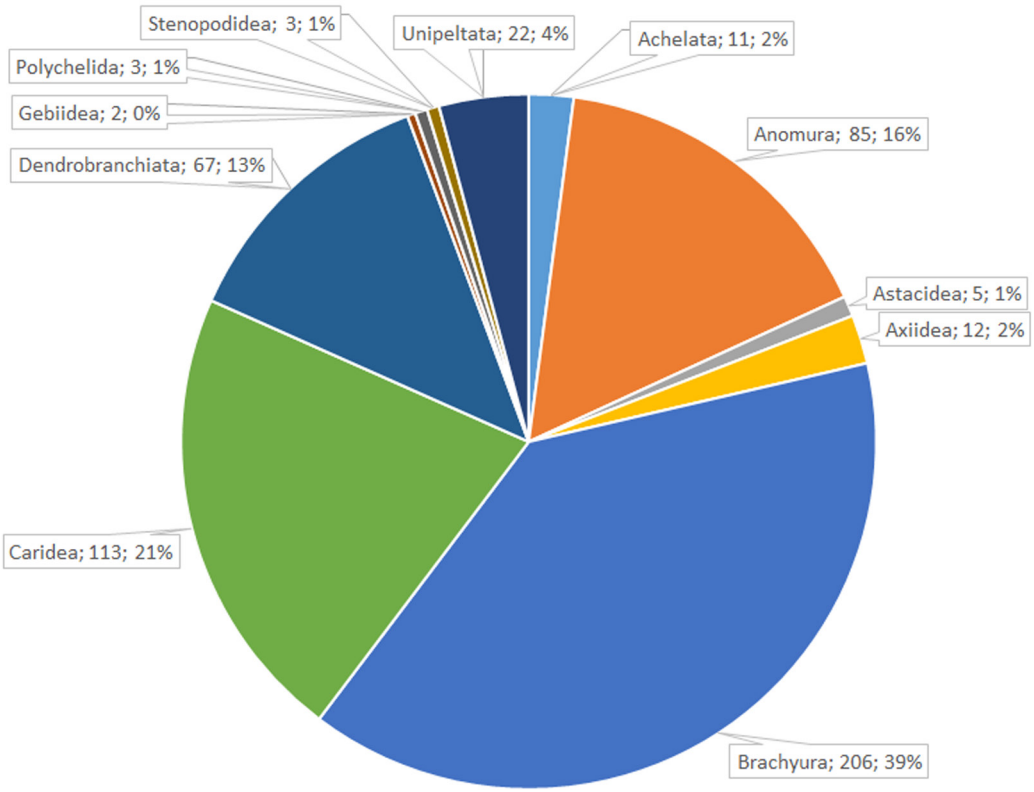

Fig. 20. Number and percentage of sGuianas species, by Infraorders.

Table 1 (continued on next two pages). Number of sGuianas species by higher taxa and families, with detail for each country.

Higher Taxon	Superfamily	Family	sGuianas	Guyana	Suriname	French Guiana	Brazil Amapá
Unipeltata			**22**	**7**	**11**	**9**	**17**
		Bathysquillidae	1		1	1	
		Gonodactylidae	4				4
		Pseudosquillidae	1				1
		Lysiosquillidae	2		1	1	2
		Parasquillidae	1	1	1	1	1
		Squillidae	13	6	8	6	9
Dendrobranchiata			**67**	**36**	**51**	**56**	**47**
	Penaeoidea		**44**	**18**	**29**	**36**	**26**
		Aristeidae	4	2	3	4	2
		Benthesicymidae	8		1	8	1
		Penaeidae	18	8	15	14	13
		Sicyoniidae	6	4	5	4	6
		Solenoceridae	8	4	5	6	4
	Sergestoidea		**23**	**18**	**22**	**20**	**21**
		Luciferidae	2		1		2
		Sergestidae	21	18	21	20	19
Pleocyemata			**440**	**121**	**255**	**278**	**251**
Stenopodidea		Stenopodidae	**3**		1	3	1
Caridea			**113**	**37**	**65**	**71**	**61**
	Pasiphaeoidea	Pasiphaeidae	**5**		2	3	3
	Oplophoroidea		**16**	**12**	**13**	**15**	**13**
		Acanthephyridae	12	8	9	11	9
		Oplophoridae	4	4	4	4	4
	Atyoidea	Atyidae	**1**		1		
	Nematocarcinoidea		**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**0**
		Eugonatonotidae	1	1	1		
		Nematocarcinidae	2	1	2	2	
	Psalidopodoidea	Psalidopodidae	**1**		1	1	1
	Palaemonoidea		**33**	**15**	**12**	**25**	**20**
		Euryrhynchidae	5	3	1	5	4
		Palaemonidae	28	12	11	20	16
	Alpheoidea		**27**	**4**	**12**	**11**	**13**
		Alpheidae	17	3	6	6	8
		Hippolytidae	5		3	2	2
		Lysmatidae	2	1	2	2	1
		Merguiidae	1		1	1	
		Ogyrididae	1				1
		Thoridae	1				1
	Processoidea	Processidae	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**
	Pandaloidea	Pandalidae	**11**	**1**	**8**	**8**	**6**

Table 1 (continued). Number of sGuianas species by higher taxa and families, with detail for each country.

Higher Taxon	Superfamily	Family	sGuianas	Guyana	Suriname	French Guiana	Brazil Amapá
	Crangonoidea		**12**	**2**	**10**	**5**	**3**
		Crangonidae	5		5	3	
		Glyphocrangonidae	7	2	5	2	3
Astacidea	**Nephropoidea**	Nephropidae	**5**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**4**
Axiidea			**12**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**8**
		Axiidae	6	1	4	1	3
		Callianassidae	1				1
		Callianideidae	1		1		
		Callichiridae	1				1
		Ctenochelidae	1				1
		Micheleidae	2				2
Gebiidea		Upogebiidae	**2**		**2**	**1**	
Achelata			**11**	**6**	**11**	**9**	**7**
		Palinuridae	4	1	4	3	2
		Scyllaridae	7	5	7	6	5
Polychelida		Polychelidae	**3**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**2**
Anomura			**85**	**23**	**50**	**57**	**37**
	Chirostyloidea		**4**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**3**
		Chirostylidae	3		1		3
		Eumunididae	1	1			
	Galatheoidea		**32**	**7**	**15**	**22**	**14**
		Munididae	14		5	12	10
		Munidopsidae	12	4	7	7	1
		Porcellanidae	6	3	3	3	3
	Hippoidea	Albuneidae	**2**		**1**	**1**	**1**
	Lithodoidea	Lithodidae	**4**		3	3	2
	Paguroidea		**43**	**15**	**30**	**31**	**17**
		Diogenidae	16	6	13	14	6
		Paguridae	22	6	14	14	9
		Parapaguridae	4	3	3	2	1
		Pylochelidae	1			1	1
Brachyura			**206**	**52**	**114**	**128**	**131**
	Dromioidea	Dromiidae	**4**	1	3	2	4
	Homolodromioidea	Homolodromiidae	**2**	1	2	2	
	Homoloidea	Homolidae	**1**		1	1	
	Raninoidea		**5**		**3**	**5**	**3**
		Lyreididae	**1**		1	1	
		Raninidae	**3**		2	3	2
		Symethidae	**1**			1	1
	Cyclodorippoidea		**5**			**2**	**4**
		Cyclodorippidae	3				3
		Cymonomidae	2			2	1

Table 1 (continued). Number of sGuianas species by higher taxa and families, with detail for each country.

Higher Taxon	Superfamily	Family	sGuianas	Guyana	Suriname	French Guiana	Brazil Amapá
	Aethroidea	Aethridae	**5**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**4**
	Calappoidea	Calappidae	**9**	**1**	**7**	**7**	**4**
	Dorippoidea	Ethusidae	**1**		1	1	
	Eriphioidea		**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**
		Menippidae	**1**	1		1	1
		Eriphiidae	**1**		1	1	
	Goneplacoidea	Goneplacidae	**1**		**1**	**1**	**1**
	Chasmocarcinoidea	Chasmocarcinidae	**4**		1	2	4
	Euryplacoidea	Euryplacidae	**3**		3	1	1
	Leucosioidea	Leucosiidae	**12**	**3**	**8**	**8**	**10**
	Majoidea		**40**	**6**	**20**	**22**	**29**
		Epialtidae	17	1	9	11	12
		Inachidae	4	1	3	2	1
		Inachoididae	14	3	6	7	13
		Majidae	1		1		
		Mithracidae	4	1	1	2	3
	Palicoidea	Palicidae	**5**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**3**
	Pilumnoidea	Pilumnidae	**5**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**
	Parthenopoidea	Parthenopidae	**9**	**2**	**8**	**7**	**6**
	Portunoidea		**18**	**7**	**13**	**15**	**11**
		Geryonidae	1		1	1	
		Portunidae	17	7	12	14	11
	Pseudothelphusoidea	Pseudothelphusidae	**12**	**9**	**5**	**3**	**4**
	Pseudozioidea	Pseudoziidae	**1**			**1**	
	Trichodactyloidea	Trichodactylidae	**9**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**8**
	Xanthoidea		**25**	**3**	**11**	**11**	**15**
		Panopeidae	5	1	3	1	1
		Pseudorhombilidae	12	1	3	6	10
		Xanthidae	7	1	5	4	3
		Linnaeoxanthidae	1				1
	Grapsoidea		**14**	**3**	**9**	**9**	**5**
		Gecarcinidae	2	1	1	1	1
		Grapsidae	5		3	5	1
		Plagusiidae	1		5	1	
		Sesarmidae	6	2		2	3
	Ocypodoidea		**10**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**7**
		Ocypodidae	9	6	7	9	6
		Ucididae	1	1	1	1	1
	Pinnotheroidea	Pinnotheridae	**4**				4
Total			**529**	**165**	**317**	**343**	**315**

Table 2. Number of sGuianas species (n) for each country, and pairs and triplets of adjacent countries; percentages relative to the total number of species in sGuianas (529).

Country	n (species)	%
Guyana	165	31%
Suriname	317	60%
French Guiana	343	65%
Brazil Amapá	315	60%
Guyana/Suriname	347	66%
Suriname/French Guiana	419	79%
French Guiana/Brazil Amapá	467	88%
Guyana/Suriname/French Guiana	435	82%
Suriname/French Guiana/Brazil Amapá	514	97%
Total sGuianas	**529**	**100%**

Table 3. Number of sGuianas species (n) present only in one country. (e.g., Guyana alone and nowhere else in sGuianas).

Country	n	%
Guyana	15	3%
Suriname	33	6%
French Guiana	52	10%
Brazil Amapá	94	18%
Total sGuianas	**529**	**100%**

M. transtridens, and *Paguristes lymani*; and 1 sp. is pelagic, *Acanthephyra acutifrons*. Except for *Pachycheles ackleianus*, whose presence in sGuianas is uncertain (see checklist), all these marine species are potentially also present in other sGuianas countries, even if they are still not sampled in these places.

Suriname

Thirty-three species are reported only from Suriname, 4 freshwater species and 29 marine species. The freshwater species are: *Atya gabonensis* (Amphi-Atlantic), *Kingsleya siolii* (GSR), *Macrobrachium faustinum* (Northern WA only, with Suriname established herein as southern limit), and *Microthelphusa wymani* (endemic). The 29 marine species have overall large WA distributions, one of them, *Glyphocrangon longirostris*, being even amphi-Atlantic. They are potentially present in all other sGuianas countries. Twelve of them are distributed only in the northwestern Atlantic, having Suriname as southern geographic limit: *Armases ricordi*, *Calocaris caribbaeus*, *Cyclozodion tuberatum*, *Glyphocrangon nobilis*, *Hippolyte nicholsoni*, *Nancyplax vossi*, *Paracallianidea laevicauda*, *Phimochirus formani*, *Prionocrangon pectinata*, *Stenorhynchus yangi*, *Temnonotus granulosus*, and *Upogebia casis*. They are perhaps absent from French Guiana and Brazil Amapá?

French Guiana

The 52 species recorded only from French Guiana include 3 non marine species (*Gecarcinus lateralis* – land; *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* – aquaculture; *Palaemon pandaliformis* – freshwater). The presence

Table 4. Number of sGuianas species (Decapoda and Stomatopoda) by biotopes.

Biotope	n species
Freshwater	45
Mangrove and estuaries	35
Marine	449
Total	**529**

of *Gecarcinus lateralis* is somewhat doubtful (see checklist) the southernmost limit known with certainty for this insular species (absent from Brazil) being the Venezuelan Islands (Los Roques, Blanquilla, Tortuga; cf. Poupin 2018). *Palaemon pandaliformis* has a large WA distribution and is potentially present in all the other sGuianas.

The remaining 49 species are marine: 29 spp. largely distributed in the WA; 10 spp. amphi-Atlantic (*Alima hildebrandi*, *Euryozius sanguineus*, *Gennadas talismani*, *G. valens*, *Gnathophyllum elegans*, *Latreutes parvulus*, *Manucomplanus ungulatus*, *Pachygrapsus transversus*, *Polycheles perarmatus*, *Portunus sayi*); 10 spp. distributed worldwide, including pelagic or bathypelagic species (*Funchalia villosa*, *Gennadas bouvieri*, *G. capensis*, *G. scutatus*, *G. tinayrei*, *Robustosergia regalis*). All of them are potentially present in the other sGuianas, and none can be considered as endemic to French Guiana.

Brazil Amapá

Ninety-four species are from Brazil Amapá only. Most of them (87 spp.) are marine species largely distributed in the oceans, potentially everywhere in marine sGuianas. Some of them, however, are from southern South America only, having Brazil Amapá as northern boundary (*Alpheus ramosportoae*, *Austinixa patagoniensis*, *Chasmocarcinus arcuatus*, *Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes*, *Grimothea atlantica*, *Lithadia conica*, *Manaxius angulatus*, *Marcusiaxius minutus*, *Neogonodactylus moraisi*, *Pachycheles coelhoi*, *Speocarcinus dentatus*). They are perhaps absent from more northern sGuianas? Seven species are from freshwater (*Dilocarcinus pagei*, *Kingsleya ytupora*, *Pseudopalaemon amazonensis*, *Pseudopalaemon chryseus*, *Sylviocarcinus maldonadoensis*, *Trichodactylus ehrhardti*, *Trichodactylus faxoni*), more largely distributed in South America (Peru, Amazonas, Pará, etc.) and, therefore, potentially also present in other sGuianas. More surveys are needed in French Guiana, Suriname and Guyana to verify that hypothesis.

In conclusion, most species that are only known from a single sGuianas country have wide geographic distributions and their absence in other Guianas is attributed to imperfect sampling. Endemism is observed only in Guyana and Suriname, for the freshwater crabs of the genera *Kunziana* and *Microthelphusa*. Within the marine species, only 7 of them are still known only from sGuianas (extending sometimes to Brazil Pará) and could perhaps be endemic to the region: *Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes*, *Clibanarius foresti*, *Cycloplax pinnotheroides*, *Manaxius angulatus*, *Marcusiaxius minutus*, *Pachycheles coelhoi*, and *Paralomis grossmani*.

Analysis by biotopes

The Stomatopoda of this inventory are exclusively marine species while the Decapoda occupy more diversified biotopes, being terrestrial or marine species and collected from several hundred meters above sea level (e.g., >600 m for the freshwater crab *Fredius reflexifrons*) to oceanic depths of more than 1000 m (e.g., >1400 m for the hermit crab *Catapaguroides microps*). Between these limits the Decapoda are found everywhere, particularly in the complex micro habitats that are associated to the coastline (mangroves, sea grass beds, rocky or muddy shores…). Three simplified biotopes have been considered in the Table 4: a) freshwater; b) mangrove/estuary (the single rocky shore crab, *Grapsus grapsus*, also

included in this group, for simplification); and c) marine species. Most of the species (449 spp. > 85%) are marine while freshwater (45 spp.) and mangrove/estuary (35 spp.) species are much fewer.

Freshwater species

The 45 freshwater species (24 shrimps and 21 crabs) are listed here in alphabetical order (with indication of endemic species). Some of them, such as the shrimps *Acetes marinus*, *Palaemon carteri*, and *Palaemon pandaliformis*, can be also collected in brackish waters.

1. *Acetes marinus* Omori, 1975 (also brackish)
2. *Atya gabonensis* Giebel, 1875
3. *Dilocarcinus pagei* Stimpson, 1861
4. *Dilocarcinus septemdentatus* (Herbst, 1783)
5. *Euryrhynchus amazoniensis* Tiefenbacher, 1978
6. *Euryrhynchus burchelli* Calman, 1907
7. *Euryrhynchus pemoni* Pereira, 1985
8. *Euryrhynchus tomasi* De Grave, 2007
9. *Euryrhynchus wrzesniowskii* Miers, 1878
10. *Fredius beccarii* (Coifmann, 1939)
11. *Fredius denticulatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)
12. *Fredius fittkaui* (Bott, 1967)
13. *Fredius reflexifrons* (Ortmann, 1897)
14. *Kingsleya latifrons* (Randall, 1840)
15. *Kingsleya siolii* (Bott, 1967)
16. *Kingsleya ytupora* Magalhães, 1986
17. *Kunziana irengis* (Pretzmann, 1971) (endemic)
18. *Macrobrachium acanthurus* (Wiegmann, 1836)
19. *Macrobrachium amazonicum* (Heller, 1862)
20. *Macrobrachium brasiliense* (Heller, 1862)
21. *Macrobrachium carcinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
22. *Macrobrachium cortezi* Rodríguez, 1982
23. *Macrobrachium faustinum* (de Saussure, 1857)
24. *Macrobrachium inpa* Kensley & Walker, 1982
25. *Macrobrachium jelskii* (Miers, 1877)
26. *Macrobrachium nattereri* (Heller, 1862)
27. *Macrobrachium olfersii* (Wiegmann, 1836)
28. *Macrobrachium quelchi* (De Man, 1900)
29. *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (De Man, 1879)
30. *Macrobrachium surinamicum* Holthuis, 1948
31. *Microthelphusa furcifer* Pedraza & Tavares, 2014 (endemic)
32. *Microthelphusa meansi* Cumberlidge, 2007 (endemic)
33. *Microthelphusa rodriguezi* (Pretzmann, 1968) (endemic)
34. *Microthelphusa wymani* (Rathbun, 1905) (endemic)
35. *Palaemon carteri* (Gordon, 1935) (also brackish)
36. *Palaemon pandaliformis* (Stimpson, 1871) (also brackish)
37. *Poppiana dentata* (Randall, 1840)
38. *Pseudopalaemon amazonensis* Ramos-Porto, 1979
39. *Pseudopalaemon chryseus* Kensley & Walker, 1982
40. *Sylviocarcinus devillei* H. Milne Edwards, 1853
41. *Sylviocarcinus maldonadoensis* (Pretzmann, 1978)
42. *Sylviocarcinus pictus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)
43. *Trichodactylus ehrhardti* Bott, 1969
44. *Trichodactylus faxoni* Rathbun, 1905
45. *Valdivia serrata* White, 1847

Table 5. Number of sGuianas freshwater species (n) by country. (Exclusive number of species in parenthesis.)

Country	n (exclusive)
Guyana	28 (7)
Suriname	21 (4)
French Guiana	22 (2)
Brazil Amapá	28 (7)
Total sGuianas	**45**

The number of freshwater species by sGuianas countries is in Table 5. It is approximately similar for each country, between 21–28 species, Guyana and Brazil Amapá having a slightly higher biodiversity (28 species), probably because of better sampling in the rivers of these countries.

The species found only in one country (indicated in parenthesis in Table 5) are the following, for each country, with indication of endemic species (the other being found elsewhere in South America): Guyana (*Fredius beccarii*, *F. fittkaui*, *Kunziana irengis* – endemic, *Macrobrachium quelchi*, *Microthelphusa furcifer* – endemic, *M. meansi* – endemic, *M. rodriguezi* – endemic); Suriname (*Atya gabonensis*, *Kingsleya siolii*, *Macrobrachium faustinum*, *Microthelphusa wymani* – endemic); French Guiana (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii* – aquaculture, *Palaemon pandaliformis*); Brazil Amapá (*Dilocarcinus pagei*, *Kingsleya ytupora*, *Pseudopalaemon amazonensis*, *P. chryseus*, *Sylviocarcinus maldonadoensis*, *Trichodactylus ehrhardti*, *T. faxoni*).

Mangrove and estuary (brackish) species

The 35 species of this group (4 shrimps, 2 anomurans, 29 crabs) are listed here alphabetically. Most of them are found in mangrove and estuary. For simplification, the 'red rock crab' *Grapsus grapsus*, collected only in the rocky islets that are off French Guiana (îles du Salut, see checklist) is also listed in this group. The crabs *Aratus pisonii*, *Cardisoma guanhumi*, *Gecarcinus lateralis*, *Goniopsis cruentata*, *Grapsus grapsus*, *Pachygrapsus gracilis*, *P. transversus* and *Ucides cordatus* are the more terrestrial. The crabs Ocypodidae (*Leptuca*, *Minuca*, *Ocypode*, *Uca*) and Sesarmidae (*Armases*, *Sesarma*) are located on the mud and sand flats of the intertidal zone. Other species of this list are collected in the intertidal zone to rather deep at sea (maximum depth known is indicated in parentheses). It should be noted that some species classified in this work as 'marine species' could also have been added to this group because they are ubiquitous and can make intrusion into the brackish waters of estuaries and mangroves (see marine species).

1. *Acetes americanus* Ortmann, 1893 (to 42 m)
2. *Alpheus heterochaelis* Say, 1818 (to 30 m)
3. *Alpheus intrinsecus* Spence Bate, 1888 (to 30 m)
4. *Aratus pisonii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) (terrestrial)
5. *Armases benedicti* (Rathbun, 1897) (mangrove)
6. *Armases ricordi* (H. Milne Edwards, 1853) (mangrove)
7. *Armases rubripes* (Rathbun, 1897) (mangrove)
8. *Callinectes bocourti* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879 (to 30 m)
9. *Callinectes danae* Smith, 1869 (to 75 m)
10. *Callinectes marginatus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861) (to 37 m)
11. *Callinectes ornatus* Ordway, 1863 (to 75 m)
12. *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896 (to 90 m)
13. *Cardisoma guanhumi* Latreille, 1828 (terrestrial)

14. *Clibanarius sclopetarius* (Herbst, 1796) (to 21 m)
15. *Clibanarius symmetricus* (Randall, 1840) (to 22 m)
16. *Eurytium limosum* (Say, 1818) (mangrove)
17. *Gecarcinus lateralis* Fréminville in Guérin, 1832 (terrestrial)
18. *Goniopsis cruentata* (Latreille, 1803) (terrestrial)
19. *Grapsus grapsus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (rocky coastline).
20. *Leptuca cumulanta* (Crane, 1943) (mangrove)
21. *Leptuca thayeri* (Rathbun, 1900) (mangrove)
22. *Merguia rhizophorae* (Rathbun, 1900) (mangrove)
23. *Minuca burgersi* Holthuis, 1967(mangrove)
24. *Minuca mordax* (Smith, 1870) (mangrove)
25. *Minuca rapax* (Smith, 1870) (mangrove)
26. *Minuca vocator* (Herbst, 1804) (mangrove)
27. *Ocypode quadrata* (Fabricius, 1787) (mangrove)
28. *Pachygrapsus gracilis* (Saussure, 1858) (~terrestrial)
29. *Pachygrapsus transversus* (Gibbes, 1850) (~terrestrial)
30. *Panopeus lacustris* Desbonne, 1867 (mangrove)
31. *Sesarma curacaoense* de Man, 1892 (mangrove)
32. *Sesarma rectum* Randall, 1840 (mangrove)
33. *Uca major* (Herbst, 1782) (mangrove)
34. *Uca maracoani* (Latreille, 1803) (mangrove)
35. *Ucides cordatus* (Linnaeus, 1763) (terrestrial)

Marine species

They are classified by depth range in Table 6. Because of the very incomplete knowledge of the bathymetric distribution of many species, a simplified bathymetric classification, with only four groups, is used:

1. The "Shallow-waters" group, for the species that are common in the intertidal zone and in a few tens of meters. They are still unreported deeper than 100 m.
2. The "Shallow to deep-waters" group, for all the species that are difficult to classify because they straddle the shallow and deep bathymetric zones. A few of them have rather unrealistic depth ranges, such as 1–1246 m (*Calappa nitida*) or 1–1077 m (*Nemausa cornuta*), which are clues to potential cryptic species or wrong labelling.
3. The "Deep" group, for the species that are always reported deeper than 100 m, sometimes reported well beyond 1000 m.
4. The "Pelagic or bathypelagic" group, for the species living in the water column, at varying depths, between the ocean bottom to the surface.

The "Shallow-waters" group includes 129 species. Several of them can be collected in the intertidal zone and could also have been listed with the estuarine or brackish water species. For example, the following species are reported between 0–1 m to 20 m: *Acantholobulus bermudensis*, *Alpheus carlae*, *Alpheus nuttingi*, *Cycloplax pinnotheroides*, *Eriphia gonagra*, *Hexapanopeus paulensis*, *Neocallichirus maryae*, *Paracallianidea laevicauda*, *Synalpheus ul*, and *Upogebia brasiliensis*.

The "Shallow to deep-waters" group (185 spp.) is the most important. This can be explained by the numerous fishing campaigns realized on the continental shelf of sGuianas, at these intermediate depths (~20 to >100 m). It also includes some species that are essentially depth species, but occasionally collected below 100 m and therefore counted in this group, such as *Typhlonida valida* (9–2297 m), *Polycheles typhlops* (77–2195 m), and *Munidopsis serricornis* (92–2165 m).

Table 6. Simplified bathymetric distribution of marine Decapoda and Stomatopoda of sGuianas.

Deep range	n (species)
Shallow-waters (0–100 m)	129 (29 %)
Shallow to deep-waters (e.g., 10–190 m)	185 (41 %)
Deep (always more than 100 m)	75 (17 %)
Pelagic or bathypelagic	60 (13 %)
Total	**449 (100 %)**

The "Deep species" group includes 75 species that have always been reported deeper than 100 m. Most of them (41 spp.) are from the 100–1000 m range, with species such as *Pachycheles coelhoi* (a single specimen at 118 m), *Heterocarpus ensifer* (140–950 m), or *Paralomis grossmani* (only 2 spp. at 770 m). Thirty six species of this group are reported deeper than 1000 m, being Stomatopoda (*Bathysquilla microps*, 604–1519 m), Astacidea (*Nephropsis neglecta*, 603–1271 m; *N. rosea*, 421–1262 m), Polychelida (*Stereomastis sculpta*, 200–4000 m), Axiidea (*Calocaris caribbaeus*, 589–1272 m), Caridea (*Glyphocrangon aculeata*, 707–1760 m; *G. longirostris*, 1280–2500 m; *Heterocarpus oryx*, 649–1774 m etc.); Anomura (*Catapaguroides microps*, 718–2818 m; *Lithodes manningi*, 640–1236 m; *Neolithodes agassizii* 200–1900 m; *Sympagurus pictus*, 180–2322 m etc.) or Brachyura (*Bathyplax typhla*, 220–1106 m; *Cymonomoides guinotae*, 406–1005 m).

The "Pelagic or bathypelagic" group includes 60 species, about 20 of them still not formally collected off sGuianas. These are nonetheless included in the present checklist because of their wide oceanic distributions (see Material and methods; Fig. 11; and distributions in Judkins 2014; Vereshchaka 2000, 2009). These species are floating near the surface, such as the crab *Planes minutus* (sometimes found washed onshore) or the epipelagic shrimp *Belzebub faxoni*, usually collected near the coast (1–40 m). Others are living in the water column, between the surface and the ocean floor, with the ability to perform diurnal vertical migrations such as the Acanthephyridae (*Acanthephyra curtirostris*, 0–5000 m), Aristeidae (*Hepomadus tener*, 600–3780 m), Benthesicymidae (*Benthoecetes bartletti*, 609–5777 m), Oplophoridae (*Oplophorus gracilirostris*, 0–6200 m), Nematocarcinidae (*Nematocarcinus cursor*, 542–1943 m), Pasiphaeidae (*Parapasiphae sulcatifrons*, 500–5400 m) or Sergestidae (*Challengerosergia talismani*, 0–1200 m).

Zoogeography

Distribution in the world oceans

The number of species by main oceanic regions is in Table 7. Most species (427 spp, 81%) are from the western Atlantic.

In the WA group, 357 species (84%) have a continuous latitudinal distribution, being reported in the northern and southern hemispheres. Fifty-four species (12%) are known from the northern hemisphere only, having their southern geographic limit in sGuianas, being in alphabetical order:

1. *Acanthephyra purpurea* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881
2. *Achelous forceps* (Fabricius, 1793)
3. *Anisopagurus bartletti* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)
4. *Armases ricordi* (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)
5. *Babamunida robusta* (A. Milne Edwards, 1880)
6. *Calappa flammea* (Herbst, 1794)
7. *Calaxius spinosus* (Coelho, 1973)
8. *Calocaris caribbaeus* Kensley, 1996

Table 7. Number of sGuianas species by ocean regions.

Ocean regions	n species
Western Atlantic (WA)	427 (81 %)
Worldwide (WW)	54 (10 %)
Amphi-Atlantic (ATL)	42 (8 %)
Amphi-American (WA-EP or ATL-EP)	5 (1 %)
Indo-West Pacific (IWP)	1 (0.2 %)
Total	**529 (100 %)**

9. *Chaceon eldorado* Manning & Holthuis, 1989
10. *Collodes tuerkayi* Santana & Tavares, 2017
11. *Cyclozodion tuberatum* Williams & Child, 1989
12. *Dardanus insignis* (de Saussure, 1858)
13. *Dawsonius latispinus* (Dawson, 1967)
14. *Enneobranchus flavioculatus* García-Gómez, 1988
15. *Gecarcinus lateralis* Fréminville in Guérin, 1832
16. *Glyphocrangon nobilis* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881
17. *Guyanacaris hirsutimana* (Boesch & Smalley, 1972)
18. *Hippolyte nicholsoni* Chace, 1972
19. *Iridopagurus iris* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)
20. *Iridopagurus margaritensis* García-Gómez, 1983
21. *Iridopagurus reticulatus* García-Gómez, 1983
22. *Lysirude nitidus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)
23. *Macrobrachium faustinum* (de Saussure, 1857)
24. *Manucomplanus spinulosus* (Holthuis, 1959)
25. *Metanephrops binghami* (Boone, 1927)
26. *Munidopsis alaminos* Pequegnat & Pequegnat, 1970
27. *Nancyplax vossi* Lemaitre, García-Gómez, von Sternberg & N.H. Campos, 2001
28. *Neolithodes agassizii* (Smith, 1882)
29. *Nephropsis neglecta* Holthuis, 1974
30. *Paguristes depressus* Stimpson, 1859
31. *Paguristes lymani* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893
32. *Paguristes paraguanensis* McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1975
33. *Pagurus provenzanoi* Forest & de Saint Laurent, 1968
34. *Paracallianidea laevicauda* (Gill, 1859)
35. *Paracyclois atlantis* Chace, 1939
36. *Periclimenes perryae* Chace, 1942
37. *Periclimenes yucatanicus* (Ives, 1891)
38. *Phimochirus formani* Felder, Lemaitre & Craig, 2019
39. *Pleoticus robustus* (Smith, 1885)
40. *Prionocrangon pectinata* Faxon, 1896
41. *Pseudomedaeus distinctus* (Rathbun, 1898)
42. *Pylopaguropsis atlantica* Wass, 1963
43. *Pylopagurus pattiae* Lemaitre & Campos, 1993
44. *Raninoides louisianensis* Rathbun, 1933
45. *Rochinia tanneri* (Smith, 1883)

46. *Scyllarus planorbis* Holthuis, 1969
47. *Spathapagurus longimanus* (Wass, 1963)
48. *Sphenocarcinus corrosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878
49. *Stenorhynchus yangi* Goeke, 1989
50. *Temnonotus granulosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1875
51. *Tomopagurus cokeri* (Hay, 1917)
52. *Trachycaris rugosa* (Spence Bate, 1888)
53. *Uca major* (Herbst, 1782)
54. *Upogebia casis* Williams, 1993

Conversely, 16 species of the WA group (4%) have their northern distribution limit in sGuianas, 7 of them perhaps endemic to the region (indicated in the list):

1. *Alpheus ramosportoae* Soledade, Terossi, Scioli, Mantelatto & Almeida, 2019
2. *Amboplax peresi* (Rodrigues da Costa, 1968)
3. *Austinixa patagoniensis* (Rathbun, 1918)
4. *Chasmocarcinus arcuatus* Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998
5. *Chasmocarcinus hirsutipes* Coelho Filho & Coelho, 1998 (? endemic sGuianas)
6. *Clibanarius foresti* Holthuis, 1959 (? endemic sGuianas)
7. *Cycloplax pinnotheroides* Guinot, 1969 (? endemic sGuianas)
8. *Grimothea atlantica* (de Melo-Filho & de Melo, 1994)
9. *Lithadia conica* (Coelho, 1973)
10. *Manaxius angulatus* (Coelho, 1973) (? endemic sGuianas)
11. *Marcusiaxius minutus* (Coelho, 1973) (? endemic sGuianas)
12. *Neogonodactylus moraisi* (Fausto-Filho & Lemos de Castro, 1973)
13. *Pachycheles coelhoi* de Azevedo Ferreira & Tavares, 2019 (? endemic sGuianas)
14. *Paralomis grossmani* Macpherson, 1988 (? endemic sGuianas)
15. *Pilumnus quoii* H. Milne Edwards, 1834
16. *Speocarcinus dentatus* Brandão, Coelho-Filho & Tavares, 2012

The 54 species (10%) of Table 7 that are distributed worldwide are mostly pelagic and bathypelagic shrimps (e.g., Acanthephyridae, Aristeidae, Benthesicymidae, Oplophoridae, Pandalidae, Sergestidae). Only 9 species of this group are from shallow waters: *Alima neptuni*, *Brachycarpus biunguiculatus*, *Charybdis hellerii* (invasive), *Gnathophyllum americanum*, *Leander tenuicornis*, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (aquaculture), *Parribacus antarcticus*, *Pseudosquilla ciliata*, and *Stenopus hispidus*.

The 42 amphi-Atlantic species (labeled ATL in the checklist or ATL-MED, for 7 species also present in the Mediterranean) are listed below. Most of them are pelagic or from deep waters, but there are also (indicated in the list): a) 1 freshwater species (*Atya gabonensis*); b) 3 species from mangrove and the intertidal zone (*Merguia rhizophorae*, *Pachygrapsus gracilis*, *Pachygrapsus transversus*); and c) 11 species from shallow waters. The shrimp *Gnathophyllum elegans* is in this group although being previously known only from EA-MED. This first record in WA indicates that it is perhaps invasive in the region (see Remark in the checklist).

1. *Acanthephyra acanthitelsonis* Spence Bate, 1888
2. *Acanthephyra kingsleyi* Spence Bate, 1888
3. *Alima hildebrandi* (Schmitt, 1940) (shallow waters)
4. *Alpheus intrinsecus* Spence Bate, 1888 (shallow waters)
5. *Alpheus pontederiae* de Rochebrune, 1883
6. *Atya gabonensis* Giebel, 1875 (freshwater)
7. *Automate evermanni* Rathbun, 1901 (shallow waters)

8. *Belzebub faxoni* (Borradaile, 1915)
9. *Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun, 1896 (ATL-MED; shallow waters)
10. *Catapaguroides microps* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892
11. *Cornutosergestes cornutus* (Krøyer, 1855)
12. *Deosergestes henseni* (Ortmann, 1893)
13. *Euryozius sanguineus* (Linnaeus, 1771) (shallow waters)
14. *Gardinerosergia splendens* (Sund, 1920) (ATL-MED)
15. *Gennadas talismani* Bouvier, 1906
16. *Gennadas valens* (Smith, 1884) (ATL-MED)
17. *Glyphocrangon longirostris* (Smith, 1882)
18. *Gnathophyllum elegans* (Risso, 1816) (ATL-MED; shallow waters)
19. *Hymenopenaeus debilis* Smith, 1882
20. *Latreutes parvulus* (Stimpson, 1871) (shallow waters)
21. *Manucomplanus ungulatus* (Studer, 1883)
22. *Menippe nodifrons* Stimpson, 1859 (shallow waters)
23. *Merguia rhizophorae* (Rathbun, 1900) (mangrove)
24. *Munidopsis serricornis* (Lovén, 1852) (ATL-MED)
25. *Nematocarcinus cursor* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881
26. *Neosergestes edwardsii* (Krøyer, 1855)
27. *Oncopagurus bicristatus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)
28. *Pachygrapsus gracilis* (Saussure, 1858) (intertidal)
29. *Pachygrapsus transversus* (Gibbes, 1850) (intertidal)
30. *Panulirus argus* (Latreille, 1804) (shallow waters)
31. *Parapagurus nudus* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891)
32. *Parapagurus pilosimanus* Smith, 1879
33. *Penaeopsis serrata* Spence Bate, 1881
34. *Phorcosergia grandis* (Sund, 1920)
35. *Planes minutus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
36. *Plesionika acanthonotus* (Smith, 1882) (ATL-MED)
37. *Plesionika longicauda* (Rathbun, 1901)
38. *Polycheles perarmatus* Holthuis, 1952
39. *Portunus sayi* (Gibbes, 1850) (shallow waters)
40. *Ranilia constricta* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)
41. *Robustosergia robusta* (Smith, 1882) (ATL-MED)
42. *Trachycaris restricta* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878) (shallow waters)

Five species are Amphi-American, reported in the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific (EP). Two of them, *Cronius ruber* and *Parapasiphae sulcatifrons*, are distributed on both sides of the Atlantic and have perhaps a larger world distribution, especially the latter one which is pelagic. The other species are *Grapsus grapsus*, *Ogyrides alphaerostris*, and *Sicyonia laevigata*. It is likely that these species will be separated in the future, through refined taxonomic studies with molecular data. This has already been the case for previous "Amphi-American" species for which available EP names have been rehabilitated, such as: *Pachygrapsus transversus*, separated from EP *Pachygrapsus socius* Stimpson, 1871 (Schubart *et al*. 2005); *Gecarcinus lateralis*, separated from EP *Gecarcinus quadratus* de Saussure, 1853 (Toledano-Carrasco *et al*. 2021); and *Petrolisthes galathinus*, separated from EP *Petrolisthes occidentalis* Stimpson, 1859 (Hiller & Werding 2024).

The singe IWP species of Table 7 is the shrimp *Penaeus monodon*, escaped in WA from aquacultural operations but without evidence of established reproductive populations (see Remark in present

checklist). *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* is similar but with permanently established WA populations (see Murienne *et al*. 2022) and now considered as having a worldwide distribution.

Regional comparisons

Several other checklists made in the western Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico, Lesser Antilles, Colombia, Guyana Shield Region, and Brazil São Paulo) are used for comparison with the present sGuianas inventory. The freshwater species (45 spp.) are considered separately.

Freshwater species

sGuianas biodiversity is compared in Table 8 with: a) the Guyana Shield Region (GSR), from the data in Magalhães & Pereira (2007), with addition of the shrimp *Euryrhynchus tomasi* De Grave, 2007); b) the Lesser Antilles (LA), from the data in Poupin (2018: 79, tab. 9); and c) Colombia, from the same table in Poupin (2018), original data being from Campos (2014), Campos & Magalhães (2014), and Cumberlidge *et al*. (2014), with update of crab figures made for this work from Campos & Campos (2020).

The sGuianas freshwater biodiversity is greater than that of LA (45 spp. vs 27 spp.), which can be accounted for a larger territory and a more complex hydrographic network. The figure for the shrimps Atyidae, however, does not follow the general trend, with a greater richness in the Caribbean islands (10 vs 1 sp.). This indicates a greater differentiation of these shrimps in isolated islands, probably a type of "insular adaptive radiation" as already observed for the insects (Paulay 1985) and for the mollusks (Rintelen *et al*. 2004). GSR, which includes sGuianas (see Fig. 9), has logically a greater biodiversity than sGuianas (64 vs 45 spp.). Colombia has clearly a greater biodiversity than all the other regions (140 spp. vs 27–64 spp.) mostly because of its richness in crabs Pseudothelphusidae (94 spp. vs 4–21 spp.). This can be explained by the vastness and mountainous nature of Colombia, with an ecosystem favorable to these crabs that are well adapted to the highlands, and have distinct species for each mountain.

Marine and coastal species

This group includes 462 species of the present checklist freshwater species (45 spp.) are not included as well as the Stomatopoda (22 spp.) because they are not included in the inventories consulted herein for comparison purposes.

In Table 9, the data from Gulf of Mexico (GM) and Lesser Antilles (LA) are from Felder *et al*. (2009) and Poupin (2018: 81, tab. 10), respectively. The figure for LA Dendrobranchiata (61 spp.) is increased to 75 spp. by adding 14 pelagic shrimps (in Vereshchaka 2000, 2009; Judkins 2014), not included in Poupin (2018), while they could have been because of their wide pelagic distribution. In the southern hemisphere, the Brazilian State of São Paulo (SP) has been selected. It is geographically well separated from sGuianas and perhaps the best studied in Brazil, having benefit of several documented inventories in the recent years (Almeida *et al*. 2018; Mantelatto *et al*. 2018b, 2020, 2021, 2022; Terossi *et al*. 2018). For simplification, only the general figures in Mantelatto *et al.* (2018b: tab. 1) have been retained, updated with subsequent contributions (63 Anomura, in Mantelatto *et al*. 2021; 4 Astacidea, 7 Achelata, 25 Dendrobranchiata, 14 Axiidae/Gebiidea in Mantelatto *et al*. 2022b).

The sGuianas biodiversity (462 spp.) is much less than in Northwest Atlantic, both for the Gulf of Mexico (1001 spp.) and LA (1029 spp.). This is probably because of limited coral reef structures in sGuianas due to tremendous amounts of fine sediment carried by the Amazon River, discharged into the ocean and transported toward the northern coast of South America. This hypothesis is reinforced by the fact that this general trend is not so verified for the shrimps Dendrobranchiata, with an almost similar biodiversity in sGuianas (66 spp.), GM (78 spp.) and LA (75 spp.). These shrimps are less dependent on the coral reef structures being often found in the water column or on the muddy bottoms of the continental shelf.

Table 8. Freshwater Decapoda: comparison of sGuianas biodiversity with that of the Guyana Shield Region (GSR), Lesser Antilles (LA), and Colombia (see text for source of data; * addition of *Euryrhynchus tomasi*).

Region		sGuianas	GSR	LA	Colombia
Shrimps		24	31	22	31
	Atyidae	1	1	10	4
	Euryrhynchidae	5	4 (+1)*		1
	Palaemonidae	17	25	11	25
	Sergestidae	1	1		1
	Xiphocarididae			1	
Crabs		21	33	5	109
	Pseudothelphusidae	12	21	4	94
	Trichodactylidae	9	12	1	15
Decapoda		45	64	27	140

In the southern hemisphere the biodiversity of São Paulo (411 spp.) is slightly less than sGuianas. The figure for SP is probably underestimated. It does not comprise the pelagic shrimp included in sGuianas. For example, Mantelatto *et al*. (2022b) do not list *Challengerosergia talismani*, while it could have been included according to its general oceanic distribution and our conventions (see Fig. 11). In addition, the inventories made in SP have focused mostly on coastal species, which probably explained the 'absence' of deep Polychelidae, and probably several other deep species, still not inventoried in SP.

In term of composition, verifications made for a few taxa (Table 10) show that species composition is usually different between regions. On average, the percentage of common species is only ~40%, but with large variations depending on taxa (7–90%). For sGuianas Penaeidae, Achelata, Astacidea, the species composition is closer to the northwestern Atlantic (45–63%, species in common) than to the southwestern Atlantic (only 27–31%). This is probably because SP is a region of faunal transition, housing species from cold waters (south) and warm waters (north/equator), which makes it a unique region in terms of diversity, with a mix of species (Coelho & Ramos 1972; Palacio 1982). The species of Axiidae/Gebiidea and Diogenidae of sGuianas are different from those in other regions (only 7–9% and 20–34% species in common, respectively). For the Diogenidae, this is perhaps in relation to the reduction of the coral grounds in sGuianas? Grapsidae, that are ubiquitous species, are fairly common between regions, with about two thirds of species shared (56–67%). The figures for Ocypodidae are more contrasted. 90% of sGuianas Ocypodidae are in common with LA, geographically close, with similar mangroves and mudflats available for these crabs. Conversely, fewer species are shared with SP (55%) and GM (26%), probably because these regions are more distant.

Coral reef species that are 'missing' in sGuianas

A barrier effect, due to massive freshwater effluents between the mouths of the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, is often mentioned in sGuianas for explaining the absence of several coral reef species in the region. This has been verified for the Porcellanidae by Werding *et al*. (2003), and this is confirmed herein, with only 6 sGuianas porcellanid (Table 1) instead of 22 in GM (Felder *et al*. 2009), 41 in LA (Poupin 2018), and 13 in SP (Mantelatto *et al*. 2021). The WA porcellanid that are absent from sGuianas are, for example: *Megalobrachium mortenseni*, *Megalobrachium roseum*, *Megalobrachium soriatum*, *Pachycheles monilifer*, *Pachycheles riisei*, *Petrolisthes amoenus*, and *Petrolisthes armatus*. Such

Table 9. Comparison of the sGuianas Decapoda biodiversity (freshwater species excluded) with Gulf of Mexico (GM), Lesser Antilles (LA) and Brazil state of São Paulo (SP). See text for source of data (* 1007 spp., minus 6 freshwater spp.; ** addition of 14 pelagic species).

	WA North		**sGuianas**	**WA South**
	GM	LA	n	SP
Dendrobranchiata	78	61 (75**)	66	25
Stenopodidea	11	7	3	2
Caridea	239	251	90	85
Astacidea	8	11	5	4
Gebiidea/Axiidea	50	44	14	14
Polychelida	6	7	3	
Achelata	13	16	11	7
Anomura	191	238	85	63
Brachyura	405	394	185	211
Decapoda	1001*	1029	462	411

Table 10. Number of sGuianas species (n) for selected taxa, with percentage of these species common in northwestern (GM, LA) and southwestern Atlantic (SP).

	WA North		**sGuianas**	**WA South**
	GM	LA	n	SP
Penaeidae	52%	61%	18	27%
Achelata	53%	53%	11	31%
Astacidea	63%	45%	5	29%
Axiidae/Gebiidea	7%	9%	14	8%
Diogenidae	20%	34%	16	31%
Grapsidae	57%	56%	5	67%
Ocypodidae	26%	90%	9	55%

'missing' species (Fig. 21) have been also verified for many other taxa, for example: shrimps Alpheidae *Alpheus armatus*, *A. bouvieri*, *A. candei*, *A. christofferseni*, *A. cristulifrons*, *A. formosus*, *A. malleator*, *A. peasei*, *A. simus*, *A. thomasi*, *A. verrilli* (Bezerra & Almeida 2008: fig. 1; Soledade & Almeida 2013: tab. 1; Bracken-Crissom & Felder 2014), *Synalpheus antillensis*, *S. fritzmuelleri*, *S. hemphilli*, *S. herricki*, *S. sanctithomae*, *S. scaphoceris*, *S. townsendi* (Anker *et al*. 2012: figs 51–52), Pontoniinae *Holthuisaeus bermudensis*, *Lipkebe holthuisi*, *Periclimenaeus ascidiarum*, *P. caraibicus*, *P. perlatus*, *Typton tortugae* etc. (Vieira *et al*. 2012; Fransen 2023), Lysmatidae *Lysmata bahia*, *L. grabhami*, *L. intermedia*, *L. moorei*, *L. rathbunae*, *L. vittata*, *L. wurdemanni* (Pachelle *et al*. 2020), Barbouriidae *Parhippolyte antiguensis* (Giraldes *et al*. 2012); lobsters *Justitia longimana*, *Enoplometopus antillensis*, *Palinurellus gundlachi* (Felder *et al*. 2009; Gaeta *et al*. 2015; Tavares *et al*. 2017; Cruz *et al*. 2021); Diogenidae, *Calcinus tibicen*, *Clibanarius antillensis*, *Clibanarius tricolor* etc. (Felder *et al*. 2009); and crabs, *Arenaeus cribrarius*, *Calappa galloides*, *Carpilius corallinus*, *Cyclograpsus integer*, *Geograpsus lividus*, *Opecarcinus hypostegus*, *Pitho lherminieri*, *Percnon gibbesii*, *Plagusia depressa*, *Platypodiella spectabilis*, *Troglocarcinus corallicola*, etc. (Felder *et al*. 2009; Tavares & Mendonça 2022).

Desalinated and turbid water that limit the reef development in sGuianas may explain, at least in part, the absence of numerous coral reef species. Coral formations, however, are not totally absent from sGuianas. During the 2014 MNHN Expedition, coastal reef structures were observed in the shallow-waters (see Fig. 4) and hard bottoms with coral blocks are also mentioned deeper on the continental shelf, between 110–130 m (Guéguen 2000: 686: fig. 1; Bouchet 2015: 152). In front of the mouth of the Amazon River, Moura *et al.* (2016) even discovered an extensive carbonate reef system, between 30 m to the shelf break at 90–120 m. According to Cailloce (2020) and S. Planes (pers. com.), this structure also extends off the coast of French Guiana. This paves the way for colonization by some coral reef species. Some of them were in fact added to sGuianas fauna after the MNHN 2014 Expedition, such as *Ancylomenes pedersoni* (83–118 m), *Gnathophyllum americanum* (50–104 m), *G. elegans* (60–115 m), and *Leander tenuicornis* (48–67 m). Others will probably be added in the future when some records from the MNHN collection, not included herein because out of usual geographic range or no identifier indicated, are confirmed, such as *Palaemonella komaii*, *Periclimenes iridescens*, and *P. pandionis*, all collected between 66–125 m (see Species removed from sGuianas).

Probably >600 species of Stomatopoda and Decapoda in sGuianas

The progression of the sGuianas inventory over the years is illustrated in Fig. 22, with the number of new records and cumulated numbers of new records plotted against time between 1761–2022. The main contributions are indicated in parentheses (year; number of new records) being those presented in the

Fig. 21. Examples of common coral reef species in WA that are 'missing' in sGuianas. **A**. *Calcinus tibicen* (Herbst, 1791). **B**. *Pachycheles riisei* (Stimpson, 1859). **C**. *Platypodiella spectabilis* (Herbst, 1794). **D**. *Justitia longimana* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837). All photos from Y. Buske, Martinique Island.

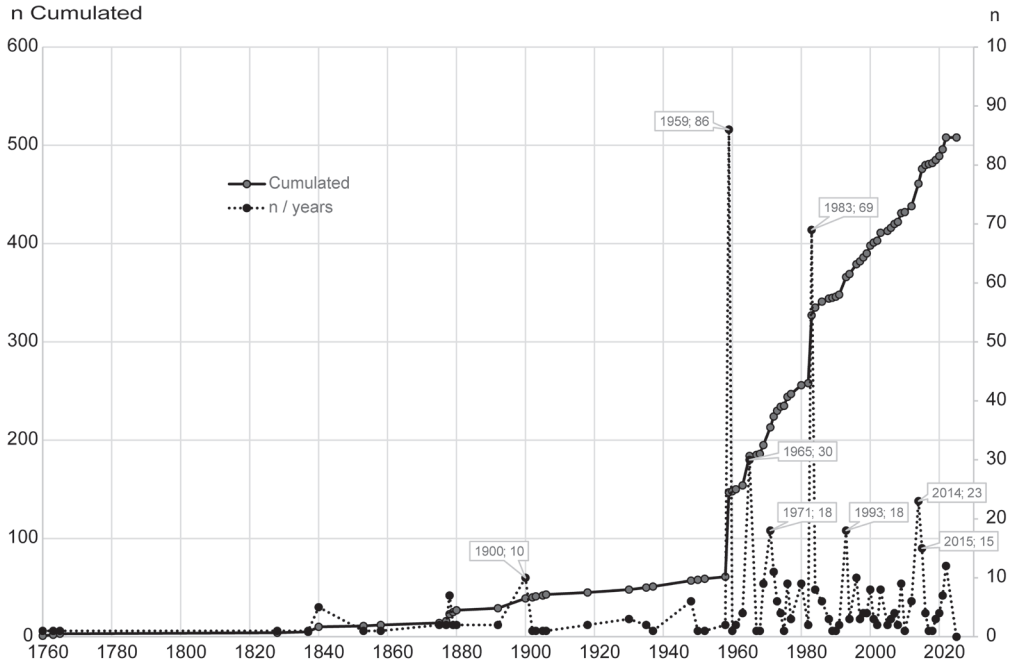

Fig. 22. Evolution of sGuianas crustacean's records (Stomatopoda, Decapoda) between 1761–2022: new records by year (n/year, right y-axis) and cumulated number over years (left y-axis). Major contributions are indicated (year; number of new records) showing two major contributions (Holthuis 1959a, 1959b; Takeda 1983).

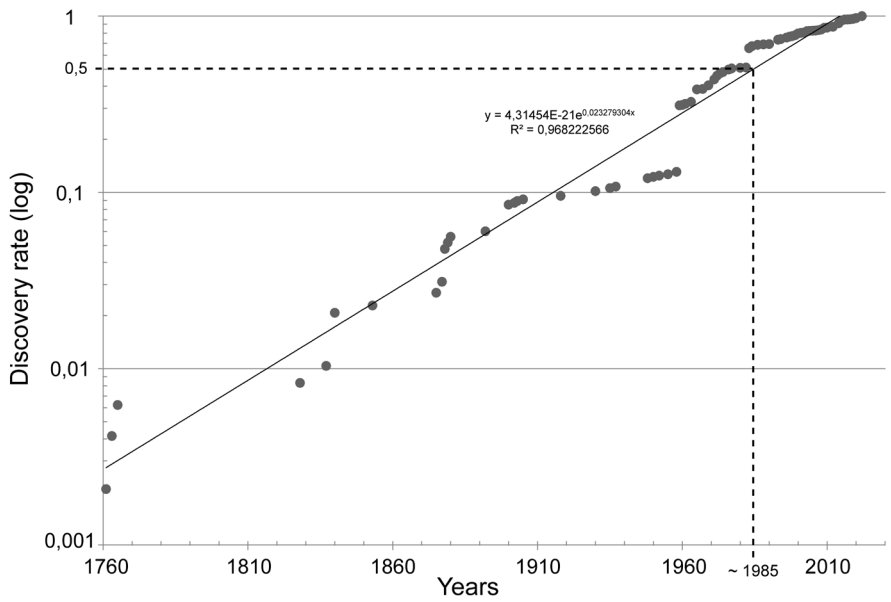

Fig. 23. Evolution of the rate of discovery (Log n/529) versus years for sGuianas Crustacea (Decapoda, Stomatopoda). The best fitting curve is exponential (y-axis is in Log), with no asymptotic tendency, and the time for half discovery (0.5) is recent (~1985), indicating that sGuianas fauna is still imperfectly known (R^2, correlation coefficient).

Historical landmarks section, successively: Young (1900); Holthuis (1959a, 1959b); Bullis & Thompson (1965); Coelho (1969); Takeda (1983); Barreto *et al*. (1993); Judkins (2014); and Corbari *et al*. (2015). The rate of discovery, defined by May (1990) as being the number of records for a given year divided by the current number of species (529), is plotted against the time in Fig. 23. The best fitting curve is exponential, without asymptotic tendency, and the time for half discovery (rate of discovery = 0.5) is recent (~1985), indicating that the sGuianas fauna is still imperfectly known.

It is still very speculative to estimate the real number of Stomatopoda and Decapoda that have settled in sGuianas but it seems, from the pace of discovery over the years, that probably a hundred, or even a few hundred species, are still missing in the present inventory. These species can be: 1) published records forgotten during this compilation; 2) species already collected but awaiting their determination in museum collections; 3) cryptic species, still not revealed by using DNA sequencing; 4) species having until now escaped the dredges, trawls or other dip nets; or 5) species living in insufficiently studied biotopes, such as the mesophotic reef, muddy shores, rivers (especially in French Guiana), or forested highlands.

The missing species of type 1) will be added progressively to the online databases underlying this work (CRUSTA 2023; INPN 2023; TAXREF 2023). Species of types 2–3) are for example those in MNHN, collected during the 2014 Expedition to French Guiana. Corbari *et al*. (2015: table p. 165) indicate that 5541 specimens were collected representing 258 distinct species, but with less than half of them (114 spp.) fully determined in their contribution. Examples of taxa of this expedition that are still awaiting to be determined are the Paguroidea (Diogenidae, Paguridae, Parapaguridae, Porcellanidae) and probably several Axiidea/Gebiidea. The MNHN collection is regularly studied by foreign visitors and their determinations will gradually appear online (INPN 2023; MNHN Crustacean collection 2023) as well as in more formal publications. The missing species of types 4–5) will need more prospection in sGuianas. The hydrographic network of French Guiana, as well as some "vast areas" in Brazil Amapá (Pimentel & Magalhães 2014), and probably also in Suriname and Guyana, still remains under-explored for freshwater decapod crustaceans. At sea, the continental shelf has been relatively well prospected in the past, mostly for fisheries purposes, but the muddy ecosystem of the shoreline, where a lot of burrowing species (Axiidae/Gebiidea) live, and the mesophotic reef and hard bottoms, where trawl operations were scarce (see Guéguen 2000: fig. 1 "Zone non-chalutable"), need to be better sampled.

Acknowledgments

We are indebted to several colleagues who kindly assisted in the preparation of this checklist in alphabetical order, our deepest thanks to: Buske Y. (photos), Felder D. (crab determination, corrections on the draft), Foulquié M. (field observation, photos), Gargominy O.E (use of TAXREF), Guinot D. (corrections, recommendation for higher taxa authorship), Kebir R. (transmission of PDF files), Lemaitre L. (bibliography), Macpherson E. (determination of Munididae), Mantelatto F.J. (geographic distribution of species, corrections), Martin-Lefèvre P. (verifications in MNHN collections), Ng P. (recommendation for higher taxa authorship), Osborne C. (confirmation for determination published on GBIF), Pichon M. (determination of corals), Planes S. (comment on mesophotic reef structures), Poore G. (bibliography), Tavares M. (bibliography and many corrections during the process of review), and Zibrowius H. (determination of corals).

References

Internet resources are listed separately, after the peer-reviewed contributions and technical reports.

Abele L.G. & Kim W. 1986. An illustrated guide to the marine decapod crustaceans of Florida. *State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation Technical Series* 8: 1–760.
Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/12365/12365.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Ahyong S.T. 2001. Revision of the Australian Stomatopod Crustacea. *Records of the Australian Museum,* Supplement 26: 1–326. https://doi.org/10.3853/j.0812-7387.26.2001.1333

Almeida A.O. de, Coelho P.A., Luz J.R., Tiago J., Santos A. de & Ferraz N.R. 2008. Decapod crustaceans in fresh waters of southeastern Bahia, Brazil. *Revista de Biología Tropical* 56 (3): 1225–1254. Available from https://www.scielo.sa.cr/pdf/rbt/v56n3/art21v56n3.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Almeida A.O. de, Terossi M. & Mantelatto F.L. 2014. Morphology and DNA analyses reveal a new cryptic snapping shrimp of the *Alpheus heterochaelis* Say, 1818 (Decapoda: Alpheidae) species complex from the western Atlantic. *Zoosystema* 36 (1): 53–71. https://doi.org/10.5252/z2014n1a4

Almeida A.O. de, Terossi M., Buranelli R.C., Castilho A.L., Costa R.C., Zara F.J. & Mantelatto F.L. 2018. Checklist of decapods (Crustacea) from the coast of São Paulo State (Brazil) supported by integrative molecular and morphological data: II. Infraorder Caridea: Family Alpheidae. *Zootaxa* 4450 (3): 331–358. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4450.3.2

Almeida Alves-Júnior F. de, Sá Leitão Câmara de Araújo M. de, Carsoso I.A., Bertrand A. & Souza-Filho J.F. 2019. Meso- and bathypelagic prawns of the superfamilies Penaeoidea Rafinesque, 1815 and Sergestoidea Dana, 1852 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Dendrobranchiata) from Southwestern Atlantic: new records and bathymetric distribution. *Thalassas* 35: 465–484. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41208-019-00154-2

Almeida Alves-Júnior F. de, Viana G.F.S., Torres M.F.A., Silva K.C.A. & Cintra I.H.A. 2021. New distributional records of species of the family Pseudorhombilidae Alcock, 1900 (Crustacea: Decapoda) from Brazilian waters. *Nauplius* 29: e2021016. https://doi.org/10.1590/2358-2936e2021016

Alves D.F.R., Barros-Alves S. de P., Teixeira G.M. & Cobo V.J. 2012a. Mithracinae (Decapoda: Brachyura) from the Brazilian coast: Review of the geographical distribution and comments on the biogeography of the group. *Nauplius* 20 (1): 51–62. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-64972012000100006

Alves D.F.R., Barros-Alves S. de P., Cobo V.J., Lima D.J.M. & Fransozo A. 2012b. Checklist of the brachyuran crabs (Crustacea: Decapoda) in the rocky subtidal of Vitória Archipelago, southeast coast of Brazil. *Check List* 8 (5): 940–950. https://doi.org/10.15560/8.5.940

Amaral K.D.S., Vieira I.M., Osório F.M., Rocha J.D.M. & Lima J.F. 2014. Bioecology of the crab *Ucides cordatus* (Crustacea, Decapoda) in mangroves influenced by the Amazon River, Brazil. *Acta Amazonica* 44 (2): 213–222. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0044-59672014000200007

Amouroux J.M. & Tavares M. 2005. Natural recovery of Amazonian mangrove forest as revealed by brachyuran crab fauna: preliminary description. *Vie et Milieu* 55: 71–79. Available from https://hal.sorbonne-universite.fr/hal-03219021 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Amouroux J.M. & Tavares C. 2012. Les crabes des vasières. *In*: Le Guen R. (ed.) *Guyane Océane*: 160–165. Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:010057793 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Anker A. 2012. Revision of the Western Atlantic members of the *Alpheus armillatus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 species complex (Decapoda, Alpheidae), with description of seven new species. *Zootaxa* 3386: 1–109. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3386.1.1

Anker A. & Corbari L. 2020. A new deep-water palaemonid shrimp genus and species from the French Antilles, with a new record of *Periclimenes milleri* Bruce, 1986 (Decapoda: Caridea). *Zootaxa* 4834 (3): 407–424. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4834.3.4

Anker A., Pachelle P.P.G., De Grave S. & Hultgren K.M. 2012. Taxonomic and biological notes on some Atlantic species of the snapping shrimp genus *Synalpheus* Spence Bate, 1888 (Decapoda, Alpheidae). *Zootaxa* 3598: 1–96. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3598.1.1

Anker A., Tavares M. & Mendonça J.B. 2016. Alpheid shrimps (Decapoda: Caridea) of the Trindade & Martin Vaz Archipelago, off Brazil, with new records, description of a new species of *Synalpheus* and remarks on zoogeographical patterns in the oceanic islands of the tropical southern Atlantic. *Zootaxa* 4138 (1): 1–58. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4138.1.1

Artigas L.F., Vendeville P., Leopold M., Guiral D. & Ternon J.F. 2003. Marine biodiversity in French Guiana: estuarine, coastal and shelf ecosystems under the influence of Amazonian waters. *Gayana* 67 (2): 302–306. Available from https://www.scielo.cl/pdf/gayana/v67n2/art13.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Aschenbroich A., Michaud E., Stieglitz T., Fromard F., Gardel A., Tavares M. & Thouzeau G. 2016. Brachyuran crab community structure and associated sediment reworking activities in pioneer and young mangroves of French Guiana, South America. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 182: 60–71. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2016.09.003

Ayón-Parente M., Hendrickx M.E. & Lemaitre R. 2015. Redescription and taxonomic status of *Paguristes praedator* Glassell, 1937 and *P. oxyophthalmus* Holthuis, 1959 (Anomura: Paguroidea: Diogenidae), with an emendation to the diagnosis of the genus *Areopaguristes* Rahayu & McLaughlin, 2010. *Zootaxa* 3915 (4): 491–509. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3915.4.2

Azevedo Ferreira L.A. de & Melo G.A.S. de 2016. Porcelain crabs from Brazil (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura: Porcellanidae). *Zootaxa* 4092 (2): 175–194. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4092.2.2

Azevedo Ferreira L.A. de. & Tavares M. 2019. A review of the records of *Pachycheles rugimanus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura: Porcellanidae) from Brazil, with the description of a new species. *Zootaxa* 4568 (1): 185–193. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4568.1.12

Baba K., Macpherson E., Poore C.B., Ahyong S.T., Bermudez A., Cabezas P., Lin C.-W., Nizinski M., Rodrigues C. & Schnabel K.E. 2008. Catalogue of squat lobsters of the world (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura, families Chirostylidae, Galatheidae and Kiwaidae). *Zootaxa* 1905: 1–220. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1905.1.1

Barreto A.V. do, Coelho P.A. & Ramos-Porto M. 1993. Distribuição geográfica dos Brachyura (Crustacea, Decapoda) coletados na plataforma continental do norte e nordeste do Brasil. *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia* 10 (4): 641–656. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0101-81751993000400010

Beinlich B. & Hagen von H.O. 2006. Materials for a more stable subdivision of the genus *Uca* Leach. *Zoologische Mededeelingen* 80 (4): 9–32.
Available from https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/209747/ZM80-04_009-032.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Berry F.H. & Drummond S. 1967. Geographical index to collecting stations of the exploratory fishing vessels *Oregon*, *Silver Bay*, *Combat*, and *Pelican* 1950–65. *United States Fish and Wildlife Service Special Scientific Report, Fisheries* 558: 1–25.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/10222009 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Bezerra L.E.A. & Almeida A.O. de, 2008. Crustacea, Decapoda, Caridea, Alpheidae, *Alpheus simus* Guérin-Méneville, 1856: Further report from Brazilian waters. *Check List* 4 (1): 57–61.
https://doi.org/10.15560/4.1.57

Biffar T.A. & Provenzano A.J.J. 1972. A re-examination of *Dardanus venosus* (H. Milne Edwards) and *D. imperator* (Miers) with a description of a new species of *Dardanus* from the Western Atlantic (Crustacea, Decapoda, Diogenidae). *Bulletin of Marine Science* 22: 777–805. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/30686/30686.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Boesch D.F. & Smalley A.E. 1972. A new axiid (Decapoda, Thalassinidea) from the Northern Gulf of Mexico and tropical Atlantic. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 22 (1): 45–52. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/13697/13697.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Boschi E.E. 2000a. Biodiversity of marine decapod brachyurans of the Americas. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 20 (2): 337–342. Available from https://www.jstor.org/stable/1549512 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Boschi E.E. 2000b. Species of decapod crustaceans and their distribution in the American Marine Zoogeographic Provinces. *Revista de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero* 13: 1–136. Available from http://hdl.handle.net/1834/2606 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Bouchet P. 2015. Impressions et premiers résultats (152–154). *In*: Pascal O., Touroult J. & Bouchet P. (eds) *Expédition La Planète Revisitée Guyane 2014–15. Synthèse des premiers résultats*: 152–154. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Pro-Natura International. Available from https://inpn.mnhn.fr/docs-web/docs/download/249749 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Boyko C.B. 2002. A worldwide revision of the recent and fossil sand crabs of the Albuneidae Stimpson and Blepharipodidae, new family (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura: Hippoidea). *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 272: 1–396. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/88630 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Bracken-Crissom H.D. & Felder D.L. 2014. Provisional revision of American snapping shrimp allied to *Alpheus floridanus* Kingsley, 1878 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Alpheidae) with notes on *A. floridanus africanus*. *Zootaxa* 3895 (4): 451–491. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3895.4.1

Braga A.A., Fransozo A., Bertini G. & Fumis P.B. 2005. Composition and abundance of the crabs (Decapoda, Brachyura) off Ubatuba and Araguatatuba, Northern coast of São Paulo, Brazil. *Biota Neotropica* 5 (2): 1–34.
Available from https://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/BN/article/view/145 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Brandão M., Tavares M. & Coelho Filho P.A. 2010. A new species of *Speocarcinus* Stimpson, 1859 from the Southwestern Atlantic (Decapoda: Brachyura: Xanthidae). *Nauplius* 18 (2): 137–142. Available from http://crustacea.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/nauplius-v18n2a05.Brandao.et_.al_.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Brandão M., Coelho Filho P.A. & Tavares M. 2012. A review of the genus *Speocarcinus* Stimpson, 1859 (Crustacea: Brachyura: Xanthidae), with a key to its species and the description of one new species. *Zootaxa* 3327 (1): 1–19. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3327.1.1

Brito-Fonseca V.L.G. de, Alencar C.E.R.D., Moraes S.A.S.N., Vale V.F. & Freire F.A.M. 2018. New altitudinal distribution record and updated geographic distribution of the freshwater crab *Trichodactylus fluviatilis* Latreille, 1828 (Crustacea, Trichodactylidae). *Check List* 14 (5): 977–984. https://doi.org/10.15560/14.6.977

Bullis H.R. & Thompson J.R. 1959. Shrimp exploration by the M/V *Oregon* along the northeast coast of South America. *Commercial Fisheries Review* 21 (11): 1–9.
Available from https://spo.nmfs.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/pdf-content/mfr21111.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Bullis H.R. & Thompson J.R. 1965. Collections by the exploratory fishing vessels *Oregon*, *Silver Bay*, *Combat*, and *Pelican* made during 1956 to 1960 in the southwestern North Atlantic. *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Scientific Report, Fisheries* 510: 1–130.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/39156 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Buranelli R.C. & Mantelatto F.L. 2019. Comparative genetic differentiation study of three coexisting mangrove crabs in Western Atlantic. *Journal of Natural History* 53 (47–48): 2883–2903.
https://doi.org/10.1080/00222933.2020.1751889

Cailloce L. 2020. Revealing the Amazing Amazon Reef. CNRS News. Available from https://news.cnrs.fr/articles/revealing-the-amazing-amazon-reef [accessed Apr. 2024].

Calado T. dos S. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Hippoidea. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 407–411. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Campos M.R. 2014. *Crustáceos Decápodos de Agua Dulce de Colombia*. Biblioteca José Jerónimo Triana No. 27, Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Bogotá, D.C. Colombia: 1–692. Available from https://repositorio.unal.edu.co/handle/unal/82864 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Campos M.R. & Campos D. 2020. Distribution and species diversity of freshwater crabs of the family Pseudothelphusidae in Colombia (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura). *Nauplius* 28: e2020036. https://doi.org/10.1590/2358-2936e2020036

Campos M.R. & Magalhães C. 2014. *Colombiathelphusa* a new genus of freshwater crab from Colombia, and the first location record of *Eidocamptophallus chacei* (Pretzmann, 1967) (Crustacea: Decapoda: Pseudothelphusidae). *Zootaxa* 3860 (6): 571–579. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3860.6.5

Cardoso Azevedo I., Alves-Junior Almeida F. & Rodrigues Garcia Almeida T. 2020. Catalogue of typical deep-sea decapod fauna from Brazilian waters. *In*: Hendrickx M.E. (ed.) *Deep-Sea Pycnogonids and Crustaceans of the Americas, Chapter 21*: 499–584. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-58410-8_21

Carmona-Suárez C. & Poupin J. 2016. Majoidea crabs from Guadeloupe Island with a documented list of species for Lesser Antilles (Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura, Majoidea). *Zoosystema* 38 (3): 353–387. https://doi.org/10.5252/z2016n3a5

Carvalho F.L., Magalhães C. & Mantelatto F.L. 2014. Molecular and morphological differentiation between two Miocene-divergent lineages of Amazonian shrimps, with the description of a new species (Decapoda, Palaemonidae, *Palaemon*). *ZooKeys* 457: 79–108. https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.457.6771

Carvalho-Batista A., Terossi M., Zara F.J., Mantelatto F.L. & Costa R.C. 2019. A multigene and morphological analysis expands the diversity of the seabod shrimp *Xiphopenaeus* Smith, 1869 (Decapoda: Penaeidae), with descriptions of two new species. *Scientific Reports* 9: 15281. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-51484-3

Carvalho-Batista A., Terossi M., Zara F.J., Mantelatto F.L. & Costa R.C. 2020a. Validation of *Xiphopenaeus dincao* Carvalho-Batista, Terossi, Zara, Mantelatto & Costa and *Xiphopenaeus baueri* Carvalho-Batista, Terossi, Zara, Mantelatto & Costa (Decapoda: Penaeidae) from Western Atlantic. *Zootaxa* 4774 (3): 597–599. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4772.3.10

Carvalho-Batista A., Terossi M., Zara F.J., Mantelatto F.L. & Costa R.C. 2020b. Author correction: A multigene and morphological analysis expands the diversity of the seabod shrimp *Xiphopenaeus* Smith, 1869 (Decapoda: Penaeidae), with descriptions of two new species. *Scientific Reports* 10 (1263): 1–2. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-58157-6

Chace F.A. 1937. The Templeton Crocker Expedition. VII. Caridean decapod Crustacea from the Gulf of California and the west coast of Lower California. *Scientific Contributions of the New York Zoological Society* 22 (8): 109–138. https://doi.org/10.5962/p.184683

Chace F.A. 1958. A new shrimp of the genus *Periclimenes* from the West Indies. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 71: 125–132.
Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/25134/25134.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Chace F.A. 1972. The shrimps of the Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expeditions with a summary of the West Indian shallow-water species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Natantia). *Smithsonian Contribution to Zoology* 98: 1–179. https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00810282.98

Chace F.A. & Hobbs H.H. 1969. The freshwater and terrestrial decapod crustaceans of the West Indies with special reference to Dominica. Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian Biological Survey of Dominica. *United States National Museum Bulletin* 292: 1–258.
Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/11003/11003.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Chan T.Y. 1996. Crustacea Decapoda Crangonidae: Revision of the three closely related genera *Aegaeon* Agassiz, 1846, *Pontocaris* Bate, 1888, and *Parapontocaris* Alcock, 1901. *In*: Crosnier A. (ed.) *Résultats des Campagnes MUSORSTOM* vol. 15. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 168: 269–336. Available from https://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers14-11/43845.pdf#page=269 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Chan T.Y. & Crosnier A. 1997. Crustacea Decapoda: deep-sea shrimps of the genus *Plesionika* Bate, 1888 (Pandalidae) from French Polynesia, with descriptions of five new species. *In*: Crosnier A. (ed.) *Résultats des campagnes MUSORSTOM* vol. 18. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 176: 187–234. Available from https://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers17-05/010016415.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Chen C.-L., Goy J.W., Bracken-Grissom H.D., Felder D.L., Tsang L.M. & Chan T.-Y. 2016. Phylogeny of Stenopodidea (Crustacea: Decapoda) shrimps inferred from nuclear and mitochondrial genes reveals non-monophyly of the families Spongicolidae and Stenopodidae and most of their composite genera. *Invertebrate Systematics* 30: 479–490. https://doi.org/10.1071/IS16024

Chevalier J. & Clavier S. 2020. Les crevettes de la réserve naturelle régionale Trésor. *Rapport de Mission WANO, ONIKHA, Réserve naturelle régionale Trésor*: 1–32. Available from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350471064_LES_CREVETTES_DE_LA_RESERVE_NATURELLE_REGIONALE_TRESOR_Rapport_de_mission_et_perspectives [accessed Apr. 2024].

Christoffersen M.L. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Caridea. Crangonoidea and Alpheoidea (except Glyphocrangonidae and Crangonidae). *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 351–372. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Cintra I.H.A., Silva K.C.A., Ramos-Porto M. & Viana G.F.S. 2003. Siris capturados durante pescarias experimentais para o programa REVIZEE/Norte (Crustacea, Brachyura, Portunidae). *Boletim Técnico Científico do CEPNOR* 3 (1): 53–75. Available from https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepnor/images/stories/publicacoes/btc/vol03/art04-v03.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Cintra I.H.A., Paiva K.S., Herrmann M., Barbosa J.M., Klautau A.G.C. de M. & Silva K.C.A. 2017. Carcinofauna acompanhante do camarão-rosa em pescarias industriais na plataforma continental amazônica. *Acta of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources* 5 (2): 69–77.
Available from https://periodicos.ufs.br/ActaFish/article/view/6425/5613 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Cintra I.H.A., Martins D.E.G., Almeida Alves-Júnior de F., Araújo Silva de K.C., Klautau A.G.C. de M. & Boos H. 2023. First report of the invasive swimming crab *Charybdis hellerii* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) (Decapoda, Portunidae) near the Great Amazon Reef System, Amapá, Brazil. *Revista CEPSUL - Biodiversidade e Conservação Marinha* 12: e2023003. https://doi.org/10.37002/revistacepsul.vol12.2381e2023003

Coelho Filho P.A. & Coelho P.A. 1996. Sinopse dos crustáceos decápodos brasileiros (família Xanthidae). *Trabalhos do Instituto Oceanografico, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco* 24: 179–196.
https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v24i1.2706

Coelho Filho P.A. & Coelho P.A. 1998. Descrição de três espécies novas de *Chasmocarcinus* Rathbun (Crustacea, Decapoda, Goneplacidae), do litoral brasileiro. *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia* 15 (3): 799–814. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0101-81751998000300024

Coelho P.A. 1969. A distribuição dos crustáceos decápodos reptantes do Norte do Brasil. *Trabalhos do Instituto Oceanografico, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco* 9 (11): 223–238 (Dated 1967/1969, published 1969). https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v9i1.2535

Coelho P.A. 1973a. Descrição preliminar de *Meticonaxius minutus*, sp. n., do Norte de Brasil (Crustacea, Decapoda, Axiidae). *Ciência e Cultura, São Paulo* Supplement 25 (6): 345.

Coelho P.A. 1973b. Descrição preliminar de *Calastacus angulatus*, n. sp., e de *C. spinosus*, n. sp., do Norte do Brasil (Crustacea, Decapoda, Axiidae). *Ciência e Cultura, São Paulo* Supplement 25 (6): 344–345.

Coelho P.A. 1973c. Descrição preliminar de *Munida brasiliae*, n. sp., do Norte e Nordeste do Brasil (Crustacea, Decapoda, Galatheidae). *Ciência e Cultura, São Paulo* 25 (6): 344. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/32074/32074.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Coelho P.A. 1996. Distribuição de *Mixtopagurus paradoxus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, *Pinnixa floridana* Rathbun, 1918 e *Osachila tuberosa* Stimpson, 1871 no litoral brasileiro (Crustacea, Decapoda). *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco* 24: 165–171. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v24i1.2704

Coelho P.A. 1997a. Revisão do gênero *Pinnixa* White, 1846 no Brasil (Crustacea, Decapoda, Pinnotheridae). *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco* 25: 163–193. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v25i1.2736

Coelho P.A. 1997b. Revisão das espécies de Thalassinidea encontradas em Pernambuco, Brasil (Crustacea, Decapoda). *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidad Federal Pernambuco* 25 (1): 137–161. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v25i1.2735

Coelho P.A. 2006. Revisão de *Podochela* Stimpson e gêneros afins nas costas caribenha e atlântica da América do Sul (Crustacea, Decapoda, Inachidae). *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia* 23 (3): 678–691. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0101-81752006000300010

Coelho P.A. & Koening M.L. 1972. A distribuição dos crustáceos pertencentes às ordens Stomatopoda Tanaidacea e Isopoda no Norte e Nordeste do Brasil. *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco* 13 (1): 245–259. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v13i1.2557

Coelho P.A. & Ramos M. de A. 1972. A constituição e a distribuciâo da fauna de decápodos do litoral leste da América do Sul entre as latitudes de 5° N e 39° S. *Trabalhos do Instituto Oceanográficos da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco* 13 (1): 133–236. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v13i1.2555

Coelho P.A. & Ramos-Porto M. 1981. Grapsidae do gênero *Sesarma* do Norte e Nordeste do Brasil (Crustacea, Decapoda) com especial referência Pernambuco. *Anais do III Encontro de Zoologia do Nordeste, Recife*: 176–185 (not seen).

Coelho P.A. & Ramos-Porto M. 1986. Sinopse dos crustáceos decápodos brasileiros (famílias Dorippidae e Leucosiidae). *Cadernos Ômega da Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Série Ciências Aquáticas* 2: 67–77. Available from https://repository.ufrpe.br/handle/123456789/294 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Coelho P.A. & Ramos-Porto M. 1987a. Sinopse dos crustáceos decápodos brasileiros (família Callianassidae, Callianideidae, Upogebiidae, Parapaguridae, Paguridae, Diogenidae). *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidad Federal de Pernambuco* 19 (1): 27–53. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v19i1.2615

Coelho P.A. & Ramos-Porto M. 1987b. Sinopse dos crustáceos decápodos brasileiros (famílias Dromiidae e Homolidae). *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidad Federal de Pernambuco* 20 (1): 213–218. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v20i1.2634

Coelho P.A. & Ramos-Porto M. 1992. Sinopse dos crustáceos decápodos brasileiros (Portunidae). *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia* 9 (3/4): 291–298. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0101-81751992000200016

Coelho P.A. & Ramos-Porto M. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Palinuridea. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 387–392. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Coelho P.A., Ramos-Porto M. & Koening M.L. 1980. Biogeografia e bionomia dos crustáceos do litoral equatorial brasileiro. *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidad Federal de Pernambuco* 15 (1): 7–138. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v15i1.2573

Coelho P.A., Almeida A.O. de, Souza-Filho J.F. de, Arruda Bezerra L.E. & Giraldes B.W. 2006. Diversity and distribution of the marine and estuarine shrimps (Dendrobranchiata, Stenopodidea and Caridea) from North and Northeast Brazil. *Zootaxa* 1221: 41–62. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1221.1.5

Coelho P.A., Almeida A.O., Bezerra L.E.A. & Souza-Filho J.F. 2007. An updated checklist of decapod crustaceans (infraorders Astacidea, Thalassinidea, Polychelida, Palinura, and Anomura) from the northern and northeastern Brazilian coast. *Zootaxa* 1519: 1–16. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1519.1.1

Coelho P.A., Almeida A.O. & Bezerra L.E.A. 2008. Checklist of the marine and estuarine Brachyura (Crustacea: Decapoda) of the northern and northeastern Brazil. *Zootaxa* 1956: 1–58. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1956.1.1

Colavite J., Windsor A.M. & Santana W. 2020. A new genus for *Pericera septemspinosa* Stimpson, 1871 and *Pericera heptacantha* Bell, 1836 (Crustacea, Brachyura, Majoidea), based on morphology and molecular data. *Zoosystematics and Evolution* 96 (1): 205–216. https://doi.org/10.3897/zse.96.50360

Corbari L., Martin-Lefèvre P., Sabroux R. & Soubzmaigne S. 2015. Crustacés. *In*: Pascal O., Touroult J. & Bouchet P. (eds) *Expédition La Planète Revisitée Guyane 2014–15. Synthèse des Premiers Résultats*: 162–174. Available from https://inpn.mnhn.fr/docs-web/docs/download/249749 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Crane J. 1975. *Fiddler Crabs of the World. Ocypodidae: Genus Uca*. Princeton University Press. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/15051/15051.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Crosnier A. & Forest J. 1973. Les crevettes profondes de l'Atlantique oriental tropical. *Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM). Faune tropicale* 19: 1–409. Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:06903 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Cruz R., Torres M.T., Santana J.V.M. & Cintra I.H.A. 2021. Lobster distribution and biodiversity on the Continental Shelf of Brazil: A review. *Diversity* 13 (507): 1–25. https://doi.org/10.3390/d13110507

Cumberlidge N. 2007. A new species of freshwater crab of the genus *Microthelphusa* (Brachyura: Pseudothelphusidae) from a remote isolated cloud forest on a tabletop mountain in western Guyana, South America. *Zootaxa* 1447 (1): 57–62. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1447.1.4

Cumberlidge N., Alvarez F. & Villalobos J.-L. 2014. Results of the global conservation assessment of the freshwater crabs (Brachyura, Pseudothelphusidae and Trichodactylidae): The Neotropical region, with an update on diversity. *ZooKeys* 457 (6598): 133–157. https://doi.org/10.3897%2Fzookeys.457.6598

Dall'Occo P.L., Bento R.T. & Schmidt de Melo G.A. 2007. Range extensions for lobsters off the Brazilian coast (Crustacea, Decapoda, Palinura, Astacidea). *Biociências* 15 (1): 47–52. Available from https://revistaseletronicas.pucrs.br/index.php/fabio/article/view/2219 [accessed Apr. 2024].

De Grave S. 2007. A new species of *Euryrhynchus* Miers, with a discussion of the systematic position of the Euryrhynchidae Holthuis (Crustacea, Decapoda). *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 246: 193–203. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcz.2007.06.002

D'Incao F. 1995a. Brazilian rock shrimps of the genus *Sicyonia* (Decapoda: Sicyoniidae). *Nauplius* 3: 101–125. Available from http://crustacea.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/nauplius-v03n1a09.DIncao.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

D'Incao F. 1995b. Espécies do gênero *Lucifer* Thompson, 1829 no litoral brasileiro (Decapoda: Luciferidae). *Nauplius* 5 (2): 139–145. Available from http://crustacea.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/nauplius-v05n2a12.DIncao.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

D'Incao F. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Dendrobranchiata. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 311–321. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Durand J. 1959. Notes sur le plateau continental guyanais: les éléments principaux de la faune et leurs relations avec le fond. Paris. *Cahiers de l'ORSTOM* 3: 1–93. Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:12568 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Fausto-Filho J. & Lemos de Castro A. 1973. *Gonodactylus moraisi*, nova espécie de crustáceo do Brasil (Stomatopoda: Gonodactylidae). *Arquivos de Ciências do Mar* 13 (1): 61–63. Available from https://repositorio.ufc.br/bitstream/riufc/1687/1/1973_art_jfaustofilho.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Fausto-Filho J. & Sampaio Neto J.B.S. 1976. Observações sobre alguns crustáceos estomatópodos e decápodos no Norte do Brasil. *Arquivos de Ciências do Mar* 16 (2): 65–71. Available from https://repositorio.ufc.br/bitstream/riufc/1644/1/1976_art_jfaustofilho.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Felder D.L., Álvarez F., Goy J.W. & Lemaitre R. 2009. Decapoda (Crustacea) of the Gulf of Mexico, with comments on the Amphionidacea. *In*: Felder D.L. & Camp D.K. (eds) *Gulf of Mexico Origin, Waters, and Biota*, *Volume 1, Biodiversity*: 1019–1104. College Station, Texas A&M University Press, Texas. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/31408/31408.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Felder D.L., Lemaitre R. & Craig C. 2019. Two new species of the *Phimochirus holthuisi* complex from the Gulf of Mexico, supported by morphology, color, and genetics (Crustacea: Anomura: Paguridae). *Zootaxa* 4683 (4): 531–551. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4683.4.4

Fermin P. 1765. *Histoire Naturelle de la Hollande equinoxiale: ou Description des Animaux, Plantes, Fruits, et Autres Curiosités naturelles qui se Trouvent dans la Colonie de Surinam; avec leurs Noms Différents tant françois, que latins, hollandois, indiens & negre-anglois*. M. Magérus, Amsterdam. Available from https://books.google.fr/books?id=8PWut_Gv_T8C&hl=fr [accessed Apr. 2024].

Ferreira L.A.A. de 2019. New records for Porcellanid crabs (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura: Porcellanidae) in the West Indian Islands, with diagnostic characters and ecological notes. *Arquivos de Ciências do Mar* 52 (1): 57–68. https://doi.org/10.32360/acmar.v52i1.33960

Ferreira L.A.A. de & Melo G.A.S. de 2016. Porcelain crabs from Brazil (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura: Porcellanidae). *Zootaxa* 4092 (2): 175–194. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4092.2.2

Forest J. & Saint Laurent M. de 1967. Campagne de la *Calypso* au large des côtes Atlantiques de l'Amérique du Sud (1961–1962). 6 Crustacés décapodes: pagurides. *Annales de l'Institut Océanographique* 45 (2): 47–169. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/32207/32207.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Foulquié M. 2012. Prestations d'inventaire et d'étude de zones rocheuses côtières du secteur d'Oyapock à l'îlet La Mère en Guyane: Étude des communautés de substrats durs. *Rapport d'Étude Semantic & Seaneo pour l'Agence des Aires Maritimes*: 1–165. Available from https://hal.science/hal-04266152v1 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Fransen C.H. 2023. The marine palaemonid shrimps (Crustacea, Decapoda, Caridea) of the Dutch Caribbean. *Zootaxa* 5387 (1): 1–127. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5387.1.1

Frouin P. 1997. Revue des connaissances sur la zone côtière de Guyane Française. *Document Scientifique et Technique du Centre IRD de Bretagne, PNOC "Programme National d'Océanographie Côtière"*: 1–85. Available from https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00132/24296/22294.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Gaeta J. de C., Silva M. de B., Godoy T. de & Cruz R. 2015. Update on the lobster species from Rocas Atoll Marine Reserve, Brazil. *Check List* 11 (4), 1705:1–7. https://doi.org/10.15560/11.4.1705

Galil B.S. 2000. Crustacea Decapoda: A revision of the family Polychelidae. *In*: A. Crosnier (ed.) *Résultats des campagnes MUSORSTOM vol. 21. Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 184: 285-387. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/16080/16080.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Galil B.S. & Clark P.F. 1996. A revision of *Cryptosoma* Brullé, 1837 and *Cycloes* de Haan, 1837 (Crustacea: Brachyura: Calappidae). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 117: 175–204. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1996.tb02155.x

García-Gómez J. 1983. Revision of *Iridopagurus* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Paguridae) with the descriptions of new species from American waters. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 33 (1): 10–54. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/umrsmas/bullmar/1983/00000033/00000001/art00002# [accessed Apr. 2024].

García-Gómez J. 1988. A new genus and three new species of hermit crabs (Crustacea: Decapoda: Paguridae) from the western Atlantic Ocean. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 42 (1): 44–64. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/umrsmas/bullmar/1988/00000042/00000001/art00003 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Giraldes B.W., Coelho Filho P.A., Coelho P.A. & Anker A. 2012. Confirmation of the presence of *Janicea antiguensis* (Chace, 1972) (Decapoda: Barbouriidae) in northeastern and eastern Brazil. *Nauplius* 20 (2): 171–178. Available from http://crustacea.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/nauplius-v20n2a08.Giraldes.et_.al_.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Goeke G.D. 1989. *Stenorhynchus yangi*, a new western atlantic species of arrow crab (Crustacea, Brachyura, Majidae) and a redescription of *S. seticornis* (Herbst, 1788). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 102 (3): 620–636. Available from https://biostor.org/reference/74586 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Gomes-Corrêa M.M. 1998. Malacostraca – Hoplocarida. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 289–298. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Gordon I. 1935. On new or imperfectly known species of Crustacea Macrura. *Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology* 39 (266): 307–351. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1935.tb00075.x

Gore R.H. 1974. Biological results of the University of Miami deep-sea Expedition. 102. On a small collection of porcellanid crabs from the Caribbean Sea (Crustacea, Decapoda, Anomura). *Bulletin of Marine Sciences* 24 (3): 700–721. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/references/referenceinfo.html?refid=37997 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Gore R.H. & Scotto L.E. 1979. Crabs of the family Parthenopidae (Crustacea Brachyura: Oxyrhyncha) with notes on specimens from the Indian River region of Florida. *Memoirs of the Hourglass Cruises* 3 (6): 1–98. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/16343/16343.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Graham V.E. 1955. *Sea Shore Life of British Guiana*: 1–76 (not seen, from Holthuis 1959a).

Guéguen F. 1990. Les crevettes profondes du talus continental de la Guyane française. 1 – Résultats de deux campagnes de prospection réalisées en 1990 (août et novembre). *Rapport du Conseil Régional de Guyane, IFREMER:* 1–66. Available from https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00105/21629/19209.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Guéguen F. 1998a. Biologie de la crevette profonde *Solenocera acuminata* en Guyane française. *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Séries III, Sciences de la Vie* 321 (5): 385–394. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0764-4469(98)80302-8

Guéguen F. 1998b. Biologie de la crevette profonde *Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus* en Guyane française. *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Séries III, Sciences de la Vie* 321 (9): 757–770. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0764-4469(98)80016-4

Guéguen F. 2000. Distribution et abondance des crustacés décapodes du talus continental (200–900 m) de Guyane Française. *Crustaceana* 73 (6): 685–703. https://doi.org/10.1163/156854000504723

Guéguen F. 2001. Notes sur la biologie de la crevette de profondeur *Aristeus antillensis* en Guyane française. *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Séries III, Sciences de la Vie* 324 (8): 689–700. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0764-4469(01)01342-7

Guinot D. 1969. Recherches préliminaires sur les groupements naturels chez les Crustacés, Décapodes Brachyoures VII. Les Goneplacidae. *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 41 (1): 241–265. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/55599183 [accessed Apr. 2024]..

Guinot D. 1995. Crustacea Decapoda Brachyura: Révision des Homolodromiidae Alcock, 1900. *In*: A. Crosnier (éd.) *Résultats des campagnes MUSORSTOM vol. 13*. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 163: 155–282.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/272161 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Guinot D. 2012. Remarks on Inachoididae Dana, 1851, with the description of a new genus and the resurrection of Stenorhynchinae Dana, 1851, and recognition of the inachid subfamily Podochelinae Neumann, 1878 (Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura, Majoidea). *Zootaxa* 3416 (1): 22–40. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3416.1.2

Guinot D. & Richer de Forges B. 1995. Crustacea Decapoda Brachyura: Révision de la famille des Homolidae de Haan, 1839. *In*: A. Crosnier (éd.) *Résultats des campagnes MUSORSTOM vol. 13*. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 163: 283–517. Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:42404 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Guinot D., Tavares M. & Castro P. 2013. Significance of the sexual openings and supplementary structures on the phylogeny of brachyuran crabs (Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura), with new nomina for higher-ranked podotreme taxa. *Zootaxa* 3665 (1): 1–414. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3665.1.1

Guinot-Dumortier D. 1959a. Sur une collection de Crustacés (Decapoda Reptantia) de Guyane française. I. Brachyura (Oxyrhyncha exclus). *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 31 (5): 423–434. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/54879122 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Guinot-Dumortier D. 1959b. Sur une collection de Crustacés (Decapoda Reptantia) de Guyane française. I. Brachyura (Oxyrhyncha exclus) (suite). *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 31 (5): 510–515. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/54879213 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Guinot-Dumortier D. 1960. Sur une collection de Crustacés (Decapoda Reptantia) de Guyane Française II. Brachyura Oxyrhyncha et Macrura. *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 32 (2): 177–187. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/54887137 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Guiral D. & Le Guen R. 2012. *Guyane Océane*. Editions Roger Le Guen, Beaumont-de-Lomagne, and IRD, Marseille. Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:010057793 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Hasegawa M. & Funato K. 1983. Outline of the survey. *In*: Takeda M. & Okutani T. (eds) *Crustaceans and Mollusks Trawled off Suriname and French Guiana*: 11–12. Japan Marine Fishery Resource Research Center, Tokyo, Japan.

Higman J.B. 1959. Surinam fishery explorations, May 11–July 31, 1957. *Commercial Fisheries Review* 21 (9): 8–18. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/31852606 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Hiller A. & Werding B. 2024. Description of a new species of the *Petrolisthes galathinus* complex from the Caribbean Sea, and resurrection of *Petrolisthes occidentalis* from the East Pacific (Crustacea, Anomura, Porcellanidae). *ZooKeys* 1191: 391–407. https:/doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1191.111570

Hobbs H.H. & Hart C.W. 1982. The shrimp genus *Atya* (Decapoda: Atyidae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 364: 1–143. https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00810282.364

Holthuis L.B. 1948. Notes on some Crustacea Decapoda Natantia from Suriname. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen* 51 (9): 1104–1113. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/25751/25751.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1950. Preliminary descriptions of twelve new species of palaemonid prawns from American waters (Crustacea Decapoda). *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen* 53 (1): 93–99.
Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/25760/25760.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1951. A general revision of the Palaemonidae (Crustacea Decapoda Natantia) of the Americas. I. The subfamilies Euryrhynchinae and Pontoniinae. *Allan Hancock Foundation Publications, Occasional Papers* 11: 1–332. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/25762/25762.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1952. A general revision of the Palaemonidae (Crustacea Decapoda Natantia) of the Americas. II. The subfamily Palaemoninae. *Allan Hancock Foundation Publications, Occasional Papers* 12: 1–396. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/25763/25763.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1958. West Indian crabs of the genus *Calappa*, with a description of three new species. *Studies on the Fauna of Curaçao and Other Caribbean Islands* 34 (8): 146–186. Available from https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/506076/SFAC1958008001005.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1959a. The Crustacea Decapoda of Suriname (Dutch Guiana). *Zoologische Verhandelingen* 44: 1–296. Available from https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/317569/ZV1959044001.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1959b. Stomatopod Crustacea of Suriname. *Studies on the Fauna of Suriname and other Guyanas* 3 (1): 173–191. Available from https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/506268 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1960. Preliminary descriptions of one new genus, twelve new species and three new subspecies of scyllarid lobsters (Crustacea Decapoda Macrura). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 73: 147–154. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/part/46157 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1969. Albertus Seba's "*Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri* (1734–1765)" ... and the "Planches de Seba" (1827–1831). *Zoologische Mededelingen, Leiden* 43: 239–252. Available from https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/318725/ZM1969043019.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1971. Biological results of the University of Miami deep-sea Expeditions. 75 The Atlantic shrimps of the deep-sea genus *Glyphocrangon* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 21 (1): 267–373. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/25789/25789.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1973. Biological results of the University of Miami deep-sea Expeditions. 99. *Mohocaris*, a new genus of alpheid shrimps from the Caribbean region (Crustacea, Decapoda, Natantia). *Bulletin of Marine Science* 23 (3): 489–495. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/17208/17208.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1974. Biological results of the University of Miami deep-sea expedition 106. The lobsters of the superfamily Nephropidea of the Atlantic Ocean (Crustacea: Decapoda). *Bulletin of Marine Science* 24 (4): 723–884. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/28246/28246.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1985. A revision of the family Scyllaridae (Crustacea: Decapoda: Macrura). I – Subfamily Ibacinae. *Zoologische Mededeelingen* 218: 1–130.
Available from https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/317894/ZV1985218001.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1991. Marine Lobsters of the world. An annotated and illustrated catalogue of species of interest to Fisheries known to date. *FAO Fisheries Synopsis* 125 (13): 1–292. Available from http://www.fao.org/3/a-t0411e.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Holthuis L.B. 1993. The decapod Crustacea of Brokopondo lake, Surinam. *Nauplius, Rio Grande* 1: 1–12. Available from http://crustacea.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/nauplius-v01n1a01.Holthuis.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Judkins D.C. 2014. Geographical distribution of pelagic decapod shrimp in the Atlantic Ocean. *Zootaxa* 3895 (3): 301–345. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3895.3.1

Kensley B. 1996. New species of Calocarididae from the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico (Crustacea: Decapoda: Thalassinidea). *Bulletin of Marine Science* 59 (1): 158–168. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/umrsmas/bullmar/1996/00000059/00000001/art00009 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Kerkhove T.R.H., Boyen J., Backer A. de, Mo J.H., Volckaert F.A.M., Leliaert F. & Troch M. de 2019. Multilocus data reveal cryptic species in the Atlantic seabob shrimp *Xiphopenaeus kroyeri* (Crustacea: Decapoda). *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 127: 847–862. https://doi.org/10.1093/biolinnean/blz065

Kim W. & Abele L.G. 1988. The snapping shrimp genus *Alpheus* from the eastern pacific (Decapoda: Caridea: Alpheidae). *Smithsonian Contribution to Zoology* 454: 1–119. https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00810282.454

Kingsley J.S. 1880. Carcinological notes, IV – Synopsis of the Grapsidae. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*: 187–224. Available from https://biostor.org/reference/4031 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Kou Q., Li X., Chan T.-Y., Chu K.H. & Gan Z. 2013. Molecular phylogeny of the superfamily Palaemonoidea (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea) based on mitochondrial and nuclear DNA reveals discrepancies with the current classification. *Invertebrate Systematics* 27: 502–514. https://doi.org/10.1071/IS13005

Latreille P.A. 1803. *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière, des Crustacés et des Insectes. Ouvrage Faisant Suite aux Œuvres de Leclerc de Buffon, et Partie du Cours complet d'Histoire naturelle Rédigé par C.S. Sonnini, Membre de Plusieurs Sociétés savantes vol. 6*. F. Dufart, Paris. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.15764

Latreille P.A. 1828. Squille, *Squilla*. *Encyclopédie méthodique d'Histoire naturelle* 10: 467–475. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.82248

Legall N. & Poupin J. 2023. CRUSTA: Database of Crustacea (Decapoda and Stomatopoda), with special interest for those collected in French overseas territories. Species for French Guiana Region. Available from http://crustiesfroverseas.free.fr/french-guiana.php [accessed Apr. 2024].

Le Loeuff P. & Cosel R. von 2000. Aperçus sur la macrofaune benthique du plateau continental de la Guyane française (résultats de la campagne GREEN 0, 16 au 20 avril 1999). *Document Scientifique et Technique du Centre IRD de Bretagne* 86: 1–39. Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:010023543 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Lemaitre R. 1986. Western Atlantic species of the *Parapagurus pilosimanus* complex (Anomura: Paguroidea: Parapaguridae): Description of a new species and morphological variations. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 6 (3): 525–542. Available from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/7331/IZ_Lemaitre1986WesternAtlanticSpecies.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Lemaitre R. 1989. Revision of the genus *Parapagurus* (Anomura: Paguroidea: Parapaguridae), including redescription of the Western Atlantic species. *Zoologische Verhandelingen* 253: 1–106. Available from https://archive.org/details/zoologische-verhandelingen-253-001-106 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Lemaitre R. 2004. A worldwide review of hermit crab species of the genus *Sympagurus* Smith, 1883 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Parapaguridae). *In*: Marshall B. & Richer de Forges B. (eds) *Tropical Deep-Sea Benthos vol. 23*. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 191: 85–149. Available from https://repository.si.edu/handle/10088/7317 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Lemaitre R. & Felder D.L. 2011. A new genus of Paguridae (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura) for a new species from the tropical eastern Pacific and *Pagurus longimanus* Wass, 1963 from the tropical Western Atlantic. *Zootaxa* 3125: 39–50. Available from https://repository.si.edu/handle/10088/18276 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Lemaitre R. & McLaughlin P.A. 1996. Revision of *Pylopagurus* and *Tomopagurus* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Paguridae), with the descriptions of new genera and species. Part V. *Anisopagurus* McLaughlin, *Manucomplanus* McLaughlin, and *Protoniopagurus* new genus. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 59 (1): 89–141. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/umrsmas/bullmar/1996/00000059/00000001/art00006 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Lemaitre R. & Tavares M. 2015. New taxonomic and distributional information on hermit crabs (Crustacea: Anomura: Paguroidea) from the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and Atlantic coast of South America. *Zootaxa* 3994 (4): 451–506. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3994.4.1

Lemaitre R., García-Gómez J., Sternberg R. von & Campos N.H. 2001. A new genus and a new species of crab of the family Goneplacidae MacLay, 1838 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura) from the tropical Western Atlantic. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 114 (4): 951–963. Available from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/7343/IZ_Lemaitre2001NewGenusandSpecies.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Liao Y., Ma K.Y., De Grave S., Komai T., Chan T.-Y. & Chu K.H. 2019. Systematic analysis of the caridean shrimp superfamily Pandaloidea (Crustacea: Decapoda) based on molecular and morphological evidence. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 134: 200–210. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2019.02.006

Lima D., Tavares M. & Mendonça J.B. de 2019. Paguroids (Decapoda: Anomura: Diogenidae and Paguridae) of the remote oceanic Archipelago Trindade and Martin Vaz, off southeast Brazil, with new records, description of three new species and zoogeographical notes. *Zootaxa* 4694 (1): 1–63. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4694.1.1

Lima D., Tavares M., Lopes R.T., Oliveira de Araújo O.M. & Aguilera O. 2020. *Uca maracoani* (Crustacea, Decapoda, Ocypodidae) from a Miocene paleomangrove in Brazil: a case of evolutionary stasis among tropical American fiddler crabs. *Journal of South American Earth Sciences* 99: 102517. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsames.2020.102517

Lima F.A. de & Martinelli-Lemos J.M. 2019. Checklist of the Brachyura of the Brazilian Amazon Coastal Zone and knowledge status of their larval development. *Zootaxa* 4646 (2): 301–321. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4646.2.6

Lima F.J. de, Alves S.T.M., Fernandes M. & Vieira I.M. 2009. First records of *Cardisoma guanhumi* (Decapoda, Brachyura, Gecarcinidae) from the coast of Brazilian Amazonia. *Crustaceana* 82 (11): 1463–1468. https://doi.org/10.1163/001121609X12487811051741

Linnaeus C. 1763. *Amoenitates Academicae; seu Dissertationes Variae Physicae, Medicae, Botanicae, Antehac Seorsim Editae, Nunc Collectae et Auctae cum Tabulis Aeneis*. *Volumen Sextum*. Laurentii Salvii, Stockholm [Holmiae]. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.910

Lucatelli D., Bezerra L.E.A., Santos P.J.P. dos & Coelho P.A. 2012. Checklist of Stomatopoda (Malacostraca: Hoplocarida) deposited in the MOUFPE collection, with a new record from Brazil. *Nauplius* 20 (2): 257–293. Available from https://www.scielo.br/j/nau/a/46xHSKXpWZcYnFPMbc3ChXS/ [accessed Apr. 2024].

Lunina A.A., Kulagin D.N. & Vereshchaka A.L. 2021. Phylogenetic revision of the shrimp genera *Ephyrina*, *Meningodora* and *Notostomus* (Acanthephyridae: Caridea). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 193 (3): 1002–1019. https://doi.org/10.1093/zoolinnean/zlaa161

Macpherson E. 1988. Revision of the family Lithodidae Samouelle, 1819 (Crustacea, Decapoda, Anomura) in the Atlantic Ocean. *Monografías de Zoología Marina* 2: 9–153. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/12339/12339.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Magalhães C. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Brachyura. Pseudothelphusidae and Trichodactylidae. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 517–523. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Magalhães C. 2003. Famílias Pseudothelphusidae e Trichodactylidae. *In*: Melo G.A.S. de, Magalhães C., Bond-Buckup G. & Buckup L. (eds) *Manual de Identificação dos Crustacea Decapoda de Água Doce do Brasil*: 143–287. Museu de Zoologia, Universidade, Edições Loyola, São Paulo. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/31205/31205.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Magalhães C. & Pereira G. 2007. Assessment of the decapod crustacean diversity in the Guayana Shield region aiming at conservation decisions. *Biota Neotropica* [online] 7 (2): 111–124. Available from https://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/BN/article/view/289/455 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Magalhães C. & Rodríguez G. 2002. The systematic position and biogeographical status of *Fredius reflexifrons* (Ortmann, 1897) and *Fredius fittkaui* (Bott, 1967) (Crustacea: Brachyura: Pseudothelphusidae) from the Amazon and Atlantic Guianas River basins. *Acta Amazonica* 32 (4): 677–689. Available from https://www.scielo.br/j/aa/a/6TLNKjnhTm6prMR7HcZjtYb/

Magalhães C. & Türkay M. 1996. Taxonomy of the neotropical freshwater crab family Trichodactylidae. II. The genera *Forsteria*, *Melocarcinus*, *Sylviocarcinus*, and *Zilchiopsis* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura). *Senckenbergiana biologica* 75 (1/2): 97–130. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/11712/11712.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Magalhães C. & Türkay M. 2008. Taxonomy of the Neotropical freshwater crab family Trichodactylidae, IV. The genera *Dilocarcinus* and *Poppiana* (Crustacea, Decapoda, Trichodactylidae). *Senckenbergiana biologica* 88 (2): 185–215. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/31100/31100.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Magalhães C., Türkay M. & Means D.B. 2009. The status of *Kunziana* Pretzmann, 1971 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Pseudothelphusidae), with a redescription of the holotype of *K. irengis* Pretzmann, 1971. *Zootaxa* 2276: 40–48. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2276.1.2

Magalhães T., Robles R., Felder D.L. & Mantelatto F.L. 2016. Integrative taxonomic study of the purse crab genus *Persephona* Leach, 1817 (Brachyura: Leucosiidae): combining morphology and molecular data. *PLoS ONE* 11 (4) e0152627: 1–22. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0152627

Man J.G. de 1892. Carcinological studies in the Leyden Museum. *Notes from the Leyden Museum* 14 (3/4): 225–264. Available from https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/508613/NLM1892014003015.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Manning R.B. 1961. Stomatopod Crustacea from the Atlantic coast of northern South America. *Allan Hancock Atlantic Expeditions* 9: 1–46.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/4678774 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Manning R.B. 1969. Stomatopod Crustacea of the Western Atlantic. *Studies in Tropical Oceanography* 8: 1–380. Available from https://scholarship.miami.edu/esploro/outputs/book/Stomatopod-Crustacea-of-the-Western-Atlantic/991031447555402976 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Manning R.B. & Chace F.A. 1971. Shrimps of the family Processidae from the Northwestern Atlantic Ocean (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 89: 1–41. https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00810282.89

Manning R.B. & Felder D.L. 1989. The *Pinnixa cristata* complex in the Western Atlantic, with a description of two new species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Pinnotheridae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 473: 1–26. Available from https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/5651/SCtZ-0473-Lo_res.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Manning R.B. & Holthuis L.B. 1989. Two new genera and nine new species of geryonid crabs (Crustacea, Decapoda, Geryonidae). *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 102 (1): 50–77. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/10652/10652.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Manning R.B. & Struhsaker P. 1976. Occurrence of the Caribbean stomatopod *Bathysquilla microps* off Hawaii with additional records for *Bathysquilla microps* and *Bathysquilla crassispinosa*. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 89: 439–450.
Available from https://biostor.org/reference/75948 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Manning R.B., Kropp R.K. & Dominguez J. 1990. Biogeography of deep-sea stomatopod Crustacea, family Bathysquillidae. *Progress in Oceanography* 24: 311–316.
https://doi.org/10.1016/0079-6611(90)90040-9

Mantelatto F.L., Robles R., Wehrtmann I.S., Schubart C.D. & Felder D.L. 2018a. New insights into the molecular phylogeny of the swimming crabs of the genera *Portunus* Weber, 1795 and *Achelous* De Haan, 1833 (Brachyura: Portunidae) of the Americas. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 38 (2): 190–197 https://doi.org/10.1093/jcbiol/rux119

Mantelatto F.L., Terossi M., Negri M., Buranelli R.C., Robles R., Magalhães T., Tamburus A.F., Rossi N. & Miyazaki M.J. 2018b. DNA sequence database as a tool to identify decapod crustaceans on the São Paulo coastline. *Mitochondrial DNA Part A* 29 (5): 805–815. https://doi.org/10.1080/24701394.2017.1365848

Mantelatto F.L., Tamburus A.F., Magalhães T., Buranelli R.C., Terossi M., Negri M., Castilho A.L., Costa R.C. & Zara F.J. 2020. Checklist of decapod crustaceans from the coast of the São Paulo state (Brazil) supported by integrative molecular and morphological data: III. Infraorder Brachyura Latreille, 1802. *Zootaxa* 4872 (1): 1–108. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4872.1.1.

Mantelatto F.L., Miranda I., Vera-Silva A.L., Negri M., Buranelli R.C., Terossi M., Magalhães T., Costa R.C., Zara F.J. & Castilho A.L. 2021. Checklist of decapod crustaceans from the coast of the São Paulo state (Brazil) supported by integrative molecular and morphological data: IV. Infraorder Anomura: Superfamilies Chirostyloidea, Galatheoidea, Hippoidea and Paguroidea. *Zootaxa* 4965 (3): 558–600. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4965.3.9

Mantelatto F.L., Souza-Carvalho E.A., Araujo S.R. & Magalhães C. 2022a. Combined multigene and morphological analysis reveals lineage-specific diversification of the neotropical freshwater crabs of the genus *Fredius* Pretzmann, 1967 (Brachyura, Pseudothelphusidae). *Systematics and Biodiversity* 20 (1): 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/14772000.2021.2008042

Mantelatto F.L., Tamburus A.F., Carvalho-Batista A., Rossi N., Buranelli R.C., Pantaleao J.A.F., Teles J.N., Zara F.J., Carvalho F.L., Bochini G.L., Terossi M., Robles R., Castilho A.L. & Costa R.C. 2022b. Checklist of decapod crustaceans from the coast of the São Paulo state (Brazil) supported by integrative molecular and morphological data: V. Dendrobranchiata and Pleocyemata [Achelata,

Astacidea, Axiidea, Caridea (Alpheoidea and Processoidea excluded), Gebiidea, Stenopodidea]. *Zootaxa* 5121 (1): 1–74. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5121.1.1

Martin J.W., Christiansen J.C. & Trautwein S.E. 2001. Crabs of the family Homolodromiidae, VI. *Homolodromia monstrosa* new species (Decapoda, Brachyura) from the Western North Atlantic with a redescription of the holotype of *Homolodromia paradoxa* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 and comments on sexual dimorphism. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 68 (2): 313–326. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/umrsmas/bullmar/2001/00000068/00000002/art00014 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Masunari S., Martins S.B. & Anacleto A.F.M. 2020. An illustrated key to the fiddler crabs (Crustacea, Decapoda, Ocypodidae) from the Atlantic coast of Brazil. *ZooKeys* 943: 1–20. https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.943.52773

May R.M. 1990. How many species? *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, B* 330: 293–304. https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.1990.0200

Mayo B.S. 1974. *The Systematics and Distribution of the Deep-sea Genus Munidopsis (Crustacea, Galatheidae) in the Western Atlantic Ocean*. A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of the Doctor of Philosophy, University of Miami: 1–432. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/29860/29860.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

McLaughlin P.A. 1981a. Revision of *Pylopagurus* and *Tomopagurus* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Paguridae), with the descriptions of new genera and species. Part I. Ten new genera of the Paguridae and a redescription of *Tomopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 31 (1): 1–30. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/19658/19658.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

McLaughlin P.A. 1981b. Revision of *Pylopagurus* and *Tomopagurus* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Paguridae), with the descriptions of new genera and species. Part II. *Rhodochirus* McLaughlin and *Phimochirus* McLaughlin. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 31 (2): 329–365. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/umrsmas/bullmar/1981/00000031/00000002/art00007# [accessed Apr. 2024].

McLaughlin P.A. & Lemaitre R. 2001. Revision of *Pylopagurus* and *Tomopagurus* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Paguridae), with descriptions of new genera and species. Part VI. *Pylopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1891, *Haigia* McLaughlin, 1981, and *Pylopaguridium*, a new genus. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 114 (2): 444–483. Available from https://biostor.org/reference/80970 [accessed Apr. 2024].

McLaughlin P.A. & Provenzano A.J. 1974. Hermit crabs of the genus *Paguristes* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Diogenidae) from the Western Atlantic. Part I, The *Paguristes tortugae* complex, with notes on variation. *Bulletin of Marine Science* 24 (1): 165–234. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/umrsmas/bullmar/1974/00000024/00000001/art00008# [accessed Apr. 2024].

McLaughlin P.A. & Provenzano A.J. 1975. Biological results of the university of Miami deep-sea expeditions. 107. Hermit crabs of the genus *Paguristes* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Diogenidae) from the Western Atlantic. Part II, Description of six new species. *Bulletin of Marine Science* (1974) 24 (4): 885–938. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/contentone/umrsmas/bullmar/1974/00000024/00000004/art00002# [accessed Apr. 2024].

Melo G.A.S. de 1996. *Manual de Identificação dos Brachyura, Caranguejos e Siris do Litoral Brasileiro*. Editora Plêiade, Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo.

Melo G.A.S. de 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Brachyura, Oxyrhyncha and Brachyrhyncha. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 455–515. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Melo G.A.S. de 1999. *Manual de Identificação dos Crustacea Decapoda do Litoral Brasileiro: Anomura, Thalassinidea, Palinuridea, Astacidea*. Editora Plêiade Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo.

Melo G.A.S. de 2003. *Manual de Identificação dos Crustacea Decapoda de Água Doce do Brasil*. Museu de Zoologia, Universidade, Edições Loyola, São Paulo. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/31205/31205.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Melo G.A.S. de, Torres M.F.A & Campos O.J. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Brachyura Dromiacea and Oxystomata. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 439–454. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Melo-Filho G.A.S. de 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Chirostylidae and Galatheidae. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 393–397. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Melo-Filho G.A.S. de & Coelho-Filho P.A. 2004. Material of *Munida* Leach (Decapoda: Galatheidae) collected off the northeast coast of Brazil under the REVIZEE Program. *Nauplius* 12 (2): 59–64. Available from https://research.nhm.org/pdfs/29869/29869.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Melo-Filho G.A.S. de & Melo G.A.S. de 2001. Taxonomia e zoogeografia das espécies do gênero *Munida* Leach, 1820 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Galatheidae) distribuídas ao longo da costa Temperada-Quente do Atlântico Sul Ocidental. *Tropical Oceanography* 29 (1): 37–57. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v29i1.2837

Mendoza J.C.E. & Guinot D. 2011. Revision of the genus *Glyptoxanthus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879, and establishment of Glyptoxanthinae nov. subfam. (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura: Xanthidae). *Zootaxa* 3015: 29–51. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3015.1.4

Miers E.J. 1878. On a collection of Crustacea, Decapoda and Isopoda, chiefly from South America, with descriptions of new genera and species. *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London* 1877 (IV) [imprint 1877]: 653–679. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/19872/19872.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Milne Edwards H. 1837. *Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés, comprenant l'anatomie, la physiologie et la classification de ces animaux. Tome 2*. Librairie de Roret, Paris. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/54585 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Milne Edwards H. 1852. Observations sur les affinités zoologiques et la classification naturelle des crustacés. *Annales des Sciences naturelles, Zoologie, 3ème Série* 18: 109–166. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/48135 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Milne Edwards H. 1853. Mémoire sur la famille des Ocypodiens. *Annales des Sciences naturelles, Zoologie, 3ème Série* 20: 163–228. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/part/167569 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Milne-Edwards A. 1873–1880. *Études sur les Xiphosures et les Crustacés de la Région mexicaine. Mission scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique centrale, ouvrage publié par ordre du Ministre de l'Instruction publique. Recherches zoologiques pour servir à l'Histoire de la Faune de l'Amérique central et du Mexique, publiées sous la Direction de M.H. Milne Edwards, membre de l'Institut. Cinquième partie. Tome premier*. Imprimerie Nationale, Paris. Tome premier. [8 unpaginated] + 1–368 + [63 unpaginated plate legends], pls. 1–61 + 5A + 31A [= 63 plates]. Dates of publication—Livraison 1: [6 unpaginated] + pp. 1–24, pls 1–7: 20 September 1873; Livraison 2: pp. 25–56, pls 8–14: 28 October 1873; Livraison 3: pp. 57–120, pls 15–20: 4 December 1875; Livraison 4: pp. 121–184, pls 21–27, 29, 30: 1878; Livraison 5: pp. 185–224, pls 31–39: 1879; Livraison 6: pp. 225–264, pls 40–43, 45–48, 5A: 1879; Livraison 7: pp. 265–312, pls 31A, 44, 49–54: 1880; Livraison 8: pp. 313–368 + [8 unpaginated pp.], pls 55–61: 1880. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/209106 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Moraes I.R.R., Davanso T.M., Silva A.R. da, Cobo V.J., Alves D.F.R., Santana W., Mantelatto F.L. & Castilho A.L. 2022. A first report of decapod crustaceans (Anomura and Brachyura) from Laje de Santos: a no-take marine reserve in the southeast coast of Brazil. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad* 83: e933658. https://doi.org/10.22201/ib.20078706e.2022.93.3658

Moreira C. 1905. Campanhas de Pesca do "Annie". *Archivos do Museu Nacional do Rio de Jameiro* 13: 123–145. Available from https://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=sourcedetails&id=355323 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Moura R.L., Amado-Filho G.M., Moraes F.C., Brasileiro P.S., Salomon P.S., Mahiques M.M., Bastos A.C., Almeida M.G., Silva Jr J.M., Araujo B.F., Brito F.P., Rangel T.P., Oliveira B.C.V., Bahia R.G., Paranhos R.P., Dias R.J.S., Siegle E., Figueiredo Jr A.G., Pereira R.C., ... & Thompson F.L. 2016. An extensive reef system at the Amazon River mouth. *Science Advances* 2 (4): e1501252. https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1501252

Murienne J., Chevalier J. & Clavier S. 2022. On the presence of the giant freshwater prawn, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, in French Guiana confirmed by citizen science and genetic analyses. *Water Biology and Security* 1 (2): 100039. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watbs.2022.100039

Negri M., Lemaitre R. & Mantelatto F.L. 2014. Molecular and morphological resurrection of *Clibanarius symmetricus* (Randall, 1840), a cryptic species hiding under the name for the "thin stripe" hermit crab *C. vittatus* (Bosc, 1802) (Decapoda: Anomura: Diogenidae) *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 34 (6): 848–861. https://doi.org/10.1163/1937240X-00002277

Neumann R. 1878. *Systematische Übersicht der Gattungen der Oxyrhynchen. Katalog der podophthalmen Crustaceen des Heidelberger Museums, Beschreibung einiger neuer Arten*. J.B. Hirschfeld, Leipzig. Available from https://books.google.fr/books?id=zaibwJXyNCMC&hl=fr [accessed Apr. 2024].

Ng P.K.L. & Castro P. 2016. Revision of the family Chasmocarcinidae Serène, 1964 (Crustacea, Brachyura, Goneplacoidea). *Zootaxa* 4209 (1): 1–182. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4209.1.1

Nobili G. 1904. Description d'une nouvelle espèce de *Pseudothelphusa* recueillie par M. F. Geay dans la Guyane française. *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle* 10: 127–129. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/42899338 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Nucci P.R. & Melo G.A.S. de 2015. Hermit crabs from Brazil: Family Diogenidae (Crustacea: Decapoda: Paguroidea), except *Paguristes*. *Zootaxa* 3947 (3): 327–346. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3947.3.2

Oliveira C.M.C.A., Mantelatto F.L. & Terossi M. 2021. Systematics of the shrimp genus *Atya* (Decapoda, Atyidae) in the light of multigene-based phylogenetic and species delimitation inference. *Zoologica Scripta* 50 (6): 780–794. https://doi.org/10.1111/zsc.12503

Omori M. 1975. The systematics, biogeography, and fishery of epipelagic shrimps of the genus *Acetes* (Crustacea, Decapoda, Sergestidae). *Bulletin of the Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo* 7: 1–91. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/26340/26340.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Osborne C. 2021. An assessment of decapod crustaceans (crabs and shrimps) in freshwater riverine systems across watersheds of South-Central Guyana. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Biological Sciences* 8 (6): 51–56. Available from https://www.isroset.org/journal/IJSRBS/archive_issue.php?pub_id=340 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Pachelle P.P.G. & Tavares M. 2018. The freshwater shrimp family Euryrhynchidae Holthuis, 1950 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea) revisited, with a taxonomic revision of the genus *Euryrhynchus* Miers, 1878. *Zootaxa* 4380 (1): 1–110. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4380.1.1

Pachelle P.P.G., Anker A., Mendes C.B. & Bezerra L.E.A. 2016. Decapod crustaceans from the state of Ceará, northeastern Brazil: an updated checklist of marine and estuarine species, with 23 new records. *Zootaxa* 4131 (1): 1–63. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4131.1.1

Pachelle P.P.G., Carvalho L., Alves D.F.R. & Anker A. 2020. A revision of the Brazilian species of *Lysmata* Risso, 1816 (Decapoda: Caridea: Lysmatidae), with discussion of the morphological characters used in their identification. *Zootaxa* 4789 (1): 55–90. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4789.1.2

Palacio F.J. 1982. Revisión zoogeográfica marina del sur del Brasil. *Boletim do Instituto Oceanográfico de São Paulo* 31 (1): 69–92. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0373-55241982000100006

Pascal O., Touroult J. & Bouchet P. 2015. *Expédition La Planète Revisitée Guyane 2014–15. Synthèse des premiers Résultats*. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Pro-Natura. Available from https://inpn.mnhn.fr/docs-web/docs/download/249749 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Paulay G. 1985. Adaptive radiation on an isolated oceanic island: the Cryptorhynchinae (Gurculionidae) of Rapa revisited. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 26: 95–187. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1095-8312.1985.tb01554.x

Pedraza M. & Tavares M. 2014. A new species of freshwater crab of the genus *Microthelphusa* Pretzmann, 1968 (Crustacea: Brachyura: Pseudothelphusidae) from the Amazon region of Guyana. *Zootaxa* 3847 (2): 267–274. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3847.2.6

Pequegnat W.E. & Pequegnat L.H. 1971. New species and new records of *Munidopsis* (Decapoda: Galatheidae) from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. *In*: Pequegnat W.E. & Pequegnat L.H. (eds) *Supplement to Volume 1, Texas A & M University Oceanographic Studies*: 1–25. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/29988/29988.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Peres P.A. & Mantelatto F.L. 2020. Salinity tolerance explains the contrasting phylogeographic patterns of two swimming crabs species along the tropical Western Atlantic. *Evolutionary Ecology* 34: 589–609. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10682-020-10057-x

Peres P.A., Bracken-Grissom H., Timm L.E. & Mantelatto F.L. 2022. Genomic analyses implicate the Amazon–Orinoco plume as the driver of cryptic speciation in a swimming crab. *Genes* 13 (2263): 1–15. https://doi.org/10.3390/genes13122263

Pérez Farfante I. 1967. A new species and two new subspecies of shrimp of the genus *Penaeus* from the Western Atlantic. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 80: 83–100. Available from https://biostor.org/reference/83114 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Pérez Farfante I. 1969. Western Atlantic shrimps of the genus *Penaeus*. *Fishery Bulletin* 67: 461–591. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/3153308 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Pérez Farfante I. 1971. Western Atlantic shrimps of the genus *Metapenaeopsis* (Crustacea, Decapoda, Penaeidae) with descriptions of three new species. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 79: 1–37. https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00810282.79

Pérez Farfante I. 1977. American solenocerid shrimps of the genera *Hymenopenaeus*, *Haliporoides*, *Pleoticus*, *Hadropenaeus* new genus, and *Mesopenaeus* new genus. *Fishery Bulletin* 75: 261–346. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/3227498 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Pérez Farfante I. 1980a. Revision of the penaeid shrimp genus *Penaeopsis* (Crustacea: Decapoda). *Fishery Bulletin* 77: 721–763. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/21015/21015.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Pérez Farfante I. 1980b. A new species of rock shrimp of the genus *Sicyonia* (Penaeoidea), with a key to the Western Atlantic species. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 93: 771–780. Available from https://biostor.org/reference/74092 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Pérez Farfante I. 1982. The geminate species *Parapenaeus longirostris* and *Parapenaeus politus* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Penaeoidea). *Quadreni del Laboratorio di Tecnologia della Pesca* 3 (2–5): 187–205.

Pérez Farfante I. & Bullis H.R. 1973. Western Atlantic shrimps of the genus *Solenocera* with descriptions of a new species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Penaeidae). *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 153: 1–33. https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00810282.153

Pérez Farfante I. & Kensley B. 1997. Penaeoid and sergestoid shrimps and prawns of the world, keys and diagnoses for the families and genera. *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Zoologie* 175: 1–233.

Pileggi L.G., Magalhães C., Bond-Buckup G. & Mantelatto F.L. 2013. New records and extension of the known distribution of some freshwater shrimps in Brazil. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad* 84 (2): 563–574. https://doi.org/10.7550/rmb.30504

Pimentel F.R. & Magalhães C. 2014. Palaemonidae, Euryrhynchidae, and Sergestidae (Crustacea: Decapoda): records of native species from the states of Amapá and Pará, Brazil, with maps of geographic distribution. *Check List* 10 (6): 300–1315. https://doi.org/10.15560/10.6.1300

Poore G.C.B. 1997. A review of the thalassinidean families Callianideidae Kossman, Micheleidae Sakai and Thomassiniidae de Saint Laurent (Crustacea, Decapoda) with descriptions of fifteen species. *Zoosystema* 19 (2–3): 345–420. Available from https://sciencepress.mnhn.fr/sites/default/files/articles/pdf/z1997n2_3a11.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Poore G.C.B. & Ahyong S.T. 2023. *Marine Decapod Crustacea: A Guide to Families and Genera of the World*. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne, Australia.
https://doi.org/10.1071/9781486311798

Poupin J. 1994. *Faune marine profonde des Antilles françaises. Récoltes du Navire Polka faites en 1993*. Editions de l'ORSTOM, Collection Études et Thèses. Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:39603 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Poupin J. 2018. *Les Crustacés décapodes des Petites Antilles. Avec de nouvelles Observations pour Saint-Martin, la Guadeloupe et la Martinique*. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Patrimoines naturels 77. Available from https://sciencepress.mnhn.fr/sites/default/files/documents/en/cpn77-listedoc.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Poupin J., Davie P.J.F. & Cexus J.C. 2005. A review of the crab genus *Pachygrapsus* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Grapsidae), with special reference to the South-west Pacific. *Zootaxa* 1015: 1–66.
https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1015.1.1

Pretzmann G. 1968a. Die Familie Trichodactylidae (Milne-Edwards 1853) Smith 1870 (Vorläufige Mitteilung). *Entomologische Nachrichtenblatt* 15 (7–8): 70–76. Available from https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/EN_15_7_8_1968_0070-0076.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Pretzmann G. 1968b. Neue südamerikanische Süßwasserkrabben (Vorläufige Mitteilung). *Entomologisches Nachrichtenblatt* 15 (Supplement 1): 1–15.
Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/28119/28119.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Pretzmann G. 1971. Eine interessante Süßwasserkrabbe aus Britisch Guayana. *Anzeiger der mathematisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Klasse der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* 3: 46–48.Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/27496/27496.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Provenzano A.J. 1961. Pagurid crabs (Decapoda Anomura) from St. John Virgin Islands, with the descriptions of three new species. *Crustaceana* 3 (2): 151–166. https://doi.org/10.1163/156854061X00644

Puciarelli P. & Rego A.B.B. 2016. Distribution of *Scyllarus depressus* (Smith, 1881) (Decapoda: Scyllaridae) off south-southeastern coast of Brazil. *Boletim do Laboratório de Hidrobiologia* 26 (1): 36–40. Available from https://periodicoseletronicos.ufma.br/index.php/blabohidro/article/view/2947/3286 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Ramos-Porto M. 1979. Ocorrência de *Alpheus macrocheles* (Hailstone) (Crustacea: Decapoda: Alpheidae) no norte e nordeste do Brasil. *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco* 14: 117–130. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v14i1.2570

Ramos-Porto M. & Coelho P.A. 1991. Sinopse dos crustáceos decápodos brasileiros (família Hippolytidae). *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidad Federal de Pernambuco* 22 (1): 181–189. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v22i1.2663

Ramos-Porto M. & Coelho P.A. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Caridea (Alpheoidea excluded). *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 325–350. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Ramos-Porto M. & Santos C.A. 1996. Distribuição dos camarões do gênero *Processa* Leach, 1815 (Crustacea-Processidea), em águas do litoral brasileiro. *Proceedings of XXI Congresso Brasileiro de Zoologia* 63 (not seen).

Ramos-Porto M., Coelho P.A. & Souza S.T. de 1987. Sinopse dos Crustáceos Decápodos Brasileiros (Famílias Penaeidae, Solenoceridae, Sicyoniidae). *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidad Federal de Pernambuco* 20 (1): 213–218. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v20i1.2635

Ramos-Porto M., Silva K.C.A., Viana G.F.S. &. Cintra I.H.A. 2000. Camarões de profundidade coletados no Norte do Brasil (Crustacea: Penaeidea e Caridea). *Trabalhos Oceanográficos da Universidad Federal de Pernambuco* 28 (1): 71–85. https://doi.org/10.5914/tropocean.v28i1.2743

Ramos-Porto M., Muniz A.P.M., Silva K.C.A., Cintra I.H.A. & Viana G.F.S. 2003. Camarões da subordem *Pleocyemata* Burkenroad, 1963 capturados durante pescarias experimentais para o programa REVIZEE/Norte (Crustacea, Decapoda). *Boletim Técnico Científico do CEPNOR* 3 (1): 77–106. https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepnor/images/stories/publicacoes/btc/vol03/art05-v03.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Randall J.W. 1840. Catalogue of the Crustacea brought by Thomas Nuttall and J.K. Townsend, from the west coast of North America and the Sandwich Islands, with description of such species as are apparently new, among which are included several species of different localities, previously existing in the collection of the Academy. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia* 1839 [1840] 8 (1): 106–147. Available from https://biostor.org/reference/235240 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rathbun M.J. 1897. Synopsis of the American *Sesarmae*, with description of a new species. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 11: 89–92.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/3942213 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rathbun M.J. 1904. Les crabes d'eau douce (Potamonidae). *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Quatrième Série* 6: 225–312. Available from https://biostor.org/reference/102350 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rathbun M.J. 1905. Les crabes d'eau douce. *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Quatrième Série* 7: 159–322. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/36512384 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rathbun M.J. 1906. Les crabes d'eau douce (Potamonidae). *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Quatrième Série* 8: 33–122.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/36098612 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rathbun M.J. 1918. The grapsoid crabs of America. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum* 97: 1–461. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7637396 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rathbun M.J. 1930. The cancroid crabs of America of the families Euryalidae, Portunidae, Atelecyclidae, Cancridae and Xanthidae. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum* 152: 1–609. Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7629497 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rhyne A.L. & Lin J. 2006. A Western Atlantic peppermint shrimp complex: redescription of *Lysmata wurdemanni*, description of four new species, and remarks on *Lysmata rathbunae* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Hippolytidae). *Bulletin of Marine Science* 79 (1): 165–204. Available from https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/umrsmas/bullmar/2006/00000079/00000001/art00009 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rieger P.J. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Paguroidea. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 413–429. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Rintelen T. von, Wilson A.B., Meyer A. & Glaubrecht M. 2004. Escalation and trophic specialization drive adaptive radiation of freshwater gastropods in ancient lakes on Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 271: 2541–2549. Available from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1691893/pdf/15615679.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rodrigues S. de A. & Carvalho H.A. de 1972. *Marcusiaxius lemoscastroi*, g. n., sp. n., primeira occurrência da família Axiidae (Crustacea, Decàpoda, Thalassinidea) no Brasil. *Ciência e Cultura, São Paulo* Supplement 24: 357.
Available from https://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=sourcedetails&id=144592 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rodrigues S. de A. & Shimizu R.M. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Thalassinidaea. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 379–385. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Rodríguez G. 1982. *Les Crabes d'Eau douce d'Amérique. Famille des Pseudothelphusidae*. Faune Tropicale 22, ORSTOM, Paris.
Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:01636 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rodríguez G. 1992. *The Freshwater Crabs of America. Family Trichodactylidae and Supplement to the Family Pseudothelphusidae*. Faune Tropicale 31, ORSTOM, Paris. Available from https://www.documentation.ird.fr/hor/fdi:36706 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rodríguez I.T., Hernández G. & Felder D.L. 2005. Review of the Western Atlantic Porcellanidae (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura) with new records, systematic observations, and comments on biogeography. *Caribbean Journal of Science* 41 (3): 544–582.
Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/30383/30383.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Rodríguez-Flores P.C., Macpherson E. & Machordom A. 2018. Three new species of squat lobsters of the genus *Munidopsis* Whiteaves, 1874, from Guadeloupe Island, Caribbean Sea (Crustacea, Decapoda, Munidopsidae). *Zootaxa* 4422 (4): 569–580. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4422.4.7

Rodríguez-Flores P.C., Machordom A., Abelló P., Cuesta J.A. & Macpherson E. 2019. Species delimitation and multi-locus species tree solve an old taxonomic problem for European squat lobsters of the genus *Munida* Leach, 1820. *Marine Biodiversity* 49 (4): 1751–1773.
https://doi.org/10.1007/s12526-019-00941-3

Santana W. & Tavares M. 2008. A new species of *Euprognatha* Stimpson, 1871 (Crustacea, Brachyura, Inachoididae) from off coast of northeastern Brazil. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* 48 (27): 317–328. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0031-10492008002700001

Santana W. & Tavares M. 2010. *Temnonotus simplex* A. Milne-Edwards, 1875, a junior synonym of *Temnonotus granulosus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1875 (Decapoda: Brachyura: Majidae). *Nauplius* 18 (2): 147–152. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/31713/31713.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Santana W. & Tavares M. 2017. A new western Atlantic species of *Collodes* Stimpson (Decapoda: Brachyura: Inachoididae). *Crustaceana* 90 (7–10): 1145–1153. https://doi.org/10.1163/15685403-00003639

Santos C.R.M. dos & Osborne C. 2018. Chapter 9. Decapod Crustaceans (Crabs and Shrimps) and Water Quality of the Upper Berbice Region, Guyana. *In*: Alonso L.E., Persaud J. & Williams A. (eds) *Biodiversity Assessment Survey of the Upper Berbice Region, BAT Survey Report No. 3*: 148–159. WWF-Guianas, Guyana Office, Georgetown, Guyana. Available from https://wwflac.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/biodiversity_assessment_survey_of_the_upper_berbice_region_2018.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Sasaki J. 2022. *The Species List of Decapoda, Euphausiacea, and Stomatopoda, all of the World. Version 06-8.12*. Local Independent Administrative Agency, Hokkaido Research Organization, Resources Management and Enhancement Division (Dôsôken), Abashiri Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Department, Hokkaido, Japan. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.12466.89280

Schnabel K.E., Kou Q. & Xu P. 2021. Integrative taxonomy of New Zealand Stenopodidea (Crustacea: Decapoda) with new species and records for the region. *Diversity* 13 (8) 343: 1–59. https://doi.org/10.3390/d13080343

Schubart C.D., Cuesta J.A. & Felder D.L. 2005. Phylogeography of *Pachygrapsus transversus* (Gibbes, 1850): the effect of the American continent and the Atlantic Ocean as gene flow barriers and recognition of *Pachygrapsus socius* Stimpson as valid species. *Nauplius* 13 (2): 99–113. Available from https://research.nhm.org/pdfs/31834/31834.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Seba A. 1759 [1758–1761]. *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio, et iconibus artificiosissimis expressio, per universam physicies historiam... Tomus III*. Janssonio-Waesbergios, Amsterdam [Amstelaedami]. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.62760

Serejo C.S., Young P.S., Cardoso I.C., Tavares C., Rodrigues C. & Almeida T.C. 2007. Abundância, diversidade e zonação dos crustáceos no talude da costa central do Brasil (11° – 22° S) coletados pelo Programa REVIZEE/Score Central: prospecção pesqueira. *In*: Costa P.A.S., Olavo G. & Martins A.S. (eds) *Biodiversidade da Fauna Marinha Profunda na Costa Central Brasileira*: 133–162. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 24, Rio de Janeiro.
Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/30092/30092.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Silva K.C.A., Ramos-Porto M., Viana G.F.S. & Cintra I.H.A. 1998. Informações preliminares sobre os Brachyura (Crustacea: Decapoda) coletados na Costa Norte do Brasil durante o Programa REVIZEE. *Tropical Oceanography* 26 (1): 85–97. Available from https://periodicos.ufpe.br/revistas/TROPICALOCEANOGRAPHY/article/viewFile/2752/2271 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Silva K.C.A., Ramos-Porto M., Cintra I.H.A. & Viana G.F.S. 1999. Ocorrência de *Rochinia umbonata* (Stimpson, 1871) na plataforma continental dos Estados do Amapá e Pará / REVIZEE/Norte (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura: Majidae). *Tropical Oceanography* 27 (1): 169–173. Available from https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepnor/images/stories/publicacoes/btc/vol02/btc-vol02.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Silva K.C.A., Muniz A.P.M., Ramos-Porto M., Viana G.F.S. & Cintra I.H.A. 2002a. Camarões da superfamília Penaeoidea Rafinesque, 1815, capturados durante pescarias experimentais para o programa REVIZEE/Norte (Crustacea: Decapoda). *Boletim Técnico Científico do CEPNOR* 2 (1): 9–40. Available

from https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepnor/images/stories/publicacoes/btc/vol02/btc-vol02.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Silva K.C.A., Ramos-Porto M., Cintra I.H.A., Muniz A.P.M. & Silva M.C.N. 2002b Crustáceos capturados durante o Programa REVIZEE na costa norte brasileira. *Boletim Técnico Científico do CEPNOR* 2 (1): 97–108. Available from https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepnor/images/stories/publicacoes/btc/vol02/btc-vol02.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Silva K.C.A., Ramos-Porto M. & Cintra I.H.A. 2002c. Registro de *Penaeus monodon* Fabricius, 1798, na plataforma continental do estado do Amapá (Crustacea, Decapoda, Penaeidae). *Boletim Técnico Científico do CEPNOR* 2 (3): 75–80. Available from https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepnor/images/stories/publicacoes/btc/vol02/art03-v02.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Silva K.C.A., Muniz A.P.M., Viana G.F.S., Ramos-Porto M. & Aniceto I.H. 2003a. Espécies de estomatópodes capturadas na pesca industrial do camarão-rosa e no programa REVIZEE, na região Norte do Brasil (Crustacea, Stomatopoda). *Boletim Técnico Científico do CEPNOR* 3 (1): 37–51. Available from https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepnor/images/stories/publicacoes/btc/vol03/art03-v03.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Silva K.C.A., Cintra I.H.A., Ramos-Porto M. & Viana G.F.S. 2003b. Lagostas capturadas durante pescarias experimentais para o programa REVIZEE/Norte (Crustacea, Nephropoidea, Eryonoidea, Palinuroidea). *Boletim Técnico Científico do CEPNOR* 3 (1): 21–35. Available from https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepnor/images/stories/publicacoes/btc/vol03/art02-v03.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Silva K.C.A., Fransen C.H.J.M., Ramos-Porto M., Paiva K.S., Cintra I. & Cruz R. 2012. Report of *Scyllarus chacei* Holthuis, 1960 (Decapoda, Scyllaridae) in Amapá State continental shelf of Brazil. *Crustaceana* 85 (10): 1171–1177. https://doi.org/10.1163/156854012X651493

Silva K.C.A., Cruz R., Cintra I.H.A. & Abrunhosa F.A. 2013. Structure and diversity of the lobster community on the Amazon Continental Shelf. *Crustaceana* 86 (9): 1084–1102. https://doi.org/10.1163/15685403-00003227

Silva K.C.A., Cintra I.H.A., Ramos-Porto M., Viana G.F.S., Abrunhosa F.A. & Cruz R. 2020. Update on crustaceans known from the Amazonian continental shelf and adjacent oceanic areas. *Crustaceana* 93 (7): 687–701. https://doi.org/10.1163/15685403-bja10062

Soledade G.O. & Almeida A.O. 2013. Snapping shrimps of the genus *Alpheus* Fabricius, 1798 from Brazil (Caridea: Alpheidae): updated checklist and key for identification. *Nauplius* 21 (1): 89–122. Available from https://www.scielo.br/j/nau/a/htSqr46RKCbhwgZDCjyJSTj/?format=pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Soledade G.O., Terossi M., Scioli J.A., Mantelatto F.L. & Almeida A.O. 2019. A new Western Atlantic snapping shrimp of the *Alpheus macrocheles* group (Caridea, Alpheidae) revealed by morphological, molecular and color data. *European Journal of Taxonomy* 581: 1–21. https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2019.581

Sousa G.S., Carvalho M.A.O. & Guimarães C.R.P. 2014. First record of *Trachycaris restricta* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878) (Crustacea, Hippolytidae) from the State of Sergipe, northeast Brazil: filling distribution gaps. *Check List* 10 (5): 1204–1206. https://doi.org/10.15560/10.5.1204

Takeda M. 1983. Crustaceans. *In*: Takeda M. & Okutani T. (eds) *Crustaceans and Mollusks Trawled off Suriname and French Guiana:* 19–180. Japan Marine Fishery Resource Research Center, Tokyo.

Tavares C. & Gusmão J. 2016. Description of a new Penaeidae (Decapoda: Dendrobranchiata) species, *Farfantepenaeus isabelae* sp. nov. *Zootaxa* 4171 (3): 505–516. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4171.3.6

Tavares M. 1996. Sur la validité de *Bathyplax typhlus oculiferus* Miers, 1886 (Decapoda, Brachyura). *Crustaceana* 69 (3): 413–423. Available from https://www.jstor.org/stable/20105213 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Tavares M. 2002a. Stomatopods. *In*: Carpenter K.E. (ed.) *The Living Marine Resources of the Western Central Atlantic. Volume 1 Introduction, Molluscs, Crustaceans, Hagfishes, Sharks, Batoid fishes and Chimaeras*: 245–250. FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes, FAO Publishing Service, Rome. Available from https://www.fao.org/3/y4160e/y4160e.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Tavares M. 2002b. Shrimps: 251–291. Ibidem.

Tavares M. 2002c. Lobsters: 293–325. Ibidem.

Tavares M. 2002d. True crabs: 326–352. Ibidem.

Tavares M. 2011. Alien decapod crustaceans in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. *In*: Galil B., Clark P.F. & Carlton J.T. (eds) *In the Wrong Place – Alien Marine Crustaceans: Distribution, Biology and Impacts.* Invading Nature – Springer Series in Invasion Ecology 6: 251–268. Springer, Dordrecht. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-0591-3_7

Tavares M. & Amouroux J.M. 2003. First record of the non-indigenous crab *Charybdis hellerii* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) from French Guyana (Decapoda, Brachyura, Portunidae). *Crustaceana* 76 (5): 625–630. https://doi.org/10.1163/156854003322316254

Tavares M. & Lemaitre R. 2014. New morphological and distributional information on Homolodromiidae and Homolidae (Decapoda: Brachyura) from the Americas, with description of a new species and comments on Western Pacific species. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 34 (4): 504–524. https://doi.org/10.1163/1937240X-00002243

Tavares M. & Mendonça J.B. de 2022. Brachyuran crabs (Crustacea, Decapoda) from the remote oceanic Archipelago Trindade and Martin Vaz, South Atlantic Ocean. *Zootaxa* 5146 (1): 1–129. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5146.1.1

Tavares M. & Santana W. 2011. A new genus for *Libinia rostrata* Bell, 1835, with comments on the validity of *Libinia bellicosa* Oliveira, 1944 (Crustacea, Brachyura, Majoidea, Epialtidae). *Zootaxa* 3057 (1): 61–68. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3057.1.3

Tavares M. & Santana W. 2012. On the morphological differentiation between *Libinia spinosa* and *L. ferreirae* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea: Epialtidae). *Zoologia* 29 (6): 577–588. https://doi.org/10.1590/S1984-46702012000600009

Tavares M. & Santana W. 2018. Refining the genus *Rochinia* A. Milne-Edwards, 1875: reinstatement of *Scyramathia* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 and *Anamathia* Smith, 1885, and a new genus for *Amathia crassa* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879, with notes on its ontogeny (Crustacea: Brachyura: Epialtidae). *Zootaxa* 4418 (3): 201–227. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4418.3.1

Tavares M., Santana W. & Pettan R. 2016. *Rochinia confusa*, a junior synonym of *R. umbonata* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Epialtidae) as revealed by ontogenetic changes. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* 96 (5): 1065–1071. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315415001587

Tavares M., Carvalho L. & Mendonça J.B. de 2017. Towards a review of the decapod Crustacea from the remote oceanic archipelago of Trindade and Martin Vaz, south Atlantic Ocean: new records and notes on ecology and zoogeography. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* 57 (14): 157–176. https://doi.org/10.11606/0031-1049.2017.57.14

Terossi M., Almeida A.O., Buranelli R.C., Castilho A.L., Costa R.C., Zara F.J. & Mantelatto F.L. 2018. Checklist of decapods (Crustacea) from the coast of the São Paulo state (Brazil) supported by

integrative molecular and morphological data: I. Infraorder Caridea: families Hippolytidae, Lysmatidae, Ogyrididae, Processidae and Thoridae. *Zootaxa* 4370 (1): 76–94. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4370.1.6

Thallwitz J. 1891. Decapoden-Studien, insbesondere basirt auf A.B. Meyer's Sammlungen im ostindischen Archipel, nebst einer Aufzählung der Decapoden und Stomatopoden des Dresdener Museums. *Abhandlungen und Berichte aus dem Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologisch-Ethnographischen Museum zu Dresden* 3: 1–55. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.49442

Toledano-Carrasco I.A., Villalobos J.L. & Álvarez F. 2021. A morphological, phylogenetic and phylogeographic reappraisal of the land crabs *Gecarcinus quadratus* De Saussure, 1853, and *G. lateralis* Fréminville in Guérin, 1832 (Decapoda: Gecarcinidae). Are they different species? *Zootaxa* 5048 (2): 215–236. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5048.2.4

Tricart S. & Foubert A. 2000. Base de référence de l'inventaire ZNIEFF-Mer: validation des données sur les espèces marines des Caraïbes (Guadeloupe, Martinique et Guyane). *In*: Guillaume M. (ed.) *L'Inventaire ZNIEFF-Mer dans les DOM: Bilan méthodologique et Mise en Place*. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Patrimoines naturels 42: 105–128. Available from https://sciencepress.mnhn.fr/fr/collections/patrimoines-naturels/l-inventaire-znief-mer-dans-les-dom [accessed Apr. 2024].

Udekem d'Acoz C. d' 1999. *Inventaire et Distribution des Crustacés décapodes de l'Atlantique nord-oriental, de la Méditerranée et des Eaux continentales Adjacentes au Nord de 25°N*. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Patrimoines naturels 40.
Available from https://sciencepress.mnhn.fr/fr/collections/patrimoines-naturels [accessed Apr. 2024].

Van Soest R.W.M. 2017. Sponges of the Guyana Shelf. *Zootaxa* 4217: 1–225. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4217.1.1

Veloso V.G. 1998. Malacostraca – Eucarida. Porcellanidae. *In*: Young P.S. (ed.) *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*: 399–405. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Veloso V.G. & Melo G.A.S. de 1993. Taxonomia e distribuição da família Porcellanidae (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura) no litoral brasileiro. *Iheringia, Série Zoologia* 75: 171–186. Available from https://biostor.org/reference/80231 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Vereshchaka A.L. 2000. Revision of the genus *Sergia* (Decapoda: Dendrobranchiata: Sergestidae): taxonomy and distribution. *Galathea Report* 18: 69–207.
Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/23829/23829.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Vereshchaka A.L. 2009. Revision of the genus *Sergestes* (Decapoda: Dendrobranchiata: Sergestidae: taxonomy and distribution. *Galathea Report* 22: 7–140.
Available from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/A-Vereshchaka-3 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Vereshchaka A.L, Kulagin D. & Lunina A. 2022. Discovery of a new species provides a deeper insight into taxonomic grouping of the deep-sea genus *Acanthephyra* (Crustacea: Decapoda). *Diversity* 14 (907): 1–23. https://doi.org/10.3390/d14110907

Vieira I.M. 2008. Inventários rápidos da fauna de crustáceos do Parque Nacional Montanhas do Tumucumaque: Expedições I a V. *In*: Bernard E. (ed.) *Inventários Biológicos Rápidos no Parque Nacional Montanhas do Tumucumaque, Amapá, Brasil, Capítulo 5*: 66–71. RAP Bulletin of Biological Assessment, Conservation International, Arlington. Available from https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/brasil/rap_tumucumaque.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Vieira I.M. & Santiago A.G. 2021. Coleção Carcinológica do IEPA: checklist dos caranguejos da família Trichodactylidae (Crustáceo, Decapoda) do Estado do Amapá / IEPA Carcinological Collection. *In*: Castro Cantuária P. de, Souza Gama C. de & Siqueira Costa Leite L.F. (org.) *Coleções Científicas do Amapá: Flora e Fauna* 1: 118–132. Instituto de Pesquisas Científicas e Tecnológicas do Estado

do Amapá, Macapá. Available from http://www.iepa.ap.gov.br/biblioteca/publicacoes/livro_colecao_biotico_iepa_web.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Vieira R.R.R., Ferreira R.S. & D'Incao F. 2012. Pontoniinae Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea) from Brazil with taxonomic key. *Zootaxa* 3149 (1): 1–38. https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3149.1.1

Wagner H.P. 1990. The genera *Mithrax* Latreille, 1818 and *Mithraculus* White, 1847 (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majidae) in the Western Atlantic Ocean. *Zoologische Verhandelingen* 264: 1–65. Available from https://repository.naturalis.nl/pub/317888 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Wass M.L. 1963. New species of hermit crabs (Decapoda, Paguridae) from the Western Atlantic. *Crustaceana* 6 (2): 133–157. Available from https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/20102528.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Werding B., Hiller A. & Lemaitre R. 2003. Geographic and depth distributional patterns of Western Atlantic Porcellanidae (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura), with an updated list of species. *Memoirs of Museum Victoria* 60 (1): 79–85.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/49026888 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Williams A.B. 1965. Marine Decapod Crustaceans of the Carolinas. *Fishery Bulletin* 65 (1): 1–298.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/3149086 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Williams A.B. 1983. The mud crab *Panopeus herbstii*, s. lat. partition into six species (Decapoda: Xanthidae). *Fishery Bulletin* 81 (4): 863–88.
Available from https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/2890281 [accessed Apr. 2024].

Williams A.B. 1984. *Shrimps, Lobsters, and Crabs of the Atlantic Coast of the Eastern United States, Maine to Florida*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/11393/11393.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Williams A.B. 1993. Mud shrimps, Upogebiidae from the Western Atlantic (Crustacea: Decapoda: Thalassinidae). *Smithsonian Contribution to Zoology* 544: 1–77.
https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00810282.544

Williams A.B. & Child C.A. 1989. Comparison of some genera and species of box crabs (Brachyura: Calappidae), southwestern North Atlantic, with description of a new genus and species. *Fishery Bulletin* 87 (1): 105–112. Available from https://decapoda.nhm.org/pdfs/27673/27673.pdf [accessed Apr. 2024].

Young C.G. 1900. *The Stalk-eyed Crustacea of British Guiana, West Indies and Bermuda*. J.M. Watkins, London. https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.10670

Young P.S. 1998. *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*. Museu Nacional, Série Livros 6, Rio de Janeiro.

Internet resources

The Internet resources consulted during this work are museum collections (MNHN, NMNH, RMNH), repository of surveys with stations data (MNHN BasExp), or biodiversity portals (INPN, GBIF, TAXREF, WoRMS). COPERNICUS, The European portal for satellite data, was also consulted to check the hydrological conditions prevailing in the area of study. The checklist has been prepared by using the database CRUSTA by Legall & Poupin (2023), also available online (query examples in Poupin 2018: 252, fig. 269). All these resources have been consulted in 2022–2023, while preparing the list, and verified before the final submission, i.e., for all [accessed Apr. 2024].

COPERNICUS 2023. Satellite earth observation and in-situ data. https://www.copernicus.eu/en

CRUSTA 2023. Database of Crustacea (Decapoda and Stomatopoda), with special interest for those collected in French overseas territories. Species for French Guiana Region.
http://crustiesfroverseas.free.fr/french-guiana.php

GBIF 2023. Global Biodiversity Information Facility. https://www.gbif.org/. Occurrences of French Guiana Decapoda and Stomatopoda at https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.25wmc7; list of species at https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.u9ntp5 [list of samples/species downloaded in 2022].

INPN 2023. The National Inventory of Natural Heritage: metropolitan France and overseas. https://inpn.mnhn.fr/accueil/index; data for French Guiana at https://inpn.mnhn.fr/collTerr/outreMer/973/GUF/tab/especes (taxonomic filter with 'Decapoda' must be applied).

MNHN BasExp Guyane 2014. Campagne Guyane 2014. Référentiel BasExp. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. https://expeditions.mnhn.fr/campaign/guyane2014

MNHN BasExp Iles du Salut 2014. Campagne Iles du Salut 2014. Référentiel BasExp. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. https://expeditions.mnhn.fr/campaign/ilesdusalut

MNHN BasExp Proteus 2017. Campagne Proteus-Guyane 2017. https://expeditions.mnhn.fr/campaign/proteus-guyane

MNHN Crustacean collection 2023. Advanced search form for Crustacea. https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/iu/item/search/form?lang=en_US

MNHN Decapoda Guyane 2014. Decapoda collected during Guyane 2014. https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/list?expedition=GUYANE 2014&order=Decapoda

MNHN Decapoda Iles du Salut 2014. Decapoda collected during Iles du Salut 2014. https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/list?expedition=ILES DU SALUT&order=Decapoda

MNHN Decapoda Proteus 2017. Decapoda collected during Proteus 2017. https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/list?expedition=PROTEUS-GUYANE&order=Decapoda

NMNH 2023. Department of Invertebrate Zoology Collections, Washington. https://collections.nmnh.si.edu/search/iz/

RMNH 2023. Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden. https://bioportal.naturalis.nl/

TAXREF 2023. Supervised by Gargominy O.E. *et al*. v16.0, Référentiel taxonomique pour la France. PatriNat (OFB-CNRS-MNHN), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris. https://taxref.mnhn.fr/taxref-web/accueil; French Guiana Decapoda at https://taxref.mnhn.fr/taxref-web/taxogroups/1844/fullList; Stomatopoda at https://taxref.mnhn.fr/taxref-web/taxogroups/2846/fullList.

WoRMS 2023. World Register of Marine Species. https://doi.org/10.14284/170

Manuscript received: 13 November 2023
Manuscript accepted: 24 April 2024
Published on: 6 September 2024
Topic editor: Magalie Castelin
Section editor: Fabio Stoch
Desk editor: Pepe Fernández

Printed versions of all papers are deposited in the libraries of four of the institutes that are members of the EJT consortium: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; Meise Botanic Garden, Belgium; Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium; Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium. The other members of the consortium are: Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, the Netherlands; Museo Nacional de

Ciencias Naturales-CSIC, Madrid, Spain; Leibniz Institute for the Analysis of Biodiversity Change, Bonn – Hamburg, Germany; National Museum of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic; The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel Aviv, Israël.

Supplementary material

Supp. file 1. EXCEL spreadsheet of Stomatopoda Latreille, 1817 and Decapoda Latreille, 1802 species inventoried in the southern Guianas (529 species, Apr. 2024).
https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2024.954.2653.12259