



Palaemonella dijonesae* sp. nov. (Crustacea: Decapoda: Pontoniinae) from Western Australia

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A recent publication by Bruce (2008a) reported the presence of *Palaemonella spinulata* Yokoya, 1936 in the Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia. This report noted that “The holotype specimen from Misaki, Japan, is considered to be lost (Holthuis 1952; Bruce 1970; Okuno pers. comm.). The designation of a neotype would appear useful but one from Japanese or nearby waters would be more appropriate than one of the present specimens”. The brief description provided by Yokoya (1936), with only a single figure showing the whole specimen, antennule, antenna, mandible, second maxilliped and posterior telson, is inadequate for comparison with other species of the genus. This deficiency has now been rectified by Hayashi (2009) who has provided a detailed and well illustrated description of *P. spinulata* and designated a neotype from Sagami Bay, near Misaki, the type locality. This re-description immediately indicated that the Western Australian specimens were not conspecific and they are now described as a new species. The specimens are held in the collections of the Western Australian Museum, Perth.

Abbreviations used: CL, post-orbital carapace length, R, rostral dentition, WAM Western Australian Museum, Perth.

Systematic account

Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815

Pontoniinae Kingsley, 1879

***Palaemonella* Dana, 1852**

***Palaemonella dijonesae* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Palaemonella spinulata. — Bruce, 2008a: 107–108, figs 2–3.

Material examined. Holotype, ov. female WAM C29308, Rocky Head, Enderby Island, Dampier Archipelago, stn DA2/99/73, 20°40'14"S, 116°27'96"E, 12.5 m, 24 July 1999; paratype male, WAM C28094, Nelson Rocks, Dampier Archipelago, stn DA3/99/68, 20°27.998'S, 116°39.707E, 6.3 m, 7 July 1999.

Diagnosis. Rostrum as long (female) or longer (male) than CL, dentition 1+7/2, carapace without postorbital ridge, supraorbital spines present, well developed, antennal spine only slightly exceeding inferior orbital angle, mandibular palp 2-segmented, distal segment twice length of proximal segment, second pereopods without distoventral ischial spine, ambulatory dactyli not elongate.