



## A note on an *Ancylomenes* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Pontoniinae) from the Siboga expedition

A. J. BRUCE

Crustacea Section, Queensland Museum, P. O. Box 3300, South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4101. E-mail: abruce@broad.net.au

A major landmark in the taxonomy of the shrimps of the subfamily Pontoniinae was the publication of the *Siboga* Expedition monograph by Holthuis (1952). In this report Holthuis referred four lots of specimens to *Periclimenes aesopius* (Bate). This species is now placed in the genus *Ancylomenes* Okuno & Bruce (2010) as *Ancylomenes aesopius* (Bate, 1863) and is known only from Australian waters (South Australia and Western Australia). Through the kindness of Dr Dirk Platvoet it has been possible to re-examine these *Siboga* specimens. Re-examination showed that none can now be referred to Bate's species which is distinguished from all other species of the genus by the presence of three or four post-orbital teeth on the anterior carapace (Bruce, 1977). Several species of *Ancylomenes* are represented in the *Siboga* material and Holthuis's description of the material does not appear based on any specimen in particular. One specimen is however, readily distinguishable from the others by the unusually slender ambulatory dactyli. It is also distinct from all presently known species of *Ancylomenes*, and is herein designated as a new species and its characters described and illustrated.

Abbreviations used: CL, post-orbital carapace length; ZMA, Zoology Museum, University of Amsterdam.

### Systematic account

#### Family Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815

#### Subfamily Pontoniinae Kingsley, 1879

#### *Ancylomenes lipkei* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

*Periclimenes* (*Periclimenes*) *aesopius* — Holthuis, 1952, *Siboga* Exped. Mon, 39a10: 35-37 (*partim*), fig. 6d.

**Material examined.** 1 ov. ♀, holotype, Indonesia, *Siboga* stn. 33, Bay of Pidjot, Lombok, 22 m (or less), 24-26 March 1899, ZMA De. 206074.

**Diagnosis.** Small sized slender shrimp of the genus *Ancylomenes* Okuno & Bruce. Rostrum (Fig. 1B) about 0.77 of CL, strongly arched, moderately elevated, ventrally concave, reaching to middle of intermediate segment of antennular peduncle, with 10 small acute teeth dorsally, first tooth situated on carapace, ventral margin concave, setose, with minute acute subterminal tooth; carapace (Fig. 1A) with inferior orbital angle strongly produced, acute, with reflected inner flange; antennal spine slender, marginal, well below inferior orbital angle, slightly above level of slender hepatic spine, slightly anterior to the level of first dorsal rostral; basicerite with acute dorsal protuberance proximally; third abdominal tergite (Fig. 1D) slightly posteriorly produced, not carinate; ophthalmic somite (Fig. 1B) with small rounded ophthalmic process; first pereopod normal, second pereopod (Fig. 1E) chela not bowed (Fig. 1F), 0.8 of CL, with fingers (Fig. 1G) about 0.65 of palm length, dactylus with 3 teeth mainly on proximal half, subacute, moderately recurved, tip of dactylus swollen, feebly notched, semi-dentate (Fig. 1H), fixed finger with 4 small blunt recurved teeth acute teeth proximally, on both fingers the distal tooth well separated from the proximal teeth by feeble diastema; carpus 0.8 of chela length, 0.9 of meral length; ischium subequal to merus length; third ambulatory pereopod with dactyl biunguiculate, slender (Fig. 1J), 7.0 times longer than basal width, 0.3 of propod length, with small slender accessory tooth at 0.7 of length, not closely adpressed, unguis not clearly demarcated: propod (Fig. 1J) about 15.7 times longer than width, with single long distoventral spine, one long ventral spine at 0.75 of propod length, distoventral spine shorter than ventral spine.