



Neocrangon orientalis, a new caridean shrimp species (Crustacea, Decapoda, Crangonidae) from the East China Sea

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The Genus *Neocrangon* Zarenkov, 1965 was one of the most poorly reported genera in the caridean family Crangonidae. Zarenkov (1965) divided the genus *Crangon* Fabricius, 1758 into two subgenera, ie. *Crangon* s. str. and his new subgenus *Neocrangon*, and designed eleven species in the latter, the type species was *Crangon communis* Rathbun, 1899. Squires and Figueira (1974) followed Zarenkov (1965) and accepted the subgenus *Neocrangon*. Kuris & Carlton (1977) raised *Neocrangon* as a separated genus and recognized that only five species, which has two gastric spines as that in the type species from the eleven species designed by Zarenkov (1965), belonging to *Neocrangon*. The five species were: *Neocrangon communis* (Rathbun, 1899), *N. abyssorum* (Rathbun, 1902), *N. resima* (Rathbun, 1902), *N. joloensis* (De Man, 1929) and *N. zacaе* Chace, 1937. Then, Wicksten (1996) synonymized *N. zacaе* Chace, 1937 as a junior synonym of *N. resima* (Rathbun, 1902). Up to date, four species have been recognized in the genus *Neocrangon* Zarenkov, 1965.

When we sorted the crangonid shrimp specimens deposited in the collections of the Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao (IOCAS), eight specimens belonging to *Neocrangon* collected by trawling in the China-America Continental Shelf Cooperative Investigation of the East China Sea (1978–1979) were separated out and were identified belonging to an undescribed species. Based on the specimens, we describe a new species in the present paper. The following abbreviations are used in the text: cl, postorbital carapace length; CN, collection number, referring to the preliminary registration number when the specimen(s) was collected; MBM, Marine Biological Museum of the IOCAS.

Neocrangon orientalis sp. nov.

(Figs 1–2)

Material examined. East China Sea. MBM228966, holotype, female (cl 7.71mm), CN V580B-50, 30°31.0'N, 127°56.5'E, 365–395 m, muddy sand, Agassiz trawl, collectors: ZC Tang & JS Xu, 1 Jul 1978; MBM228967, paratypes, 2 females (cl 7.09, 8.85 mm), same data as holotype; MBM228968, paratypes, 1 male (posterior carapace and proximal pleon damaged), 4 females (cl 7.88–9.81 mm), CN V580B-55, same data as holotype.

Dignosis. Eyes moderate in size. Rostrum compressed laterally, slightly up-curved, tapered, dorsal carina faint, distinctly exceeding beyond end of cornea. Antennal scale about 0.94 (0.89–0.96) times of carapace length, about 4.13 (3.98–4.27) times longer than broad. Area among antennal, branchiostegal and hepatic spines deeply depressed, with grooves. First five pleomeres smooth, without dorsal carina, pleuron of fifth pleomere with posterolateral spine, sixth pleomere bearing pair of submedian carinae separated by median sulcus.

Description. Body slender, slightly compressed laterally. Integument very thin, with sparse long setae.

Eyes kidney-like, moderate in size (Fig. 2A). Corneal width about 0.27 (0.25–0.29) times of carapace length.

Rostrum (Fig. 2A) compressed laterally, slightly up-curved, tapered, about 0.38 (0.36–0.41) times of carapace length, distinctly exceeding beyond end of cornea. Anterodorsal tip acute. Dorsal carina of rostrum faint.

Carapace (Fig. 1) about 1.24 (1.18–1.28) times longer than wide. Dorsal surface armed with two teeth, posterior one stronger and larger, at about midlength of carapace, continued posteriorly with carina extending 0.6 of distance between posterior tooth and posterior margin of carapace, anterior dorsal tooth minute, nearly at level of posterior orbital margin, continued with an unobvious carina. Dorsolateral surface with unobvious carina paralleled with dorsal carina. Sulcus started from hepatic groove extending posteriorly beyond level of posterior dorsal tooth. Orbital, antennal, branchiostegal and pterygostomial spines present. Orbital spine larger than antennal spine, almost same as hepatic spine