



A new species of *Ancylomenes* Okuno & Bruce, 2009 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Pontoniinae) from the Kimberley region, Western Australia

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The pontoniine shrimp genus *Ancylomenes* Okuno & Bruce, 2009 now includes 17 Indo-West Pacific species (Okuno & Bruce 2009). With a few exceptions, such as *A. aesopius* (Bate, 1863) and *A. longicarpus* (Bruce & Svoboda, 1983), these present a highly consistent morphology, differing at species level principally in details of the rostrum, third abdominal somite, ophthalmic process, dentition of the second pereopod chelae, and ambulatory propods and dactyls. This consistency renders detailed descriptions repetitive and largely redundant.

Some specimens of *Ancylomenes* collected in the northern Kimberley region of Western Australia during the Western Australian Museum 2010 Kimberley Survey, were found to belong to an undescribed species, which is now described and illustrated. Specimens are deposited in the collections of the Western Australian Museum, Perth (WAM) and the Queensland Museum, Brisbane (QM). Other abbreviations used in the text: CL, post-orbital carapace length; NHM, Natural History Museum, London; RMNH, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (Naturalis), Leiden; OUMNH, Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford.

Systematic account

Family Palaemonidae Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily Pontoniinae Kingsley, 1879

Genus *Ancylomenes* Okuno & Bruce, 2009

Ancylomenes batei sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Material examined. Ovig. female, holotype (WAM C46160), male allotype (WAM C46161), 1 ♂, 2 ov. ♀ paratypes (WAM 46576), Western Australia, Long Reef, 13°54.108'S 125°47.465'E, stn. 49/K10-Adhoc, 22 October 2010, coll. A. Hosie, L. Betteridge, scuba, 5 m; 1 male, 1 ovig. female, paratypes (QM W29053), same collection data; 1 ovig. female, paratype (OUMNH.ZC. 2011.02.0066), same collection data; 1 ovig. female, paratype (RMNH D 24753), same collection data. **Diagnosis.** Rostrum arched, dental formula 8–9/1; carapace with 1 postorbital tooth; third abdominal somite sharply produced posteriorly, not carinate; distolateral margin of proximal segment of antennular peduncle rounded; ophthalmic somite with straight, slender, tapering interocular process; fingers of second pereopod about 0.75 of palm length, with conspicuous diastema proximally flanked by well-developed anterior and posterior teeth, cutting edges distally entire; carpus of second pereopod shorter than palm; dactyli of ambulatory pereopods biunguiculate; propods of ambulatory pereopods with several long ventral spines, 2–2–1–1–1.

Measurements (in mm). Holotype female, CL, 3.4; carapace and rostrum, 6.5; total body length, 19.5; major second pereopod chela, 7.1, minor second pereopod chela, 2.0; length of ova, ~0.5. Allotype male, CL, 2.8; carapace and rostrum, 4.8; total body length, 17.5; major second pereopod chela, 3.6, minor second pereopod chela, 2.4.

Systematic position. Most closely resembling *Ancylomenes holthuisi* (Bruce 1969) (see Bruce 1969, 1982), from which *A. batei* sp. nov. may be readily distinguished by the morphological details of the fingers of the second pereopod chelae. Okuno (2004) re-examined the holotype female of this species (NHM 1982 45b) and noted that “the cutting