



A revision of the generic position of *Typton australis* Bruce, 1973 (Decapoda: Palaemonidae: Pontoniinae), with a new diagnosis for the pontoniine shrimp genus *Onycocaridella* Bruce, 1981

IVAN MARIN

A. N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution of RAS, Moscow, Russia.
E-mail: coralliodecapoda@mail.ru; vanomarin@yahoo.com

Typton australis Bruce, 1973 was described from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia. The species was referred to the genus *Typton* Costa, 1844 increasing the diversity of the genus in Indo-West Pacific region to six species. At the same time, *T. australis* shows a developed blade of the scaphocerite and absence of any ornamentation on the orbital and anterolateral margins of the carapace (Bruce 1973, 2000), whereas the type species of the genus *Typton*, *T. spongicola* Costa, 1844, possesses well-developed so-called “paraorbital” teeth (Bruce 1972, 1977; I. Marin, pers. observ.). Complete absence of any ornamentation on the orbital and anterolateral margins of the carapace is also known for *Typton capricorniae* Bruce, 2000 but the blade of the scaphocerite of this species is almost completely reduced as in the other species of the genus *Typton*.

Onycocaridella antokha Marin, 2007, described from boring sponges of Vietnam (Marin 2007), is the most morphologically similar to *O. prima* Bruce, 1981, the type species of the genus (Marin 2007). Both species lack antennal, supraorbital and “paraorbital” teeth or produced orbital angles of the carapace, and have a small, reduced rostrum bearing only a subapical dorsal tooth. Differing from the type species, *O. antokha* shows the next grade of reduction of the scaphocerite with the complete absence of distolateral teeth. Two other species referred to the genus, *Onycocaridella monodoa* (Fujino & Miyake, 1969) and *O. stenolepis* (Holthuis, 1952) possess a well-developed rostrum with large dorsal teeth and produced orbital angles similar to those of the species of the genus *Onycocaris* Nobili, 1904. Furthermore, the latter species possess clearly spatulate, shovel-like, distally rounded fingers of the first pereopods (Fujino & Miyake 1969: fig. 2f) whereas the fingers of the first pereopod are subspatulate and pointed distally, with a simple cutting edge in *O. prima* and *O. antokha* (see Bruce 1981: fig. 6a; Marin 2007: fig. 8 b, c). Based on these differences, a new diagnosis of the genus *Onycocaridella* Bruce, 1981 is required; *O. monodoa* (Fujino & Miyake, 1969) and *O. stenolepis* (Holthuis, 1952) are excluded from the genus.

Systematic Account

Onycocaridella Bruce, 1981

Onycocaridella Bruce, 1981: 241.

Diagnosis. — Small sized pontoniine shrimps, associated with sponges. Carapace stout, subcylindrical, smooth; hepatic and antennal teeth absent; inferior orbital angle rounded; rostrum short and slender, strongly reduced, pointed distally, sometimes with small dorsal subapical tooth. Telson with 2 pairs of dorsal and 3 pairs of posterior spines. Antenna with reduced blade of scaphocerite, subequal to the length of the basal segment of antennular peduncle, with small distolateral tooth or without it. Mandible without palp, with feebly developed incisor process; endite of maxillae simple or bilobed; all maxillipeds with exopods. First pereopod with fingers stout, equal to palm, subspatulated, with pointed tips and entire cutting edge. Second pereopods robust, unequal; palm cylindrical, about twice longer than wide; fingers are stout, less than half of palmar length, simple, with entire cutting edges; fixed finger without lateral flange. Ambulatory pereopods normal and stout; dactylus biunguiculate, with small smooth cylindrical accessory tooth significantly smaller than unguis, with smooth or serrated ventral surface. Uropods are normal; exopod with lateral margin smooth and disto-lateral