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Systematic Descriptions: Superfamilies Bellioidea,
Bythograeoidea, Dairoidea, and Palicoidea

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SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS:
SUPERFAMILIES BELLIOIDEA, BYTHOGRAEOIDEA,
DAIROIDEA, AND PALICOIDEA**

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Superfamily BELLIOIDEA Dana, 1852

[*nom. transl.* GUINOT, 1976, p. 15, *pro* Bellioidea DANA, 1852, p. 119]

As for family. No fossil representatives.
Holocene.

Family BELLIIDAE Dana, 1852

[*nom. correct.* Belliidae GUINOT, 1976, p. 15, *pro* Bellioidea DANA, 1852, p. 119]

Carapace ovate, wider than long to longer than wide; front bilobed or trilobed; orbits small or wide, directed forward, may have one fissure; anterolateral and posterolateral margins confluent except in *Heterozius*; anterolaterally with a few spines or lobes; posterolateral reentrants well developed, posterior margin narrow; antennules well developed, peduncle reduced; male gonopod 1 stout, short, straight or curved; male gonopod 2 shorter than gonopod 1; male pleonal somites 3–5 fused, sutures sometimes visible. [Emended from DAVIE, GUINOT, & NG, 2015.] *Holocene.*

Subfamily BELLIINAE Dana, 1852

[*nom. transl.* ŠTEVČIĆ, 2005, p. 103, *pro* Bellioidea DANA, 1852, p. 119]
[=Cyclinea DANA, 1851, p. 131; =Acanthocyclidae DANA, 1852 in 1852–1853, p. 145; =Corystoidini ŠTEVČIĆ, 2005, p. 103]

Carapace ovate, longer than wide; front trilobed; orbits small, directed forward, may have one fissure; anterolateral and posterolateral margins confluent; anterolaterally with a few spines or lobes; posterolateral reentrants well developed, posterior margin narrow; antennules well developed,

peduncle reduced; male gonopod 1 stout, short, curved; male gonopod 2 shorter than gonopod 1; male pleonal somites 3–5 fused, sutures sometimes visible. [Emended from DAVIE, GUINOT, & NG, 2015.] *Holocene.*

Bellia H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1848, p. 192 [B. picta*; M].**

Carapace longer than wide, ovate; regions weakly defined; anterolateral and posterolateral margins confluent, with a few spines anteriorly, parallel to one another over most of length; posterolateral reentrant rimmed; chelipeds short, shorter than pereopods 2–4; orbits closely spaced, directed forward. *Holocene*: western and coastal South America.—FIG. 1, *1a–b*. **B. picta*, USNM 22066, *Holocene*, Chile, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Subfamily HETEROZIINAE

ŠTEVČIĆ, 2005

[*nom. transl.* NG, GUINOT, & DAVIE, 2008, p. 46, *pro* Heteroziiidae ŠTEVČIĆ, 2005, p. 102]

Carapace ovate, wider than long; front bilobed; orbits wide, directed forward; anterolateral and posterolateral margins well differentiated; anterolateral margin with four or so wide lobes; posterolateral reentrants well developed, posterior margin narrow; antennules well developed, peduncle reduced; male gonopod 1 stout, short, straight; male gonopod 2 shorter than gonopod 1; male pleonal somites 3–5 fused. [Emended from DAVIE, GUINOT, & NG, 2015.] *Holocene.*

Heterozius A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867, p. 275 [H. rotundifrons*; M].** Carapace rounded, depressed ante-



FIG. 1. Family Belliidae (p. 1–2)

riorly, regions poorly defined; front arcuate, entire; orbits closely spaced; anterolateral margin rimmed; posterolateral margin concave; chelae strongly heterochelous. *Holocene*: New Zealand. —FIG. 1, 2*a–b*. **H. rotundifrons*, USNM 18163, *Holocene*, New Zealand, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Superfamily BYTHOGRAEOIDEA
Williams, 1980

[Bythograeoidea WILLIAMS, 1980, p. 444]

As for family.

Family BYTHOGRAEIDAE
Williams, 1980

[Bythograeidae WILLIAMS, 1980, p. 444]

Carapace flattened, ovate, wider than long, regions poorly defined; front narrow,

narrowing anteriorly; orbits closely spaced, shallow, anterior margin extending some distance laterally from orbits so that entire anterior margin is broad; eyestalks movable or not; anterolateral margins convex, entire; posterolateral margins longer than anterolateral margins, nearly straight; posterior margin sinuous; chelipeds moderately heterochelous, basis-ischium fused; sternum broad; male pleon with somites 4 and 5 partially fused. No fossil representatives. *Holocene*.

Bythograea WILLIAMS, 1980, p. 444, fig. 1–11 [**B. therydron*; OD]. As for family. *Holocene*: Pacific Ocean hydrothermal vents. —FIG. 2*a–b*. **B. therydron*, USNM 234459, *Holocene*, North

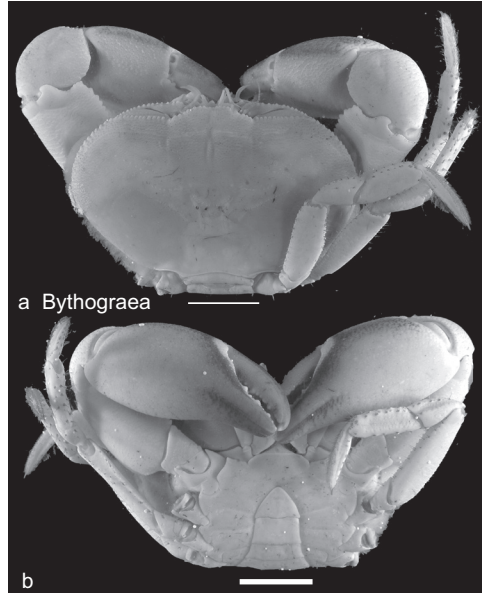


FIG. 2. Family Bythograeidae (p. 2–3)

Pacific Ocean, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Superfamily DAIROIDEA Serène, 1965

[*nom. transl.* ŠTEVČIČ, 2005, p. 37, *pro* Dairoida SERÈNE, 1965, p. 37]

Carapace ovate, or hexagonal; regions to well moderately developed, ornamented with very large tubercles or granules; frontal margin bilobed or straight; anterolateral margins strongly convex or subparallel, posterolateral margins concave; posterior margin narrow; chelae weakly heterochelous, fingers may have spoon-shaped tips; abdominal press-button peglike, on anterior edge of sternite 5; male pleon narrow; male gonopod 1 stout and gonopod 2 as long as or longer than gonopod 1; sternum narrow. [Emended from DAVIE, GUINOT, & NG, 2015]. *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*.

Family DACRYOPILUMNIDAE Serène, 1984

[*nom. transl.* NG, GUINOT, & DAVIE, 2008, p. 57, *pro* Dacryopilumnae SERÈNE, 1984, p. 311]

Carapace transversely ovate, wider than long, narrowing strongly posteriorly; frontal margin broad so that orbits are set at extreme

anterior edges of carapace, orbits not closed; frontal and anterolateral margins without spines; anterolateral margins short, almost parallel to axis; posterolateral margins concave; chelae stout; pereiopods short. [Emended from DAVIE, GUINOT, & NG, 2015.] *Holocene*.

Dacryopilumnus NOBILI, 1906, p. 263–264 [**D. eremita*; M; =*D. yamanarii* SAKAI, 1936, p. 233] [=*Nullicrinus* EDMONDSON, 1935, p. 32 (type, *N. amplifrons*, p. 32, pl. 2A, M)]. As for family. No fossil representatives. *Holocene*: Indo-Pacific Oceans.—FIG. 3,1a–b. *D. rathbunae* BALSS, 1932, USNM 44548, *Holocene*, Christmas Island, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Family DAIRIDAE Serène, 1965

[*nom. transl.* NG & RODRIGUEZ, 1986, p. 90, *pro* Dairoida SERÈNE, 1965, p. 37]

Carapace oval or hexagonal, regions well defined, separated by deep grooves, densely ornamented with prominent, rounded tubercles; front with two or three lobes; anterolateral margins strongly convex, with granules; posterolateral margins concave, with spines; chelae ornamented with granules, fingers may have spoon-shaped tips; male pleon with somites 3–5 fused, sutures

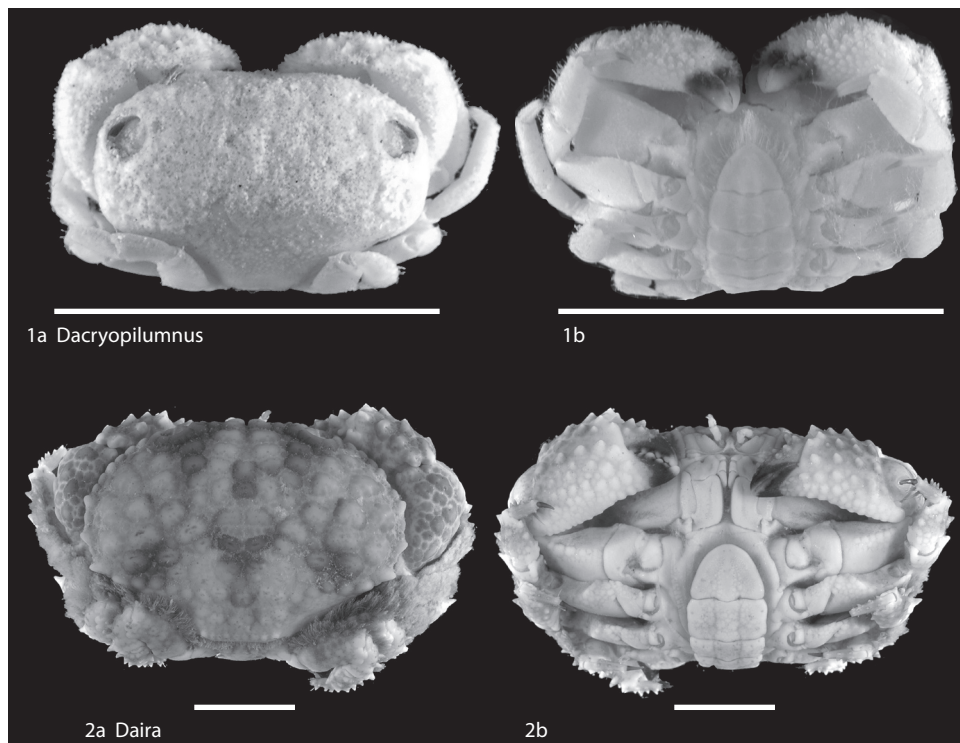


FIG. 3. Families Dacryopilumnidae, Dairidae (p. 3–4)

sometimes visible. [Emended from Davie, Guinot, & Ng, 2015.] *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*.

Daira DE HAAN, 1833 in 1833–1850, p. 18 [**Cancer perlatus* HERBST, 1790 in 1782–1804, p. 265, pl. 21,122; M (ICZN Opinion 73, 1941, Direction 78, 1957); =*C. variolosus* FABRICIUS, 1798, p. 338] [= *Lagostoma* H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1834 in 1834–1840, p. 386 (type, *C. perlata*, M)]. As for family. *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*: Italy, *Ypresian*–*Lutetian*; Hungary, Italy, *Priabonian*; Italy, *Rupelian*; Italy, Taiwan, *Oligocene*; Japan, *Burdigalian*; Hungary, Spain, *Langhian*; Malta, *Messinian*; Algeria, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, Poland, Spain, Taiwan, *Miocene*; Fiji, Japan, Taiwan, *Pliocene*; Taiwan, *Pleistocene*; North Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, *Holocene*.—FIG. 3,2a–b. **D. perlata* (HERBST), USNM 1014264, *Holocene*, Mariana Islands, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Superfamily PALICOIDEA Bouvier, 1898

[*nom. transl.* NG, GUINOT, & DAVIE, 2008, p. 127, *pro* Palici BOUVIER, 1898, p. 105]

Dorsal carapace ovate, quadrate, or hexagonal and not much wider than long; regions

moderately defined, often ornamented with large swellings; frontal margin with two or four lobes; orbital margins wide, with intraorbital spines or lobes; anterolateral margins with one to four spines that may be sharp or rounded; chelipeds short, heterochelous or subequal; fifth pereiopods may be reduced; male genital opening sternal, under a sternal plate; male and female pleons with all somites, some may be fused but sutures visible; female gonopore visible on sternite 5, but actual position is on sternite 6. [Emended from DAVIE, 2002.] *Eocene* (*Lutetian*)–*Holocene*.

Family CROSSOTONOTIDAE

Moosa & Serène, 1981

[*nom. transl.* NG, GUINOT, & DAVIE, 2008, p. 127, *pro* Crossotonotinae MOOSA & SERÈNE, 1981, p. 52]

Carapace longer than wide or about as wide as long, ovate or rounded; all lateral and posterior margins with small spines;

dorsal carapace surface flattened but with regions domed; pleonal somites of males and females all free; pereiopod 5 very reduced but similar in shape to other pereiopods. [Emended from DAVIE, 2002.] *Eocene (Ypresian)–Holocene*.

Crossotonotus A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1873, p. 82 [**C. compressipes*; M] [= *Manella* RATHBUN, 1906, p. 837 (type, *Pleurophricus spinipes* DE MAN, 1888, p. 344, pl. 15, I, M)]. Carapace circular, slightly convex; front extended beyond orbits, axially sulcate, with four frontal spines; orbits very wide, occupying most of anterior margin of carapace, directed forward, with several intraorbital spines; regions defined as broad swellings; males heterochelous; pereiopods flattened. *Miocene (Langbian)–Holocene*: Hungary, *Langbian*; Indo-Pacific Oceans, Australia, Red Sea, *Holocene*.—FIG. 4, 1a–b. *C. spinipes* (DE MAN, 1888), USNM 291456, Holocene, Japan, dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Montemagrellus DE ANGELI & CECCON, 2014, p. 84, fig. 4 [**M. denticulatus*; OD]. Carapace ovate, wider than long; front extending beyond orbits, axially sulcate; orbits with deep fissures; anterolateral margins with large, long spines; posterolateral margin with small spines; cervical groove deep, transverse; carapace regions ornamented with very large spherical swellings. *Eocene (Ypresian)*: Italy.—FIG. 4, 2. **M. denticulatus*, holotype, MCV 13/07, scale bar, 5 mm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

Family PALICIDAE Bouvier, 1898

[*nom. correct.* RATHBUN, 1898, p. 600, *pro* Palici BOUVIER, 1898, p. 105 (ICZN Opinion 712, 1964); *nom. correct.* Cymopolidae FAXON, 1895, p. 38, *pro* Cymopolidae DANA, 1854, p. 321]

Carapace quadrilateral to hexagonal, wider than long, front notched, dentate, orbits and eyes wide, orbital margin with notches; anterolateral margins with spines, short; buccal frame not completely covered by third maxillipeds; chelipeds moderate in size; second to fourth pereiopods long, slender; fifth pereiopods short, subdorsal, less than carapace length; some male or female pleonal somites may be fused; female genital openings between coxae of second pereiopods, male openings sternal. [Emended from Davie, 2002.] *Eocene (Luteitan)–Holocene*.

Palicus PHILIPPI, 1838, p. 11 [**P. granulatus*; M; = *Cymopolia caronii* ROUX, 1830 in 1828–1830, pl. 21] [= *Cymopolia* ROUX, 1830 in 1828–1830, pl. 21

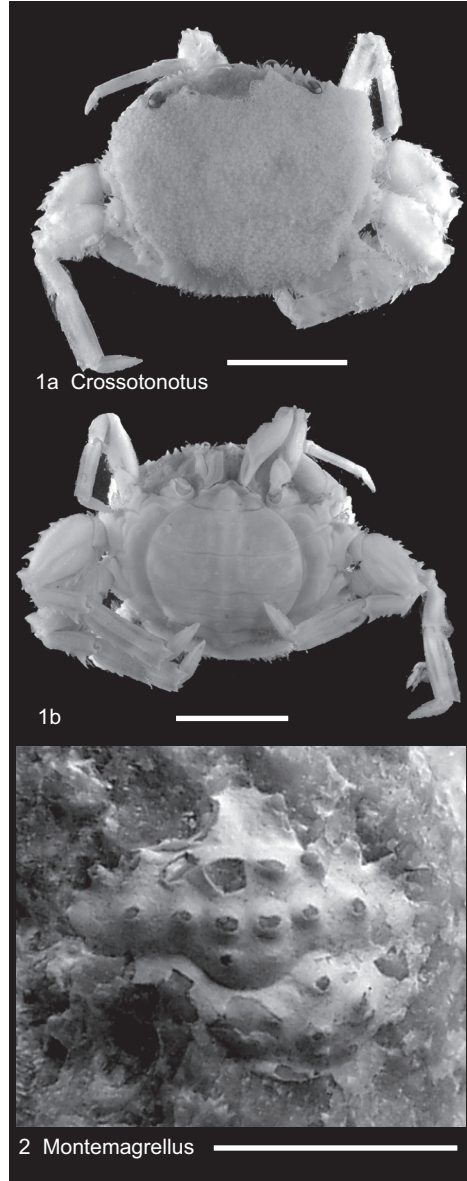


FIG. 4. Family Crossotonotidae (p. 5)

(type, *C. caronii*, M), *non Cymopolia* LAMOUROUX, 1816, p. 292 (algae), ICZN Opinion 712, 1964]. Carapace flattened, with three to five anterolateral spines, surface granular and tuberculate with pronounced sculpture; supraorbital and infraorbital margins with fissures; antennules transverse; interantennular septum narrow, basal segment of antenna enlarged, in orbital hiatus; chelipeds short, fifth pereiopods subdorsal, reduced, may be

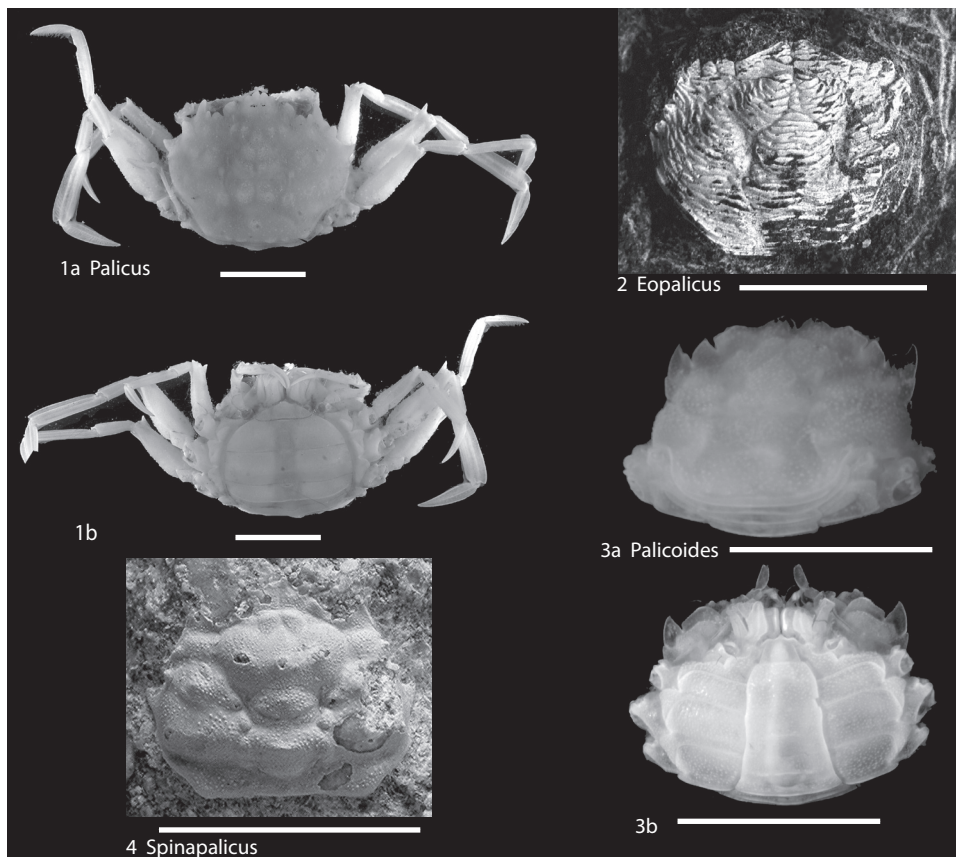


FIG. 5. Family Palicidae (p. 5–6)

filiform. *Miocene (Langhian)–Holocene*: Hungary, *Langhian*; Mediterranean region, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, *Holocene*.—FIG. 5, 1*a–b*. *P. obesus* (A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1880), USNM 172085, Holocene, Florida, USA; dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Eopalicus BESCHIN & OTHERS, 1996, p. 76–77, pl. 1 [**E. squamosus*; OD]. Carapace subhexagonal, almost flat, ornamented with transverse ridges of varying length overall; front triangular, obtuse, bilobed; orbits wide, supraorbital margin with three fissures; anterolateral margins with five spines, including outer orbital spine; regions moderately defined by shallow grooves. *Eocene (Lutetian–Bartonian)–Oligocene (Rupelian)*: Italy, *Lutetian–Bartonian*; Italy, *Rupelian*.—FIG. 5, 2. **E. squamosus*, holotype, MCZ 1979, Lutetian, Italy, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

Palicoides MOOSA & SERÈNE, 1981, p. 45 [**Cymopolia whitei* MIERS, 1884, p. 551; OD]. Frontal margin bilobed, continuous with orbital margin; peduncle

of eye with an elongate process; pereiopods with fine granules; male pleon narrow, somites not fused. [Emended from MOOSA & SERÈNE, 1981, p. 45.] *Eocene (Priabonian)–Holocene*: Italy, *Priabonian*; Indo-West Pacific region, *Holocene*.—FIG. 5, 3*a–b*. **P. whitei* (MIERS), USNM 291459, Holocene, Japan, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Spinapalicus BESCHIN & DE ANGELI, 2003, p. 9, fig. 2–4 [**S. italicus*; OD]. Carapace wider than long, rectangular; front projected beyond orbits, quadrilobed including inner orbital angle; orbits deep, with two fissures, outer-orbital spine triangular, broad; lateral margins convex, with three spines increasing in size posteriorly; posterolateral margin broad, straight; carapace regions well defined; hepatic and epibranchial regions developed as transverse ridges; cardiac region very wide, with central swelling. *Eocene (Lutetian)*: Italy.—FIG. 5, 4. **S. italicus*, holotype, MCZ 2390, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

ABBREVIATIONS

- MCV: Museo Civico “D. Dal Lago” di Valdagno, Vicenza, Italy
 MCZ: Museo Civico “G. Zannato” di Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy
 USNM: United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA

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