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Systematic Descriptions: Superfamily
Parthenopoidea

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PART R, REVISED, VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 8T9: SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS: SUPERFAMILY PARTHENOPOIDEA

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Superfamily PARTHENOPOIDEA MacLeay, 1838

[*nom. transl.* GUINOT, 1977, p. 1050, ex Parthenopina MACLEAY, 1838, p. 55]

As for family. *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*.

Family PARTHENOPIDAE MacLeay, 1838

[*nom. correct.* ICZN Opinion 696, 1964, *pro* Parthenopina MACLEAY, 1838, p. 55] [=Cryptopodiinae STIMPSON, 1871a, p. 137; =Lambrinae NEUMANN, 1878, p. 17; =Mimilambridae WILLIAMS, 1979, p. 399; =Daldorfidae NG & RODRÍGUEZ, 1986, p. 90; =Lambrachaeidae ŠTEVČIĆ, 2005, p. 100]

Carapace triangular, pentagonal, or ovate; regions usually well defined; carapace surface usually ornamented with tubercles, granules, or uneven swellings; gastric, cardiac, and branchial regions distinct, inflated, and separated from one another; front narrow, simple or trifid; orbits small, usually circular, closed by second or third antennal segment; chelipeds long, strong, merus and chela often triangular or quadrangular in cross section; male pleon with pleonites 3–5 fused, sutures may be present. [Emended from DAVIE, 2002.] *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*.

Subfamily DALDORFIINAE Ng & Rodríguez, 1986

[*nom. correct.* NG & CLARK, 2000, p. 238, *pro* Daldorfidae NG & RODRÍGUEZ, 1986, p. 90]

Carapace triangular, surface granular or pitted; rostrum short, blunt; orbit closed by second antennal article; epibranchial region arcuate, covering portions of pereopods 2 and 3; buccal cavity rectangular; sternal

sutures 4/5 and 5/6 medially interrupted, remainder complete, sternopleonal cavity deep, female with pleonal locking mechanism; male pleon with parallel sides; chelae very large, chelipeds much longer than other pereopods. [Emended from TAN & NG, 2007a.] *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*.

Daldorfia RATHBUN, 1904, p. 171 [**Cancer horridus* LINNAEUS, 1758, p. 629; M; =*Cancer cristata* SHAW & NODDER, 1802, pl. 524] [=*Parthenope FABRICIUS*, 1798, p. 352 (type, *C. horridus*); *non Parthenope* WEBER, 1795, p. 92]. Carapace triangular, with spines, tubercles or granules; regions well defined, branchial regions generally inflated parallel to lateral margins and sometimes with a second branchial inflation parallel to and axial to it, urogastric and intestinal regions depressed; lateral margins with spines, some of which are complex. *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*. *Eocene* (*Ypresian*): Italy. *Eocene*: Mexico (Baja California Sur). *Oligocene* (*Rupelian*): Italy. *Oligocene*: USA (Washington). *Miocene* (*Langhian*)–*Pliocene*: Japan. *Holocene*: Indo-Pacific Ocean.—FIG. 1, 1. *D. nagashimai* KARASAWA & KATO, 1996, MFM 83058, upper Miocene–Pliocene, Japan, scale bar, 1 cm (new).

Subfamily PARTHENOPINAE MacLeay, 1838

[*nom. transl.* A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1878 in 1873–1880, p. 146, ex Parthenopina MACLEAY, 1838, p. 55]

Carapace triangular to ovate, surface granular or pitted; orbit not completed by antennal article; buccal cavity subrectangular; sternal sutures may be interrupted or complete; lateral margins of male pleonites converging towards telson. *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*.

Parthenope WEBER, 1795, p. 92 [**Cancer longimanus* LINNAEUS, 1758, p. 629; SD RATHBUN, 1904, p. 170] [=*Lambrus* LEACH, 1815, p. 308 (type,

- C. longimanus* LEACH, 1815, p. 310, M, ICZN Opinion 696, 1964)]. Carapace triangular to ovate, dorsal surface ornamented with rugae or tubercles; rostrum short, orbits deep enough to enclose eyestalks; last spine on margin of hepatic region not in contact with first anterolateral spine; spines on epibranchial region triangular, short; lateral margins not covering pereopods; female sternum without large tubercle on sternite 4. *Eocene* (*Ypresian*)–*Holocene*. *Eocene* (*Lutetian*–*Priabonian*): Italy. *Oligocene* (*Rupelian*): Brazil, Germany. *Oligocene*: France, Malaysia (Sarawak). *Miocene* (*Burdigalian*–*Serravallian*): Spain. *Miocene* (*Langhian*): Hungary. *Miocene*: Panama, Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak), Taiwan, Venezuela. *Pliocene*: Taiwan. *Pleistocene*: Panama, Taiwan. *Holocene*: Atlantic, Indo-Pacific Oceans.—FIG. 1,2. *P. szaboi* MÜLLER, 1974, KSU D1846, Langhian, Hungary, scale bar, 1 cm (new).
- Acantholambrus** BLOW & MANNING, 1996, p. 18 [**A. baumi*, p. 19, pl. 4,3–4; OD]. Carapace triangular with extremely attenuated lateral spines; rostrum extending beyond orbits, axially sulcate; orbits shallow; anterolateral margin straight, with three large spines and enormous lateral spine that is itself ornamented with smaller spines; posterolateral margin nearly straight, with a few small spines; posterior margin convex, granular; carapace regions broadly inflated, ornamented with large swellings centrally and scattered tubercles overall. *Eocene* (*Lutetian*–*Bartonian*): USA (North Carolina, South Carolina).—FIG. 1,3. **A. baumi*, holotype, USNM PAL 484556, Eocene, North Carolina, USA, scale bar, 1 cm (new).
- Braggilambrus** DE ANGELI & CAPRIONDO, 2016, p. 139 [**B. tani*, p. 139, fig. 2; OD]. Carapace cuneate, widest in posterior one-quarter, lateral margins crispate, thin; rostrum blunt, convex at tip; orbits directed laterally, with two fissures; anterolateral margin with short open fissures; posterolateral margin short, arcing convexly into posterior margin; protogastric, mesogastric, cardiac, and epibranchial regions inflated, lateral carapace regions depressed. *Eocene* (*Ypresian*): Italy.—FIG. 1,4. **B. tani*, holotype, MCZ 4231-I.G.367041, Eocene, Italy, scale bar, 5 mm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).
- Cryptopodia** H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1834 in 1834–1840, p. 360 [**Cancer fornicata* FABRICIUS, 1781, p. 502; M]. Carapace pentagonal to almost triangular, with large lateral expansions completely concealing pereopods, prolonged posteriorly beyond base of pleon; posterolateral margins convex, crenulated, posterolateral angles truncated; dorsal surface smooth to rough; branchial, cardiac, and gastric regions elevated; deep triangular depression in center of carapace; margins surrounding depression granulated, ridge of granules running from mesobranchial to metabranchial regions; post-rostral region depressed; chelipeds robust, surfaces generally smooth, anterior and posterior margins of dorsal palm denticulated, merus flat with winglike expansion at distal end with denticulated upper and lower margins; pereopods slender, smooth, with upper and lower margins of meri, with 1–2 rows of longitudinal carinae. *Pleistocene*–*Holocene*. *Pleistocene*: Japan. *Holocene*: Indo-West Pacific Ocean.—FIG. 1,5a–b. **C. fornicata* (FABRICIUS), CBM-ZC 4858, Holocene, Japan, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new; photo by H. Kato, Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba, Japan).
- Derilambrus** TAN & NG, 2007b, p. 102 [**Parthenope angulifrons* LATREILLE, 1825, p. 15; OD]. Carapace diamond shaped, ornamented with tubercles of varying sizes; rostrum projected moderately beyond orbits, axially sulcate, with triangular tip; orbits directed forward, cuplike; anterolateral margin with numerous, short, well-separated blunt spines; posterolateral margin with a few spines anteriorly, becoming granular posteriorly; axial regions inflated, separated from remainder of carapace by deep grooves; branchial region with oblique ridge subparallel to margin. *Pliocene* (*Zanclean*)–*Holocene*. *Pliocene* (*Zanclean*)–*Pleistocene*: Italy. *Holocene*: Mediterranean Sea.—FIG. 2,1a–b. **D. angulifrons* (LATREILLE), USNM 14505, Holocene, Italy, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).
- Distolambrus** TAN & NG, 2007b, p. 103 [**Heterocrypta maltzami* MIERS, 1881, p. 209, pl. 13,1; OD; =*H. marionis* A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1881, p. 879]. Carapace overall triangular; front spatulate, orbits tiny; anterolateral margin may have square notch about one-third the distance posteriorly, anterolateral margins otherwise crispate; strong oblique keel on branchial region; carapace smooth. *Pliocene* (*Zanclean*)–*Holocene*. *Pliocene* (*Zanclean*): Italy. *Holocene*: Mediterranean Sea, west Africa.—FIG. 2,2. **D. maltzami* (MIERS), Holocene, Senegal, scale bar, 1 cm (Miers, 1881, pl. 13,1).
- Enoplolambrus** A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1878 in 1873–1880, p. 147 [**Lambrus carenatus* H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1834 in 1834–1840, p. 358; OD]. Carapace rhomboid; rostrum triangular, rimmed laterally; orbits directed forward, cuplike, suborbital margin with sharp notch; anterolateral margins convex, crispate, with large, triangular flattened spines; posterolateral margin at low angle to posterior margin, with scattered sharp, acuminate spines; carapace surface with two narrow ridges ornamented with spines on branchial regions; telson triangular in females. *Miocene* (*Langhian*)–*Holocene*. *Miocene* (*Langhian*). *Pleistocene*: Japan. Taiwan. *Holocene*: Indo-west Pacific Ocean.—FIG. 2,3a–b. *E. laciniatus* (DE HAAN, 1839 in 1833–1850), MFM 129125, Holocene, west Pacific Ocean, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).
- Eogarthambrus** DE ANGELI, GARASSINO, & ALBERTI, 2010, p. 110 [**E. guinotae*, p. 111, fig. 1–3; OD]. Carapace triangular, wider than long; front square, with two blunt lobes; anterolateral margins with five broad spines that are each tri-lobed, spines separated by open fissures; posterolateral margin weakly convex; posterior margin narrow; protogastric,

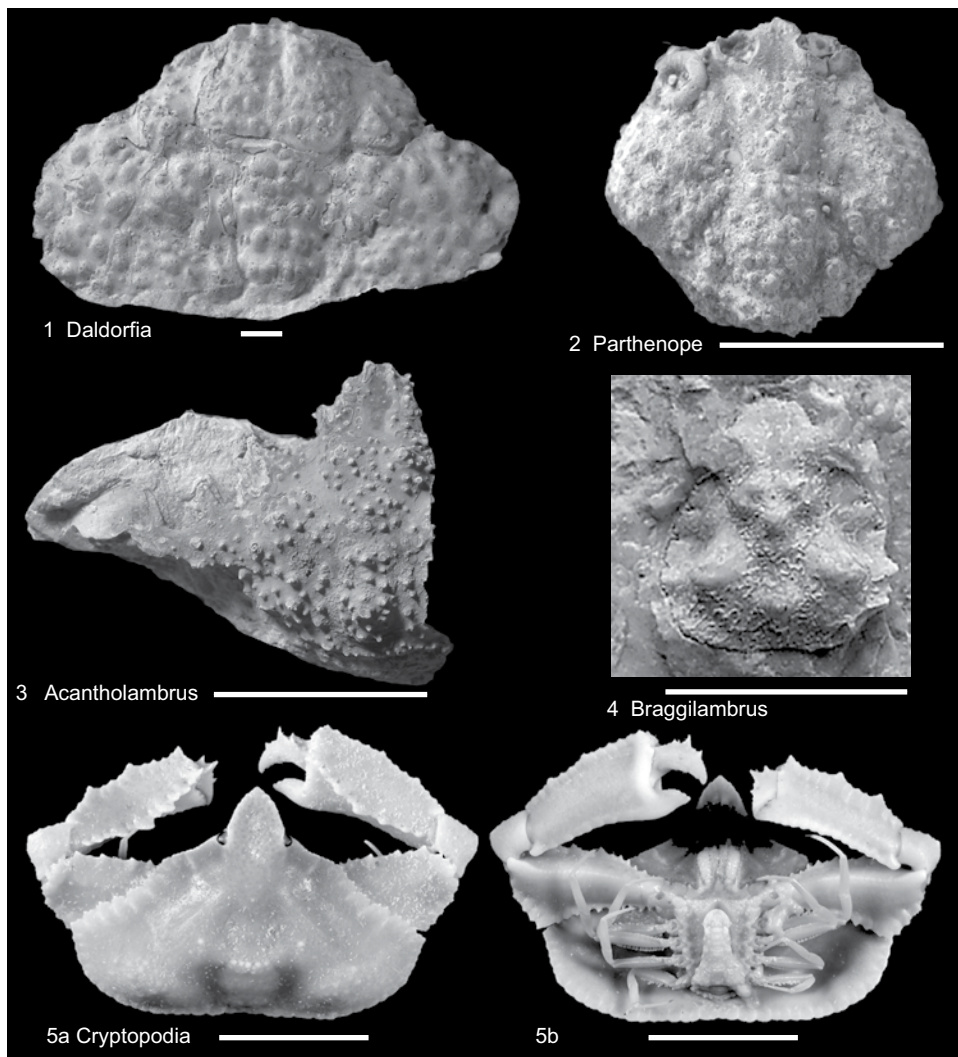


FIG 1. Family Parthenopidae (p. 1–2).

epibranchial, and axial regions inflated; lateral margins very thin, crispate. *Eocene (Ypresian–Lutetian)*: Italy.—FIG. 2,4. **E. guinotae*, holotype MCZ 2992, Eocene, Italy, scale bar 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

Eurolambrus DE ANGELI & BESCHIN, 2010, p. 108 [**E. mainensis*, p. 110, pl. 1,1; OD]. Carapace ovate, about as long as wide, widest in posterior one-third; front axially sulcate, downturned, narrow, orbits small; anterolateral margins with two large spines; posterolateral margin convex, with several spines of varying sizes, one especially long spine directed posterolaterally and upward; posterior margin with

short spines; branchial regions with one long and one short arcuate longitudinal keel, granular; axial regions with large tubercles and smaller granules. *Eocene (Lutetian)*: Italy.—FIG. 2,5. **E. mainensis*, holotype MCZ-1395-I. G.284595, Eocene, Italy, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

Garthambrus NG, 1996, p. 156 [**Parthenope (Platylambrus) poupini* GARTH, 1993, p. 782, fig. 1–2; OD]. Carapace triangular; rostrum projected moderately beyond orbits, trilobed; orbits circular; anterolateral margins sinuous, with triangular spines; posterolateral margins weakly concave, directed posteriorly, at low angle to very narrow,

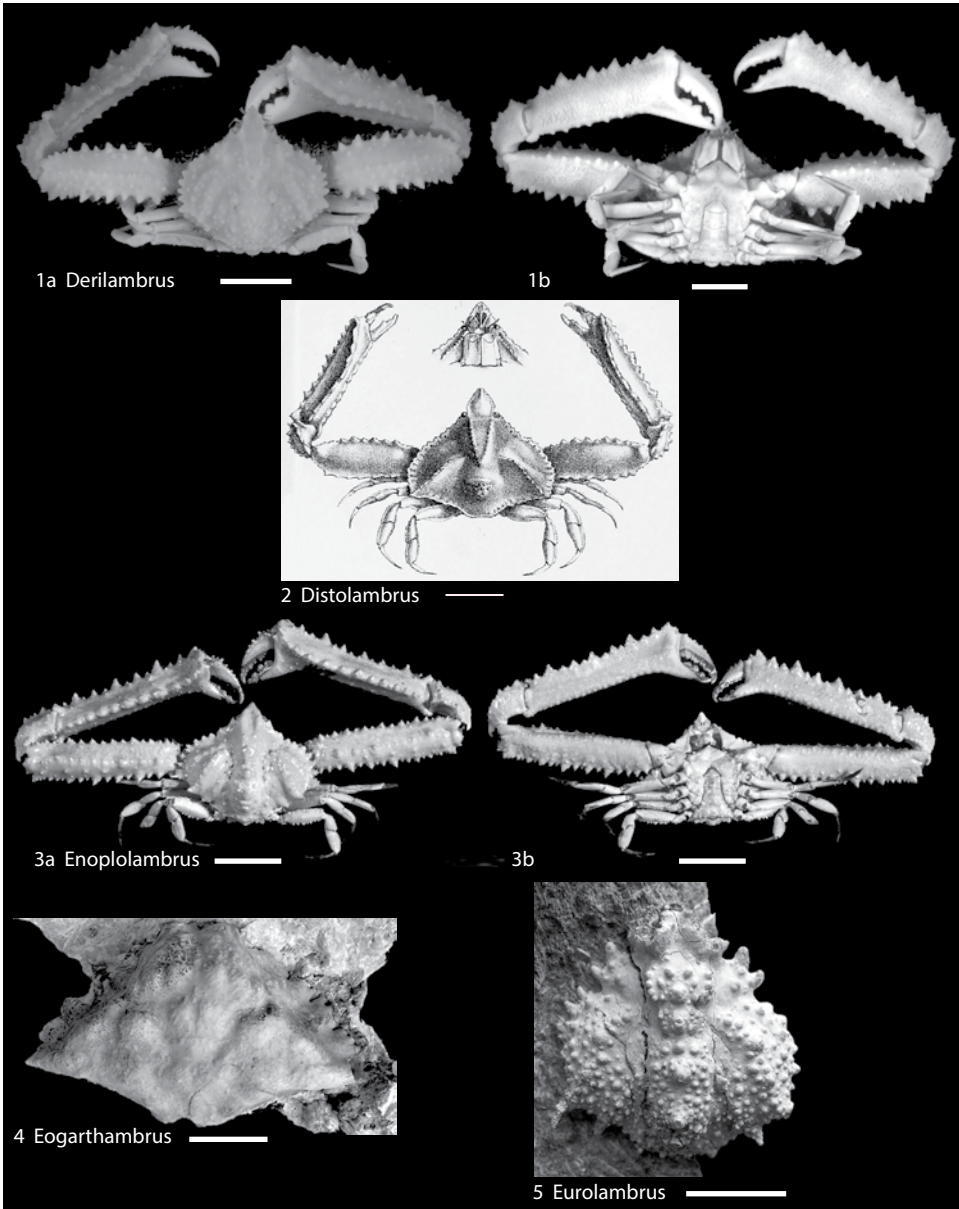


FIG 2. Family Parthenopidae (p. 2–3).

with one or two spines; posterior margin with spines on lateral corners; axial regions inflated, pitted, ornamented with oblong swellings; branchial regions with bulbous ridge parallel to lateral margins. *Oligocene–Holocene*. *Oligocene*: South Australia. *Holocene*: Indo–West Pacific Ocean.—
 FIG. 3, 1a–b. *G. pteromerus* (ORTMANN, 1893), USNM 50910, Holocene, Japan, dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Latulambus TAN & NG, 2007b, p. 106 [*Cryptopodia occidentalis* DANA, 1854, p. 430; OD]. Carapace hastate, generally smooth; rostrum triangular with produced tip; orbits directed forward; anterolateral margins sinuous, initially concave, then markedly convex, crispate, with blunt closely spines along entire length; posterolateral margin entire, directed posteriorly; posterior margin convex; carapace surface with two ridges forming oval on

- mesogastric region; branchial regions with sinuous, arcuate, granular ridge extending from anterolateral corner to near base of mesogastric region; branchial regions extended laterally to cover portions of pereopods; manus of chelae very long, fingers very short. *Pleistocene–Holocene*: USA (California).—FIG. 3,2. **L. occidentalis* (TAN & NG), California, 0.8 times natural size (Dana, 1854, p. 430).
- Leiolambrus** A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1878 in 1873–1880, p. 148 [**Parthenope punctatissima* OWEN, 1839, p. 81, pl. 24,4; OD]. Carapace wider than long, pentagonal, widest at about two-thirds maximum length in branchial regions; transversely and longitudinally flattened; axial regions elevated well above lateral regions, regions poorly defined; carapace with three parallel ridges, one on each epibranchial region and one on cardiac. Rostrum elongate, sulcate, margins elevated; orbits directed anterolaterally, upper-orbital margin rimmed; anterolateral and posterolateral margins equal in length; anterolateral margin weakly convex, scalloped, about 5 projections; posterolateral margin weakly concave. Axial regions anterior to cardiac region with small tubercles, otherwise undifferentiated; cardiac region highest point on carapace, elongate oval, lateral regions depressed, indistinctly defined. *Eocene (Lutetian)–Holocene*. *Eocene (Lutetian)*: UK (England), *Holocene*: Caribbean Sea, northern South America, Mexico (Gulf of California).—FIG. 3,3a–b. **L. punctatissimus* (OWEN), USNM 18108, Holocene, northwestern South America, dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).
- Lessinolambrus** BESCHIN, DE ANGELI, & ZARANTONELLO, 2013, p. 16 [**L. paleogenicus*, p. 17, pl. 3,2; OD]. Carapace triangular, about as wide as long, widest in posterior one-quarter; rostrum extending well beyond orbits, blunt; orbits tiny; anterolateral margins overall mostly straight, with a strong notch at intersection of cervical groove, crispate and thin; long posterolaterally directed spine at anterolateral corner; posterolateral margin straight, with central triangular spine; smaller spines at posterior corners; protogastric regions with arcuate, convex forward ridge; epibranchial regions, with strong posterolaterally directed ridge; cardiac region spherical. *Eocene (Lutetian)*: Italy.—FIG. 3,4. **L. paleogenicus*, MCZ 3972-I.G. 361676, Eocene, Italy, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).
- Mesorhoea** STIMPSON, 1871a, p. 135 [**M. sexspinosa*, p. 136; M]. Carapace rhomboid, generally smooth; rostrum very short, blunt; orbits shallow; anterolateral margins nearly straight, may be ornamented with tubercles, extending laterally into long or short spine; posterolateral margin straight, with short or long spine connected to branchial ridge; posterior margin straight, may have two spines; mesogastric region with two ridges converging posteriorly, may be granular; cardiac region inflated, may have central spine; branchial region with ridge. *Miocene–Holocene*. *Miocene*: Dominican Republic. *Pliocene–Pleistocene*: Jamaica. *Pleistocene*: USA (California). *Holocene*: Caribbean, eastern South America, Mexico (Gulf of California).—FIG. 3,5. **M. sexspinosa*, USNM 180113, Holocene, northeastern Atlantic Ocean, scale bar, 5 mm (new).
- Montemagambus** CECCON & DE ANGELI, 2019, p. 86 [**M. corallinus*, p. 86, fig. 2; OD]. Carapace longer than wide, widest more than half the distance posteriorly; front notched, lobate; orbits shallow, directed forward; anterolateral margin with a few tiny spines; posterolateral margin with several larger spines, first one largest; protogastric regions strongly inflated, with large tubercles apically; post-frontal region smooth. *Eocene (Ypresian)*: Italy.—FIG. 3,6. **M. corallinus*, MCV 18/03, Eocene, Italy, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).
- Ochtholambrus** TAN & NG, 2007b, p. 108 [**Lambrus excavatus* STIMPSON, 1871b, p. 98; OD]. Carapace triangular, about as wide as long, widest in posterior one-quarter; front triangular, blunt, axially sulcate; orbits tiny, with closed fissures; anterolateral margins with numerous blunt spines, longer spine at anterolateral corner directed posterolaterally; posterolateral margin short, spinose, posterior margin convex; axial regions well defined laterally; epibranchial region with blunt keel; entire carapace ornamented with scattered tubercles of varying sizes. *Eocene (Priabonian)–Holocene*. *Eocene (Priabonian)*: Italy. *Holocene*: eastern Pacific, Atlantic Oceans.—FIG. 4,1a–b. **O. excavatus* (STIMPSON), USNM 3270, Holocene, Panama, dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).
- Phrynolambrus** BITTNER, 1893, p. 19 [**P. corallinus*, p. 19, pl. 2,3; M]. Carapace rhomboid, rostrum short, four-lobed; hepatic region convex laterally, remainder of anterolateral margin convex, then extending into stout, triangular lateral spine; posterolateral margin convex; posterior margin straight; carapace region broadly inflated and ornamented with densely spaced tubercles. *Eocene (Lutetian)–Miocene*. *Eocene (Lutetian)*: UK (England). *Eocene (Priabonian)*: Hungary, Italy. *Oligocene (Rupelian)*: Italy. *Miocene*: Austria.—FIG. 4,3. **P. corallinus*, KSU D 1628, cast, Eocene, Hungary, scale bar, 1 cm (new).
- Platylambrus** STIMPSON, 1871a, p. 129 [**Lambrus crenulatus* SAUSSURE, 1858, p. 429, fig. 4; SD RATHBUN, 1925, p. 516; =*Lambrus serratus* H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1834 in 1834–1840, p. 357]. Carapace diamond shaped; rostrum produced beyond orbits, with several lobes; orbits circular, directed forward; anterolateral margins convex, with several spines, last longest and projected laterally; posterolateral margin concave, granular; posterior margin convex, granular; axial regions well defined; branchial regions with one strong and one weaker arcuate ridge; manus of chela with very strong triangular spines on upper surface. *Miocene–Holocene*. *Miocene*: Dominican Republic. *Pliocene*: Costa Rica, Fiji, Panama, USA (Florida).

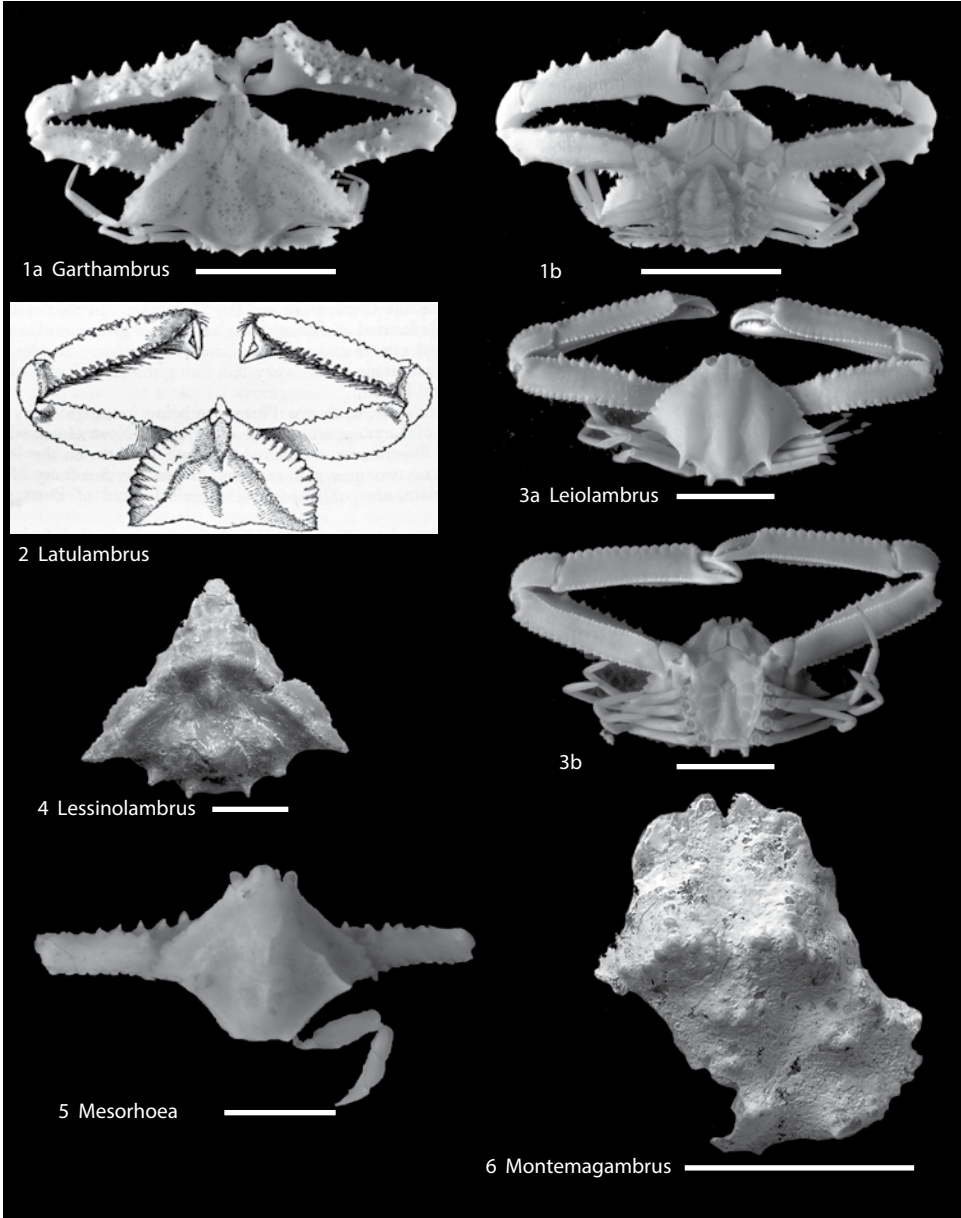


FIG 3. Family Parthenopidae (p. 3–5).

Pleistocene: Costa Rica, USA (Florida). *Holocene*: Caribbean Sea, western Atlantic, Indo-Pacific Oceans, Australia.—FIG. 4, 2*a*–*b*. *P. granulatus* (KINGSLEY, 1879), USNM 168484, Holocene, Florida, USA, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Pseudolambrus PAUL'SON, 1875, p. 19 [*Parthenope calappoides* ADAMS & WHITE, 1849, p. 34, pl.

5, 5; M] [= *Parthenolambrus* A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1878 in 1873–1880, p. 148 (type, *Parthenope tarpeius* ADAMS & WHITE, 1849, p. 35, pl. 7, 2, SD RATHBUN, 1925, p. 528)]. Carapace triangular, widest at posterior margin; front convex, downturned; orbits without fissures; anterolateral margins strongly notched at intersection of cervical groove, anterolateral margins posterior to notched

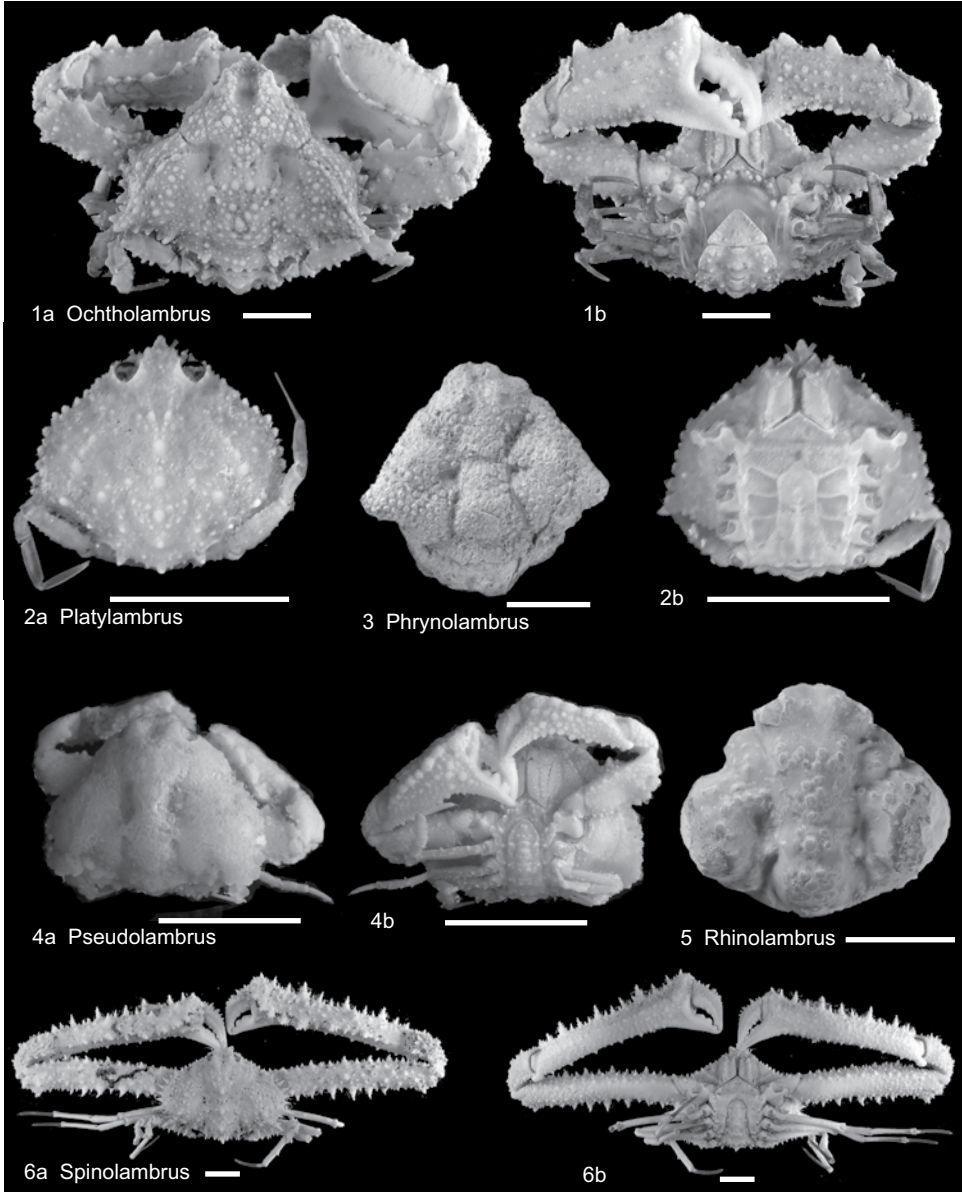


FIG 4. Family Parthenopidae (p. 5–8).

crispate, with several closed fissures; posterolateral margin sinuous, essentially continuous with posterior margin; carapace surface irregular, axial regions and epibranchial keels inflated. *Eocene (Lutetian)–Holocene. Eocene (Lutetian)*: Italy. *Pleistocene*: Japan. *Holocene*: Indo-West Pacific Ocean.—FIG. 4, 4a–b. **P. calappoides* (ADAMS & WHITE), USNM 39702, Holocene, Thailand, dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Rhinolambrus A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1878 in 1873–1880, p. 148 [**Cancer contrarius* HERBST, 1804 in 1782–1804, p. 8; OD; =*Parthenope spinimana* LATREILLE, 1812, p. 278; =*Lambrus spinimanus* DESMAREST, 1825, p. 86, pl. 3, 1; =*Lambrus deflexifrons* MIERS, 1879, p. 21, pl. 5, 5; =*Lambrus (Rhinolambrus) naso* FLIPSE, 1930, p. 29, fig. 26]. Carapace wider than long, ovoid, maximally wide at mid-length in branchial region; transversely and

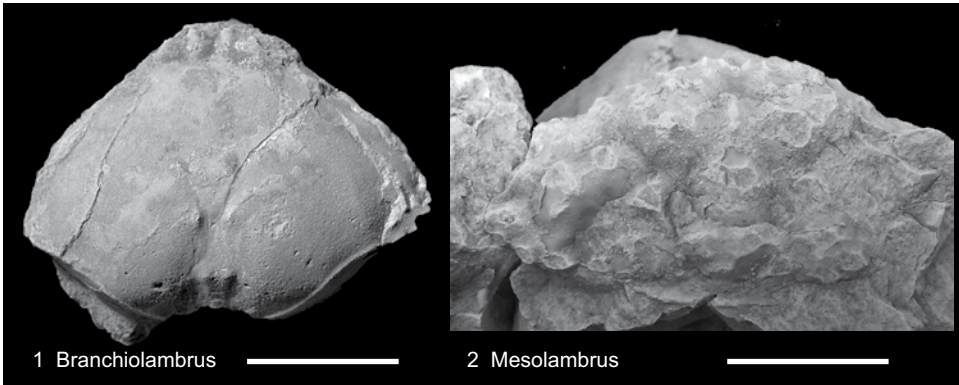


FIG 5. Subfamily Uncertain (p. 8).

longitudinally flattened; regions weakly inflated; rostrum apparently narrow; orbits directed forward, incomplete; upper orbital margin rimmed, broad reentrant just proximal to outer-orbital spine; outer-orbital spine projecting anteriorly and upward; anterolateral margin with serrate ridge terminating at deep reentrant where cervical groove intersects margin; posterolateral margin convex, with spinose ridge; posterior margin convex, rounded axially; gastric regions anterior to cervical groove undifferentiated, with a few small tubercles; hepatic region triangular, depressed below level of gastric regions; metagastric region nearly circular with axial tubercle; urogastric region with three nodes; cardiac region pentagonal, inflated, highest point on carapace, with two axial tubercles and several smaller granules laterally; cervical groove deep laterally, shallower axially; branchial regions undifferentiated, with three longitudinal ridges with tubercles, medial ridge strongest; buccal frame quadrate, wider than long; male sternites 1–3 fused, large, 1 and 2 elevated above the axis of 3, lateral margins of sternites inflated, nodose; sternite 3/4 fused; sternite 4 large, laterally inflated; sternal sutures 4/5 and 5/6 incomplete and 6/7 and 7/8 complete; sternal locking mechanism on sternite 5 near anterior end of sternite. *Eocene (Lutetian)–Holocene. Eocene (Lutetian)*: Italy. *Miocene*: Malaysia (Sarawak). *Pliocene*: Brunei. *Pleistocene*: Guam. *Holocene*: Indo-West Pacific, central Pacific Oceans.—FIG. 4, 5. *R. pelagicus* (RÜPPELL, 1830), USNM PAL 519526, Pleistocene, Guam, scale bar, 1 cm (new).

Spinolambrus TAN & NG, 2007b, p. 111 [**Cancer macrocheloides* HERBST, 1790 in 1782–1804, p. 254, pl. 19, 107; OD; =*Eurynome aldrovandi* RISSO, 1827, p. 22; =*Lambrus mediterraneus* ROUX, 1828 in 1828–1830, p. 2, pl. 1; =*Parthenope humbertii* COSTA & COSTA, 1838 in 1838–1871 p. 3; =*Lambrus miersi* A. MILNE-EDWARDS & BOUVIER, 1898, p. 152]. Carapace rhomboid; rostrum triangular, rimmed laterally; orbits directed forward, cuplike; anterolateral margins convex, crispate, with large,

triangular flattened spines; posterolateral margin at low angle to posterior margin, with scattered sharp, acuminate spines; carapace surface with two narrow ridges ornamented with spines on branchial regions; third maxilliped with spines on carpus and propodus; suborbital margin arcuate; telson with convex lateral margins in females. *Oligocene–Holocene. Oligocene–Miocene*: Cuba. *Holocene*: Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic, eastern Pacific Oceans.—FIG. 4, 6a–b. **S. mediterraneus*, USNM 14506, Holocene, Mediterranean Sea, dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

SUBFAMILY UNCERTAIN

Branchiolambrus RATHBUN, 1908, p. 344 [**B. altus*, p. 345, pl. 47, 2–3; OD]. Carapace ovate; rostrum not projected much beyond orbits, with five short projections; branchial regions strongly inflated; cardiac region small, with two tubercles; entire carapace surface very finely granular. *Miocene*: USA (California).—FIG. 5, 1. **B. altus*, holotype, USNM PAL 165478, Miocene, California, USA, scale bar, 1 cm (new).

Mesolambrus MÜLLER & COLLINS, 1991, p. 69 [**M. declinatus*, p. 69, pl. 3, 11–12; OD]. Carapace transversely ovate; axial regions well differentiated from other regions; carapace regions inflated, especially centrally; orbits circular, directed forward. *Eocene (Ypresian–Priabonian)*. *Eocene (Ypresian)*: Italy. *Eocene (Priabonian)*: Hungary, Italy.—FIG. 5, 2. **M. declinatus*, holotype, EGA-9.1 (M.91-151), Eocene, Hungary, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. Busulini, Museo di Storia naturale, Venezia, Italy).

ABBREVIATIONS FOR MUSEUM REPOSITORIES

CBM: Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba, Japan
 EGA [M]: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary

KSU D: Decapod Comparative Collection, Department of Geology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA
MCV: Museo Civico “D. Dal Lago” di Valdagno, Vicenza, Italy
M CZ: Museo Civico “G. Zannato” di Montecchior Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy
MF M: Mizunami Fossil Museum, Mizunami, Gifu, Japan
USNM: United States National Museum of Natural History, Invertebrate Zoology, Crustacea, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA
USNM PAL: United States National Museum of Natural History, Paleobiology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA

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