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**Common and Scientific
Names of Aquatic Invertebrates
from the United States and Canada:**

Crustaceans

Patsy A. McLaughlin, Co-Chair, David K. Camp, Co-Chair
Martin V. Angel, E. L. Bousfield, Pierre Brunel, Richard C. Brusca, Don Cadien,
Anne C. Cohen, Kathleen Conlan, Lucius G. Eldredge, Darryl L. Felder,
Joseph W. Goy, Todd Haney, Brenda Hann, Richard W. Heard, Ed A. Hendrycks,
Horton H. Hobbs III, John R. Holsinger, Brian Kensley, Diana R. Laubitz,
Sara E. LeCroy, Rafael Lemaitre, Rosalie F. Maddocks, Joel W. Martin,
Paula Mikkelsen, Elizabeth Nelson, William A. Newman, Robin M. Overstreet,
William J. Poly, W. Wayne Price, Janet W. Reid, Andrew Robertson,
D. Christopher Rogers, Arnold Ross, Marilyn Schotte, Frederick R. Schram,
Chiang-Tai Shih, Les Watling, and George D. F. Wilson

*Committee on the
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of the United States and Canada
of
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and

Donna D. Turgeon

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American Fisheries Society
5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 110
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SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
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ORDER DECAPODA

SUBORDER DENDROBRANCHIATA

Superfamily Penaeoidea—penaeoid shrimps

*Aristeidae—gamba prawns

<i>Aristaeomorpha foliacea</i> (Risso, 1827)	A	..... giant gamba prawn
* <i>Aristaeopsis edwardsiana</i> (J. Y. Johnson, 1868)...	A, H	..... scarlet gamba prawn
<i>Aristeus antillensis</i>		
A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1909.....	A	..... purplehead gamba prawn
<i>Aristeus semidentatus</i> Bate, 1881	H	.....
<i>Hemipenaeus carpenteri</i> Wood-Mason, 1891	A, P	.....
<i>Hepomadus tener</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A	.....
* <i>Plesiopenaeus armatus</i> (Bate, 1881).....	A, H	.....
<i>Plesiopenaeus coruscans</i> (Wood-Mason, 1891) ..	A	.....

*Benthescymidae—benthescymid shrimps

<i>Bentheogennema borealis</i>		
(M. J. Rathbun, 1902).....	P	.... northern blunt-tail shrimp
<i>Bentheogennema burkenroadi</i>		
Krygier and Wasmer, 1975	P	. Burkenroad blunt-tail shrimp
* <i>Bentheogennema intermedia</i> (Bate, 1888)	A, H	.....
* <i>Bentheogennema pasithea</i> (De Man, 1907)	P	.....
* <i>Benthescymus altus</i> Bate, 1881	P	.....
<i>Benthescymus bartletti</i> S. I. Smith, 1882	A	.....
<i>Benthescymus brasiliensis</i> Bate, 1881	A, H	.....
<i>Benthescymus carinatus</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A	.....
<i>Benthescymus cereus</i> Burkenroad, 1936	A	.....
<i>Benthescymus crenatus</i> Bate, 1881	P	.....
<i>Benthescymus investigatoris</i>		
Alcock and A. R. S. Anderson, 1899	H	.....
<i>Benthescymus iridescens</i> Bate, 1881	A	.....
* <i>Benthescymus laciniatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906 ...	P, H	.....
* <i>Benthescymus tanneri</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
<i>Benthescymus urinator</i> Burkenroad, 1936	H	.....
* <i>Benthonectes filipes</i> S. I. Smith, 1885	A, H	.....
<i>Gennadas bouvieri</i> Kemp, 1909	A	.....
<i>Gennadas capensis</i> Calman, 1925	A	.....
<i>Gennadas elegans</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882)	A	.....
* <i>Gennadas incertus</i> (Balss, 1927).....	P	.....
<i>Gennadas parvus</i> Bate, 1881	H	.....
* <i>Gennadas pectinatus</i> Schmitt, 1921	P	.....
* <i>Gennadas propinquus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	P, H	.....
<i>Gennadas scutatus</i> Bouvier, 1906	A	.....
<i>Gennadas talismani</i> Bouvier, 1906	A	.....
* <i>Gennadas tinayrei</i> Bouvier, 1906	P	.....
<i>Gennadas valens</i> (S. I. Smith, 1884)	A	.....

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
Penaeidae—penaeid shrimps		
* <i>Farfantepenaeus aztecus</i> (Ives, 1891)	A	brown shrimp
* <i>Farfantepenaeus brasiliensis</i> (Latreille, 1817) . . .	A	pinkspot shrimp
* <i>Farfantepenaeus californiensis</i> (Holmes, 1900) . .	P	yellowleg shrimp
* <i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i> (Burkenroad, 1939) . .	A	pink shrimp
<i>Funchalia taaningi</i> Burkenroad, 1940	H	
<i>Funchalia villosa</i> (Bouvier, 1905)	A	
* <i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	A	white shrimp
<i>Melicertus canaliculatus</i> (Olivier, 1811)	H	
<i>Melicertus marginatus</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	H	marginated shrimp, òpae-lò-lò
<i>Metapenaeopsis evermanni</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Metapenaeopsis gaillardi</i> Crosnier, 1991	H	
<i>Metapenaeopsis gerardo</i> Pérez Farfante, 1971 . . .	A	
<i>Metapenaeopsis goodei</i> (S. I. Smith, 1885)	A	velvet shrimp
<i>Metapenaeopsis hilarula</i> (De Man, 1911)	H	minstrel shrimp
* <i>Metapenaeopsis mineri</i> Burkenroad, 1934	P	
<i>Metapenaeopsis mogiensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902) .	H	
<i>Metapenaeopsis smithi</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	A	
<i>Metapenaeopsis velutina</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	
<i>Metapenaeus affinis</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) . . .	H	
<i>Parapenaeus americanus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1901 . . .	A	
<i>Parapenaeus politus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1881)	A	rose shrimp
* <i>Penaeopsis serrata</i> Bate, 1881	A	pinkspeckled shrimp
* <i>Rimapenaeus constrictus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	roughneck shrimp
* <i>Rimapenaeus similis</i> (S. I. Smith, 1885)	A	roughback shrimp
<i>Trachypenaeopsis richtersii</i> (Miers, 1884)	H	Richter sand shrimp
<i>Xiphopenaeus kroyeri</i> (C. Heller, 1862)	A	seabob
Sicyoniidae—rock shrimps		
<i>Sicyonia brevis</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	brown rock shrimp
<i>Sicyonia burkenroadi</i> Cobb, 1971	A	spiny rock shrimp
<i>Sicyonia dorsalis</i> Kingsley, 1878	A	lesser rock shrimp
<i>Sicyonia ingentis</i> (Burkenroad, 1938)	P	ridgeback rock shrimp
<i>Sicyonia laevigata</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	
<i>Sicyonia laevis</i> Bate, 1881	H	
<i>Sicyonia longicauda</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Sicyonia olgae</i> Pérez Farfante, 1980	A	
<i>Sicyonia parri</i> (Burkenroad, 1934)	A	
* <i>Sicyonia penicillata</i> Lockington, 1879	P	target rock shrimp
<i>Sicyonia stimpsoni</i> Bouvier, 1905	A	eyespot rock shrimp
<i>Sicyonia typica</i> (Boeck, 1864)	A	kinglet rock shrimp
*Solenoceridae—solenocerid shrimps		
<i>Hadropenaeus affinis</i> (Bouvier, 1906)	A	
<i>Hadropenaeus lucasii</i> (Bate, 1881)	H	trident shrimp
<i>Hadropenaeus modestus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1885)	A	
<i>Hymenopenaeus aphoticus</i> Burkenroad, 1936	A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Hymenopenaeus debilis</i> S. I. Smith, 1882	A	
<i>Hymenopenaeus equalis</i> (Bate, 1888)	H	
<i>Hymenopenaeus laevis</i> (Bate, 1881)	A	
<i>Hymenopenaeus obliquirostris</i> (Bate, 1881)	H	
<i>Mesopenaeus tropicalis</i> (Bouvier, 1905)	A	salmon shrimp
<i>Pleoticus robustus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1885)	A	royal red shrimp
<i>Solenocera atlantidis</i> Burkenroad, 1939	A	dwarf humpback shrimp
<i>Solenocera mutator</i> Burkenroad, 1938	P	
<i>Solenocera necopina</i> Burkenroad, 1939	A	deepwater humpback shrimp
<i>Solenocera rathbunae</i> Ramadan, 1938	H	
<i>Solenocera vioscai</i> Burkenroad, 1934	A	humpback shrimp
*Superfamily Sergestoidea		
*Luciferidae		
<i>Lucifer chacei</i> Bowman, 1967	H	
* <i>Lucifer faxoni</i> Borradaile, 1915	A	
* <i>Lucifer typus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	A, H	
*Sergestidae		
<i>Acetes americanus</i> Ortmann, 1893	A	
* <i>Petalidium suspiriosum</i> Burkenroad, 1937	P, H	
<i>Sergestes arcticus</i> Krøyer, 1855	A	
* <i>Sergestes armatus</i> Krøyer, 1855	A, H	
* <i>Sergestes atlanticus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1830	A, P, H	
* <i>Sergestes consobrinus</i> Milne, 1968	P, H	
* <i>Sergestes cornutus</i> Krøyer, 1855	H	
<i>Sergestes edwardsii</i> Krøyer, 1855	A	
<i>Sergestes erectus</i> Burkenroad, 1940	H	
<i>Sergestes henseni</i> (Ortmann, 1893)	A	
* <i>Sergestes orientalis</i> Hansen, 1919	P, H	
<i>Sergestes paraseminudus</i> Crosnier and Forest, 1973	A	
* <i>Sergestes pectinatus</i> Sund, 1920	A, H	
<i>Sergestes pestafer</i> Burkenroad, 1937	P	
* <i>Sergestes sargassi</i> Ortmann, 1893	A, H	
<i>Sergestes similis</i> Hansen, 1903	P	
<i>Sergestes tantillus</i> Burkenroad, 1940	H	
<i>Sergestes vigilax</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	
<i>Sergia bigemnea</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	H	
* <i>Sergia bisulcata</i> (Wood-Mason, 1891)	P, H	
* <i>Sergia extenuata</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	A	
<i>Sergia fulgens</i> (Hansen, 1919)	P, H	
<i>Sergia gardineri</i> (Kemp, 1913)	P, H	
<i>Sergia grandis</i> (Sund, 1920)	A	
* <i>Sergia hansjacobi</i> Vereshchaka, 1994	A	
* <i>Sergia inequalis</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	H	
* <i>Sergia laminata</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	P	
<i>Sergia maxima</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	H	
* <i>Sergia mollis</i> (S. I. Smith, 1884)	A	
<i>Sergia robusta</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882)	A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Sergia scintillans</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	A, H	.....
<i>Sergia splendens</i> (Sund, 1920)	A	.....
* <i>Sergia tenuiremis</i> (Krøyer, 1855)	A, H	.....
* <i>Sergia wolffi</i> Vereshchaka, 1994	A	.....
SUBORDER PLEOCYEMATA		
*INFRAORDER STENOPODIDEA		
*Spongicolidae—glass sponge shrimps		
* <i>Microprosthema looense</i> Goy and Felder, 1988	A	.....
* <i>Microprosthema manningi</i> Goy and Felder, 1988	A	..... tawny conch shrimp
* <i>Microprosthema semilaeve</i> (von Martens, 1872)	A	..... crimson lima shrimp
+ <i>Spongicola andamanica</i> Alcock, 1901	H	Hawaiian glass-sponge shrimp
<i>Spongicoloides hawaiiensis</i> Baba, 1983	H	.....
* <i>Spongiocaris hexactinellicola</i> Berggren, 1993	A	Caribbean glass-sponge shrimp
*Stenopodidae—coral shrimps		
<i>Odontozona libertae</i> Gore, 1981	A	.....
* <i>Odontozona spongicola</i> (Alcock and A. R. S. Anderson, 1899)	P	..... sponge odontozonid
* <i>Odontozona striata</i> Goy, 1981	A	..... grooved odontozonid
* <i>Richardina spinicincta</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A	.....
+ <i>Stenopus earlei</i> Goy and J. E. Randall, 1984	H	..... twostripe coral shrimp
* <i>Stenopus hispidus</i> (Olivier, 1811)	A, H	..... redbanded coral shrimp, `ōpae-huna
+ <i>Stenopus pyrsonotus</i> Goy and Devaney, 1980	H	..... flameback coral shrimp
* <i>Stenopus scutellatus</i> Rankin, 1898	A	... yellowbanded coral shrimp
* <i>Stenopus spinosus</i> Risso, 1826	A	..... golden coral shrimp
*INFRAORDER CARIDEA		
*Superfamily Procaridoidea		
*Procarididae		
<i>Procaris hawaiiiana</i> Holthuis, 1973	H[N]	.. Hawaiian anchialine shrimp
<i>Vetericaris chaceorum</i> Kensley and D. Williams, 1986	H[N]	.....
Superfamily Pasiphaeoidea		
Pasiphaeidae—glass shrimps		
* <i>Eupasiphae serrata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	.....
<i>Leptochela bermudensis</i> Gurney, 1939	A	..... Bermuda comb shrimp
<i>Leptochela carinata</i> Ortmann, 1893	A	..... carinate glass shrimp
+ <i>Leptochela hawaiiensis</i> Chace, 1976	H	..... Hawaiian glass shrimp
<i>Leptochela papulata</i> Chace, 1976	A	..... light glass shrimp
<i>Leptochela robusta</i> Stimpson, 1860	H	..... robust glass shrimp
<i>Leptochela serratorbita</i> Bate, 1888	A	..... combclaw shrimp

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Parapasiphae compta</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A	
* <i>Parapasiphae cristata</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A, P	
<i>Parapasiphae macrodactyla</i> Chace, 1939	A	
<i>Parapasiphae sulcatifrons</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A, P	grooveback shrimp
<i>Pasiphaea affinis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	
<i>Pasiphaea chacei</i> Yaldwyn, 1962	P	
<i>Pasiphaea corteziana</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	
<i>Pasiphaea emarginata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	
<i>Pasiphaea flagellata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Pasiphaea kaiwiensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Pasiphaea magna</i> Faxon, 1893	P	
<i>Pasiphaea merriami</i> Schmitt, 1931	A	ghost comb shrimp
<i>Pasiphaea multidentata</i> Esmark, 1866	A, P	pink glass shrimp
* <i>Pasiphaea oshoroae</i> Komai and Amaoka, 1993	P	
<i>Pasiphaea pacifica</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	Pacific glass shrimp
* <i>Pasiphaea sivado</i> (Risso, 1816)	A	white glass shrimp
<i>Pasiphaea tarda</i> Krøyer, 1845	A, P	crimson pasiphaeid
<i>Pasiphaea truncata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Psathyrocaris hawaiiensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
* <i>Psathyrocaris infirma</i> Alcock and A. R. S. Anderson, 1894	A	

*Superfamily Oplophoroidea

*Oplophoridae—deepsea shrimps

<i>Acanthephyra acanthitelsonis</i> Bate, 1888	A	
* <i>Acanthephyra acutifrons</i> Bate, 1888	A, H	
<i>Acanthephyra armata</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A	
<i>Acanthephyra brevirostris</i> S. I. Smith, 1885	A	
<i>Acanthephyra chacei</i> Krygier and Forss, 1981	P	
* <i>Acanthephyra curtirostris</i> Wood-Mason, 1891	A, P, H	peaked shrimp
* <i>Acanthephyra eximia</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A, H	
+ <i>Acanthephyra pelagica</i> (Risso, 1816)	A	
<i>Acanthephyra purpurea</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A	
* <i>Acanthephyra quadrispinosa</i> Kemp, 1939	P, H	
<i>Acanthephyra stylorostratis</i> (Bate, 1888)	A	
* <i>Ephyrina benedicti</i> S. I. Smith, 1885	A, H	
<i>Ephyrina bifida</i> Stephensen, 1923	A	
<i>Ephyrina figueirai</i> Crosnier and Forest, 1973	A	
<i>Ephyrina ombango</i> Crosnier and Forest, 1973	A	
* <i>Heterogenys microphthalma</i> (S. I. Smith, 1885)	A, P	
<i>Hymenodora acanthitelsonis</i> Wasmer, 1972	P	
<i>Hymenodora frontalis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	Pacific ambereye
<i>Hymenodora glacialis</i> (Buchholz, 1874)	A, P	northern ambereye
* <i>Hymenodora gracilis</i> S. I. Smith, 1886	A, P, H	
* <i>Janicella spinicauda</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	A, H	
<i>Kemphyra corallina</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	H	
<i>Meningodora compsa</i> (Chace, 1940)	A	
<i>Meningodora marptocheles</i> (Chace, 1940)	A	
* <i>Meningodora mollis</i> S. I. Smith, 1882	A, P, H	
* <i>Meningodora vesca</i> (S. I. Smith, 1886)	A, H	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Notostomus distirus</i> Chace, 1940	A	.....
+ <i>Notostomus elegans</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A, H	.....
* <i>Notostomus gibbosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881 ...	A, H	.....
<i>Notostomus japonicus</i> Bate, 1888	P	..... Japanese spinyridge
* <i>Notostomus robustus</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A, H	.....
<i>Oplophorus foliaceus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	.....
* <i>Oplophorus gracilirostris</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A, H	.....
<i>Oplophorus grimaldii</i> Coutière, 1905	A	.....
* <i>Oplophorus spinosus</i> (Brullé, 1839)	A, H	.....
<i>Systellaspis affinis</i> (Faxon, 1896)	A	.....
<i>Systellaspis braueri</i> (Balss, 1914)	A, P	..... Quayle spinytail
* <i>Systellaspis cristata</i> (Faxon, 1893)	A, P, H	..... Krygier spinytail
* <i>Systellaspis debilis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)....	A, P, H	.....
<i>Systellaspis pellucida</i> (Filhol, 1885)	A	.....
*Superfamily Atyoidea		
Atyidae		
<i>Antecaridina lauensis</i> (Edmondson, 1935)	I[N]; H	..... Lauan anchialine shrimp
<i>Atyoida bisulcata</i> J. W. Randall, 1840	I; H	..... `ōpae-kaka`ole
+ <i>Caridina acuminata</i> Stimpson, 1860	I; H	.....
<i>Caridina brevirostris</i> Stimpson, 1860	I; H	.....
<i>Halocaridina palahemo</i>		
Kensley and D. Williams, 1986	H	.....
<i>Halocaridina rubra</i> Holthuis, 1963	H	..... red pond shrimp
<i>Neocaridina denticulata</i> (Kemp, 1918)	I[E]; H	..... Japanese swamp shrimp
* <i>Palaemonias alabamiae</i> Smalley, 1961	I[N]; A	..... Alabama cave shrimp
* <i>Palaemonias ganteri</i> Hay, 1901	I[N]; A	..... Mammoth Cave shrimp
* <i>Potimirim potimirim</i> (F. Mueller, 1881)	I[E]; A	..... potimirim
* <i>Syncaris pacifica</i> (Holmes, 1895)	I[N]; P	.. California freshwater shrimp
* <i>Syncaris pasadenae</i> (Kingsley, 1896)	I[X]; P	... Pasadena freshwater shrimp
*Superfamily Bresilioidea		
*Alvinocarididae		
* <i>Alvinocaris muricola</i> A. B. Williams, 1988	A	.....
* <i>Alvinocaris stactophila</i> A. B. Williams, 1988	A	.....
<i>Opaepele loihi</i> A. B. Williams and Dobbs, 1995 ..	H	.....
*Bresiliidae		
* <i>Lucaya bigelowi</i> Chace, 1939	A	.....
<i>Pseudocheles chacei</i> Kensley, 1983	A	.....
*Disciadiidae		
* <i>Discias atlanticus</i> Gurney, 1939	A	.....
<i>Discias exul</i> Kemp, 1920	H	.....
* <i>Discias serratirostris</i> Lebour, 1949	A
* <i>Discias vernbergi</i> Boothe and Heard, 1987	A

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*Superfamily Nematocarcinoidea

*Eugonatonotidae

Eugonatonotus crassus (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881) A

*Nematocarcinidae

**Nematocarcinus acanthitelsonis*

L. H. Pequegnat, 1970 A

Nematocarcinus cursor A. Milne-Edwards, 1881 . A

**Nematocarcinus ensifer* (S. I. Smith, 1882) A, H

Nematocarcinus gracilis Bate, 1888..... H

Nematocarcinus rotundus Crosnier and Forest, 1973 A

Nematocarcinus tenuirostris Bate, 1888 H

*Rhynchocinetidae—hingebeak shrimp

+*Cinetorhynchus concolor* Okuno, 1996 H orange hingebeak

+*Cinetorhynchus fasciatus*

Okuno and Tachikawa, 1997 H banded hingebeak

+*Cinetorhynchus hawaiiensis*

Okuno and J. P. Hoover, 1998 H Hawaiian hingebeak

Cinetorhynchus hendersoni (Kemp, 1925)..... H Henderson hingebeak

+*Cinetorhynchus hiatti* (Holthuis and Hayashi, 1967) H candystripe hingebeak

**Cinetorhynchus manningi* Okuno, 1996 A Manning hingebeak

+*Cinetorhynchus reticulatus* Okuno, 1997 H reticulated hingebeak

**Cinetorhynchus rigens* (Gordon, 1936) A, H mechanical shrimp

+*Rhynchocinetes durbanensis* Gordon, 1936..... H hingebeak shrimp

Rhynchocinetes rathbunae Okuno, 1996..... H Rathbun hingebeak

Rhynchocinetes serratus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) H serrated hingebeak

Superfamily Psalidopodoidea

Psalidopodidae—scissorfoot shrimps

Psalidopus barbouri Chace, 1939 A

Superfamily Stylodactyloidea

Stylodactylidae

Stylodactylus discissipes Bate, 1888 H

Stylodactylus kauaiensis Figueira, 1971 H

Stylodactylus licinus Chace, 1983 A

**Stylodactylus profundus* Cleve, 1990 A

*Superfamily Campylonotoidea

*Bathypalaemonellidae

Bathypalaemonella pandaloides

(M. J. Rathbun, 1906)..... H

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>*Bathypalaemonella serratipalma</i> L. H. Pequegnat, 1970	A	.....
<i>*Bathypalaemonella texana</i> L. H. Pequegnat, 1970	A	.....
*Superfamily Palaemonoidea		
*Anchistioididae		
<i>*Anchistioides antiguensis</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	A	.....
<i>Anchistioides compressus</i> Paul'son, 1875	H	.....
Gnathophyllidae—bumblebee shrimps		
<i>Gnathophylloides mineri</i> Schmitt, 1933	A, H	..... squat urchin shrimp
<i>*Gnathophyllum americanum</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1855	A, H	..... bumblebee shrimp
+ <i>Gnathophyllum circellus</i> Manning, 1963	A	..... circled squat shrimp
<i>Gnathophyllum modestum</i> Hay, 1917	A	..... spotted bumblebee shrimp
+ <i>Gnathophyllum precipuum</i> Titgen, 1989	H	..... Hawaiian cave shrimp
+ <i>Levicaris mammilata</i> (Edmondson, 1931)	H	..... slate-pencil urchin shrimp
*Hymenoceridae—harlequin shrimps		
<i>Hymenocera picta</i> Dana, 1852	H	..... harlequin shrimp
*Palaemonidae		
<i>*Brachycarpus biunguiculatus</i> (Lucas, 1846)	A, P, H	..... two-claw shrimp
<i>*Calathaemon holthuisi</i> (Strenth, 1976)	I; A	..... Purgatory cave shrimp
+ <i>Climeniperaeus truncoideus</i> (Chace and A. J. Bruce, 1993)	H	.....
+ <i>Conchodytes meleagrinae</i> Peters, 1852	H	..... Hawaiian pearl-oyster shrimp
+ <i>Conchodytes tridacnae</i> Peters, 1852	H	..... giant-clam shrimp
<i>*Exopalaemon carinicauda</i> (Holthuis, 1950)	P[E]	..... ridgetail prawn
<i>*Exopalaemon modestus</i> (C. Heller, 1862)	P[E]	..... Siberian prawn
<i>Fennera chacei</i> Holthuis, 1951	H	.....
<i>Harpiliopsis beaupresii</i> (Audouin, 1826)	H	.....
+ <i>Harpiliopsis depressa</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	H	..... flattened shrimp
<i>Harpiliopsis spinigera</i> (Ortmann, 1890)	H	.....
<i>*Leander paulensis</i> Ortmann, 1897	A	..... red-algae shrimp
<i>Leander tenuicornis</i> (Say, 1818)	A	..... brown grass shrimp
<i>Lipkebe holthuisi</i> Chace, 1969	A	.....
<i>Jocaste lucina</i> (Nobili, 1901)	H	.....
<i>*Macrobrachium acanthurus</i> (Wiegmann, 1836) ..	I; A	..... cinnamon river shrimp
<i>*Macrobrachium carcinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	I; A	..... big-claw river shrimp
<i>*Macrobrachium crenulatum</i> Holthuis, 1950	I; A	.....
<i>*Macrobrachium faustinum</i> (de Saussure, 1857) ...	I; A	.....
+ <i>Macrobrachium grandimanus</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	I; H	..... Hawaiian river shrimp
<i>*Macrobrachium heterochirus</i> (Wiegmann, 1836) .	I; A	..... cascade river prawn
+ <i>Macrobrachium lar</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1798)	I[E]; H	..... monkey river shrimp
<i>*Macrobrachium ohione</i> (S. I. Smith, 1874)	I; A	..... Ohio shrimp
<i>*Macrobrachium olfersii</i> (Wiegmann, 1836)	I[E]; A	..... bristled river shrimp

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
+ <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> (De Man, 1879)	I[E]; H	giant river prawn
<i>Neopontonides beaufortensis</i> (Borradaile, 1920) .	A	seawhip shrimp
<i>Neopontonides chacei</i> Heard, 1986	A	
<i>Oncocaris quadratophthalma</i> (Balss, 1921)	H	
+ <i>Palaemon debilis</i> Dana, 1852	H	feeble shrimp, `ōpae huna
<i>Palaemon floridanus</i> Chace, 1942	A	Florida grass shrimp
* <i>Palaemon macrodactylus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P[E]	oriental shrimp
* <i>Palaemon northropi</i> (Rankin, 1898)	A	crossbanded grass shrimp
+ <i>Palaemon pacificus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	H	Pacific grass shrimp
<i>Palaemon ritteri</i> Holmes, 1895	P	barred grass shrimp
+ <i>Palaemonella burnsi</i> Holthuis, 1973	H[N]	Maui anchialine shrimp
<i>Palaemonella holmesi</i> (Nobili, 1907)	P	southern algae shrimp
<i>Palaemonella lata</i> Kemp, 1922	H	
+ <i>Palaemonella rathbunae</i> Borradaile, 1917	H	Hawaiian rockpool shrimp
<i>Palaemonella rotumana</i> (Borradaile, 1898)	H	
<i>Palaemonella tenuipes</i> Dana, 1852	H	
* <i>Palaemonetes antrorum</i> J. E. Benedict, 1896	I[N]; A	Balcones cave shrimp
* <i>Palaemonetes cummingsi</i> Chace, 1954	I[N]; A	Squirrel Chimney cave shrimp
<i>Palaemonetes hiltoni</i> Schmitt, 1921	P	Hilton shrimp
<i>Palaemonetes intermedius</i> Holthuis, 1949	A	brackish grass shrimp
* <i>Palaemonetes kadiakensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	I; A	Mississippi grass shrimp
* <i>Palaemonetes paludosus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	I; A	riverine grass shrimp
<i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> Holthuis, 1949	A	daggerblade grass shrimp
* <i>Palaemonetes texanus</i> Strenth, 1976	I; A	Texas river shrimp
<i>Palaemonetes vulgaris</i> (Say, 1818)	A	marsh grass shrimp
* <i>Periclimenaeus ascidiarum</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	Caribbean ascidian shrimp
<i>Periclimenaeus atlanticus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1901)	A	
* <i>Periclimenaeus bermudensis</i> (Armstrong, 1940)	A	Bermuda sponge shrimp
<i>Periclimenaeus bredini</i> Chace, 1972	A	
<i>Periclimenaeus caraibicus</i> Holthuis, 1971	A	
<i>Periclimenaeus chacei</i> Abele, 1971	A	
<i>Periclimenaeus maxillulidens</i> (Schmitt, 1936)	A	
* <i>Periclimenaeus pearsei</i> (Schmitt, 1932)	A	black sponge shrimp
<i>Periclimenaeus perlatus</i> (Boone, 1930)	A	
<i>Periclimenaeus quadridentatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Periclimenaeus schmitti</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	Tortugas bigclaw
<i>Periclimenaeus tridentatus</i> (Miers, 1884)	H	
<i>Periclimenaeus truncatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Periclimenaeus wilsoni</i> (Hay, 1917)	A	clear sponge shrimp
<i>Periclimenes americanus</i> (Kingsley, 1878)	A	American grass shrimp
<i>Periclimenes elegans</i> (Paul'son, 1875)	H	
+ <i>Periclimenes grandis</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	H	
<i>Periclimenes harringtoni</i> Lebour, 1949	A	Bermuda shrimp
+ <i>Periclimenes holthuisi</i> A. J. Bruce, 1969	H	Holthuis cleaner shrimp
+ <i>Periclimenes imperator</i> A. J. Bruce, 1967	H	emperor shrimp
<i>Periclimenes infraspinis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	
<i>Periclimenes insolitus</i> A. J. Bruce, 1974	H	
* <i>Periclimenes iridescens</i> Lebour, 1949	A	iridescent shrimp
<i>Periclimenes laccadivensis</i> (Alcock and A. R. S. Anderson, 1894)	H	
<i>Periclimenes longicaudatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	longtail grass shrimp

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Periclimenes magnus</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	
<i>Periclimenes pandionis</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	
* <i>Periclimenes patae</i> Heard and Spotte, 1991	A	gorgonian shrimp
<i>Periclimenes pedersoni</i> Chace, 1958	A	Pederson cleaner shrimp
* <i>Periclimenes perryae</i> Chace, 1942	A	basketstar shrimp
+ <i>Periclimenes psamathe</i> (De Man, 1902)	H	seafan shrimp
<i>Periclimenes rathbunae</i> Schmitt, 1924	A	
<i>Periclimenes rex</i> Kemp, 1922	H	
+ <i>Periclimenes soror</i> Nobili, 1904	H	seastar shrimp
<i>Periclimenes tenellus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882)	A	
* <i>Periclimenes tenuipes</i> Borradaile, 1898	P	
<i>Periclimenes yucatanicus</i> (Ives, 1891)	A	spotted cleaner shrimp
<i>Pontonia californiensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	sea squirt shrimp
<i>Pontonia domestica</i> Gibbes, 1850	A	Atlantic pen shrimp
* <i>Pontonia manningi</i> Franssen, 2000	A	Atlantic pearl oyster shrimp
<i>Pontonia medipacifica</i> Edmondson, 1935	H	
<i>Pontonia mexicana</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1856	A	Caribbean pen shrimp
* <i>Pontonia miserabilis</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	
<i>Pontonia unidens</i> Kingsley, 1880	A	
+ <i>Pontonides maldivensis</i> (Borradaile, 1915)	H	
<i>Pontonides unciger</i> Calman, 1939	H	
<i>Pontoniopsis paulae</i> Gore, 1981	A	
<i>Pseudocoutierea antillensis</i> Chace, 1972	A	
<i>Pseudocoutierea elegans</i> Holthuis, 1951	P	
* <i>Pseudopontonides principis</i> (Criales, 1980)	A	
<i>Stegopontonia commensalis</i> Nobili, 1906	H	whitestripe urchin shrimp
<i>Tuleariocaris holthuisi</i> Hipeau-Jacquotte, 1965	H	Holthuis urchin shrimp
<i>Tuleariocaris neglecta</i> Chace, 1969	A	black-urchin shrimp
<i>Typton carneus</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	
<i>Typton distinctus</i> Chace, 1972	A	
<i>Typton gnathophylloides</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	
<i>Typton prionurus</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	
<i>Typton tortugae</i> McClendon, 1911	A	pale sponge shrimp
<i>Typton vulcanus</i> Holthuis, 1951	A	
+ <i>Urocaridella antonbruunii</i> (A. J. Bruce, 1967)	H	clear cleaner shrimp
<i>Urocaridella cyrtorhyncus</i> (Fujino and Miyake, 1969)	H	
<i>Veleroniopsis kimallynae</i> Gore, 1981	A	
<i>Vir orientalis</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	

*Superfamily Alpheoidea

Alpheidae—snapping shrimps

<i>Alpheopsis aequalis</i> Coutière, 1897	H	
+ <i>Alpheopsis biunguiculata</i> A. H. Banner, 1953	H	
<i>Alpheopsis diabolus</i> A. H. Banner, 1956	H	
<i>Alpheopsis equidactylus</i> (Lockington, 1877)	P	
<i>Alpheopsis harperi</i> Wicksten, 1984	A	
<i>Alpheopsis labis</i> Chace, 1972	A	tongclaw snapping shrimp
* <i>Alpheopsis trispinosus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	
<i>Alpheus albatrossae</i> (A. H. Banner, 1953)	H	
<i>Alpheus amblyonyx</i> Chace, 1972	A	bluntclaw snapping shrimp

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Alpheus amirantei</i> Coutière, 1908	H	
* <i>Alpheus angulosus</i> M. R. McClure, 2002	A	
* <i>Alpheus armatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1901	A	brown snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus armillatus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	A	banded snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus avarus</i> J. C. Fabricius, 1798	H	
<i>Alpheus bahamensis</i> Rankin, 1898	A	
<i>Alpheus beanii</i> Verrill, 1922	A	
<i>Alpheus belli</i> Coutière, 1898	A	
<i>Alpheus bellimanus</i> Lockington, 1877	P	olive snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus bouvieri</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	A	
<i>Alpheus brachymerus</i> (A. H. Banner, 1953)	H	
<i>Alpheus brevipes</i> Stimpson, 1860	H	
<i>Alpheus bucephalus</i> Coutière, 1905	H	
<i>Alpheus californiensis</i> Holmes, 1900	P	mudflat snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus candei</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1855	A	
+ <i>Alpheus clamator</i> Lockington, 1877	P	twistclaw pistol shrimp
<i>Alpheus clypeatus</i> Coutière, 1905	H	
<i>Alpheus coetivensis</i> Coutière, 1908	H	
<i>Alpheus collumianus</i> Stimpson, 1860	H	
<i>Alpheus cristulifrons</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1900	A	dotted snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus crockeri</i> (Armstrong, 1941)	H	
<i>Alpheus cylindricus</i> Kingsley, 1878	A	cylindrical snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus deuteropus</i> Hilgendorf, 1879	H	petroglyph shrimp
<i>Alpheus diadema</i> Dana, 1852	H	
<i>Alpheus dolerus</i> A. H. Banner, 1956	H	
<i>Alpheus edwardsii</i> (Audouin, 1826)	H	
* <i>Alpheus estuariensis</i> Christoffersen, 1984	A	estuarine snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus floridanus</i> Kingsley, 1878	A	sand snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus formosus</i> Gibbes, 1850	A	striped snapping shrimp
+ <i>Alpheus gracilipes</i> Stimpson, 1860	H	daisy snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus gracilis</i> C. Heller, 1862	H	
<i>Alpheus hailstonei</i> Coutière, 1905	H	
<i>Alpheus heeia</i> A. H. Banner and D. M. Banner, 1975	H	
<i>Alpheus heterochaelis</i> Say, 1818	A	bigclaw snapping shrimp
* <i>Alpheus intrinsecus</i> Bate, 1888	A	
<i>Alpheus lanceloti</i> Coutière, 1905	H	
<i>Alpheus lanceostylus</i> (A. H. Banner, 1959)	H	
<i>Alpheus latipes</i> (A. H. Banner, 1953)	H	
<i>Alpheus leptochirus</i> Coutière, 1906	H	
+ <i>Alpheus lobidens</i> De Haan, 1850	H	brownbar snapping shrimp
+ <i>Alpheus lottini</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1829	H	coral snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus mackayi</i> A. H. Banner, 1959	H	
* <i>Alpheus malleator</i> Dana, 1852	A	hammerclaw snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus normanni</i> Kingsley, 1878	A	green snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus nuttingi</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	A	
<i>Alpheus oahuensis</i> (A. H. Banner, 1953)	H	
<i>Alpheus pacificus</i> Dana, 1852	H	
* <i>Alpheus paracrinatus</i> Miers, 1881	A, H	smoothclaw snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus paracentipes</i> Coutière, 1905	H	
<i>Alpheus paralcylene</i> Coutière, 1905	H	
<i>Alpheus parvirostris</i> Dana, 1852	H	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Alpheus peasei</i> (Armstrong, 1940)	A	... orangetail snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus percyi</i> Coutière, 1905	H	.....
<i>Alpheus platyunguiculatus</i> (A. H. Banner, 1953) ..	H	.....
<i>Alpheus pseudopugnax</i> (A. H. Banner, 1953)	H	.....
<i>Alpheus pugnax</i> Dana, 1852	H	.....
<i>Alpheus rapacida</i> De Man, 1908	H	.....
<i>Alpheus rapax</i> J. C. Fabricius, 1798	H	.....
* <i>Alpheus rathbunae</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	A	.....
<i>Alpheus schmitti</i> Chace, 1972	A	.....
* <i>Alpheus simus</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1855)	A	.....
+ <i>Alpheus strenuus</i> Dana, 1852	H	... snowflake snapping shrimp
<i>Alpheus thomasi</i> Hendrix and Gore, 1973	A	.....
<i>Alpheus viridari</i> (Armstrong, 1949)	A	.....
<i>Alpheus websteri</i> Kingsley, 1880	A	.....
* <i>Automate dolichognatha</i> De Man, 1888	A, P, H	.....
<i>Automate evermanni</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1901	A	.....
<i>Automate rectifrons</i> Chace, 1972	A	.....
<i>Betaeus ensenadensis</i> Glassell, 1938	P	..... mudflat visored shrimp
<i>Betaeus gracilis</i> J. F. L. Hart, 1964	P	..... kelp visored shrimp
<i>Betaeus harfordi</i> (Kingsley, 1878)	P	..... abalone visored shrimp
<i>Betaeus harrimani</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1904	P	..... northern hooded shrimp
<i>Betaeus longidactylus</i> Lockington, 1877	P	..... visored shrimp
<i>Betaeus macginitieae</i> J. F. L. Hart, 1964	P	..... urchin visored shrimp
<i>Betaeus setosus</i> J. F. L. Hart, 1964	P	..... fuzzy hooded shrimp
<i>Fenneralpheus chacei</i> Felder and Manning, 1986.	A	.....
* <i>Leptalpheus forceps</i> A. B. Williams, 1965	A	..... forceps shrimp
<i>Leptalpheus pacificus</i>		
A. H. Banner and D. M. Banner, 1974	H	.....
<i>Metabetaeus lohena</i>		
A. H. Banner and D. M. Banner, 1960	H[N]	... anchialine snapping shrimp
+ <i>Metalpheus hawaiiensis</i> (Edmondson, 1925)	H	... Hawaiian snapping shrimp
<i>Metalpheus paragracilis</i> (Coutière, 1897)	H	.....
* <i>Metalpheus rostratipes</i> (Pocock, 1890)	A, H	.....
<i>Nennalpheus sibogae</i> (De Man, 1910)	H	.....
* <i>Parabetaeus euryone</i> (De Man, 1910)	A, H	.....
<i>Salmoneus brevirostris</i> (Edmondson, 1930)	H	.....
+ <i>Salmoneus cavicola</i> Felder and Manning, 1986 ..	A	.....
* <i>Salmoneus gracilipes</i> Miya, 1972	P[E]	.....
<i>Salmoneus mauiensis</i> (Edmondson, 1930)	H	.....
<i>Synalpheus agelas</i> L. H. Pequegnat and Heard, 1979	A	.....
<i>Synalpheus albatrossi</i> Coutière, 1909	H	.....
<i>Synalpheus apioceros</i> Coutière, 1909	A	.....
+ <i>Synalpheus biunguiculatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	H	... twoclaw snapping shrimp
<i>Synalpheus bousfieldi</i> Chace, 1972	A	.....
<i>Synalpheus brevicarpus</i> (Herrick, 1891)	A	.....
<i>Synalpheus brooksi</i> Coutère, 1909	A	.....
+ <i>Synalpheus charon</i> (C. Heller, 1861)	H	..... red-coral pistol shrimp
<i>Synalpheus coutierei</i> A. H. Banner, 1953	H	.....
<i>Synalpheus disparodigitus</i> Armstrong, 1949	A	.....
* <i>Synalpheus dominicensis</i> (Armstrong, 1949)	A	.....
<i>Synalpheus fritzmulleri</i> Coutière, 1909	A	... speckled snapping shrimp

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Synalpheus goodei</i> Coutière, 1909	A	
* <i>Synalpheus grampusi</i> Coutière, 1909	A	
<i>Synalpheus heardi</i> Dardeau, 1984	A	
<i>Synalpheus hemphilli</i> Coutière, 1909	A	
<i>Synalpheus herricki</i> Coutière, 1909	A	
<i>Synalpheus lockingtoni</i> Coutière, 1909	P	littoral pistol shrimp
<i>Synalpheus longicarpus</i> (Herrick, 1891)	A	
<i>Synalpheus macclendonii</i> Coutière, 1910	A	
<i>Synalpheus macromanus</i> Edmondson, 1925	H	
<i>Synalpheus minus</i> (Say, 1818)	A	minor snapping shrimp
<i>Synalpheus pandionis</i> Coutière, 1909	A	turtlegrass snapping shrimp
<i>Synalpheus paraneomeris</i> Coutière, 1905	H	
<i>Synalpheus paraneptunus</i> Coutière, 1909	A	
<i>Synalpheus pectiniger</i> Coutière, 1907	A	loggerhead snapping shrimp
<i>Synalpheus rathbunae</i> Coutière, 1909	A	
<i>Synalpheus redatocarpus</i> A. H. Banner, 1953	H	
<i>Synalpheus sanctithomae</i> Coutière, 1909	A	
<i>Synalpheus scaphoceris</i> Coutière, 1910	A	
<i>Synalpheus streptodactylus</i> Coutière, 1905	H	
* <i>Synalpheus tanneri</i> Coutière, 1909	A	
<i>Synalpheus thai</i> A. H. Banner and D. M. Banner, 1966	H	
<i>Synalpheus townsendi</i> Coutière, 1909	A	Townsend snapping shrimp

Hippolytidae

* <i>Bythocaris cryonesus</i> Bowman and Manning, 1972	P	
* <i>Bythocaris floridensis</i> Abele and Martin, 1989	A	
* <i>Bythocaris gorei</i> Abele and Martin, 1989	A	
<i>Bythocaris gracilis</i> S. I. Smith, 1885	A	
<i>Bythocaris leucopsis</i> G. O. Sars, 1879	A	
* <i>Bythocaris miserabilis</i> Abele and Martin, 1989	A	
<i>Bythocaris nana</i> S. I. Smith, 1885	A	
<i>Bythocaris payeri</i> (C. Heller, 1875)	A	
+ <i>Bythocaris simplicirostris</i> G. O. Sars, 1870	A	
+ <i>Calliasmata pholidata</i> Holthuis, 1973	H[N]	Hawaiian hypogeal shrimp
<i>Caridion gordonii</i> (Bate, 1858)	A	bigclaw hippolyte
<i>Eualus avinus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1899)	P	beaked eualid
<i>Eualus barbatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1899)	P	barbed eualid
<i>Eualus berkeleyorum</i> Butler, 1971	P	Berkeley eualid
<i>Eualus biunguis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	deepsea eualid
<i>Eualus fabricii</i> (Krøyer, 1841)	A, P	arctic eualid
<i>Eualus gaimardii</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	A, P	circumpolar eualid
<i>Eualus lineatus</i> Wicksten and Butler, 1983	P	striped eualid
* <i>Eualus macilentus</i> (Krøyer, 1841)	A, P	Greenland shrimp
<i>Eualus macrophthalmus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	bigeye eualid
<i>Eualus pusiolus</i> (Krøyer, 1841)	A, P	doll eualid
* <i>Eualus ratmanovi</i> Makarov, 1941	P	
* <i>Eualus subtilis</i> Carvacho and Olsen, 1984	P	
<i>Eualus suckleyi</i> (Stimpson, 1864)	P	shortscale eualid
<i>Eualus townsendi</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	Townsend eualid
+ <i>Exhippolysmata oplophoroides</i> (Holthuis, 1948)	A	redleg humpback shrimp

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Heptacarpus brachydactylus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	island coastal shrimp
+ <i>Heptacarpus brevirostris</i> (Dana, 1852)	P	stout coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus camtschaticus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	P	northern coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus carinatus</i> Holmes, 1900	P	smalleye coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus decorus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	elegant coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus flexus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	slenderbeak coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus franciscanus</i> (Schmitt, 1921)	P	Franciscan coastal shrimp
* <i>Heptacarpus fuscimaculatus</i> Wicksten, 1986	P	
* <i>Heptacarpus herdmani</i> (A. O. Walker, 1898)	P	Herdman coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus kincaidi</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	Kincaid coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus littoralis</i> Butler, 1980	P	bigeye coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus maxillipes</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	Aleutian coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus moseri</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	Alaska coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus palpator</i> (Owen, 1839)	P	intertidal coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus paludicola</i> Holmes, 1900	P	California coastal shrimp
* <i>Heptacarpus pugettensis</i> Jensen, 1983	P	barred shrimp
* <i>Heptacarpus sitchensis</i> (Brandt, 1851)	P	Sitka coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus stimpsoni</i> Holthuis, 1947	P	Stimpson coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus stylus</i> (Stimpson, 1864)	P	stiletto coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus taylori</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	P	Taylor coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus tenuissimus</i> Holmes, 1900	P	slender coastal shrimp
<i>Heptacarpus tridens</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	threespine coastal shrimp
<i>Hippolyte acuta</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	H	
<i>Hippolyte californiensis</i> Holmes, 1895	P	California green shrimp
<i>Hippolyte clarki</i> Chace, 1951	P	kelp humpback shrimp
<i>Hippolyte coerulescens</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1775)	A	cerulean sargassum shrimp
<i>Hippolyte edmondsoni</i> Hayashi, 1981	H	
* <i>Hippolyte nicholsoni</i> Chace, 1972	A	
* <i>Hippolyte obliquimanus</i> Dana, 1852	A	
<i>Hippolyte pleuracantha</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	false zostera shrimp
<i>Hippolyte ventricosa</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	H	
<i>Hippolyte zostericola</i> (S. I. Smith, 1873)	A	zostera shrimp
<i>Latreutes fucorum</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1798)	A	slender sargassum shrimp
<i>Latreutes inermis</i> Chace, 1972	A	
<i>Latreutes parvulus</i> (Stimpson, 1866)	A	sargassum shrimp
<i>Lebbeus brandtii</i> (Brazhnikov, 1907)	P	
<i>Lebbeus catalepsis</i> Jensen, 1987	P	cataleptic lebbeid
<i>Lebbeus grandimana</i> (Brazhnikov, 1907)	P	candy-striped shrimp
<i>Lebbeus groenlandicus</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1775)	A, P	spiny lebbeid
<i>Lebbeus lagunae</i> (Schmitt, 1921)	P	Laguna lebbeid
<i>Lebbeus microceros</i> (Krøyer, 1841)	A	
* <i>Lebbeus polaris</i> (Sabine, 1824)	A, P	polar lebbeid
<i>Lebbeus profundus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Lebbeus schrencki</i> (Brazhnikov, 1907)	P	Okhotsk lebbeid
* <i>Lebbeus speciosus</i> (Urita, 1942)	P	Possjet lebbeid
<i>Lebbeus unalaskensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	
<i>Lebbeus vicinus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	offshore lebbeid
<i>Lebbeus washingtonianus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	slope lebbeid
<i>Lebbeus zebra</i> (Leim, 1921)	A, P	zebra lebbeid
<i>Lysmata acicula</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
+ <i>Lysmata amboinensis</i> De Man, 1888	H	scarlet cleaner shrimp
* <i>Lysmata anchisteus</i> Chace, 1972	A, H	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Lysmata californica</i> (Stimpson, 1866)	P	red rock shrimp
* <i>Lysmata grabhami</i> (Gordon, 1935)	A	redbacked cleaner shrimp
+ <i>Lysmata intermedia</i> (Kingsley, 1878)	A	
* <i>Lysmata moorei</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1901)	A	
* <i>Lysmata rathbunae</i> Chace, 1970	A	Rathbun cleaner shrimp
<i>Lysmata ternatensis</i> De Man, 1902	H	
<i>Lysmata trisetacea</i> (C. Heller, 1861)	H	
<i>Lysmata wurdemanni</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	peppermint shrimp
<i>Merhippolyte agulhasensis</i> Bate, 1888	H	
<i>Merhippolyte americana</i> Holthuis, 1961	A	
<i>Merhippolyte kauaiensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
+ <i>Parhippolyte mistica</i> (J. Clark, 1989)	H	candycane shrimp
+ <i>Parhippolyte uveae</i> (Borradaile, 1900)	H	sugarcane shrimp
+ <i>Saron marmoratus</i> (Olivier, 1811)	H	marbled shrimp
+ <i>Saron neglectus</i> De Man, 1902	H	eyespot shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris affinis</i> (Owen, 1866)	P	
<i>Spirontocaris arcuata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	Rathbun blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris dalli</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	Dall blade shrimp
+ <i>Spirontocaris holmesi</i> Holthuis, 1947	P	slender blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris lamellicornis</i> (Dana, 1852)	P	
<i>Spirontocaris liljeborgii</i> (Danielssen, 1859)	A, P	friendly blade shrimp
* <i>Spirontocaris murdochi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	Murdoch blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris ochotensis</i> (Brandt, 1851)	P	oval blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris phippisii</i> (Krøyer, 1841)	A, P	punctate blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris prionota</i> (Stimpson, 1864)	P	deep blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris sica</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	offshore blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris snyderi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	Snyder blade shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris spinus</i> (Sowerby, 1805)	A, P	parrot shrimp
<i>Spirontocaris truncata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	blunt blade shrimp
* <i>Thor amboinensis</i> (De Man, 1888)	A, H, P	squat anemone shrimp
<i>Thor dobkini</i> Chace, 1972	A	squat grass shrimp
<i>Thor floridanus</i> Kingsley, 1878	A	bryozoan shrimp
<i>Thor manningi</i> Chace, 1972	A	Manning grass shrimp
<i>Thor paschalis</i> (C. Heller, 1862)	H	
<i>Thor spinosus</i> Boone, 1935	H	
<i>Thinora maldivensis</i> (Borradaile, 1915)	H	
<i>Tozeuma carolinense</i> Kingsley, 1878	A	arrow shrimp
<i>Tozeuma cornutum</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A	
* <i>Tozeuma serratum</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A	serrate arrow shrimp
* <i>Trachycaris rugosa</i> (Bate, 1888)	A	

Ogyrididae—longeye shrimps

* <i>Ogyrides alphaerostris</i> (Kingsley, 1880)	A, P	estuarine longeye shrimp
<i>Ogyrides hayi</i> A. B. Williams, 1981	A	sand longeye shrimp

*Superfamily Processoidea

*Processidae—night shrimps

<i>Ambidexter panamensis</i> Abele, 1972	P	
<i>Ambidexter symmetricus</i> Manning and Chace, 1971	A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Nikoides danae</i> Paul'son, 1875	H	
<i>Nikoides maldivensis</i> Borradaile, 1915	H	
<i>Nikoides schmitti</i> Manning and Chace, 1971	A	
<i>Nikoides steinii</i> (Edmondson, 1935)	H	
<i>Processa bermudensis</i> (Rankin, 1900)	A	Bermuda night shrimp
<i>Processa coutieri</i> Nobili, 1904	H	
<i>Processa fimbriata</i> Manning and Chace, 1971	A	grass night shrimp
<i>Processa guayanae</i> Holthuis, 1959	A	
+ <i>Processa hawaiiensis</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	Hawaiian night shrimp
<i>Processa hemphilli</i> Manning and Chace, 1971	A	
* <i>Processa peruviana</i> Wicksten, 1983	P	
<i>Processa processa</i> (Bate, 1888)	H	night shrimp
<i>Processa profunda</i> Manning and Chace, 1971	A	
<i>Processa riveroi</i> Manning and Chace, 1971	A	
* <i>Processa tenuipes</i> Manning and Chace, 1971	A	thinfoot night shrimp
<i>Processa vicina</i> Manning and Chace, 1971	A	
* <i>Processa vossi</i> Manning, 1992	A	
* <i>Processa wheeleri</i> Lebour, 1941	A	

Superfamily Pandaloidea

Pandalidae

* <i>Atlantopandalus propinquus</i> (G. O. Sars, 1870)	A	
<i>Bitias brevis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Dichelopandalus leptocerus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1881)	A	bristled longbeak
+ <i>Heterocarpus alexandri</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	H	
+ <i>Heterocarpus ensifer</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A, H	armed nylon shrimp
+ <i>Heterocarpus laevigatus</i> Bate, 1888	H	smooth nylon shrimp
* <i>Heterocarpus laevis</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	A	
<i>Heterocarpus oryx</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A	
<i>Heterocarpus signatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Pandalopsis aleutica</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	Aleutian bigeye
<i>Pandalopsis ampla</i> Bate, 1888	P	deepwater bigeye
<i>Pandalopsis dispar</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	sidestriped shrimp
<i>Pandalopsis longirostris</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	northern longbeak
* <i>Pandalopsis lucidirimicola</i> Jensen, 1998	P	sparkling shrimp
* <i>Pandalus borealis</i> Krøyer, 1838	A	northern shrimp
* <i>Pandalus danae</i> Stimpson, 1857	P	dock shrimp
* <i>Pandalus eous</i> Makarov, 1935	P	Alaskan pink shrimp
<i>Pandalus goniurus</i> Stimpson, 1860	P	humpy shrimp
+ <i>Pandalus gurneyi</i> Stimpson, 1871	P	California longbeak
<i>Pandalus hypsinotus</i> Brandt, 1851	P	coonstriped shrimp
<i>Pandalus jordani</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	ocean shrimp
<i>Pandalus montagui</i> Leach, 1814	A	Aesop shrimp
<i>Pandalus platyceros</i> Brandt, 1851	P	spot shrimp
<i>Pandalus stenolepis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	roughpatch shrimp
<i>Pandalus tridens</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	yellowleg pandalid
* <i>Pantomus affinis</i> Chace, 1937	P	
<i>Pantomus parvulus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	A	hinged longbeak
* <i>Plesionika acanthonotus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882)	A	lesser striped shrimp
<i>Plesionika alcocki</i> (A. R. S. Anderson, 1896)	H	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Plesionika beebei</i> Chace, 1937	P	
* <i>Plesionika carinirostris</i> Hendrickx, 1990	P	
* <i>Plesionika edwardsii</i> (Brandt, 1851)	A, H	soldier striped shrimp
* <i>Plesionika ensis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	A, H	gladiator striped shrimp
<i>Plesionika escatilis</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	
<i>Plesionika exigua</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Plesionika fimbriata</i> Chace, 1985	H	
<i>Plesionika holthuisi</i> Crosnier and Forest, 1968	A	
* <i>Plesionika longicauda</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1901)	A	
<i>Plesionika longipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	A	
* <i>Plesionika martia</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	A, H	golden shrimp
<i>Plesionika mexicana</i> Chace, 1937	P	Mexican longbeak
<i>Plesionika miles</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	A	
<i>Plesionika ocellus</i> (Bate, 1888)	H	
<i>Plesionika pacifica</i> Edmondson, 1952	H	
<i>Plesionika polyacanthomerus</i> L. H. Pequegnat, 1970	A	
<i>Plesionika sanctaecatalinae</i> Wicksten, 1983	P	
<i>Plesionika spinidorsalis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Plesionika tenuipes</i> (S. I. Smith, 1881)	A	
* <i>Plesionika trispinus</i> Squires and Barragan, 1976	P	
* <i>Plesionika williamsi</i> Forest, 1964	A	Guinea striped shrimp
<i>Plesionika willisi</i> (L. H. Pequegnat, 1970)	A	
* <i>Stylopandalus richardi</i> (Coutière, 1905)	A, H	

Superfamily Crangonoidea

Crangonidae

<i>Aegaeon lacazei</i> (Gourret, 1887)	H	
<i>Aegaeon rathbuni</i> De Man, 1918	H	
<i>Argis alaskensis</i> (Kingsley, 1882)	P	Alaska argid
<i>Argis californiensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	slope argid
<i>Argis crassa</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1899)	P	rough argid
<i>Argis dentata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	A, P	Arctic argid
<i>Argis lar</i> (Owen, 1839)	P	kuro shrimp
<i>Argis levior</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	Nelson argid
<i>Argis ovifer</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	spliteye argid
<i>Crangon alba</i> Holmes, 1900	P	stout crangon
<i>Crangon dalli</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	ridged crangon
<i>Crangon franciscorum</i> Stimpson, 1856	P	California bay shrimp
<i>Crangon handi</i> Kuris and Carlton, 1977	P	
<i>Crangon holmesi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	Holmes bay shrimp
<i>Crangon nigricauda</i> Stimpson, 1856	P	blacktail bay shrimp
<i>Crangon nigromaculata</i> Lockington, 1877	P	blackspotted bay shrimp
+ <i>Crangon septemspinosa</i> Say, 1818	A	sevenspine bay shrimp
<i>Lissocrangon stylirostris</i> (Holmes, 1900)	P	smooth bay shrimp
* <i>Lissosabinea tridentata</i> (L. H. Pequegnat, 1970)	A	
<i>Mesocrangon intermedia</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	P	northern spinyhead
<i>Mesocrangon munitella</i> (A. O. Walker, 1898)	P	miniature spinyhead
* <i>Metacrangon acclivis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	forked spinyhead
* <i>Metacrangon agassizii</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882)	A	
<i>Metacrangon munita</i> (Dana, 1852)	P	coastal spinyhead

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Metacrangon proca</i> (Faxon, 1893)	P	.....
<i>Metacrangon spinirostris</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902) . .	P	.....
<i>Metacrangon spinosissima</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902) .	P	..... southern spinyhead
<i>Metacrangon variabilis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902) . . .	P	..... deepsea spinyhead
* <i>Neocrangon abyssorum</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902) . . .	P	..... abyssal crangon
* <i>Neocrangon alaskensis</i> (Lockington, 1877)	P	..... Alaska bay shrimp
* <i>Neocrangon communis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1899)	P	..... gray shrimp
* <i>Neocrangon resima</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	.....
<i>Paracrangon echinata</i> Dana, 1852	P	..... horned shrimp
<i>Parapontocaris caribbaea</i> (Boone, 1927)	A	.....
<i>Parapontocaris vicina</i> (Dardeau and Heard, 1983)	A	.....
<i>Philocheras breviflagella</i> Komai, 2001	H	.....
<i>Philocheras gorei</i> (Dardeau, 1980)	A	.....
<i>Pontophilus abyssus</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A	.....
<i>Pontophilus brevirostris</i> S. I. Smith, 1881	A	.....
<i>Pontophilus gorei</i> Dardeau, 1980	A	.....
* <i>Pontophilus gracilis</i> S. I. Smith, 1882	A, H	.....
<i>Pontophilus habereri</i> (Doflein, 1902)	H	.....
<i>Pontophilus modumauensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906 .	H	.....
<i>Pontophilus norvegicus</i> (M. Sars, 1861)	A	..... Norwegian shrimp
* <i>Pontophilus occidentalis</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
<i>Pontophilus orientalis</i> (Henderson, 1893)	H	.....
* <i>Prionocrangon pectinata</i> Faxon, 1896	A	.....
<i>Rhynocrangon alata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	..... saddleback shrimp
<i>Rhynocrangon sharpi</i> (Ortmann, 1895)	P	.....
<i>Sabinea hystrix</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	A	.....
<i>Sabinea sarsii</i> S. I. Smith, 1879	A	..... Sars shrimp
<i>Sabinea septemcarinata</i> (Sabine, 1824)	A, P	..... sevenline shrimp
<i>Sclerocrangon boreas</i> (Phipps, 1774)	A, P	..... sculptured shrimp
<i>Sclerocrangon ferox</i> (G. O. Sars, 1877)	A	.....

Glyphocrangonidae—armored shrimp

<i>Glyphocrangon aculeata</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon alispina</i> Chace, 1939	A	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon haematonotus</i> Holthuis, 1971 . . .	A	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon longirostris</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882) . . .	A	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon longleyi</i> Schmitt, 1931	A	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon nobilis</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881 .	A	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon sculpta</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882)	A	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon spinicauda</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	A	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon spinulosa</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
<i>Glyphocrangon vicaria</i> Faxon, 1896	P	.....

INFRAORDER ASTACIDEA

*Superfamily Enoplometopoidea

Enoplometopidae

<i>Enoplometopus antillensis</i> (Lütken, 1865)	A	..... flaming reef lobster
<i>Enoplometopus debelius</i> Holthuis, 1983	H	..... Debelius reef lobster

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
+ <i>Enoplometopus occidentalis</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	H	red reef lobster
<i>Hoplometopus holthuisi</i> (Gordon, 1968)	H	bullseye reef lobster

Superfamily Nephropoidea

Nephropidae—clawed lobsters

<i>Acanthacaris caeca</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	A	Atlantic deepsea lobster
* <i>Eunephrops manningi</i> Holthuis, 1974	A	banded lobster
<i>Homarus americanus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	A	American lobster
<i>Metanephrops binghami</i> (Boone, 1927)	A	Caribbean lobsterette
<i>Nephropsis aculeata</i> S. I. Smith, 1881	A	Florida lobsterette
<i>Nephropsis agassizii</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	prickly lobsterette
* <i>Nephropsis neglecta</i> Holthuis, 1974	A	ruby lobsterette
* <i>Nephropsis rosea</i> Bate, 1888	A	rosy lobsterette
* <i>Thaumastocheles zaleucus</i> (Thomson, 1873)	A	Atlantic pincer lobster

Superfamily Astacoidea—crayfishes

Astacidae—crayfishes

* <i>Pacifastacus connectens</i> (Faxon, 1914)	I; P	
* <i>Pacifastacus fortis</i> (Faxon, 1914)	I[N]; P	Shasta crayfish
* <i>Pacifastacus gambelii</i> (Girard, 1852)	I; A, P	
* <i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i> (Dana, 1852)	I[E, part]; P	signal crayfish
* <i>Pacifastacus nigrescens</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	I[X]; P	sooty crayfish

Cambaridae—crayfishes

* <i>Barbicambarus cornutus</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	bottle brush crayfish
* <i>Bouchardina robisoni</i> Hobbs, 1977	I; A	
* <i>Cambarellus blacki</i> Hobbs, 1980	I[N]; A	cypress crayfish
* <i>Cambarellus diminutus</i> Hobbs, 1945	I[N]; A	least crayfish
* <i>Cambarellus lesliei</i> Fitzpatrick and Laning, 1976	I[N]; A	
* <i>Cambarellus ninae</i> Hobbs, 1950	I; A	
* <i>Cambarellus puer</i> Hobbs, 1945	I; A	swamp dwarf crayfish
* <i>Cambarellus schmitti</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	
* <i>Cambarellus shufeldtii</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I[E, part]; A	Cajun dwarf crayfish
* <i>Cambarellus texanus</i> Albaugh and Black, 1973	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus acanthura</i> Hobbs, 1981	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus aculabrum</i> Hobbs and Brown, 1987	I[N]; A	Benton County cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus acuminatus</i> Faxon, 1884	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus angularis</i> Hobbs and R. W. Bouchard, 1994	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus asperimanus</i> Faxon, 1914	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus bartonii</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	I; A	Appalachian brook crayfish
* <i>Cambarus batchi</i> Schuster, 1973	I[N]; A	bluegrass crayfish
* <i>Cambarus bouchardi</i> Hobbs, 1970	I[N]; A	Big South Fork crayfish
* <i>Cambarus brachydactylus</i> Hobbs, 1953	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus buntingi</i> R. W. Bouchard, 1973	I; A	Bunting crayfish
* <i>Cambarus carinirostris</i> Hay, 1914	I; A	rock crawfish
* <i>Cambarus carolinus</i> (Erichson, 1846)	I; A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Cambarus catagius</i> Hobbs and Perkins, 1967	I[N]; A	Greensboro burrowing crayfish
* <i>Cambarus causeyi</i> Reimer, 1966	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus chasmodactylus</i> James, 1966	I; A	..... New River crayfish
* <i>Cambarus chaugaensis</i> Prins and Hobbs, 1972	I[N]; A	..... Chauga crayfish
* <i>Cambarus conasaugaensis</i> Hobbs and Hobbs III, 1962	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus coosae</i> Hobbs, 1981	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus coosawattae</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	..... Coosawattae crayfish
* <i>Cambarus cracens</i> R. W. Bouchard and Hobbs, 1976	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus crinipes</i> R. W. Bouchard, 1973	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus cryptodytes</i> Hobbs, 1941	I[N]; A	..... Dougherty Plain cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus cumberlandensis</i> Hobbs and R. W. Bouchard, 1973	I[E, part]; A	..... Cumberland crayfish
* <i>Cambarus cymatilis</i> Hobbs, 1970	I[N]; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus davidi</i> J. E. Cooper, 2000	I; A	..... Carolina ladle crayfish
* <i>Cambarus deweesae</i> R. W. Bouchard and Etnier, 1979	I[N]; A	..... valley flame crayfish
* <i>Cambarus diogenes</i> Girard, 1852	I; A	..... devil crawfish
* <i>Cambarus distans</i> Rhoades, 1944	I; A	..... boxclaw crawfish
* <i>Cambarus dubius</i> Faxon, 1884	I; A	..... upland burrowing crayfish
* <i>Cambarus elkensis</i> Jezerinac and Stocker, 1993	I[N]; A	..... Elk River crayfish
* <i>Cambarus englishi</i> Hobbs and Hall, 1972	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus extraneus</i> Hagen, 1870	I[N]; A	..... Chickamauga crayfish
* <i>Cambarus fasciatus</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	..... Etowah crayfish
* <i>Cambarus friaufi</i> Hobbs, 1953	I; A	..... hairy crayfish
* <i>Cambarus gentryi</i> Hobbs, 1970	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus georgiae</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	..... Little Tennessee crayfish
* <i>Cambarus girardianus</i> Faxon, 1884	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus graysoni</i> Faxon, 1914	I; A	..... two-spot crayfish
* <i>Cambarus halli</i> Hobbs, 1968	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus hamulatus</i> (Cope, 1881)	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus harti</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	..... piedmont blue burrower
* <i>Cambarus hiwasseeensis</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	..... Hiwassee crayfish
* <i>Cambarus hobbsorum</i> J. E. Cooper, 2001	I; A	..... Rocky River crayfish
* <i>Cambarus howardi</i> Hobbs and Hall, 1969	I[N]; A	..... Chattahoochee crayfish
* <i>Cambarus hubbsi</i> Creaser, 1931	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus hubrichti</i> Hobbs, 1952	I; A	..... Salem cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus jezerinaci</i> Thoma, 2000	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus jonesi</i> Hobbs and Barr, 1960	I; A	..... Alabama cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus latimanus</i> (Le Conte, 1856)	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus lenati</i> J. E. Cooper, 2000	I; A	..... Broad River crayfish
* <i>Cambarus longirostris</i> Faxon, 1885	I[E, part]; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus longulus</i> Girard, 1852	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus ludovicianus</i> Faxon, 1884	I; A	..... painted devil crayfish
* <i>Cambarus maculatus</i> Hobbs and Pflieger, 1988	I; A	..... freckled crayfish
* <i>Cambarus manningi</i> Hobbs, 1981	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus miltus</i> Fitzpatrick, 1978	I[N]; A	..... rusty grave digger
* <i>Cambarus monongalensis</i> Ortmann, 1905	I; A	.....
* <i>Cambarus nerterius</i> Hobbs, 1964	I[N]; A	..... Greenbrier cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus nodosus</i> R. W. Bouchard and Hobbs, 1976	I; A	.....

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Cambarus obeyensis</i> Hobbs and Shoup, 1947	I[N]; A	Obey crayfish
* <i>Cambarus obstipus</i> Hall, 1959	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus ornatus</i> Rhoades, 1944	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus ortmanni</i> Williamson, 1907	I; A	Ortmann mudbug
* <i>Cambarus parrishi</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	Hiwassee headwater crayfish
* <i>Cambarus parvoculus</i> Hobbs and Shoup, 1947	I; A	mountain midget crayfish
* <i>Cambarus pristinus</i> Hobbs, 1965	I[N]; A	pristine crayfish
* <i>Cambarus pyronotus</i> R. W. Bouchard, 1978	I[N]; A	fireback crayfish
* <i>Cambarus reburrus</i> Prins, 1968	I[N]; A	French Broad crayfish
* <i>Cambarus reduncus</i> Hobbs, 1956	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus reflexus</i> Hobbs, 1981	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus robustus</i> Girard, 1852	I[E, part]; A	big water crayfish
* <i>Cambarus rusticiformis</i> Rhoades, 1944	I; A	Depression crayfish
* <i>Cambarus sciotensis</i> Rhoades, 1944	I; A	Teays River crayfish
* <i>Cambarus scotti</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	Chatooga crayfish
* <i>Cambarus setosus</i> Faxon, 1889	I; A	bristly cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus speciosus</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	
* <i>Cambarus sphenoides</i> Hobbs, 1968	I; A	
* <i>Cambarus spicatus</i> Hobbs, 1956	I[N]; A	
* <i>Cambarus striatus</i> Hay, 1902	I; A	Hay crayfish
* <i>Cambarus strigosus</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	
* <i>Cambarus subterraneus</i> Hobbs III, 1993	I[N]; A	Delaware County cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus tartarus</i> Hobbs and M. R. Cooper, 1972	I[N]; A	Oklahoma cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus tenebrosus</i> Hay, 1902	I; A	cavespring crayfish
* <i>Cambarus thomai</i> Jezerinac, 1993	I; A	little brown mudbug
* <i>Cambarus truncatus</i> Hobbs, 1981	I[N]; A	Oconee burrowing crayfish
* <i>Cambarus unestami</i> Hobbs and Hall, 1969	I[N]; A	
* <i>Cambarus veitchorum</i> J. E. Cooper and M. R. Cooper, 1997	I; A	White Spring cave crayfish
* <i>Cambarus veteranus</i> Faxon, 1914	I[N]; A	Big Sandy crayfish
* <i>Cambarus williami</i> R. W. Bouchard and J. W. Bouchard, 1995	I[N]; A	Brawleys Fork crayfish
* <i>Cambarus zophonastes</i> Hobbs and Bedinger, 1964	I[N]; A	Hell Creek cave crayfish
* <i>Distocambarus carlsoni</i> Hobbs, 1983	I; A	mimic crayfish
* <i>Distocambarus crockeri</i> Hobbs and Carlson, 1983	I; A	
* <i>Distocambarus devexus</i> (Hobbs, 1981)	I[N]; A	
* <i>Distocambarus hunteri</i> Fitzpatrick and Eversole, 1997	I; A	
* <i>Distocambarus youngineri</i> Hobbs and Carlson, 1985	I[N]; A	
Newberry burrowing crayfish		
* <i>Fallicambarus burrisi</i> Fitzpatrick, 1987	I[N]; A	burrowing bog crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus byersi</i> (Hobbs, 1941)	I; A	lavender burrowing crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus caesius</i> Hobbs, 1975	I; A	
* <i>Fallicambarus danielae</i> Hobbs, 1975	I[N]; A	speckled burrowing crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus devastator</i> Hobbs and Whiteman, 1987	I; A	Texas prairie crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus dissitus</i> (Penn, 1955)	I; A	
* <i>Fallicambarus fodiens</i> (Cottle, 1863)	I; A	digger crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus gilpini</i> Hobbs and Robison, 1989 .	I[N]; A	Jefferson County crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus gordonii</i> Fitzpatrick, 1987	I[N]; A	Camp Shelby burrowing crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus harpi</i> Hobbs and Robison, 1985 . .	I[N]; A	Ouachita burrowing crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus hedgpethi</i> (Hobbs, 1948)	I; A	
* <i>Fallicambarus hortonii</i> Hobbs and Fitzpatrick, 1970	I[N]; A	Hatchie burrowing crayfish

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Fallicambarus jeanae</i> Hobbs, 1973	I; A	
* <i>Fallicambarus macneesei</i> (Black, 1967)	I; A	
* <i>Fallicambarus oryctes</i> Penn and Marlow, 1959	I; A	
* <i>Fallicambarus petilicarpus</i> Hobbs and Robison, 1989	I[N]; A	slenderwrist burrowing crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus strawni</i> (Reimer, 1966)	I[N]; A	saline burrowing crayfish
* <i>Fallicambarus uhleri</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	
* <i>Faxonella beyeri</i> (Penn, 1950)	I; A	
* <i>Faxonella blairi</i> Hayes and Reimer, 1977	I; A	
* <i>Faxonella clypeata</i> (Hay, 1899)	I[E, part]; A	ditch fencing crayfish
* <i>Faxonella creaseri</i> Walls, 1968	I; A	
* <i>Hobbseus attenuatus</i> Black, 1969	I[N]; A	Pearl riverlet crayfish
* <i>Hobbseus cristatus</i> (Hobbs, 1955)	I[N]; A	
* <i>Hobbseus orconectoides</i> Fitzpatrick and Payne, 1968	I[N]; A	Oktibbeha riverlet crayfish
* <i>Hobbseus petilus</i> Fitzpatrick, 1977	I[N]; A	Tombigbee riverlet crayfish
* <i>Hobbseus prominens</i> (Hobbs, 1966)	I; A	
* <i>Hobbseus valleculeus</i> (Fitzpatrick, 1967)	I[N]; A	Choctaw riverlet crayfish
* <i>Hobbseus yalobushensis</i> Fitzpatrick and Busack, 1989	I[N]; A	Yalobusha riverlet crayfish
* <i>Orconectes acares</i> Fitzpatrick, 1965	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes alabamensis</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes australis</i> (Rhoades, 1941)	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes barrenensis</i> Rhoades, 1944	I; A	Barren River crayfish
* <i>Orconectes bisectus</i> Rhoades, 1944	I[N]; A	Crittenden crayfish
* <i>Orconectes blacki</i> Walls, 1972	I[N]; A	Calcasieu crayfish
* <i>Orconectes burri</i> Taylor and Sabaj, 1998	I; A	Burr crayfish
* <i>Orconectes carolinensis</i> J. E. Cooper and M. R. Cooper, 1996	I; A	North Carolina crayfish
* <i>Orconectes causeyi</i> Jester, 1967	I[E, part]; A, P[E]	
* <i>Orconectes chickasawae</i> M. R. Cooper and Hobbs, 1980	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes compressus</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	slender crayfish
* <i>Orconectes cooperi</i> M. R. Cooper and Hobbs, 1980	I[N]; A	Flint River crayfish
* <i>Orconectes cristavarius</i> Taylor, 2000	I; A	spiny stream crayfish
* <i>Orconectes deanae</i> Reimer and Jester, 1975	I[N]; A	Conchas crayfish
* <i>Orconectes difficilis</i> (Faxon, 1898)	I; A	painted crayfish
* <i>Orconectes durelli</i> R. W. Bouchard and J. W. Bouchard, 1995	I; A	saddle crayfish
* <i>Orconectes erichsonianus</i> (Faxon, 1898)	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes etneri</i> R. W. Bouchard and J. W. Bouchard, 1976	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes eupunctus</i> A. B. Williams, 1952	I; A	coldwater crayfish
* <i>Orconectes forceps</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes harrisonii</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	belted crayfish
* <i>Orconectes hartfieldi</i> Fitzpatrick and Suttkus, 1992	I[N]; A	
* <i>Orconectes hathawayi</i> Penn, 1952	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes hobbsi</i> Penn, 1950	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes holti</i> M. R. Cooper and Hobbs, 1980	I[N]; A	
* <i>Orconectes hylas</i> (Faxon, 1890)	I; A	woodland crayfish
* <i>Orconectes illinoiensis</i> Brown, 1956	I; A	

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* <i>Orconectes immunis</i> (Hagen, 1870)	I[E, part]; A, P[E]	calico crayfish
* <i>Orconectes incomptus</i> Hobbs and Barr, 1972	I[N]; A	Tennessee cave crayfish
* <i>Orconectes indianensis</i> (Hay, 1896)	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes inermis</i> Cope, 1872	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes jeffersoni</i> Rhoades, 1944	I[N]; A	Louisville crayfish
* <i>Orconectes jonesi</i> Fitzpatrick, 1992	I[N]; A	Sucarnoochee River crayfish
* <i>Orconectes kentuckiensis</i> Rhoades, 1944	I[N]; A	Kentucky crayfish
* <i>Orconectes lancifer</i> (Hagen, 1870)	I; A	shrimp crayfish
* <i>Orconectes leptogonopodus</i> Hobbs, 1948	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes limosus</i> (Rafinesque, 1817)	I; A	spinycheek crayfish
* <i>Orconectes longidigitus</i> (Faxon, 1898)	I; A	longpincered crayfish
* <i>Orconectes luteus</i> (Creaser, 1933)	I; A	golden crayfish
* <i>Orconectes macrus</i> A. B. Williams, 1952	I; A	Neosho midget crayfish
* <i>Orconectes maletae</i> Walls, 1972	I[N]; A	
* <i>Orconectes marchandi</i> Hobbs, 1948	I[N]; A	Sharp River crayfish
* <i>Orconectes medius</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	saddleback crayfish
* <i>Orconectes meeki</i> (Faxon, 1898)	I; A	Meek crayfish
* <i>Orconectes menae</i> (Creaser, 1933)	I[N]; A	
* <i>Orconectes mirus</i> (Ortmann, 1931)	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes mississippiensis</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I[N]; A	Mississippi crayfish
* <i>Orconectes nais</i> (Faxon, 1885)	I[E, part]; A, P[E]	
* <i>Orconectes nana</i> A. B. Williams, 1952	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes neglectus</i> (Faxon, 1885)	I[E, part]; A [E, part], P[E]	
ringed crayfish		
* <i>Orconectes obscurus</i> (Hagen, 1870)	I[E, part]; A	Allegheny crayfish
* <i>Orconectes ozarkae</i> A. B. Williams, 1952	I; A	Ozark crayfish
* <i>Orconectes pagei</i> Taylor and Sabaj, 1997	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes palmeri</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	gray-speckled crayfish
* <i>Orconectes pellucidus</i> (Tellkampf, 1844)	I; A	Mammoth Cave crayfish
* <i>Orconectes perfectus</i> Walls, 1972	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes peruncus</i> (Creaser, 1931)	I[N]; A	Big Creek crayfish
* <i>Orconectes placidus</i> (Hagen, 1870)	I[E, part]; A	placid crayfish
* <i>Orconectes propinquus</i> (Girard, 1852)	I; A	northern clearwater crayfish
* <i>Orconectes punctimanus</i> (Creaser, 1933)	I; A	spothand crayfish
* <i>Orconectes putnami</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	phallic crayfish
* <i>Orconectes quadruncus</i> (Creaser, 1933)	I[N]; A	St. Francis River crayfish
* <i>Orconectes rafinesquei</i> Rhoades, 1944	I; A	Rafinesque crayfish
* <i>Orconectes rhoadesi</i> Hobbs, 1949	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes ronaldi</i> Taylor, 2000	I; A	Mud River crayfish
* <i>Orconectes rusticus</i> (Girard, 1852)	I[E, part]; A	rusty crayfish
* <i>Orconectes sanbornii</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	Sanborn crayfish
* <i>Orconectes saxatilis</i> R. W. Bouchard and J. W. Bouchard, 1976	I[N]; A	Kiamichi crayfish
* <i>Orconectes sheltae</i> J. R. Cooper and M. R. Cooper, 1997	I; A	Shelta Cave crayfish
* <i>Orconectes shoupi</i> Hobbs, 1948	I[N]; A	Nashville crayfish
* <i>Orconectes sloanii</i> (Bundy, 1876)	I[N]; A	Sloan crayfish
* <i>Orconectes spinosus</i> (Bundy, 1877)	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes stannardi</i> Page, 1985	I[N]; A	Little Wabash crayfish
* <i>Orconectes stygocaneyi</i> Hobbs III, 2001	I; A	Caney Mountain cave crayfish
* <i>Orconectes tricuspis</i> Rhoades, 1944	I; A	Rhode crayfish

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* <i>Orconectes validus</i> (Faxon, 1914)	I; A	
* <i>Orconectes virginensis</i> Hobbs, 1951	I; A	Chowanoke crayfish
* <i>Orconectes virilis</i> (Hagen, 1870)	I[E, part]; A, P	virile crayfish
* <i>Orconectes williamsi</i> Fitzpatrick, 1966	I; A	Williams crayfish
* <i>Orconectes wrighti</i> Hobbs, 1948	I[N]; A	Hardin crayfish
* <i>Procambarus ablusus</i> Penn, 1963	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus acherontis</i> (Lönnerberg, 1894)	I[N]; A	Orlando cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus acutissimus</i> (Girard, 1852)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus acutus</i> (Girard, 1852)	I[E, part], A, P[E]	white river crawfish
* <i>Procambarus advena</i> (LeConte, 1856)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus alleni</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus ancylus</i> Hobbs, 1958	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus angustatus</i> (LeConte, 1856)	I[X]; A	sandhills crayfish
* <i>Procambarus apalachicola</i> Hobbs, 1942	I[N]; A	coastal flatwoods crayfish
* <i>Procambarus attiguus</i> Hobbs and Franz, 1992	I[N]; A	Silver Glen Springs crayfish
* <i>Procambarus barbatus</i> (Faxon, 1890)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus barbiger</i> Fitzpatrick, 1978	I[N]; A	Jackson prairie crayfish
* <i>Procambarus bivittatus</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	ribbon crayfish
* <i>Procambarus blandingii</i> (Harlan, 1830)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus braswelli</i> J. E. Cooper, 1998	I; A	Waccamaw crayfish
* <i>Procambarus brazoriensis</i> Albaugh, 1975	I[N]; A	Brazoria crayfish
* <i>Procambarus capillatus</i> Hobbs, 1971	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus caritus</i> Hobbs, 1981	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus ceruleus</i> Fitzpatrick and Wicksten, 1998	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus chacei</i> Hobbs, 1958	A-I	
* <i>Procambarus clarkii</i> (Girard, 1852)	I[E, part]; A, P, H	red swamp crawfish
* <i>Procambarus clemmeri</i> Hobbs, 1975	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus cometes</i> Fitzpatrick, 1978	I[N]; A	Mississippi flatwoods crayfish
* <i>Procambarus connus</i> Fitzpatrick, 1978	I[X]; A	Carrollton crayfish
* <i>Procambarus curdi</i> Reimer, 1975	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus delicatus</i> Hobbs and Franz, 1986	I[N]; A	bigcheek cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus dupratzi</i> Penn, 1953	I; A, G	
* <i>Procambarus echinatus</i> Hobbs, 1956	I[N]; A	
* <i>Procambarus econfinae</i> Hobbs, 1942	I[N]; A	Panama City crayfish
* <i>Procambarus elegans</i> Hobbs, 1969	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus enoplosternum</i> Hobbs, 1947	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus epicyrtus</i> Hobbs, 1958	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus erythropros</i> Relyea and Sutton, 1975	I[N]; A	Santa Fe cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus escambiensis</i> Hobbs, 1942	I[N]; A	Escambia crayfish
* <i>Procambarus evermanni</i> (Faxon, 1890)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus fallax</i> (Hagen, 1870)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus ferrugineus</i> Hobbs and Robison, 1988	I[N]; A	Lonoke crayfish
* <i>Procambarus fitzpatricki</i> Hobbs, 1971	I[N]; A	spinytail crayfish
* <i>Procambarus franzi</i> Hobbs and Lee, 1976	I[N]; A	Orange Lake cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus geminus</i> Hobbs, 1975	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus geodytes</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus gibbus</i> Hobbs, 1969	I[N]; A	
* <i>Procambarus gracilis</i> (Bundy, 1876)	I; A	prairie crayfish
* <i>Procambarus hagenianus</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	southeastern prairie crayfish

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* <i>Procambarus hayi</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus hinei</i> (Ortmann, 1905)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus hirsutus</i> Hobbs, 1958	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus horsti</i> Hobbs and Means, 1972	I[N]; A	Big Blue Springs crayfish
* <i>Procambarus howellae</i> Hobbs, 1952	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus hubbelli</i> (Hobbs, 1940)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus hybus</i> Hobbs and Walton, 1957	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus incilis</i> Penn, 1962	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus jaculus</i> Hobbs and Walton, 1957	I; A	javelin crayfish
* <i>Procambarus kensleyi</i> Hobbs, 1990	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus kilbyi</i> (Hobbs, 1940)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus lagniappe</i> Black, 1968	I[N]; A	lagniappe crayfish
* <i>Procambarus latipleurum</i> Hobbs, 1942	I[N]; A	
* <i>Procambarus lecontei</i> (Hagen, 1870)	I; A	Mobile crayfish
* <i>Procambarus leitheuseri</i> Franz and Hobbs, 1983	I[N]; A	Coastal Lowland cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus leonensis</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus lepidodactylus</i> Hobbs, 1947	I; A	Pee Dee lotic crayfish
* <i>Procambarus lewisii</i> Hobbs and Walton, 1959	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus liberorum</i> Fitzpatrick, 1978	I; A	Osage burrowing crayfish
* <i>Procambarus litosternum</i> Hobbs, 1947	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus lophotus</i> Hobbs and Walton, 1960	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus lucifugus</i> (Hobbs, 1940)	I; A	Florida cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus lunzi</i> (Hobbs, 1940)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus lylei</i> Fitzpatrick and Hobbs, 1971	I; A, G	Shutispear crayfish
* <i>Procambarus mancus</i> Hobbs and Walton, 1957	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus marthae</i> Hobbs, 1975	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus medialis</i> Hobbs, 1975	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus milleri</i> Hobbs, 1971	I[N]; A	Miami cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus morrissi</i> Hobbs and Franz, 1991	I[N]; A	Putnam County cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus natchitochae</i> Penn, 1953	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus nechesae</i> Hobbs, 1990	I[N]; A	Neches crayfish
* <i>Procambarus nigrocinctus</i> Hobbs, 1990	I[N]; A	blackbelted crayfish
* <i>Procambarus nueces</i> Hobbs and Hobbs III, 1995	I[N]; A	Nueces crayfish
* <i>Procambarus okaloosae</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus orcinus</i> Hobbs and Means, 1972	I[N]; A	Woodville Karst cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus ouachitae</i> Penn, 1956	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus paeninsulanus</i> (Faxon, 1914)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus pallidus</i> (Hobbs, 1940)	I; A	pallid cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus parasimulans</i> Hobbs and Robison, 1982	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus pearsei</i> (Creaser, 1934)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus pecki</i> Hobbs, 1967	I[N]; A	phantom cave crayfish
* <i>Procambarus penni</i> Hobbs, 1951	I; A	Pearl blackwater crayfish
* <i>Procambarus petersi</i> Hobbs, 1981	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus pictus</i> (Hobbs, 1940)	I[N]; A	spotted royal crayfish
* <i>Procambarus planirostris</i> Penn, 1953	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus plumimanus</i> Hobbs and Walton, 1958	I[N]; A	
* <i>Procambarus pogum</i> Fitzpatrick, 1978	I[N]; A	bearded red crayfish
* <i>Procambarus pubescens</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus pubischelae</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus pycnogonopodus</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Procambarus pygmaeus</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	Christmas tree crayfish
* <i>Procambarus raneyi</i> Hobbs, 1953	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus rathbunae</i> (Hobbs, 1940)	I[N]; A	
* <i>Procambarus regalis</i> Hobbs and Robison, 1988 . .	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus reimeri</i> Hobbs, 1979	I[N]; A	
* <i>Procambarus rogersi</i> (Hobbs, 1938)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus seminolae</i> Hobbs, 1942	I[E, part]; A	Seminole crayfish
* <i>Procambarus shermani</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus simulans</i> (Faxon, 1884)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus spiculifer</i> (Le Conte, 1856)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus steigmani</i> Hobbs, 1991	I[N]; A	Parkhill Prairie crayfish
* <i>Procambarus suttkusi</i> Hobbs, 1953	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus talpoides</i> Hobbs, 1981	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus tenuis</i> Hobbs, 1950	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus texanus</i> Hobbs, 1971	I[N]; A	Bastrop crayfish
* <i>Procambarus troglodytes</i> (Le Conte, 1856)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus truculentus</i> Hobbs, 1954	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus tulaneii</i> Penn, 1953	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus verrucosus</i> Hobbs, 1952	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus versutus</i> (Hagen, 1870)	I; A	
* <i>Procambarus viaeviridis</i> (Faxon, 1914)	I; A	vernal crayfish
* <i>Procambarus vioscai</i> Penn, 1946	I[E, part]; A	
* <i>Procambarus youngi</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	Florida longbeak crayfish
* <i>Procambarus zonangulus</i> Hobbs and Hobbs III, 1990	I[E, part]; A	
* <i>Troglocambarus maclanei</i> Hobbs, 1942	I; A	spider cave crayfish

*INFRAORDER THALASSINIDEA

*Superfamily Callianassoidea

*Callianassidae—ghost shrimps

* <i>Biffarius biformis</i> (Biffar, 1971)	A	biform ghost shrimp
* <i>Biffarius fragilis</i> (Biffar, 1970)	A, P	fragile ghost shrimp
+ <i>Callianassa parva</i> Edmondson, 1944	H	
<i>Callichirus islagrande</i> (Schmitt, 1935)	A	beach ghost shrimp
<i>Callichirus major</i> (Say, 1818)	A	Carolinian ghost shrimp
* <i>Cheramus marginatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1901)	A	
<i>Corallianassa articulata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906) . .	H	
<i>Corallianassa borradailei</i> (De Man, 1928)	H	Borradaile ghost shrimp
<i>Corallianassa longiventris</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1870)	A	
<i>Corallichirus placidus</i> (De Man, 1905)	H	
* <i>Eucalliax mcilhennyi</i> Felder and Manning, 1994 .	A	
* <i>Eucalliax quadracuta</i> (Biffar, 1970)	A	
* <i>Gilvossius setimanus</i> (De Kay, 1844)	A	
<i>Glypturus acanthochirus</i> Stimpson, 1866	A	
<i>Glypturus winslowi</i> (Edmondson, 1944)	H	
* <i>Lepidophthalmus louisianensis</i> (Schmitt, 1935) . .	A	estuarine ghost shrimp
* <i>Necallianassa berylae</i> Heard and Manning, 1998	A	
* <i>Neocallichirus cacahuatate</i> Felder and Manning, 1995	A	
* <i>Neocallichirus grandimana</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	bigband ghost shrimp

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Neocallichirus indica</i> (De Man, 1905)	H	.....
* <i>Neocallichirus rathbunae</i> (Schmitt, 1935).	A	.....
* <i>Neotrypaea biffari</i> (Holthuis, 1991)	P	..... tidepool ghost shrimp
* <i>Neotrypaea californiensis</i> (Dana, 1854).	P	..... bay ghost shrimp
* <i>Neotrypaea gigas</i> (Dana, 1852).	P	..... giant ghost shrimp
* <i>Sergio mericeae</i> Manning and Felder, 1995	A	.....
* <i>Sergio trilobata</i> (Biffar, 1970).	A	.....
*Ctenochelidae		
* <i>Callianopsis goniophthalma</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	..... slope ghost shrimp
* <i>Ctenocheles leviceps</i> Rabalais, 1979	A	.....
* <i>Dawsonius latispina</i> (Dawson, 1967)	A	..... broadspine ghost shrimp
Laomediidae		
* <i>Axianassa arenaria</i> Kensley and Heard, 1990	A	.....
* <i>Axianassa australis</i> Rodrigues and Shimizu, 1992	A	.....
<i>Naushonia crangonoides</i> Kingsley, 1897	A	.....
* <i>Naushonia macginitiei</i> (Glassell, 1938)	P	.....
*Thomassiniidae		
* <i>Crosniera minima</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1901)	A	.....
Upogebiidae—mud shrimps		
* <i>Aethogebia gorei</i> A. B. Williams, 1993	A	.....
* <i>Pomatogebia operculata</i> (Schmitt, 1924).	A	..... operculate mud shrimp
* <i>Upogebia acanthura</i> (Coêlho, 1973)	A	.....
<i>Upogebia affinis</i> (Say, 1818)	A	..... coastal mud shrimp
* <i>Upogebia aquilina</i> A. B. Williams, 1993	A	.....
* <i>Upogebia felderi</i> A. B. Williams, 1993	A	.....
* <i>Upogebia inomissa</i> A. B. Williams, 1993	A	.....
<i>Upogebia lepta</i> A. B. Williams, 1986	P	.....
<i>Upogebia macginitieorum</i> A. B. Williams, 1986 . .	P	.....
* <i>Upogebia omissa</i> Gomes Corrêa, 1968	A	.....
<i>Upogebia onychion</i> A. B. Williams, 1986.	P	.....
<i>Upogebia pugettensis</i> (Dana, 1852)	P	..... blue mud shrimp
* <i>Upogebia spinistipula</i> A. B. Williams and Heard, 1991	A	.....
* <i>Upogebia vasquezi</i> Ngoc-Ho, 1989.	A	.....
*Superfamily Axioidea		
Axiidae—lobster shrimps		
* <i>Acanthaxius hirsutimanus</i> (Boesch and Smalley, 1972)	A	.....
+ <i>Acanthaxius spinosissimus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906). .	H	.....
<i>Axiopsis irregularis</i> Edmondson, 1930.	H	.....
* <i>Axiopsis serratifrons</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873) . .	A, H	..... serrated axiid

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Axiorygma nethertoni</i> Kensley and Simmons, 1988	A	.....
<i>Axius armatus</i> S. I. Smith, 1881	A	.....
<i>Axius serratus</i> Stimpson, 1852	A	.....
<i>Bouvieraxius rudis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
* <i>Calaxius jenneri</i> (A. B. Williams, 1974)	A	.....
* <i>Calaxius oxypleura</i> (A. B. Williams, 1974)	A	.....
<i>Calaxius pailoensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
* <i>Calocarides quinqueseriatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902)	P	.....
* <i>Calocarides spinulicauda</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1902) .	P	.....
* <i>Coralaxius nodulosus</i> (Meinert, 1877)	A	.....
* <i>Eiconaxius agassizi</i> Bouvier, 1905	A	.....
* <i>Eiconaxius antillensis</i> Bouvier, 1905	A	.....
<i>Eiconaxius asper</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
* <i>Eiconaxius borradailei</i> Bouvier, 1905	A	.....
* <i>Eiconaxius carribaeus</i> (Faxon, 1996)	A	.....
* <i>Eiconaxius rotundifrons</i> Bouvier, 1905	A	.....
<i>Parascytoleptus tridens</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906) ...	H	.....
* <i>Paraxiopsis foviolata</i> Kensley, 1996	A	.....
* <i>Paraxiopsis gracilimana</i> Kensley, 1996	A	.....
* <i>Paraxiopsis granulimana</i> Kensley, 1996	A	.....
* <i>Paraxiopsis spinipleura</i> Kensley, 1996	A	.....
*Calocarididae		
* <i>Calastacus colpos</i> Kensley, 1996	A	.....
* <i>Calastacus mexicanus</i> Kensley, 1996	A	.....
<i>Calastacus stilirostris</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
* <i>Calocaris caribbaeus</i> Kensley, 1996	A	.....
* <i>Calocaris granulatus</i> Grebenyuk, 1975	P	.....
* <i>Calocaris templemani</i> Squires, 1965	A	.....
* <i>Lophaxius rathbunae</i> Kensley, 1989	P	.....
*Micheleidae		
* <i>Marcusiarius colpos</i> Kensley and Heard, 1991 ...	A	.....
* <i>Michelea vandoverae</i> (Gore, 1987)	A	.....
INFRAORDER PALINURA		
Superfamily Eryonoidea		
*Polychelidae—blind lobsters		
* <i>Cardus crucifer</i> (Thomson, 1873)	A	.....
<i>Homeryon asper</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
* <i>Pentacheles laevis</i> Bate, 1878	A, H	.....
<i>Pentacheles snyderi</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
* <i>Pentacheles validus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
* <i>Polycheles nanus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1884)	A	.....
* <i>Polycheles pacificus</i> (Faxon, 1893)	P	.....
* <i>Polycheles perarmatus</i> Holthuis, 1952	A	.....
* <i>Polycheles sculptus</i> S. I. Smith, 1880	A	.....

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Polycheles surdus</i> Galil, 2000	H	
<i>Polycheles typhlops</i> C. Heller, 1862	A	
<i>Willemoesia forceps</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	

Superfamily Palinuroidea

Palinuridae—spiny lobsters

* <i>Justitia longimanus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	A	West Indian furrow lobster
<i>Justitia mauritiana</i> (Miers, 1882)	H	gibbon furrow lobster
+ <i>Panulirus argus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	A	Caribbean spiny lobster
<i>Panulirus guttatus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	A	spotted spiny lobster
* <i>Panulirus interruptus</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	P	California spiny lobster
<i>Panulirus laevicauda</i> (Latreille, 1817)	A	smoothtail spiny lobster
<i>Panulirus marginatus</i> (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825)	H	banded spiny lobster
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i> (Olivier, 1791)	H	pronghorn spiny lobster, ula hiwa

Scyllaridae—slipper lobsters

* <i>Arctides guineensis</i> (Spengler, 1799)	A	small Spanish lobster
<i>Arctides regalis</i> Holthuis, 1963	H	royal Spanish lobster, ula-pāpapa
<i>Biarctus vitiensis</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	
* <i>Parribacac antarcticus</i> (Lund, 1793)	A, P, H	sculptured mitten lobster, ula-pehu
<i>Scyllarides aequinoctialis</i> (Lund, 1793)	A, P	Spanish slipper lobster
<i>Scyllarides haanii</i> (De Haan, 1841)	H	Aesop slipper lobster
<i>Scyllarides nodifer</i> (Stimpson, 1866)	A	ridged slipper lobster
<i>Scyllarides squammosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	H	blunt slipper lobster, ula-pāpapa
<i>Scyllarus americanus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1869)	A	American slipper lobster
<i>Scyllarus aurora</i> Holthuis, 1982	H	
<i>Scyllarus chacei</i> Holthuis, 1960	A	Chace slipper lobster
<i>Scyllarus depressus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1881)	A	scaled slipper lobster
<i>Scyllarus modestus</i> (Holthuis, 1960)	H	
<i>Scyllarus vitiensis</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	

Synaxiidae—furry lobsters

* <i>Palinurellus gundlachi</i> Von Martens, 1878	A	copper furry lobster
<i>Palinurellus wieneckii</i> (De Man, 1881)	H	Indo-Pacific furry lobster

INFRAORDER ANOMURA

Superfamily Galattheoidea

Chirostylidae

<i>Eumunida debilistriata</i> Baba, 1977	H	
<i>Eumunida picta</i> S. I. Smith, 1883	A	
* <i>Gastroptychus formosus</i> (Filhol, 1884)	A	
<i>Gastroptychus hawaiiensis</i> Baba, 1977	H	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Gastroptychus iaspis</i> Baba and Haig, 1990	P	.....
* <i>Gastroptychus perarmatus</i> (Haig, 1968)	P	.....
<i>Pseudomunida fragilis</i> Haig, 1979	H	.....
<i>Uroptychus armatus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Uroptychus brevis</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
<i>Uroptychus magnispinatus</i> Baba, 1977	H	.....
<i>Uroptychus nitidus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Uroptychus setosidigitalis</i> Baba, 1977	H	.....
<i>Uroptychus similis</i> Baba, 1977	H	.....

Galatheidae—squat lobsters

<i>Galathea rostrata</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Galathea spinosorostris</i> Dana, 1852	H	.....
* <i>Janetogalathea californiensis</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1902)	P	.....
<i>Munida affinis</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Munida angulata</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
<i>Munida brucei</i> Baba, 1974	H	.....
<i>Munida flinti</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
<i>Munida forceps</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Munida hawaiiensis</i> Baba, 1981	H	.....
<i>Munida</i> aff. <i>heteracantha</i> Ortmann, 1892	H	.....
<i>Munida hispida</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	P	.....
<i>Munida iris</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Munida irrasa</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Munida longipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Munida micropthalma</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Munida miles</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Munida normani</i> Henderson, 1885	H	.....
<i>Munida nuda</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
<i>Munida pusilla</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
<i>Munida quadrispina</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	P	.....
<i>Munida sanctipauli</i> Henderson, 1885	A	.....
<i>Munida simplex</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
<i>Munida spinifrons</i> Henderson, 1885	A	.....
<i>Munida stimpsoni</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
<i>Munida tenuimana</i> G. O. Sars, 1871	A	.....
<i>Munida valida</i> S. I. Smith, 1883	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis abbreviata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis abdominalis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis acuminata</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis alaminos</i>		
L. H. Pequegnat and W. E. Pequegnat, 1970	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis albatrossae</i>		
W. E. Pequegnat and L. H. Pequegnat, 1973	P	.....
* <i>Munidopsis alvisca</i> A. B. Williams, 1988	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis aries</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis armata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis aspera</i> (Henderson, 1885)	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis bairdii</i> (S. I. Smith, 1884)	A, P	.....
<i>Munidopsis barbarae</i> (Boone, 1927)	A	.....

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Munidopsis beringana</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis bermudezi</i> Chace, 1939	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis cascadia</i> Ambler, 1980	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis crassa</i> S. I. Smith, 1885	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis cubensis</i> Chace, 1942	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis curvirostra</i> Whiteaves, 1874	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis depressa</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis diomedea</i> (Faxon, 1893)	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis erinacea</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis expansa</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis gilli</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	A	.....
* <i>Munidopsis glabra</i>		
L. H. Pequegnat and A. B. Williams, 1995	A	.....
* <i>Munidopsis granosicorium</i>		
A. B. Williams and Baba, 1990	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis gulfensis</i>		
W. E. Pequegnat and L. H. Pequegnat, 1971 . . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis hystrix</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
* <i>Munidopsis kucki</i> Baba and Camp, 1988	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis latifrons</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis latirostris</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
* <i>Munidopsis lignaria</i> A. B. Williams and Baba, 1990	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis livida</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1886)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis longimanus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis pallida</i> Alcock, 1894	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis palmata</i> Khodkina, 1975	P	.....
* <i>Munidopsis penescabra</i>		
L. H. Pequegnat and A. B. Williams, 1995	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis platirostris</i>		
(A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1894)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis polita</i> (S. I. Smith, 1883)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis quadrata</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis robusta</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) . . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis rostrata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) . . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis scabra</i> Faxon, 1893	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis serratifrons</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis serricornis</i> (Loven, 1852)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis sigsbei</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) . . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis similis</i> S. I. Smith, 1885	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis simplex</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) . . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis spinifera</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis spinocolata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis spinosa</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880) . . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis transtridens</i>		
W. E. Pequegnat and L. H. Pequegnat, 1971 . . .	A	.....
<i>Munidopsis tujisi</i> Ambler, 1980	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis verrilli</i> J. E. Benedict, 1902	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis verrucosa</i> Khodkina, 1975	P	.....
<i>Munidopsis yaquinensis</i> Ambler, 1980	P	.....
<i>Phylladorhynchus integrirostris</i> (Dana, 1852) . . .	H	.....
<i>Pleuroncodes planipes</i> Stimpson, 1860	P	..... pelagic red crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
Porcellanidae—porcelain crabs		
<i>Euceramus praelongus</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	olivepit porcelain crab
<i>Megalobrachium poeyi</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1855)	A	hairyclaw porcelain crab
<i>Megalobrachium soriatum</i> (Say, 1818)	A	pentagonal porcelain crab
<i>Neopisosoma angustifrons</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1901)	A	
<i>Pachycheles ackleianus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	redreef porcelain crab
<i>Pachycheles attaragos</i> Harvey and de Santo, 1997	H	
<i>Pachycheles holosericus</i> Schmitt, 1921	P	sponge porcelain crab
<i>Pachycheles monilifer</i> (Dana, 1852)	A	wormreef porcelain crab
<i>Pachycheles pilosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	A	pilose porcelain crab
<i>Pachycheles pisoides</i> (C. Heller, 1865)	H	
<i>Pachycheles pubescens</i> Holmes, 1900	P	pubescent porcelain crab
<i>Pachycheles riisei</i> (Stimpson, 1858)	A	Riise porcelain crab
<i>Pachycheles rudis</i> Stimpson, 1859	P	thickclaw porcelain crab
<i>Pachycheles rugimanus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	sculptured porcelain crab
<i>Parapetrolisthes tortugensis</i> (Glassell, 1945)	A	spiny porcelain crab
<i>Petrolisthes armatus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	green porcelain crab
<i>Petrolisthes cabrilloi</i> Glassell, 1945	P	Cabrillo porcelain crab
* <i>Petrolisthes cinctipes</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	P	flat porcelain crab
<i>Petrolisthes coccineus</i> (Owen, 1839)	H	red porcelain crab, kūmimi-māka`o
<i>Petrolisthes eriomerus</i> Stimpson, 1871	P	flattop crab
<i>Petrolisthes galathinus</i> (Bosc, 1802)	A	banded porcelain crab
<i>Petrolisthes jugosus</i> Streets, 1872	A	redwhite porcelain crab
<i>Petrolisthes manimaculis</i> Glassell, 1945	P	chocolate porcelain crab
<i>Petrolisthes politus</i> (Gray, 1831)	A	redback porcelain crab
<i>Petrolisthes rathbunae</i> Schmitt, 1916	P	Rathbun porcelain crab
<i>Polyonyx gibbesi</i> Haig, 1956	A	eastern tube crab
<i>Polyonyx quadriungulatus</i> Glassell, 1935	P	western tube crab
<i>Porcellana sayana</i> (Leach, 1820)	A	spotted porcelain crab
<i>Porcellana sigsbeiana</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	striped porcelain crab
<i>Porcellana stimpsoni</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	Stimpson porcelain crab

Superfamily Hippoidea

Albuneidae—mole crabs

<i>Albunea danai</i> Boyko, 1999	H	
<i>Albunea gibbesii</i> Stimpson, 1859	A	surf mole crab
<i>Albunea paretii</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1853	A	beach mole crab
<i>Albunea speciosa</i> Dana, 1852	H	
* <i>Blepharipoda occidentalis</i> J. W. Randall, 1840	P	spiny mole crab
<i>Lepidopa benedicti</i> Schmitt, 1935	A	
<i>Lepidopa californica</i> Efford, 1971	P	California mole crab
<i>Lepidopa websteri</i> J. E. Benedict, 1903	A	
<i>Lophomastix diomedea</i> J. E. Benedict, 1904	P	
<i>Zygopa michaelis</i> Holthuis, 1961	A	blind mole crab

Hippidae—sand crabs

<i>Emerita analoga</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	P	Pacific sand crab
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SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Emerita benedicti</i> Schmitt, 1935	A	Benedict sand crab
<i>Emerita portoricensis</i> Schmitt, 1935	A	Puerto Rican sand crab
<i>Emerita talpoida</i> (Say, 1817)	A	Atlantic sand crab
<i>Hippa pacifica</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	Pacific mole crab, pe`eone
* <i>Hippa testudinaria</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1791)	A	
+Superfamily Paguroidea		
Coenobitidae—land hermit crabs		
* <i>Coenobita clypeatus</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1787)	A	land hermit
+ <i>Coenobita olivieri</i> Owen, 1839	H[X]	
Diogenidae—lefthanded hermit crabs		
+ <i>Aniculus hopperae</i>		
McLaughlin and J. P. Hoover, 1996	H	reticulated Hawaiian hermit
<i>Aniculus maximus</i> Edmondson, 1952	H	hairy yellow hermit
+ <i>Calcinus argus</i> Wooster, 1984	H	argus hermit
<i>Calcinus elegans</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1836)	H	elegant hermit
+ <i>Calcinus gaimardii</i>		
(H. Milne Edwards, 1848) <i>sensu lato</i>	H	
+ <i>Calcinus guamensis</i> Wooster, 1984	H	Guam hermit
+ <i>Calcinus haigae</i> Wooster, 1984	H	darkglove hermit
+ <i>Calcinus hazletti</i> Haig and McLaughlin, 1984	H	Hawaiian whitefoot hermit
+ <i>Calcinus laevimanus</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	H	Hawaiian hermit
+ <i>Calcinus latens</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	H	hidden hermit
+ <i>Calcinus laurentae</i> Haig and McLaughlin, 1984	H	redleg calcinus
+ <i>Calcinus seurati</i> Forest, 1951	H	whitebanded hermit
+ <i>Calcinus tibicen</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1791)	A	orangeclaw hermit
<i>Cancellus ornatus</i> J. E. Benedict, 1901	A	
<i>Cancellus viridis</i> Mayo, 1973	A	
<i>Ciliopagurus albatrossae</i> Forest, 1995	H	
<i>Ciliopagurus hawaiiensis</i>		
(McLaughlin and Bailey-Brock, 1975)	H	
<i>Ciliopagurus strigatus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1804)	H	
<i>Clibanarius antillensis</i> Stimpson, 1862	A	
<i>Clibanarius cubensis</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	A	widestripe hermit
<i>Clibanarius tricolor</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	tricolor hermit
<i>Clibanarius vittatus</i> (Bosc, 1802)	A	thinstripe hermit
<i>Clibanarius zebra</i> (Dana, 1851)	H	zebra hermit
<i>Dardanus brachyops</i> Forest, 1962	H	
<i>Dardanus deformis</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1836)	H	pale anemone hermit
<i>Dardanus fucosus</i> Biffar and Provenzano, 1972	A	bareye hermit
<i>Dardanus gemmatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	H	jeweled anemone hermit
+ <i>Dardanus guttatus</i> (Olivier, 1812)	H	
<i>Dardanus insignis</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	A	red brocade hermit
+ <i>Dardanus lagopodes</i> (Forskål, 1775)	H	
<i>Dardanus megistos</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1804)	H	whitespotted hermit
<i>Dardanus pedunculatus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1804)	H	
<i>Dardanus sanguinocarpus</i> Degener, 1925	H	bloody hermit
<i>Dardanus sulcatus</i> Edmondson, 1925	H	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Dardanus venosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	A	stareye hermit
<i>Isocheles pilosus</i> (Holmes, 1900)	P	moon snail hermit
<i>Isocheles wurdemanni</i> Stimpson, 1862	A	surf hermit
<i>Paguristes anomalus</i> Bouvier, 1918	A	
<i>Paguristes bakeri</i> Holmes, 1900	P	digger hermit
<i>Paguristes cadenati</i> Forest, 1954	A	red reef hermit
<i>Paguristes erythropros</i> Holthuis, 1959	A	
<i>Paguristes grayi</i> J. E. Benedict, 1901	A	
<i>Paguristes hernancortezii</i> McLaughlin and Provenzano, 1974	A	
<i>Paguristes hewatti</i> Wass, 1963	A	
<i>Paguristes hummi</i> Wass, 1955	A	
<i>Paguristes inconstans</i> McLaughlin and Provenzano, 1974	A	
<i>Paguristes invisissacculus</i> McLaughlin and Provenzano, 1974	A	
<i>Paguristes laticlavus</i> McLaughlin and Provenzano, 1974	A	
<i>Paguristes limonensis</i> McLaughlin and Provenzano, 1974	A	
<i>Paguristes lymani</i> A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893	A	
<i>Paguristes moorei</i> J. E. Benedict, 1901	A	
<i>Paguristes oxyphthalmus</i> Holthuis, 1959	A	
<i>Paguristes parvus</i> Holmes, 1900	P	island hermit
<i>Paguristes puncticeps</i> J. E. Benedict, 1901	A	
<i>Paguristes sericeus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	blue-eye hermit
<i>Paguristes spinipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	
<i>Paguristes starcki</i> Provenzano, 1965	A	
<i>Paguristes tortugae</i> Schmitt, 1933	A	bandeye hermit
<i>Paguristes triangulatus</i> A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893	A	
<i>Paguristes turgidus</i> (Stimpson, 1856)	P	
<i>Paguristes ulreyi</i> Schmitt, 1921	P	furry hermit
<i>Paguristes wassi</i> Provenzano, 1961	A	
<i>Petrochirus diogenes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	giant hermit

Lithodidae—stone and king crabs

* <i>Acantholithodes hispidus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	P	spiny lithode crab
<i>Cryptolithodes sitchensis</i> Brandt, 1853	P	umbrella crab
<i>Cryptolithodes typicus</i> Brandt, 1848	P	butterfly crab
* <i>Dermaturus mandtii</i> Brandt, 1850	P	wrinkled crab
<i>Glyptolithodes cristatipes</i> (Faxon, 1893)	P	
<i>Hapalogaster cavicauda</i> Stimpson, 1859	P	furry crab
* <i>Hapalogaster grebnitzkii</i> Schalfeew, 1892	P	soft crab
<i>Hapalogaster mertensii</i> Brandt, 1850	P	hairy crab
* <i>Lithodes aequispinus</i> J. E. Benedict, 1895	P	golden king crab
* <i>Lithodes couesi</i> J. E. Benedict, 1895	P	scarlet king crab
<i>Lithodes longispina</i> Sakai, 1971	H	
* <i>Lithodes maja</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Norway king crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Lithodes nintokuae</i> Sakai, 1976	H	
* <i>Lopholithodes foraminatus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	P	brown box crab
* <i>Lopholithodes mandtii</i> Brandt, 1848	P	Puget Sound king crab
<i>Neolithodes agassizii</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882)	A	
* <i>Neolithodes diomedea</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1895)	P	
<i>Neolithodes grimaldii</i> (A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1894)	A	
* <i>Oedignathus inermis</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	P	granular claw crab
* <i>Paralithodes californiensis</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1895)	P	California king crab
<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i> (Tilesius, 1815)	P	red king crab
<i>Paralithodes platypus</i> Brandt, 1850	P	blue king crab
* <i>Paralithodes rathbuni</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1895)	P	
* <i>Paralomis bouvieri</i> Hansen, 1908	A	
<i>Paralomis cubensis</i> Chace, 1939	A	
* <i>Paralomis longipes</i> Faxon, 1893	P	
* <i>Paralomis manningi</i> A. B. Williams, C. R. Smith, and Baco, 2000	P	
* <i>Paralomis multispina</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1895)	P	
* <i>Paralomis verrilli</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1895)	P	
* <i>Phyllolithodes papillosus</i> Brandt, 1848	P	heart crab
<i>Placetron wosnessenskii</i> Schalfeew, 1892	P	scaled crab
* <i>Rhinolithodes wosnessenskii</i> Brandt, 1848	P	rhinoceros crab

Paguridae—right-handed hermit crabs

<i>Agaricochirus acanthinus</i> McLaughlin, 1982	A	
<i>Agaricochirus alexandri</i> (A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	A	
<i>Agaricochirus boletifer</i> (A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	A	
<i>Agaricochirus gibbosimanus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
<i>Anapagridentes reesei</i> (McLaughlin, 1986)	H	
* <i>Anisopagurus actinophorus</i> Lemaitre and McLaughlin, 1996	A	
<i>Anisopagurus bartletti</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
* <i>Anisopagurus hopkinsi</i> Lemaitre and McLaughlin, 1996	A	
<i>Anisopagurus pygmaeus</i> (Bouvier, 1918)	A	
<i>Catapaguroides hooveri</i> McLaughlin and Pittman, 2002	H	
<i>Catapaguroides microps</i> A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893	A	
+ <i>Catapaguroides setosus</i> (Edmondson, 1951)	H	
<i>Catapagurus sharreri</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	
* <i>Discorsopagurus schmitti</i> (Stevens, 1925)	P	tubeworm hermit
<i>Elassochirus cavimanus</i> (Miers, 1879)	P	purple hermit
<i>Elassochirus gilli</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	Pacific red hermit
* <i>Elassochirus tenuimanus</i> (Dana, 1851)	P	widehand hermit
<i>Enallopaguropsis guatemoci</i> (Glassell, 1937)	P	
* <i>Enneobranchus flaviooculatus</i> García Gómez, 1988	A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Goreopagurus piercei</i> (Wass, 1963)	A	coralthicket hermit
<i>Haigia diegensis</i> (Scanland and Hopkins, 1969) . .	P	
* <i>Hemipagurus gracilis</i> S. I. Smith, 1881	A	
<i>Hemipagurus granulatus</i> (Edmondson, 1951) . . .	H	
<i>Iridopagurus caribbensis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	A	
<i>Iridopagurus globulus</i> de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966	A	
<i>Iridopagurus iris</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
<i>Iridopagurus reticulatus</i> García Gómez, 1983 . . .	A	
<i>Iridopagurus violaceus</i> de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966	A	
<i>Labidochirus splendescens</i> (Owen, 1839)	P	splendid hermit
* <i>Manucomplanus spinulosus</i> (Holthuis, 1959)	A	
* <i>Manucomplanus ungulatus</i> (Studer, 1883)	A	
<i>Micropagurus devaneyi</i> McLaughlin, 1986	H	
<i>Nematopaguroides cf. fagei</i> Forest and de Saint Laurent, 1968	A	
<i>Nematopaguroides pusillus</i> Forest and de Saint Laurent, 1968	A	
+ <i>Nematopagurus kosiensis</i> McLaughlin, 1998	H	
<i>Nematopagurus spinulosensoris</i> McLaughlin and Brock, 1974	H	
* <i>Orthopagurus minimus</i> (Holmes, 1900)	P	toothshell hermit
<i>Ostraconotus spatulipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
<i>Pagurixus festinus</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1984 . .	H	fast hermit
<i>Pagurixus nomurai</i> Komai and Asakura, 1995	H	Nomuras hermit
<i>Pagurus acadianus</i> J. E. Benedict, 1901	A	
<i>Pagurus aleuticus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	Aleutican hermit
<i>Pagurus annulipes</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	
<i>Pagurus arcuatus</i> Squires, 1964	A	
+ <i>Pagurus armatus</i> (Dana, 1851)	P	armed hermit
* <i>Pagurus beringanus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	Bering hermit
<i>Pagurus bouvieri</i> (Faxon, 1895)	A	
<i>Pagurus brandti</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	sponge hermit
<i>Pagurus brevidactylus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	A	
<i>Pagurus bullisi</i> Wass, 1963	A	
<i>Pagurus capillatus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	
<i>Pagurus carolinensis</i> McLaughlin, 1975	A	wormreef hermit
<i>Pagurus caurinus</i> J. F. L. Hart, 1971	P	greenmark hermit
<i>Pagurus confragosus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	knobbyhand hermit
<i>Pagurus cornutus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	hornyhand hermit
<i>Pagurus criniticornis</i> (Dana, 1852)	A	
<i>Pagurus curacaoensis</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	A	
<i>Pagurus dalli</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	whiteknee hermit
<i>Pagurus defensus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	A	
<i>Pagurus dissimilis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	A	
<i>Pagurus granosimanus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	P	grainyhand hermit
<i>Pagurus gymnodactylus</i> Lemaitre, 1982	A	
<i>Pagurus hemphilli</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	maroon hermit

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Pagurus hirsutiussculus</i> (Dana, 1851)	P	hairy hermit
<i>Pagurus impressus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	A	dimpled hermit
<i>Pagurus kennnerlyi</i> (Stimpson, 1864)	P	bluespine hermit
<i>Pagurus longicarpus</i> Say, 1817	A	longwrist hermit
<i>Pagurus maclaughlinae</i> García Gómez, 1982	A	
<i>Pagurus marshi</i> J. E. Benedict, 1901	A	
<i>Pagurus mertensii</i> Brandt, 1851	P	
<i>Pagurus middendorffii</i> Brandt, 1851	P	
<i>Pagurus ochotensis</i> Brandt, 1851	P	Alaskan hermit
<i>Pagurus politus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1882)	A	
<i>Pagurus pollicaris</i> Say, 1817	A	flatclaw hermit
<i>Pagurus provenzanoi</i> Forest and de Saint Laurent, 1968	A	
<i>Pagurus pubescens</i> Krøyer, 1838	A	
<i>Pagurus quaylei</i> J. F. L. Hart, 1971	P	
<i>Pagurus rathbuni</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	longfinger hermit
<i>Pagurus redondensis</i> Wicksten, 1982	P	bandclaw hermit
* <i>Pagurus retrorsimanus</i> Wicksten and McLaughlin, 1998	P	
<i>Pagurus rotundimanus</i> Wass, 1963	A	
<i>Pagurus samuelis</i> (Stimpson, 1857)	P	blueband hermit
<i>Pagurus setosus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	setose hermit
<i>Pagurus spilocarpus</i> Haig, 1977	P	spotwrist hermit
<i>Pagurus stevensae</i> J. F. L. Hart, 1971	P	Stevens hermit
<i>Pagurus stimpsoni</i> (A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	A	
<i>Pagurus tanneri</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	longhand hermit
<i>Pagurus townsendi</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	
<i>Pagurus trigonocheirus</i> (Stimpson, 1858)	P	fuzzy hermit
<i>Pagurus undosus</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	Pribilof hermit
* <i>Pagurus venturensis</i> Coffin, 1957	P	
* <i>Parapagurodes hartae</i> McLaughlin and Jensen, 1996	P	
<i>Parapagurodes laurentae</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1973	P	
<i>Parapagurodes makarovi</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1973	P	
<i>Phimochirus californiensis</i> (J. E. Benedict, 1892)	P	
<i>Phimochirus holthuisi</i> (Provenzano, 1961)	A	red-striped hermit
<i>Phimochirus leurocarpus</i> McLaughlin, 1981	A	
<i>Phimochirus operculatus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	A	polkadotted hermit
<i>Phimochirus randalli</i> (Provenzano, 1961)	A	
<i>Propagurus deprofundis</i> (Stebbing, 1924)	H	
<i>Pygmaeopagurus hadrochirus</i> McLaughlin, 1986	H	
<i>Pylopaguopsis atlantica</i> Wass, 1963	A	
+ <i>Pylopaguopsis keijii</i> McLaughlin and Haig, 1989	H	broadhand coral hermit
<i>Pylopagurus discoidalis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
* <i>Pylopagurus gorei</i> McLaughlin and Lemaitre, 2001	A	
<i>Pylopagurus holmesi</i> Schmitt, 1921	P	
* <i>Pylopagurus macgeorgei</i> McLaughlin and Lemaitre, 2001	A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Rhodochirus rosaceus</i>		
(A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	A	stellate hermit
<i>Solenopagurus lineatus</i> (Wass, 1963)	A	
<i>Tomopaguopsis problematica</i>		
(A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893)	A	
<i>Tomopagurus chacei</i> (Wass, 1963)	A	
<i>Tomopagurus cokeri</i> (Hay, 1917)	A	
<i>Tomopagurus cubensis</i> (Wass, 1963)	A	
<i>Tomopagurus rubropunctatus</i>		
A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1893	A	
<i>Tomopagurus wassi</i> McLaughlin, 1981	A	

Parapaguridae—deepwater hermit crabs

* <i>Oncopagurus bicristatus</i>		
(A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	P	
* <i>Oncopagurus gracilis</i> (Henderson, 1888)	A	
* <i>Oncopagurus haigae</i> (de Saint Laurent, 1972)	P	
<i>Oncopagurus indicus</i> (Alcock, 1905)	H	
<i>Paragiopagurus pacificus</i> (Edmondson, 1925)	H	
* <i>Paragiopagurus pilimanus</i>		
(A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
<i>Paragiopagurus rugosus</i> (de Saint Laurent, 1972)	H	
<i>Paragiopagurus ruticheles</i>		
(A. Milne-Edwards, 1891)	H	
<i>Paragiopagurus tuberculosus</i>		
(de Saint Laurent, 1972)	H	
<i>Parapagurus abyssorum</i> (Filhol, 1855)	A	
<i>Parapagurus alaminos</i> Lemaitre, 1986	A	
* <i>Parapagurus benedicti</i> de Saint Laurent, 1972	P	
<i>Parapagurus nudus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891)	A	
* <i>Parapagurus pilosimanus</i> S. I. Smith, 1879	A	
<i>Strobopagurus gracilipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891)	H	
<i>Sympagurus affinis</i> (Henderson, 1888)	H	
<i>Sympagurus dofleini</i> (Balss, 1912)	H	
* <i>Sympagurus pictus</i> S. I. Smith, 1883	A	

*Pylochelidae

* <i>Cheiroplatea scutata</i> Ortmann, 1892	A	
* <i>Mixtopagurus paradoxus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	

*INFRAORDER BRACHYURA—short-tailed crabs, true crabs

SECTION DROMIACEA

*Superfamily Homolodromioidea

*Homolodromiidae

* <i>Dicranodromia spinosa</i> Martin, 1994	A	
* <i>Homolodromia paradoxa</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
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*Superfamily Dromioidea

Dromiidae

+ <i>Cryptodromia fallax</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	H
* <i>Cryptodromiopsis antillensis</i> (Stimpson, 1858) . . .	A hairy sponge crab
<i>Cryptodromiopsis plumosa</i> (Lewinsohn, 1984) . . .	H	..... shaggy sponge crab
* <i>Cryptodromiopsis sarraburei</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1910)	P	.....
<i>Cryptodromiopsis tridens</i> Borradaile, 1903	H	.....
<i>Cryptodromiopsis unidentata</i> (Rüppell, 1830) . . .	H	.....
<i>Dromia dormia</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	H	..... sleepy sponge crab, makua-o-ka-lipao
<i>Dromia erythropus</i> (George Edwards, 1771)	A	..... redeye sponge crab
<i>Dromia wilsoni</i> (Fulton and Grant, 1902)	H	.....
<i>Homalodromia coppingeri</i> Miers, 1884	H	.....
<i>Hypoconcha arcuata</i> Stimpson, 1858	A	..... granulate shellback crab
<i>Hypoconcha californiensis</i> Bouvier, 1898	P	..... California shellback crab
<i>Hypoconcha parasitica</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	A	..... rough shellback crab
<i>Hypoconcha spinosissima</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1933 . . .	A	..... spiny shellback crab

*Dynomenidae

<i>Dynomene hispida</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1832	H	.....
<i>Dynomene pilumnoides</i> Alcock, 1900	H	.....
<i>Dynomene praedator</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1879 . . .	H	.....
<i>Metadynomene devaneyi</i> (Takeda, 1977)	H	.....

*Superfamily Homoloidea

Homolidae—carrier crabs

<i>Homola dickinsoni</i> Eldredge, 1980	H	.....
* <i>Homola minima</i> Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1995	A	.....
<i>Homola orientalis</i> Henderson, 1888	H	.....
<i>Homola vigil</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
* <i>Homologenus rostratus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	.....
* <i>Lamoha noar</i> (A. B. Williams, 1974)	A	.....
+ <i>Lamoha williamsi</i> (Takeda, 1980)	H	.....
+ <i>Latreillopsis cornuta</i> Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1995	H	.....
* <i>Moloha faxoni</i> (Schmitt, 1921)	P	..... Pacific carrier crab
<i>Paramola japonica</i> Parisi, 1915	H	..... Japanese deepwater carrier crab
+ <i>Yaldwynopsis spinimanus</i> (Griffin, 1965)	H	.....

*Latreilliidae—longleg crabs

<i>Latreillia manningi</i> A. B. Williams, 1982	A	..... daddy-longlegs crab
<i>Latreillia metansa</i> A. B. Williams, 1982	H	.....

*SECTION EUBRACHYURA

*SUBSECTION RANINOIDA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
*Superfamily Raninoidea		
Raninidae—frog crabs		
<i>Lyreidus tridentatus</i> De Haan, 1841	H	.....
* <i>Lysirude nitidus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	..... longleg frog crab
<i>Notopoides latus</i> Henderson, 1888	H	.....
<i>Notosceles viaderi</i> Ward, 1942	H	.....
<i>Ranilia constricta</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	..... sicklefoot frog crab
<i>Ranilia muricata</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	A	..... muricate frog crab
<i>Ranina ranina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	H	.. spanner crab, papa' a-kua-loa
<i>Raninoides loevis</i> (Latreille, 1825)	A	..... furrowed frog crab
* <i>Raninoides louisianensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1933 ...	A	..... Gulf frog crab
*Symethidae		
* <i>Symethis variolosa</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1793)	A	..... eroded frog crab
*Superfamily Cyclodorippoidea		
Cyclodorippidae		
* <i>Clythrocerus granulatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1898)...	A	.....
<i>Clythrocerus nitidus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)...	A	.....
<i>Cyclodorippe antennaria</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
* <i>Cyclodorippe bouvieri</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1934	A	.....
* <i>Deilocerus decorus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1933)	P	.....
* <i>Deilocerus perpusillus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1901)	A	.....
* <i>Deilocerus planus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1900)	P	..... chip crab
* <i>Neocorycodus stimpsoni</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1937)...	A	.....
Cymonomidae		
* <i>Curupironomus agassizi</i> (A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1899)	A	.....
<i>Cymonomus quadratus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 ..	A	.....
*SUBSECTION HETEROTREMATA		
*Superfamily Dorippoidea		
Dorippidae—sumo crabs		
* <i>Ethusa americana</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	..... stalkeye sumo crab
+ <i>Ethusa mascarone</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1782)	H	.....
<i>Ethusa microphthalma</i> S. I. Smith, 1881	A	..... broadback sumo crab
<i>Ethusa tenuipes</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1897	A	..... spiketoe sumo crab
<i>Ethusa truncata</i> A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1899	A	..... truncate sumo crab
<i>Ethusina abyssicola</i> S. I. Smith, 1884	A	..... abyssal sumo crab
<i>Ethusina gracilipes</i> (Miers, 1886)	H

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
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*Superfamily Calappoidea

*Calappidae—box crabs

<i>Acanthocarpus alexandri</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	gladiator box crab
<i>Acanthocarpus bispinosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	twospine box crab
<i>Calappa calappa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	H	giant box crab
<i>Calappa flammea</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1794)	A	flame box crab
* <i>Calappa galloides</i> Stimpson, 1859	A	
* <i>Calappa gallus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1803)	H	rough box crab
<i>Calappa hepatica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	H	smooth box crab, pokipoki
<i>Calappa ocellata</i> Holthuis, 1958	A	ocellate box crab
<i>Calappa pokipoki</i> Ng, 2000	H	
<i>Calappa sulcata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	A	yellow box crab
* <i>Calappa tortugae</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1933	A	
* <i>Cryptosoma bairdii</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	shameface heart crab
* <i>Cryptosoma balguerii</i> (Desbonne, 1867)	A	
<i>Cycloes marisrubri</i> Galil and P. F. Clark, 1996 . . .	H	wingless box crab
* <i>Cyclozodion angustum</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	nodose box crab
* <i>Cyclozodion tuberatum</i>		
A. B. Williams and Child, 1988	A	
<i>Mursia hawaiiensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	H	
<i>Mursia spinimanus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
* <i>Paracyclois atlantis</i> Chace, 1939	A	
* <i>Platymera gaudichaudii</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	P	armed box crab

*Hepatidae

* <i>Hepatus epheliticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	A	calico box crab
* <i>Hepatus pudibundus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1785)	A	flecked box crab
* <i>Osachila antillensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1916	A	
* <i>Osachila semilevis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1916	A	thinlip jewelbox crab
* <i>Osachila tuberosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	thicklip jewelbox crab

*Superfamily Leucosioidea

Leucosiidae—purse crabs

* <i>Acanthilia intermedia</i> Miers, 1886	A	granulose purse crab
<i>Actaeomorpha erosa</i> Miers, 1878	H	
<i>Actaeomorpha punctata</i> Edmondson, 1935	H	
<i>Callidactylus asper</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	spurfinger purse crab
<i>Ebalia cariosa</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	sculptured clutch crab
<i>Ebalia jordani</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Ebalia stimpsonii</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	thinarm clutch crab
<i>Ebalia tuberculosa</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873) . . .	H	
<i>Heteronucia spinifera</i> Edmondson, 1951	H	
<i>Iliacantha liodactylus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	A	
<i>Iliacantha sparsa</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	shouldered purse crab
<i>Iliacantha subglobosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	longfinger purse crab
<i>Lithadia cadaverosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	carinate clutch crab
<i>Lithadia granulosa</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Myropsis quinquespinosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	fivespine purse crab
<i>Nucia speciosa</i> Dana, 1852	H	
<i>Oreotlos angulatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Oreotlos lagarodes</i> Tan and Ng, 1995	H	
<i>Persephona crinita</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1931	A	pink purse crab
<i>Persephona mediterranea</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1794)	A	mottled purse crab
<i>Randallia bulligera</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	P	
<i>Randallia distincta</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	H	
<i>Randallia gilberti</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
* <i>Randallia ornata</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	P	globose sand crab
<i>Spelaeophorus elevatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	A	bighole clutch crab
<i>Spelaeophorus nodosus</i> (T. Bell, 1855)	A	twohole clutch crab
<i>Spelaeophorus pontifer</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	smallhole clutch crab
<i>Uhlias limbatus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	eroded clutch crab

*Superfamily Majoidea—spider crabs

*Epiplatidae

* <i>Acanthonyx petiverii</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	A	jackknife spider crab
<i>Acanthonyx simplex</i> Dana, 1852	H	
* <i>Epiplatoides hiltoni</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1923)	P	winged kelp crab
* <i>Epiplatys bituberculatus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	A	variegate spider crab
* <i>Epiplatys dilatatus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	A	winged mime crab
* <i>Epiplatys kingsleyi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1923	A	
* <i>Epiplatys longirostris</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	
<i>Huenia proteus</i> De Haan, 1839	H	
<i>Menaethius monoceros</i> (Latreille, 1825)	H	
* <i>Mimulus foliatus</i> Stimpson, 1860	P	foliate kelp crab
* <i>Mocosoa crebripunctata</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	
<i>Perinea tumida</i> Dana, 1852	H	
* <i>Pugettia dalli</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	P	spined kelp crab
* <i>Pugettia gracilis</i> Dana, 1851	P	graceful kelp crab
* <i>Pugettia producta</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	P	northern kelp crab
* <i>Pugettia richii</i> Dana, 1851	P	cryptic kelp crab
* <i>Pugettia venetiae</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1924	P	Venice kelp crab
<i>Simocarcinus simplex</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	simple collector crab, kumu-tipoa
* <i>Sphenocarcinus corrosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	A	eroded vase crab
* <i>Talipeus nuttallii</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	P	globose kelp crab

*Inachidae

<i>Achaeus affinis</i> Miers, 1895	H	
<i>Achaeus brevifalcatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1911	H	
<i>Achaeus superciliaris</i> Ortmann, 1893	H	
* <i>Aepinus septemspinus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	A	
* <i>Anomalothir frontalis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	A	
* <i>Anomalothir furcillatus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	
<i>Cyrtomaia lamellata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Cyrtomaia smithi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	H	
* <i>Dorhynchus thomsoni</i> Thomson, 1873	A	
* <i>Ereileptus spinosus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	P	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Metoporphaphis calcarata</i> (Say, 1818)	A	..... false arrow crab
<i>Ocinopus araneus</i> (De Haan, 1839)	H	.....
<i>Ocinopus neptunus</i> Adams and White, 1848	H	.....
* <i>Podochela curvirostris</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	A	.....
* <i>Podochela gracilipes</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	..... unicorn neck crab
* <i>Podochela hemphillii</i> (Lockington, 1877)	P	..... Hemphill kelp crab
* <i>Podochela lamelligera</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	.....
* <i>Podochela lobifrons</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	P	.....
* <i>Podochela macrodera</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	.....
* <i>Podochela riisei</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	..... longfinger neck crab
* <i>Podochela sidneyi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1924	A	..... shortfinger neck crab
* <i>Stenorhynchus debilis</i> (S. I. Smith, 1871)	P	.....
* <i>Stenorhynchus seticornis</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1788)	A	..... yellowline arrow crab
* <i>Stenorhynchus yangi</i> Goeke, 1989	A	..... red arrow crab
*Inachoididae		
* <i>Anasimus fugax</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	.....
* <i>Anasimus latus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1894	A	..... stilt spider crab
* <i>Arachnopsis filipes</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	.....
* <i>Batrachonotus fragosus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	.....
* <i>Collodes leptocheles</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1894	A	.....
* <i>Collodes nudus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	.....
* <i>Collodes obesus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	A	.....
* <i>Collodes robustus</i> S. I. Smith, 1881	A	.....
* <i>Collodes trispinosus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	.....
* <i>Euprognatha gracilipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	A	.....
* <i>Euprognatha rastellifera</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	.....
* <i>Inachoides forceps</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1879	A	.....
* <i>Pyromaia arachna</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1924	A	..... needlenose pear crab
* <i>Pyromaia cuspidata</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	..... dartnose pear crab
* <i>Pyromaia tuberculata</i> (Lockington, 1877)	P	..... tuberculate pear crab
*Majidae		
<i>Cyclax suborbicularis</i> (Stimpson, 1858)	H	.....
<i>Schizophroidea hilensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	Hilo collector crab, pāpā`a-limu
<i>Schizophrys aspera</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	H[E]	..... common decorator crab
<i>Thacanophrys goldsbroughi</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
*Mithracidae		
* <i>Hemus cristulipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1875	A	.....
* <i>Leptopisa setirostris</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	.....
* <i>Macrocoeloma camptocerum</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	..... Florida decorator crab
* <i>Macrocoeloma diplacanthum</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	.....
* <i>Macrocoeloma eutheca</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	.....
* <i>Macrocoeloma laevigatum</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	.....
* <i>Macrocoeloma septemspinatum</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	..... thorny decorator crab
* <i>Macrocoeloma subparallelum</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	.....
* <i>Macrocoeloma trispinosum</i> (Latreille, 1825)	A	..... spongy decorator crab
<i>Micippa parca</i> Alcock, 1895	H	.....

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Micippa philyra</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1803)	H	
* <i>Microphrys antillensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1920	A	lobed decorator crab
* <i>Microphrys bicornutus</i> (Latreille, 1825)	A	speck-claw decorator crab
* <i>Mithraculus cinctimanus</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	banded clinging crab
* <i>Mithraculus coryphe</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1801)	A	nodose clinging crab
* <i>Mithraculus denticulatus</i> (T. Bell, 1835)	P	
* <i>Mithraculus forceps</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1875)	A	red-ridged clinging crab
* <i>Mithraculus ruber</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	
* <i>Mithraculus sculptus</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	A	green clinging crab
* <i>Mithrax caribbaeus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1900	A	
* <i>Mithrax hemphilli</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1892	A	
* <i>Mithrax hispidus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1790)	A	coral clinging crab
* <i>Mithrax holderi</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	
* <i>Mithrax pilosus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1892	A	
* <i>Mithrax pleuracanthus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	shaggy clinging crab
* <i>Mithrax spinosissimus</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	A	channel clinging crab
* <i>Mithrax tortugae</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1920	A	
* <i>Mithrax verrucosus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1832	A	paved clinging crab
* <i>Nemausa acuticornis</i> (Stimpson, 1870)	A	sharphorn clinging crab
* <i>Nemausa cornutus</i> (de Saussure, 1857)	A	shorthorn clinging crab
* <i>Stenocionops furcatus</i> (Olivier, 1791)	A	furcate spider crab
* <i>Stenocionops spinimanus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1892)	A	prickly spider crab
* <i>Stenocionops spinosissimus</i> (de Saussure, 1857)	A	tenspine spider crab
* <i>Thoe puella</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	scarlet mime crab
*Oregoniidae		
* <i>Chionoecetes angulatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1924	P	triangle Tanner crab
* <i>Chionoecetes bairdi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1924	P	southern Tanner crab
* <i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1788)	A, P	snow crab
* <i>Chionoecetes tanneri</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	P	grooved Tanner crab
* <i>Hyas araneus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	Atlantic lyre crab
* <i>Hyas coarctatus</i> Leach, 1815	A, P	Arctic lyre crab
* <i>Hyas lyratus</i> Dana, 1851	P	Pacific lyre crab
<i>Macoregonia macrochira</i> Sakai, 1978	P	
* <i>Oregonia bifurca</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	P	splitnose crab
* <i>Oregonia gracilis</i> Dana, 1851	P	graceful decorator crab
*Pisidae		
* <i>Coelocerus spinosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1875	A	channelnose spider crab
* <i>Chorilia longipes</i> Dana, 1851	P	longhorn decorator crab
* <i>Chorinus heros</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1790)	A	shorthorn decorator crab
* <i>Herbstia parvifrons</i> J. W. Randall, 1840	P	crevice spider crab
<i>Hyastenus hilgendorfi</i> De Man, 1887	H	
<i>Hyastenus spinosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1872	H	
<i>Hyastenus tenuicornis</i> Pocock, 1890	H	
<i>Lahaina ovata</i> Dana, 1851	H	
* <i>Libinia dubia</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	A	longnose spider crab
* <i>Libinia emarginata</i> Leach, 1815	A	portly spider crab
* <i>Libinia erinacea</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	A	seagrass spider crab
* <i>Loxorhynchus crispatus</i> Stimpson, 1857	P	moss crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Loxorhynchus grandis</i> Stimpson, 1857	P	sheep crab
* <i>Nibilia antilocapra</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	shorthorn spiny crab
* <i>Oplopisa spinipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	A	
* <i>Pelia mutica</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	cryptic teardrop crab
* <i>Pelia tumida</i> (Lockington, 1877)	P	dwarf teardrop crab
<i>Rochinia carbunculus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
* <i>Rochinia crassa</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	A	inflated spiny crab
* <i>Rochinia hystrix</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	quillback spiny crab
* <i>Rochinia tanneri</i> (S. I. Smith, 1883)	A	thorned spiny crab
* <i>Rochinia umbonata</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	knobbed spiny crab
* <i>Scyra acutifrons</i> Dana, 1851	P	sharpnose crab
*Tychidae—urn crabs		
* <i>Picroceroides tubularis</i> Miers, 1886	A	
* <i>Pitho aculeata</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	massive urn crab
* <i>Pitho anisodon</i> (von Martens, 1872)	A	oval urn crab
* <i>Pitho laevigata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1875)	A	eggshell urn crab
* <i>Pitho lherminieri</i> (Schramm, 1867)	A	broadback urn crab
* <i>Pitho mirabilis</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1794)	A	
* <i>Pitho quadridentata</i> (Miers, 1879)	A	
<i>Stilbognathus cervicornis</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1803)	H	
* <i>Stilbomastax margaritifera</i> (Monod, 1939)	A	
* <i>Tyche emarginata</i> White, 1847	A	fourhorn crab
*Superfamily Parthenopoidea		
*Aethridae		
<i>Aethra edentata</i> Edmondson, 1951	H	flat elbow crab
*Dairidae		
<i>Daira perlata</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1790)	H	
<i>Dairoides kusei</i> (Sakai, 1938)	H	
*Daldorfiidae		
<i>Daldorfia horrida</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	H	horrid elbow crab
<i>Daldorfia rathbunae</i> De Man, 1902	H	
Parthenopidae—elbow crabs		
<i>Aulacolambrus hoplonotus</i> (Adams and White, 1849)	H	
<i>Aulacolambrus whitei</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1872)	H	
* <i>Celatopesia concava</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	
<i>Garthambrus complanata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Garthambrus lacunosa</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Garthambrus stellata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Heterocrypta granulata</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	smooth elbow crab
<i>Heterocrypta occidentalis</i> (Dana, 1854)	P	sandflat elbow crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Lambrachaeus ramifer</i> Alcock, 1895	H	thorny elbow crab
<i>Leiolambrus nitidus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1901	A	white elbow crab
<i>Mesorhoea sexspinosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	sixspine elbow crab
<i>Parthenope agona</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	yellow elbow crab
* <i>Platylambrus fraterculus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	rough elbow crab
* <i>Platylambrus granulata</i> (Kingsley, 1879)	A	bladetooth elbow crab
* <i>Platylambrus pourtalesii</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	spinous elbow crab
* <i>Platylambrus serratus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	A	sawtooth elbow crab
+ <i>Pseudolambrus calappoides</i> (Adams and White, 1848)	H	
<i>Rhinolambrus contrarius</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1804)	H	
<i>Rhinolambrus lamelliger</i> (White, 1847)	H	
<i>Rhinolambrus longispinus</i> (Miers, 1879)	H	
<i>Rhinolambrus nummiferus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Solenolambrus decemspinus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1894	A	
<i>Solenolambrus tenellus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	
<i>Solenolambrus typicus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	
<i>Tutankhamen cristatipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
<i>Tutankhamen pteromerus</i> (Ortmann, 1893)	H	

Superfamily Cancroidea

Atelecyclidae—horse crabs

<i>Kraussia rugulosa</i> (Krauss, 1843)	H	
<i>Palapedia hendersoni</i> (Balss, 1922)	H	
<i>Palapedia integra</i> (De Haan, 1835)	H	
<i>Trichopeltarion nobile</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	velvet horse crab

Cancridae—rock crabs

<i>Cancer amphioetus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	P	bigtooth rock crab
<i>Cancer antennarius</i> Stimpson, 1856	P	Pacific rock crab
* <i>Cancer anthonyi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1897	P	yellow crab
<i>Cancer borealis</i> Stimpson, 1859	A	Jonah crab
<i>Cancer branneri</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1926	P	furrowed rock crab
* <i>Cancer gracilis</i> Dana, 1852	P	graceful crab
<i>Cancer irroratus</i> Say, 1817	A	Atlantic rock crab
<i>Cancer jordani</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1900	P	hairy rock crab
<i>Cancer macrophthalmus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Cancer magister</i> Dana, 1852	P	Dungeness crab
<i>Cancer oregonensis</i> (Dana, 1852)	P	pygmy rock crab
* <i>Cancer productus</i> J. W. Randall, 1840	P	red rock crab

*Cheiragonidae—helmet crabs

* <i>Erimacrus isenbeckii</i> (Brandt, 1848)	P	hair crab
* <i>Telmessus cheiragonus</i> (Tilesius, 1812)	P	helmet crab

Superfamily Portunoidea

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
Geryonidae—deepsea crabs		
* <i>Chaceon fenneri</i> (Manning and Holthuis, 1984) ..	A	..... golden deepsea crab
* <i>Chaceon quinquedens</i> (S. I. Smith, 1879).....	A	..... red deepsea crab
<i>Progeryon mus</i> Ng and Guinot, 1999	H	.....
Portunidae—swimming crabs		
<i>Arenaeus cribrarius</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	A	..... speckled swimming crab
<i>Bathynectes longispina</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	..... bathyal swimming crab
<i>Callinectes arcuatus</i> Ordway, 1863	P	..... arched swimming crab
* <i>Callinectes bellicosus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	P	..... warrior swimming crab
* <i>Callinectes boucourti</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1879...	A	..... Bocourt swimming crab
<i>Callinectes danae</i> S. I. Smith, 1869	A	..... Dana swimming crab
<i>Callinectes exasperatus</i> (Gerstaecker, 1856)	A	..... rugose swimming crab
<i>Callinectes larvatus</i> Ordway, 1863	A	..... masked swimming crab
<i>Callinectes ornatus</i> Ordway, 1863	A	..... shelligs
<i>Callinectes rathbunae</i> Contreras, 1930	A	..... sharptooth swimming crab
* <i>Callinectes sapidus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1896.....	A	..... blue crab
<i>Callinectes similis</i> A. B. Williams, 1966.....	A	..... lesser blue crab
* <i>Carcinus maenas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).....	A[E], P[E]	..... green crab
<i>Carupa tenuipes</i> Dana, 1851	H	... violet-eyed swimming crab
<i>Catoptrus inaequalis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
<i>Catoptrus nitidus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1870	H	.....
<i>Charybdis hawaiiensis</i> Edmondson, 1954	H	..... Hawaiian swimming crab
* <i>Charybdis hellerii</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)	A[E], H?	..... spiny hands
<i>Charybdis japonica</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861) ...	H	.....
<i>Coelocarcinus foliatus</i> Edmondson, 1930	H	.....
<i>Cronius ruber</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	A, P	..... blackpoint sculling crab
<i>Cronius tumidulus</i> (Stimpson, 1871).....	A	..... crevice sculling crab
* <i>Euphylax dovii</i> Stimpson, 1860	P	.....
<i>Goniosupradens erythroductyla</i> (Lamarck, 1818) .	H	rainbow crab, pāpa`i-āko`ako`a
<i>Goniosupradens paucidentata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)	H	..... red swimming crab
<i>Laeonectes nipponensis</i> (Sakai, 1938).....	H	.....
* <i>Laeonectes vocans</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878) ...	A	.....
<i>Libystes edwardsi</i> Alcock, 1900	H	.....
+ <i>Libystes nitidus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1868.....	H	.....
<i>Lissocarcinus laevis</i> Miers, 1886	H	.....
<i>Lissocarcinus orbicularis</i> Dana, 1852	H	..... sea cucumber crab
<i>Lupocyclus inaequalis</i> (A. O. Walker, 1887).....	H	.....
<i>Lupocyclus quinquedentatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	.....
<i>Ovalipes floridanus</i> Hay and Shore, 1918	A	..... Florida lady crab
<i>Ovalipes ocellatus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1799).....	A	..... ocellate lady crab
<i>Ovalipes stephensoni</i> A. B. Williams, 1976	A	..... coarsehand lady crab
<i>Parathranites hexagonum</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906...	H	.....
<i>Parathranites latibrachium</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906 .	H	.....
<i>Podophthalmus vigil</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1798)	H	..... sentinel crab
* <i>Portunus anceps</i> (de Saussure, 1857)	A	..... delicate swimming crab
<i>Portunus argentatus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)...	H	.....
<i>Portunus binoculus</i> Holthuis, 1969.....	A	..... redspot swimming crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Portunus depressifrons</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	A	. . . . . flatface swimming crab
<i>Portunus euglyphus</i> (Laurie, 1906)	H	. . . . .
<i>Portunus floridanus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1930	A	. . . . .
<i>Portunus gibbesii</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	A	. . . . . iridescent swimming crab
<i>Portunus granulatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	H	. . . . .
<i>Portunus longispinosus</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	. . . . .
<i>Portunus macrophthalmus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	. . . . .
<i>Portunus orbicularis</i> (Richters, 1880)	H	. . . . .
<i>Portunus ordwayi</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	. . . . . redhair swimming crab
<i>Portunus pubescens</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	. . . . . hairy swimming crab
<i>Portunus sanguinolentus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1783)	H	. . . . . three spot swimming crab
<i>Portunus sayi</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	. . . . . sargassum swimming crab
<i>Portunus sebae</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	A	. . . . . ocellate swimming crab
<i>Portunus spinicarpus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	. . . . . longspine swimming crab
<i>Portunus spinimanus</i> Latreille, 1819	A	. . . . . blotched swimming crab
<i>Portunus tuberculosus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)	H	. . . . . blood-spot swimming crab, kūhonu
<i>Portunus ventralis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	A	. . . . .
* <i>Portunus vossi</i> Lemaitre, 1992	A	. . . . .
<i>Portunus xantusii</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	P	. . . . . Xantus swimming crab
* <i>Raymanninus schmitti</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1931)	A	. . . . . sharpoar swimming crab
<i>Scylla serrata</i> (Forskål, 1775)	H[E]	. . . . . giant mud crab
<i>Thalamita admete</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1803)	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita alcocki</i> De Man	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita anomala</i> Stephenson and Hudson, 1957	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita auauensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita coeruleipes</i> Jacquinet and Lucas, 1853	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita crenata</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	H	. . . . . crenate swimming crab
<i>Thalamita dakini</i> Montgomey, 1931	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita edwardsi</i> Borradaile, 1900	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita gloriensis</i> Crosnier, 1962	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita integra</i> Dana, 1852	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita kukenthalii</i> De Man, 1902	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita medipacificus</i> Edmondson, 1954	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita multispinosa</i> Stephenson and Rees, 1967	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita picta</i> Stimpson, 1858	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita sexlobata</i> Miers, 1886	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita sima</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita spiceri</i> Edmondson, 1954	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita spinifera</i> Borradaile, 1903	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita stephensoni</i> Crosnier, 1962	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamita wakensis</i> Edmondson, 1925	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamitoides gracillipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1873	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamitoides quadridens</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1869	H	. . . . .
<i>Thalamitoides tridens</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1869	H	. . . . .

*Superfamily Xanthoidea

*Carpiliidae—coral, queen, or reef crabs

+ <i>Carpilius convexus</i> (Forskål, 1775)	H	. . . . . convex reef crab, kukuau
+ <i>Carpilius corallinus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1783)	A	. . . . . batwing coral crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
+ <i>Carpilius maculatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	H	. . . spotted reef crab, `alakuma
*Eumedonidae		
<i>Echinoecus pentagonus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	H	. . . . . sea urchin crab
*Goneplacidae		
* <i>Bathyplax typhlus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	. . . . . rigid bathyal crab
<i>Beuroisia major</i> Sakai, 1978	H	. . . . .
<i>Carcinoplax cooki</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	. . . . .
<i>Chasmocarcinus chacei</i> Felder and Rabalais, 1986	A	. . . . .
<i>Chasmocarcinus cylindricus</i>		
M. J. Rathbun, 1901	A	. . . . . smoothwrist soft crab
<i>Chasmocarcinus mississippiensis</i>		
M. J. Rathbun, 1931	A	. . . . . roughwrist soft crab
<i>Eucrate sulcatifrons</i> (Stimpson, 1858)	H	. . . . .
<i>Euryplax nitida</i> Stimpson, 1859	A	. . . . . glabrous broadface crab
<i>Frevillea barbata</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	. . . . .
<i>Frevillea hirsuta</i> (Borradaile, 1916)	A	. . . . . tufted broadface crab
* <i>Frevillea rosaea</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	. . . . .
<i>Goneplax sigsbei</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	. . . . . dentate broadface crab
<i>Neopilumnoplax americana</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1898)	A	. . . . . bimarginate bathyal crab
<i>Pilumnoplax elata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	. . . . .
* <i>Pilumnoplax nitida</i> Chace, 1940	A	. . . . .
<i>Pseudozius caystrus</i> (Adams and White, 1849)	H	. . . . . `elekuma
<i>Pseudozius inornatus</i> Dana, 1852	H	. . . . .
<i>Sotoplax robertsi</i> Guinot, 1984	A	. . . . .
<i>Thalassoplax angusta</i> Guinot, 1969	A	. . . . . narrow bathyal crab
<i>Trapezioplax tridentata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	. . . . . spined broadface crab
* <i>Trizocarcinus tacitus</i> Chace, 1940	A	. . . . .
*Menippidae		
* <i>Eriphia gonagra</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1781)	A	. . . . . redfinger rubble crab
<i>Eriphia sebana</i> (Shaw and Nodder, 1803)	H	. . . . . smooth redeye crab
<i>Eriphia smithii</i> MacLeay, 1838	H	. . . . . rough redeye crab
<i>Globopilumnus globosus</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	. . . . .
* <i>Menippe adina</i> A. B. Williams and Felder, 1986	A	. . . . . Gulf stone crab
* <i>Menippe mercenaria</i> (Say, 1818)	A	. . . . . Florida stone crab
* <i>Menippe nodifrons</i> Stimpson, 1859	A	. . . . . Cuban stone crab
<i>Ozius hawaiiensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	H	. . . . .
<i>Sphaerozius nitidus</i> Stimpson, 1858	H	. . . . .
*Panopeidae—mud crabs		
* <i>Dyspanopeus sayi</i> (S. I. Smith, 1869)	A	. . . . . Say mud crab
* <i>Dyspanopeus texanus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	A	. . . . . Gulf grassflat crab
* <i>Eucratopsis crassimanus</i> (Dana, 1852)	A	. . . . . heavyhand rubble crab
* <i>Eurypanopeus abbreviatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	. . . . . lobate mud crab
* <i>Eurypanopeus depressus</i> (S. I. Smith, 1869)	A	. . . . . flatback mud crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>*Eurypanopeus dissimilis</i> (J. E. Benedict and M. J. Rathbun, 1891)	A	asymmetric mud crab
<i>*Eurypanopeus hyperconvexus</i> Garth, 1986	P	
<i>*Eurypanopeus turgidus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1930)	A	ridgeback mud crab
<i>*Eurytium limosum</i> (Say, 1818)	A	broadback mud crab
<i>*Glyptoplax smithii</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	truncate rubble crab
<i>*Hexapanopeus angustifrons</i> (J. E. Benedict and M. J. Rathbun, 1891)	A	smooth mud crab
<i>*Hexapanopeus caribbaeus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	
<i>*Hexapanopeus hemphillii</i> (J. E. Benedict and M. J. Rathbun, 1891)	A	
<i>*Hexapanopeus lobipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
<i>*Hexapanopeus paulensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1930	A	knobbed mud crab
<i>*Hexapanopeus quinquedentatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1901	A	
<i>*Lophopanopeus bellus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	P	blackclaw crestleg crab
<i>*Lophopanopeus frontalis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1893)	P	molarless crestleg crab
<i>*Lophopanopeus leucomanus</i> (Lockington, 1876)	P	knobkneed crestleg crab
<i>*Malacoplax californiensis</i> (Lockington, 1877)	P	California burrowing crab
<i>*Neopanope packardii</i> (Kingsley, 1871)	A	Florida grassflat crab
<i>*Panopeus americanus</i> de Saussure, 1857	A	narrowback mud crab
<i>*Panopeus bermudensis</i> J. E. Benedict and M. J. Rathbun, 1891	A	strongtooth mud crab
<i>*Panopeus hartii</i> S. I. Smith, 1869	A	areolate mud crab
<i>*Panopeus herbstii</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	A	Atlantic mud crab
<i>*Panopeus lacustris</i> Desbonne, 1867	A, H[E]	knofinger mud crab
<i>*Panopeus obesus</i> S. I. Smith, 1869	A	salt marsh mud crab
<i>*Panopeus occidentalis</i> de Saussure, 1857	A	furrowed mud crab
<i>+Panopeus pacificus</i> Edmondson, 1931	H[E?]	
<i>*Panopeus rugosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	granulose mud crab
<i>*Panopeus simpsoni</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1930	A	oystershell mud crab
<i>*Panoplax depressa</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	depressed rubble crab
<i>*Prionoplax atlantica</i> Kendall, 1891	A	
<i>*Rhithropanopeus harrisi</i> (Gould, 1841)	A, P[E]	estuarine mud crab
*Pilumnidae		
<i>Actumnus obesus</i> Dana, 1852	H	
<i>Caecopilumnus crassipes</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	H	
<i>+Glabropilumnus seminudus</i> (Miers, 1884)	H[E?]	
<i>*Lobopilumnus agassizii</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	areolated hairy crab
<i>Pilumnus acutifrons</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Pilumnus alcocki</i> Borradaile, 1902	H	
<i>*Pilumnus caribbaeus</i> Desbonne and Schramm, 1867	A	coarsespine hairy crab
<i>*Pilumnus dasypodus</i> Kingsley, 1879	A	shortspine hairy crab
<i>*Pilumnus floridanus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	plumed hairy crab
<i>*Pilumnus gemmatus</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	tuberculate hairy crab
<i>*Pilumnus holosericus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	A	roseate hairy crab
<i>*Pilumnus lacteus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	velvet hairy crab
<i>Pilumnus longicornis</i> Hilgendorf, 1878	H	
<i>*Pilumnus longleyi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1930	A	studded hairy crab
<i>*Pilumnus marshi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1901	A	quadrate hairy crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Pilumnus nudimanus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1901	A	.....
<i>Pilumnus nuttingi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	.....
<i>Pilumnus oahuensis</i> Edmondson, 1931	H[E?]	.....
* <i>Pilumnus pannosus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1896	A	..... beaded hairy crab
* <i>Pilumnus sayi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1897	A	..... spineback hairy crab
* <i>Pilumnus spinohirsutus</i> (Lockington, 1876)	P	..... retiring hairy crab
* <i>Pilumnus spinosissimus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	A	..... longspine hairy crab
<i>Pilumnus taeniola</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	.....
<i>Pilumnus vespertilio</i> (J. C. Fabricus, 1793)	H	.....
*Pseudorhombilidae		
* <i>Chacellus filiformis</i> Guinot, 1969	A	..... browed bathyal crab
* <i>Euphrosynoplax clausa</i> Guinot, 1969	A	..... craggy bathyal crab
* <i>Nanoplax xanthiformis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	..... rough squareback crab
* <i>Pseudorhombila octodentata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	A	.....
* <i>Pseudorhombila quadridentata</i> (Latreille, 1828) .	A	..... flecked squareback crab
*Trapeziidae—coral crabs, guard crabs		
* <i>Domecia acanthophora</i> (Schramm, 1867)	A	..... elkhorn coral crab
<i>Domecia hispida</i> Eydoux and Souleyet, 1842	H	.....
* <i>Garthiope barbadensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1921)	A	..... prickly mud crab
* <i>Garthiope spinipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	..... spiny mud crab
<i>Jonesius trianguiculatus</i> (Borradaile, 1902)	H	.....
<i>Trapezia digitalis</i> Latreille, 1828	H	..... brown guard crab
<i>Trapezia ferruginea</i> Latreille, 1828	H	..... rusty guard crab
<i>Trapezia flavopunctata</i> Eydoux and Souleyet, 1842	H	.... yellow-spotted guard crab
<i>Trapezia intermedia</i> Miers, 1886	H	..... common guard crab
<i>Trapezia rufopunctata</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1799)	H	.....
+ <i>Trapezia tigrina</i> Eydoux and Souleyet, 1842	H	..... red-spotted guard crab
*Xanthidae—rubble crabs, pebble crabs		
<i>Actaea acantha</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	A	..... spinose rubble crab
<i>Actaea banarensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1911)	H	.....
<i>Actaea bifrons</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	A	..... areolate rubble crab
<i>Actaea nodulosa</i> (White, 1847)	H	.....
<i>Actaea parvula</i> (Krauss, 1843)	H	.....
<i>Actaea superciliaris</i> Odhner, 1925	H	.....
<i>Actaea tomentosus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	H	.....
<i>Allactaea lithostrota</i> A. B. Williams, 1974	A	.....
<i>Atergatis floridus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	H	.....
<i>Banareia palmeri</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1894)	A	..... hoary rubble crab
<i>Banareia villosa</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
<i>Carpoporpus papulosus</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	..... narrowfront rubble crab
<i>Cataleptodius floridanus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A	..... spoonfinger rubble crab
<i>Cataleptodius parvulus</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1793)	A	.....
<i>Chlorodiella cytherea</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	.....
<i>Chlorodiella laevis</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	.....
<i>Chlorodiella longimana</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	A	..... longhand rubble crab
<i>Chlorodiella nigra</i> (Forskål, 1775)	H	.....

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Cycloxanthops novemdentatus</i> (Lockington, 1876)	P	..... ninetooth pebble crab
<i>Cyrtocarcinus truncatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)...	H	.....
<i>Etisus bifrontalis</i> (Edmondson, 1935).....	H	.....
<i>Etisus demani</i> Odhner, 1925	H	.....
<i>Etisus dentatus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1785).....	H	.....
<i>Etisus electra</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1801)	H	.....
<i>Etisus laevimanus</i> J. W. Randall, 1840	H	..... smooth spooner
<i>Etisus maculatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	A	..... blackfinger rubble crab
<i>Etisus splendidus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	..... splendid pebble crab, kūmimi, papa`-au-moana
<i>Gaillardiiellus alphonisi</i> (Nobili, 1905)	H	.....
<i>Galene hawaiiensis</i> Dana, 1852	H	.....
<i>Garthiella aberrans</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	.....
<i>Glyptoxanthus erosus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	A	..... eroded mud crab
* <i>Gonopanope areolata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1898)	P	..... smooth-hand mud crab
<i>Heteractaea ceratopus</i> (Stimpson, 1860).....	A	..... horned mud crab
<i>Heteractaea lunata</i> (H. Milne Edwards and Lucas, 1843)	P	..... fuzzy mud crab
<i>Juxtaxanthias intonsus</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	H	.....
<i>Lachnopodus bidentatus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)	H	.....
<i>Lachnopodus subacutus</i> (Stimpson, 1858).....	H	.....
<i>Leptodius danae</i> (Odhner, 1925)	H	.....
<i>Leptodius exaratus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)....	H	.....
<i>Leptodius gracilis</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	.....
<i>Leptodius sanguineus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) .	H	.....
<i>Leptodius waialuanus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	.....
<i>Liocarpilodes biunguis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906) ...	H	.....
<i>Liocarpilodes integerrimus</i> Dana, 1852	H	.....
<i>Liomera bella</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	..... pretty liomera
<i>Liomera medipacificus</i> Edmondson, 1951	H	.....
<i>Liomera pallidus</i> (Borradaile, 1900).....	H	.....
<i>Liomera rubra</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1865).....	H	..... red liomera
<i>Liomera rugata</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834).....	H	..... corrugated liomera
<i>Liomera supernodosa</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	..... knotted liomera
<i>Liomera tristis</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	.....
<i>Liomera virgata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906).....	H	.....
<i>Lophozozymus dodone</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1801)	H	.....
<i>Lophozozymus incisus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) .	H	.....
<i>Lophozozymus intonsus</i> (J. W. Randall, 1840)	H	..... bearded crab, kūmimi
<i>Lophozozymus pulchellus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1867	H	.....
<i>Lybia caestifera</i> (Alcock, 1898)	H	.....
<i>Lybia edmondsoni</i> Takeda and Miyake, 1970	H	... pom-pom crab, kūmimi-pua
<i>Lydia annulipes</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	H	.....
<i>Macromedaeus crassimanus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)	H	.....
<i>Macromedaeus quinquedentatus</i> (Krauss, 1843) ..	H	.....
<i>Medaeus elegans</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1867	H	.....
<i>Medaeus ornatus</i> Dana, 1852	H	.....
<i>Melybia thalamita</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	..... delicate coral crab
<i>Micropanope latimanus</i> Stimpson, 1898	P	.....
<i>Micropanope lobifrons</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 ..	A	..... lobefront mud crab
<i>Micropanope nuttingi</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1898).....	A	..... beaded mud crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Micropanope pusilla</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880 . . .	A	puffy mud crab
<i>Micropanope sexlobata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Micropanope sculptipes</i> Stimpson, 1871	A	sculptured mud crab
<i>Micropanope urinator</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881) .	A	thorny mud crab
* <i>Nanocassiope truncatifrons</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1898)	A	
<i>Neoliomera praetexta</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Neoliomera pubescens</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1865) .	H	strawberry crab
<i>Neoliomera richteroides</i> Sakai, 1969	H	
<i>Neoxanthias lacunosus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906) . . .	H	
<i>Neoxanthops angustus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Neoxanthops cavatus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1907)	H	
<i>Paractaea garretti</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
* <i>Paractaea rufopunctata</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	A, H	nodose rubble crab
<i>Paractaea secundarathbunae</i> Guinot, 1969	H	
<i>Paraliomera dispar</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	black coral crab
<i>Paraliomera longimana</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1865)	A	longarm coral crab
<i>Paramedaeus simplex</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873) . .	H	
<i>Paraxanthias notatus</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	
<i>Paraxanthias taylori</i> (Stimpson, 1861)	P	lumpy rubble crab
<i>Pelaeus armatus</i> Eydoux and Souleyet, 1842	H	
<i>Phymodius monticulosus</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	
<i>Phymodius nitidus</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	
<i>Phymodius ungulatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) . .	H	
<i>Pilodius areolatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	H	areolated xanthid crab
<i>Pilodius flavus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	H	
<i>Pilodius kauaiensis</i> (Edmondson, 1962)	H	
<i>Pilodius nigrocrinitus</i> Stimpson, 1858	H	
<i>Pilodius paumotensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1907	H	
<i>Platyactaea setigera</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) . .	A	bristled rubble crab
<i>Platypodia actoeoides</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867) .	H	
<i>Platypodia eydouxii</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1865) . . .	H	red-eyed xanthid crab
<i>Platypodia granulosa</i> (Rüppell, 1830)	H	
<i>Platypodia hawaiiensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906) . . .	H	
<i>Platypodia semigranosa</i> (C. Heller, 1861)	H	
<i>Platypodiella spectabilis</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1794) . .	A	gaudy clown crab
<i>Polydectus cupulifer</i> Latreille, 1812	H	teddy-bear crab
<i>Pseudoliomera remota</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1907)	H	
<i>Pseudoliomera speciosa</i> (Dana, 1852)	H	showy xanthid crab
<i>Pseudoliomera variolosa</i> (Borradaile, 1902)	H	
<i>Pseudomedeaus agassizii</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	rough rubble crab
<i>Pseudomedeaus distinctus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1898) .	A	armed rubble crab
<i>Tweedieia laysani</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
<i>Xanthias canaliculatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Xanthias flavescens</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1906	H	
<i>Xanthias gilbertensis</i> Balss, 1938	H	
<i>Xanthias glabrous</i> Edmondson, 1951	H	
<i>Xanthias lamarckii</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	H	
<i>Xanthias latifrons</i> (De Man, 1888)	H	broad-fronted crab
* <i>Xanthodius americanus</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	A	
* <i>Xanthodius denticulatus</i> (White, 1848)	A	denticulate rubble crab
<i>Zosimus aeneus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	H	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
*Xanthoidea <i>incertae sedis</i>		
* <i>Eucratodes agassizii</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880....	A	dirtytooth mud crab
+ <i>Liagore rubromaculata</i> (De Haan, 1835)	H	.....
* <i>Pilumnoides nudifrons</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	A	nakedface hairy crab
* <i>Pilumnoides rotundatus</i> (Garth, 1940)	P	.....
* <i>Robertsella mystica</i> Guinot, 1969	A	spiked bathyal crab
* <i>Speocarcinus carolinensis</i> Stimpson, 1859	A	Carolinian squareback crab
* <i>Speocarcinus lobatus</i> Guinot, 1969	A	Gulf squareback crab
* <i>Speocarcinus monotuberculatus</i> Felder and Rabalais, 1986	A	.....
* <i>Tetranthus bidentatus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	cornered mud crab
* <i>Tetranthus rathbunae</i> Chace, 1939	A	inflated mud crab
Superfamily Cryptochiroidea		
Cryptochiridae—gall crabs		
<i>Cryptochirus corallodytes</i> C. Heller, 1861	H	.....
<i>Haplocarcinus marsupialis</i> Stimpson, 1859	H	coral gall crab
<i>Opecarcinus crescentus</i> (Edmondson, 1925)	H	.....
* <i>Opecarcinus hypostegus</i> (Shaw and Hopkins, 1977)	A	.....
<i>Pelycomaia minuta</i> (Edmondson, 1933)	H	.....
<i>Troglocarcinus corallicola</i> Verrill, 1908	A	.....
<i>Utinomiella dimorpha</i> (Henderson, 1906)	H	Kahe Point crab
*SUBSECTION THORACOTREMATA		
Superfamily Pinnotheroidea		
Pinnotheridae—pea crabs		
<i>Aphanodactylus edmondsoni</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1932	H	.....
* <i>Austinixa beherae</i> (Manning and Felder, 1989)...	A	.....
* <i>Austinixa chacei</i> (Wass, 1955)	A	Chace pea crab
* <i>Austinixa cristata</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1900)	A	cristate pea crab
* <i>Austinixa gorei</i> (Manning and Felder, 1989)	A	Gore pea crab
* <i>Clypeasterophilus juvenilis</i> (Bouvier, 1917)	A	.....
* <i>Clypeasterophilus rugatus</i> (Bouvier, 1917)	A	.....
* <i>Clypeasterophilus stebbingi</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1918)	A	.....
<i>Dissodactylus borradailei</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918 ..	A	.....
<i>Dissodactylus crinitichelis</i> Moreira, 1901	A	seabiscuit pea crab
* <i>Dissodactylus latus</i> Griffith, 1987	A	.....
<i>Dissodactylus mellitae</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1900)	A	sand-dollar pea crab
<i>Dissodactylus primitivus</i> Bouvier, 1917	A	.....
<i>Fabia byssomiae</i> (Say, 1818)	A	.....
<i>Fabia canfieldi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	P	.....
<i>Fabia concharum</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1893)	P	smooth mussel crab
* <i>Fabia felderi</i> Gore, 1986	A	.....
<i>Fabia subquadrata</i> Dana, 1851	P	grooved mussel crab
<i>Fabia tellinae</i> Cobb, 1973	A	.....

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
* <i>Gemmotheres chamae</i> (M. H. Roberts, 1975)	A	.....
* <i>Opisthopus transversus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	P	..... mottled pea crab
<i>Orthotheres strombi</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1905)	A	..... conch pea crab
* <i>Parapinnixa affinis</i> Holmes, 1900	P[N]	..... California Bay pea crab
<i>Parapinnixa beaufortensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	A	.....
<i>Parapinnixa bouvieri</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	A	.....
<i>Parapinnixa hendersoni</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	A	.....
<i>Pinnaxodes floridensis</i> H. W. Wells and M. J. Wells, 1961	A	..... polka-dot pea crab
<i>Pinnixa barnharti</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	P	.....
<i>Pinnixa chaetoptera</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	..... tube pea crab
<i>Pinnixa cylindrica</i> (Say, 1818)	A	.....
<i>Pinnixa eburna</i> H. W. Wells, 1928	P	.....
<i>Pinnixa faba</i> (Dana, 1851)	P	..... mantle pea crab
<i>Pinnixa floridana</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	A	.....
* <i>Pinnixa forficulimanus</i> Zmarzly, 1992	P	.....
<i>Pinnixa franciscana</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	P	.....
<i>Pinnixa hiatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	P	.....
<i>Pinnixa leptosynaptae</i> Wass, 1968	A	.....
<i>Pinnixa littoralis</i> Holmes, 1894	P	..... gaper pea crab
<i>Pinnixa longipes</i> (Lockington, 1876)	P	..... longlegged pea crab
<i>Pinnixa lunzi</i> Glassell, 1937	A	..... Lunz pea crab
* <i>Pinnixa minuscula</i> Zmarzly, 1992	P	.....
<i>Pinnixa monodactyla</i> (Say, 1818)	A	..... thumbless pea crab
* <i>Pinnixa occidentalis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	P	..... western pea crab
<i>Pinnixa pearsei</i> Wass, 1955	A	.....
<i>Pinnixa retinens</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	A	.....
<i>Pinnixa sayana</i> Stimpson, 1860	A	.....
* <i>Pinnixa scamit</i> Martin and Zmarzly, 1994	P	.....
<i>Pinnixa schmitti</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	A	..... Schmitt pea crab
* <i>Pinnixa tomentosa</i> Lockington, 1877	P	.....
* <i>Pinnixa tubicola</i> Holmes, 1894	P	..... tube-dwelling pea crab
<i>Pinnixa weymouthi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	P	.....
<i>Pinnotheres hemphilli</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1918)	A	.....
<i>Pinnotheres pugettensis</i> Holmes, 1900	P	..... Puget pea crab
<i>Pinnotheres shoemakeri</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	A	.....
<i>Pinnotheres taylori</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1918	P	.....
<i>Scleroplax granulata</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1893	P	..... burrow pea crab
* <i>Tumidothere</i> <i>maculatus</i> (Say, 1818)	A	..... squatter pea crab
* <i>Tunicotheres moseri</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1918)	A	..... ascidian pea crab
* <i>Zaops ostreum</i> (Say, 1817)	A	..... oyster pea crab

Superfamily Ocypodoidea

Ocypodidae—fiddler and ghost crabs

<i>Macrophthalmus convexus</i> Stimpson, 1858	H	.....
<i>Macrophthalmus telescopicus</i> (Owen, 1839)	H	..... maka-`a-loa
<i>Macrophthalmus verreauxi</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1848	H	.....
<i>Ocypode ceratophthalma</i> (Pallas, 1872)	H	..... horned ghost crab, `ohiki
<i>Ocypode pallidula</i> Jacquinot, 1852	H	..... pallid ghost crab
<i>Ocypode quadrata</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1787)	A	..... Atlantic ghost crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Uca burgersi</i> Holthuis, 1967	A	saltpan fiddler
<i>Uca crenulata</i> (Lockington, 1877)	P	Mexican fiddler
<i>Uca leptodactyla</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	A	marbled fiddler
* <i>Uca longisignalis</i> Salmon and Atsides, 1968	A	Gulf marsh fiddler, tou-la-lou
<i>Uca marguerita</i> Thurman, 1981	A	Olmec fiddler
<i>Uca minax</i> (Le Conte, 1855)	A	red-joint fiddler
* <i>Uca panacea</i> Novak and Salmon, 1974	A	Gulf sand fiddler
<i>Uca pugilator</i> (Bosc, 1802)	A	Atlantic sand fiddler
<i>Uca pugnax</i> (S. I. Smith, 1870)	A	Atlantic marsh fiddler
<i>Uca rapax</i> (S. I. Smith, 1870)	A	mudflat fiddler
<i>Uca speciosa</i> (Ives, 1891)	A	longfinger fiddler
<i>Uca spinicarpa</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1900	A	spined fiddler
<i>Uca subcylindrica</i> (Stimpson, 1851)	A	Laguna Madre fiddler
* <i>Uca thayeri</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1900	A	Atlantic mangrove fiddler
* <i>Uca virens</i> Salmon and Atsides, 1968	A	
* <i>Uca vocator</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1804)	A	Atlantic hairback fiddler
<i>Ucides cordatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	A	swamp ghost crab
Palicidae—stilt crabs		
<i>Crossotonotus spinipes</i> (De Man, 1888)	H	
<i>Exopalicus maculatus</i> (Edmondson, 1930)	H	
* <i>Palicus affinis</i> A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier, 1899	A	Antillean stilt crab
<i>Palicus alternatus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1897	A	labile stilt crab
* <i>Palicus cortezi</i> (Crane, 1937)	P	
<i>Palicus cristatipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	
<i>Palicus cursor</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	bathyal stilt crab
<i>Palicus dentatus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	armored stilt crab
* <i>Palicus depressus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1897)	A	
<i>Palicus faxoni</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1897	A	finned stilt crab
* <i>Palicus floridanus</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1918)	A	
<i>Palicus gracilis</i> (S. I. Smith, 1883)	A	delicate stilt crab
* <i>Palicus lucasii</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1898	P	
<i>Palicus obesus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	inflated stilt crab
<i>Palicus sica</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	A	winged stilt crab
<i>Pseudopalicus investigatoris</i> (Alcock, 1900)	H	
<i>Pseudopalicus oahuensis</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1906)	H	
Superfamily Grapsoidea		
Gecarcinidae—land crabs		
* <i>Cardisoma guanhumi</i> Latreille, 1828	A	blue land crab
+ <i>Discoplax rotunda</i> (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)	H[X?]	rugose land crab
<i>Gecarcinus lateralis</i> (Fremenville, 1835)	A	blackback land crab
<i>Gecarcinus ruricola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	purple land crab
*Glyptograpsidae		
* <i>Platychirograpsus spectabilis</i> (De Man, 1896)	I[E];A	saber crab

SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
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*Grapsidae—shore, marsh, and talon crabs

<i>Geograpsus crinipes</i> (Dana, 1852)	H
* <i>Geograpsus lividus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)....	A, H variegate shore crab
<i>Goniopsis cruentata</i> (Latreille, 1802).....	A	..... mangrove root crab
<i>Grapsodius eximius</i> Holmes, 1900	P	.....
<i>Grapsus albolineatus</i> Lamarck, 1818	H	..... mottled lightfoot crab
<i>Grapsus grapsus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	..... Sally Lightfoot crab
<i>Grapsus longitarsus</i> Dana, 1851	H	.....
<i>Grapsus tenuicrustatus</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1783)....	H	... Natal lightfoot crab, `a`ama
<i>Metopograpsus messor</i> (Forskål, 1775)	H	..... `alamihi, küküau
<i>Metopograpsus thukuhar</i> (Owen, 1839).....	H	.....
* <i>Pachygrapsus crassipes</i> J. W. Randall, 1840	P, H	..... striped shore crab
<i>Pachygrapsus fakaravensis</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1907 .	H[E]	.....
<i>Pachygrapsus gracilis</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	A	..... dark shore crab
<i>Pachygrapsus minutus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837 ..	H	.....
<i>Pachygrapsus planifrons</i> De Man, 1888.....	H	.....
<i>Pachygrapsus plicatus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837) .	H	..... pleated rock crab, `a`ama
* <i>Pachygrapsus transversus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	A, P	..... mottled shore crab
<i>Planes cyaneus</i> Dana, 1852	P, H	..... flotsam crab, h`i`h`-wai
* <i>Planes marinus</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1914	P, H	..... drifter crab
<i>Planes minutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	A	..... gulfweed crab

*Plagusiidae

* <i>Euchirograpsus americanus</i>		
A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	A	..... American talon crab
* <i>Euchirograpsus antillensis</i> Türkay, 1975.....	A	..... Antillean talon crab
<i>Percnon abbreviatum</i> (Dana, 1851).....	H	.....
<i>Percnon affine</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1853).....	H	..... blue-eyed rock crab
* <i>Percnon gibbesi</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)	A	..... nimble spray crab
<i>Percnon planissimum</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1804)	H	..... flat rock crab, papa
* <i>Plagusia depressa</i> (J. C. Fabricius, 1775).....	A	..... tidal spray-crab
+ <i>Plagusia squamosa</i> (J. F. W. Herbst, 1790).....	H	..... scaly rock crab, pai`ea

*Sesarmidae

* <i>Aratus pisonii</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	A	..... mangrove tree crab
* <i>Armases benedicti</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1897).....	A	..... fatfinger marsh crab
* <i>Armases cinereum</i> (Bosc, 1802).....	A	..... squareback marsh crab
* <i>Armases miersii</i> (M. J. Rathbun, 1897)	A	.....
* <i>Armases ricordi</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1853	A	..... humic marsh crab
<i>Chiomantes obtusifrons</i> (Dana, 1851)	H	..... kukuma-`oihuluhulu
<i>Geosesarma angustifrons</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1869	H	.....
<i>Labuanium rotundatum</i> Hess, 1865.....	H	.....
<i>Nanosesarma minutum</i> (De Man, 1887)	H[E]	.....
* <i>Sesarma curacaoense</i> De Man, 1892	A	..... mangrove marsh crab
* <i>Sesarma reticulatum</i> (Say, 1817).....	A purple marsh crab

*Varunidae

<i>Cyclograpsus cinereus</i> Dana, 1851	H
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SCIENTIFIC NAME	OCCURRENCE	COMMON NAME
<i>Cyclograpsus granulatus</i> Dana, 1851	H
<i>Cyclograpsus henshawi</i> M. J. Rathbun, 1902	H	.....
* <i>Cyclograpsus integer</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	A	..... globose shore crab
* <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1853	I[E]; P	..... Chinese mitten crab
<i>Hemigrapsus crassimanus</i> Dana, 1851	H	.....
<i>Hemigrapsus penicillatus</i> (De Haan, 1835)	H	.....
* <i>Hemigrapsus nudus</i> (Dana, 1851)	P	..... purple shore crab
* <i>Hemigrapsus oregonensis</i> (Dana, 1851)	P	..... yellow shore crab
* <i>Hemigrapsus sanguineus</i> (De Haan, 1853)	A[E]	..... Asian shore crab

PART II

Appendix 1

Changes from the 1989 List of the Decapod Crustaceans and Comments

This volume represents the first edition of the list of all the crustaceans but the second edition of the list of the decapod crustaceans. The first edition of the list of the decapod crustaceans was published in 1989 (American Fisheries Society Special Publication 17). Changes to the list of the decapods since the 1989 edition are annotated here. The explanatory notes and comments below are keyed to the appropriate scientific name in the main list, Part I, by an asterisk (*) or a plus sign (+). Entries are in the same order as in the main list.

There are three changes from the first edition that are universal and, therefore, are not noted for individual species. These are: (1) the designator “F” (freshwater) used in the first edition has been replaced by “I” (inland waters); (2) the designator “[I]” (introduced and established) used in the first edition has been replaced by “[E]” (exotic); and (3) species thought to be extinct are indicated by “[X].” Hawaiian species have been added to the present decapod checklist that were not included in the first edition. Although these additions also represent changes from the first edition, these species are simply indicated by the designator “H,” and native Hawaiian vernacular names, when available, are used. Whereas the decapod checklist employs only the general designators used in the first edition, distributions of species in other major taxa have, on occasion, been more restrictive. The full list of designators is included in the descriptions of the areas of coverage, which do vary among groups.

In contrast to the policy of the first edition of decapod names, strict adherence to varying orthography of authorship is not viewed as potentially confusing to the uninformed. What seems more confusing is the lack of accuracy that so frequently is interjected into the literature by the misguided need for uniformity. Most specifically, whereas a deliberate point was to eliminate the hyphen in the compound name Milne Edwards in the first edition, in this edition, the hyphen is used in the way that the authors themselves used the hyphen. Henri Milne Edwards did not use the hyphen, whereas his son, Alphonse Milne-Edwards, did (Forest 1996). The prefix “de” or “De” has been another source of perplexity, often incorrectly resolved by a “consistent usage” policy. However, in this edition, we have attempted to use the capital or small *d* as is national protocol. That is, for example, in names of Dutch origin, the *d* is capitalized as in De Man or De Haan. Alternatively, in names of French origin, the *d* is not capitalized as in de Saint Laurent or de Saussure. Certain authors’ names have been auxiliary sources of uncertainty. For example, between the time of his 1775 publication and his work cited in synonymies (e.g., Herbst 1782), Pehr Forsskål’s name had been shortened to simply Forskål. It is used in its more abbreviated form in this list. As pointed out by Bowman (1978), F.-E. Guérin-Méneville initially published under the name Guérin but modified his name to Guérin-Méneville sometime after 1836. Standard reference works cite the latter name without reference to date, and this practice is followed here. A noted Swedish carcinologist began his career publishing as Wilhelm Lilljeborg, but between 1855 and 1856, changed the name to William Lilljeborg. We have followed Vervoort (1986) in using the latter spelling regardless of the date of the actual species description. Additionally, because of the occasional duplication of authors’ surnames among the major taxa, initials have been added to authors of decapod taxa as needed to ensure proper personal recognition. These additions are not individually noted in Appendix 1. Abbreviations of journal titles are those used in Biosis Serial Sources 2002.

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Aristeidae. The species *Hemipenaeus spinidorsalis* Bate, 1881, listed in the first edition, is, according to I. Pérez Farfanfte and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:46, restricted in its Pacific distribution to the Gulf of Panama and

Galapagos Islands. This species has been deleted from the present edition.

Aristaeopsis edwardsiana. This species was listed in the first edition as *Plesiopenaeus edwardsianus*, as, at that time, *Plesiopenaeus* was considered the senior synonym of *Aristaeopsis*. However, the latter genus was resurrected by I. Pérez Farfanfte and B.

- Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:38, with *A. edwardsiana* as the type species and a mandatory spelling change.
- Plesiopenaeus armatus*. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.
- Benthescymidae. *Gennadas brevirostris* Bouvier, 1905, listed in the first edition, has been deleted from this edition because its distribution, as reported by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:66, does not encompass the more restricted areas of the western Atlantic specified for this volume.
- Bentheogennema intermedia*. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.
- Bentheogennema pasithea*. This species was reported from off Southern California by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:59.
- Benthescymus altus*. This species was reported from San Nicolas Island, California, by M. K. Wicksten and M. E. Hendrickx, 1992, *Proc. S. Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* 9:2.
- Benthescymus laciniatus*. This species was described from the Hawaiian Islands but also was reported from Southern California by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:61.
- Benthescymus tanneri*. This species was reported from San Diego, California, by M. K. Wicksten and M. E. Hendrickx, 1992, *Proc. S. Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* 9:2.
- Benthonectes filipes*. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.
- Gennadas incertus*. This species was reported off Oregon by E. E. Krygier and W. G. Percy, 1981, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 1(1):78, but was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.
- Gennadas pectinatus*. This species, listed in the first edition as *Benthescymus pectinatus*, was returned to the genus *Gennadas* by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:66. *Benthescymus pectinatus* has been deleted from this edition.
- Gennadas propinquus*. Although reported in the first edition as a Pacific species, this species was originally described from Hawaii by M. J. Rathbun, 1906, *Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission* 23(3):907. Hawaii was not included in the distribution of this species by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:66. It has been added herein.
- Gennadas tinayrei*. This species, reported from off Oregon by E. E. Krygier and W. G. Percy, 1981, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 1(1):78–79, was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.
- Farfantepenaeus aztecus*. Listed in the first edition as *Penaeus aztecus*, this species was included in the subgenus *Farfantepenaeus* Burukovsky, 1997, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 110(1):154. Concurrently, *Farfantepenaeus* was elevated to full generic rank by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:77.
- Farfantepenaeus brasiliensis*. Listed in the first edition as *Penaeus brasiliensis*, this species was included in the subgenus *Farfantepenaeus* Burukovsky, 1997, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 110(1):154. Concurrently, *Farfantepenaeus* was elevated to full generic rank by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:77.
- Farfantepenaeus californiensis*. Listed in the first edition as *Penaeus californiensis*, this species was included in the subgenus *Farfantepenaeus* Burukovsky, 1997, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 110(1):154. Concurrently, *Farfantepenaeus* was elevated to full generic rank by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:77.
- Farfantepenaeus duorarum*. Listed in the first edition as *Penaeus duorarum*, this species was included in the subgenus *Farfantepenaeus*. It was elevated to full generic rank by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:77.
- Litopenaeus setiferus*. Listed in the first edition as *Penaeus setiferus*, this species was included in the subgenus *Litopenaeus*. It was elevated to full generic rank by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:87–89.
- Metapenaeopsis mineri*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, *Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences* 100(3):200.
- Penaeopsis serrata*. The alternate common name “megalops shrimp” is cited by L. B. Holthuis, 1980, *FAO Fish. Synop.* 125(1):37.
- Rimapenaeus constrictus*. Listed in the first edition as *Trachypenaeus constrictus*, this species was transferred to the new genus *Rimapenaeus* by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:135–139.
- Rimapenaeus similis*. Listed in the first edition as *Trachypenaeus similis*, this species was transferred to the new genus *Rimapenaeus* by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:135–139.

Sicyonia penicillata. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 100(3):200.

Solenoceridae. This family was not in the correct alphabetical position within the superfamily in the first edition. Its position has been corrected herein.

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Sergestoidea. In the first edition, only one family, the Sergestidae, was recognized.

Luciferidae. This family was not recognized in the first edition, although it had been placed on the Official List of Family–Group Names in Zoology, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1969, Opinion 864, Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 25(4/5):141.

Lucifer faxoni. This species was included in the family Sergestidae in the first edition.

Lucifer typus. This species was included in the family Sergestidae in the first edition. A. Omori, 1977, Page 4 in Proceedings of the symposium on warm water zooplankton, UNESCO/NIO, Special Publication, reported the distribution of this species to include Hawaii. That author also placed the Hawaiian species *Lucifer acestra* Dana, 1852, reported by M. J. Rathbun, 1906, Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission 23(3):910, in synonymy with *L. typus*.

Sergestidae. In the first edition, this family also included the genus *Lucifer*. The species, listed in the first edition as *Sergestes corniculum*, was shown by L. B. Holthuis, 1977, Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Nice 5:41, to be a junior synonym of *Sergestes arachnipodus*. The date of publication of this latter species was incorrectly cited as 1823 in the discussion, but correctly in the literature cited as 1832 (op. cit., 79). However, its distribution, as reported by I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 175:196, is restricted to Bermuda and the Mediterranean; therefore, this species has been omitted from the current list.

Petalidium suspiriosum. The range of this species includes Hawaii.

Sergestes armatus. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

Sergestes atlanticus. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii, as reported by J. F. Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:805.

Sergestes consobrinus. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii, as reported by J. F.

Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:813.

Sergestes cornutus. I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 175:196, restricted the Atlantic distribution of *Sergestes cornutus* (Krøyer, 1855) to off Bermuda; however, its occurrence in Hawaiian waters was recorded by J. F. Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:808.

Sergestes orientalis. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii, as reported by J. F. Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:811.

Sergestes pectinatus. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii, as reported by J. F. Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:815.

Sergestes sargassi. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii, as reported by J. F. Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:813.

Sergia bisulcata. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii, as reported by J. F. Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:822.

Sergia extenuata. This species, reported from Florida by L. G. Abele and W. Kim, 1986, State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation Technical Series 8(1):11, was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.

Sergia hansjacobi. This species was described from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean by A. L. Vereshchaka, 1994, Steenstrupia 20(3):91.

Sergia inequalis. I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 175:200, restricted the Pacific distribution of this species to the northwestern Pacific; however, its occurrence in Hawaiian waters was recorded by J. F. Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:821.

Sergia laminata. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition. Its distribution includes Southern California (I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 175:200) and Hawaii (J. F. Walters, 1976, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 74:824).

Sergia mollis. This species, considered at the time a synonym of *Sergia japonicus*, was omitted from the first edition. Although this synonymy was supported by A. L. Vereshchaka, 2000, Page 93 in *Galathea* Report 18, Danish Science Press, Copenhagen, K. Sakai and T. Nakano, 1983, Researches on Crustacea 12:104, pointed out the differences between the two species. Despite the fact the latter authors continued to regard *Sergia*

as a subgenus of *Sergestes*, we concur with their specific differentiations. *Sergia mollis*, with a distribution along the East Coast of the United States, has been reinstated in this edition. As I. Pérez Farfante and B. Kensley, 1997, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 175:200, restricted the Atlantic distribution of *Sergia japonicus* (Bate, 1881) to off Bermuda, this species has been deleted from this edition.

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Sergia scintillans. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

Sergia tenuiremis. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

Sergia wolffi. This species was described from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean by A. L. Vereshchaka, 1994, *Steenstrupia* 20(3):88.

Stenopodidea. This infraorder contained only the family Stenopodidae in the first edition.

Spongicolidae. This family was erected as a new family in the infraorder Stenopodidea by Schram, 1986, Page 284 in *Crustacea*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK. The common name for the family was chosen because, with one exception, all genera in the family are commensals of hexactinellid, or glass, sponges.

Microprosthema loeense. J. W. Goy and D. L. Felder, 1988, *J. Nat. Hist.* 22(5):1286–1291, described this species from Looe Key, Florida.

Microprosthema manningi. J. W. Goy and D. L. Felder, 1988, *J. Nat. Hist.* 22(5):1278–1285, described this species from off Florida. The common name is derived from the fact that type material has tawny body coloration and is found in dead conch shells.

Microprosthema semilaeve. This species was listed in the first edition in the family Stenopodidae. The genus *Microprosthema* was transferred to the family Spongicolidae by F. R. Schram, 1985, *Crustacea*:284. The common name “crimson coral shrimp” from the first edition has been changed to “crimson lima shrimp” because of the species’ association with the rough fileclam *Lima scabra* in Florida waters.

Spongicola andamanica. The common name “Hawaiian glass-sponge shrimp” reflects the fact that this species is the most common glass sponge shrimp in Hawaii.

Spongiocaris hexactinellicola. M. Berggren, 1993, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 13(4):784–792, described this species from the Bahamas, with records from the Dry Tortugas, Florida. The common name “Caribbean glass-sponge shrimp” reflects the fact

that it is the only known glass sponge shrimp in the western Atlantic.

Stenopodidae. This was the only family recognized in the Infraorder Stenopodidea in the first edition. Species now listed in the Spongicolidae were included in the Stenopodidae in that edition.

Odontozona spongicola. The common name “sponge odontozonid” has been proposed herein for this species.

Odontozona striata. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; unpublished records from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico in the Texas A&M University systematic collections confirm its presence in U.S. waters. The common name “grooved odontozonid” has been proposed herein for this species.

Richardina spinicincta. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; J. W. Goy, 1982, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 32(1):344–347, recorded this species from off Dry Tortugas, Florida, based on unpublished records from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico in the Texas A&M University systematic collections.

Stenopus earlei. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 220 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the common name “earle’s coral shrimp.” The more descriptive common name “two-stripe coral shrimp” has been proposed as an alternative.

Stenopus hispidus. The distribution of this species has been expanded to include Hawaii. The common name “banded coral shrimp” of the first edition has been modified to reflect the red banding on the body and major chelipeds, as used by P. L. Colin, 1988, Page 343 in *Marine invertebrates and plants of the living reef*, T.F.H. Publications, Inc., Ltd., Hong Kong.

Stenopus pyrrsonotus. The common name “flameback coral shrimp” refers to the broad, fire-red stripe on the animal’s back.

Stenopus scutellatus. The common name “golden coral shrimp” given in the first edition for this species has been changed to more accurately indicate the lemon-yellow banding on the body and major chelipeds, as well as to avoid confusion with *Stenopus spinosus*, which has a gold coloration over its entire body.

Stenopus spinosus. This species was inadvertently omitted from first edition; its occurrence is documented in unpublished records from Norfolk Canyon off Florida and from the northeastern Gulf of Mexico in the National Museum of Natural History collections, Smithsonian Institution. The common name

“golden coral shrimp” is more accurately applied to this species, which has an overall golden body coloration.

Caridea. The subdivisions within the infraorder, as presented in this edition, generally reflect the classification of the caridean superfamilies presented by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):70–80, and L. B. Holthuis, 1993, Page 13 in *The Recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps* (Crustacea, Decapoda) with an appendix on the order Amphionidacea, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands. The order of presentation follows that of J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser.* 39:72–73.

Procaridoidea. This monotypic superfamily was not represented in the first edition.

Procarididae. This family, with applicable representatives only in the Hawaiian fauna, was not represented in the first edition.

Eupasiphae serrata. This species, listed in the first edition as *Parapasiphae serrata*, was transferred to the genus *Eupasiphae* by A. Crosnier, 1988, *Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 10A(4):785, 793.

Leptochela hawaiiensis. The common name “Hawaiian glass shrimp” proposed for this species is derived from its specific epithet.

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Parapasiphae cristata. E. E. Krygier and W. G. Pearcy, 1981, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 1(1):81, reported the occurrence of this species off the coast of Oregon. It was inadvertently omitted in the first edition.

Pasiphaea oshoroae. This species was described by T. Komai and K. Amaoka, 1993, *Zool. Sci.* (Tokyo) 10:367–372, from the Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands, and other North Pacific localities.

Pasiphaea sivado. The common name “white glass shrimp” was used by L. B. Holthuis, 1980, *FAO Fish. Synop.* 125(1):78.

Psathyrocaris infirma. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first addition; L. H. Pequegnat, 1970, *Tex. A&M Univ. Oceanogr. Stud.* 1:59–123, recorded this species from the Gulf of Mexico.

Oplophoroidea. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):70–72, divided the superfamily Atyoidea, of the first edition, into three superfamilies, the Oplophoroidea, Atyoidea, and Nematocarcinoidea.

Oplophoridae. This family was assigned to the superfamily Atyoidea in the first edition.

Acantheephyra acutifrons. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

Acantheephyra curtirostris. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1986, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 432:18, reported the occurrence of this species in Hawaii, and T. L. Hopkins, J. V. Gartner, Jr., and M. E. Flock, 1989, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 45(1):4, 6, recorded its presence in the northern Gulf of Mexico.

Acantheephyra eximia. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

Acantheephyra pelagica. This species was considered by L. B. Holthuis, 1947, *Zool. Meded.* (Leiden) 27:315, and L. B. Holthuis, 1977, *Annales du Museum d’Histoire Naturelle de Nice* 5:46, to be the senior synonym of *Acantheephyra haeckelii* (von Martens, 1868), and for this reason, *A. haeckelii* was omitted from the first edition. While temporarily accepting this synonymy, F. A. Chace, Jr., 1986, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 432:8, 21, has suggested that two species may be confounded under the name *A. pelagica*, and if this should prove to be the case, *Acantheephyra haeckelii* would be reinstated.

Acantheephyra quadrispinosa. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; E. E. Krygier and W. G. Pearcy, 1981, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 1(1): 70–95, recorded a single specimen from west of Oregon. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

Ephyrina benedicti. This species occurs in both the western Atlantic and Hawaii.

Heterogenys microphthalmia. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; F.A. Chace, Jr., 1986, *Smith. Contrib. Zool.* 432:1–82, erected a new genus and a new combination for this species, with records west of Oregon and east of North Carolina.

Hymenodora gracilis. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

Janicella spinicauda. Although F. A. Chace, Jr., 1986, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 432:43, had defined the new genus *Janicella*, with *Oplophorus spinicauda* A. Milne-Edwards as the type species, this species was listed as *Oplophorus spinicauda* in the first edition. The range of this species also includes Hawaii.

Meningodora mollis. Listed in the first edition as occurring only in the Atlantic, F. A. Chace, Jr., 1986, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 432:50, reported this species from the eastern Pacific off Oregon, and E. E. Krygier and W. G. Pearcy, 1981, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 1(1):83, documented its occurrence in Hawaiian waters.

Meningodora vesca. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

- Notostomus elegans*. T. L. Hopkins, J. V. Gartner, Jr., and M. E. Flock, 1989, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 45(1):4, reported the occurrence of this species and *N. westergreni* Faxon, 1893, from the eastern Gulf of Mexico. However, as was shown by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1986, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 432:56, *N. westergreni* is a junior synonym of *N. elegans*. The range of this species also includes Hawaii.
- Notostomus gibbosus*. The range of this species also includes Hawaii.
- Notostomus robustus*. The range of this species also includes Hawaii.
- Oplophorus gracilirostris*. The range of this species also includes Hawaii.
- Oplophorus spinosus*. The range of this species includes Hawaii.
- Systellaspis cristata*. Listed in the first edition as occurring only in the Pacific, F. A. Chace, Jr., 1986, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 432:65, reported this species from the Gulf of Mexico. The range of this species also includes Hawaii.
- Systellaspis debilis*. E. E. Kryier and W. G. Percy, 1981, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 1(1):89, reported this species from off the Oregon coast, and F. A. Chace, Jr., 1986, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 432:66, reported it from Hawaii.
- Atyoidae. This superfamily was used in the first edition in the sense of T. E. Bowman and L. G. Abele, 1982, Page 22 in L. G. Abele, editor, *The biology of Crustacea. 1. Systematics, the fossil record and biogeography*, Academic Press, New York, containing the families Atyidae, Nematocarcinidae, and Oplophoridae. The classification of this edition follows that of J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser.* 39:72, derived, in part, from F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana (Leiden)* 63(1):70–71, in which all three families were afforded superfamily rank.
- Caridina acuminata*. The date of publication of this species was incorrectly cited as 1890 by Kamita, 1976, *Researches on Crustacea* 7:23–27.
- Palaemonias alabamae*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition.
- Palaemonias ganteri*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition.
- Potimirim potimirim*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Syncaris pacifica*. This species was listed in the first edition as an endangered species in a footnote. California Administrative code, Title 14, Section 670.5, 1988; U.S. Office of the Federal Register 53(210) (31 October 1988):43884–43889. Additionally, the geographic designator “P” for Pacific drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Syncaris pasadenae*. The geographic designator “P,” for Pacific drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition; however, the species is now considered to be extinct.
- Bresilioidea. This superfamily was not recognized in the first edition. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana (Leiden)* 63(1):70, included only the family Bresiliidae in his superfamily Bresilioidea, whereas J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser.* 39:72, included five families. Three of those families are represented in the current list.
- Alvinocarididae. This family was not recognized in the first edition. It was regarded as a synonym of the family Bresiliidae by L. B. Holthuis, 1993, Page 69 in *The Recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps (Crustacea, Decapoda)* with an appendix on the order Amphionidacea, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands. However, J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser.* 39:45, presented a strong argument for its recognition, and it has been incorporated into this edition.
- Alvinocaris muricola*. This species was described from western Atlantic waters influenced by hydrothermal discharge, brine, and hydrocarbon seepage by A. B. Williams, 1988, *U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull.* 86(2):268–272.
- Alvinocaris stactophila*. This species was described from western Atlantic waters influenced by hydrothermal discharge, brine, and hydrocarbon seepage by A. B. Williams, 1988, *U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull.* 86(2):272–279.
- Lucaya bigelowi*. This species was recorded from the northern Gulf of Mexico by T. L. Hopkins, J. V. Gartner, Jr., and M. E. Flock, 1989, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 45(1):3.
- Bresiliidae. This family was included in the superfamily Rhynchocinetoidae in the first edition.
- Disciidae. This family was not recognized in the first edition.

Discias atlanticus. This species was included in the family Bresiliidae in the first edition.

Discias serratirostris. This species was included in the family Bresiliidae in the first edition.

Discias vernbergi. This species was included in the family Bresiliidae in the first edition.

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Nematocarcinoidea. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):71, elevated the Nematocarcinidae to the rank of superfamily. The superfamily Rhynchocinetoidae, used in the first edition, was not recognized in the Chace classification but was regarded as a synonym of Nematocarcinoidea by L. B. Holthuis, 1993, Page 76 in *The Recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps* (Crustacea, Decapoda) with an appendix on the order Amphionidacea, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands.

Eugonatonotidae. The family Eugonatonotidae was placed in the superfamily Rhynchocinetoidae in the first edition. It was transferred to the superfamily Nematocarcinoidea by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):71.

Nematocarcinidae. This family was listed in the superfamily Atyoidea in the first edition.

Nematocarcinus acanthitelsonis. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; L. H. Pequegnat. 1970, *Tex. A&M Univ. Oceanogr. Stud.* 1:59–123, described this new species from the southwestern Gulf of Mexico.

Nematocarcinus ensifer. The distribution of this species also includes Hawaii.

Rhynchocinetidae. This family was included in the superfamily Rhynchocinetoidae in the first edition. It was transferred to the superfamily Nematocarcinoidea by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):71. The common name “hingebeak shrimp” used by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 235 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, is proposed for this family because all members have a movable rostrum.

Cinetorhynchus concolor. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 235 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the common name “uniform hinge-beak shrimp.” The more informative name “orange hingebeak shrimp,” denoting its orange body color, has been proposed herein.

Cinetorhynchus fasciatus. The common name “banded hingebeak shrimp” is derived from the banded pattern on the body.

Cinetorhynchus hawaiiensis. The common name “Hawaiian hingebeak shrimp” reflects the specific epithet of this species.

Cinetorhynchus hiatti. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 237 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the common name “Hiatt’s hinge-beak shrimp” for this species. However, the common name “candystripe hingebeak shrimp,” used by C. P. Hickman, Jr., and T. L. Zimmerman, 2000, Page 22 in *A field guide to crustaceans of Galápagos*, Sugar Spring Press, Lexington, Virginia, seems more informative.

Cinetorhynchus manningi. This species was described by J. Okuno, 1996, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 109(4):725–729, from Florida and the Virgin Islands.

Cinetorhynchus reticulatus. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 239 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the common name “reticulated hinge-beak shrimp” to call attention to the reticulated color pattern of this species.

Cinetorhynchus rigens. This species was listed as *Rhynchocinetes rigens* in the first edition. J. Okuno, 1997, Pages 31–58 in B. Richer de Forges, editor, 3, *etudes et theses, Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer (ORSTOM)*, Paris, elevated the subgenus *Cinetorhynchus* Holthuis, 1995, to full generic rank and transferred this species to it.

Rhynchocinetes durbanensis. The general common name “hingebeak shrimp” reflects the fact that this species is the most common hingebeak shrimp throughout the Indo-Pacific, including Hawaii.

Stylodactylus profundus. R. Cleva, 1990, *Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., Sect. A, Zool. Biol. Ecol. Anim.* 12(1):165–176 reported this species from the Straits of Florida. The species had originally been described by R. Cleva, 1990, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., Ser. A, Zool.* 145:85–87, from the Indo-West Pacific.

Campylonotoidea. This taxon was not recognized in the first edition. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):72, proposed this superfamily after removing species of *Bathypalaemonella* from the family Campylonotidae and assigning them to the Bathypalaemonellidae, which he believed at the time was a new family.

Bathypalaemonellidae. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):77–78, proposed this as a new family, not being aware of its prior establishment by M. de Saint Laurent, 1985, Page 473 in L. Laubier and C. Monniot, editors,

Peuplements profonds du Golfe de Gascogne campagnes biogas, Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (IFREMER) Issy-les-Moulineaux, France.

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Bathypalaemonella serratipalma. This species was listed in the family Campylonotidae, superfamily Palaemonoidea, in the first edition.

Bathypalaemonella texana. This species was listed in the family Campylonotidae, superfamily Palaemonoidea, in the first edition.

Palaemonoidea. The composition of this superfamily was changed from the first edition by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):77–78, when he removed the taxa assigned to the Bathypalaemonellidae and Campylonotidae to the superfamily Campylonotoidea.

Anchistioidea. This family was not recognized in the first edition. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):73, elevated the subfamily Anchistioinae Gurney, 1938, to family rank within the superfamily Palaemonoidea. However, as indicated by L. B. Holthuis, 1993, Page 91 in *The Recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps* (Crustacea, Decapoda) with an appendix on the order Amphionidacea, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands, it was L. A. Borradaile, 1915, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8)15:205, who first proposed the family Anchistioidea.

Anchistioides antiguensis. This genus and species was listed in the family Palaemonidae in the first edition.

Gnathophyllum americanum. The range of this species includes Hawaii.

Gnathophyllum circellus. Although it would appear that the specific epithet of this species was misspelled in the first edition, as it does not agree in gender with the generic name, this is not the case. The Latin “circellus” is a masculine noun, and noun endings cannot be changed.

Gnathophyllum precipuum. The common name “Hawaiian cave shrimp” was used by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 228 in *Hawaii's sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, for this species.

Levicaris mammilata. The common name “slate-pencil urchin shrimp” is derived from its commensal relationship with the slate pencil urchin *Heterocentrotus mammilatus*.

Hymenoceridae. This family was recognized by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(1):78. Previously, hymenocerids had been placed in

the family Gnathophyllidae, according to L. B. Holthuis, 1993, Page 98 in *The Recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps* (Crustacea, Decapoda) with an appendix on the order Amphionidacea, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands. The common name “harlequin shrimp” has been used for members of this family.

Palaemonidae. The composition of this family has been changed from the first edition, with the removal of the genus *Anchistoides* to its own family by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 16(1):73.

Brachycarpus biunguiculatus. The date of publication of this species was incorrectly cited as 1849 in the first edition. As shown by L. B. Holthuis, 1993, Page 102 in *The Recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps* (Crustacea, Decapoda) with an appendix on the order Amphionidacea, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands, the correct date is 1846.

Calathaemon holthuisi. A. J. Bruce and J. W. Short, 1993, *Hydrobiologia* 257(2):73–94, defined the new genus *Calathaemon* and transferred *Palaemonetes holthuisi* Strenth, 1976, to it as the type species. *Palaemonetes holthuisi* has been deleted from this edition.

Climeniperaeus truncoideus. This species, described by F. A. Chace, Jr., and A. J. Bruce, 1993, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 543:93–94, was transferred to the new genus *Climeniperaeus* by A. J. Bruce, 1996, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 168:209–212.

Conchodytes meleagrinae. The common name “Hawaiian pearl-oyster shrimp” reflects the species' commensal relationship with pearl oysters in Hawaii.

Conchodytes tridacnae. The common name “giant-clam shrimp” reflects the species' commensal relationship with tridacnid clams.

Exopalaemon carinicauda. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

Exopalaemon modestus. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

Harpiliopsis depressa. The common name “flattened shrimp” denotes the lateral flattening of the body. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 223 in *Hawaii's sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the alternate common name “flattened coral shrimp” because of the species' habit of living deep within branching corals; however, this name may lead to confusion with stenopodid coral shrimps.

Leander paulensis. The common name “red-algae shrimp” reflects the common occurrence of this species in red algae.

Macrobrachium acanthurus. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Macrobrachium carcinus. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Macrobrachium crenulatum. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Macrobrachium faustinum. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Macrobrachium grandimanus. The common name "Hawaiian river shrimp" has been proposed for this species because it is the most common shrimp found in Hawaiian rivers.

Macrobrachium heterochirus. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Macrobrachium lar. The common name "monkey river shrimp" was used by L. B. Holthuis, 1980, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(1):96, for this introduced species.

Macrobrachium ohione. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Macrobrachium olfersii. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

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Macrobrachium rosenbergii. The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization's common name for this species, "giant river prawn," was reported by L. B. Holthuis, 1980, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(1):103.

Palaemon debilis. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 222 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the common name "feeble shrimp," reflecting the meaning of the specific name, "weak."

Palaemon macrodactylus. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

Palaemon northropi. The common name "cross-banded grass shrimp" reflects the cross-banded pattern on the body.

Palaemon pacificus. The specific name has been incorporated into the common name, "Pacific grass shrimp," for this grass-dwelling species. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 222 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the common name "tiger shrimp" as indicative of the narrow dark bands that mark the translucent body and appendages; however, this common

name is already in use for the penaeid shrimp *Penaeus monodon* J. C. Fabricius, 1798.

Palaemonella burnsi. The common name "Hawaiian anchialine shrimp" denotes the habitat of this species in Hawaii.

Palaemonella rathbunae. The common name "Hawaiian rockpool shrimp" reflects the habitat of this species in Hawaii.

Palaemonetes antrorum. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition.

Palaemonetes cummingsi. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition.

Palaemonetes kadiakensis. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Palaemonetes paludosus. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Palaemonetes texanus. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Periclimenaeus ascidiarum. The common name "Caribbean ascidian shrimp" reflects its commensal relationship with Caribbean ascidians.

Periclimenaeus bermudensis. The common name "Bermuda sponge shrimp" denotes its commensal relationship with sponges in the type locality.

Periclimenaeus pearsei. The common name "black sponge shrimp" denotes its commensal relationship with black sponges.

Periclimenes grandis. This record is based on specimens in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum (BPBM S3716 and S5107) that were collected off Oahu, Hawaii, and identified by A. J. Bruce.

Periclimenes holthuisi. The common name "Holthuis cleaner shrimp" was used by H. Debelius and H. A. Baensch, 1994, Page 530 in Marine Atlas, volume 1, Mergus, Melle, Germany.

Periclimenes imperator. The common name "emperor shrimp" was used by H. Debelius and H. A. Baensch, 1994, Marine Atlas:528, whereas "imperial shrimp" was used by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 224 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu.

Periclimenes iridescens. The common name "iridescent shrimp" denotes the iridescent sheen of this species in life.

- Periclimenes patae*. R. W. Heard and S. Spotte, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104:40–48, described this species from the Florida Keys. The common name “gorgonian shrimp” reflects its commensal relationship with gorgonian seafans.
- Periclimenes perryae*. The common name “basketstar shrimp” denotes the commensal relationship of this species with basketstars.
- Periclimenes psamathe*. The common name “seafan shrimp” reflects its commensal relationship with seafans.
- Periclimenes soror*. The common name “seastar shrimp” was used by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 224 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, and by C. P. Hickman, Jr., and T. L. Zimmerman, 2000, Page 27 in *A field guide to crustaceans of Galápagos*, Sugar Spring Press, Lexington, Virginia, to denote the association of this shrimp with several species of starfish.
- Periclimenes tenuipes*. This species was not included in the first edition; its occurrence at Mission Bay, San Diego, California, is based on an unpublished record in the Scripps Institution of Oceanography systematic collections.
- Pontonia manningi*. C. H. J. M. Fransen, 2000, J. Crusact. Biol. 20(Special 2):101–108, reviewed material of *Pontonia margarita* Smith, 1869, and concluded that the species, which had previously been reported from both the western Atlantic and the eastern Pacific, was restricted to the eastern Pacific. However, it does not appear to occur north of the Gulf of California (M. K. Wicksten, Texas A&M University, personal communication). *Pontonia margarita* has been deleted from this edition. The western Atlantic material was assigned to a new species, *Pontonia manningi* Fransen, 2000. The common name “pearl oyster shrimp” has been retained for *P. manningi*, with the addition of the descriptor “Atlantic.”
- Pontonia miserabilis*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; unpublished records from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico are in the Texas A&M University systematic collections.
- Pontonides maldivensis*. This record is based on a specimen in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum (BPBM S7809) that was collected off Oahu, Hawaii, and identified by L. B. Holthuis.
- Pseudopontonides principis*. This species was not included in the first edition; however, R. W. Heard, 1986, J. Crustac. Biol. 6(3):471–484, had previously listed material from the northeastern Gulf of Mexico.
- Urocaridella antonbruunii*. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 222 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the common name “clear cleaner shrimp” for this species, denoting the nearly transparent body.
- Alpheoidea. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1992, Crustaceana (Leiden) 63(1):79, excluded the family Processidae from the superfamily Alpheoidea and was followed in this action by L. B. Holthuis, 1993, Page 187 in *The Recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps* (Crustacea, Decapoda) with an appendix on the order Amphionidacea, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands. The Processidae was included in the Alpheoidea in the first edition.
- Alpheopsis biunguiculata*. The specific epithet of this species has been routinely misspelled as *biunguiculatus*. Although “ops” is masculine (F. M. Bayer, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, personal communication), *Alpheopsis* is listed by R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 43 in *Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology*, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, as feminine. Therefore, as the specific name is derived from the adjective, “unguiculatus,” it must be changed to agree with the gender of the genus. Specific names derived from nouns, such as “diabolus” and “equidactylus,” cannot be changed (F. M. Bayer, personal communication).
- Alpheopsis trispinosus*. This species was listed incorrectly as *Alpheopsis trispinosa* in the first edition, presumably to agree with the feminine gender of the genus *Alpheopsis*. However, this species was described by W. Stimpson, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860:32, as *Betaeus trispinosus* and is so listed by R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 43 in *Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology*, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London. The Latin noun is “spina”; there is no noun “spinus” (F. M. Bayer, personal communication). Stimpson erred in his original ending, but since the ending of a noun cannot be changed, the “us” ending is a case of retained incorrect original spelling (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature 1999:32.5). The date of publication, cited as 1861 by L. G. Abele and W. Kim, 1986, State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation Technical Series 8(1):17, is incorrect. W. Stimpson’s paper (op. cit.) was published separately in 1860.

- Alpheus angulatus*. M. R. McClure, 2002, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 115(2):368–370, described this species from several localities around the Gulf of Mexico.
- Alpheus armatus*. The common name “brown snapping shrimp” was used by G. L. Voss, 1976, Page 86 in *Seashore life of Florida and the Caribbean: a guide to the common marine invertebrates of the Atlantic from Bermuda to the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico*, E. A. Seemann, Miami.
- Alpheus clamator*. M. K. Wicksten, 1990, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 103(1):100–102, recommended that *Alpheus barbara* Lockington, 1878, listed in the first edition, be treated as a synonym of *A. clamator*. *Alpheus barbara* has been deleted from this edition.
- Alpheus estuariensis*. The common name “estuarine snapping shrimp” reflects the habitat of this species.
- Alpheus gracilipes*. The common name “daisy snapping shrimp” was reported by L. B. Holthuis, 1980, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(1):120.
- Alpheus intrinsecus*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; the species was reported from waters off southern Texas by D. L. Felder and A. H. Chaney, 1975, Contrib. Mar. Sci. 22:24.
- Alpheus lobidens*. The common name “brownbarred snapping shrimp” denotes the brown-barred body coloration of this species.
- Alpheus lottini*. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 230 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, proposed the common name “Lottin’s snapping shrimp.” The more descriptive “coral snapping shrimp,” used by C. P. Hickman, Jr., and T. L. Zimmerman, 2000, Page 39 in *A field guide to crustaceans of Galápagos*, Sugar Spring Press, Lexington, Virginia, is selected herein.
- Alpheus malleator*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; L.G. Abele and W. Kim, 1986, State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation Technical Series 8(1): 1–326, recorded this species from Florida. The common name “hammer-claw snapping shrimp” was used by C. P. Hickman, Jr., and T. L. Zimmerman, 2000, Page 40 in *A field guide to crustaceans of Galápagos*, Sugar Spring Press, Lexington, Virginia.
- Alpheus paracrinitus*. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

- Alpheus rathbunae*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; F. A. Chace, Jr.,

1972, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 98:1–179, recorded this species from Key West, Florida, as *Thunor rathbunae*.

Alpheus simus. This species was listed as *Thunor simus* in the first edition; L. B. Holthuis, 1993, Page 194 in *The Recent genera of the caridean and stenopodidean shrimps (Crustacea, Decapoda)* with an appendix on the order Amphionidacea, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands, treated *Thunor* as a synonym of *Alpheus*. *Thunor simus* has been deleted from this edition.

Alpheus strenuus. Use of the common name “snowflake snapping shrimp” follows that of H. Debelius and H. A. Baensch, 1994, *Marine Atlas*:498.

Automate dolichognatha. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1988, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 466:64, recommended that *Automate gardineri* Coutière, 1902, listed in the first edition, be treated as a synonym of *A. dolichognatha*. *Automate gardineri* has been deleted from this edition. The distribution of *A. dolichognatha* includes not only the Atlantic, as cited in the first edition, but also the Pacific and Hawaii. Additionally, the *d* in the author’s name, De Man, was not capitalized in the first edition.

Leptalpheus forceps. The proposed common name “forceps shrimp” has been derived from its specific epithet.

Metalpheus hawaiiensis. The common name “Hawaiian snapping shrimp” reflects its type locality.

Metalpheus rostratipes. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

Parabetaeus euryone. This species, known at the time of the first edition as *Neopalpheopsis euryone*, was inadvertently omitted from that edition; however, it was subsequently transferred to the genus *Parabetaeus* by K. Nomura and A. Anker, 2001, *Crustacean Research* 30:52. It is found not only in the Atlantic but also in Hawaii.

Salmoneus cavicola. Although the specific epithet of this species would appear to be misspelled, as it does not agree in gender with its genus, this is not the case. In this combination, “cola” (note italics) clearly is from the Latin meaning a dweller or inhabitant, thus a noun. Its ending cannot be changed.

Salmoneus gracilipes. This Asian species, which has been introduced into California, was not listed in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

Synalpheus biunguiculatus. C. P. Hickman, Jr., and T. L. Zimmerman, 2000, Page 44 in *A field guide to crustaceans of Galápagos*, Sugar Spring Press,

Lexington, Virginia, used the common name “twoclaw snapping shrimp” for this species.

Synalpheus charon. The common name “red coral pistol shrimp” denotes both body coloration and habitat.

Synalpheus dominicensis. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; unpublished records from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico are in the Texas A&M University systematic collections.

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Synalpheus grampusi. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; unpublished records from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico are in the Texas A&M University systematic collections.

Synalpheus tanneri. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; unpublished records are in the Texas A&M University systematic collections.

Bythocaris cryonesus. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.

Bythocaris floridensis. L. G. Abele and J. W. Martin, 1989, Bull. Mar. Sci. 45(1):29–37, described this species from off Florida.

Bythocaris gorei. L. G. Abele and J. W. Martin, 1989, Bull. Mar. Sci. 45(1):38–41, described this species from off Florida.

Bythocaris miserabilis. L. G. Abele and J. W. Martin, 1989, Bull. Mar. Sci. 45(1):41–44, described this species from off Florida.

Bythocaris simplicirostris. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1997, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 587:41, placed the new species *Bythocaris spinipleura*, described by J. Squires, 1990, Can. Bull. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 221:158–161, from off Newfoundland, in synonymy with *B. simplicirostris*.

Calliasmata pholidata. The common name “Hawaiian hypogeal shrimp” reflects the Hawaiian habitat of this species.

Eualus macilentus. Both H. J. Squires, 1990, Can. Bull. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 221:183, and F. A. Chace, Jr., 1997, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 587:57, placed *Spirontocaris stoneyi* Rathbun, 1902, in synonymy with *E. macilentus*. *Spirontocaris stoneyi*, listed in the first edition as *Eualus stoneyi*, has been deleted from this edition.

Eualus ratmanovi. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.

Eualus subtilis. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.

Exhippolyasmata oplophoroides. The alternate common name “cock shrimp” also is frequently used (L. B. Holthuis, 1980, FAO Fish. Synop. 125[1]:125).

Heptacarpus brevirostris. The alternate common name “shortspine shrimp” also is frequently used (L. B. Holthuis, 1980, FAO Fish. Synop. 125[1]:126).

Heptacarpus fuscimaculatus. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.

Heptacarpus herdmani. This species, listed as *Eualus herdmani* in the first edition, was transferred to the genus *Heptacarpus* by M. K. Wicksten and T. H. Butler, 1983, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 96(1):1.

Heptacarpus pugettensis. The common name “Puget coastal shrimp” was used in the first edition. The current name “barred shrimp” is more descriptive.

Heptacarpus sitchensis. M. K. Wicksten, R. Flynn, and M. Fagarason, 1996, Crustaceana (Leiden) 69(1):71–75, recommended treating *Heptacarpus pictus* (Stimpson, 1871), listed in the first edition, as a synonym of *H. sitchensis*. *Heptacarpus pictus* is removed from this edition.

Hippolyte nicholsoni. The date of publication of this species was inadvertently listed in the first edition as 1952.

Hippolyte obliquimanus. C. d’Udekem d’Acoz, 1997, Crustaceana (Leiden) 70(4):469–479, recommended treating *Hippolyte curacaoensis* Schmitt, 1924, listed in the first edition, as a synonym of *H. obliquimanus*. *Hippolyte curacaoensis* has been deleted from this edition.

Lebbeus polaris. The date of publication of this species was listed in the first edition as 1821; however, R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 113 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, cite the date of the description of this species as 1824.

Lebbeus speciosus. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1997, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 587:52, indicated that this species was the senior synonym of *Lebbeus possjeticus* Kobyakova, 1967. The common name “Possjet lebbeid” has been transferred, at least temporarily, to *L. speciosus*, and *L. possjeticus* has been removed from the present list.

Lysmata amboinensis. The common name “scarlet cleaner shrimp” reflects the scarlet body coloration as noted by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 234 in Hawaii’s sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu.

Lysmata anchisteus. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1997, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 587: 75, reported that the species, recorded incorrectly by C. H. Edmondson, 1946, Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ. 22:252, as *Hippolyasmata kukenthalii*

(=*Lysmata kukenthalii*), was indistinguishable from Atlantic representatives of this species.

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Lysmata grabhami. Although K.-I. Hayashi, 1975, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab. 22(5): 285–296, considered *L. grabhami* a junior synonym of *L. amboinensis*, F. A. Chace, Jr., 1993, Smithsonian Contrib. Zool. 587:74, pointed out that color differences between Atlantic specimens assignable to *L. grabhami* and Indo-Pacific specimens assignable to *L. amboinensis* made it advisable to retain the name *L. grabhami* for the Atlantic form, at least for the present. The common name “redbacked cleaner shrimp” was used by G. L. Voss, 1976, Page 88 in *Seashore life of Florida and the Caribbean: a guide to the common marine invertebrates of the Atlantic from Bermuda to the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico*, E. A. Seemann, Miami.

Lysmata intermedia. C. d’Udekem d’Acoz, 2000, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 73(6):721–728, restricted the distribution of this species in the Atlantic to the Florida Keys, Tobago, and Curaçao. Eastern Atlantic reports of this species were referred to *Lysmata seticaudata* (Risso, 1816). The author (op cit.:721) also questioned the occurrence of *L. intermedia* in the eastern Pacific. M. Wicksten, 2000, *Amphipacifica* 2(4):3–22, pointed out that several species in the eastern Pacific have been confused with *L. intermedia*, which does not occur in the eastern Pacific. The species that most closely resembles *L. intermedia* is *L. chica* Wicksten, 2000, from the Galapagos Islands, but *L. argento-punctata* Wicksten, 2000, and *L. californica* have also been confused with *L. intermedia*. Neither *L. chica* nor *L. argento-punctata* have been reported north of western Mexico.

Lysmata moorei. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; unpublished records from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico are in the Texas A&M University systematic collections.

Lysmata rathbunae. The common name “Rathbun cleaner shrimp” is a combination of the specific epithet and the cleaning symbiosis this species has with fishes.

Parhippolyte mistica. The common name “candycane shrimp” denotes the red stripes on the body of this species as pointed out by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 234 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu.

Parhippolyte uweae. The common name “sugarcane shrimp” was used by H. Debelius and H. A. Baensch, 1994, *Marine Atlas*:482, for this species.

Saron marmoratus. The common name “marbled shrimp” was used by H. Debelius and H. A. Baensch, 1994, *Marine Atlas*:482, and by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 232 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, for this species.

Saron neglectus. H. Debelius and H. A. Baensch, 1994, *Marine Atlas*:488, used the common name “green marbled shrimp” for this species, whereas J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 233 in *Hawaii’s sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, called it “eyespot shrimp,” referring to the two patches of color on the dorsal abdomen that are reminiscent of eyespots.

Spirontocaris holmesi. As noted by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1997, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 587:56, this is a replacement name for *Spirontocaris bispinosa* Holmes, 1900 (not *Hippolyte bispinosa* De Haan, 1844).

Spirontocaris murdochi. The common name “Murdoch blade shrimp” is derived from its specific epithet.

Thor amboinensis. The spelling of the author’s name, de Man, in the first edition has been corrected to De Man in this edition. The distribution of this species also includes Hawaii.

Tozeuma serratum. The common name “serrate arrow shrimp” is derived from its specific epithet.

Trachycaris rugosa. M. M. Criales, 1992, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 105(3):562–570, reviewed the status of *Trachycaris restricta* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878), listed in the first edition, and concluded that this species is confined to the eastern Atlantic. M. M. Criales assigned the western Atlantic material to *T. rugosa*. *Trachycaris restricta* is replaced in this edition by *T. rugosa*.

Ogyrides alphaerostris. M. K. Wicksten and M. Mendez G., 1988, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 101(3):622–625, reported this species, formerly thought to inhabit only the western Atlantic, from the eastern Pacific off California.

Processoidea. The family Processidae was removed from the superfamily Alpheoidea and elevated to superfamily rank by F. A. Chace, Jr., *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 63(2):79.

Processidae. This family was classified in the superfamily Alpheoidea in the first edition.

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Processa hawaiiensis. The common name “Hawaiian night shrimp” is derived from its specific epithet.

Processa peruviana. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño

- event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 100(3):200.
- Processa tenuipes*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first addition; F. A. Chace, Jr., 1972, Smithsonian Contrib. Zool. 98: 1–179, recorded this species from off North Carolina and the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The proposed common name “thinfoot night shrimp” has been derived from its specific epithet.
- Processa vossi*. R. B. Manning, 1992, Bull. Mar. Sci. 49(1–2):552–557, described this species from Florida.
- Processa wheeleri*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.
- Atlantopandalus propinquus*. T. Komai, 1999, J. Nat. Hist. 33(9):1355, defined the new genus *Atlantopandalus* to which *Pandalus propinquus* G. O. Sars, 1870, was assigned. T. Komai called attention to the error in the spelling of this specific name, noting that although many authors spelled the name “*propinquus*,” G. O. Sars, 1870, Forhandling i Videnskabs-selskabet i Kristiania 1869(1870):148, had consistently used “*propinquus*.” The original spelling replaces the incorrect spelling in the first edition. Additionally, although the volume was for the year 1869, it was published in 1870. The incorrect date in the first edition has also been corrected.
- Heterocarpus alexandri*. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(1):84–88, redescribed the holotype of *H. alexandri* (type locality, north of Cuba) and compared it with the specimen reported by M. J. Rathbun, 1906, Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission (1903) 23(3):918, as this species from Hawaii. Although F. A. Chace (op. cit.) cited reports of this species from the Caribbean and Baja California, Mexico, he was convinced that the Hawaiian specimen did not truly represent *H. alexandri*. However, he did not redescribe it under another name or assign it to an existing species; thus, the report of this species in the Hawaiian fauna remains questionable.
- Heterocarpus ensifer*. F. A. Chace, Jr., 1985, Smithsonian Contrib. Zool. 411:25, reported a subspecies of *H. ensifer* as occurring off Hawaii.
- Heterocarpus laevigatus*. The common name “smooth nylon shrimp” was cited by L. B. Holthuis, 1980, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(1):135.
- Heterocarpus laevis*. Specimens of this species were collected in the northwestern Gulf of Mexico (LGL/MMS Station 6) and were deposited in the Texas A&M University collections.
- Pandalopsis lucidirimicola*. G. C. Jensen, 1998, Species Diversity 3(1):81–88, described this species from British Columbia.
- Pandalus borealis*. H. J. Squires, 1992, Crustaceana (Leiden) 63(3):257–262, reviewed the status of *Pandalus borealis* and concluded that the Pacific population should not be considered a variety of the nominal species but should be recognized as the distinct species *Pandalus eous* Makarov, 1935.
- Pandalus danae*. M. K. Wicksten, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):812, recommended treating *Pandalus gurneyi* Stimpson, 1871, listed in the first edition, as a synonym of *P. danae*. However, T. Komai, 1999, J. Nat. Hist. 33:1315–1329, reexamined representatives of both taxa and concluded that the California population represented a distinct species. *Pandalus gurneyi* has been retained in this edition.
- Pandalus eous*. H. J. Squires, 1992, Crustaceana (Leiden) 63(3):257–262, assigned the Pacific population of *Pandalus borealis* to *P. eous* Makarov, 1935.
- Pandalus gurneyi*. Although M. K. Wicksten, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):812, had recommended treating *Pandalus gurneyi* Stimpson, 1871, as a synonym of *P. danae*, T. Komai, 1999, J. Nat. Hist. 33:1325–1329, reinstated the former species and pointed out the characteristics upon which the two species could be differentiated.
- Pantomus affinis*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 100(3):202.
- Plesionika acanthonotus*. The common name “striped shrimp” was inadvertently given in the first edition for this species. As cited by L. B. Holthuis, 1980, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(1):143, the name should have been given as “lesser striped shrimp.”

Plesionika beebei. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 100(3):203.

Plesionika carinirostris. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 100(3):204.

Plesionika edwardsii. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.

- Plesionika ensis*. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.
- Plesionika longicauda*. The date of publication for this species was incorrectly given as 1902 in the first edition. The correct date is 1901 (M. J. Rathbun, 1901, Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission 20[2] 1900 [1901]:1–127).
- Plesionika martia*. The range of this species includes Hawaii. There are about 20 records from Hawaiian waters in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, based on collections by the *Albatross* expeditions.
- Plesionika trispinus*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 100(3):205.
- Plesionika williamsi*. The common name “Guinea striped shrimp” was used for this species by L. B. Holthuis, 1980, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(1):147.
- Stylopandalus richardi*. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.
- Crangon septemspinosa*. The alternate common name “sand shrimp” was used by K. L. Gosner, 1979, Page 236 in A field guide to the Atlantic seashore, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, for this species.
- Lissosabinea tridentata*. M. L. Christoffersen, 1988, Rev. Nordestina Biol. 6(1):46, proposed the new genus *Lissosabinea* and transferred *Sabinea tridentata* Pequegnat, 1970, to it as the type species.
- Metacrangon acclivis*. The name of the genus for this species was misspelled as *Metracrangon* in the first edition.
- Metacrangon agassizii*. This species was considered a synonym of *Metacrangon jacqueti* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881) by S. Kemp, 1910, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Fisheries Branch, Scientific Investigations 1908 1:140, and a subspecies of that species by A. Crosnier and J. Forest, 1973, Faune Tropicale ORSTOM 19:233, and H. J. Squires, 1990, Can. Bull. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 221:272. However, *M. agassizii* was reinstated to full specific rank by T. Komai, 1997, Zoosystema 19(4):654–658. Because T. Komai restricted the range of *M. jacqueti* to the eastern North Atlantic, that species has been deleted from the present list.
- (Schmitt, 1921), a species inadvertently omitted from the first edition. M. K. Wicksten, 1980, Pages 357–367 in D. M. Power, editor, The California islands: proceedings of a multidisciplinary symposium, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California, recorded this species from off San Diego, California.
- Neocrangon abyssorum*. This species was originally described in the genus *Crangon*. The parentheses around the author and date were inadvertently omitted in the first addition.
- Neocrangon alaskensis*. This species was originally described in the genus *Crangon*. The parentheses around the author and date were inadvertently omitted in the first edition.
- Neocrangon communis*. This species, originally described in the genus *Crangon* by Rathbun, 1899, was subsequently transferred to *Neocrangon*. Both names were inadvertently included in the first edition. *Crangon communis* Rathbun, 1899, has been removed from this edition.
- Neocrangon resima*. M. K. Wicksten, 1996, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 109(1):39–43, recommended treating *Neocrangon zacae* (Chace, 1937), listed in the first edition, as a synonym of *N. resima*. *Neocrangon zacae* has been deleted from this edition.
- Pontophilus gracilis*. The distribution of this species includes Hawaii.
- Pontophilus occidentalis*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition. M. K. Wicksten, 1977, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 90:963–967, recorded this species from San Clemente Island, California.
- Prionocrangon pectinata*. Specimens of this species were collected at 10 locations in the northern and eastern Gulf of Mexico and were deposited in the Texas A&M University collections.
- Enoplometopidea. This superfamily was not ordered alphabetically within the infraorder in the first edition. Its position has been corrected in this edition.

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- Metacrangon procax*. T. Komai, 1997, Zoosystema 19(4):672–675, determined that this species was the senior subjective synonym of *Crangon lomae*

- Enoplometopus occidentalis*. The date of publication of this species is most frequently given as 1839; however, R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall’s paper (Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8[1]:106–147) as 1840.

- Eunephrops manningi*. The common name “banded lobster” was cited by L. B. Holthuis, 1991, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):55.
- Nephropsis neglecta*. The common name “ruby lobsterette” was cited by L. B. Holthuis, 1991, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):42.
- Nephropsis rosea*. The alternate common name “two-toned lobsterette” was cited by L. B. Holthuis, 1991, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):44.
- Thaumastocheles zaleucus*. This species was not included in the first edition; however, records summarized by L. B. Holthuis, 1991, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):24, confirm its presence in the area of interest. The common name “Atlantic pincer lobster” was therein assigned.
- Pacifastacus connectens*. The geographic designator “P,” for Pacific drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Pacifastacus fortis*. This is an endangered species (California Administrative Code, Title 4, Section 670.5, 1988, U.S. Office of the Federal Register 53[190] [30 September 1988]:38460–38465). The geographic designator “P,” for Pacific drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Pacifastacus gambelii*. The geographic designators “A” and “P,” for Atlantic drainage and Pacific drainage, respectively, were not used for this species in the first edition.
- Pacifastacus leniusculus*. The geographic designator “P,” for Pacific drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Pacifastacus nigrescens*. With no specimens found in the 20th century, this species may be extinct. The geographic designator “P,” for Pacific drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Barbicambarus cornutus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Bouchardina robisoni*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarellus blacki*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “P,” for Pacific drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarellus diminutus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarellus lesliei*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarellus ninae*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarellus puer*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Cambarellus schmitti*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarellus shufeldtii*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Cambarellus texanus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus acanthura*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus aculabrum*. This species, described by H. H. Hobbs, Jr., and A. V. Brown, 1987, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 100(4):1040–1048, was inadvertently omitted from first edition.
- Cambarus acuminatus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus angularis*. This species was described by Hobbs and Bouchard, 1994, Jeffersonia 5:1–13, from the Tennessee Basin of northwestern Tennessee and Virginia.
- Cambarus asperimanus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus bartonii*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus batchi*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus bouchardi*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus brachydactylus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus buntingi. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Cambarus carinirostris. This taxon was elevated to full species status by R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 1999, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 112(1): 97–105. The common name “rock crayfish” was proposed by R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 14 in Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus.

Cambarus carolinus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

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Cambarus catagius. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus causeyi. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus chasmodactylus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus chaugaensis. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus conasaugaensis. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus coosae. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus coosawatae. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus cracens. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus crinipes. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus cryptodytes. The alternate common name “Apalachicola cave crayfish” was used by M.

Deyrup and R. Franz, 1994, Pages 216–218 in Rare and endangered biota of Florida, volume 4, invertebrates, University Press of Florida, Gainesville. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus cumberlandensis. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Cambarus cymatilis. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus davidi. This species was described and the common name “Carolina ladle crayfish” was proposed by J. E. Cooper, 2000, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 113(2):431–442.

Cambarus deweesae. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus diogenes. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus distans. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Cambarus dubius. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Cambarus elkensis. R. F. Jezerinac and G. W. Stocker, 1993, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 106(2):346–352, described this species from the upper Elk River drainage of West Virginia. The common name “Elk River crayfish” is proposed herein because R. F. Jezerinac, G. W. Stocker, and D. C. Tarter, 1995, Bull. Ohio Biol. Surv. (new series) 10(1):111, indicated that the species was endemic to this drainage.

- Cambarus englishi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus extraneus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus fasciatus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus friaufi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Cambarus gentryi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus georgiae*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus girardianus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus graysoni*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Cambarus halli*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus hamulatus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus harti*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus hiwasseeensis*. The common name “Hiwassee crayfish” is proposed herein because this species is restricted to the Hiwassee River basin in Georgia and North Carolina (H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.*, 480:26). The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus hobbsorum*. J. E. Cooper, 2001, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 114(1):152–161, described this species from North Carolina and proposed the common name “Rocky River crayfish” for it.
- Cambarus howardi*. The common name “Chattahoochee crayfish” is proposed herein because the species is restricted to the Chattahoochee River basin in Alabama and Georgia (H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 480:14). The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus hubbsi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus hubrichti*. The common name “Salem cave crayfish” was introduced by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 56–58 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus jezerinaci*. This species was described by R. F. Thoma, 2000, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 113(3):731–738, from a tributary of Indian Creek of the Powell River drainage, Lee County, Virginia.
- Cambarus jonesi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus latimanus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus lenati*. J. E. Cooper, 2000, *J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc.* 116(1):1–12, described this species from the Broad River basin of North Carolina and proposed the common name “Broad River stream crayfish.”
- Cambarus longirostris*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Cambarus longulus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus ludovicianus*. This taxon was elevated to species rank by R. F. Jezerinac, 1993, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 106(3):532–544. The common name

was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Cambarus maculatus. The common name “freckled crayfish” was introduced by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 59–61 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition. See Pflieger (1996), for more information.

Cambarus manningi. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus miltus. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus monongalensis. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus nerterius. R. F. Jezerinac, G. W. Stocker, and D. C. Tarter, 1995, *Bull. Ohio Biol. Surv.* (new series) 10(1):147–154, stated that this species was restricted to the Greenbrier River drainage in Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, West Virginia; thus, the common name “Greenbrier cave crayfish” is proposed herein. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus nodosus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

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Cambarus obeyensis. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus obstipus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus ornatus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus ortmanni. R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 15 in *Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas*, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus, proposed the common name “Ortmann mudbug” for this species. The

geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus parrishi. The common name “Hiwassee headwater crayfish” is proposed herein because this species is limited to the headwaters of the Hiwassee River in Georgia and North Carolina (H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 480:27). The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus parvoculus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Cambarus pristinus. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus pyronotus. The alternate common name “redback crayfish” was used by M. Deyrup and R. Franz, 1994, Pages 218–220 in *Rare and endangered biota of Florida*, volume 4, invertebrates, University Press of Florida, Gainesville. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus reburus. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus reduuncus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus reflexus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Cambarus robustus. The common name “big water crayfish” was proposed by R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 18 in *Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas*, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

Cambarus rusticiformis. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name

- was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Cambarus sciotoensis*. The common name “Teays River crayfish” was proposed by R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 16 in Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus scotti*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus setosus*. The common name “bristly cave crayfish” was introduced by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 62–64 in The crayfishes of Missouri, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus speciosus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus sphenoides*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus spicatus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus striatus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Cambarus strigosus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus subterraneus*. H. H. Hobbs III, 1993, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 106(4):719–727, described this cave crayfish from northeastern Oklahoma.
- Cambarus tartarus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus tenebrosus*. *Cambarus laevis* Faxon, 1914, listed in the first edition, was placed in synonymy with *C. tenebrosus* by C. A. Taylor, 1997, J. Crustac. Biol. 17(2):352–360. *Cambarus laevis* has been deleted from the present edition. The common name “Cavespring crayfish” was proposed for *C. tenebrosus* by R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 19 in Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus thomai*. This species was described by R. J. Jezerinac, 1993, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 106(3):532–544, from numerous locations in Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. The common name “little brown mudbug” was proposed by R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 21 in Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus.
- Cambarus truncatus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus unestami*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Cambarus veitchorum*. J. E. Cooper and M. R. Cooper, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(4):608–616, described this species. The common name proposed by the authors, “White Spring cave crayfish,” reflects its endemism to White Spring Cave, Alabama.
- Cambarus veteranus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Cambarus williamsi*. This species was described by R. W. Bouchard and J. W. Bouchard, 1995, Not. Nat. (Phila.) 471:1–21, from the eastern United States.
- Cambarus zophonastes*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Distocambarus carlsoni. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Distocambarus crockeri. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Distocambarus devexus. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Distocambarus hunteri. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., and A. G. Eversole, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(4): 272–279, described this species from South Carolina.

Distocambarus youngineri. The common name "Newberry burrowing crayfish" is proposed herein because the species is restricted to Newberry County, South Carolina (H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, Smithsonian. Contrib. Zool. 480:29). The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus burrisi. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., 1987, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 100(3):433–439, described this species as found associated with the pitcher plant *Sarracenia purpurea* in bogs in Mississippi and Alabama. The common name "burrowing bog crayfish" is proposed herein because the species is known only from burrows in *Sarracenia* bogs. The species was not listed in the first edition.

Fallicambarus byersi. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus caesius. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus danielae. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus devastator. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus dissitus. The geographic designator, "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus fodiens. R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 23 in Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus, used the common name "digger crayfish" for this species. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus gilpini. H. H. Hobbs, Jr., and H. W. Robison, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(3): 684–690, described this species from Jefferson County, Arkansas.

Fallicambarus gordoni. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., 1987, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 100(3):439–445, described this species as associated with pitcher plant savannahs in Mississippi. The species was not listed in the first edition.

Fallicambarus harpi. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus hedgpethi. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus hortonii. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

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Fallicambarus jeanae. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus macneesei. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus orkytes. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Fallicambarus petilicarpus. H. H. Hobbs, Jr., and H. W. Robison, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(3):661–666, described this species from Union County, Arkansas. The common name "slenderwrist burrowing crayfish" as proposed herein, is a literal translation of the species name.

Fallicambarus strawni. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

- Fallicambarus uhleri*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Faxonella beyeri*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Faxonella blairi*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Faxonella clypeata*. The alternate common name "shield crayfish" was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 72–74 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Faxonella creaseri*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Hobbseus attenuatus*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Hobbseus cristatus*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Hobbseus orconectoides*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Hobbseus petilus*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Hobbseus prominens*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Hobbseus valleculus*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Hobbseus yalobushensis*. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., and C. A. Busack, 1989, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 102(3):637–643, described this species from central Mississippi.
- Orconectes acares*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes alabamensis*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes australis*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes barrenensis*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Orconectes bisectus*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes blacki*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition, and the common name "Calcasieu crayfish" is proposed herein because it is restricted to the Upper Calcasieu watershed. J. G. Walls, 1972, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 84(53):449–458, described this species, and H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 480:1–236, indicated that it is known only from six localities in Beauregard and Calcasieu parishes, Louisiana.
- Orconectes burri*. C. A. Taylor and M. H. Sabaj, 1998, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 111(3):645–652, described this species from western Kentucky and Tennessee. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Orconectes carolinensis*. This species, endemic to the Neuse and Tar-Pamlico river basins, North Carolina, was described by J. E. Cooper and M. R. Cooper, 1995 [1996], *Brimleyana* 23:65–87 [published 16 July 1996], who proposed the common name "North Carolina crayfish" for it.
- Orconectes causeyi*. The geographic designators "A" and "P," for Atlantic drainage and Pacific drainage, respectively, were not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Orconectes chickasawae*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes compressus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name

was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Orconectes cooperi. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes cristavarius. C. A. Taylor, 2000, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 20(1):144–149, described this species from numerous localities in Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. The common name "spiny stream crayfish" was proposed by R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 12 in Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus.

Orconectes deanae. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes difficilis. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes durelli. This species from the eastern United States was described by R. W. Bouchard and J. W. Bouchard, 1995, *Not. Nat. (Phila.)* 471:1–21. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.

Orconectes erichsonianus. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes etnieri. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes eupunctus. The common name "cold-water crayfish" was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 76–78 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes forceps. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes harrisonii. The common name "belted crayfish" was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 78–80 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic

drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes hartfieldi. This species was described from the Yazoo River system of Mississippi by J. F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., and R. D. Suttkus, 1992, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 105(1):70–76.

Orconectes hathawayi. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; it was described by G. H. Penn, Jr., 1952, *Nat. Hist. Misc. (Chic.)* 109: 7 pp., and H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 480:1–236, noted the occurrence of this lotic crayfish from Jackson and Rapides parishes south to Vermilion Parish, Louisiana.

Orconectes hobbsi. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes holti. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes hylas. The common name "woodland crayfish" was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 80–83 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes illinoiensis. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

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Orconectes immunis. The alternate common name "papershell crayfish" was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 83–86 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designators "A" and "P," for Atlantic drainage and Pacific drainage, respectively, were not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

Orconectes incomptus. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes indianensis. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Orconectes inermis. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

- Orconectes jeffersoni*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes jonesi*. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., 1992, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 105(4):780–787, described this species from east-central Mississippi and adjacent Alabama.
- Orconectes kentuckiensis*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes lancifer*. The common name “shrimp crayfish” was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 86–88 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes leptogonopodus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The specific epithet was misspelled as “*leptogonpodus*” in the first edition.
- Orconectes limosus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes longidigitus*. The common name “longpincer crayfish” was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 88–91 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes luteus*. The common name “golden crayfish” was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 92–95 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes macrus*. The common name “Neosho midget crayfish” was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 95–97 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes maletae*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; it was described by J. G. Walls, 1972, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 84(53):449–458, and H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 480:1–236, indicated that this crayfish is widespread in the Tombigbee and Lower Alabama river basins in Alabama and Mississippi.
- Orconectes marchandi*. The alternate common name “Mammoth Spring crayfish” was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 97–99 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes medius*. The common name “saddleback crayfish” was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 100–102 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes meeki*. The common name “Meek crayfish” was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 103–104 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes menae*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes mirus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes mississippiensis*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes nais*. The geographic designators “A” and “P,” for Atlantic drainage and Pacific drainage, respectively, were not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Orconectes nana*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes neglectus*. W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 105–108 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, used the common name “ringed crayfish” for this species. The geographic designators “A” and “P,” for Atlantic drainage and Pacific drainage,

respectively, were not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

- Orconectes obscurus*. R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 5 in Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus, proposed the common name "Allegheny crayfish" for this species. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Orconectes ozarkae*. The common name "Ozark crayfish" was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 109–111 in The crayfishes of Missouri, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, for this species. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes pagei*. C. A. Taylor and M. H. Sabaj, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(2):263–271, described this species from western Tennessee.
- Orconectes palmeri*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition, nor was the common name. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Orconectes pellucidus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Orconectes perfectus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes peruncus*. W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 114–116 in The crayfishes of Missouri, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, used the common name "Big Creek crayfish" for this species. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes placidus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Orconectes propinquus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes punctimanus*. The common name "spothand crayfish" was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 116–120 in The crayfishes of Missouri, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes putnami*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Orconectes quadruncus*. W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 120–122 in The crayfishes of Missouri, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, used the common name "St. Francis River crayfish" for this species. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes rafinesquei*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Orconectes rhoadesi*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes ronaldi*. C. A. Taylor, 2000, J. Crustac. Biol. 20(1):141–144, described this species from west-central Kentucky. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Orconectes rusticus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Orconectes sanbornii*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
- Orconectes saxatilis*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes sheltae*. J. R. Cooper and M. R. Cooper, 1997, Alabama Journal of Cave Karst Studies 59:119–127, described this species and proposed the common name "Shelta Cave crayfish"

- because it appeared endemic to Shelta Cave, Huntsville, Alabama.
- Orconectes shoupi*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes sloanii*. The common name “Sloan crayfish” was introduced for this species by R. F. Thoma and R. J. Jezerinac, 2000, Page 13 in Ohio crayfish and shrimp atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Miscellaneous Contribution 7, Columbus. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes spinosus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes stannardi*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes stygocaneyi*. H. H. Hobbs III, 2001, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 74(7):635–646, described this species from south-central Missouri and proposed the common name “Caney Mountain cave crayfish” for it.
- Orconectes tricuspis*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. The common name was not used in the first edition and was suggested for use herein by Christopher A. Taylor, Illinois Natural History Survey.
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- Orconectes validus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes virginianensis*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes virilis*. The alternate common name “northern crayfish” was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 122–126 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designators “A” and “P,” for Atlantic drainage and Pacific drainage, respectively, were not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Orconectes williamsi*. W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 126–128 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, used the common name “Williams crayfish” for this species. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Orconectes wrighti*. The common name “Hardin crayfish” is proposed herein because the species is known only from Hardin County, Tennessee (H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 480:39). The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus ablusus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus acherontis*. The alternate common name “Orange-seminole cave crayfish” was noted by M. Deyrup and R. Franz, 1994, Page 183 in *Rare and endangered biota of Florida*, volume 4, invertebrates, University Press of Florida, Gainesville. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus acutissimus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus acutus*. The geographic designators “A” and “P,” for Atlantic drainage and Pacific drainage, respectively, were not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Procambarus advena*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus alleni*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus ancylus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus angustatus*. The common name “sandhills crayfish” is proposed herein and refers to the type locality (H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 480:64). Known only from a specimen collected in Georgia before 1856, this species is presumed extinct. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

- Procambarus apalachicola*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus attiguus*. The proposed common name “Silver Glen Springs crayfish” was used by M. Deyrup and R. Franz, 1994, Pages 191–193 in *Rare and endangered biota of Florida*, volume 4, invertebrates, University Press of Florida, Gainesville. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus barbatus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus barbiger*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus bivittatus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus blandingii*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus braswelli*. J. E. Cooper, 1998, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 111(1):81–91, described this species from the Waccamaw River basin, North Carolina and South Carolina, and proposed the common name “Waccamaw crayfish.”
- Procambarus brazoriensis*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus capillatus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus caritus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus ceruleus*. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., and M. K. Wicksten, 1998, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 111(1): 146–152, described this species from central Texas.
- Procambarus chacei*. Although H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1981, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 318:388, synonymized *P. chacei* with *P. enoplosternum* Hobbs, 1947, H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 480:65, reinstated *P. chacei*.
- Procambarus clarkii*. The geographic designators “A” and “P,” for Atlantic drainage Pacific drainage, respectively, were not used for this species in the first edition. It also is known from Hawaii. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Procambarus clemmeri*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus cometes*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus connus*. The specific epithet was misspelled as “conus” in the first edition. Known only from the type locality in Carrollton and Carrol counties, Mississippi; last collected prior to 1937, but researchers believe it could still be extant. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus curdi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus delicatus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus dupratzi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus echinatus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus econfinae*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus elegans*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus enoplosternum*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus epicyrtus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

- Procambarus erythropros*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus escambiensis*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus evermanni*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus fallax*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus ferrugineus*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition. The proposed common name “Lonoke crayfish” denotes the species’ occurrence in only two localities in Lonoke County, Arkansas (H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1989, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 480:87).
- Procambarus fitzpatricki*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus franzi*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus geminus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus geodytes*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus gibbus*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus gracilis*. W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 136–138 in *The crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, used the alternate common name “grassland crayfish” for this species. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus hagenianus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
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- Procambarus hayi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus hinei*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus hirsutus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus horsti*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus howellae*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus hubbelli*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus hybus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus incilis*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus jaculus*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus kensleyi*. H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1990, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 103(3):583–589, described this species from the Neches River basin of eastern Texas.
- Procambarus kilbyi*. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus lagniappe*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus latipleurum*. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

- Procambarus lecontei*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus leitheuseri*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus leonensis*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus lepidodactylus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus lewisi*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus liberorum*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus litosternum*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus lophotus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus lucifugus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus lunzi*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus lylei*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus mancus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus marthae*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus medialis*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus milleri*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus morrissi*. The proposed common name "Putnam County cave crayfish" was used by M. Deyrup and R. Franz, 1994, Pages 185–186 in *Rare and endangered biota of Florida*, volume 4, invertebrates, University Press of Florida, Gainesville. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus natchitochae*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus nechesae*. The common name "Neches crayfish" is proposed herein, reflecting its restricted distribution within the Neches River basin in Angelina and Trinity counties, Texas, as described by H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1990, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 103[3]:594.
- Procambarus nigrocinctus*. The common name "blackbelted crayfish" proposed herein indicates the posterior dorsolateral black splotches of color converging mesially into a narrow transverse band or belt as described by H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1990, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 103(3):581.
- Procambarus nueces*. H. H. Hobbs, Jr., and H. H. Hobbs III, 1995, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 108(1):54–60, described this species from within the Nueces River basin in Atascosa County, Texas. The common name "Nueces crayfish" proposed herein reflects its restricted distribution.
- Procambarus okaloosae*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus orcinus*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus ouachitae*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus paeninsulanus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus pallidus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus parasimulans*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus pearsei*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus pecki*. The code letter "N," used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus penni*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus petersi. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus pictus. The alternate common name “Black Creek crayfish” was used by M. Deyrup and R. Franz, 1994, Pages 211–214 in *Rare and endangered biota of Florida*, volume 4, invertebrates, University Press of Florida, Gainesville. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus planirostris. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus plumimanus. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus pogum. The specific epithet was misspelled as “*pogon*” in the first edition. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus pubescens. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus pubischelae. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus pycnogonopodus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

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Procambarus pygmaeus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus raneyi. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus rathbunae. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus regalis. H. H. Hobbs, Jr., and H. W. Robison, 1988, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 101(2):398–

404, described this species from southwestern Arkansas.

Procambarus reimeri. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus rogersi. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus seminolae. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.

Procambarus shermani. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus simulans. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus spiculifer. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus steigmani. H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(2):309–316, described this species from the Trinity River basin, Collin County, Texas. The common name “Parkhill Prairie crayfish,” proposed herein, denotes the type locality.

Procambarus suttkusi. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus talpoides. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus tenuis. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus texanus. The common name “Bastrop crayfish,” proposed herein, is derived from the county to which the species is restricted in Texas (H. H. Hobbs, Jr., 1971, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 94[11]:81–94). The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus troglodytes. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

Procambarus truculentus. The geographic designator “A,” for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.

- Procambarus tulaneii*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus verrucosus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus versutus*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus viaeviridis*. The common name "vernal crayfish" was used by W. L. Pflieger, 1996, Pages 138–140 in *The Crayfishes of Missouri*, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus vioscai*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Procambarus youngi*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Procambarus zonangulus*. H. H. Hobbs, Jr., and H. H. Hobbs III, 1990, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 103(3): 608–613, described this species from southeastern Texas. See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Troglocambarus maclanei*. The geographic designator "A," for Atlantic drainage, was not used for this species in the first edition.
- Thalassinidea. The subdivisions of this infraorder in the present edition reflect the revision proposed by G. C. B. Poore, 1994, *Mem. Mus. Vic.* 54:92, and followed by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser.* 39:73, in their classification.
- Callianassoidea. In a revision of the infraorder Thalassinidea, this superfamily was established by G. C. B. Poore, 1994, *Mem. Mus. Vic.* 54:89, and included the families Callianassidae, Laomediidae, and Upogebiidae that were included in the superfamily Thalassinioidea in the first edition. That superfamily, now restricted to the family Thalassinidae, has been removed from this edition, as no representatives occur in the areas encompassed by this list.
- Callianassidae. The scope of this family was restricted by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(4):766, as a result of their revision of the American Callianassidae.
- Biffarius biformis*. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa biformis*, this species was transferred to the new genus *Biffarius* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(4):769.
- Biffarius fragilis*. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa fragilis*, this species was transferred to the new genus *Biffarius* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(4):769.
- Callianassa parva*. Described as a member of *Callianassa*, this species will require generic reassignment as a result of the restriction of this genus by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(4):767–769.
- Cheramus marginatus*. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa marginata*, this species was transferred to the resurrected genus *Cheramus* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(4):780, with a mandatory spelling change.
- Eucalliix mcilhennyi*. This species was described from Florida by D. L. Felder and R. B. Manning, 1994, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 107(2):341–349.
- Eucalliix quadracuta*. Listed in the first edition as *Calliix quadracuta*, this species was transferred to the new genus *Eucalliix* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(4):781–783.
- Gilvossius setimanus*. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa setimanus*, this species was transferred to the new genus *Gilvossius* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1992, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 49(1–2):558–561.
- Lepidophthalmus louisianensis*. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa louisianensis*, this species and *Callianassa jamaicense* were transferred to the resurrected genus *Lepidophthalmus* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(4):778–779. All records from U.S. waters for *Lepidophthalmus jamaicense* were subsequently shown by D. L. Felder and S. de A. Rodrigues, 1993, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 13(2):358–367, to apply to *L. louisianensis*. *Lepidophthalmus jamaicense* has been deleted from the list.
- Necallianassa berylae*. This species was described from off South Carolina and Georgia by R. W. Heard and R. B. Manning, 1998, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 111(4):883–888.
- Neocallichirus cacahuatate*. This species was described from Florida by D. L. Felder and R. B. Manning, 1995, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 108(3): 478–489.
- Neocallichirus grandimana*. The species, listed in the first edition as *Callianassa branneri*, is a junior synonym of *Callianassa grandimana* according to R. B. Manning, 1987, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 100(2):388–390. *Callianassa branneri*, therefore, has been deleted from the list. *Callianassa grandimana* was subsequently transferred to

Neocallichirus by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):779.

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Neocallichirus rathbunae. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa rathbunae*, this species was transferred to *Neocallichirus* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):779–780.

Neotrypaea biffari. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa affinis* Holmes, 1900, this species was transferred to *Neotrypaea* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):771–772. Subsequently, the specific name was reported to be a primary junior homonym of a fossil species by L. B. Holthuis, 1991, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):242–243, who assigned this new name and common name.

Neotrypaea californiensis. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa californiensis*, this species was transferred to *Neotrypaea* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):771–772.

Neotrypaea gigas. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa gigas*, this species was transferred to *Neotrypaea* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):771–772.

Sergio mericeae. This species was described from Florida by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1995, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 108(2):266–280. This name replaces the species listed in the first edition as *Callianassa guassutunga*, a species restricted in its distribution to South America. *Callianassa guassutunga*, also now assigned to the genus *Sergio*, has been deleted from the list.

Sergio trilobata. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa trilobata*, this species was assigned to *Sergio* by R. B. Manning and R. Lemaitre, 1994, Nauplius (Brazil) 1:39–44.

Ctenochelidae. This family was established by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):784–785, as a result of their revision of the American Callianassidae.

Callianopsis goniophthalma. Listed in the first edition as *Callianassa goniophthalma*, this species was transferred to the family Ctenochelidae and to the resurrected genus *Callianopsis* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):784–789.

Ctenocheles leviceps. Listed in the first edition under the Callianassidae, this species was transferred to the family Ctenochelidae by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):784–785.

Dawsonius latispina. Listed in the first edition as *Gouretia latispina* under the family Callianassidae, this species was transferred to the new genus *Dawsonius* and family Ctenochelidae by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(4):784–785.

Axianassa arenaria. This species was described from the northern Gulf of Mexico by B. Kensley and R. Heard, 1990, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 103(3):563–566.

Axianassa australis. This species was reported from coastal waters of Florida and Texas by D. L. Felder, 2001, Interciencia 26(10):446.

Naushonia macginitiei. This species was reported off Southern California by S. A. Glassell, 1938, Trans. S. Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 8(33):414 (as *Homoruscus macginitiei*) but was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.

Thomassiniidae. The presence of representatives of this family in U.S. waters follows the assignment of the genus *Crosniera* to this family by G. C. B. Poore, 1994, Mem. Mus. Vic. 54:104.

Crosniera minima. The occurrence of this species in the northern Gulf of Mexico and its new generic assignment were reported by B. Kensley and R. W. Heard, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(3):500–506.

Aethogebia gorei. This genus and species were described from Florida by A. B. Williams, 1993, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 544:7–9.

Pomatogebia operculata. This species, listed in the first edition as *Upogebia operculata*, was transferred to the genus *Pomatogebia* by A. B. Williams and N. Ngoc-Ho, 1990, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 103(3):614.

Upogebia acanthura. This species was an inadvertent omission from the first edition and should have been included as *U. synagelas*, the latter now regarded as a junior synonym of *Upogebia acanthura* by A. B. Williams, 1993, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 544:16–20.

Upogebia aquilina. This species was described from Florida by A. B. Williams, 1993, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 544:37–39.

Upogebia felderi. This species was described from the western Gulf of Mexico by A. B. Williams, 1993, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 544:44–46.

Upogebia inomissa. This species was described from Florida and the northeastern Gulf of Mexico by A. B. Williams, 1993, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 544:46–48.

Upogebia omissa. This species was reported to occur in Florida by A. B. Williams, 1993, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 544:54–55.

- Upogebia spinistipula*. This species was described from the northeastern Gulf of Mexico by A. B. Williams and R. W. Heard, 1991, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 104(1):49–54.
- Upogebia vasquezii*. This new, widely distributed Caribbean species was described by N. Ngoc-Ho, 1989, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 11A(4):866. Its range was subsequently extended to Florida by A. B. Williams, 1993, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 544:67–68.
- Axioidae. This superfamily was not recognized in the first edition; all thalassinid families were grouped in the superfamily Thalassinoidea. The familial constituents of this superfamily follow those proposed by G. C. B. Poore, 1994, Mem. Mus. Vic. 54:95.
- Acanthaxius hirsutimanus*. This species was excluded from *Axiopsis* and assigned to the new genus *Acanthaxius* by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:73, with a mandatory spelling change; however, its generic placement remains provisional, and affinities to *Oxyrynchus* have been reported by B. Kensley, 1996, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 109:70.
- Acanthaxius spinosissimus*. Generic placement of this species is provisional, as affinities to *Oxyrynchus* have been reported by B. Kensley, 1996, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 109:70.
- Axiopsis serratifrons*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition, although records from waters of Florida and Hawaii were reported by B. Kensley, 1981, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 93(4):1260–1261.
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- Axiorygma nethertoni*. This genus and species were described from waters off Florida by B. Kensley and G. M. Simmons, Jr., 1988, J. Crustac. Biol. 8(4):657–667.
- Calaxius jemeri*. Listed in the first edition in the genus *Axiopsis*, this species was reassigned to *Calaxius* by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:86.
- Calaxius oxypleura*. Listed in the first edition in the genus *Axiopsis*, this species was reassigned to *Calaxius* by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:86.
- Calocarides quinqueseriatus*. Listed in the first edition in the genus *Calastacus*, this species was reassigned to *Calocarides* by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:79–80.
- Calocarides spinulicauda*. This species was transferred from the genus *Axiopsis* to *Calocarides* by B. Kensley, 1996, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 109(1):66.
- Coralaxius nodulosus*. This species was determined to be the senior synonym of the previously listed species *Coralaxius abelei* by B. Kensley, 1994, J. Nat. Hist. 28:822. *Coralaxius abelei* has been deleted from the list.
- Eiconaxius agassizi*. Listed in the first edition as *Axius agassizi*, and erroneously lacking parentheses around author and date, this species was transferred back to its original genus, *Eiconaxius*, by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:20.
- Eiconaxius antillensis*. This species was not included in the first edition. The range of this species includes the Gulf of Mexico even though its precise distribution is not known. Records were reviewed by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:21, who elevated "*Eiconaxius cristagalli* var. *antillensis*" to species rank.
- Eiconaxius borradailei*. Listed in the first edition as *Axius borradailei*, and erroneously lacking parentheses around author and date, this species was transferred back to its original genus, *Eiconaxius*, by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:21.
- Eiconaxius carribaeus*. Listed in the first edition as *Axius communis*, this species was transferred to *Eiconaxius* by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:21.
- Eiconaxius rotundifrons*. Listed in the first edition as *Axius rotundifrons*, and erroneously lacking parentheses around author and date, this species was transferred back to its original genus, *Eiconaxius*, by K. Sakai and M. de Saint Laurent, 1989, Naturalists 3:21.
- Paraxiopsis foviolata*. This species was described from the eastern Gulf of Mexico by B. Kensley, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 58(3):718–719.
- Paraxiopsis gracilimana*. This species was described from localities including South Carolina, Florida, and the northeastern Gulf of Mexico by B. Kensley, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 58(3):719–722.
- Paraxiopsis granulimana*. This species was described from localities including the northeastern Gulf of Mexico by B. Kensley, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 58(3):722–723.
- Paraxiopsis spinipleura*. This species was described from western Atlantic reef habitats including some in southern Florida by B. Kensley, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 58(3):726–729.
- Calocarididae. This family, first proposed by A. Ortmann, 1891, Zool. Jahrb. 6:47, was virtually ignored until resurrected by B. Kensley, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(4):960, for two genera included in the first edition in the family Axiidae.
- Calastacus colpos*. This species was described from the northern Gulf of Mexico by B. Kensley, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 59(1):159–162.

- Calastacus mexicanus*. This species was described from localities including the northern Gulf of Mexico by B. Kensley, 1996, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 59(1):162–163.
- Calocaris caribbaeus*. This species was described from localities including the northwestern Gulf of Mexico by B. Kensley, 1996, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 59(1):164–167.
- Calocaris granulatus*. This species, an inadvertent omission from first edition, was originally described in Russian from the Gulf of Alaska, the record of which is listed by B. Kensley, 1996, *Bull. Mar. Sci.* 59(1):163.
- Calocaris templemani*. The erroneous spelling of the species name *C. templemanni* in the first edition is herein corrected, conforming with the spelling of its author, H. J. Squires, 1965, *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.* 22(1):1–11.
- Lophaxius rathbunae*. This species was described by B. Kensley, 1989, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 102(4):963, for North American Pacific coast materials listed in the first edition as *Calastacus investigatoris*. Now regarded as a strictly Indian Ocean species, *Calastacus investigatoris* has been deleted from the list.
- Micheleidae. This new family was established by K. Sakai, 1992, *Naturalists* 4:18, as a subfamily. It was elevated to fully family status by G. C. B. Poore, 1994, *Mem. Mus. Vic.* 54:99.
- Marcusiaxius colpos*. This species is added on the basis of a new description by B. Kensley and R. W. Heard, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(3):506–507. Originally assigned to the Callianideidae, this genus was transferred to the family Micheleidae by G. C. B. Poore, 1994, *Mem. Mus. Vic.* 54:99.
- Michelea vandoverae*. This species was described as *Callianidea vandoverae* from waters off Florida by R. H. Gore, 1987, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 53(2):186–194, as a member of the Callianideidae. It was later transferred to the new genus *Michelea* by B. Kensley and R. W. Heard, 1991, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 104(3):519–527. The genus was subsequently selected as the type genus of the subfamily Micheliniae by K. Sakai, 1992, *Naturalists* 4:18. The subfamily was elevated to full family status by G. C. B. Poore, 1994, *Mem. Mus. Vic.* 54:99.
- Polychelidae. The common name “blind lobsters” has been added herein to members of this family, as all lack eyes.
- Cardus crucifer*. This species, listed in the first edition with authorship incorrectly attributed to Willemoes-Suhm, has herewith been corrected to Thomson, as indicated by B. S. Galil, 2000, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 184:294, when she transferred the species from the genus *Polycheles* to *Cardus*.
- Pentacheles laevis*. This species, which was determined to be the senior synonym of *Polycheles granulatus*, was transferred from the genus *Polycheles* to *Pentacheles*, with addition of the Hawaiian record, by B. S. Galil, 2000, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 184:301. *Polycheles granulatus* has been deleted from the list.
- Pentacheles validus*. This species was transferred from the genus *Polycheles* to *Pentacheles* by B. S. Galil, 2000, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 184:306.
- Polycheles nanus*. This species was transferred from the genus *Stereomastis* to *Polycheles*, with a mandatory spelling change, by B. S. Galil, 2000, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 184:329–332. The first edition’s reported range was also corrected to exclude the Pacific.
- Polycheles pacificus*. B. S. Galil, 2000, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 184:333, reported the occurrence of this species in California waters.
- Polycheles perarmatus*. B. S. Galil, 2000, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 184:335, reported the occurrence of this species in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Polycheles sculptus*. This species was transferred from the genus *Stereomastis* to *Polycheles*, with a mandatory spelling change, by B. S. Galil, 2000, *Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat.* 184:340–344, who also corrected the range reported in the first edition to exclude the Pacific.

Justitia longimanus. The common name “West Indian furrow lobster” is listed by L. B. Holthuis, 1991, *FAO Fish. Synop.* 125(13):109.

Panulirus argus. Two subspecies, *Panulirus argus argus* and *Panulirus argus westonii*, were separated recently on the basis of molecular studies by S. K. Sarver, J. D. Silberman, and P. J. Walsh, 1998, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 18(1):177–186. Both subspecies are reported to occur in Florida by S. K. Sarver, D. Freshwater, D. Wilson, and P. J. Walsh, 2000, *U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull.* 98:870–873.

Panulirus interruptus. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in *Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology*, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall’s *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840. L. B. Holthuis, 1991,

FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):142, indicated that the author's name and date should have been enclosed in parentheses.

Arctides guineensis. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition. Records of phyllosoma stages from off Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas were reported by P. Robertson, 1969, Mar. Biol. (Berl.) 4:143–151. The common name was listed by L.B. Holthuis, 1991, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):176.

Parribacus antarcticus. The Hawaiian distribution has been added for this previously listed species, and the common name has been modified to that listed by L.B. Holthuis, 1991, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):209.

Palinurellus gundlachi. The common name “furry lobster,” used in the first edition, is a general name for members of this genus; the adjective “copper” has been added to identify it more closely with “copper lobster,” which is used in Florida, as noted by L. B. Holthuis, 1991, FAO Fish. Synop. 125(13):169.

Gastroptychus formosus. This species was reported for the first time in western Atlantic waters by G. W. Pohle and E. Macpherson, 1995, Crustaceana (Leiden) 68(4):484–487.

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Gastroptychus iaspis. K. Baba and J. Haig, 1990, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 103(4):854–860, described this species from the West Coast of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Gastroptychus perarmatus. This species, incorrectly listed in the first edition as *Chirostylus perarmatus*, was transferred to the genus *Gastroptychus* by S. Miyake and K. Baba, 1968, J. Fac. Agric. Kyushu Univ. 14:379–380.

Janetogalatea californiensis. The genus *Janetogalatea* was proposed by K. Baba and M. K. Wicksten, 1991, Crustacean Research 1997: 341–346, for the species listed in the first edition as *Galathea californiensis*.

Munidopsis alvisca. A. B. Williams, 1988, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 86(3):279–281, described this species from hydrothermally active fields off the West Coast of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

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Munidopsis glabra. L. H. Pequegnat and A. B. Williams, 1995, J. Crustac. Biol. 15(4):786–788, described this species from the northwestern Gulf of Mexico.

Munidopsis granosicorium. A. B. Williams and K. Baba, 1989, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 87(4):907–909, described this species from the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Washington.

Munidopsis kucki. K. Baba and D. K. Camp, 1988, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 101(2):418–421, described this species from the East Coast of Florida.

Munidopsis lignaria. A. B. Williams and K. Baba, 1989, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 87(4):904–907, determined that the species identified as *Munidopsis ciliata* Wood-Mason, 1891, by J. W. Ambler, 1980, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 78(1):13–34, from off the coast of Oregon, actually represented an undescribed species. These authors named the new species *M. lignaria*. *Munidopsis ciliata*, an Indo-Pacific species, has been removed from the current list.

Munidopsis penescabra. L. H. Pequegnat and A. B. Williams, 1995, J. Crustac. Biol. 15(4):788–792, described this species from off Georgia and the northwestern Gulf of Mexico.

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Petrolisthes cincipies. The correct date of publication for this species is 1840. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's paper, Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, as 1840.

Blepharipoda occidentalis. The correct date of publication for this species is 1840. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's paper, Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, as 1840.

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Hippa testudinaria (J. F. W. Herbst, 1791) was shown by J. Haig, 1970, Crustaceana (Leiden) 19(3): 289, to be the oldest valid name for the species listed in the first edition as *Hippa cubensis* (de Saussure, 1857). *Hippa cubensis* has been removed from the current list and replaced by *Hippa testudinaria*.

Paguroidea. J. Forest, 1987, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., Ser. A, Zool. 137:9, reinstated the superfamily Coenobitoidea, suppressed by P. A. McLaughlin, 1983, J. Crustac. Biol. 3(4):616,

- and united the superfamilies Coenobitoidea and Paguroidea under the section Paguridea. J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser.* 39:48, have now proposed a classification that reverts back to the P. A. McLaughlin (loc. cit.) classification for hermit crabs.
- Coenobita clypeatus*. As pointed out by P. A. McLaughlin and L. B. Holthuis, 2002, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* 52(1): 18, the authorship of *Coenobita clypeatus* is most frequently credited to J. F. W. Herbst, 1791, *Versuch einer Naturgeschichte der Krabben und Krebse nebst einer systematischen Beschreibung ihrer verschiedenen Arten* 2:22. However, although it was Herbst's, at the time, unpublished figures that J. C. Fabricius, 1787, Page 328 in *Mantissa insectorum sistens eorum species nuper detectas adjectis characteribus genericis, differentiis specificis, emendationibus, observationibus, Hafniae, Copenhagen*, used in his description of "*Pagurus*" *clypeatus* followed that of Fabricius by 4 years. Thus, authorship of this taxon correctly belongs to Fabricius.
- Coenobita olivieri*. R. Owen, 1839, Page 84 in F. W. Beechey, *The zoology of Captain Beechey's voyage; compiled from the collections and notes made by Captain Beechey, the officers and naturalist of the expedition to the Pacific and Behring's straits performed in His Majesty's ship "Blossom," under the command of Captain F. W. Beechey ... in the years 1825, 26, 27 and 28*, H. G. Bohn, London, described this species from a specimen collected in the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands. Owen indicated that it was a favorite food of the natives. It was reported by Randall, 1840, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 8(1):136, as *Cenobita* [sic] *diogenes*, also presumably from the Sandwich Islands. E.-L. Bouvier, 1890, *Bulletin de la Société Philomathique de Paris* 8(2):146, noted specimens of *Coenobita* from the Sandwich Islands in the collections of the Museum National d'Historie Naturelle, Paris. Bouvier identified these specimens as a subspecies (variety) of *C. rugosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837. The actual systematic position of *Coenobita olivieri* among coenobitid species is unclear; however, as no *Coenobita* species are known to have inhabited the Hawaiian Islands in recent decades (Edmondson, 1925, *Bull. Bernice P. Bishop Mus.* 27:22), this taxon must be considered at least locally extinct.
- Aniculus hopperae*. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 251 in *Hawaii's sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, used the patronymic common name "Hopper's hermit crab" for this species. The more descriptive common name "reticulated Hawaiian hermit" is proposed herein.
- Calcinus argus*. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 253 in *Hawaii's sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, incorrectly cited the date of publication of this species as 1982. J. Haig and P. A. McLaughlin, 1984, *Micronesica* 19:121, noted that while *Micronesica* 18(2) is dated 1982, it was actually published in February 1984.
- Calcinus gaimardii*. D. L. Rahayu and J. Forest, 1999, *Zoosystema* 21(2):462–468, divided *C. gaimardii* into two species, *C. gaimardii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1848) *sensu stricto*, and *C. morgani* Rahayu and Forest, 1999, based primarily on differences in color patterns. These authors were unable to precisely establish geographic boundaries for the two species, and indicated (op. cit., Figure 3) that both species questionably occurred in the Hawaiian Islands. Because it is impossible to tell from the existing literature which taxon is being reported, *Calcinus gaimardii* in the broad sense of the taxon is included in the present list.
- Calcinus guamensis*. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 25 in *Hawaii's sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, incorrectly cited the date of publication of this species as 1982. J. Haig and P. A. McLaughlin, 1984, *Micronesica* 19:121, noted that while *Micronesica* 18(2) is dated 1982, it was actually published in February 1984.
- Calcinus haigae*. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 254 in *Hawaii's sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, incorrectly cited the date of publication of this species as 1982. J. Haig and P. A. McLaughlin, 1984, *Micronesica* 19:121, noted that while *Micronesica* 18(2) was dated 1982, it was actually published in February 1984. The patronymic common name "Haig's hermit crab" is herein replaced by the more descriptive "darkglove hermit."
- Calcinus hazletti*. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 255 in *Hawaii's sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, incorrectly cited the date of publication of this species as 1983. The paper by J. Haig and P. A. McLaughlin, 1984, *Micronesica* 19:110, in which this species was described, was not published until December 1984. The patronymic common name "Hazlett's hermit crab" is replaced herein by the more descriptive "Hawaiian whitefoot hermit."
- Calcinus laevimanus*. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 255 in *Hawaii's sea creatures*, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, incorrectly cited the date of publication of this species as 1839. R. V. Melville and J.

D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840. Hoover (op. cit.) proposed the common name “left-handed hermit crab” for this species. However, as the majority of hermit crabs in the family Diogenidae are left-handed, the alternate common name “Hawaiian hermit” is herein proposed. The type locality of this species is the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands.

Calcinus latens. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 256 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, incorrectly cited the date of publication of this species as 1839. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's paper, Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, as 1840.

Calcinus laurentae. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 255 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, incorrectly cited the date of publication of this species as 1983. The description by J. Haig and P. A. McLaughlin, 1984, Micronesica 19:110, was not published until December 1984. The common name “redleg calcinus” is proposed as a replacement for the patronymic common name “Laurent hermit crab.”

Calcinus seurati. J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 257 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu, provided the common name “Seurat's hermit crab” for this species. However, as patronyms are not very informational, the more descriptive “whitebanded hermit” is proposed herein.

Calcinus tibicen. This appears to be the only species of the genus known from the continental United States. The report by R. Lemaitre and R. Alvarez-Léon, 1992, An. Inst. Investig. Mar. Punta Betin 21:146, of *C. obscurus* Stimpson, 1859, in Southern California waters was based on the record noted by L. B. Holthuis, 1954. Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 23:22. However, Holthuis (op. cit.) considered that record not completely trustworthy. M. E. Hendrickx and A. W. Harvey, 1999, Belg. J. Zool. 129(2):368, also consider the record suspect. *Calcinus obscurus* was not included on the present list.

Dardanus guttatus. L. Boone, 1938, Bulletin of the Vanderbilt Museum 7:262–265, described *Pagurus cataphractus* from a single specimen

collected at Lahaina, Maui Island, Hawaii. It has not been reported since the original description. That specimen clearly represents a species of the genus *Dardanus* and is most probably *D. guttatus* (Olivier, 1812), a species rarely collected in the Hawaiian Islands but whose distribution includes those islands (Ch. Lewinsohn, 1982, Monitore Zool. Ital. [ns] Suppl. 16[2]:46). Because of the doubtful authenticity of Boone's (op. cit.) taxon, it was not included on the present list. As pointed out by Ch. Lewinsohn, 1982, Monit. Zool. Ital. (ns) Suppl. 16(2):45, the second part of volume 8 of G. A. Olivier's 1811–1812 Encyclopédie Méthodique was published in 1812, not in 1811 as is frequently cited in the literature.

Dardanus lagopodes. This species is included in the Hawaiian fauna based on a single lot in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM 64222), collected in the Hawaiian Islands by P. S. Galstoff and identified by W. L. Schmitt as *Dardanus sanguinolentus* (Quoy and Gaimard), a junior synonym of *D. lagopodes*.

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Acantholithodes hispidus. D. W. Kessler, 1985, Page 132 in Alaska's saltwater fishes and other sea life, Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., Anchorage, proposed the common name “fuzzy crab” for this species. An alternative common name, “spiny lithode crab,” was used by G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 69 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California.

Dermaturus mandtii. G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 70 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California, used the common name “wrinkled crab” for this species.

Hapalogaster grebnitzkii. D. W. Kessler, 1985, Page 133 in Alaska's saltwater fishes and other sea life, Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., Anchorage, proposed the common name “soft crab” for this species.

Lithodes aequispinus. This species was incorrectly cited as *Lithodes aequispina* in the first edition, as was the date of publication as 1894. Although J. E. Benedict, 1895, Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 17(1016):481, erred in assigning a masculine ending to a feminine noun (“spina”), there is no indication that this was an inadvertent error. Therefore, according to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature 1999:32.5, it is not an original misspelling that must be corrected. The preprint of Benedict's paper, while appearing with

- the cover date of 1894, was actually published on January 29, 1895 (Anonymous, 1947, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 193:82).
- Lithodes couesi*. The correct date of publication for this species is 1895.
- Lithodes maja*. E. W. Dawson, 1989, Page 321 in King crabs of the world (Crustacea: Lithodidae) and their fisheries: a comprehensive bibliography, New Zealand Oceanographic Institute, Miscellaneous Publication 101, Wellington, gives two alternative English common names for this species, "northern stone crab" and "Norway king crab." Because the common name "stone crab" is used more frequently for species of the subfamily Hapalogastrinae, "Norway king crab" seems more appropriate and is selected herein.
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- Lopholithodes foraminatus*. D. W. Kessler, 1985, Page 129 in Alaska's saltwater fishes and other sea life, Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., Anchorage, used the common name "brown box crab" for this species.
- Lopholithodes mandtii*. D. W. Kessler, 1985, Page 129 in Alaska's saltwater fishes and other sea life, Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., Anchorage, listed the common names "red box crab" and "Puget Sound king crab" for this species. E. W. Dawson, 1989, Page 321 in King crabs of the world (Crustacea: Lithodidae) and their fisheries: a comprehensive bibliography, New Zealand Oceanographic Institute, Miscellaneous Publication 101, Wellington, listed "box crab" as well. G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 73 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California, chose to use "Puget Sound king crab" as the common name.
- Neolithodes diomedae*. E. W. Dawson, 1989, Page 318 in King crabs of the world (Crustacea: Lithodidae) and their fisheries: a comprehensive bibliography, New Zealand Oceanographic Institute, Miscellaneous Publication 101, Wellington, included Southern California in the distribution of this species. The correct date of publication is 1895.
- Oedignathus inermis*. G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 70 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California, proposed the common name "granular claw crab" for this species.
- Paralithodes californiensis*. The correct date of publication for this species is 1895.
- Paralithodes rathbuni*. The correct date of publication for this species is 1895.
- Paralomis bouvieri*. L. Sandberg and P.A. McLaughlin, 1998, Mar. Invertebr. Scand. 10:88, reported the distribution of this species to include the northeastern United States.
- Paralomis longipes*. E. W. Dawson, 1989, Page 318 in King crabs of the world (Crustacea: Lithodidae) and their fisheries: a comprehensive bibliography, New Zealand Oceanographic Institute, Miscellaneous Publication 101, Wellington, reported the occurrence of this species in deep water off San Diego, California.
- Paralomis manningi*. This species was described by A. B. Williams, C. R. Smith, and A. R. Baco, 2000, J. Crustac. Biol. 20 (special issue 2):281-285, from the San Clemente Basin of Southern California.
- Paralomis multispina*. The correct date of publication for this species is 1895.
- Paralomis verrilli*. The correct date of publication for this species is 1895.
- Phyllolithodes papillosus*. The common name "flatspined triangle crab" was used in the first edition. The current name, "heart crab," is more descriptive, for there is a distinct heart shape on the carapace. This name is widely used by divers and in guides and dive books.
- Rhinolithodes wosnessenskii*. E. W. Dawson, 1989, Page 321 in King crabs of the world (Crustacea: Lithodidae) and their fisheries: a comprehensive bibliography, New Zealand Oceanographic Institute, Miscellaneous Publication 101, Wellington, gave the alternative common name "gray-bearded crab" for this species.
- Anisopagurus actinophorus*. R. Lemaitre and P. A. McLaughlin, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 59(1):95, described this species from Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, and other Caribbean localities.
- Anisopagurus hopkinsi*. R. Lemaitre and P. A. McLaughlin, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 59(1):101, described this species from Georgia and the Gulf of Mexico.
- Catapaguroides setosus*. This species, described by C. H. Edmondson, 1951, Occas. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. 20(13):200, as *Cestopagurus setosus*, was transferred to the genus *Catapaguroides* and questionably put into synonymy with *C. fragilis* (Melin, 1939), by M. de Saint Laurent, 1968, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)39(5):940. It was reinstated as a distinct species by P. A. McLaughlin and C. Pittman, 2002, Pac. Sci. 56(1):42.
- Discorsopagurus schmitti*. The common name "tubeworm hermit" was introduced by G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 65 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California.

Elassochirus tenuimanus. The common name “widehand hermit” was proposed by D. W. Kessler, 1985, Page 148 in Alaska’s saltwater fishes and other sea life, Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., Anchorage. It was incorrectly listed as “wideband hermit” in the first edition.

Enneobranchius flavioculatus. J. García Gómez, 1988, Bull. Mar. Sci. 42(1):46, described this genus and species from the East Coast of Florida and the Bahama Islands.

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Goreopagurus piercei. This species, listed in the first edition as *Pagurus piercei*, was transferred to the newly established genus *Goreopagurus* by P. A. McLaughlin, 1988, Crustaceana (Leiden) 55:261.

Hemipagurus gracilis. This species was listed in the first edition as *Catapagurus gracilis*. A. Asakura, 2001, Invertebr. Taxon. 15:830–832, resurrected the genus *Hemipagurus* as a valid genus and returned this species to *Hemipagurus*.

Manucomplanus spinulosus. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by R. Lemaitre and P. A. McLaughlin, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 59(1):122.

Manucomplanus unguatus. R. Lemaitre and P. A. McLaughlin, 1996, Bull. Mar. Sci. 59(1):113, demonstrated that this species was the senior synonym of *Manucomplanus corallinus* (Benedict, 1892) that was listed in the first edition.

Nematopagurus kosiensis. The record of this species in Hawaiian waters is based on specimens identified by P. A. McLaughlin and placed in the National Museum of Natural History collections, Smithsonian Institution (USNM 1006875–1006879).

Orthopagurus minimus. The common name “tooth-shell hermit” was introduced by G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 65 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California.

Pagurus armatus. The alternate common name “blackeyed hermit” was used by G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 64 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California.

Pagurus beringanus. The common name “Bering hermit” was proposed by G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 65 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California.

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Pagurus retrorsimanus. This species from California was described by M. K. Wicksten and P. A.

McLaughlin, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(1):153–157. It is the species illustrated by G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 67 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California, as *Pagurus* sp. 2.

Pagurus venturensis. This species, originally described by H. G. Coffin, 1957, Walla Walla College Publications of the Department of Biological Sciences and the Biological Station 21:1–8, as a subspecies of *Pagurus hirsutiusculus* (Dana, 1851), was elevated to full specific rank by J. A. Crain and P. A. McLaughlin, 1994, Bull. Mar. Sci. 53(3)[1993]:985–1012.

Parapagurodes hartae. P. A. McLaughlin and G. C. Jensen, 1996, J. Nat. Hist. 30:841–854, described this species from the West Coast of Canada and the United States. This is the species illustrated by G. C. Jensen, 1995, Page 66 in Pacific coast crabs and shrimps, Sea Challengers, Danville, California, as *Pagurus* sp. 1.

Pylopaguropsis keijii. The common name “Keiji’s hermit crab” was used by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 261 in Hawaii’s sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu; however, the more descriptive “broadhand coral hermit” is proposed herein.

Pylopagurus gorei. This species was described from the East Coast of the United States, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea by P. A. McLaughlin and R. Lemaitre, 2001, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 114(2):468–471.

Pylopagurus macgeorgei. This species was described from the Straits of Florida, Bahama Islands, and Caribbean Sea by P. A. McLaughlin and R. Lemaitre, 2001, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 114(2):464–468.

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Oncopagurus bicristatus. This species was listed in the first edition as *Parapagurus bicristatus*. It was transferred by R. Lemaitre, 1996, Rec. Aust. Mus. 118:194, to *Oncopagurus*.

Oncopagurus gracilis. R. Lemaitre, 1989, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 253:65–71, reported this species from the Straits of Florida, southeastern Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea, as *Sympagurus gracilis*. Subsequently, he (R. Lemaitre, 1996, Rec. Aust. Mus. 48:194) transferred it to *Oncopagurus*. This species also was shown by R. Lemaitre, 1989, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 253:64–71, to be the senior synonym of *Parapagurus arcuatus*, listed in the first edition.

Oncopagurus haigae. This species was listed in the first edition as *Parapagurus haigae*. It was

- transferred by R. Lemaitre, 1996, Rec. Aust. Mus. 118:194, to *Oncopagurus*.
- Paragiopagurus pilimanus*. This species was listed in the first edition as *Parapagurus pilimanus*. It was transferred by R. Lemaitre, 1996, Rec. Aust. Mus. 118:207, to *Paragiopagurus*.
- Parapagurus benedicti*. This species, described originally as a subspecies of *Parapagurus pilosimanus* Smith, was elevated to full specific rank by R. Lemaitre, 1989, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 253:11.
- Parapagurus pilosimanus*. The distribution of this species was restricted to the Atlantic by R. Lemaitre, 1989, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 253:13–21.
- Sympagurus pictus*. This species was listed in the first edition as *Parapagurus pictus* but was transferred by R. Lemaitre, 1989, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 253:37, to *Sympagurus*.
- Pylochelidae. J. Forest, 1987, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., Ser. A, Zool. 137:25, pointed out that the family name Pylochelidae Bate, 1888, had priority over Pomatochelidae Stebbing, 1914. Pylochelidae replaces Pomatochelidae that was used in the first edition.
- Cheiroplatea scutata*. This species was originally described by A. Ortmann, 1892, Zoologischer Jahrbücher (Systematik, Ökologie, Geographie und Biologie) 6:275, as *Chiroplatea scutata*, an incorrect spelling of *Cheiroplatea* Bate, 1888. This species was erroneously reported as *Pylocheles scutata* Ortmann, 1892, in the first edition.
- Mixtopagurus paradoxus*. This species, described from North Carolina as *Mixtopagurus gilli* Benedict, 1901, was found to be synonymous with *Mixtopagurus paradoxus* A. Milne Edwards, 1880, from the Mer des Antilles by J. Forest, 1987, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., Ser. A, Zool. 137:220. It was inadvertently omitted from the first edition.
- Brachyura. The common names “short-tailed crabs” or “true crabs” are proposed for this major taxon.
- Homolodromioidea. Although D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):225, elevated the family Homolodromidae to the rank of superfamily, her action was not acknowledged by T. E. Bowman and L. G. Abele, 1982, Page 23 in L. G. Abele, editor, The biology of Crustacea. 1. Systematics, the fossil record and biogeography, Academic Press, New York, whose classification was used in the first edition. J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:49, while recognizing the superfamily Homolodromioidea, interpreted it in a more restricted sense of its being represented only by the family Homolodromiidae.
- Homolodromiidae. This family was included in the superfamily Dromioidea in the first edition.
- Dicranodromia spinosa*. This new species from off South Carolina and Florida was described by J. W. Martin, 1994, J. Crustac. Biol. 107(3):451–457, and represents materials listed in the first edition under the name *Dicranodromia ovata*. The redefined range of *Dicranodromia ovata*, as reported by D. Guinot, 1995, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 163:242–250, requires that this species be deleted from the list.
- Homolodromia paradoxa*. This species, reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1985, J. Crustac. Biol. 5(3):485, was inadvertently omitted from the first edition. This distribution was also confirmed by D. Guinot, 1995, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 163:192.

Dromioidea. This superfamily, which in the first edition included all dromioid crabs, is restricted in this edition to the families Dromiidae and Dynomenidae.

Cryptodromia fallax. This species was determined to be the senior synonym of *Cryptodromia canaliculata* by C. L. McLay, 1993, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 156: 206, even though this author did not specifically cite the record from Hawaii.

Cryptodromiopsis antillensis. This species was transferred from the genus *Dromidia* to *Cryptodromiopsis* by C. L. McLay, 1993, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 156:187.

Cryptodromiopsis sarraburei. This species was transferred from the genus *Dromidia* to *Cryptodromiopsis* by C. L. McLay, 1993, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 156:187. In the first edition, the specific epithet was incorrectly spelled as “*larraburei*.” Spelling of the name was corrected from “*larraburei*” to “*sarraburei*” by C. Boyko, 1998, Crustaceana (Leiden) 71(2):234.

Dynomenidae. This family, for which U.S.–Canadian representation is limited to Hawaii, was not included in the first edition.

Homoloidea. This superfamily was included in the section Archaeobrachyuria, a misspelling of Archaeobrachyura, in the first edition. The heirarchical category Archaeobrachyura has been abandoned by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:49, in their classification. These authors instead group all Brachyura not included in the Dromiaceae in the Eubrachyura.

- Homola minima*. This species, representing western Atlantic materials of *Homola barbata* listed in the first edition, was described by D. Guinot and B. Richer de Forges, 1995, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 163:326–330. As the known distribution of *Homola barbata* is now restricted to the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic, that species is removed from the list.
- Homologenus rostratus*. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition; records from the Straits of Florida and Gulf of Mexico have been reviewed and confirmed by D. Guinot and B. Richer de Forges, 1995, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 163:471.
- Lamoha noar*. Listed in the first edition as *Hypsophrys noar*, this species was transferred to the new genus *Lamoha* by P. K. L. Ng, 1998, Crustaceana (Leiden) 71:121–125. The new genus replaces the junior homonym *Hypsophrys*.
- Lamoha williamsi*. This tentative identification of *Hypsophrys* aff. *williamsi* was reported from Hawaii by D. Guinot and B. Richer de Forges, 1995, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 163:453. Members of the genus were subsequently assigned to the new genus *Lamoha* by P. K. L. Ng, 1998, Crustaceana (Leiden) 71:121–125, as a replacement for the junior homonym *Hypsophrys*.
- Latreillopsis cornuta*. This tentative identification was reported for materials from Hawaii by D. Guinot and B. Richer de Forges, 1995, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 163:415.
- Moloha faxoni*. Listed as *Paromola faxoni* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Moloha* by D. Guinot and B. Richer de Forges, 1995, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 163:383–384. The common name “Pacific carrier crab” is added herein.
- Yaldwynopsis spinimanus*. This tentative identification was reported for materials from Hawaii by D. Guinot and B. Richer de Forges, 1995, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 163:439.
- Latreilliidae. The common name “longleg crabs” is proposed for members of this family.
- Eubrachyura. In the classification of J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:51, this major category replaced all other similar categories listed in the first edition, with the exception of the Dromiacea. It was given the rank of section in their classification.
- Raninoidea. This new hierarchical category was proposed by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:51, under the name subsection in their classification.
- Raninoidea. This superfamily was included in the Archaeobrachyuria [sic] in the first edition. The Archaeobrachyura has been abandoned by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:49, in their classification.
- Lysirude nitidus*. This species was transferred from the genus *Lyreidus* to the new genus *Lysirude* by G. D. Goeke, 1985, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., Ser. A, Zool. 133:205–228.
- Raninoides louisianensis*. The letter *g* in the common name has been capitalized, as it refers to the proper name Gulf of Mexico.
- Symethidae. This family, established by G. D. Goeke, 1981, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 93(4):972, as a subfamily, was elevated to full family rank by A. B. Tucker, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(2):321.
- Symethis variolosa*. Listed in the first edition among the Raninidae, this species was moved to the family Symethidae by A. B. Tucker, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(2):321.
- Cyclodorippoidea. This superfamily was included in the Archaeobrachyuria [sic] in the first edition. The Archaeobrachyura has been abandoned by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:49, in their classification.
- Clythrocerus granulatus*. An error has been corrected for author indication shown in the first edition by adding parentheses. This species was originally described as *Cyclodorippe granulata* Rathbun, 1898, Bulletin of the Laboratory of Natural History, State University of Iowa 4:293.
- Cyclodorippe bouvieri*. Distribution of this species was reported to include Florida by M. Tavares, 1996, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 8A(1,2):268.
- Deilocerus decorus*. This species was transferred from the genus *Clythrocerus* to *Deilocerus* by M. Tavares, 1993, Vie Milieu 43(2/3):140.
- Deilocerus perpusillus*. This species was transferred from the genus *Clythrocerus* to *Deilocerus* by M. Tavares, 1993, Vie Milieu 43(2/3):140.
- Deilocerus planus*. This species was transferred from the genus *Clythrocerus* to *Deilocerus* by M. Tavares, 1993, Vie Milieu 43(2/3):140.
- Neocorycodus stimpsoni*. This species was transferred from the genus *Clythrocerus* to *Neocorycodus* by M. Tavares, 1993, Vie Milieu 43(2/3):140.
- Curupironomus agassizi*. Listed in the first edition as *Cymonomus agassizi*, this species was transferred to the genus *Curupironomus* by M. Tavares, 1993, Vie Milieu 43(2/3):141–142.

Heterotremata. This hierarchical category was used by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:51, in their classification.

Dorippoidea. This superfamily was included in the section Oxystomata in the first edition. The latter hierarchical category was abandoned by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:51, in their classification.

Ethusa americana. Listed in the first edition as *Ethusa mascarone americana*, the elevation of this subspecies to the status of a full species follows M. E. Hendrickx, 1989, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 11A(2):414.

Ethusa mascarone. A subspecies, *Ethusa mascarone hawaiiensis*, was described by M. J. Rathbun, 1906, Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission 23(3):891.

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Calappoidea. The family Calappidae was elevated to superfamily rank by O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186.

Calappidae. This family, included in the superfamily Leucosioidea in the first edition, was transferred to its own superfamily, Calappoidea, by O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186.

Calappa galloides. This species was resurrected from synonymy with *Calappa gallus* by R. B. Manning and F. A. Chace, Jr., 1990, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 503:45. Atlantic records formerly listed for *Calappa gallus* apply to this species.

Calappa gallus. Atlantic records of this species, which were indicated in the first edition, were instead assigned to *Calappa galloides* by R. B. Manning and F. A. Chace, Jr., 1990, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 503:45.

Calappa tortugae. This addition to the list represents a former subspecies that was elevated to species rank by A. B. Williams and C. A. Child, 1988, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 87:106.

Cryptosoma bairdii. Listed in the first edition as *Cycloes bairdii*, this species was transferred to the genus *Cryptosoma* by B. S. Galil and P. F. Clark, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 117:180.

Cryptosoma balguerii. As reported by B. S. Galil and P. F. Clark, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 117:184–186, this species includes some, but not all, of the material formerly referred to *C. bairdii*. Records for *C. balguerii* include North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida.

Cyclozodion angustum. This species, listed in the first edition as *Calappa angusta*, was assigned to a new genus by A. B. Williams and C. A. Child,

1988, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 87:110, with a mandatory spelling change.

Cyclozodion tuberatum. This species was described and assigned to this genus by A. B. Williams and C. A. Child, 1988, U.S. Natl. Mar. Fish. Serv. Fish. Bull. 87:112.

Paracyclois atlantis. This species was reported from waters off southern Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):21.

Platymera gaudichaudii. Listed as *Mursia gaudichaudii* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the resurrected genus *Platymera* by B. S. Galil, 1993, Mém. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 156:373.

Hepatidae. The family Hepatidae was established by O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186, as the second family of the superfamily Calappoidea.

Hepatus epheliticus. Species of this genus were listed in the family Calappidae in the first edition. O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186, restricted the family Calappidae and established the new family Hepatidae.

Hepatus pudibundus. Species of this genus were listed in the family Calappidae in the first edition. O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186, restricted the family Calappidae and established the new family Hepatidae.

Osachila antillensis. Listed in the first edition in the family Calappidae, this genus was included in the Hepatidae when the subfamily to which it was formerly assigned was elevated to family rank by O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186. The date of publication of this species, 1893, was an error in the first edition; it has been corrected herein to 1916.

Osachila semilevis. Listed in the first edition in the family Calappidae, this genus was included in the Hepatidae when the subfamily to which it was formerly assigned was elevated to family rank by O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186.

Osachila tuberosa. Listed in the first edition in the family Calappidae, this genus was included in the Hepatidae when the subfamily to which it was formerly assigned was elevated to family rank by O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186.

Leucosioidea. This superfamily was restricted to the families Leucosiidae and Matutidae by O. Bellwood, 1996, Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 118:186.

Acanthilia intermedia. Listed as *Iliacantha intermedia* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the new genus *Acanthilia* by B. S. Galil, 2000, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 113(2):426–430.

- Randallia ornata*. The date of publication of this species was cited incorrectly in the first edition as 1839. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 160 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of this species as 1840.
- Majoidea. This superfamily was included in the section Oxyrhyncha in the first edition. That hierarchical category has been abandoned by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:49, in their classification. The common name "spider crabs" has been applied to all members of the superfamily.
- Epialtidae. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, it was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Acanthonyx petiverii*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Epialtoides hiltoni*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Epialtus bituberculatus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Epialtus dilatatus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Epialtus kingsleyi*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Epialtus longirostris*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Mimulus foliatus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Mocosoa crebripunctata*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Pugettia dalli*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Pugettia gracilis*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Pugettia producta*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131. The date of publication of this species was given in the first edition as 1839; however, R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840.
- Pugettia richii*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Pugettia venetiae*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131.
- Sphenocarcinus corrosus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus appears to belong to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131, although there is not total agreement on familial placement. The date of publication of this species in the first edition was incorrectly given as 1875.
- Talipeus nuttallii*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Epialtinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–131. Additionally, the date of publication of this species was cited incorrectly in the first edition. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust

- for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840.
- Inachidae*. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the *Majidae*, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Aepinus septemspinus*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Anomalothir frontalis*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):48.
- Anomalothir furcillatus*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Dorhynchus thomsoni*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Erileptus spinosus*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
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- Metoporphaphis calcarata*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela curvirostris*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela gracilipes*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela hemphillii*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela lamelligera*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela lobifrons*. The date has been corrected to 1893. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129. The publication date of this name was incorrectly cited as 1925 in the first edition.
- Podochela macrodera*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela riisei*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Podochela sidneyi*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Stenorhynchus debilis*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of an El Niño event by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 100(3):205.
- Stenorhynchus seticornis*. Listed in the first edition in the family *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:129.
- Stenorhynchus yangi*. This species was described by G. D. Goeke, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(3):620–636, from the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.
- Inachoididae*. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the *Majidae*, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Anasimus fugax*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):52.
- Anasimus latus*. Listed in the first edition among the *Majidae*, this genus belongs to the former subfamily *Inachoidinae*, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

- Arachnopsis filipes*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Batrachonotus fragosus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes leptocheles*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes nudus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes obesus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes robustus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Collodes trispinosus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Euprognatha gracilipes*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Euprognatha rastellifera*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130. Two subspecies are commonly distinguished, as reported by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):53–55.
- Inachoides forceps*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Pyromaia arachna*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Pyromaia cuspidata*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.
- Pyromaia tuberculata*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Inachoidinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130. The year of publication, cited as 1876 in the first edition, was in error and has been corrected to 1877.
- Majidae. The composition of this family has been significantly restricted by the revisions of M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130–132.
- Mithracidae. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Hemus cristulipes*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Leptopisa setirostris*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma camptocerum*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma diplacanthum*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma eutheca*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma laevigatum*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.
- Macrocoeloma septemspinosum*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs

to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Macrocoeloma subparallelum. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Macrocoeloma trispinosum. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

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Microphrys antillensis. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Microphrys bicornutus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus cinctimanus. Listed as *Mithrax cinctimanus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:33–36. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus coryphe. Listed as *Mithrax coryphe* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:36–43. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus denticulatus. Listed as *Mithrax denticulatus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:4, even though this author dealt only with eastern Atlantic members of the genus.

Mithraculus forceps. Listed as *Mithrax forceps* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:48–53. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to

family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus ruber. Listed as *Mithrax ruber* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:53–57. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithraculus sculptus. Listed as *Mithrax sculptus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Mithraculus* by H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 264:43–48. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax caribbaeus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax hemphilli. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax hispidus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax holderi. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax pilosus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax pleuracanthus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax spinosissimus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax tortugae. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former

subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Mithrax verrucosus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Nemausa acuticornis. Listed as *Mithrax acuticornis* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Nemausa* by P. A. Coêlho and M. F. A. S. Torres, 1989, Anais da Sociedade Nordestina de Zoologia 3(3):66–67. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132. While H. P. Wagner, 1990, Zool. Verh. (Leiden) 24:9, treated this species as a junior synonym of *Nemausa cornutus*, we continue to regard it as a valid, separate taxon.

Nemausa cornutus. Listed as *Mithrax cornutus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Nemausa* by P. A. Coêlho and M. F. A. S. Torres, 1989, Anais. Soc. Nordest. Zool. 3(3):66–67. This genus is also among the Majidae in the first edition that belong to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Stenocionops furcatus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Stenocionops spinimanus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Stenocionops spinosissimus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132. The author's name was given incorrectly as Saussure in the first edition. It has been corrected to de Saussure.

Thoe puella. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Mithracinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:132.

Oregoniidae. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, this taxon was elevated

to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City. This family was not recognized by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:74, in their classification; however, there is strong evidence to support the action by M. E. Hendrickx.

Chionoecetes angulatus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999 Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.

Chionoecetes bairdi. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999 Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.

Chionoecetes opilio. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.

Chionoecetes tanneri. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in Los Congrejos Bracquiuros (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacifico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología,

- Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Hyas araneus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Hyas coarctatus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999 Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Hyas lyratus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Oregonia bifurca*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Oregonia gracilis*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Oregoniinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1999, Pages 48–49 in *Los Congrejos Bracquiuros* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majoidea y Parthenopoidea) del Pacífico Mexicano, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad e Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México City.
- Pisidae*. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Coelocerus spinosus*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Chorilia longipes*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131, who also indicated the subspecies name *Chorilia longipes turgida* Rathbun, 1924, which is usually applied to these populations. In the first edition, the genus name was misspelled as *Chlorilia*.
- Chorinus heros*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Herbstia parvifrons*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131. The date of publication was given as 1839 in the first edition; however, R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in *Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology*, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840.
- Libinia dubia*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Libinia emarginata*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.
- Libinia erinacea*. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol.* 65:131.

Loxorhynchus crispatus. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

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Loxorhynchus grandis. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Nibilia antilocapra. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Oplopisa spinipes. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Pelia mutica. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Pelia tumida. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Rochinia crassa. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Rochinia hystrix. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Rochinia tanneri. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Rochinia umbonata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Scyra acutifrons. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Pisinae, elevated to family rank by

M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:131.

Tychidae. Treated in earlier classifications as a subfamily of the Majidae, this taxon was elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130. The common name "urn crabs" has been assigned to this family.

Picroceroides tubularis. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho aculeata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho anisodon. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho laevigata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho lherminieri. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho mirabilis. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Pitho quadridentata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Stilbomastax margaritifera. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Tyche emarginata. Listed in the first edition among the Majidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily Tychinae, elevated to family rank by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg. Biol. 65:130.

Parthenopoidea. In the first edition, this superfamily was represented only by the family Parthenopidae. As a result of revisionary studies by D. Guinot,

1966, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 38(5):744, D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:280, and P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodriguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):90, four families are now recognized. Aethridae. This family, proposed by D. Guinot, 1966, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 38(5):744, as a subfamily, was elevated to family rank by P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodriguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):90.

Dairidae. This family, with the only U.S.-Canadian representation occurring in Hawaii, was not included in the first edition.

Daldorfiidae. Following D. Guinot's, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:280, morphological groupings, P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodrigues, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):90, created a new family for the genus *Daldorfia* and its allies.

Celatopesia concava. Listed in the first edition as *Cryptopodia concava*, this species was assigned to the genus *Celatopesia* by W. L. Chiong and P. K. L. Ng, 1998, Raffles Bull. Zool. 46:205–209.

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Platylambrus fraterculus. Listed in the first edition as *Parthenope fraterculus*, the subgenus *Platylambrus* is now recognized as a full genus in accord with P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodríguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):97.

Platylambrus granulata. Listed in the first edition as *Parthenope granulata*, the subgenus *Platylambrus* is now recognized as a full genus in accord with P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodríguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):97.

Platylambrus pourtalesii. Listed in the first edition as *Parthenope pourtalesii*, the subgenus *Platylambrus* is now recognized as a full genus in accord with P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodríguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):97.

Platylambrus serratus. Listed in the first edition as *Parthenope serrata*, the subgenus *Platylambrus* is now recognized as a full genus, and spelling of the species name is appropriately modified in accord with P. K. L. Ng and G. Rodríguez, 1986, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 99(1):97.

Pseudolambrus calappoides. This species is the type species of the genus *Pseudolambrus* Paul'son, 1875, which P. K. L. Ng and D. W. Rahayu, 2000, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 113(3):787–788, consider the senior synonym of *Parthenolambrus* Miers, 1875, and *Parthenopoides* Miers, 1875.

Cancer anthonyi. The date of publication for this species was incorrectly cited as 1879 in the first edition. The correct date is 1897. The common name “yellow rock crab” was used in the first

edition. However, because this species occurs only on mud and sand bottoms, the current name, “yellow crab,” seems more appropriate.

Cancer gracilis. The common name “graceful rock crab” was used in the first edition. However, because this species occurs only on mud and sand bottoms, the current name, “graceful crab,” seems more appropriate.

Cancer productus. The date of publication of this species was incorrectly given as 1839 in the first edition. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall's Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840.

Cheiragonidae. This family, not included in the first edition, was resurrected and redescribed by Z. Števčić, 1988, International Journal of Marine Biology and Oceanography 14:1–14.

Erimacrus isenbeckii. Listed among the Atelecyclidae in the first edition, this genus was transferred to the resurrected family Cheiragonidae by Z. Števčić, 1988, International Journal of Marine Biology and Oceanography 14:1–14.

Telmessus cheiragonus. The erroneous date of publication for this name, given as 1815 in the first edition, has been corrected to 1812. Listed among the Atelecyclidae in the first edition, this genus was transferred to the resurrected family Cheiragonidae by Z. Števčić, 1988, International Journal of Marine Biology and Oceanography 14:1–14.

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Chaceon fenneri. Listed in the first edition as *Geryon fenneri*, this species was assigned to the new genus *Chaceon* by R. B. Manning and L. B. Holthuis, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(1):51.

Chaceon quinquedens. Listed in the first edition as *Geryon quinquedens*, this species was assigned to the new genus *Chaceon* by R. B. Manning and L. B. Holthuis, 1989, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 102(1):52.

Callinectes bellicosus. The common name for this species in the first edition was “Cortez swimming crab.” M. Hendrickx, 1995, Page 624 in W. Fischer et al., editors, Guia FAO para la identificación de especies para los fines de la pesca. Pacífico Centro-Oriental, volume 1, plantas e invertebrados, FAO, Rome, gives the following vernacular names in use in the region: “Jaiba guerrera” (Spanish); “Crabe nageur soldat” (French); and “Warrior

swimcrab" (English). Here, the name is changed to "warrior swimming crab."

Callinectes boucourti. Due to a typographical error, the date of publication for this species was given in the first edition as 1897.

Callinectes sapidus. The range of this species has been modified to include established introduction in Hawaii, as reported by L. G. Eldredge, 1995, Occas. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. 42:55–58. The common name "bluepoint" has wide local usage.

Carcinus maenas. The indicated range for this introduced species was altered to include established populations on the Pacific coast, as recently summarized by G. S. Jamieson, E. D. Grosholz, D. A. Armstrong, and R. W. Elner, 1998, J. Nat. Hist. 32:1587–1598. This species was recorded in Hawaii by T. H. Streets, 1877, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 7:109, the voucher specimen of which remains archived in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Although reported to be nonindigenous to Hawaii on the Bishop Museum web site, only one specimen of *C. maenas* was collected there in 1873, and the species is not considered there now (J. Carlton, personal communication).

Charybdis hellerii. Introduction of this species to the Atlantic coast was reported by R. Lemaitre, 1995, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 108(4):643–648. Its occurrence in Hawaii is questionable.

Euphyllax dovii. Omitted from the first edition, this species was reported from waters off Southern California by J. Q. Word, 1976, Calif. Fish Game 63:161–162.

Laleonectes vocans. Listed as *Portunus vocans* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the new genus *Laleonectes* by R. B. Manning and F. A. Chace, Jr., 1990, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 503:50–52.

Libystes nitidus. This species is regarded as the senior synonym of *Libystes villosus* by M. Vannini and G. Innocenti, 2000, Trop. Zool. 13:255.

Portunus anceps. The author's name, previously indicated simply as Saussure, and date, previously indicated as 1858, have been corrected to de Saussure, 1857, to conform with the report of R. B. Manning and F. A. Chace, Jr., 1990, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 503:50–52.

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Portunus vossi. This new species was described from the West Coast of Florida by R. Lemaitre, 1992, Bull. Mar. Sci. 49(1–2)[1991]:546–549.

Raymanninus schmitti. Listed in the first edition as *Benthochascon schmitti*, this species was placed in the genus *Raymanninus* by P. K. L. Ng, 2000, J. Crustac. Biol. 20 (special issue 2):318–324.

Xanthoidea. The superfamily Xanthoidea, as used in the earlier edition, was more restrictive. It is used here in a larger, more inclusive manner, following the recommendations of J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:53.

Carpiliidae. This taxon was elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:267, who indicated that *Carpilius* was the only living genus (op. cit., 267–268). Species of this genus were included in the family Xanthidae in the first edition. These reef-associated crabs are commonly called "coral crabs," "queen crabs," or "reef crabs."

Carpilius convexus. Parentheses around the author's name and date were inadvertently omitted by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 278 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu.

Carpilius corallinus. The alternate common name "queen crab" is also used for this species.

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Carpilius maculatus. Parentheses around the author's name and date were inadvertently omitted by J. P. Hoover, 1998, Page 278 in Hawaii's sea creatures, Mutual Publishing, Honolulu.

Eumedonidae. The precise relationship of this family to other xanthid families is not resolved. We have followed the rationale of J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:53–54, in including the Eumedonidae in the superfamily Xanthoidea.

Goneplacidae. In the first edition, this was only one of two families considered to represent the superfamily Xanthoidea. The interpretation of the Goneplacidae has been restricted by several authors (e.g., D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:263–278; J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana [Leiden] 50[2]:182–198; and M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111[3]:634–635).

Bathypylax typhlus. Spelling of the species name is herein corrected from the first edition to conform with that of M. Tavares, 1996, Crustaceana (Leiden) 69(3):414.

Frevillea rosaea. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Linnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):35.

- Pilumnoplax nitida*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):38.
- Trizocarcinus tacitus*. This species was reported from several localities in the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):36.
- Menippidae. This family was resurrected and restricted by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270. Although some carcinologists have recommended the use of Eriphiidae or Oziidae as the family name of this group of crabs, as both appear to be senior synonyms, J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:53, have argued for continued recognition of the name Menippidae that is enjoying “prevailing use.”
- Eriphia gonagra*. Listed in the first edition in the family Xanthidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily of that group that was elevated to the family Menippidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270.
- Menippe adina*. Listed in the first edition in the family Xanthidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily of that group that was elevated to the family Menippidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270. The alternative Cajun-French common name “dormir” is in very common usage in coastal Louisiana.
- Menippe mercenaria*. Listed in the first edition in the family Xanthidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily of that group that was elevated to the family Menippidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270.
- Menippe nodifrons*. Listed in the first edition in the family Xanthidae, this genus belongs to the former subfamily of that group that was elevated to the family Menippidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:269–270.
- Panopeidae. Although several genera, listed in the first edition as members of the Xanthidae, were placed in the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):275–277, there were also several genera formerly treated among the Goneplacidae similarly transferred.
- Dyspanopeus sayi*. This species, listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, was transferred to the family Panopeidae by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):187.
- Dyspanopeus texanus*. This species, listed as *D. texana* in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, was transferred to the family Panopeidae by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):187.
- Eucratopsis crassimanus*. This species, listed in the family Goneplacidae in the first edition, was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Eurypanopeus abbreviatus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Eurypanopeus depressus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
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- Eurypanopeus dissimilis*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Eurypanopeus hyperconvexus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Eurypanopeus turgidus*. This species, previously assigned by some authors to *Eurypanopeus* and by others to *Panopeus*, was treated under the latter genus in the first edition. It is placed nearest other western Atlantic species of *Eurypanopeus* in recent molecular studies by C. D. Schubart, J. E. Neigel and D. L. Felder, 2000, Mar. Biol. (Berl.) 137:1171.
- Eurytium limosum*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Glyptoplax smithii*. This species was listed in the family Goneplacidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Hexapanopeus angustifrons*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):185.
- Hexapanopeus caribbaeus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae

by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus hemphillii. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus lobipes. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus paulensis. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Hexapanopeus quinquedentatus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):185.

Lophopanopeus bellus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):187–190. Two subspecies range from Alaska to California, records of which were reviewed by E. Campos and A. R. de Campos, 1989, *Calif. Fish Game* 75(3):169–183.

Lophopanopeus frontalis. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):187–190.

Lophopanopeus leucomanus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was

followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):187–190.

Malacoplax californiensis. This species was listed in the family Gonoplacidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276.

Neopanope packardii. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):185–187.

Panopeus americanus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.

Panopeus bermudensis. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.

Panopeus hartii. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):184–185. The erroneous spelling of the specific name in the first edition as “*hartii*” has been corrected.

Panopeus herbstii. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.

Panopeus lacustris. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, *Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg.* 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, *Crustaceana* (Leiden) 50(2):184–185. The range of this species has been changed from that in the first edition to include its occurrence as an introduction in Hawaii.

- Panopeus obesus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.
- Panopeus occidentalis*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185. The author's name, given incorrectly in the first edition as Saussure, has been corrected to de Saussure.
- Panopeus pacificus*. This species is indicated as a probable introduction to Hawaii, as suggested by C. H. Edmondson, 1962, Occas. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. 22(13):277.
- Panopeus rugosus*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.
- Panopeus simpsoni*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):184–185.
- Panoplax depressa*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276.
- Prionoplax atlantica*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):193.
- Rhithropanopeus harrisi*. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, the genus was transferred to the family Panopeidae by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):276, who was followed in that placement by J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):190–191. As patronymic common names are not particularly informative, the common name "Harris mud crab," used in the first edition, has been replaced herein with the alternative common name "estuarine mud crab." See Appendix 4, Table 2.
- Pilumnidae. This family, considered a subfamily of the Xanthidae in the first edition, was elevated to full family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Glabropilumnus seminudus*. Possible introduction of this species from Guam is suggested by the observations of C. H. Edmondson, 1957, Occas. Pap. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. 22(13):297.
- Lobopilumnus agassizii*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus caribaeus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus dasypodus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus floridanus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus gemmatus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus holosericus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus lacteus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus longleyi*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus marshi*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.

- Pilumnus nudimanus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus pannosus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus sayi*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus spinohirsutus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pilumnus spinosissimus*. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species belongs to the subfamily Pilumninae, elevated to family rank D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275.
- Pseudorhombilidae. The family Pseudorhombilidae, containing the former goneplacid American genera *Chacellus*, *Euphosynoplax*, *Nanoplax*, and *Pseudorhombila*, was resurrected by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–642.
- Chacellus filiformis*. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition but was transferred to the resurrected family Pseudorhombilidae by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–643.
- Euphosynoplax clausa*. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition but was transferred to the resurrected family Pseudorhombilidae by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–643.
- Nanoplax xanthiformis*. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition but was transferred to the resurrected family Pseudorhombilidae by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–643.
- Pseudorhombila octodentata*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):36.
- Pseudorhombila quadridentata*. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition but was transferred to the resurrected family Pseudorhombilidae by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–643.

Trapeziidae. Regarded as a subfamily of the Xanthidae in the first edition, this taxon was elevated to full family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112(3):275, although genera presently placed here remain somewhat in question and appear not to represent a monophyletic grouping according to P. Castro, 2000, Crustac. Issues 12:65. The common names “coral crabs” and “guard crabs” are proposed for this family.

Domecia acanthophora. This species was listed among the Xanthidae in the first edition but was transferred to the now-recognized family Trapeziidae. Authorship of this species has been corrected from Desbonne and Schramm to simply Schramm.

Garthiope barbadensis. Listed as *Micropanope barbadensis* in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Garthiope* by D. Guinot, 1990, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 4(A)12(2):473–474, who also recommended assignment of the genus to the family Trapeziidae.

Garthiope spinipes. Listed as *Micropanope spinipes* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Garthiope*, by D. Guinot, 1990, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 4(A)12(2):472–473, who also recommended assignment of the genus to the family Trapeziidae.

Trapezia tigrina. The statement that the range of this species excludes the Hawaiian Islands, as reported by P. Castro, 2000, Zoosystema 21(1):116, is noted to be in error by the author (California State Polytechnic University, personal communication).

Xanthidae. The composition of this family, as presented in the first edition, is greatly restricted in this edition with the acceptance of the revisionary studies of D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:271–274 (also see J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser. 39:53). The common names “rubble crabs” and “pebble crabs” are proposed for this family.

Gonopanope areolata. This species was mistakenly listed twice in the first edition, once (correctly) as *Gonopanope areolata* (Rathbun, 1898) and once as *Micropanope areolata* Rathbun, 1898, a name that has now been removed from the list. The genus *Gonopanope* was defined by D. Guinot, 1967, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 39(2):351, for the former *Micropanope areolata* and several other species.

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Nanocassiope truncatifrons. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex. 13(1):35, who noted its tentative assignment to *Nanocassiope*.

Paractaea rufopunctata. The Hawaiian record is added to this previously listed species. Atlantic records of this species are usually referred to as the subspecies *Paractaea rufopunctata nodosa* (Stimpson, 1860) and were listed separately in the first edition. Listing by subspecies was discontinued in the current list.

Xanthodius americanus. This species was inadvertently omitted from the first edition despite long established reports from North American waters. Its range was reviewed by J. S. Garth, 1978, Sarsia 63(4):325.

Xanthodius denticulatus. The date of publication for this species has been corrected from 1847 to 1848.

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Xanthoidea incertae sedis. The family placements of certain species are under study by several carcinologists at this time. There is no clear consensus on the relationships of these species to those within existing families.

Eucratodes agassizii. This species was listed in the generalized family Xanthidae in the first edition. However, there is disagreement among specialists as to whether it should be assigned to the currently more restricted families Goneplacidae or Xanthidae. For the present, we are considering its placement uncertain.

Liagore rubromaculata. The previously proposed placement of this genus in the Carpiliidae was not supported by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:267, and familial placement of the enigmatic genus remains unresolved.

Pilumnoides nudifrons. Listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition, this genus is aligned by some authors with the Pilumininae, a former subfamily that was elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275. However, that author indicated that *Pilumnoides* did not belong with that group. Subsequently, *Pilumnoides* was assigned to the subfamily Pilumnoidinae by D. Guinot and E. Macpherson, 1987, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (4)A 9(1):218–219, without any conclusion on family affiliation.

Pilumnoides rotundatus. The addition of this species is based on a new record by J. W. Martin and R. G.

Velarde, 1997, Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 96:105–111. This genus is aligned by some authors with the Pilumininae, a former subfamily that was elevated to family rank by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:274–275. However, that author indicated that *Pilumnoides* did not belong with that group. Subsequently, *Pilumnoides* was assigned to the subfamily Pilumnoidinae by D. Guinot and E. Macpherson, 1987, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (4)A 9(1):218–219, without any conclusion on family affiliation.

Robertsella mystica. Listed in the first edition in the family Goneplacidae, this genus was described by D. Guinot, 1969, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)41(3):716 for materials incorrectly assigned to the genus *Eucratopsis*. Although J. W. Martin and L. G. Abele, 1986, Crustaceana (Leiden) 50(2):191, included *Eucratopsis* in the subfamily Eucratopsinae, family Panopeidae, no definitive familial assignment has been proposed for *Robertsella*.

Speocarcinus carolinensis. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition. It also has been aligned with the subfamily Pseudorhombilinae; however, D. Guinot, 1969, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)41(3):706, 712, did not find it closely associated with other members of that subfamily. It was not included by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–642, in the Pseudorhombilinae when he elevated that subfamily to full family rank. The family affiliation of *S. carolinensis* remains in question.

Speocarcinus lobatus. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition. It also has been aligned with the subfamily Pseudorhombilinae; however, D. Guinot, 1969, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)41(3):706, 712, did not find it closely associated with other members of that subfamily. It was not included by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–642, in the Pseudorhombilinae when he elevated that subfamily to full family rank. The family affiliation of *S. lobatus* remains in question.

Speocarcinus monotuberculatus. This species was listed among the Goneplacidae in the first edition. It also has been aligned with the subfamily Pseudorhombilinae; however, D. Guinot, 1969, Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. (2)41(3):706, 712, did not find it closely associated with other members of that subfamily. It was not included by M. E. Hendrickx, 1998, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(3):641–642, in the Pseudorhombilinae when he

elevated that subfamily to full family rank. The family affiliation of *S. monotuberculatus* remains in question.

Tetraxanthus bidentatus. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, with the major changes in that family introduced by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:263–278, the true placement of this species is currently uncertain.

Tetraxanthus rathbunae. This species was listed in the family Xanthidae in the first edition; however, with the major changes in that family introduced by D. Guinot, 1978, Bull. Biol. Fr. Belg. 112:263–278, the true placement of this species is currently uncertain.

Opecarcinus hypostegus. Listed as *Pseudocryptochirus hypostegus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the new genus *Opecarcinus* by R. K. Kropp and R. B. Manning, 1987, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 462:10.

Thoracotremata. This category was not recognized in the first edition.

Austinixa beherae. This species was described from Florida as *Pinnixa beherae* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1989, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 473:6. It was subsequently transferred to the new genus *Austinixa* by R. B. Manning and R. W. Heard, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(3):393.

Austinixa chacei. Listed in the first edition as *Pinnixa chacei*, this species was transferred to the genus *Austinixa* by R. B. Manning and R. W. Heard, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(3): 393.

Austinixa cristata. Listed as *Pinnixa cristata* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Austinixa* by R. B. Manning and R. W. Heard, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(3):393.

Austinixa gorei. This species was described from Florida as *Pinnixa gorei* by R. B. Manning and D. L. Felder, 1989, Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 473: 17. It was subsequently transferred to the genus *Austinixa* by R. B. Manning and R. W. Heard, 1997, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 110(3):393.

Clypeasterophilus juvenilis. *Dissodactylus juvenilis* was determined to be the senior synonym of *Dissodactylus alcocki* by H. Griffith, 1987, Bull. Mar. Sci. 40(3):413. *Dissodactylus juvenilis* was subsequently transferred to *Clypeasterophilus* by E. Campos and H. Griffith, 1990, J. Crustac. Biol. 10(3):553. *Dissodactylus alcocki* has been deleted from the list.

Clypeasterophilus rugatus. Listed as *Dissodactylus rugatus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Clypeasterophilus* by E. Campos and H. Griffith, 1990, J. Crustac. Biol. 10(3):550.

Clypeasterophilus stebbingi. Listed as *Dissodactylus stebbingi* in the first edition, this species was

transferred to *Clypeasterophilus* by E. Campos and H. Griffith, 1990, J. Crustac. Biol. 10(3): 553.

Dissodactylus latus. This species was described from coastal waters off Florida by H. Griffith, 1987, Bull. Mar. Sci. 40(3):406–409.

Fabia felderi. This species, described from Florida by R. H. Gore, 1986, Northeast Gulf Sci. 8(2): 143–148, was inadvertently omitted from first edition.

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Gemmotheres chamae. Listed as *Pinnotheres chamae* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Gemmotheres* by E. Campos, 1996, J. Crustac. Biol. 16(3):556–563.

Opisthopus transversus. This species was identified as the senior synonym of *Pinnotheres nudus* Holmes, 1895 (not *P. nudus*, sensu Weymouth, 1910) by E. Campos and R. B. Manning, 2000, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 113(3):799. *Pinnotheres nudus* has been deleted from the list.

Parapinnixa affinis. The code letter “N,” used here to indicate the endangered or threatened status of this species, was not used in the first edition.

Pinnixa forficulimanus. This species was described from California by D. L. Zmarzly, 1992, J. Crustac. Biol. 12(4):685–687.

Pinnixa minuscula. This species was described from California by D. L. Zmarzly, 1992, J. Crustac. Biol. 12(4):697–700.

Pinnixa occidentalis. The widely used common name “western pea crab” has been added.

Pinnixa scamit. This species was described from California by J. W. Martin and D. L. Zmarzly, 1994, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 107(2):354–359.

Pinnixa tomentosa. This species, which ranges into California waters, was inadvertently omitted from the first edition but was included in a recent review by D. L. Zmarzly, 1992, J. Crustac. Biol. 12(4):706–709.

Pinnixa tubicola. The widely used common name “tube-dwelling pea crab” has been added.

Tumidotheres maculatus. Listed as *Pinnotheres maculatus* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Tumidotheres* by E. Campos, 1989, J. Crustac. Biol. 9(4):673.

Tunicotheres moseri. Listed as *Pinnotheres moseri* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Tunicotheres* by E. Campos, 1996, J. Crustac. Biol. 16(3):556–563.

Zaops ostreum. Listed as *Pinnotheres ostreum* in the first edition, this species was transferred to *Zaops* by R. B. Manning, 1993, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 106(3):523–531.

- Uca longisignalis*. The letter *g* has been capitalized in the common name, as it derives from the proper name Gulf of Mexico. This endemic northern Gulf of Mexico species is extremely abundant in coastal Louisiana and the Cajun-French common name “tou-la-lou” has been added.
- Uca panacea*. The letter *g* has been capitalized in the common name, as it derives from the proper name Gulf of Mexico.
- Uca thayeri*. The common name was changed in this edition from “mangrove fiddler” to “Atlantic mangrove fiddler” in order to distinguish this species from its former subspecies from the Pacific, which is now considered a distinct species, *Uca umbratila*.
- Uca virens*. This species was excluded from the first edition as it was judged to be a synonym of *Uca rapax*, but its recognition as a distinct species was supported by M. Salmon and M. K. Kettler, 1987, *Contrib. Mar. Sci.* 30:60–76.
- Uca vocator*. The common name was changed in this edition from “hairback fiddler” to “Atlantic hairback fiddler” in order to distinguish this species from its former subspecies from the Pacific, which is now considered a distinct species, *Uca ecuadoriensis*.
- Palicus affinis*. The erroneous spelling of the common name as “Antillian” in the first edition has been corrected.
- Palicus cortezi*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of El Niño conditions by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, *Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences* 100(3):204.
- Palicus depressus*. This species was reported from the Straits of Florida by L. A. Soto, 1986, *An. Inst. Cienc. del Mar. Limnol. Univ. Nac. Auton. Mex.* 13(1):45.
- Palicus floridanus*. Parentheses around the author’s name and date, inadvertently omitted in the first edition, have been added to indicate that this species was originally described as a member of the genus *Cymopolia*.
- Palicus lucasii*. This species was reported off Southern California as the result of El Niño conditions by D. E. Montagne and D. B. Cadien, 2001, *Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences* 100(3):204.
- Cardisoma guanhumii*. Ng and Guinot, 2001, *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 49(2):311–338 explain that the correct date of publication of this name is 1828; the date published in the first edition of this list was 1825.

Discoplax rotunda. Ng and Guinot, 2001, *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 49(2):311–338, transferred this species from the genus *Cardisoma* to the genus *Discoplax*. Thus, *Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) is now *Discoplax rotunda* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824).

Glyptograpsidae. This new family was established by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):31. The date of establishment of this family was incorrectly given as 2001 by J. W. Martin and G. E. Davis, 2001, *Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angel. Cty. Sci. Ser.* 39:75.

Platychirograpsus spectabilis. This species, which was listed among the Grapsidae in the first edition, was not noted as a freshwater species. It was indicated as a probable introduction to Florida and was moved to the new family Glyptograpsidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):31. The author’s name was given in the first edition as de Man and has been corrected here to De Man.

Grapsidae. The composition of this family, as given in the first edition, has been restricted by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Geograpsus lividus. The previously reported distribution of this species is revised to include Hawaii.

Pachygrapsus crassipes. The date of publication of this species was incorrectly given as 1839 in the first edition. R. V. Melville and J. D. D. Smith, 1987, Page 139 in *Official lists and indexes of names and works in zoology*, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, give the publication date of J. W. Randall’s *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, Philadelphia 8(1):106–147, paper as 1840. The range of this species has been extended to include Hawaii.

Pachygrapsus transversus. The range of this species is revised to include California, as per records summarized by M. E. Hendrickx, 1995, *Biologie* 65:140.

Planes marinus. Listed in the first edition as *Pachygrapsus marinus* (Rathbun, 1914), this species was transferred back to *Planes* (the original genus to which it was assigned by Rathbun) by F. A. Chace, Jr., 1966, *Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 118:622–662.

Plagusiidae. The subfamily Plagusiinae was elevated to full family rank by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta,

and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Euchirograpsus americanus. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus has been elevated to the family Plagusidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Euchirograpsus antillensis. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus has been elevated to the family Plagusidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Percnon gibbesi. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus has been elevated to the family Plagusidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40, though definitive family assignment of this genus remains uncertain according to C. D. Schubart, J. A. Cuesta, R. Diesel and D. L. Felder, 2000, *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 15:184.

Plagusia depressa. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus has been elevated to the family Plagusidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Plagusia squamosa. This species has been found to be the senior synonym of *Plagusia tuberculata* Lamarck, 1818, by C. D. Schubart and P. K. L. Ng, 2000, *Raffles Bull. Zool.* 48(2):327–336.

Sesarmidae. The subfamily Sesarminae of earlier classifications was elevated to full family rank by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Aratus pisonii. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Armases benedicti. Listed as *Sesarma benedicti* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Armases* by L. G. Abele, 1992, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 527:53. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Armases cinereum. Listed as *Sesarma cinereum* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Armases* by L. G. Abele, 1992,

Smithson. Contrib. Zool. 527:30. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Armases miersii. Listed as *Sesarma miersii* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Armases* by L. G. Abele, 1992, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 527:43. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Armases ricordi. Listed as *Sesarma ricordi* in the first edition, this species was transferred to the genus *Armases* by L. G. Abele, 1992, *Smithson. Contrib. Zool.* 527:32. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Sesarma curacaoense. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40. The author's name, cited as de Man in the first edition, is corrected to De Man.

Sesarma reticulatum. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Sesarmidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Varunidae. The subfamily Varuninae of earlier classifications was elevated to full family rank by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

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Cyclograpsus integer. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Varunidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.

Eriocheir sinensis. The range is amended to include established introduction to California, as reported by A. N. Cohen and J. T. Carlton, 1997, *Pac. Sci.* 51(1):1–11. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the

- family Varunidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.
- Hemigrapsus nudus*. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Varunidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.
- Hemigrapsus oregonensis*. Included among the Grapsidae in the first edition, the subfamily encompassing this genus was elevated to the family Varunidae by C. D. Schubart, J. Cuesta, and D. L. Felder, 2002, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 22(1):38–40.
- Hemigrapsus sanguineus*. This is a new record of a now well-established introduction reported by J. J. McDermott, 1998, *J. Crustac. Biol.* 18(2):308–316.