



Gulf of Mexico

Origin, Waters, and Biota

Volume 1: **Biodiversity**

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and **David K. Camp**

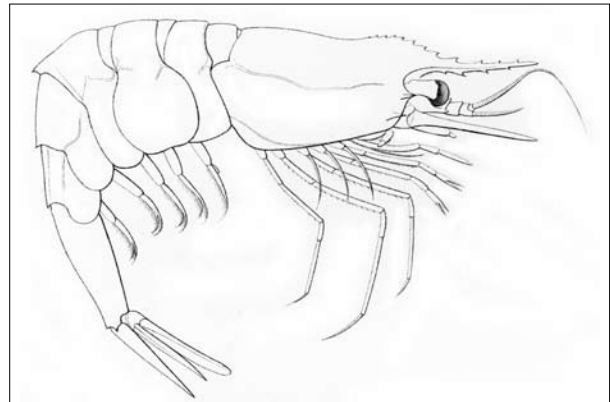
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Decapoda (Crustacea) of the Gulf of Mexico, with Comments on the Amphionidacea

Darryl L. Felder, Fernando Álvarez, Joseph W. Goy, and Rafael Lemaitre

The decapod crustaceans are primarily marine in terms of abundance and diversity, although they include a variety of well-known freshwater and even some semiterrestrial forms. Some species move between marine and freshwater environments, and large populations thrive in oligohaline estuaries of the Gulf of Mexico (GMx). Yet the group also ranges in abundance onto continental shelves, slopes, and even the deepest basin floors in this and other ocean environments. Especially diverse are the decapod crustacean assemblages of tropical shallow waters, including those of seagrass beds, shell or rubble substrates, and hard substrates such as coral reefs. They may live burrowed within varied substrates, wander over the surfaces, or live in some special association with diverse bottom features and host biota. Yet others specialize in exploiting the water column itself. Commonly known as the shrimps, hermit crabs, mole crabs, porcelain crabs, squat lobsters, mud shrimps, lobsters, crayfish, and true crabs, this group encompasses a number of familiar large or commercially important species, though these are markedly outnumbered by small cryptic forms.

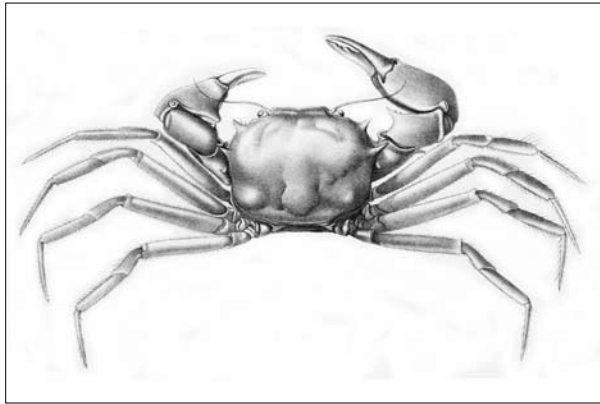
The name “deca-poda” (= 10 legs) originates from the usually conspicuously differentiated posteriormost 5 pairs of thoracic legs that originate below the carapace. Various of these pairs may terminate in pincers (chelae) or be otherwise modified for feeding, crushing, defense, clinging, walking, swimming, or in some cases cleaning of the gill chambers; in a few cases, the posteriormost pairs may be reduced to varied degrees or carried so as to be hidden from obvious external view. This differs from the arrange-



Decapoda. After Faxon 1895.

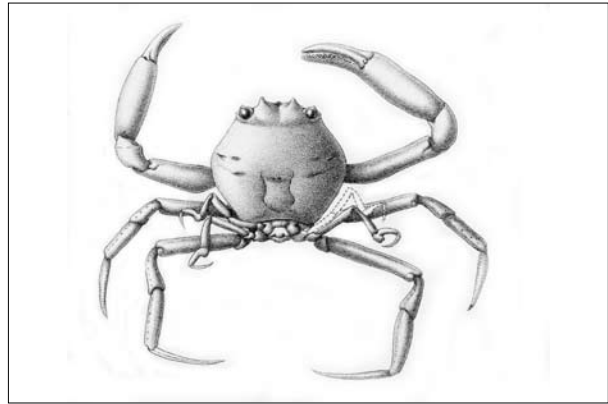
ment in the closely related order Euphausiacea, treated in a separate chapter of this volume, in which the overall body plan is otherwise also very shrimplike and all 8 pairs of thoracic legs are pretty much alike in general shape. It also differs from a peculiar arrangement in the monospecific order Amphionidacea, in which an expanded, semimembranous carapace extends to totally enclose the comparatively small thoracic legs, but one of several features separating this group from decapods (Williamson 1973). The amphionidaceans are represented by only a single globally distributed planktonic species, *Amphionides reynaudii* (H. Milne Edwards, 1832), which almost certainly ranges into GMx oceanic waters, but it is not specifically recorded as such in literature of which we are aware; it is thus not treated in this volume beyond present mention.

Among those decapod crustaceans commonly termed



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1923.

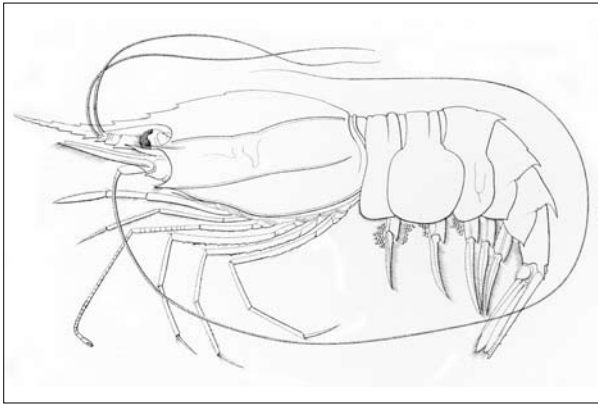
shrimps are the commercially harvested or cultured species of penaeoideans and palaemonids, as well as an abundance of less familiar but diverse groups widely distributed in planktonic, pelagic, and benthic environments from grassbeds and reefs to muddy burrows, some living as symbiotic forms. Overall, these groups constitute a tremendous biomass and are of inestimable importance in food chains and other ecological functions. Because many of the shrimps are adapted for swimming, or at least have well-developed swimmerets on their abdomens, they are sometimes called the natant decapods, alluding to their natatory adaptations. The rest of the group is sometimes pulled together loosely as the reptant decapods, alluding to the reptatory or crawling habits as exhibited by varied kinds of lobsters, crabs, and their relatives. Among these, the hermit crabs (or simply “hermits”) are commonly recognized as those crablike forms having a poorly calcified abdomen and being adapted to carrying of a gastropod (snail) shell or occupying some comparable alternative protective enclosure. Mole crabs are for the most part uniquely adapted to burrowing backwards into shallow marine sediments, keeping their antennae exposed; some of those on beaches are commonly called “sand fleas.” The related porcelain crabs look very crablike and, with rare exception, live cryptically among debris and rubble in mostly shallow coastal waters. Squat lobsters are related to porcelain crabs, exhibiting something between a crablike and lobsterlike shape; most of these are outer continental shelf or deep ocean species. The mud shrimps are seldom-seen but abundant obligate burrowing specialists, ranging in distribution from intertidal estuaries to outer continental shelf sediments, many digging to a meter or more below the sediment surface and circulating water through a burrow system with their uniquely adapted abdominal swimmerets. Lobsters and crayfish



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1923.

include deepwater marine forms resembling the familiar New England lobster as well as the speciose freshwater crayfish, the latter of which are not treated further in this work (despite the slight encroachment of some into extreme upper estuaries). However, among marine forms, the term lobster is also applied to the spiny lobsters with long thorny antennae, most commonly found in shallow tropical waters (also commonly termed “crayfish” in parts of their range), and to the wide-ranging marine slipper lobsters or shovel-nose lobsters, so named for their overall depressed body shape and broadly flattened spade-like antennae. Finally, the true crabs are those species in which the thorax is comparatively inflated and its cuticle thickened, while the abdomen has become reduced in relative size and tightly flexed beneath the thorax. Although some members of this group can occupy semi-terrestrial and freshwater environments, or even move between these inland and coastal marine waters, most of the true crabs are marine and estuarine forms, ranging widely in size and being distributed from supratidal beaches to deep marine waters. Among them are species variously adapted for cryptic, pelagic, fossorial, or symbiotic habitats.

Systematics, taxonomy, and biogeography of GMx decapod crustaceans have been addressed in a profusion of literature since the publication of Behre (1954). Even so, available and applicable literature treatments of that day were more extensive than might be suggested by Behre’s brief summary, which attempted a broadly comparative biogeographic and ecological overview but did not undertake compilation of a comprehensive checklist to actually document records and distributions for decapods of the GMx. Only northern GMx decapods were used in tabulating her account of families (26), genera (66), and species (113), and major gaps in knowledge



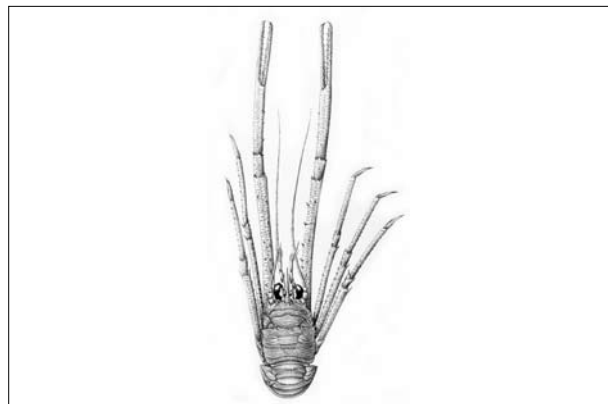
Decapoda. After Faxon 1895.

were noted for the southeastern GMx, Yucatán, Cuba, and deep waters of the GMx in general. Supplementary information on commercial shrimps (Lindner and Anderson 1954) and spiny lobsters (Smith 1954) appeared in brief companion chapters for this classic “Bulletin 89” attempt to summarize knowledge concerning the GMx. While multitudes of new distribution records have been added and numerous new species described since that day, some mainstream monographs available prior to Behre’s (1954) account encompassed the GMx region and were richly appointed with voucher-supported records from specific areas of the GMx. These remain critically important and useful taxonomic tools to the present, and include such remarkable compilations as the classical taxonomic summaries of selected major groups by Coutière (1909), Rathbun (1918, 1925, 1930, 1937), and Holthuis (1946, 1951, 1952), as well as a host of papers focused on smaller taxonomic units. Faunistic surveys and accompanying systematic treatments of decapod crustaceans that dealt with GMx species were on the other hand quite limited, though with some marked exceptions based upon major oceanographic surveys of earlier years (Stimpson 1871, A. Milne-Edwards 1873–1881, 1880, A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1893, 1897, 1902, 1909, 1923, Bouvier 1925, Burkenroad 1934, 1939, Chace 1939, 1940b, 1942a, 1942b). Records of decapods were also to some degree available within regional accounts of faunal assemblages (of varied authority) for selected coastal regions and shelf waters of the GMx (Ives 1891, Rathbun 1898, Cross and Parks 1937, Reed 1941, Behre 1950, Buitendijk 1950, Gunter 1950, Whitten, Rosene, and Hedgpeth 1950, Hedgpeth 1950, 1953). However, even in combination with the aforementioned classical taxonomic summaries, these fell far short of comprehensive coverage for GMx decapod crustaceans, and many

of the regional records were not supported by properly archived specimens.

Shortly following the publication of Behre (1954), a flood of valuable new reference materials became available concerning GMx decapod crustacean distributions, systematics, and ecology. Based upon original surveys, or in some cases compilation of existing records, these included such regionally focused works as Hildebrand (1954, 1955, 1958), Wass (1955), Chace, Shoemaker, and Bowman (1956), Menzel (1956), Parker (1956, 1959), Simmons (1957), Trott (1960), Tabb and Manning (1961), and Breuer (1962). However, taxonomically focused efforts of that period also added to knowledge of the GMx decapod fauna and included such works as Haig (1956), Provenzano (1959), and Holthuis (1960).

Regional accounts of GMx decapod assemblages have continued to accumulate over the last 4 decades, facilitated in great part by the addition of key taxonomic literature in the mid-1960s to mid-1970s. While Williams’ (1965) general reference to Carolinian decapod crustaceans (built upon earlier efforts of Hay and Shore 1918) did not specifically encompass the GMx in its geographic coverage, it included many species that either ranged into or were then thought to be conspecific with those in the GMx. In many instances it attempted to clarify the extent to which distributions for some Carolinian species included the GMx and provided a ready summary of literature that might be used to establish taxonomic identities of GMx species. Because of the much larger presence of tropical forms in the GMx than in the Carolinas, along with the large number of endemics (ever more in evidence today), Williams (1965) could not be applied as a definitive reference for identification of GMx decapod materials. However, used together with the aforementioned contributions of Burkenroad for penaeids, Holthuis for carideans,



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1897.

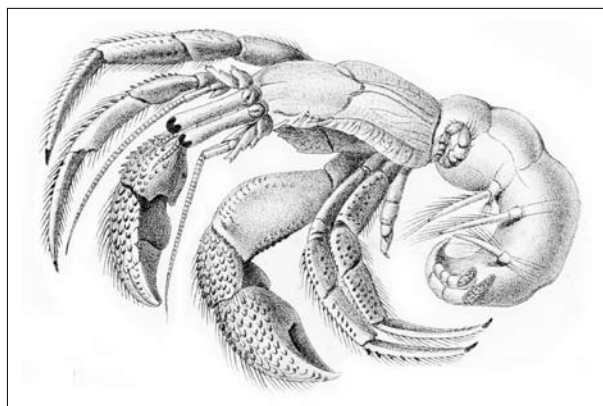
Provenzano for hermits, Haig for porcellanids, and Rathbun for brachyurans—along with the older expeditionary works to deal with deepwater taxa—it provided a reasonable overview of known literature applicable to most GMx decapods at that time. Coverage remained, however, very limited for poorly known deep-sea and pelagic forms and also for the somewhat problematic GMx caridean fauna. Shortly thereafter, new surveys and taxonomic summaries for deep-sea GMx decapods were brought together in a welcomed series of works based largely on deep-sea sampling by the vessel *Alaminos* (L. Pequegnat 1970, Pequegnat and Pequegnat 1970, W. Pequegnat 1970), these being supplemented by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1971) and the slightly later appearance of a high-quality unpublished dissertation by Mayo (1974). Finally, this period saw the publication of Chace (1972), which provided a valuable additional reference for identification of GMx penaeoids, stenopodideans, and carideans. While this work again was not specifically intended to encompass the GMx in its geographic coverage, it treated tropical forms that ranged extensively into Gulf waters and provided an excellent synthesis of literature relevant to systematics of these groups.

The aforementioned general references remain essential to taxonomy of GMx decapod crustaceans at this writing, with that by Williams having been updated (Williams 1984b) and to some extent supplemented (Nizenski 2003). However, the literature that today applies is extremely widespread and diverse, with only the most essential elements of it having been cited in the course of producing this checklist. Among such references, taxonomic keys, reports on faunistic surveys, and summaries for selected regions of the GMx continue to be of value, provided the user is aware of recent systematic revisions and additions to the fauna, this being especially true for the more dated works. Among these are a host of papers

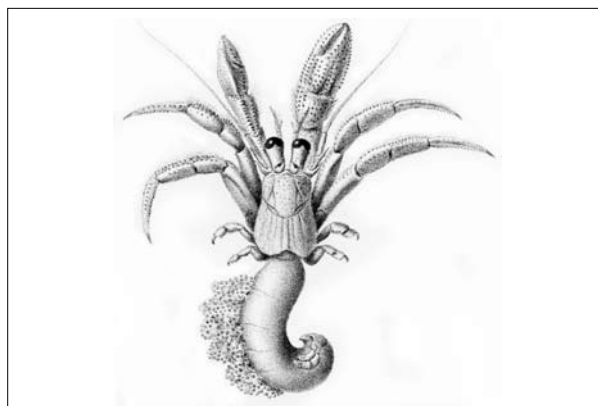
varying in intent and scope, each being restricted either by the taxonomic group to which it applies, region of the GMx to which it is targeted, or habitat/assemblage that it encompasses (for example, Lyons 1970, Biffar 1971, Felder 1973, Heard 1982, Huff and Cobb 1979, Dardeau and Heard 1983, Dardeau 1984, Abele and Kim 1986, Raz-Guzman and Sanchez 1996, Strasser and Price 1999, Briones-Forzán, Lozano-Álvarez, and Monroy-Velázquez 2005, Galicia-Castillo and Hernández-Aguilera 2005, Goy 2005, Gracia and Hernández-Aguilera 2005, McClure 2005, Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores 2005, and Wicksten 2005b, c).

While a full accounting of all nomenclatural changes bearing on GMx decapod crustacean taxonomy is well beyond the scope of this chapter, works by Martin and Davis (2001) and McLaughlin et al. (2005) incorporate at least the more recent and significant of these systematic revisions. It is especially important to consult these works for further understanding of revisions at generic and higher levels of taxonomy. To the extent possible, revisionary works are also herein often listed as references or mentioned in endnotes for the relevant species, and a search of these should provide insight to the fates of missing but once familiar names.

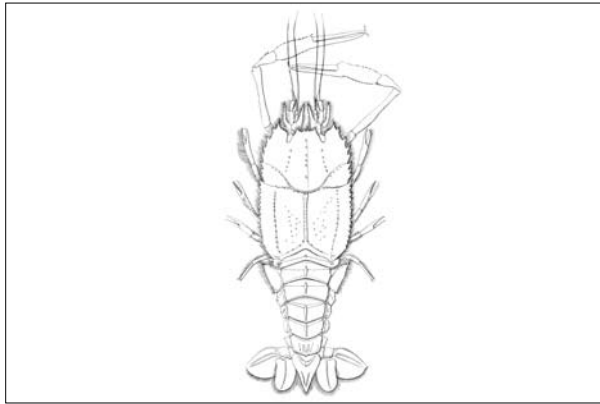
In some cases, recently proposed revisions may not have been accepted for purposes of the present checklist, or may have been accepted only in part, this decision being based either upon synthesis of all evidence available to the present authors or in the interest of caution until such time as additional evidence can be brought to bear. Such is, for example, the case with some revisions of callianassid taxa proposed by Sakai (1999), as well as higher level reclassifications of the brachyurans proposed by Števíć (2005). Where generic assignments by the latter author provided plausible family assignments for formerly



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Decapoda. After Faxon 1895.

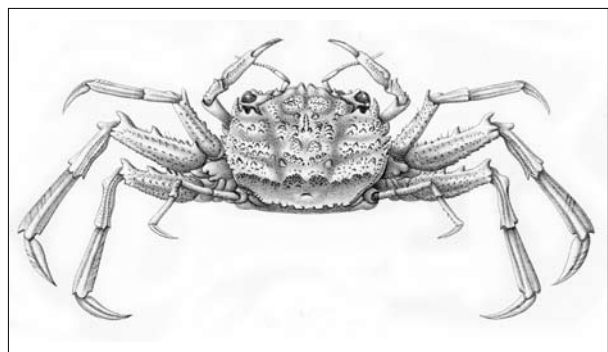
orphaned xanthoid genera (i.e., those treated as “*incertae sedis*” by McLaughlin et al. 2005), they were provisionally adopted; however, no attempt was made to overall conform to all of the family reassignments that Števc̆ić (2005) proposed for many other brachyuran genera.

While the number of papers dealing with revisions of single species or genera is too excessive to review here, several bodies of work do touch rather broadly on recent taxonomy and systematics of selected GMx decapods, either making a number of revisions or summarizing recent ones. Among the more recent of these papers, one may wish to consult Pérez-Farfante and Kensley (1997) regarding penaeoid shrimps; Holthuis (1991) and Galil (2000b) regarding polychelid lobsters; Boyko (2002) regarding albuneid and related mole crabs; McLaughlin (2003) regarding hermit crabs; Manning and Felder (1991), Poore (1994, 1997), Williams (1993), collected works of Kensley (1994, 1996a, 1996b, 1996c, 1996d), and Kensley and Heard (1990, 1991) regarding thalassinidean shrimps; works of Guinot (1995) and those with coauthors (Guinot and Richer de Forges 1995, Guinot and Tavares 2003) regarding dromioid crabs; Ng and Rodríguez (1986) regarding parthenopid crabs; Wagner (1990) regarding mithracid crabs; Kropp and Manning (1987) regarding chrytochirid crabs; and Schubart, Cuesta, and Felder (2002) regarding selected groups of grapsoid crabs. While primarily earlier than those cited previously, many of the herein cited works of Guinot (1964, 1967a, 1967b, 1968a, 1968b, 1969a, 1969b, 1969c, 1969d, 1971, 1976, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1995) generally apply extensively to revisions of the xanthoid crabs, the higher groupings for most of these being summarized in Guinot (1978).

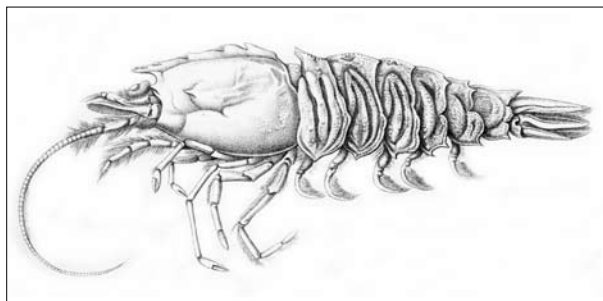
The known decapod crustacean fauna of the entire GMx is herewith for the first time compiled and enumerated (see taxon summary). To our knowledge, only

Powers (1977) has previously attempted to comprehensively list and quantify GMx species for any major component of the GMx decapod fauna, with that effort being restricted to the brachyuran crabs. Obviously, our count is made with an admitted level of error, as we are aware of species yet to be described, questionable reports yet to be substantiated, and regions or habitats yet to be thoroughly surveyed. We are well aware that cryptic infaunal habitats of the GMx, both shallow and deep, appear to hold especially large numbers of additional species, many undescribed. Coastal ocean warming could also be at present fostering range extensions of additional Caribbean and Antillean species into the GMx, while introductions of nonindigenous forms also add species, even if the latter might have negative effects on the group's diversity in the long term. No presently clear cases of extinctions are in evidence to suggest counter-effects that might offset anticipated additions to GMx decapod counts, though the potential must be acknowledged in light of increasing urbanization and other perturbations to coastal GMx environments that in some cases constitute the sole refugia of narrowly distributed endemic GMx species.

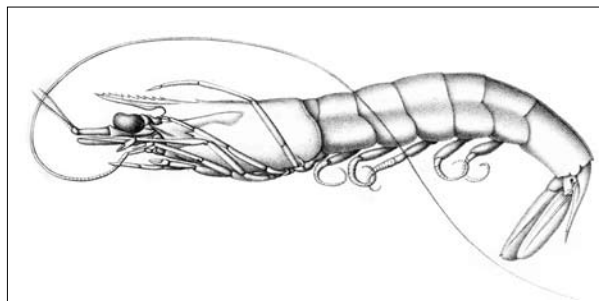
Clearly, there are a number of species cited in this checklist on the basis of only a single, original report, and their continued presence as “rare” forms can only be assumed. The accuracy of our counts could also be questioned because formal systematic descriptions and revisions are obviously lagging behind available evidence from molecular genetic and other comparative analyses, in some cases giving us no alternative but to use a dated nomenclature. Finally, we must acknowledge that both our geographical definition of the GMx and the limits we imposed on habitats to be included have impacted our species counts. In the latter case, counts of taxa could be enhanced easily by inclusion of additional anchialine, terrestrial, and freshwater species that are known to occur in immediate proximity of coastal and marine habitats,



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1902.



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1909.



Decapoda. After A. Milne-Edwards and Bouvier 1923.

especially in coastal Cuba and Mexico; these were for the present treatment not included, unless we found clear documentation of their occurrence in upper estuarine environments.

The preceding caveats registered, we herewith report that a total of 1007 species of decapod crustaceans are presently known to occur within our definition of GMx waters. These represent 103 families and 411 genera by currently accepted taxonomy (see taxon summary). As no allowances or corrections are made in these numbers for unnamed or yet-to-be-discovered forms, these counts are underestimates of actual, current GMx decapod crustacean biodiversity. Of the species listed, 67 were found to potentially represent species endemic to the GMx, although several others that were not counted as possible endemics are known to range only slightly beyond our GMx limits in the Florida Keys. This suggests that overall endemism among GMx decapod species may approach 7%, although it is not distributed uniformly across constituent groups. Particularly high rates of endemism appear to occur among the burrowing thalassinidean mud shrimp, commensal pinnotheroid crabs, ocyrodoid fiddler crabs, deepwater cyclodorippoid crabs, deepwater bresilioid shrimp, and palaemonoid shrimp, the latter of which includes commensally adapted forms. However, some of the aforementioned groups are notoriously difficult to sample or challenging to deal with taxonomically, and further work may reveal they are more widely distributed than at present. By the same token, additional sampling in difficult to access habitats may as easily reveal other new species that must be, at least for a time, registered as potentially endemic.

Six of the species listed are based upon records of non-indigenous species, with human activities apparently accounting for these introductions to GMx from remote natural ranges. In addition, the grapsoid crab *Platychirograpsus spectabilis* (De Man, 1896) was most likely

introduced into upper Tampa Bay tidal streams from its natural range in Mexico (Schubart, Cuesta, and Felder 2002). Because this represents the apparent transplant of an endemic GMx species from one site to another within the GMx, it was not included in the count of nonindigenous species.

The sequence of coverage in the checklist that follows conforms, with few exceptions, to McLaughlin et al. (2005) and Martin and Davis (2001). In general, the GMx limits, defined in the introduction to this volume, were rigidly observed in determining whether or not to include a given species. Where any exception to or questionable interpretation of these limits was required, a question mark (?) was added to the tabulated distributional information, along with an explanatory endnote added for that entry. Similarly, endnotes were sometimes used to explain the exclusion of a closely related species, justify a taxonomic decision or document the inclusion of a previously unpublished record based upon an observation, credible web-based report, or archived museum specimen.

Abbreviations

Some records were based upon cataloged museum specimens, either exclusively or in addition to published literature records. The catalog numbers appear in the endnotes, along with prefix abbreviations for the respective museums or collections, as follows: GCRL = Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Ocean Springs, Mississippi; MESC = Marine Environmental Sciences Consortium, Dauphin Island, Alabama; TCWC = Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas (these numbers are the same as those that may have been formerly reported under the abbreviation TAMU); ULLZ = University of Louisiana at Lafayette Zoological Collections, Lafayette, Louisiana; UMML = University of Miami Marine Laboratory, Miami, Florida; USNM = National

Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Three-letter and 4-letter symbols were used in the “Habitat-Biology” column of the checklist, generalizing from published literature and other cited records. The symbols used in this way were as follows: act = in actinian enclosures; ben = benthic; bns = bay and nearshore; bplg = benthopelagic; bry = in bryozoan enclosures; bsl = beach and shoreline; bur = burrower; cfw = coastal freshwater; com = commercially important in GMx; dps = deep sea; end = endemic to GMx on basis of present records; epi = epibiotic; est = estuarine; eur = euryhaline; evg = emergent vegetation; hcv = cold brine hydrological seep or hydrocarbon vent; hsb = hard substrates; inf = infaunal; itd = intertidal; i/spt = intertidal to supratidal; msp = mangrove swamp; nid = nonindigenous to GMx; ocs = outer continental shelf; osp = oceanic surface and epipelagic; plg = pelagic; plk = planktonic; rbl = loose rubble or coral fragments; rck = in rock enclosures; rft = rafter on flotsom; sft = soft substrates (mud, sands, clays); sgr = seagrass; shl = molluscan and other shells or shell hash; slp = slope; spl = intertidal splash and spray zone; spo = in sponge enclosures; spt = supratidal; svg = sea grasses and other submerged vegetation; sym = symbiotic; unk = unknown; veg = associated with aquatic vegetation; zoa = in zoanthid enclosures.

For depths or depth ranges, all of which were given in meters, a combination of the cited literature sources and endnote records (if applicable) were used. Generally, the largest range implied by this combination was stated, unless there was clear reason to question any of the previous reports. This may have here resulted in some depth ranges that exceed actual depth distributions, especially for pelagic species in cases where some older reports were not based upon collections with gear that opened and closed at known discrete depths. Where depth was not evident in records, the indication “unk” was occasionally shown in this column; in other cases, where depth or one extreme of depth range was simply noted to encompass shallow waters in available records, the indication “shallow” was sometimes used in place of a numeric range. In all cases, depths and depth ranges were shown in italic typeface when based upon overall records for the species (including GMx endemics), but were shown in roman typeface if based solely upon GMx records for a species that was known to range more widely. Cataloged specimens listed in endnotes included a statement of collection depth only when relevant to establishing the stated depth range in the checklist.

To summarize overall geographic distributions, the following symbols were used: Afr = Africa; Ala = Alabama, U.S.; Am = America; Antil = Antilles; Arg = Argentina; As I = Ascension Island; Atl = Atlantic Ocean; B = Bay; Bah = Bahamas; Barb = Barbados; Ber = Bermuda; Bk = Bank or Banks; Brz = Brazil; C = Central; Cal = California, U.S.; Camp = Campeche, Mexico; Carib = Caribbean Sea; Ch = Channel; Chesa = Chesapeake; Col = Colombia; Conn = Connecticut; CRica = Costa Rica; Curaç = Curaçao; Del = Delaware, U.S.; Dom = Dominica; E = east or eastern; FGui = French Guiana; Fla = Florida, U.S.; G = Gulf; Ga = Georgia, U.S.; Gal = Galapagos; GMx = Gulf of Mexico; Greenl = Greenland; Guy = Guyana; Hai = Hawaii; Hond = Honduras; I = Island or Islands; Icel = Iceland; Ind = Indian Ocean; Indo-Pac = Indo-Pacific region; Jam = Jamaica; Lk = Lake; L = Lesser; La = Louisiana, U.S.; Mass = Massachusetts, U.S.; Md = Maryland, U.S.; Med = Mediterranean Sea; Ms = Mississippi, U.S.; Mx = Mexico; N = north or northern; NBrun = New Brunswick; NCar = North Carolina, U.S.; NE = northeastern; Nic = Nicaragua; NJer = New Jersey, U.S.; NY = New York, U.S.; nS Am = northern South America; NScotia = Nova Scotia; NW = northwestern; Pac = Pacific Ocean; Pan = Panama; PRico = Puerto Rico; PEd = Prince Edward; QRoo = Quintana Roo; RI = Rhode Island, U.S.; S = south or southern; SrgS = Sargasso Sea; SCar = South Carolina, U.S.; SE = southeastern; Str = Strait or Straits; SuluS = Sulu Sea; Sur = Suriname; SW = southwestern; Tab = Tabasco, Mexico; Tams = Tamaulipas, Mexico; TasS = Tasman Sea; Tobg = Tobago; Trin = Trinidad; Tx = Texas, U.S.; Urg = Uruguay; US = United States of America; Ven = Venezuela; Ver = Veracruz, Mexico; Vir = Virginia; Vrg I = Virgin Islands; W = west or western; Yuc = Yucatán, Mexico.

To summarize GMx ranges for species in the checklist, the following symbols were used in accord with their definitions in the GMx map in the Introduction to this volume (chapter 1, fig. 1): ene = east northeast; nne = north northeast; nnw = north northwest; wnw = west northwest; wsw = west southwest; ssw = south southwest; sse = south southeast; and ese = east southeast. Where the available GMx range information was less refined and difficult to interpret with precision, or where both sections of a given quadrant were known to be included in the range, the following symbols were used in accord with limits as defined in the GMx map of the Introduction: ne = northeast; nw = northwest; sw = southwest; and se = southeast. The indication “entire” was used only when there were clear records and summary reports that a given species was in fact distributed throughout all of the above-defined sec-

tions of the GMx. Previously published reports that may have simply listed the “Gulf of Mexico” as part of the overall distribution were not used indiscriminately in compiling range information from some recently published syntheses, especially those including species that may range on a limited basis into the GMx. For example, the impressive recent compendia on decapods of Brazil (Melo 1996, 1999)—while quite detailed in stating ranges for South America—may state or graphically depict ranges of widely distributed species encompassing the entire GMx, when actual documentation of occurrence there is instead very limited or peripheral (by the same token, our statements of overall distributions to “Brz ” should certainly not be interpreted to imply ranges that necessarily encompass all of that very expansive coastline). Such generally stated ranges within the GMx were rarely adopted, unless there was no obvious alternative. Rather, more specific literature and specimen-based records for the GMx were sought, and these were listed among the cited references and endnotes of the last table column. References included in this column also in some cases served to address systematic and taxonomic issues, add information related to habitat and biology, or clarify overall depth and geographic distributions.

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and contribution number 118 from the University of Louisiana Laboratory for Crustacean Research.

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Taxonomic summary for decapod crustaceans of the Gulf of Mexico.

Component subgroups	Total species	Number endemic species	Number nonindigenous species
Dendrobranchiata	78	0	2
Penaeoidea	[56]	[0]	[2]
Sergestoidea	[22]	[0]	[0]
Stenopodidea	11	1	0
Caridea	245	13	2
Pasiphaeidea	[9]	[0]	[0]
Oplophoroidea	[24]	[0]	[0]
Bresilioidea	[7]	[1]	[0]
Nematocarcinoidea	[7]	[0]	[0]
Palaemonoidea	[59]	[7]	[2]
Alpheoidea	[89]	[3]	[0]
Processoidea	[12]	[0]	[0]
Pandaloidea	[16]	[0]	[0]
Crangonoidea	[16]	[0]	[0]
Other carideans	[6]	[2]	[0]
Astacidea	8	0	0
Thalassinidea	50	13	0
Achelata	19	0	0
Anomura	191	6	0
Galatheaidea	[89]	[1]	[0]
Hippoidea	[11]	[0]	[0]
Paguroidea	[91]	[5]	[0]
Brachyura	405	34	2
Dromiacea	[14]	[0]	[0]
Raninoidea	[7]	[0]	[0]
Cyclodorippoidea	[13]	[4]	[0]
Dorippoidea	[5]	[0]	[0]
Calappoidea	[15]	[0]	[0]
Leucosioidea	[16]	[0]	[0]
Majoidea	[92]	[1]	[0]
Parthenopoidea	[14]	[0]	[0]
Cancroidea	[3]	[0]	[0]
Portunoidea	[31]	[3]	[1]
Xanthoidea	[109]	[10]	[0]
Cryptochiroidea	[2]	[0]	[0]
Pinnotheroidea	[32]	[9]	[0]
Ocypodoidea	[28]	[6]	[0]
Grapsoidea	[24]	[1]	[1]
Total Decapoda	1007	67	6

Notes: Species counts are in brackets [] for component groups of major taxa. Numbers of "endemic species" are those known from only the Gulf of Mexico on the basis of present records (some questionable), and may change with additional sampling efforts in adjacent waters.

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico.

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
Order: Decapoda					
Suborder: Dendrobranchiata					
Superfamily: Penaeoidea					
Family: Aristeidae					
<i>Aristaeomorpha foliacea</i> (Risso, 1827)	ben	400–800	Cosmopolitan	entire	4, 336
<i>Aristaeopsis edwardsiana</i> (Johnson, 1868)	ben	680–990	Cosmopolitan	ne, nw, sw	85, 330, 336, 369
<i>Aristeus antillensis</i> A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1909	ben	324–756	Del–FGui, GMx, Carib	nne	336, 369
<i>Hemipenaeus carpenteri</i> Wood-Mason, 1891	ben, dps	2016–3780	Cosmopolitan	entire	336, 369
<i>Hepomadus tener</i> Smith, 1884	ben, dps	1386–3780	W Atl, SrgS, Bah, GMx	nw, wsw	336, 369
<i>Plesiopenaeus armatus</i> (Bate, 1881)	ben, dps	1764–3600	Cosmopolitan	entire	85, 336, 369
<i>Plesiopenaeus coruscans</i> (Wood-Mason, 1891)	ben, dps	2330	GMx, Bah, Indo-Pac	nne	336, 369
Family: Benthescymidae					
<i>Bentheogennema intermedia</i> (Bate, 1888)	plg	930–5100	Cosmopolitan	entire	85, 336, 369
<i>Benthescymus bartletti</i> Smith, 1882	ben, dps	609–5777	Cosmopolitan	entire	85, 336, 369
<i>Benthescymus brasiliensis</i> Bate, 1881	ben, dps	1440–3780	GMx, W Atl, Pac	entire	336, 369
<i>Benthescymus carinatus</i> Smith, 1884	ben, dps	3000–3150	GMx, Carib, N Pac, Ind	wnw	336, 447 ¹
<i>Benthescymus cereus</i> Burkenroad, 1936	ben, dps	1460–3840	GMx, Bah, S Pac	wsw	336, 369, 447 ²
<i>Benthescymus iridescens</i> Bate, 1881	ben, dps	3200–3312	GMx, W Atl, Pac	ne, nw	336, 369
<i>Gennadas bouvieri</i> Kemp, 1909	plg	370–2755	Cosmopolitan	se, ne, sw	205, 336, 369
<i>Gennadas capensis</i> Calman, 1925	plg	122–3600	Bah, GMx, Carib, S Afr	entire	336, 369
<i>Gennadas elegans</i> (Smith, 1882)	plg	150–3000	E & W Atl, Med	ese	225, 336
<i>Gennadas scutatus</i> Bouvier, 1906	plg	122–1845	Cosmopolitan	ne, ese	85, 205, 336, 369
<i>Gennadas talismani</i> Bouvier, 1906	plg	122–2560	GMx, Carib, E Atl–S Afr	ene, ese	85, 336, 369
<i>Gennadas valens</i> (Smith, 1884)	plg, bplg	122–3654	N Atl, Carib, Med	entire	336, 369
Family: Penaeidae					
<i>Farfantepenaeus aztecus</i> (Ives, 1891)	ben, sft, est, com	<1–110	Mass–Yuc	entire	336, 453
<i>Farfantepenaeus brasiliensis</i> (Latreille, 1817)	ben, sft, com	<1–275	Ber, NCar–S Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	ssw, se	58, 146, 336
<i>Farfantepenaeus duorarum</i> (Burkenroad, 1939)	ben, sft, com	<1–330	Ber, Chesa B–Yuc	entire	207, 331, 336
<i>Farfantepenaeus notialis</i> (Pérez-Farfante, 1967)	ben, sft, com	4–720	Cuba–Brz	ese	331, 336
<i>Funchalia villosa</i> (Bouvier, 1905)	plg, bplg	<50–1430	N–S Atl, Med, Carib, S Pac	ne	4, 85, 66, 205 ³
<i>Litopenaeus schmitti</i> (Burkenroad, 1936)	ben, sft, com	<1–37	Cuba–Brz	ese	58, 331, 336
<i>Litopenaeus setiferus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	ben, sft, est, com	<1–30	NY–Camp	ne, nw, sw, ese	336
<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i> (Boone, 1931)	ben, sft, est, nid	shallow	SCar–Fla, Tx, Baja Ca–Peru, Hai	wnw	289, 336 ⁴
<i>Metapenaeopsis gerardoii</i> Pérez-Farfante, 1971	ben	<1–299	Bah, Fla, Carib–S Am	ese	58, 332, 336

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Metapenaeopsis goodei</i> (Smith, 1885)	ben, sft, rbl	<1–329	Ber, NCar–GMx–Brz	ne, nnw, sw, sse	4, 187, 207, 336, 441 ⁵
<i>Metapenaeopsis hobbsi</i> Pérez-Farfante, 1971	ben, sft, rbl	26–137	Bah, S GMx, Antil, Col, Carib–Brz	ssw	332 ⁶
<i>Metapenaeopsis smithi</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	ben, rbl, sft, svg	<1–366	Ber, Fla, S GMx–Curaç	ssw, sse	58, 146, 187, 332, 336
<i>Parapenaeus americanus</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben	190–412	NJer–E GMx, Antil, Carib–N Urg	ne	334, 336
<i>Parapenaeus politus</i> (Smith, 1881)	ben, sft	21–330	Mass–GMx, Antil, Carib–FGui	entire	85, 146, 336, 369, 453
<i>Penaeopsis serrata</i> Bate, 1881	ben	399	Mass–Brz, E Atl	entire	336, 369
<i>Penaeus monodon</i> Fabricius, 1798	ben, sft, est, nid	shallow	SCar–Fla, Ala, Indo–Pac	nne	336 ⁷
<i>Rimapenaeus constrictus</i> (Stimpson, 1874)	ben, sft, rbl	5–91	Ber, Chesa B–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	146, 207, 336, 453 ⁸
<i>Rimapenaeus similis</i> (Smith, 1885)	ben, sft	20–228	S Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	58, 146, 336 ⁹
<i>Trachypenaeopsis mobilispinis</i> (Rathbun, 1915)	ben	0–60	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ssw, se	58, 146, 336
<i>Xiphopenaeus kroyeri</i> (Heller, 1862)	ben, sft, com	<1–44	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	58, 336, 453
Family: Sicyoniidae					
<i>Sicyonia brevirostris</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, sft, com	5–329	Vir–Yuc, Bah, Cuba	entire	335, 336, 453
<i>Sicyonia burkenroadi</i> Cobb, 1971	ben, sft	29–585	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	335, 336, 453
<i>Sicyonia dorsalis</i> Kingsley, 1878	ben, sft	3–420	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	58, 335, 336, 453
<i>Sicyonia laevigata</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl	5–100	NCar–Brz, E Pac (N Mx–Pan)	ne, ssw, se	58, 146, 187, 207, 335, 336, 453
<i>Sicyonia olgae</i> Pérez-Farfante, 1980	ben	33–622	Fla Keys, Antil–Sur	ese	335, 336
<i>Sicyonia parri</i> (Burkenroad, 1934)	ben, sft, rbl, svg	2–83	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col–Brz	entire	146, 187, 335, 336, 453
<i>Sicyonia stimpsoni</i> Bouvier, 1905	ben	20–420	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Sur	ne, nw, ese	4, 107, 335, 336, 453 ¹⁰
<i>Sicyonia typica</i> (Boeck, 1864)	ben, sft, rbl, svg	0–101	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz	entire	146, 207, 335, 336
Family: Solenoceridae					
<i>Hadropenaeus affinis</i> (Bouvier, 1906)	ben	165–570	NCar–GMx, Carib, E Atl I	ne	4, 333, 336
<i>Hadropenaeus modestus</i> Smith, 1885	ben	285	Del–Brz	ene, ese	4, 333, 336
<i>Hymenopenaeus aphoticus</i> Burkenroad, 1936	ben, dps	1040–2900	NJer–S GMx, Azores, E Atl	entire	4, 333, 336, 369
<i>Hymenopenaeus debilis</i> Smith, 1882	ben	300–2163	NJer–Guy, Azores, E Atl	nne, nw, wsw	333, 336, 369
<i>Mesopenaeus tropicalis</i> (Bouvier, 1905)	ben	11–915	NCar–GMx–Brz	ne	207, 333, 336, 369, 453
<i>Pleoticus robustus</i> (Smith, 1885)	ben, com	200–1000	Mass–GMx–FGui	entire	4, 333, 336, 369
<i>Solenocera atlantidis</i> Burkenroad, 1939	ben, sft, rbl	16–232	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	146, 207, 336, 453
<i>Solenocera necopina</i> Burkenroad, 1939	ben, slp	90–550	NCar–Fla, Bah, Carib–Urg	entire	336, 369, 453

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Solenocera vioscai</i> Burkenroad, 1934	ben, sft, rbl	37–239	NCar–GMx	ne, nw, sw, ese	146, 187, 336, 369, 453
Superfamily: Sergestoidea					
Family: Luciferidae					
<i>Lucifer faxoni</i> Borradaile, 1915	plg	1–91	NY–GMx–Brz, E Atl	entire	336, 453
<i>Lucifer typus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	plg	3–100?	Atl, GMx, Med, E Pac, Indo-Pac	nw, ese	171, 336 ¹¹
Family: Sergestidae					
<i>Acetes americanus carolinae</i> Hansen, 1933	plg	1–42	Chesa B–GMx–Brz	entire	336, 453
<i>Sergestes armatus</i> Krøyer, 1855	plg	0–850	Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	4, 108, 205
<i>Sergestes atlanticus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1830	plg	0–900	Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	4, 108, 205
<i>Sergestes cornutus</i> Krøyer, 1855	plg	0–500	Ber, E GMx	ene	108, 336
<i>Sergestes curvatus</i> Crosnier & Forest, 1973	plg	200–800	W Atl, E GMx, Ind	ene	85, 108, 205
<i>Sergestes edwardsii</i> Krøyer, 1855	plg	0–700	Atl, E GMx, Indo-Pac	ene	4, 108, 205
<i>Sergestes henseni</i> (Ortmann, 1893)	plg	0–750	Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	85, 108, 205
<i>Sergestes paraseminudus</i> Crosnier & Forest, 1973	plg	0–700	Tropical W & E Atl	ene	4, 85, 108, 205
<i>Sergestes pectinatus</i> Sund, 1920	plg	0–1000	Atl, E GMx	ene	4, 108, 205
<i>Sergestes sargassi</i> Ortmann, 1893	plg	0–800	N Atl, E GMx	ene	4, 108, 205
<i>Sergestes vigilax</i> Stimpson, 1860	plg	0–700	Atl, E GMx, Ind	ene	4, 108, 205
<i>Sergia creber</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	plg	1125–2338	W Atl, E GMx	ene	108
<i>Sergia extenuata</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	plg	130–1000	W & E Atl, E GMx	ene	4, 85
<i>Sergia filicta</i> (Burkenroad, 1940)	plg	0–1000	N GMx, E Pac (Mx–Pan), NW Pac	nne	108, 336
<i>Sergia grandis</i> (Sund, 1920)	plg	300–725	Ber, N GMx–Sur, E Atl, Ind	nne	108, 336
<i>Sergia japonicus</i> Bate, 1881	plg	0–1800	Ber, N GMx, Indo-Pac	nne	108, 336
<i>Sergia robusta</i> (Smith, 1882)	plg	100–900	E & W Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	108, 205, 336
<i>Sergia splendens</i> (Sund, 1920)	plg	0–1000	N Atl, E GMx, Med	ene	4, 108, 205
<i>Sergia talismani</i> (Barnard, 1947)	plg	100–1000	Ber, E GMx, E Atl, Afr, Indo-Pac	ene	85, 108, 336
<i>Sergia tenuiremis</i> Krøyer, 1855	plg	100–900	Ber, E GMx, NW Pac	ene	108, 336
Suborder: Pleocyemata					
Infraorder: Stenopodidea					
Family: Spongicolidae					
<i>Microprosthema loensis</i> Goy & Felder, 1988	ben, hsb, rbl, end	4–5	GMx only; Fla Keys	ese	145
<i>Microprosthema manningi</i> Goy & Felder, 1988	ben, hsb, rbl	1–3	S Fla–N & W Carib	ssw, se	145, 268
<i>Microprosthema semilaeve</i> (Von Martens, 1872)	ben, hsb	1–4	S Fla–GMx, Bah, Yuc–Brz	ene, ssw, se	58
<i>Spongicola cubanica</i> Ortiz, Gomez, & Lalanna, 1994	ben, dps, sym	300	NW Cuba	ese	319
<i>Spongiocaris hexactinellicola</i> Berggren, 1993	ben, dps, sym	606–1064	Fla Keys, Tartar Bk, Bah, PRico	ese	23 ¹²
Family: Stenopodidae					
<i>Odontozona libertae</i> Gore, 1981	ben, hsb	23–84	Upper Fla Keys, Grenada, Col	ene, nnw	84, 135 ¹³

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Odontozona striata</i> Goy, 1981	ben, dps	238–730	Cuba, Jam	ese	142 ¹⁴
<i>Richardina spinicincta</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, dps	400–1230	Fla Keys, E Atl	ene, wnw	143, 447
<i>Stenopus hispidus</i> (Olivier, 1811)	ben, hsb	1–200	Pantropical	entire	58, 453
<i>Stenopus scutellatus</i> Rankin, 1898	ben, hsb	1–182	Ber, SCar, GMx–Brz	entire	58, 193, 435, 453
<i>Stenopus spinosus</i> Risso, 1826	ben, hsb	2–700	GMx, E Atl I, Med	ne, nnw	15
Infraorder: Caridea					
Superfamily: Pasiphaeoidea					
Family: Pasiphaeidae					
<i>Glyphus marsupialis</i> Filhol, 1884	ben, bplg	400–1230	W GMx, W Afr, SE Pac off Peru	wsw	85 ¹⁶
<i>Leptochela bermudensis</i> Gurney, 1939	ben, hsb, plg	0–1000	Ber–Barb, SW GMx	nne, nnw, ssw	15, 59, 441
<i>Leptochela carinata</i> Ortmann, 1893	ben, hsb, plg	0–600	Georges Bk, SCar, GMx–Brz	entire	59, 453
<i>Leptochela papulata</i> Chace, 1976	ben, sft, hsb	20–202	Georges Bk, NCar–Ga, GMx	ene, nnw, ese	59, 45 ¹⁷
<i>Leptochela serratorbita</i> Bate, 1888	ben, sft, hsb	1–40	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx–L Antil	ene, nw, sw	59, 187, 45 ¹⁸
<i>Parapasiphae cristata</i> Smith, 1884	plg	1000–2659	Ber, US Atl, GMx, Cuba	ne, ssw, ese	32 ¹⁹
<i>Parapasiphae sulcatifrons</i> Smith, 1884	plg	500–5400	Ber, NW Atl, GMx, E Atl, E Pac	entire	66, 85, 322
<i>Pasiphaea merriami</i> Schmitt, 1931	plg	412–3206	E Fla–GMx, Carib–Sur	entire	206, 322
<i>Psathyrocaris infirma</i> Alcock & Anderson, 1894	plg	100–2000	GMx, E Atl, Indo-Pac	entire	85, 322
Superfamily: Oplophoroidea					
Family: Oplophoridae					
<i>AcanthePHYra acanthitelsonis</i> Bate, 1888	plg, dps	1000–4000	Ber, GMx, Bah, Carib, S & E Atl	entire	66, 85, 205, 325
<i>AcanthePHYra acutifrons</i> Bate, 1888	bplg, plg, dps	357–4200	E & W Atl, GMx, Bah, Indo-Pac	entire	53, 61, 205, 325
<i>AcanthePHYra armata</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, bplg, dps	365–2880	W Atl, GMx, Carib, Indo-Pac	entire	61, 325
<i>AcanthePHYra brevirostris</i> Smith, 1885	plg, dps	1200–5300	Ber, N & S Atl, GMx, S Afr, E Pac	nw, sw, se	53, 61, 66, 325
<i>AcanthePHYra curtirostris</i> Wood-Mason, 1801	plg, dps	486–5900	N & S Atl, GMx, Indo-Pac, E Pac	entire	53, 66, 205, 206, 325
<i>AcanthePHYra exima</i> Smith, 1884	ben, bplg, dps	200–4700+	N & S Atl, GMx, Indo-Pac	entire	39, 61, 85, 325
<i>AcanthePHYra pelagica</i> (Risso, 1816)	plg, dps	183–2500	Atl N of 13° N & S of 24° S, GMx, Med, Indo-Pac S of 32° S	entire	53, 61, 85, 325, 463 ²⁰
<i>AcanthePHYra purpurea</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	plg, dps	300–3292	N Atl 23–52° N, GMx, Carib	entire	61, 205, 206, 325 ²¹
<i>AcanthePHYra stylostratis</i> Bate, 1888	plg, dps	750–3548	Ber, NJer–GMx, E–SE Atl, S Pac	entire	61, 205, 206, 325
<i>Ephyrina benedicti</i> Smith, 1885	plg, dps	300–5000	N Atl, GMx, Brz, E Atl–N Afr, W Pac	ene, nw, sw, ese	61, 206, 325
<i>Ephyrina ombango</i> Crosnier & Forest, 1973	plg, dps	670–2500	GMx, Bah, E Afr, SuluS	ne, nw, sw	61, 85, 325
<i>Heterogenys microphthalma</i> (Smith, 1885)	ben, bplg, dps	2000–4792	E–W N Atl, GMx, E Pac, Indo-Pac	entire	61, 66, 85, 325

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Hymenodora gracilis</i> Smith, 1886	plg, dps	750–5400	Greenl–GMx, W–S Afr, Indo-Pac	nne	61, 66, 85, 325
<i>Janicella spinicauda</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	plg	100–1500	Pantropical, except E Pac	entire	61, 66, 85, 206, 325
<i>Meningodora marptocheles</i> (Chace, 1940)	plg, dps	800–3477	Ber, Bah, GMx, Indonesia	ene, nw, ese	53, 61, 325
<i>Meningodora mollis</i> Smith, 1882	plg, dps	725–5000	W & E Atl, GMx, E Pac, Indo-Pac	entire	53, 61, 66, 85, 206, 325
<i>Meningodora vesca</i> (Smith, 1886)	plg, dps	615–5393	N & S Atl, GMx, Indo-Pac	ne	53, 61, 85, 206
<i>Notostomus elegans</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	plg, dps	450–5380	E–W N Atl, GMx–Brz, Indo-Pac	ne, wsw, ese	61, 85, 206, 325
<i>Notostomus gibbosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	plg, dps	500–4000	Ber, GMx–Brz, W Afr, Indo-Pac	entire	53, 56, 61, 85, 205, 325
<i>Oplophorus gracilirostris</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	plg, dps	100–2400	GMx, Bah–Brz, W Afr, Indo-Pac	entire	39, 56, 61, 325
<i>Oplophorus spinosus</i> (Brullé, 1839)	plg, dps	10–2000	Ber, GMx, Bah, N–S Atl, Indo-Pac	ssw, ene	4, 56, 61, 85, 325
<i>Systellaspis cristata</i> (Faxon, 1893)	plg, dps	<200–3241	GMx, E Atl, E Pac, Indo-Pac	ne, wnw	61, 66, 85, 206, 325
<i>Systellaspis debilis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	plg, dps	150–4594	Greenl, E & W Atl, S Afr, Indo-Pac	entire	61, 85, 206, 325, 337
<i>Systellaspis pellucida</i> (Filhol, 1885)	plg, dps	274–3292	GMx, Bah–Brz, W Afr, Indo-Pac	entire	56, 61, 66, 85, 325
Superfamily: Atyoidea					
Family: Atyidae					
<i>Potimirim mexicana</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	ben, cfw, est	shallow	S GMx, Antil–Pan	nnw, sw	274, 425 ²²
Superfamily: Bresilioidea					
Family: Bresiliidae					
<i>Alvinocaris muricola</i> Williams, 1988	ben, dps, hcv	3277	W Fla seep, E Carib, W Afr	ene	224, 455
<i>Alvinocaris stactophila</i> Williams, 1988	ben, dps, hcv, end	534	GMx only: La Bush Hill seep	nnw	455
Family: Disciidae					
<i>Discias atlanticus</i> Gurney, 1939	ben, hsb	2–100	Pantropical	entire	58, 135, 213
<i>Discias serratirostris</i> Lebour, 1949	ben, hsb, epi	6–55	Ber, E Fla, E GMx	ese, ene	213 ²³
<i>Discias vernbergi</i> Boothe & Heard, 1987	ben, hsb	54–74	Ga–W Fla	ene	30
<i>Lucaya bigelowi</i> Chace, 1939	plg	135–700	Ber, GMx, Bah	ene	53, 93, 206
Family: Pseudochelidae					
<i>Pseudocheles chacei</i> Kensley, 1983	ben, hsb	6–28	Fla Keys, Belize	ese	93, 213
Superfamily: Nematocarcinoidea					
Family: Eugonatonotidae					
<i>Eugonatonotus crassus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben, slp	162–914	Ga–GMx, Carib–FGui	ne, sse	4, 39, 66, 68, 447 ²⁴
Family: Nematocarcinidae					
<i>Nematocarcinus cursor</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, slp, dps	542–1943	NCar–GMx, Antil–nS Am, W Afr	ne, nnw	85, 433
<i>Nematocarcinus ensifer</i> (Smith, 1882)	ben, dps	1430–3549	E–W Atl, GMx, Med, Indo-Pac?	nne, nw, sw, ese	85, 322, 330, 433

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Nematocarcinus rotundus</i> Crosnier & Forest, 1973	ben, dps	1879–3200	off NJer–GMx, Antil	entire	368, 433, 447
<i>Nigmatullinus acanthitelsonis</i> (L. Pequegnat, 1970)	ben, dps	2659–3742	off Canary I, GMx, Carib–Ven	sw	85, 203, 322
Family: Rhynchocinetidae					
<i>Cinetorhynchus rigens</i> (Gordon, 1936)	ben, hsb	0–5	GMx–Col, E & C Atl I, Indo-Pac	entire	58, 255
<i>Cinetorhynchus manningi</i> Okuno, 1996	ben, hsb	4–55	Upper Fla Keys–S GMx	ene? ssw	318 ²⁵
Superfamily: Psalidopodoidea					
Family: Psalidopodidae					
<i>Psalidopus barboursi</i> Chace, 1939	ben, slp, dps	412–750	E Fla–GMx, Bah, Carib	entire	65, 447
Superfamily: Stylodactyloidea					
Family: Stylodactylidae					
<i>Styloactylus profundus</i> Cleve, 1990	ben, dps	1395–1740	Fla Str–Bah, W Pac	ese	75
<i>Styloactylus rectirostris</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, dps	155–530	Fla Str–Yuc Ch, Bah, Antil	ese	75
Superfamily: Campylonotoidea					
Family: Bathypalaemonellidae					
<i>Bathypalaemonella serratipalma</i> L. Pequegnat, 1970	ben, dps	823–1774	GMx, E Atl & I, S Pac	nne, wnw, sw	76, 322 ²⁶
<i>Bathypalaemonella texana</i> L. Pequegnat, 1970	ben, dps, end	1463	NW GMx only	wnw	76, 322
Superfamily: Palaemonoidea					
Family: Anchistioiidae					
<i>Anchistioides antiguensis</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	ben, plg, rbl, sft	0–118	Ber, SCar–GMx, Bah, Antl–Brz	ne, ssw, se	58, 194, 453 ²⁷
Family: Gnathophyllidae					
<i>Gnathophylloides mineri</i> Schmitt, 1933	ben, epi	0–2	SE Fla–GMx, Carib	se	10, 58, 272 ²⁸
<i>Gnathophyllum americanum</i> Guérin-Ménéville, 1855	ben, hsb, evg	0–50	Ber, GMx, Carib, E Atl, Indo-Pac	ene, sw, se	10, 58, 187
<i>Gnathophyllum circellus</i> Manning, 1963	ben, hsb	0–6	Fla, Bah	ese	58, 250
<i>Gnathophyllum modestum</i> Hay, 1917	ben, hsb	0–41	NCar–Fla, Tx	ne, wnw	58, 91, 453 ²⁹
Family: Palaemonidae					
<i>Ascidonia miserabilis</i> (Holthuis, 1951)	ben, epi	<1–30	GMx, PRico, Antil, Carib–Col?	nw	113, 441
<i>Brachycarpus biunguiculatus</i> (Lucas, 1846)	ben, rbl, hsb, evg	0–105	Pantropical	nnw, sw, ese	10, 58, 187, 195, 324, 351, 453
<i>Kemponia americana</i> (Kingsley, 1878)	ben, epi	0–73	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz	entire	4, 10, 36, 97, 187, 441, 442, 453
<i>Leander paulensis</i> Ortmann, 1897	ben, evg, est	0–2	Fla–Brz	ene	4, 195, 229 ³⁰
<i>Leander tenuicornis</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, evg	0–5	Cosmopolitan tropical–subtropical	entire	4, 58, 187, 195, 453
<i>Lipkebe holthuisi</i> Chace, 1969	ben, sft	119	SW Fla–Brz	ene	4, 57, 58
<i>Macrobrachium acanthurus</i> (Wiegmann, 1836)	ben, cfw, est, com	0–2	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz	entire	10, 64, 187, 195, 442, 453 ³¹
<i>Macrobrachium carcinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ben, cfw, est, com	0–2	Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz	entire	4, 10, 64, 195, 442
<i>Macrobrachium ohione</i> (Smith, 1874)	ben, cfw, est	0–2	Vir–Ga, Ala–Tx	nne, nw	195, 453

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Macrobrachium olfersii</i> (Wiegmann, 1836)	ben, cfw, est, nid	0–2	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	nw, sw	4, 10, 195, 453
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> (De Man, 1897)	ben, cfw, est, nid	0–2	Ms, PRico, Hai, Indo-Pac	nne	32
<i>Neopontonides beaufortensis</i> (Borradaile, 1920)	ben, hsb, epi	0–10+	NCar–La, Pan, Anti-gua	ne, nw, sse	58, 97, 194, 453
<i>Palaemon floridanus</i> Chace, 1942	ben, hsb	0–2	E–W Fla	ne	4, 55, 195
<i>Palaemon northropi</i> (Rankin, 1898)	ben, sft	0–5	Ber, S Fla–Urg	ene, ssw, ese	58, 195, 442
<i>Palaemonetes carteri</i> Gordon, 1935	ben, cfw, est, svg	0–13	Camp–FGui	ssw	58, 195, 372, 442 ³³
<i>Palaemonetes intermedius</i> Holthuis, 1949	ben, est, eur, svg	0–2	Mass–QRoo	ne, nw, sw	10, 191, 195, 442, 453
<i>Palaemonetes octaviae</i> Chace, 1972	ben, est, bsl	0–2	GMx (Camp–QRoo), Carib	ssw	7, 58, 442
<i>Palaemonetes pugio</i> Holthuis, 1949	ben, est, eur, svg	0–2	Quebec Canada–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, sw	10, 16, 191, 195, 442, 453
<i>Palaemonetes vulgaris</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, est, eur, svg	0–15	G of St. Lawrence–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, sw	10, 17, 195, 442, 453
<i>Periclimenaeus ascidiarum</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben, hsb, rbl	0–73	W Fla–Fla Keys, Col	ene, ese	4, 58, 194
<i>Periclimenaeus atlanticus</i> (Rathbun, 1901)	ben, svg, msp	37–42	Fla, Yuc, St. Thomas	ene	4, 58
<i>Periclimenaeus bermudensis</i> (Armstrong, 1940)	ben	0–20	Ber, Fla Keys, Ver, Bah	nnw, ssw, ese	4, 58, 442 ³⁴
<i>Periclimenaeus bredini</i> Chace, 1972	ben, svg, rbl	<1–40+	NW GMx–QRoo	nnw, sw, sse	11, 58, 441
<i>Periclimenaeus caraibicus</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben, msp, rbl	0–2	GMx, Antil	ene? sse	4, 58, 187, 194
<i>Periclimenaeus chacei</i> Abele, 1971	ben, hsb, rbl	26	E Fla–Ver	ne, sw	1, 4, 441
<i>Periclimenaeus maxillulidens</i> (Schmitt, 1936)	ben	0–46	GMx, Carib	ne	4, 58
<i>Periclimenaeus pearsei</i> (Schmitt, 1932)	ben, epi, end	0–46	GMx only: Fla	ene	4, 58
<i>Periclimenaeus perlatus</i> (Boone, 1930)	ben, hsb	0–37	Fla–Pan	ene, sw, sse	4, 10, 58, 187
<i>Periclimenaeus schmitti</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben	0–5	NCar–Fla	ene	4, 453
<i>Periclimenaeus wilsoni</i> (Hay, 1917)	ben, epi	18–73	NCar–Fla, GMx	ene, nnw	4, 453 ³⁵
<i>Periclimenes harringtoni</i> Lebour, 1949	ben	0–119	Ber, Fla	nnw, ene	4, 58, 441
<i>Periclimenes iridescens</i> Lebour, 1949	ben, hsb, sft	3–183	Ber, GMx, NCar–Ven	ne	4, 453
<i>Periclimenes longicaudatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, svg, rbl	0–27	NCar–Brz	ene, ssw	4, 17, 229, 453
<i>Periclimenes magnus</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben, end	50	GMx only	ene, wnw	4, 194
<i>Periclimenes pandionis</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben	176	E Fla–GMx	nnw, ese	4, 194, 441
<i>Periclimenes patae</i> Heard & Spotte, 1991	ben, epi	1–12	Fla, Turks & Caicos I	ene	179
<i>Periclimenes pedersoni</i> Chace, 1958	ben, hsb, epi, svg	1–35	NCar–Fla, GMx, Bah, Carib	ne, nnw	4, 441, 453
<i>Periclimenes perryae</i> Chace, 1942	ben, end?	0–10	GMx only? W Fla	ne, ese	4, 58 ³⁶
<i>Periclimenes rathbunae</i> Schmitt, 1924	ben, hsb	0–2	GMx, Carib	ese, sw	4, 10, 58 ³⁷

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Periclimenes yucatanicus</i> (Ives, 1891)	ben, sym, epi, hsb	0–9	S Fla–Col	ene, ssw, se	4, 58, 194, 441
<i>Pontonia domestica</i> Gibbes, 1850	ben, sym, epi	1–42	NCar–Tx, Bah, Col, E Atl?	ne, nw	4, 58, 113, 453
<i>Pontonia manningi</i> Fransen, 2000	ben, hsb, epi	0–60	NCar–Fla, E GMx, Ven, E Atl	ne	4, 58, 113, 453
<i>Pontonia mexicana</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1855	ben, sym, epi, itd	0–2	SE GMx, Carib, nS Am, I off Brz	ese	58, 113 ³⁸
<i>Pontonia unidens</i> Kingsley, 1880	ben, end	0–5	GMx only: Fla Keys	ese	4, 113, 194 ³⁹
<i>Pontoniopsides paulae</i> (Gore, 1981)	ben, epi	62	Upper Fla Keys	ene	4, 37, 135, ⁴⁰
<i>Pseudocoutierea antillensis</i> Chace, 1972	ben, hsb	27	Fla Keys, Carib–Lee-ward I	ene	58, 135
<i>Tuleariocaris neglecta</i> Chace, 1969	ben, epi, hsb	0–2	Fla Keys–NW GMx, Carib	ene, nnw, ese	4, 57, 58, 324, 441 ⁴¹
<i>Typton carneus</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben, hsb, epi	0–73	SCar? Fla–GMx, Bah, Carib–Tobg	ne, wnw, ese	4, 58, 97 ⁴²
<i>Typton distinctus</i> Chace, 1972	ben, epi, msp	0–2	Ga? S Fla–QRoo, W Cuba	ene? ese	4, 42, 58 ⁴³
<i>Typton gnathophylloides</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben, end	82	GMx only: Fla Keys	ese	4, 58, 194
<i>Typton prionurus</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben, end	18	GMx only: Fla Keys	ese	4, 58, 194
<i>Typton tortugae</i> McClendon, 1911	ben, epi	0–18	Ber, S Fla & Keys, Vrg I, E Pac	ene, ese	4, 58, 194
<i>Typton vulcanus</i> Holthuis, 1951	ben, end	82	GMx only: Fla Keys	ese	4, 58, 194
<i>Veleroniopsis kimallynae</i> Gore, 1981	ben, hsb	18	Upper Fla Keys	ene	4, 135 ⁴⁴
Superfamily: Alpheoidea					
Family: Alpheidae					
<i>Alpheopsis harperi</i> Wicksten, 1984	ben, sft, end	21	GMx only: off Tx	nnw	439
<i>Alpheopsis labis</i> Chace, 1972	ben, rbl	0–40+	Ber, Fla Keys, GMx, Cuba–L Antil	ne, nnw, ese	4, 58, 88, 441
<i>Alpheopsis trigonus</i> (Rathbun, 1901)	ben, rbl	<3–46?	Ber, S GMx, Antil, Yuc (Carib)	ssw	58 ⁴⁵
<i>Alpheopsis trispinosus</i> (Stimpson, 1861)	ben, hsb, rbl	42–56	Pantropical	ene, nnw	4, 135 ⁴⁶
<i>Alpheus amblyonyx</i> Chace, 1972	ben, hsb, rbl, svg	0–40+	NCar? E Fla?–GMx, Carib–L Antil	nnw, sw, ese	4, 58, 70, 135, 187, 279, 441, 454 ⁴⁷
<i>Alpheus angulosus</i> McClure, 2002	ben, bns	0–2	NCar–GMx–Yuc (Carib), Haiti	ne, nw	277, 278, 279
<i>Alpheus armatus</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, epi	0–2	S Fla–Yuc, Bah, Carib–Tobg	ene, ssw, ese	4, 58, 88, 223 ⁴⁸
<i>Alpheus armillatus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	ben, svg, rbl	0–14	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	58, 187, 279, 453 ⁴⁹
<i>Alpheus bahamensis</i> Rankin, 1898	ben, hsb, rbl	0–5	Ber, GMx, Carib–Tobg	sw, se	10, 58, 279, 358
<i>Alpheus beanii</i> Verrill, 1922	ben, rbl	44	Ber, NW GMx	nnw	441
<i>Alpheus belli</i> Coutière, 1898	ben, hsb, rbl	22–40+	NW GMx, Brz	nnw	324, 441
<i>Alpheus bouvieri</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben, hsb, rbl	0–5	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl	ene, ssw	4, 10, 70, 187, 255 ⁵⁰
<i>Alpheus candei</i> Guérin-Meneville, 1855	ben, hsb, rbl	0–2	Fla Keys–Cuba	ese	4, 58, 279 ⁵¹
<i>Alpheus cristulifrons</i> Rathbun, 1900	ben, hsb, rbl	0–5	Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz, E Atl, E Pac	ene, nw, sw, ese	4, 10, 58, 70, 279, 441 ⁵²
<i>Alpheus estuariensis</i> Christoffersen, 1984	ben, est, sft	0–5	Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw	4, 72, 279, 280

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Alpheus floridanus</i> Kingsley, 1878	ben, sft	0–122	E Fla–GMx, Bah, Antil–Brz, E Atl	entire	4, 10, 70, 279 ⁵³
<i>Alpheus formosus</i> Gibbes, 1850	ben, sft, rbl, hsb	0–42	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, sw, se	10, 58, 70, 187, 453 ⁵⁴
<i>Alpheus heterochaelis</i> Say, 1818	bns, est, bsl, sft	0–30	Ber, Chesa B–GMx, Antil–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	4, 17, 72, 187, 277
<i>Alpheus hortensis</i> Wicksten & McClure, 2003	ben, hsb, end	21–72	GMx only: GMx banks	nw, ssw	411, 445 ⁵⁵
<i>Alpheus intrinsicus</i> Bate, 1888	ben, rbl, hsb	0–30	W GMx, Antil–Brz, E Atl	wnw, ssw	10, 58, 70, 97
<i>Alpheus malleator</i> Dana, 1852	ben, rbl, hsb	0–5	E Fla–GMx–Brz, E Atl, E Pac & I?	ssw	4, 10, 58 ⁵⁶
<i>Alpheus nuttingi</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	ben, rbl, hsb	0–5	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz	ssw, ese	4, 10, 74, 140, 187
<i>Alpheus packardii</i> Kingsley, 1880	ben, svg, hsb, est	0–73	Ber, Chesa B–GMx–Brz	entire	4, 10, 187, 222, 279, 453 ⁵⁷
<i>Alpheus paracrinitus</i> Miers, 1881	ben, svg, rbl	0–22	Pantropical?	entire	4, 10, 58, 187, 279, 441 ⁵⁸
<i>Alpheus peasei</i> (Armstrong, 1940)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	0–7	Ber, GMx, Carib–Tobg	ese	4, 58, 279
<i>Alpheus schmitti</i> Chace, 1972	ben, rbl, hsb	0–2	Fla Keys, Antil–Tobg	ssw, se	4, 58, 187, 279
<i>Alpheus simus</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1855)	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–9?	Fla Keys, Yuc (Carib), Antil–Brz	ese	58, 70, 201, 289 ⁵⁹
<i>Alpheus thomasi</i> Hendrix & Gore, 1973	ben, rbl, hsb	0–2	E Fla & Keys, Ver	ese, ssw	4, 140, 279
<i>Alpheus vanderbilti</i> Boone, 1930	ben, epi, rbl	0–67	Ber, GMx, Antil–Brz	nnw, sw, ese	4, 58, 70, 279, 358, 441 ⁶⁰
<i>Alpheus viridari</i> (Armstrong, 1949)	ben, svg, sft, rbl	0–2	E–S Fla, Yuc (Carib)–Trin & Curaç	ese	4, 58, 279 ⁶¹
<i>Alpheus websteri</i> Kingsley, 1880	ben, hsb, rbl	0–6	Fla Keys–Yuc, Antil–Brz, E Pac?	ese	4, 187, 222, 279, 444 ⁶²
<i>Automate evermanni</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, inf, sft	0–250	Vir–Fla, GMx, PRico, E Atl & I	ne, nw, ssw	4, 15, 62, 187, 279, 441, 453
<i>Automate dolichognatha</i> De Man, 1888	ben, inf, sft, svg	0–50	Pantropical, except E Atl	ne? ssw, sse	58, 62, 255, 453 ⁶³
<i>Automate rectifrons</i> Chace, 1972	ben, inf, svg, rbl	0–15	GMx, Yuc, Carib–Aruba, Antigua?	ene? se	4, 58, 187 ⁶⁴
<i>Fenneralpheus chacei</i> Felder & Manning, 1986	ben, inf, sym, sft	0–31	E–S Fla	ese	4, 100
<i>Leptalpheus forceps</i> Williams, 1965	ben, inf, sym, sft	0–5	NCar–E Fla, N GMx–Ver	ne, nnw, sw	10, 74, 103, 279, 453 ⁶⁵
<i>Metalpheus rostratipes</i> (Pocock, 1890)	ben, hsb, rbl	0–12	Pantropical	ese	4, 58, 140, 255 ⁶⁶
<i>Salmones ortmanni</i> (Rankin, 1898)	ben, inf, sym, svg	0–22	Ber, GMx, Yuc–Brz	nw, ssw, sse	10, 71, 279, 441
<i>Synalpheus agelas</i> L. Pequegnat & Heard, 1979	ben, hsb, rbl, sym	1–91	GMx, Bah, PRico, Carib	ene, nw, ssw	4, 10, 89, 187, 279
<i>Synalpheus anasimus</i> Chace, 1972	ben, rbl	0–3	SW GMx–QRoo (Carib)	ssw	10, 58, 89
<i>Synalpheus apioceros</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, evg, rbl	0–5	S Fla, Fla Keys, GMx–Sur	ene, nw, se	4, 58, 97, 441 ⁶⁷
<i>Synalpheus bousfieldi</i> Chace, 1972	ben, hsb, rbl	3–94	GMx, Bah, QRoo–Vrg I, Brz?	nne, nnw	4, 58, 89, 441 ⁶⁸

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Synalpheus brevicarpus</i> (Herrick, 1891)	ben, hsb, rbl	0–3	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Bah–Brz, E Pac	ene, ssw, se	4, 10, 74, 187
<i>Synalpheus brooksi</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, hsb, msp, epi	<1–73	Fla Keys–GMx, Carib–Tobg, Brz	ne, ssw, se	58, 89, 187, 279
<i>Synalpheus curacaoensis</i> Schmitt, 1924	ben, rbl	0–2	E Fla–GMx, Carib–Dutch Antil	ssw	4, 185
<i>Synalpheus fritzmuelleri</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, epi, rbl, hsb	0–51	NCar, GMx–Brz, C–E Atl, E Pac	entire	10, 119, 187, 255, 279, 358, 441, 453 ⁶⁹
<i>Synalpheus goodei</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, hsb, rbl	0–60+	Ber, Fla Keys, GMx, Carib–Curaç	ne, nw, ese	4, 58, 81, 89, 97 ⁷⁰
<i>Synalpheus heardi</i> Dardeau, 1984	ben, hsb, epi	21–73	E GMx, Bah	ene	4, 89
<i>Synalpheus hemphilli</i> Coutière, 1908	ben, rbl, epi	<1–51	Ber, NCar, GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, se	4, 70, 187, 279 ⁷¹
<i>Synalpheus herricki</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, hsb, epi	6–73	Bah? E GMx	ne, nnw	4, 58, 89, 441 ⁷²
<i>Synalpheus longicarpus</i> (Herrick, 1891)	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	<1–60	Ber, NCar–E Fla, GMx, Antil–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	4, 10, 58, 89, 187, 279, 453 ⁷³
<i>Synalpheus macclendoni</i> Coutière, 1910	ben, epi, rbl	<1–23	Fla Keys, GMx, Bah, Carib–Barb	sw, ese	4, 10, 58, 89, 279 ⁷⁴
<i>Synalpheus minus</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	<1–85	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, sw, se	10, 58, 70, 187, 279, 441, 453
<i>Synalpheus obtusifrons</i> Chace, 1972	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–5	SW GMx (Camp), Yuc (Carib)	ssw	58, 279, 372
<i>Synalpheus pandionis</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, hsb, rbl, svg	<1–80	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Ven	ene, nnw, sw, se	4, 10, 58, 89, 187, 324, 441
<i>Synalpheus</i> cf. <i>paraneptunus</i> Coutière, 1909?	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–77	Fla Keys? GMx? Antil, Carib–Col	ene? nnw? ese?	4, 58, 89 ⁷⁵
<i>Synalpheus pectiniger</i> Coutière, 1907	ben, epi, svg	<1–52	E Fla–GMx, Yuc (Carib)–L Antil	ne, ese	4, 58, 89
<i>Synalpheus rathbunae</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, rbl, hsb, svg	<1–50	S GMx, Bah, Yuc (Carib)–L Antil	ssw	58, 89, 187
<i>Synalpheus sanctithomae</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, rbl, hsb	18–51	Upper Fla Keys, Vrg I, Brz	ene	4, 58, 70, 135 ⁷⁶
<i>Synalpheus scaphoceris</i> Coutière, 1910	ben, epi, hsb, svg	<1–30	Fla Keys–GMx, PRico, Curaç, Brz	ene, nnw, sw, ese	10, 89, 90, 279 ⁷⁷
<i>Synalpheus townsendi</i> Coutière, 1909	ben, rbl, hsb, svg	0–102	Ber, NCar–GMx–Brz	entire	4, 10, 70, 97, 187, 279, 441, 453 ⁷⁸
Family: Barbouriidae					
<i>Barbouria cubensis</i> (von Martens, 1872)	ben–bplg, cfw, hsb	0–2+	Ber, Cuba, Cayman I, Jam, Caicos I	ese?	64, 173 ⁷⁹
Family: Hippolytidae					
<i>Bythocaris gorei</i> Abele & Martin, 1989	ben	531–1460	E Fla–GMx	ese	5
<i>Bythocaris miserabilis</i> Abele & Martin, 1989	ben	220–805	E Fla–GMx	ese	5
<i>Bythocaris nana</i> Smith, 1885	ben	79–1175	Mass–Fla Str, E GMx	nne, ese	4, 5
<i>Exhippolysmata oplophoroides</i> (Holthuis, 1948)	ben, sft, est, bns	0–27	NCar–Tx, Camp, Guy–Urg	ne, nw, ssw	4, 372, 443, 453 ⁸⁰
<i>Hippolyte coerulea</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	epi, rft, veg	0–2	Tropical–subtropical Atl	entire	4, 58, 453
<i>Hippolyte obliquimanus</i> Dana, 1852	ben, svg, sft	0–5	NCar–GMx–Curaç	ne, wnw, sw, se	4, 10, 187, 443, 453 ⁸¹
<i>Hippolyte nicholsoni</i> Chace, 1972	ben, hsb, rbl	0–12	GMx, Carib, Antil–Tobg	se	4, 58, 187, 443 ⁸²

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Hippolyte pleuracanthus</i> (Stimpson, 1871) ?	ben, svg, bns	0–2	Conn–NCar, W Fla? Tams? Camp?	ene? wnw? sw?	191, 372, 373, 409 ⁸³
<i>Hippolyte zostericola</i> Smith, 1873	ben, svg, bns	0–5	Ber, Mass–GMx–Brz	entire	4, 7, 443, 453 ⁸⁴
<i>Latreutes fucorum</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	rft, veg, ben	0–2	G of St. Lawrence–Yuc	entire	4, 10, 187, 441, 443, 453
<i>Latreutes parvulus</i> (Stimpson, 1866)	ben, svg, rbl, epi	0–44	NCar–GMx–Brz, E Atl (W Afr)	entire	4, 10, 187, 443, 453
<i>Lysmata boggei</i> Rhyne & Lin, 2006	ben, rbl, svg, end?	1–15	E GMx only? Carib?	ne, ese	366 ⁸⁵
<i>Lysmata grabhami</i> (Gordon, 1935)	ben, hsb, rbl	?–91	Tropical–subtropical Atl	ne, nw, ese	58, 91, 365, 440, 441
<i>Lysmata intermedia</i> (Kingsley, 1878)	ben, hsb, rbl, svg	0–22	GMx, Carib–Trin	ene, sw, ese	4, 10, 91, 187, 440, 443 ⁸⁶
<i>Lysmata pedersenii</i> Rhyne & Lin, 2006	ben, hsb, sym, spo	3–25	Ber, S Fla & Keys, Carib–Ven	ese	366
<i>Lysmata rathbunae</i> Chace, 1970	ben, epi	<9–119	Ber, NCar–Yuc, Ven	ne, sse	4, 58, 356, 453
<i>Lysmata wurdemanni</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, rbl, hsb	0–37	NJer–Fla Keys, GMx, Sur–Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	4, 10, 187, 366, 443, 453 ⁸⁷
<i>Thor amboinensis</i> (De Man, 1888)	ben, epi, hsb, bns	0–5	Fla, GMx–Carib, E Atl I, Indo-Pac	nnw, ssw, ese	4, 58, 372, 441, 443 ⁸⁸
<i>Thor dobkini</i> Chace, 1972	ben, svg, hsb, bns	0–19	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx, Cuba	ne, ssw, ese	7, 10, 58, 187, 443, 453
<i>Thor floridanus</i> Kingsley, 1878	ben, svg, hsb	0–59	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx– CRica	nnw, ssw, se	10, 187, 432, 441, 453
<i>Thor manningi</i> Chace, 1972	ben, bns, svg	0–62	NCar–GMx, Antil– Curaç	ssw, sse	10, 58, 443, 453 ⁸⁹
<i>Tozeuma carolinense</i> Kingsley, 1878	ben, bns, svg	0–75	Mass–GMx–Brz	entire	10, 16, 58, 187, 443, 453
<i>Tozeuma cornutum</i> A. Milne- Edwards, 1881	ben, sym, hsb, sft	shallow–73	Fla Keys, GMx, Carib, Antil–Barb	nne, ssw, ese	4, 58, 397 ⁹⁰
<i>Tozeuma serratum</i> A. Milne- Edwards, 1881	est, evg	4–102	Mass–Fla, GMx, Col, Barb	ne, nw, ssw, ese	58, 453 ⁹¹
<i>Trachycaris rugosa</i> (Bate, 1888)	ben	20–713	Ber, SCar, GMx, Carib, Antil–Col	ne, ssw, se	83 ⁹²
Family: Ogyrididae					
<i>Ogyrides alphaerostri</i> Kingsley, 1880	ben, sft, plk, eur	0–52	Vir–GMx–Brz, E Pac	ne, nw, sse	4, 58, 97, 187, 446, 453 ⁹³
<i>Ogyrides hayi</i> Williams, 1981	ben, sft	0–9	NCar–E Fla, N GMx, Belize, PRico	nne, nnw	4, 453 ⁹⁴
Superfamily: Processoidea					
Family: Processidae					
<i>Ambidexter symmetricus</i> Manning & Chace, 1971	ben, svg	0–6	GMx–Trin	ne, wsw, ese	17, 58, 383 ⁹⁵
<i>Nikoides schmitti</i> Manning & Chace, 1971	ben	0–35	NCar–Fla, GMx, Antil, Guiana	ssw, ese	58, 453 ⁹⁶
<i>Processa bermudensis</i> (Rankin, 1900)	ben, svg	2–45	Ber, NCar–GMx, Cuba, PRico, Ven	entire	15, 58, 187, 453
<i>Processa fimbriata</i> Manning & Chace, 1971	ben	0–50	NCar–GMx–Brz	ene, nw, sse	58, 187, 441, 453
<i>Processa guyanae</i> Holthuis, 1959	ben, hsb, sft	31–331	NCar–E GMx, Cuba, Sur, Brz–Urg	ene	383, 453

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Processa hemphilli</i> Manning & Chace, 1971	ben, sft	2–154	NCar–E Fla, GMx, Carib–Arg	nne, nnw, ssw	15, 187, 393, 441, 453
<i>Processa profunda</i> Manning & Chace, 1971	ben	28–346	NCar, SCar, GMx, Sur	ne, nnw	393, 447, 453
<i>Processa riveroi</i> Manning & Chace, 1971	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–9	Fla Keys, PRico	ese	58, 254 ⁹⁷
<i>Processa tenuipes</i> Manning & Chace, 1971	ben	31–331	NCar, GMx, Cuba	ne, ese	58
<i>Processa vicina</i> Manning & Chace, 1971	ben, sft	2–223	NCar, N GMx, Ven	nne, nnw	58, 383, 453
<i>Processa vossi</i> Manning, 1991	ben, sft, bsl	0–2	E Fla–Yuc	sse	187, 252
<i>Processa wheeleri</i> Lebour, 1941	ben, sft, bsl	1	Ber, Yuc, Bah	sse	58, 187 ⁹⁸
Superfamily: Pandalioidea					
Family: Pandalidae					
<i>Heterocarpus alexandri</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	ben	1472–2138	Bah, Cuba	ese	63
<i>Heterocarpus ensifer</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sft	140–885	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl	entire	60, 85
<i>Heterocarpus laevis</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	ben	543–783	GMx, Carib	ne, nnw	60, 289, 447 ⁹⁹
<i>Heterocarpus oryx</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben	649–1774	GMx–N Brz	entire	60, 322, 329
<i>Pantomus parvulus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1883	ben	137–474	NCar–W Fla, Yuc, PRico–Sur, Urg	nne	317, 393, 453
<i>Plesionika acanthonotus</i> (Smith, 1882)	ben	329–1353	SCar–GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl, Med	nne, nw	66, 322, 329
<i>Plesionika edwardsii</i> (Brandt, 1851)	ben	50–850	Mass–GMx, E Atl, Med, Ind–Pac	nne, ssw, ese	317, 322, 463
<i>Plesionika ensis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben	260–850	E Fla–E GMx–Brz, E Atl, Indo–Pac	nne, ese	322, 329
<i>Plesionika holthuisi</i> Crosnier & Forest, 1968	ben	479–864	GMx, E Atl	nne, nw, sw	322, 329, 330, 393
<i>Plesionika longicauda</i> (Rathbun, 1901)	ben	53–500	GMx, Carib, E Atl	nne, nw?, ese	66, 322, 329 ¹⁰⁰
<i>Plesionika longipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben	329–457	Mass–GMx–Brz	ne, ssw, ese	322, 329, 463
<i>Plesionika martia</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1883)	ben, bplg	165–2100	Mass–GMx–Brz, C–E Atl, Ind, Pac	ne, ssw	39, 66, 322, 329, 463
<i>Plesionika polyacanthomerus</i> L. Pequegnat, 1970	ben	530–900	N GMx, Sur	nne, wnw	322, 329, 410
<i>Plesionika tenuipes</i> (Smith, 1881)	ben	183–476	RI–Fla, GMx	nne, nw, ese	322, 329, 393, 447
<i>Plesionika willisi</i> (L. Pequegnat, 1970)	ben	150–500	Mass, GMx–FGui	nne, nw, ese	322, 329, 463
<i>Stylopandalus richardi</i> (Coutière, 1905)	bplg	12–3600	Cosmopolitan, tropical & temperate	nne, wsw, ese	60, 322, 329
Superfamily: Crangonoidea					
Family: Crangonidae					
<i>Lissosabinea tridentata</i> (L. Pequegnat, 1970)	ben	169–391	GMx, Urg	ese	73, 92, 322, 329
<i>Parapontocaris caribbaea</i> (Boone, 1927)	ben	311–885	Fla Str–GMx, Bah, Carib–Sur	nne, wnw, ese	67, 92, 329

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Parapontocaris vicina</i> (Dardeau & Heard, 1983)	ben	366–612	Fla Str–GMx, Carib–Nic	nne, ese	67, 92
<i>Parapontophilus gracilis</i> (Smith, 1882)	ben	370–3440	E US–GMx, Carib, E Atl, Ind-Pac	entire	92, 322, 329
<i>Parapontophilus talismani</i> (Crosnier & Forest, 1973)	ben	2366–3731	GMx, Carib, E Atl I & Senegal	nne, ssw	92, 137, 322
<i>Philocheras gorei</i> (Dardeau, 1980)	ben	9–182	Ga–E Fla, SW Fla–S Tx	ne, wnw	87, 92, 317 ¹⁰¹
<i>Pontophilus brevirostris</i> Smith, 1881	ben	7–426	Maine–GMx, Cuba, Bah	ne, ese	92, 322, 463
<i>Prionocrangon pectinata</i> Faxon, 1896	ben	516–1236	GMx, Carib–Col	ne, nw	24, 92, 289, 447 ¹⁰²
<i>Sabinea hystrix</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben	1340–1397	GMx, Carib, E Atl	nne	85, 447 ¹⁰³
Family: Glyphocrangonidae					
<i>Glyphocrangon aculeata</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sft	707–1760	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	200, 329
<i>Glyphocrangon alispina</i> Chace, 1939	ben, sft	548–1865	GMx, Carib	entire	200, 329
<i>Glyphocrangon haematonotus</i> Holthuis, 1971	ben, sft	247–966	SCar, SE GMx, Bah, Carib	ese	200
<i>Glyphocrangon longirostris</i> (Smith, 1882)	ben, sft	1280–2500	Mass–E GMx–Sur, E Atl & I–S Afr	nne, sw, ese	200, 329
<i>Glyphocrangon longleyi</i> Schmidt, 1931	ben, sft	300–837	E Fla, GMx, Carib	entire	200
<i>Glyphocrangon nobilis</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sft	410–2150	SCar, GMx, Bah, Sur	entire	200, 329
<i>Glyphocrangon spinicauda</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1881	ben, sft	256–692	E–S Fla, Carib, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	200, 329, 447
Infraorder: Astacidea					
Superfamily: Enoplometopoidea					
Family: Enoplometopidae					
<i>Enoplometopus antillensis</i> (Lütken, 1865)	ben, hsb	5–201	Ber, Fla–Brz, C-E Atl I	ese	253, 255, 342 ¹⁰⁴
Superfamily: Nephropoidea					
Family: Nephropidae					
<i>Acanthacaris caeca</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881)	ben, bur, dps	293–878	Fla Str, GMx & Carib	entire	202
<i>Metanephrops binghami</i> (Boone, 1927)	ben, bur, dps	230–700	Fla, Bah, GMx, Carib–nS Am	ne, se	202
<i>Nephropsis aculeata</i> Smith, 1881	ben, bur, dps	137–824	Ber, Mass–GMx–nS Am	entire	202
<i>Nephropsis agassizii</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, bur, dps	878–2560	Bah, GMx, Carib, Brz	entire	202
<i>Nephropsis rosea</i> Bate, 1888	ben, bur, dps	420–1260	Ber, Bah–GMx–nS Am	entire	202
<i>Nephrops neglecta</i> Holthuis, 1974	ben, bur, dps	655–1234	Fla Str, Carib–nS Am	ese	202
<i>Thaumastocheles zaleucus</i> (Thomson, 1873)	ben, bur, dps	640–1054	Fla Str–E & W Carib	nne, ese	202, 447
Infraorder: Thalassinidea					
Superfamily: Callianassoidea					
Family: Callianassidae					
<i>Biffarius biformis</i> (Biffar, 1971)	inf, eur, ben	<1–15	Mass–Fla, GMx	nw, ne	15, 348, 379, 380, 453 ¹⁰⁵
<i>Biffarius fragilis</i> (Biffar, 1970)	inf, ben	<1–10	SE Fla, GMx–Ven	sw	187, 380 ¹⁰⁷

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Callichirus islagrande</i> (Schmitt, 1935)	inf, ben, com, end	0–3	GMx only: NW Fla–Tab	nne, nw, sw	27, 96, 98, 188, 403, 405 ¹⁰⁸
<i>Callichirus major</i> (Say, 1818)	inf, ben, com	0–2	NCar–SE Fla & Ms–S Tx	nne, nw	96, 403, 404, 405, 453 ¹⁰⁹
<i>Cheramus marginata</i> (Rathbun, 1901)	inf, ben, sft	15–640	NW GMx, SE Fla, Carib	nw	25, 348 ¹¹⁰
<i>Corallianassa longiventris</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1870)	inf, ben, svg, rbl	<1–4	Ber, Fla Keys, Belize, Carib	ene, ese	25, 251 ¹¹¹
<i>Gilvossius setimanus</i> (De Kay, 1844)	inf, ben	<1–134	NScotia–Fla, GMx, Col	wnw, ne	258, 348, 379, 453 ¹¹²
<i>Glypturus acanthochirus</i> Stimpson, 1866	inf, ben	<1–91	Fla, GMx, Carib, Ven	sse	187, 379, 380 ¹¹³
<i>Glypturus</i> sp. = “ <i>Glypturus rabalaisae</i> ” [sensu Sakai, 2005]	inf, ben, end	15–90	N GMx only	nne, nw	178, 348, 380 ¹¹⁴
<i>Lepidophthalmus louisianensis</i> (Schmitt, 1935)	inf, eur, ben, end	0–2	GMx only: SW Fla, N GMx–Tams	ne, nw, wsw	103, 400
<i>Lepidophthalmus manningi</i> Felder & Staton, 2000	inf, eur, ben, end	0–2	GMx only: Ver–Camp	ssw	105
<i>Neocallichirus grandimana</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	inf, ben	0–2	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Carib, Brz, Pac?	ene, ssw, se	25, 187, 243, 379, 380 ¹¹⁵
<i>Neocallichirus maryae</i> Karasawa, 2004	inf, ben, svg	0–5, 40?	S Fla, Bah, Carib–Col	ese	210, 260, 379, 380 ¹¹⁶
<i>Sergio mericeae</i> Manning & Felder, 1995	inf, ben	0–13	S Fla: Atl & GMx	nw, wsw	259 ¹¹⁷
<i>Sergio trilobata</i> (Biffar, 1970)	inf, ben	0–4	S–NW Fla, Atl & GMx	ne	25 ¹¹⁸
Family: Gourretiidae					
<i>Dawsonius latispina</i> (Dawson, 1967)	inf, bur, sft	3–134	S Fla, GMx, Hond	ene, nw, ssw	25, 257, 348 ¹¹⁹
Family: Ctenochelidae					
<i>Ctenocheles leviceps</i> Rabalais, 1979	inf, bur, sft, end	10–49	NW GMx only	nw	348
Family: Axianassidae					
<i>Axianassa australis</i> Rodrigues & Shimizu, 1992	inf, bur, sft, est, itd	0–1	S Fla, W GMx, Col, Brz	wnw, sw	96
<i>Axianassa arenaria</i> Kensley & Heard, 1990	ben, inf, sft, end	34–38	NE GMx only	nne	219
Family: Thomassiniidae					
<i>Crosniera minima</i> (Rathbun, 1901)	inf, ben	10–315	Ala, PRico	nne	220, 339, 340
Family: Upogebiidae					
<i>Aethogebia gorei</i> Williams, 1993	ben, hsb, rbl	3	Fla Keys	ene	456 ¹²⁰
<i>Pomatogebia operculata</i> (Schmitt, 1924)	ben, hsb, rbl, bur	1–56	GMx, Cuba, L Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, ssw, ese	273, 456
<i>Upogebia acanthura</i> (Coelho, 1973)	ben, sym, bur, rbl	6–359	NE GMx, Bah & Carib–Brz	ne	456
<i>Upogebia annae</i> Thistle, 1973	ben, bur, rbl	51–183	E GMx–Bah & Carib	ene, ssw	456 ¹²¹
<i>Upogebia affinis</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, bur, sft–rbl	<1–38	Mass–Fla, N GMx, Cuba	ne, nw	273, 456
<i>Upogebia felderi</i> Williams, 1993	ben, bur, end	0–15	W GMx only	nw, wsw	456
<i>Upogebia inomissa</i> Williams, 1993	ben, bur, sft–rbl	<1–27	E–S Fla, NE GMx	nne, ese	456
<i>Upogebia omissa</i> Gomes Corrêa, 1968	ben, bur, rbl	<1–9	E GMx, Carib–Brz	ene	456
<i>Upogebia spinistipula</i> Williams & Heard, 1991	ben, inf, bur, end	10–177	N GMx only	ne, nnw	456, 459 ¹²²

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Upogebia vasquezi</i> Ngoc-Ho, 1989	ben, inf, bur, rbl	<1–20	E–S Fla, Carib–Brz	ese	456
Superfamily: Axioidea					
Family: Axiidae					
<i>Acanthaxius hirsutimanus</i> (Boesch & Smalley, 1972)	ben, inf, bur	11–50	N GMx–nS Am	nne, nnw, ese	381 ¹²³
<i>Axiopsis serratifrons</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1873)	ben, inf, bur, rbl	1–15	Tropical W–SE Atl, As I, Indo-Pac	ese	212, 381
<i>Axiorygma nethertoni</i> Kensley & Simmons, 1988	ben, inf, bur	30–58	NE GMx & Fla Keys	ene	221
<i>Calaxius carneyi</i> Felder & Kensley, 2004	ben, bur, hcv, end	544	N GMx only	nnw	99 ¹²⁴
<i>Calaxius oxypleura</i> (Williams, 1974)	ben, bur, sft, ocs	65–365	GMx, Fla Str, W Carib	nw, ese	348
<i>Coralaxius nodulosus</i> (Meinert, 1877)	ben, hsb	6–230	Fla, GMx, Cuba, Jam, CRica, Col	entire	214, 273 ¹²⁵
<i>Eiconaxius agassizi</i> Bouvier, 1905	ben, sym	183–1574	S Fla, Yuc, Cuba, Carib	se	217, 381
<i>Eiconaxius antillensis</i> Bouvier, 1905	ben, sym	161–1065	GMx off Yuc, Carib	se	217, 381 ¹²⁶
<i>Eiconaxius borradailei</i> Bouvier, 1905	ben, sym	172–324	Cuba, Barb	sse	217, 381
<i>Eiconaxius caribbaeus</i> (Faxon, 1896)	ben, sym	158–622	S Fla, Yuc, Carib	se	217, 381 ¹²⁷
<i>Eiconaxius rotundifrons</i> Bouvier, 1905	ben, sym	277–2506	GMx–Antil	se	381
<i>Paraxiopsis foveolata</i> Kensley, 1996	ben, inf, sft, end	54	E GMx only	ene	215
<i>Paraxiopsis gracilimana</i> Kensley, 1996	ben, hsb, rbl	2–40	SCar, E GMx, Bonaire, Tobg	ne, ese	215
<i>Paraxiopsis granulimana</i> Kensley, 1996	ben, sft	54–95	E GMx, Trin	ene	215
<i>Paraxiopsis spinipleura</i> Kensley, 1996	ben, hsb, rbl	<2–6	Fla Keys, Belize, Vrg I	ese	215
Family: Calocarididae					
<i>Calastacus colpos</i> Kensley, 1996	ben, end	339–1171	GMx only: NW & unspecified	wnw	216
<i>Calastacus mexicanus</i> Kensley, 1996	ben, end	603–640	NE GMx only	nne	216
<i>Calocaris caribbaeus</i> Kensley, 1996	ben	589–1272	NW GMx, L Antil, S Carib	nnw	216
Family: Micheleidae					
<i>Marcusiaxius colpos</i> Kensley & Heard, 1991	inf, ben, ocs, end	43–175	NE GMx only	ne	220, 339, 340
<i>Michelea vandoverae</i> (Gore, 1987)	inf, ben, ocs	37–58	Atl coast Fla–NE GMx	ne	138, 220, 339, 340
Infraorder: Achelata					
Superfamily: Eryonoidea					
Family: Polychelidae					
<i>Cardus crucifer</i> (Thomson, 1873)	ben, sft? slp, dps	549–2195	Fla, GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib, E Atl	ne, nw, wsw, se	106, 116, 329, 447
<i>Pentacheles validus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft? dps	914–3365	Worldwide, except polar regions?	ne, wnw, sw, se	106, 116, 329, 447
<i>Polycheles perarmatus</i> Holthuis, 1952	ben, sft? slp	41–650	GMx, Carib, Pan, E Atl	ene, nw	106, 116
<i>Polycheles sculptus</i> Smith, 1880	ben, sft? slp, dps	200–4000	Worldwide, except polar regions?	entire	106, 116, 329, 447
<i>Polycheles typhlops</i> Heller, 1862	ben, sft? slp, dps	77–2195	Worldwide, except polar regions?	ne, nw, sw	116, 106, 329, 447

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Willemoesia forceps</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft? dps	1760–4064	GMx, Antil, Carib, Sarg S, E Atl	nne, ese	116, 329
Superfamily: Palinuroidea					
Family: Palinuridae					
<i>Justitia longimanus</i> (H. Milne-Edwards, 1837)	ben, hsb	1–300	Ber, Fla–Cuba, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ene, ese	202, 341
<i>Panulirus argus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	ben, rbl, svg, com	<1–90+	Ber, NCar–Brz, GMx, Carib	entire	202
<i>Panulirus guttatus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	ben, rbl, svg, com	<1–20	Ber, Fla–Sur, Carib, S GMx	ene, nnw, sw, se	35, 202, 441
<i>Panulirus laevicauda</i> (Latreille, 1817)	ben, hsb, rbl, com	<2–50	Ber, S Fla–Brz, Cuba, Carib	se	35, 77, 202
Family: Scyllaridae					
<i>Arctides guineensis</i> (Spengler, 1799)	ben	outer reefs	Ber, S Fla, Bah, Antil	ese?	202 ¹²⁸
<i>Bathyarctus faxoni</i> (Bouvier, 1917)	ben	229–457	SE Fla & Str, Bah, Cuba, Carib	ese?	35, 202, 204, 245 ¹²⁹
<i>Parribacus antarcticus</i> (Lund, 1793)	ben, hsb, rbl, sft	<1–20	S Fla, Carib–Brz, Indo-Pac, E Afr	se, nnw	202, 441 ¹³⁰
<i>Scyllarides aequinoctialis</i> (Lund, 1793)	ben, sft, rbl, com	<1–180	Ber, SCar–GMx & Carib–S Brz	entire	202
<i>Scyllarides nodifer</i> (Stimpson, 1866)	ben, sft, rbl, com	2–91	Ber, NCar–GMx	entire	202
<i>Scyllarus americanus</i> (Smith, 1869)	ben, sft, rbl	<1–46	NCar–GMx, Bah, PRico, Ven–Brz	ne, sw, ese	35, 77, 245, 358, 453
<i>Scyllarus chacei</i> Holthuis, 1960	ben, sft, rbl	11–329	NCar–GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	entire	35, 77, 245, 453
<i>Scyllarus depressus</i> (Smith, 1881)	ben, sft, rbl	29–263	Mass–GMx & Carib–Brz	entire	35, 77, 245, 453
Family: Synaxidae					
<i>Palinurellus gundlachi</i> (von Martens, 1878)	ben, hsb	<2–35	Ber, S Fla–Cuba, Antil, Brz	se, nnw, wsw	202, 358, 441
Infraorder: Anomura					
Superfamily: Galatheoidea					
Family: Chirostylidae					
<i>Eumunida picta</i> Smith, 1883	ben, slp, dps	200–600	Mass–Fla, GMx, Carib–nS Am	nnw, nne, ese	54, 228, 323, 329, 378, 447 ¹³¹
<i>Chirostylus affinis</i> Chace, 1942	ben, slp, dps	348–516	SCar, Cuba	ese	54, 228, 323, 329 ¹³²
<i>Chirostylus spinifer</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp, dps	344–2412	GMx, Carib	nne, nnw, ese	54, 228, 323, 329, 447 ¹³³
<i>Uroptychus brevis</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, slp, dps	457–1107	N Cuba	ese	54, 228, 323, 329
<i>Uroptychus jamaicensis</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, slp, dps	677–1249	N Cuba	ese	54, 228, 323, 329
<i>Uroptychus nitidus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, epi, slp, dps	161–1342	Ga–Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	entire	54, 295, 297, 323, 329, 447 ¹³⁴
<i>Uroptychus rugosus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	174–549	GMx, Carib	ese	54, 228, 323, 329 ¹³⁵
<i>Uroptychus spinosus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894)	ben, ocs, slp	265–421	GMx, Cuba	ese	54, 228, 323
<i>Uroptychus uncifer</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	154–485	GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	ese	54, 228, 295, 323, 329

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
Family: Galatheidae					
<i>Agononida longipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	40–730	Vir–Fla, GMx, Carib–nS Am, S Brz	entire	14, 295, 297, 302, 303, 323, 329, 447, 453 ¹³⁶
<i>Galathea rostrata</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, epi, hsb, ocs	18–159	NCar–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, se	4, 393, 441, 453 ¹³⁷
<i>Munida affinis</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp	42–914	E GMx, Carib	nne, ese	4, 54 ¹³⁸
<i>Munida angulata</i> Benedict, 1902	ben	38–166	Ga–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	135, 299, 301, 303, 441
<i>Munida constricta</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	200–772	E GMx, Carib–Brz	ne	295, 302, 447
<i>Munida evermanni</i> Benedict, 1901	ben, ocs, slp	276–548	GMx, Carib	nnw, ese	323 ¹³⁹
<i>Munida flinti</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs, slp	11–630	GMx, Carib–Urg	entire	297, 301, 302, 303, 323, 393
<i>Munida forceps</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	73–950	Vir–Fla, GMx, Carib–Urg	entire	4, 297, 302, 303, 323
<i>Munida iris</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	40–1303	Vir–GMx, Carib–Urg, E Atl, Med	entire	4, 297, 302, 303, 323, 396, 453
<i>Munida irrasa</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	38–914	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–Urg	ne, nw, se	4, 297, 302, 303, 323, 329, 393, 453 ¹⁴⁰
<i>Munida media</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs, slp	500–536	S GMx, Cuba	ssw, ese	22, 396, 447
<i>Munida microphthalmal</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	195–2165	Greenl, Vir, GMx, Carib–Brz, E Atl	entire	297, 302, 303, 323, 329, 393, 447
<i>Munida miles</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	185–885	Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Cuba, Carib	ene, ese	4, 54, 302, 303, 323 ¹⁴¹
<i>Munida nuda</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs, slp	68–424	E GMx, Cuba, Carib	ene, se	54, 323, 329
<i>Munida pusilla</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs	18–159	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib	entire	4, 297, 299, 302, 303, 393, 441, 453 ¹⁴²
<i>Munida sanctipauli</i> Henderson, 1885	ben, ocs, slp, dps	400–900	E Fla–N Cuba, Antil–Brz, E Atl	ese	297, 300
<i>Munida schroederi</i> Chace, 1939	ben, ocs, slp	274–531	Ber, Fla, GMx, Carib	ese	323, 329 ¹⁴³
<i>Munida simplex</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, ocs, slp	59–440	Ber, Fla, GMx, Bah, Cuba	ne, nw, sw, ese	4, 330, 401, 441 ¹⁴⁴
<i>Munida spinifrons</i> Henderson, 1885	ben, ocs	13–150	E GMx, Brz	ene, ssw	299, 302, 303 ¹⁴⁵
<i>Munida stimpsoni</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp, dps	172–896	Fla Str, E GMx, N Cuba, Antil	nne, ese	4, 54, 323 ¹⁴⁶
<i>Munida striata</i> Chace, 1939	ben, ocs, slp	274–476	N Cuba, Carib	ese	323, 329
<i>Munida valida</i> Smith, 1883	ben–plg, ocs–dps	<9–2297	NJer–Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	302, 303, 323, 329, 396, 447, 453 ¹⁴⁷
<i>Munidopsis abbreviata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp–dps	860–1342	Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib–nS Am	wnw, ese	54, 276, 323, 329, 447
<i>Munidopsis alaminos</i> L. Pequegnat & W. Pequegnat, 1970	ben, slp–dps	457–842	GMx, Carib–nS Am	nne, wnw	276, 323, 393, 447
<i>Munidopsis aries</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	71–5320	N Atl, GMx, Carib–nS Am, S Afr	nw	136, 248, 308, 328, 434 ¹⁴⁸
<i>Munidopsis armata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp–dps	275–1446	GMx, N Cuba, Carib–nS Am	ese	4, 54, 276, 323, 329

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Munidopsis barbarae</i> (Boone, 1927)	ben, ocs	185–200	GMx, Bah, Brz	ene	54, 297, 323, 329, 447
<i>Munidopsis bermudezi</i> Chace, 1939	ben, dps	2434–5180	Vir, GMx, Bah, Carib, N & E Atl	ene, wnw	136, 227, 248, 276, 323, 328, 434, 447
<i>Munidopsis brevimanus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	366–906	E GMx, N Cuba, Carib	ese	54, 276, 323, 329
<i>Munidopsis crassa</i> Smith, 1885	ben, dps	1026–5315	Mass–GMx–nS Am, N–E Atl, TasS	ene	13, 136, 248, 276, 248 ¹⁴⁹
<i>Munidopsis cubensis</i> Chace, 1942	ben, slp, dps	759–1144	W Fla Str, NE Cuba	ese	54, 276
<i>Munidopsis erinaceus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	276–700	GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	54, 276, 297, 323, 396, 447 ¹⁵⁰
<i>Munidopsis espinis</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, slp	779–896	N Cuba, Yuc	ese	54, 323, 329
<i>Munidopsis expansa</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, slp, dps	457–1107	Fla, GMx–NW Carib	ese	54, 323, 328, 329 ¹⁵¹
<i>Munidopsis geyeri</i> L. Pequegnat & W. Pequegnat, 1970	ben, slp, dps	2600–4151	GMx–nS Am, E Atl I, W Afr	ne, wsw	11, 136, 248, 276, 323, 328, 329, 447, 462 ¹⁵²
<i>Munidopsis glabra</i> L. Pequegnat & Williams, 1995	ben, slp, end	510–622	GMx only: off La	nnw	326, 447
<i>Munidopsis gilli</i> Benedict, 1902	ben, dps	1638–2139	W Fla Str, Bah	ese	22, 276
<i>Munidopsis gulfensis</i> W. Pequegnat & L. Pequegnat, 1971	ben, dps	1399	W GMx, SW of Jam	wnw	323, 329, 447 ¹⁵³
<i>Munidopsis latifrons</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp, dps	677–1107	Fla Str, N Cuba, S of Jam, Barb	ese	54, 276, 323, 329 ¹⁵⁴
<i>Munidopsis livida</i> (Perrier, 1886)	ben, dps	2070–3496	E GMx, Carib, E Atl I, W Afr	nne	328, 276, 447, 248 ¹⁵⁵
<i>Munidopsis longimanus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	44?–1281	Fla Str–GMx, Carib	nne, nw, sw, ese	54, 276, 323, 329, 330, 447 ¹⁵⁶
<i>Munidopsis nitida</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, dps	1373–3968	GMx, Bah, Carib	nne, sw	276, 323, 329, 447 ¹⁵⁷
<i>Munidopsis penescabra</i> L. Pequegnat & Williams, 1995	ben, ocs, slp	543–807	Ga, NW GMx	nnw	326, 447
<i>Munidopsis platirostris</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894)	ben, ocs, slp	101–842	Fla Str, Yuc Str, NW Carib, Antil	ese	276 ¹⁵⁸
<i>Munidopsis polita</i> (Smith, 1883)	ben, ocs, slp	129–860	Mass–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–nS Am	nw, ssw, ese	4, 276, 323, 447
<i>Munidopsis ramahtaylorae</i> W. Pequegnat & L. Pequegnat, 1971	ben, ocs, slp	200–649	E GMx, S of Cuba, L Antil	ne	276, 328, 447
<i>Munidopsis robusta</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp–dps	110–4708	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–nS Am	entire	276, 323, 329, 396, 447 ¹⁵⁹
<i>Munidopsis rostrata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, slp–dps	610?–2912	E & W Atl, GMx–Carib, Indo–Pac	nne	276 ¹⁶⁰
<i>Munidopsis serratifrons</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	543–1966	Ber, Fla, GMx, Carib	nnw, ese	22, 323, 329, 276, 447 ¹⁶¹
<i>Munidopsis serricornis</i> (Lovén, 1852)	ben, ocs–dps	10?–2165	Ga–GMx, W–E Atl, Med, Indo–Pac	nnw, se	14, 248, 276, 447 ¹⁶²
<i>Munidopsis sigsbei</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	595–1784	GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	276, 323, 329, 276, 447 ¹⁶³
<i>Munidopsis simplex</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	116–3971	GMx, Bah, Carib–Sur	entire	276, 323, 329, 447
<i>Munidopsis spinifer</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–slp	203–880	Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib	ssw, ese	54, 276, 323, 329, 396, 447

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Munidopsis spinocolata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs-dps	5977-1738	Fla Str, GMx, Carib	nne, sw, ese	276, 323, 329, 447
<i>Munidopsis spinosa</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	402-1050	Fla Str, GMx, Carib-Col	nnw, ssw, ese	276, 447 ¹⁶⁴
<i>Munidopsis subspinocolata</i> W. Pequegnat & L. Pequegnat, 1971	ben, ocs, slp	457-823	S GMx, Jam, Col	ssw	276, 328, 447
<i>Munidopsis transtridens</i> W. Pequegnat & L. Pequegnat, 1971	ben, slp-dps	1162-1446	Fla Str, N Yuc Str, nS Am	ese	276, 328
<i>Munidopsis tridens</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs, slp	380-476	Cuba, Vrg I	ese	54, 323, 329
Family: Porcellanidae					
<i>Clastocheilus nodosus</i> (Streets, 1872)	ben, itd	0-shallow	SW GMx-Antil, Carib-Ven	ssw, ese	114, 175, 370, 437
<i>Euceramus praelongus</i> Stimpson, 1860	ben, inf, bur, sft	<1-38	Del-Fla, N GMx	ne, nw	4, 95, 370, 437, 453
<i>Megalobrachium poeyi</i> (Guérin, 1855)	ben, rbl, shl	0-149	E Fla-QRoo, Cuba, Carib-Brz	ese	370, 437 ¹⁶⁵
<i>Megalobrachium soriatum</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, hsb, epi	0-170	NCar-Fla, GMx, Carib-Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	4, 95, 114, 297, 370, 437, 453 ¹⁶⁶
<i>Neopisosoma angustifrons</i> (Benedict, 1901)	ben	0-shallow	Fla, GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib-Ven	sw, ese?	4, 114, 370, 437 ¹⁶⁷
<i>Pachycheles ackleianus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sym, epi	0-85	Fla-GMx, Carib-Brz	ene, ssw, se	4, 114, 297, 370, 437
<i>Pachycheles monilifer</i> (Dana, 1852)	ben	0-80	Fla-GMx, Carib-Brz, E Pac	entire	4, 114, 170, 192, 297, 437
<i>Pachycheles pilosus</i> (H. Milne-Edwards, 1837)	ben	0-34	SCar-Fla, GMx, Bah, Carib	ne, sw, se	4, 114, 370, 437, 453 ¹⁶⁸
<i>Pachycheles riisei</i> (Stimpson, 1858)	ben	0-shallow	Fla Keys, Carib-Brz	ese	4, 370, 437 ¹⁶⁹
<i>Pachycheles rugimanus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, itd-ocs	0-150	NCar-Fla, GMx, Carib-Brz	entire	4, 297, 370, 393, 437, 453
<i>Parapetrolisthes tortugensis</i> (Glassell, 1945)	ben, rbl, hsb	shallow-54	Fla Keys, GMx, Bah, Antil-Ven	ssw, ese	4, 370, 437 ¹⁷⁰
<i>Petrolisthes amoenus</i> (Guérin, 1855)	ben, itd-ocs	0-140	Fla Str, Carib-Brz	ese	114, 370, 437
<i>Petrolisthes armatus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, itd, bns	0-60	Conn-GMx-Brz, E Atl, As I, E Pac	entire	4, 19, 95, 114, 297, 362, 370, 437
<i>Petrolisthes caribensis</i> Werdling, 1983	ben, itd, bns	0-shallow	GMx, N Carib-Ven	ssw, ese	370, 437
<i>Petrolisthes galathinus</i> (Bosc, 1802)	ben	0-55	NCar-GMx-Brz, E Atl, E Pac	entire	4, 95, 114, 192, 297, 362, 370, 436, 437, 453
<i>Petrolisthes jugosus</i> Streets, 1872	ben	0-146	Fla Keys, GMx, Antil, Carib-Ven	ene, ssw, se	4, 114, 370, 437 ¹⁷¹
<i>Petrolisthes marginatus</i> Stimpson, 1859	ben, itd, bns	0-shallow	Fla, GMx, Carib-Brz, E Atl, As I	sw	114, 297, 370, 437
<i>Petrolisthes politus</i> (Gray, 1831)	ben, itd, bns	0-shallow	Fla Keys, GMx, Antil, Carib-Ven	sw, ese	4, 114, 370, 437
<i>Petrolisthes quadratus</i> Benedict, 1901	ben, itd, bsl	0-shallow	Fla Keys, GMx, Antil, Carib-Ven	sw, ese	114, 370, 437
<i>Polyonyx gibbesi</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, sym	0-50	Mass-Fla, GMx, Carib-Urg	ne, nw	4, 95, 297, 370, 437, 453
<i>Porcellana sayana</i> (Leach, 1820)	ben, sym	0-110	NCar-Fla, GMx, Carib-Brz	entire	4, 95, 114, 297, 370, 393, 437, 453 ¹⁷²

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Porcellana sigsbeiana</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sym	15–400	Mass–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	4, 95, 114, 297, 323, 329, 370, 393, 437, 453
Superfamily: Hippoidea					
Family: Albuneidae					
<i>Albunea catherinae</i> Boyko, 2002	ben, inf, bur	0–64	Vir–Fla, N GMx	ne, nw	32 ¹⁷³
<i>Albunea gibbesii</i> Stimpson, 1859	ben, inf, bur	2–90	Ber, NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz, As I	ne, nw, ssw, ese	4, 32, 95, 393, 453
<i>Albunea paretii</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1853	ben, inf, bur	0–101	Ber, Fla Keys, Antil, Carib–Brz	ese	32 ¹⁷⁴
<i>Lepidopa benedicti</i> Schmitt, 1935	ben, itd, inf, bur	0–3	E Fla, GMx	nne, nw, wsw	4, 32, 95, 428
<i>Lepidopa richmondi</i> Benedict, 1903	ben, inf, bur	0–8	E GMx? Carib–Brz	nne?	32 ¹⁷⁵
<i>Lepidopa websteri</i> Benedict, 1903	ben, inf, bur	0–12	Vir (larvae only), NCar–Fla, GMx	ne, nw	4, 32, 95, 453
<i>Zygopa michaelis</i> Holthuis, 1961	ben, inf, bur	4–73	GMx, Fla–Brz	ene, ssw	4, 32, 363 ¹⁷⁶
Family: Hippidae					
<i>Emerita benedicti</i> Schmitt, 1935	ben, itd, inf, bur	0–9	SCar–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, sw	4, 94, 95, 453
<i>Emerita portoricensis</i> Schmitt, 1935	ben, itd, inf, bur	0–shallow	NW Fla, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene	4, 19, 94, 95 ¹⁷⁷
<i>Emerita talpoida</i> (Say, 1817)	ben, itd, inf, bur	0–2	Mass–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, se	4, 95, 428, 453 ¹⁷⁸
<i>Hippa testudinaria</i> (Herbst, 1791)	ben, itd, inf, bur	0–shallow	Fla Keys, Carib–Brz, E Atl, As I	se	4, 384 ¹⁷⁹
Superfamily: Paguroidea					
Family: Coenobitidae					
<i>Coenobita clypeatus</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	itd, spt	0–1	Ber, tropical W Atl, E Fla, S GMx	ne? wnw, sw, se	64, 286, 345, 371 ¹⁸⁰
Family: Diogenidae					
<i>Calcinus tibicen</i> (Herbst, 1791)	ben, hsb	0–33	Ber, GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	4, 45, 95, 371, 441
<i>Cancellus ornatus</i> Benedict, 1901	ben, spo, rck, hsb	37–366	NCar, GMx, Antil–Brz	ne	275, 453 ¹⁸¹
<i>Cancellus viridis</i> Mayo, 1973	ben, spo, hsb	48–49	S Fla–Carib	ene–ese?	4, 275 ¹⁸²
<i>Clibanarius antillensis</i> Stimpson, 1862	ben, itd, bns	0–shallow	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ssw, se	4, 112, 345, 371 ¹⁸³
<i>Clibanarius sclopetarius</i> (Herbst, 1796)	ben, itd, bns	0–shallow	E Fla–S GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ssw, se	4, 112, 345, 371 ¹⁸⁴
<i>Clibanarius tricolor</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, itd, bns	0–shallow	Ber, S Fla–S GMx, Carib–Brz	ssw, se	4, 345 ¹⁸⁵
<i>Clibanarius vittatus</i> (Bosc, 1802)	ben, itd, bns	0–22	Vir–GMx–Brz	entire	4, 19, 95, 345, 360, 361, 362, 371, 406, 428, 431, 453
<i>Dardanus fucosus</i> Biffar & Provenzano, 1972	ben, svg–hsb	0–365	NCar–GMx–Carib	entire	4, 26, 95, 97, 371, 441, 453 ¹⁸⁶
<i>Dardanus insignis</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	ben, ocs	22–318	NCar–GMx–Antil	entire	4, 95, 112, 371, 393, 453 ¹⁸⁷
<i>Dardanus venosus</i> (H. Milne-Edwards, 1848)	ben, sft, rbl	18–225	Ber, S Fla, Carib–Brz	wsw, ese	4, 26, 112, 345, 371
<i>Isocheles wurdemanni</i> Stimpson, 1862	ben, sft, bns, end?	<1–4, 188?	GMx only? Ven?	nw, ne, sw	4, 19, 95, 187, 345, 371, 406, 428 ¹⁸⁸

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Paguristes anomalus</i> Bouvier, 1918	ben, itd, svg	<1–shallow	SW GMx, Cuba, Curaç, Barb	ese, ssw	4, 291, 345 ¹⁸⁹
<i>Paguristes cadenati</i> Forest, 1954	ben, hsb	1–52	S Fla–W GMx, Carib–L Antil	nnw, ssw, ese	4, 441 ¹⁹⁰
<i>Paguristes erythropros</i> Holthuis, 1959	ben, bns	shallow–48	S Fla, Cuba, Sur	ne? ese	4, 249 ¹⁹¹
<i>Paguristes grayi</i> Benedict, 1901	ben, bns	shallow–6	Fla Keys, Antil, Carib–Ven	nw, ne, se	4, 249, 345, 441
<i>Paguristes hernancortezi</i> McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974	ben	55–73	NE Fla, W Fla, SW GMx	ene, ssw, ese	4, 291, 360 ¹⁹²
<i>Paguristes inconstans</i> McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974	ben, ocs	36–338	E Fla–Fla Str, Carib–Ven	ese	4, 292 ¹⁹³
<i>Paguristes invisacculus</i> McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974	ben, itd, bns	<1–20	Fla Keys, S GMx, Cuba, Jam	ssw, ese	4, 249, 291 ¹⁹⁴
<i>Paguristes limonensis</i> McLaughlin & Provenzano, 1974	ben, bns–dps	18–234	E GMx? Pan, Col	ene	4, 291 ¹⁹⁵
<i>Paguristes lymani</i> A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893	ben, ocs–dps	27–1600	Fla Keys, Antil, Carib–Guy	ssw, ese	4, 371, 453
<i>Paguristes moorei</i> Benedict, 1901	ben, sft, ocs	24–217	NCar–Fla Str, PRico	wnw? ssw, ese	4, 371, 453 ¹⁹⁶
<i>Paguristes oxyophthalmus</i> Holthuis, 1959	ben	27–494	Fla, off Miss Delta–SW GMx, Sur	nne, nnw, sw	4, 15, 197, 371, 441 ¹⁹⁷
<i>Paguristes puncticeps</i> Benedict, 1901	ben	subtidal–31	E Fla–GMx, Cuba, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	4, 297, 345, 371, 393, 406
<i>Paguristes sericeus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl, sft	9–146	NCar–Fla, GMx, Bah, PRico, Vrg I	ne, nw, ssw, ese	4, 95, 371, 347, 393, 406, 441, 453 ¹⁹⁸
<i>Paguristes spinipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, bns–ocs & slp	7–640	NCar–Fla, GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ssw, sse	4, 371, 453
<i>Paguristes starcki</i> Provenzano, 1965	ben	6	Fla Keys	ese	4, 346 ¹⁹⁹
<i>Paguristes tortugae</i> Schmitt, 1933	ben, rbl, hsb	<1–91	NCar–Fla, GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, sw, ese?	4, 291, 345, 360, 371, 393, 406, 441, 453 ²⁰⁰
<i>Paguristes triangulatus</i> A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893	ben, bns–ocs	12–150	NCar–Fla, GMx, Barb, Trin	ne, nw, ssw, ese	4, 371, 453 ²⁰¹
<i>Paguristes wassi</i> Provenzano, 1961	ben, hsb, sft	8–37	Fla Keys, Vrg I	ese	4
<i>Petrochirus diogenes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ben, rbl, sgr, sft	shallow–128	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Urg	entire	4, 95, 109, 297, 345, 360, 371, 393, 406, 428, 441, 453 ²⁰²
<i>Stratiotes hewatti</i> (Wass, 1963)	ben, hsb, end	shallow–16	GMx only: La–Tams	nw, wsw	95, 291, 350 ²⁰³
<i>Stratiotes hummi</i> (Wass, 1955)	ben, bns	shallow–22	NCar–Fla, GMx, Cuba, Col	ne, nw, sw	4, 46, 95, 109, 249, 345, 350, 360, 371, 406, 428, 453 ²⁰⁴
Family: Lithodidae					
<i>Neolithodes agassizii</i> (Smith, 1882)	ben, sft, ocs–dps	200–1900	off US Atl coast, Carib, nS Am	ne, nw, ssw	247, 447
<i>Neolithodes grimaldii</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1894)	ben, ocs–dps	330–2000	Arctic, NScotia–NCar, GMx	ene	338 ²⁰⁵
<i>Paralomis cubensis</i> Chace, 1939	ben, ocs–slp	200–730	SCar, GMx, Cuba, N Brz	ene, nnw, ese	4, 228, 247, 297, 447 ²⁰⁶

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
Family: Paguridae					
<i>Agaricochirus boletifer</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, ocs	76–174	E GMx, Antil, C Carib	ne	241, 284 ²⁰⁷
<i>Agaricochirus hispidus</i> (Benedict, 1892)	ben, ocs	133–350	SE GMx, Cuba, Yuc Str–W Carib	ese	241, 284
<i>Anisopagurus actinophorus</i> Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996	ben, act, ocs–dps	37–1016	Fla Str, W Carib	ese	240, 241
<i>Anisopagurus bartletti</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, act, ocs–slp	49–555	E GMx, Fla Str, L Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	4, 240, 241
<i>Anisopagurus hopkinsi</i> Lemaitre & McLaughlin, 1996	ben, ocs	91–165	Ga, E GMx	ene	240, 241
<i>Anisopagurus pygmaeus</i> (Bouvier, 1918)	ben	unk	Fla Keys, Cuba–Curaç	ese	4, 240, 241, 345, 453 ²⁰⁸
<i>Catapaguroides microps</i> A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1892	ben, slp–dps	835–2500	NCar–GMx–Ven, E Atl, Indo-Pac	nne, nw, sw	330, 375, 447 ²⁰⁹
<i>Catapagurus gracilis</i> Smith, 1881	ben, ocs	85–512	Mass–Fla Keys, Bah	ese	12, 288 ²¹⁰
<i>Catapagurus sharreri</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs–slp	80–500	NJer–GMx, Carib–Brz	nnw	112, 317, 441, 463
<i>Enneobranchus flavioiculatus</i> García-Gómez, 1988	ben, ocs	46–241	GMx, Bah, Carib–nS Am	ne	122
<i>Goreopagurus piercei</i> (Wass, 1963)	ben, ocs	73–260	Ga–Fla, GMx	ne, nw	4, 285, 429, 453 ²¹¹
<i>Iridopagurus caribbensis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, bns–ocs	8–50	E Fla, GMx, Antil, Carib–Col	ne, nnw	4, 121, 406, 441, 453 ²¹²
<i>Iridopagurus violaceus</i> de Saint Laurent-Dechancé, 1966	ben, ocs	18–256	Ber, W Fla–Keys, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	4, 121
<i>Manucomplanus spinulosus</i> (Holthuis, 1959)	ben, ocs	24–108	Fla Str, S Carib–Sur	se	240, 241
<i>Manucomplanus unguatus</i> (Studer, 1883)	ben, bry	2–298	NCar–Fla, GMx, Bah, E Atl (Afr)	entire	4, 95, 240, 241, 370, 393, 453 ²¹³
<i>Nematopaguroides cf. fagei</i> Forest & St. Laurent, 1967 ?	ben, hsb	18–39	Fla Keys–GMx, Brz	ene, nnw	15, 112, 135 ²¹⁴
<i>Ostraconotus spatulipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs	137–256	GMx, Barb	ene	4, 308, 376
<i>Pagurus annulipes</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, rbl, svg	<1–90	Mass–Fla, GMx	ene, nw, sw	4, 242, 360, 371, 406, 441, 453 ²¹⁵
<i>Pagurus brevidactylus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	ben, bns–ocs	<1–50	Ber, E Fla, Bah, Carib–Brz	nne, nw, sw	4, 95, 242, 281, 297, 345, 371, 406, 441 ²¹⁶
<i>Pagurus bullisi</i> Wass, 1963	ben, ocs, end	72–232	GMx only	nne, nw, sw, sse	95, 109, 371, 429
<i>Pagurus carolinensis</i> McLaughlin, 1975	ben, bns–ocs	2–53	NCar–Fla, GMx	ene, ssw	4, 281, 371, 406, 453
<i>Pagurus criniticornis</i> (Dana, 1852)	ben, sft, bns–ocs	2–50	GMx, Carib–Arg	nne, nnw, ssw	4, 242, 297, 360
<i>Pagurus curacaoensis</i> Benedict, 1892	ben, ocs–slp	367–655	Fla Str & Keys, GMx, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	21 ²¹⁷
<i>Pagurus defensus</i> (Benedict, 1892)	ben, ocs	25–102	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx	ne, sw	4, 109, 371, 393, 453
<i>Pagurus gymnodactylus</i> Lemaitre, 1982	ben, bns, end	subtidal–19	GMx only	ne, nw, wsw	4, 231, 242, 371, 406
<i>Pagurus impressus</i> (Benedict, 1892)	ben, sft	1–36	NCar–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, ssw	4, 95, 109, 345, 371, 393, 406, 428, 441, 453

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Pagurus longicarpus</i> Say, 1817	ben, sft, svg	<1–200	NScotia–Fla, GMx	ne, nw, ssw	4, 19, 95, 345, 360, 371, 406, 428, 453
<i>Pagurus maclaughlinae</i> García-Gómez, 1982	ben, sgr, bns	<1–5	Ga–Fla Keys, GMx, Carib–Curaç	ne, nw, sw, ese	4, 120, 242, 360, 406
<i>Pagurus marshi</i> Benedict, 1901	ben, itd, bns	<1–shallow	S Fla–Keys, Yuc, Carib–Col	se	4, 242, 345, 371
<i>Pagurus politus</i> (Smith, 1882)	ben, ocs–dps	30–1170	Georges Bk–Fla Keys, E GMx	ene, ese	4, 453 ²¹⁸
<i>Pagurus pollicaris</i> Say, 1817	ben, sft	<1–200	NBrun–Fla Keys, GMx	ne, nw, sw, ese	4, 19, 95, 109, 345, 360, 371, 406, 428, 453 ²¹⁹
<i>Pagurus rotundimanus</i> Wass, 1963	ben, ocs, slp	247–631	Fla Str, GMx, Bah	ne, nnw, sw, ese	330, 429 ²²⁰
<i>Pagurus stimpsoni</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, hsb	<1–30, 512?	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib–Col	ese, ene	4, 242, 406, 429, 453 ²²¹
<i>Phimochirus holthuisi</i> (Provenzano, 1961)	ben	1–210	NCar–S Fla, GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	entire	4, 109, 241, 283, 371, 441, 453
<i>Phimochirus operculatus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	ben	<1–15	E Fla & Keys, NW GMx, S Antil–Col	nw, ese	4, 241, 283, 345, 441 ²²²
<i>Phimochirus randalli</i> (Provenzano, 1961)	ben, hsb	15–91	Fla Str, GMx, Bah, Carib–Bonaire	nnw, ssw, ese	4, 241, 283, 441 ²²³
<i>Pylopaguridium markhami</i> McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001	ben, hsb	17–54	Bah, S GMx, Carib, Hond	ssw	289 ²²⁴
<i>Pylopagurus discoidalis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–slp	11–433, 1020	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ese	4, 241, 290, 297, 393, 453 ²²⁵
<i>Pylopagurus gorei</i> McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001	ben, slp	417–787	NE Camp Bk, L Antil	ese	241, 290
<i>Pylopagurus macgeorgei</i> McLaughlin & Lemaitre, 2001	ben	453–715	Fla Str & Keys, Carib	ese	289 ²²⁶
<i>Rhodochirus rosaceus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, ocs	95–200	NCar–GMx, Grenada, Sur, Brz	nw, ne, ese	4, 241, 283, 297, 453 ²²⁷
<i>Solenopagurus lineatus</i> (Wass, 1963)	ben, ocs	45–190	NCar–GMx, nS Am	ene, ssw, ese	377, 429 ²²⁸
<i>Tomopaguopsis problematica</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893)	ben, ocs	13–528	NCar–GMx, Bah, NW Carib, Barb	ese	4, 453
<i>Tomopagurus cokeri</i> (Hay, 1917)	ben, ocs	44–302	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Carib–FGui	ese	4, 241, 282, 429 ²²⁹
<i>Tomopagurus wassi</i> McLaughlin, 1981	ben, ocs	75–360	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Yuc Str–Brz	nne, se	4, 241, 282, 297 ²³⁰
Family: Parapaguridae					
<i>Oncopagurus bicristatus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, act, ocs–dps	270–1070	Fla Str–GMx–Brz, E Atl I & Afr	nw, se	234, 237, 297 ²³¹
<i>Oncopagurus gracilis</i> (Henderson, 1888)	ben, act, ocs–slp	200–600	E GMx, Fla Str–Brz, E Atl	ne, nnw, se	234, 237, 297 ²³²
<i>Paragiopagurus pilimanus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, ocs–dps	36–2034	Ber, Fla–Yuc Str, Antil, Carib–Ven	se	234, 237 ²³³
<i>Parapagurus alaminos</i> Lemaitre, 1986	ben, act, zoa, dps	850–3360	NCar–GMx, SW Carib, E Atl	entire	233, 234, 238, 447
<i>Parapagurus nudus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1891)	ben, act, zoa, dps	630–3864	Mass–Bah, GMx, S Carib, E Atl	ne, wnw, ssw	234, 238, 447

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Parapagurus pilosimanus</i> Smith, 1879	ben, zoa, ocs-dps	102–3850	NScotia–GMx–FGui, NE–SE Atl	entire	234, 238, 447
<i>Sympagurus pictus</i> Smith, 1883	ben, ocs-dps	180–2322	Mass–GMx–nS Am	nne, nw, sw	234, 239, 447
Family: Pylochelidae					
<i>Cheiroplatea scutata</i> Ortmann, 1892	ben, spo, end	unk	GMx only: exact site unk	unk	110, 111
<i>Mixtopagurus paradoxus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, slp	196–567	NCar–GMx, Bah, Carib–nS Am	wnw, ene, ese	110, 111 ²³⁴
<i>Pylocheles agassizi</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rck, spo	250–963	Yuc Str, SE Carib	sse	110, 111 ²³⁵
Infraorder: Brachyura					
Section: Dromiacea					
Superfamily: Homolodromioidea					
Family: Homolodromiidae					
<i>Dicranodromia chacei</i> Guinot, 1995	ben, dps	318–467	Fla Str, NW Cuba	ese	163
<i>Dicranodromia felderi</i> Martin, 1990	ben, dps	585–948	Fla Str, NW Cuba, Carib–Pan	ese	163
<i>Dicranodromia spinosa</i> Martin, 1994	ben, ocs-slp	156–236	SCar, Fla Str	ene, ese	163, ²³⁶
<i>Homolodromia paradoxa</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, dps	375–914	Fla Str, NW Cuba, Carib–Sur	ese	163, 394, 395
Superfamily: Dromioidea					
Family: Dromiidae					
<i>Dromia erythropus</i> (George Edwards, 1771)	ben, sym, hsb, rbl	<1–360	Ber, NCar–GMx, Bah, Cuba–Brz	nw, sw, se	95, 187, 271, 294, 296, 317, 343, 367
<i>Hypoconcha arcuata</i> Stimpson, 1858	ben, rbl, shl	<1–80	NCar–W Fla, Carib–Brz	ene, nnw, ssw	187, 294, 298, 453 ²³⁷
<i>Hypoconcha parasitica</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	ben, rbl, shl	<1–83	NCar–GMx & Carib–Brz	entire	95, 294, 298, 453
<i>Hypoconcha spinosissima</i> Rathbun, 1933	ben, rbl, shl, sft	21–110	NCar–GMx, Jam	nw, ne, sw	10, 95, 187, 453 ²³⁸
<i>Moreiradromia antillensis</i> (Stimpson, 1858)	ben, sym, hsb, rbl	<1–330	Ber, NCar–GMx–Brz, St. Helena	entire	165, 187, 293, 294, 298, 453
Superfamily: Homoloidea					
Family: Homolidae					
<i>Homola minima</i> Guinot & Richer de Forges, 1995	ben, slp, sft-rbl/shl	55–683	Mass–GMx, S Carib? & Brz?	ne, nnw, ese	164, 395 ²³⁹
<i>Homola vigil</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, slp, rbl/sft	309–805	Ga–GMx, Cuba, Bah, Antil	ese	164, 329
<i>Homologenus rostratus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, dps	600–1601	Ber, S Fla, GMx, Cuba, Antil	nnw, wsw, ese	164, 327, 329 ²⁴⁰
<i>Lamoha noar</i> (Williams, 1974)	ben, dps	550–732	E GMx, Antil	ese	164, 314
Family: Latreilliidae					
<i>Latreillia manningi</i> Williams, 1982	ben, rbl, shl	82–474	Mass–E GMx, Cuba, Ven, As I	ene, ese	49, 453 ²⁴¹
Section: Eubrachyura					
Subsection: Raninoidea					
Superfamily: Raninoidea					
Family: Raninidae					
<i>Lysirude nitidus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft	119–823	Mass–GMx, Antil	entire	126, 127, 327, 357

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Ranilia constricta</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, rbl, hsb	<20–365	NCar–GMx–Brz, As I, E Atl	nnw, se	294, 298, 329, 357, 453 ²⁴²
<i>Ranilia muricata</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	ben, rbl, shl, sft	9–102	NCar–GMx, Carib, Brz	ne, ssw	126, 294, 298, 357, 453 ²⁴³
<i>Raninoides lamarcki</i> A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1923	ben, rbl, shl, sft	46–366	S GMx & Cuba–Pan	sw, ese	126, 294, 298, 329
<i>Raninoides loevis</i> (Latreille, 1825)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	18–200	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz	ene, nw, sw, ese	66, 126, 187, 294, 298, 453
<i>Raninoides louisianensis</i> Rathbun, 1933	ben, sft	55–677?	GMx–Col & Sur	ne, nw, wsw, se	95, 126, 187, 329, 426 ²⁴⁴
Family: Symethidae					
<i>Symethis variolosa</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	ben, rbl, shl	18–137	NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	126, 187, 294, 298, 416, 453 ²⁴⁵
Superfamily: Cyclodorippoidea					
Family: Cyclodorippidae					
<i>Clythrocerus granulatus</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, sft	29–1036	SCar–S Fla, E GMx, Antil–Ven	nne	129, 294, 298, 357, 413
<i>Clythrocerus nitidus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, rbl/sft	12–531	SCar–GMx & Carib	nne, ese	129, 357, 413
<i>Corycodus bullatus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, ocs, slp	315–457	Fla Str, N coast of Cuba	ese	413
<i>Cyclodorippe antennaria</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl/sft, hsb	90–686	Fla, GMx, Cuba, Carib–Barb	ene, sse, ese	357, 413
<i>Cyclodorippe bouvieri</i> Rathbun, 1934	ben, ocs, slp	270–549	Fla, Cuba, Carib–PRico	ese	413
<i>Cyclodorippe manningi</i> Tavares, 1993	ben, end	315	GMx only: Fla Str, N coast of Cuba	ese	412, 413
<i>Deilocerus perpusillus</i> (Rathbun, 1901)	ben	27–220	NCar–E GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	ene	294, 298, 413
<i>Neocorycodus stimpsoni</i> (Rathbun, 1937)	ben, sft	67–180	E GMx–Fla Keys, Brz	ne, ese	129, 294, 298, 413
Family: Cymonomidae					
<i>Curupironomus agassizi</i> (A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1899)	ben, sft, hsb	128–549	Fla Str–PRico	ese	395, 411, 412
<i>Cymonomus caecus</i> Chace, 1940	ben, end	841	GMx only: N coast of Cuba	ese	52, 412
<i>Cymonomus cubensis</i> Chace, 1940	ben, end	475–1006	GMx only: N coast of Cuba	ese	52, 412
<i>Cymonomus quadratus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft	185–930	E GMx, Fla Str–Antil, Brz	ese	294, 298, 357, 395, 412
<i>Cymonomus rostratus</i> Chace 1940	ben, end	658	GMx only: N coast of Cuba	ese	53, 412
Subsection: Heterotremata					
Superfamily: Dorippoidea					
Family: Dorippidae					
<i>Ethusa americana</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl/sft, shl	3–95	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	183, 187, 453 ²⁴⁶
<i>Ethusa microphthalma</i> Smith, 1881	ben, sft, shl	20–752	Mass–GMx & Cuba	entire	187, 329, 357, 395, 453 ²⁴⁷
<i>Ethusa tenuipes</i> Rathbun, 1897	ben, rbl/sft	25–395	NCar, GMx, Cuba, nS Am, Brz	nne, ssw, ese	294, 298, 329, 357, 395, 453 ²⁴⁸
<i>Ethusa truncata</i> A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1899	ben, ocs	133–218	W Fla–N GMx, Ven, Trin	ne, nnw	357 ²⁴⁹

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Ethusina abyssicola</i> Smith, 1884	ben, sft, slp-dps	860–4026	Mass-NCar, GMx, Ven, Brz, E Atl	ne, nw, sw, ese	294, 298, 329, 357, 395 ²⁵⁰
Superfamily: Calappoidea					
Family: Calappidae					
<i>Acanthocarpus alexandri</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl, shl	57–1034	Mass–GMx, PRico, L Antil, Brz	entire	187, 329, 395, 453
<i>Acanthocarpus bispinosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, shl, ocs	201–405	S Fla–L Antil, Brz	ne, ese	39, 66, 352, 357, 395
<i>Calappa flammea</i> (Herbst, 1794)	ben, sft	<1–262	Ber, Mass–GMx, Bah	entire	95, 187, 196, 453
<i>Calappa galloides</i> Stimpson, 1859	ben, rbl, shl, sft	<2–220	Ber, Fla–GMx–Brz, As I, E Atl	ene, nw, sw, ese	125, 187, 255, 294 ²⁵¹
<i>Calappa ocellata</i> Holthuis, 1958	ben, sft, rbl	<5–80	Ber, NCar–E GMx, Carib–Brz	ese	196, 453
<i>Calappa sulcata</i> Rathbun, 1898	ben, sft, rbl, shl	<2–200	NCar–GMx & Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw	95, 187, 294, 298, 357, 453 ²⁵²
<i>Calappa tortugae</i> Rathbun, 1933	ben	13–238	NCar–GMx, Carib–Ven, L Antil	ne, ese	457
<i>Cryptosoma balguerii</i> (Desbonne, 1867)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	<3–230	Ber, NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	117, 211, 357, 453
<i>Cyclozodion angustum</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben	94–421	E Fla–E GMx, Bah, Carib, nS Am	se	457
<i>Cyclozodion tuberculatum</i> Williams & Child, 1988	ben	31–640	NCar–E GMx, Bah, Sur	ne, nnw, ese	457 ²⁵³
Family: Hepatidae					
<i>Hepatus epheliticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	ben	2–91	Chesa B–GMx, Cuba, N Antil	entire	66, 95, 187, 343, 453
<i>Hepatus pudibundus</i> (Herbst, 1785)	ben, sft, shl	<2–160	Ga–E GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, ese	95, 97, 294, 298, 343 ²⁵⁴
<i>Osachila antillensis</i> Rathbun, 1916	ben, rbl, hsb, shl	80–300	Ber, GMx, Antil, Brz	ene, nnw, ese	294, 298, 357 ²⁵⁵
<i>Osachila semilevis</i> Rathbun, 1916	ben, rbl, hsb, shl	23–91	NCar–NW Fla & S GMx	ne, ssw, ese	357, 453 ²⁵⁶
<i>Osachila tuberosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl	40–190	NCar–GMx, Antil–nS Am, Brz	ne, se	66, 294, 298, 329
Superfamily: Leucosioidea					
Family: Leucosiidae					
<i>Acanthilia intermedia</i> Miers, 1886	ben, rbl, shl, sft	10–329	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw	115, 211, 294, 298, 357, 453 ²⁵⁷
<i>Callidactylus asper</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, sft	25–91	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Col–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, ese	294, 298, 357, 393, 441, 453 ²⁵⁸
<i>Ebalia cariosa</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	<1–131	NCar–GMx, Jam, nS Am	ene, ssw, ese	357, 367, 453
<i>Ebalia stimpsonii</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	7–160	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil, Brz	ne, sw, ese	294, 298, 357, 358, 453 ²⁵⁹
<i>Iliacantha liodactylus</i> Rathbun, 1898	ben, sft	9–130	GMx, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ene, wnw, ssw	66, 95, 187, 294, 298, 343, 357
<i>Iliacantha sparsa</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	20–80	S Fla, GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ene, ssw, ese	211, 273, 294, 298 ²⁶⁰
<i>Iliacantha subglobosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, sft	16–915	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	329, 357, 453 ²⁶¹
<i>Lithadia cadaverosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl	46–62	E GMx, Bah	ne, ese	357 ²⁶²
<i>Lithadia granulosa</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl, shl	20–210	E GMx, Antil	ene	357 ²⁶³

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Myropsis quinquespinosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl	84–1048	Mass–GMx, Carib–Sur, Brz	entire	294, 298, 329, 453 ²⁶⁴
<i>Persephona crinita</i> Rathbun, 1931	ben, sft, shl	5–90	GMx, Antil, Ven–Brz	ne, nw, ssw	95, 187, 298, 343, 357
<i>Persephona mediterranea</i> (Herbst, 1794)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	<4–55	NJer–GMx, Carib–Brz	entire	187, 298, 357, 453
<i>Speloeophorus elevatus</i> Rathbun, 1898	ben, shl	<2–83	S Fla, Antil, Brz	ese	294, 298, 357
<i>Speloeophorus nodosus</i> (Bell, 1855)	ben, rbl, shl	3–30	NCar, Fla Keys, Antil, Brz	ene, ese	294, 298, 453 ²⁶⁵
<i>Speloeophorus pontifer</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	<1–229	NCar–GMx, Antil–Barb	ene, ssw	187, 357, 453
<i>Uhlias limbatus</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, hsb, shl	<4–64	E Fla, E GMx–Antil, Belize	ssw, ese	140, 187, 357 ²⁶⁶
Superfamily: Majoidea					
Family: Epialtidae					
<i>Acanthonyx petiverii</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	ben, hsb, epi, veg	0–29	Fla, GMx, Bah, Antil–Col, E Pac	nne, wnw, sw	95, 97, 184, 187, 230, 343, 355 ²⁶⁷
<i>Epialtus bituberculatus</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	ben, hsb, epi, veg	0–2	E Fla, GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ssw, ese	187, 294, 296, 355
<i>Epialtus dilatatus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben, hsb, epi, veg	<2–22	NCar–Fla, GMx, Carib, Antil	ne, ssw, se	187, 343, 355, 453 ²⁶⁸
<i>Epialtus kingsleyi</i> Rathbun, 1923 ?	ben, epi, rbl, veg	shallow–33	Fla, Col	ssw, ese?	230, 355 ²⁶⁹
<i>Epialtus longirostris</i> Stimpson, 1860	ben, hsb, epi, veg	3–54	S Fla, Cuba, Antil, Carib, Col	ene, ese	211, 355 ²⁷⁰
<i>Mocosoa crebripunctata</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	20–131	S Fla, GMx, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	355 ²⁷¹
<i>Sphenocarcinus corrosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben, rbl, shl	165–365	NCar, N GMx, Barb, Col	ne, nnw, ese	130, 395, 453 ²⁷²
Family: Inachidae					
<i>Aepinus septemspinus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	10–85	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil–Brz	ne, ssw, ese	294, 296, 355, 453 ²⁷³
<i>Anomalothir frontalis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	131–421	E GMx, Cuba, Antil, Col	ene, ese	52, 355, 395 ²⁷⁴
<i>Anomalothir furcillatus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	50–690	NCar–E GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, se	52, 294, 296, 357, 395, 453 ²⁷⁵
<i>Dorhynchus thomsoni</i> Thomson, 1873	ben, sft, shl, dps	100–2080	NE US–Antil, E Atl, Indo-Pac	nnw, ese	355, 395, 447
<i>Metoporphaphis calcarata</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, hsb, rub, veg	<1–90	NCar–GMx & nS Am–Brz	ne, nw	95, 296, 343, 453 ²⁷⁶
<i>Podochela curvirostris</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, sft, rbl/shl	134–448	Fla Str, Cuba, Antil	ese	355, 395
<i>Podochela gracilipes</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl, hsb	<2–220	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, se	294, 296, 355, 453 ²⁷⁷
<i>Podochela lamelligera</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, rbl, hsb	38–110	E–W Fla, Col	ne, nnw, ese	66, 355 ²⁷⁸
<i>Podochela macrodera</i> Stimpson, 1860	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–91	E GMx, Bah, Cuba, Hond, Antil	ne, ese	211, 355 ²⁷⁹
<i>Podochela riisei</i> Stimpson, 1860	ben, sft, rbl, epi	<1–140	Ber, NCar–GMx, Hond, Antil, Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	187, 211, 343, 355, 373, 393, 409, 453 ²⁸⁰

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Podochela sidneyi</i> Rathbun, 1924	ben, rbl, shl, epi	<1–187	NCar–GMx, Cuba	entire	95, 187, 343, 453
<i>Stenorhynchus seticornis</i> (Herbst, 1788)	ben, hsb–sft, epi	1–366	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Arg	entire	128, 187, 294, 296, 343, 355, 453 ²⁸¹
<i>Stenorhynchus yangi</i> Goeke, 1989	ben	31–365	Mass–GMx, Carib–Sur	ne, ssw, ese	128 ²⁸²
Family: Inachoididae					
<i>Anasimus latus</i> Rathbun, 1894	ben, sft, rbl, shl	26–274	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	entire	66, 95, 187, 294, 296, 355, 453
<i>Anasimus fugax</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, shl	60–330	E GMx, Fla Str, Antil, Brz	ene	294, 296, 355, 395 ²⁸³
<i>Arachnopsis filipes</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl, rbl	27–238	NCar, GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, ese	187, 355, 453 ²⁸⁴
<i>Batrachonotus fragosus</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl, shl	<1–247	NCar–GMx, Antil–Ven	ne, ssw, ese	355, 453 ²⁸⁵
<i>Collodes armatus</i> Rathbun, 1898	ben, sft	20–70	N Cuba, Brz	ese	294, 296, 355 ²⁸⁶
<i>Collodes leptochelae</i> Rathbun, 1894	ben, sft, shl, end	91–384	GMx only	ne, nw, wsw	66, 107, 187, 329, 343, 355, 447 ²⁸⁷
<i>Collodes obesus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben	91–99	Fla Str	ese	355
<i>Collodes robustus</i> Smith, 1881	ben, sft, shl, epi	27–683	Mass–Fla Str, GMx, SE Carib	nne, ssw	187, 355, 395, 453 ²⁸⁸
<i>Collodes trispinosus</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl, rbl	7–247	NCar–GMx, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	294, 296, 355, 453 ²⁸⁹
<i>Euprognatha gracilipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1878	ben, hsb, rbl, shl	51–368	S Fla, GMx, Antil, Brz	se, ssw	294, 296, 355 ²⁹⁰
<i>Euprognatha rastellifera</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl, shl	81–708	Mass–Fla Keys, Antil, Brz	ese	294, 296, 395, 453 ²⁹¹
<i>Inachoides forceps</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1879	ben, rbl	<2–70	NCar–Fla, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ne, ese	294, 296, 343, 453
<i>Pyromaia arachna</i> Rathbun, 1924	ben, sft, shl	183–386	SCar, GMx	ne, nw, ssw, ese	66, 329, 355, 395 ²⁹²
<i>Pyromaia cuspidata</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl	27–549	NCar–E GMx, Cuba, Carib–Col	ne, ese	39, 66, 329, 395, 453 ²⁹³
Family: Majidae					
<i>Temnonotus granulatus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1875	ben, slp	183–478	Fla Str, Cuba, Barb	nne, ese	52, 355 ²⁹⁴
Family: Mithracidae					
<i>Hemus cristulipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1875	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	15–69	NCar, GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nw, se	39, 296, 343, 441 ²⁹⁵
<i>Leptopisa setirostris</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, epi	<1–80	S Fla, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ssw, ese	294, 296, 355 ²⁹⁶
<i>Macrocoeloma camptoceram</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<4–103	NCar–GMx, N Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	187, 296, 355, 453 ²⁹⁷
<i>Macrocoeloma concavum</i> Miers, 1886	ben, rbl, shl	<2–60	SW GMx, Antil, Brz	nnw, ssw	187, 294, 296, 355 ²⁹⁸
<i>Macrocoeloma diplacanthum</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, sft, hsb, rbl	1–24	Fla Keys, Bah, Cuba–S Antil, Col	sw, ese	187, 355
<i>Macrocoeloma eutheca</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, shl, rbl	<30–215	NCar–Fla, GMx, Bah, Carib–Brz	ne, ssw, ese	66, 294, 296, 355, 453 ²⁹⁹
<i>Macrocoeloma laevigatum</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, sft, hsb, veg	<1–31	S Fla, GMx, Antil, Brz	ese, ssw	294, 296, 355 ³⁰⁰

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Macrocoeloma intermedium</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, rbl, shl	62–298	Fla Str, Cuba, Dom, Pan	ese	355
<i>Macrocoeloma septemspinusum</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<2–212	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	294, 296, 355 ³⁰¹
<i>Macrocoeloma subparallelum</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, sft, hsb, veg	<1–25	GMx, Cuba–S Antil, nS Am, Brz	ese	294, 296, 343, 355
<i>Macrocoeloma trispinosum</i> (Latreille, 1825)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	<1–82	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib, Brz	entire	187, 294, 296, 343, 355, 453 ³⁰²
<i>Microphrys antillensis</i> Rathbun, 1920	ben, rbl, shl, veg	<1–38	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil–Col, Brz	ne, nnw, ese	230, 294, 296, 355, 441
<i>Microphrys bicornutus</i> (Latreille, 1825)	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	<1–70	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil–Col, Brz	ne, sw, se	187, 230, 294, 296, 343, 355, 453
<i>Microphrys interruptus</i> Rathbun, 1920	ben, sft, hsb, rbl	<1–50	S GMx–Antil, Col, Brz	sse	187, 230, 294, 296
<i>Mithraculus cinctimanus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–4	S Fla, GMx, Bah, Antil–Col	ssw, se	187, 230, 355, 427
<i>Mithraculus coryphe</i> (Herbst, 1801)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–60	E Fla–GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib–Brz	sw, se	140, 187, 294, 296, 355, 427
<i>Mithraculus forceps</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1875)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–90	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	entire	66, 187, 294, 296, 324, 343, 355, 427
<i>Mithraculus ruber</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–46	Fla Keys, S GMx, Cuba, Antil–Col	ssw, ese	187, 230, 343, 355, 427 ³⁰³
<i>Mithraculus sculptus</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	<1–55	S Fla, Bah, Antil, Carib, Col–Brz	ssw, se	187, 294, 296, 343, 355, 427
<i>Mithrax hemphilli</i> Rathbun, 1892	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	<1–60	Fla Keys, Antil, Brz	ese	294, 296, 355, 427
<i>Mithrax hispidus</i> (Herbst, 1790)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–65	Ber, Dela B–GMx, Antil–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	187, 294, 296, 324, 355, 427, 453 ³⁰⁴
<i>Mithrax holderi</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–38	Fla Keys, Cuba–S Antil	ssw, ese	343, 355, 427 ³⁰⁵
<i>Mithrax pilosus</i> Rathbun, 1892	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–5	Fla Keys, Bah, W GMx, Cuba–Ven	ese, wsw	355, 427 ³⁰⁶
<i>Mithrax spinosissimus</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	<1–179	NCar–S Fla, Cuba, Carib–Ven	ese	230, 355, 427, 453
<i>Mithrax verrucosus</i> H. Milne-Edwards, 1832	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–2, 24?	SCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	nnw? ssw, se	187, 294, 296, 355, 427, 453 ³⁰⁷
<i>Nemausa acuticornis</i> (Stimpson, 1870)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	1–103	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	78, 97, 140, 296, 427 ³⁰⁸
<i>Nemausa cornutus</i> (de Saussure, 1857)	ben, sft, rbl, shl	<1–1077	Ber, S Fla, Cuba, S Antil, Brz	ese	78, 296, 355, 427 ³⁰⁹
<i>Stenocionops furcatus</i> (Olivier, 1791)	ben, rbl, hsb, sft	<2–180	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	entire	294, 296, 317, 355, 453, 317 ³¹⁰
<i>Stenocionops spinimanus</i> (Rathbun, 1892)	ben, sft, hsb, rbl	35–227	NCar–GMx, Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	66, 187, 294, 296, 355, 453 ³¹¹
<i>Stenocionops spinosissimus</i> (de Saussure, 1857)	ben, sft	35–227	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	66, 294, 296, 329, 343, 355 ³¹²
<i>Teleophrys ornatus</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	7–44	SE GMx–Antil, Col, Brz	sse	230, 294, 296, 355
<i>Teleophrys pococki</i> Rathbun 1924	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–27	GMx, Curaç, Brz	nw	294, 296, 441 ³¹³

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Thoe puella</i> Stimpson, 1860	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–27	S Fla, Belize, Antil–S Carib, Col	ssw, ese	187, 230, 355 ³¹⁴
Family: Pisidae					
<i>Coelocerus spinosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1875	ben, sft, rbl	<1–27	NCar–Atl Fla, N GMx	ne, nnw	355, 453 ³¹⁵
<i>Chorinus heros</i> (Herbst, 1790)	ben, sft, rbl, veg	<1–50	Ber, S Fla, Antil, Ven, Brz	ssw, ese	66, 355
<i>Holoplites armata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, shl, rbl, dps	160–780	NW Cuba, Antil, Brz	ese	52, 294, 296, 343, 355
<i>Libinia dubia</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1834	ben, sft, rbl, veg	<1–46	Mass–GMx, Bah, Cuba	ne, nw, sw, ese	343, 355, 359, 453 ³¹⁶
<i>Libinia emarginata</i> Leach, 1815	ben, sft, rbl, veg	<1–124	PEd I & NScotia–GMx	ne, nw, sw, ese	187, 343, 355, 398, 453
<i>Libinia erinacea</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, sft, rbl, veg	<1–68	Fla Keys, E & SW GMx, Cuba	ne, ssw	343, 355, 359, 373, 409 ³¹⁷
<i>Libinia rhomboidea</i> Streets, 1870	ben	unk	Fla Keys, off N Yuc, Cuba	se	343, 355
<i>Microlossa longirostris</i> (Pretzmann, 1961)	ben, veg	unk–61	GMx–L Antil	nnw, ssw, ese	344 ³¹⁸
<i>Nibilia antilocapra</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, rbl	71–342	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	66, 296, 355, 395, 453
<i>Oplopisa spinipes</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1879	ben	185	Fla Str	ese?	355 ³¹⁹
<i>Pelia mutica</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	<1–51	Mass–GMx, Cuba–S Antil, Col	ne, nw, wsw	95, 230, 343, 355, 453 ³²⁰
<i>Rochinia crassa</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	ben, sft, slp, slp	128–860	NScotia–GMx, Cuba, nS Am	ne, nw, sw, ese	52, 66, 317, 329, 395, 447, 453
<i>Rochinia hystrix</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, rbl, slp	150–708	E GMx, Cuba, Antil	nne, wnsw, sse	52, 66, 355, 395, 447
<i>Rochinia tanneri</i> (Smith, 1883)	ben, sft, shl, slp	128–351	Mass–Fla Str	ese	355, 395, 453
<i>Rochinia umbonata</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, hsb, slp	161–915	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib	ne, nnw, sse	329, 355, 395, 447, 453
Family: Tychidae					
<i>Picroceroides tubularis</i> Miers, 1886	ben, rbl, shl, epi	20–110	SE Fla–Cuba, Antil, Brz	ese	294, 296, 355
<i>Pitho aculeata</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	<1–4	Fla Keys, Bah, Cuba–S Antil, Carib	ene, sw, se	187, 355, 358
<i>Pitho anisodon</i> (von Martens, 1872)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	<1–22	W Fla–Bah, Cuba–S Antil, Carib	ne, ese	343, 355
<i>Pitho laevigata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1875)	ben, rbl, hsb, veg	<1–11	Fla, Antil, Col	ne	355
<i>Pitho lherminieri</i> (Schramm, 1867)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	<1–220	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, se	187, 230, 294, 296, 355, 453
<i>Pitho mirabilis</i> (Herbst, 1794)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	<1–shallow	Fla Keys, Bah, Antil	ssw, ese	355 ³²¹
<i>Pitho quadridentata</i> (Miers, 1879)	ben, rbl, sft, veg	<1–shallow	Fla Keys, Antil	ese	355 ³²²
<i>Stilbomastax margaritifera</i> (Monod, 1939)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	15–38	N GMx–S Fla, Antil	ne, nnw, ssw	123, 461 ³²³
<i>Tyche emarginata</i> White, 1847	ben, rbl, shl, veg	<2–37	NCar–E GMx, Bah, Antil, Brz	ne, se	187, 294, 296, 453, 461

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
Superfamily: Parthenopoidea					
Family: Parthenopidae					
<i>Celatopesia concava</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	7–73	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, ese	69, 139, 294, 296, 355, 441, 453 ³²⁴
<i>Heterocrypta granulata</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, shl, rbl	<4–137	Mass–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, nw, ese	95, 139, 230, 294, 296, 355, 453
<i>Leiolumbrus nitidus</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, sft, shl	7–185	GMx–Antil, Carib, nS Am, Brz	nne, nw, sw	95, 139, 187, 296, 355
<i>Mesorhoea sexspinosa</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl, rbl	<2–100	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	139, 296, 355, 453 ³²⁵
<i>Parthenope agona</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, shl, sft	46–391	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, nnw, se	139, 294, 296, 329, 355, 395, 453 ³²⁶
<i>Platylambrus fraterculus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	7–201	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, nnw, se	139, 296, 355, 453 ³²⁷
<i>Platylambrus granulatus</i> (Kingsley, 1879)	ben, sft, rbl, shl	10–824	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil	ne, nw, sw, ese	10, 134, 139, 453 ³²⁸
<i>Platylambrus pourtalesii</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	18–622	Mass–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, nw, se	139, 296, 329, 395, 453 ³²⁹
<i>Platylambrus serratus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	<2–110	Ber, Fla–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, wnw, sw, se	134, 139, 187, 296 ³³⁰
<i>Solenolambrus decemspinus</i> Rathbun, 1894 ?	ben, sft	82–110	E GMx, PRico	ne, ssw	139, 355 ³³¹
<i>Solenolambrus tenellus</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, rbl	55–366	NCar–GMx, Cuba, Bah, Antil	ne, ssw, ese	139, 355, 395 ³³²
<i>Solenolambrus typicus</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, sft, shl, rbl	91–618	NCar, GMx, Bah, Antil/Carib, Brz	wnw, se	139, 296, 329, 355, 453
<i>Thyrolambrus astroides</i> Rathbun, 1894	ben, sft, rbl	50–370	NW Cuba, Antil, Brz, Indo-Pac	ese	294, 296, 355
<i>Tutankhamen cristatipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben	227–366	Fla Str, Antil	ese	139, 343, 355
Superfamily: Cancroidea					
Family: Atelecyclidae					
<i>Trichopeltarion nobile</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, slp	274–786	GMx, Antil, Col	nne, nw, sw	329, 330 ³³³
Family: Cancridae					
<i>Cancer borealis</i> Stimpson, 1859	ben, sft, rbl, shl	0–796	NScotia–Fla Str	ese	39, 356, 395, 453
<i>Cancer irroratus</i> Say, 1817	ben, sft, rbl, shl	0–575	Lab–Fla Str	ese	356, 395, 453
Superfamily: Portunoidea					
Family: Geryonidae					
<i>Chaceon fenneri</i> (Manning & Holthuis, 1984)	ben, sft, slp, com	247–2002	Ber, Chesa B–GMx	ne, nnw, ese	48, 262, 263, 264, 395
<i>Chaceon quinquedens</i> (Smith, 1879)	ben, sft, slp, com	366–1695	NScotia–GMx, Cuba, Bah	ne, nw, wsw, se	48, 263, 264, 265, 329, 330, 395 ³³⁴
Family: Portunidae					
<i>Arenaeus cribrarius</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	bplg, sft, bsl	0–68	Ber, Mass–GMx, Antil, Carib–Arg	entire	187, 296, 356, 453
<i>Bathynectes longispina</i> Stimpson, 1871	bplg, sft, rbl, slp	100–1455	Ber, Mass–GMx, Carib–Col	ne, se	66, 261, 317, 343 ³³⁵

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Callinectes bocourti</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1879	bplg, eur	0–20	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	nne	296, 349, 353 ³³⁶
<i>Callinectes danae</i> Smith, 1869	bplg, eur	0–75	Ber, NCar–SE GMx, Carib–Brz	se	296, 349, 353
<i>Callinectes exasperatus</i> (Gerstaecker, 1856)	bplg, eur	0–8	Ber, Atl Fla–SE GMx, Carib–Brz	wnw, sw, se	95, 296, 349, 353, 359
<i>Callinectes larvatus</i> Ordway, 1863	bplg, sft	0–25	Ber, NCar–GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, ssw, se	187, 296, 356, 449, 453
<i>Callinectes ornatus</i> Ordway, 1863	bplg, eur	0–75	Ber, Vir–E GMx, Carib–Brz	ene, se	296, 349, 353
<i>Callinectes rathbunae</i> Contreras, 1930	bplg, eur, com, end	0–3	GMx only: S Tx–Camp	wnw, sw	187, 359, 449
<i>Callinectes sapidus</i> Rathbun, 1896	bplg, eur, com	0–90	Ber, NScotia–Arg, E Atl, Med, Jap	entire	187, 296, 349, 353, 359
<i>Callinectes similis</i> Williams, 1966	bplg, eur	0–379	Del B–GMx, Bah, Jam, Col	entire	187, 349, 353, 359
<i>Charybdis hellerii</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1867)	bplg, rbl, nid	0–50	SCar–GMx–Brz, Med, Ind–Pac	ssw	118, 131, 236, 267 ³³⁷
<i>Cronius ruber</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	bplg, rbl, hsb	<1–110	NJer–Brz, GMx, E Atl, E Pac	ene, nw, sw, ese	187, 296, 356, 359, 453 ³³⁸
<i>Cronius tumidulus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	bplg, rbl, veg	<1–75	Ber, S Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	296, 356
<i>Laeonectes vocans</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1878)	bplg, rbl, shl	6–309	GMx–Antil, Brz, E Atl, As I	nnw, wsw, ese	255, 296, 356, 358 ³³⁹
<i>Lupella forceps</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	bplg, sft	4–42	Cuba–S Antil, Carib, nS Am–Guy	ese	343, 356 ³⁴⁰
<i>Ovalipes floridanus</i> Hay & Shore, 1918	bplg, sft, shl, end	<1–31	GMx only: W Fla–Ver	ne, nw, sw	187, 343, 450
<i>Portunus anceps</i> (de Saussure, 1857)	bplg, sft, rbl, veg	<1–103	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz, As I	ene, nnw, sw, se	187, 255, 296, 441, 453 ³⁴¹
<i>Portunus binoculus</i> Holthuis, 1969	bplg, sft	63–475	Fla Str, Cuba, Yuc, Pan, Col	ese	199, 395
<i>Portunus depressifrons</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	bplg, sft, rbl, shl	<1–93	Ber, NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib	ne, ssw, se	187, 356, 428 ³⁴²
<i>Portunus floridanus</i> Rathbun, 1930	bplg, hsb, rbl, sft	9–640	NCar–E GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, nnw, wsw?, ese	352, 356, 453 ³⁴³
<i>Portunus gibbesii</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	bplg, sft, shl, rbl	0–399	Mass–GMx, S Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	187, 296, 343, 453
<i>Portunus ordwayi</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	bplg, sft, rbl, shl	0–366	Ber, Mass–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, sw, se	187, 296, 343, 356, 359, 453
<i>Portunus sayi</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	bplg, veg, rft, osp	0–shallow	NScotia–GMx, nS Am, mid–E Atl	ne, nw, ssw, ese	343, 356, 453
<i>Portunus sebae</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	bplg, sft, rbl, veg	<1–18	Ber, GMx, Cuba–S Antil, nS Am	ne, nnw, sw, ese	187, 356, 441 ³⁴⁴
<i>Portunus spinicarpus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	bplg, sft, rbl, shl	9–550	NCar–GMx, Antil–nS Am & Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	95, 187, 199, 294, 343, 356, 453 ³⁴⁵
<i>Portunus spinimanus</i> Latreille, 1819	bplg, sft, shl, rbl	<1–393	Ber, NJer–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	187, 296, 343, 356, 453 ³⁴⁶
<i>Portunus ventralis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)	bplg, sft, rbl, shl	<1–25	Ga–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	wnw, wsw, ese	95, 294, 296, 343, 356, 358 ³⁴⁷
<i>Portunus vossi</i> Lemaitre, 1992	bplg, sft, rbl, end	20–30	GMx only: off SW–NW Fla	ne	235 ³⁴⁸

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Raymanninus schmitti</i> (Rathbun, 1931)	ben, sft, slp	210–511	Mass–Fla Str, GMx	ne, nw, sw, ese	66, 315, 329, 343, 395, 447 ³⁴⁹
Superfamily: Xanthoidea					
Family: Carpiliidae					
<i>Carpilius corallinus</i> (Herbst, 1783)	ben, hsb, rbl	2–46	Ber, Fla Keys, W GMx, Antil–Brz	ese, nnw	294, 296, 324 ³⁵⁰
Family: Goneplacidae					
<i>Bathyplax typhlus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, hcv, slp	315–1106	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	246, 294, 296, 329, 330, 394, 395, 447 ³⁵¹
<i>Chasmocarcinus chacei</i> Felder & Rabalais, 1986	ben, sft	86–296	GMx–L Antil	ene, nw, ssw, ese	102
<i>Chasmocarcinus cylindricus</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, sft, rbl	13–1967	GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ese	52, 294, 296, 354, 394, 395 ³⁵²
<i>Chasmocarcinus mississippiensis</i> Rathbun, 1931	ben, sft, end	<10–100	GMx only: Ms–Yuc	nne, nw, ssw	102 ³⁵³
<i>Chasmocarcinus obliquus</i> Rathbun, 1898	ben, sft	177–503	Cuba, SE of Bah, Col	sse?	52, 343, 354 ³⁵⁴
<i>Euryplax nitida</i> Stimpson, 1859	ben, sft, shl, rbl	<4–90	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	296, 343, 354, 453 ³⁵⁵
<i>Frevillea barbata</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, rbl	55–201	GMx, Cuba, Grenada	nne, nw?, ssw, se	155, 343, 354, 394, 395 ³⁵⁶
<i>Frevillea hirsuta</i> (Borradaile, 1916)	ben, sft, shl	70–476	NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Col, Brz	ne, se, nnw	155, 294, 296, 343, 354, 394, 395, 453 ³⁵⁷
<i>Frevillea rosea</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben	159–476	Fla Str, Cuba, St. Vincent	ese?	52, 394, 395 ³⁵⁸
<i>Neopilumnoplax americana</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	128–805	NCar–S Fla, Antil, Brz, Indo-Pac	ese	52, 294, 296, 354, 394, 395, 460
<i>Perunorhombila nitida</i> (Chace, 1940)	ben, sft, slp	348–476	Fla Str, N Cuba	ese?	51, 52, 156, 343 ³⁵⁹
<i>Pilumnoplax elata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, end	24	GMx only: off W Fla	ene	155, 156, 343 ³⁶⁰
<i>Sotoplax robertsi</i> Guinot, 1984	ben, end	55	GMx only: NW Fla–Tx	nne, nw	161 ³⁶¹
<i>Thalassoplax angusta</i> Guinot, 1969	ben, sft, slp	183–752	E Fla, GMx	nne, nw, sw, ese	156, 329, 394, 395
<i>Trapezioplax tridentata</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	13–57	Fla Keys, GMx, Barb	ene, ssw, ese	156, 343, 354 ³⁶²
<i>Trizocarcinus tacitus</i> Chace, 1940	ben	187–462	Fla Str, GMx, L Antil	nne, ese	52, 66, 155, 394, 395
Family: Menippidae					
<i>Eriphia gonagra</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	ben, hsb, rbl, veg	0–5	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Arg	ne, wnw, sw, se	95, 187, 294, 296, 453
<i>Menippe adina</i> Williams & Felder, 1986	ben, rbl, com, end	0–15	GMx only: NW Fla–Tams Mx	ne, nw, wsw	458
<i>Menippe mercenaria</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, rbl, shl, com	0–51	NCar–W Fla, S GMx, Bah, Antil	ne, ssw, se	458
<i>Menippe nodifrons</i> Stimpson, 1859	ben, rbl, shl, epi	0–3	Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz, W Afr	ssw, se	187, 294, 296, 343 ³⁶³
<i>Ozium reticulatus</i> (Desbonne & Schramm, 1867)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	0–3	Bah, W GMx, Antil, Carib–nS Am	ssw	187, 230, 356

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
Family: Panopeidae					
<i>Acantholobulus bermudensis</i> Felder & Martin, 2003	ben, epi, rbl, shl	0–15	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, sw, se	101, 187, 296, 359 ³⁶⁴
<i>Dyspanopeus sayi</i> (Smith, 1869)	ben, veg, sft, rbl	0–4	NBrun–Fla Keys, E Atl UK, Med	ese	2, 118, 269, 317, 453 ³⁶⁵
<i>Dyspanopeus texana</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	ben, veg, sft, rbl	0–51	S Fla–GMx	ne, wnw, sw, sse	2, 191, 343, 359 ³⁶⁶
<i>Eucratopsis crassimanus</i> (Dana, 1852)	ben, sft, shl, veg	<1–80	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ene, se	208, 294, 296, 354, 373, 409 ³⁶⁷
<i>Eurypanopeus abbreviatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	0–5	SCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ene, nw, sw, se	187, 296, 356, 453 ³⁶⁸
<i>Eurypanopeus depressus</i> (Smith, 1869)	ben, shl, rbl, epi	0–48	Ber, Mass–GMx, Antil, Urg	ne, nw, sw, ese	349, 356, 359, 373, 453
<i>Eurypanopeus dissimilis</i> (Benedict & Rathbun, 1891)	ben, shl, rbl, epi	0–3	E & W Fla, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, ese	28, 140, 356
<i>Eurypanopeus turgidus</i> (Rathbun, 1930)	ben, rbl, veg	0–3	W Fla–Camp, Cuba	ne, nw, sw	95, 273, 356, 359 ³⁶⁹
<i>Eurytium limosum</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, sft, veg, rbl	0–3	Ber, NY–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, sw, ese	10, 187, 294, 296, 343, 349, 356, 359, 453 ³⁷⁰
<i>Glyptoplax smithii</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rub, shl, hsb	24–110	NCar–GMx, Yuc Str, Cuba	ene, nnw, ssw, se	15, 154, 273, 313, 453 ³⁷¹
<i>Hexapanopeus angustifrons</i> (Benedict & Rathbun, 1891)	ben, shl, rbl, sft	0–139	Mass–GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	24, 95, 187, 296, 356
<i>Hexapanopeus caribbaeus</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, epi, sft, shl	<1–55	E Fla, Cuba–S Antil, nS Am–Brz	ese?	132, 294, 296, 356 ³⁷²
<i>Hexapanopeus lobipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, hsb, rbl	shallow–68	Bah, Fla Keys	ese, nnw	306, 356, 441 ³⁷³
<i>Hexapanopeus paulensis</i> Rathbun, 1930	ben, epi, sft, rbl	<1–16	SCar–GMx, Brz–Urg	nne, nw, wsw	95, 97, 294, 296, 343, 441, 453 ³⁷⁴
<i>Hexapanopeus quinquedentatus</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, sft, rbl, veg	15–22	NW Fla, PRico	nne	343, 356 ³⁷⁵
<i>Neopanope packardii</i> (Kingsley, 1871)	ben, veg, sft, rbl	<1–74	E–NW Fla & Keys, Cuba, Bah	ne, ese	2, 343, 356
<i>Panopeus americanus</i> de Saussure, 1857	ben, rbl, veg, shl	<1–25	E–W Fla & Keys, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, ese	294, 296, 356, 409
<i>Panopeus hartii</i> Smith, 1869	ben, rbl, hsb	<1–25	Fla Keys, Antil, Brz, As I	ssw, se	187, 255, 294, 296, 356
<i>Panopeus lacustris</i> Desbonne, 1867	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	0–2+	Ber, Ga–S GMx, Antil–Brz, Hai	ene, sw, se	187, 294, 296, 349, 359, 452 ³⁷⁶
<i>Panopeus obesus</i> Smith, 1869	ben, sft, shl, veg	0–2	NCar–NE Fla, GMx	ne, nw, sw	187, 452, 453
<i>Panopeus occidentalis</i> de Saussure, 1857	ben, sft, rbl, veg	<1–20	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, sw, se	187, 294, 296, 356, 359, 452, 453 ³⁷⁷
<i>Panopeus rugosus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, rbl, shl	<1–51	S–W Fla, Antil, Carib, nS Am, Brz	ne, ese	343, 356
<i>Panopeus simpsoni</i> Rathbun, 1930	ben, shl, epi, rbl	0–10	S Fla–W GMx, Cuba	ne, nw, wsw	187, 273, 349, 452 ³⁷⁸
<i>Panoplax depressa</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, hsb, rbl, sft	5–101	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nnw, ese	34, 66, 154, 296, 453 ³⁷⁹
<i>Rhithropanopeus harrisii</i> (Gould, 1841)	ben, rbl, eur, cfw	0–37	NBrun–GMx, US Pac, E Atl, Med	ne, nw, ssw	9, 118, 187, 343, 356, 359, 453 ³⁸⁰

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Tetraplax quadridentata</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, sft, shl, svg	8–22	N Cuba–Curaç, Col	ese	80, 154, 343 ³⁸¹
Family: Pilumnoididae					
<i>Pilumnoides nudifrons</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, sft, rbl	80–556	Fla Keys, Barb	nne, nnw, ese	356, 394, 395 ³⁸²
Family: Pilumnidae					
<i>Danielum ixbauchac</i> Vázquez-Bader & Gracia, 1995	ben, sft, end?	65–182	GMx only	ene, nw, sw	187, 423 ³⁸³
<i>Lobopilumnus agassizii</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–51	Ber, NCar–GMx, Cuba, Trind, Ven	ne, nnw, ssw, se	66, 356, 441, 453 ³⁸⁴
<i>Pilumnus caribaeus</i> Desbonne & Schramm, 1867	ben, sft, shl, veg	<1–55	Fla Keys, Bah, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ese, ssw	294, 296, 356, 359
<i>Pilumnus dasypodus</i> Kingsley, 1879	ben, epi, rbl, shl	<1–52	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	95, 187, 294, 296, 343, 356, 373, 453 ³⁸⁵
<i>Pilumnus diomedea</i> Rathbun, 1894	ben, sft, rbl	40–340	N Cuba, Yuc Str, Sur, Brz	ese	197, 294, 296, 356, 410 ³⁸⁶
<i>Pilumnus floridanus</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, epi, rbl, veg	<1–146	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Ven, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	66, 95, 187, 294, 296, 324, 343, 356, 453
<i>Pilumnus gemmatus</i> Stimpson, 1860	ben, rbl, hsb, veg	<1–42	Fla Keys, Yuc, Antil–Curaç	se	187, 356
<i>Pilumnus holosericus</i> Rathbun, 1898	ben, rbl, hsb	<1–3	Fla Keys, Bah, Antil, Col	ese	230, 356
<i>Pilumnus lacteus</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	<1–32	NCar–W Fla, S GMx, Cuba, Col	ne, ssw, se	187, 230, 356, 359, 373, 428, 453
<i>Pilumnus longleyi</i> Rathbun, 1930	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–4+	Fla Keys, Bah	ese	356
<i>Pilumnus marshi</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–37	Fla Keys, SW GMx, Cuba, Vrg I	ssw, ese	187, 356, 373
<i>Pilumnus nudimanus</i> Rathbun, 1901	ben, hsb	<1–shallow	Fla Keys, Cuba, PRico	ese	356, 373 ³⁸⁷
<i>Pilumnus pannosus</i> Rathbun, 1896	ben, epi, hsb, rbl	<1–20	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib	ne, nw, sw, ese	97, 343, 356, 359, 453 ³⁸⁸
<i>Pilumnus sayi</i> Rathbun, 1897	ben, hsb, epi, rbl	<1–90	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil	ne, nw, sw, ese	66, 187, 343, 356, 453
<i>Pilumnus spinosissimus</i> Rathbun, 1898	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	5–20	E Fla–SE GMx, Antil, Brz	ese	294, 296, 356
Family: Speocarcinidae					
<i>Speocarcinus carolinensis</i> Stimpson, 1859	ben, sft	0–476	NCar–Fla Keys, Antil, Brz	ese	102, 453
<i>Speocarcinus lobatus</i> Guinot, 1969	ben, sft	6–150	GMx, Col	nne, nw, ssw	80, 102, 187
<i>Speocarcinus monotuberculatus</i> Felder & Rabalais, 1986	ben, sft, end	76–81	GMx only: S Tx–Fla Keys	wnw, ssw, ese	102 ³⁹⁰
Family: Pseudorhombilidae					
<i>Chacellus filiformis</i> Guinot, 1969	ben, bur	160–400	off NJer–E Fla, GMx, Bah	nne, nnw	156, 329, 454 ³⁹¹
<i>Euphrosynoplax campechiensis</i> Vázquez-Bader & Gracia, 1991	ben, sft, end	47–158	GMx only: off Ver–Camp	ssw	187, 421 ³⁹²
<i>Euphrosynoplax clausa</i> Guinot, 1969	ben, end	47–210	GMx only: N–W shelf	nne, nw, ssw	6, 107, 329, 421, 447 ³⁹³

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Nanoplax xanthiformis</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, rbl, shl	9–333	NCar–GMx, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, ese	10, 294, 296, 343, 356, 393, 395, 453 ³⁹⁴
<i>Pseudorhombila guinotea</i> Hernández-Aguilera, 1982	ben, sft, end	57–112	GMx only: Tams–Ver	wnw, wsw	186, 187, 422
<i>Pseudorhombila ometlanti</i> Vázquez-Bader & Gracia, 1995	ben	23–79	GMx, Col	ssw	422 ³⁹⁵
<i>Pseudorhombila quadridentata</i> (Latreille, 1828)	ben, sft, end	20–63	GMx only: N–W shelf	nw	6, 107, 156, 186 ³⁹⁶
<i>Robertsella mystica</i> Guinot, 1969	ben, sft, slp	210–519	SE Fla, Fla Str, GMx	nnw, ese	156, 329, 394, 395, 447 ³⁹⁷
<i>Tetraxanthus bidentatus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, rbl	165–536	Fla & Yuc Str, Cuba, Grenada	ese	50, 52, 343, 356, 394, 395 ³⁹⁸
<i>Tetraxanthus rathbunae</i> Chace, 1939	ben, sft, shl	20–622	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, sw, ese	10, 294, 296, 329, 343, 394, 395, 453 ³⁹⁹
Family: Domeciidae					
<i>Domecia acanthophora</i> (Schramm, 1867)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–146	Ber, NCar–GMx–Brz, As I, E Atl	nnw, sw, se	149, 187, 255, 296, 324, 343, 356, 441, 453 ⁴⁰⁰
Family: Trapeziidae					
<i>Garthiope barbadensis</i> (Rathhun, 1921)	ben, hsb, rbl	<1–80	E Fla–Fla Keys, Antil, Col, Brz	ese	141, 162, 230, 296, 356
<i>Garthiope spinipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–82	Ber, Fla Keys, W GMx, Antil, Brz	nnw, ese	162, 296, 324, 356, 411
Family: Xanthidae					
<i>Actaea acantha</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, rbl, shl, veg	<1–25	Fla Keys, W GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	nnw, ese	230, 296, 356, 441
<i>Actaea bifrons</i> Rathbun, 1898	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	<2–73	Fla Keys, W GMx, Antil, Pan–Sur	nnw, ese	343, 356, 410, 441 ⁴⁰¹
<i>Allactaea lithostrota</i> Williams, 1974	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	50–640	Ber, NCar–Fla Str, GMx, Antil–Brz	nnw, se?	296, 395 ⁴⁰²
<i>Banareia palmeri</i> (Rathbun, 1894)	ben, epi, hsb, rbl	<2–145	E Fla–Keys, Antil, nS Am–Brz	ese	159, 296, 356
<i>Batodaeus urinator</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881) n. comb.	ben, hsb, epi, ocs	146–457	NCar–Fla Keys, GMx, Carib	ene, nw, ssw, ese	356, 424, 453, 460 ⁴⁰³
<i>Carpoporos papulosus</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, sft	32–113	NCar–GMx	ne, nnw, ssw, se	343, 356, 453 ⁴⁰⁴
<i>Cataleptodius floridanus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	ben, rbl, shl, veg	0–33	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Carib–Brz	ne, sw, se	152, 187, 296, 343, 356 ⁴⁰⁵
<i>Chlorodiella longimana</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, rbl, hsb, epg	5–154	S Fla, S GMx, Bah, Antil, Pan, Col	ssw, ese	187, 230, 356 ⁴⁰⁶
<i>Etisus maculatus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, rbl	0–3	Fla Keys, S GMx, Bah, Antil, Col	ssw, ese	157, 187, 230, 234, 356
<i>Eucratodes agassizii</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, shl	117–395	N GMx, Fla & Yuc Str, PRico	nne, nnw	329, 343, 356, 394, 395 ⁴⁰⁷
<i>Glyptoxanthus erosus</i> (Stimpson, 1859)	ben, hsb, rbl, shl	<1–68	NCar–GMx, Bah, Antil	ne, nw, ssw, se	97, 187, 356, 453
<i>Glyptoxanthus vermiculatus</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	ben, hab, rbl, shl	1–65	NE GMx, Carib–S Brz	nne	294, 356 ⁴⁰⁸
<i>Heteractaea ceratopus</i> (Stimpson, 1860)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	<1–5	E Fla–Keys, Antil, Col	ese	152, 230, 356

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Melybia thalamita</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	<2–368	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, nnw, ssw, se	187, 294, 296, 356, 441, 453 ⁴⁰⁹
<i>Microcassiope minor</i> (Dana, 1852)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	<1–shallow	Bah, GMx, Cuba, Curaç, Ven, Med, W Afr, C & S Atl I	ssw, ese	140, 158, 187, 261, 356, 402 ⁴¹⁰
<i>Micropanope lobifrons</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, hsb, rbl, shl	37–311	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Pan	nne, nnw, sw, se	150, 153, 187, 356, 441
<i>Micropanope nuttingi</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	<1–183	NCar–GMx, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, nw, ssw, se	97, 230, 294, 296, 356, 453 ⁴¹¹
<i>Micropanope pusilla</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, sft, rbl, shl	7–311	Fla Str–GMx, Bah, Antil, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	124, 187, 232, 294, 296, 343, 356
<i>Micropanope sculptipes</i> Stimpson, 1871	ben, rbl, shl, sft	10–311	NCar–GMx, Antil, Brz	ne, nw, ese	95, 294, 296, 356, 395, 428, 453 ⁴¹²
<i>Nanocassiope truncatifrons</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, sft, rbl	103–355	Fla Str, Cuba, Yuc Str	ese	158, 395
<i>Olivioxantho denticulatus</i> (White, 1848)	ben, rbl, hsb	<1–21	Ber, E Fla–GMx–Brz, As I, W Afr	ne, sw, ese	140, 152, 187, 255, 294, 296, 343, 356 ⁴¹³
<i>Paractaea rufopunctata</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	<1–220	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz, Urg	ne, nw, sw, ese	157, 187, 230, 296, 356, 358, 441, 453 ⁴¹⁴
<i>Paraliomera dispar</i> (Stimpson, 1871)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	<1–154	Ber, Fla Keys, GMx, Antil–Col	ssw, ese	356 ⁴¹⁵
<i>Paraliomera longimana</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1865)	ben, epi, rbl, hsb	<1–154	Fla Keys, GMx, Antil–Col	ssw, ese	187, 356 ⁴¹⁶
<i>Platyactaea setigera</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	ben, epi, rbl, shl	<1–65	Ber, E Fla & Keys–GMx, Antil–Ven	ene, nw, ssw, se	140, 151, 187, 356, 441 ⁴¹⁷
<i>Platypodiella spectabilis</i> (Herbst, 1794)	ben, rbl, shl, hsb	4–62	Ber, S Fla–GMx, Antil–Ven, Brz	ene, wnw, ssw, ese	97, 187, 343, 356 ⁴¹⁸
<i>Pseudomedaes agassizii</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, rbl, shl, epi	<1–82	NCar–GMx	ne, nw, ssw, ese	95, 187, 441, 451 ⁴¹⁹
<i>Pseudomedaes distinctus</i> (Rathbun, 1898)	ben, hsb, rbl, epi	47–185	NCar–GMx, Antil	ene, nnw, ese	451, 453 ⁴²⁰
<i>Xanthodius americanus</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	ben, rbl, hsb	<1–2	Ber, Fla Keys, Antil, nS Am, Brz	ssw, se	124, 152, 187, 296 ⁴²¹
Superfamily: Cryptochiroidea					
Family: Cryptochiridae					
<i>Opecarcinus hypostegus</i> (Shaw & Hopkins, 1977)	ben, epi, sym	<1–63	Fla Keys–GMx, Carib, Brz, As I	ne, nnw, sw, ese	226, 294, 296, 389 ⁴²²
<i>Troglocarcinus corallicola</i> Verrill, 1908	ben, epi, sym	<1–75	Ber, Fla–GMx, Carib, Brz, C–E Atl	ne, sw, ese	226, 294, 296, 389
Subsection: Thoracotremata					
Superfamily: Pinnotheroidea					
Family: Pinnotheridae					
<i>Austinixa beherae</i> (Manning & Felder, 1989)	ben, inf, sym, end	0–2+	GMx only: Ala–Tx	nne, nw	172, 256
<i>Austinixa chacei</i> (Wass, 1955)	ben, inf, sym, end	0–2+	GMx only: Fla–Ala	nne	172, 256
<i>Austinixa cristata</i> (Rathbun, 1900)	ben, inf, sym	0–2+	NCar–GMx, possibly Carib & Brz	nne, wnw, sw	172, 187, 256, 294, 296, 453 ⁴²³

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Clypeasterophilus juvenilis</i> (Bouvier, 1917)	ben, sym, epi	64–281	Fla Keys–N & S GMx, Bah	ne, sse	43, 147, 232, 454 ⁴²⁴
<i>Clypeasterophilus rugatus</i> (Bouvier, 1917)	ben, sym, epi	<2–16	Fla Keys, Cuba, Antil	ene, ssw, ese	43, 147, 354 ⁴²⁵
<i>Clypeasterophilus stebbingi</i> (Rathbun, 1918)	ben, sym, epi, end	9–53	GMx only: Fla Keys–NW Fla	ne, ese	43, 343, 147 ⁴²⁶
<i>Dissodactylus crinitichelis</i> Moreira, 1901	ben, sym, epi	<1–73	NCar–GMx, Antil, Carib–Arg	nne	147, 296, 343, 393 ⁴²⁷
<i>Dissodactylus latus</i> Griffith, 1987	ben, sym, epi, end	<2–6	GMx only: Fla Keys, Ver	ssw, ese	147 ⁴²⁸
<i>Dissodactylus mellitae</i> (Rathbun, 1900)	ben, sft, sym, epi	<4–52	Mass–Fla, NE GMx–Tams Mx	nne, nnw, wsw	147, 453 ⁴²⁹
<i>Dissodactylus primitivus</i> Bouvier, 1917	ben, sft, sym, epi	15–55	E Fla–GMx, Antil, Pan	ene, ese	147, 343, 354, 414 ⁴³⁰
<i>Fabia byssomia</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, sym, epi, end	4–9	GMx only: W Fla, Cuba	ene, ese	343, 354, 385
<i>Fabia tellinae</i> Cobb, 1973	ben, sym, epi, end	5–18	GMx only: NW Fla–Ala	nne	4, 343
<i>Orthotheser serrei</i> (Rathbun, 1909)	ben, sym	0–?	Cuba, Jam, PRico	sse	354, 385
<i>Orthotheser strombi</i> (Rathbun, 1905)	ben, sym, epi	5–9	NE GMx & PRico	ne	343, 354, 385, 428 ⁴³¹
<i>Parapinnixa bouvieri</i> Rathbun, 1918	ben, rbl, sft, sym?	<4–75	SCar, Fla Str, GMx, PRico	nnw? se	294, 296, 453 ⁴³²
<i>Parapinnixa hendersoni</i> Rathbun, 1918	ben, rbl, sft, epi	<1–73	NCar–Ga, E GMx, Antil–Ven, Brz	ene, nnw, ese	15, 230, 296, 453 ⁴³³
<i>Pinnaxodes floridensis</i> H. W. Wells & M. J. Wells, 1961	ben, sym, epi	0–38	NCar–Ga, NE GMx	ne	453
<i>Pinnixa chaetopterana</i> Stimpson, 1860	ben, sft, inf, sym	0–16	Mass–GMx, Col, Brz	ne, nw	95, 230, 294, 296, 343, 428, 453 ⁴³⁴
<i>Pinnixa cylindrica</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, sft, inf, sym	0–37	Mass–E GMx	ne, ese	354, 453, 428
<i>Pinnixa floridana</i> Rathbun, 1918	ben, sft, inf, sym	0–55	NCar–E GMx, Cuba	ne, ese	273, 354, 428, 453
<i>Pinnixa leptosynaptae</i> Wass, 1968	ben, sym, epi, end	0–2?	GMx only: NW Fla	nne	305, 430
<i>Pinnixa monodactyla</i> Say, 1818	ben, sft, inf, sym	<1–39	SE US, E Fla, NE GMx	nne	354 ⁴³⁵
<i>Pinnixa lunzi</i> Glassell, 1937	ben, sft, inf, sym	0–26	Vir–E Fla, N–W GMx	nne, nw	95, 453 ⁴³⁶
<i>Pinnixa pearsei</i> Wass, 1955	ben, inf, sym, end	0–16	GMx only: NW Fla–Tx	ne, nw	343, 428 ⁴³⁷
<i>Pinnixa retinens</i> Rathbun, 1918	ben, sft, inf, sym	<1–37	Del B–GMx	ne, nw	453, 354 ⁴³⁸
<i>Pinnixa sayana</i> Stimpson, 1860	ben, sft, inf, sym	0–75	Mass–W Fla, Brz	ene?	343, 354, 453 ⁴³⁹
<i>Pinnotheres hemphilli</i> (Rathbun, 1918)	ben, sym? end	0–1?	GMx only: Cedar Keys, Fla	ene	354
<i>Pinnotheres shoemakeri</i> Rathbun, 1918	ben, sym?	<i>shallow?</i>	W Fla & Keys, Antil	ene, ese	354 ⁴⁴⁰
<i>Tumidotheser maculatus</i> (Say, 1818)	ben, sym, epi	<1–46	Mass–GMx, Antil, Brz–Arg	ne, wnw, wsw	10, 296, 343, 354, 453
<i>Tunicotheres moseri</i> (Rathbun, 1918)	ben, sym, epi	<1–6	Ga? W Fla, Jam	ene	29, 125, 343, 354 ⁴⁴¹

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Zaops geddesi</i> (Miers, 1880)	ben, sym, epi	shallow-?	Ver, Antil, Col, Brz, E Pac	ssw	44, 230, 354 ⁴⁴²
<i>Zaops ostreum</i> (Say, 1817)	ben, sym, epi	<1-3?	Mass-E Fla, GMx, Antil, Brz	wnw? ssw	187, 359 ⁴⁴³
Superfamily: Ocypodoidea					
Family: Ocypodidae					
<i>Ocypode quadrata</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	bur, i/spt, bsl	<1	Ber, RI-GMx, Antil, Carib-Brz	entire	187, 294, 296, 343, 359, 453
<i>Uca burgersi</i> Holthuis, 1967	bur, i/spt, est, eur	<1	E-SW Fla, Bah, Antil, Carib-Brz	ene, sw, se	18, 82, 294, 296, 343
<i>Uca leptodactyla</i> Rathbun, 1898	bur, i/spt, bsl, est	<1	E-SW Fla, Yuc, Antil-Ven, Brz	ene, se	18, 82, 294, 296, 343
<i>Uca longisignalis</i> Salmon & Atsides, 1968	bur, i/spt, est, end	<1	GMx only: W Fla-S Tx	ne, nw	18, 82, 343
<i>Uca marguerita</i> Thurman, 1981	bur, i/spt, est, end	<1	GMx only: N Tams-Camp (S Tx?)	wnw? sw	9, 18 ⁴⁴⁴
<i>Uca minax</i> (Le Conte, 1855)	bur, i/spt, est, eur	<1	Mass-E Fla, NW Fla-NW GMx	nne, nw	18, 82, 95, 104, 343 ⁴⁴⁵
<i>Uca panacea</i> Novak & Salmon, 1974	bur, i/spt, bsl, end	<1	GMx only: NW Fla-Camp	nne, nw, sw	18, 343
<i>Uca pugilator</i> (Bosc, 1802)	bur, i/spt, bsl	<1	Mass-NE GMx, Bah? Tx? Antil?	ne, ese	18, 343 ⁴⁴⁶
<i>Uca rapax</i> (Smith, 1870)	bur, i/spt, est	<1	E Fla-GMx, Antil, Carib-Brz	ne, nw? sw, se	18, 82, 343, 382 ⁴⁴⁷
<i>Uca speciosa</i> (Ives, 1891)	bur, i/spt, est	<1	E Fla-GMx, Cuba, Yuc (Carib)	ne, ssw, se	18, 343
<i>Uca spinicarpa</i> Rathbun, 1900	bur, i/spt, est, end	<1	GMx only: NW Fla-Camp	nne, nw, sw	18, 343, 359
<i>Uca subcylindrica</i> (Stimpson, 1851)	bur, i/spt, est, end	<1	GMx only: S Tx-Tams Mx	wnw, wsw	18, 343
<i>Uca thayeri</i> Rathbun, 1900	bur, i/spt, est	<1	E Fla-GMx, Antil, Carib-Brz	nne, ssw, se	18, 294, 296, 343
<i>Uca virens</i> Salmon & Atsides, 1968	bur, i/spt, est, end	<1	GMx only: NW Fla-Tab	nne, nw, sw	18, 82, 343, 382 ⁴⁴⁸
<i>Uca vocator</i> (Herbst, 1804)	bur, i/spt, est	<1	W GMx, Antil, Carib-nS Am, Brz	wnw, sw, sse	18, 82, 294, 296, 343 ⁴⁴⁹
<i>Ucides cordatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1763)	bur, i/spt, msp	<1	E Fla-GMx, Bah, Antil, Carib-Brz	sw, se	187, 294, 296, 343, 349
Family: Palicidae					
<i>Palicus affinis</i> A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1899	ben, sft, shl, rbl	20-214	NE Fla-GMx, Antil, Col-Brz	ene, nnw, ese	66, 294, 296, 354 ⁴⁵⁰
<i>Palicus alternatus</i> Rathbun, 1897	ben, sft, shl, rbl	7-285	NCar-GMx, Col, Brz	ne, ese	47, 294, 296, 354, 453
<i>Palicus cristatipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, shl, rbl	159-175	SW Fla, Yuc Str, Grenada	ene	354 ⁴⁵¹
<i>Palicus cursor</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, shl	185-650	NCar, Fla Str-E GMx, Antil, Col	ne, ese	52, 354, 393, 395 ⁴⁵²
<i>Palicus dentatus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, rbl, shl	28-481	E GMx, Fla Str, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, ssw, ese	296, 329, 354, 395 ⁴⁵³
<i>Palicus depressus</i> (Rathbun, 1897)	ben, rbl, shl, sft	103-463	Fla Str, Cuba, Antil	ese	52, 354, 395

(continued)

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (*continued*)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Palicus faxoni</i> Rathbun, 1897	ben, sft	59–190	NCar–E GMx, Yuc, Brz	ne, se	354, 393, 453 ⁴⁵⁴
<i>Palicus floridanus</i> (Rathbun, 1918)	ben	190–504	Fla Str, Cuba, Col	ese	52, 354, 395 ⁴⁵⁵
<i>Palicus gracilipes</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, shl	112–545	Yuc, Fla Str, Cuba, Bah	sse	354, 395
<i>Palicus gracilis</i> (Smith, 1883)	ben, sft	183–686	Mass, GMx, Nic, Col, Curaç	ne, nw, wsw, se	66, 329, 447 ⁴⁵⁶
<i>Palicus obesus</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft	24–220	GMx, Brz	ne, nw, sw, sse	66, 187, 294, 296, 327, 329, 354, 393 ⁴⁵⁷
<i>Palicus sica</i> (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880)	ben, sft, shl, rbl	27–622	SCar–GMx, Bah, Antil, Col, Brz	ne, se	294, 296, 329, 343, 354, 395, 453
Superfamily: Grapsoidea					
Family: Gecarcinidae					
<i>Cardisoma guanhumi</i> Latreille, 1828	bur, i/spt, est, msp	<1	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ene, nw, sw, se	174, 294, 296, 343, 354, 359
<i>Gecarcinus lateralis</i> (Fremenville, 1835)	bur, i/spt, est, msp	<1	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Carib–Sur, E Pac	wnw, sw, ese	174, 187, 230, 343, 354, 418, 419 ⁴⁵⁸
<i>Gecarcinus ruricola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	bur, i/spt, est, msp	<1	E Fla–Cuba, Antil, Carib–nS Am	ese	174, 343, 354
Family: Glyptograpsidae					
<i>Platychiropsus spectabilis</i> (De Man, 1896)	bur, cfw, eur, end	<1	GMx only: Tams–Tab, Tampa B	ene, sw	9, 187, 343, 349, 386 ⁴⁵⁹
Family: Grapsidae					
<i>Geograpsus lividus</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	bur, i/spt, spl, rbl	<2	Ber, Fla Keys–GMx, Antil–Brz	sw, se	64, 187, 294, 296, 343, 354 ⁴⁶⁰
<i>Goniopsis cruentata</i> (Latreille, 1802)	bur, i/spt, est, msp	<2	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil, Carib–Brz	ne, wnw, sw, se	64, 95, 187, 294, 296, 343, 359 ⁴⁶¹
<i>Grapsus grapsus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	itd, hsb, rbl, spl	<1	Ber, S Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz, E Pac	wnw, sw, se	64, 187, 354, 367 ⁴⁶²
<i>Pachygrapsus gracilis</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	itd, hsb, spl, evg	<1	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz, E Atl	nw, sw, se	187, 255, 343, 358 ⁴⁶³
<i>Pachygrapsus transversus</i> (Gibbes, 1850)	itd, hsb, spl, evg	<1	Ber, NCar–GMx, Antil–Urg, E Atl	entire	187, 343, 354, 387, 453 ⁴⁶⁴
<i>Planes cyaneus</i> Dana, 1852	plg, osp, epi, rft	<1	GMx, S Am–Arg, E Atl, Indo–Pac	wnw	294, 296, 390 ⁴⁶⁵
Family: Plagusiidae					
<i>Euchirograpsus americanus</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1880	ben, rbl, hsb	30–508	Georges Bk–GMx, Antil–Brz	ne, ese, wsw	10, 294, 296, 343, 395, 420, 453, 454 ⁴⁶⁶
<i>Euchirograpsus antillensis</i> Türkay, 1975	ben, rbl, hsb	192–430	Fla Keys, Bah, Cuba, Yuc	se	343, 395, 420
<i>Percnon gibbesi</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)	ben, rbl, hsb, epi	<3	Ber, NCar–Brz, E Atl, Med, E Pac	ne, wnw, sw, se	187, 255, 367, 453 ⁴⁶⁷
<i>Plagusia depressa</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	itd, hsb, rbl, spl	<3	NCar–GMx, Antil–Brz, C & E Atl	nne, nw, sw, ese	10, 168, 230, 294, 296, 388, 453 ⁴⁶⁸
Family: Sesarmidae					
<i>Aratus pisonii</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	bur, i/spt, est, msp	<1	E Fla–S GMx, Antil–Brz, E Pac?	ene, sw, se	9, 187, 294, 296, 349, 359, 409 ⁴⁶⁹
<i>Armases americanum</i> (de Saussure, 1858)	bur, i/spt, cfw, est	<1	Tams Mx, C Am–Pan	sw, sse	3, 9, 187

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

Taxon	Habitat-Biology	Depth (m)	Overall geographic range	GMx range	References/Endnotes
<i>Armases benedicti</i> (Rathbun, 1897)	bur, i/spt, est	<1	Fla Keys, nS Am–Brz	ese	3, 354
<i>Armases cinereum</i> (Bosc, 1802)	bur, i/spt, est	<1	Chesa B–GMx–Camp	ne, nw, sw	3, 8, 10, 187, 359, 453
<i>Armases miersii</i> (Rathbun, 1897)	bur, i/spt, est	<1	Fla Keys, Yuc, Antil	sse	3 ⁴⁷⁰
<i>Armases ricordi</i> (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)	bur, i/spt, est	<1	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Bah, Carib–Sur	ene, wnw, sw, se	3, 187, 191, 359 ⁴⁷¹
<i>Sesarma curacaoense</i> De Man, 1892	bur, i/spt, est	<1	E Fla–GMx, Antil, C–nS Am, Brz	ene, ssw, se	3, 187, 359 ⁴⁷²
<i>Sesarma reticulatum</i> (Say, 1817)	bur, i/spt, est	<1	Mass–E Fla, N–W GMx	ne, nw, wsw	3, 104, 343, 349 ⁴⁷³
Family: Varunidae					
<i>Cyclograpsus integer</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1837	bur, rbl, i/spt	<1	Ber, E Fla–GMx, Antil–Brz, E Atl	ene, nw, sw, se	187, 261, 294, 296, 343, 354, 367 ⁴⁷⁴
<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> H. Milne Edwards, 1853	bur, cfw, est, nid	<1–3+	Md, La, Lk Erie, E Pac, Cal, E Atl	nne	79, 118, 289 ⁴⁷⁵

¹ Records include USNM 310876 from depths >3000 m in the northwestern GMx, ID by A. Crosnier.

² As noted by Roberts and Pequegnat (1970), a complex of forms may be represented by *B. brasiliensis*, and recognition of *B. cereus* among these may prove difficult; while Pérez-Farfante and Kensley (1997) limited the distribution of *B. cereus* to the Bahamas and New Zealand, it is included in the present list on the basis of a subsequent report from the southwestern GMx by Wicksten and Packard (2005).

³ Records include ULLZ 6700 from about 500 m deep off St. Petersburg, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

⁴ Natural range is eastern Pacific, with other occurrences as escaped animals from aquacultural operations, but not established as reproductive populations (McLaughlin et al. 2005: appendix 4, table 1).

⁵ Records include ULLZ 6784 from rubble bottom near hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; previously listed questionably from the East Flower Garden banks by Wicksten (2005a).

⁶ Records include ULLZ 7543 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

⁷ Natural range is Indo-Pacific, with other occurrences as escaped animals from aquacultural operations; no evidence of established reproductive populations (<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/FactSheet.asp?speciesID=1209>).

⁸ The spelling “*Rymapenaeus*” in Gracia and Hernandez-Aguilera (2005) is in error.

⁹ The spelling “*Rymapenaeus*” in Gracia and Hernandez-Aguilera (2005) is in error.

¹⁰ Records include ULLZ 7871 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

¹¹ Records include ULLZ 1197 from off Cuba, ID by D. L. Felder, and 3377, 3378 from off Louisiana, ID by W. W. Forman.

¹² Records include USNM 98072, from northeast of Puerto Rico, ID by J. W. Goy; also ULLZ 7491 and 7496 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

¹³ Records include RMNH D41304, from Grenada, ID by J. W. Goy; the collection site for this species in the Upper Florida Keys lies almost on the border of our limits in the southeastern extreme of the east northeastern GMx, and the record is thus included for that sector.

¹⁴ Records include UMML 5458, from Discovery Bay, Jamaica, ID by J. W. Goy.

¹⁵ Records include GCRL I62:562, from south of Grand Isle, Louisiana, ID by J. W. Goy; GCRL I68:857, from east of South Pass, Louisiana, ID by J. W. Goy; GCRL I71:1054, from northeast of Pass a Loutre, Louisiana, ID by J. W. Goy; MESC 6180-2276, from 29°48′N, 86°03′30″W, ID by J. W. Goy; MESC 6180-2277, from south of Mississippi River mouth, ID by J. W. Goy; MESC 6180-2275, from 29°45′29″N, 87°46′32″W, ID by J. W. Goy; ULLZ 2971, from south southwest of Grand Isle, Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; and USNM 171589, from Dry Tortugas, Florida, ID by J. W. Goy; USNM 187140, from 28°28′N, 91°16.45′W, ID by J. W. Goy; GMx populations appear to be widely disjunct from those of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, despite their morphological similarity; treatment of these populations as conspecifics is provisional, pending the outcome of comparative genetic studies currently in progress.

¹⁶ Records include TCWC 2-8231 from off Tamaulipas, ID by M. K. Wicksten.

¹⁷ Records include ULLZ 6464 from 95 m deep off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

¹⁸ Records include TCWC 2-3154 from <2 m in Tampa Bay, Florida, ID by L. H. Pequegnat.

¹⁹ Records include TCWC 2-3154 from off Alabama, ID by M. K. Wicksten.

²⁰ Early distribution records appear under the apparent synonym, *Acanthephyra haeckelii* (von Martens), though Chace (1986) raises some question as to whether these two names apply to the same species; first reported from the GMx by Williams and Wigley (1977), who reviewed overall distribution records of this wide-ranging species.

²¹ Chace (1986) excluded earlier putative records of this species from the Pacific Ocean.

(continued)

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- ²² While largely a freshwater species, this species ranges into upper estuaries; in addition to records of Villalobos (1960), specimens have been found among samples of estuarine decapods in seine samples from near the mouth of the Rio Grande river in extreme south Texas (returned to sender), ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²³ Mention of *D. serrifer* from the eastern GMx by Boothe and Heard (1987: 513) was apparently in error, their comments there applying more appropriately to the present species.
- ²⁴ Maximum depth is reported as in http://www.gsmfc.org/seamap/picture_guide/Shrimp/eugonatonotus%20crassus.pdf
- ²⁵ Records include ULLZ 7414 from 50–55 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; literature reports are from immediately east of our east northeastern GMx limits in the northern Florida Keys.
- ²⁶ Records include TCWC 2-6695 and 2-6957 from the northeastern GMx, ID by L. H. Pequegnat, and 2-8306 from southwestern GMx, ID by M. K. Wicksten.
- ²⁷ Records include ULLZ 7454 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁸ Records include ULLZ 2843 from Looe Key, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁹ Records include ULLZ 3683 from South Padre Island, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁰ There remains some question as to the status of this species, and its possible synonymy with *L. tenuicornis*, as concluded by Holthuis (1952), but subsequent workers have retained the separation (Chace 1972, Ramos-Porto and Coelho 1998).
- ³¹ Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazán, and Ruiz Nuño (1996), identified a small lot of *Macrobrachium* from the Port of Veracruz, possibly Boca del Río, as *Macrobrachium aff jelskii*; Wicksten (2005b) reported the same sample to be “provisionally identified” as *M. jelskii*, making reference to the former study; neither paper offered any further description of the organisms identified as *M. jelskii*, though Wicksten (2005b) offered recognition characters modified from Holthuis (1952), who based them on material mainly from Suriname and Venezuela; given the great morphological variation shown by *M. acanthurus*, uncertainties about the identity of the specific sample in question, and the absence of other records or vouchers of this species in one of the better studied coastal areas of Mexico, we deem this report to be too questionable for inclusion of the species in our present checklist; we also note that several additional species of this genus, other than those listed here, may occur in at least upper coastal estuaries of Mexico and Cuba, given their likely migratory habits over the course of reproduction and development.
- ³² Recent records of this nonindigenous species likely represent escapes from aquaculture operations, as per reports reviewed at <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/references/ReferenceViewer.asp?refnum=15760>
- ³³ Pending the availability of materials for firsthand study, this record is included with some reservation; S. De Grave has noted (personal communication) that it is a purely freshwater form where typically found in Guyanas and Venezuela, and its distribution there is very disjunct from the GMx.
- ³⁴ Records include ULLZ 6449 from near border of north northeastern and north northwestern GMx, on Sackett Bank, just west of Mississippi River, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁵ Records include ULLZ 7384 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁶ While no published records exist from outside the GMx, recently collected specimens from the Caribbean coast of Panama appear to be morphologically very near this species (S. De Grave, personal communication).
- ³⁷ Occurrence at Dry Tortugas, Florida, remains based upon a tentative identification (Chace 1972).
- ³⁸ Broad inclusion of the GMx in the range of this species, as illustrated by Fransen (2002, fig. 90), does not appear justified by records summarized in the same paper; occurrence in the lower Florida Keys, and just outside defined limits of the GMx in Cuba and Quintana Roo, Mexico, is, however, well established.
- ³⁹ As noted by Fransen (2002: 9) this species is known from only the type material, which is lost and may in fact represent a species of *Periclimenaeus*.
- ⁴⁰ The collection site for this species lies almost on the border of our limits in the southeastern extreme of the east northeastern GMx, and the record is thus included for that sector.
- ⁴¹ Unconfirmed reports also suggest range may include southwestern GMx (see Wicksten 2005b: 83).
- ⁴² Records include USNM 214967 listed from off South Carolina, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.
- ⁴³ Records include USNM 220997 listed from off Georgia, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre; specific locations in Florida are unclear, possibly include both southwestern Florida and Keys; records from Cuba are from western extreme, apparently just outside our GMx limits.
- ⁴⁴ The collection site for this species lies almost on the border of our limits in the southeastern extreme of the east northeastern GMx, and the record is thus included for that sector.
- ⁴⁵ Records include ULLZ 7283 from 36–46 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴⁶ Published records for this species are to the immediate east of our limits in the southeastern extreme of the east northeastern GMx, but records include ULLZ 6511 and 8393 from the ene and nnw GMx, respectively.
- ⁴⁷ Records include ULLZ 2762–2765 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy; Williams (1988a) provisionally assigns materials from off North Carolina and eastern Florida to this species, which likely represents a complex of species in the western Atlantic.
- ⁴⁸ Records include ULLZ 1704 from off Campeche, ID by D. L. Felder, and ULLZ 2761 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.
- ⁴⁹ Records include ULLZ 1180 from south Texas, ID by D. L. Felder, and ULLZ 2766–2767 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.
- ⁵⁰ In accord with Chace (1972), we exclude Pacific records from the range of this species, even though not all subsequent authors (for example, Kim and Abele 1988, Manning and Chace 1990) have done so; Pacific populations appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001).
- ⁵¹ Included in treatment of alpheids from eastern Mexico by McClure (2005), but without reference to any apparent record from those waters.
- ⁵² Records include USNM 170064 from the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by R. H. Gore; Pacific populations appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001); the type is Atlantic in origin, so Pacific records of this species are herein noted to be questionable in the overall distribution, pending systematic revisions.

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

- ⁵³ Records include ULLZ 3560 from the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; morphological variants of this taxa from the GMx and elsewhere in the Atlantic, as discussed by Chace (1972) and others, are currently under study and almost certainly represent more than one species; records of variants include ULLZ 6460 from 122 m deep off Louisiana; materials treated under *A. floridanus* from the eastern Pacific (see Kim and Abele 1988, Williams et al. 2001) now appear to represent one or more undescribed taxon currently under study; Pacific records are thus not included in the overall distribution for this species.
- ⁵⁴ The spelling “*formosis*” of McClure (2005) is in error.
- ⁵⁵ Records include ULLZ 7231 and 7449 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁵⁶ First report of this species from Florida, attributed to Abele and Kim (1986) by McLaughlin et al. (2005), was predated by the work of Gore, Scotto, and Becker (1978) on Florida Atlantic coast; Pacific populations appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001); the type is almost certainly Atlantic in origin, so Pacific records of this species are herein noted to be questionable in the overall distribution, pending systematic revisions.
- ⁵⁷ This species has been widely reported throughout the western Atlantic, including the GMx, under the name *A. normanni* Kingsley, 1878 (often with the erroneous spelling “*A. normani*”); however, Kim and Abele (1988) restricted application of that name to Pacific specimens, the type of which was Pacific in origin; we thus resurrect use of *A. packardii* Kingsley, 1880, which was based upon type materials from Key West, for at least the GMx records; an additional unnamed species also appears to occur in, at minimum, the Caribbean region of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001).
- ⁵⁸ The type of this species originates from the eastern Atlantic; at least some Pacific populations appear to closely approximate genetically those from the western Atlantic and Cape Verde Islands, supporting the concept that at least these are pantropical (Williams et al. 2001).
- ⁵⁹ Records include ULLZ 2838–2840 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy; records were referred to as *Thunor rathbunae* (Schmitt, 1924) or *Thunor simus* prior to synonymy of that genus with *Alpheus* (see Holthuis 1980, 1993); *T. rathbunae* was determined to be a junior subjective synonym of *T. simus* by Holthuis (1980), but both species were in error listed as reassigned to *Alpheus* by McLaughlin et al. (2005).
- ⁶⁰ Formerly treated under *Alpheus cylindricus* Kingsley, 1878, but the type of *A. cylindricus* is Pacific in origin and Pacific populations appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001); thus, GMx and other western Atlantic records of *A. cylindricus* are treated under *Alpheus vanderbilti* Boone, 1930, a species originally described from Key West but long regarded as a junior synonym of *A. cylindricus*; records include ULLZ 7233 and 7291 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁶¹ Records include USNM 170094 from the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by R. H. Gore.
- ⁶² Regardless of whether *A. ridleyi* (originally described from Brazil) and *A. websteri* remain synonyms after further study, they are recognized as such for the present work, and records are thus merged; the latter name is at the very least the most likely taxon under which GMx materials should be recognized, especially given that the type originated from the Florida Keys; however, inclusion of eastern Pacific materials under this taxon (for example, Wicksten and Hendrickx 1985) must now be questioned, especially since putative conspecific Pacific populations examined by genetic methods appear to be measurably diverged from those of the western Atlantic (Williams et al. 2001).
- ⁶³ Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazán, and Ruiz Nuño (1996), Álvarez et al. (1999), and McClure (2005) included *A. gardineri* in compilations for Mexican waters, but, as also noted by McLaughlin et al. (2005), Chace (1988) placed this species into synonymy with *A. dolichognatha*; records under these two names are merged for the present entry, but remain imprecisely stated for Florida and thus leave some question as to possible occurrence in the northeastern GMx.
- ⁶⁴ Records from southern Florida are imprecise as given by Abele and Kim (1986), and are the basis of questionable occurrence in east northeastern GMx; eastern GMx waters are also the probable origin of USNM 237607, from 15 m, ID by R. Lemaitre; records include USNM 221792 from Aruba, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ⁶⁵ While this species has not been found commonly in the northwestern GMx, despite an abundance of host thalassinideans there, R. W. Heard has apparently taken specimens in the region of Grande Isle, Louisiana, near the eastern extreme of the north northwestern GMx (Jackson 1996); although listed from Brazil (Christoffersen 1998), that record more likely applies to the subsequently described *Leptalpheus axianassae* Dworschak and Coelho, 1999.
- ⁶⁶ Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁶⁷ Records include ULLZ 2793–2798 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.
- ⁶⁸ As noted by Dardeau (1984: 25), Christoffersen (1979) considered this species to be a junior synonym of *S. brooksi*; Christoffersen (1998) continues to treat them as such, along with *S. herricki*, but acknowledges that Brazilian records for *S. brooksi* may represent a mix of these species; Dardeau (1984: 63) also noted that specimens reported from the northwestern GMx as *S. tanneri* by Pequegnat and Ray (1974) and Ray (1974) have subsequently proven to be *S. bousfieldi*; a recent note in McLaughlin et al. (2005) mentioning “unpublished records” of *S. tanneri* in the Texas A&M University systematic collections most likely also refers to the misidentified materials of *S. bousfieldi*.
- ⁶⁹ Records include ULLZ 2801–2804 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy, and ULLZ 1662 from northwest Florida, ID by R. Gaude.
- ⁷⁰ Records include ULLZ 2805 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.
- ⁷¹ Records include ULLZ 2803–2813 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.
- ⁷² Chace (1972) mentions materials from the Bahamas that are questionably assigned to this species.
- ⁷³ Records include ULLZ 2815–2817 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy; as we do not concur with Christoffersen’s (1979) treatment of *S. pandionis* as a junior synonym of this species, we do not include records from the Isla Lobos, Mexico, under the present species.
- ⁷⁴ Records include ULLZ 2818, 2819 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.
- ⁷⁵ We apply this species name provisionally, as Dardeau (1984: 94) notes that identifications of materials from the GMx remain somewhat uncertain.
- ⁷⁶ Listing is included as report from the upper Florida Keys is from immediately east of our east northeastern GMx limits (Gore 1981).
- ⁷⁷ Report of this species from the northeastern GMx is included in Dardeau (1984: table 11), with additional records provided in Dardeau (1986).

(continued)

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- ⁷⁸ Records include ULLZ 2824–2835 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy, and USNM 241498 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.
- ⁷⁹ For Jamaican record, see http://www.tamug.edu/cavebiology/fauna/shrimp/B_cubensis.html; found in coastal anchialine caves.
- ⁸⁰ Records include ULLZ 3411 from off Isles Dernieres, Louisiana, ID by W. W. Forman.
- ⁸¹ Records include ULLZ 1195 from Aransas Bay, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁸² Records include USNM 127776 from Florida Keys, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.
- ⁸³ We include a question mark (?) because Wicksten (2005c: 116) questions literature records of this species from the GMx, concluding that this taxon does not range south of North Carolina and surmising that at least some reports of it from the GMx were based upon misidentifications of *H. zostericola*; both Tabb and Manning (1961) and Rouse (1970) report this species from southwestern Florida, the latter author specifically noting the basis for its distinction from *H. zostericola*; Chace (1972) notes that the two species may ultimately prove to be synonymous.
- ⁸⁴ Records include ULLZ 3419 from Panama City, Florida, and ULLZ 1193 from Campeche, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁸⁵ At least some previous reports of *L. wurdemanni* in the eastern GMx are instead assignable to this species; the known range of this recently described GMx species extends all the way to eastern GMx boundaries of our coverage, leading us to questionably list it as a GMx endemic.
- ⁸⁶ Despite report of an overall range that includes the eastern Pacific in Wicksten (2005c), eastern Pacific materials are not assignable to this species, as noted in Wicksten (2000); also, earlier eastern Atlantic records from the Azores are now known to represent another species.
- ⁸⁷ Records from the south southwestern GMx predate recent revisions by Rhyne and Lin (2006), and thus may require verification.
- ⁸⁸ Occurrence in the Azores and Madeira has also been confirmed (S. De Grave, personal communication).
- ⁸⁹ As noted by Wicksten (2005c) previous reports of this species from the eastern Pacific are attributable to another species.
- ⁹⁰ Records include USNM 154774 from Panama City, Florida, ID by R. B. Manning, and ULLZ 7445 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁹¹ Records include USNM 239817 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin and ULLZ 7446 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; while Wicksten (2005c: 112) does not include *T. serratum* from Mexican waters, she mentions other GMx occurrences that are included in the presently reported range.
- ⁹² While not included among records for Mexican waters by Wicksten (2005c), records listed by Criales (1992) include USNM 23308 from the south southeastern GMx on the Yucatán shelf; records also include ULLZ 7273 and 7425 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁹³ Several of the included records were reported under the now junior synonym, *O. limicola*.
- ⁹⁴ Records include ULLZ 1277 from Grand Terre Island, Louisiana, and ULLZ 4868 from Dangriga, Belize, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁹⁵ Records include ULLZ 2847 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.
- ⁹⁶ Records include ULLZ 7441 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern Gulf of Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁹⁷ Records include ULLZ 2849 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder and J. W. Goy.
- ⁹⁸ Records include USNM 140067 from the Bahamas, ID by R. B. Manning.
- ⁹⁹ Depth range within the GMx is based upon records for specimens in TCWC from the northeastern GMx (M. K. Wicksten, personal communication); records include USNM 252423 from 293 m in the U.S. Virgin Islands, ID by B. Kensley.
- ¹⁰⁰ Records for this species were reported under *Parapandalus longicaudata* (Rathbun, 1902) prior to generic reassignment and correction of the publication date (see McLaughlin et al. 2005); the northwestern GMx is included questionably in the GMx range, as specimens depicted in archived photographs at Texas A&M University appear to show this species on the West Flower Garden Banks (M. K. Wicksten, personal communication); it was previously listed as a tentative identification from off South Texas by Flint and Rabalais (1980).
- ¹⁰¹ In error listed under both this genus and *Philocheas* in McLaughlin et al. (2005).
- ¹⁰² Records include TCWC 2-6964 from 516–527 m and 2-6965 from 1170–1236 m in the northwestern GMx, ID by L. H. Pequegnat.
- ¹⁰³ Collection data and ID for the single specimen known from the Mississippi Canyon in northern GMx were provided by M. K. Wicksten.
- ¹⁰⁴ See also Joseph Poupin: Tropical reef lobsters of the genus *Enoplometopus*: Descriptions, Illustrations, Identification, and Information Retrieval, using the DELTA format. Version: 30 May 2002, <http://biomar.free.fr/enoplometopus/>; records include ULLZ 2965 from off Palm Beach, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder, and sighting of an individual on reef off Looe Key, Florida, by D. L. Felder, basis for inclusion in GMx list.
- ¹⁰⁵ Scope of this family was restricted in revisions by Manning and Felder (1991); some of the subsequent revisions at varied taxonomic levels for this family proposed by Sakai (1999, 2005) are not supported by recent and ongoing phylogenetic analyses, and are thus not here incorporated; this concurs with conclusions reached by Tudge, Poore, and Lemaitre (2000).
- ¹⁰⁶ We do not adopt assignment of this species by Sakai (1999, 2005) to *Callianassa*, the diagnosis of which was restricted by Manning and Felder (1991).
- ¹⁰⁷ We do not adopt assignment of this species by Sakai (1999, 2005) to *Callianassa*, the diagnosis of which was restricted by Manning and Felder (1991).
- ¹⁰⁸ As presently treated, this species encompasses two genetically distinct, apparently allopatric populations, both endemic to the GMx; their distributions break in the Chenier plain region of the northwestern GMx (Staton and Felder 1995, Bilodeau, Felder, and Neigel 2005).
- ¹⁰⁹ As noted by Staton and Felder (1995) and varied references cited, specimens from Brazil and the Caribbean are excluded in a restricted definition of this species range, while GMx populations are also known to be genetically distinct from those occurring from North Carolina to Florida, and may deserve recognition as a unique taxon.

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- ¹¹⁰ We are aware of no present records to document Sakai's (2005) report of this species in the northeastern GMx, an apparent misinterpretation of records from the northwestern GMx; we do not adopt assignment of this species by Sakai (1999, 2005) to *Callianassa*, the diagnosis of which was restricted by Manning and Felder (1991).
- ¹¹¹ Records include ULLZ 5954 from Looe Key, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; while Sakai (1999, 2005) has in this case made some reasonable arguments for reassignment of this species to *Glypturus*, we continue to recognize *Corallianassa* in accord with findings of Tudge, Poore, and Lemaitre (2000) and pending outcomes of ongoing molecular analyses.
- ¹¹² We do not adopt assignment of this species by Sakai (1999, 2005) to *Callianassa*, the diagnosis of which was restricted by Manning and Felder (1991); variable morphology of specimens from the GMx and other western Atlantic localities suggests a complex of species is represented by this taxon; records from northeastern GMx include ULLZ 4500 from Tampa Bay, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹¹³ Marked variations in morphology and habitat have long suggested that one or more unnamed species were to be found under this taxon in the western Atlantic; while Sakai (2005) has taken the step of simply applying a name to one previously illustrated from the northwestern GMx, he undertook no comparative study of available regional materials to determine character variations or distributions; more importantly, he did not designate a holotype for this new species, making the name "*Glypturus rabalaisae*" invalid under ICZN rules (P. C. Dworschak, personal communication, publication in press); from studies of materials reported by Heard and Reames (1979) and Rabalais, Holt, and Flint (1981), we conclude that those records are likely assignable to the same species that Sakai (2005) attempted to name; those reported from the south southeastern GMx remain somewhat in question, but are for now treated herein under the more tropically distributed *G. acanthochirus*.
- ¹¹⁴ Sakai (2005) simply applied this name on the basis of distinctions in GMx populations reported by previous authors, but without apparent examination of GMx materials, designation of a holotype, or providing a complete synonymy; provisionally accepted for the present work, it is also applied to materials previously reported by Heard and Reames (1979).
- ¹¹⁵ Pacific records of this species remain in question, possibly referring to a separate, yet to be described, cognate species.
- ¹¹⁶ The proposal by Sakai (2005) to synonymize *N. raymanningi* (from Venezuela) with this species (which he in error treated under the name *N. rathbunae*), is deemed inadequately justified; no voucher specimens are available to document the maximum depth distribution of 40 m, reported by Suchanek (1985).
- ¹¹⁷ Because of paraphyly among species presently assigned to the genus *Sergio* (see Tudge, Poore, and Lemaitre 2000), there is reason to question continued recognition of this genus; while Sakai (1999, 2005) reassigns all members of *Sergio* to *Neocallichirus*, the group appears to represent more than one clade. We thus defer generic reassignment until ongoing molecular genetic studies can be completed. Sakai (1999, 2005) would also relegate *Neocallichirus mericeae* to junior synonymy with its southern counterpart, *Neocallichirus guassutinga*, but we cannot agree in the absence of convincing comparative studies.
- ¹¹⁸ Records include ULLZ 4819 and 4820 from the northwestern Florida Panhandle, ID by D. L. Felder; as noted previously, we do not now adopt Sakai's (1999, 2005) reassignment of this species from the paraphyletic genus *Sergio* (see Tudge, Poore, and Lemaitre 2000) to *Neocallichirus*, but rather await the outcome of ongoing genetic analyses.
- ¹¹⁹ While movement of the Callianopsinae Manning and Felder, 1991 (encompassing this species) into the newly defined Gourrettiidae Sakai, 1991, is with some reservation adopted, the placement of this species in the genus *Callianopsis* by Sakai (2005: 228) is not; in the latter instance, Sakai also reversed that decision by note added in proof (Sakai 2005: 245); records include ULLZ 7305 and 7306 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹²⁰ Type locality falls approximately on the eastern limits for the GMx, and species is thus included.
- ¹²¹ Records include ULLZ 6660 from 66–69 m deep off Dry Tortugas in E GMx and 6757 from 51–56 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹²² Records include ULLZ 5725 from the northwestern GMx off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹²³ We provisionally treat this species in *Acanthaxius*, as done by Sakai and de Saint Laurent (1989); however, Kensley (1996d) noted affinities of this species to *Oxyrynchaxius* Parisi, 1917, an observation with which we concur; records include ULLZ 1474 from northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹²⁴ This species was the second member of the genus to be reported from the GMx; it was the fourth to be reported from the Atlantic Ocean, not the second, as indicated by Felder and Kensley (2004).
- ¹²⁵ Common occupant of cavities in hard substrates and rubble; records include ULLZ 4622 and 5955 from the East Flower Garden Banks and adjacent areas of the northwestern GMx, ULLZ 6851 and 6853 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, and ULLZ 6066 and 6067 from the southeastern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; also USNM 243434 from the southeastern GMx, ID by B. Kensley.
- ¹²⁶ Records from GMx include USNM 1014172 from the southeastern GMx, ID by B. Kensley.
- ¹²⁷ Florida Keys records include specimens USNM 266267 and 266268, provisionally assigned to this taxon by B. Kensley; specimens from off Yucatan, Mexico, include USNM 243526 and 243528, confirmed by B. Kensley, from immediately south of our defined GMx limits.
- ¹²⁸ Species is included tentatively, as records are from immediately east of defined GMx limits in the Florida Straits.
- ¹²⁹ Species is included tentatively, as records are from immediately east of defined GMx limits in the Florida Straits; formerly treated under the genus *Scyllarus*, this species was assigned to a new genus by Holthuis (2002).
- ¹³⁰ Records include ULLZ 1377 from Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹³¹ Records include USNM 1001168 from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat and W. E. Pequegnat.
- ¹³² Listed in error by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970), Pequegnat et al. (1971), and Wicksten and Packard (2005) under the genus *Gastroptychus*; record from South Carolina is based on USNM 169202, ID by A. B. Williams.

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- ¹³³ Records include USNM 1001605 from off northwestern Florida, and 1000802 from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. and W. E. Pequegnat; also USNM 98660 from east southeastern GMx, 99704 from north northwestern GMx, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.; listed in error by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970), Pequegnat et al. (1971), and Wicksten and Packard (2005) under the genus *Gastroptychus*.
- ¹³⁴ Chace (1942a), and Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970) report a “Typical form” and a “Variety B” of this species; records include USNM 29167 from off Georgia, ID by J. E. Benedict, and USNM 136679 from the Florida Straits, ID by L. B. Holthuis.
- ¹³⁵ Records include USNM 152482 from 549 m deep off Puerto Rico, ID by M. de Saint Laurent.
- ¹³⁶ Reported by various authors as *Munida longipes*, which Baba and de Saint Laurent (1996) transferred to the genus *Agononida*.
- ¹³⁷ Records include USNM 241075 from 159 m deep off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.
- ¹³⁸ Records include USNM 7772 from 42 m between Jamaica and Haiti, ID by J. E. Benedict, and USNM 82237 from 165 m to 914 m deep just north of the Virgin Islands, ID by W. L. Schmitt.
- ¹³⁹ Records include USNM 1001166 from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat, and USNM 101341 from 549 m deep off southeast Florida, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.
- ¹⁴⁰ Records include USNM 82234 from 914 m in the Virgin Islands, ID by W. L. Schmitt, and USNM 1000800 from off Texas, ID by L. H. Pequegnat; *Munida sculpta* Benedict, 1902, reported from GMx by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970) and Soto (1980), has been shown by Melo-Filho and Melo (2001a, 2001b) to be a junior synonym of *M. irrasa*.
- ¹⁴¹ Records include USNM 136646 from the Florida Straits, ID by L. B. Holthuis, and USNM 171563 from the Bahamas, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.; many literature reports of this difficult-to-distinguish species appear to be in error, as reviewed by Melo-Filho and Melo (2001a, 2001b), and distribution thus remains somewhat in question.
- ¹⁴² Records include USNM 225823 from 18 m deep off South Carolina, ID by M. Dojiri, and USNM 241252 from 159 m deep off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.
- ¹⁴³ Records include USNM 100947 from 329 m deep off Fort Pierce, Florida, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., USNM 106098 from Bermuda, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., and USNM 136654 from the Florida Straits, immediately east of GMx limits, ID by L. B. Holthuis.
- ¹⁴⁴ Records include USNM 241260 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin, USNM 155624 from Florida Straits, and USNM 101346 from 59 m deep off Jacksonville, Florida, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., and a specimen referred to by Sterrer (1986) from 90 m deep off Castle Roads, Bermuda, archived by Bermuda Biological Station, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.
- ¹⁴⁵ Records include USNM 241258, 274646 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin; report of *Munida spinosa* from south southwestern GMx (Soto et al. 2000: 392) most likely also refers to *M. spinifrons*, as *M. spinosa* is instead distributed in the Magellanic region of South America (Henderson 1888, Gutt et al. 1999).
- ¹⁴⁶ Records include USNM 101659 from the Florida Straits, immediately east of GMx limits, ID by L. B. Holthuis.
- ¹⁴⁷ Williams (1984b) notes the occasional pelagic occurrence of ovigerous females at very shallow depths overlying deep waters.
- ¹⁴⁸ Records include USNM 251463 taken from off Louisiana in 1985, ID by L. H. Pequegnat; *M. sundi*, first reported from the west northwestern GMx by Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1971: 22, footnote), was determined to be a junior synonym of this species by Gore (1983); records of the two species have been merged.
- ¹⁴⁹ Records include USNM 216279 from the western Florida Escarpment, ID by A. B. Williams; record from Tasman Sea is based on Baba (2005).
- ¹⁵⁰ Mayo (1974) indicated that the correct spelling is *M. erinaceus*, not “*M. erinacea*” as reported by various authors; records include USNM 1001157 and 1001165 from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat and W. E. Pequegnat, and USNM 169557 from the northeastern edge of the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by B. S. Mayo.
- ¹⁵¹ Records include USNM 268733 from 732 m deep off Belize, ID appears to be by A. B. Williams.
- ¹⁵² Ambler (1980) considered *M. geyeri* a junior synonym of *M. subsquamosa* Henderson, 1885. However, Gore (1983) disagreed and considered the two taxa as valid species and tentatively suggested that the distribution of *M. geyeri*, or a very close unnamed analog, includes eastern Pacific waters. Adopting Gore’s conclusions, reports of *M. subsquamosa* from the Virgin Islands by Williams and Turner (1986) and the GMx by Wicksten and Packard (2005) thus pertain to *M. geyeri*. Records include USNM 310877 from Florida Escarpment, ID by M. K. Wicksten.
- ¹⁵³ Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1971) misidentified the type locality of this species as the southwestern GMx, rather than the northwestern GMx as reported in the original description and indicated on tag information with the holotype.
- ¹⁵⁴ The westernmost collection locality from the Florida Straits just off the north coast of Cuba (see Pequegnat and Pequegnat 1971) is positioned almost directly on the border marking our GMx eastern limits.
- ¹⁵⁵ Authorship of this species, commonly credited to A. Milne-Edwards, was corrected to Perrier by Macpherson and Segonzac (2005).
- ¹⁵⁶ The shallow depth of 44 m for a collection from off Yucatán was noted by Schmitt (1935), but could not be confirmed by Mayo (1974); the shallow extreme of this bathymetric range may more likely fall near 400 m, as found by Mayo (1974).
- ¹⁵⁷ Records include USNM 98154 from 2103–2195 m depth from north northeastern GMx, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., and USNM 150580 from 3475–3968 m in St. Croix Basin, Virgin Islands, ID by B. L. Shuler Mayo.
- ¹⁵⁸ The westernmost collection locality reported from the Florida Straits by Mayo (1974) is positioned almost directly on the border marking our GMx eastern limits.
- ¹⁵⁹ Records include USNM 35357 from 4708 m deep off North Carolina, ID by M. J. Rathbun.
- ¹⁶⁰ Records include ULLZ 8023 from a benthic skimmer sample that encompassed 610–850 m depths (shallower than previously reported bathymetric ranges), just west of the Mississippi River Delta, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁶¹ Records include USNM 251461 from 543 m deep off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat.

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- ¹⁶² The westernmost collection locality reported from the Florida Straits by Mayo (1974) is positioned almost directly on the border marking our GMx eastern limits; as noted by Mayo (1974) the atypically shallow depths (200–10 m) sometimes reported for this species have been off Norway and the Azores; depth minima exceed 500 m in collections from the western Atlantic; reported by Wicksten and Packard (2005) as *Munidopsis bahamensis* Benedict, 1902, and Pequegnat and Pequegnat (1970) as *Munidopsis tridentata* (Esmark, 1857), both of which are considered by Mayo (1974) as a junior synonyms of *M. serricornis*.
- ¹⁶³ Records include USNM 21309 from off Cape St. Roque, Brazil, ID by J. E. Benedict.
- ¹⁶⁴ Records include USNM 1000757 and 1001158, from off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat, and USNM 268741 from 402 m deep in north northwestern GMx (27°53'30"N, 90°58'W), ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.
- ¹⁶⁵ Records include USNM 141354 from Trinidad, ID by H. B. Roberts.
- ¹⁶⁶ Melo (1999) included the eastern Pacific in the distribution of *Megalobrachium soriatum*, but Haig (1960) and subsequent authors (reviewed by Rodríguez, Hernández, and Felder 2005) concluded that the species does not occur in that region.
- ¹⁶⁷ Records include USNM 141355 from off Trinidad, ID by H. B. Roberts; record from "Florida" in Abele and Kim (1986) is imprecise as to location and may not be from Florida Keys as herein treated.
- ¹⁶⁸ Records include USNM 225864 from 34 m deep off South Carolina, ID by M. Dojiri.
- ¹⁶⁹ According to Haig (1956), *Pisosoma glabra* Kingsley, 1880, is a junior synonym of *Pachycheles riisei* (Stimpson, 1859).
- ¹⁷⁰ Records include ULLZ 4825 and ULLZ 5825 from the Florida Keys; also ULLZ 6726, 7017, and 7105 from 49–54 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁷¹ Records include USNM 141361 from Trinidad and Tobago, ID by H. B. Roberts.
- ¹⁷² Records include USNM 186442 from 110 m deep off eastern Florida, ID by E. L. Wenner; as reviewed by Rodríguez, Hernández, and Felder (2005), recent workers consider *Porcellana stimpsoni* A. Milne-Edwards, 1880, a junior synonym of *P. sayana* (Leach, 1820).
- ¹⁷³ Prior to its description by Boyko (2002), most reports of this species in the GMx appeared under *A. paretii*, with which it was long confused.
- ¹⁷⁴ Most reports of this species in the GMx prior to publication of Boyko (2002) actually referred to materials now recognized as *A. catherinae*.
- ¹⁷⁵ Boyko (2002) concurred with previous assumptions that Schmitt's (in Gordon 1938) record of this species from Pensacola, Florida, was questionable and most likely represented *L. benedicti*.
- ¹⁷⁶ Records include ULLZ 7565 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁷⁷ As noted by Felder (1973), characters distinguishing this species from *E. benedicti* are very subtle, leading to early distribution reports that were likely confused between this species and *E. benedicti*; the issue was further addressed by Efford (1976), who could confirm a GMx record for *E. portoricensis*, primarily an Antillean island species, only in the vicinity of Pensacola, Florida.
- ¹⁷⁸ Despite the absence of specific records from the northwestern GMx in Efford (1976), numerous collections from Louisiana include ULLZ 754 from Grand Terre and ULLZ 1992 from Cameron, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁷⁹ Reported by Schmitt (1935) and Abele and Kim (1986) as *Hippa cubensis*; records include USNM 11332 and 46042 from Florida Keys, ID by J. E. Benedict and M. J. Rathbun, respectively, and USNM 267844 from Havana, ID by A. C. Cohen.
- ¹⁸⁰ How far north along the coast of western Florida (northeastern GMx) this species is found is uncertain; it ranges into southern coastal extremes of the northwestern GMx in Tamaulipas, as reported by Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores (2005), but has not thus far been found in south Texas.
- ¹⁸¹ Records include ULLZ 2089 from off Sanibel Island, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁸² Reported from "southern Florida," likely within herein-defined boundaries for GMx.
- ¹⁸³ Records include ULLZ 4683 from the Indian River Lagoon of eastern Florida, Fort Pierce, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁸⁴ Forest and de Saint Laurent (1968) considered *Clibanarius cubensis* (de Saussure, 1858), a name used by many authors such as Provenzano (1959), Abele and Kim (1986), and Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores (2005), to be a junior synonym of *C. scolopetarius*; records include ULLZ 6459 from Punta Delgada, northern Veracruz, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder; among several specimens from the Indian River Lagoon region of eastern Florida, records include ULLZ 4657 from Fort Pierce Inlet, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 276097 from Sebastian Inlet, ID by R. A. Gulledge.
- ¹⁸⁵ Records include ULLZ 4682 from the Indian River Lagoon region of eastern Florida, Fort Pierce Inlet, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁸⁶ Among many previously unreported specimens from the northeastern GMx, records include ULLZ 1942 and 2240, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 274853, ID by T. Czaplá.
- ¹⁸⁷ Reported as *Dardanus arrosor insignis* by Forest and de Saint Laurent (1968).
- ¹⁸⁸ Records include USNM 2653876 from Anna Maria Island in the northeastern GMx, ID by K. M. Davis Strasser; there is reason to question previous reports of *I. wurdemanni* from Venezuela (Mantelatto et al. 2006), their possibly being confused with a southern congener, *I. sawayai*; all other confirmed records are from the GMx, which suggests that this species may be restricted in distribution to those waters; usually found in shallow water to about 4 m, although it has been reported from 187.5 m in the south southwestern GMx by Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazán, and Ruiz Nuño (1996).
- ¹⁸⁹ Records include ULLZ 4739 from Campeche, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁹⁰ Records include ULLZ 6728 and 7022 from about 49–52 m deep off the northern coast of Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁹¹ Reported by Abele and Kim (1986) from "southern Florida," possibly within herein defined boundaries for GMx; records include USNM 267541 from the north northeastern GMx, tentatively identified to be nearest this species by L. Sandberg.

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- ¹⁹² Records include USNM 1017853 from east southeastern GMx, ID by P. A. McLaughlin, and USNM 220778 from the Atlantic coast near the Georgia/Florida border, ID by unknown authority.
- ¹⁹³ McLaughlin and Provenzano (1974b) mention that range includes “western” coast of Florida, but no specific records are given, and none can currently be found; westernmost specific localities fall approximately on our eastern limits for the GMx; records include USNM 143898 from Venezuela, ID by P. A. McLaughlin and A. J. Provenzano Jr.
- ¹⁹⁴ Records include ULLZ 7536 from 20 m on the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁹⁵ The actual locality for the single record of this species from the GMx is uncertain; McLaughlin and Provenzano (1974b) report an apparently erroneous latitude or longitude far west of the Florida shelf, in waters far deeper than the reported 234 m.
- ¹⁹⁶ Flint and Rabalais (1980) tentatively report materials from off south Texas as this species.
- ¹⁹⁷ It should be noted that the spelling “*oxyophthalmus*” by Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores (2005) is in error.
- ¹⁹⁸ Provenzano and Rice (1966) considered *Paguristes tenuirostris* Benedict, 1901, a junior synonym of *P. sericeus*; records include ULLZ 2188 from the north northwestern GMx off Texas, and ULLZ 2186 from the north northeastern GMx off northwestern Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ¹⁹⁹ Known only from the type locality, which lies roughly on our eastern limits for the GMx.
- ²⁰⁰ Reports of this species from within the GMx are questionable in some cases, especially those predating such major revisionary works as McLaughlin and Provenzano (1974a, 1974b); at least one closely related but undescribed species is known to occur in the GMx, as mentioned by Strasser and Price (1999) and represented extensively in ULLZ collections.
- ²⁰¹ Records include ULLZ 2177 from off Sanibel Is., Florida, ULLZ 991 from off Mississippi, ULLZ 4549 and 4705 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; also USNM 1016120 from off southwestern Florida, ID by P. A. McLaughlin, and USNM 267688 from off Texas, ID by unknown authority; one of us (DLF) has noted that some specimens from the northeastern and northwestern GMx are not readily separable from the southern counterpart, *P. triangulatus*, a species known with certainty only in waters off the Lesser Antilles to Brazil (see Forest and de Saint Laurent 1968).
- ²⁰² Reported by Wass (1955) and Provenzano (1959) as *Petrochirus bahamensis*.
- ²⁰³ Rahayu (2005) transferred *Paguristes hewatti* to the genus *Stratiotes*; records include ULLZ 6074 from off Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁰⁴ Rahayu (2005) transferred *Paguristes hummi* to the genus *Stratiotes*; records include ULLZ 4784 from Fort Pierce Inlet on the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁰⁵ Records include USNM 92440 from southeast of the Mississippi Delta, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.
- ²⁰⁶ Records include USNM 269032 from off South Carolina, ID by R. B. Manning.
- ²⁰⁷ Records include ULLZ 3846 from Sackett Bank off Louisiana, just east of northwestern GMx limits, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁰⁸ Reported as *Pagurus pygmaeus* by Provenzano (1959); part of the material reported by Williams (1984) is *Pagurus brevidactylus* (see Lemaitre, McLaughlin, and García-Gomez 1982).
- ²⁰⁹ GMx records include USNM 265205 from off Alabama, ID by R. Lemaitre, USNM 265256 from off Louisiana, ID by P. A. McLaughlin; and TCWC 2-3516, 2-3519, 2-0730 from west northwestern, west southwestern, and south southwestern GMx respectively, ID by P. A. McLaughlin or R. W. Firth.
- ²¹⁰ Reported as *Hemipagurus gracilis* by Asakura (2001); records include USNM 102590 and 102714, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 102715, ID by M. L. Wass, all from various sites off the Florida Keys.
- ²¹¹ Reported as *Pagurus piercei* by Wass (1963), Williams (1984b), and Abele and Kim (1986).
- ²¹² Records include ULLZ 3845 and 4729 from hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²¹³ Reported as *Pylopagurus corallinus* by Felder (1973) and Soto (1980), and as *Manucomplanus corallinus* by Williams (1984b) and Abele and Kim (1986); records include USNM 9577 and 9593 from the Campeche Banks off the north coast of Yucatán, ID by J. E. Benedict.
- ²¹⁴ Specimens are from immediately east of our east northeastern GMx limits (Gore 1981) and from off Louisiana in the north northwestern GMx, tentatively ID by D. L. Felder (cited in Baker et al. 1981); whether the GMx specimens do in fact represent *N. fagei*, described and known previously from only Brazil, remains to be confirmed.
- ²¹⁵ Lemaitre, McLaughlin, and García-Gomez (1982) excluded the GMx from the distribution of *P. annulipes* and concluded that previous reports of that species, such as that by Wass (1955) from Alligator Harbor, Florida, were confused with *P. gymnodactylus* Lemaitre, 1982; however, several recent faunistic studies (Strasser and Price 1999, Raz-Guzman et al. 2004, Wicksten 2005a, Rodríguez-Almaraz and Zavala-Flores 2005) have reported *P. annulipes* from various regions of the GMx.
- ²¹⁶ Reported by Provenzano (1959) as *Pagurus miamensis*.
- ²¹⁷ Records include USNM 92322, 99711, and 222974 from northeastern GMx, USNM 1027041 from north northwestern GMx, USNM 97465 from south southwestern GMx, and USNM 99710 and 102489 from southeastern GMx, ID by F. A. Chace Jr., M. L. Wass, R. Lemaitre, or P. A. McLaughlin; also USNM 270175 from the Straits of Florida and 270036 from the Caribbean coast of Colombia, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 267509 from northern Brazil, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.
- ²¹⁸ Records include USNM 276715 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czapla.
- ²¹⁹ Reported by Wass (1955) as *Pagurus floridanus*, junior synonym.
- ²²⁰ Records include USNM 259393 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre; also USNM 265248 from off northwestern Florida and USNM 265254 from off Louisiana, ID by P. A. McLaughlin.
- ²²¹ Reported by Wass (1963) and Williams (1984b) as *Pagurus hendersoni*, a junior synonym.

Checklist of the decapod crustaceans from the Gulf of Mexico. (continued)

- ²²² Reported by Provenzano (1959) as *Pagurus operculatus*; records include uncataloged photographic voucher from off St. Lucie Inlet, Florida, collected June 1979, and ULLZ 9877 and 9939 from Looe Key, Florida, and ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²²³ Records include, among numerous individuals taken on hard banks in GMx, ULLZ 4551 from off Louisiana; also 7020, 7032, and 7071 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²²⁴ Records include ULLZ 6727 from 49–54 m deep off northern Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²²⁵ McLaughlin and Lemaitre (2001: 456) indicated the depth range as “11–433, perhaps as great as 1020 m.”
- ²²⁶ Records include USNM 1011679 from off Marathon, Florida Keys, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ²²⁷ Records listed for GMx by McLaughlin (1981b: table 1) are all for northeastern GMx; northwestern GMx record appears in error under heading for Caribbean Sea records in same table.
- ²²⁸ Reported by Wass (1963) as *Cestopagurus lineatus*; records include USNM 1020588 from off west coast of Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, USNM 267605 from off Tabasco, Mexico, and USNM 102600 from off Dry Tortugas, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ²²⁹ Reported by Wass (1963) as *Benthopagurus schmitti*.
- ²³⁰ The broad distribution shown in the GMx illustrated by Melo (1999) is in error.
- ²³¹ Reported by Lemaitre (1989) as *Sympagurus bicristatus*.
- ²³² Reported by Lemaitre (1989) as *Sympagurus gracilis*; records include TCWC 2-8548 from 570 m in northwestern GMx, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ²³³ Reported by Lemaitre (1989) as *Sympagurus pilimanus*.
- ²³⁴ Records include USNM 275962 from 567 m deep off Goulding’s Cay, New Providence, Bahamas, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 103395 off Texas in west northwestern GMx, ID by M. L. Wass.
- ²³⁵ One reported collection site (Forest 1987a, 1987b) appears to be in immediate vicinity of our south southeastern limits to GMx.
- ²³⁶ Records include ULLZ 1727 from off western Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²³⁷ Records include ULLZ 4456 from Heald Bank, northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²³⁸ Records include ULLZ 1911 and 1927 from off Sanibel Island and ULLZ 2111 from off northwestern Florida panhandle, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²³⁹ Records include ULLZ 1732, 1733, and 2116 from off western Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; record of *H. barbata* from northwestern GMx (Wicksten 2005a) is also interpreted to represent this species.
- ²⁴⁰ Records include ULLZ 6445 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁴¹ Records include ULLZ 1735 from off western Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; Castro, Williams, and Cooper (2003) question validity of this species, treating it instead as a junior synonym of the widely distributed *L. elegans* Roux, 1830, which it very closely resembles in all but minor features; comparative molecular studies are expected to clarify its status.
- ²⁴² Records include ULLZ 6787 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁴³ Records include ULLZ 6761 and 6816 from the Campeche Banks in southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁴⁴ Depth range for this species almost certainly extends to at least 300 m; deeper records are questionable, as noted by Goeke (1980).
- ²⁴⁵ Records include ULLZ 1975, 6854, and 6768 from rubble banks of the northeastern, northwestern, and southwestern GMx, respectively, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁴⁶ Records include ULLZ 1915 and 2130 from off southwestern Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁴⁷ Records include ULLZ 2087 and 2090 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁴⁸ Records include ULLZ 6789 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁴⁹ Records include ULLZ 2081 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁵⁰ Gore (1983: 213) discusses the possibility that the distribution of this species includes the eastern Pacific and Indo-Pacific Oceans.
- ²⁵¹ Records include ULLZ 4790 and 5795 from hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; a specimen has also been photographed on Stetson Bank off Texas (M. K. Wicksten, personal communication).
- ²⁵² Records include USNM 274755 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czaplá.
- ²⁵³ Records include ULLZ 6786 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁵⁴ Records include USNM 294654 from off southwestern Florida, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.
- ²⁵⁵ Records include USNM 236967 and 273300 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and ULLZ 4679 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁵⁶ Records include ULLZ 7117 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁵⁷ Records include USNM 155083 from northwestern GMx, ID by C. A. Child, and ULLZ 6806 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁵⁸ Records include ULLZ 7311 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁵⁹ Records include ULLZ 1910, 2065, 2066, and 8555 from off western to northwestern Florida, and 7115 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁶⁰ Records include ULLZ 2003, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 242932 and 242932, ID by R. Lemaitre, all from off western Florida; also ULLZ 7336 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁶¹ Records include ULLZ 7356 from off Louisiana and ULLZ 7069 and 7567 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.

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- ²⁶² Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁶³ Records include USNM 242940 and 242941, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ²⁶⁴ Extreme depth range for this species is questionable; most commonly taken from 90–330 m (see also comments by Williams 1984b).
- ²⁶⁵ Records include USNM 271033 and 271453 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ²⁶⁶ Records include ULLZ 4223 from Carrie Bow Cay, Belize, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁶⁷ Former records of this species in Brazil are now ascribed to another species (Melo 1996, 1998b).
- ²⁶⁸ The form "*elongata*" is also encompassed in these records for this morphologically variable species or species complex (see Powers 1977).
- ²⁶⁹ The holotype was collected in "Florida" by A. S. Packard, possibly from the Florida Keys within our defined limits of the GMx; records now include ULLZ 6799, 7123, 7124, and 7523 from algae-covered rubble in 20–30 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder and A. Windsor.
- ²⁷⁰ Previous reports from Brazil (see Powers 1977) are not accepted by Melo (1996).
- ²⁷¹ Records include USNM 272445 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre; also ULLZ 2629 from off western Florida, ULLZ 4730 from the northwestern GMx, and ULLZ 7258 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁷² Records include USNM 211893 from off western Florida, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre and TCWC 2-6189 from off Louisiana, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ²⁷³ Records include ULLZ 7550 from the Campeche Banks in southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁷⁴ Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ²⁷⁵ Records include ULLZ 1726 from off western Florida, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ²⁷⁶ Records include ULLZ 2327–2330 from off Suriname, northern South America, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁷⁷ Records include ULLZ 7556 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁷⁸ Records include USNM 274666 and 274667 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 187077 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htmch59 Checklist ed.rtf
- ²⁷⁹ Whereas range was previously reported to include Brazil, those records are now attributed to another species (see Melo 1996).
- ²⁸⁰ Records include ULLZ 4714 from off the northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; additional specimens from the same region are problematic, exhibiting character states intermediate between *P. riisei* and *P. algicola*.
- ²⁸¹ Goeke (1989) describes two forms or ecomorphs within this species that occur on somewhat different substrates, especially within the GMx.
- ²⁸² Depth range of this species likely extends to well beyond the maximum indicated here and confirmed by Goeke (1989); as per comments by Soto (1986), it likely extends to at least 1490 m.
- ²⁸³ Records include USNM 258876 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ²⁸⁴ Records include ULLZ 7526 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁸⁵ Records include ULLZ 7126 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 155636 from Venezuela, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.
- ²⁸⁶ The range of *Collodes inermis* A. Milne-Edwards, 1878, shown to include the GMx by Melo (1996) is also in error; the distribution of this species was corrected in Melo (1998b), as no records of this species can be found for the GMx (G. de Melo, personal communication, October 2005).
- ²⁸⁷ Records include USNM 186917 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁸⁸ Records include ULLZ 6508 from 205 m deep off Alabama, ID by D. L. Felder, and photo from unspecified northern GMx location as appears at http://www.gsmfc.org/seamap/picture_guide/crustaceans.htm
- ²⁸⁹ Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm; records include ULLZ 7549 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁹⁰ Records include ULLZ 6762 from 51–65 m deep on the Campeche Banks in southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁹¹ Both Williams (1984b) and Soto (1986) discuss difficulties in separating apparently sympatric subspecies of this taxon.
- ²⁹² Records include ULLZ 2628 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; a second specimen now confirms distribution northward to at least South Carolina, USNM 188713, ID by E. L. Wenner.
- ²⁹³ Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ²⁹⁴ Records include USNM 284185 from northeastern GMx, ID by O. Griffin.
- ²⁹⁵ Records include report from Florida Keys posted at <http://www.nbi.noaa.gov/products/reports/1997%20Fl.%20Keys%20Dry%20Tortugas%20Report.pdf>, and USNM 270545 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ²⁹⁶ Records include ULLZ 1748 collected by the R/V *Oregon II* from the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁹⁷ Records include ULLZ 4619 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁹⁸ Records include ULLZ 4719 from 60 m deep off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ²⁹⁹ Records include USNM 236988 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and ULLZ 7541 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁰⁰ Records include ULLZ 6887 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁰¹ Records include USNM 229835 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, ULLZ 7000 and 7552 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 220811 from off North Carolina, ID by P. Krikorian; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

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- ³⁰² No attempt is made to segregate records for the 2 to 3 varieties commonly noted to comprise this species (see Rathbun 1925, Powers 1977).
- ³⁰³ Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁰⁴ Records include those previously reported for *Mithrax caribbaeus*, *M. pleuracanthus*, and *M. tortugae*, all of which were designated junior synonyms of *M. hispidus* by Wagner (1990); we adopt these revisions provisionally, pending their confirmation by ongoing molecular phylogenetic analyses; records include USNM 241200 from off western Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre.
- ³⁰⁵ Records include ULLZ 6888, 7061, and 7513 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁰⁶ Records include TCWC 2-2233 from Isla Lobos, southwestern GMx, ID by J. P. Ray.
- ³⁰⁷ Provisional report for the north northwestern GMx is based solely upon a photograph taken from 24 m, ID by M. K. Wicksten.
- ³⁰⁸ While we adopt many of the synonymies suggested by Wagner (1990), we defer on treatment of *Nemausa acuticornis* as a junior synonym of *N. cornutus*, pending more thorough comparative study.
- ³⁰⁹ Records include ULLZ 4609 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³¹⁰ No attempt was made to segregate records for the 2 commonly recognized subspecies, *S. furcatus furcatus* and *S. furcatus coelatus*; however, most GMx reports appear assignable to the latter of these 2 (see Rathbun 1925, Powers 1977, Nizinski 2003); depth may rarely range to over 500 m (Williams 1984b).
- ³¹¹ Records include USNM 1004435 from off Louisiana, ID by W. E. Pequegnat.
- ³¹² Records include ULLZ 0798 from off Louisiana, ID by D. R. Clark.
- ³¹³ Records include ULLZ 6435 from sponges on an oil platform off Louisiana and ULLZ 4887 from Stetson Bank, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³¹⁴ Records include USNM 184067 from Belize, ID by F. A. Chace Jr.
- ³¹⁵ Records include ULLZ 1318 from off Bay Marchand, Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³¹⁶ Manning and Holthuis (1981) conclude that both previous reports of this species from West Africa, and its subsequent correction to *L. erinacea*, are in error.
- ³¹⁷ Validity of this species remains very much in question, as per discussions by several authors (Tabb and Manning 1961, Rouse 1970, Powers 1977).
- ³¹⁸ Records include ULLZ 4865 from among macroalgae near anchor of Bouy 1 on East Flower Garden Bank off Louisiana, also ULLZ 6660 and 6823 from depths to 61 m on a calcareous algae bank west of Dry Tortugas, ID by D. L. Felder; these appear to be the only records of the species from the GMx subsequent to the initial report from Campeche Bay, the type locality; in accord with Melo (1996) the subgenus *Microlissa* Pretzmann, 1961, is treated at full generic rank.
- ³¹⁹ Species remains known only from the type locality, which was generally stated as the Florida Straits, and may or may not have been within limits presently defined for the GMx.
- ³²⁰ Records include ULLZ 6068 from off Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³²¹ Records include ULLZ 7058 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx and a listing from Florida Keys at http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, both ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³²² Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³²³ Records include TCWC 2-3530 from the northwestern GMx, ID by M. K. Wicksten; also ULLZ 7001 and 7045 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx and ULLZ 7568 from Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³²⁴ Records include ULLZ 7128 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ³²⁵ Records include ULLZ 7129 and 7554 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ³²⁶ Records include ULLZ 7776 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³²⁷ Records include ULLZ 4727 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; elevation of the former subgenus *Platylambrus* is in accord with Ng and Rodríguez (1986).
- ³²⁸ Records include ULLZ 1856 from off Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; elevation of the former subgenus *Platylambrus* is in accord with Ng and Rodríguez (1986).
- ³²⁹ Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm; records from GMx include ULLZ 0675 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; elevation of the former subgenus *Platylambrus* is in accord with Ng and Rodríguez (1986).
- ³³⁰ Elevation of the former subgenus *Platylambrus* is in accord with Ng and Rodríguez (1986).
- ³³¹ As discussed by Gore and Scotto (1979), the description of this species, listed here as questionable (“?”), is possibly based upon an immature specimen of *S. typicus*; records include ULLZ 6795 from 30 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, tentatively assigned to this species by D. L. Felder.
- ³³² Records include ULLZ 7551 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³³³ Records include USNM 1014162 from off Louisiana, ID by W. E. Pequegnat, and USNM 290255 from off Colombia, ID by A. Bermudez.
- ³³⁴ Records include USNM 1001128 from the north northwestern GMx off Louisiana, ID by L. H. Pequegnat; records from Pequegnat et al. (1983) predate revisionary studies and could represent mixed collections of the 2 GMx congeners.
- ³³⁵ Records include ULLZ 1667, collected by the *Oregon II* from northeast of Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³³⁶ Occurrences in GMx and north of Cuba are occasional, uncommon (see Williams 1984b); unlike in some recent accounts (<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/references/ReferenceViewer.asp?refnum=14256>), we do not regard GMx occurrences as nonindigenous.
- ³³⁷ Records include ULLZ 7005 from the southern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; western Atlantic records of this rapidly dispersing nonindigenous species now also include ULLZ 6455, first report from Belize, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 251489 from South Carolina, ID by R. Lemaitre.

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- ³³⁸ Records include USNM 242921 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 189918 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³³⁹ Records include ULLZ 4640 from hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder, and TCWC 2-2239, 2-2240, and 2-2241 from Isla Lobos, southwestern GMx, ID by J. P. Ray, confirmed by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁴⁰ Records include USNM 152580 from off Guyana, ID by P. Shield, and USNM 189026 from off Colombia, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.
- ³⁴¹ Records include USNM 274893–274894 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czapl, and USNM 168087 from Suriname, ID by A. B. Williams; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ³⁴² Records include USNM 180528–180530 from off Tampa Bay, Florida, ID by A. B. Williams.
- ³⁴³ Records include USNM 274729 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and ULLZ 4695 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; a report from off Tampico (Villalobos-Hiriart, Hernández-Aguilera, and Hernández 1981) remains in question, as it was not repeated in subsequent review of cataloged materials from the region by Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazón, and Ruiz Nuño (1996).
- ³⁴⁴ Records include USNM 168297 from Colombia, ID by R. Dowds.
- ³⁴⁵ Habitat notes in Melo (1998b) appear to be in error, restricting this deepwater species instead to shallow estuarine waters.
- ³⁴⁶ Work in press by F. L. Mantelatto, R. Robles, and D. L. Felder (Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society) argues for treatment of *Portunus vossi* Lemaitre, 1992, as a junior synonym of this species.
- ³⁴⁷ While early reports from off Texas have been questioned (see Powers 1977), southwestern GMx records include TCWC 2-2236, 2-2237, and 2-2238 from Isla Lobos, ID by J. P. Ray, confirmed by D. L. Felder; also ULLZ 6442 from near Laguna La Mancha, Veracruz, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁴⁸ Work currently in press by Mantelatto et al. raises questions as to the validity of this species (F. A. Mantelatto, personal communication).
- ³⁴⁹ Records include USNM 1000574–1000577 among many from off Louisiana, ID by W. E. Pequegnat and L. H. Pequegnat.
- ³⁵⁰ Records include ULLZ 1717 from the lower Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁵¹ Records include ULLZ 6441 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁵² GMx distributions for this species reported by Pequegnat et al. (1971) were subsequently determined to represent a new species, *C. chacei*, by Felder and Rabalais (1986); Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ³⁵³ Records include ULLZ 7346 from the Campeche Banks of the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁵⁴ Records do not definitively establish range into the GMx; collections from off the north coast of Cuba reported by Chace (1940b) came from immediately east of GMx limits adopted in present work (Chace 1940a), but species was listed by Powers (1977).
- ³⁵⁵ Martínez-Guzmán and Hernández-Aguilera (1993) list a specimen that did not conform to typical characters of this species from Alacran Reef, in the south southeastern GMx; records now include ULLZ 7070 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁵⁶ Records include ULLZ 1307 and USNM 186986 from off Louisiana and ULLZ 7068 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, tentative ID by D. L. Felder; small, immature specimens closely resemble juveniles of *F. hirsuta* and *Sotoplax robertsi*, and some records of these species in the GMx are thus questionable.
- ³⁵⁷ Records include ULLZ 2246 from off the Texas/Louisiana border; small individuals are very difficult to distinguish from *F. barbata*, and some records of these species may be confused; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ³⁵⁸ Records do not definitively establish range into the GMx; reported by Chace (1940b) from off northern Cuba, but collection stations (Chace 1940a) are all from slightly east of herein defined GMx limits.
- ³⁵⁹ Števcíć (2005) established a new genus, *Perunorhombila*, to accommodate *Pilumnoplax nitida*, described by Chace (1940b) from off northern Cuba and included by Powers (1977); collection stations (Chace 1940a) are all from slightly east of our defined GMx limits.
- ³⁶⁰ While Števcíć (2005) proposed a new genus, *Henryalphonsia*, to accommodate some materials previously assigned to *Pilumnoplax elata*, this does not apply to the GMx materials of A. Milne-Edwards (1880).
- ³⁶¹ Records include TCWC 2-8088 from East Flower Garden banks and ULLZ 6436, from south Texas continental shelf, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁶² Records in Rathbun (1918) for *Prionoplax atlantica*, a synonym, also apply to this species (see Powers 1977); records include ULLZ 6743 and 7347 from 28–57 m on the Campeche Banks in southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁶³ Early reports from Louisiana were subsequently shown to be based upon the later-described *M. adina* by Williams and Felder (1986).
- ³⁶⁴ Records include ULLZ 2460 from east southeastern GMx off Yucatán, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁶⁵ Records from south Florida west of the Florida Keys are reportedly assignable instead to *D. texana* (see Abele 1972, Powers 1977).
- ³⁶⁶ Records include ULLZ 4039 from Rio Lagartos, northern Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁶⁷ Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm
- ³⁶⁸ Records include ULLZ 2405 from Tuxpam, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder; records included for this species encompass both the typical form and the subspecies *E. abbreviatus ater*, proposed by Rathbun (1930).
- ³⁶⁹ McLaughlin et al. (2005) place this species with the genus *Eurypanopeus* rather than *Panopeus*, in accord with findings of recent genetic studies; records include ULLZ 2365, 4330 from Campeche, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 242995 from southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre; formerly regarded as a GMx endemic, but it is now reported to range beyond the GMx onto the northeast coast of Cuba (Martínez-Iglesias et al. 1993).
- ³⁷⁰ Modern range in the U.S., as given in Williams (1984b) and repeated by Nizinski (2003), is not represented to extend north of South Carolina; however, early records include New York and New Jersey (Williams 1984b), and Ryan (1956) describes life history of the species in Chesapeake Bay; recent records also include ULLZ 4240 from North Carolina, ID by C. D. Schubart.

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- ³⁷¹ Records include USNM 186987 from off Louisiana, ULLZ 3609 from off Sanibel Island, Florida, and ULLZ 6793 and 7538 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁷² Range of this species into the GMx is questionable; its precise distribution along the coastlines of Cuba is poorly documented in available publications; records include ULLZ 6859 from the Indian River Lagoon on the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁷³ Records include ULLZ 7529 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁷⁴ Records include ULLZ 6071 from off Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁷⁵ As per discussion by Powers (1977), the single record of this species for the GMx remains questionable, and may represent a variant of *H. paulensis*.
- ³⁷⁶ Records include ULLZ 4207 from Brunswick, Georgia, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 251441, 251442 from Sarasota, Florida, ID by A. B. Williams.
- ³⁷⁷ Reports of this species from the vicinity of Grand Isle, Louisiana, by Behre (1950) remain in question, as per discussion by Felder (1973); the early report was well prior to revisions by Williams (1984a) that clarified the status of *Panopeus* in the region, and the early report from Louisiana is not here included in the distribution; records include USNM 274829 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czaplá, and USNM 259719 from off St. Andrew Bay, Florida, ID by A. B. Williams.
- ³⁷⁸ As noted by Williams (1984a), the single record from Key West is questionable; distinction of this species from *P. herbstii* H. Milne Edwards remains somewhat in question, given their extreme similarity in morphology, color, and genetic measures applied to date; formerly regarded as a GMx endemic, but it is also now reported to range to the southwestern coast of Cuba (Martínez-Iglesias et al. 1993).
- ³⁷⁹ Records include USNM 276613 from off southwestern Florida, ID by T. Czaplá.
- ³⁸⁰ Records include USNM 260323 taken from an inland freshwater well in Marion county, central Florida, ID by R. B. Manning; also now known to occur in a number of Texas inland lakes and impoundments (<http://www.tarleton.edu/~biology/MudCrab.html>).
- ³⁸¹ Assignment of this genus to the Panopeidae conforms to conclusions of Guinot (1978); the report from the northwest coastline of Cuba (Rathbun 1918) is from well within defined limits of the GMx; the Colombian record was reported by Cortés and Campos (1999).
- ³⁸² Števcíć (2005) elevated this former subfamily; records include ULLZ 8567 from 80 m deep in the northeastern GMx and TCWC 2-6806 from Geyer Bank in the northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁸³ Records include ULLZ 6444 from the northeastern GMx, USNM 187078 from off Louisiana, TCWC 2-7936 from off Tampa Bay, Florida, ULLZ 6443 from off southern Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; given superficial resemblance of this species to members of the *Pilumnus diomedae* complex, especially in the case of immature specimens and females, distribution records remain somewhat in question.
- ³⁸⁴ Records include ULLZ 7121 and 7521 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁸⁵ As noted by Felder and Chaney (1979), many specimens from at least the northwestern GMx appear to share characters or exhibit intermediate character states of *P. sayi* and *P. dasypodus*, as presently defined; this problem remains unresolved, and the records cited here thus remain in some question.
- ³⁸⁶ The mutilated female holotype of this species (USNM 9526) limits comparisons to other materials and raises some question as to the identity of reported conspecific materials, upon which we here have based the modern distributional range; variable character states among materials presently assigned to *Pilumnus diomedae* suggest a complex of closely related species may be represented.
- ³⁸⁷ Records include listing from Florida Keys in http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/sanctuary_resources/specieslist.pdf
- ³⁸⁸ Records include ULLZ 6440 from off Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁸⁹ Števcíć (2005) recently designated this new family to accommodate the genus *Speocarcinus*, species of which were treated as “Xanthoidea incertae sedis” by McLaughlin et al. (2005); it is adopted provisionally, pending outcomes of ongoing molecular phylogenetic studies.
- ³⁹⁰ Records include ULLZ 7562 from 63–65 m on the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder, and an unnumbered specimen in the Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute collections, St. Petersburg, taken from 53 m deep off Dry Tortugas, Florida, ID by D. K. Camp.
- ³⁹¹ Records include TCWC 2-8656 from off Alabama in 232 m and ULLZ 6438 from 329 m deep off Louisiana, IDs confirmed by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁹² Two differing depth ranges are reported with the original description (Vázquez-Bader and Gracia 1991: 431, 434); we here combine that information to interpret an overall depth range, which appears to concur with that reported by Hernández-Aguilera, Toral Almazón, and Ruiz Nuño (1996).
- ³⁹³ Records include ULLZ 2301–2306 from the northern and northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁹⁴ Records include ULLZ 5729 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ³⁹⁵ Depth ranges as reported with the original description (Vázquez-Bader and Gracia 1995a: 260, 263) do not precisely concur; we here combine that information to interpret an overall depth range; in the same account, it is at one point (p. 254) reported that *P. octodentata* Rathbun, 1906, occurs in the GMx but later (p. 263) argued to the contrary; it is our interpretation that no records of *P. octodentata* can be presently confirmed within the GMx, even though its range is not in fact restricted to the Lesser Antilles; Soto (1986) accurately summarizes records of the latter species from Cuba and the Florida Straits, immediately to the east of our defined GMx limits.
- ³⁹⁶ As pointed out by Hernández-Aguilera (1982), placement of the type locality for this species near Isla Lobos, Mexico, by Guinot (1969a) cannot be confirmed to that level of precision.
- ³⁹⁷ Assignment of *RobertSELLa* to the family Pseudorhombilidae by Števcíć (2005) is adopted provisionally, pending outcomes of ongoing molecular phylogenetic studies; it was treated among “Xanthoidea incertae sedis” by McLaughlin et al. (2005).
- ³⁹⁸ Assignment of *Tetraxanthus* to the family Pseudorhombilidae by Števcíć (2005) is adopted provisionally, pending outcomes of ongoing molecular phylogenetic studies; it was treated among “Xanthoidea incertae sedis” by McLaughlin et al. (2005); the confusing history of names for the 2 species of *Tetraxanthus* in the GMx has been reviewed by Chace (1940a) and Powers (1977); the species described and depicted as *T. bidentatus* in Rathbun (1930) was found to be new and was subsequently named *T. rathbunae*; that described and depicted in Rathbun (1930) as *T. rugosus* was subsequently found to represent the true *T. bidentatus*.

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- ³⁹⁹ Assignment of *Tetraxanthus* to the family Pseudorhombilidae by Štević (2005) is adopted provisionally, pending outcomes of ongoing molecular phylogenetic studies; it was treated among “Xanthoidea incertae sedis” by McLaughlin et al. (2005).
- ⁴⁰⁰ Eastern Atlantic materials, and possibly specimens from Ascension Island (Manning and Chace 1990), belong to an eastern Atlantic subspecies (see Manning and Holthuis 1981).
- ⁴⁰¹ Records include USNM 265123 from Colombia, ID by R. Lemaitre; also ULLZ 4553, 4612, and 4661 from off Louisiana and ULLZ 6661 from off Dry Tortugas, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴⁰² Records include ULLZ 4613 from off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; as reported by Soto (1986), records from the Florida Straits and off Yucatán, Mexico, are both from immediately outside our established south southeastern and east southeastern limits for the GMx, so their occurrence in these regions is highly probable.
- ⁴⁰³ A new species described by Vázquez-Bader and Gracia (2004), and designated as the type for a new genus, is deemed to be a junior synonym of *Micropanope urinator* following studies of type materials, a widely distributed species in the GMx and western Atlantic; we nonetheless accept the need for a new genus to receive this species and propose this new combination (n. comb.), as its reassignment was not addressed in previous generic revisions of the group by Guinot (1969–present); records include ULLZ 1743 and 2440 from the northeastern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; ULLZ 4706 and 2441 from the northwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; and USNM 68848 from off Key West, ID by M. J. Rathbun.
- ⁴⁰⁴ Records include ULLZ 6856 from off Louisiana and ULLZ 7355 and 7555 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴⁰⁵ Guinot (1968a) segregates the eastern Atlantic form from this species, while acknowledging its close relationship.
- ⁴⁰⁶ Manning and Holthuis (1981) consider the single very dated west African record for this species to be extralimital; records include USNM 139550 from Panamá, ID by L. G. Abele.
- ⁴⁰⁷ Štević (2005) treated this genus among the Xanthidae s.s., here followed provisionally pending outcomes of ongoing molecular genetic studies; records include TCWC 2-6148 from 11 m on the East Flower Garden Banks, northeastern GMx, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴⁰⁸ Records include ULLZ 7865 from 45–48 m deep off northwestern Florida, ULLZ 2010 from shallow waters of Quintana Roo, Mexico, and ULLZ 2968 from shallow waters of Caribe Island off Honduras, ID by D. L. Felder; previous reports from the west coast of Africa are not assignable to this species (see Manning and Holthuis 1981).
- ⁴⁰⁹ Records include ULLZ 6858 from off the Mississippi River Delta, ULLZ 4614 from off western Louisiana, and ULLZ 6857 and 6858 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴¹⁰ The east southeastern GMx was included in the GMx range of this species, as the type locality in Cuba is immediately east of our established GMx limits there; western Atlantic records of this species were formerly reported under the junior synonyms *Micropanope granulimanus* (Stimpson, 1871) or *Microcassiope granulimanus* (Stimpson, 1871), taxonomic histories of which are reviewed in detail by Manning and Holthuis (1981: 138); the latter authors adopt previously published evidence that eastern and western Atlantic populations are conspecific, contrary to reservations expressed by Guinot (1971).
- ⁴¹¹ Records include ULLZ 4710, 5791 from East Flower Garden Banks and ULLZ 5804 from “30 Fathom Lump” hard bank off Louisiana; also 6733 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴¹² Records include numerous collections from hard banks off Louisiana such as ULLZ 4793, 4808, and 4617, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴¹³ Štević (2005) established a new genus *Olivioxantho* for *Xantho denticulatus*, which has also been formerly treated by some authors as *Xanthodius denticulatus*; present distributional treatment conforms to that of Manning and Chace (1990), who included both Ascension Island and West African records for this species; Guinot (1968a: 712) earlier suggested that the eastern Atlantic form differed in minor morphological features from that of the western Atlantic, but made no subsequent taxonomic reassignment; records include TCWC 2-2247, 2-2248, and 2-2249 from Isla Lobos in the southwestern GMx, ID by J. P. Ray.
- ⁴¹⁴ Both overall geographic range and GMx range as given here are restricted to records for *P. rufopunctata nodosa* (Stimpson, 1860), the only subspecies or form known to occur in the GMx; while Rathbun (1930) and Powers (1977) report the range of this subspecies to include Ascension Island in the Central South Atlantic, subsequent reports including that site in the range (Melo 1996, 1998b; Nizinski 2003) are in error, as Manning and Chace (1990) instead identify those materials with the West African form, *P. rufopunctata africana* Guinot, 1969; GMx records include ULLZ 2019 from the East Flower Garden Banks and ULLZ 4611 from another hard bank off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴¹⁵ Records include ULLZ 5774 from reef habitats off Veracruz, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴¹⁶ Records include USNM 265121 from Colombia, ID confirmed by R. Lemaitre.
- ⁴¹⁷ Records include ULLZ 4661 and 9985 from Belize, ID by D. L. Felder; also, USNM 151044 from Venezuela, ID by F. A. Chace Jr. Offshore reports of this species may instead represent misidentifications of *Actaea bifrons*, with which it is often confused.
- ⁴¹⁸ Records include ULLZ 6689, a juvenile from 62 m deep off Dry Tortugas in the E GMx, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴¹⁹ Records include ULLZ 4870 from fouling communities in intertidal waters of rock jetties at Brazos Santiago Pass, south Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; the extreme depth record of 220 m reported for this species by Soto (1986) is questionable; no mention of *P. distinctus* was made in the accompanying discussion, but it is a deeper ranging congener to which this record might apply.
- ⁴²⁰ Records include ULLZ 4554 and 4700 among many specimens from hard banks off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴²¹ Recent records for this species continue to be reported under the names *Leptodius parvulus* (Fabricius, 1793), *Xanthodius americanus* and *Cataleptodius parvulus* (Fabricius, 1793), the latter two of which unfortunately both appear in McLaughlin et al. (2005); Guinot (1968a), in the course of revisions, assigned this species to *Xanthodius*, not to *Cataleptodius*, and treated *Chlorodius americanus* de Saussure, 1858, as its only unambiguously applicable senior synonym; records include ULLZ 7031 from the shoreline of Banco Nuevo off the northern coast of Yucatán, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴²² Commonly forming galls on plate corals of the genus *Agaracia*; records include ULLZ 4712 from the East Flower Garden Banks and ULLZ 4722 from another hard bank at 61–63 m deep off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder.

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- ⁴²³ Records from the Caribbean and Brazil may represent regional endemics of the complex, rather than the typical form, and are currently under study.
- ⁴²⁴ Record in Powers (1977) is under junior synonym, *Dissodactylus alcocki* Rathbun, 1918.
- ⁴²⁵ Records include USNM 270515 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and ULLZ 7103 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; records in Rathbun (1930) and Powers (1977) appear under the junior synonym, *Dissodactylus calmani* Rathbun, 1918.
- ⁴²⁶ Records include ULLZ 2611 and 2612 from 53 m deep off Sanibel Island, Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴²⁷ As noted by Griffith (1987), distribution and host records for *Dissodactylus crinitichelis* that predate the description of *D. latus* may be in error; the same may be said for depth records.
- ⁴²⁸ Records include ULLZ 4429 from Veracruz, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴²⁹ Records include ULLZ 3099 from coastal Louisiana, and ULLZ 2592 from <4 m in coastal waters of Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴³⁰ While this species continues to be sometimes listed under *D. borradailei* Rathbun, 1918, Telford (1978) concluded that name to be a junior synonym of *D. primitivus*; in error, both are listed in McLaughlin et al. (2005).
- ⁴³¹ Records include USNM 251347 from 9 m in coastal waters of Puerto Rico, ID by C. Cutress.
- ⁴³² Wicksten (2005a) included listing of this species from the Flower Garden Banks in the northwestern GMx, on the basis of a specimen previously identified and cataloged by L. H. Pequegnat; however, the specimen is apparently lost, and closely related species have subsequently been described, leaving some uncertainty as to the identity of the lost specimen.
- ⁴³³ Records include ULLZ 4425 from the Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴³⁴ Records include ULLZ 2597 from the coast of southern Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; as reviewed by Wass (1955), two forms of this species have long been known in the GMx, but they remain without taxonomic designation.
- ⁴³⁵ The uncertain type locality for this poorly known species is likely somewhere in the southeastern United States; present records include ULLZ 8569 from 39 m deep off northwestern Florida and ULLZ 8713 from intertidal habitats of the Indian River Lagoon on the Atlantic coast of Florida, both ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴³⁶ Records include ULLZ 2600, 2601 from 14 m deep off Galveston, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder, and USNM 174324 from 20 m deep off the east coast of Florida, ID by B. Boothe.
- ⁴³⁷ Records include ULLZ 4498 from Tampa Bay, Florida, ULLZ 2594 from coastal Alabama, ULLZ 2593 from coastal Louisiana, and ULLZ 2596 from coastal Texas, ID by D. L. Felder; this species appears to replace the very closely related *P. sayana* throughout most of the GMx, with the distribution of these 2 species perhaps overlapping in south Florida; collection depth of USNM 189205 from off southwestern Florida was 16 m.
- ⁴³⁸ Records include ULLZ 4502 from Tampa Bay, and ULLZ 2598 from the lower Laguna Madre of Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴³⁹ Most early records from the GMx, such as summarized in Felder (1973) and Powers (1977), must be questioned as they most likely represented specimens of *P. pearsei*, which was not described until 1955; the latter species is extremely common in the GMx where it appears to replace *P. sayana*, except for possibly along the lower southwestern coast of Florida.
- ⁴⁴⁰ Records include ULLZ 902 from branchial chamber of ascidian taken by J. D. Thomas in Florida Keys, ID by D. L. Felder.
- ⁴⁴¹ Specimens from Florida may or may not be the same species as those from Jamaica, the type locality; they do appear to represent a different species from very similar populations studied by Bolaños et al. (2004) in Venezuela; as also noted by these authors, this or a closely related species may also range into coastal waters of Georgia.
- ⁴⁴² As per the following endnote, this species appears to be the southern counterpart of *Z. ostreum*; its limited occurrence on the Pacific U.S. coast is construed to represent an introduction (Campos and Manning 2000); the depth range can only be inferred from its association with “oysters” in early collections.
- ⁴⁴³ Early reports of occurrence in Texas coastal waters (reviewed by Felder 1973, Powers 1977) remain in question; a putative recent specimen from a commercial oyster harvested near Cedar Bayou, Texas (where reportedly found before, see Hedgpeth 1953), proved to instead be a genetic variant of *Tumidotheres maculatus* (J. Cuesta, personal communication); southern records for *Z. ostreum* may also represent, at least in part, misidentifications of *Z. geddesei*, the southern counterpart of this species pair (Campos and Manning 2000).
- ⁴⁴⁴ A single specimen from the mouth of the Rio Grande River in extreme southern Texas was previously identified as this species (D. L. Felder, unpublished notes), but cannot be located among archived materials; this northern record thus remains questionable in the absence of a confirmable voucher; recent report of the warm-temperate Carolinean species *U. pugnax* (Smith, 1870) from Tabasco, Mexico, was noted by the authors (Álvarez, Villalobos, and Robles 2005) to be questionable, and may represent juvenile or variant materials of *U. marguerita* or *U. rapax*.
- ⁴⁴⁵ Questionable records from southern Florida and the Florida Keys are discussed by Powers (1977) and Barnwell and Thurman (1984) and can likely be dismissed; the population from the GMx appears to be genetically diverged from that on the Atlantic coast of the United States (Felder and Staton 1994) and may eventually warrant separate taxonomic status.
- ⁴⁴⁶ Barnwell and Thurman (1984) have reviewed questionable records for this species from the Bahamas, the northern Antilles, and Texas; the latter may represent rare, extralimital occurrences in the northwestern GMx, but evidence is lacking for established populations anywhere in the the northwestern GMx.
- ⁴⁴⁷ In the absence of reliable morphological characters, it is not possible to confidently separate distribution records for *U. rapax* and *U. virens*, which are with some reservation treated as separate species for purposes of the present checklist; varied authors have treated these as separate species, sibling subspecies, or synonyms ever since the latter species was described (see reviews by Powers 1977, Barnwell and Thurman 1984); *U. virens* appears to be a northern GMx endemic, somewhat more cold-adapted than *U. rapax*, but a closely related sibling species of the latter; while compelling behavioral observations potentially support the much debated separation (Salmon and Kettler 1987), these require repetition with additional specimens to avoid pseudoreplication in the statistical design; despite promising early findings in electrophoretic analyses reported by Barnwell and Thurman (1984), allozyme analyses by Salmon and Kettler (1987) failed to

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reliably separate these species; however, preliminary mtDNA gene-sequence analysis suggests possible markers to support the separation (Schubart and Felder, in preparation).

⁴⁴⁸ See notes for *U. rapax*; in the absence of reliable morphological characters, previous distributional records for *U. virens* in the northern and western GMx are inseparable from those possibly applicable to *U. rapax*.

⁴⁴⁹ Records include ULLZ 4597 from upper Copano Bay, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.

⁴⁵⁰ Records include ULLZ 4615 and 4662, among a number from 60–75 m deep off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

⁴⁵¹ Records include USNM 258874 from off southwestern Florida, ID by R. Lemaitre, and USNM 172084 from the Yucatan Straits just outside GMx limits, ID by A. B. Williams.

⁴⁵² Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

⁴⁵³ Records include ULLZ 7336 from the Campeche Banks in the southwestern GMx, ID by D. L. Felder; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

⁴⁵⁴ Records include ULLZ 2621 from off southwestern Florida, ID by D. L. Felder.

⁴⁵⁵ Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

⁴⁵⁶ Records include USNM 172078 and 172088 from the southeastern GMx, and USNM 172089 from off Nicaragua, ID by A. B. Williams, as well as USNM 1000591 from off Louisiana, ID by W. E. Pequegnat; Colombian record is posted at http://www.invemar.org.co/marco_sibm.htm

⁴⁵⁷ Records include TCWC 2-2913 from off Louisiana, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder.

⁴⁵⁸ *Gecarcinus quadratus* de Saussure, 1853, long reported from both Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the Americas, was treated as a subspecies of *G. lateralis* by Türkay (1970), but as a junior synonym of it by Türkay (1973); some populations in the southwestern GMx, sympatric with populations of *G. lateralis*, *sensu stricto*, in that region, are apparently assignable to this form (Türkay 1970), which continues to be treated as a separate species by a number of workers; with synonymy of these 2 species, distribution records are combined, and the *G. lateralis* is regarded to range widely on American shores in the eastern Pacific, as well as widely within the western Atlantic (Hartnoll 1988).

⁴⁵⁹ The occurrence of this species in the upper waters of Tampa Bay, Florida, likely represents an introduction from native southwestern GMx populations; as the source population is from within the GMx, it is not herein counted among records of nonindigenous GMx species.

⁴⁶⁰ In accord with the findings of Guerao, Schubart, and Cuesta (2001), Pacific materials formerly assigned to this species are deemed most probably assignable to the resurrected *Geograpsus occidentalis* Stimpson, 1860, and our distribution records for *G. lividus* are thus restricted to the western Atlantic Ocean.

⁴⁶¹ Records include ULLZ 3750 from the Atlantic coast of Florida, and ULLZ 1452 from San Felipe on the coast of Yucatán, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder; Manning and Holthuis (1981) recognize *Goniopsis pelii* (Herklots, 1851) for eastern Atlantic materials formerly assigned to *G. cruentata*.

⁴⁶² In accord with Manning and Chace (1990), central and eastern Atlantic specimens formerly assigned to this species are treated as a separate species, *Grapsus adscensionis* (Osbeck, 1765); some subsequent workers limit this distinction to the level of forms or subspecies, but findings of larval differences by Guerao, Schubart, and Cuesta (2001) support the separation, regardless of the rank to be accorded; records include TCWC 2-1558 from Cayo Arenas off Yucatán, Mexico, ID confirmed by D. L. Felder.

⁴⁶³ Records include ULLZ 2545 and 3788 from coastal sites in Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; USNM 170178 from near Cape Canaveral on the Atlantic coast of Florida, ID by R. H. Gore; inclusion of the the eastern Pacific in the range of this species by Melo (1996, 1998b) cannot be corroborated.

⁴⁶⁴ Pacific reports of this species are now interpreted to represent a different taxon (Schubart, Cuesta, and Felder 2006).

⁴⁶⁵ Records include ULLZ 2605, a second specimen from North Padre Island, Texas, ID by T. C. Shirley (the specimen reported in postscript of Shirley 1974).

⁴⁶⁶ Records include ULLZ 2534 from west of Sanibel Island, Florida, and ULLZ 3626 from Sackett Bank immediately west of the Mississippi River Delta, ID by D. L. Felder.

⁴⁶⁷ Records include TCWC 2-9122 from South Padre Island, Texas, jetties at Brazos Santiago Pass, ID by M. K. Wicksten.

⁴⁶⁸ Records include ULLZ 1592 from South Padre Island, Texas, jetties at Brazos Santiago Pass, and ULLZ 2541 from emergent pilings of oil platform off Louisiana, ID by D. L. Felder; recent expansion of range as invasive species includes eastern Mediterranean Sea (<http://www.aquaticinvasions.ru/>, volume 1, issue 3).

⁴⁶⁹ Identity of eastern Pacific populations presently assigned to this species remains in question and is presently under study.

⁴⁷⁰ The specimen collected in March 1981 from northern Yucatán, Mexico, reported in Abele (1992) as *Armases angustipes*, was subsequently determined to be *Armases miersii* (C. D. Schubart, personal communication).

⁴⁷¹ Records include ULLZ 5522 and 6985 from just north of Corpus Christi, Texas, ID by D. L. Felder.

⁴⁷² Despite the conclusions of Abele (1992), Melo (1996, 1998b) does not list this species from Brazil, instead reporting *S. crassipes* with which it has sometimes been confused; given the difficulty of separating some specimens of these species, the recent report of *S. crassipes* from Tabasco, Mexico (Álvarez et al. 2005), also remains in question, it is possibly representing a variant of *S. curacaoense*; records include ULLZ 1403–1404 from Yucatán, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder, and ULLZ 4269–4271 from Colombia, ID by C. D. Schubart.

⁴⁷³ As noted by Felder and Staton (1994), the case for eventually recognizing GMx populations of this species as a separate taxon is strong, lacking only definitive adult morphological characters other than their distinctly different coloration; GMx populations have thus been treated as *S. nr. reticulatum* in recent works (Zimmerman and Felder 1991).

⁴⁷⁴ Records include USNM 282886 from North Carolina, ID by A. B. Williams; also ULLZ 2608 from the shores of Caminada Pass, Louisiana, and ULLZ 3703 from Tamaulipas, Mexico, ID by D. L. Felder.

⁴⁷⁵ Records in the GMx are limited to a single specimen of this nonindigenous catadromous species, ULLZ 3684, obtained from Bay Gardene, Louisiana (east side of Mississippi Delta), ID by D. L. Felder; recent U.S. reports now include Chesapeake Bay, Maryland (<http://www.aquaticinvasions.ru/>, volume 1, issue 3).