

# STUDIES IN AUSTRALIAN CARCINOLOGY.

No. 3.\*

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(Plates xxxv-xxxvii, and Figures 1-4.)

This paper deals with several local species considered to have been previously insufficiently described or incorrectly assigned generically. The description of a new species of *Speocarcinus*, the first to be recognized from Australia, is also submitted, as well as some important records of other species.

Family PALÆMONIDÆ.

Genus PALÆMON *Fabricius*.

Subgenus PARAPALÆMON.

PALÆMON (PARAPALÆMON) AUSTRALIS (*Ortmann*).

(Plate xxxv.)

*Palæmon* sp. ? (*P. australis*), Ortmann, Zool. Jahrb., Syst. v, 1890, p. 708.

*Palæmon australis* McNeill, in The Australian Encyclopædia, ii, Sydney, 1926, p. 325, and fig. *Id.*, Hale, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia., li, 1927, p. 309; and Handbook Flora and Fauna S. Australia, British Science Guild (S. Austr. Branch) —Crust. S. Austr., Pt. i, 1927, p. 60, fig. 56.

*Description*.—Carapace and abdominal region smooth. A “J”-shaped depression behind the eye. Cervical groove distinct laterally. Distinct antennal and hepatic spines present.

Rostrum lanceolate, deep in lateral view, and straight or with the tip inclined slightly upwards; it reaches beyond the antennular peduncle, but rarely to the end of the antennal blade. Dorsally it bears 8-10 small teeth, usually 9; two or three of these are situated on the carapace just behind the posterior limit of the orbit, and are usually more widely spaced than the others. Three to five teeth occur on the lower margin of the rostrum, usually four. The lateral ridge extends along the middle of the rostrum, so that the structure is as broad below as above.

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\* For No. II, see Rec. Austr. Mus., xv, 1, 1926, p. 100.