

Three Species of Processid Shrimps (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea) from Korea

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ABSTRACT

Three species of the family Processidae, *Hayashidonus japonicus* (De Haan, 1844), *Processa sulcata* Hayashi, 1975 and *Processa zostericola* Hayashi, 1975 described with illustrations from Korea. Two of these species, *H. japonicus* and *P. zostericola*, represent new records for the Korean carcinological fauna. The genus *Hayashidonus* included the single species, *H. japonicus* is distinguished from other genera of Processidae by the broadly triangular rostrum, the obscure or absent dorsolateral spines of the telson, and the exceptionally long molar process of the mandible. Two species of the genus *Processa*, *P. zostericola* and *P. sulcata* are distinguishable each other by presence or absence of an obtuse process of the basicerite of antenna on the antero-ventral margin. The basicerite of antenna arms with the obtuse process in *P. zostericola*, while in *P. sulcata* the basicerite of antenna lacks the process but is smooth on the ventral margin. A key to these species is presented.

Keywords: *Hayashidonus japonicus*, *Processa sulcata*, *Processa zostericola*, Processidae, Decapoda, Korea

INTRODUCTION

The family Processidae is characterized by a chelate right first pereopod and a simple left pereopod usually terminating in a plain claw-like dactylus. If both first pereopods are chelate, the rostrum shows a distal setose notch formed by a sub-distal dorsal tooth with no other teeth (Holthuis, 1993). The processid shrimps commonly occur in pantropical and subtropical regions and occasionally in temperate regions. They are usually confined to shallow grass flats and tide pools (Chace, 1997).

The family includes five genera and 65 species (De Grave et al., 2009). Only one, *Processa sulcata* Hayashi, 1975, has been reported from Korean waters (Cha et al., 2001).

During the course of a taxonomic study of Korean decapod crustaceans, three species of Processidae, *Hayashidonus japonicus* (De Haan, 1844), *Processa sulcata* Hayashi, 1975, and *Processa zostericola* Hayashi, 1975, were collected from the southern coastal waters of Korea, included Jeju Island. This report provides the first record of these species, except for *P. sulcata*, in Korean waters. All three species are describ-

ed and illustrated, and an identification key is provided.

The specimens described in this study were deposited in the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI). Specimen sizes are based on postorbital carapace length (CL), and the terminology of the descriptions mainly follows that of Chace (1997).

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS

Order Decapoda Latreille, 1802

Infraorder Caridea Dana, 1852

Family Processidae Ortmann, 1896

¹*Genus *Hayashidonus* Chace, 1997

²**Hayashidonus japonicus* (De Haan, 1844) (Fig. 1)

Restricted synonymy

Nika japonica De Haan, 1844, pl. 46, fig. 6 (type locality: Japan); 1849: 184, pl. N.

Processa japonica: Hayashi, 1975: 110, fig. 24 (see full

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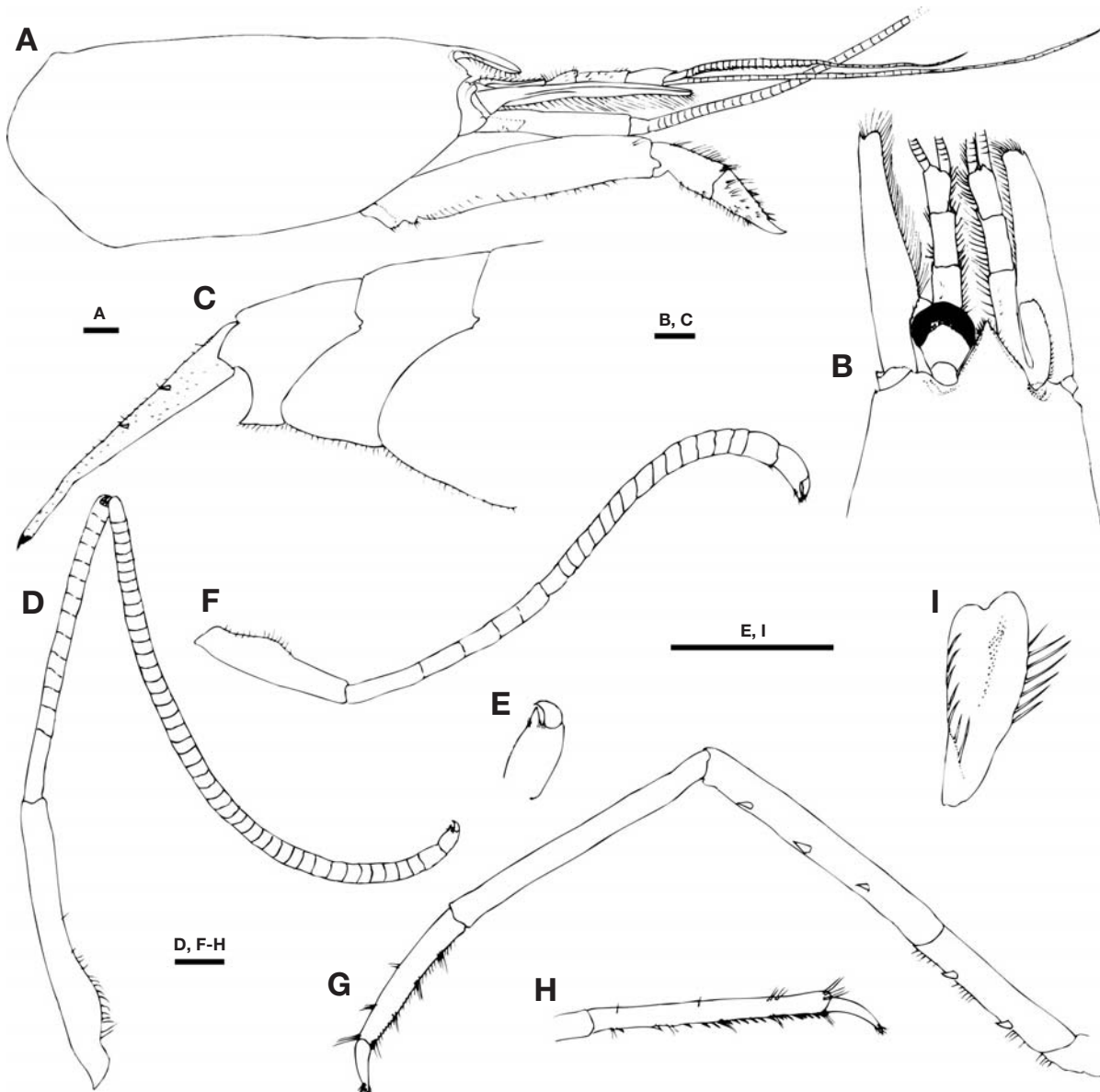


Fig. 1. *Hayashidonus japonicus* (De Haan, 1844). A-H, Ovigerous female (CL 12.2 mm, NFRDI 20110802-1) from Aenggang Bay, Isl. Namhae; I, male (CL 6.8 mm, NFRDI 20110802-2) from Hamduok, Jeju-do. A, Carapace, cephalic appendages and third maxilliped, lateral, eye omitted; B, Anterior carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal, right eye omitted; C, Fourth to sixth abdominal somites and telson, lateral; D, Right second pereopod, lateral; E, Same, chela, lateral; F, Left second pereopod, lateral; G, Right third pereopod, lateral; H, Dactylus and propodus of left fifth pereopod, lateral; I, Endopod of left first pleopod, ventral. CL, postorbital carapace length; NFRDI, National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Scale bars: A-I=1 mm.

synonymy); Noël, 1986: 287.

Hayashidonus japonicus: Chace, 1997: 35, fig. 18.

Material examined. Korea: Gyeongsangnam-do: 2 ♀♀ (CL 11.5, 11.8 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (CL 12.2 mm), Namhae Island, Aenggang Bay, *Zostera* belt, beam trawl, 19 May 2005, Kim HW, NFRDI 20110802-1; Jeju-do: 1 ♂ (CL 6.8 mm), Hamduok, *Zostera* belt, beam trawl, 10 Jun 1994, Kim JN, NFRDI

20110802-2.

Description. Integument glabrous, except for pubescent telson. Rostrum (Fig. 1A, B) short, 0.17-0.23 times as long as carapace, broad, triangular in dorsal aspect, not bifid distally, lateral margin rather strongly carinate. Carapace (Fig. 1A, B) almost smooth; postorbital region slightly grooved; antennal spine small but acute. Abdominal somites (Fig. 1C) smooth and rounded; pleura of first to fifth somites unarmed; lateral

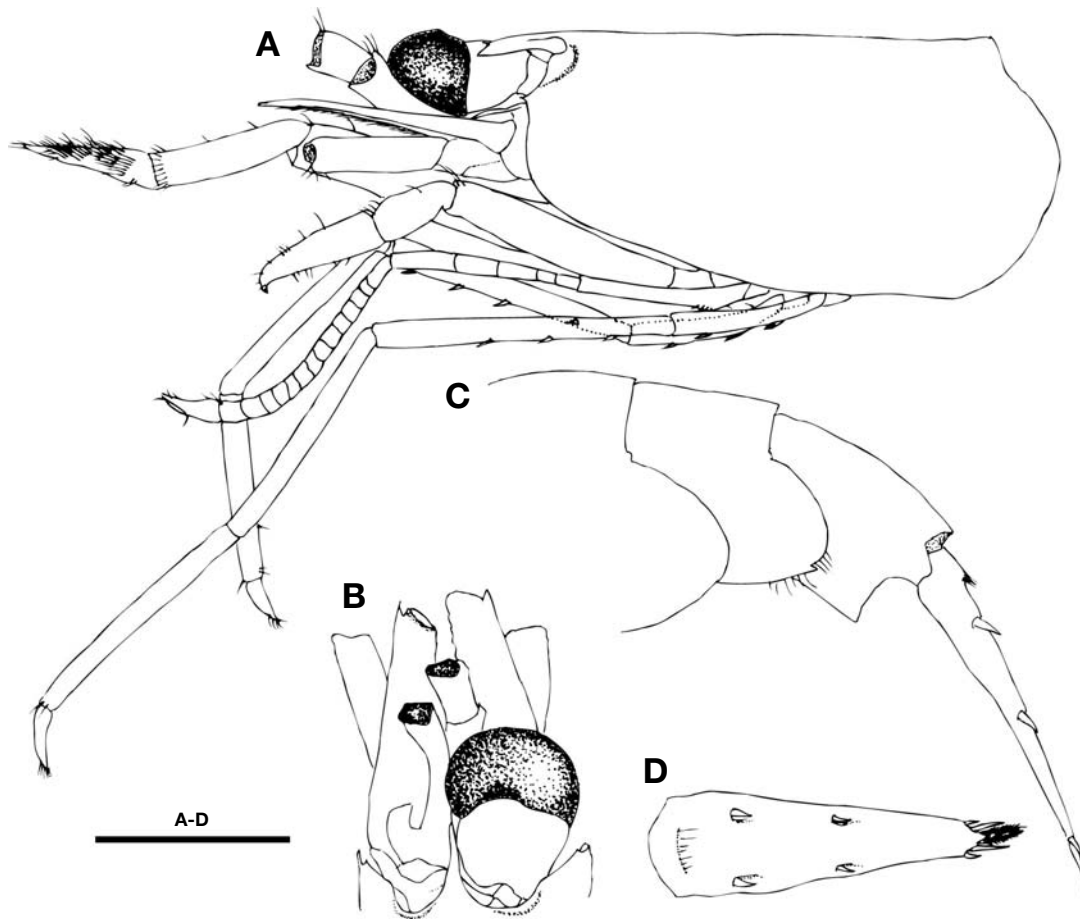


Fig. 2. *Processa sulcata* Hayashi, 1975. A, B, Sex unknown (CL 2.5 mm, NFRDI 20110802-3); C, D, Sex unknown (CL 3.0 mm, same lot) from Gujora, Isl. Geoje. A, Carapace, cephalic and thoracic appendages, fifth pereopods missing, lateral; B, Anterior carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal, left eye omitted; C, Fourth to sixth abdominal somites and telson, lateral; D, Telson, dorsal. CL, postorbital carapace length; NFRDI, National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Scale bar: A-D=1 mm.

lobe of sixth somite triangular but not spiniform. Telson (Fig. 1C) with 2 pairs of small dorsolateral spines; posterior margin ending in minute median tooth, bearing 2 pairs of marginal spines and tuft of mesial setae. Eye (Fig. 1B) pyriform; cornea broader than eyestalk. Antennular peduncle (Fig. 1A, B) with first segment as long as distal 2 segments combined; second segment slightly longer than third; stylocerite truncate, reaching distal 1/3 of first segment of antennular peduncle. Antennal scale (Fig. 1A, B) overreaching distal margin of antennular peduncle; distolateral tooth falling short of blade; basicerite unarmed. Third maxilliped (Fig. 1A) stout, overreaching distal margin of antennular peduncle by distal 2 segments, without exopod; ultimate segment tapering to strong terminal tooth. First pereopods stout, asymmetrical; right chelate; left with simple dactylus, more slender than right. Second pereopods (Fig. 1D-F) slender, right longer than left; right (Fig. 1D) with 13-17 meral articles, 44-48 carpal articles,

chela (Fig. 1E) with curved dactylus; left (Fig. 1F) with 5-7 meral articles, 16-18 carpal articles. Third and fourth pereopods (Fig. 1G) with ischia bearing 2 spines; meri with 1-3 spines; propodi with series of short setae in flexor margin, some tuft of long setae in margins of both of flexor and extensor. Fourth pereopod longer than third. Fifth pereopod (Fig. 1H) with propodus bearing 25 small spines in flexor margin. Endopod of first male pleopod (Fig. 1I) with distal margin notched, lateral and mesial margins with 6-7 stout setae.

Distribution. Indo-West Pacific: eastern Africa to Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, Korea (present study); to a depth of 150 m (Chace, 1997).

Remarks. Chace (1997) established a new genus *Hayashidonus* for this single species generally known as *Processa japonica*, because the broadly triangular rostrum, the obscure or absent dorsolateral spines of the telson, and the exceptionally long molar process of the mandible seemed sufficiently

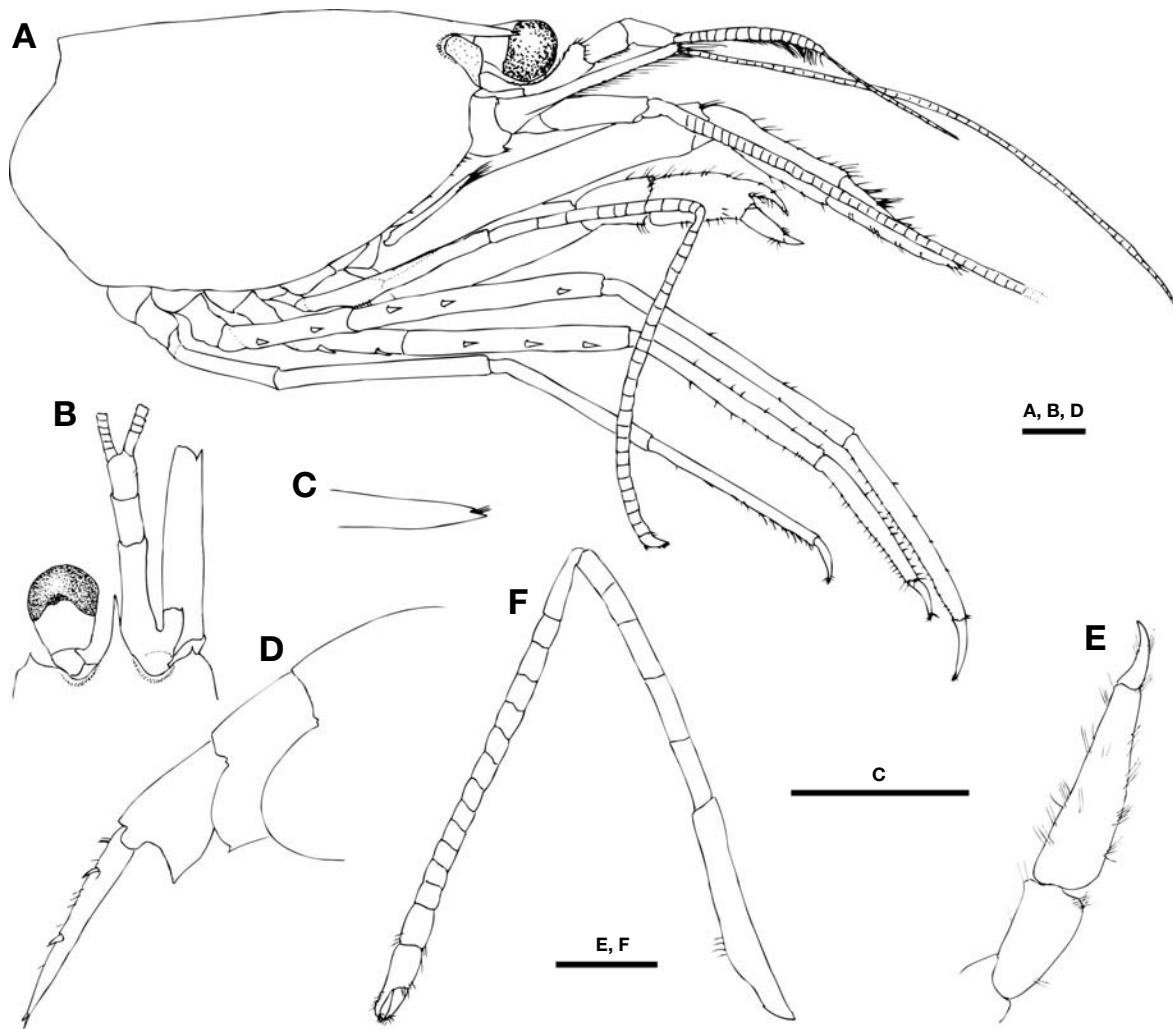


Fig. 3. *Processa zostericola* Hayashi, 1975. Ovigerous female (CL 6.1 mm, NFRDI 20110802-4) from Hamduok, Jeju-do. A, Carapace, cephalic and thoracic appendages, lateral; B, Anterior carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal, right eye and left antennule and antenna omitted; C, Rostrum, lateral; D, Fourth to sixth abdominal somites and telson, lateral; E, Left first pereopod, lateral; F, Left second pereopod, lateral. CL, postorbital carapace length; NFRDI, National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. Scale bars: A-F=1 mm.

unusual among the processids. The present specimens agree well with the definitions of the species by Chace (1997) and Hayashi (1975) who magnificently reviewed the Indo-West Pacific Processidae.

Genus *Processa* Leach, 1815

***Processa sulcata* Hayashi, 1975 (Fig. 2)**

Restricted synonymy

Processa sulcata Hayashi, 1975: 134, fig. 34 (type locality: Ainosima, Fukuoka Pref., Kyushu, Japan) (see full synonymy); Noël, 1986: 291, fig. 19; Chace, 1997: 39; Cha et

al., 2001: 123, 2 unnumbered figs.

Material examined. Korea: Gyeongsangnam-do: sex unknown 2 specimens (CL 2.5, 3.0 mm), Geoje Island, Gujora, rough sand, dredge, 1 Nov 2001, Kim JN, NFRDI 20110802-3.

Description. Integument glabrous. Rostrum (Fig. 2A, B) relatively long, 0.21-0.25 times as long as carapace, slender in dorsal aspect, bifid distally, ventral margin slightly concave. Carapace (Fig. 2A, B) nearly smooth; postorbital region distinctly grooved; antennal spine distinct. Abdominal somites (Fig. 2C) smooth and rounded dorsally; pleura of first to fourth somites rounded posteriorly; pleuron of fifth somite

with small posterior tooth; lateral lobe of sixth somite sub-truncated. Telson (Fig. 2C, D) with 2 pairs of distinct dorso-lateral spines; posterior margin ending in median tooth flanked by 2 pairs of spines and pair of setae. Eye (Fig. 2A, B) large; cornea moderately broader than eyestalk. Antennular peduncle (Fig. 2A, B) with distal segment of right and distal 2 segments of left missing; stylocerite obliquely truncate, falling short of midpoint of first segment of antennular peduncle. Antennal scale (Fig. 2A, B) with distolateral tooth not reaching blade; basicerite with smooth ventral margin. Third maxilliped (Fig. 2A) stout, overreaching distal margin of antennal scale by ultimate segment and distal 3/4 of penultimate segment, bearing well developed exopod. First pereopods (Fig. 2A) stout, asymmetrical; right with well developed chela, stouter than left; left simple, with claw-like dactylus. Second pereopods (Fig. 2A) slender; right missing; left with 5 meral and 14 carpal articles. Third pereopod (Fig. 2A) with ischium bearing 2 spines; merus with 4 spines. Fourth pereopod (Fig. 2A) longer than third pereopod; ischium bearing 2 spines; merus with 3 spines.

Distribution. Indo-West Pacific: South Africa, southern Arabia, Madagascar, Vietnam, Philippines, Japan, Korea; 0-123 m (Chace, 1997).

Remarks. Although the present specimens are damaged and of undetermined sex, they agree with the original description of *P. sulcata* by Hayashi (1975) in the pleuron of the fifth abdominal somite with a posterior tooth, the basicerite of the antenna without any process, and the left second pereopod with 5 meral articles and 14 carpal articles. In Korea, Cha et al. (2001) first reported this species based on an ovigerous female collected from Hansan Island, Tongyeong.

¹**Processa zostericola* Hayashi, 1975 (Fig. 3)

Processa zostericola Hayashi, 1975: 137, fig. 35 (type locality: Tomioka Bay, Isl. Amakusa, Kumamoto Pref., Kyushu, Japan); Ledoyer, 1984: 43, fig. 21; Unsworth et al., 2010: 353 (list).

Material examined. Korea: Jeju-do: 1 ♀ (CL 6.9 mm), 1 ovig. ♀ (CL 6.1 mm), Hamduok, *Zostera* belt, beam trawl, 10 Jun 1994, Kim JN, NFRDI 20110802-4.

Description. Integument glabrous. Rostrum (Fig. 3A-C) relatively short, 0.18-2.1 times as long as carapace, slender in dorsal aspect, bifid indistinctly distally, ventral margin nearly straight. Carapace (Fig. 3A, B) smooth except for postorbital region moderately grooved; antennal spine relatively strong. First to fourth abdominal somites (Fig. 3D) smooth and rounded; pleuron of fifth somite posteriorly pointed; lateral lobe of sixth somite subrectangular, unarmed. Telson

(Fig. 3D) with dorsolateral margin bearing 2 spines; posterior margin with minute median tooth, flanked by 2 pairs of small spines and pair of setae. Eye (Fig. 3A, B) moderately large, cornea slightly broader than eyestalk. Antennular peduncle (Fig. 3A, B) with first segment slightly longer than distal 2 segments combined; second segment subequal to third in length; stylocerite truncate, reaching basal third of first segment of antennular peduncle, lateral margin with minute tooth distally. Antennal scale (Fig. 3A, B) reaching distal margin of antennular peduncle; distolateral tooth falling slightly short of blade; basicerite with small obtuse process on anteroventral margin. Third maxilliped (Fig. 3A) stout, overreaching distal margin of antennal scale by distal 2 segments, well developed exopod present. First pereopods (Fig. 3A, E) stout, chelate on right, simple on left. Second pereopods (Fig. 3A, F) slender; right with 10 meral and 24 carpal articles; left with 5 meral and 14 carpal articles. Third and fourth pereopods (Fig. 3A) with 2 ischial and 3-6 meral spines; fourth pereopod longer than third. Fifth pereopod (Fig. 3A) more slender than third and fourth pereopods; ischium and merus lacking spines; propodus with 17-21 small spines on flexor margin.

Distribution. New Caledonia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (present study); 0-8 m (Ledoyer, 1984).

Remarks. This species is similar to *P. sulcata* in having the distinct antennal spine, the pleuron of fifth abdominal somite with a distinct posterior tooth, the truncate or rectangular lateral lobe of sixth abdominal somite, and the distally bifid rostrum. However, *P. zostericola* differs from *P. sulcata* in having an obtuse process of the basicerite of antenna on the anteroventral margin. In *P. sulcata* the basicerite of antenna lacks the process but is smooth on the ventral margin.

Key to Processidae species from Korean waters

1. Third maxilliped without exopod; rostrum triangular in dorsal aspect *Hayashidonus japonicus* (De Haan, 1844)
- Third maxilliped with exopod; rostrum slender in dorsal aspect 2
2. Basicerite of antenna smooth, without process on anteroventral margin *Processa sulcata* Hayashi, 1975
- Basicerite of antenna with obtuse anteroventral process *Processa zostericola* Hayashi, 1975

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