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NEW RECORDS OF HYPERIIDEA (CRUSTACEA: AMPHIPODA) FROM THE
NORTH CENTRAL GULF OF MEXICO

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ABSTRACT Records of 54 species of amphipods of the suborder Hyperiidea from the Gulf of Mexico are presented.
Forty-seven species are recorded from the Gulf for the first time. Previous records of occurrence in the Gulf of Mexico,
Caribbean Sea, and associated North Atlantic waters are provided for each species.

INTRODUCTION
Few of the major oceanographic expeditions of the late
nineteenth and early twentieth centuries ventured into the
Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico region. Of the limited
investigations of Gulf plankton, few have dealt in detail with
the pelagic amphipods. As a result, the hyperiid amphipod
fauna of the Gulf of Mexico are poorly known.
Pearse (1913) recorded three species of hyperiid amphipods,
Cystisoma spinosum, Phronima sedentaria and Phrosina
semilunata, from northern Gulf waters. Springer and Bullis
(1956) and Bullis and Thompson (1965) reported eight
hyperiid species from the Gulf of Mexico cruises of the R/V
OREGON II: Scina crassicornis, Phronima sedentaria, Phrosina
semilunata, P. crustulorum, Platyscelus ovoides, Oxycephalus
clausi, Sympronoe parva, and Hemityphis rapax. Hopkins
(1966) recorded two hyperiid amphipods, Hyperia
atlantica (syn. Lestrigon bengalensis) and Simorhynchotus
antennarius, from the St. Andrew Bay system, Florida. Gilles-
pie (1971) reported Hyperia atlantica, Phronima sp., and Prim-
no sp. from coastal waters of southern Louisiana. The Dana
expedition of 1921-22 occupied a limited number of stations
in the eastern Gulf, from which records of Phronima seden-
taria and Phronima pacifica were established (Shih 1969).

The hyperiid fauna of the neighboring Caribbean Sea and
western North Atlantic have received attention in several
studies. Moryakova (1968), Madin and Harbison (1977), and
Harbison et al. (1977) listed numerous hyperiids associated
with gelatinous zooplankton. Seventeen species of hyperiids
were reported from Caribbean waters near Barbados (Lewis
and Fish 1969, Moore and Sander 1977), and Moore and
Sander (1979) listed three species from waters near Jamaica.
Shoemaker (1948) identified eight species of hyperiids from
the southwestern coast of Cuba. Hyperiid amphipods of the
subgenus Parahyperia, occurring in the Florida Current, were
reviewed by Yang (1960). Bovallius (1887, 1889, 1890) listed
several species of Hyperiidea from the Caribbean Sea and
from the tropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The Dana
expeditions of 1920-22 occupied several stations in the Carib-
bean Sea, Florida Straits, and associated western North
Atlantic waters. Hyperiid amphipods of the families Oxy-
cephalidae and Phronimidae from these cruises were studied
by Fage (1960) and Shih (1969), respectively. The hyperiid
fauna of the tropical and warm temperate waters of the
western North Atlantic have been discussed by Vosseler
(1901), Shoemaker (1945), Evans (1961), and Grice and
Hart (1962).

This report is intended to establish new and supplemental
records of hyperiid amphipods of the Gulf of Mexico. A comprehensive key to the hyperiids of the
Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region will be presented
at a later date.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
This report is based in large part on a master's thesis
presented by the senior author to the University of Southern
Mississippi. Specimens were provided to the authors from
the following sources:
1. National Marine Fisheries Service under Public Law
88-309, Project 2-42-R.
2. National Marine Fisheries Service under Public Law
88-309, Project 2-215-R.
3. Shiao Wang, personal collection of specimens from
stations 11 and 12.
Collection sites (Figure 1), gear types, and water depths are
listed in Table 1.

Selected synonymsies of interest to local investigators are
provided. Detailed synonymies can be found in the listed
reference of latest date. Records of occurrence follow the
style of Stuck et al. (1979). Stations are designated as day
(D) or night (N), and are followed by the depth of tow (S-
surface, M—midwater, B—bottom). The number of speci-
mens listed in materials examined represents a small fraction
of a large collection of pelagic amphipods (over 6,000 speci-
mens) examined by the senior author. Figures within the
parentheses represent the number of males, females, ovigerous
females, and immature specimens (0—0—0—0). A brief
summary of world distribution is presented for each species.
Records from the tropical and warm temperate waters (below
40°N latitude) of the western North Atlantic, Caribbean
Sea, and Gulf of Mexico are given.

A representative collection of the hyperiid amphipods
reported in this paper has been deposited in the U.S. National
Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

1This work was conducted in cooperation with the Department of
Commerce, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, under Public

Manuscript received Sept. 9, 1980; accepted Sept. 29, 1980.

Figure 1. Station locations.
TABLE 1.
Station locations, gear types, and water depth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Number</th>
<th>Station Location</th>
<th>Gear Type</th>
<th>Water Depth (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Horn Island Pass, Mississippi</td>
<td>Clarke-Bumpus plankton sampler</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dog Keys Pass, Mississippi</td>
<td>Clarke-Bumpus plankton sampler</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>30°09.5' N latitude, 88°31.0 W longitude</td>
<td>Meter Nekton net</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>30°11.2' N latitude, 88°47.0 W longitude</td>
<td>Meter Nekton net</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30°09.5' N latitude, 88°59.5 W longitude</td>
<td>Meter Nekton net</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>30°02.5' N latitude, 88°40.2 W longitude</td>
<td>0.5 meter plankton net</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>29°42.0' N latitude, 88°27.5 W longitude</td>
<td>0.5 meter plankton net</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>29°24.4' N latitude, 88°17.0 W longitude</td>
<td>0.5 meter plankton net</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>29°19.0' N latitude, 88°14.0 W longitude</td>
<td>0.5 meter plankton net</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>29°17.2' N latitude, 88°12.1 W longitude</td>
<td>0.5 meter plankton net</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>29°25.0' N latitude, 88°30.0 W longitude</td>
<td>0.5 meter plankton net</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30°05.0' N latitude, 88°20.0 W longitude</td>
<td>0.5 meter plankton net</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIES ACCOUNT

Family Scinidae

*Scina tullbergi* (Bovallius)

*Dyro tullbergi* Bovallius, 1885, p. 15

*Scina concors*: Stebbing, 1895, p. 360, pl. 53B

*Scina tullbergi*: Wagler, 1926, p. 384, figs. 34–35

*Scina tullbergi*: Shoemaker, 1945, p. 232

**Material Examined** — 8NB (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Widely distributed in warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945). This is the first record for the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

Family Vibiliidae

*Vibilia australis* Stebbing

*Vibilia australis* Stebbing, 1888, p. 1287, pl. 149

*Vibilia australis*: Behning 1925, p. 488, figs. 32–34

*Vibilia australis*: Barnard, 1932, p. 264

**Material Examined** — 7NM (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Indian Ocean, Red Sea, South Pacific, and Equatorial Atlantic (Reid 1955). The present record is the first for the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

Family Paraphronimididae

*Paraphronima crassipes* Claus

*Paraphronima crassipes* Claus, 1879b, p. 65, pl. 1, figs. 6–9, pl. 2, fig. 10

*Paraphronima crassipes*: Bovallius, 1889, p. 30, pl. 2, figs. 11–15

**Material Examined** — 3NB (0–1–0–0), 3DS (0–1–0–0), 6NB (1–2–0–1), 7DM (0–1–0–0), 8DM (2–6–2–1), 9DS (1–4–1–5), 10DM (0–2–1–1), 11 DS (0–1–1–0).

*Paraphronima gracilis* Claus

*Paraphronima gracilis* Claus, 1879b, p. 65, pl. 1, figs. 4–5

**Material Examined** — 3DS (0–1–0–0), 10NS (0–0–0–0).

**Distribution** — Widely distributed in warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Reported from the tropical western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901), and Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945). Reported from the Caribbean Sea (Bovallius 1889), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

*Paraphronima gracilis* Claus

*Paraphronima gracilis* Claus, 1879b, p. 65, pl. 1, figs. 4–5

**Material Examined** — 3DS (0–1–0–0), 10NS (0–0–0–0).

**Distribution** — Widely distributed in warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Recorded from the tropical western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901), and Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945). Reported from the Caribbean Sea (Bovallius 1889), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Family Hyperiididae

*Hyperletta vosseleri* (Stebbing)

*Hyperia vosseleri* Stebbing, 1904, p. 34

*Hyperia fabrei*: Yang, 1960, p. 33, fig. 8

*Hyperetia vosseleri*: Bowman, 1973, p. 58, figs. 41–42

**Material Examined** — 3NB (0–1–0–0), 3DS (1–0–0–0), 6NB (1–2–0–1), 7DM (0–1–0–0), 8DM (2–6–2–1), 9DS (1–4–1–5), 10DM (0–2–1–1), 11 DS (0–1–1–0).
**Hyperietta luzoni (Stebbing)**

*Hyperia luzoni* Stebbing, 1888, p. 1382, pl. 166A

**Hyperietta luzoni**: Bowman, 1973, p. 55, figs. 39-40

**Material Examined** — 9DS (0-1-0-1).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Pacific Ocean (Bowman 1973), the Mediterranean Sea, and eastern North Atlantic (Steptensen 1924). Reported from the western North Atlantic waters between New York and Bermuda (Graice and Hart 1962). This is the first record of this species from the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

**Hyperietta stephenseni Bowman**

*Hyperia luzoni* Vosseler, 1901, p. 64, figs. 16-28

**Hyperietta stephenseni** Bowman, 1973, p. 61, figs. 43-45

**Material Examined** — 10NS (3-0-0-0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic oceans (Bowman 1973). Reported from the warm waters of the western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901, Harbison et al. 1977). This is the first record of this species from the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

**Lestrigonus bengalensis**

*Lestrigonus bengalensis* Giles, 1887, p. 224, pls. 6-7

**Hyperia bengalensis**: Bovallius, 1889, p. 199

**Hyperia thoracica**: Bovallius, 1889, p. 233, pl. 11, figs. 37-41

**Hyperia atlantica**: Vosseler, 1901, p. 67, pl. 6, figs. 5-15

**Lestrigonus bengalensis** Bowman, 1973, p. 50, figs. 37-38

**Material Examined** — 1DS (1-2-1-0), 2DS (4-2-1-2), 2DB (3-2-1-1), 3DS (10-26-2-5), 3DB (6-11-0-2), 4DS (11-21-1-2), 4DB (6-6-0-1), 5DS (2-5-0-1), 5DB (0-3-0-1), 6DB (1-2-1-1), 6NM (1-3-2-0), 7NS (2-9-1-1), 7NB (1-2-0-1), 8NS (10-12-1-6), 8DS (2-6-0-0), 9DM (6-17-2-3), 9NM (6-2-0-0), 10DB (2-7-1-1), 1ON (3-0-0-1), 11NS (0-1-0-0), 11OB (2-1-1-0), 12DS (3-1-1-5).


**Remarks** — Lestrigonus bengalensis is the most common hyperiid amphipod found in the coastal waters of the northern Gulf. It was present in all offshore samples examined and commonly occurred in nearshore waters.

**Lestrigonus schizogeneios** (Stebbing)

*Hyperia schizogeneios* Stebbing, 1888, p. 1391, pl. 168

**Hyperia promontorii**: Stebbing, 1888, p. 1385, pl. 166B

**Hyperia schizogeneios**: Yang, 1960, p. 15, figs. 1-3

**Lestrigonus schizogeneios** Bowman, 1973, p. 39, figs. 28-30

**Material Examined** — 3DB (1-2-0-0), 4DS (1-3-0-0), 7NS (0-2-0-1), 8DB (1-2-0-0), 9DS (1-1-0-0), 10NM (1-3-1-0), 11DS (0-1-0-0).

**Distribution** — Warm water areas around the world (Bowman 1973). Reported from the western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901, Evans 1961, Harbison et al. 1977), the east and central Caribbean Sea (Moryakova 1968), the Florida Current (Yang 1960), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

**Lestrigonus crucipes** (Bovallius)

*Hyperia crucipes* Bovallius, 1889, p. 225, pl. 11, figs. 14-25

**Lestrigonus crucipes**: Bowman, 1973, p. 43, fig. 31

**Material Examined** — 5NM (0-1-0-0), 10NM (1-2-0-0).

**Distribution** — Warm water areas of the Indian and Atlantic oceans (Bowman 1973). Reported from the western North Atlantic (Harbison et al. 1977), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

**Lestrigonus macrophthalmus** (Vosseler)

*Hyperia macrophthalmus* Vosseler, 1901, p. 70, pl. 6, figs. 16-25

**Hyperia macrophthalmus**: Yang, 1960, p. 19, figs. 4-5

**Lestrigonus macrophthalmus**: Bowman, 1973, p. 48, fig. 35

**Material Examined** — 4DS (1-0-0-0), 4DB (0-1-0-0), 7NM (1-2-0-0), 9DS (0-1-0-0), 10DM (1-2-0-1), 10DB (2-1-0-0), 12DS (3-1-1-5).

**Distribution** — Tropical parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans (Bowman 1973). Reported from western North Atlantic between New York and Bermuda (Graice and Hart 1962), the Caribbean Sea near Barbados (Lewis and Fish 1969, Moore and Sander 1977), the Florida Current (Yang 1960), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).
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Hyperia latissima (Bovallius)

Hyperia latissima: Bovallius, 1889, p. 229, pl. 11, figs. 26–36

Hyperia hydrocephala: Vosseler, 1901, p. 74, pl. 6, figs. 26–28, pl. 7, figs. 1–5

Hyperia bengalensis: Shoemaker, 1945, p. 238

Hyperia bengalensis: Shoemaker, 1948, p. 12

Lestrigonus latissimus: Bowman, 1973, p. 50, fig. 36

Material Examined – 3DS (0–1–0–0), 6NB (1–2–0–0), 7NM (1–1–0–1), 8DB (2–1–1–0), 9NM (1–2–0–1), 10DM (1–0–0–0), 10NM (2–3–0–0).

Distribution – Mediterranean Sea, eastern Atlantic (Bowman 1973). Reported from the western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901), near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), Bahia Corrientes on the southwestern coast of Cuba (Shoemaker 1948), and the northern Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Phronimoides longipes Chevreux

Phronimoides longipes: Chevreux, 1900, p. 143, pl. 17, fig. 2

Hyperia stigmalis: Vosseler, 1901, p. 60, pl. 7, figs. 6–20


Material Examined – 10NB (1–2–0–0), 10DB (0–2–0–0).

Distribution – Known from warm waters of all the world oceans (Bowman 1973). Wide distribution in the western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901). Recorded from Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean Sea near Barbados (Lewis and Fish 1969, Moore and Sander 1977), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Themistella fusca (Dana)

Lestrigonus fusculus Dana, 1853, p. 983, pl. 67, figs. 8a–c

Hyperia thoracica: Vosseler, 1901, p. 73, pl. 6, figs. 1–4

Themistella fusca: Bowman, 1973, p. 66, fig. 51

Material Examined – 1DS (3–0–0–0), 3DB (3–7–0–0), 3DS (2–2–0–0), 4DS (1–3–0–0), 5DS (0–1–0–0), 6NB (2–3–0–1), 7NM (2–2–0–1), 8NS (1–1–0–0), 10NM (0–2–0–0), 12DS (0–3–0–2).

Distribution – Worldwide in tropical waters (Bowman 1973). Reported from the tropical western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901), the Caribbean Sea off Barbados (Bowman 1973), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Phronimopodia spinifera Claus

Phronimopodia spinifer Claus, 1879b, p. 64, pl. 1, figs. 1–3

Phronimopodia sarsi: Bovallius, 1889, p. 320, pl. 14, figs. 1–29

Phronimopodia spinifera: Chevreux and Fage, 1925, p. 408, fig. 406

Phronimopodia spinifera: Shoemaker, 1945, p. 242

Material Examined – 8NS (1–2–0–0), 9DM (2–3–0–1).

Distribution – Tropical and temperate areas of the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic oceans, and the Red and Mediterranean seas (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean Sea (Bovallius 1889), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Hyperionyx macrodactylus (Stephensen)

Hyperia macrodactyla Stephensen, 1924, p. 90, fig. 35

Hyperia (Parahyperia) macrodactyla: Yang, 1960, p. 35, fig. 9

Hyperionyx macrodactylus: Bowman, 1973, p. 71, fig. 52

Material Examined – 7NM (1–3–0–1).

Distribution – Pacific Ocean near the Fiji Islands (Hurley 1960), the South Atlantic Ocean (Dick 1970), and the Mediterranean Sea (Stephensen 1924). Reported from the Florida Current off Miami (Yang 1960), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Family Daireellidae

Dairella latissima Bovallius

Dairella latissima: Bovallius, 1887, p. 24

Dairella bovallii: Stebbing, 1888, p. 1343, pl. 158

Dairella latissima: Bovallius, 1889, p. 336, pl. 15, figs. 1–20

Dairella latissima: Barnard, 1932, p. 282

Material Examined – 12DS (1–0–0–0).

Distribution – Warm water regions of the Atlantic and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic waters between New York and Bermuda (Grice and Hart 1962), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Family Phronimidae

Phronimella elongata (Claus)

Phronimella elongata Claus, 1862, p. 193, pl. 19, figs. 2, 3, 7

Phronimella elongata: Stebbing, 1888, p. 1362, pl. 163

Phronimella elongata: Shih, 1969, p. 30, figs. 8, 21

Material Examined – 8NS (0–1–0–0), 9NM (0–1–0–0), 9NS (1–0–0–0).

Distribution – Widely distributed in the warm water regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Shih 1969). Reported from the western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901, Evans 1961, Shih 1969, Harbison et al. 1977), near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean waters near Barbados (Shih 1969), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Phronima atlantica Guérin

Phronima atlantica Guérin, 1836, p. 7, pl. 18, fig. 1

Phronima atlantica: Bovallius, 1889, p. 374, pl. 16, figs. 19–26

Phronima atlantica: Shih, 1969, p. 14, figs. 2, 15
Material Examined – 1DS (0–1–0–0), 10DM (0–1–0–0).

Distribution – Widely distributed in warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean and Red seas (Shih 1969). Reported from the western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901, Shih 1969, Harbison et al. 1977), near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean waters near Barbados (Lewis and Fish 1969, Shih 1969, Moore and Sander 1977), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Phronima pacifica Streets

Phronima pacifica: Vosseler, 1901, p. 29, pl. 3, figs. 4–7
Phronima pacifica: Shih, 1969, p. 18, figs. 4, 17

Material Examined – 1NS (1–1–0–0), 3DS (0–1–0–0), 4DS (0–1–0–0), 9NM (0–1–0–0), 10DM (0–1–0–0).

Distribution – Widely distributed in the warm waters of the Atlantic; also noted in the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Shih 1969). Reported from northern Atlantic waters near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean Sea and Yucatan Channel (Shih 1969), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Phronima solitaria Guérin

Phronima solitaria Guérin, 1836, p. 7, pl. 18, fig. 1
Phronima atlantica var. solitaria: Vosseler, 1901, p. 23, pl. 2, fig. 5
Phronima solitaria: Shih, 1969, p. 16, figs. 3, 16

Material Examined – 3DS (0–1–0–0), 4DS (0–0–0–0).

Distribution – Warm waters of the Atlantic, eastern Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean and Red seas (Shih 1969). Reported from the western North Atlantic (Shoemaker 1945, Shih 1969, Harbison et al. 1977), the Florida Straits (Shih 1969), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Phronima stebbingi Vosseler

Phronima stebbingii Vosseler, 1900, p. 402
Phronima stebbingii: Vosseler, 1901, p. 36, pl. 4, figs. 4–10
Phronima stebbingi: Shih, 1969, p. 29, figs. 7, 20

Material Examined – 7NM (0–1–0–0).

Distribution – Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Shih 1969). Wide distribution in the western North Atlantic (Vosseler 1901, Shoemaker 1945, Evans 1961, Grice and Hart 1962). Also reported from the Caribbean Sea at Mona Passage (Shih 1969), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

Family Phrosinidae

Phrosina semilunata Risso

Phrosina semilunata Risso, 1822, p. 245

Phrosina semilunata: Chevreux and Fage, 1925, p. 413, fig. 409
Phrosina semilunata: Pillai, 1966b, p. 219, fig. 11

Material Examined – 1DS (0–1–0–0), 3DS (2–11–0–0), 6NM (1–4–0–2), 7NM (3–8–1–2), 8DB (0–2–0–0), 9NM (1–6–0–1), 9DM (0–3–0–0), 10NM (1–4–0–2), 10DB (1–6–0–1).


Anchylomera blossevillii Milne-Edwards

Anchylomera blossevillii Milne-Edwards, 1830, p. 394
Anchylomera blossevillei: Chevreux and Fage, 1925, p. 414, fig. 410
Anchylomera blossevillei: Pillai, 1966b, p. 218, fig. 10

Material Examined – 7NM (0–2–0–1), 9DM (1–2–0–0), 11DS (0–1–0–0), 12DS (0–2–0–1).


Primno brevidens Bowman

Primno macropa: Stebbing, 1888, p. 1441, pl. 178
Primno brevidens Bowman, 1978, p. 8, figs. 3d–j, 5–8

Material Examined – 4DS (0–2–0–0), 7NM (0–2–0–1), 8DB (1–3–2–4), 9DM (0–3–0–1).

Distribution – Pacific Ocean and southeastern Gulf of Guinea (Bowman 1978). This is the first record of this species from the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

Remarks – The genus Primno was revised by Bowman in 1978. Prior to that revision, records of several species of Primno were included under a single species Primno macropa; consequently, the distribution of this genus is poorly understood.

Primno johnsoni Bowman

Euprimno macropa: Chevreux and Fage, 1925, p. 416, fig. 411
Primno macropa: Shoemaker, 1945, p. 234
Primno johnsoni Bowman, 1978, p. 15, figs. 11–13

Material Examined – 3DS (0–1–0–0), 3DB (1–0–0–0),
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Family Lycaeidae

**Lycaeopsis themistoides** Claus

*Lycaeopsis themistoides* Claus, 1879a, p. 188(42)

**Material Examined** — 9DM (0-2-0-0), 8DM (1-2-0-0), 9NM (0-3-0-2), 10DM (1-4-0-6).

**Distribution** — South Pacific Ocean and the north Atlantic Ocean near the Canary Islands (Bowman 1978). Reported from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

**Remarks** — See “Remarks” *Primno brevidens*.

**Family Lycaenidae**

**Eupronoe minuta** Claus

*Eupronoe minuta* Claus, 1879a, p. 174(28)

**Material Examined** — 4DB (1-4-0-0), 7NM (1-3-0-0), 8DM (1-2-0-0), 9NM (0-3-0-2), 10DM (1-4-0-6).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945). The present records are the first for the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

**Remarks** — Shoemaker (1945) synonymized *L. bovallioides*, *L. vincentii*, and *L. Pulex*.

**Eupronoe armata** Claus

*Eupronoe armata* Claus, 1879a, p. 174(28)

**Material Examined** — 2DS (0-1-0-0), 3DB (6-1-0-0), 4DB (0-2-0-0), 6DB (1-2-0-0), 10DM (0-2-0-1), 12DS (0-3-0-0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic and Indian oceans (Dick 1970). Reported from the tropical western North Atlantic (Evans 1961). The present records are the first for the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

**Eupronoe minuta** Claus

*Eupronoe minuta* Claus, 1879a, p. 174(28)

**Material Examined** — 2DB (1-0-0-0), 3DB (6-1-0-0), 4DB (0-2-0-0), 6DB (1-2-0-0), 10DM (0-2-0-1), 12DS (0-3-0-0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic and Indian oceans (Dick 1970). Reported from the tropical western North Atlantic (Evans 1961). The present records are the first for the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.
Records of *Lycaea pulex* from Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), Cuba (Shoemaker 1948), and the distribution records presented by Dick (1970) may, therefore, include species of *Lycaea* treated here.

**Lycaea bovalliioides Stephens**

*Lycaea bovalliioides* Stephens, 1925, p. 169, fig. 63

*Lycaea bovalliioides* Stephens, 1925, p. 169, fig. 63

**Material Examined** — 1DB (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea (Stephensen 1925). Reported from the tropical western North Atlantic (Evans 1961). The present record is the first for the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

**Remarks** — See “Remarks” under *L. vincentii*.

**Brachyscelus spp.**

**Material Examined** — 7NB (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea (Stephensen 1925). The present record is the first for the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

**Remarks** — See “Remarks” under *L. vincentii*.

**Family Oxycephalidae**

**Oxycephalus clausi** Bovallius

*Oxycephalus clausi* Bovallius, 1887, p. 35

*Oxycephalus clausi* Bovallius, 1880, p. 60, pl. 1, figs. 19–24, pl. 2, fig. 1; figs. 4, 7, 8, 22, 54, 65 (in text)

*Oxycephalus clausi* Fage, 1960, p. 20, figs. 11–16

*Oxycephalus clausi* Pillai, 1966a, p. 174, pl. 1–B, C; fig. 3 (in text)

**Material Examined** — 2DS (0–2–0–2), 3DS (1–1–0–0), 4DS (0–1–0–0), 10NB (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean and Red seas (Dick 1970). Recorded from the western North Atlantic (Fage 1960), near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean waters off Puerto Rico, Cuba and Panama, the Florida Straits (Fage 1960), and the northern Gulf of Mexico (Springer and Bullis 1956).

**Oxycephalus piscator Milne-Edwards**

*Oxycephalus piscator* Milne-Edwards, 1830, p. 396

*Oxycephalus piscator:* Bovallius, 1890, p. 56, pl. 1, figs. 8–16; figs. 33, 35–37, 41, 42, 66, 68, 69, 75 (in text)

*Oxycephalus piscator:* Shoemaker, 1945, p. 246, figs. 42, 43

*Oxycephalus piscator:* Pillai, 1966a, p. 176, fig. 4

**Material Examined** — 3DS (1–0–0–0), 8DB (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Recorded from the western North Atlantic (Fage 1960, Evans 1961), near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean waters off Cuba and Puerto Rico, the Florida Straits (Fage 1960), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

**Cranocephalus scleroticus (Streets)**

*Cranocephalus scleroticus* Streets, 1878, p. 281, pl. 2, fig. 3

*Cranocephalus goesi:* Bovallius, 1890, p. 95, pl. 4, figs. 7–9; figs. 5, 53, 72 (in text)

*Cranocephalus scleroticus:* Shoemaker, 1945, p. 251, fig. 44

*Cranocephalus scleroticus:* Fage, 1960, p. 72, figs. 44–55

*Cranocephalus scleroticus:* Pillai, 1966a, p. 184, pl. 1–I; fig. 9 (in text)

**Material Examined** — 3DS (0–1–0–0), 4DS (0–1–0–0), 8DB (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Recorded from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945). The present records are the first for the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

**Leptocotis tenuirostris (Claus)**

*Leptocotis tenuirostris* Claus, 1871, p. 155

*Dorycephalus lindestromi:* Bovallius, 1890, p. 76, pl. 2, figs. 16–18, pl. 3, fig. 1; figs. 31, 39, 44, 56, 73, 77 (in text)

*Leptocotis tenuirostris:* Fage, 1960, p. 37, figs. 21–24

*Leptocotis tenuirostris:* Pillai, 1966a, p. 181, pl. 1–F, G; fig. 7 (in text)

**Material Examined** — 7NM (1–0–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans (Dick 1970). Recorded from the western North Atlantic (Fage 1960), near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean Sea off Cuba, Puerto Rico and Panama, the Florida Straits (Fage 1960), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).
**Material Examined** — 1DS (1–2–0–1), 3DS (312–130–22–10), 4DB (16–8–0–5), 5DS (162–80–21–15), 7NS (2–1–0–2), 8NS (0–2–0–1), 1ONB (2–1–0–1).

**Distribution** — Widely distributed in warmer waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Recorded from the western North Atlantic (Fage 1960), near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean Sea near St. Croix, Puerto Rico, and Panama, the Florida Straits (Fage 1960), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).

**Remarks** — Simorhynchotus antennarius was very common in coastal waters, ranking second in abundance to Lestrigonus bengalensis.

*Streetsia challengeri* Stebbing

**Material Examined** — 3DS (1–0–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), Bahia Corrientes on the southwest coast of Cuba (Shoemaker 1948), and the northern Gulf of Mexico (present study).

**Material Examined** — 10ONM (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean Sea off Barbados (Lewis and Fish 1969), and the northern Gulf of Mexico (Bullis and Thompson 1965).

**Material Examined** — 10DM (0–1–0–0).

**Distribution** — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean Sea off Barbados (Lewis and Fish 1969), and the northern Gulf of Mexico (Bullis and Thompson 1965).

**Material Examined** — 1DS (0–9–0–0).

**Distribution** — Widely distributed in warmer waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Recorded from the western North Atlantic (Fage 1960), near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945), the Caribbean Sea near St. Croix, Puerto Rico, Dominica and Panama, the Florida Straits (Fage 1960), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).
Material Examined — 1DS (2-0-0-0), 2DS (0-1-0-0), 3DB (9-14-0-0), 3DS (4-0-0-0), 4DB (1-2-0-1), 5DS (1-1-0-0), 7NS (1-2-0-2), 8DB (1-1-0-2), 9DM (3-7-0-3), 12DS (0-1-0-0).


Remarks — Bowman and Gruner (1973) placed the genus *Parascelus* Claus, 1879 in synonymy with *Thyropus* Dana, 1852.

*Thyropus typhoides* (Claus)

*Parascelus typhoides* Claus, 1879a, p. 165(19)

*Parascelus typhoides*: Claus, 1887, p. 46, pl. 9, figs. 12-16, pl. 10, figs. 12, 13

*Parascelus typhoides*: Chevreux and Fage, 1925, p. 424, fig. 416

*Parascelus typhoides*: Pillai, 1966b, p. 227, fig. 17

Material Examined — 7NM (0-1-0-0).

Distribution — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean and Red seas (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic near Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945). This is the first record of this species from the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

*Thyropus sphaeroma* (Claus)

*Tanyscelus sphaeroma* Claus, 1879a, p. 163(17)

*Tanyscelus sphaeroma*: Claus, 1887, p. 45, pl. 8, figs. 1-11

*Thyropus danae*: Stebbing, 1888, p. 1492, pl. 210C

*Thyropus sphaeroma*: Spandl, 1927, p. 259, figs. 53, 54, p. 284, fig. 63

*Thyropus sphaeroma*: Shoemaker, 1945, p. 260

Material Examined — 6NM (0-1-0-0).

Distribution — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic (Shoemaker 1945, Harbison et al. 1977). This is the first record of this species from the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region.

*Schizoscelus ornatus* Claus

*Schizoscelus ornatus* Claus, 1879a, p. 167(21)

*Schizoscelus ornatus*: Claus, 1887, p. 44, pl. 10, figs. 1-11

*Schizoscelus ornatus*: Stebbing, 1888, p. 1504, pl. 210D

*Schizoscelus ornatus*: Spandl, 1927, p. 255, fig. 52

Material Examined — 3DS (2-0-0-0), 4DB (0-1-0-0), 11DS (0-0-1-0).

Distribution — Warm waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea (Dick 1970). Reported from the western North Atlantic (Harbison et al. 1977), and the north central Gulf of Mexico (present study).
NEW RECORDS OF HYPERIIDEA FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO

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The authors thank Mr. Kenneth A. Kimball for supplying several obscure references concerning hyperiid records in the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico region. These additional references were not received in time to be incorporated within the original text of this report. Included are Senna (1906) who reported a number of hyperiid genera from the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico waters; Colosi (1918), who reported Dorycephalus lindstroemi from the Caribbean Sea; and Suarez-Caabro and Duarte-Bello (1961) who included Eupunoe armata, Platyscelus ovoides, and Parascelus typhoides among a list of hyperiids from Caribbean waters off Cuba.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES CITED

