

SCAMIT Code: OCSD 44

Date examined: October 23, 1984

Voucher by: Jim Roney

Synonymy:

Crango resima Schmitt 1921

Crango resima Goodwin 1952

Literature:

Butler 1980; Goodwin 1952; Kozloff 1974; Rathbun 1902; Schmitt 1921; Zarenkov 1965;
Word and Charwat 1976.

Diagnostic characters:

1. Rostrum ascending at an angle of approximately 45 degrees
2. Rostrum tip pointed, exceeding the eyes; eyes of moderate size.
3. Rostrum with thin, ventrally directed, spatulate compressed plate (not evident in specimens less than 20 mm in length).
4. Two median gastric spines positioned on anterior half of carapace.
5. Posterior median gastric spine larger than anterior.
6. 1st four abdominal segments smooth.
7. 5th abdominal segment has an obscure median carina.
8. 6th abdominal segment with two median carina.
9. Telson with a median sulcus.
10. Maxillipeds reach beyond antennal scale.
11. Gastric region not depressed.

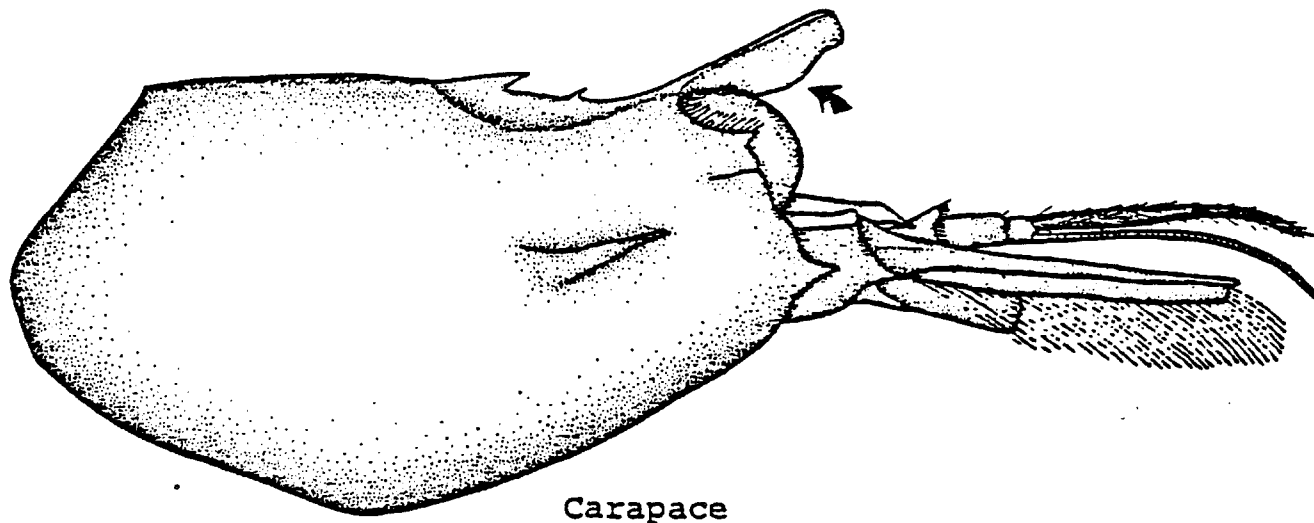
Related species and character differences:

Crangon abyssorum is similar in having an ascending rostrum, though it lacks ventral plate. This species also differ from C. resima by having two median spines on anterior half of carapace and large eyes that reach the tip of the rostrum.

Depth range: 30-70 m

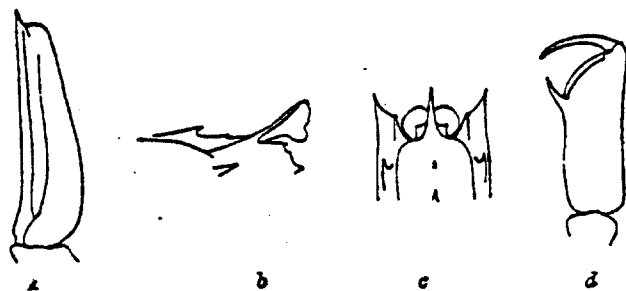
Distribution: Washington coast to San Domingo Point, Baja California

Ecology: Marine



Carapace

Figure from Word and Charwat, 1976.



Figures from Schmitt, 1921.