





The Complete Shrimp

Segments of the legs:

cx=coxa, ba=basis, is=ischium, mer=merus, carp=carpus, prop=propodus, dac=dactyl

The carapace and rostrum:

ros=rostrum (usually attached, but can be movable if hinge at base as in *Pantopus*)

t =tooth (no socket), ms=movable spine.

cg=cardiac groove (note: a groove may be called a sulcus).

cn=cardiac notch

spo=superorbital spine, suo=suborbital spine, ant=antennal spine,

br=branchiostegal spine, pt=pterygostomial spine, hp=hepatic spine.

Note: peneids have additional spines and grooves; other families have carinae on the carapace. The carinae are named according to the region of the carapace where they occur.

The antennae:

sty=stylocerite (long spine or scale lateral to first segment of first antenna).

apl=first segment of peduncle of 1st antenna; ap2=second, ap3=third.

antu flag= flagellum of 1st antenna; atn flag=flagellum of second antenna

scaph=scaphocerite (=antennal scale), ca= carpocerite (thickened base of flagellum), bas=basicerite

The thoracic appendages:

ex=exopod (usually short)

mxpd 3=third maxilliped (often with setose terminal segment)

sch=subchela, ch=chela, bidac=biunguiculate dactyl (ends in 2 large hooks or claws), sidac=simple dactyl, bldac=bladed (or spatulate) dactyl.

The abdomen and tail fan:

Segments are numbered from anterior to posterior.

ca=carina, pl sp =pleural spine, dl spine =dorsolateral spine, post spine=posterior spine.

Note: the outer exopod may bear additional lateral spines and/or a transverse fold.

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