STUDIES ON THE FAUNA OF CURAÇAO AND OTHER CARIBBEAN ISLANDS: No. 157

SHALLOW-WATER MYSIDACEA FROM THE LESSER ANTILLES AND OTHER CARIBBEAN REGIONS

by

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This report is the seventh in a series of papers dealing with Mysidacea (Crustacea) from shallow water in the tropical and warm-temperate areas of the western Atlantic (BRATTEGARD 1969, 1970a, 1970b, 1973, 1974a, 1974b). Five of these are dealing with material collected by the author in southern Florida, the Bahamas, Colombia and Panamá. Another paper deals with shallow-water mysids gathered mainly in México (Quintana Roo province) and the Antilles.

Hitherto unpublished material of shallow-water mysids collected by various investigators working in near-shore water of the Lesser Antilles and other Caribbean regions is presented in this publication together with previously published records from the area. At least 20 species were collected; new and previous records are presented with short notes on geographical distribution and ecology.

I am greatly indebted to the persons and institutions mentioned below for providing me with material and information, and to Dr. J. B. L. MATTHEWS for valuable suggestions, criticism, and linguistic help with the manuscript.

The present material was made available to me after I had expressed an interest in studying any unpublished material of shallow-water mysids from the tropical and warm-temperate areas of the western Atlantic through a questionnaire sent to 166 marine biological institutions, museums and private persons in 1972. 71 answered the questionnaire and 22 of these sent me material or valuable information.

I gratefully acknowledge the cooperation of Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden; Dr. P. WAGENAAR HUMMELINCK of the Zoölogisch Laboratorium, Utrecht; Dr. ROGER J. LINCOLN of the British Museum (Natural History), London; Dr. CHIANG-TAI SHIH of the Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre, Ottawa; Dr. JOSÉ A. SUÁREZ-CAABRO, of the Puerto Rico Nuclear Centre, Mayagüez; and Dr. TORBEN WOLFF of the Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen.

Most of the material is located in the following museums: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RMNH), British Museum (Natural History), London (BM), National Museum of Natural History, Ottawa (NMO), and Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen (ZMK).

The material from the rest of the localities has been returned to the collectors; the material of HUMMELINCK has been given to the zoological museums of Amsterdam and Leiden.

The various collectors are: JAS-C = Dr. José A. SUÁREZ-CAABRO, Puerto Rico; JS = the late Dr. JOHANNES SCHMIDT, Denmark; JSZ = Dr. J. S. ZANEVELD, Nederland; LBH = Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS, Nederland; PWH = Dr. P. WAGENAAR HUMMELINCK, Nederland; RHC = Dr. R. H. CHESHER, U.S.A.; TM = the late Dr. T. MORTENSEN, Denmark.

LOCALITIES AND MATERIAL

The number of specimens of a species is split into six categories: number of adult males – sub-adult males – ovigerous females – other adult females – sub-adult females – juvenile specimens.

TRINIDAD

GULF OF PARIA, W of San Fernando, soft mud, 20 m. — SHELL EXPED. to Gulf of Paria 4010, 1.V.1957 (RMNH)

Siriella chierchiae (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Bowmaniella bacescui (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Bowmaniella sewelli (2–0–0–0–0–0)

TOBAGO

MAN OF WAR BAY — H.M.S. FROBISHER, 3–7.II.1933. (BM)

Siriella chierchiae (0–1–0–0–1–0) (17–0–13–0–0–0)

MARGARITA

PUENTA DE LA RESTINGA, muddy, between boulders, near *Rhizophora*, c. 1 m. — PWH 1449, 11.I.1964. (RMNH)

Siriella chierchiae (0–2–0–0–1–0)
Heteromysis guitarti (0–0–0–1–0–0)

LAGUNA DE LAS MARITAS, E part, soft mud near *Rhiz.*, ½–1 m. — PWH 1217a, 13.I.1964. (RMNH)

Cubanomysis jimenezi (0–0–0–2–0–0)
Metamysidopsis insularis (2–0–0–5–5–0)

BONAIRE

SLAGBAAI, W coast, 0–1½ m, mysids which swam in swarms over Gorgonaria. — LBH 1143, 8.III.1957. (RMNH)
Mysidium integrum (3–0–17–5–0–0)

LAC, at entrance 200 m W of Cai, sandy bottom with some *Thalassia* and *Syringodium*, 6 m. — PWH 1561, 11.VIII.1967. (ZMA)
Mysidopsis velifera (1–0–1–3–1–0)
Lac, Awa Blanco, sand flat behind reef, 1 m. — PWH 1652, 10.III.1970.
Mysidopsis velifera (2–0–0–1–1–0)
Lac, Cas di Meeuchi, white sandy mud flat, 0–½ m. — PWH 1647A, 28.X.1968.
Mysidopsis velifera (1–0–0–2–1–0)
Lac, Secu di Sorobon (= Soerebon), sandy Lithothamnion-flat, ½–1 m. — PWH 1565, 21.VIII.1967. (ZMA)
Mysidopsis velifera (2–1–1–1–0–0)
Lac, Binnenklip, sandy, some *Thal.*, 3 m. — PWH 1567, 24.VIII.1967. (RMNH)
Mysidopsis velifera (0–0–1–0–0–0)
Lac, Binnenklip, sand on limestone, 2 m. — PWH 1568, 24.VIII.1967. (ZMA)
Parvimysis bahamensis (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Lac, N part of Binnenklip, sand on limestone, 2½ m. — PWH 1568A, 10.III.1970.
Mysidopsis velifera (0–0–1–1–0–0)
Parvimysis bahamensis (3–0–0–5–0–0)
Lac, E of Palu Calbas, sandy, with *Thal.*, *Syr.* and *Halimeda*, 4 m. — PWH 1569, 11.VIII.1967. (ZMA)
Mysidopsis velifera (2–0–0–2–0–0)
Lac, W of Cai, sand with *Thal.*, 3 m. — PWH 1570, 11.VIII.1967. (RMNH)
Mysidopsis velifera (0–1–1–0–1–0)
Parvimysis bahamensis (1–1–2–8–1–0)
Same. — PWH 1571, 11.VIII.1967. (RMNH)
Mysidopsis velifera (1–0–0–1–0–0)
Lac, WNW of Cai, muddy sand with *Thal.* and *Hal.*, 2 m. — PWH 1572, 11.VIII. 1967. (ZMA)
Parvimysis bahamensis (0–0–0–1–0–0)
Lac, NW of Cai, muddy sand with *Thal.* and *Hal.*, 1½ m. — PWH 1573, 25.VIII. 1967. (ZMA)
Mysidopsis velifera (3–0–5–5–5–1)
Lac, E side of Cai, mud with *Thal.* and *Hal.*, c. ½ m. — PWH 1576A, 16.IX.1967. (RMNH)
Parvimysis bahamensis (0–0–1–0–1–0)
Lac, Puitu (= Poejito), sandy mud with *Rhizophora*, *Thal.*-flat, 0–½ m. — PWH 1578, 10:VIII.1967. (ZMA)
Mysidopsis velifera (0–0–0–0–1–0)
Lac, Puitu, mud with *Rhiz.*, 0–1 m. — PWH 1064c, 17.IV.1955. (ZMA)
Mysidopsis velifera (0–0–0–1–0–0)
Lac, Puitu, mud with *Thal.*, 1–1½ m. — PWH 1064Ab, 17.IV.1948. (ZMA)
Parvimysis bahamensis (0–0–0–0–1–0)
Lac, Puitu, muddy, *Rhiz.*, 0–½ m. — PWH 1579, 10.VIII.1967. (RMNH)
Mysidopsis velifera (0–0–2–1–2–0)

Lac, Puitu, mud with *Thalassia*, 1–1½ m. — PWH 1579A, 10.VIII.1967. (ZMA)
Parvimysis bahamensis (0–0–0–0–1–0)
Lac, NE of Isla Rancho, muddy creek with *Thal.*, near *Rhiz.*, ½–1 m. — PWH 1590, 14.VIII.1967. (ZMA)
Mysidopsis velifera (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Parvimysis bahamensis (0–0–2–0–1–0)
Lac, Punta Palu Calbas, muddy sand with decay, c. ½ m. — PWH 1592A, 5.IX.1967. (RMNH)
Mysidopsis velifera (0–0–0–0–1–0)
Lac, Playa Mangel Altu, sandy, *Thal.* flat with *Hal.*, ½–1 m. — PWH 1594,23.VIII. 1967. (RMNH)
Mysidopsis velifera (2–0–1–5–1–0)
Parvimysis bahamensis (0–1–1–1–0–0)
Lac, Boca Jewfish, muddy sand, 2–5 m. — PWH 1596, 24.VIII.1967. (ZMA)
Parvimysis bahamensis (3–0–0–1–2–0)

CURAÇAO

AWA DI OOSTPUNT, N shore, sand on limestone with *Thalassia*, ¼–½ m. — PWH 1666, 22.XI.1970.
Mysidopsis velifera (5–4–5–12–0–0)
Awa di Oostpunt, N shore, sand on limestone with *Thal.* and *Porites*, ½–1 m. — PWH 1666A, 22.II.1970.
Mysidopsis velifera (0–1–0–0–0–0)

ST. JORIS BAAI, S shore, mud with decaying timber, *Thal.* — PWH 1643, 23.X.1968.
Mysidopsis velifera (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Parvimysis bahamensis (0–0–0–3–0–0)
Mysidium columbiae (0–3–0–6–16–0)

SPAANSE WATER, NW part, sandy lagoon with algae, 5 m. — PWH 1628, 1.XI.1968. (ZMA)
Parvimysis bahamensis (1–0–0–4–1–0)
Spaanse Water, centre W of entrance, sandy debris with coral, 3 m. — PWH 1640, 1.XI.1968.
Parvimysis bahamensis (3–1–2–6–0–0)

RIFWATER at St. Elisabeth Gasthuis, sandy, with *Diplanthera*, 0–½ m. — PWH 1669, 24.II.1970.
Metamysidopsis insularis (320–138–153–199–65–0) (17–2–0–13–7–0)
Same, mud on sand, near *Rhizophora*, c. 1 m. — PWH 1670A, 24.II.1970.
Metamysidopsis insularis (103–26–46–43–39–0)

PISCADERA BAAI, entrance, sand or muddy sand with rock and stones, among *Rhiz.*, 0–1½ m. — LBH 1002, 21.I.1957. (RMNH)
Metamysidopsis insularis (1–1–5–1–0–0)
Mysidium columbiae (6–0–6–5–0–0)

Piscadera Baai, inner bay, among *Rhiz.*, 0–1 m. — LBH 1196, 25.III.1957. (RMNH)
Metamysidopsis insularis, c. 1850 specimens
Mysidium columbiae (166–67–180–110–89–some)
Mysidium integrum (3–0–4–0–1–0)
Piscadera Baai, inner bay. — JSZ, 17.I.1958. (RMNH)
Metamysidopsis insularis, 495 specimens
Mysidium columbiae (2–1–3–2–0–0)
Piscadera Baai, inner bay near Carmabi, muddy with *Rhiz.*, 0–½ m. — PWH 1671, 30.III.1970.
Metamysidopsis insularis (152–92–28–64–72–0)
Piscadera Baai, inner bay near Carmabi, sandy mud and debris, 1–1½ m. — PWH 1671A, 30.III.1970.
Metamysidopsis insularis (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Parvimysis bahamensis (0–0–0–1–0–0)
Piscadera Baai, inner bay, N inlet, among *Rhiz.* in muddy sand, 0–1 m. — PWH 1621, 26.IX.1967. (RMNH)
Metamysidopsis insularis (7–0–17–7–5–5)
Same, mud and sand, 1–1½ m. — PWH 1621A, 26.IX.1970.
Metamysidopsis insularis (12–1–4–6–3–0)
Piscadera Baai, inner bay, NW inlet, muddy sand with *Rhiz.*, 0–1 m. — PWH 1623, 26.IX.1967.
Metamysidopsis insularis (1–0–0–3–0–0)

ARUBA

LAGOEN BOEKOETI (=Bucuti), sandy mud with *Thalassia* and *Rhizophora*, 0–1 m. — PWH 1004A, 29.XII.1948.
Amathimysis cherados (0–0–1–0–0–0)

SPAANS LAGOEN, NW side, rock and mud with algae, near *Rhiz.*, 0–1 m. — PWH 1008, 1.I.1949.
Metamysidopsis insularis (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Same. — PWH 1008a, 24.III.1970.
Metamysidopsis insularis (36–24–12–108–508–48)
Same. — PWH 1008Aa, 24.III.1970.
Metamysidopsis insularis (272–256–11–205–463–9)

LAGOEN MASTER near Savaneta, sandy pool with *Rhiz.* and algae, 0–½ m. — PWH 1010, 2.I.1949.
Metamysidopsis insularis (0–0–0–0–1–1)

GRENADA

GRENADA. — H.M.S. FROBISHER, 6–12.II.1934. (BM)
Siriella chierchiae (9–0–3–0–0–0)

BARBADOS

BARBADOS. — H.M.S. FROBISHER, 15.II.1933. (BM)
Siriella chierchiae (1–0–0–0–2–0)
Barbados. — H.M.S. Frobisher, 16.II.1933. (BM)
Siriella chierchiae (0–0–1–0–0–0)

10 miles W OF BARBADOS, 1 m stramin net, surface. — FFN 3A, 10.X.1958, 2050–2105 hrs. (NMO)
Anchialina typica typica (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Same. — FFN 10A, 13.II.1959, 2028–2043 hrs. (NMO)
Anchialina typica typica (2–0–0–0–0–0)
Same. — FFN 11A, 28.II.1959, 2022–2037 hrs. (NMO)
Anchialina typica typica (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Same. — FFN 13A, 31.III.1959, 2028–2042 hrs. (NMO)
Anchialina typica typica (8–0–0–0–0–0)
Same. — FFN 31A, 30.XI.1959, 2024–2039 hrs. (NMO)
Anchialina typica typica (4–0–3–0–0–0)
Same. — 2B, 3.III.1959. (NMO)
Anchialina typica typica (1–0–0–0–0–0)

ST. LUCIA

ST. LUCIA. — H.M.S. FROBISHER, 2.II.1933. (BM)
Siriella chierchiae (1–0–0–0–1–0)

MONTSERRAT

MONTSERRAT. — Captain C. Cantha, H.M.S. ACHILLES, date and year unknown. (BM)
Siriella chierchiae (16–2–5–8–5–0) (7–6–9–0–11–0)

MONTSERRAT. — H.M.S. DEVONSHIRE, 1.II.1932. (BM)
Siriella chierchiae (1–0–0–0–0–0)

BARBUDA

Great Lagoon, Castle Landing, soft mud, inlet with *Rhizophora*, c. ½ m. — PWH 1539, 24.VII.1967. (RMNH)
Metamysidopsis insularis (4–2–2–0–3–0)

NEVIS

NEVIS. — H.M.S. NORFOLK, at gang-way light, 29.I.1932, 2000 hrs. (BM)
Siriella chierchiae (12–0–8–0–0–3)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

NE of BUCK ISLAND, 7 m. — TM, 19.II.1906. (ZMK)
Bowmaniella sp. (0–0–0–2–0–1)

Between ST. JOHN and Great Thatch Cay, 27 m. — TM, 9.III.1906. (ZMK)
Heteromysis cf. *mayana*, 1 damaged specimen.

Locality unknown. — 24.IX.1913. (ZMK)
Siriella chierchiae (5–0–17–0–1–0)
Locality unknown. — 29.XI.1913. (ZMK)
Siriella chierchiae (2–0–0–2–1–0)

18°00′ N, 64°41′ W, 1.5 m stramin net, 100 m wire. — JS 848, 2.VI.1920, 0300 hrs, 120 min. haul. (ZMK)
Anchialina typica typica (7–0–0–1–11–0)

17°55′ N, 64°48′ W, 2 m stramin net, 10 m wire. — JS 952, 12.V.1921, 2000 hrs, 120 min. haul. (ZMK)
Anchialina typica typica (58–0–0–1–0–0)
Same, 2 m stramin net, 50 m wire. — Same.
Anchialina typica typica (1–0–0–0–0–0)
Same, 2 m stramin net. — JS 952, 13.V.1921, 0200 hrs, same.
Anchialina typica typica (1–0–0–0–0–0)

ST. JOHN, Lameshur Bay, from *Bartholomea annulata* (Lesueur). — RHC, 31.VIII. 1970.
Heteromysis actiniae (present)

PUERTO RICO

BAHÍA DE JOBOS (17°57′ N, 66°12′ W), plankton haul, surface. — JAS-C JB-2, 9.XI.1971, 2215 hrs, 5 min.
Siriella chierchiae (1–0–0–0–0–1)
Same. — JAS-C JB-8, 8.XII.1971, 2303 hrs, 5 min.
Siriella chierchiae (0–0–0–0–0–7)
Same. — JAS-C JB-9, 8.XII.1971, 1012 hrs.
Siriella chierchiae (0–1–0–0–1–9)
Same. — JAS-C JB-11, 9.XII.1971, 1449 hrs, 15 min.
Mysidopsis velifera (0–0–0–1–0–4)
Same. — JAS-C JB-29, 4.II.1972, 0458 hrs, 5 min.
Siriella chierchiae (0–0–0–0–1–1)

BAHÍA DE GUAYANILLA (17°59′30″ N, 66°46′ W), dip net from surface. — JAS-C Mangrove Control Station, 17.V.1972.
Mysidium columbiae (0–2–0–12–2–0)

JAMAICA

KINGSTON HARBOUR, inlet near Port Royal with *Rhizophora*, 0–1 m. — PWH 1678, 7.V.1973.

Mysidium columbiae (29–12–29–14–2–0)

SPECIES

Siriella chierchiae Coifmann, 1937

Described also by W. M. TATTERSALL 1951 and BRATTEGARD 1970a, 1970b.

Previously recorded from the Grenadines, Tortola and Dominica (BRATTEGARD 1970b) and Puerto Rico (W. M. TATTERSALL 1937, 1951). The present records are from Trinidad, Tobago, Margarita, Grenada, Barbados, St. Lucia, Montserrat, Nevis, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. – The species in known from the coasts of Brasil, Trinidad, Colombia, Panamá, México and Florida, the Lesser Antilles from Margarita to Nevis, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Grand Cayman, Cuba and the Bahamas (W. M. TATTERSALL 1951; BRATTEGARD 1970a, 1973, 1974a, 1974b).

Probably almost all the specimens were taken at or near the surface after sunset. Ovigerous females were present in samples taken in January, February and September.

Bowmaniella bacescui Brattegard, 1970

The present record is from Trinidad. – The species is known from the coasts of Trinidad, Panamá and the Bahamas (BRATTEGARD 1970a, 1974b).

The single specimen, an adult male, was taken at 20 m depth on soft mud.

Bowmaniella johnsoni (W. M. Tattersall, 1937)

Described also by W. M. TATTERSALL 1951 as *Gastrosaccus johnsoni*.

The species has previously been recorded only from the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico (W. M. TATTERSALL 1937).

The specimens were collected at the surface together with specimens of *Siriella chierchiae*.

Bowmaniella merjonesi Băcescu, 1968

Specimens reported as *Gastrosaccus johnsoni* from the Johnson-Smithsonian Expedition, Sta 387 B, by W. M. TATTERSALL 1937 were redescribed by BĂCESCU 1968a who erected a new species, *B. merjonesi*, to contain the specimens.

The species has not been found outside Puerto Rico.

The specimens were collected at or near the surface.

Bowmaniella sewelli Brattegard, 1970

The present record is from Trinidad. – The species is known from the coasts of Trinidad, Colombia, Panamá, Florida and the Bahamas (BRATTEGARD 1970a, 1970b, 1974a, 1974b).

The two adult males were taken on a soft, muddy bottom at 20 m depth together with specimens of *Siriella chierchiae* and *Bowmaniella bacescui*.

Bowmaniella sp.

Unidentifiable specimens of *Bowmaniella* have been reported from Barbuda (BRATTEGARD 1970b). The present record is from St. Croix where the specimens were obtained from about 7 m depth.

Anchialina typica typica (Kröyer, 1861)

Described also by BRATTEGARD 1970a and NOUVEL 1971.

Previously recorded from Barbados (LEWIS & FISH 1969), the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico (W. M. TATTERSALL 1951). The present records are from Barbados and the Virgin Islands. – The species is known from the mid-Atlantic, the Sargasso Sea, and the coasts of Brasil, Colombia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina (and Nova Scotia), Barbados and the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Bahamas (BRATTEGARD 1973).

The specimens were taken at or near the surface at night.

Amathimysis cherados Brattegard, 1974

The present record is from Aruba. – The species is known from the coasts of Colombia and Panamá, and Aruba (BRATTEGARD 1974a, 1974b).

The single specimen, an ovigerous female, was taken in December in very shallow water over sandy mud near *Rhizophora*.

Amathimysis gibba Brattegard, 1969

Previously recorded in the area from Puerto Rico (BRATTEGARD 1970b). – The species is known from the coasts of Colombia, Panamá, Florida, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas (BRATTEGARD 1969, 1970b, 1974a, 1974b).

Cubanomysis jimenezi Băcescu, 1968

Described also by BRATTEGARD 1973.

The present record is from Margarita. – The species is known from the coasts of

Colombia and Panamá, Margarita and Cuba (BĂCESCU 1968b; BRATTEGARD 1973, 1974a, 1974b).

The specimens were taken at 0.5–1 m depth on soft mud near *Rhizophora*. Specimens of *Metamysidopsis insularis* were taken in the same sample.

Metamysidopsis insularis Brattegard, 1970

Previously recorded from Guadeloupe (type-locality). The present records are from Margarita, Curaçao, Aruba and Barbuda. – The species is known from the coasts of Venezuela, Aruba, Curaçao, Margarita, Guadeloupe and Barbuda (BRATTEGARD 1970b; QUINTERO R. & ZOPPI DE ROA 1973).

The specimens were taken at 0–1.5 m depth near *Rhizophora*. Ovigerous females were present in samples taken in January, February, March, July, September and October. In one sample the species was taken together with specimens of *Cubanomysis jimenezi*, with *Parvimysis bahamensis* in one sample, with *Mysidium columbiae* in three samples, and with *M. integrum* in one sample.

Mysidopsis mortenseni W. M. Tattersall, 1951

Described also by BĂCESCU 1968b and BRATTEGARD 1969, 1973.

Previously recorded from St. Croix, Virgin Islands (type-locality). – The species is known from the coasts of Colombia and Florida, the Virgin Islands, Cuba and the Bahamas (W. M. TATTERSALL 1951; BĂCESCU 1968b; BRATTEGARD 1969, 1973, 1974a).

The type-material was collected at about 7 m depth.

Mysidopsis velifera Brattegard, 1973

The present records are from Bonaire, Curaçao and Puerto Rico. – The species is known from the coasts of Colombia and Panamá, Curaçao, Bonaire and Puerto Rico (BRATTEGARD 1973, 1974a, 1974b).

The specimens were taken at depths from about 0 m to 6 m on sand, sandy mud or mud, with *Thalassia*, often near *Rhizophora*. Ovigerous females were present in samples taken in March, August and November. In six samples the species was taken together with specimens of *Parvimysis bahamensis*, with *Mysidium columbiae* in one sample.

The Lac of Bonaire has been studied by WAGENAAR HUMMELINCK & ROOS in 1968. *Mysidopsis velifera* and *Parvimysis bahamensis* was collected in the part of the shallow *Rhizophora* lagoon dominated by vast beds of *Thalassia*. *Halimeda* was abundant in the shallower parts of the *Thalassia* beds where mud was predominant. *Syringodium filiforme* was present in the more sandy areas. The temperature in the lagoon varied between 26 and 35°C and the salinity between 35 and 41‰ during 24 hours on 15/16 September 1967.

Parvimysis bahamensis Brattegard, 1969

Additional description by BRATTEGARD 1973, 1974b.

Previously recorded from Puerto Rico (BRATTEGARD 1970b). The present records are from Bonaire and Curaçao. – The species is known from the coasts of Colombia, Panamá and Florida, Curaçao, Bonaire, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas (BRATTEGARD 1969, 1970b, 1973, 1974a, 1974b).

The specimens were collected at depths of 0.5 to 5 m on bottoms of sand, sandy mud or mud, with *Thalassia*. Ovigerous females were present in samples taken in August, September and November. In six samples the species was taken together with specimens of *Mysidopsis velifera*, with *Mysidium columbiae* in one sample.

Mysidium columbiae (Zimmer, 1915)

Described also by BRATTEGARD 1969.

Previously recorded from St. Croix, V.I. (W. M. TATTERSALL 1951). The present records are from Curaçao, Puerto Rico and Jamaica. – The species is known from the coasts of Venezuela, Colombia, Panamá, México and Florida, Curaçao, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Bahamas (BRATTEGARD 1973, 1974b).

The specimens were taken in 0–1.5 m depth near *Rhizophora*. Ovigerous females were present in samples taken in January, March and May. In three samples the species was taken together with specimens of *Metamysidopsis insularis*, with *Mysidopsis velifera* in one sample, with *Parvimysis bahamensis* in one sample, and with *Mysidium integrum* in one sample.

Mysidium gracile (Dana, 1852)

Described also by BRATTEGARD 1969.

Previously recorded from the Virgin Islands (W. M. TATTERSALL 1951; RANDALL, SCHROEDER & STARK 1964), Curaçao and Puerto Rico (BERRILL 1968). – The species is known from the coasts of Brasil, Panamá and Florida, Curaçao, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Bermudas (BRATTEGARD 1970a, 1974b).

A common shoaling component of the coral-reef community (EMERY 1968).

Mysidium integrum W. M. Tattersall, 1951

Described also by BRATTEGARD 1969.

Previously recorded from the Virgin Islands (W. M. TATTERSALL 1951) and Antigua (BRATTEGARD 1970b). The present records are from Bonaire and Curaçao. – The species is known from the coasts of Colombia, Panamá, Gulf of Mexico and Florida, Curaçao, Bonaire, Antigua, the Virgin Islands, the Bahamas and the Bermudas (W. M. TATTERSALL 1951; BRATTEGARD 1969, 1970b, 1973, 1974a, 1974b, unpublished data).

The specimens were taken in very shallow water, 0–1.5 m depth. One sample was taken near mangroves and the other close to a gorgonian where the mysids swam in

swarms. Ovigerous females were present in both samples taken in March. In the mangrove sample the species was taken together with specimens of *Metamysidopsis insularis* and *Mysidium columbiae*.

Heteromysis actiniae Clarke, 1955

Described also by BRATTEGARD 1969.

Previously recorded from Antigua and the Virgin Islands (BRATTEGARD 1970b) and the Bahamas (CLARKE 1955; BRATTEGARD 1969, 1970b). The present record is from St. John, V.I. – The species is known from the coasts of Panamá and México, Antigua, the Virgin Islands and the Bahamas (CLARKE 1955; BRATTEGARD 1969, 1970b, 1974b).

The bright red animals live in association with the sea anemone *Bartholomea annulata* (Lesueur) in shallow water.

Heteromysis bredini Brattegard, 1970

Previously recorded from Tobago (type-locality). – Known from the coast of Tobago and the Gulf of Mexico (BRATTEGARD 1970b, unpublished data).

Heteromysis guitarti Băcescu, 1968

The present record is from Margarita. – The species is known from the coasts of Margarita, Cuba and the Bahamas (BĂCESCU 1968c; BRATTEGARD 1970b).

The single specimen was collected from a muddy bottom with boulders, near *Rhizophora* at about 1 m depth. Three specimens of *Siriella chierchiae* were taken in the same sample.

Heteromysis cf. **mayana** Brattegard, 1970

The present record is from the Virgin Islands. – The species is known from the coasts of Colombia, Mexico and the Virgin Islands (BRATTEGARD 1970b, 1973, 1974a).

The partly damaged specimen was collected at 27 m depth.

Heteromysis antillensis Verrill, 1923

Reported from Dominica Island but is considered a *nomen dubium* by CLARKE 1955 and O. S. TATTERSALL 1967.

In addition to the 20 species listed above at least another five shallow-water species which are known both from "up-current"

areas (Brasil) and "down-current" areas (e.g. Colombia, Panamá, Gulf of Mexico, the south-eastern coast of U.S.A.) might be present in the area, namely: *Bowmaniella brasiliensis, B. dissimilis, Brasilomysis castroi, Mysidopsis tortonesei* and *Promysis atlantica.*

Almost all these records of mysids can be considered to be casual finds, since none of the investigators working in the area has specifically sampled mysids. The results in the reports from 1968 onwards clearly demonstrate that many more species are to be expected if collections are made with proper sampling methods in diverse habitats.

A more comprehensive analysis of the biology, ecology and distribution of the species will be presented in a later paper.

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