

**Further Records of Deep-sea Shrimps of the Genus
Glyphocrangon (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea:
Glyphocrangonidae) from the Southwestern Pacific,
with Descriptions of Two New Species**

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Collections made during recent French expeditions to the Solomon Islands (SALOMON 1 and 2) and Vanuatu (BOA 0 and 1) yielded 10 species of the caridean genus *Glyphocrangon* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881, including two new to science: *G. boa* sp. nov. from Vanuatu and *G. prostrata* sp. nov. from the Solomon Islands. Affinities of these two new species are discussed. The following eight species are newly recorded from the Solomon Islands: *G. confusa* Komai, 2004, *G. faxoni* De Man, 1918, *G. indonesiensis* Komai, 2004, *G. lineata* Komai, 2004, *G. megalophthalma* De Man, 1918, *G. proxima* Komai, 2004, *G. pugnax* De Man, 1918 and *G. similior* Komai, 2004. *Glyphocrangon demani* Komai, 2006 and *G. rudis* Komai, 2006 are shown to represent the male and female, respectively, of the same species, and the latter name is given priority over the former.

Key Words: Crustacea, Decapoda, Caridea, Glyphocrangonidae, *Glyphocrangon*, southwestern Pacific, new species, synonym.

Introduction

The caridean shrimp genus *Glyphocrangon* A. Milne-Edwards, 1881 is currently represented by 87 species worldwide (Holthuis 1971; Burukovsky 2004; Komai 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010; Komai and Chan 2008; Hendrickx 2010), all of which inhabit continental slopes down to abyssal basins (200–6500 m). Recent studies have shown that species occurring in the Indo-Pacific region are highly localized, and thus discovery of new species from little-investigated areas is still expected.

During recent French cruises to the Southwest Pacific (SALOMON 1 and 2 cruises to the Solomon Islands; BOA 0 and 1 cruises to Vanuatu), interesting collections of *Glyphocrangon* were taken. Thanks to the revisionary studies by Komai (2004, 2006) and Komai and Chan (2008), species of the genus are well documented particularly in the Philippines, Indonesia, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia, but a large part of the area in the western Pacific remains to be investigated. The present material reveals the existence of 10 species, including one new to science (*G. prostrata* sp. nov.), in waters around the Solomon Islands, and adds one more new