

Decapod

Halicarcinus planatus

D



Pathway

- Ballast water
- Hull fouling
- Natural spread - larval dispersal via currents

Impacts



Biodiversity

Through predation of the native benthic community, has the potential to negatively impact marine biodiversity.



Human Health

None known.



Economy

None known.

Key ID Features

Long thin legs

No antennae

Circular semi-translucent fragile shell with flat dorsal surface and smooth edges



Description

Shell is fragile looking and nearly circular with a flat dorsal surface and smooth edges. Long thin legs and no antenna.

Size

0.6 - 1 cm

Colour

Dark reddish brown, can be semi-translucent.

*Note: Images not to scale



Distribution



Native range: Sub Antarctic including South America, Falkland Islands and New Zealand.



Non-native range: Potentially South Shetland and South Orkney Islands.



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Habitat and Ecology

Habitat: Benthic, favouring rocky substrates and often found in the intertidal zone or on other organisms, like algae, down to depths of 270 m.

Environmental preferences: Can survive in cold conditions.

Diet: Adults have an omnivorous diet including shellfish and detritus in the benthic zone. Larvae feed on plankton.

Reproduction: Has two consecutive reproductive periods which potentially makes it more invasive.

Confusion with similar species

None known. Characterising features include the long thin legs and semi-transparent circular dorsal shell with no antennae.

If you think you have seen this species, please contact the person below who will confirm its identity.

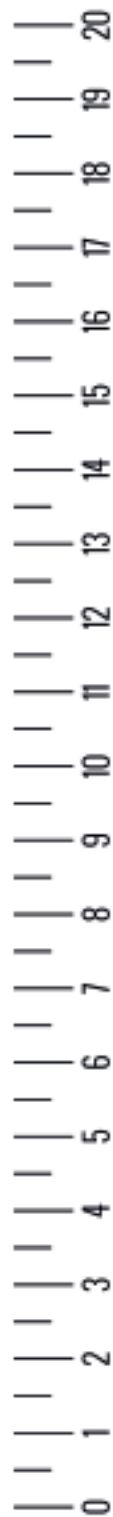
Please also refer to the mitigation strategies guidance document, provided as part of the Marine Biosecurity Toolkit.

Images

Front: © Nahuel Farias

Further Information

- <https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/416624-Haliscarcinus-planatus>
- http://www.macrofauna.cl/fi/Haliscarcinus_%20planatus.html
- <https://www.gbif.org/species/2221586>



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