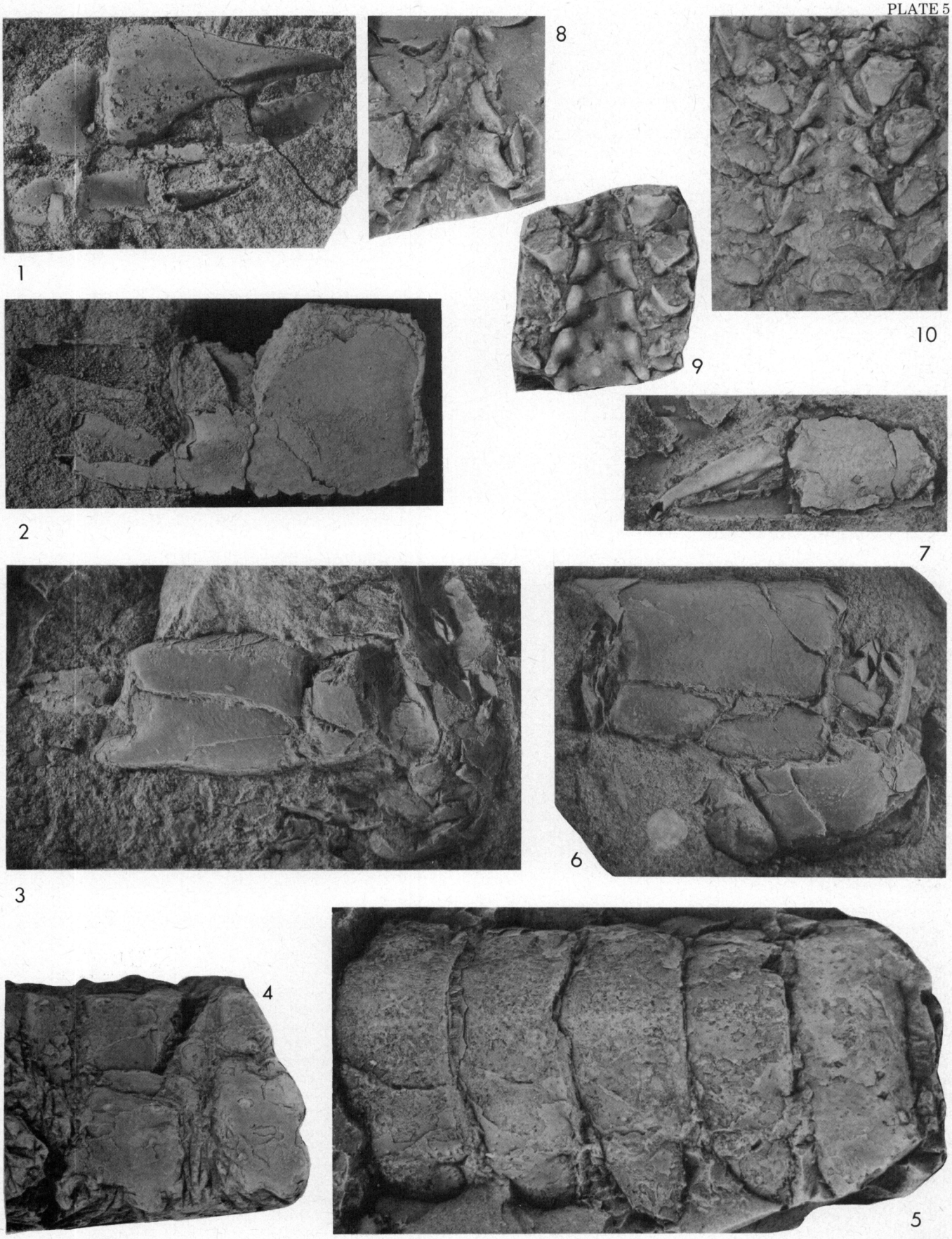
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TABLE 3

Length/height ratios of chelae of Callianassa whiteavesi Woodward, 1896.

SPECIMEN	L (mm)	MAJOR CHELA H (mm)	L/H
GSC 61415	14.1	12.5	1.1
GSC 61416	12.7	11.0	1.2
GSC 61418	14.6	12.8	1.1
GSC 61419	11.8	10.2	1.2
GSC 61420	13.1	11.1	1.2
GSC 61421	13.8	11.3	1.2
GSC 61422	15.0	11.9	1.3
SPECIMEN	L (mm)	MAJOR CHELA H (mm)	L/H
GSC 61417	10.0	6.7	1.5
GSC 61421	06.9	4.1	1.7

finger (dactylus) is straighter". However, close inspection reveals that the syntypes are aberrant, presumably damaged, forms (Pl. 5, figs. 3, 6). Rathbun (1926, p. 107, Pl. 20, fig. 8b) noted that hypotype GSC 5382 "apparently represents the normal length of the immovable finger". The fixed finger is normally slightly shorter than the dactylus. This is consistent with the other paratypes as well as with the new material (Pl. 5, figs. 1, 2).

Rathbun (1926, Pl. 20, fig. 8a) also indicated that the lateral margin of the fixed finger was serrated. However, examination of the material leads to the conclusion that the lateral margin is ornamented by a row of punctate nodes rather than serrations.

The minor chelae, not previously described, also show the same variation in size and shape as is found in the major chelae, although the trend is toward a lengthened rectangular shape (Table 3, fig. 7). The small size of the minor chela relative to the major chela is typical of the genus.

Occurrences. Callianassa whiteavesi has been collected from the following localities in western Canada:

1. NE 1/4 Sec. 34, T32, R5, W of 4th, Alberta; GSC loc. 9300; paratypes GSC 61415, 61416; Bearpaw Formation, Campanian, Late Cretaceous; collected by G.S. Hume, October 1935.

2. SE 1/4 Sec. 27, T28, R9, W of 4th, Alberta; GSC loc. 9302; Bearpaw Formation, Campanian, Late Cretaceous; collected by G.S. Hume, 1935.

3. NE 1/4 Sec. 20, T35, R4, W of 4th, Alberta; GSC loc. 9305; paratypes GSC 61417-61422; Bearpaw Formation. [lower Bearpaw Formation at this location (Campanian)], Late Cretaceous; collected by G.S. Hume, 1935.

4. Centre Sec. 2, T38, R9, W of 4th, Alberta; GSC loc. 9307; Bearpaw Formation. [probably Campanian, possible Maastrichtian], Late Cretaceous; collected by G.S. Hume, 1935.

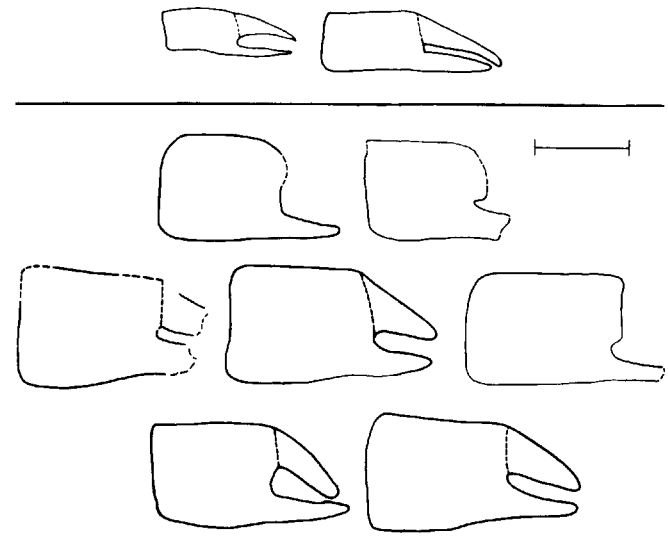

FIGURE 7. *Diagrammatic sketch of the major and minor chelae of Callianassa whiteavesi showing variations in size and shape within the species. Bar scale = 1 cm. The two outlines above the long line are minor claws, the remainder are major claws.*

5. Comox River*, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; syntypes GSC 5818a, b; paratypes (designated hypotypes on original label) GSC 5818c-e, g-i; Late Cretaceous(?); collected by C.F. Newcombe, 1892.

6. Comox River*, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; hypotype GSC 5975; Cretaceous; collected by J.B. Bennett, 1896.

7. Comox River*, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; hypotype GSC 5973; Puntledge River, Late Cretaceous; collected by G.W. Taylor, 1889.

8. T30, R8, W of 4th, Alberta; hypotypes GSC 5382a-g; Pierre-Fox Hills. [probably Campanian, possibly Maastrichtian], Late Cretaceous; collected by J.B. Tyrrell, 1880.

Infraorder BRACHYURA Latreille, 1803

Family CARCINERETIDAE Beurlen, 1930

Genus Longusorbis Richards, 1975

Longusorbis cuniculosus Richards, 1975

Longusorbis cuniculosus Richards, 1975, p. 1858.

Remarks. This species was described by Richards (1975) based on 83 well-preserved specimens. Placement in the Carcineretidae appears to be warranted and, in the absence of additional material, nothing new can be added. It is of interest to note that Richards interpreted the specimens as molts preserved within burrow structures. This mode of preservation, which assured that the specimens would be protected from scavenging prior to entombment, is apparently unique, at least as far as Canadian decapods are concerned. This species occurs in association with several shallow water molluscs and one other decapod, Callianassa sp., in rocks interpreted to have been deposited in intertidal or shallow subtidal habitats.

Occurrence. Shelter Point, 9.2 km northwest of mouth of Oyster River, Vancouver Island, British Columbia; holotype GSC 38473, paratypes GSC 38474-38479, and 76 specimens in the collection of B.C. Richards; Spray Formation of the Nanaimo Group, Late Cretaceous (probably late Campanian); collected and identified by B.C. Richards.

*See footnote, p. 32.

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