

2. The cheliped is more slender (figs. 3F, 3G) and the merus has only 3 or 4 denticles distally and 4 spines proximally on lower margin. The propodus is narrower and the inner upper margin has 2 large spines, one near the base of dactylus and a second one behind it. The fixed finger is about 1/3rd the length of the dactylus and the dactylus has only one small rounded tooth proximally on cutting edge with the upper edge dentate distally.

3. In 4 out of 5 specimens, the merus of the 2nd pereopod has 2 spines on the lower inner margin.

Remarks. — *Upogebia lincolni* is similar, in a few respects, to *U. pusilla* (Petagna), particularly in the following features: (1). The cheliped shape of the male; (2). The armature of the cheliped coxa, merus and carpus; (3). The flattened broad palm the lower part of which is provided with 2 converging crests; (4). The subterminal fixed finger.

This present species differs from *U. pusilla* as follows: (1). The absence in *U. lincolni*, of a spinose crest on the upper margin of the palm but the presence of 2 large rounded teeth on the dactylus; (2). *U. lincolni* has a more slender rostrum with much smaller spines and the antero-median groove of the gastric region is less conspicuous; (3). The largest specimens of *U. lincolni* reach about half the size of *U. pusilla* (see De Man, 1927, under *U. littoralis*).

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ADDENDUM

Since submitting this paper, it has been suggested that *U. lincolni* may be identical to *Upogebia miyakei* Sakai (Sakai 1967, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., 15 (4): 319-328). However, there are a few differences between this present material and Sakai's descriptions and figures of the holotype female of *U. miyakei*, noticeably in the spinulation of the chelipeds and 2nd pair of pereopods. I will not be able to validate or refute the above suggestion until the holotype becomes available.

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THE DATES OF PUBLICATION OF C. SPENCE BATE AND J. O. WESTWOOD'S "A HISTORY OF BRITISH SESSILE-EYED CRUSTACEA"

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The well-known work by C. S. Bate and J. O. Westwood entitled "A history of British sessile-eyed Crustacea" appeared in 23 parts between 1 October 1861 and 31 December 1868. The sources of information concerning the dates and contents of these parts are scattered over various publications and it was thought useful to bring this information together here in a tabular form. These dates are the more important as various new taxa have been first published in this work.

The work was intended to be published in monthly parts of 3 sheets (48 pages) each (not 4 sheets as Gerstaecker, 1863a: 553, stated); the price of each part was 2 shillings 6 pence (Gerstaecker, 1863a: 553). Publication started with part 1 on 1 October 1861. After some months, the original schedule could no longer be adhered to and the intervals between the appearance of the parts became greater and more irregular (between pts. 12 and 13 almost 3 years elapsed). However, the number of pages per part seems to have been strictly maintained at 48.

The most complete and detailed information on the dates of publications of the various parts is that provided by Stebbing [1888: 328 (for pts. 1-3), 340 (for pts. 4-10), 343 (for pts. 11-21), 372 (for pts. 22, 23)]. This information agrees with that obtained from other sources consulted by me, viz., the *Zoological Record* (Bate, 1867: 216; Von Martens, 1869: 510), the abstracting part of *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* (Gerstaecker, 1863a: 553, 554; Gerstaecker, 1863b: 581), and a number of separate parts of the work in their original wrappers, which are in my possession (parts 1-6 incl., 20-23 incl., and the wrapper of part 8). On each of the parts the date of publication is indicated, as well as the expected date of the next part. The latter is, however, not fully reliable: so on part V it is said "Part VI. will be published 1st March, 1862", while part 6 actually appeared 1 April. The dates on the parts agree completely with the corresponding dates provided by Stebbing (1888), who obtained his information from the publishers. Stebbing's dates thus may confidently be accepted as correct.

As to the contents of the various parts our information is somewhat less definite. Stebbing usually indicated only the first and last page of the group of parts that he dealt with: pts. 1-3 forming pp. 1-144 of vol. 1; pts. 4-10 pp. 145-480; pts. 11, 12 pp. 481-507 of vol. 1 and pp. 1-64 of vol. 2; pt. 13 pp. 65-112 of vol. 2; pts. 14-21 pp. 113-496 [by implication]; pts. 22-23 pp. 497-536 and iii-lvi of vol. 2. My separate parts give the exact information of those 10 parts, which perfectly fits Stebbing's data as follows: pt. 1 pp. 1-48; pt. 2 pp. 49-96; pt. 3 pp. 97-144; pt. 4 pp. 145-192; pt. 5 pp. 193-240; pt. 6 pp. 241-288; pt. 20 pp. 401-448; pt. 21 pp. 449-496; pts. 22 and 23 form a double number, being the last of the series, they comprise pp. 497-536, i-lvi. This shows that of all parts of which the number of pages is known (pts. 1-6, 13, 20-23) this number is exactly 48, even in the last double number there are exactly 96 pages. This, together with the remark by Stebbing (1888: 340): "each Part in this work containing 48 pages" makes that we confidently may assume that also the other parts of which we have no direct information contain the same number of pages.

The only obscure point is the question of the pages contained in parts 11 and 12. Stebbing (1888: 343) dealt with these two parts together: "Part XI., April 1, 1863. Part XII., August 1863. pp. 481-507, and (Vol. II.) pages 1-64". Gerstaecker (1863a: 553, 554) remarked that in 1863 11 parts had appeared: "das... Werk ... ist gegenwärtig (1863) bereits mit dem 11. Hefte bis zum Abschlusse des ersten Bandes (507 pag.) gediehen"; later the same author (Gerstaecker, 1863b: 581) mentioned "die vierte bis zehnte Lieferung ... in welchen mit Ein-

schluss der erst im J. 1863 herausgegebenen elften Lieferung die Abtheilung der Gammarinen und zugleich der erste Band des Werkes zum Abschluss gebracht wird". Bate (1867: 216) gave the following indication: "Vol. I. 1861-1863. Vol. II. parts xi. & xii. (pp. 1-64) 1863. Parts xiii., xiv., xv. 1866". At first view there seems to be a discrepancy between the statements of Gerstaecker, who indicated that vol. 1 ends with part 11, and those of Bate who clearly stated that part 11 is the first part of vol. 2. The most logical explanation of this problem is that part 11 contains both the last pages (pp. 481-507) plus the title page of vol. 1 (altogether about 2 sheets) and the first sheet of vol. 2 (pp. 1-16); thereby part 11 would acquire the required number of 48 pages. Pages 17-64 of vol. 2 would then form part 12, giving it also 48 pages.

In the following table the dates of publication and the contents of each part is provided. As shown above the dates of all parts and the pages of parts 1-6, 13, 20-23 are fully reliable, the contents of parts 7-12, 14-19 is almost certainly correct, but the data provided are based mostly on circumstantial evidence and it would be good if they could be checked if separate copies of these parts are found.

volume	part	pages	date
I	1	1- 48	1 October 1861
	2	49- 96	1 November 1861
	3	97-144	2 December 1861
	4	145-192	1 January 1862
	5	193-240	1 February 1862
	6	241-288	1 April 1862
	7	289-336	1 May 1862
	8	337-384	1 July 1862
	9	385-432	1 November 1862
	10	433-480	1 December 1862
II	11	{ 481-507, title pages 1- 16 }	} 1 April 1863
	12	17- 64	August 1863
	13	65-112	2 July 1866
	14	113-160	1 October 1866
	15	161-208	2 December 1866
	16	209-256	1 May 1867
	17	257-304	1 June 1867
	18	305-352	1 August 1867
	19	353-400	1 October 1867
	20	401-448	1 April 1868
	21	449-496	August 1868
	22, 23	497-536, i-lvi	31 December 1868

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DISTRIBUTIONAL PATTERNS OF THE XANTHID CRAB
CATALEPTODIUS FLORIDANUS (GIBBES, 1850) (DECAPODA
BRACHYURA, XANTHIDAE)

BY

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The study of the distribution of animals is one of the main foci of ecology. While the pattern of occurrence of whole populations is the usual subject of study, differences in distribution between sexes and/or size classes have been reported for many animals including various Crustacea (Dillery & Knapp, 1970; Edwards, 1958; Knudsen, 1964; Momot & Gowing, 1972; Pereyra, 1966; Števičić, 1971). This note describes some aspects of the distribution of the intertidal xanthid crab, *Cataleptodius* (= *Leptodius*) *floridanus* in the Florida Keys.

Cataleptodius floridanus is a small, herbivorous xanthid which is common in the intertidal zone. An earlier study of its behavior (Hazlett, 1976) showed that it (1) generally does not move about in its environment very much and (2) overlaps in distribution with the carnivorous species *Panopeus herbstii* H. Milne Edwards²⁾, although they rarely occur under the same rock.

A series of collections of intertidal crabs found under rocks along Ohio and Missouri Keys, Florida were made during March, 1976. The species identification, size, and sex of the xanthid crabs under individual rocks were recorded during these collections. In addition to some general collections, six more systematic transects were carried out. One series of transects involved walking parallel to shore for 30 meters at 12 and 20 meters from the mean high tide line, turning over every rock along a one meter wide transect. We also carried out five transects which ran for 40 meters from the mean high tide line seaward, perpendicular to the eastern

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²⁾ Mis-identified as *Hexapanopeus angustifrons* in Hazlett, 1976.