

NOTES AND NEWS

*UPOGEBIA LINCOLNI* SP. NOV. (DECAPODA, THALASSINIDEA,  
UPOGEBIIDAE) FROM JAVA, INDONESIA

BY

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Among material recently collected from Java, Indonesia by Dr. G. A. Lincoln, were several specimens of a hitherto undescribed *Upogebia* assigned here to a new species, *Upogebia lincolni*.

The material is deposited in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) with the registration number: 1977. 152, 153.

*Upogebia lincolni* sp. nov.

Material. — 4 males, c.l. 4-7.5 mm, t.l. 11-20 mm; 5 females (2 ovigerous and 1 with abdomen missing), c.l. 4-6.5 mm, t.l. 12-19.5 mm, from Madura Strait Coast, East Java, Indonesia.

Description. — Holotype, male, c.l. 7.5 mm, t.l. 20 mm.

Carapace broad posteriorly, narrowing anteriorly. Rostrum (figs. 1A, 1B) long and slender, projecting far beyond eyes, lower margin unarmed, lateral margins each with 5 small teeth. Lateral ridges of gastric region with 8-9 teeth, lateral grooves large and divergent posteriorly, a shallow smooth medio-dorsal groove anteriorly. Anterior half of gastric region between gastric ridges spinose and setose, posterior half unarmed and glabrous. A large spine present on antero-lateral margin of carapace. Linea thalassinica distinct. Cervical groove deep, lateral part of cervical groove with 2 small denticles.

Telson (fig. 1D) broader than long, lateral margins slightly convergent distally, postero-lateral angles rounded, posterior margin concave medially, a very faint transverse carina with short lateral prolongations and a small median groove present.

Antennule (fig. 1E) peduncle unarmed, 3rd segment long and slender, flagella simple, upper one with 15 and lower with 13 segments respectively.

Antenna (fig. 1F) 2nd peduncular segment with one large spine on lower margin, other segments unarmed, scaphocerite terminating in 3 spines, flagellum long and simple.

Mandible (fig. 1C) with small teeth on cutting edge and another one basally.

Maxillule (fig. 1G), maxilla (fig. 1H) as figured and similar to those of other *Upogebia* species. First maxilliped (fig. 2A) without epipod.

Second maxilliped (fig. 2B) and third maxilliped (fig. 2C) each with a small epipod.

Cheliped (figs. 2D, 2E). Coxa with 1 small spine near lower distal margin. Ischium with 1 spine on lower margin. Merus with 1 spine near upper distal margin, a row of denticles on lower inner margin and 4 or 6 large spines proximally, placed at a slightly higher level than the denticles. Carpus with an outer longitudinal crest, 1 spine on distal lower margin and 2 other spines, one near distal upper margin, one near distal inner margin. Propodus slightly flattened, lower margin with 2 longitudinal crests, outermost smooth, innermost denticulate, both converging toward base of fixed finger and enclosing a clearly defined triangular area, the median part of which (m, figs. 2D, 2E) is slightly raised lengthwise and denticulate; outer side of palm unarmed, inner side with small spinules on lower half and 1 spine near upper distal margin; fixed finger subterminal and smooth, about 2/3rd as long as dactylus. Dactylus with 2 large round teeth and 7 or 8 smaller ones on cutting edge.

Second pereopod (fig. 3A). Merus with 1 spine on proximal lower margin and another near upper distal margin, carpus with 1 spine near both upper and lower margins, propodus and dactylus very setose and unarmed.

Third pereopod (fig. 3B). Merus with 3 or 4 spines on lower margin, dactylus with small denticles on upper and a row of comb-like setae on lower margin.

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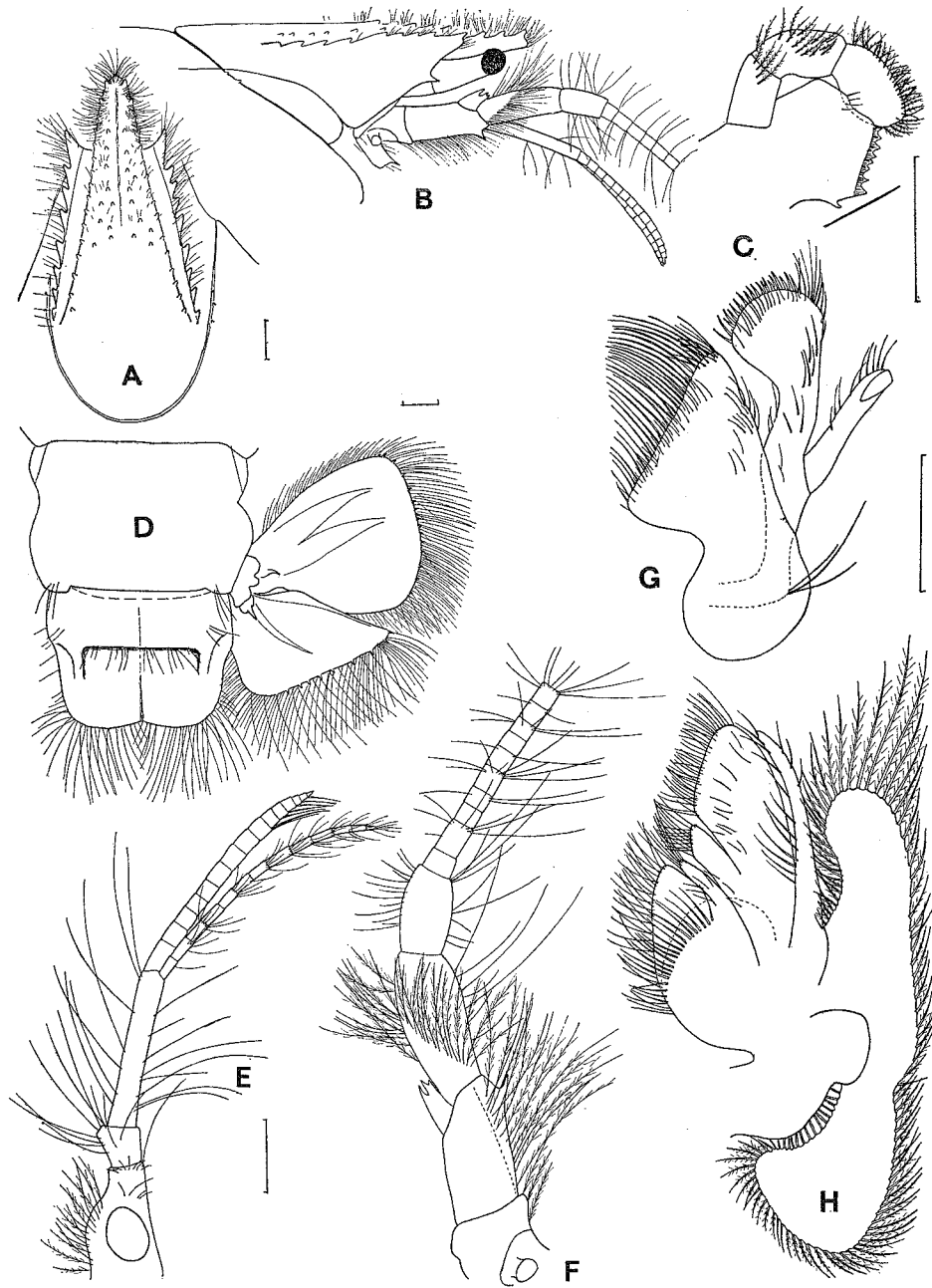


Fig. 1. *Upogebia lincolni* sp. nov., holotype. A, gastric region, dorsal view; B, gastric region, lateral view; C, mandible; D, 6th abdominal segment, telson and uropod; E, antennule; F, antenna; G, maxillule; H, maxilla. Scale: 0.5 mm.

Fourth pereiopod (fig. 3C). Propodus with stiff setae on lower margin, dactylus with a few denticles on upper and a row of comb-like setae on lower margin.

Fifth pereiopod (fig. 3D) subcheliform, all segments unarmed. Fixed finger small, dactylus long and with comb-like setae on lower margin.

Pleopods 2-5 (fig. 3E) all similar. Exopod slender, elongated; endopod ovate.

Uropod (fig. 1D). Basis with 1 spine on inner part; endopod triangular, exopod rounded with

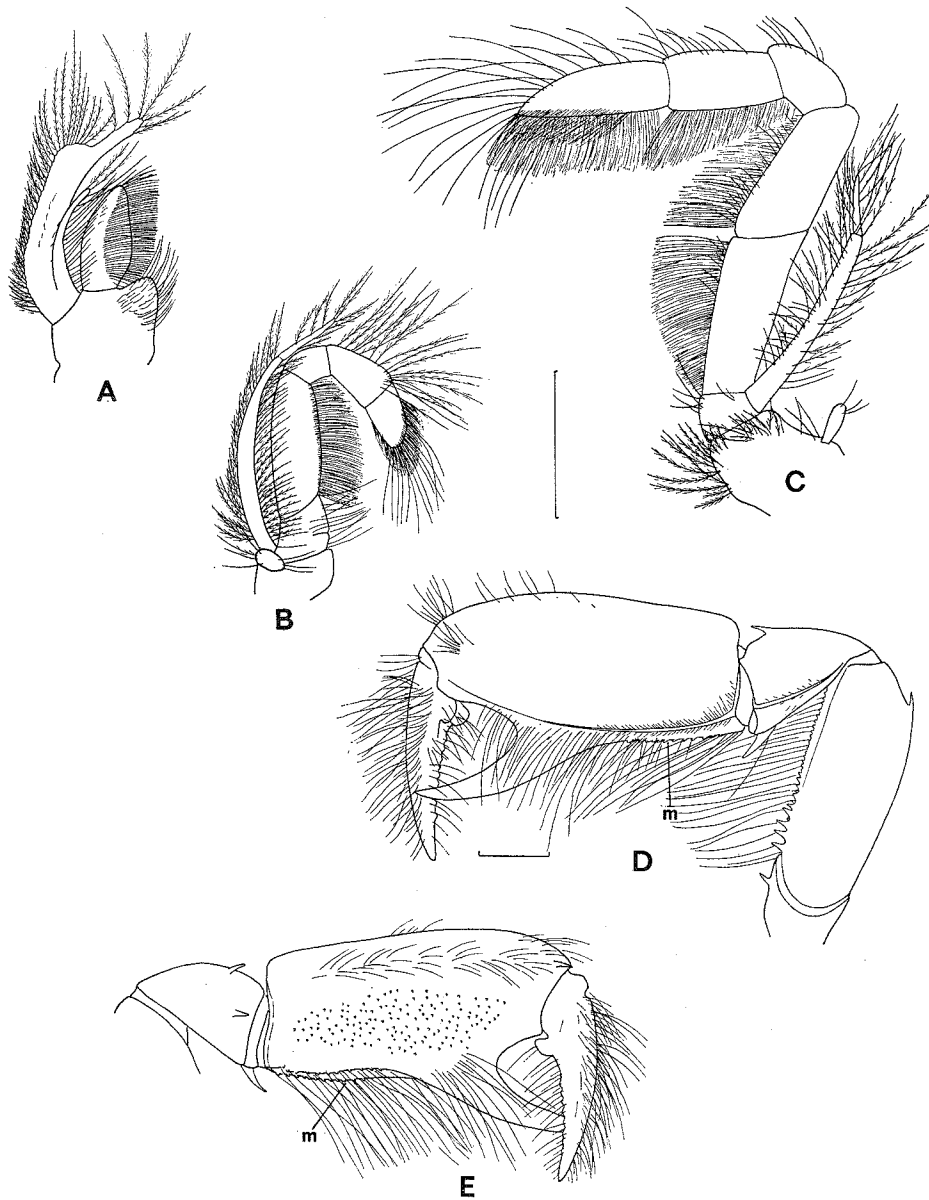


Fig. 2. *Upogebia lincolni*, sp. nov., holotype. A, 1st maxilliped; B, 2nd maxilliped; C, 3rd maxilliped; D, cheliped, outer view; E, cheliped, inner view. Scale: 1 mm.

1 spine basally, both endopod and exopod with 2 longitudinal carinae and spinules on posterior margin.

The male paratype differs only very slightly from the holotype in having fewer and smaller spines on the cheliped and in being smaller in size.

The female paratype differs from the holotype in the following features:

1. The rostrum is slightly shorter and does not project as far beyond the eyes as in the holotype.

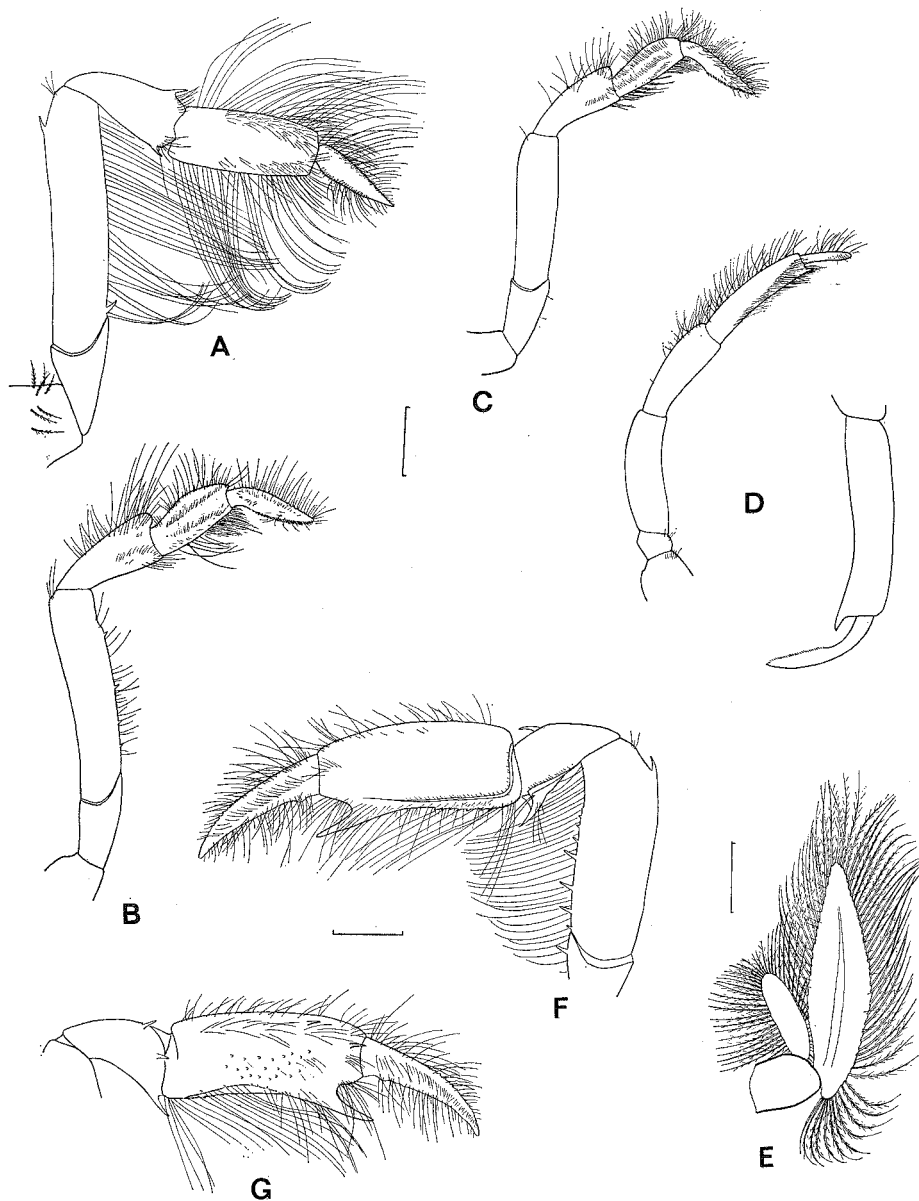


Fig. 3. *Upogebia lincolni*, sp. nov.; A-E: holotype. A, 2nd pereiopod; B, 3rd pereiopod; C, 4th pereiopod; D, 5th pereiopod; E, pleopod. F and G: female paratype. F, cheliped, outer view; G, cheliped, inner view. Scale: 1 mm.

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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#### REFERENCE

- MAN, J. G. DE, 1927. A contribution to the knowledge of twenty-one species of the genus *Upogebia* Leach. *Capita zoologica*, 2 (5): 1-58.

#### 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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