February 1984, 1 male, 12 x 9.4 mm, NTM Cr.000931; FRV *Soela*, Stn 61, 14°40.7'S 121°26.7'E, 503 m, 12 February 1984, 2 ovigerous females, 13.6 x 9.5 mm, 12.6 x 9.3 mm, NTM Cr.008505. INDONESIA, East Tanimbar Islands: *Karubar* cruise, st. CP 38, 7°38'41"S 132°29'22"E, 620-670 m, 28 October 1991, 1 ovigerous female, 13.2 x 9.2 mm, MNHN B 22508; *Karubar* cruise, st. CP 39, 7°45'43"S 132°28'22"E, 466-500 m, 3 ovigerous females, 13.5 x 9.7 mm, 12.3 x 8.6 mm, 13 x 9.5 mm, MNHN B22506.

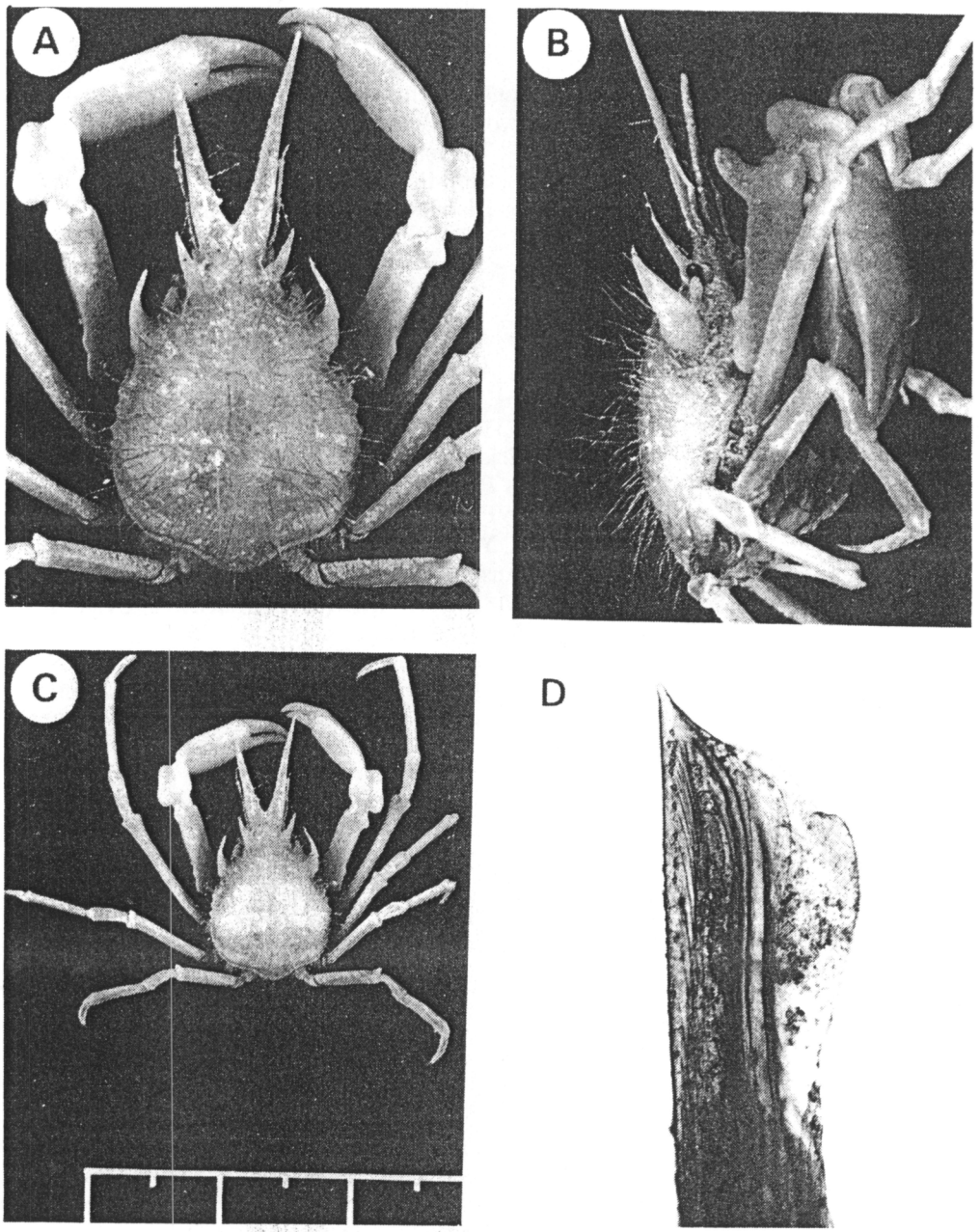

Fig. 3. *Griffinia lappacea* (Rathbun, 1918) comb. nov., male 12 x 9.4 mm. **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, general view; **D**, first pleopod, apical part.

Description. The following description, based on the 12 x 9.4 mm male, is the complement to Rathbun's 1918 description of the female holotype.

A small species (<20 mm), carapace pyriform, regularly rounded and without spines, area non-delimited, entirely covered by very long setae, straight and widely dispersed. Bifid rostrum, with two long sharp spines divergent into a V, setae present.

Orbit widely open with small eyes borne on short peduncles. One very strong preocular spine, slightly curved, pointing upward; small blunt post-ocular tooth very close to ocular peduncle. Sub-hepatic area surrounded by very long, flattened, curved blade-like spine, directed forward and upward (Figs 3B, 4C). Anterior border of branchial zone underlined by several large granules. Basal antennal article wide, with flat ventral side. Epistome longer than wide. Superior border of buccal cavity with three fissures, the median fissure deeper than others. Third maxilliped without spines, merus edge serrulate.

Chelipeds of male strong, with an inflated propodus, carinate at its superior edge; carpus with high foliate carina; merus also carinate, carina higher proximally and distally.

Ambulatory legs long and slender; first ambulatory legs longer than chelipeds; legs diminishing in size from first to fourth pair; articles sub-cylindrical. Merus from second to fifth pereopod with bump on distal superior edge, spiniform on second. Dactyli long and sharp.

Male abdomen composed of seven segments (abdomen of adult female with six segments, five and six fused). Male pleopods straight, slender, with flattened extremity, sharp tip and sub-apical opening (Fig. 3D).

Distribution. South and north-western Australia, Philippines, Indonesia (Kai Islands).

Griffinia polita (Griffin and Tranter, 1986) comb. nov.

Antilibinia polita Griffin and Tranter, 1986: 70, fig. 19, pl. 8.

Remarks. The only two specimens known, described by Griffin and Tranter (1986) from the Mortensen Pacific Expedition in Philippines Islands, are now located in the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen and were not examined. According to the original description, this species belongs to the same genus as *G. lappacea*, but the spines have some similarities with *Huenia* De Haan, 1839. The carapace is smooth in *G. polita* and has long hairs in the two other species, *G. gilloloensis* and *G. lappacea*.

Distribution. Philippine Islands.

Antilibinia smithii MacLeay, 1838
(Figs 2B-C, 4A)

Antilibinia smithii MacLeay, 1838: 57, pl. 2; - Krauss 1843: 49, pl. 3; Stebbing 1893: 117; Stebbing 1910: 287; Stebbing 1918: 49; Rathbun 1916: 537; Rathbun 1918: 13; Barnard 1950: 38, fig. 7c-d; Griffin 1966: 267; Sakai 1976: 201; Griffin and Tranter 1986: 70.

Material Examined. South Africa, Coffee Bay, 31°59'14"S 29°9'14"E, "Caught on rocks just above deep pool at low tide", R. E. Stobbs coll., 5 November 1972, 1 male 55.7 x 52.4 mm, SAMA 13381.

Remarks. Large species. Shell rounded and flattened. Very short rostral spines. Strong, curved antero-lateral spines. Two strong spines on postero-lateral border, one cardiac and one branchial area of the shell well delimited. Gastric area and anterior part of branchial area tuberculate. Chelipeds without carinae. Ambulatory legs short with strong articles. First male pleopod long and straight, tip with two points (Fig. 2B-C).

DISCUSSION

The genus *Antilibinia* was described by MacLeay (1838) based on a large species (72 x 67 mm), *A. smithii*, from shallow waters of South Africa. Rathbun (1916, 1918) placed the genus *Antilibinia* in the sub-family Acanthonychinae. The genus contained three species: *A. smithii* MacLeay, 1838, *A. gilloloensis* Rathbun, 1916 and *A. lappacea* Rathbun, 1918. Barnard (1950) put this genus in the family Acanthonychidae and pointed out that the deep-water species of South Australia, *A. lappacea*, seems misplaced in the genus.

According to Garth (1958), the genus *Antilibinia* is clearly in the sub-family Acanthonychinae. However, Serène and Vadon (1981) thought that their specimen of "*Pisidarum*" belongs to the sub-family Pisinae. But, curiously, we can read in the same text "*Pisidarum* sp. est un spécimen ne correspondant à aucun des genres de Pisidae, voire de Majoidea, décrit à ce jour".

Griffin (1966) placed *Antilibinia* in the sub-family Acanthonychinae, characterized by an "eye stalk short, little moveable and either concealed by a preorbital spine or sunk in sides of rostrum". In 1986, Griffin and Tranter put this genus in the sub-family Epialtinae characterized by "a sunken orbit and short, often immobile, eyestalks and many species have a prominent beaked rostrum"; they also pointed out the diversity in male pleopods of this group. The Epialtinae was by then recognised as the correct name for what had been referred to previously as the Acanthonychinae.

Griffin and Tranter (1986) described another species in the genus *Antilibinia*, *A. polita*, and proposed to create a new genus for the Pacific species.

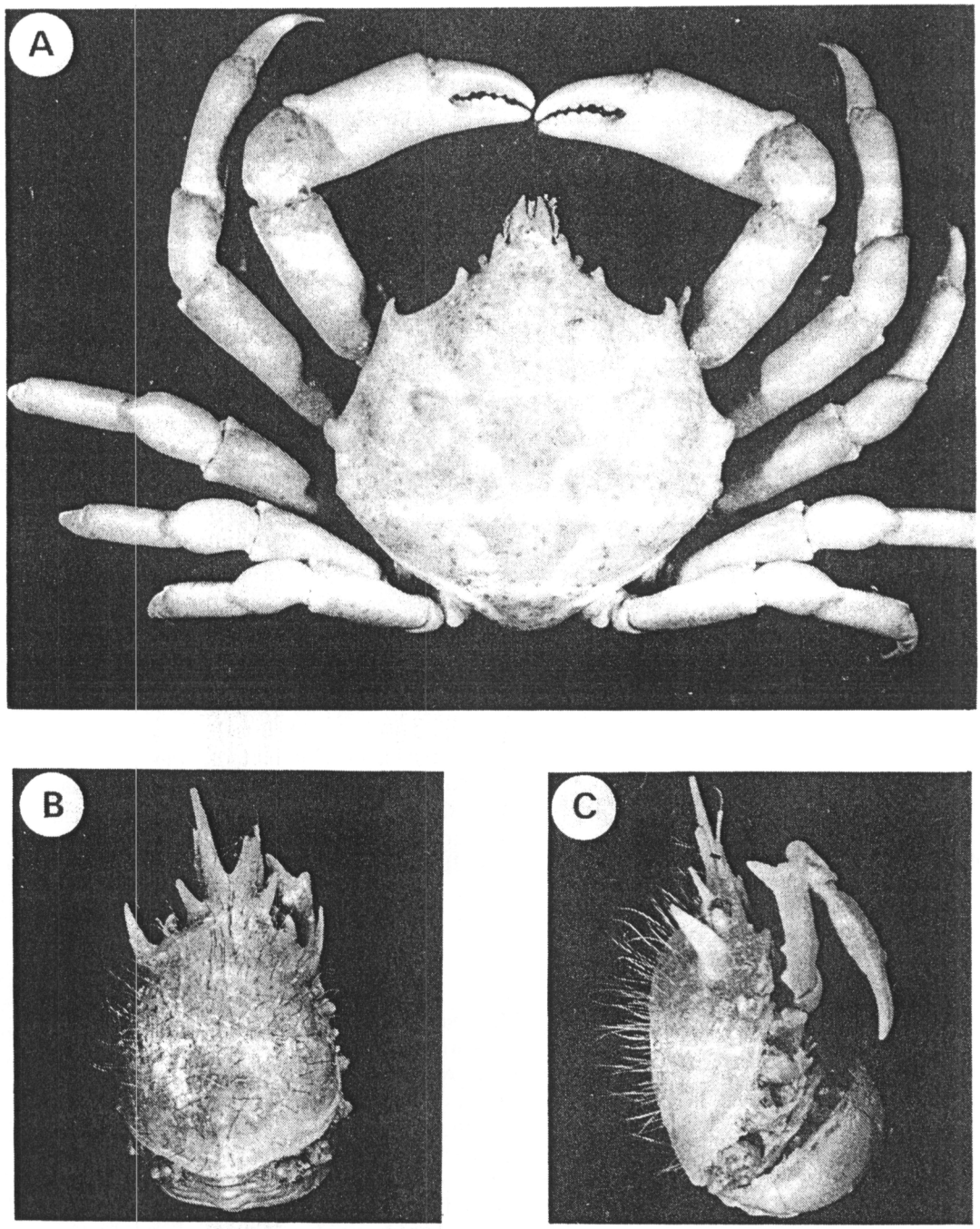

Fig. 4. **A,** *Antilibinia smithii*, male 55.7 x 52.4 mm; **B-C,** *Griffinia lappacea*, female holotype 12.8 x 9 mm (AM E3659).

The new genus *Griffinia* differs from *Antilibinia* by the following characters:

- *Griffinia* is composed of small species, but the single species of *Antilibinia* is large;
- a subpyriform carapace without a marked area present in *Griffinia*, subcircular with well defined zones in *Antilibinia*;
- carapace compressed, with two strong branchial and antero-lateral spines in *Antilibinia*; in *Griffinia* the carapace is not compressed and has only one lateral spine in the hepatic area;
- female abdomen with seven segments in *Antilibinia* and only six in *Griffinia*;
- long, thin ambulatory legs, articles of chelipeds carinate in *Griffinia*, in *Antilibinia* the ambulatory legs are thick and relatively short, and the cheliped of the male is stout with rounded edges;
- chelipeds shorter than the first ambulatory legs in *Griffinia*; longer in *Antilibinia*;
- first male pleopod with one apical spine in *Griffinia* and with two terminal spines in *Antilibinia*.

Finally, all *Griffinia* species are from deep waters and *Antilibinia* is from shallow water. The morphological differences between *Antilibinia smithii* and the *Griffinia* species (*G. gilloloensis, G. lappacea, G. polita*) are very significant.

In their extensive work on the Majidae of the Siboga-Expedition, Griffin and Tranter (1986) described a fourth species in the genus *Antilibinia, A. polita*, with a female holotype and a male juvenile paratype (6.5 mm). These authors recognised that the genus is heterogenous. They remark that *A. polita* has characters in common with *Huenia* De Haan, 1839, and that the male of *A. smithii* has a first pleopod similar to that of *Acanthonyx* Latreille, 1825.

Describing Japanese specimens of *Antilibinia gilloloensis*, Sakai (1965, 1976) said "As in the species of *Pugettia*, the anterior male pleopod is trilobate at tip". On the holotype of *A. gilloloensis* I observed a pleopod with only one spine as in *A. lappacea*.

The shape of the first pleopod of *Griffinia lappacea* (Rathbun, 1918) looks very similar to those of some *Rochinia* A. Milne Edwards, 1875, species such as *R. tomentosa* Griffin and Tranter, 1986.

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