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*PILUMNUS PLANUS* EDMONDSON AND *LEPTODIUS LEPTODON*  
FOREST & GUINOT AS SYNONYMS OF *FORESTIA DEPRESSA* (WHITE)  
AND *LEPTODIUS DAVAOENSIS* WARD (DECAPODA, BRACHYURA)

BY

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E. J. BRILL

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During my stay in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in August, 1979, I could examine some type-specimens of crabs from the Hawaiian Islands described by the late Dr. C. H. Edmondson. Among them is *Pilumnus planus* described in 1931.

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In addition to the holotype male from Maalaea Bay, Maui, there are numerous specimens subsequently collected at the various localities in the Hawaiian Islands and identified by himself. Most of these specimens are rather young, but without doubt identifiable as *Actaea depressa* (White, 1847) which is now known as the type-species of the genus *Forestia* erected by Guinot (1976). This species is, as suggested by the specific name, mainly characterized by having a markedly flattened dorsum of the carapace; good figures have been given by Odhner (1925), Sakai (1939), Barnard (1950) and Guinot (1976). Its biogeographic range is from South Africa through the Andamans, the Mergui Archipelago and the Philippines to Japan and Hawaii.

In the American Museum of Natural History I examined the type-specimens of crabs described by the late Mr. M. Ward in 1939 and 1941 from the Philippines. Most of the species and subspecies were insufficiently characterized in the original descriptions, but as listed by Feinberg (1971), the type-specimens are well-preserved, mostly in spirit. The holotype male of *Leptodius davaoensis* described in 1941 proved to be conspecific with *L. leptodon* Forest & Guinot, 1961; moreover some of the paratypic specimens are in reality *L. nudipes* (Dana). The designated paratypes are 9 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (A.M.N.H. 8321), 2 ♂♂ (8356), 10 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ (8358), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (8373), 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (8527) and 1 ♂ (8528), but 2 ♂♂ from no. 8321, 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ from no. 8358 and 1 ♀ from no. 8373 must be referred to *L. nudipes*.

*L. nudipes* is closer to *L. sanguineus* (H. Milne Edwards) rather than to *L. exaratus* (H. Milne Edwards) to which *L. davaoensis* is similar in the general appearance of its carapace. In *L. nudipes*, however, each of the first three anterolateral teeth has one or two small additional cusps, and the distal end of the male first pleopod is narrowed abruptly, as figured by Forest & Guinot (1961) and Sankarankutty (1962), and also by Buitendijk (1960) for *Xantho danae* Odhner which is synonymous with *L. nudipes*.

*L. leptodon*, now synonymized with *L. davaoensis*, is nicely illustrated by the original authors, being subsequently recorded by Miyake & Takeda (1967) and Takeda (1976). The carapace is rather depressed, with acute anterolateral teeth, and the male first pleopod is quite characteristic in having a long, apically truncated beak fringed with spines and spinules. *L. davaoensis* is now known from the Ogasawara and Ryukyu Islands in Japanese waters, the Philippines, the Palau and Caroline Islands, Vanikoro Island in the Santa Cruz Islands, Tahiti and the Tuamotu Islands.

As briefly remarked by Takeda (1976), it is highly probable that Stimpson's varieties *cupulifer* and *acutidens* of *L. exaratus* represent this species.

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