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from Japan

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In the Hapalocarcinidae the pleopods of female are surprisingly retrogressive. Of the remaining three pairs the third is always uniramous, but as for the first and second pairs there has been recognized three types of combination, with (1) the uniramous first and second, (2) the biramous first and the uniramous second, and (3) the biramous first and second. Most of the species of the Hapalocarcinidae are referred to the second type, but the species of *Cryptochirus* HELLER characterized by the first. FIZE & SERÈNE (1957) erected a new genus *Neotroglocarcinus* for the third type represented by *Troglocarcinus monodi* FIZE et SERÈNE, 1955, *T. dawydoffi* FIZE et SERÈNE, 1955 and *T. balssi* MONOD, 1956. *Neotroglocarcinus* is, as mentioned above, characterized fundamentally by having the biramous first and second pleopods of female, and additionally by having the depressed and sub-oval carapace and the characteristic first ambulatory leg with the stout merus protuded antero-distally.

N. monodi and *N. dawydoffi* are the inhabitants of the Indo-West Pacific and *N. balssi* is described from Southeast Atlantic, but they are known only by some type-specimens, without subsequent records. The specimens obtained from the galls on *Turbinaria* sp. from the Ryukyu Islands were without doubt identified with the type-species of the genus in question, *N. monodi*, which has hitherto been known only from Viet Nam and Singapore. All the specimens are preserved in the National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT).

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Genus *Neotroglocarcinus* FIZE et SERÈNE, 1957*Neotroglocarcinus monodi* (FIZE et SERÈNE, 1955)

[New Japanese name: Keashi-sangoyadorigani]

(Figs. 1-2)

Troglocarcinus monodi FIZE & SERÈNE, 1955, p. 375, fig. 1(B).*Neotroglocarcinus monodi*: FIZE & SERÈNE, 1957, p. 137, figs. 36-39(A), pls. 9(1-3, 9), 11(F), 17(F, G).

Description. Female. Carapace sub-oval, depressed and longer than broad. Dorsum almost flat, with faint indication of regions, and entirely and uniformly covered with sparse short setae which are longer near lateral borders; anterior half covered with granules which become smaller at anterior part; gastric region separated from the hepatic by a shallow depression which is running obliquely toward lateral border of carapace and also separating hepatic region from the branchial; gastric and cardio-intestinal regions indistinctly separated from each other, and shallowly from branchial region; hepatic margin of carapace weakly convex and branchial margin convex; branchial margin about twice as long as the hepatic, greatest breadth of carapace being at median part of branchial region; posterior border of carapace with a fringe of long thick setae.

Front concave and finely spinulated, being about half of distance between ex-

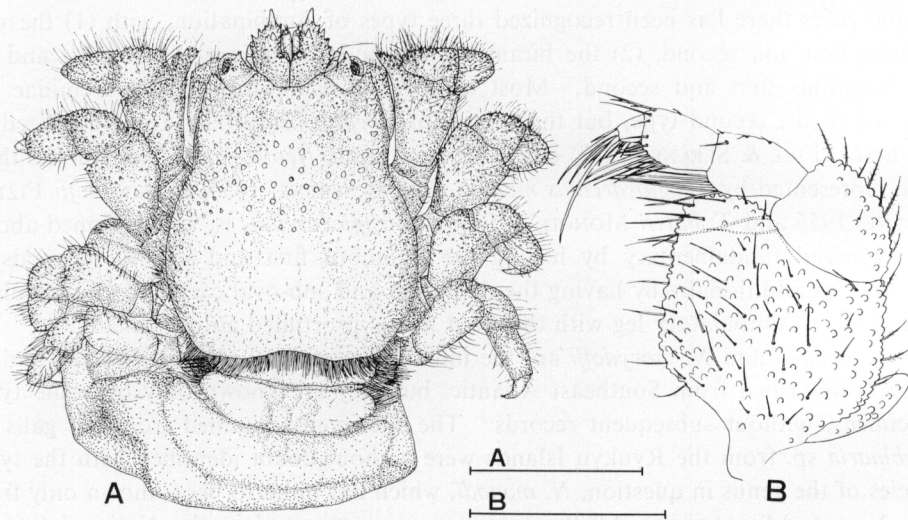


Fig. 1. *Neotroglocarcinus monodi* FIZE et SERÈNE, ovig. ♀ (NSMT-Cr. 6421-1). A, entire animal; B, left third maxilliped in abdominal view. Scale for A=2 mm, for B=0.5 mm.

Fig. 2. *Neotroglocarcinus monodi* FIZE et SERÈNE. A, a gall on *Turbinaria* sp., with female crab (NSMT-Cr. 6421-2) staying near its entrance; B, the female shown by partial removal of the dome. C, D, ovig. ♀ (NSMT-Cr. 6421-1) in dorsal and ventral view. Length of carapace, 3.4 mm.