A Description of a New Alpheoid Shrimp from Japan (Pl. XIII)

Two New Littoral Macrurous Crustaceans from Japan. (Pls. XIV, XV)

On Japanese Penaeid Crustaceans belonging to the Genus *Parapenaeopsis*, with a Description of one New Species (Pl. XVI)

A New Homoloid Crab from Japan. (Pl. XVII)

Ituo KUBO.

Reprinted from

Journal of the Imperial Fisheries Institute Vol. XXXI, No. 2.

Tokyo.

March, 1936.

A Description of a New Alpheoid Shrimp from Japan.*

Ituo KUBO.

(Received Nov. 12, 1935)

In the summer of 1935, the present author secured 3 alpheoid shrimps through the courtesy of Mr. H. Ogawa at Mitaziri, Yamaguti Prefecture. Upon careful examination they proved to represent a new species belonging to the genus *Athanas* which has not yet been recorded from Japan. The following description is based on an ovigerous female specimen, 10 mm in total length.

The author wishes to express his gratitude to Professor Arata Terao for his kind supervision and to Mr. H. Ogawa for the collection of the specimens.

Athanas japonicus, sp. nov.

New Japanese name: Murasaki-ebi.

Rostrum horizontal, toothless, laterally compressed, about 1/2.6 times as long as the carapace, extending to or a little beyond the distal end of the second segment of the antennular peduncle (Pl. XIII, Fig. A). Dorsal carina of the rostrum extends backwards to the anterior half of the carapace.

Carapace smooth, provided with well developed extra-corneal spine but without supra-corneal. Pterygostomian angle rounded, without tooth.

Antennular peduncle consists of three segments; the basal a little longer than the second and bears a long acute spine reaching somewhat beyond the distal margin of the same segment; the third segment is the shortest. Inner antennular ramus much longer than the outer. Outer one proximally composed of 5 joints, but distally divided into stout and slender branches; the stout branch consist of 5 joints whereas the slender one is provided with a large number of joints (Pl. XIII, Fig. F).

Outer margin of the scaphocerite ends in an acute spine which is

* Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory, Imperial Fisheries Institute, No. 47.

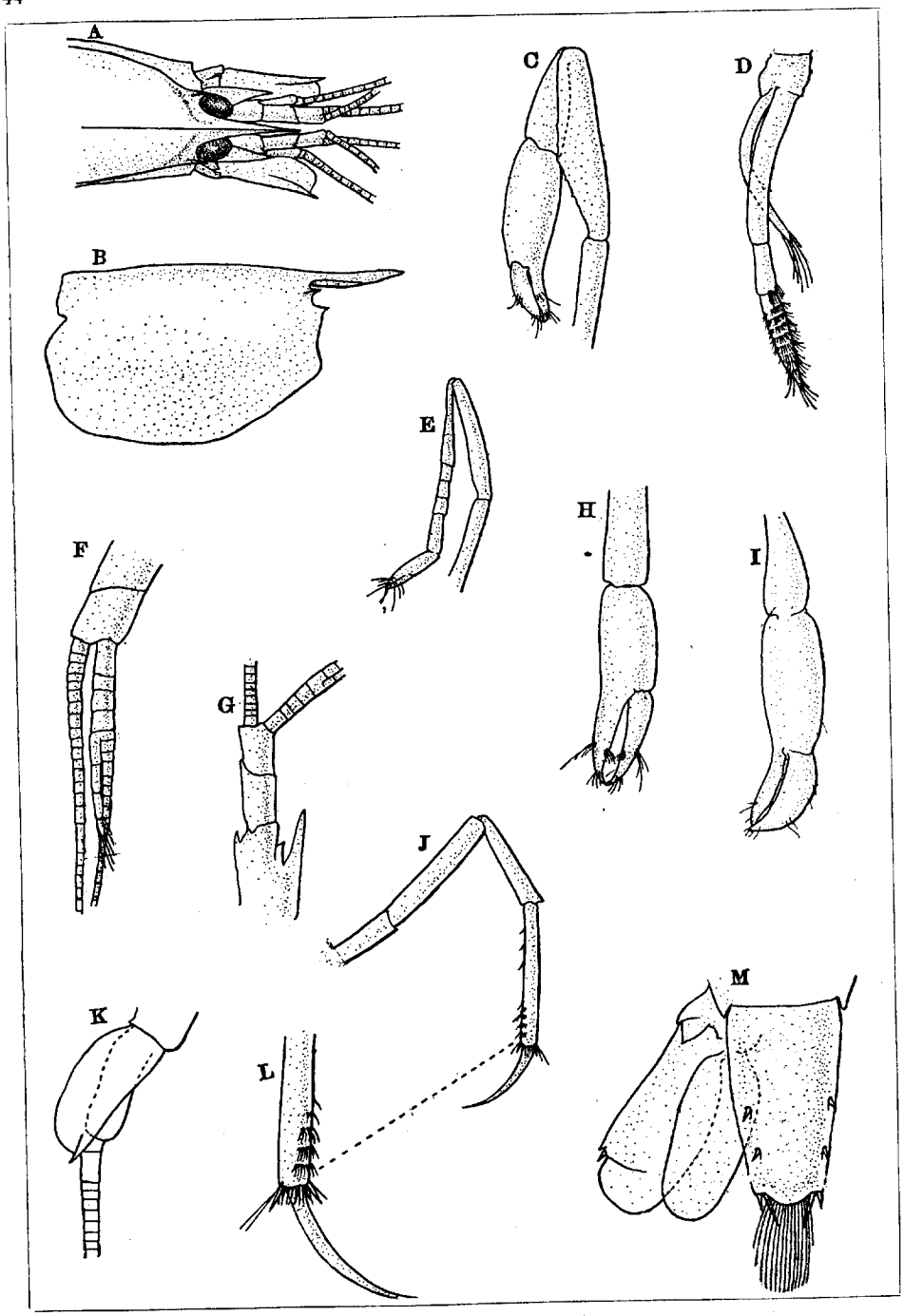

Plate XIII

Explanation of Plate XIII.

Fig. A. Anterior region of *Athanas japonicus* sp. nov. in lateral view (×10). Fig. B. Carapace and rostrum (×10). Fig. C. First thoracic leg, ♂ (×25). Fig. D. Third maxilliped (×25). Fig. E. Second thoracic leg (×25). Fig. F. Antennule (×35). Fig. G. Antennule in lateral view (×25). Fig. H. First thoracic leg (left), ♀ (×50). Fig. I. First thoracic leg (right), ♀ (×35). Fig. J. Fifth thoracic leg (×25). Fig. K. Antenna (×25). Fig. L. Dactylus of fifth thoracic leg (×50). Fig. M. Tail-fan (×35).

---

well beyond the margin of the leaf, and the broad apex of the lamella almost reaches to the same level of the distal tip of the antennular peduncle (Pl. XIII, Figs. A & K). Carpocerite does not reach to the end of the scaphocerite, but it ends at the same level as the distal tip of the second segment of the stylocerite.

Third maxilliped composed of five segments, with an exopodite, reaching about to the apex of the rostrum (Pl. XIII, Fig. D). The distal segment twice as long as the penultimate.

First pair of pereiopods robust as compared with the other legs, asymmetrical in size, usually larger in the right side than the left in both sexes, in male they are stouter than in female and slightly outreach the antennal scale.

In right hand, chela $1\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as carpus (Pl. XIII, Fig. C), but shorter than merus, movable finger heavier than the fixed one (Pl. XIII, Fig. I); in the left hand, both fingers are equal in size (Pl. XIII, Fig. H).

Second pair very slender, the wrist consists of five joints, of which the proximal is the longest; chela small, palm and dactylus almost sub-equal (Pl. XIII, Fig. E).

The remaining pairs slender and simple, propodite provided with feeble setae on its posterior margin and armed with lateral rows of setae in distal portion of it (Pl. XIII, Figs. J & L). Dactylus simple, 0.6 times as long as propodite (Pl. XIII, Fig. L).

Abdominal pleura rounded, except those of the fifth and sixth, which are acutely pointed behind as in other species of the genus *Athanas*.

Telson wedge-shaped, and a little less than three times as long as

the breadth between the posterior angles (Pl. XIII, Fig. M). Distal convex margin is furnished with inner longer and outer shorter pairs of strong spines near its right and left angles; it is fringed with long feathered setae on entire margin.

Two pairs of spinules situated near the lateral margin of telson, the proximal pair almost on the middle of the margin. Uropods slightly outreach the terminal margin of the telson.

Besides the type two adult males measuring about 6.5 mm, 6.0 mm respectively in length from the orbital margin to the distal end of the sixth abdominal somite were obtained.

Colour in life deep blue, hence the new Japanese name.

Athanas japonicus is referable to *dimorphus*-group of the genus and very closely allied to *Athanas minikoensis* Coutière. But the present species is readily distingished from the latter by the characters that the tip of the rostrum much outreaches the distal end of the spine of the stylocerite, and that the chela of the first pair of leg is shorter than the merus. From *A. polymorphus* Kemp it differs in the absence of the spine near the anterior lateral angle of the carapace.

Literature Cited.

BATE, S., 1888: Report on the scientific results of the voyage of H. M. S. Challenger. Zool. 24 (Crust. Macrura).

BELL, T., 1853: A history of the British stalk-eyed Crustacea, London.

BORRADAILE, L. A. 1898: On some crustaceans from the South Pacific, Part III. (Macrura). Proc. Zool. Soc. London.

COUTIÉRE, H., 1905: Les Alpheidae in "the Fauna and Geography of the Maldive and Laccadive Archipelagos" edited by J. Stanley Gardiner, Cambridge, Vol. II, Part. 4, Pp. 852-921, Pls. LXX-LXXVII.

COUTIÉRE, H., 1907: Sur quelques formes larvaires enigmatiques d'Eucyphotes, provenant des collections de S. A. S. le Prince de Monaco. Bull. de l'Institute Oceanographique (Foudation Albert 1er, Prince de Monaco) No. 104.

CUVIER, G. 1829~1844: Iconographie du Régne Animal (Crustaces), Paris.

de MAN, J. D., 1911: Result. explor. Siboga Monograph, XXXIX a1.

KEMP, S., 1915: Fauna of the Chilka Lake, Mem. Ind. Museum, Calcutta, Vol. 5.

LEACH, W. E., 1815: A tabular view of the external characters of four classes of animals, (Crustacea). Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Vol. XI.

TATTERSAL, J., 1919: Report on the Stomatopoda and Macrura Decapoda Coll. by Mr Cyril Crossland in the Sudanese Red Sea. Jour. Linn. Soc. London, Vol. 34.

PESTA, O., 1918: Die decapoden Fauna der Adria, Wien.