THE BRACHYURA OF THE SECOND TEMPLETON CROCKER-AMERICAN MUSEUM EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

BY MELBOURNE WARD

This expedition, the second undertaken by The American Museum of Natural History in the yacht, "ZACA," through the generosity of Mr. Templeton Crocker of San Francisco who accompanied it, was led by Dr. Roy Waldo Miner, Curator of Living Invertebrates of that Museum, for the purpose of studying pearl shell on the lagoon floor of the Island of Tongareva, otherwise known as Penrhyn Island. During the course of the expedition a large collection of marine invertebrates and fishes was made. These were obtained, first, by night surface collecting during the voyage; second, by shore collecting around the borders of the lagoon at Tongareva and back of reefs at Tutuila, American Samoa and Savaii, British Samoa; third, by lagoon bottom collecting through skin diving and by use of the diving helmet; fourth, by breaking up dead corals, mainly from the reefs of Savaii, to obtain the specimens lurking in the crevices.

The personnel of the expedition from the Department of Living Invertebrates in The American Museum of Natural History comprised, besides Dr. Miner: Mr. Wyllys Rosseter Betts, Jr., Field Associate; and Mr. Chris Olsen, artist. The greater part of the material was collected by them. Contributions to the collections were also made by Mr. Crocker; Mr. William F. Coultas, ornithologist; Toshio Asaeda, artist; and various members of the crew.

The region visited by the Crocker Expedition included Tongareva (Penrhyn); Tutuila and Savaii Islands, Samoa; Hawaii; all of which may be said to belong to the Central Pacific Zoogeographical Region. In studying the Crocker material I have utilized collections from other parts of the Indo-Pacific for comparative purposes, with the result that I consider the Central Pacific to be a distinct faunal region, and in recording references to literature I have quoted only original descriptions and figures, with occasional papers which add relevant details to older species.

The Crocker collection of Brachyura comprises five hundred and forty-seven specimens distributed in thirty-four genera and forty-nine species; three of which appear to be new to science; there are also three new subspecies. Four new names are suggested for species of older authors. Also, there are three lots of megalopa larvae of crabs which I have not been able to determine specifically; these are being returned to The American Museum of Natural History. The types of the new species are in that Museum.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Roy Waldo Miner for allowing me the privilege of studying this collection; and to Dr. Willard G. Van Name, Associate Curator of the Department of Living Invertebrates, for his courtesy and cooperation; and to the following list of fellow workers who have greatly assisted me by exchanging collections: Dr. M. J. Rathbun, National Museum, Washington; Mr. M. W. F. Tweedie, Raffles Museum, Singapore; Mr. R. Viader and Mr. G. Antelme, Mauritius; Dr. B. Chopra, Indian Museum; Dr. C. H. Edmondson, Bishop Museum, Hawaii; Dr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Colombo; Steve Glassell, Los Angeles; Dr. I. Gordon, British Museum.

ORDER DECAPODA
SUBORDER REPTANTIA
TRIBE BRACHYURA
SUBTRIBE BRACHYGNATHA
SUPERFAMILY OXYRHYNCHA
Maiidae
Schizophryinae

Schizophrys White


TYPE LOCALITY.—Unknown.

Schizophrys aspera (H. Milne-Edwards)


MATERIAL.—One male 8 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa (eastern reef), Oct. 15, 1936, from broken coral heads.

Parthenopidae

Parthenopinae

PLATYLAMBRUS STIMPSON


HAPLOTYPICAL.—P. serratus (H. Milne-Edwards). West Indies.

Platylambrus ursus, new species

Figures 1 and 2

Small species entirely covered with shaggy tomentum. Carapace broadly triangulate, the median regions with equal-sized spinose granules. The anterolateral margins are curved, armed with short, broad, flat spines. The posterolateral margins are concave, with a broad blunt spine in the middle. The posterior margins are armed on each side with a short conical spine. The rostrum is broad, well developed and tridentate, the median tooth is the largest, the other two are small and laterally directed. The supra-orbital eave is without spines and there are indications of two fissures toward the lateral angles. The orbits are open below. The epistome is large, smooth and bare. The external maxillipeds close the buccal frame, and are covered with a thick coat of shaggy tomentum.

The chelae are subequal; the merus is armed with two large spines on the anterior border. The carpus is small with a few scattered spines on the outer surface. The manus is trigonal in cross section; the inner and lower surfaces are free of tomentum. The upper surface has a strongly developed carinate ridge extending longitudinally near the outer margin. The inner margin is armed with irregular spines; smaller spines of similar form are along the outer margin. The external surface is rough with a longitudinal row of spinules well spaced and extending from the carpal articulation almost to the gape. The fingers are short and curved downward.

The ambulatory legs are slender and bare. The sternum of the male is densely tomentose.

MATERIAL.—Holotype male (Cat. No. A.M.N.H. 7466), 7 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa (eastern reef), Oct. 15, 1936, from broken up coral heads.

SUPERFAMILY BRACHYRHYNCHA

Portunidae

Podophthalminae

PODOPHTHALMUS LAMARCK


HAPLOTYPICAL.—Podophthalmus spinosus Lamarek, 1801 = Portunus vigil Fabricius, 1798, Indian Ocean.

In 1801 spelled Podophthalmus but later Podophthalminus.

Podophthalminus vigil (Fabricius)


Podophthalminus spinosus Latreille, 1806, Gen. Crust. Insect., I, p. 25, Pl. i and Pl. ii, fig. 1. (Loc.: Malabar.)


MATERIAL.—Ten males from 8 to 27 mm. in maximum carapace width. Pago Pago Harbour, Samoa, Oct. 9, 10, mid-bay, 20 fms.; and at Apia Harbour, Upolu, Samoa, Oct. 12, at anchorage.
Thalamitinae

**THALAMITA LATREILLE**


**HAPLOTYPe.** — *Thalamita admete* (Herbst) = *Cancer admete* Herbst, 1803.

I have seen only the McMurtrie translation, 1831; the single species mentioned is *T. admete* (Herbst).

*Thalamita spinimana* Dana

*Thalamita spinimana* Dana, 1852, Ann. Journ. Sci., (2) XII, p. 129; 1855, Atlas, Pl. xvii, figs. 4a-4e.

**MATERIAL.** — One male 9 mm. in maximum carapace width. Eastern reef, Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 15, 1936.

**GONIOCAPHYRA DE MAN**


**HAPLOTYPe.** — *Goniocaphyra truncatifrons* de Man, 1888, from Insel Noordwachter.

*Goniocaphyra truncatifrons* de Man


**MATERIAL.** — Three males from broken up coral brought from a depth of 8 feet, 6 and 9 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 19, 1936.

**ACHELOUS DE HAAN**


**HAPLOTYPe.** — *A. spinimanus* (Latreille) from the coasts of Brazil.

*Achelous speciosus* (Dana)


**MATERIAL.** — One female, 7.5 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa (eastern reef), Oct. 15, 1936.

**MONOMIA GISTEL**


Type Locality.—Tranquebar.

Monomia samoensis, new species

Figures 5 and 6

Carapace broader than long, 16 by 8.5 mm., slightly convex and covered with fine, short pubescence which does not hide the patches of granules upon the areas.

The anterolateral margins are long and with eight spines, excluding the external orbital angle, the last tooth is greatly enlarged and slightly curved upward and forward, the rest of the teeth are equal in size.

The posterolateral margins are short, curved and defined by a thin and entire ridge which extends from the tip of the spine almost to the raised edge of the epimeral walls of the carapace.

The posterior margin of the carapace is raised and curved at the lateral angles.

The front is quadridentate, the submedian pair of teeth are the largest and are rounded; the median pair are small, subacute and separated by a narrow V-shaped fissure.

The orbits have a decided dorsal inclination, two indistinct fissures in the upper border; the external angle is a broad acute tooth, a broad V-shaped incision in the lower border just below the external angle of the orbit.

The antenna stands in the orbital hiatus.

The anterolateral margins are much more enlarged in A. samoensis.

2.—The anterolateral margins are more acutely curved in A. samoensis.

3.—The last spine of the anterolateral margin is much more elongate in A. samoensis.

4.—The posterolateral margins of the carapace are much shorter in A. samoensis.

Material.—Holotype (Cat. No. A.M. N.H. 7482), 15.5 mm. in maximum carapace width. Pago Pago Harbour, Samoa, on the surface, Oct. 5, 1936.

Xanthidae

Carpiulus Leach


LOGOTYPE.—Specified by Rathbun, 1930: Carpiulus maculatus Fabricius = Cancer maculatus Linnaeus, 1758.

Type Locality.—Asia.

Carpiulus convexus (Forskal)

Cancer convexus Forskal, 1775, Deser. Animal, p. 88. (Loc.: Red Sea.)


I have not been able to compare this material with specimens from the Red Sea.

Material.—One male 26 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savai Island, Samoa (eastern reef). Collected from broken up coral heads, Oct. 15, 1936.

Carpiodes Dana

Carpiodes Dana, 1851, Amer. Journ. Sci., (2) XII, p. 126.


Haplotype.—C. tristis Dana, from the Paumotu Archipelago.

Carpiodes bellus (Dana)

Actaeodes bellus Dana, 1852, U. S. Explor. Exped., Crust., I, p. 196. (Loc.: Tutuila and Upolu, etc.)


Material.—Seventeen males from 5 to 8.5 mm. and twelve females from 5 to 9 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mata-
atu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, from broken coral specimens, some of which were brought from a depth of 3 to 5 and 8 feet, Oct. 14 to 17, 1936.

**Atergatopsis A. Milne-Edwards**


Type.—*Atergatopsis signatus* (White), 1847.

*Atergatopsis crockeri*, new species

Figures 7 and 8

Carapace broader than long, convex in both directions. The regions are clearly demarcated by broad and shallow sulci; the surface is microscopically granulated and punctate.

The anterolateral margins are divided into four broad and rounded lobes excluding the external orbital angles, which are separated from the first lobe by a shallow V-shaped incision; the last lobe of the anterolateral margin is the smallest. The posterolateral margins are shorter than the anterolateral, and are convex in outline.

The front is divided into four lobes of which the lateral pair are dextrovus and small, forming one side of the orbital hiatus and fused with the base of the antenna; the median lobes are rounded, separated by a narrow fissure and produced strongly. The orbits are comparatively small, the upper border thick and entire, the lower border is also thick, having the inner angle produced as an obtuse tooth visible from a dorsal view.

The antennal flagella stands in the orbital hiatus. The antennal fossae are large, the granules forming a veinose pattern. The fingers of the chelae are longer in the unaided eye, whereas in *A. lucasi* it is coarsely granulated.

1.—The carapace of *A. crockeri* is smooth to the unaided eye, whereas in *A. lucasi* it is coarsely granulated.

2.—The ambulatory legs of *A. lucasi* are hairy, whereas they are bare in *A. crockeri.

Material.—Holotype male (Cat. No. A.M.N.H. 7455), 78 mm. in maximum carapace width. Jervis Island, south of Christmas Island, on the beach, Nov. 2, 1936.

**Lophozozymus A. Milne-Edwards**


Type.—*L. incisus* (H. Milne-Edwards) from Australia.

**Lophozozymus edwardsi** Odhner


Material.—One female 33 mm. in maximum carapace width. Penrhyn Island Lagoon, Sept. 20, 1936.

**Lophozozymus intonsus** (Randall)


Material.—One male 49 mm. in maximum carapace width. Kapapa Inlet, Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii, collected by Ted Dranga at night, in tide pools, Nov. 1936.

**Xanthias Rathbun**

Logotype.—Xanthias lamarckii (H. Milne-Edwards) from Mauritius.

Xanthias minutus (Rathbun)


Material.—One male 7 mm. in maximum carapace width. Eastern reef, Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 15, 1936.

Xanthias punctatus samoensis, new subspecies

Figures 9 and 10

_Xanthias punctatus_ (H. Milne-Edwards) was described originally from Mauritius, and I have material from the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean which I am considering as typical _Xanthias punctatus_. The following notes are based upon a comparison of the holotype of samoensis and the Chagos material.

1.—The carapace is less transverse in samoensis.
2.—The last segment of the female abdomen is broader and shorter in samoensis.
3.—The front is comparatively narrower in samoensis.
4.—The sulci on the dorsal surface of the carapace are deeper in punctatus.
5.—The dactyli of the ambulatory legs are longer and thinner in punctatus.
6.—The lower orbital border is more deeply concave in punctatus.

Material.—Holotype (Cat. No. A.M. N.H. 7488), female 20 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 17, 1936. Collected from crevice in coral (brought up from a depth of 8 feet) by pounding it up.

Actaea speciosa (Dana)

_Actaea speciosa_ Dana, 1852, U. S. Explor. Exped., Crust., I, p. 198; 1855, Atlas, Pl. xi, fig. 4. (Loc.: Samoa.)


I have compared this material with the type of _Actaea perlata_ (MacLeay) housed in the MacLeay Museum, Sydney. The two species are closely allied but _A. speciosa_ may always be recognized by the more precise inter-regional sulci on the dorsal surface of the carapace, in the more developed granules and in the comparatively longer and narrower carapace. The two species are also widely separated geographically. _A. perlata_ (MacLeay) is known from the eastern coast of Africa and Mauritius. _A. speciosa_ (Dana) is from the central Pacific.

Material.—Four males 13 to 14 mm. in maximum carapace width and seven females 10 to 17 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 14 to 17, 1936, from broken up coral heads some of which were brought from depths of 3 to 5 and 8 feet.

Actaea garretti (Dana)


Material.—One female 9 mm. in maximum carapace width. Eastern reef, Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, collected from broken up corals.

Banareia A. Milne-Edwards


Haplotype.—_Banareia armata_ A. Milne-Edwards from New Caledonia.
Odhner, 1924, in his study of the Xanthidae, unites Banarea with Actaea de Haan. After careful study of considerable material combined with field observation, I find that I cannot agree with Odhner's action and consequently retain Banarea as a distinct genus.

Banarea nobili (Odhner)


This identification is tentative, pending the examination of material from the Red Sea.

MATERIAL.—One female 18 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, collected from broken up corals brought from a depth of 3 to 5 feet, Oct. 16, 1936.

Lydia Gistel

Lydia Gistel, 1848, Naturg. Thierreichs, p. 9.

Haplotype.—Lydia annulipes (H. Milne-Edwards).

Type Locality.—Unknown.

Two distinct species are known to me by personal examination. One inhabits the Indian Ocean and the second the central Pacific. I have considered the species from the Indian Ocean as being the L. annulipes of H. Milne-Edwards, so that the species which was recorded by Dana from the central Pacific requires a new name.

Lydia danae, new name

Figures 11 and 12


Lydia danae differs from Lydia annulipes (H. Milne-Edwards) in the following characters:

1.—The carapace is more convex and more transverse in L. annulipes.
2.—The teeth of the anterolateral margins of the carapace are more acute in L. danae.
3.—The chelipeds are smoother in L. danae.
4.—The sulci on the dorsal surface of the carapace are more sharply defined in L. danae.

Material.—Two females 23 and 24 mm. in maximum carapace width. Penrhyn Island, reef on the ocean side, Sept. 30, 1936.

Leptodius A. Milne-Edwards


Type Locality.—Coasts of India.

Leptodius nodosus (Randall)


Xantho (Leptodius) sanguineus (part) Alcock, 1898, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LXVII, p. 120.


I have compared the specimen here recorded with a typical specimen of Leptodius sanguineus (H. Milne-Edwards) from the type locality (Mauritius). The following characters serve to differentiate the two species:

1.—The anterior half of the carapace is more strongly convex in L. nodosus.
2.—The inter-regional sulci on the dorsal surface of the carapace are deeper in sanguineus.
3.—The upper surface of the larger manus is more rugose in nodosus.
4.—The orbital hiatus is more open and the basal article of the antenna extends further into it in nodosus.

Material.—One male 26 mm. in maximum carapace width. Penrhyn Island Lagoon, Sept. 20, 1936.

Leptodius gracilis (Dana)


Material.—One female 7 mm. in maximum carapace width. Eastern reef, Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 15, 1936, collected from broken up coral heads.

Phymodius A. Milne-Edwards


Logotype.—P. unguilatus (H. Milne-Edwards, 1834, K. Vet. Vitt. Sam. Handl., XXIX, part I, p. 70, Pl. iv, fig. 15.)
Platylambrus ursus, n. sp. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Is. Samoa.
Fig. 1, Dorsal view. Fig. 2, Ventral view. Holotype, male, 7 mm. max. carapace width.

Thalamitooides alphonsei, n. name. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Isl., Samoa.
Fig. 3, Dorsal view. Fig. 4, Ventral view. Male, 13 mm. max. carapace width.

Monomia samoensis, n. sp. Pago Pago Harbour, Samoa.
Fig. 5, Dorsal view. Fig. 6, Ventral view. Holotype, male, 15.5 mm. max. carapace width.

Atergatopsis crockeri, n. sp. Jervis Isl.
Fig. 7, Dorsal view. Fig. 8, Ventral view. Holotype male, 78 mm. max. carapace width.
Xanthias punctatus samoensis, n. subsp. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Isl., Samoa.
Fig. 9, Dorsal view. Fig. 10, Ventral view. Holotype, female, 20 mm. max. carapace width.

Fig. 11, Dorsal view. Fig. 12, Ventral view. Ovigerous female, 24 mm. max. carapace width.

Eriphia sebana hawaiiensis, n. subsp. Honolulu, Hawaii.
Fig. 13, Dorsal view. Fig. 14, Ventral view. Holotype, male, 67 mm. max. carapace width.

Fig. 15, Dorsal view. Fig. 16, Ventral view. Male, 9 mm. max. carapace width.

Fig. 17, Dorsal view. Fig. 18, Ventral view. Male, 12 mm. max. carapace width.
Phymodius unguilatus (H. Milne-Edwards)


MATERIAL.—One male 18.5 mm. and one female 17.5 mm. on maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 14, 1936, collected from broken up corals.

PSEUDOZIUS Dana

Pseudozius Dana, 1851, American Journ. Sci., (2) XII, p. 127.


LOGOTYPE.—P. caystrus (Adams and White).

TYPE LOCALITY.—Maria Orientalia.

Pseudozius inornatus Dana


MATERIAL.—One male 10 mm. in maximum carapace width. Penrhyn Island, no other data, Sept. 24, 1936.

LYBIA H. MILNE-EDWARDS


Lybia tesselata (Latreille)


Grapsus tesselatus LATREILLE, 1818, Enceyc Meth., Pl. 305, fig. 2.


MATERIAL.—One female 23 mm. in maximum carapace width. Eastern reef, Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 15, 1936, collected from broken up coral heads.

CHLORODOPSIS A. MILNE-EDWARDS


TYPE LOCALITY.—New Caledonia.

Chlorodopsis pugil (Dana)


Chlorodopsis spinipes Ward (nee Heller), 1932, Australian Zoologist, VII, p. 251. (Loc.: Capricorn Group.)

MATERIAL.—One male 10 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 18, 1936, collected from broken up coral brought from a depth of 6 feet.

CHLORODIELLA RATHBUN


HAPLOTYPE.—Chlorodiella niger (Forskål), from Djidda, Red Sea.

Chlorodiella barbata (Borradaile)


MATERIAL.—Three males 5 and 6 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 18, 1936, collected from broken up coral brought from a depth of 6 feet.
**Chlorodiella asper** Edmondson

*Chlorodiella asper* Edmondson, 1925, Bull. Bishop Mus., XXVII, p. 44, Figs. 7e–7i, Pl. 11, fig. C. (Loc.: Johnston Island.)

**Material.**—Two females 4 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 15, 1936, from broken up coral heads.

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**Chlorodiella cytherea** (Dana)

*Chlorodiella cytherea* Dana, 1852, U. S. Explor. Exped., Crust., I, p. 213; 1855, Atlas, Pl. xii, fig. 2. (Loc.: Raraka, Paumotu.)

*Chlorodius laevissimus* Dana, 1852, U. S. Explor. Exped., Crust., I, p. 215; 1855, Atlas, Pl. xii, fig. 4. (Loc.: Hawaii.)

The material before me suggests that this is a very variable species inhabiting the central Pacific region. I have used *C. cytherea* in preference to *C. laevissimus* as it was first so named by Dana.

**Material.**—Fifty-one males from 4 to 10 mm. and eighteen females 4.5 to 13 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 13 to 18, 1936, collected from broken up corals some of which were brought from depths of 3 to 8 feet.

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**DAIRA DE HAAN**

*Daiera* de Haan, 1833, Crust.: in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, pp. 4–18.


**Haplotype.**—*Cancer (Daiera) perlatus* de Haan, 1833 = *Cancer perlatus* Herbst, 1790 = *Cancer daiera* Herbst, 1801.

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**Daira perlata** (Herbst)

*Cancer perlatus* Herbst, 1790, Krabben u. Krebse, I, p. 265, Pl. xxi, fig. 122. (Locality unknown.)

**Material.**—Four females from 43 to 51 mm. in maximum carapace width. Penrhyn Island, Sept. 30, 1936, collected on the reef on the ocean side.

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**ERIPHIA LATREILLE**


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**Eriphia sebana hawaiensis**, new subspecies

Figures 13 and 14

This subspecies differs from the typical *Eriphia sebana* (Shaw) which is an inhabitant of the East Indies, by the following characters:

1.—The anterior surfaces of the carapace are more coarsely granulated in *hawaiensis*.

2.—The basal tooth on the dactylus of the larger cheliped is greater in size than in *sebana*.

3.—The ambulatory legs of *hawaiensis* are more robust.

**Material.**—One holotype (Cat. No. A.M.N.H. 7615), 67 mm. in maximum carapace width.

I have personally examined the following subspecies of *Eriphia sebana* (Shaw): *Eriphia sebana* (Shaw), Singapore; *Eriphia sebana laevisima* Latreille, Mauritius; *Eriphia sebana trapeziformis* Hess, Fiji.

**Material.**—One male measuring 67 mm. in maximum carapace width. Honolulu, Hawaii, Nov. 1936, purchased in the native market.

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**CYMO DE HAAN**

*Cyemo* de Haan, 1833, Crust.: in Siebold, Fauna Japonica, pp. 5, 22.

**Type.**—*Cancer (Cymo) andreossyi* de Haan, 1833 = *Pilumnus andreossyi* Audouin, 1825.

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**Cyemo melanodactylus savaiiensis**, new subspecies

*Cyemo melanodactylus savaiiensis* differs from the typical species in the following characters:

1.—The regions of the carapace are more distinctly demarcated in *savaiiensis*.

2.—The spines on the front are larger and the median fissure is deeper in *savaiiensis*.

3.—The carapace is narrower, more convex transversely, and sparsely covered with clavate hairs in *savaiiensis*.

4.—The black color on the lower border of the smaller hand extends almost to the proximal articulation in *savaiiensis*.

**Material.**—Holotype male (Cat. No. A.M.N.H. 7408), measuring 10 mm., five males from 7 to 13 mm. and four females 9.5 to 12.5 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 13 to 18, 1936, collected from
broken up corals, some of which were brought from 8 feet.

**Cymo andreossyi** (Andouin)

_Pilumnus andreossyi_ **Andouin**, 1825, _Deser. de l'Egypt, Crust._, p. 86, Pl. v, fig. 5.


The identification of this species is tentative, pending the examination of material from the coast of Egypt.

**Material.**—Ten males 6 to 12.5 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 13 to 18, 1936, collected on the eastern and western reefs from broken up corals, some of which were brought from 8 feet.

**Domecia Eydoux and Souleyet**


_Haplotype._—*D. hispida* Eydoux and Souleyet, 1842.

_Type Locality._—Hawaii.

**Domecia hispida** Eydoux and Souleyet

_Domecia hispida_ **Eydoux and Souleyet**, 1842, _Voy. Bonite, I, Crust._, p. 235, Pl. ii, figs. 5-10. (Loc.: Hawaii.)

**Material.**—One male 8 mm. in maximum carapace width and four females 9 to 13 in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 14, 16, 17, 1936, from broken up corals, some of which were brought from a depth of 8 feet.

**Trapezia Latreille**


_Type Locality._—East Indies.

In studying the Crocker Collection of species of _Trapezia_ I have been greatly assisted by considerable amount of material from many parts of the Indo-Pacific region, including the Philippine Islands, Papua, Singapore, Ceylon, Chagos Archipelago, Great Barrier Reef, Queensland, Hawaii and the Galapagos Islands. The MacLeay Museum in the University of Sydney possesses the original material of _Trapezia maculata_ **MacLeay**, 1838, _Trapezia subinteger_ **MacLeay**, 1838 and _Trapezia dentata_ **MacLeay**, 1838, from South Africa, and I am indebted to the curator of the collection for access to this valuable material.

After careful examination of all these collections I am of the opinion that there are more valid species than Ortman allowed in his monograph of the _Trapeziidae_, and that there are groups of species confined to certain defined provinces within the Indo-Pacific region. The species in the Crocker Collection are characteristic of the central Pacific and belong to species already described.

**Trapezia areolata Dana**


I have compared this species with _T. reticulata_ Stimpson from the Philippines. The following characters serve to differentiate the two species:

1. —The lateral teeth of the front are more pronounced in _T. areolata_.
2. —The teeth on the anterior margin of the merus of the cheliped are more numerous in _T. areolata_.
3. —The carapace is comparatively broader in _T. reticulata_.

**Material.**—Eighteen males from 5 to 15 mm. and thirty females from 6 to 13 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 14 to 18, 1936, collected from broken up corals from both the eastern and western reefs and down to a depth of 8 feet.

**Trapezia miniata Lucas**

_Trapezia miniata_ **Lucas**, 1853, in _Jacq. and Lucas, Voy. au Pole Sud, Astrolabe and Zelee, Crust._, III, pp. 3, 44, Pl. iv, fig. 10. (Loc.: Noukahiva, Marquesas.)

**Material.**—Twenty-two males from 7 to 15 mm. and twenty females from 8 to 16 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 15 to 17, 1936, from broken up corals, some of which came from a depth of 8 feet.

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Trapezia hirtipes, new name


Trapezia hirtipes differs from *T. cymodoce* (Herbst) in the following characters:
1.—The orbits are smaller in *hirtipes*.
2.—The frontal teeth of the carapace are less developed in *hirtipes*.
3.—The teeth on the anterior margin of the merus of the cheliped are differently shaped in *hirtipes*.
4.—The abdomen of the male is different in *hirtipes*.

Material.—Eight males from 8 to 12 mm. and eight females from 5 to 14 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 15 to 17, 1936, collected from broken up corals on the eastern and western reef and from coral brought from a depth of 8 feet.

Trapezia tigrina, new name


*Trapezia tigrina* is near *T. rufopunctata* (Herbst). I have material of the latter from Mauritius. Rathbun, 1906, published a figure of the type housed in the Berlin Museum. *T. tigrina* differs from *T. rufopunctata* in the following characters:
1.—The frontal teeth are not as acuminate in *tigrina*.
2.—The lower margin of the manus of the cheliped is smooth in *tigrina*.
3.—The external orbital angle is not as produced in *tigrina*.
4.—The proportions of the carapace are different.

*T. tigrina* differs from *T. maculata* MacLeay (nec Dana) in the following characters:
1.—The carapace is comparatively less transverse in *tigrina*.
2.—The frontal teeth are differently shaped.
3.—The spots are smaller and more numerous on the chelae of *tigrina*.

Material.—Three males 8 and 9 mm. and three females 8 to 10 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 15, 16, 1936, collected from the eastern and western reefs from broken up corals, some of which were brought from a depth of 8 feet.

Trapezia danae, new name

Trapezia danae Dana, 1855, U. S. Explor. Exped., Crust., I, p. 256; 1855, Atlas, Pl. xv, fig. 4. (Loc.: Tahiti and Hawaii.)

*Trapezia danae* differs from *Trapezia maculata* in the following characters:
1.—The carapace is more elongated in *danae*.
2.—The teeth of the front are less developed in *danae*.
3.—The spots on the carapace and chelae are smaller in *danae*.

Material.—Two males 11 and 12 mm. in maximum carapace width and two females 13 and 15 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 16, 17, 1936, collected from broken up corals brought up from a depth of 3 to 5 and 8 feet on the western reef.

TETRALIA Dana


Logotype.—*Tetralia glaberrima* (Herbst) = *T. nigrifrons* Dana.

Unfortunately I have no material of this species from the coasts of India for comparison with the Samoan specimens and, therefore, I have not attempted to uphold the validity of the central Pacific species. However, in view of the fact that the allied genus *Trapezia* is represented by endemic species, it is very probable that the *Tetralia* here recorded as *T. glaberrima* will prove to be another species.

Material.—Fifty-one males from 5 to 12 mm. and forty females from 5.5 to 13 mm. in maximum carapace width. Mataatu Harbour, Savaii Island, Samoa, Oct. 14 to 18, 1936.

The species occurred on the eastern and western reefs and was collected by smashing up corals, some of which were brought up from a depth of 8 feet.
Grapsidae

Cyclograpsus H. Milne-Edwards


*Type Locality.*—Indian Ocean.

*Cyclograpsus minutus* Lucas

*Cyclograpsus minutus* Lucas, 1853, in Jacq. and Lucas, Voy. au Pole Sud, Astrolabe and Zelee, Crust., III, p. 3, Pl. vi, fig. 3, II.

Lucas gives Chile as the type locality of *C. minutus* but the species has not since been recorded from South America. On the other hand, the specimen before me agrees with the description and figure and I therefore consider Lucas' locality an error.

*Material.*—One ovigerous female 7 mm. in maximum carapace width. Penrhyn Island (no other data), Sept. 24, 1936.

Planes Leach

*Planes* Bowdich, 1825, Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, pp. xi and 15, Pl. xiii, figs. 2A and 2B. (Fide Rathbun.)


*Haplootype.*—*P. clypeatus* Bowdich = *P. minutus* (Linnaeus).

*Planes cyaneus* Dana

*Planes cyaneus* Dana, 1852, U. S. Explor. Exped., Crust., I, p. 347; 1855, Atlas, Pl. xxii, fig. 1a-g. Lat. 28° N.; Long. 17° 40' E.

Unfortunately I have no material of *Planes minutus* Linnaeus from the Atlantic Ocean with which to compare the present specimens, but a study of this material with a series from the coast of New South Wales, Australia, reveals many characters by which even these Pacific forms can be differentiated; consequently, I have no hesitation in upholding the validity of Dana's species.

*Material.*—Two males 6 and 8 mm. in maximum carapace width. Lat. 32° 00' N., Long. 135° 20' W.; Lat. 29° 20' N., Long. 141° 25' W., taken at the surface.

Gecarcinidae

Cardisoma Latreille


*Logotype.*—*Cardisoma guanhumi* Latreille.


*Cardisoma urvillei* H. Milne-Edwards


This species was relegated to the synonymy of *C. carnifex* (Herbst) Tranquebar by Alcock, but the material before me from Mauritius and Papua suggests that more than one species inhabits the Indo-Pacific.

*Material.*—One male 75 mm. in maximum carapace width. On sandy beach facing ocean, near London, Christmas Island, Sept. 14, 1936.

*Cardisoma rotundatum* (Quoy and Gaimard)

*Thelphusa rotundatum* Quoy and Gaimard, 1825, in Freycinet's Voyage Autour de Monde, III, Zool., p. 327, Pl. lxxvii, fig. 1.


*Material.*—One female 91 mm. in maximum carapace width. Honolulu, Hawaii, Nov. 1936, purchased in the native market.

Ocypodidae

Uca Leach


*Haplootype.*—*Uca una* Leach, 1814 = *U. heterochelos* (Lamarck), 1801.

*Uca duperryi* (Guerin)

*Gelasimus tetragonus* Guerin (nec Herbst), 1829, Voy. Coquille, Crust., II, pp. 9, 10.

*Gelasimus duperryi* Guerin, Voy. Coquille, Crust., Pl. i, fig. 2. (Loc.: Borabora.)
Uca duperryi (Guerin) was relegated to the synonymy of U. tetragona (Herbst) by Guerin and later authors, but in consideration of the fact that I have a photograph of the type of U. tetragona (Herbst) from the Berlin Museum, in which difference of structure can be observed, I have reinstated Guerin’s name.

U. duperryi differs from U. tetragona in the following characters:

1. — The frontal groove is broadly triangular in tetragona, narrow in duperryi.
2. — The anterolateral angles of the carapace are not so produced in duperryi.
3. — The proportions of the carapace are different.
4. — The ambulatory legs are longer and thinner in duperryi.

I have compared a specimen from Mauritius with the photograph of the type, the type locality of which was unknown to Herbst, and it appears to be the same species.

Material.—Fifteen males from 23 to 31.5 mm., one juvenile male 13 mm. and one female measuring 15 mm. in maximum carapace width. Penrhyn Island (lagoon side), Sept. 28, 1936.