

## A New Species of Family Chirostylidae (Crustacea: Anomura) from Jeju Island, Korea

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韓國 濟州島産 Chirostylidae 科의 一新種 (甲殼類, 異尾類)

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### 摘 要

1965年 7月 10日 濟州島 西歸浦 近海에서 채집된 한 표본을 동정 검토한 결과, 新種임을 확인하고, 이를 學名으로 *Uroptychus zezuensis*, 우리 말로 제주 새우아재비라 命名 記載 한다.

### *Uroptychus zezuensis* sp.n.

Korean name: Jeju-saeuajaebi  
(Fig. 1. A~D; Fig. 2. A~F)

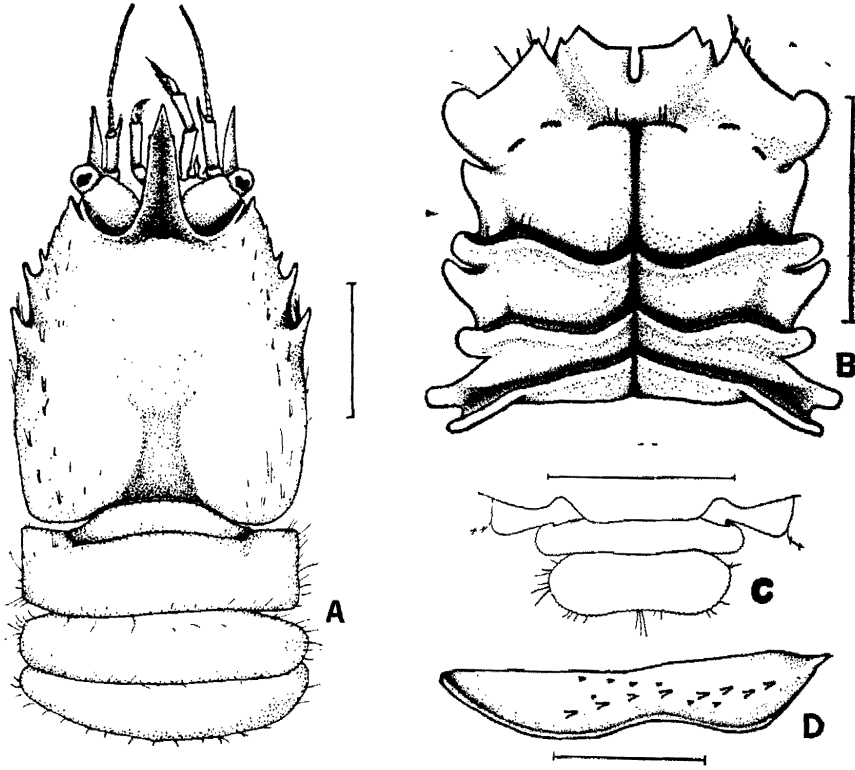
Holotype: Female (ovig.), Zoological Laboratory, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Seoul National University, from off Seogwipo, Jeju Island, about 60m deep, July 10, 1965, H.S. Kim.

Description: The length of carapace excluding rostrum is almost same as the breadth of it; carapace convex in both directions, dorsal surface smooth and unarmed, with tufts of hairs sparsely on the lateral portions. There are three prominent spines on the lateral margin of carapace, they are directed forwards; among them, the first or anterior one is the smallest, the second and last spines are almost same size and quite larger than

the first one, the last spine situated before the middle portion of the lateral margin of the carapace; the outer orbital angle with a small spine, beside it there is a large spine at the anterior tip of the lateral margin of carapace; there are one small tooth anteriorly and one rudimentary tooth posteriorly between the anterior tip and the first spine of the three prominent spines of the lateral margin. The rostrum is large, triangular and acute, with one rudimentary tooth on the lateral margin near the tip, the upper surface hollowed out from side to side.

On the middle of the pterigostomial region there is a somewhat irregular longitudinal row of ten spinules, and five more minute spinules occur on the middle upper part of this region.

Anterior margin of the thoracic sternum



**Fig. 1.** *Uroptychus zezuensis* sp. n., holotype, female.  
 A. Carapace and abdomen in dorsal view,  
 B. Sternum,  
 C. Telson in dorsal view,  
 D. Right pterygostomial region. Scale lines 2mm.

with a very deep sinus at the center; there are three transverse ridges on the surface, each of them situated between two coxae of each pair of ambulatory legs; there is a longitudinal groove in the middle of the thoracic sternum, and also a transverse groove just before each ridge.

Abdominal segments are smooth and glabrous externally, but free margins with long hairs; the first segment short, and quite narrower than the breadth of second segment and carapace; free margins of second segment are angular, while the ones of third to sixth segments are rounded.

Telson is laterally subdivided into two lobes, free margins of which are microscopically serrated; the proximal lobe is quite broader than the terminal one but about one half as long as the terminal lobe; the posterior margin of the terminal lobe is slightly concave.

Chelipeds are equal and about 4.5 times the length of the carapace excluding rostrum, smooth and ornamented with tufts of hairs; coxa armed with an acute spine at the outer distal end, and an obtuse spine at the inner distal end; ischium armed with two acute spines on the posterior part of the outer margin,

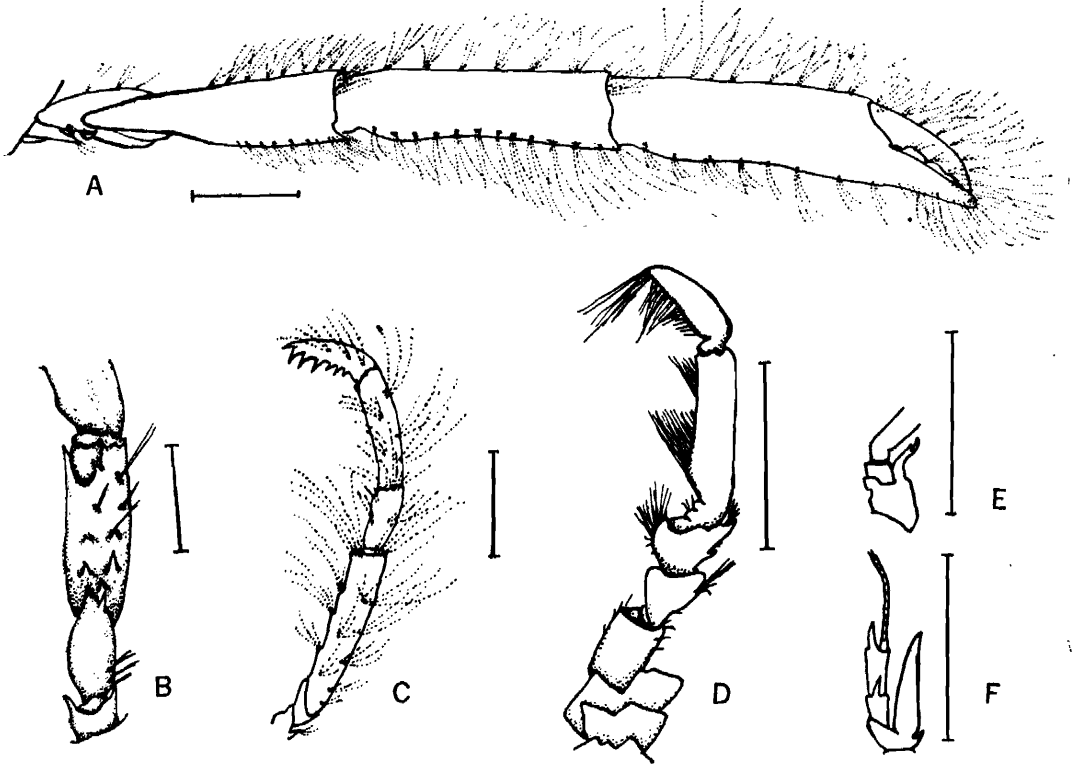


Fig. 2. *Uroptychus zezuensis* sp. n., holotype, female.

- A. Right cheliped in dorsal view,  
 B. Merus of cheliped in ventral view,  
 C. Right first ambulatory leg in dorsal view,  
 D. Left third maxilliped without exopodite in ventral view,  
 E. Basal segment of left antennule in ventral view,  
 F. Left antenna in ventral view. Scale lines 2mm.

three teeth on the inner margin, and an acute spine at the distal margin of the under surface; merus armed with one spine at the distal end of the lateral margins, two spines on the distal margin of the under surface, and five spines on the posterior part of the under surface; carpus is a little longer than merus, slightly dilated distally, without spines; the chela is longer than the carpus, the palm shorter than two times the length of the fingers; cutting margin of the fingers minutely serrated, movable finger bearing a broad triangular tooth on middle part of the

cutting margin, two fingers leave very small gap when closed.

Ambulatory legs ornamented with similar hairs and without spines on the margins except the dactylus; the inner margin of the dactylus armed with seven spines, of which the proximal three spines are smaller than the others.

The eyes are relatively large, and somewhat wider at the base than at the free end.

Merus of endopod of the third maxilliped is relatively short and armed with one spine on anterior margin; carpus with one large

spine at distal end, one spine on the middle part of the outer margin, bearing long hairs on the inner distal margin; propodus is long, bearing long hairs on inner margin; dactylus presents long elliptical form, with long hairs on the inner margin.

Antennular peduncle reaches beyond the antennal peduncle by its distal segment, the antennal peduncle reaches slightly beyond the rostrum by its spine of distal segment; the antennal acicle tapering to a sharp point, it extends to the level of the tip of the rostrum.

Colour after prolonged preservation in alcohol: yellowish white.

Dimensions: Length of carapace (excluding rostrum), 4.4mm; breadth of carapace, 4.5 mm; length of rostrum, 2.4mm; length of right cheliped, 20mm.

Relationships: This species is close to *Uroptychus tridentatus* (Henderson, 1885) (see also Henderson, 1888, p.181, pl. 6, fig. 1.), but it can be easily distinguished from the latter by armed carapace and the form of its rostrum. *U. tridentatus* bears three prominent spines on the middle third of the lateral margin of

the carapace, but this new species has three prominent spines before the middle point of the lateral margin of the carapace.

The apex of rostrum of *U. tridentatus* is tridentate, but the rostrum of this new species has one rudimentary tooth on each lateral margin near the tip.

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