

serrated, dorsal margin convex with distal indentation, no subdistal spines; inner face oval with one longitudinal row of long setae ventrally, scattered setae dorsally. Carpus roughly quadrangular and short, outer surface coarsely granulate, but without distinct teeth or spines. Propodus with ventral border slightly convex; palm inflated and coarsely granulate at inner and outer base; outer surface angular with tubercular protuberance at outermost point (here defined as apex) (Figs. 2A-C); granules ventral of apex small and inconspicuous, granules dorsal of apex coarse and round; outer surface distal from apex smooth and gradually flattening towards fingers; inner surface of palm swollen and granulate, with indication of a vertical row of tubercles;

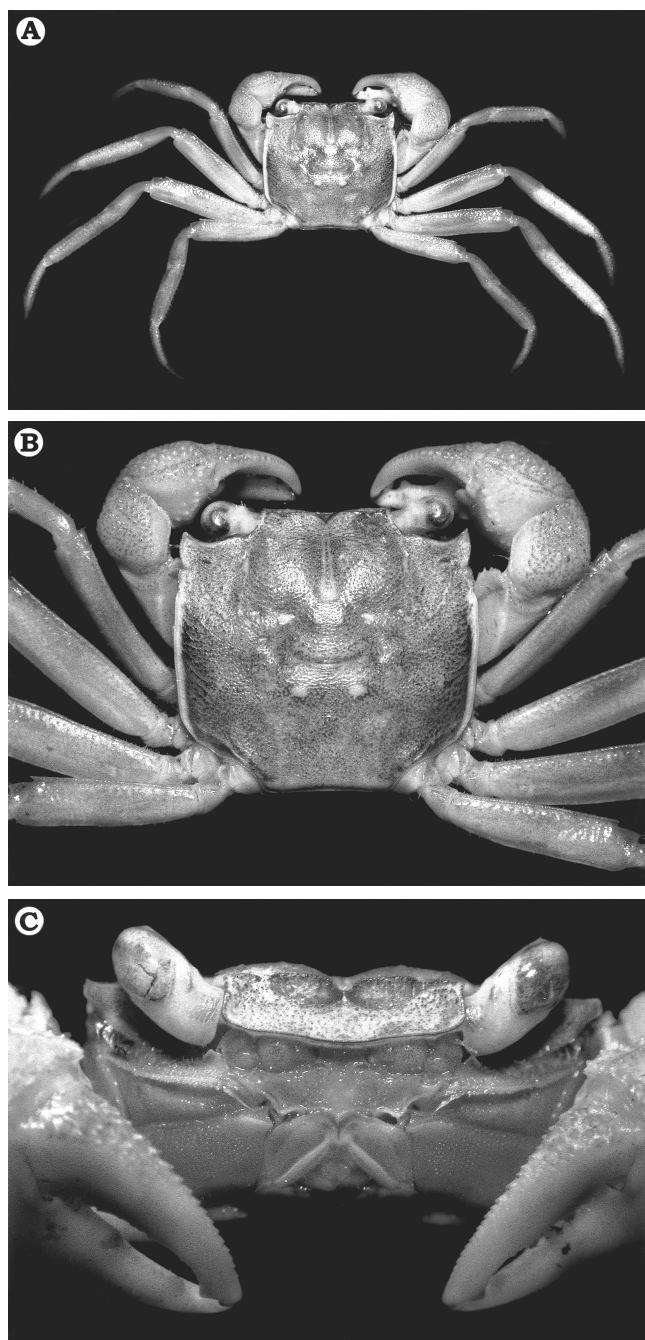


Fig. 1. *Scandarma lintou*, new species. Holotype male (17.55 by 16.9 mm) (TMCD 3276), Taiwan. A, overall view; B, dorsal carapace; C, frontal view.

dorsal surface of palm with one longitudinal line of granules anterior to upper crest of tubercles (Figs. 2A, B); distal part of upper tubercular crest elevated and pointing towards dactylus. Fingers approximately as long as palm, concavely bent towards outside, forming medial gape when closed; cutting edges armed with smaller denticles at base, with one strong subdistal tooth on pollex and one less strong distal tooth on dactylus, tips of fingers sharp and denticulate; outer surface of fingers smooth and conspicuously flattened (Figs. 2C, 3A, B); dactylus dorsally with few short proximal spiny granules and a longitudinal row of 12-13 round horny tubercles, pointing distally and extending almost to distal tip (Figs. 1C, 2A-C); pollex ventrally lined with approximately 12 sharp granules (spines) pointing distally (Figs. 3A, B), probably used for stridulation.

Pereiopods 2-5 (ambulatory legs) long and slender, pereiopods 4 longest (Fig. 1A); tufts of dense and fine setae between bases of pereiopods 2 and 3 and pereiopods 3 and 4. Meri of all walking legs slender, dorsal margin of merus almost smooth, with low and spiniform subdistal tooth; merus and carpus glabrous; outer surface of carpus with two longitudinal ridges. Propodi of pereiopods 3 and 4 clearly more than three times as long as broad; dorsal and ventral margins of propodus and dactylus with numerous short and stiff setae or spines, not obscuring margins, strongest spines ventrally at distal end of propodus. Dactyls long and curved with short and thin spiny tips.

Thoracic sternites mostly glabrous and smooth; sternite 3 anteriorly pointed and posteriorly lined by fine setae, abdominal cavity reaches beyond midpoint of sternite 4. Abdomen roughly triangular; telson slightly longer than broad and about the length of segment 6, tip rounded (Fig. 3C). Segment 6 with lateral margins convex, much broader than long; lateral margins of segment 5 straight, that of segment 4 gently concave, and that of segment 3 markedly convex. Segments 1 and 2 narrow and evenly broad. G1 relatively short (5.8 mm) and stout; distal part gently turning outwards; distal chitinous part short and spoon-shaped (Fig. 4), lined by long setae. G2 short, with thin and long distal segment reaching up to half length of G1.

Paratypes. – In most specimens the chelae are homochelous, the paratype male SMF 28099 has a larger right chela with two strong subdistal teeth on the cutting edge of pollex. In smaller specimens, the fingers appear proportionally short and do not gape. The chelae of females are much weaker, with no gape and proportionately more slender and pointed. Female gonopores are elevated, arched, and pointing anteriorly. Otherwise, the female specimens agree with the male in all non-sexual characters.

Colour in life. – The carapace colour of *S. lintou* is mostly yellowish brown and darkly mottled; four small light spots are grouped symmetrically around the mesogastric region; branchial regions sometimes dark; the lateral carapace border is lined by a bright yellow line posterior to (sometimes imaginary) position of second anterolateral teeth. The bases of the chelae are dorsally light brown, turning into orange towards ventral. The fingers are white (Fig. 5).