

Reappraisal of the Systematic Position of the Supposed Pinnotherid Crab *Pseudopinnixa carinata* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura)

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The systematic position of the monotypic eubrachyuran genus *Pseudopinnixa* Ortmann, 1894, which traditionally has been placed in the family Pinnotheridae, is reassessed on the basis of the adult morphology. The structure of the thoracic sternum, third maxilliped, and male abdomen strongly suggests a close relationship between *Pseudopinnixa* and members of the subfamily Gaeticinae in the family Varunidae. Consequently, the genus is transferred to this varunid subfamily. This assignment is also supported by the first zoeal morphology. The type species, *P. carinata* Ortmann, 1894, is redescribed and illustrated in detail.

Key Words: Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura, Varunidae, *Pseudopinnixa*, redescription.

Introduction

Recent studies have rearranged or questioned the classification of the taxa traditionally placed in the eubrachyuran family Pinnotheridae (Ng *et al.* 2008; Ahyong and Ng 2009; Naruse and Clark 2009; Palacios-Theil *et al.* 2009). The monotypic genus *Pseudopinnixa* was originally established by Ortmann (1894) in his new family Pinnotheridae, to accommodate *P. carinata* Ortmann, 1894 (Ortmann 1894: 690). Since then, this genus has remained in this family (*e.g.*, Tesch 1918; Schmitt *et al.* 1973; Sakai 1965, 1976; Ng *et al.* 2008); however, based on DNA sequences and larval morphology, Cuesta *et al.* (2005) suggested that *P. carinata* is actually allied to the Macrophthalmidae Dana, 1851 instead. Ng *et al.* (2008) pointed out that a reappraisal of the systematic position of this taxon is necessary. Palacios-Theil *et al.* (2009), using molecular datasets, investigated the phylogenetic relationships among selected taxa of Pinnotheridae and their results indicate that the family is polyphyletic. *Pseudopinnixa carinata*, in particular, was positioned basally to all other pinnotheroid groups, but in a poorly resolved polytomy.

This study focuses mainly on the adult morphology of *Pseudopinnixa carinata* in order to assess its phylogenetic position. Our morphological studies strongly suggest that *Pseudopinnixa* is closely allied to the subfamily Gaeticinae Davie and Ng, 2007 in the family Varunidae Milne Edwards, 1853, currently represented by three genera, *Gaetice* Gistel, 1848, *Gopkittisak* Naruse and Clark, 2009, and *Sestrostoma* Davie and Ng, 2007 (Davie and Ng 2007; Naruse and Clark 2009). This relationship is supported by the structure of the

third maxilliped, thoracic sternum, and male abdomen. Consequently we propose to transfer *Pseudopinnixa carinata* to the Gaeticinae in the Varunidae.

Materials and Methods

Material examined in this study is deposited in the Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba (CBM) and the Musée Zoologique, Strasbourg (ZMS). The measurements provided, in millimeters, are of the carapace length and width, respectively. For comparison, the following material was examined.

Gaetice depressus (De Haan, 1833): 1 male (13.0×16.0 mm), Uchinoura Bay, Usa, Kochi Prefecture, intertidal, 12 September 1999, coll. H. Endo, CBM-ZC 5222.

Gopkittisak gallardoii (Serène and Soh, 1976): 2 females, Ko Sirei, Phuket, Thailand, intertidal sand flat, 22 December 2009, yabbie pump, coll. T. Komai, CBM-ZC 10225.

Sestrostoma balsi (Shen, 1932): 1 male (9.2×11.3 mm), 1 female (9.9×12.7 mm), Miho Bay, Tottori Prefecture, 35°28.903'N, 133°18.576'E, 12 m, sand, 18 August 2003, Smith-McIntyre grab, CBM-ZC 8146.

Systematics

Superfamily **Grapsoidae** MacLeay, 1838
Family **Varunidae** Milne Edwards, 1853
Subfamily **Gaeticinae** Davie and Ng, 2007
Genus ***Pseudopinnixa*** Ortmann, 1894

Pseudopinnixa Ortmann, 1894: 694; Schmitt *et al.* 1973: 126; Sakai 1976: 586.

Type-species. *Pseudopinnixa carinata* Ortmann, 1894, by monotypy (see Remarks).

Diagnosis. Carapace subtrapezoidal in general shape with rounded margins, wider than long; dorsal surface smooth, regions not demarcated, trace of cervical groove discernible; frontal margin slightly produced medially; no teeth on anterolateral margin; posterolateral margin weakly delimited. Orbit small; eye completely filling orbit, movable; lower orbital margin clearly separated from suborbital ridge, unarmed. Epistome broad, medially concave, posterior margin pointed medially. First to third thoracic sternites of male clearly separated by transverse sutures; anterior margin of first sternite broad, trilobed; anterolateral angles of second sternite produced anteriorly. Third maxillipeds completely filling buccal cavern, no gape when closed; articulation between ischium and merus distinct, transverse; dactylus distinctly longer than propodus, spatulate, bearing prominent tuft of setae on margins and inner face, setae reaching concavity of first to third thoracic sternites; exopod with mesial half covered by lateral margin of ischium-merus of endopod, flagellum short. Chelipeds equal or subequal, fingers subequal in length to palm; no tuft or patch of setae at base of gape between fingers. Anterior part of male thoracic sternum with shallow median concavity to accommodate elongate setae on dactylus of third maxilliped. Male abdomen moderately narrowly triangular, third to sixth somites functionally fused but with suture lines distinct on outer surface. First gonopod compressed laterally, cross-section subovate. Second gonopod much shorter than first gonopod.

Distribution. Known only from Japan.

Remarks. Ortmann (1894) did not designate a type species for his new genus *Pseudopinnixa*, but *Pseudopinnixa carinata* should be regarded as the type species by monotypy (see Ng *et al.* 2008). Holmes (1894: 565) proposed a new genus, *Pseudopinnixa*, for a pinnotherid species *Pinnixa nitida* Lockington, 1876 known from the eastern Pacific, but Holmes himself realized that the name *Pseudopinnixa* had been already used by Ortmann (1894) (Holmes 1894: 587). In this same paper, Holmes (1894: 587) proposed a replacement name *Parapinnixa* Holmes, 1894 for his *Pseudopinnixa*.

As mentioned before, the systematic position of *Pseudopinnixa carinata* has recently been the subject of discussion. Cuesta *et al.* (2005) first suggested a close relationship of this taxon to members of Grapsoidea and Ocyphodoidea, especially the Macrophthalmidae. Palacios-Theil *et al.* (2009) commented that *Pseudopinnixa* might warrant eventual treatment as a separate family of the Pinnotheroidea. Our examination, however, has revealed that *P. carinata* has the diagnostic characters of the Gaeticinae (see Davie and Ng 2007): (1) the distal three segments of the third maxilliped are elongate, with the dactylus possessing long, brush-like setae probably associated with suspension feeding; (2) the anterior part of the thoracic sternum has a shallow median concavity, in which setae on the dactylus of the third maxil-

iped are accommodated; and (3) the third to sixth abdominal somites of the male are functionally fused although the sutures are clearly defined on the outer surface. In addition, the following characters are shared with *Sestrostoma*: (1) the carapace is devoid of anterolateral teeth; (2) the orbit is small, filled by the eye; and (3) the anterolateral angles of the second thoracic sternite are produced anteriorly. As a result of these observations, we propose to transfer *P. carinata*, to the Gaeticinae.

Pseudopinnixa is unique within the Gaeticinae in having the following features: (1) the carapace is roundly subtrapezoidal; (2) there is no inner orbital tooth on the lower orbital margin; (3) the male first thoracic sternite is trilobed anteriorly; (4) the mesial half of the exopod of the third maxilliped is covered by the lateral margin of the ischium-merus of the endopod; and (5) the first gonopod is laterally compressed, its cross-section being subovate. The carapace is more distinctly trapezoidal with posteriorly converging lateral margins in *Gaetice*, and nearly elliptical in *Gopkittisak* and *Sestrostoma*. The lower orbital margin has a distinct inner orbital tooth and the male first thoracic sternite is triangular in *Gaetice*, *Gopkittisak*, and *Sestrostoma*. The exopod of the third maxilliped is fully exposed (*Gaetice*) or slightly hidden mesially (*Gopkittisak* and *Sestrostoma*). The first gonopod is triangular in cross-section in all three genera.

As Cuesta *et al.* (2005) noted, substantial similarity is seen between the first stage zoea of *P. carinata*, which was described by Muraoka (1985), and those of the other known varunid taxa. Shared characters include the possession of dorsolateral knobs on the second and third abdominal somites, the distally forked telson without armature, 2+2 maxillar setation, and 0,1,5(6) setation of the endopod of the second maxilliped (cf. Hart 1935; Kurata 1968a, b; Wear 1970; Morita 1974; Scelzo and Lichtschein de Bastida 1979; Wilson 1980; Terada 1981; Kim and Lee 1983; Kim and Jang 1987; Lee 1988; Kim and Hwang 1990; Rodríguez *et al.* 1992; Hwang *et al.* 1993; Guerao *et al.* 1995; Hwang and Kim 1995; Cuesta and Schubart 1997; Cuesta *et al.* 2000, 2001; Spivak and Cuesta 2000). However, the antenna of the first zoea of *P. carinata* has a reduced exopod, and in this regard is unique among known varunids but similar to first zoeae of species of *Plagusia* in the Plagusiidae Dana, 1851 (see Schubart *et al.* 2010). This could be the result of convergence rather than an indication of a close relationship. In addition, the presence of three setae on the basal segment of the first maxilliped and the three-segmented endopod of the second maxilliped, which are typical of first zoeae of Grapsoidea but not Pinnotheroidea, further support the removal of *Pseudopinnixa* from the Pinnotheridae.

Pseudopinnixa carinata Ortmann, 1894
(Figs 1–5)

Pseudopinnixa carinata Ortmann, 1894: 694, pl. 23, fig. 6; Tesch 1918: 287 (list); Sakai 1939: 600; 1955: 110; 1976: 586 (English text), pl. 203, fig. 1; Schmitt *et al.* 1973: 126 (bibliography); Miyake 1983: 243 (list); Muraoka 1998:

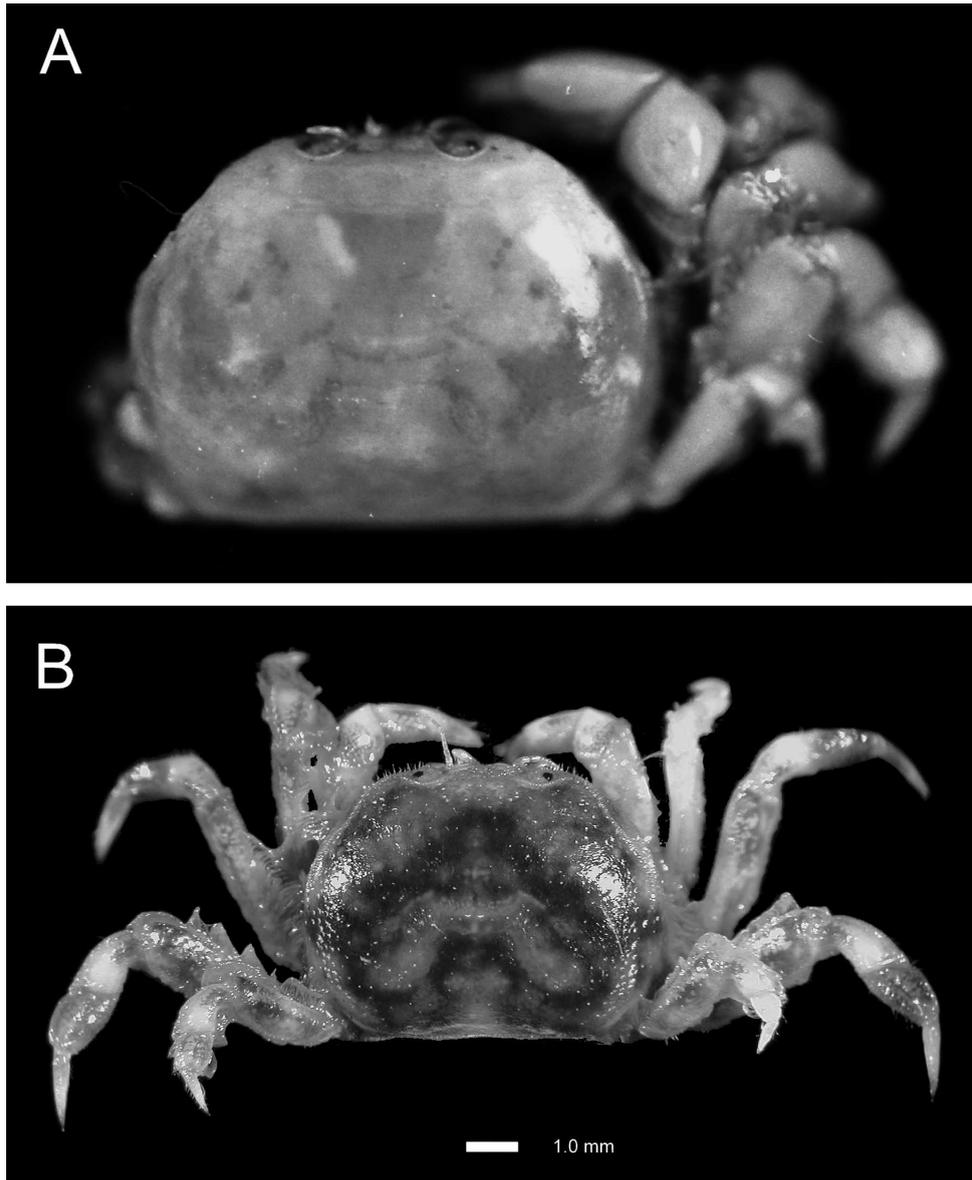


Fig. 1. *Pseudopinnixa carinata* Ortmann, 1894. A, Syntype, male (12.5×15.4 mm), MZS 1167, entire animal in dorsal view, right pereopods removed; B, male (5.0×7.2 mm), CBM-ZC 9867, entire animal in dorsal view.

49; Komai 1999: 90; Marumura and Kosaka 2003: 68; Ng *et al.* 2008: 248 (list), 252 (mention); Palacios-Theil *et al.* 2009: 461.

Material examined. Syntypes: 9 males (11.0×13.6 to 13.2×17.0 mm), 17 females (9.7×12.5 to 12.3×16.0 mm), Tokyo Bay, 1880–1881, coll. L. Döderlein, MZS 1167 (spirit); 1 male (10.0×13.0 mm), same data, MZS 308 (dry); 3 males (11.0×14.5 to 11.5×15.6 mm), 2 females (12.1×16.6, 13.3×17.4 mm), same data, MZS 309 (dry).

Non-type: 1 male (3.6×4.8 mm), RV *Tansei-maru*, KT95-5 cruise, stn TB-10, SE of Cape Taito, Misaki, Boso Peninsula, 54–55 m, 21 April 1995, dredge, coll. T. Komai, CBM-ZC 9303; 1 male (5.0×7.2 mm), Kiso-sansen River estuary, Ise Bay, Mie Prefecture, intertidal sand flat, 30 April 2002, coll. H. Sekiguchi, CBM-ZC 9867; 1 male (5.1×6.8 mm), 1 young female (4.6×6.6 mm), 9 juveniles (2.6×3.0 to 2.9×3.5 mm),

Miho Bay, Tottori Prefecture, 35°28.710'N, 133°18.414'E, 9.3 m, sand bottom, 18 August 2003, SM grab, CBM-ZC 8144; 2 males (4.6×6.0 mm, larger one badly damaged), 3 young females (3.8×5.2 to 5.5×7.3 mm), similar locality, 35°28.903'N, 133°18.576'E, 12 m, 18 August 2003, SM grab, CBM-ZC 8145; 2 males (3.7×5.0, 7.9×10.6 mm), 2 young females (4.3×5.7, 5.4×7.3 mm), 4 juveniles (2.2×2.7 to 2.6×3.0 mm), similar locality, 35°29.089'N, 133°18.591'E, 12.7 m, sand, 30 January 2004, SM grab, CBM-ZC 8154; 1 female (4.5×6.4 mm), similar locality, 5 m, 30 January 2004, SM grab, CBM-ZC 10199.

Redescription. *Adult male.* Carapace (Figs 1A, B, 2A) 1.3–1.4 times wider than long, greatest width somewhat posterior to midlength; dorsal surface slightly convex transversely, somewhat more convex longitudinally, granulate adjacent to lateral margins, remaining part nearly smooth, with distinct submarginal ridge along posterior margin (Fig.

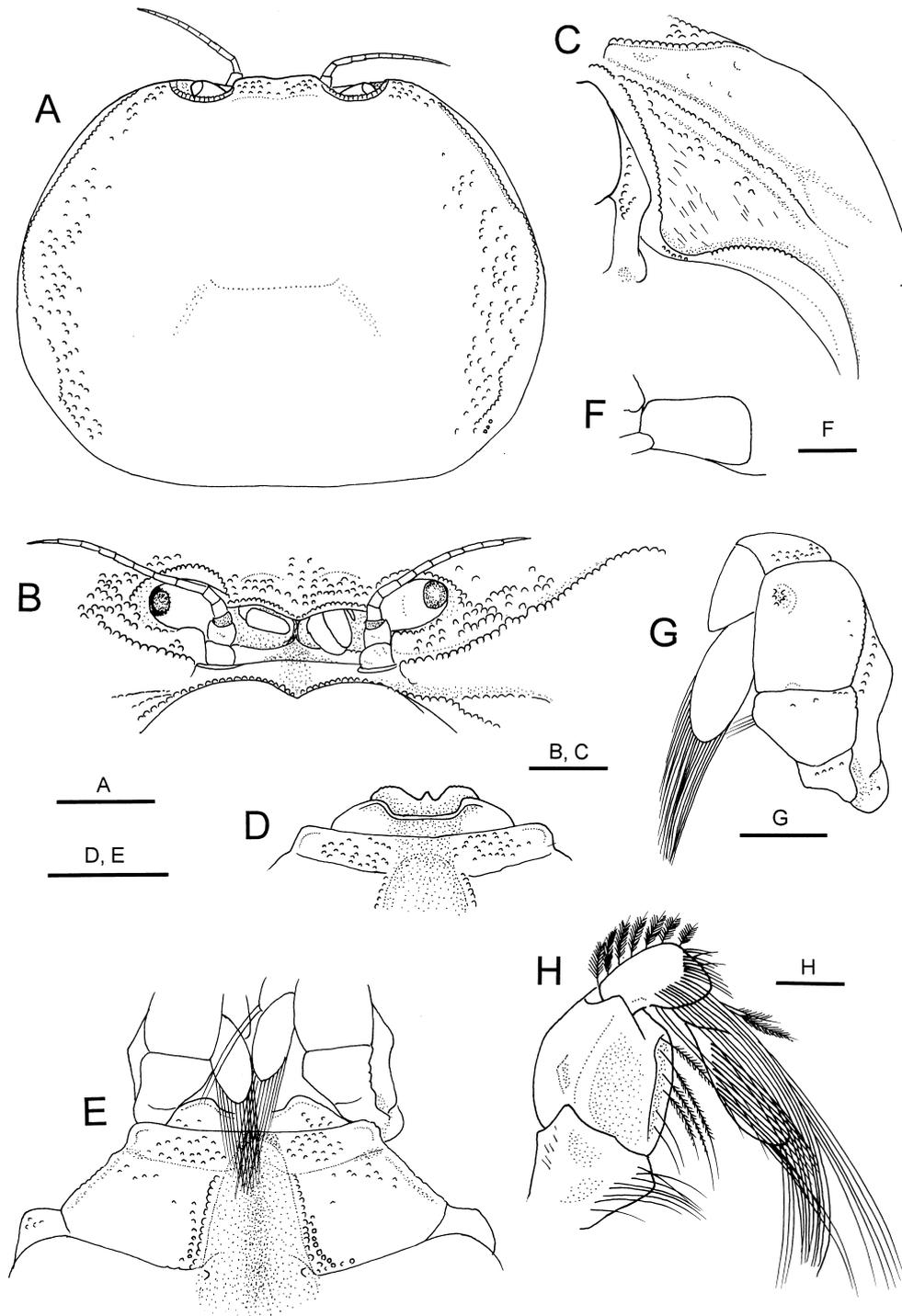


Fig. 2. *Pseudopinnixa carinata* Ortmann, 1894. A–G, Male (7.9×10.6 mm), CBM-ZC 8154; H, male (5.0×7.2 mm), CBM-ZC 9867. A, Carapace, dorsal view (setae omitted); B, frontal part of carapace and cephalic appendages, anterior view (setae omitted); C, left pterygostomial part of carapace, ventral view; D, first to third thoracic sternites, ventral view; E, second to anterior part of fifth thoracic sternites and basal parts of third maxillipeds, ventral view; F, left eighth thoracic sternite, posterior view; G, left third maxilliped, outer view; H, same, inner view (exopod removed). Scale bars: 2 mm for A, D, E; 1 mm for B, C, F, G; 0.5 mm for H.

5A); regions not demarcated. Inter-orbital (Fig. 2B) area granulate; frontal margin granulate, slightly deflexed, slightly concave on either side of slightly produced, blunt midpoint; lateral frontal angle not produced. Anterolateral margin broadly arcuate, delimited by granulate ridge running from suborbital margin to branchial region; posterolateral margin not confluent with anterolateral margin. Epimera

partially visible in dorsal view. Upper orbital margin granulate; lower orbital margin clearly separated from suborbital ridge, inner angle blunt, unarmed. Pterygostomial region (Fig. 2C) with slightly arcuate, granulate suborbital ridge extending from anterolateral angle of buccal frame; lower part with scattered short setae. Lateral margin of buccal frame with sharp, granulate carina. Epistome (Fig. 2B) relatively

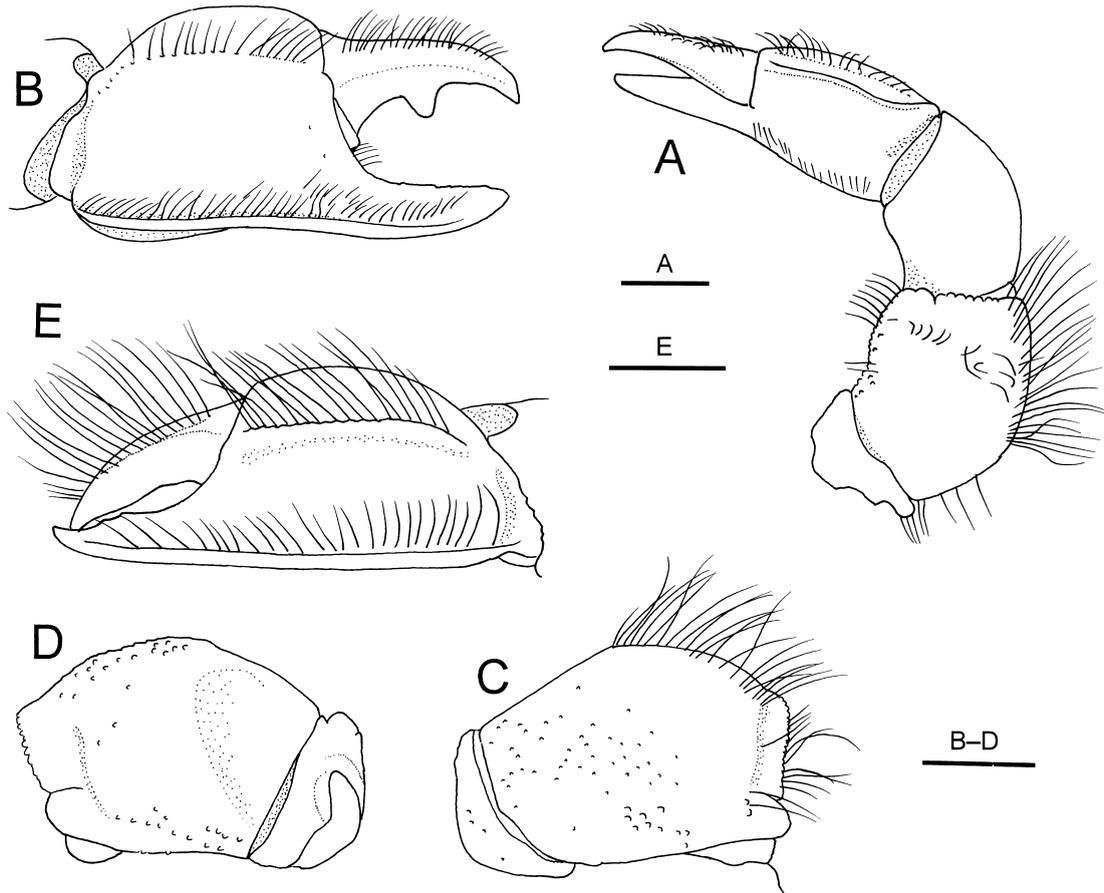


Fig. 3. *Pseudopinnixa carinata* Ortmann, 1894. A–D, Male (7.9×10.6 mm), CBM-ZC 8154; E, female (4.5×6.4 mm), CBM-ZC 10199. A, Entire right cheliped, dorsal view; B, same, chela, outer view; C, same, merus, outer view; D, same, inner view (setae omitted); E, chela of left cheliped, outer view. Scale bars: 1 mm for A–D; 0.5 mm for E.

short, ventral margin slightly produced into blunt point medially, shallowly concave on either side of midpoint; surface shallowly concave.

Eye (Fig. 2B) small, completely filling orbit, movable. Antennular basal segments separate by narrow median septum; antennular peduncle folding transversely (Fig. 2B). Antennal peduncle (Fig. 2B) vertical, reaching lateral frontal angle by distal margin of third segment; flagellum longer than width of front, consisting of 7–9 articles.

Third maxilliped (Fig. 2G, H) with numerous elongate setae on inner surface of carpus and inner surface and margins of dactylus. Merus with shallow depression filled with small granules distomesially on outer face; inner face shallowly depressed in medial half, with distinct longitudinal groove along mesial margin, distal margin produced into triangular lobe. Carpus sparsely granulate on outer surface. Articulation between propodus and dactylus strongly oblique. Propodus with few moderately long setae on inner face. Dactylus elongate oval, spatulate. Exopod covered by lateral margin of ischium-merus in mesial half, having strongly sinuous lateral margin; outer face with longitudinal row of granules delimiting shallowly depressed mesial half.

Chelipeds equal or subequal, similar (Figs 1B, 3A). Chela (Fig. 2A, B) relatively small, length 0.30–0.55 of carapace width; fingers crossing at tip when closed. Dactylus subequal in length to palm, slightly curving, terminating in

subacutely pointed tip; outer face with row of short, stiff setae adjacent to dorsal margin; dorsal surface rounded; cutting edge with a median tooth (in largest specimen, tooth prominent). Fixed finger nearly straight, unarmed along cutting edge. Palm approximately as long as high; dorsal margin keeled, gently arcuate in outer view; outer face with longitudinal row of setae dorsally, sharply carinate ventrally including fixed finger, bearing row of setae; inner face with sparse setae; ventral margin sinuous in outer view. Carpus subequal in length to palm measured along dorsal margin, lacking prominent spine or tooth, surfaces nearly smooth; inner face with granules dorsally and ventrally. Merus (Fig. 2C, D) stout; dorsal margin convex, with row of long setae on distal half; outer (posterior) face sparsely granulate, outer ventral margin nearly straight; inner face with granules dorsally and ventrally, otherwise nearly smooth; distal margin granulate. Ischium very short.

Eye (Fig. 2B) small, completely filling orbit, movable. Antennular basal segments separate by narrow median septum; antennular peduncle folding transversely (Fig. 2B). Antennal peduncle (Fig. 2B) vertical, reaching lateral frontal angle by distal margin of third segment; flagellum longer than width of front, consisting of 7–9 articles.

Ambulatory legs (Figs 1B, 4A–E) moderately short and stout. Third and fourth pereopods (second and third ambulatory legs) subequal in length, longer than second and

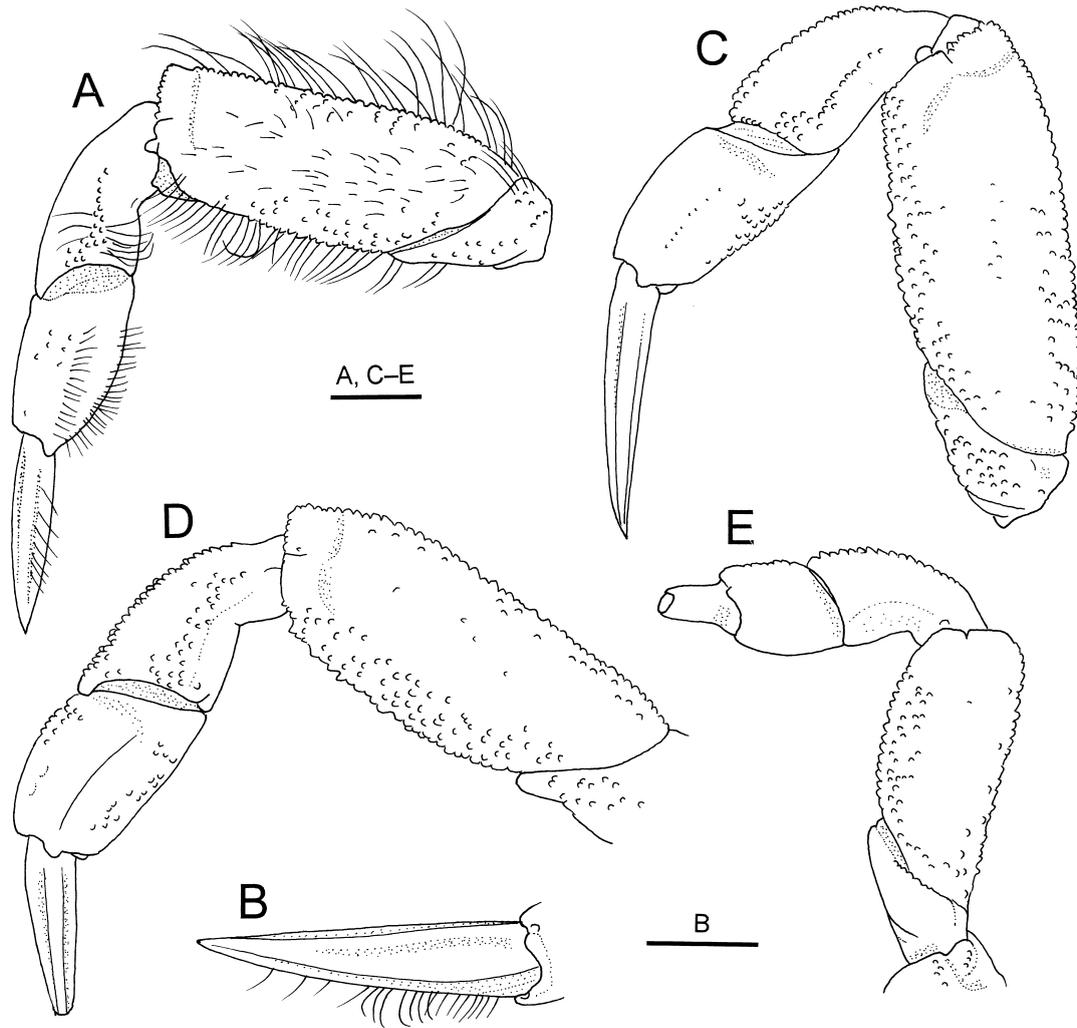


Fig. 4. *Pseudopinnixa carinata* Ortmann, 1894, male (7.9×10.6 mm), CBM-ZC 8154. A, Left second pereopod (first ambulatory leg), posterior view; B, same, dactylus, extensor view; C, left third pereopod (second ambulatory leg), posterior view (setae omitted); D, left fourth pereopod (third ambulatory leg), posterior view (setae omitted, distal part of dactylus broken off); E, left fifth pereopod (fourth ambulatory leg), posterior view (setae omitted, distal part of dactylus broken off). Scale bars: 1 mm.

fifth pereopods (first and fourth ambulatory legs), lengths 1.1–1.2 times carapace width; fifth pereopod with merus reaching midlength of merus of fourth pereopod. Ischia with outer face granulate (second to fourth pereopods) or smooth (fifth pereopod). Meri coarsely granulate on upper and lower margins; posterior faces with scattered short setae and some short, transverse rows of granules on upper part and scattered coarse granules on lower part; row of setae on upper and lower margin. Carpi smooth (second pereopod) or coarsely granulate (third to fifth pereopods) on extensor margin; posterior faces with irregular longitudinal rows of granules along midline; propodi subequal in length to (second to fourth pereopods) or shorter than (fifth pereopod) carpi, bearing granules (second to fourth) or nearly smooth (fifth). Dactyli longer than propodi measured along extensor margin, each gradually tapering to acute apex, somewhat flattened lance-shaped (on second to fourth) or subconical (on fifth); extensor surface with 2 (on second and third) or 4 shallow longitudinal sulci, median part somewhat elevated; posterior and anterior margins bluntly

carinate in second to fourth pereopods; flexor surface with 2 shallow longitudinal sulci flanking slightly elevated median part.

First to third thoracic sternites (Fig. 2D, E) clearly divided by distinct sutures. First and second sternites deeply depressed; first sternite trilobed anteriorly with median tubercle and noticeably produced anterolateral angles. Second sternite having distinct carina bordering anterior margin, anterolateral angles produced anteriorly. Third and fourth sternites granulate, medially slightly concave. Fifth sternite with small, tubercular abdomen locking press button at anteromesial portion. Exposed part of eighth sternite subquadrate, nearly smooth on surface. Penis sternal, located at anterior end of eighth sternite. Sterno-abdominal cavity bordered by granulate ridge, more distinct on fourth sternite.

Gill formula summarized in Table 1; second maxilliped with small podobranchia; third maxilliped with small podobranchia and 2 greatly unequal, well developed arthrobranchiae (second gill much larger than first gill); first pereopod

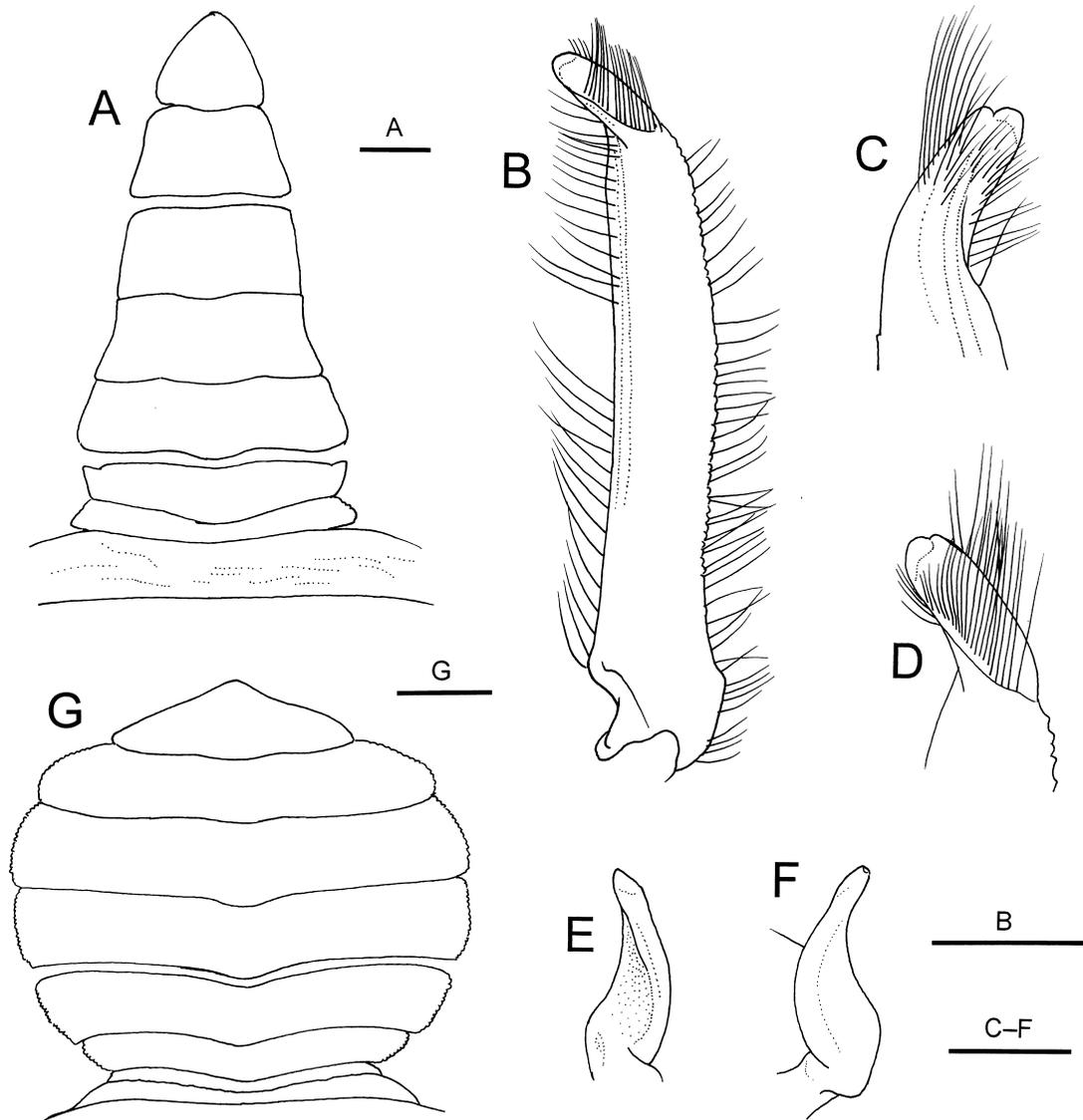


Fig. 5. *Pseudopinnixa carinata* Ortmann, 1894. A–F, Male (7.9×10.6 mm), CBM-ZC 8154; G, female (4.5×6.4 mm), CBM-ZC 10199. A, G, Abdomen, outer view; B, left first gonopod, mesial view; C, same, distal part, lateral view; D, same, mesial view; E, second gonopod, mesial view; F, same, lateral view. Scale bars: 1 mm for A, B, G; 0.5 mm for C–F.

Table 1. Gill formula of *Pseudopinnixa carinata* Ortmann, 1894.

Gills/ Appendages	Maxillipeds			Pereopods				
	I	II	III	I	II	III	IV	V
Pleurobranch	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arthrobranch	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Podobranch	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epipod	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

with 2 large arthrobranchiae; pleurobranchia above base of second pereopod smaller than arthrobranchiae on first pereopod.

Abdomen (Fig. 5A) moderately narrow, with third to sixth somites functionally fused, although sutures dividing somites distinct. First and second somites short, smooth on outer faces. Third somite widest, with rounded proximolateral angles. Fourth somite with concave lateral margins. Tel-

son subtriangular with blunt tip, nearly as long as wide.

First gonopod (Fig. 5B–D) moderately slender, laterally compressed with cross section subovate, reaching suture between third and fourth thoracic sternite, distally curving dorsally; ventral margin bordered by granules over entire length; chitinous terminal process somewhat flattened, shallowly concave on mesial side, distally rounded, obscured by numerous stiff setae. Second gonopod (Fig. 5E, F) small,

moderately stout, sinuous, tapering distally.

Female. Generally similar to adult males, but chela (Fig. 3E) proportionally smaller, ventral margin almost straight, setae longer than in males, lacking tooth on cutting edge of dactylus. Abdomen (Fig. 5G) broad, subcircular, broadest at fourth and fifth somites; first somite with distinct transverse ridge running across entire width; lateral margins of second to sixth somites minutely granulated, those of sixth somite strongly convex proximally; telson broadly subtriangular, 3.0 times broader than long, distolateral margins faintly concave.

Coloration in life. Body and appendages generally gray; carapace with brown markings surrounding median part.

Distribution. Known only from Japan: off Cape Inubo and off Misaki, Chiba Prefecture; Tokyo Bay; Osaka Bay; Miho Bay, Tottori Prefecture; Moji, Fukuoka Prefecture; intertidal to 55 m (Ortmann 1894; Sakai 1976; Marumura and Kosaka 2003; Palacios-Theil *et al.* 2009; this study).

Habitat. Occurring on muddy sand bottoms and probably burrowing in sediments. There is no evidence of association with other invertebrates.

Remarks. Ortmann (1894) listed 13 males and 19 females examined in his account of *Pseudopinnixa carinata*, although he did not designate a holotype. Therefore, these 32 specimens are syntypes. During a stay in the Musée Zoologique, Strasbourg, in 1997 and 1998, the first author located all these specimens, although they were separated into three differently preserved lots. Nine males and 17 females (MZS 1167) were preserved in ethanol and are in good condition. Three males and two females (MZS 309) are now dried. One male specimen in dry condition was found in the box containing the syntypes of *Pinnaxodes major* Ortmann, 1894 (MZS 308), but it was probably just misplaced. There is no doubt that these syntypic specimens all represent the same species. As the genus is monotypic and there are no known taxonomic or nomenclatural problems associated with this species, we do not see the need to select a lectotype for the time being.

The six subadult specimens (3.8×5.2 to 5.5×7.3 mm; CBM-ZC 8144, 8145, 8154) are androgynous in having a triangular abdomen with functionally fused third to sixth somites, which is proportionally slightly wider than in normal males, gonopores on the sixth thoracic sternite, and biramous first to fourth pleopods. The smallest normal female is 4.5×6.4 mm (CBM-ZC 10199), *i.e.*, within the size range of these aberrant specimens. Androgyny in the Brachyura is little known, although Ah Yong and Ng (2008) demonstrated examples of this sexual aberration in four species in two genera of Pinnotheridae.

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