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CHAPTER 16

DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS OF THE COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

BY

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INTRODUCTION

Prior to the present study, the crustacean fauna of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands had been collected intensively only once, by C.A. Gibson-Hill in the years 1940-41. The Brachyura and Stomatopoda of his material were taxonomically reviewed by Tweedie (1950) and the hermit crabs by Forest (1956). Gibson- Hill's collection represents almost exclusively intertidal and terrestrial faunas. In the present survey, SCUBA was employed extensively to augment the poorly known subtidal faunas. Xanthoid crabs (families Xanthidae, Trapeziidae, Pilumnidae, Menippidae) and marine hermit crabs (families Diogenidae and Paguridae) are dominant decapod components of tropical rocky and coral reef ecosystems and were collected preferentially. Conversely, some taxa (e.g. caridean shrimps) are poorly represented in the present collection.

Specimens were sampled by reef walking in the intertidal and by SCUBA or snorkelling in the subtidal habitats. A total of 198 species of Decapoda is recorded of which 78 are new records for the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (see list of species). Station localities are listed by number (see Chapter 1, Fig.2) and some additional sites sampled are recorded by name. Station 9 (Direction Island) has been divided for this list into 9(a): blue hole south of Direction I. and 9(b): sand shallows between island and blue hole. In order to compile as complete a record of decapod crustaceans as possible, the list includes species recorded by the previous workers noted above. The species names are those currently used in the scientific literature and not necessarily the names cited by historical workers. The historical collections have not been examined and hence the accuracy of early identifications cannot be ascertained.

DISCUSSION

The most diverse decapod taxa of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands are the xanthoid and paguroid crabs with 77 and 48 species recorded respectively. Both taxa are particularly evident in subtidal and intertidal reef habitats, although the abundance of xanthoids was found to be somewhat lower than expected on the 1989 sampling expedition.

The islands can be divided broadly into several major habitat types with a convenient dichotomy between lagoon and outer oceanic environments.

In the lagoon, only a few species of hermit crab notably *Clibanarius longitarsus* and *Calcinus laevimanus* are present in the sheltered shallow intertidal areas of fine mud sediment. Hermits appear to be absent from the very extensive soft grey sediment flats in North and South Lagoons of West Island, but these flats support high numbers of

* Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth, Western Australia, 6000.

Macrophthalmus verreauxi and *Uca chlorophthalmus*. The latter produces a distinct pattern of hexagonal territories in some upshore areas. The portunid *Thalamita crenata* is common in the shallows of the lagoon. Tweedie (1950) identified *T. spinimana* as the species plentiful in the shallow sandy, slightly weedy water of the lagoon' (Gibson-Hill, in Tweedie 1950) but in 1989 the common portunid in this habitat was *T. crenata*. It is possible that Tweedie's identification was spurious but he has recorded *T. crenata* from the 'outer edge of the atoll'. The large edible mud or mangrove crab *Scylla serrata* occasionally is caught by locals in the very sheltered areas of the lagoon but is rarely seen and presumably occurs in very low numbers. Ghost crabs, *Ocypode ceratophthalma* and *O. cordimana*, forage across the lagoon flats from their upshore burrows and are also numerous on the oceanic beaches. *O. ceratophthalma* occurs in its two colour morphs, with the olive green form far outnumbering the cream and brown morph. The terrestrial crab *Cardisoma carnifex* also feeds on exposed flats of the lagoon at low tide.

The continual natural process of sedimentary infilling of the lagoon, together with the occurrence of the above crabs in very high numbers, indicate that the populations of soft sediment crustaceans are relatively secure for the foreseeable future. In deeper areas of the lagoon and near the major channels allowing entry of oceanic water, hard and soft corals are present to a variable extent.

The 1983 El Niño effect resulted in very extensive coral death and over much of the lagoon only small colonies of live hard corals have re-established. As many species of crustaceans are either symbiotic with live corals or prefer the live coral habitat, loss of corals is reflected in crustacean occurrences. Where live coral, especially *Pocillopora* spp., is present, the crustacean assemblage resembles that discussed for outside reef coral habitats. The dead coral rubble supports a lower diversity of hermit crabs with the diogenid *Calcinus latens* and several small species of pagurids dominant in numbers. Portunids and xanthoids are also present but often difficult to collect in the deep layer of coral fragments. Sandy areas and beds of the seagrass *Thalassia* and the alga *Caulerpa* support *Calcinus latens* and *C. laevimanus* in relatively low populations and several pagurids in high numbers, especially *Micropagurus vexatus*. Sandy areas are also habitat for several portunid species and *Calappa hepatica*.

If further live coral dieback were to occur in the lagoon, the symbiotic faunal communities would be placed at considerable risk. Presumably there has been, and would continue to be, replacement of coral crustacean communities by rubble and sand-living species.

The oceanic reefs of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands have also experienced major reduction of the live coral habitat. Percentage cover of live hard corals is low and many of the outside reefs are dominated by bare, wave scoured dead coral or coral rubble. The shallow subtidal and intertidal reef habitats are home to a variety of hermit crabs with *Calcinus minutus*, *C. latens*, C. sp. 1 (an undescribed species), *Dardanus crassimanus* and *D. lagopodes* common. The large *Dardanus* species, *D. megistos, D. guttatus, D. gemmatus* and *D. deformis* occur on shallow reef flats and adjacent sandy environments. A variety of xanthoids especially *Pilodius areolatus*, are fairly numerous under the coral and coral rubble. Where live branching coral is present, especially *Pocillopora*, symbiotic species of xanthoids (e.g. *Trapezia* and *Cymo*), and alpheids (e.g. *Alpheus lottini*), occur. Under coral slabs, particularly in the subtidal, several species of pagurid are common with the bright lilac *Pylopaguropsis magnimanus* especially obvious. As was recorded for Christmas Island (Morgan, unpublished), pagurids can be quite diverse and common in tropical reef habitats and their taxonomy requires considerable attention. Interestingly, the populations and diversity of porcellanids (porcelain crabs) were low at Cocos (Keeling).

There seemed no obvious explanation for this apart from the possible effects of a paucity of live coral.

Intertidal rock and rock-sand platforms support quite high populations of hermit crabs with *Calcinus laevimanus* most widespread and *C. latens* and *Clibanarius humilis* common in areas. High on the platforms, in very warm pools flushed only by spring tides, the only hermit crab is *Calcinus seurati.* Xanthoids are also characteristic of rocky platforms, especially species of *Leptodius.* Grapsids are usually the most conspicuous crabs on intertidal hard substrata, with *Grapsus tenuicrustatus* and *G. intermedius* the largest species on Cocos (Keeling). Three species of *Pachygrapsus* occur in a range of intertidal habitats, usually on or under rock or coral slabs.

Prior to this study, two species of rock lobster, *Panulirus penicillatus* and *P. versicolor* were recorded from the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (George 1968). The presence of a third species, *P. ornatus*, commonly referred to on the islands as the `leopard cray', was confirmed during the 1989 study. All three species are very widespread in the Indo-West Pacific area. *Panulirus* species have extended larval stages of several months with the planktonic phyllosoma capable of drifting great distances on ocean currents before settlement as the puerulus. It is probable that rock lobster stocks at Cocos (Keeling) are dependent upon larvae originating considerable distances from the islands and hence fishing overexploitation of the local breeding population is unlikely to severely effect settlement. It is certainly possible, however, that heavy fishing might deplete the population of table-size lobsters. Some form of monitoring of fishing effort would provide information on distribution of the species and their present abundance.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands do not support the numbers or diversity of true terrestrial crabs so obvious on Christmas Island (Indian Ocean). The gecarcinid *Cardisoma carnifex* is very common on West Island, with apparently lower populations elsewhere. No specimens of *C. rotundum* recorded by Tweedie (1950) (as *C. frontalis*), were collected on the 1989 expedition. The grapsids *Geograpsus crinipes* and *G. grayi* co-occur on the islands, in lower numbers than *Cardisoma*. The presence of the Christmas Island `red crab', *Gecarcoidea natalis*, was confirmed on North Keeling Island, but the species occurs in only small numbers. Tweedie (1950) stated that its occurrence was due to introduction with soil from Christmas Island to Direction Island and thence by larvae to other islands in the Cocos. This argument is convincing, given the small population of *G. natalis* on Cocos (Keeling) and the great distance (900 km) to Christmas Island, the only other habitat of the species.

Only one species of the terrestrial hermit crab family Coenobitidae had been recorded previously from Cocos (Keeling), namely *Coenobita perlatus* (Forest 1956). It is odd that the two additional species collected in this study, *C. rugosus* and *C. brevimanus*, were not represented in Gibson-Hill's collection as the former in particular is not uncommon. The coconut or robber crab, *Birgus latro*, was not found during the 1989 expedition, despite searches for it, but is reported by local people to occur on at least West and North Keeling Islands, the latter occurrence being confirmed by the ANPWS ranger, Mr Paul Stephenson (pers. comm.). In addition, a specimen of *B. latro* is on display in the local museum on Home Island, reportedly collected on Cocos (Keeling). Charles Darwin (1845) noted that *B. latro* was common at the time of his visit in 1836 and it might be suggested that the presently very low population of the species is due to overexploitation by the islands' local inhabitants. Protection of the existing specimens will be necessary to ensure their continued survival on Cocos (Keeling).

There are no naturally occurring bodies of freshwater on the islands, although a brackish lake (Bechet Besar) is present towards the north end of West Island. Freshwater must be accessed by sinking wells into subterranean reserves. It is scarcely surprising therefore that no freshwater crustacea were collected, unlike Christmas Island. *Cardisoma carnifex* was observed to concentrate at temporary rainwater pools and several specimens were seen in a shallow well, totally immersed in freshwater.

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LIST OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEA

KEY TO SYMBOLS

+	New record for Cocos (Keeling) Islands
*	Not collected during this survey
$	Not collected but occurrence confirmed

Numbers = sampling station (see Chapter 1, Fig.2)

STENOPODIDEA

STENOPODIDAE

+	*Stenopus hispidus* (Olivier, 1811)	1

CARIDEA

ALPHEIDAE

+	*Alpheus lottini* Guérin, 1829	12
+	*Alpheus macrodactylus* Ortmann, 1890	1
+	*Alpheus strenuus strenuus* Dana, 1852	1,12
+	*Alpheus* sp.	1
+	*Synalpheus stimpsoni* (De Man, 1888)	19

PALINURA

PALINURIDAE

	Panulirus penicillatus (Olivier, 1791)	1,10,20
$	*Panulirus versicolor* (Latreille, 1804)	
+$	*Panulirus ornatus* (Fabricius, 1798)	

ANOMURA

DIOGENIDAE

+	*Aniculus retipes* Lewinsohn, 1982	4,19,32
	Aniculus ursus (Olivier, 1811)	1,11
+	*Aniculus* sp.	1
+	*Calcinus argus* Wooster, 1984	4
	Calcinus elegans (H. Milne Edwards, 1836)	1,6,11,12,18,30
	Calcinus gaimardii (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	1,6,9(a),11,25
+	*Calcinus guamensis* Wooster, 1984	11
	Calcinus laevimanus (Randall, 1839)	2,6,10,12,30,34

	Calcinus latens (Randall, 1839)	1,6,8,9(a),9(b),12, 17, 18,22,23,30,34, 36
+	*Calcinus minutus* Buitendijk, 1937	4,6,7,13,15,19,25,32
+	*Calcinus pulcher* Forest, 1958	4,9(a),15,32
+	*Calcinus seurati* Forest, 1951	10,30
+	*Calcinus* sp. *1*	4,7,13,15,19,22,25, 32
+	*Calcinus* sp. *3*	4
+	*Calcinus* sp. *4*	4,6,15,25
+	*Calcinus* sp. *5*	15
+	*Calcinus* sp. *6*	25
	Clibanarius corallinus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	6,10,12,30
*	*Clibanarius eurysternus* Hilgendorf, 1878	
+	*Clibanarius humilis* Dana, 1852	2,30
+	*Clibanarius laevimanus* Buitendijk, 1937	2
+	*Clibanarius longitarsus* (De Haan, 1849)	2
*	*?Clibanarius merguiensis* De Man, 1888	
*	*Clibanarius striolatus* Dana, 1852	
+	*Dardanus crassimanus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	1,4,8,15,19,23,32
	Dardanus deformis (H. Milne Edwards, 1836)	12
	Dardanus gemmatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	1,24
	Dardanus guttatus (Olivier, 1811)	1,6,8,11,30
	Dardanus lagopodes (Forskål, 1775)	7,8,12,13,15,19,32
	Dardanus megistos (Herbst, 1804)	6,9(b),11,12,17,18, 19,34
	Dardanus scutellatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)	6,9(b),12,17,34
+	*Diogenes* sp.	9(b),19,22
+	*Paguristes* sp.	4,6,25,32
+	*Trizopagurus strigatus* (Herbst, 1804)	7,22
	PAGURIDAE	
+	*Micropagurus vexatus* Haig and Ball, 1988	4,7,9(a),13,15,19,22, 23,25,26,32
+	*Nematopagurus* cf. *muricatus* (Henderson, 1896)	22
+	*Pagurixus anceps* (Forest, 1954)	1,6,12,30
*	*Pagurixus tweediei* (Forest, 1956)	
+	*Pagurixus* sp.	1,7,13,19,22,25,32
+	*Pylopaguropsis magnimanus* (Henderson, 1896)	4,7,13,25,32
+	*Pagurid* sp. *1*	1,6
+	*Pagurid* sp. *2*	9(a),15,16,26,36
+	*Pagurid* sp. *3*	1,16,17,18,26
+	*Pagurid* sp. *6*	22
	COENOBITIDAE	
$	*Birgus latro* (Linnaeus, 1767)	North Keeling
+	*Coenobita brevimanus* Dana, 1852	21
	Coenobita perlatus H. Milne Edwards, 1837	1,2,6,10,21
+	*Coenobita rugosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837	2,6,10,13,21
	PORCELLANIDAE	
+	*Petrolisthes asiaticus* (Leach, 1820)	6

+	*Petrolisthes carinipes* (Heller, 1861)	1
	GALATHEIDAE	
+	*Galathea* sp.	1,19,23

BRACHYURA

	Dromiacea	
	DYNOMENIDAE	
*	*Dynomene hispida* Desmarest, 1825	
+	*Dynomene* cf. *pilumnoides* Alcock, 1899	4,32
*	*Dynomene praedator* A. Milne Edwards, 1879	
+	*Dynomene* sp.	4,25,32
	Oxystomata	
	CALAPPIDAE	
	Calappa hepatica (Linnaeus, 1758)	9(b),19
	Oxyrhyncha	
	MAJIDAE	
	EPIALTINAE	
+	*Huenia grandidierii* A. Milne Edwards, 1865	20
	Menaethius monoceros (Latreille, 1825	1,20,24
	Perinia tumida Dana, 1852	1,24
+	*Simocarcinus obtusirostris* (Miers, 1879)	18
	MAJINAE	
	Cyclax suborbicularis (Stimpson, 1907)	1
+	*Schizophrys aspera* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	1,32
	MITHRACINAE	
+	*Micippa thalia* (Herbst, 1803)	11
	PARTHENOPIDAE	
	AETHRINAE	
	Actaeomorpha erosa Miers, 1878	20
	EUMEDONINAE	
*	*Eumedonus pentagonus* (A. Milne Edwards, 1879)	
	PARTHENOPINAE	
*	*Daldorfia horrida* (Linnaeus, 1758)	
	Cancridea	
	ATELECYCLIDAE	
*	*Kraussia integra* (De Haan, 1835)	
+	*Kraussia* cf. *nitida* Stimpson, 1858	23
*	*Kraussia rugulosa* (Krauss, 1843)	
	Brachyrhyncha	
	PORTUNIDAE	
	CATOPTRINAE	
*	*Carupa tenuipes* Dana, 1851	

	PORTUNINAE	
+	*Charybdis erythrodactyla* (Lamarck, 1818)	12
*	*Charybdis obtusifrons* Leene, 1936	
	Portunus granulatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	1
+$	*Scylla serrata* (Forskål, 1775)	
	Thalamita admete (Herbst, 1803)	1,6,9(a),12,17,18,36
+	*Thalamita chaptali* (Audouin and Savigny, 1825)	36
	Thalamita crenata H. Milne Edwards, 1834	2
+	*Thalamita dakini* Montgomery, 1931	18,24
+	*Thalamita demani* Nobili, 1905	4
*	*Thalamita integra* Dana, 1852	
*	*Thalamita picta* Stimpson, 1858	
*	*Thalamita spinimana* Dana, 1852	
+	*Thalamitoides quadridens* A. Milne Edwards, 1869	20,25,32
	Thalamitoides tridens A. Milne Edwards, 1869	9(a),16,36
	XANTHIDAE	
	POLYDECTINAE	
	Lybia tessellata (Latreille, 1812)	27
*	*Polydectus cupulifer* (Latreille, 1812)	
	CYMOINAE	
	Cymo andreossyi (Audouin, 1826)	12,27
*	*Cymo quadrilobatus* Miers, 1884	
	LIOMERINAE	
*	*Liomera bella* (Dana, 1852)	
*	*Liomera caelata* (Odhner, 1925)	
*	*Liomera laevis* (A. Milne Edwards, 1873)	
+	*Liomera monticulosa* (A. Milne Edwards, 1873)	4
*	*Liomera pallida* (Borradaile, 1900)	
+	*Liomera rugata* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	6
*	*Liomera stimpsoni* (A. Milne Edwards, 1865)	
	Liomera tristis (Dana, 1852)	1,23
+	*Liomera venosa* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	32
+	*Liomera* sp.	25
	EUXANTHINAE	
*	*Euxanthus exsculptus* (Herbst, 1790)	
+	*Paramedaeus simplex* (A. Milne Edwards, 1873)	13,19
	ACTAEINAE	
*	*Actaeodes consobrinus* (A. Milne Edwards, 1873)	
+	*Actaeodes tomentosus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	6,27
+	*Gaillardiellus orientalis* (Odhner, 1925)	12,20,27
*	*Gaillardiellus superciliaris* (Odhner, 1925)	
*	*Paractaea rufopunctata* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	
	Psaumis cavipes (Dana, 1852)	6,12,18
*	*Pseudoliomera granosimana* (A. Milne Edwards, 1865)	
	Pseudoliomera speciosa (Dana, 1852)	25

	ZOSIMINAE	
*	*Atergatopsis signatus* (Adams and White, 1848)	
	Lophozozymus dodone (Herbst, 1801)	1,17,34
	Lophozozymus pulchellus A. Milne Edwards, 1867	1
*	*Platypodia cristata* (A. Milne Edwards, 1865)	
*	*Platypodia granulosa* (Ruppell, 1830)	
+	*Platypodia* cf. *pseudogranulosa* Serene, 1984	4,32
*	*Zozymodes pumilus* (Jacquinot and Lucas, 1852)	
	Zosimus aeneus (Linnaeus, 1758)	1
	XANTHINAE	
*	*Lachnopodus gibsonhilli* (Tweedie, 1950)	
*	*Lachnopodus subacutus* (Stimpson, 1858)	
*	*Lachnopodus tahitensis* De Man, 1889	
+	*Leptodius exaratus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	6,30
*	*Leptodius gracilis* (Dana, 1852)	
	Leptodius nudipes (Dana, 1852)	30
	Leptodius sanguineus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	6,10,12,27
	Lioxanthodes alcocki Calman, 1909	24
	Macromedaeus nudipes (A. Milne Edwards, 1867)	18
	Neoxanthias impressus (Lamarck, 1818)	1,11
	ETISINAE	
+	*Etisus bifrontalis* (Edmondson, 1935)	18
+	*Etisus demani* Odhner, 1925	1
	Etisus dentatus (Herbst, 1785)	1
+	*Etisus frontalis* Dana, 1852	17,18,20
*	*Etisus laevimanus* Randall, 1840	
+	*Paraetisus* sp.	13
	CHLORODIINAE	
	Chlorodiella barbata (Borradaile, 1900)	9(a),17,36
+	*Chlorodiella cytherea* (Dana, 1852)	1,27
*	*Chlorodiella laevissima* (Dana, 1852)	
+	*Phymodius granulosus* (De Man, 1888)	1
	Phymodius monticulosus (Dana, 1852)	17,36
	Phymodius ungulatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	6
	Pilodius areolatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	1,6,12,18,20, 23,27
*	*Pilodius pubescens* Dana, 1852	
	Pilodius scabriculus Dana, 1852	1,6,12
+	*Tweedieia odhneri* (Gordon, 1934)	6,7,22,32
	TRAPEZIIDAE	
	TRAPEZIINAE	
	Tetralia glaberrima (Herbst, 1790)	16,27
*	*Trapezia areolata* Dana, 1852	
	Trapezia cymodoce (Herbst, 1799)	1,4,7,13,24,25, 27,32
*	*Trapezia digitalis* Latreille, 1825	
	Trapezia ferruginea Latreille, 1825	7,32
	Trapezia guttata Ruppell, 1830	25,36
	Trapezia rufopunctata (Herbst, 1799)	7,22

+	*Trapezia septata* Dana, 1852	7,12,22,27
	DOMECIINAE	
	Domecia hispida Eydoux and Souleyet, 1842	9(a),27
	CARPILIIDAE	
*	*Carpilius convexus* (Forskål, 1775)	
*	*Carpilius maculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)	
	MENIPPIDAE	
	OZIINAE	
	Lydia annulipes (H. Milne Edwards, 1834)	2
*	*Ozius tuberculosus* H. Milne Edwards, 1834	
	ERIPHIINAE	
*	*Eriphia scabricula* Dana, 1852	
	Eriphia sebana (Shaw and Nodder, 1803)	6
	DACRYOPILUMNINAE	
	Dacryopilumnus rathbunae Balss, 1932	Loc. unrecorded
	PILUMNIDAE	
+	*Pilumnus minutus* (De Haan, 1835)	27
	INCERTAE SEDIS	
	Daira perlata (Herbst, 1790)	1,8,11,24,27,32
	Pseudozius caystrus (Adams and White, 1848)	6,30
	PALICIDAE	
+	*Crossotonotus brevimanus* (Ward, 1933)	19
	OCYPODIDAE	
	OCYPODINAE	
	Ocypode ceratophthalma (Pallas, 1772)	1,2,6,10, West Island
	Ocypode cordimana Desmarest, 1825	1, West Island
	Uca chlorophthalmus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	2
	MACROPHTHALMINAE	
	Macrophthalmus verreauxi H. Milne Edwards, 1848	2
	GRAPSIDAE	
	GRAPSINAE	
	Geograpsus crinipes (Dana, 1851)	1, 21
	Geograpsus grayi (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)	2, 21
	Grapsus intermedius De Man, 1887	2, 6, 30
	Grapsus tenuicrustatus (Herbst, 1783)	2,6,27,buoys(lagoon)
	Metopograpsus thukuhar (Owen, 1839)	2
+	*Pachygrapsus minutus* A. Milne Edwards, 1873	1,12,30
	Pachygrapsus cf. *planifrons* De Man, 1888	6,12
	Pachygrapsus plicatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)	12
	SESARMINAE	
+	*Cyclograpsus integer* H. Milne Edwards, 1837	2,6

	Sesarma (*Parasesarma*) *sigillata* Tweedie, 1950	2
	Sesarma (*Parasesarma*) *lenzii* De Man, 1895	2
+	*Sesarma* (*Chiromantes*) sp.	2
	PLAGUSIINAE	
	Percnon abbreviatum (Dana, 1851)	12
*	*Percnon affine* (H. Milne Edwards, 1853)	
+	*Percnon guinotae* Crosnier, 1965	1,7
	Percnon planissimum (Herbst, 1804)	12,27
	Plagusia depressa tuberculata Lamarck, 1818	Buoys (lagoon)
	VARUNINAE	
+	*Pseudograpsus albus* Stimpson, 1858	6
	Thalassograpsus harpax (Hilgendorf, 1892)	10
	GECARCINIDAE	
	Cardisoma carnifex (Herbst, 1794)	2, West Island
*	*Cardisoma rotundum* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)	
	Gecarcoidea natalis (Pocock, 1888)	21
	CRYPTOCHIRIDAE	
+	*Hapalocarcinus marsupialis* Stimpson, 1859	4