

PROCEEDINGS
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NEW SPECIES OF AMERICAN SPIDER CRABS.¹

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The group of small species of *Epialtus* sometimes combined under the name *Epialtus bituberculatus*² may be resolved into ten different species, six of which have already been described. Four new species and two new forms are described below. The rare genus *Eucinetops*³ is enriched by two new species.

Epialtus crenulatus, sp. nov.

Holotype.—Female, ovigerous, Cat. No. 18135, United States National Museum. Lower California.

Measurements.—Female holotype, length of carapace 6.4 mm., width 5 mm.

Description.—Hepatic and branchial widths of carapace equal. Hepatic lobe large, not advanced, anterior margin transverse, forming with the outer margin a rounded lobe with crenulated edge. Branchial lobe small, acute. Rostrum about as broad as long, sides arcuate, extremity truncate, subentire, with a faint indication of emargination; below, a median furrow with a crest on either side.

Epialtus kingsleyi, sp. nov.

Holotype.—Male, Cat. No. 53068, United States National Museum. Florida; collected by A. S. Packard and presented to the Boston Society of Natural History by J. S. Kingsley.

Measurements.—Male holotype, length of carapace 7.7 mm., hepatic width 7.2 mm., branchial width 6.7 mm.

Description.—Rostrum dorsally carinate anteriorly, strongly deflexed, very high, broadest at its middle from which it tapers to a truncate tip; lower surface concave. Hepatic lobe much larger than branchial lobe, extremity broadly rounded, anterior margin nearly transverse, with a low tooth or tubercle about half way between tip and eye; posterior margin con-

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²Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. 1, 1834, p. 345, pl. 15, fig. 11.

³Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. 7, 1860, p. 191.

vex. Branchial lobe small, sides concave, extremity narrow, acute. Cardiac region very high, conical. Palm gradually increasing in height distally and about twice as long as the strongly arched fingers.

***Epialtus longirostris* forma *portoricensis*, nov.**

Holotype.—Male, Cat. No. 24154, United States National Museum. Ensenada Honda, Culebra Island, Porto Rico; collected by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*, Feb. 9, 1899.

Measurements.—Male holotype, length of carapace 5.7 mm., width 3.7 mm.

Description.—Differs from typical *longirostris*¹ in the rostrum being slightly wider and less thick, and the tip slightly arcuate in dorsal view.

***Epialtus hiltoni*, sp. nov.**

Holotype.—Male, Cat. No. 50599, United States National Museum Laguna Beach, California, collected by William A. Hilton.

Measurements.—Male holotype, median length of carapace 13.6 mm., total length 14 mm., anterior width 12.2 mm., posterior width 12.4 mm.

Description.—Carapace high in median region; lateral wings broad, ascending; anterior or hepatic lobe much the larger, intervening sinus deep. Posterior margin of hepatic lobe convex, anterior margin transverse, with a lobe or tooth near its middle. Branchial lobe triangular, acute. Rostrum broadly oblong, sides subparallel, extremity bilobed, median sinus broad, shallow. Hand elongate, not widening much until just before the fingers, which are short and very wide, outer margin acutely carinate.

***Epialtus dilatatus* forma *elongata*, nov.**

Holotype.—Male, Cat. No. 47090, United States National Museum. Off Duck Key, Florida, 14 feet depth, station 7429, *Fish Hawk*.

Measurements.—Male holotype, total length of carapace 11.5 mm., branchial width 8.3 mm., hepatic width 6.7 mm.

Description.—Differs from typical *dilatatus*² in having the rostrum longer, the lateral lobes of the carapace subequal in size and shape, the hepatic lobe with an antero-lateral angle, and the preorbital tooth feeble and obsolescent. Palm of cheliped widening considerably toward distal end; propodal finger arched downward, forming a wide gape into which, just behind the middle, one tooth of moderate size projects from the dactylus.

***Epialtus peruvianus*, sp. nov.**

Holotype.—Male, Cat. No. 54208, United States National Museum. Chincha Islands, Peru; collected by Robert Cushman Murphy, 1919, and received from the Brooklyn Museum.

Measurements.—Male holotype, length of carapace 4.8 mm., greatest width 3.5 mm.

¹Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. 7, 1860, p. 199.

²A. Milne Edwards, Crust. Rég. Mex., 1878, p. 140, pl. 27, figs. 4-4b.

Description.—Propodus of first and second ambulatories armed with a strong tooth below at distal end. Carapace very uneven. Hepatic lobe very large, recurved, anterior margin transversely concave, outer angle lobiform and prominent, posterior margin slightly convex; branchial lobe very small, acute, sides concave. Rostrum deflexed, thin, oblong, sides parallel to near the tip, where they are thick, recurved and convergent; tip bilobed, lobes small, sinus wide.

***Eucinetops panamensis*, sp. nov.**

Holotype.—Male, Cat. No. 2040, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Pearl Islands, Bay of Panama; collected by S. W. Garman.

Measurements.—Male holotype, length of carapace to tip of horns 10.5 mm., width including spines 8.5 mm.

Description.—Rostrum one-third as wide as the fronto-orbital distance; horns short and broad, tipped with a small spine. Carapace high on the median line where it is strongly tuberculate. Lateral angle marked by a small spine. Postocular tooth large, triangular, almost equilateral, obliquely upturned. Eyes exceeding postocular tooth by little more than length of cornea; stalks not tapering. Dactyli of ambulatory legs strongly curved, terminating in long, pale, horny spines.

***Eucinetops rubellula*, sp. nov.**

Eucinetops lucasii Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. 7, 1860, p. 192, ♂, pl. 2, fig. 3, not *E. lucasii*, ♀.

Holotype.—Male, not extant. Cape St. Lucas, Lower California.

Measurements (estimated from figure).—Male holotype, length of carapace to tip of horns 8 mm., median length 6.7 mm., width of carapace 6.2 mm.

Description.—According to Lockington,¹ the true male of *lucasii* is different from the male described by Stimpson. *E. rubellula*, male, differs, according to Stimpson from *E. lucasii*, female, in having the horns of the rostrum acutely pointed, the antennae narrower with the external angle of the first movable article considerably produced, and the dactyli of the ambulatory legs much shorter. The chelipeds are large, much compressed and crested; carpus with two slight crests confluent posteriorly in a projecting angle or point; hand rather broad, flat, tapering to the slender fingers, not gaping.

¹*Peltinia longiocularis* Lockington, Proc. California Acad. Sci., vol. 7, 1876 (1877), p. 76.