

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NEW SPECIES OF DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS FROM THE
DUTCH WEST INDIES.

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Some time ago I prepared an account of the stalk-eyed crustaceans collected by Dr. J. Boeke in 1905 in the Dutch West Indies. As the publication of that report has been unavoidably delayed, Doctor Boeke has given me permission to publish separately descriptions of the new species. The type specimens are in the Leiden Museum.

FAMILY PENEIDÆ.

Metapenæus mobilispinis sp. nov.

Type.—Male, from Cave Round Bay, Saba, in about 4 fathoms, stony bottom; August 26.

Measurements.—Male, length from tip of rostrum to tip of telson 32.4 mm., length of carapace including rostrum 9.5 mm.

Description.—Carapace short-pubescent in front of cervical suture. Rostrum ascending, short, not reaching end of eyes; deep, lower limb as wide as upper, which is convex and armed with 5-7 curved teeth. Post-rostral crest continued to middle of carapace and armed at anterior fourth of carapace and at posterior end of rostrum with a straight, slender spine. Antero-lateral angles of carapace rounded. Postocular tooth small, acute. Postantennular spine long and slender, postantennular groove deep, meeting the cervical groove. A very short, oblique and deeply impressed groove on either side of rostrum at anterior border of gastric region. Branchial region bordered anteriorly by a sinuous groove (part of the cervical groove), and superiorly by a groove which is very deep below the hepatic spine but becomes faint posteriorly and disappears altogether towards the hind region of the carapace.

Fifth and sixth abdominal terga sharply carinated at middle; fifth segment a little more than half as long as sixth, which is a little longer than telson. Telson considerably shorter than inner caudal swimmeret and has two slender marginal spines (the posterior the longer) on either side

near the middle; extremity cut into three slender spines, middle one longest, widening at its middle, lateral ones very slender, with an articulating extremity.

Eyes very large, not reaching end of antennular scale. Outer or upper antennular flagellum shorter than inner which is shorter than peduncle. Third maxillipeds reach to middle of last article of antennal peduncle; dactylus suboval. Terminal joints of fourth and fifth pairs of thoracic legs lanceolate; fifth pair extend to end of first third of antennal scale.

The andrium increases in width distally, is much thickened at the middle, very thin in terminal third where it forms three lobes on each side, the distal one round, the next half as wide, the proximal one filiform.

Relationships.—*M. goodei* (Smith) of the West Indian region and *M. pubescens* (Stimpson) from St. Thomas, which may be identical, both have a longer rostrum than our species, a spine at antero-inferior angle of carapace and the abdominal carina begins on the second segment.

FAMILY XANTHIDÆ.

Panopeus boekei sp. nov.

Type.—Male, from Tumble-Down-Dick Bay, St. Eustatius, 15 fathoms, stony bottom; September 17.

Measurements.—Male, length 8.6 mm., width 13 mm., fronto-orbital width 9.4 mm., front 4.4 mm.

Description.—Carapace deeply areolated in anterior two-thirds, areoles crossed by granulated rugæ; surface finely granulated and covered with scattered hairs of uneven length; carapace convex in a longitudinal as well as in a transverse direction, save for the four antero-lateral teeth which are thickened and upturned; teeth well separated; first tooth short and broad, convex; second tooth more prominent and equally wide, posterior margin convex, anterior straight or slightly concave, tip blunt; third tooth similar in shape, but longer, narrower and thicker; fourth tooth narrow, triangular, acute, situated at widest part of carapace. Front with a deep, narrow, median emargination, forming a rounded lobe on each side, at the outer end of which there is a very small rounded lobe. Across the front runs a transverse raised line fringed with long hair. Preorbital angle prominent, blunt; lobe between the two upper fissures of the orbit nearly transverse, slightly convex; lower margin with a blunt inner tooth; a V-shaped notch below outer angle.

Larger cheliped much more massive than smaller. Merus short and high, with a groove subparallel to distal margin and behind it a flattened tooth on upper margin; carpus rugose, with a distal furrow and a small inner tooth; manus granulate, granules reticulating, upper surface with a shallow groove; fingers with rows of punctæ, a groove on outside and inside of immovable finger, and a groove near upper edge of outer surface of dactylus; prehensile edges irregularly toothed, one of the larger teeth at base of dactyl of larger chela; fingers in this chela gaping moderately;

larger thumb slightly deflexed, smaller one considerably so ; fingers light brown, color not extended on palm.

Ambulatory legs hairy, slender and rather long, second one longer than carapace is wide.

Surface of maxillipeds and sternum finely granulate. Abdomen of male reaching to coxæ of last legs; third, fourth and fifth segments coalesced, although short depressions indicate suture lines; sixth segment about twice as wide as long, widening distally, seventh segment broadly triangular.

Relationships.—This species in its areolation and prominent lateral teeth resembles *P. bermudensis* Benedict and Rathbun* in which the first lateral tooth is larger and the last tooth smaller: the lobes of the front are not so rounded nor so deeply separated; tooth larger at base of dactylus of large chela; male abdomen with fused segment wider at base, penultimate and last segments longer.

* Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 14, 1891, p. 376, pl. 20, fig. 2, pl. 24, figs. 14, 15.