

# NEW SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES OF SPIDER CRABS.

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All but two of the new forms are American and will be more fully described in a monograph of spider crabs the publication of which is delayed.

## ODOCHELA SIDNEYI, new species.

*Holotype*.—Male, Cat. No. 7253, United States National Museum. Off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, 49 fathoms, station 2297, *Albatross*.

*Measurements*.—Male holotype, length of carapace 14 mm., width 10.7 mm.

*Description*.—Near *P. riisei*<sup>1</sup>; differs in the longer ambulatory legs, the straighter and longer dactyls of the last three pairs, which are more than half as long as their respective propodites; cardiac and posterior gastric prominences more produced, spiniform; the flat sternal segments have sharp, cristate margins; palm less dilated than in *riisei*, gape of fingers narrower, prehensile teeth more numerous and more uniform in size.

## ODOCHELA BARBARENSIS, new species.

*Holotype*.—Male, Cat. No. 48256, United States National Museum. Off Brockway Point, Santa Rosa Island, California, 38–45 fathoms, station 4431, *Albatross*.

*Measurements*.—Male holotype, length of carapace 23.8 mm., length of rostrum 9 mm., width of carapace 12.7 mm.

*Description*.—Rostrum a long spine; orbital arch finely spinulose; antennae filiform, the movable articles of the peduncle unusually slender. Chela widest behind middle of palm, thence tapering to end of fingers; gape correspondingly narrow. First leg three times as long as carapace with rostrum, dactyl slightly curved; dactyls of other legs falcate. Sternum deeply grooved between segments.

## PYROMAIA ARACHNA, new species.

*Holotype*.—Male, Cat. No. 18144, United States National Museum. Gulf of Mexico, S. W. of Cape San Blas, Florida, 169 fathoms, station 2400, *Albatross*.

<sup>1</sup> Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. 7, 1860, p. 196, pl. 2, fig. 6.

*Measurements.*—Male holotype, length of carapace 45 mm., width without spines 35 mm.

*Description.*—Differs from *P. cuspidata*<sup>2</sup> in having five median spines on the carapace, only three spines on the branchial margin, a slender, acuminate rostral spine, the manus of the male cheliped elongate, an erect spine near the proximal end of the merus of the ambulatory legs, and a fringe of hair on each side of the dactyls.

**EUPLEURODON PERUVIANUS, new species.**

*Holotype.*—Female, ovigerous, Cat. No. 40462, United States National Museum. North end of Ferrol Bay (Chimbote), Peru; collected by R. E. Coker.

*Measurements.*—Female holotype, length of carapace to end of rostrum 10 mm., length of rostrum 2.2 mm., greatest width of carapace 8.2 mm.

*Description.*—Carapace narrower between the antero-lateral teeth than between the postero-lateral teeth. Rostrum a third as long as the postfrontal part of the carapace and half as broad as long. A preocular tooth present. No small tooth on lateral margin between the two large teeth or lobes.

**PUGETTIA VENETIAE, new species.**

*Holotype.*—Female, ovigerous, Cat. No. 50268, United States National Museum. Five miles off Newport Beach, California; received from the Venice Marine Biological Station.

*Measurements.*—Female holotype, median length of carapace 16.7 mm., length of horns 4.4 mm., width of carapace, spines excluded, 13.2 mm.

*Description.*—Carapace lumpy, each lump or boss furnished with one or more tubercles, as follows: Four gastric of which two are median, two lateral, a little behind the anterior median tubercle; one cardiac; three intestinal, arranged transversely; four or five branchial. Lateral spines three, one branchial, two hepatic; the branchial and the posterior of the hepatic spines are larger, curved and with slender tips directed forward; the minor hepatic spine is a little below the level of the major one and is straight. Postorbital spine isolated, a little behind the eye, slender. Supraocular eave less expanded over the eye than in typical *Pugettia*. Wrist and margins of arm spinous.

**MENAETHIOPS PORTORICENSIS, new species.**

*Holotype.*—Female, Cat. No. F2628, American Museum of Natural History. One and a half miles south of Caña Gorda Islands, near Guanica Harbor, Porto Rico, 26 fathoms.

<sup>2</sup> Stimpson, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 2, 1871, p. 110.

*Measurements.*—Female holotype, total length of carapace 5.4 mm., length of rostrum 1.6 mm., width of carapace without spines 2.7 mm.

*Description.*—Carapace and appendages covered with broad, flattened vesicles, the largest spatuliform. Carapace constricted behind orbit and behind hepatic regions. Four tubercles in a transverse diamond on gastric region. Rostrum divided to its middle. Preocular spine suberect, prominent. Two slender marginal hepatic spines; a larger spine near lateral angle of carapace.

**CHORILIA LONGIPES TURGIDA, new subspecies.**

*Holotype.*—Male, Cat. No. 15500, United States National Museum. Off San Diego, California, 359 fathoms, station 2936, *Albatross*.

*Measurements.*—Male holotype, length of carapace on median line 56 mm., width 50 mm.

*Description.*—Compared to typical *C. longipes*,<sup>3</sup> the carapace is much rougher, more spinous, the tubercles replaced by short, sharp spines; the hepatic margin bears a spine instead of a tubercle or blunt ridge; the width of the carapace increases notably in proportion to the length, the branchial regions are inflated and approach nearer the median line, so that the distance between them is not more than half the greatest width of the cardiac region; the movable segments of the antennal peduncle are longer and more slender.

**CHIONOECETES OPILIO ELONGATUS, new subspecies.**

*Holotype.*—Male, Cat. No. 46636, United States National Museum. Sea of Japan, latitude 38° 09' 00" north, longitude 138° 32' 12" east, 245 fathoms, station 4819, *Albatross*.

*Measurements.*—Male holotype, length of carapace on median line 112 mm., width 122.5 mm.

*Description.*—Differs from typical *C. opilio*<sup>4</sup> in the greater length of the legs, the merus of the second leg usually exceeding that of the first leg in old males; the length of the second merus is from 5.5 to 6.3 times its width, as against a length of from 4.9 to 5.2 times its width in typical *opilio*. *C. opilio elongatus* inhabits the Sea of Japan and gradually changes in the Okhotsk Sea to the typical form.

**CHIONOECETES BAIRDI, new species.**

*Holotype.*—Male, Cat. No. 5862, United States National Museum. Head of Kingcombe Inlet, British Columbia; collected by H. E. Nichols.

*Measurements.*—Male holotype, length of carapace and rostrum 73.3 mm., width 81.2 mm.

<sup>3</sup> Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci., ser. 2, vol. 11, 1851, p. 269.

<sup>4</sup> O. Fabricius, K. Danske Vid. Selsk. Skr., nye Saml., vol. 3, 1788, p. 182, plate.

*Description*.—Compared to *C. opilio*<sup>5</sup> the carapace is wider owing to the greater depression of the branchial regions. The whole animal is rougher; the spines in the row leading from the pterygostomian region backward to the branchial region become suddenly larger, the last three or four spines being of considerable size; several other prominences of the antero-lateral regions are spinous instead of tuberculous. Lateral margin of carapace deeply scalloped. Outer orbital tooth curved more strongly inward, rostral teeth narrower, interspace wider. Spines of legs longer.

CHIONOECETES ANGULATUS, new species.

*Holotype*.—Male, Cat. No. 19303, United States National Museum. South of Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea, 1,401 fathoms, station 3604, *Albatross*.

*Measurements*.—Male holotype, length of carapace on median line 73 mm., width exclusive of spines 78.6 mm.

*Description*.—Differs from *C. tanneri*<sup>6</sup> in the two dorsal rows of spines and tubercles on the branchial region meeting at the outer margin in an acute angle; interbranchial space not so deeply depressed; rostral teeth as wide as, or wider than, the length of their inner margin.

HYAS COARCTATUS URSINUS, new subspecies.

*Holotype*.—Female, ovigerous, Cat. No. 46493, United States National Museum. Sea of Japan, latitude 45° 24' 00" north, longitude 140° 49' 10" east, 325 fathoms, station 4992, *Albatross*.

*Measurements*.—Female holotype, length of carapace to end of rostrum 60.6 mm., width 41.8 mm.

*Description*.—Much more hairy than typical *H. coarctatus*,<sup>7</sup> especially the legs and the ventral surface of the body; legs concealed by a dense vesicular pubescence and longer, slenderer hairs which are most abundant on the lower surface of the merus. Carapace broad behind as in *coarctatus alutaceus*<sup>8</sup> but relatively narrower across the hepatic regions. Rostrum elongate, leaning toward typical *coarctatus*.

LISSA BRASILIENSIS, new species.

*Holotype*.—Female, Cat. No. 2055, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Off Cape Frio, Brazil, 35 fathoms, *Hassler Expedition*.

*Measurements*.—Female holotype, length of carapace 16.6 mm., width 15 mm.

<sup>5</sup> O. Fabricius, K. Danske Vid. Selsk. Skr., Nye Saml., vol. 3, 1788, p. 182, plate.

<sup>6</sup> Rathbun, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 16, 1893, p. 76, pl. 4, figs. 1-4.

<sup>7</sup> Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. 11, 1815, p. 329.

<sup>8</sup> Brandt in Middendorff's Reise in den Äussersten Norden und Osten Sibiriens, vol. 2, Zool., pt. 1, 1851, p. 79.

*Description*.—Carapace hairy and granulate, granules separated except on the summit of the protuberances. Protuberances arranged as in *L. tuberosa*,<sup>9</sup> but the terminal protuberance of the branchial ridge is more transverse and the posterior, deflexed portion of the carapace is broader, its margin more arcuate. Anterior margin of rostrum in the form of a cupid's bow, with a small median emargination and the outer angles directed upward in a stout, curved, blunt spine. One crest on carpus of chelipeds, two crests on carpus of ambulatory legs.

**TELEOPHRYS POCOCCI, new species.**

*Holotype*.—Male, Cat. No. 25765, United States National Museum. Maceio coral reef, Alagoas, Brazil, Branner-Agassiz Expedition.

*Measurements*.—Male holotype, greatest length of carapace 7.3 mm., greatest width 7.7 mm.

*Description*.—Resembling *T. cristulipes*,<sup>10</sup> but front less deeply bifid; only one antero-lateral spine; tooth at middle of outer margin of basal antennal article obsolescent; tubercle on palm larger and sublaminar. Legs slenderer; no lobe on posterior surface of propodites.

**SOLENOLAMBRUS PORTORICENSIS, new species.**

*Holotype*.—Male, Cat. No. 24237, United States National Museum. Mayaguez Harbor, Porto Rico, 75 to 76 fathoms, station 6063, *Fish Hawk*.

*Measurements*.—Male holotype, length of carapace 7.3 mm., width of same 8.5 mm.

*Description*.—Near *S. typicus*;<sup>11</sup> carapace wider; median gastric area narrower; no median lines; six minute teeth on posterior and postero-lateral margins. Chelipeds shorter; on outer and lower surfaces of palm a row of large granulated tubercles parallel to each margin; outer and inner margins tuberculated; dactylus at right angles with palm.

<sup>9</sup> Rathbun, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 21, 1898, p. 574, pl. 41, fig. 3.

<sup>10</sup> Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. 7, 1860, p. 190, pl. 2, fig. 2.

<sup>11</sup> Stimpson, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 2, 1871, p. 133.