THE OCCURRENCE OF *GRAPSUS GRAPSUS TENUI-CRUSTATUS* (HERBST) AT THE TSITSIKAMA COASTAL NATIONAL PARK (DECAPODA, BRACHYURA, GRAPSIDAE)

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127
Fig. 1. *Grapsus grapsus tenuicrustatus* (Herbst). Dorsal view, adult female, and outer surface of right chela.
corner with lobe ending in sharp spine. Merus and ischium spinose on inner margin. Ambulatory legs flattened, meri broad, with numerous oblique ridges, propodi with ridge bearing fine short hairs. Dactyli strongly spinose.

**Colour**

Interorbital region dark plum red, rest of carapace dark brick red. Chelae bright red, legs red-grey.

**Locality**

Kraaibek, near Coldstream, on Tsitsikama coast.

**Remarks**

The genus *Grapsus*, which is typically tropical/subtropical, is represented by two species in southern Africa, viz. *G. grapsus* and *G. strigosus*. The latter has been recorded from Delagoa Bay, Natal, East London, and most of the Indo-Pacific region. It differs from *G. grapsus* in having the narrower front less strongly deflexed, as well as in the general proportions of the appendages.

*G. grapsus*, which is almost cosmopolitan in the littoral regions of tropical/subtropical areas, has been divided into two forms (Rathbun, 1906) viz. the Atlantic and the Indo-Pacific forms. The Atlantic or typical form has been recorded from the Atlantic coasts of America (Rathbun, 1906), the Cape Verde Islands, Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria, Spanish Guinea, Congo Republic, Angola (Monod, 1956), and also from northern South West Africa (Kensley, in press).

The Indo-Pacific form (*tenuicrustatus*), regarded by Kingsley (1880) as a variety of *G. maculatus*, and by Rathbun (1906) as a subspecies of *G. grapsus*, is known from almost this entire region, as well as from Mocambique and Natal. The main distinguishing features of *tenuicrustatus* from the typical form, lie in the meri of the legs, and the carpal lobe of the chelipeds. Kingsley (1880) notes that *tenuicrustatus* has a hairy carapace and meral joints and that the carpal lobe is narrower and with a longer spine than in the typical form. The present specimen agrees with *tenuicrustatus* in the form of the carpal lobe (Fig. 2) and in the possession of a hair-bearing ridge on the meri. The carapace, however, is not hairy.

Tesch (1918) noted that *G. maculatus* (=*G. grapsus*) had a slender legged variety *gracilipes*. This form is characterised by having the meri of the 4th legs at least 5 times longer than broad. The normal form has the meri 4 times or less longer than broad. Whether there are actually two genetic forms involved here, or whether the species is variable with regard to these characters (which seems very likely) is open to discussion.

The present specimen thus obviously belongs to the Indo-Pacific form of the species. This makes it a very remarkable record, being at least 500 miles south of its most southerly known record, occurring in an area
Fig. 2.  


which is certainly not subtropical. More intensive collecting in the area should establish that the species is actually breeding here, as it is unlikely that the crab (which is not capable of sustained swimming) could have been washed down from the Natal coast.

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**REFERENCES**


