Article XVII.—A NEW SPECIES OF CRAB FROM JAPAN

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Eriocheir misakiensis, new species

Plate XXXIII, Figs. 1 and 2

Type Locality.—Misaki, Japan; N. Yatsu, collector.

Type.—Female (Cat. No. 3221, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

Measurements.—Type female, length of carapace 10.3, fronto-orbital width 9.3, greatest width of carapace 10.3 mm.

Diagnosis.—Front bilobed. Sides of carapace nearly parallel. Only two lateral teeth besides the orbital tooth.

Description.—Surface pubescent. Carapace everywhere uneven. Epigastric and protogastric ridges low. Edge of front divided into two shallow lobes by a broad median sinus. Lateral margins nearly straight and nearly parallel as they converge but slightly toward the orbits; two teeth besides the tooth at the orbit, their tips sharp-pointed. Post-lateral granulate ridge straight, uniting with the lateral margin without forming a tooth.

Outer maxillipeds much as in E. japonicus de Haan1 but the antero-external angle of the merus is more arcuate, less truncate.

Chelipeds of female very short and weak, when extended not much longer than the carapace; a small, triangular spine at inner angle of wrist. Fingers longer than palm, both having longitudinal ridges and lines of setæ, prehensile edges furnished with fine, irregular teeth fitting close together.

Legs narrower than usual, the merus of the first three legs with a small, sharp spine near the extremity of the upper margin.

Relationships.—Differs from E. japonicus, E. sinensis,2 and E. rectus3 in lacking a third tooth on the lateral margin and in having the front bilobed instead of quadri-lobed. E. leptognathus4 has, like the new species, only two lateral teeth, but its front is trilobed and the outer maxillipeds are typically narrow. E. misakiensis is unique in the nearly parallel side margins of the carapace.

1Grapsus (Eriocheir) japonicus de Haan, 1835, Fauna Japon., Crust., p. 59, Pl. xvii.
Fig. 1. Dorsal view

Fig. 2. Ventral view

*Eriocheir misakiensis*, new species. Type: The American Museum of Natural History No. 3221. X2\(\frac{1}{4}\)a.