

*Colour.* When the setose felt is removed the carapace is seen to have a distinctive colour pattern which is indicated by heavy dotted lines in fig. 35. The antero-lateral and frontal margins are granular and whitish; the rest of the carapace is of a dark purplish colour broken by four irregular transverse bands of a much paler purple crossing the middle line; the paler colour is repeated round the postero-lateral and posterior margins.

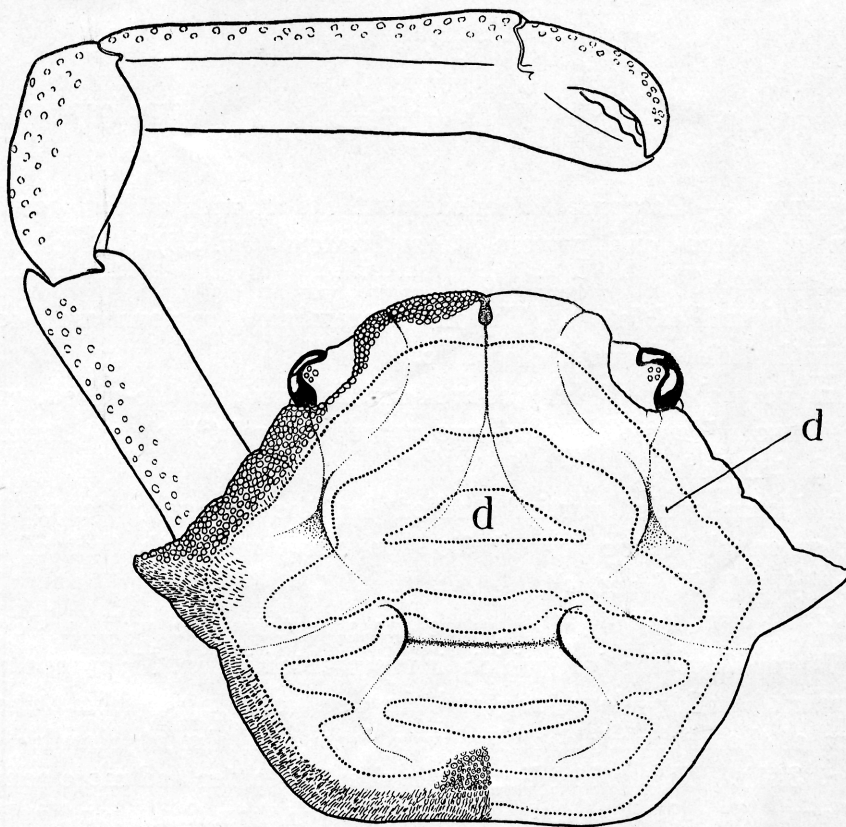


FIG. 35. — *Harrovia purpurea* n. sp. Holotype. — Dorsal surface of carapace and left cheliped. The short setose felt which covers the dorsal surface, with the exception of the granular antero-lateral borders and front, has been almost entirely omitted to show the colour pattern :  $\times 20$ . *d.* Darker purple areas.

REMARKS. — This specimen differs from all the previously described species in having the lateral lobes (intra-orbital tooth, Flipse, p. 5, 1930) less advanced than the median frontal or rostral lobes (lateral rostral tooth, Flipse). In this respect it most nearly approaches *H. truncata* Rathbun (1906, p. 886, pl. XIV, fig. 8) which, however, has a much shorter cheliped, with armed carpus, conspicuous rounded lobulations on the dorsal margin of the propodus and carpus of each walking-leg and « two teeth of moderate size at the lateral angle » of the carapace.

Genus CERATOCARCINUS ADAMS and WHITE.

**Ceratocarcinus longimanus** ADAMS and WHITE.

ADAMS and WHITE, 1847, P. Z. S., p. 57.

ADAMS and WHITE, 1847, Ann. Mag. N. H., vol. XX, p. 62.

ADAMS and WHITE, 1848 « Samarang » Crustacea, p. 34, pl. VI, fig. 6.

MATERIAL. — Banda Neira, 24-II-29, 1 ♀.

FAMILY MAIIDAE ALCOCK.

SUBFAMILY MAIINAE ALCOCK.

Genus TIARINIA DANA.

**Tiarinia angusta** DANA.

DE MAN, 1902, p. 676.

MATERIAL. — Banda Neira, 24-II-29, 15 ♂, 8 ♀ (6 ovigerous).

SUBFAMILY ACANTHONYCHINAE ALCOCK.

Genus XENOCARCINUS WHITE.

ALCOCK, 1895, p. 191.

REMARKS. — While this genus has a very characteristic facies the variation in the specimens hitherto described has often been commented on. Laurie (1906, p. 371) stated that « no second example seems to have been described which is in agreement with White's « type »-specimen (female) of *X. tuberculatus*. He referred all the material (*X. conicus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1865, p. 144, excepted) to *X. tuberculatus* but recognised 3 varieties, var. *tuberculatus* represented by White's type, var. *depressus* and var. *alcocki*.

Recently Dr. Herklots presented to the British Museum an ovigerous female from Hong-Kong which agrees very closely with the type of *X. tuberculatus*, except that (1) the rostrum is relatively shorter and narrower <sup>(1)</sup> and (2) the

$$\frac{(^1) \text{ } l. \text{ of rostrum (to ant. border of orbit)}}{\text{total } l. \text{ of carapace}} = \frac{7.5}{22.5} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ in type;}$$

$$= \frac{5}{18.9} = \frac{1}{3.8} \text{ in } \varnothing \text{ from Hong Kong.}$$

suture between abdominal segments 3 and 4-6 is more distinct <sup>(1)</sup>. It is doubtful whether any of the other specimens described as *X. tuberculatus* really belong to this species.

I have re-examined Miers' types of *X. depressus* and regard them as specifically distinct (see p. 72). The two specimens of *X. tuberculatus* described by A. Milne-Edwards (1872, p. 253) that I have examined and also the specimen from Murray Island (Calman, 1900, p. 34) <sup>(2)</sup> certainly belong to *X. depressus*.

I have also seen a cotype of *X. conicus* (= *Huenioides conicus* A. Milne-Edwards, 1865, p. 144); it is dried and mounted and the chelipeds are missing; the dactyli are more of the *tuberculatus* type but with fewer serrations on the ventral margin; the one or two teeth nearest the claw are much more prominent than in *X. tuberculatus*. It may be a distinct species.

#### *Xenocarcinus depressus* MIERS.

*X. depressus* MIERS, 1874, p. 1.

*X. tuberculatus* A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1872, p. 253, pl. XII, fig. 1.

*X. tuberculatus* CALMAN, 1900, p. 34.

*X. tuberculatus* LAURIE, 1906, p. 371 in part (var. *depressus*).

MATERIAL. — Banda Neira, 24-II-29, 1 small ♀.

DESCRIPTION. — Outline of *carapace* as represented in fig. 36*a, b*, regions ill defined and the surface (rostrum excepted) beset with very low tubercles indicated rather diagrammatically in the figures. There are two rather distinct bands of a reddish brown colour on either side of the broad median greyish-white band (the latter enclosed by dotted lines in fig. 36*a*).

Rostrum a long broad beak, bifid at the apex and uniformly beset with a short dense fur; long curved somewhat club-shaped setae on apex (fig. 36*a, b*).

*Appendages*. Chelipeds and walkings-legs slightly nodular, especially on dorsal border of merus; the latter faintly mottled with the same reddish brown colour as on *carapace*. Chelipeds shorter and not much stronger than the first pair of walking-legs which exceed the rostrum by the length of the dactylus.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Alcock states « abdomen of the female is four-jointed, the 3rd-6th segments being fused together » (1895, p. 191). But in the type of *X. tuberculatus* there is a suture between segments 3 and 4-6, although the 3rd segment may not be freely movable; in the specimen from Hong Kong the 3rd segment would appear to be freely movable (see also, p. 72).

<sup>(2)</sup> Kindly lent by the authorities of the Paris Museum and the University of Dundee respectively.



The two terminal segments are represented in fig. 36*c*; the dactylus ends in a rather long claw and the ventral margin is armed with 3 or 4 short conical teeth in addition to a number of short spinose setae which tend to conceal the teeth. The second walking-leg is represented in fig. 36*d* showing the nodules on the merus and the teeth on the dactylus.

The first *abdominal segment* is free but segments 2-6 appear to move together although two faint suture lines are present between 2, 3 and 3, 4; the terminal segment is somewhat wider at the base than high.

The *pleopod* of the male (fig. 37*a*) terminates in a long slender stylus.

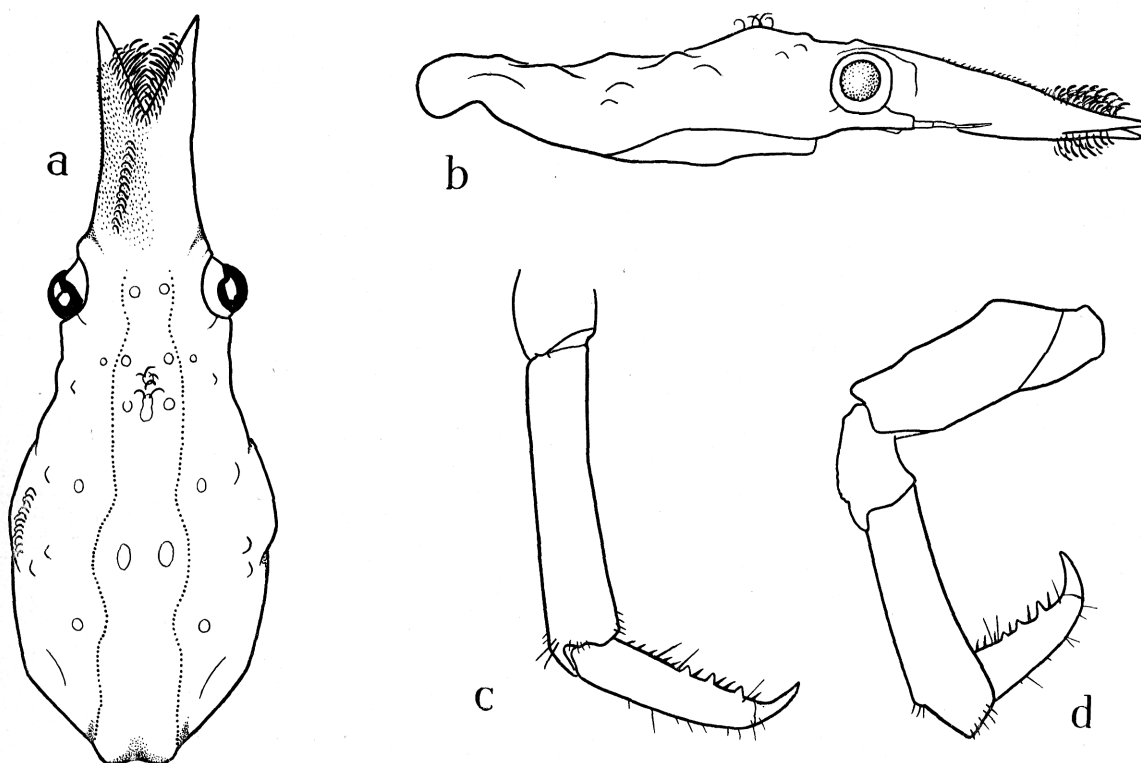


FIG. 36. — *Xenocarcinus depressus* MIERS. Female. — *a*. Carapace in dorsal, *b*. in lateral aspect, *c*. Propodus and dactylus of right first walking-leg (anterior aspect). *d*. Left second walking-leg (posterior aspect) : all  $\times 20$ .

REMARKS. — The five cotypes of this species are still in the British Museum Collection but the two smallest specimens are badly damaged. The tubercles of the carapace of the largest ( $\text{♀}$ ) specimen are more distinct than those represented in fig. 36*a*, *b*; there are a few additional ones on the raised gastric region. The walking-legs are considerably more nodular. The first three abdominal segments are distinct. The chelipeds of the male are more robust and the chela is similar to that figured by A. Milne-Edwards (1872, pl. XII, fig. 1*d*).



I regard these specimens as specifically distinct from *X. tuberculatus* (see above, p. 70) because (1) the profile of the carapace differs so markedly (cf. fig. 36*b* with Miers, 1874 pl. II, fig. 1*a*) and (2) the walking-legs are very different in the two, those of *X. tuberculatus* having no nodules on the merus,

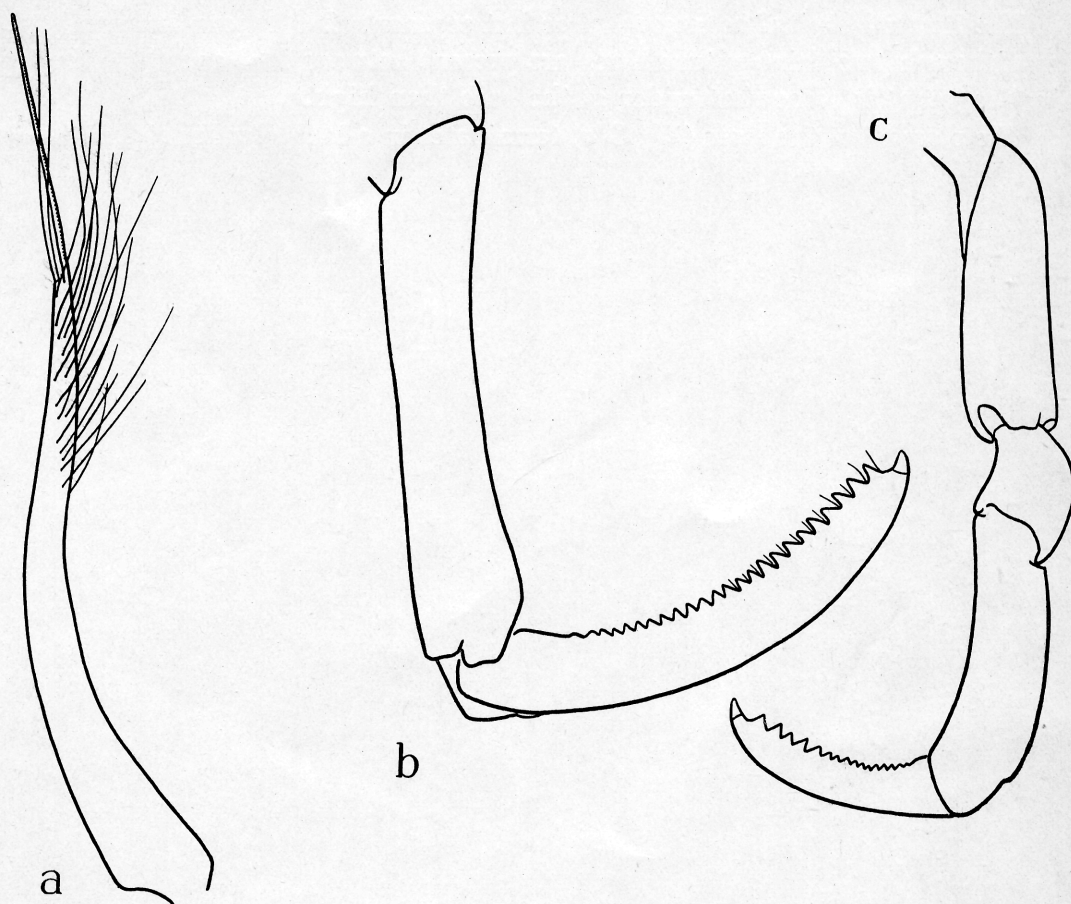


FIG. 37. — *Xenocarcinus depressus* MIERS. — *a*. First pleopod of male from Murray Island :  $\times 47$ .  
*Xenocarcinus tuberculatus* WHITE, Female from Hong-Kong. — *b*. Propodus and dactylus of right first walking-leg (anterior aspect) :  $\times 15$ . *c*. Right second walking-leg (posterior aspect) :  $\times 12$ .

much longer dactyli with numerous teeth or serrations on the ventral margin and short terminal claws (cf. fig. 36*c, d* and 37*b, c*).

Without a re-examination of Alcock's<sup>(1)</sup> material it is not possible to say to which, if either, of these two species it belongs. There is a small but distinct projection on either side of the carapace, a short distance behind the orbit, that

(<sup>1</sup>) 1895, p. 192 : *Illustrations Zool. Investigator, Crustacea VI*, 1898, pl. XXXIII.

is not found in the types of either species. From his figures the dactyli of the walking-legs would appear to be of the *tuberculatus* type but the meri are decidedly nodular.

## OXYSTOMATA

### FAMILY CALAPPIDAE ALCOCK.

Genus CALAPPA FABRICIUS.

#### *Calappa hepatica* (LINN.).

ALCOCK, 1896, pp. 141 and 142.

IHLE, 1918, p. 183.

MATERIAL. — (No locality label), 1 ♂.

Genus MATUTA FABRICIUS.

#### *Matuta banksi* LEACH.

ALCOCK, 1896, pp. 157 and 158.

IHLE, 1918, p. 185.

MATERIAL. — Sorong (New Guinea), 2-III-29, 1 ♂.

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