

TWO NEW DECAPODS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

By GUILLERMO J. BLANCO

Of the Fish and Game Administration, Bureau of Science, Manila

TWO PLATES

In this paper are given the descriptions of two new Philippine species of *Palæmon*. The specimens of *P. lagdaoensis* were collected from the brackish portions of Cagayan River at Aparri, March, 1938. Those of *P. talaveræ* were collected by Mr. Florencio Talavera from Sampaloc Lake, San Pablo, Laguna Province, February 25, 1931.

The classification of the smaller varieties of Philippine palæmons is still lacking. In 1914 R. P. Cowles described ten species of fresh-water palæmons. The specimens described were mostly of larger varieties of prawns. Recently a new species of marine *Palæmon* from northern Luzon was described. This brings up to a total of thirteen the number of *Palæmon* species known to inhabit the seas and inland waters of the Philippines.

Genus PALÆMON Fabricius

Rostrum well developed, laterally compressed, toothed above and below. Carapace smooth, furnished with antennal and branchiostegal or hepatic spines. Pterygostomial spine wanting. Mandible with 3-jointed palp.

PALÆMON LAGDAOENSIS sp. nov. Plate 1.

Rostrum short, slightly curved upwards a little beyond antennal scale; rostral $\frac{6}{5-6}$ -dentate, 6 prominent teeth on upper margin, only 1 tooth on carapace, behind orbital margin; 5 to 6 teeth on lower margin; tip bifid. Carapace smooth; antennal and branchiostegal spines present; supraorbital and hepatic spines absent; pterygostomial angle rounded. Eyes slender, twice as long as wide, cornea 2.5 times its dorsal length; ocellus brownish to blackish. Mandible with molar and incisor process with 3-jointed palp (Plate 1, fig. 2). Maxillule cross-shaped, distal margin of lacinia with spinelike structures and setæ, endopodite thumblike (Plate 1, fig. 3). Third maxilliped with hair structures, reaching beyond ischium of first peræopod.

Lateral process of basal segment of first antennular peduncle ending in acute spine, reaching beyond middle of next segment. Outer antennular flagellum as long as inner flagellum. Antennal scale parallel-sided, 2.5 times as long as broad; outer margin straight, terminating with acute spine.

First peræopods equal in size and length, reaching beyond antennæ scale by their chela or reaching tip of rostrum. Chela with tufts of hairs; 3 times in carpus; mobile and immobile fingers with minute spines at cutting edge. Fingers as long as palm. Second peræopods equal in size and length, long, reaching beyond rostrum by tip of merus and chela. Chela, with tufts of hairs, 1.25 times in carpus, cutting edge of mobile finger with three teeth, of immobile finger with one tooth (Plate 1, fig. 4), fingers as long as palm.

Third, fourth, and fifth legs similar, fifth longer than third or fourth. Dactylus of third and fourth slightly curved; dactylus of fifth leg much curved. Propodus twice as long as carpus; posterior borders armed with slender spines in pairs.

Body robust in female, dorsally rounded. Abdominal pleura rounded in first to third somites; fourth and fifth acutely pointed behind. Sixth abdominal somite longer than fifth; breadth twice in dorsal length. Pleopods moderate, usually foliaceous. Telson tapering, with two pairs of curved spines dorsally. Apex of telson with rounded corners pointed at tip with two short equal externolateral spines and two long internolateral spines; between them a pair of setæ. Uropods each with a distinct spine.

Type locality.—Cagayan River. Specimens caught in scissor nets.

Color.—Live specimens yellowish brown with pink eggs in female. Specimens in alcohol yellowish pink.

Measurements.—Several specimens collected from Cagayan River within vicinity of Bisugu, Aparri, Cagayan, March, 1938, ranging from 32 to 40 mm, from tip of rostrum to tip of telson.

This new species is named *lagdaoensis* after the word *lagdao*, the local name for small fresh-water or brackish-water forms of prawns.

PALÆMON TALAVERÆ sp. nov. Plate 2.

Rostrum short, slightly curved, a little beyond antennal scale, $\frac{8-11}{3-4}$ -dentate, 8 to 11 prominent teeth on upper edge, two teeth on carapace, one behind orbital margin, the other just above

eye orbit; tip not bifid. Carapace smooth; antennal and hepatic spines present; branchiostegal spine wanting; pterygostomian angle rounded. Eyes slender, two times as long as wide, cornea 2.5 times its dorsal length.

Mandible with molar and incisor process with 3-jointed palp (Plate 2, fig. 2). Third maxilliped reaching beyond ischium of first peræopod. Lateral process of basal segment of first antennular peduncle ending in acute spine, reaching beyond middle of next segment. Outer antennular flagellum as long as inner flagellum. Antennal scale 3.5 times as long as broad, outer margin nearly straight, terminating in acute spine.

First peræopods equal in size and length, reaching beyond antennal scale and reaching beyond tip of rostrum. Chela with tufts of hairs (Plate 2, fig. 3); mobile and immobile fingers with minute spines at posterior cutting edge. Fingers a little longer than palm. Second peræopods equal in size and length, long, reaching beyond rostrum by one half of merus and chela. Chela without tufts of hairs; 1.2 times in carpus; cutting edge of mobile finger with two teeth; of immobile finger with three teeth (Plate 2, fig. 4); fingers as long as palm. Third, fourth, and fifth peræopods similar, fifth slightly longer than preceding two. Dactylus of fifth peræopod curved, third and fourth slightly curved. Propodus twice as long as carpus; posterior borders armed with slender spines in pairs.

Body not robust, dorsally rounded. Abdominal pleura rounded in first, second, and third somites, fourth and fifth acutely pointed behind. Pleopods moderate in size, usually foliaceous. Sixth abdominal somite as long as fifth dorsally. Telson tapering with two pairs of dorsal spines and one spine at apex. Apex of telson not rounded, corners pointed at tip, with two short equal externolateral spines, and two long internolateral spines, and in between three unequal long setæ. Uropods each with a distinct spine.

Type locality.—Sampaloc Lake, San Pablo, Laguna Province, Luzon.

Color.—Specimens in alcohol yellowish.

Measurements.—Several specimens collected from Sampaloc Lake, San Pablo, Laguna Province, range from 17 to 35 mm in length, from tip of rostrum to tip of telson.

The specific name is given in honor of Mr. Florencio Talavera, who is responsible for the identification of most of the carcinological collections of the Bureau of Science.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

[Drawings by Guillermo J. Blanco.]

PLATE 1. PALÆMON LAGDAOENSIS SP. NOV.

- FIG. 1. Female, lateral view; $\times 3.5$.
2. Mandible with palp; $\times 30$.
3. Maxillule; $\times 30$.
4. Portion of chela of second walking leg; showing cutting edge;
 $\times 30$.
5. Dorsal portion of telson, showing dorsal spines; $\times 30$.
6. Terminal portion of telson; $\times 50$.

PLATE 2. PALÆMON TALAVERAE SP. NOV.

- FIG. 1. Male, lateral view; $\times 3.5$.
2. Mandible with palp; $\times 30$.
3. Chela of first walking leg; $\times 30$.
4. Portion of chela of second walking leg, showing cutting edge;
 $\times 30$.
5. Dorsal portion of telson, showing dorsal spines; $\times 30$.
6. Terminal portion of telson; $\times 60$.

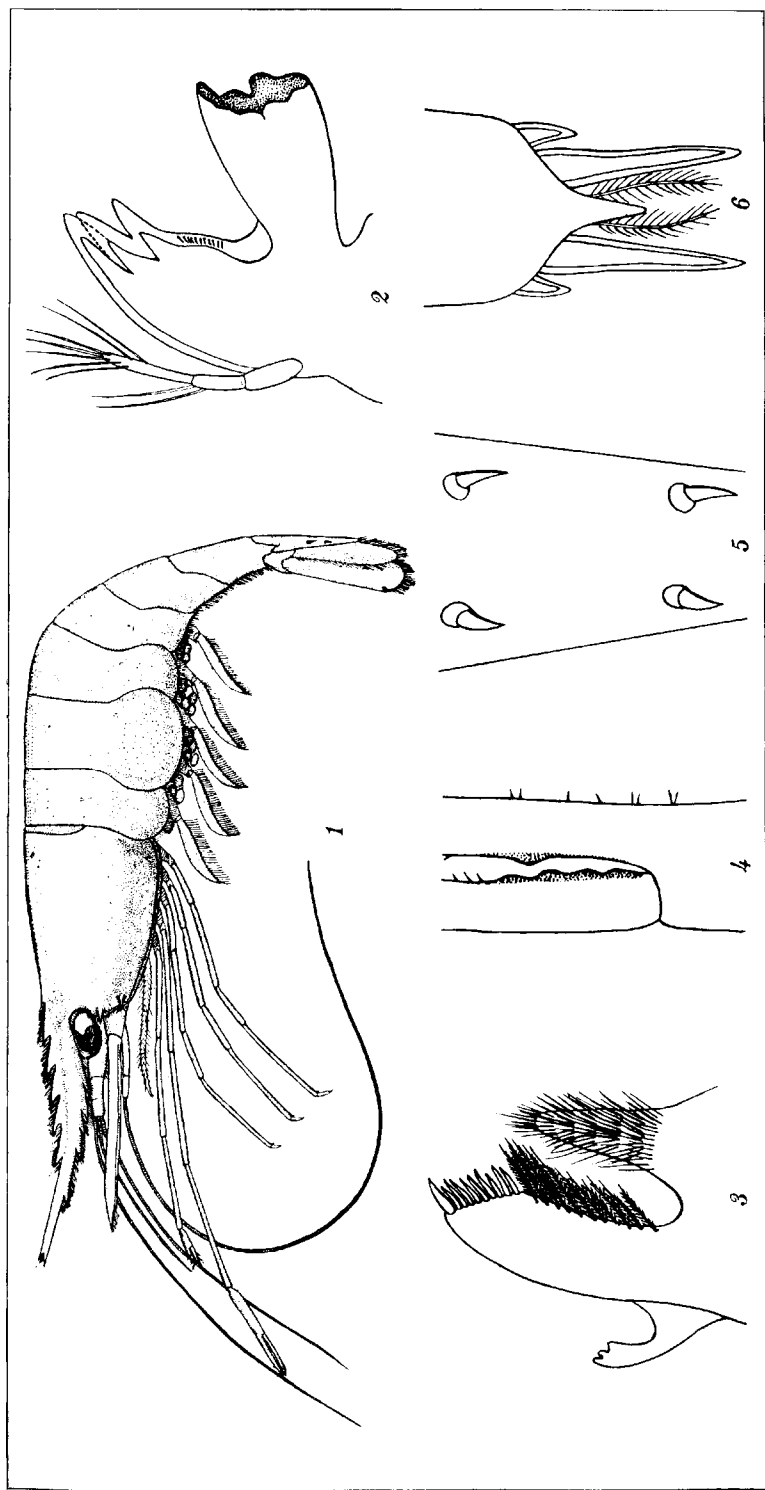


PLATE 1. PALÆMON LAGDAOENSIS SP. NOV.

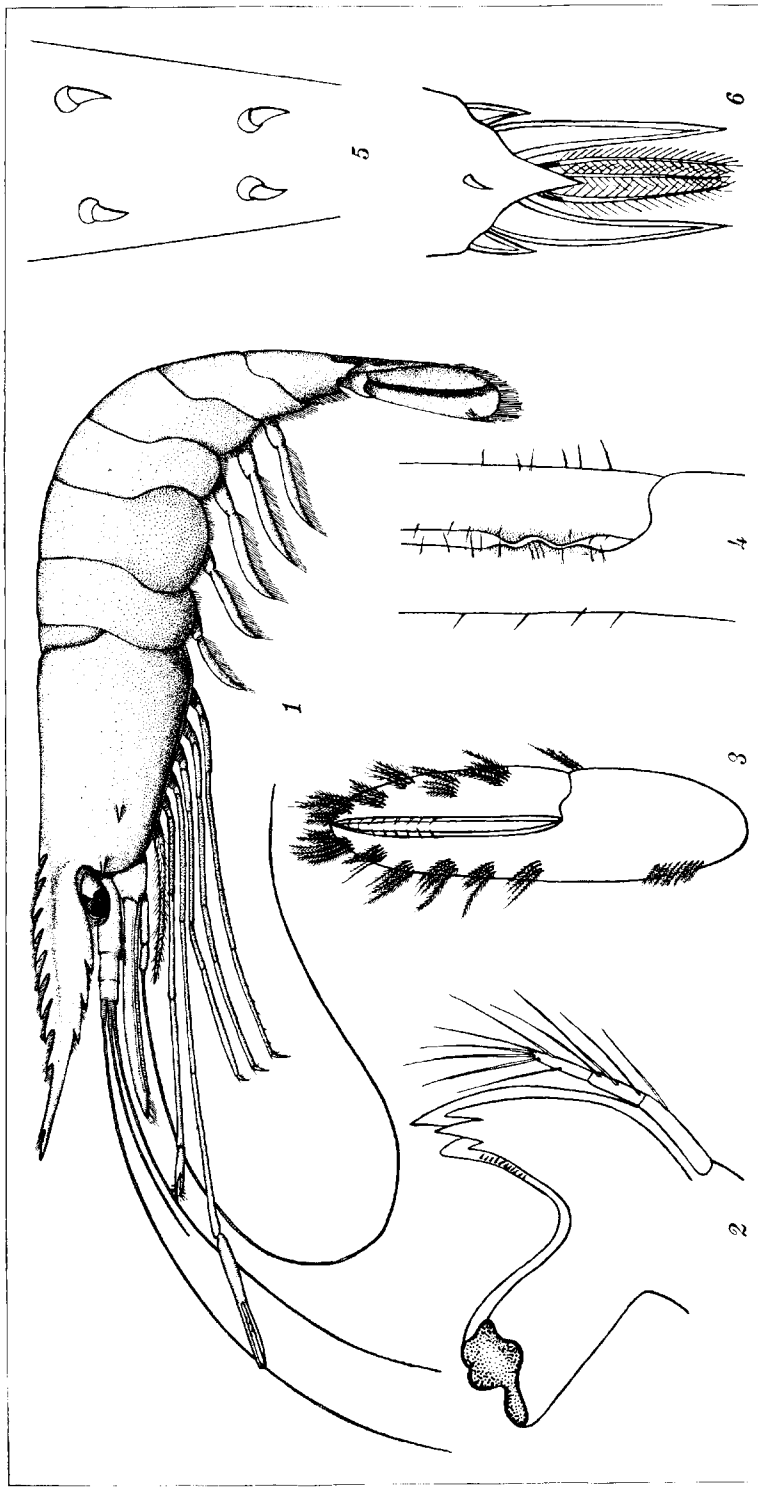


PLATE 2. PALÆMON TALAVERÆ SP. NOV.

