

Fig. 17. *Geothelphusa gracilipes*, new species. Holotype male, 21.6 by 16.0 mm. a: dorsal view; b: frontal view; c: ventral view of right G1; d: dorsal view of right G1; e: terminal segment of G1; f: ventral view of right G2. Scale = 1.0 mm.

Size. - Largest male 23.3 by 17.5 mm (TMCD 2854); largest female 23.7 by 17.8 mm (TMCD 2854); smallest mature female 15.7 by 12.0 mm (NTOU F10068).

Distribution. - Eastern Taiwan.

Remarks. - This species is allied to *G. taroko*. The distinguishing features have been discussed under the **Remarks** *G. taroko*.

Etymology. - The name is derived from the Latin “*gracilis*” (for slender) and “*pes*” (for legs), alluding to the slender ambulatory merus of the species.

***Geothelphusa eury soma*, new species**
(Fig. 18)

Material examined. - Holotype - Male, 21.8 by 15.8 mm (NTOU F10110), TAICHUNG HSIEN: Hoping, Chingshan, coll. J.Y. Shy & K. Lee, 19.x.1992.

Paratypes - TAICHUNG HSIEN: Hoping, Chingshan - 2 females (NTOU F10111), coll. J.Y. Shy & K. Lee, 19.x.1992.

Diagnosis. - Carapace with fine concave pits, slightly wider than most Taiwanese *Geothelphusa* species (similar to *G. gracilipes*), width about 2.3 and 1.4 times of length and depth respectively; frontal region indistinctly divided into 2 lobes. Anterolateral crista very distinct, smooth, epibranchial tooth small. Cervical groove shallow, faint. Distance between tip of male abdomen and anterior margin of sternite 4 long, about 1.8 times length of sternites 1-3. Merus of second ambulatory leg slender, total length leg about 4.5 times width, width about 1.6 times height. Male abdominal segment 6 short, width about 2.5 times length; male abdominal segment 7 bell-shaped. Subterminal segment of G1 curved outwards; terminal segment distinctly curved inwards, distal one-third with spinules (Fig. 18c-e).

Coloration. - Anterior two-thirds of carapace reddish-brown, posterior one-third and ambulatory legs light greenish-brown, spotted. Upper part of chelae reddish-brown, lower part orangish-yellow.

Habitat. - Occurs in high altitude habitats (more than 1000 m above sea level), in burrows near springs.

Size. - Largest male 21.8 by 15.8 mm (NTOU F10110); largest female 19.0 by 14.3 mm (NTOU F10111); smallest mature female 17.9 by 13.8 mm (NTOU F10111).

Distribution. - Middle Taiwan.

Remarks. - This species is allied to *G. monticola*, but it distinguished by the following aspects: 1. the carapace is wider and deeper in *G. eury soma* (the carapace width is about 2.1 and 1.3 times that of the depth and length respectively in *G. monticola*); 2. the lower region of the G1 is wider and the lower margin of the G1 has a very low tooth; and 3. the total length of the G2 is about 8.5 times that of the distal segment (about 6.6 times in *G. monticola*).

Etymology. - The name is derived from the Greek “*eury s*” (for broad) and “*soma*” (for body), alluding to the particularly broad carapace of the species.

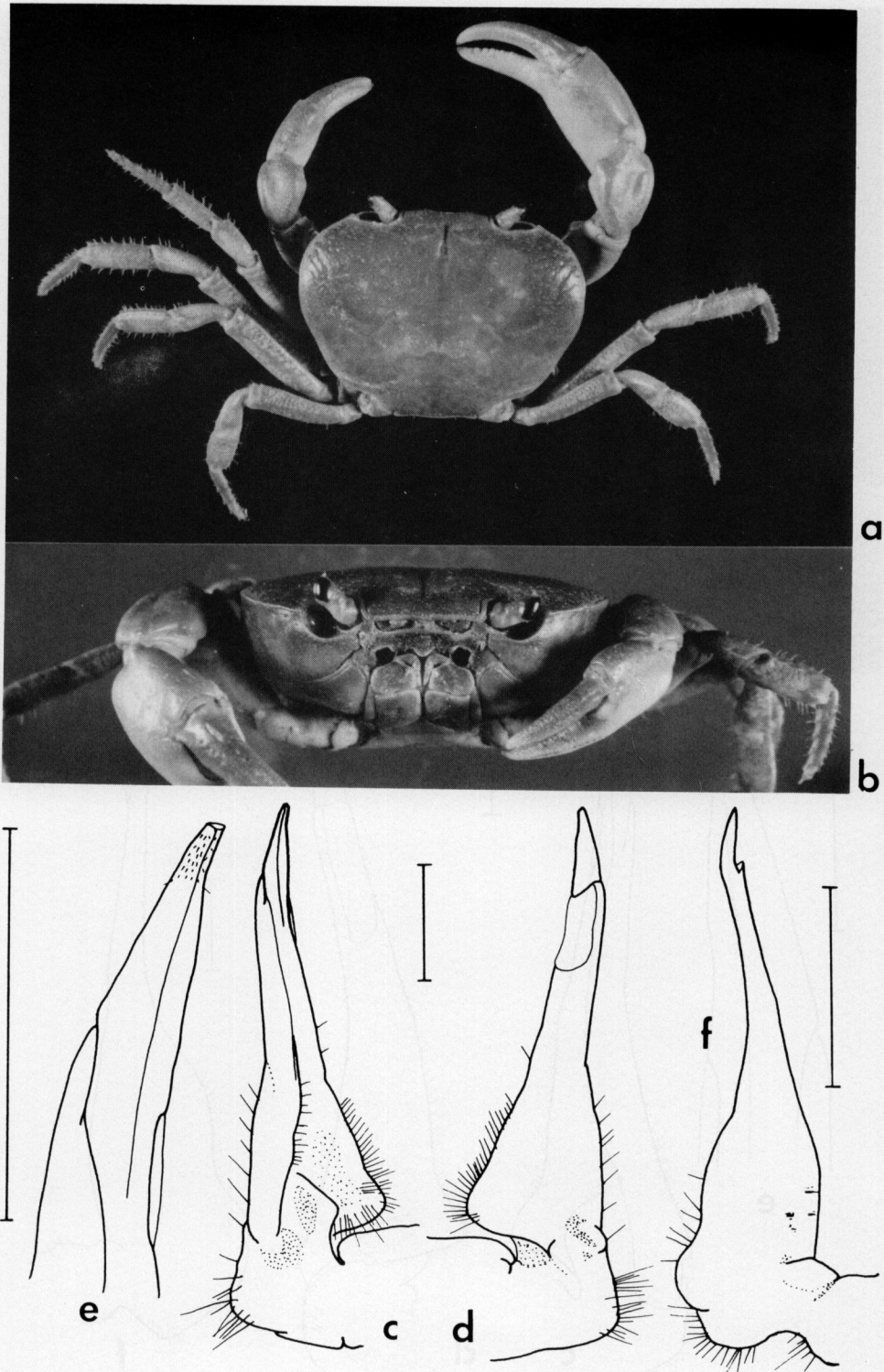


Fig. 18. *Geothelphusa eury soma*, new species. Holotype male, 21.8 by 15.8 mm. a: dorsal view; b: frontal view; c: ventral view of right G1; d: dorsal view of right G1; e: terminal segment of G1; f: ventral view of right G2. Scale = 1.0 mm.