

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVEN NEW
SPECIES OF OXYSTOMATOUS AND ALLIED
CRABS.

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Fuller descriptions of the following species will appear in a Bulletin of the United States National Museum. With the exception of the first species, all were taken by the Hancock Galapagos Expedition.

FAMILY RANINIDAE.

Raninoides benedicti, sp. nov.

Raninoides laevis lamarcki BOONE, Bull. Vanderbilt Mar. Mus., vol. 2, 1930, p. 48 (part), pl. 9, fig. B.C.—Not *R. l.* var. *lamarcki* Milne Edwards and Bouvier, 1923.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 57685, off La Paz Bay, Mexico, 26.5 fathoms; *Albatross* station 2823. Inner angle of outer frontal tooth not spiniform. Propodus of cheliped $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide. Proximal margin of fixed finger forming a right angle with margin of palm; distal margin forming much more than a right angle with margin of palm. A spine at base of mobile finger, 4 spines on lower margin of manus, two spines on carpus, one spine at distal end of merus. Length of carapace 35.2, width at middle 16.3 mm.

Raninoides ecuadorensis, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 69319, La Plata Island, Ecuador, 45-55 fathoms; station 212. Carapace widest at middle; anterior end roughly granulate; a well marked lateral tooth on rostrum; one curved lateral spine on carapace. Merus of cheliped unarmed, carpus bidentate, manus with 3 long slender spines below, no spine at base of movable finger. Length of carapace 20.1, width 11.6 mm.

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FAMILY DORIPPIDAE.

Clythrocerus laminatus, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 69221, Wenman Island, Galapagos Islands, 100–150 fathoms; station 143. Carapace wider than long, flat, finely granulate, with one lateral spine and without marginal indentations. Front with 2 teeth. Carpus of cheliped much broader than long; a large, blunt, triangular tooth on outer surface; a more prominent, rectangular plate projecting inward from inner surface. Length of carapace 4.5, width 5 mm.

FAMILY LEUCOSIIDAE.

Ebalia clarionensis, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 69343, Sulphur Bay, Clarion Island, Mexico, 32 fathoms; station 136. Carapace octagonal, surface covered with crowded punctae; a small median hollow on cardiac region; no marginal teeth at widest part of carapace; a low inconspicuous crest on last three articles of chelipeds. Length of carapace 6.3, width 6.7 mm.

Randallia minuta, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 69745, Puerto Culebra, Costa Rica; dredging around isles in bay; Feb. 25, 1934; station 257. Carapace coarsely granulate except in the depressions between regions and on the front and hepatic region. These last are elevated and nearly smooth; the cap over the front has two teeth projecting forward and two backward which are directly behind the front teeth. The hepatic region is covered by a round flat plate. Two small shallow lobes on posterior margin and an equally small but more pointed lobe on postero-lateral margin. Length of carapace 4 mm., width 4.2 mm.

Iliacantha hancocki, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 69260, Santa Maria Bay, Lower California, 35–40 fathoms; station 281. Carapace with a narrow produced front; median spine of posterior margin $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as lateral spines. Pterygostomian border rounded, not angular. Chelipeds twice as long as carapace; palm and movable finger subequal in length. Length of carapace without posterior spine 23.4, width 20.6 mm.

Iliacantha schmitti, sp. nov.

Type.—Ovigerous female, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 69259, Gorgona Island, Colombia, 150 fathoms; station 220. Rostrum prominent, with two triangular acute teeth convex from side to side and from front to back, overreaching the eyes and deeply separated from each other by a triangular sinus. Posterior margin beneath the median spine, transverse, visible from above, slightly convex in outline and with a large, flat, triangular tooth at either end. Fingers $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as palm. Length of carapace excluding spine 31, width 28.8 mm.

FAMILY CALAPPIDAE.

Osachila galapagensis, sp. nov.

Type.—Female, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 69215, Wenman Island, 100–150 fathoms; station 143. Dorsal surface wholly eroded; cardiac elevation rounded behind; a pair of tubercles at the anterior as well as the posterior corners of the cardiac region. Antero-lateral margin with sharp denticles. Rostrum thick, bilobed. Sides of terminal segment of female abdomen curved outward. Length of carapace 20.6, width 24.7 mm.

