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REPORTS
OF
THE LUND UNIVERSITY CHILE EXPEDITION 1948-1949

25.

ON A SMALL COLLECTION OF CRABS
FROM THE NORTHWEST COAST
OF SOUTH AMERICA

BY

JOHN S. GARTH AND JANET HAIG

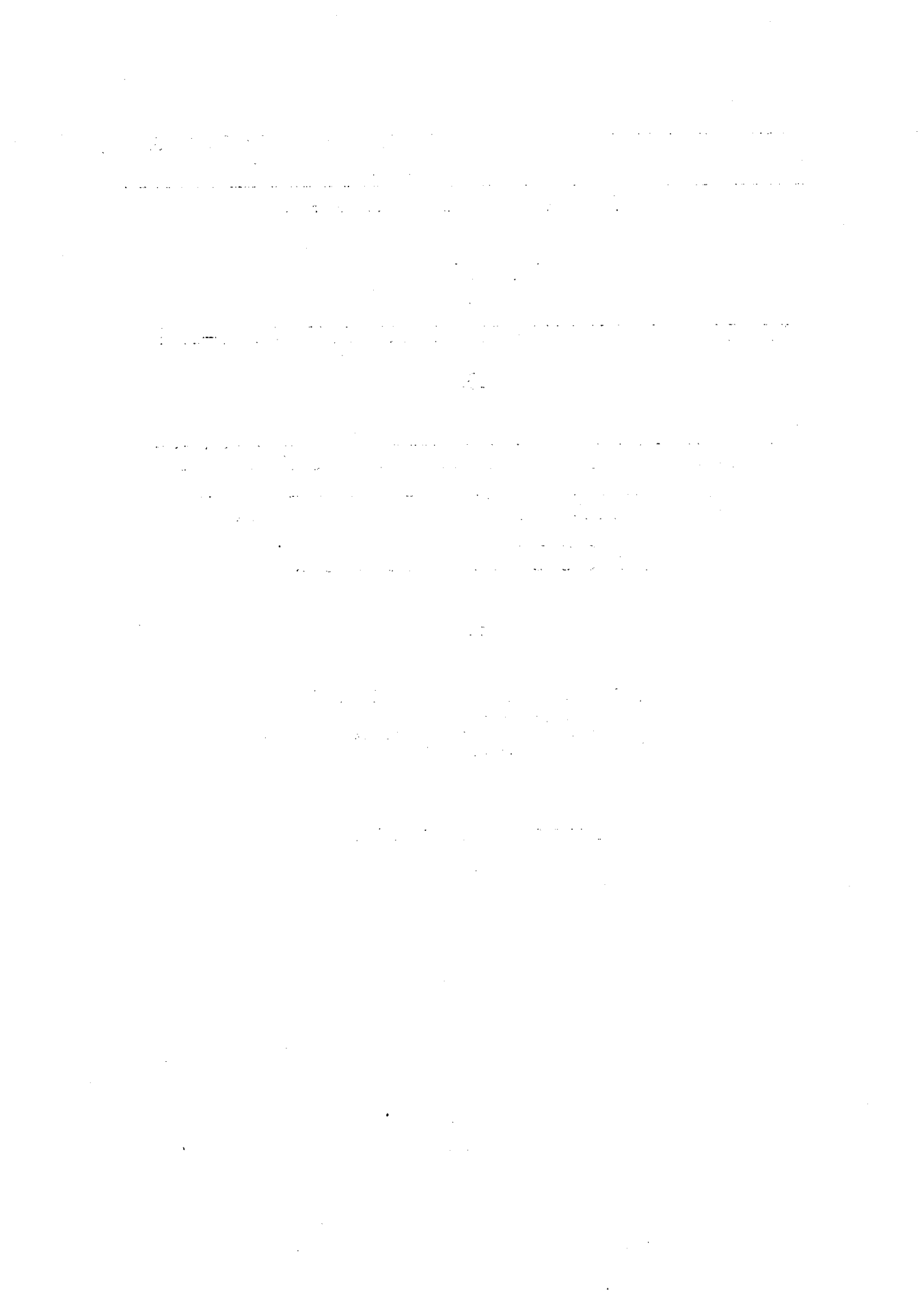
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Read before the Royal Physiographic Society, Oktober 12, 1955.

L U N D
HÅKAN OHLSSONS BOKTRYCKERI
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Introduction

Among the material brought back by the Lund University Chile Expedition, 1948-49, was a small collection of crabs from Buenaventura, Colombia. These, it was felt, should not be treated with the Chilean fauna, as the environment in which they occur is a tropical one. Accordingly, it was decided to report on them independently of the Chile collection, but to combine the Decapoda Anomura and Brachyura, there being so few of each. Since the treatment accorded the two groups heretofore has been far from uniform, a short resumé will be given for each.

The Brachyura of the Americas have been treated comprehensively in a series of monographs by RATHBUN (1918, 1925, 1930, and 1937). It is necessary, therefore, to mention only those expeditions that have made collections in the Panama Bight since these dates, together with such reports as have appeared on these collections. These include the VAN NAME Expedition (BOONE, 1929), the 'St. George' Expedition of CYRIL CROSSLAND (FINNEGAN, 1931), the 'Zaca' Expedition of WILLIAM BEEBE (CRANE, 1947), and the 'Askoy' Expedition of ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY (GARTH, 1948), plus independent collecting by J. CRANE and R. C. MURPHY. With the exception of descriptions of new species (GARTH, 1940), reports of the ALLAN HANCOCK Expeditions from this region have not yet appeared.

The Anomura of western America have not been treated as a whole, and records, particularly those relating to the southern part of the Panamic province, are scattered. The group is very inadequately known from the region between Panama and northern Peru. Collectors who have worked this area (Galapagos Islands excluded) include J. H. STERNBERGH (STIMPSON, 1859), J. A. McNEIL (STREETS, 1871), E. FESTA (NOBILI, 1897, 1901), R. E. COKER (RATHBUN, 1910), and W. G. VAN NAME and party (BOONE, 1931). The anomuran material collected by the 'St. George', 'Zaca', and 'Askoy' Expeditions, previously mentioned, has not yet been reported upon. The same is true of various collections, the Brachyura of which were included in the RATHBUN monographs.

The treatment follows that of the Chile reports, except that the synonymies are even more restricted. Reference is made to the original description, the first use of the name in its current combination, and, in the case of the Brachyura, to the appropriate RATHBUN monograph, from which pertinent prior records have been abstracted. To these are added certain early records of CANO (1889) and of NOBILI

(1897, 1901) that do not appear in the monographs, as well as subsequent records for the species from Panama to Peru.

The small collection herein reported contains no novelties, nor are any ranges extended thereby. Its chief value lies in the filling of a void in the distribution of Panamic species having their southern limit of range in Peru. Two of the five species of Decapoda Brachyura have overlapping ranges with Chilean counterparts in southern Ecuador to central Peru. The fact that five of the seven species here reported were ovigerous in August is proof that Buenaventura, Colombia, enjoys a northern hemisphere seasonal temperature regime.

Appreciation of the authors is tendered Drs. BRATTSTRÖM and DAHL for the privilege of studying the collection and to Capt. ALLAN HANCOCK for permission to undertake the report.

PAGURIDAE

Clibanarius panamensis STIMPSON

Restricted synonymy:

Clibanarius panamensis STIMPSON, 1859, p. 84 (type locality, Panama). NOBILI, 1897, p. 4; 1901, p. 26. RATHBUN, 1910, pp. 555, 596, pl. 47, fig. 4.

Previous records:

Panama: Panama J. H. STERNBERGH (STIMPSON), Darién, Río Sabana E. FESTA (NOBILI, 1897).

Colombia: Tumaco E. FESTA (NOBILI, 1901).

Peru: Isla de la Correa, near Capon R. E. COKER (RATHBUN).

Material examined: Lund University Chile Expedition
Buenaventura, Colombia, August 30, 1948, H. BRATTSTRÖM and E. DAHL, collectors, mangrove roots and clay rocks, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, from shells of *Natica unifasciata* and *Thais kiosquiformis*.

Range: Lower California, Mexico, to Capon, Peru.

Remarks: Males measured 10.9 to 14.9 mm, females 10.5 and 14.1 mm. The local name at Capon, Peru, is *Diablica*, according to R. E. COKER (RATHBUN).

PORCELLANIDAE

Petrolisthes armatus (GIBBES)

Restricted synonymy:

Porcellana armata GIBBES, 1850, p. 190 (type locality, Florida).

Petrolisthes armatus, STIMPSON, 1858, p. 227. STREETS, 1871, p. 240. RATHBUN, 1910, pp. 558, 599, pl. 41, fig. 3. BOONE, 1931, p. 151, text fig. 6.

Petrolistes armatus, NOBILI, 1901, p. 11.

Previous records:

Panama: Isthmus of Panama J. A. McNEIL (STREETS), Taboga Island, Patillo Point, Taboguilla Island, Pacheca Island (Pearl Islands), and Fortified Island W. G. VAN NAME (BOONE), Isla Flamenco E. FESTA (NOBILI).

Ecuador: Santa Elena Bay and Punta Santa Elena E. FESTA (NOBILI).

Peru: Las Vacas and Matapalo, near Capon R. E. COKER (RATHBUN).

Material examined: Lund University Chile Expedition

Buenaventura, Colombia, August 30, 1948, H. BRATTSTRÖM and E. DAHL, collectors, mangrove roots and clay rocks, 14 ♂, 6 ♀ (5 ov), 5 young.

Range: Lower California, Mexico, to Capon, Peru; Galapagos Islands; Florida to Brazil; Bermudas; Indo-Pacific.

Remarks: Males from Buenaventura measured 5.6 to 12.6 mm; females, 5.1 to 10.9 mm (ovigerous females, 7.7 to 10.9 mm); young, to 3.5 mm. R. E. COKER found them to be very abundant on shelly oyster banks bordering the mangrove swamps at Matapalo, Peru, where the local name is *Salamandra* (RATHBUN).

XANTHIDAE

Panopeus purpureus LOCKINGTON

Restricted synonymy:

Panopaeus purpureus LOCKINGTON, 1877 a, p. 101 (type localities, Magdalena Bay, Lower California, and La Paz, Gulf of California, Mexico).

Panopeus purpureus, RATHBUN, 1910, pp. 541, 584, pl. 41, fig. 2; 1930, p. 344, pl., 158, fig. 1; pl. 159. CRANE, 1947, p. 79.

Not *Eurypanopeus purpureus*, BOONE, 1929, p. 570, text fig. 7.

Previous records:

Panama: Canal Zone S. F. MEEK and S. E. HILDEBRAND (RATHBUN, 1930).

Ecuador: Puerto Bolivar J. CRANE (CRANE).

Peru: Mouth of Río Tumbes (Boca Alamo) R. E. COKER (RATHBUN, 1910).

Material examined: Lund University Chile Expedition

Buenaventura, Colombia, August 30, 1948, H. BRATTSTRÖM and E. DAHL, collectors, mangrove roots and clay rocks, 5 ♂, 5 ♀ (4 ov).

Range: From Magdalena Bay, Lower California, and Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, to Río Tumbes, Peru.

Remarks: Buenaventura specimens measure as follows: males, 16.8 to 27.4 mm; females, 11.5 to 23.2 mm (ovigerous females, 21.2 to 23.2 mm). Breeding condition should be noted. This species and the nearly related *Panopeus chilensis* MILNE EDWARDS occupy coextensive ranges, the latter extending not quite as far northward, but possibly farther southward, if Chile be indeed its type locality.

The specimen figured by BOONE (1929, text fig. 7) is not of this species but should be referred to *Menippe frontalis* A. MILNE EDWARDS.

Eurypanopeus transversus (STIMPSON)

Restricted synonymy:

Panopeus transversus STIMPSON, 1860, p. 210 (type locality, Panama).

Eurypanopeus transversus, A. MILNE EDWARDS, 1880, p. 319, pl. 59, fig. 1, 1 a-f. RATHBUN, 1910, pp. 543, 584, text fig. 2; 1930, p. 407, pl. 172, figs. 5-7, text fig. 64. BOONE, 1929, p. 572, text fig. 9. CRANE, 1947, p. 80.

Previous records:

Panama: Panama J. ROWELL (STIMPSON), do LE CONTE, do C. F. DAVIS, do M. WARD, do E. DEICHMANN (RATHBUN, 1930), between Patillo Point and Old Panama W. G. VAN NAME (BOONE).

Ecuador: Puerto Bolivar J. CRANE (CRANE).

Peru: Las Vacas, near Capon R. E. COKER (RATHBUN, 1910), Paita W. H. JONES and Chincha Islands R. C. MURPHY (RATHBUN, 1930).

Material examined: Lund University Chile Expedition

Buenaventura, Colombia, August 30, 1948, H. BRATTSTRÖM and E. DAHL, collectors, mangrove roots and clay rocks, 6 ♂, 14 ♀ (3 ov).

Range: West coast of Mexico. Acajutla, El Salvador, to Chincha Islands, Peru.

Remarks: Males from the Buenaventura series measure from 6.5 to 11.2 mm, females from 3.7 to 9.3 mm (ovigerous females from 7.4 to 9.3 mm). Records for *Eurypanopeus* from Ecuador and Peru are of particular significance because it is here that the ranges of *E. transversus* and *E. crenatus* (MILNE EDWARDS and LUCAS) overlap. The latter species was reported from Puná Island, Ecuador, by CANO (1889, pp. 101, 197); however, only specimens of *E. transversus* were collected at this locality by the 'Velero III' in 1934. Apart from CANO's record, *E. crenatus* occurs from Callao, Peru, to southern Chile, where it was found abundantly by the Lund University Expedition.

GRAPSIDAE

Goniopsis pulchra (LOCKINGTON)

Restricted synonymy:

Goniograpsus pulcher LOCKINGTON, 1877 b, p. 152 (type locality, Magdalena Bay, Lower California, Mexico).

Goniopsis pulcher, NOBILI, 1897, p. 3.

Goniopsis pulchra, RATHBUN, 1910, p. 547, pl. 47, fig. 3; 1918, p. 239, pl. 58, text fig. 137. CRANE, 1947, p. 85. GARTH, 1948, p. 56.

Previous records:

Panama: Bahía Honda 'Zaca' (CRANE), San José Island, Perlas Islands R. C. MURPHY (GARTH), Río Lara, Darién E. FESTA (NOBILI).

Colombia: Gorgona Island 'Zaca' (CRANE).

Ecuador: Puerto Bolivar J. CRANE (CRANE).

Peru: Las Vacas, near Capon R. E. COKER (RATHBUN, 1910).

Material examined: Lund University Chile Expedition

Buenaventura, Colombia, August 30, 1948, H. BRATTSTRÖM and E. DAHL, collectors, mangrove roots and clay rocks, 3 ♂, 2 ♀ (1 ov).

Range: From Magdalena Bay, Lower California, and Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, to Capon, Peru.

Remarks: The largest male measured 31.0×36.4 mm, the largest female 28.0×33.0 mm. The habitat noted above coincides with that mentioned by COKER: "Common on muddy beaches; noted especially about mangrove swamps." The local name is *Chanduya* (RATHBUN, 1910).

Pachygrapsus transversus (GIBBES)

Restricted synonymy:

Grapsus transversus GIBBES, 1850, p. 181 (type locality, Key West, Florida).

Pachygrapsus transversus, GIBBES, 1850, p. 182. NOBILI, 1901, p. 41. RATHBUN, 1910, pp. 548, 589, pl. 46, fig. 3; 1918, p. 244, pl. 61, figs. 2, 3. BOONE, 1929, p. 577, text fig. 14. FINNEGAN, 1931, p. 649. CRANE, 1947, p. 85. GARTH, 1948, p. 56.

? *Goniograpsus simplex*, KINAHAN, 1857, p. 341. Not *G. simplex* DANA.

Previous records:

Panama: Bahía Honda 'Zaca' (CRANE), Taboga Island S. F. MEEK and S. E. HILDEBRAND (RATHBUN, 1918), between Patillo Point and Old Panama W. G. VAN NAME (BOONE), Pacheca Island, Perlas Islands 'Askoy', San José Island, Perlas Islands R. C. MURPHY, and Guayabo Chiquito 'Askoy' (GARTH).

Colombia: Gorgona Island 'St. George' (FINNEGAN), do 'Zaca' (CRANE), Humboldt, Limón, and Cupia Bays 'Askoy' (GARTH).

Ecuador: Santa Elena Bay E. FESTA (NOBILI).

Peru: Las Vacas and Matapalo, near Capon R. E. COKER (RATHBUN, 1910). ? Chinchas Islands, between Middle and South Island, 7 fms J. R. KINAHAN (KINAHAN).

Material examined: Lund University Chile Expedition

Buenaventura, Colombia, August 30, 1948, H. BRATTSTRÖM and E. DAHL, collectors, mangrove roots and clay rocks, 4 ♂ (1 fragmentary), 1 ♀ ov.

Range: From Agua Verde Bay, Gulf of California, Mexico, to Capon, Peru; ? Chinchas Islands, Peru; Galapagos Islands. Occurs also in the Atlantic from the Bahamas and Florida Keys to Montevideo, Uruguay; West Africa; South Pacific.

Remarks: A tropical cosmopolite of small size as compared to either *Pachygrapsus crassipes* RANDALL of the north temperate, or *P. pubescens* HELLER of the south temperate, Pacific. Buenaventura males measured from 6.3 to 9.0 mm in length, the single ovigerous female 5.5 mm. Since *Goniograpsus simplex* DANA is a synonym of the Atlantic *Pachygrapsus maurus* (LUCAS), KINAHAN's Pacific record is given to the small Pacific species, *P. transversus*. CRANE (1947) gives extensive notes on color, habit, and habitat.

Sesarma (Holometopus), species

Material examined: Lund University Chile Expedition
Buenaventura, Colombia, August 30, 1948, H. BRATTSTRÖM and E. DAHL, collectors,
mangrove roots and clay rocks, 1 young.

Remarks: The single specimen, which measures 3.9 mm in length and 4.2 mm in breadth of carapace, resembles *Sesarma (Holometopus) occidentale* SMITH (1870, p. 158; type locality, Acajutla, El Salvador) in having the lower margin of the front nearly straight and the inner pair of suprafrontal lobes much wider than the outer pair. It differs from the description of that species in having a slightly greater anterior than posterior width, an anterolateral tooth that continues the transverse trend of the orbit, rather than projecting forward, and a palm that is neither granulated nor crested. Some or all of these differences may be due to the immaturity of the specimen. Species of *Sesarma (Holometopus)* reported from Colombia and northern Ecuador are *festae* NOBILI (Tumaco, Colombia, and Esmeraldas, Ecuador); *occidentale* SMITH (Tumaco, Colombia), and *angustum* SMITH (Limón and Cupica Bays, Colombia).

Summary

Seven species of Decapoda Anomura and Brachyura were collected at Buenaventura, on the Pacific coast of Colombia, by the Lund University Chile Expedition. These included *Clibanarius panamensis* STIMPSON, *Petrolisthes armatus* (GIBBES), *Panopeus purpureus* LOCKINGTON, *Eurypanopeus transversus* (STIMPSON), *Goniopsis pulchra* (LOCKINGTON), *Pachygrapsus transversus* (GIBBES), and *Sesarma (Holometopus)*, species. Expeditions that have made collections of decapod crustaceans in the Panama Bight are listed, and previous records of the above species from the southern part of the Panamic province are given. Ranges of Panamic species that overlap those of their Chilean counterparts in southern Ecuador and northern Peru are more closely delimited. A high proportion of species (five of seven) were found to be ovigerous in August.

Resumen

Siete especies de crustáceos decápodos "Anomura" y "Brachyura" fueron conseguidas en Buenaventura, en la costa del Océano Pacífico de Colombia, por la Expedición de la Universidad de Lund a Chile. Estos incluyeron *Clibanarius panamensis* STIMPSON, *Petrolisthes armatus* (GIBBES), *Panopeus purpureus* LOCKINGTON, *Eurypanopeus transversus* (STIMPSON), *Goniopsis pulchra* (LOCKINGTON), *Pachygrapsus transversus* (GIBBES), y *Sesarma (Holometopus)*. Expediciones que han hecho colecciones de los crustáceos decápodos en la Bahía de Panamá están señaladas, y registros previos de estas especies siguiendo del sur de la provincia panameña se han reportado. Son refinados las

localizaciones de especies que se encuentran conjuntos con sus complementos chilenos a la altura del sur de Ecuador y al norte del Peru. Una gran parte de las especies (cinco de los siete) fueron ovíferos en agosto.

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