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A REPORT ON ANOMURAN AND BRACHYURAN CRABS COLLECTED
IN PERU DURING CRUISE 12 OF R/V ANTON BRUUN

BY

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A REPORT ON ANOMURAN AND BRACHYURAN CRABS COLLECTED
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INTRODUCTION

During November and December of 1965 the writer participated in a cruise aboard the U. S. research ship "Anton Bruun", the twelfth in a series carried out by this vessel and the second of the Southeastern Pacific Biological Oceanographic Program under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. Cruise 12 began at Callao, Peru and terminated at Valparaíso, Chile, and included several days' work at the oceanic islands of Juan Fernández (*Mas a Tierra*) and San Félix. The present report is concerned with Crustacea Anomura and Brachyura from Peruvian waters; other crabs collected during the cruise will be dealt with subsequently.

Of the 28 species collected in Peru, one was trawled by the "Anton Bruun" in 160 meters, one was recovered from floating debris in the open ocean, and a third was taken from beach sand. The rest of the material was collected by SCUBA- and free-diving in depths down to 20 meters, at the following localities:

1) Isla de San Lorenzo, located about five nautical miles off the harbor of Callao. Most of the crabs were collected in the vicinity of the naval base on the east side of the island.

2) Islotes Palominos (Palomino Rocks), which lie about three miles southwest of the southeastern end of Isla de San Lorenzo and seven miles southwest of the harbor of Callao.

3) Pucusana (Puerto Chilca), about 30 miles south of Callao. The collections were made off the nearby Isla de Chilca.

Synonymies in the species accounts to follow include references to original descriptions; the basic work on Peruvian stalk-eyed Crustacea by Rathbun (1910); Rathbun's monographs on American Brachyura (1918, 1925, 1930, 1937); the more recent monographs on west American spider crabs (Garth, 1958) and Porcellanidae (Haig, 1960); and studies by Haig (1955) and Garth (1957) on

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Chilean Anomura and Brachyura, respectively, in which Peruvian records are given. Measurements refer to carapace length except where otherwise indicated.

The writer is indebted to Mr. Robert L. Wisner, Chief Scientist of "Anton Bruun" Cruise 12, and to members of the scientific party who made special efforts to collect crabs during their work in Peruvian waters. Thanks are also due to Dr. John S. Garth for verifying determinations of the Brachyura.

ANOMURA

Hippidae

Emerita analoga (Stimpson, 1857)

Hippa analoga Stimpson, 1857: 85.

Emerita analoga - Rathbun, 1910: 554, pl. 49 fig. 1; Haig, 1955: 11.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo, sandy beach near naval base; 19 November 1965; coll. Diane Robbins; 63 juveniles, largest ca. 5.5 mm.

Distribution. — Discontinuous: Kodiak Island, Alaska, to SW end Baja California, Mexico, and Salaverry, Peru, to Estrecho de Magallanes. The intervening tropical area is occupied by *Emerita rathbunae* Schmitt, which is reported from Peru at Capón. Peruvian records of *E. analoga* include Salaverry, Bahía de Ancón, Callao, Isla de San Lorenzo, Islas de Chincha, and Mollendo.

Diogenidae

Paguristes tomentosus (H. Milne Edwards, 1848)

Pagurus tomentosus H. Milne Edwards, 1848: 64.

Paguristes tomentosus - Rathbun, 1910: 555, pl. 50 fig. 1; Haig, 1955: 17.

Material. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfasts; diving in 0.5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 10 males 4.6 to 7.6 mm, 4 females 3.4 to 4.5 mm.

Color. — Notes taken from specimens after seven months in alcohol: Distal two-thirds of eyestalk violet. Antennal flagella ringed with violet and white, the violet on the proximal half of each segment. Shield pink. Inner side of walking legs pink where not heavily tomentose. Eyescales and acicles pink. Antennules and third maxillipeds violet.

Remarks. — Two males had a rhizocephalan parasite on the abdomen, and in both specimens the paired pleopods were undeveloped.

Distribution. — Bahía de Sechura, Peru, to Taltal (and possibly to Prov. Atacama), Chile. In Peru the species has been reported only from Bahía de Sechura and Islas de Chincha.

Paguridae

Pagurus edwardsii (Dana, 1852)

Bernhardus edwardsii Dana, 1852b: 447.

Pagurus edwardsi - Haig, 1955: 20, text-fig. 2.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo, at naval base; from pier pilings; diving in 0-4.5 meters; 20 November 1965; coll. George S. Losey; 1 male 5.2 mm. — Isla de San Lorenzo; from *Macrocystis* holdfasts; diving in 1.5-6 meters; 26 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and John Hall; 1 male 7.8 mm, 1 ovigerous female 5.5 mm. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfasts; diving in 0-5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 19 specimens (largest male 8.5 mm, largest ovigerous female 5.0 mm).

Distribution. — Callao, Peru, to Golfo de Ancud, Chile. In Peru it has been reported only from Callao and Islas de Chincha.

Pagurus perlatus H. Milne Edwards, 1848

Pagurus perlatus H. Milne Edwards, 1848: 60; Haig, 1955: 21, text-figs. 3-4.
Bernhardus obesocarpus Dana, 1852b: 445; Dana, 1855: pl. 27 figs. 5a-d.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 male 9.9 mm.

Color. — In life: ground color cream with areas of dark gray, latter in large, irregular patches on chelae and on inner and outer surfaces of walking legs. Antennal flagella gray, with an occasional colorless segment. After a few months in alcohol, the gray areas had become pale orange.

Distribution. — Chile, from Coquimbo to Puerto de Corral. The known range of the species is now extended considerably northward, and it is reported for the first time from Peru.

Pagurus villosus Nicolet, 1849

Pagurus villosus Nicolet, 1849: 188; Nicolet, 1854: pl. 1 figs. 5, 5a-b; Haig, 1955: 25.
?Pagurus benedicti - Rathbun, 1910: 557 (not pl. 48 fig. 1).

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 5 males 3.4 to 5.9 mm, 2 ovigerous females 2.6 and 3.0 mm. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfasts; diving in 0-5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 56 specimens (largest male 6.0 mm, largest ovigerous female 4.9 mm).

Color. — Notes taken from specimens after five months in alcohol: Ground color of shield nearly white; about halfway back on shield, and toward lateral margins, an irregular brownish-red blotch on either side. Chelipeds mostly solid brownish-red but with irregular paler areas; movable fingers mostly light. Walking legs a concentrated brownish-red except for a broad band with irregular outline at distal end of propodus and dactyl. In some specimens the dark color on the walking legs tends to be concentrated into narrow, longitudinal stripes, especially on the propodus and dactyl. Antennal flagellum banded, alternately one segment pale, three segments purplish-red.

Distribution. — Bahía de Sechura, Peru, to Golfo de Quetalmahué, Chile. Reported from Peru only at Bahía de Sechura (Haig, 1955) and at Isla de San Lorenzo (Rathbun, 1910, as *?Pagurus benedicti* (Bouvier)).

Galatheidae

Pleuroncodes monodon (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Galathea monodon H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 276; H. Milne Edwards, 1851: pl. 11 figs. 6-9.

Grimothea duperrei H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 277.

Munida cokeri Rathbun, 1910: 559, pl. 53 fig. 5.

Pleuroncodes monodon - Haig, 1955: 32, text-fig. 7.

Material. — Ca. 11 miles SW of Isla de San Lorenzo, 12°13'S 77°28.5'W to 12°14'S 77°29.2'W; coll. from R/V "Anton Bruun" by 40-foot shrimp trawl in depth of 160 meters; 25 November 1965; 6 males 20.3 to 26.0 mm, 1 female 24.9 mm. Many more specimens were collected at this station but have not yet been critically examined.

Distribution. — Islas Lobos de Afuera, Peru, to Ancud, Chile. Specimens collected by the "Albatross" off Mexico and Gulf of Panama in 172 to 523 meters were tentatively referred to this species by Faxon (1893: 176; 1895: 72, pl. 15 figs. 3, 3a-c). The relationships of the "Albatross" material with *Pleuroncodes monodon* from Peru and Chile, and with *P. planipes* Stimpson from California and northern Mexico, have yet to be worked out.

Peruvian records of *Pleuroncodes monodon* include Islas Lobos de Afuera and Callao.

Porcellanidae

Liopetrolisthes mitra (Dana, 1852)

Porcellana mitra Dana, 1852b: 419; Dana, 1855: pl. 26 figs. 9a-b.

Porcellana spinosa Philippi, 1860: 169.

Porcellana patagonica Cunningham, 1871: 495.

Porcellana pulchellula Cano, 1889: 260.

Petrolisthes mitra - Haig, 1955: 52.

Liopetrolisthes mitra - Haig, 1960: 17, colored frontisp., pl. 41 fig. 1, text-fig. 2.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; from sea stars and dark purple urchins; diving in 0-3 meters; 19 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and Loren Woods; 3 males 2.9 to 7.4 mm, 1 non-ovigerous female 3.9 mm, 1 ovigerous female 5.0 mm, 10 juveniles. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfasts; diving in 0-5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 non-ovigerous female 4.5 mm, 1 ovigerous female 4.4 mm, 1 juvenile.

Color. — Most of the specimens from Isla de San Lorenzo were removed from between the spines of dark purple sea urchins, *Tetrapygus niger* (Molina), which they exactly matched in color except for a pale median longitudinal stripe on the carapace and abdomen. One small individual, also living on *Tetrapygus*, was marbled in orange and blue. Either the striped pattern or the marbled pattern, or a combination of both, is characteristic of *Liopetrolisthes mitra*.

Distribution. — Callao, Peru, to Estrecho de Magallanes, Chile. The species has been recorded from Peru at Bahía de Callao, Isla de San Lorenzo, Islas de Chincha, Bahía de la Independencia, Bahía de San Juan, and Mollendo.

Petrolisthes desmarestii (Guérin, 1835)

Porcellana desmarestii Guérin, 1835b: 115.

Porcellana acanthophora H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1844: 33, pl. 16 fig. 2.

Porcellana dubia Kinahan, 1858: 348, pl. 14 fig. 4.

Petrolisthes acanthophorus - Haig, 1955: 54, text-fig. 13.

Petrolisthes desmarestii - Haig, 1955: 54.

Petrolisthes desmarestii - Haig, 1960: 43, pl. 19 fig. 3.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 juvenile 2.8 mm. — Islotes Palominos; diving in 15-20 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. W. Baldwin, A. Chapman, G. Losey, and A. Stover; 1 male 25.7 mm, 1 ovigerous female 21.1 mm.

Color. — In life: entire crab dark red, covered dorsally and ventrally with small white spots.

Remarks. — Mr. Losey reported that many more specimens were seen during diving operations off Islotes Palominos.

Distribution. — Callao, Peru, to Coronel, Chile. Callao is the only specific Peruvian locality from which it was reported previously.

Petrolisthes tuberculatus (Guérin, 1835)

Porcellana tuberculata Guérin, 1835b: 116.

Porcellana lobifrons H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 256.

Petrolisthes tuberculatus - Haig, 1955: 50; Haig, 1960: 64, pl. 24 fig. 2, text-fig. 3 (1).

Material. — Islotes Palominos; floating on surface with casts of many *Allopetrolisthes punctatus*; 28 November 1965; coll. W. Baldwin, A. Chapman, G. Losey, and A. Stover; cast of 1 specimen 5.1 mm.

Distribution. — Isla de San Lorenzo, Peru, to Bahía de San Vicente, Chile. Peruvian records include Isla de San Lorenzo, Bahía de la Independencia, Bahía de San Nicolas, and Bahía de San Juan.

Petrolisthes violaceus (Guérin, 1829)

Porcellana violacea Guérin, 1829: pl. 3 figs. 2, 2A; Guérin, 1835b: 115.

Porcellana macrocheles Poeppig, 1836: 142, pl. 4 fig. 1.

Petrolisthes violaceus - Haig, 1955: 44; Haig, 1960: 99, pl. 28 fig. 4.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 0-3 meters; 19 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and Loren Woods; 3 males 10.0 to 11.0 mm, 3 females 10.0 to 12.2 mm.

Distribution. — Bahía de Ancón, Peru, to Taitao, Chile. It has been reported from Peru at Bahía de Ancón, Callao, Isla de San Lorenzo, Islas de Chincha, Bahía de Paracas, Bahía de la Independencia, Bahía de San Nicolas, and Bahía de San Juan.

Pachycheles crinimanus Haig, 1960

Pachycheles grossimanus - Rathbun, 1910: 559 (part).

Pachycheles crinimanus Haig, 1960: 164, pl. 14, pl. 34 fig. 4.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; from *Macrocystis* holdfasts; diving in 1.5-6 meters; 26 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and John Hall; 14 males 3.5 to 8.6 mm, 4 non-ovigerous females 3.8 to 4.7 mm, 7 ovigerous females 4.3 to 10.0 mm, 4 juveniles. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfasts; diving in 0-5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 5 males 3.3 to 5.8 mm, 1 non-ovigerous female 4.1 mm, 3 ovigerous females 3.9 to 5.5 mm, 7 juveniles.

Color. — In life: red patches and irregular spots on carapace, dorsal part of abdomen, walking legs, and chelipeds.

Distribution. — Restricted to Peru; reported from Bahía de Sechura, Salaverry, Islas de Chincha, Bahía de la Independencia, and Bahía de San Juan.

Allopétrolisthes punctatus (Guérin, 1835)

Porcellana punctata Guérin, 1835a: pl. 18 fig. 1; Guérin, 1835b: 115.

Porcellana cristata H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 254.

Pétrolisthes punctatus - Haig, 1955: 48, text-fig. 11.

Allopétrolisthes punctatus - Haig, 1960: 182, pl. 35 fig. 2, text-fig. 6 (2).

Material. — Islotes Palominos; floating on surface of water; 28 November 1965; coll. W. Baldwin, A. Chapman, G. Losey, and A. Stover; casts of about 20 specimens, including whole carapaces 5.5 to 18.5 mm.

Color. — In life: light background, very thickly speckled with dark purple spots. Dactyl of walking legs solid orange with a submedian dark purple ring.

Distribution. — Bahía de Ancón, Peru, to Talcahuano, Chile. The Islotes Palominos record is only the second for the species from Peru.

Allopétrolisthes spinifrons (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Porcellana spinifrons H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 256.

Pétrolisthes spinifrons - Rathbun, 1910: 559, pl. 48 fig. 5; Haig, 1955: 47.

Allopétrolisthes spinifrons - Haig, 1960: 185, pl. 35 fig. 3, text-fig. 6 (3).

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; from sea urchin; diving in 0-3 meters; 19 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and Loren Woods; 1 juvenile female 5.2 mm. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfast; diving in 0-5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 male 10.0 mm.

Color. — Both specimens showed the characteristic “netted” pattern of reddish- or purplish-brown on a background of either red or green. Two variations of this basic pattern, as exhibited in live specimens, were described in some detail by Haig (1960: 186) and by Stuardo (1962: 6-7, text-fig. 1).

Remarks. — The young individual from Isla de San Lorenzo was recovered, along with *Liotépétrolisthes mitra* (Dana), from the dark purple urchin, *Tetrapygus niger* (Molina). In Chile, *Allopétrolisthes spinifrons* has been found in association with two species of sea stars, *Stichaster striatus* Müller & Troschel and *Meyenaster gelatinosus* (Meyen) (Haig, 1955) and with a sea anemone, *Phymactis clematis* (Drayton) (Stuardo, 1962; Antezana et al., 1965).

Distribution. — Islas Pescadores, Peru, to San Vicente, Chile. Peruvian records include Islas Pescadores, Isla de San Lorenzo, Bahía de la Independencia, and Bahía de San Juan.

BRACHYURA

Calappidae

Mursia gaudichaudii (H. Milne Edwards, 1837)

Platymera gaudichaudii H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 108.

Platymera californiensis Rathbun, 1893: 253.

Mursia gaudichaudii - Rathbun, 1937: 220, pl. 66 figs. 1-3, pl. 67 figs. 1-6.

Mursia gaudichaudi - Garth, 1957: 16.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; part of a carapace only.

Distribution. — Gulf of the Farallones, California, to Talcahuano, Chile; Archipiélago de Galápagos. The above record is the first from Peru.

Hepatus chiliensis H. Milne Edwards, 1837

Hepatus chiliensis H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 117; Rathbun, 1910: 551, pl. 37 fig. 1; Rathbun, 1937: 244, pl. 72 figs. 1-2, pl. 73 figs. 1-5; Garth, 1957: 17.

Material. — Islotes Palominos; diving in 15-20 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. W. Baldwin, A. Chapman, G. Losey, and A. Stover; 1 male 40.4 mm long and 57.9 mm broad.

Color. — Carapace light orange-brown, with dark chocolate-brown markings.

Distribution. — Paita, Peru, to Valparaíso, Chile; Islas de Juan Fernández. In Peru the species has been reported from Paita, Bahía de Ancón, Callao, Isla de San Lorenzo, Islas de Chincha, Bahía de Paracas, Bahía de la Independencia, and Mollendo.

Hepatus sp.

Material. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfast; diving in 0-5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 juvenile.

Remarks. — The specimen is too young to permit positive identification.

Corystidae

Pseudocorystes sicarius (Poeppig, 1836)

Corystes sicarius Poeppig, 1836: 139.

Pseudocorystes armatus H. Milne Edwards, 1837: 151.

Pseudocorystes sicarius - Rathbun, 1930: 12, pl. 1 figs. 1-3; Garth, 1957: 34.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 male 36.7 mm, 9 juveniles.

Distribution. — Bahía de la Independencia, Peru, to Estrecho de Magallanes. In Peru, the species was previously known only from Bahía de la Independencia and Mollendo; the Isla de San Lorenzo record represents a northward extension of range.

Cancridae

Cancer polyodon Poeppig, 1836

Cancer dentatus Bell, 1835a: 87; Bell, 1835b: 339, pl. 45, pl. 47 figs. 4-5. Name preoccupied by *Cancer dentatus* Herbst, 1785 (= *Etisus dentatus*).

Cancer polyodon Poeppig, 1836: 133; Rathbun, 1910: 538, pl. 38 fig. 2; Rathbun, 1930: 202, pl. 82 fig. 2, pl. 85 fig. 5, pl. 90; Garth, 1957: 50.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 0-3 meters; 19 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and Loren Woods; 1 male 77 mm long and 118 mm broad. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 2 males 72 × 107 mm and 60 × 99.5 mm, 1 female 51.5 × 73.5 mm, 11 juveniles.

Distribution. — Guayaquil, Ecuador, possibly a market purchase; Pacasmayo, Peru, to Península de Taitao, Chile. Peruvian records include Pacasmayo, Salaverry, Bahía de Ancón, Callao, Isla de San Lorenzo, Islas de Chincha, and Bahía de la Independencia.

Cancer plebejus Poeppig, 1836

Cancer plebejus Poeppig, 1836: 134; Rathbun, 1910: 539, pl. 38 fig. 1; Rathbun, 1930: 198, pl. 81, pl. 82 fig. 1, pl. 85 fig. 3; Garth, 1957: 48.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 juvenile.

Distribution. — Bahía de Ancón, Peru, to Canal Picton, Chile. Reported in Peru from Bahía de Ancón and Callao.

Cancer porteri Rathbun, 1930

Cancer longipes Bell, 1835a: 87; Bell, 1835b: 337, pl. 43, pl. 47 fig 1. Name preoccupied by *Cancer longipes* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *Phalangipus longipes*).

Cancer porteri Rathbun, 1930: 199, pls. 83, 84, 85 fig. 4; Garth, 1957: 50.

Material. — Islotes Palominos; diving in 15-20 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. W. Baldwin, A. Chapman, G. Losey, and A. Stover; 1 male 56.5 mm long and 87 mm broad.

Color. — Cream-white background, with purple mottlings. Broad purple bands on legs.

Distribution. — Callao (the only specific Peruvian locality on record) to Valparaíso, Chile, in relatively shallow water; Golfo de California, Mexico (Garth, 1961: 116, 120; Parker, 1964: 163) to Bay of Panama in deep water.

Xanthidae

Eurypanopeus crenatus (H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843)

Panopeus crenatus H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843: 16; H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1844: pl. 8 figs. 1, 1a.

Eurypanopeus peruvianus A. Milne Edwards, 1880: 318, pl. 60 figs. 3, 3a-b.

Eurypanopeus crenatus - Rathbun, 1930: 418, pl. 174 figs. 1-3; Garth, 1957: 63.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; probably from algae; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; ca. 175 juveniles.

Distribution. — Puná, Ecuador, to Estrecho de Magallanes; Islas de Juan Fernández. Peruvian records include Paita, Callao, Isla de San Lorenzo, and Bahía de Paracas.

Pilumnoides perlatus (Poeppig, 1836)

Hepatus perlatus Poeppig, 1836: 135, pl. 4 fig. 2.

Pilumnoides perlatus - Rathbun, 1910: 544, pl. 50 fig. 2; Rathbun, 1930: 535, pl. 216, pl. 217 fig. 3, pl. 218 fig. 3; Garth, 1957: 65.

Pilumnoides danai Kinahan, 1858: 337, pl. 14 fig. 2.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 0-1.5 meters; 19 November 1965; coll. George S. Losey; 1 male 18.4 × 24.4 mm. — Isla de San Lorenzo; from sea urchin; diving in 0-3 meters; 19 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and Loren Woods; 1 juvenile. — Isla de San Lorenzo; from *Macrocystis* holdfasts; diving in 1.5-6 meters; 26 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and John Hall; 2 juveniles. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 2 males, larger 6.0 × 7.6 mm. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfasts; diving in 0-5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 3 non-ovigerous females to 10.2 × 13.3 mm, 1 ovigerous female 8.0 × 10.4 mm, 13 juveniles.

Distribution. — Isla Taboga, Panama (extralimital); Paita, Peru, to Estrecho de Magallanes. In Peru the species has been reported from Paita, Bahía de Sechura, Salaverry, Bahía de Ancón, near Lima, Callao, Isla de San Lorenzo, Islas de Chincha, and Mollendo.

Pinnotheridae

Pinnotheres politus (Smith, 1870)

Ostracotheres politus Smith, 1870: 169; Rathbun, 1910: 545, pl. 43 fig. 3.

Pinnotheres politus - Rathbun, 1918: 71, pl. 159 fig. 5, text-fig. 33; Garth, 1957: 67, text-fig. 2.

Material. — Island near Pucusana; concealed under a limpet-like shell; diving in 0.5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 ovigerous female 4.0×5.5 mm.

Distribution. — Bahía de Ancón, Peru, to Isla Chiloé, Chile. The species is reported in Peru only from Bahía de Ancón and Callao.

Pinnixa transversalis (H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1842)

Pinnotheres transversalis H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1842: pl. 10 figs. 3, 3a-e; H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1844: 23.

Pinnixa transversalis - Rathbun, 1910: 546, pl. 46 fig. 1; Rathbun, 1918: 131, pl. 29 figs. 1-3, text-figs. 74-76; Garth, 1957: 71, text-figs. 3-4.

Pinnixa panamensis Faxon, 1893: 158; Faxon, 1895: 30, pl. 5 figs. 1, 1a-b.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; from various kinds of worm tubes; diving in 2.5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; several hundred juveniles and megalopa. — Island near Pucusana; from anemone; diving in 0.5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 male 9.6×18.1 mm, 1 juvenile.

Distribution. — Panama to Coquimbo, Chile, and questionably to Valparaíso and beyond; Archipiélago de Galápagos. In Peru it is reported only from Isla de San Lorenzo.

Grapsidae

Grapsus grapsus(Linnaeus, 1758)

Cancer grapsus Linnaeus, 1758: 630.

Grapsus grapsus - Rathbun, 1910: 547, pl. 42 fig. 1; Rathbun, 1918: 227, pls. 53, 54, text-fig. 135; Garth, 1957: 93.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; diving in 0.3 meters; 19 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and Loren Woods; cast of 1 juvenile 14.6×16.6 mm.

Distribution. — Tropical and subtropical eastern Pacific and eastern and western Atlantic. Peruvian records include Paita, Bahía de Ancón, Islas Pescadores, Callao, Isla de San Lorenzo, Islas de Chincha, and Mollendo.

Planes cyaneus Dana, 1852

Planes cyaneus Dana, 1852a: 250; Dana, 1852b: 347; Dana, 1855: pl. 22 figs. 1a-i; Chace, 1951: 88, text-figs. 1b, 2b, e, h, m-o, 3i-n; Garth, 1957: 96.

Planes minutus - Rathbun, 1918: 253 (part; Pacific Ocean specimens), pl. 63.

Material. — Off southern Peru, ca. $16^{\circ}30'S$ $78^{\circ}00'W$; late Nov. or early Dec.; from bits of floating wood and feathers dipnetted at surface of water; coll. from R/V "Anton Bruun" by Bos'n Henry Murranka; 4 males 5.4 to 8.3 mm, 4 females 5.7 to 12.3 mm.

Distribution. — "On floating objects in the open sea throughout the eastern Pacific and presumably westward into the Indian Ocean; St. Helena" (Chace, 1966: 646). In Peru the species has been reported from Paita, west of Paita at $5^{\circ}17'S$ $85^{\circ}20'W$, Callao, and $15^{\circ}50'S$ $105^{\circ}W$.

Majidae

Inachoides microrhynchus H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1842

Inachoides microrhynchus H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1842: pl. 4 figs. 2, 2a-m; H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843: 5; Rathbun, 1910: 533, pl. 36 fig. 1; Rathbun, 1925: 60, pl. 22 figs. 1-2, text-fig. 16; Garth, 1957: 18; Garth, 1958: 96, pl. E fig. 9, pl. 6 fig. 3.

Inachoides inornatus A. Milne Edwards, 1873: 253.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; probably from algae; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965, coll. Sylvia Taylor; 5 males 5.0 to 8.2 mm, 4 non-ovigerous females 6.4 to 8.5 mm, 2 ovigerous females 8.3 and 10.6 mm, 7 juveniles.

Distribution. — Bahía de Sechura, Peru, to Archipiélago de Chonos, Chile. Peruvian records include Bahía de Sechura, Islas Lobos de Afuera, Islas de Chincha, Bahía de Paracas, and Bahía de la Independencia.

Acanthonyx petiverii H. Milne Edwards, 1834

Acanthonyx petiverii H. Milne Edwards, 1834: 343; Rathbun, 1910: 534, pl. 46 fig. 4; Rathbun, 1925: 142, pl. 44, figs. 1-6.

Acanthonyx emarginatus H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843: 9, pl. 5 fig. 2.

Acanthonyx debilis Dana, 1851: 272.

Acanthonyx concamerata Kinahan, 1858: 334, pl. 14 fig. 1.

Acanthonyx petiveri - Garth, 1957: 22; Garth, 1958: 223, pl. O fig. 3, pl. 25 fig. 2.

Material. — Isla de San Lorenzo; from *Macrocystis* holdfast; diving in 1.5-6 meters; 26 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor and John Hall; 1 female 16.2 mm. — Isla de San Lorenzo; probably from algae; diving in 2-5 meters; 28 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 3 juveniles.

Distribution. — Bahía de la Magdalena, Mexico, to Valparaíso, Chile; Islas Revillagigedos and Archipiélago de Galápagos. Miami, Florida, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In Peru the species has been reported from Zorritos, Negritos, Paita, Bahía de Sechura, Islas Lobos de Afuera, Salaverry, Callao, near Lima, Isla de San Lorenzo, Islas de Chincha, Bahía de Paracas, and Bahía de la Independencia.

Taliepus sp.

Material. — Island near Pucusana; from kelp holdfast; diving in 0.5 meters; 29 November 1965; coll. Sylvia Taylor; 1 juvenile.

Remarks. — The small size of the specimen will not permit distinguishing between *Taliepus dentatus* (H. Milne Edwards) and *T. marginatus* (Bell). The specimen appears to fall within the geographic range of *T. dentatus* but not of *T. marginatus*, which is known from Islas de Chincha and southward.

RÉSUMÉ

Cette note concerne les Anomoures et les Brachyoures recueillis au Pérou au cours de la douzième croisière du vaisseau scientifique "Anton Bruun". La collection comprend cinq familles et treize espèces d'Anomoures, et sept familles et quinze espèces de Brachyoures. Les distributions connues de *Pagurus perlatus* et de *Pseudocorystes sicarius* sont étendues vers le nord; *Pagurus perlatus* et *Mursia gaudichaudii* sont signalés pour la première fois des eaux péruviennes. Des notes de couleurs sont données pour quelques espèces.

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