

Ecology. — The single specimen was taken from a depth of 85 meters.

Geographical distribution. — Known only the type locality in the Cape Verde Islands.

Porcellana longicornis (LINNAEUS, 1767).

(Fig. 10, A-E.)

Cancer hexapus LINNAEUS, C., 1767, p. 1039.

Cancer longicornis LINNAEUS, C., 1767, p. 1040.

Porcellana longicornis BOSC, L. A. G., 1801-1802, p. 233. — BOUVIER, E.-L., 1940, p. 177, fig. 35 (1-2), 131, pl. 5, fig. 6.

Source and material.

Collector	Locality	Date	Depth m	Bottom tem- pera-ture °C	Nature	Material
« MERCATOR »	Bahia de Pulpito, Rio de Oro	25.XI.1936	18-27	—	—	2 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
	Bahia de Pulpito, S. Garnet Head, Rio de Oro	29-31.X. 1935	—	—	—	3 ♀ (1 ovig.)
	24°39'N-15°W (S. Garnet Head, Rio de Oro)	2.XI.1935	—	—	—	1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
	Bahia de Caballo, Rio de Oro	2.XI.1935	—	—	—	4 ♂, 6 ovig. ♀
	Villa Cisneros, Rio de Oro	3.XI.1935	22	—	—	1 ovig. ♀
	20°53'N-17°02'W (Cap Blanc, Mauritania)	9.XI.1935	—	—	—	2 ovig. ♀
	Cap Blanc, Mauritania	9.XI.1935	18	—	—	19 ♂, 15 ♀ (13 ovig.)
	Port Étienne, Mauritania	5.XI.1935	—	—	—	1 ♂
TH. MONOD	Sao Thiago, Cape Verde Is.	2.XI.1948	—	—	—	2 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
I. MARCHE- MARCHAD	S. Iles Madeleines, Senegal	29.XI.1952	49	—	—	2 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
J. FOREST	S. Ile de la Madeleine, Senegal	4.III.1953	40	—	—	1 ♂, 3 ovig. ♀
»	SE. Ile de la Madeleine, Senegal	25.III.1953	35	—	—	2 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
»	»	25.III.1953	40	—	—	1 ♂
—	Dakar, Senegal	—	—	—	—	1 ovig. ♀

Collector	Locality	Date	Depth m	Bottom tem- perature °C	Nature	Material
J. FOREST	Between Dakar and Gorée, Senegal	5.III.1953	16	—	—	2 ovig. ♀
J. CADENAT	Gorée, Senegal	7.VIII.1946		In shells with <i>Petrochirus</i>		2 ♀ (1 ovig.)
»	»	VIII.1946	—	—	—	6 ♂, 4 ♀ (2 ovig.)
IFAN-GORÉE	»	12.IX.1947	—	—	—	1 ♂
»	»	16.IX.1947	—	—	—	1 ♂
»	»	23.IX.1947	—	—	—	5 ♂, 2 ovig. ♀
J. CADENAT	»	13.X.1947	—	—	—	1 ♂, 3 ♀ (2 ovig.)
»	»	9.V.1948	—	—	—	2 ♂, 2 ovig. ♀
F. PARAÏSO	»	14.IV.1950	8-10	Lobster grounds		1 ovig. ♀
J. CADENAT	»	22.VIII.1950		Lobster traps		11 ♂, 14 ♀ (4 ovig.)
F. PARAÏSO	»	5.IX.1950		»		11 ♂, 13 ♀ (5 ovig.)
M. KEITA	»	6.X.1950		»		1 ♂, 2 ovig. ♀
IFAN-GORÉE	»	10.II.1951	—	—	—	2 ♂, 3 ovig. ♀ (1 ♂ figured)
»	»	19.IV.1951		Dredged		1 ovig. ♀
F. PARAÏSO	»	22.VIII.1951		Lobster traps		14 ♂, 9 ♀ (2 ovig.)
J. FOREST	»	25.II.1953	10-11	—	—	4 ♂, 2 ♀ (1 ovig.)
»	»	25.II.1953	10-12	—	—	6 ♂, 2 ovig. ♀
IFAN-GORÉE	»	21.VII.1953		Piles of bridge		1 ♀
I. MARCHE- MARCHAD	»	10.IX.1953	—	—	—	4 ♂, 2 ♀ (1 ovig.)
—	»	—	14	—	—	1 ♀
IFAN-GORÉE	Off Gorée, Senegal	29.XII.1950		Dredged		1 ♂, 1 ♀
I. MARCHE- MARCHAD	Near Point M, Senegal	12.XI.1952	32	—	—	19 ♂, 12 ♀ (7 ovig.)
J. FOREST	S. Gorée, Senegal	4.III.1953	30	—	—	15 ♂, 8 ovig. ♀
I. MARCHE- MARCHAD	»	30.IX.1953	41	—	—	1 ovig. ♀
»	»	27.X.1953	42	—	—	1 ♂
»	»	24.XI.1953	40-41	—	—	1 ♂
»	»	26.XI.1953	25	—	—	3 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
TH. MONOD and P. BUDKER « VERS L'HORIZON » St. 9	14°39'N-17°23'W (SE. Gorée, Senegal)	22.I.1941	22-34	—	—	4 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 moult

Collector	Locality	Date	Depth m	Bottom tem- perature °C	Nature	Material
J. CADENAT	NE. Gorée, Senegal	19.VIII.1950	4-5	—	—	3 ♂
IFAN-GORÉE	Behind wreck of « TACOMA », Senegal	28.IV.1953	19	—	—	3 ♂, 5 ovig. ♀
I. MARCHE- MARCHAD	Between wreck of « TACOMA » and Bel-Air, Senegal	16.II.1954	14-16	—	—	1 ♂
»	Near Banc du Séminole, Baie de Gorée, Senegal	8.XII.1953	38	—	—	4 ♂, 2 ovig. ♀
»	Between Gorée and Thiaroye, Senegal	18.IV.1952	15	—	Stones, ascidians, and bry- ozoans	1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
»	»	1.VII.1953	21-22	—	—	1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
IFAN-GORÉE	Off Thiaroye, Senegal	29.IV.1953	10	—	—	1 ovig. ♀
»	»	22.VII.1953	7	—	—	35 ♂, 35 ♀ (10 ovig.)
« MERCATOR »	14°43'30" N-17°20' 17°25'W (NE. Dakar, Senegal)	14.XI.1935	—	—	—	100 ♂, 63 ♀ (40 ovig.) 1 juv.
« VERS L'HORIZON » St. 14	Banc de la « RESOLUE », off M'Bao, Senegal	23.I.1941	—	—	—	1 ♂
TH. MONOD and P. BUDKER « JEAN-FRANÇOIS » St. 21	»	II.1941	—	—	—	3 ♂
M. DELAIS	M'Bao, Senegal	7.II.1951		Dredged		4 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
I. MARCHE- MARCHAD	S. M'Bao, Senegal	11.IX.1953	31	—	—	1 ♂
TH. MONOD and P. BUDKER « CABELLOU » St. 2	14°41'N-17°20'30" W (E. Gorée, Senegal)	4.I.1941	—	—	—	1 ♂, 1 ♀
« JEAN-FRANÇOIS » St. 18	Baie de Rufisque, Senegal	28.I.1941	—	—	—	1 ♂
TH. MONOD and P. BUDKER « JEAN-FRANÇOIS » St. 17	14°30'-14°37'N- 17°13'-17°14'W (SE. Dakar, Senegal)	28.I.1941	—	—	—	8 ♂, 4 ♀
TH. MONOD and P. BUDKER « JEAN-FRANÇOIS » St. 20	14°38'30"-14°39'45" N- 17°14'-17°14'45" W (SE. Dakar, Senegal)	4.II.1941	15-17	—	—	2 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
J. FOREST	N'Gazobil, Senegal	19.II.1953	—	—	—	1 ovig. ♀
J. CADENAT	Joal, Senegal	24.II.1947	Shore	—	Algae	1 ♀
J. FOREST	»	18.II.1953	6	—	—	1 ♂
»	»	20.II.1953	10-11	—	—	3 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀

Collector	Locality	Date	Depth m	Bottom tem- pera-ture °C	Nature	Material
I. MARCHE-MARCHAD	Off Joal, Senegal	17.IV.1953	15-17	—	—	1 ovig. ♀
»	Banc de Faguque, Joal, Senegal	15.IV.1953	9	—	—	1 ♂
A. CRÉMOUX « GÉRARD TRÉCA »	Entrance to Saloum, Senegal	6.V.1949	—	—	—	1 ♂
« SYLVANA » St. 98	11°38'N-15°49'W (channel between Rouban and Bubaque, Bijagos Is., Portuguese Guinea)	12.IV.1913	25-30	—	Rock, coral	11 ♂, 16 ♀ (12 ovig.), 1 post-larva
« SYLVANA » St. 100	»	13.IV.1913	Low tide	—	Rocks	2 ♂, 3 ♀
« SYLVANA » St. 104	Off Rouban and Bubaque, Bijagos Is., Portuguese Guinea	15.IV.1913	25-30	—	Sand, gravel, rock	11 ♂, 8 ♀ (4 ovig.)
A. CRÉMOUX « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 38	10°06'N-14°48'W (French Guinea)	4.II.1953	25	—	Shelly sand with sponges and gorgonians	1 ovig. ♀
A. CRÉMOUX « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 34	9°40'N-14°21'W (French Guinea)	3.II.1953	25	—	Muddy sand with sponges and gorgonians	8 ♂, 10 ♀ (4 ovig.)
J. CADENAT « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 4	9°38'N-13°59'W (French Guinea)	23.XII.1952	15	—	Sand	2 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
J. FOREST « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 47	9°25'N-13°55'W (Off Conakry, French Guinea)	12.III.1953	15	—	Muddy sand	2 ♂
J. FOREST « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 50	9°22'N-13°37'W (Near Conakry, French Guinea)	14.III.1953	10	—	Sand	1 ♂
J. CADENAT « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 1	9°19'N-13°53'W (French Guinea)	19.XII.1952	23	—	Mud with gorgonians	1 ♂
A. CRÉMOUX « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 26	9°16'N-13°34'W (French Guinea)	27.I.1953	10	—	Muddy sand	1 ♂
A. CRÉMOUX « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 27	9°16'N-13°38'W (French Guinea)	27.I.1953	14-15	—	Muddy	10 ♂, 10 ♀ (8 ovig.)
A. CRÉMOUX « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 28	9°16'N-13°42'W (French Guinea)	27.I.1953	20	—	Gray muddy sand with sponges and gorgonians	2 ♂, 1 ♀
J. FOREST « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 46	9°15'N-14°50'W (Near Conakry, French Guinea)	11.III.1953	45	—	Sand	2 ♂, 2 ovig. ♀

Collector	Locality	Date	Depth m	Bottom tem- perature °C	Nature	Material
I. MARCHE-MARCHAD	Conakry, French Guinea	27.I.1953	—	—	—	4 ♂, 5 ♀ (4 ovig.)
E. POSTEL « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 21	Near Conakry, French Guinea	21.I.1953	—	—	—	1 ♂
DEBYSER	Between Kassa and Conakry, French Guinea	2.I.1950		On submarine cable		4 ♂, 5 ♀ (3 ovig.)
J. FOREST « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 45	9°10'N-14°55'W (French Guinea)	11.III.1953	50-45	—	Sand	1 ♂, 5 ♀ (3 ovig.)
E. POSTEL « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 33	9°07'N-13°41'W (Matakkong, French Guinea)	31.I.1953	25	—	Muddy sand with sponges and gorgo- nians	5 ♂, 10 ♀ (6 ovig.) 1 juv.
I. MARCHE-GÉRARD TRÉCA »	Off Matakkong, French Guinea	21.I.1953	10	—	Muddy sand	1 ♂
J. FOREST « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 41	1 M. SE. Kassa, French Guinea	9.III.1953	15	—	Muddy sand with hydroids and bryo- zoans	3 ♂, 2 ♀ (1 ovig.)
J. FOREST « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 53	3 M. NW. Tamara, French Guinea	16.III.1953	12	—	Mud with gorgonians and hydroids	1 ♂
J. FOREST « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 56	Between Tamara and Ile de Corail, French Guinea	16.III.1953	10	—	Muddy sand with gorgonians	1 ♂
J. FOREST « GÉRARD TRÉCA » St. 40	9°N-13°50'W (Off French Guinea-Sierra Leone border)	9.III.1953	30	—	Shell sand with sponges and hydroids	1 ♂, 1 ovig. ♀
R. BASSINDALE	2 M. W. Densu River, Accra, Gold Coast	2.III.1949	4	—	—	1 ovig. ♀
»	2 M. off Densu, Accra, Gold Coast	8.IV.1949	8	—	—	1 ♀
»	Off Accra, Gold Coast	21.XII.1950	37	—	—	1 ♂
»	»	31.XII.1950	35	—	—	1 ♀
»	»	22.I.1951	19	—	—	1 ovig. ♀
»	»	24.I.1951	25	—	—	1 ♂
»	»	4.IV.1951	40	—	—	1 ♂
»	»	2.V.1951	37	—	—	1 ♂
»	Tenpobo, Gold Coast	17.I.1949	Inter-tidal	—	—	2 ♂
»	»	13.II.1949	Shore	—	—	1 ♀

Collector	Locality	Date	Depth m	Bottom tem- perature °C	Nature	Material
»	»	21.XI.1949	Shore	—	—	2 ♂
»	»	6.II.1950	—	—	—	1 ♀
Expéd. Océanogr. Belge A.S. 32	7°17'S-12°42'30"E (13 M. W. Ambrizette, Angola)	29-30.IX. 1948	45	20, 30	Rock, gravel, coral	2 ♂
Expéd. Océanogr. Belge A.S. 116	9°20'S-13°04'E (8 M. W. Rio Cuanza, Angola)	31.I.1949	17	24, 38	Muddy sand	1 ♂

Diagnosis. — Carapace slightly longer than wide, dorsally convex, with regions partially delimited. Surface slightly rugose, most noticeably on posterior branchial regions, and largely bare except for a few symmetrically placed tufts of long, plumose setae. Lateral margins armed with a few spines or denticles. Front deeply divided into three widely separated, dentate lobes, the median much the largest and deeply furrowed in the midline.

Carpus of chelipeds armed on inner margin with two distinct spine-tipped teeth in females and all but largest males. Major chela of males with two large teeth on movable finger and one on fixed finger. Minor chela with fingers strongly curved and twisted and with a dense mat of hairs on opposable margins; fixed finger unequally bifid at tip to receive end of movable finger. Chelae of females similar and less unequal than in males, fingers simple and little bent, without marginal teeth or hairs.

Males in the collection range in size from a carapace length and width of 2.0 and 1.8 mm. to 6.3 and 6.0 mm. The smallest female has the carapace 1.6 mm. long and 1.5 mm. wide; the largest female is ovigerous and has a carapace length of 5.7 and width of 5.9 mm.; the smallest ovigerous female has the carapace 2.4 mm. long and 2.2 mm. wide. As in *P. platycheles africana*, the carapace is slightly broader in females than in males. In young specimens of both sexes, the average length-width ratio is about 1.10; in the largest males it is about 1.04, and in the largest females, 1.00 or less.

Remarks. — No constant differences were found between West African specimens of this variable species and those from European coasts. The present collection has a preponderance of male specimens; of 741 specimens in which the sex is determinable, there are 410 males and 331 females. In addition to the striking sexual dimorphism of the chelipeds mentioned above, there appears to be a tendency toward right-handedness in males. Of 118 males in which both chelipeds are intact, the major cheliped is on the right side in 71, on the left in 46, and subequal in 1. In 63 complete females, on the other hand, the major cheliped is on the right side in 25, on the left in 26, and subequal in 12.

Ecology. — Along the West African coast, *P. longicornis* has been found from the intertidal zone to a depth of about 50 meters. J. BONNIER (1887) recorded the species from more than 180 meters (100 fathoms), but this depth is probably unusual.



FIG. 10. — *Porcellana longicornis* (LINNAEUS, 1767)

A, carapace and chelipeds. — B, right first walking leg. — C, right third maxilliped.
D, right antennule in ventral view. — E, same in anterior view.
Male; Gorée, Senegal; scale: A, $\times 6.3$; B, C, $\times 13.8$; D, $\times 21$; E, $\times 40$.

Off West Africa, it has been found on bottoms of mud, sandy mud, sand, gravel, stones, rock, and coral, in association with algae, sponges, hydroids, gorgonians, bryozoans, and ascidians. The studies of E. ALLEN (1899), K. ZIMMERMAN (1913), and E. NICOL (1932) on the occurrence of this common porcellanid off Plymouth, England, indicate that it frequents similar habitats there, where it was taken on bottoms of fine sand, coarse gravel with sand or mud, fine gravel, shell gravel, and stones; it was especially common in *Cellaria* beds and in crevices of *Lepralia*, as well as under stones and in holdfasts of *Laminaria*. In the intertidal zone of the English coast, it is said to avoid thick deposits of mud in crevices where *P. platycheles platycheles* is usually found and it prefers shores where igneous rocks are separated by steep gullies swept clear of mud by tidal currents.

Two specimens were found in a mollusk shell with the hermit crab, *Petrochirus*, at Gorée, Senegal. TH. MONOD (1933) cited a similar association on the Mauritanian coast and he also found specimens of *P. longicornis* on the carapace of the spider crab, *Maja squinado*, in that region.

Ovigerous specimens were taken along the West African coast in every month of the year. At Plymouth, they are found from March to August, according to the publication by the Marine Biological Association (1931). O. PESTA (1918) recorded egg-bearing females from the Adriatic Sea in May and June.

Geographical distribution. — *P. longicornis* has been recorded previously from the Swedish, Norwegian, British, and Irish coasts and the shores of the eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea, and as far south as Cap Blanc on the West African coast. The present collections extend this range more than 1800 miles farther south, to the coast of Angola.

Porcellana foresti sp. nov.

(Fig. 11, A-E.)

Source and material.

Collector	Locality	Date	Depth m	Bottom tem- perature °C	Nature	Material
J. FOREST	Tombo (Conakry), French Guinea	15.III.1953	Low tide	—	—	2 ♀ (1 is holotype- figured)

Types. — The holotype and paratype are deposited in the collections of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris.

Diagnosis. — Carapace slightly longer than wide; sparsely covered, especially on frontal and lateral regions, with plumose hairs which are easily rubbed off. Surface partially roughened by short, transverse rugae and with a prominent pair on protogastric region. Cervical groove well marked. Orbital margin denticulate, outer angle subrectangular. Lateral margin anterior to cervical groove armed with several larger denticles. Frontal lobes distinctly separated and irregularly spinose. Median lobe furrowed medially, broader than and extending beyond lateral lobes. Lateral wall of carapace entire and provided with a few sinuous longitudinal rugae, the dorsal one forming a prominent crest below antenna. Basal segment of antenna extending forward as a sharp scale nearly to end of cornea.

Chelipeds slightly unequal and unusually robust. Merus dorsally rugose, with a dentate inner lobe and one or two denticles at lower inner distal angle. Carpus strongly rugose dorsally, the rugae being especially prominent in three rather indistinct longitudinal rows. Inner margin irregularly spinose, as is also outer half of distal margin. Outer margin with sharp rugae but no distinct spines. Hand rugose above, pubescent below between bases of fingers.

Outer maxillipeds robust. Meri of walking legs irregularly denticulate or

sparingly spinose dorsally, but not conspicuously so. Dactyls typically armed on lower margin with four movable spines, the proximal one minute and placed close to succeeding one.

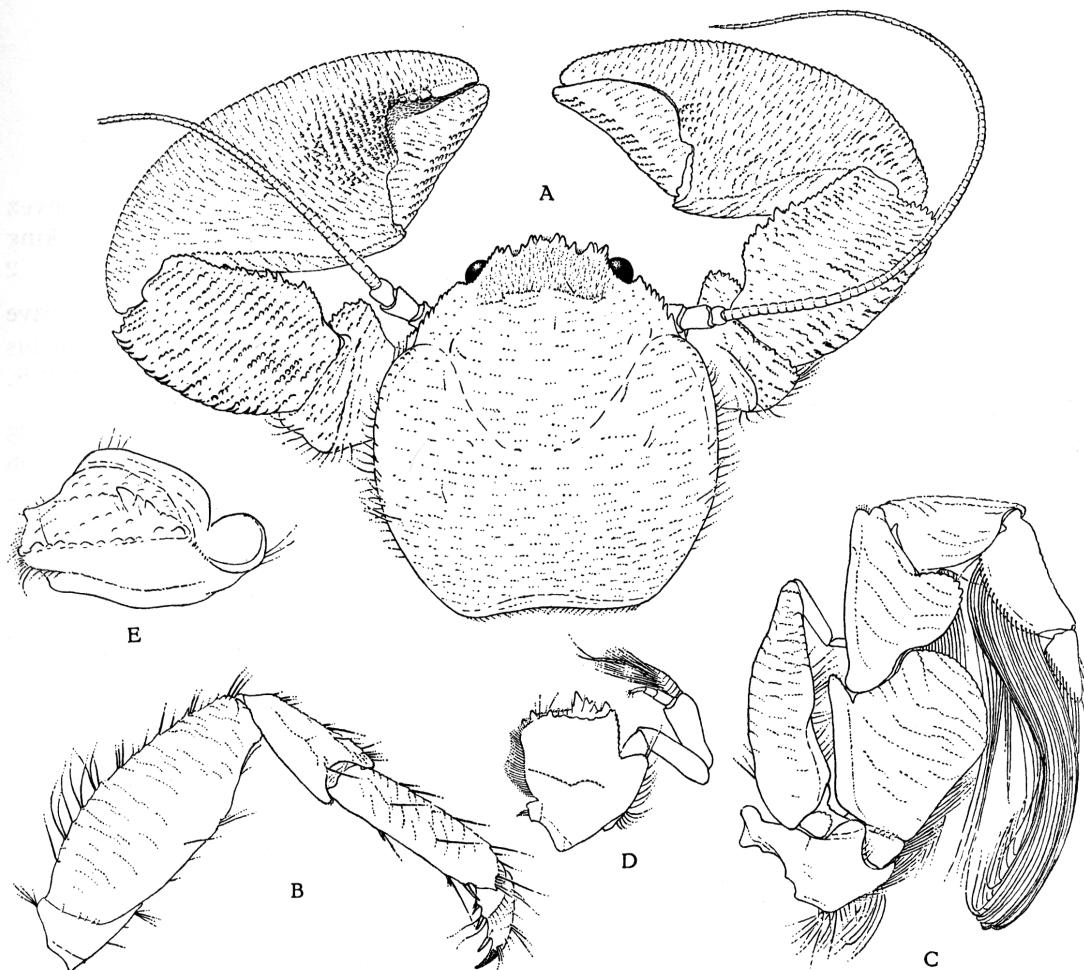


FIG. 11. — *Porcellana foresti* sp. nov.

A, carapace and chelipeds. — B, right first walking leg. — C, right third maxilliped.

D, right antennule in ventral view. — E, same in anterior view.

Female holotype; Tombo (Conakry), French Guinea;

scale : A, $\times 9.6$; B, $\times 13.2$; C, D, $\times 21$; E, $\times 42$.

The carapace of the female holotype measures 4.8 mm. long and 4.6 mm. wide. The other female is 4.5 mm. long and 4.2 mm. wide.

Remarks. — The robust, subequal chelipeds give this species the appearance of certain species of *Petrolisthes* and readily distinguish it from all other species of *Porcellana*.

It is a pleasure to name this species for the collector, Dr. JACQUES FOREST of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris, who has contributed in several ways toward the completion of this report.

Ecology. — The only two specimens known were collected at low tide.

Geographical distribution. — Known only from the type locality in French Guinea.

Genus POLYONYX STIMPSON, 1858.

KEY TO THE WEST AFRICAN SPECIES OF *POLYONYX*.

1. Carapace subovate; inner margin of carpus of major cheliped evenly convex throughout; outer surface of chela without tubercles; propodus of third walking leg much more than twice as long as wide 2
- Carapace subrectangular; inner margin of carpus of major cheliped concave proximally, convex distally; outer surface of chela with scattered tubercles; propodus of third walking leg about twice as long as wide *P. quadratus*.
2. Fingers of major chela not bent markedly outward; merus of third walking leg distinctly less than twice as long as wide; propodus with three stout spines on lower margin; dactyl with a single small spine on lower margin behind bifid tip ... *P. bouvieri*.
- Fingers of major chela bent outward distally at an angle of more than 45 degrees; merus of third walking leg about twice as long as wide; propodus with four to nine stout spines on lower margin; dactyl with two small ventral spines behind bifid tip ... *P. senegalensis*.

***Polyonyx quadratus* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 12, A-G.)

Source and material.

Collector	Locality	Date	Depth m	Bottom tem- perature °C	Nature	Material
J. FOREST « GERARD TRÉCA » St. 47	9°25'N-13°55'W (Near Conakry, French Guinea)	12.III.1953	15	—	muddy sand with hydroids	1 ovig. ♀ holotype (figured)
—	Senegal or French Guinea	—	—	—	—	1 ♂
A. LONGHURST	Off Lungi, Sierra Leone	3.II.1955	10	—	—	1 ♀

Types. — The holotype is deposited in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris; the male paratype is in the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire at Dakar and the female from Sierra Leone is in the U.S. National Museum at Washington.