

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF FRUIT BAT, *PTEROPUS*
ALDABRENSIS, FROM ALDABRA ISLAND.

BY

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Among the mammals recently collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott, in the islands north of Madagascar, are two specimens of an interesting species of *Pteropus*, apparently undescribed, from Aldabra Island. This species is peculiar in having the orbits completely encircled by bone, and the color of the back and hairy parts of the extremities light yellow-gray.

The two specimens here described are both males. One was collected September 26, 1892, and the other October 5, 1892.

Pteropus aldabrensis, sp. nov.

Ears long, acute, nearly naked. Fur dense and soft; that of the under surfaces and rump wavy. Fur of the back about 20mm. long, nearly straight, directed backward and appressed. Interfemoral membrane very narrow in the center and concealed by the fur. The fur extends on the upper sides of the tibia nearly to the tarsus, and there are a few hairs on the tarsus and metatarsus and at the base of the claws. On the under side the fur is confined to the proximal half (or less) of the tibia. Upper sides of humerus and proximal half of the forearm clothed with appressed fur; a naked area on the elbow. On the under side of the humerus the fur extends thickly almost to the elbow. The under surface of the præbrachium is clothed nearly to the line of the middle of the forearm. On the endopatagium a band of hair, having the width of the præbrachium, extends from the sides of the body to the elbow, and is continued (growing gradually narrower) to the carpus. The interfemoral membrane is clothed above and below about to a line joining the centers of the tibiæ. The posterior margin of the endopatagium is sparsely clothed with hairs.

Muzzle, lower jaw, and throat dusky brown. Head and cheeks pale yellow. Nape, shoulders, sides of neck, and breast bright ferruginous. Abdomen ocher-yellow, shading gradually into the ferruginous color of the breast anteriorly. Back and extremities gray-buff, tinged with ferruginous on the humerus and tibia. Sides of the body below the wings chocolate-brown, which color also extends to the fur on the under side

of the wings below the humerus, though the hairs have more or less yellowish-brown tips

The hairs of the crown of the head are very pale yellow at the base, with darker tips. Those of the ferruginous collar are chocolate-brown at the base, except over the shoulder-glands, where they are ferruginous throughout. All the hairs of the abdomen are grayish-brown at the bases, pale about the pubis, and darker anteriorly.

The majority of the hairs of the back are pale gray at the base, with buff extremities; mingled with them are fewer dark-brown hairs.

SKULL.—Muzzle narrow. Orbits completed behind by the union of the post-orbital process with the zygomatic arch. Upper incisors close together, the outer pair nearly as large as the inner pair. Lower incisors crowded, the outer pair resting against the canines and the inner pair against these. The inner pair have about one-half the diameter of the outer pair, and are so placed that one-half their mass is external to a line joining the anterior surfaces of the outer pair. First upper pre-molar deciduous.

Dimensions of the body.

Measurements.	20984	20985
	36053 Male.* Aldabra Id.	36054 Male.* Aldabra Id.
	mm.	mm.
Head and body	189	184
Ear, from lower margin of orifice to tip.....	24	25
Forearm.....	119	117
Thumb (without claw)	38	38.5
Hind foot (without claw).....	37.5	40.0
Calcaneum	15.5	16.0

* These measurements are from the dry skins. Dr. Abbott gives the following dimensions for the same specimens when fresh:

Measurements.	20984	20985
Length	9 in.	9½ in.
Expanse.....	39 in.	40½ in.

Dimensions of the skull.

Measurements.	36053 20984	36054 20985
	mm.	mm.
Basi-cranial length	52.5	53.0
End of palate to post. base of incisors	31.0	32.0
Breadth of palate between inner margins of first molars.....	9.4	10.0
Extremity of nasals to anterior margin of orbit.....	17.3	18.0
Greatest diameter of orbit.....	11.7	11.6
Greatest zygomatic breadth	33.5	33.6
Length of penultimate upper molar	4.2	4.2
Length of last upper molar.....	2.0	2.0
Length of mandible, from condyles to anterior surface of incisors.....	44.0	45.0

NOTICE OF THE CRUSTACEANS COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

BY

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The crustaceans enumerated in this paper were obtained by W. Harvey Brown and his brother, Arthur H. Brown, during the voyage of U. S. S. *Pensacola* on the recent eclipse expedition to St. Paul de Loanda on the west coast of Africa. The ship sailed from New York on the 16th of October, 1889, stopping on the way at the Azores and the Cape de Verde Islands, also at Free Town and Elmina on the Gold Coast, arriving at its destination on the 6th of December. After the eclipse the ship sailed for Cape Town and then homeward, stopping at the Island of St. Helena, Ascension Island, and Barbados. For the sake of completeness, the few things obtained at this American locality are included in the list.

The collection, though not large, is as extensive as could be expected where men were collecting in all departments in the limited time allowed in the different ports. With the exception of a variety of *Callinectes tumidus* Ordway, none of the Brachyura are believed to be new. However, the species obtained are valuable to the Museum collection, in every case adding a species or a locality previously unrepresented.

BRACHYURA.

Family PERICERIDÆ.

Microphrys bicornutus (Latreille).

Pisa bicornuta Latreille, Ency. Meth. Hist. Nat., x, p. 141, 1825.

Pericera bicornna Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., I, p. 337.

Milnia bicornuta Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., VII, p. 180, 1860.

Microphrys bicornutus A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, p. 61, pl. XIV, figs. 2, 3, and 4, 1873.

Barbados, May 8, 1890. One specimen.

Mithrax sculptus (Lamarek).

Maia sculpta Lamarek, Hist. des Anim. sans Vert., v, p. 242.

Mithrax sculptus Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., I, p. 322. Miers, Challenger Report, Zoöl., xvii, p. 87, 1886.

Mithraculus sculptus Stimpson, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., II, p. 117, 1870.

Barbados, May 8, 1890.

Family CANCRIDÆ.

Actæa rufopunctata (Milne Edwards).*Xantho rufopunctatus* Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., I, p. 389.*Actæa rufopunctata* A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, I, p. 268, pl. XVIII, fig. 1, 1a.

Ascension Island; one young specimen.

Leptodius americanus (Saussure).*Chlorodius americanus* Saussure, Crust. Nouv. Antilles et Mexique, p. 14, pl. I, fig. 5.*Xanthodius americanus* Stimpson, Ann. Lye. Nat. Hist. N. Y., p. 209, 1860.*Leptodius americanus* A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, p. 269, 1871.

Barbados, May 8, 1890.

Leptodius floridanus (Gibbes).*Chlorodius floridanus* Gibbes, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., p. 175, 1850.*Leptodius floridanus* A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, p. 268, pl. XLIX, fig. 2, 1871.

Barbados, May 8, 1890.

Eriphia gonagra (Fabricius).*Cancer gonagra* Fabricius, Suppl. Ent. Syst., p. 337, 1798.*Eriphia gonagra* Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., I, p. 426, pl. XVI, figs. 16, 17.

Barbados, May 8, 1890.

Family PORTUNIDÆ.

Genus *CALLINECTES* Stimpson.

Although the occurrence of the genus *Callinectes* on the west coast of Africa is well known, the specimens obtained by the eclipse expedition are the only ones in the museum collection from that region. A. Milne Edwards, in his Zoologie du Mexique, describes *Callinectes africanus* as a new variety of *C. diacanthus* from the Cape de Verde Islands. In this work he also makes all of the Ordwayan and other species of the genus mere varieties of *C. diacanthus*. Holding this view, he naturally does not point out the affinity of his variety to any of the species generally recognized on this side of the Atlantic. In January, 1863, Albert Ordway, through Dr. Stimpson, communicated to the Boston Society of Natural History his well-known monograph of the genus *Callinectes*. In this paper Mr. Ordway brings into line as distinct species the different forms long known as *Lupa hastata* Say and its synonyms, and but recently placed by Dr. Stimpson in the genus *Callinectes* erected by him for the species on account of its very narrow L-shaped abdomen. Mr. Ordway, in defining the several species, used as one of the principal characters the widely different

forms of the appendages of the male abdomen. Seven of the species so defined are represented in the museum collection, and unless intermediate forms are found the value of this character is surely specific. Whatever may be the result of an exhaustive study of a large series of specimens from the widely-separated localities in which this genus is found, it would seem that for the present its study would be best advanced by regarding its principal subdivisions as distinct species.

Callinectes larvatus, var. *africanus*? (A. Milne Edwards).

Callinectes larvatus Ordway, Boston Jour. Nat. Hist., VII, p. 573, 1863.

Callinectes diacanthus var. *africanus* A. Milne Edwards, Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique, p. 229.

A large male was taken in the Beyah River, Elmina, Ashantee, November 27, and two large males were also obtained at St. Paul de Loanda, December 11, 1889.

These specimens agree so well with a large series from Key West that they can be separated only by the color, the African specimens being purple above and the American a horn color which can not be accurately described from specimens so long in alcohol. The hands agree in color, both having dark fingers set with red teeth.

A young female without chelipeds taken at Porto Grande, November 11, seems to belong to this variety.

Callinectes tumidus Ordway, var. *gladiator*, nov.

Callinectes tumidus Ordway, Boston Jour. Nat. Hist., VII, p. 574, 1863.

A small individual referable to this species was taken November 27 in the Beyah River. Although not more than one-half the size of *C. larvatus* from the same place, the intromittent organs are much longer and are curved and hooked, as in *tumidus*. The segments of the abdomen are the same. The last article of the fifth pair of legs is tipped with black, as in *tumidus*. The variety is made on account of the longer lateral spines and the less convex carapace.

Platyonychus bipustulatus Milne Edwards.

Arch. du Mus., X, p. 413, and synonymy.

Cape Town, February, 1890.

Family GEOCARCINIDÆ.

Geocarcinus lagostoma Milne Edwards.

Hist. Nat. des Crust., II, p. 27; Miers, Challenger Report, Zoöl., p. 218, pl. XVIII, fig. 2.

A fine male was taken at Ascension Island, March 21. Miers gives a good figure of a female from the same locality and refers it to this species with a question as to its identity. The identity of our specimen depends on that of Miers.

Family OCYPODIDÆ.

Ocypoda cursor (Linné).

Cancer cursor Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. xii, p. 1039.

Ocypoda cursor de Haan, Fauna Japon., Crust., p. 29.

St. Paul de Loanda, December 11.

Gelasimus tangieri Eydoux.

Mag. de Zool., Cl. VII, notice XVII, pl. 14, 1835.

Beyah River, Ashantee, November 27; St. Paul de Loanda, December 11.

Gelasimus perlatus Herklots.

Additamenta ad Faunam, p. 16, 1851.

One male taken at St. Paul de Loanda, December 11, agrees with descriptions and figures.

Family GRAPSIDÆ.

Grapsus maculatus (Catesby).

Pagurus maculatus Catesby, Nat. Hist. of the Carolinas, II, pl. XXXVI.

Grapsus maculatus Milne Edwards, Ann. Sci. Nat., p. 187, pl. VI, fig. 1, 1853.

Ascension Island; Fayal, Azores. A very small specimen from the Cape de Verde Islands may also belong to this species.

Goniopsis cruentatus (Latreille).

Grapsus cruentatus Latreille, Hist. Nat. des Crust. et Ins., VI, p. 70.

Goniopsis cruentatus de Haan, Fauna Japonica, Crust., p. 33.

Ashantee, November 27.

Pachygrapsus marmoratus (Fabricius).

Cancer marmoratus Fabricius, Ent. Syst., II, p. 450.

Pachygrapsus marmoratus Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 102, 1858.

Fayal, Azores, November 2.

Pachygrapsus transversus Gibbes.

Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., III, p. 182, 1850.

Porto Grande, Cape de Verde Islands, November 11.

Sesarma africana Milne Edwards.

Hist. Nat. des Crust., II, p. 73, 1837.

Beyah River, Ashantee.

Plagusia depressa Say.

Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, p. 100, 1815.

Beyah River, Ashantee, November 11.

ANOMURA.

Family HIPPIDÆ.

Remipes scutellatus (Fabricius?).

Ascension Island.

Family PORCELLANIDÆ.

Petrolisthes magnifica (Gibbes).

Porcellana polita Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 14, 1830. Griffiths, Cuv. Crust., p. 312, pl. xxv, fig. 2, 1833.

Porcellana magnifica Gibbes, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., p. 191, 1850; Proc. Elliott Soc., p. 6, pl. 1, fig. 3, November, 1853.

Petrolisthes politus Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., vii, p. 74, 1860.

Dr. Stimpson regarded this as a synonym of *P. politus* of Gray, but Gray's description is inadequate and the figure of Griffiths does not help the identification, and unless the type is extant it would seem best to retain Dr. Gibbes's name.

Color in alcohol: Carapace light brick-red. When the surface is magnified innumerable punctures are brought to view, the position of each puncture marked by a very small light colored spot invisible except under the lens. The merus joints of the ambulatory legs are colored the same as the carapace, but under the lens are more conspicuously and irregularly spotted or blotched. The carpal joints are a little darker. The propodal joints are a deep red, darkest near the distal end, which is abruptly light. The dactyls are light, each with a deep red ring in the middle. The chelipeds are a deeper red than the carapace. The tips of the fingers are crimson with the subterminal portion black.

Barbados.

Family PAGURIDÆ.

Calcinus sulcatus (Milne Edwards).

Pagurus sulcatus Milne Edwards, Ann. des Sci. Nat. (2), vi, p. 279; Hist. Nat. des Crust., ii, p. 230, 1837. See also Dr. Hilgendorf in Monatsberichte der K. P. Akad. zu Berlin, 1878.

Dr. Hilgendorf shows that Herbst's description agrees better with *sulcatus* than with the *tibicens* of the eastern seas, and refers a *Calcinus* from Mozambique to the *tibicens* of Edwards *nec* Herbst. Prof. Henderson, in the Challenger Anomura, p. 61, quotes Dr. Hilgendorf, but refers a *Calcinus* to Herbst's species *tibicens*. If the West Indian species was the one described by Herbst, that name must eventually be adopted for it. The eastern species would perhaps take the name given by Randall, *Pagurus levimanus* (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., viii, p. 135, 1839).

Barbados.

Clibanarius, sp.

Fayal, Azores.



Benedict, James E. 1893. "Notice of the crustaceans collected by the United States scientific expedition to the west coast of Africa." *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 16(949), 535–541.

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