

CARCINOLOGICAL NOTES No. I.

BY J. S. KINGSLEY.

It is the intention of the writer in this series of notes to give descriptions of new species, rectifications of synonymy, facts relating to geographical distribution, and other matters of importance concerning the Decapoda. Unless otherwise stated all specimens are in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Genus **PSEUDOTHELPHUSA** Saussure.

(Potamia Latr. et Boscia Edw. preoc.)

Pseudothelphusa latifrons.

Potamia latifrons Randall, Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, viii. p. 120.

Carapax smooth, regions and sutures indistinct. Frontal crest very prominent, uninterrupted. Front reflexed, making with the surface of carapax an angle of about 45° , its margin undulating and its surface and margin granulate. From the front arise processes which all but join the inferior margin of the orbit. Superior margin of orbit crenulated. Anterolateral teeth more prominent than in any other of the genus and extending back to the posterior third of the carapax. Below, the carapax is everywhere granulate and especially so on the sub-branchial regions and near the mouth. Inferior margins of orbits denticulate. Chelipeds nearly equal. Anterior surface of meros granulate, as are the outer portions of carpus and upper portions of the hands. The dactyli with rows of small tubercles above.

The species is a true *Pseudothelphusa*, the antennæ being as in that genus, but the reflexed front gives it a peculiar appearance and with the larger anterolateral teeth will readily separate it from all other known forms. The emargination of the external margin of the orbit is no more marked than in *P. chilensis* (Edw. and Lucas) Smith, the type of which, by the way, is in the Museum of the Academy.

Pseudothelphusa sinuatifrons (A. M.-Edw.) Smith.

The locality of this species was not known to Alphonse Milne-Edwards. There are two males in the Academy's collection from San Domingo (W. M. Gabb).

Genus **DILOCARCINUS**.

Dilocarcinus pardalinus Gerstæcker, Archiv für Naturgeschichte xxii, p. 148, 1856.

Gerstæcker gives doubtfully South America as the habitat of this species. There are specimens with the label “? Upper Amazon, Dr. Wilson.”

Dilocarcinus spinifrons, nov.

Carapax regularly arcuate, regions obsolete, sides arcuate, armed with four spines besides the spiniform angle of the orbit; the margins of the spines finely serrate. Superior margin of the orbit obscurely crenulate, inferior denticulate with a strong spine near the interior angle. Front advanced, with about fourteen spines. A spine at the anterolateral angles of the buccal area. Chelipeds sub-equal, meros with two spines at about the middle of the posterior margin and a single one on the anterior margin at about the middle, and one on the distal portion of the upper margin; the spine on the interior surface of the corpus long, slender, acute. Hand with an acute spine above at the articulation of the dactylus, fingers with the denticulations fine but acute. Ambulatory feet less dilated than is usual in this genus. The spined front readily separates this from all other species.

Upper Amazon, Dr. T. B. Wilson.

Genus **THELPHUSA** (including *Geothelphusa* Stm.)

Of this genus forty-five species have been described. The localities from which I have examined specimens are marked with an exclamation point (!).

africana A. M.-Edw.	West Africa.	corrugata Heller.	Madras, Java.
anchietæ Capello.	West Africa.	crassa A. M.-Edw.	Australia.
andersoniana Wood-Mason.	Burmah.	cristata A. M.-Edw.	East Indies(!).
angustifrons A. M.-Edw.	Australia.	dehaani White.	Japan.
aubryi M.-Edw.		<i>berardi</i> DeHaan.	
	West Coast Africa (!); Natal (!).	<i>japonica</i> Herklots.	
<i>aurantia</i> Herklots.		denticulata M.-Edw.	China.
<i>pelii</i> Herklots.		depressa Krauss.	Port Natal.
atkinsoniana Wood-Mason.		difformis M.-Edw.	Red Sea.
	Northern India.	edwardsii Wood-Mason.	Burmah.
austeniana Wood-Mason.	India.	fluviatilis (Bosc.) Latr.	Mediterranean
bayonica Capello.	West Africa.		Region, Greece (!), Gaarda Sea (!),
bayonica var. α Capello.	West Africa.		(Museum Peabody Academy).
berardi Savigny.		grapsoides White.	Manilla.
	Egypt, Nile (!); Red Sea.	<i>? subquadrata</i> Gerst.	
chilensis (Heller) A. M.-Edw.	Chili,	goudoti M.-Edw.	Madagascar.

guerini M.-Edw.	India.	obesa A. M.-Edw.	Zanzibar.
hispida Wood-Mason.	Burmah.	obtusipes (Stm.) A. M.-Edw.	
hydrodromus Gerst.			Japan, Philippines.
indica Latr.	India.	perlata Edw.	South Africa, Pt. Natal (!).
<i>canicularis</i> Westwood.		philippina von Martens.	Philippines.
? <i>aurantia</i> Gerstæcker.		picta von Martens.	Philippines.
? <i>rotunda</i> Freycinet.		planata A. M.-Edw.	Bombay.
inflata M.-Edw.	Pt. Natal.	= ? <i>guerini</i> M. Edw.	
jagori von Martens.	Philippines.	siamensis A. M.-Edw.	Siam.
lævis Wood-Mason.	India.	sinuatifrons M.-Edw.	Unknown.
larnaudi A. M.-Edw.	Siam.	stoliczkana Wood-Mason.	Penang.
leschenaulti Edw.		subquadrata Gerst.	
India (!), Mauritius, Tahiti.		= ? <i>grapsoides</i> .	
lugubris Wood-Mason.	India.	transversa von Martens.	Australia.
margaritaria A. M.-Edw.	West Africa.	tumida Wood-Mason.	Burmah.
nilotica M. Edw.	Nile.		

To this list I would add three more :

Thelphusa emarginata nov.

Carapax glabrous, longitudinally strongly arched. Post-frontal crest continuous, nearly straight, obscurely crenulate, epibranchial tooth obsolete, a tooth between the extremity of the post-frontal crest and the angle of the orbit. Protogastric region very short, front about one-fourth the width of carapax, slightly sinuate. External angle of orbit slightly emarginate. Anterolateral margin cristate; crest, however, soon becoming obsolete. Chelipeds sub-equal, meros with the margins tuberculate and with a strong spine on the distal portion. Upper and outer surface of carpus with indistinct squamæ, inner portion two-spined, the proximal spine exhibiting a tendency to become bifid. Hands with the upper margin obsoletely tuberculate, fingers roughened, not gaping. Ambulatory feet slender, compressed.

Is very near *T. depressa* Krauss, but differs from that species in the narrower and straighter front, the tooth just behind the angle of the orbit, and in the non-gaping fingers of the chelipeds.

Length 34 mm., breadth 56 mm.

West Africa, Du Chaillu; *Port Natal*, Dr. T. B. Wilson.

The name is proposed on account of the emargination of the orbit.

Thelphusa enodis nov.

Carapax smooth; post frontal crest wanting. Epibranchial tooth very small. Front narrow, strongly curved downward, its margin concave. Chelipeds unequal, hands with the inferior

margin regularly arcuate. Is very closely allied to *T. lævis*, but differs in the flatter carapax, the concave front, and the regularly arcuate lower margin of the hands. In all other respects Mr. Wood-Mason's description and figures (Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. xl, p. 201, Pl. xiv, fig. 1-6) would well apply to it.

Ceylon.

***Thelphusa rugosa* nov.**

Carapax depressed, cervical suture and post frontal crest well marked, the crest interrupted. Front nearly straight; proto-gastric region nearly smooth; epibranchial tooth small, directed inward, lateral portions of carapax with transverse rugæ as in many *Grapsi*, the margin of the anterolateral portion obscurely crenulate. Chelipeds subequal; the outer surface of meros and carpus with squamose rugæ, the rugæ on the hands indistinct. Carpal joints of the first three pairs of ambulatory feet with the sides cristate; dactyli pointed.

Ceylon.

Length 26 mm., breadth 32 mm.

This species is nearest *T. denticulata*, but will be readily identified from that species by the more crenulated margin between the orbit and the epibranchial tooth, and by the rugæ on the lateral portions of the carapax.

***Acanthocyclus gayi* Edwards and Lucas.**

The type of this species is in the museum of the Academy.



Kingsley, J. S. 1880. "Carcinological Notes No. I." *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 32, 34–37.

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