

PROCEEDINGS
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DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF CRABS FROM
THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

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The specimens here described were taken by Mr. H. N. Lowe at San Felipe, May 8-15, 1933. The number of new species indicates the need of intensive exploration of this portion of the Gulf of California.

FAMILY XANTHIDAE.

Silysenanthus fallgeri, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 62588. Carapace oval and a half three as broad as long, very broadly arched, the arch bending inward toward posterior lateral angle, and minutely not broken into lobes. Surface patterned much as in *G. erosa* but much rougher, the elevated portions finely granulate, the anterior mesogastric region narrow, protogastric region divided longitudinally into two areas, the inner the narrowest and marked by a row of punctae. Cardiac, posterior gastric and lateral branchial areas deeply punctate. A deep, transverse furrow limits the cardiac region, an uneven transverse groove across the intestinal region. Front narrow, lobes small, subtriangular, inner ones smaller. Ventral surface less excavated than in *erosa*. Length of carapace 20, width 44.4 mm.

Pasquens divergens, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67570. Allied to *P. chilensis*¹ in general shape; carapace a little longer and narrower, more convex from front to back and lacking the transverse, raised lines of granules. Front minute with closed median furrow and an outer blunt tooth as in *chilensis*. Antero-lateral teeth projecting slightly outward; first tooth small, blunt, separated by a broad and very shallow sinus from the second tooth which is broad, acute, and nearly transverse in direction.

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²Bull. 152, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 177.

³Bull. 152, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 180.

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Third and fourth teeth of equal width and a little narrower than the combined first + second teeth. Sinus between second, third and fourth teeth V-shaped; third tooth with obtuse inner angle and merely a straight, oblique outer margin; fourth tooth equally wide outer margin convex, longer and a right angle, tooth rounded; fifth tooth at widest part of carapace, small, directed forward. Teeth at inner angle of wrist very short and blunt. The dark color of fixed fingers of major cheliped extends very slightly on the manus. Male abdomen wider than that of *chilensis*, its sides less convex; terminal segment less irregular, broadly rounded at extremity. Length of carapace, 32, width 43.8 mm.

Hexapanopeus rubicundus, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67571. A larger species than *H. schmitti*,⁴ which it resembles. Carapace longer in proportion to width, front narrower in proportion to width. Area apud of carapace very distinct except on posterior fourth. Lobes of front oblique, more convex than in *schmitti*, the outer ends a rounded lobe. Antero-lateral lobes of carapace broadly triangular and shallow, the second lobe (from the orbit) narrow's dentiform, as it is in *schmitti*. Surface minutely granulate in anterior two-thirds. Color slate brown. Length of larger male 17.6, width 24.4 mm. Type collected by H. H. Quoy.

Erypanopeus confusus, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67572. Allied to *E. communis*.⁵ Surface of carapace very rough with numerous, short, transverse, granulated lines on the anterior two-thirds, as well as single granules irregularly distributed. Front advanced at middle, apex slightly minute; a small, shallow, median V; edge of front plate brown in alcohol. Of the antero-lateral teeth, the compound one (first + second) has a sinuous margin, the third has an obtuse angle, the fourth a right angle, the fifth is subacute. Minor maxilla two-thirds as high as major, both are densely granulate, the granules continued past way down the fingers but of smaller size; fingers of minor chela spooned. Length of carapace 11.2, width 18.2 mm.

Fusulinia albidigera, sp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 67573. Carapace nearly oval and a half three as broad as long, very strongly arched from front to back, slightly uneven in the subbranchial region; anterior part of mesogastric region outlined, where the U-form depression on the posterior middle of the carapace. Front subtriangular, the two halves trending slightly backward toward the median dorsal lobe. The customary inner orbital teeth in reduced and scarcely evident, forming an elevated rim which does not project laterally outward. Upper margin of orbit minute, trending forward and outward, of the two customary orbital sinuses the

⁴Bull. 127, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 180, fig. 3-5.

⁵Bull. 152, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 173, fig. 1, 2.



inner is lacking in the oldest specimen. First, as compound, antero-lateral tooth long, with a shallow apical, outer angle rounded; next, as third tooth following the bend of the second and separated by an almost rectangular sinus from the fourth tooth; last tooth at ventral part of carapace, blunt, and directed obliquely forward and outward. Manus with a superior ridge well marked at proximal angle; fingers stout. Penultimate segment of male abdomen broader than long and diminishing in width toward fifth segment. Color, in alcohol, raw shiners, speckled with burnt shiners; fingers white. Length of carapace 20.2, width 44.7 mm.

Phinopus varius, sp. nov.

Type—Male U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 82574. Carapace and legs covered with a short, soft pubescence, with longer hairs interspersed on chelipeds and ambulatories. Carapace arched wider than long, nearly smooth, and with some indistinctness of regions; sinuses longitudinally, the first not visible in dorsal view; a furrow from mesogastric region to the median V. Frontal area oblique, edge nearly straight, slightly sinuate, bordered with acute granules. Five antero-lateral spines, including the orbital, the first two very small, the other three larger, subequal, with a spine on outer angle; first two subequal, shorter than the mesolimbic. Outer surface of major carpus and manus covered with unequal sharp granules except for a small space at lower distal end of manus and along its lower margin, which is smooth and bare. Fingers stout, nearly meeting, three enlarged teeth on dactyl, two still larger teeth at middle of fixed finger. Minor manus covered outside with granules and pubescence, fingers rather slender. Length of carapace 12.1, width 18.1 mm.

FAMILY DROMIDAE.

Hypocnemis laevis, sp. nov.

Type—Female, U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 82575. Surface hairy above and below. Anterior margin of carapace sinuate, very slightly sinuous. Lateral angle bluntly rounded, not forming a distinct lobe as in *H. subulna* and kindred species, postero-lateral corners rapidly converging. A marginal row of four distant spines on either side of front, the anterior spine over the orbit. Lower surface of carapace mottled with acute granules but not sculptured. A short spine at angle of buccal cavity. Inner surface of maxilliped coarsely granulate. Carpus oblique with two long spines inclined distad to a median row. About ten or twelve pointed tubercles scattered through middle of outer surface of manus; fingers finely granulate. Length of carapace 20, width 22.3 mm.

Hypocnemis subulna Rathbun, *Nature* & *Rathbun's Crabs*, vol. 3, pt. 1, 1900, p. 87, pl. 42, fig. 1. 2.