

中国近海隆背蟹属的研究*

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关于我国近海的隆背蟹属 Genus *Carcinoplax* 过去缺乏全面的研究,有些种的鉴定及其分布范围也较混乱,因此,全面探讨该属在我国近海的种类及其分布十分必要。本文材料系根据我所历年来采获的标本,共 617 号,计 3516 个。文内共记述 9 种,其中有两新种即中华隆背蟹(新种) *Carcinoplax sinica* sp. nov. 及长刺隆背蟹(新种) *Carcinoplax longispinosa* sp. nov., 此外,长足隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax longipes* (Wood-Mason) 及南方隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax meridionalis* Rathbun 为我国海区首次发现。新种的模式标本均保存于中国科学院海洋研究所(青岛)。

隆背蟹属 Genus *Carcinoplax* H. Milne-Edwards, 1852

Curtonotus De Haan, 1835, p.21.

Carcinoplax H, Milne-Edwards, 1852, p.164. —Stimpson, 1858, p.154. Shen, 1932, p.110. —Sakai, 1939, p.555; 1965, p.166; 1969, p.269; 1976, pp.523—524. —Guinot, 1969, p.524; 1971, p.1081. —Serene & Lohavanijava, 1973, p.62.

头胸甲方形,额一眼窝缘小于头胸甲最大宽度,前侧缘凸出,具 3 齿(清楚或不清楚)。额方形,无明显的中央缺刻。两性腹部均分为明显的 7 节,雄性第 3 腹节宽,覆盖着末对步足基部之间的腹甲。雄性第 2 腹肢甚长。步足瘦长,无齿或刺,末对指节及掌节扁平而显著变宽,适于游泳。

本属主要产于热带和亚热带浅水或较深水域,自 H. Milne-Edwards 于 1852 年建立以来,迄今已记载 21 种,以印度-西太平洋区的种类最为丰富,共报道了 20 种,而大西洋仅一种。我国近海主要分布于东、南沿海,共发现 9 种,其中只有泥足隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax vestita* (De Haan) 一种自东海向北分布进入黄海、渤海,东海有 7 种,南海有 5 种。随着调查采集的深入开展,种类将会有所增加。

种的检索表

- 1. 浅水种..... 2
- 较深水种..... 8
- 2. 成体全身密具绒毛..... 泥脚隆背蟹 *C. vestita* (De Haan)
- 成体全身不很光裸,步足末 3 节有毛..... 3
- 3. 头胸甲前侧缘具 2 刺..... 双刺隆背蟹 *C. bispinosa* Rathbun
- 头胸甲前侧缘具 3 齿..... 4

* 中国科学院海洋研究所调查研究报告第 952 号。

本文承刘瑞玉教授指导,美国史密森研究院 F. A. Chace Jr. 博士代查阅 *C. purpurea* Rathbun 1914 的模式标本,本所许界善、吕锡祺同志参加部分标本整理,孟昭兹绘图,宋华中、毛元兴同志拍摄图版,特此致谢。

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4. 体小, 前侧缘第 1, 2 齿近等……………骏河隆背蟹 *C. surugensis* Rathbun
体大, 前侧缘第 1, 2 齿不等…………… 5
5. 头胸甲无色斑…………… 6
头胸甲有色斑…………… 7
6. 前侧缘第 1 齿宽而钝, 螯足掌部内侧面无突起……………南方隆背蟹 *C. meridionalis* Rathbun
前侧缘第 1 齿不宽, 第 2 齿不明显, 螯足掌部内侧面有突起……………长手隆背蟹 *C. longimana* (De Haan)
7. 头胸甲后侧缘几乎平行, 中线具一紫红色纵斑……………紫红隆背蟹 *C. purpurea* Rathbun
头胸甲后侧缘不平行, 中线后 2/3 处具淡黄色斑……………中华隆背蟹(新种) *C. sinica* sp. nov.
8. 全身光裸无毛, 前侧缘第 2, 3 齿不等……………长刺隆背蟹(新种) *C. longispinosa* sp. nov.
全身不很光裸, 步足末 3 节有毛, 前侧缘第 2, 3 齿近等……………长足隆背蟹 *C. longipes* (Wood-Mason)

1. 泥足隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax vestita* (De Haan, 1835) (图版 I:8)

Cancer (*Curtonotus*) *vestitus* De Haan, 1835, p. 51, pl. 5, fig. 3.

Carcinoplax vestitus H. Milne-Edwards, 1852, p. 164. —Rathbun, 1902, p. 24. —Parisi, 1918, p. 91. —Shen, 1932, p. 110, pl. 5, figs. 63—65. —Sakai, 1939, p. 557, pl. 66, fig. 5, text-figs. 64a—b; 1965, p. 167, pl. 83, fig. 2.; 1976, pp. 525—526, pl. 190, fig. 3. —Barnard, 1950, p. 288.

Pilumnoplax vestitus Ortmann, 1983, p. 687. —Balss, 1922, p. 136. —Yokoya, 1933, p. 191. —Sakai, 1934, p. 312.

标本采集地 黄海、渤海、东海, 水深 12—73 m, 底质为褐色软泥或泥砂。

标本测量 (mm) 头胸甲长♂21.0, 宽 30.0。

生活习性 栖息于褐色软泥或泥砂海底, 水深 10—100 m。

地理分布 渤海、黄海及东海中国沿岸, 日本, 朝鲜, 澳大利亚。

2. 长手隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax longimana* (De Haan, 1835) (图版 I:1—2)

Cancer (*Curtonotus*) *longimanus* De Haan, 1835, p. 50, pl. 6, fig. 1.

Carcinoplax longimanus H. Milne-Edwards, 1852, p. 164. —Ortmann, 1894, p. 688. —Bouvier, 1899, p. 176. —Alcock, 1900, p. 303. —Doflein, 1904, p. 115. —Stebbing, 1910, p. 313. —Parisi, 1918, p. 90. —Balss, 1922, p. 135. —De Man, 1929, p. 109. —Yokoya, 1933, p. 190. —Sakai, 1934, p. 311; 1939, p. 555, pl. 101, figs. 1—4; 1965, p. 166, pl. 81; 1976, p. 524, pl. 189. —Barnard, 1950, p. 287, figs. 53 g—h. —Takeda and Miyake, 1968, p. 562, figs. 5 a, 3 —Guinot, 1969, fig. 61. —Serene and Soh, 1976, p. 19.

标本采集地 1959 年 1 月至 12 月采自东海和南海我国近岸水域, 水深 17—154 m, 底质为软泥或泥砂。

标本测量 (mm) 头胸甲长♂41.5, 宽 52.7。

生活习性 栖息于水深 17—150 m 的软泥或泥质砂, 贝壳。

地理分布 中国(广东、广西、福建及浙江等省沿岸), 朝鲜, 日本, 缅甸(马达班湾), 印度, 非洲南部。

3. 紫红隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax purpurea* Rathbun, 1914 (图 1, 图版 I:3, 4, 9)

Carcinoplax purpurea Rathbun, 1914, p. 140. —Balss, 1929, p. 24. —Stephensen, 1945, p. 166, fig. 44. —Sakai, 1976, pp. 524—525, pl. 190, fig. 1.

Carcinoplax purpurea Serene and Lohavanijaya, 1973, p. 66, figs. 148—155, pls. 14b—c, 15b (not *C. purpurea* Rathbun, 1914 = *C. sinica* sp. nov.)

标本采集地 东海、南海, 水深 17—144 m, 底质为泥质砂或软泥。

酒精标本颜色 头胸甲约前 1/3 为紫红色, 从额缘中线至头胸甲后缘中央具一紫红色纵带。

标本测量 (mm) 头胸甲长♂28.5, 宽 37.0。

生活习性 栖息于泥质砂或软泥, 水深 17—150 m。

地理分布 中国沿岸(东海、南海及北部湾), 日本, 菲律宾, 越南, 波斯湾及红海。

讨论

Serene & Lohavanijaya 的 *Carcinoplax purpurea* (1973, p. 66, figs. 148—155, pls.

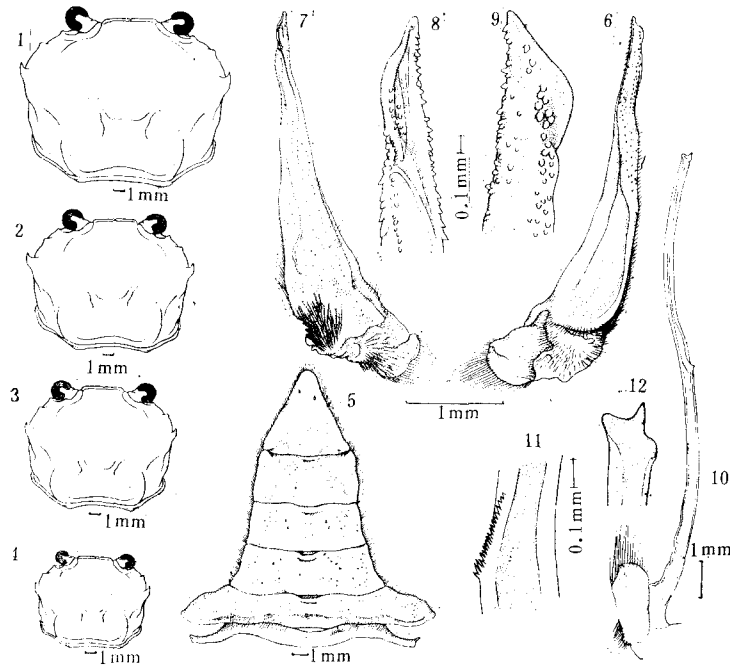


图1 紫红隆背蟹 *C. purpurea* Rathbun

1—4.头胸甲; 5.雄性腹部; 6—9.雄性第1腹肢; 10—12.雄性第2腹肢。

14b—c, pl. 15b)并非本种, Sakai的 *Carcinoplax purpurea* (1976, pp. 524—525, pl. 188, fig. 3) 文中无形态特征描述, 但从图版上看, 确实属本种。他在异名录中, 也错误地列入了 Serene & Lohavanijaya (1973) 的 *Carcinoplax purpurea* Rathbun, 作者认为其标本不是本种, 而应为新种 *C. sinica* sp. nov.。为弄清 Rathbun, 1914 鉴定的 *C. purpurea* 这一种, 我们特请美国史密森研究院 F. A. Chace Jr. 博士代查了 Rathbun 的模式标本。

4. 中华隆背蟹 (新种) *Carcinoplax sinica* sp. nov. (图2, 图版 I: 6, 10)

Carcinoplax purpurea: Serene and Lohavanijaya, 1973, p. 66, figs. 148—155, pls. 14 b-c, 15b. (not Rathbun, 1914)

正模式标本 ♂ (K248B-23), 1960年10月8日采自南海 (19°50'N, 109°00'E), 水深25m, 底质为粉砂质泥。

配模式标本 ♀ (X50B-37), 1960年2月4日采自南海 (19°45'N, 108°30'E), 水深66m, 底质为砂质泥。

副模式标本 2♂, 1♀ (K234B-44), 1960年7月11日采自南海 (18°30'N, 108°00'E), 水深75m, 底质为粉砂质泥; 1♂, 1♀ (Q129B-39), 1960年2月8日采自南海 (20°00'N, 109°00'E), 水深30m, 底质为软泥。

其他标本 72♂, 56♀, 9幼, 1959年1月至1960年11月采自南海, 水深12—91m, 底质软泥或砂质泥。

头胸甲呈横方形, 宽为长的1.43倍, 背面中部较隆起, 近后侧缘较低洼, 表面具麻点和细颗粒, 近侧缘颗粒较粗, 后半部有一“H”形沟, 后侧部具一不明显的纵脊。额缘中部稍凹, 侧角突出。前侧缘具3齿, 年轻雄性及雌性较明显, 充分发育的雄体则不明显。末齿指向前外方。后侧缘斜直, 但不平行。

成体两性螯足不对称(右大于左),充分发育的雄体,其螯足长约为头胸甲长的4.1倍,年轻雄体和雌体则相对较短。长节长圆柱形,末半部宽于基半部,背面末1/4处具一突起。腕节内角具一钝齿,外角有一不明显的小齿。两掌内侧面中部有一纵行隆脊,但无明显突起,较大螯足的掌部膨肿。两指合拢时空隙较大,并有钝齿。较小螯足掌部相对瘦长。两指合拢时无空隙,内缘具钝而小的齿。

步足瘦长,末3节较扁平,有毛。前3对步足大小相等。末对步足甚短,长节长约为前3对长节长的1/2。

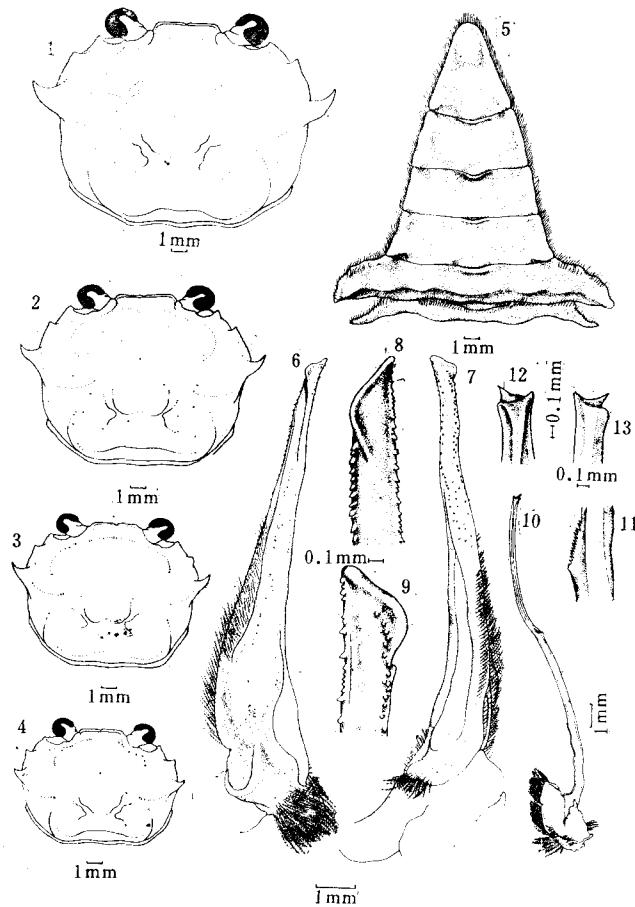


图2 中华隆背蟹 *C. sinica* sp. nov.

1—4.头胸甲; 5.雄性腹部; 6—9.雄性第1腹肢; 10—11.雄性第2腹肢。

雄性腹部三角形,尾节长大于宽,末端钝圆,边缘有毛;雌者宽三角形。雄性第1腹肢粗壮,末端膨肿;第2腹肢瘦长,中部有小刺,几丁质突起,末端中央有尖刺,内侧角钝而外侧角具一尖刺。

新种与紫红隆背蟹 *C. purpurea* Rathbun, 1914 相似,但有下列几点不同(见表1)。

标本测量 (mm)

头胸甲长度	头胸甲宽度	螯足长度
正模♂31.5	45.0	127.7(左)

标本采集地 1♂, 1978年5月采自东海, 水深140m, 底质细砂; 1♂1978年5月采自东海, 水深147m, 底质同上。

标本测量 (mm) 头胸甲长♂10.0, 宽12.5, 螯足长22.5。

生活习性 栖息于水深65—147m的细砂或泥砂海底。

地理分布 东海中国沿岸, 日本。

讨论

我们的标本与 Takeda and Miyake (1969, fig. 2), Guinot (1969, figs. 73—74) 及 Sakai (1976, pl. 188 fig. 3) 相符。作者认为 Takeda and Miyake (1969) 鉴定为 *C. surugensis* Rathbun 是正确的, 但其所列的同物异名中包括 Yokoya (1933, p. 194, fig. 63) 的 *Pilumnoplax inaequalis* 是不合适的, Yokoya 的标本应该是 *Homoiooplax haswelli* Rathbun (1914)。他们又将本种改变鉴定为 *Homoiooplax haswelli* Rathbun (1914), 这显然是不妥的。*Homoiooplax* 属与 *Carcinoplax* 属特征虽然十分相似, 但有显著不同, 前者雄性腹部基部较窄, 不能覆盖末对步足之间的腹甲, 眼柄粗, 角膜膨肿, 步足纤细, 实际上, Takeda and Miyake (1969) fig. 2 与上述者不同, 应属于 *C. surugensis* Rathbun (1932) 而非 *Homoiooplax haswelli* Rathbun (1914)。

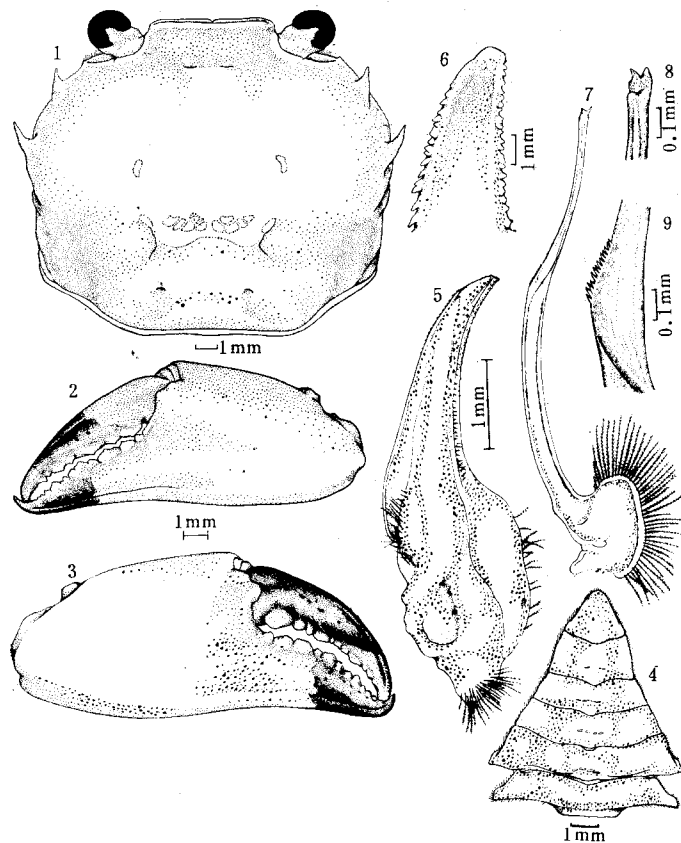


图4 双刺隆背蟹 *C. bispinosa* Rathbun

1. 头胸甲; 2—3. 螯足; 4. 雄性腹部; 5—6. 雄性第1腹肢; 7—9. 雌性第2腹肢。

6. 双刺隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax bispinosa* Rathbun, 1914 (图 4, 图版 1:7)

Carcinoplax bispinosa Rathbun, 1914, p. 137. —Sakai, 1969, text-fig. 15a. —Serene & Lohavanijaya, 1973, pp. 66—67, figs. 156—165, pl. XV, c.

标本采集地 19♂, 14♀ (1 抱卵), 1959 年 4 月至 7 月采自南海, 水深 160—180 m, 底质为泥质粉砂或软泥。

头胸甲宽为长的 1.1 倍, 背面十分隆起, 光滑并有光泽, 在镜下可参见斑点及细颗粒。额缘平直, 上眼窝缘有细颗粒, 近中部有一不明显缺刻, 眼窝外角钝圆而不形成刺或齿。前侧缘短于后侧缘, 共具 2 尖刺, 刺间距较大, 后侧缘向后渐渐收敛。

螯足不对称 (右大于左), 长节背面近末端具刺状突起, 表面光滑并有光泽。腕节内、外缘各具一小刺, 前者较后者大。较大螯足的掌部长约等于宽, 其内侧面隆起明显, 而较小螯足的内侧面隆起不明显。两指末端交叉, 近末半部咖啡色 (腹面不动指的咖啡色约占其长度的 2/3), 较大螯足可动指基部具指状突起, 其末端指向后方。

标本测量 (mm) 头胸甲长 ♂14.0, 宽 16.5, 螯足长 29.5。

生活习性 栖息于水深 160—195 m 的泥砂或软泥。

地理分布 南海中国沿岸, 菲律宾。

附注 雄性第 2 腹肢末端与 Serene and Lohavanijaya (1973), figs. 163—165 的不同。

7. 南方隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax meridionalis* Rathbun, 1923 (图 5)

Carcinoplax meridionalis Rathbun, 1923, p. 99, pl. 18. —McNeill, 1929, p. 150. —Serene and Lohavanijaya, 1973, p. 67, figs. 166—173, pl. 15, fig. d.

Pilumnoplax abyssicola Whitelegge, 1900, p. 158 (not *P. abyssicola* Miers, 1886)

标本采集地 1 ♀ 1981 年 8 月 6 日采自东海, 水深 133 m, 底质为细砂。

头胸甲宽大于长, 除近边缘有细颗粒外, 背面光滑而有光泽, “H” 形沟稍可辨认。额

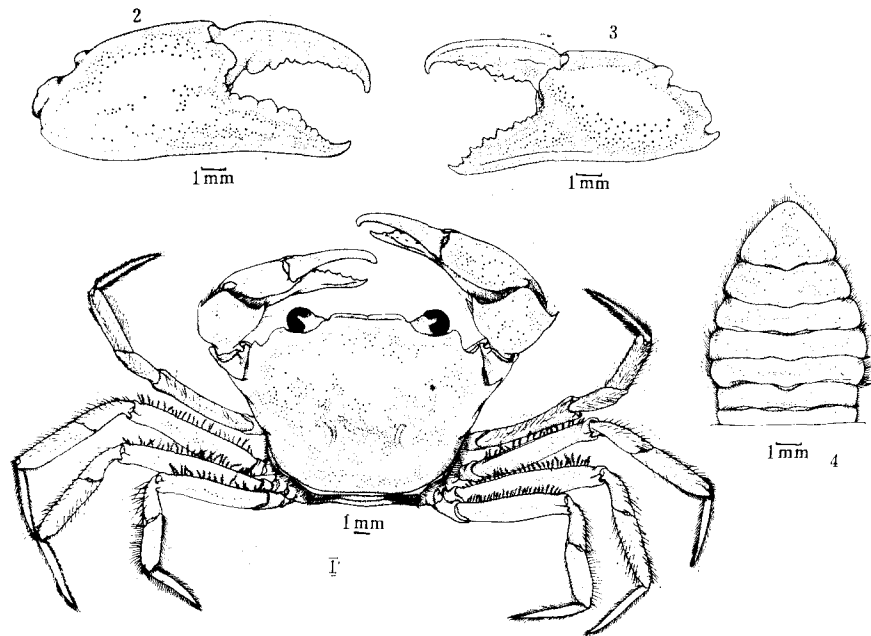


图 5 南方隆背蟹 *C. meridionalis* Rathbun

1. 整体背面观; 2—3. 螯足; 4. 雌性腹部。

横切,前侧缘有3齿:第1齿粗而钝;第2齿呈脊状突起,末端尖向前伸,两齿间距小于第2—3齿间的距离,末齿锐长,齿端指向外上方。

雌性螯足不对称。长节粗短,背面中部具一突起。腕节内角具一锐齿,外角的齿较细。较大螯足掌部膨肿,外侧面隆起,光滑而有光泽,内侧面中部稍隆起,但无突起。较大螯足可动指内缘基部具一较大的指状突起,突起前面有1—2枚钝齿及小齿,不动指具2—3枚钝齿及小齿。

步足瘦长,长节前,后缘有细锯齿,前缘有软毛。第1步足的末3节密具硬毛及软毛;第2、3对末3节只有稀少软毛;第4对末2节扁平,边缘密具软毛。

雌性腹部分7节,尾节呈钝三角形。

标本测量 (mm) 头胸部长♂11.0,宽14.0

生活习性 栖息于水深46—168m的细砂或软泥

地理分布 东海,澳大利亚。

8. 长足隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax longipes* (Wood-Mason, 1891) (图6)

Nectopanope longipes Wood-Mason, 1891, p. 262. —Illus. Zool. Invest. Crust. pl. 14, fig. 7.

Carcinoplax longipes Alcock, 1900, p. 303. —Serene and Lohavanijaya, 1973, p. 68, pl. 14, fig. d.
—Sakai, 1976, p. 527, text-fig. 281.

标本采集地 1♂, 1978年6月10日采自东海,水深550m,底质软泥。

头胸甲宽为长的1.25倍,分区不明显,背面较平坦,后部中线具一不明显的“H”形沟。额缘截形,中央具一微小缺刻。前侧缘短,具3齿:第1齿小而钝;第2、3齿锐,约等长,后缘内凹。

螯足稍不对称,其长度约为头胸甲长的2倍,长节上(内)缘有一齿,基部有一壮齿。腕节宽大于长,内角突出呈一壮齿。较大螯足掌部膨肿,内侧面中部较两侧稍隆起,但无

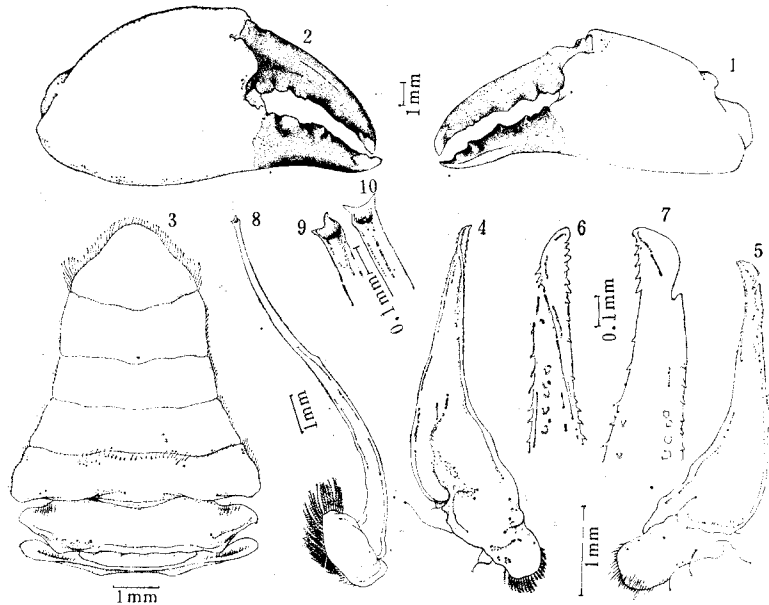


图6 长足隆背蟹 *C. longipes* (Wood-Mason)

1—2. 螯足; 3. 雌性腹部; 4—7. 雄性第1腹肢; 8—10. 雄性第2腹肢。

隆脊。指短于掌,内缘具钝齿,两指合拢时有空隙;较小螯足掌部不甚膨肿,指长于掌,两指内缘有钝齿。

雄性第 1 腹肢基半部粗壮,向末端逐渐趋细,末端钝圆,近末端有一缺刻,末部具三角形齿;第 2 腹肢瘦长,末端分叉,中部有小刺。

标本测量 (mm) 头胸甲长 12.0, 宽 14.9, 螯足长 28.0。

生活习性 栖息于 85—786 m 的泥、砂泥或软泥海底。

地理分布 东海,日本,印度。

9. 长刺隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax longispinosa* sp. nov. (图 7, 图版 I:5)

正模式标本 ♂ (K69B-31), 1959 年 7 月 13 日采自南海 (18°30'N, 113°30'E), 水深 1100 m, 底质为软泥。

副模式标本 ♂ (KY11B-31), 1981 年 8 月 8 日采自东海 (29°40'N, 128°30'E), 水深 850 m, 底质为软泥。

全身光滑无毛,表面有光泽。头胸甲宽稍大于长,背面隆起,后部中央有“)(”形沟,近后侧缘处有一纵脊。额缘平直,侧角钝圆。背(上)眼窝缘近外侧微微隆起,腹(下)眼窝缘内角突出。前侧缘具两齿及一长刺:第 1 齿粗短、三角形;第 2 齿最小,末齿呈长锐刺(刺长 3 mm),刺端指外上方,后侧缘向外突,后缘中部微向内凹。

雄性螯足稍不对称(右大、左小)。长节近中部背面具一钝突起。腕节外缘无齿,内缘具一长弯刺。较大螯足掌部内侧面中部稍隆起;较小螯足掌部内侧面中部甚隆起,两侧深凹。较大螯足可动指基部具一枚指状突起及 3 枚不明显的小齿,不动指内缘具几枚钝齿;较小螯足两指内缘齿虽小但显著。

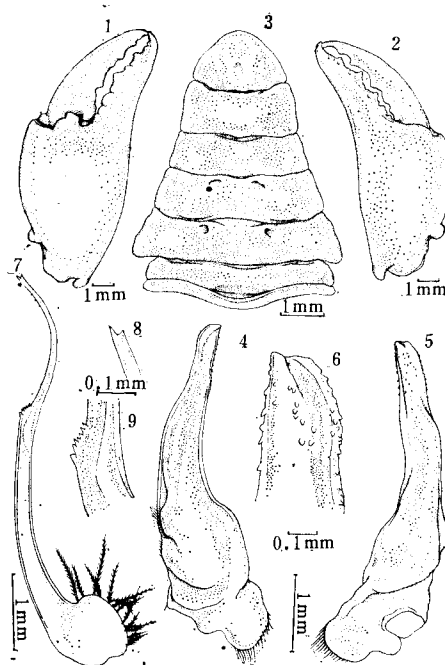
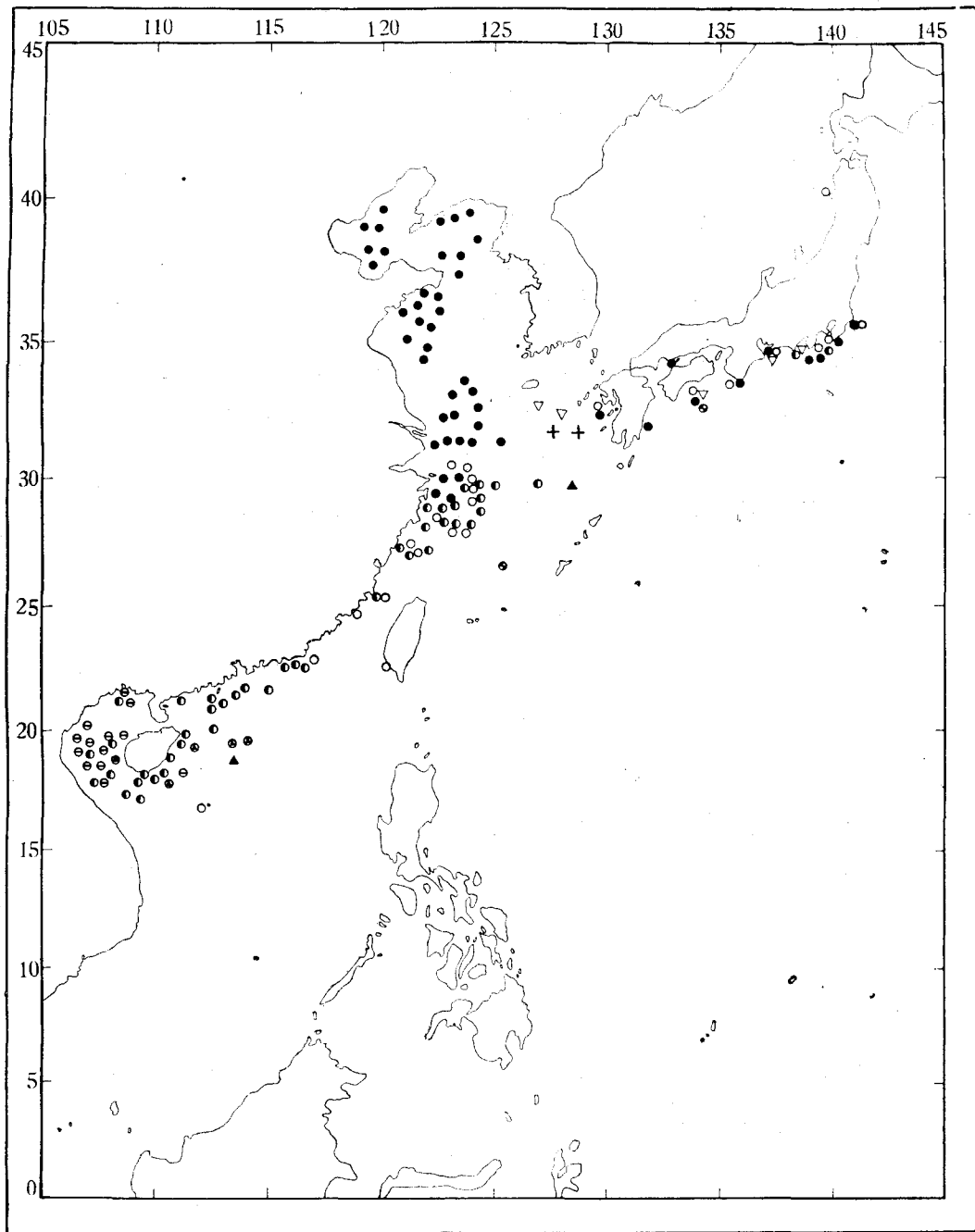


图 7 长刺隆背蟹(新种) *C. longispinosa* sp. nov.

1—2. 螯足; 3. 雄性腹部; 4—6. 雄性第 1 腹肢; 7—9. 雄性第 2 腹肢。

图 8 隆背蟹属 *Carcinoplax* 在中国近海的分布

- | | |
|---|--|
| ● 泥足隆背蟹 <i>C. vestita</i> (De Haan); | ⊖ 中华隆背蟹(新种) <i>C. sinica</i> sp. nov.; |
| ▽ 骏河隆背蟹 <i>C. surugensis</i> Rathbun; | ○ 长手隆背蟹 <i>C. longimana</i> (De Haan); |
| ⊗ 长足隆背蟹 <i>C. longipes</i> (Wood-Mason.); | ▲ 长刺隆背蟹(新种) <i>C. longispinosa</i> sp. nov.; |
| ⊙ 紫红隆背蟹 <i>C. purpurea</i> Rathbun; | ⊕ 双刺隆背蟹 <i>C. bispinosa</i> Rathbun; |
| + 南方隆背蟹 <i>C. meridionalis</i> Rathbun. | |

步足十分瘦长,第3对指节长于掌,末对步足末2节略等长。

腹部三角形,分7节,尾节钝三角形。第1腹肢粗壮而微弯,末端钝圆,表面有小刺;第2腹肢瘦长,由基部向末端逐渐趋细,几丁质突起甚弯。

酒精标本颜色 浸泡时间短,头胸甲呈桔红色,螯足两指呈咖啡色,长期浸泡后,全身呈象牙色。

标本测量 (mm)

头胸甲长度	头胸甲宽度	螯足长度
11.5	12.0	25.5 (右)
		24.8 (左)
13.0	14.0	32.5 (右)
		31.0 (左)

新种与长足隆背蟹 *Carcinoplax longipes* (Wood-Mason, 1891) 较相似,但前者的头胸甲前侧缘有两齿及一长刺,步足光裸无毛,雄性第1,2腹肢的形状均与后者不同。

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A STUDY OF THE GENUS *CARCINOPLAX* (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA: GONEPLACIDAE) OF CHINESE WATERS*

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* Contribution No. 952 from the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with nine species of the Genus *Carcinoplax* from extensive collections made in waters off Chinese coasts. The new species are described below.

Carcinoplax sinica sp. nov.

Holotype ♂ (K248B-23), South China Sea (19°50'N, 109°00'E), bottom silty mud, depth 25 m, 1960, X. 8.

Allotype ♀ (X50B-37), South China Sea (19°45'N, 108°30'E), bottom sandy mud, depth 66 m, 1960, II. 4.

Paratypes 2♂, 1♀ (K234B-44), South China Sea (18°30'N, 108°00'E), bottom silty mud, depth 75 m, 1960, VII. 11; 1♂, 1♀ (Q129B-39), South China Sea (20°00'N, 109°00'E), bottom soft mud, depth 30 m, 1960, II. 8.

Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica, Qingdao, China.

Carapace transversely quadrate, 1.43 times as broad as long. Median portion of dorsal surface rather convex and somewhat depressed near posterolateral border. Surface with pits, finely granulated, somewhat coarser near lateral border, with "H"-shaped groove in the posterior half. Posterolateral portion with a distinct straight ridge. Median portion of front slightly depressed, lateral angle produced. Anterolateral border of young and female armed with three distinct teeth which are obscure in the full-grown male. The last tooth directed forward and outward. Posterolateral border straight and oblique, not parallel.

Chelipeds of the adult male and female asymmetrical (the right larger than the left), in male its length is 4.1 times that of the carapace. In the young and female, the chelipeds are relatively short. Merus long and cylindrical, distal half broader than basal half. A tubercle present on distal 1/4 of dorsal surface. Inner angle of carpus with a blunt tubercle, outer angle with an indistinct, small tooth. Median portion of palm armed with a straight elevated ridge but without distinct tubercle. Larger palm swollen; inner border of fingers with blunt teeth, broadly gapped when closed; smaller palm relatively slender, inner border of fingers with obtuse and small teeth, without gap when closed.

Ambulatory legs slender, the distal three segments somewhat more depressed and broader, with hairs. Anterior three pairs equal in size. The last pair rather short. The length of its merus about 1/2 the length of three anterior pairs.

Abdomen of male triangular, telson longer than broad, tip bluntly rounded; that of female, broadly triangular. First male pleopod stout, with swollen tip. Second male pleopod slender, median portion with some spines; chitinous extremity a sharp spine in the middle, inner lateral angle blunt, the other with a sharp spine.

This new species closely resembles *C. purpurea* Rathbun, 1914, but differs from it in the following features:

Character	<i>C. purpurea</i> Rathbun, 1914	<i>C. sinica</i> sp. nov.
1. Carapace	quadrate	transversely quadrate
2. The third anterolateral tooth	directed forward and inward	directed forward and outward
3. Posterolateral borders	nearly parallel	not parallel
4. Ratio of length of cheliped to carapace in full grown male	3.4:1	4.1:1
5. Coloured bands	carapace with a straight red band extending from the median line of front to posterior border	with light yellow bands at posterior 2/3 of the median line of carapace, the lateral band deep red and its lateral portion with light yellow band. Anterior 1/3 of carapace and cheliped are deep red.
6. Distribution	East China Sea, South China Sea. The farther west of the South China Sea, the lesser its abundance	South China Sea. The farther west of the South China Sea, the greater its abundance

***Carcinoplax longispinosa* sp. nov.**

Holotype ♂ (K69B-31). South China Sea (18°30'N, 113°30'E), bottom soft mud, depth 1100 m, 1959, VII, 13.

Paratype 1♂ (Ky11B-31). East China Sea (29°40'N, 128°30'E), bottom soft mud, depth 850 m, 1981, VIII, 8.

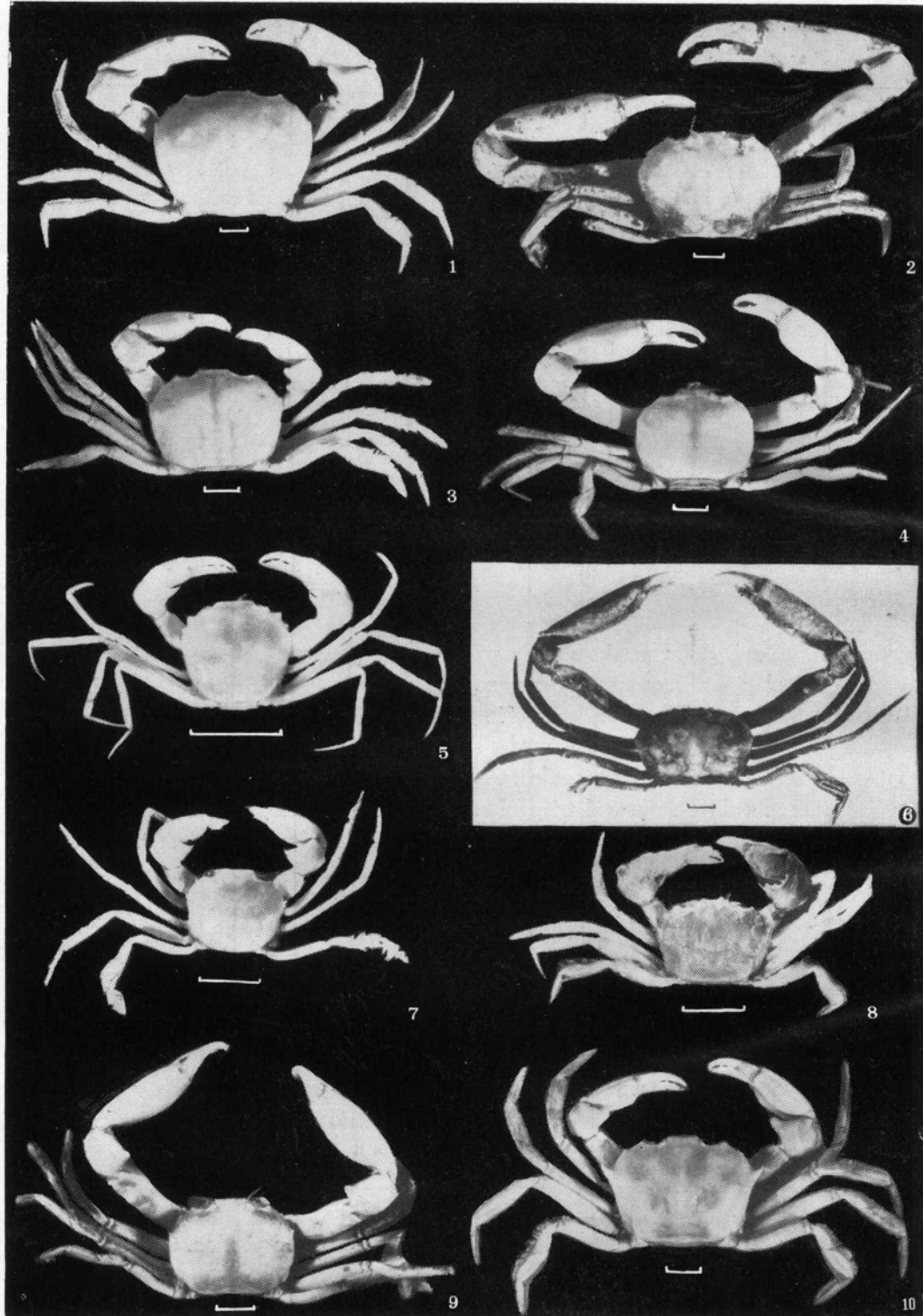
Body naked and glabrous, the surface smooth and glossy. Carapace slightly broader than long. The dorsal surface strongly convex. Posterolateral portion with a straight ridge, finely granulated, with "H"-shaped groove in the posterior half. Front truncate, its lateral angles obtusely rounded. Supraorbital border slightly convex near the outer side. The inner angle of the suborbital border protruded. Anterolateral border armed with two teeth and one long spine: the first stout and triangular: the second smallest; the last the longest with tip directed forward and outward. Posterolateral border slightly produced at its outer side. The median portion of posterior border slightly depressed.

Chelipeds of the adult male slightly asymmetrical (the right larger than the left). Merus with a blunt tubercle on the dorsal surface near the middle, Carpus with a long bent spine at inner angle, without any tooth or spine at outer angle. Larger palm slightly convex on inner lateral surface near the middle; smaller palm armed with a smooth ridge on inner lateral surface; the larger movable finger with a digitate tubercle at the base and with three slightly distinct small teeth at distal portion; immovable finger with four blunt teeth; smaller finger armed with small and distinct teeth at its inner border.

Ambulatory legs rather slender. Fingers of three anterior pairs of ambulatory legs longer than palm. Finger of the last leg as long as palm.

Abdomen triangular, with seven distinct segments. Telson bluntly triangular. The first male pleopod stout and slightly bent, its tip bluntly rounded and spinous. The basis of the second male pleopod stout and gradually tapering toward the distal portion. Chitinous portion rather bent, with bifid tips.

This new species is related to *C. longipes* (Wood-Mason, 1891), but it may be distinguished from the latter by the anterolateral borders of its carapace being armed with two teeth and one long sharp spine, by the ambulatory legs being naked and glabrous and by the first and second male pleopods being different in shape.



1.(♀); 2.(♂),长手隆背蟹 *C. longimana* (De Haan); 3.(♀); 4.(♂), 9.(♂),紫红隆背蟹 *C. purpurea* Rathbun; 5.(♂), 长刺隆背蟹 (新种) *C. longispinosa* sp. nov.; 6. (♂), 10 (♀), 中华隆背蟹 (新种) *C. sinica* sp. nov.; 7.(♂), 双刺隆背蟹 *C. bispinosa* Rathbun; 8.(♂), 泥足隆背蟹 *C. vestita* (De Haan)。