

# 南海虾蛄科及猛虾蛄科 (甲壳动物口足目)二新种\*

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**提要** 先后于1959, 1960, 1987—1993年在南海采集口足类标本。经研究确认其中有2新种, 分别隶属于虾蛄科和猛虾蛄科, 命名为脊尾近虾蛄和中华猛虾蛄。模式标本保存于中国科学院海洋研究所。

**关键词** 甲壳动物口足目 虾蛄科 猛虾蛄科 新种

**学科分类号** Q178.535

中国海域口足类区系极为丰富, 种类多样, 迄今共发现97种, 约占世界已知种数(超过400种)的24%。作者等早在40年代就对中国的口足类进行过初步报道(Liu, 1949); 60年代以来陆续有简单记载(刘瑞玉等, 1962; 1975; 1978)。60年代之前口足目曾长期被认为仅有1科8属, 自60年代以来经几位学者不断修订补充, 将本目扩大为5总科, 19科, 109属。其中虾蛄科(Squillidae)是口足目中最大的一科, 所包括的种类都是暖水性的, 在南海采集的标本中发现一新种, 隶近虾蛄属(*Anchisquilla*); 猛虾蛄科(Harpiosquillidae)为口足目中体形最大的一科, 仅猛虾蛄属一属, 其最大的棘突猛虾蛄(*Harpiosquilla raphidea*)体长超过300mm; 在东海及南海采集的标本中共发现6种, 其中有1新种。本文报告虾蛄科近虾蛄属和猛虾蛄科猛虾蛄属各一新种。二新种的模式标本皆保存于中国科学院海洋研究所。

**1 脊尾近虾蛄 新种** *Anchisquilla fasciaticauda* LIU et WANG, sp. nov. (图1、表1)

## 1.1 特征

体中等大小, 背面光滑。眼中等大, 角膜显著宽于眼柄, 小于眼的全长。额角板近三角形, 长宽相等, 顶端圆。头胸甲不具中央脊; 间脊短或不明显; 侧脊仅在前侧刺后和头胸甲后侧各具一小段。大颚具触须。颚足上肢4对。掠肢腕节背缘脊末端具一刺; 指节共6齿。两性的掠肢形状不同, 雌性掌节最宽处在近基部1/3处而雄性则在末端, 指节各齿雄性者较粗短。胸部第5节侧突细, 末端尖, 向前侧方伸; 腹面具1对尖刺。第6, 7节侧缘较圆。胸部及腹部前5节皆不具亚中央脊。腹部各脊末端具刺的节: 亚中央脊6, 间脊3—6, 侧脊

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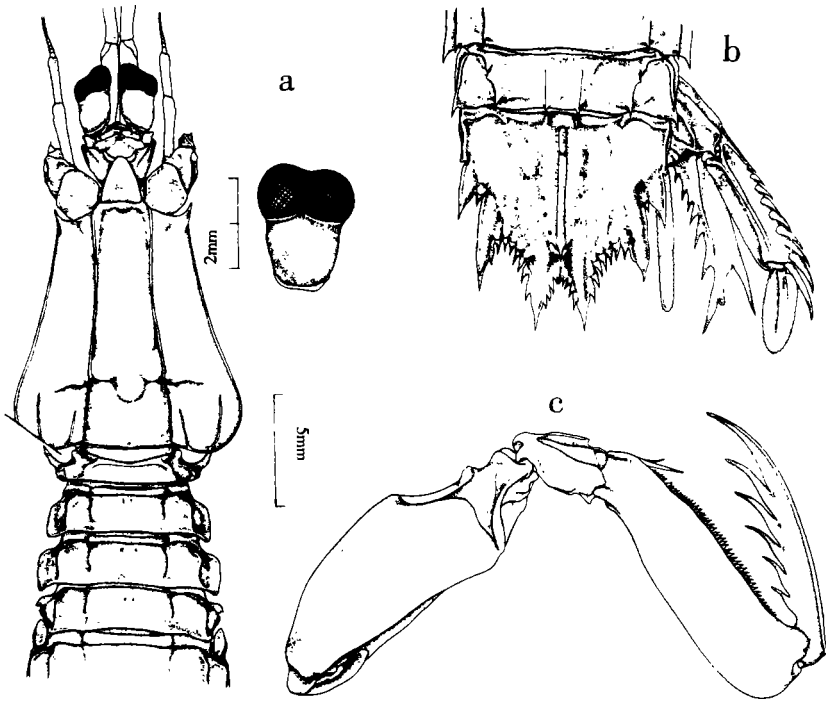


图1 脊尾近虾蛄 新种 *Anchisquilla fasciata* sp. nov.

a. 头胸部 (anterior part of body); b. 尾节、尾肢背面 (telson and uropoda, dorsal view); c. 掠肢 (raptorial claw)

表1 脊尾近虾蛄 新种 与近似种的特征比较

Tab. 1 Morphological comparison between *Anchisquilla fasciata* sp. nov. and *A. fasciata* (De Haan)

部 位		脊尾近虾蛄 新种 <i>Anchisquilla fasciata</i> sp. nov.	条尾近虾蛄 <i>A. fasciata</i> (De Haan)
额角板		长宽相等	较窄长, 长大于宽
头胸甲		间脊短或很不明显	间脊明显, 长度大于头胸甲长度之半
尾 节	背面	中央脊两侧不具纵脊 中央脊近基部两侧光滑无脊, 近末端两侧各具3—4条宽短的钝脊 间齿内缘近基部1/2—1/3处具小齿	中央脊两侧各具一长脊 (有时中断) 末端汇成V字形 中央脊近基部两侧具短脊或突起, 近末端两侧各具5—7条细长而高起的锐脊 间齿内缘无小齿
	腹面	肛门后脊较短, 其两侧无脊或突起	肛门后脊长, 其两侧具纵脊或突起
尾 肢	基节棘突	内缘6—9刺, 排列稀疏	内缘8—12刺 (多为10—11刺) 排列紧密
	外肢末节	无色	全节呈棕黑色
在中国海域的分布		南海汕头以南海区 (108° 30' —117° 00' E), 水深44—164m, 多数分布于70m以深海域, 为外陆架分布种	东海舟山群岛 (30° 00' N) 以南至南海, 水深11—115m, 多数分布于70m以浅海域, 为内陆架及沿岸种

1—6, 缘脊 1—5。尾节宽大于长, 背面前半中央脊两侧光滑无脊, 后半(末端)中央脊两侧具 3—4 行宽而钝的短脊。各缘齿末端尖, 亚中央齿末端为固定端刺, 各缘齿基部皆具脊。小齿式 2—6, 6—9, 1, 各小齿基部皆具圆突起, 末端为尖刺。腹面肛门后脊两侧光滑, 无短脊或突起。雄性第 6 腹节各脊、尾节中央脊, 后缘各齿基部的脊及各小齿基部的突起皆较雌性者肿胀。尾肢外肢第 1 节显著长于末节, 约为末节长度的 1.5 倍, 外缘具活动刺 8—10 个, 末刺细长, 伸达末节的 2/3 处。基节棘突内侧缘具 6—9 个尖刺, 排列稀疏。

**正模** 1♀, TL. (身体全长, 下同) 42.8mm, Q86B-17, 南海 (17°00' N, 109°30' E), 1959 年 11 月 22 日采, 水深 121.5m, 底质: 泥质沙。

**副模** 1♂, TL. 42.1mm, Q77B-19, 南海 (17°00' N, 109°00' E), 1959 年 11 月 20 日采, 水深 113m, 泥质沙。1♀, TL. 40.2mm, S150B-23, 南海 (21°45' N, 115°00' E), 1959 年 12 月 12 日采, 水深 85m。

**其它标本** 77♂, 81♀, 南海 (17°00' —22°00' N, 108°30' —117°00' E), 1959 年 3 月—1960 年 5 月采, 水深 44—164m, 底质: 软泥, 泥质沙, 沙质泥, 细沙。5♂, 4♀, 南海 (4°00' —6°00' N, 108°30' —113°00' E), 1987 年 5 月 11 日—1993 年 12 月 6 日采, 水深 55—176m, 底质: 软泥, 粉砂质软泥, 泥质沙。

**颜色** 酒精标本身体背面布满棕色细斑, 以头胸部及掠肢上最多, 向后递减, 尾节最少, 尾肢无色。

## 1.2 新种与近似种的比较

本新种外形颇似条尾近虾蛄 [*Anchisquilla fasciata* (De Haan, 1949)] (Manning, 1968, 1995; Serene, 1954), 但两种明显不同, 特征比较见表 1。鉴于新种尾节具脊条的特征, 故命名为脊尾近虾蛄。

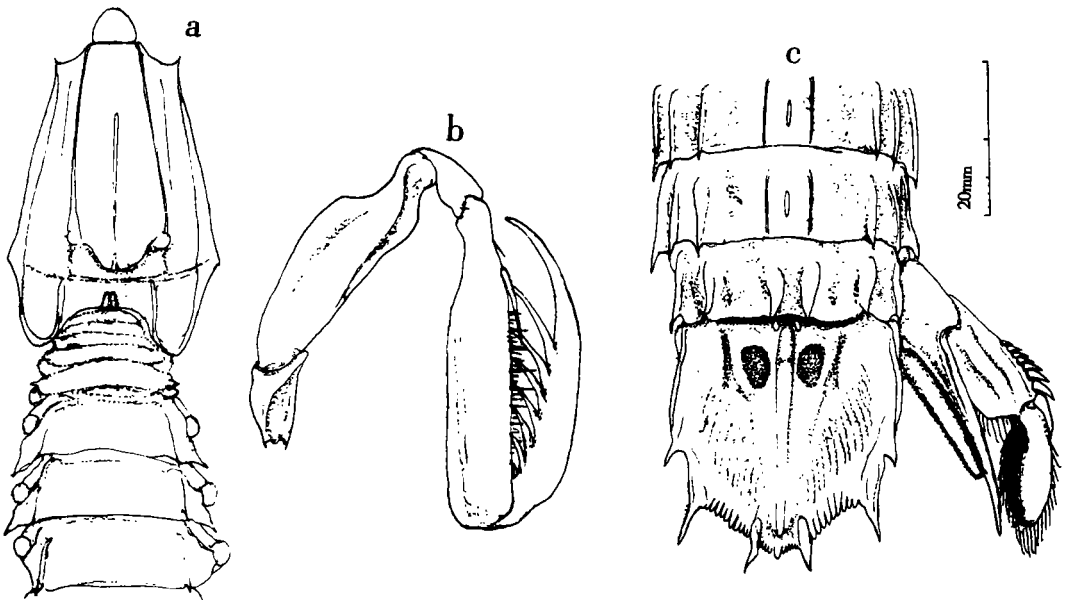
## 2 中华猛虾蛄 新种 *Harpiosquilla sinensis* WANG et LIU, sp. nov. (图 2、表 2)

### 2.1 特征

大型, 体长 161—228mm, 身体背面光滑。额角板顶端略圆, 不具顶突。头胸甲具清楚的中央脊, 前端无脊部分与头胸甲中线长度(不包括额角)之比为 1:2.9。掠肢雄性掌节较雌性者粗壮; 指节共具 8 刺, 雄性指节基部一半的外缘具宽三角形突起, 雌性指节外缘平。胸部第 5 节侧突尖, 腹面具一伸向前下方的尖刺。第 6—7 节前侧突钝, 后侧突尖。第 8 节腹面龙骨脊末端较尖。第 6—8 节背面具亚中央脊和间脊, 间脊末端皆具刺。腹部各节具清楚的亚中央脊。末端具刺的脊所占的腹节为: 亚中央脊 6, 间脊 1—6, 侧脊 1—6, 缘脊 1—5。尾节长宽约相等, 中央脊宽而高纵, 近末端处具一向后上方斜伸的尖刺, 脊末端尾节的后缘上还具一突起。缘脊上颗粒突起小而宽, 缘脊长度约为侧脊的 2 倍。腹面肛门后脊长于肛门至后缘的 1/2, 脊上具细颗粒突起。尾节后缘各小齿小, 小齿式 4—6, 8—11, 1:

**正模** 1♀, TL. 161mm, 93NS17-4, 南沙群岛 (5°13.32' N, 108°53.06' E), 于 1993 年 5 月 4 日由王绍武采, 水深 106m。

**副模** 3♂, TL. 196, 201, 220mm, 93NS53-4, 南沙群岛 (4°53.84' N, 110°29.61' E), 1993 年 5 月 16 日, 水深 116m; 1♀, TL. 228mm, 93NS67-2, 南沙群岛 (4°58.51' N,

图2 中华猛虾蛄 新种 *Harpiosquilla sinensis* sp. nov.

a. 头胸部(Carapace and exposed thoracic somites); b. 掠肢(raptorial claw);  
c. 尾节及尾肢(telson and uropode)

表2 中华猛虾蛄 新种 与近似种的特征比较

Tab. 2 Morphological comparison among *Harpiosquilla sinensis* sp. nov. and allied species

部 位	中华猛虾蛄 新种 <i>Harpiosquilla sinica</i> sp. nov.	眼斑猛虾蛄 [ <i>H. annandalai</i> (Kemp)]	猛虾蛄 [ <i>H. harpax</i> (De Haan)]	棘突猛虾蛄 [ <i>H. raphidea</i> (Fabricius)]	日本猛虾蛄 ( <i>H. japonicus</i> Manning)	黑尾猛虾蛄 ( <i>H. melanoura</i> Manning)
额角	不具顶突,长宽相等	不具顶突,长宽相等或宽大于长	具顶突,长大于宽	具顶突,长大于宽	不具顶突,长宽相等	具顶突,长大于宽
头胸甲	具中央脊	具中央脊	具中央脊	具中央脊	具中央脊	无中央脊
第5胸节	侧突尖	侧突尖	侧突圆	侧突尖(侧刺)	侧突圆	侧突圆
第6—8胸节	具亚中央脊 间脊末端有刺	具亚中央脊 间脊末端有刺	具亚中央脊 间脊末端无刺	具亚中央脊 间脊末端有刺	具亚中央脊 间脊末端无刺	无亚中央脊 间脊末端无刺
第8胸节腹面 龙骨脊	末端尖	末端尖	圆	圆	圆	圆
腹部1—5节	亚中央脊清楚	具亚中央脊	亚中央脊仅有痕迹	亚中央脊清楚	亚中央脊低弱	缺亚中央脊
腹部各脊末端具刺的节	6, 1—6, 1—6, 1—5	5—6, 1—6, 1—6, 1—5	6, (1)2—6, 1—6, 1—5	6, 1—6, 1—6, 1—5	6, (2)3—6, 1—6, 1—5	6, (2)3—6, 1—6, 1—5
尾节肛门后脊	长于肛门至后缘的1/2	短,不及肛门至后缘的1/2	占肛门至后缘的1/2	占1/2	占1/2	短,不及肛门至后缘的1/2
尾肢外肢末节黑色斑	占该节之1/3	占该节之全部,但中央有一白线	色淡,不及该节之1/2	占该节之1/2	色淡,不及该节之1/2	占该节之全部
成体体长	大于150mm	小于150mm	250mm	大于300mm	小于200mm	大于150mm

110°43.42' E), 1993年5月20日,水深118m; 1♀, TL.110mm, 93NS42-6, 南沙群岛 (5°00.53' N, 111°19.20' E), 1993年5月12日,水深102m。均由王绍武采。

**颜色** 酒精标本中第1触角柄部第2,3节各具2色斑。头胸甲前缘及后缘具淡而细的棕色条纹。胸部第6—8节及腹部各节后缘皆具棕色横纹。尾节中央脊基部两侧各具一大的色斑,边缘清楚。尾肢外肢末节仅内侧约1/3具黑色斑;内肢周边具黑色纹,中央部分无色。

## 2.2 新种与近似种的比较

猛虾蛄属已报告共有11种(Manning, 1969, 1995),包括本新种在内在中国海域迄今共发现6种。本新种与棘突猛虾蛄 [*Harpiosquilla raphidea* (Fabricius)]较为近似,但新种具个体较小、额角板无顶突、尾肢外肢末节的黑斑较窄等特征,可与棘突猛虾蛄清楚地分开。鉴于新种分布于中国南沙群岛海域,故命名为中华猛虾蛄。新种与在中国已发现的其它5种猛虾蛄的特征比较见表2。

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## ON TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE SQUILLIDAE AND HARPIOSQUILLIDAE (CRUSTACEA STOMATOPODA) FROM THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

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**Abstract** The present paper describes two new species of Stomatopod Crustacea belonging to the

family Squillidae and Harpiosquillidae collected from the South China Sea by the Institute of Oceanology and the Nansha Expedition of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The new species are: *Anchisquilla fasciaticauda* sp. nov. and *Harpiosquilla sinensis* sp. nov., which are abundantly distributed in the shelf seas. The type materials are deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Qingdao, China.

## 1 *Anchisquilla fasciaticauda* LIU et WANG, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

**1.1 Diagnosis** moderate small in size. Carapace and abdomen smooth. Eyes large, cornea distinctly broader than stalk. Rostral plate almost triangular, as long as wide, with round apex.

Carapace without median carina; intermediate carinae short or indistinct; lateral carinae present only on anterior part behind the antero-lateral spine and postero-lateral portion.

Mandible with palp. Maxillipeds with 4 pairs of epipods.

Raptorial claw with distal spine on dorsal carina of carpus; dactylus with 6 teeth. Sexual dimorphism in shape: female with the broadest portion of propodus at its proximal  $1/3$ ; in males, at distal end; teeth of dactylus more thicker in males.

Lateral process of 5th thoracic somite single and thin. Lateral process of 6th and 7th thoracic somites rounded (not bilobed). Thoracic and abdominal somites lacking submedian carinae. Abdominal somites with spines on posterior end of carinae: submedian carinae on somites 6, intermediate carinae on somites 3—6, lateral carinae on somites 1—6, marginal carinae on somites 1—5.

Telson broader than long, dorsal surface smooth and lacking carina on anterior half of both sides of median carina; posterior half with 3—4 lines of broad and blunt short carinae. All marginal teeth distally sharp, fixed apical spines on posterior end of submedian carinae (submedian carinae with fixed apices). Bases of marginal teeth with carinae. Denticle formulae: 2—6, 6—9, 1; bases of these denticles with round tubercles; apices with sharp spinules. Ventral surface of telson smooth, and devoid of short carinae or tubercles on both sides of postanal keel.

Carinae on abdominal somites, median carina of telson, carinae on bases of marginal teeth and tubercles on bases of marginal denticles all are swollen in the males than it were in the females.

Uropodal exopod with the proximal segment distinctly longer than the distal segment, 1.5 times as long as the proximal, with 8—10 movable spines on outer margin, the distal one long and slender, reaching  $2/3$  of distal segment. Basal projection with 6—9 sharp spines on inner border, sparsely arranged.

**Holotype** female, TL. 42.8mm. Q86B-17. The South China Sea ( $17^{\circ}00' N$ ,  $109^{\circ}30' E$ ), 1959-11-22. Depth: 121.5m. Bottom muddy sand.

**Paratypes** 1 male, TL. 42.1mm, Q77B-19. The South China Sea ( $17^{\circ}00' N$ ,  $109^{\circ}00' E$ ), 1959-11-20, 113m, sandy mud. 1 female, TL. 40.2mm. S150B-23. The South China Sea ( $21^{\circ}45' N$ ,  $115^{\circ}00' E$ ) 1959-12-12, 85m.

**Other materials** 77 males, 81 females, Northern South China Sea, ( $17^{\circ}00' - 22^{\circ}00' N$ ,  $108^{\circ}30' - 117^{\circ}00' E$ ), 1959-03—1960-05. Depth: 44—164m. 5 males, 4 females. Southern South China Sea ( $4^{\circ}00' - 6^{\circ}00' N$ ,  $110^{\circ}30' - 113^{\circ}00' E$ ), 1987-05-11—1993-12-06. Depth: 55—176m.

Bottom soft mud, silt mud, muddy sand.

Color of specimen in alcohol: Brownish color pattern covering the dorsal surface of body, the color spots are more densely scattered on the carapace and the raptorial claw, the color is lighter posteriorly and lightest on telson; the uropods are colorless.

**1.2 Discussion** The present new species is very similar to *Anchisquilla fasciata* (De Haan); the differences between them are listed below (Tab. 1)

Tab. 1 Comparison between *Anchisquilla fasciaticauda* sp. nov. and *A. fasciata* (De Haan)

	<i>Anchisquilla fasciaticauda</i> sp. nov.	<i>Anchisquilla fasciata</i> (De Haan)
Rostral plate	As long as wide	Longer than wide (narrower and long)
Carapace	Intermediate carina short or obsolete	Intermediate carinae distinct, longer than half the length of carapace
Telson (dorsal)	Dorsal median carina without sublateral longitudinal carinae  Both sides of basal portion of median carina smooth, lacking carinae; but with 3—4 blunt short carinae at distal portion  Intermediate teeth with denticles on basal 1/2 or 1/3 of inner margin	Dorsal median carina with sub-lateral longitudinal carinae, sometime interrupted, meeting each other at posterior end (v-shaped)  Both sides of basal portion of median carina with short carinae or tubercles; distal portion with 5—7 long, narrow and sharp carinae.  Intermediate teeth without denticle on inner margin
Telson (ventral)	Postanal keel shorter, without carinae or tubercles on both sides	Postanal keel long, with longitudinal carinae or tubercles on both sides
Basal prolongation of uropod	With 6—9 scattered spines on inner border	With 8—12 impact teeth (mostly 10—11) on inner border
Distal segment of uropod	Without dark color	Brownish dark in color
Distribution in China Seas	Northern South China Sea from Shantou, Guangdong southward to southern South China Sea; in depth of 44—164m (mostly deeper than 70m)	East China Sea from Zhoushan Archipelago southward to South China Sea, near the entrance of Tonkin Gulf; in depth of 11—115m (mostly less than 70m deep)

## 2 *Harpisquilla sinensis* WANG et LIU, sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

**2.1 Diagnosis** Large in size. Body length: 161—228mm. Body surface smooth. Rostral plate with round apex, lacking apical projection. Carapace with distinct median carina. The proportion of the anterior polished portion (without median carina) and the median length of carapace (excluding rostrum) is 1:2.9.

Raptorial claw with the propodus stouter in males than in females; dactylus armed with 8 teeth, proximal portion with broad triangular process on outer margin in male, but smooth, without triangular process, in female.

5th thoracic somite with sharp lateral process, with an infero-anteriorly directed sharp spine on ventral surface. 6th and 7th thoracic somites with blunt antero-lateral process, and acute

Tab. 2 Comparison among *Harpiosquilla sinensis* sp. nov and allied species

	<i>Harpiosquilla sinensis</i> sp. nov.	<i>H. annandalei</i> (Kemp)	<i>H. harpax</i> (De Haan)	<i>H. raphidea</i> (Fabricius)	<i>H. japonicus</i> Manning	<i>H. melanoura</i> Manning
Rostrum	Without apical projection, as long as wide	Without apical projection, as long as wide or wider	With apical projection, longer than wide	With apical projection, longer than wide	Without apical projection, as long as wide	With apical projection, longer than wide
Carapace	With median carina	With median carina	With median carina	With median carina	With median carina	Without median carina
5th thoracic somite	lateral process acute	l. p. acute	l. p. rounded	acute	rounded	rounded
6th—8th thoracic somites	With submedian carinae; intermediate carinae ending in spine	With submedian carinae; ending in spine	With submedian carinae; without spine	With submedian carinae; ending in spine	With submedian carinae; without spine	Without submedian carinae; without spine
Posterior end of ventral keel of 8th thoracic somite	acute	acute	rounded	rounded	rounded	rounded
1—5th abdominal somites	submedian carinae distinct	with submedian carinae	vestigial	distinct	weak	absent
Carinae on Abdominal somites ending in spines	6, 1—6, 1—6, 1—5	5—6, 1—6, 1—6, 1—5	6, (1) 2—6, 1—6, 1—5	6, 1—6, 1—6, 1—5	6, (2) 3—6, 1—6, 1—5	6, (2) 3—6, 1—6, 1—5
Post-anal keel	longer than 1/2 length from anus to posterior margin	short, less than 1/2 length	equals to 1/2 length from anus to posterior margin	equals to 1/2 length	equals to 1/2 length	short, less than 1/2 length
Dark pattern on distal segment of uropod	Present on inner 1/3 of the segment	With a white median line	Present on less than inner 1/2 of segment	Present on inner 1/2 of segment	Color light, less than 1/2	Present on entire segment
B. L. (adult)	>150mm	<150mm	250mm	>300mm	<200mm	>150mm

postero-lateral process. 8th somite with the ventral keel acute distally. Submedian and intermediate carinae present on dorsal surface of 6th—8th thoracic somites; intermediate carinae with distal teeth.

Abdominal somites with distinct submedian carinae. The following abdominal carinae are ending in distal spines: submedian carinae 6, intermediate carinae 1—6, lateral carinae 1—6, marginal



carinae 1—5.

Telson as broad as long, median carina broad and high, with a distal sharp spine directed dorso-posteriorly, a round tubercle is found at distal end of the carina on posterior margin of telson. Marginal carinae about twice as long as lateral carinae, with small and broad tubercles on it. Ventral surface with post-anal keel longer than half the length between anus and posterior margin. Keel with fine granules. Denticles on posterior margin of telson small, with denticle formulae: 4—6, 8—11, 1.

**Holotype** 1 female, TL. 161mm, 93NS17-4. Off Nansha Islands (5°13.32' N, 108°53.06' E), 1993-05-04. Depth 106m, collected by WANG Shao-wu.

**Paratypes** 3 males, TL. 196, 201, 220mm, 93NS53-4. Off Nansha Islands (4°53.84' N, 110°29.61' E), 1993-05-16. Depth 116m. 1 female, TL. 228mm, 93NS67-2. Off Nansha Islands (4°58.51' N, 110°43.42' E) 1993-05-20. Depth 118m. 1 female, TL. 110mm, 93NS42-6. Off Nansha Islands (5°00.53' N, 110°19.20' E), 1993-05-12. Depth 102m. Collected by WANG Shao-wu.

Color in alcohol: Anterior and posterior margin of carapace with light and thin brownish striae. Each of the 2nd and 3rd segment of antennular peduncle with 2 color patterns. Each of the 6—8 thoracic somites and all abdominal somites colored with brownish transverse pattern. Large color patterns, with clear fringe, are seen on both sides of basal portion of median carina on telson. Inner 1/3 of distal segment of uropodal exopod with dark pattern. The endopod is fringed with dark striae, colorless on central portion.

**2.2 Discussion** A total of 11 species of *Harpiosquilla* have hitherto been recorded, and 6 species were found in China seas. The present new species is similar to *Harpiosquilla raphidea* (Fabricius) but is smaller in size, the rostral plate lacking apical projection with narrower dark pattern on distal segment of uropodal exopod. By these characteristics it can easily be distinguished from *H. raphidea* (Fabricius). The 6 Chinese species are compared in Table 2.

**Key words** Crustacea Stomatopoda Squillidae Harpiosquillidae New species

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