

## 我国西沙群岛蟹类的两个新种\*

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在进行我国西沙群岛蟹类研究中,发现两个新种——中华贝绵蟹(贝绵蟹科 *Dynomeneidae*)及西沙折额蟹(蜘蛛蟹科 *Majidae*),本文为新种的描述。

新种的模式标本保存于中国科学院海洋研究所(青岛)。

### 1. 中华贝绵蟹(新种) *Dynomene sinense* sp. nov. (图1)

**模式标本** 正模1♀(头胸甲长8.0毫米,宽10.0毫米),C00801,采自西沙群岛琛航岛,1958年4月13日;配模1♂(头胸甲长5.5毫米,宽7.5毫米),C00802,采自西沙群岛石岛,1958年4月6日。

全身密覆短毛。头胸甲近圆形,分区不显著,背面密布细颗粒。额宽三角形,向后有一宽纵沟,沟内无毛。上、下眼窝缘有颗粒突起。前侧缘呈弧形突出,边缘的颗粒较大。后侧缘长于前侧缘,向后渐收敛。后缘短,平直。

第三颚足座节长于长节,内缘有颗粒,近内缘有一纵列刚毛,长节短,末端变窄,呈钝圆形,内缘基半部有颗粒,末3节短小。

螯足除指节外密布细颗粒。座节三角形,内缘有一列颗粒。长节略呈三角形。腕节内缘有一大突起。掌短于指,近背缘有细颗粒,内侧面大部分光滑无毛。两指末端呈匙状,边缘弯曲。两指合拢时空隙大,可动指内缘近基部有一钝齿,不动指基半部有2小齿。

前3对步足除指节外,各节均较粗短,有细颗粒,边缘的颗粒较为尖锐。指节后缘有4—5小齿。第三对步足长节甚宽又扁。末对步足十分细小,位于背面。

两性腹部均分为7节。雄性第一腹肢粗壮,分为3节,末节最长,末端中央突出,周围有些长刚毛;雄性第二腹肢也分为3节,末节甚长,末端3叉。

新种与软毛贝绵蟹(*Dynomene praedator* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879)很相似,但有显著不同,两者差异如下表:

特 征	软毛贝绵蟹 <i>Dynomene Praedator</i> A. Milne-Edwards, 1879	中华贝绵蟹 <i>Dynomene sinense</i> sp. nov.
1. 头胸甲前侧像	有3钝突起	有粗颗粒
2. 第三对步足长节	较瘦长	较宽扁
3. 螯足可动指内缘	近末端有一齿	近基部有一钝齿
螯足不动指内缘	有2齿;一个位于近末端,另一个近基部	近基部有2齿

### 2. 西沙折额蟹(新种) *Micippa xishaensis* sp. nov. (图2)

**正模式标本** 1♂(头胸甲长26.0毫米,宽19.1毫米),C00780,采自西沙群岛,1956年11月。

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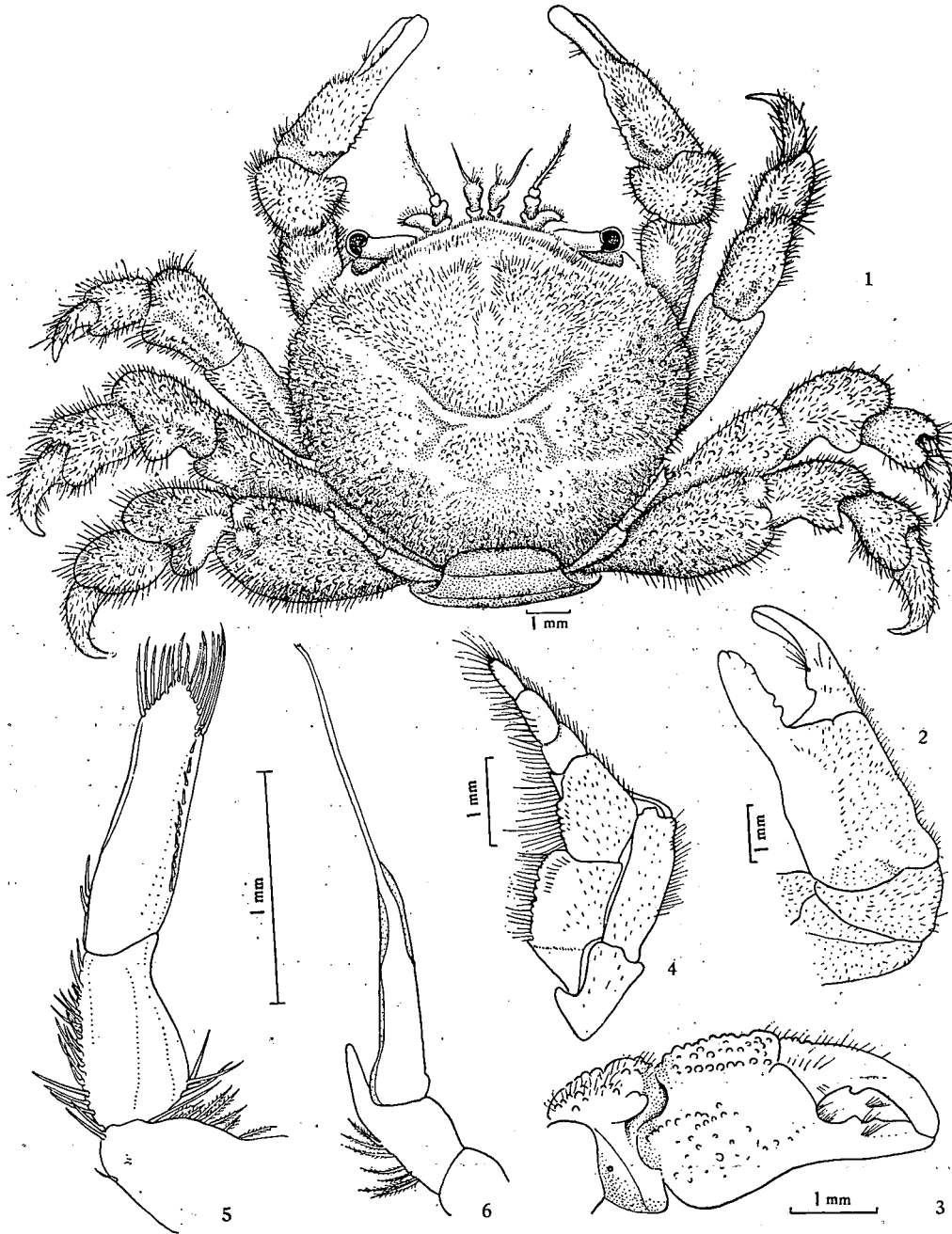
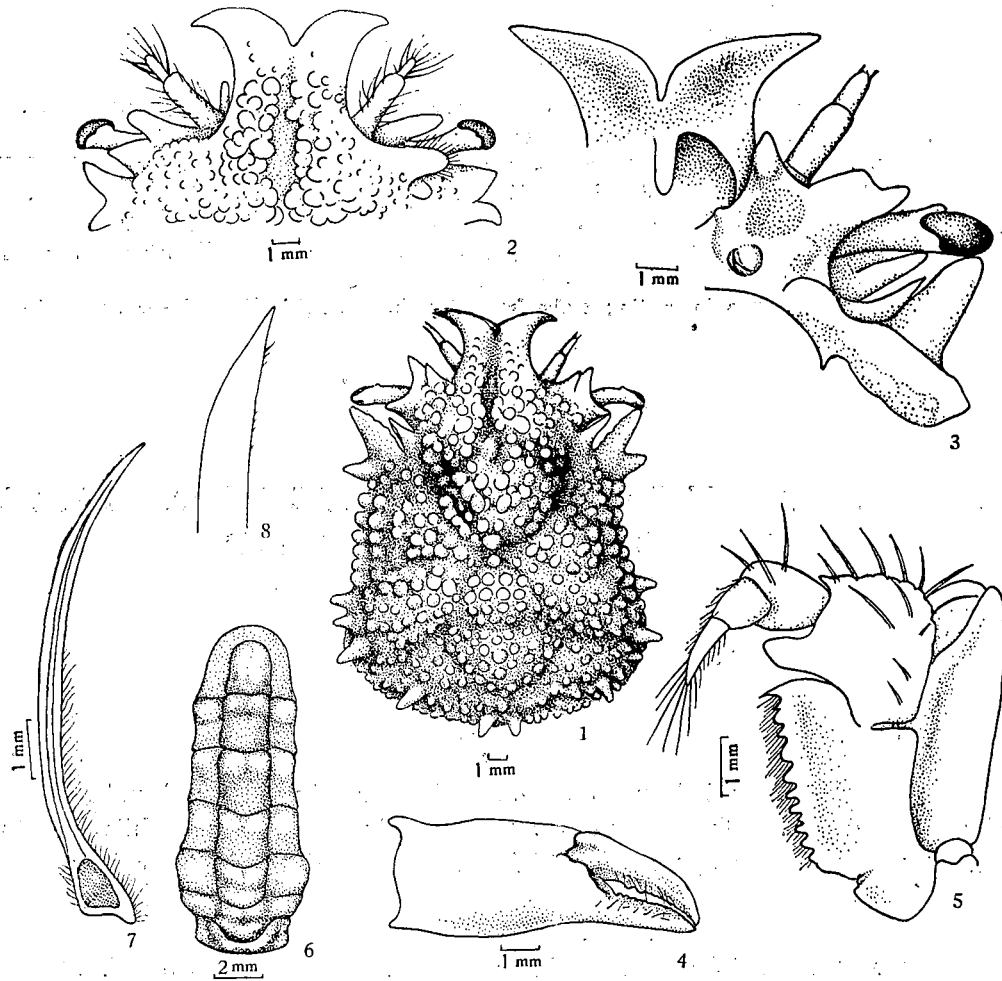


图1 中华贝绵蟹(新种) *Dynomene sinense* sp. nov.

1. 全形(♀); 2. 右螯(♀); 3. 左螯(♂); 4. 第三颚足; 5. 雄性第一腹肢; 6. 雄性第二腹肢。

头胸甲长大于宽,自眼窝后略呈四方形,后部较前部稍宽,背面凹凸不平,密布粗颗粒,分区显著,肝区深凹。额缘中央由一“V”形缺刻,分成2刺,并向腹面弯曲略呈45°角,刺端向两侧伸展。上眼窝杯大,有3个圆形突起,眼间刺尖锐,眼后刺分为双刺。前侧缘有7个圆突起。后侧缘有钝突起,其中有3—4个较长的钝刺。后缘有小突起,中部2个

图2 西沙折额蟹(新种) *Micippa xishaensis* sp. nov.

1. 头胸甲; 2. 额部背面观; 3. 额部腹面观; 4. 螯足(指、掌节); 5. 第三颚足; 6. 雄性腹部; 7—8. 雄性第一腹肢。

为钝刺。

第二触角基节大, 表面光滑, 内、外末角甚突, 末缘近外角内侧有一个三角形叶, 向背面突出。第三颚足长节短于座节, 内末角突出甚长。

螯足短小。长节前、后缘均无齿或突起。腕节短小, 外侧面有细颗粒。掌节长为宽的1.5倍, 基部内、外缘均突出, 表面也有细颗粒。指短于掌, 内缘有细齿。

腹部窄长, 分7节, 末节宽圆形。第一腹肢瘦长, 末端尖, 少毛。

这一新种与 *Micippa thalia* (Herbst, 1803) 相似, 但有显著不同, 两者区别如下:

主要特征	<i>Micippa thalia</i> (Herbst)	<i>Micippa xishaensis</i> sp. nov.
1. 头胸甲背面	除有颗粒外, 还有较大的刺	仅有颗粒, 无刺
2. 头胸甲侧缘	刺多、大	刺少、小
3. 第二触角基节	内角不突出、外角具4枚小刺, 表面有颗粒	内、外角突出, 末缘外角内侧具一三角形叶, 表面光滑

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## TWO NEW SPECIES OF CRABS FROM THE XISHA ISLANDS, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, CHINA\*

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### ABSTRACT

While studying the crab fauna of the Xisha Islands, the writer found two new species. One belongs to the Genus *Dynomene*, Family Dynomenidae, while the other belongs to the Genus *Micippa*, Family Majidae. The descriptions of the new species are given below:

#### 1. *Dynomene sinense* sp. nov.

**Holotype** 1♀(IOAS-C00801) Shenhang Dao, Xisha Islands. 1958, IV. 13.

**Paratype** 1♂(IOAS-C00802) Shi Dao, Xisha Islands. 1958, IV. 6.

Body and appendages (with exception of extremities of fingers) covered with short hairs.

Carapace subcircular, dorsal surface covered with fine granules, regions are slightly defined. Front broadly triangular, broadly grooved in the middle line. Supraorbital and suborbital borders with granuled tubercles. Anterolateral border of carapace produced outward and coarsely granulated.

Chelipeds equal in size and shape. Fingers broadly gapped when closing, with the extremities hollowed; inner border of movable finger with an obtuse tooth near base; inner border of immovable finger with 2 small teeth near base.

Merus of third pair of ambulatory leg relatively broader and more compressed.

Male first pleopod stout, extremity bluntly rounded, with long setae. Male second pleopod with trifurcated extremity.

This new species closely resembles *Dynomene praedator* A. Milne-Edwards, 1879, but differs from it in the following:

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Characters	<i>D. praedator</i> A. Milne-Edwards	<i>D. sinense</i> sp. nov.
1. Anterolateral border of carapace	with 3 obtuse tubercles	with coarse granules
2. Merus of third pair of ambulatory legs	relatively slender	relatively broader and more compressed
3. Inner border of movable finger	with a tooth near extremity	with an obtuse tooth near base
4. Inner border of immovable finger	with two teeth; one near extremity, another near base	with two teeth near base

*Micippa xishaensis* sp. nov.

**Holotype** 1♂ (IOAS-C00780) Xisha Islands. 1956 XI.

Carapace longer than broad, the part behind the orbital region subquadrate, slightly broadened posteriorly; dorsal surface somewhat uneven and covered everywhere with coarse granules of various size. regions fairly defined, hepatic regions strongly depressed. Frontal margin with two spines fused at the base, divergent at the end and deflexed ventrally at an angle of about 45°, with tips directed outwards. Supra-ocular eaves with three tubercles, intercalary spine sharp. Postocular spine bifurcated. Anterolateral border with seven tubercles. Posterolateral border with some tubercles and 3—4 larger blunt spines. Posterior border with two blunt spines in the middle part.

Basal segment of antenna extremely broad: its inner and outer angles produced; near its outer angle is a bluntly triangular lobe projecting towards the dorsal surface.

Merus of the external maxillipeds shorter than ischium, its inner angle strongly produced.

Chelipeds short and small; anterior and posterior borders of merus without spines or tubercles. Palm about 1.5 times as long as broad, covered with granules and with basal angles produced. Finger shorter than palm, its inner border with small teeth.

Abdomen narrowly triangular, with seven distinct segments, telson bluntly rounded. The first male abdominal appendage slender, its tip sharp.

This new species closely resembles *M. thalia* (Herbst, 1804), but distinctly differs from it in the following:

Character	<i>M. thalia</i> (Herbst)	<i>M. xishaensis</i> sp. nov.
1. Dorsal surface of carapace	with granules and long spines	with only coarse granules
2. Lateral border of carapace	with more spines which are long	with less spines which are short and small
3. Basal segment of antenna	granulated, inner angle not produced, outer angle with 4 small spines	smooth, inner and outer angles produced, with an obtusely triangular lobe near the outer angle.