

SOUTH AMERICAN CRUSTACEA

BY

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Among a lot of Crustacea sent by Prof. C. E. Porter to the United States National Museum, there are an undescribed crab and shrimp, besides several rare species which are worthy of note.

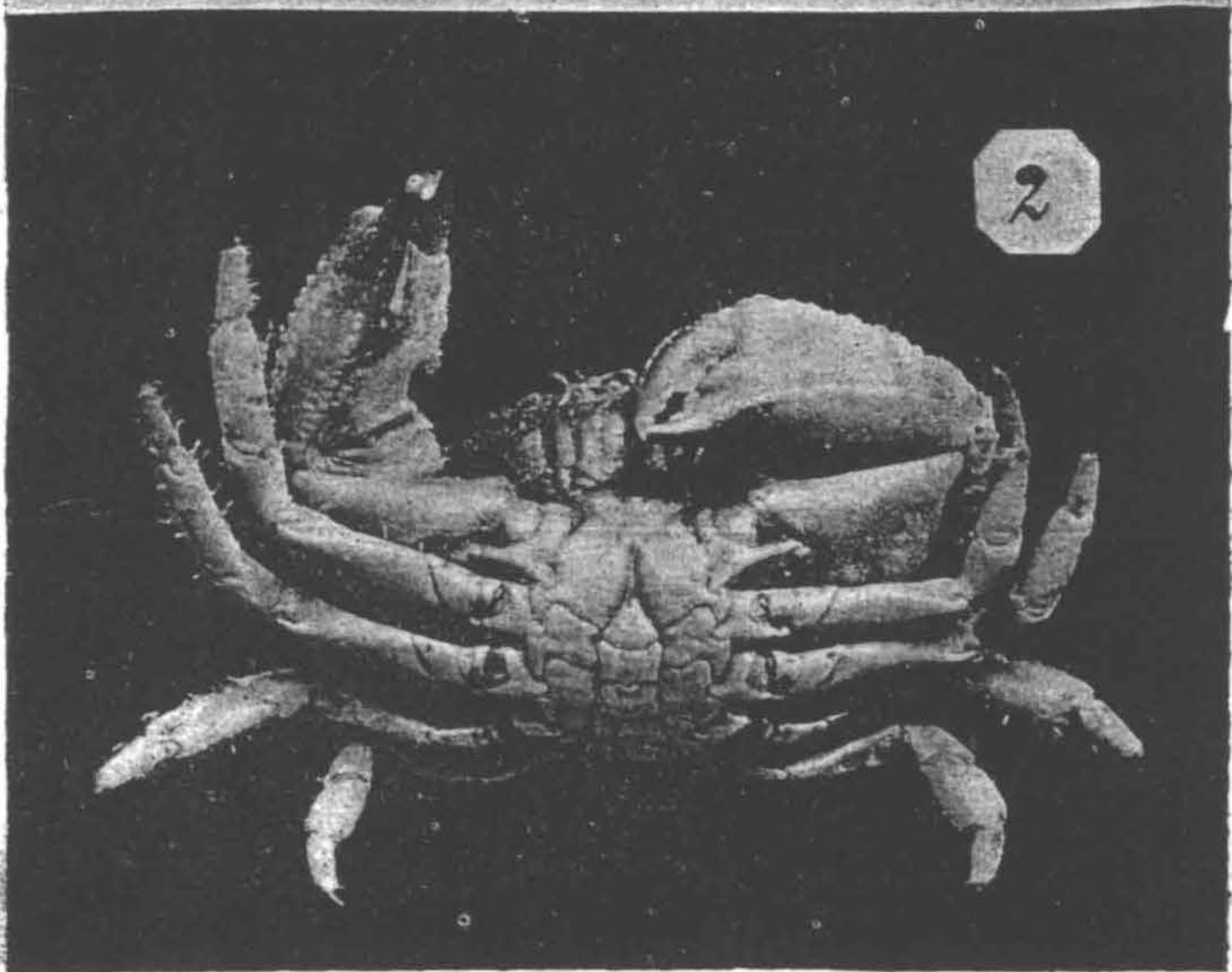
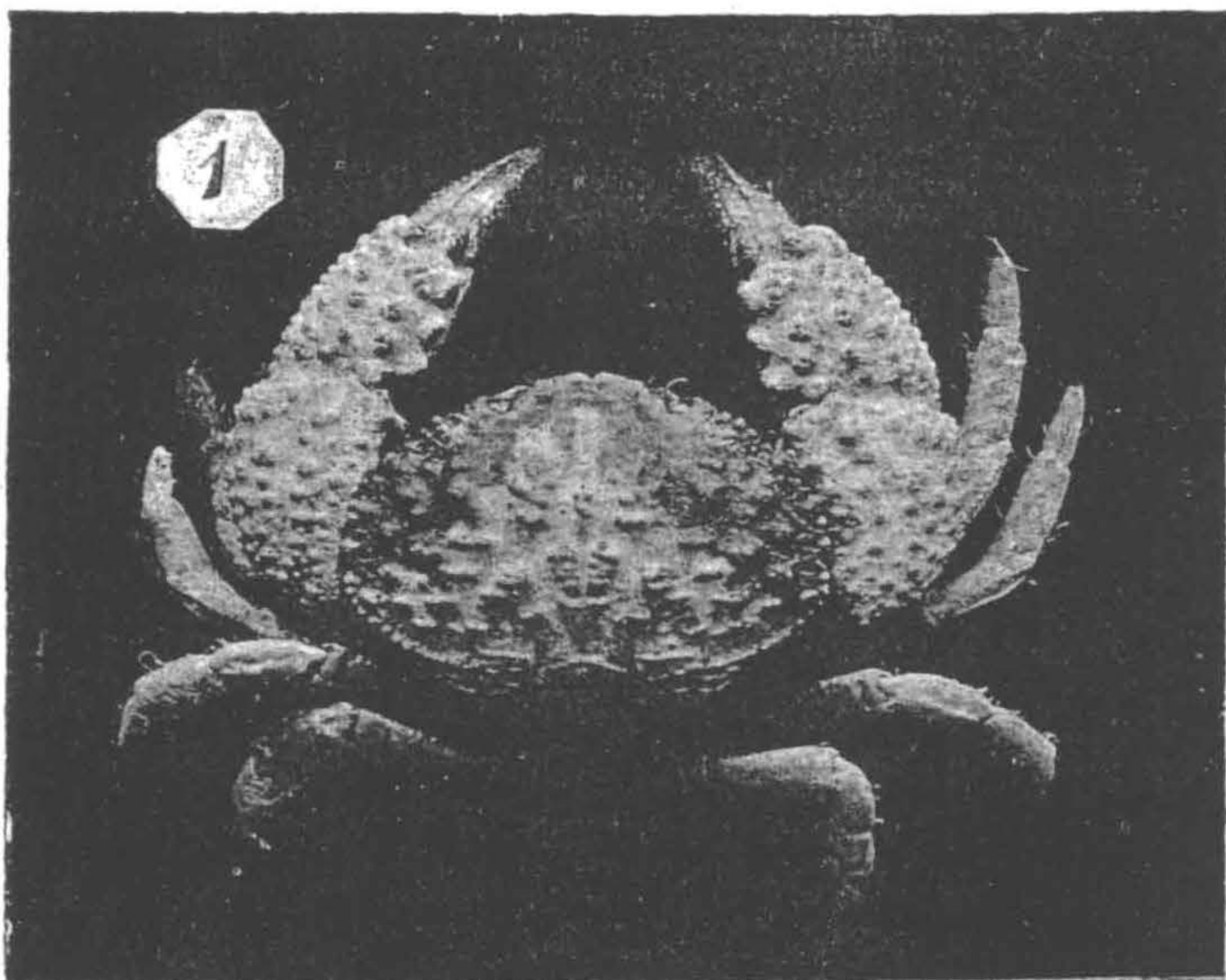
Trichodactylus (Dilocarcinus) spinifer (Milne Edwards).
DILOCARCINUS SPINIFER *Milne Edwards*, Ann. Sci. Nat. (3)
Zool., XX, 115 [181], 1853; Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris,
VII, 178, pl. XIV, figs. 3-3^e, 1854.

Matto-Grosso, Brazil; M. Dabbene; one small male.

In this specimen, the lobe or spine usually found in old specimens on the outer slope of the orbital spine is absent, and is represented only by a slight convexity. The suborbital spines number five on one side and six on the other. The third to sixth abdominal segments are more or less fused; between the third and fourth a narrow suture is quite plainly shown in the middle third, while there are faint indications of the next two sutures in the middle.

Pinnixa valdiviensis, sp. nov. (Lamina 1D, figs. 2 and 3.)

Male.—Carapace nearly twice as wide as long, regions faintly indicated, surface covered with very fine reticulating lines and scattered punctae; cardiac region marked by a short blunt transverse ridge either side of the middle; hepatic region



crossed outwardly by a similar transverse ridge which is a little above the side margin, and is continued backward part way along that margin.

Front not advanced beyond line of subhepatic region, widening at the extremity. Orbits in front view inclined obliquely downward and outward, each being wider than half the front.

Chelipeds pubescent on the inner side; rather stout upper and lower margins of palm slightly convex; pollex slightly deflexed, very short, triangular, with two small teeth on the prehensile edge. Dactylus strongly curved down; edge with a minute spinule on the distal half.

First and second pairs of ambulatories narrow, their terminal segments very slender and curved. Third pair scarcely longer than second, but half again as wide. Fourth pair about as wide as s-

lecond, and a little over half as long, dactylus nearly straight.

Abdomen of male with sides of penult segment concave.

Female.—Differs from the male in lacking the cardiac ridges; in the digits of the chelipeds being longer, and longitudinal in position, without teeth on the prehensile edges.

Dimensions.—Length of male 3.7 mm., width 6.8 mm.

Type locality.—Corral, province Valdivia, five males one female.

Related to *P. affinis* Rathbun, of Panama Bay, in the female of which, however, a cardiac ridge is present and the thumb is very short and wide.

Leptodius tridentatus LENZ

LEPTODIUS TRIDENTATUS Lenz, Zool. Jahrb., suppl., Bd. V, p. 761, pl XXIII, figs. 7, 7a, 1902.

Puerto Corral; C. E. Porter; February 1903; one male.

This specimen corresponds to Lenz's description and figure; it measures 8.8 mm. long, 13.5 mm. wide.

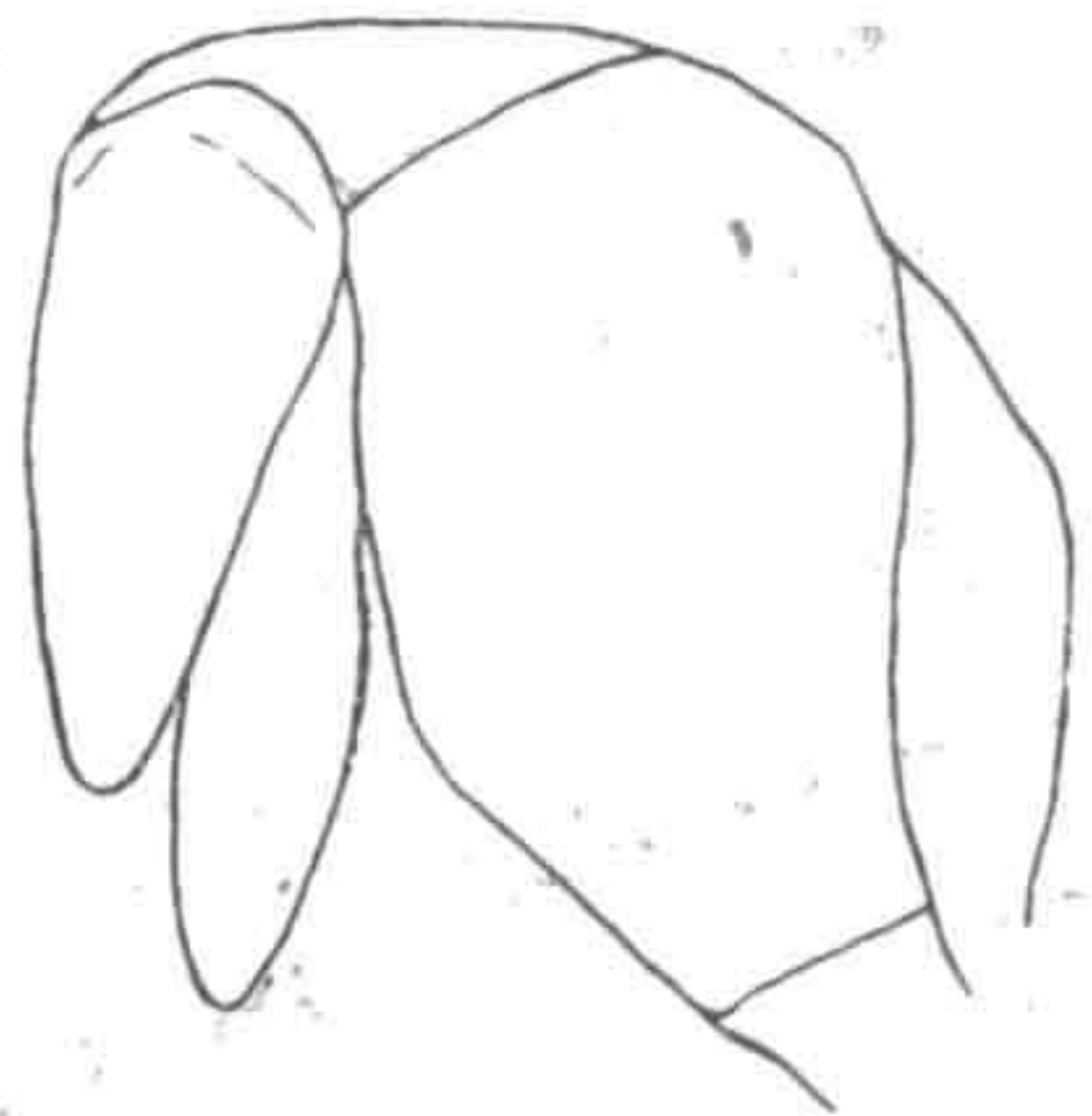
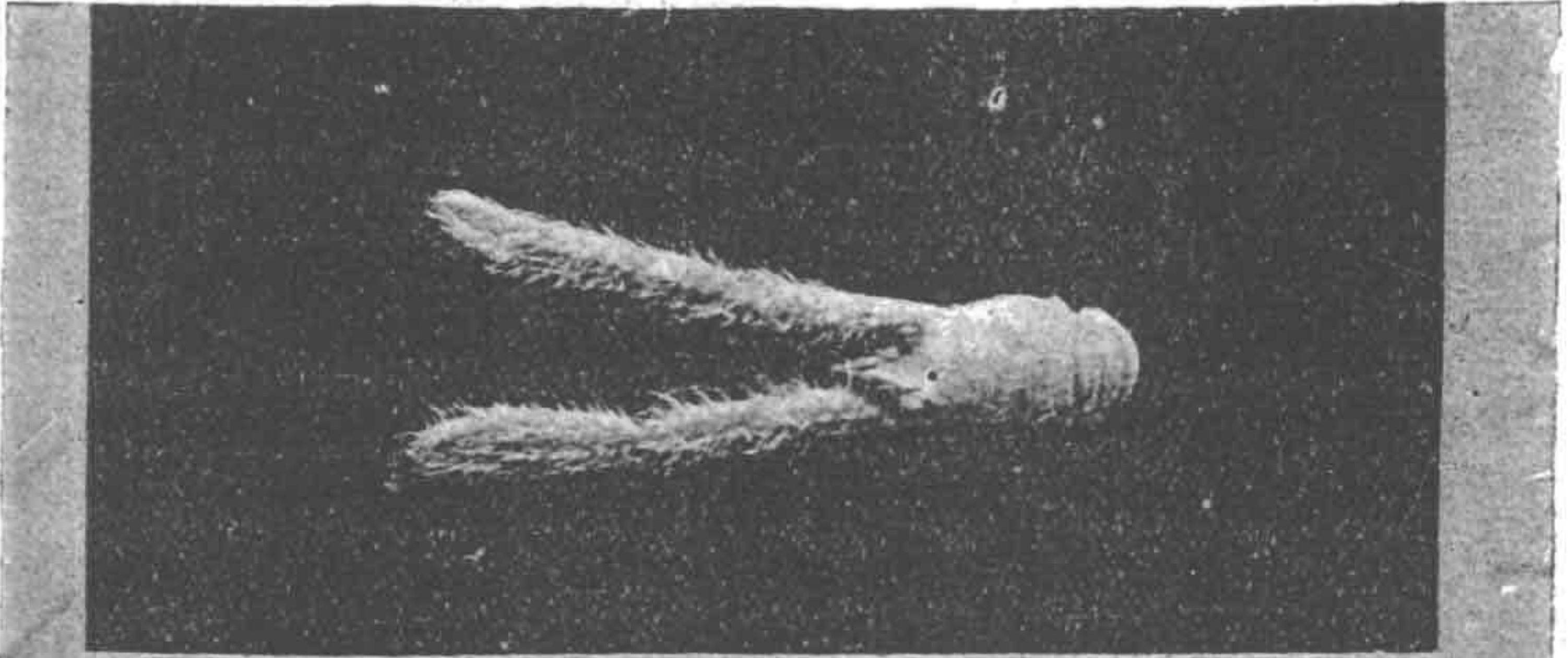
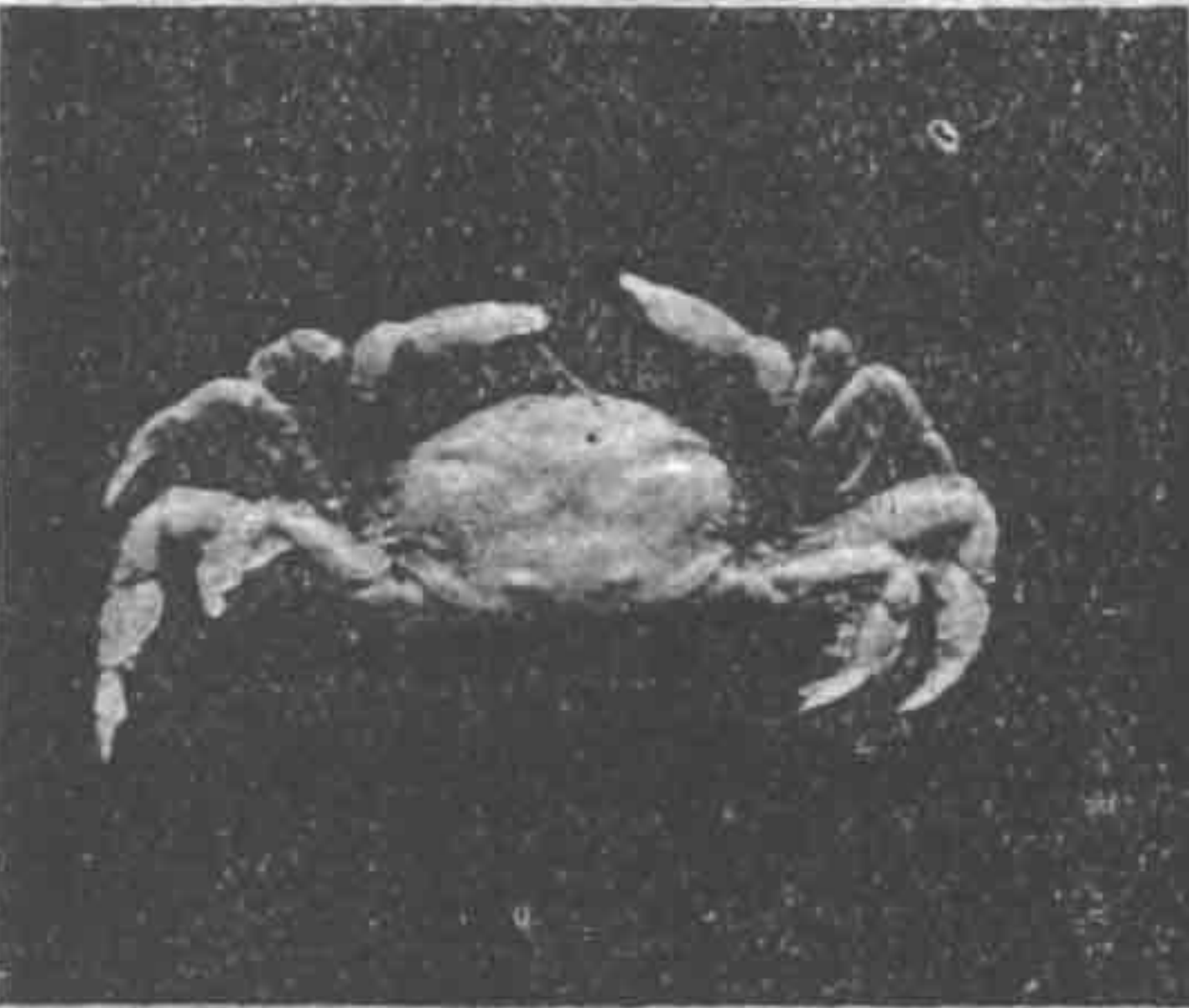


Fig. 1.—OUTER MAXILLIPED OF PINIXA VALDIVIENSIS, n. sp.



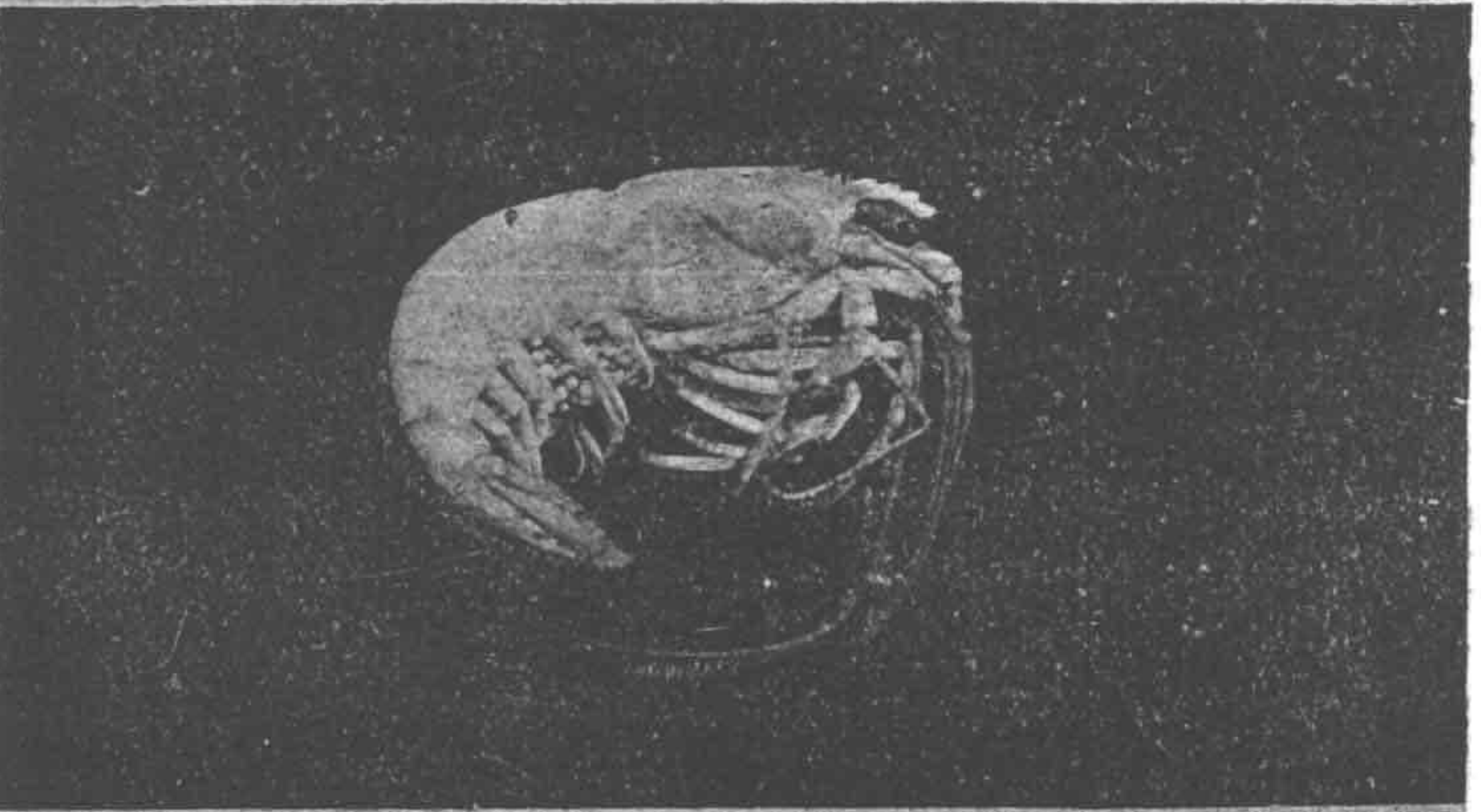
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2



3



4

The species approaches in form *Lophopanopeus* but the legs are not cristate.

Pilumnoides perlatus (POEPPIG).—(Lám. II, fig. 1 and 2).
HEPATUS PERLATUS Poëppig, Arch. f. Natur., II, pt. 1, p. 135, pl. IV, fig. 2, 1836.

PILUMNOIDES PERLATUS, *Milne Edwards & Lucas*, D'Orbigny's Voy. l'Amér. Mérid., VI, pt. 1, p. 21, 1843, atlas, IX, Crust., pl. IX, fig. 1, 1847: *A. Milne Edwards*, Miss. Sci. au Mexique, p. 304, pl. LIV, fig. 6, 1880.

Vaiparaiso Bay; C. E. Porter; one male two females.

Length of male 18 mm., width 23.3 mm. Length of ovigerous female 10.2 mm., width 13 mm.

Galathea Lenzi, sp. nov. (Lám. III, fig. 1).

GALATHEA LATIROSTRIS Lenz, Zool. Jahrb., Suppl. V, p. 742. Not *G. latirostris* Dana.

Corral, Prov. Valdivia; four specimens.

These specimens agree well with Lenz's description. *G. latirostris* Dana differs in having three large prominent teeth on either side of the rostrum, and the first pair of feet are sparsely spinolous.

Hippolysmata Porteri, sp. nov. (Lám. III, fig. 4).

Carapace dorsally carinate in anterior two-fifths of carapace. Rostrum reaching end of first antennular segment, curving downward, armed above with six sharp curved spines, the largest of which are above the base of the eye-stalk; two minute spines below. A strong antennal spine; no pterygostomian spine. Eyes stout, axial greater than transverse diameter; cornea black in alcohol. Second and third segments of antennular peduncle nearly as long as wide; basal spine slender not reaching end of first segment; flagella as long as abdomen. Antennal scale slender, two-thirds as long as carapace, its spine projecting well beyond the blade; peduncle reaching bet-

ween end of first and end of second antennular segments; flagellum as long as body.

Outer maxillipedes exceeding acicle. First pair of feet shorter, very stout; carpus triangulate; palm longer than wrist of fingers, sides subparallel; dactylus with shallow basal lobe fitting in corresponding depression of the propodus. Carpus of second pair of feet with 21 or 22 subdivisions.

Telson with subacute tip, a small spine on either side and slightly exceeding the tip; four dorsal spinules form an oblong.

Dimensions of type, an ovigerous female: Length 32.7 mm., length of carapace and rostrum 13.4 mm.; length of rostrum 3.5 mm.

Type locality.—Bay of Valparaiso. Two specimens collected by prof. C. E. Porter.

A third specimen was taken at Valparaiso also by Professor Porter.

This species is perhaps as near *H. californica* Stimpson as any other species; that species however has a longer rostrum, a pterygostomian spine, longer antennular segments, slenderer chelipeds of first pair.

***Chloridella armata* (MILNE EDWARDS)**

Squilla armata Bigelow, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVII, 515, 1894 and synonymy.

Valparaiso Bay, twenty-five fathoms; C. E. Porter, one male.

Talcahuano; Doctor Delfin; one male, one female.

In these specimens the lateral spines of the fifth thoracic segment curve slightly forward; in other respects they agree with Bigelow's description. The dactylus of the raptorial claw is in each case armed with seven spines,

As this species appears to be not uncommon on the coast of Chile, it is probably the true *Squilla armata* of Milne Edwards and Gay (type locality, Chili) which Bigelow cautiously cites with a mark of interrogation.

