**Sesarma (Chiromantes) dussumieri** H. Milne-Edwards.

1853. *Sesarma dussumieri* H. Milne-Edwards, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool., (3), xx, p. 185 (Bombay).
1917. *Sesarma* (*Chiromantes*) *dussumieri* Tesch, Zool. Meded., Leiden, iii, p. 146.

*Material.*—Specimens from Pulau Pawai, Pulau Bukom and Pulau Senang, Islands near Singapore, 1934.

**Sesarma (Chiromantes) eumolpe** de Man.

1895. *Sesarma* (*Perisesarma*) *eumolpe* de Man, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., ix, p. 208; x (1898) pl. 31. fig. 38 (Penang).
1917. *Sesarma* (*Chiromantes*) *eumolpe*, Tesch, Zool. Meded., Leiden, iii, p. 150.

*Material.*—Numerous specimens from Singapore (River Jurong) and neighbouring islands (Pulau Bukom, Pulau Senang), the Johore Strait and Port Swettenham, Selangor, 1934.

**Sesarma (Chiromantes) onychophora** de Man.

1888. *Sesarma livida* de Man (*nec* A. Milne-Edwards), Journ. Linn. Soc. London, xxii, p. 179 (Mergui Archipelago).
1895. *Sesarma* (*Perisesarma*) *onychophora* de Man, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., ix, p. 214; x (1898) pl. 31, fig. 39 (Penang, Atjeh and Pontianak).

*Material.*—Numerous specimens from Port Swettenham, Selangor, 1934; two males and a female from Butterworth, Province Wellesley (the point on the mainland opposite Penang), collected by C. Dover, 1927.

At Port Swettenham this is by far the commonest species of *Sesarma;* and yet among the hundreds of specimens of the genus collected by the staff of this museum in Singapore not one of *S. onychophora* has occured, although Lanchester records the species from Singapore.

**Sesarma (Chiromantes) bidens indica** de Man.

1902. *Sesarma* (*Perisesarma*) *bidens* var *indica* de Man, Abhandl. Senckenb. Gesellsch., xxv, p. 541 (Amboina).
1917. *Sesarma* (*Chiromantes*) *bidens indica*, Tesch, Zool. Meded., Leiden, iii, p. 135.

*Material.*—Numerous specimens from Singapore and the neighbouring islands.

**Sesarma (Chiromantes) fasciata** Lanchester. Plate XV, fig. 3.

1900. *Sesarma* [*Parasesarma*] *fasciata* Lanchester, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 758.
1909. *Sesarma* (*Chiromantes*) *siamense* Rathbun, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xxii, p. 109.
1910. *Sesarma* (*Chiromantes*) *siamense*, Rathbun, K. Dansk. Vid. Selsk. Skr., vii Raekke, Afd. 5 No. 4, p. 328.

*Material.*—A good series from Singapore (Jurong River), the Johore Straits and Pulau Senang, near Singapore; a male and two females from Port Swettenham, Selangor.

A specimen of this material was compared with the type of *S. siamense* Rathbun in the Copenhagen Museum by Dr. K. Stephensen and pronounced to be identical. With Dr. Rathbun's description (l.c.) the present series is in complete agreement except that the meri of the legs do not carry a sharp anterior subdistal spine, but only an angulation with a stiff moveable bristle.

At the same time Dr. Isabella Gordon was kind enough to compare Lanchester's types of *S. fasciata* in the British Museum with Dr. Rathbun's description of *S. siamense* and as a result of this comparison expressed an opinion that the two are synonymous.

When Lanchester in his text referred this species to the subgenus *Parasesarma* he did so with the reservation that one of the females had "indications of a tooth behind the orbital angle". In the present series this feature shows considerable variation. The epibranchial tooth is always low and obtuse, often obscure, and in one adult male, scarcely indicated.

Lanchester mentions a large triangular tooth at the inner angle of the carpus, but his figure (l.c. Pl. 47, fig. 12a, 12b) shows little more than the "blunt angulation" described by Dr. Rathbun.

His description of the ornamentation of the upper margin of the moveable finger is inaccurate. To the naked eye or to a low powered hand lens the characteristic spines might, in a small specimen, appear as "obscure, low tubercles", but under a magnification of about 20 diameters they are always distinct. The coloration of the present specimens is just as described for *S. fasciata.*

### Subgenus **Sarmatium** Dana 1851.

Tesch (1917) treated *Sarmatium* as a full genus. More recently de Man[1] has expressed the opinion that it should be regarded as a subgenus of *Sesarma* "characterized especially by the general outer appearance and the characters of the terminal and othe penultimate segment of the abdomen both in the male and in the female".

If de Mans ruling, together with his characterization of the subgenus, are accepted, *Sesarma* (*Sesarma*) *smithii* H.M.-E. must, in my opinion, be transferred to *Sarmatium.*

**Sesarma (Sarmatium) crassum** (Dana).

1851. *Sarmatium crassum* Dana, Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1851, p. 251 (Upolu, Samoa).

1917. *Sarmatium crassum*, Tesch, Zool. Meded., Leiden, p. 215.

1. de Man, Vidensk. Medd. fra Dansk. Naturh. Foren., 87 (1929), p. 118.

*Material.*—Specimens from Singapore (River Jurong), the Johore Straits and Port Swettenham, Selangor, 1934.

**Sesarma (Sarmatium) smithii** H. Milne-Edwards.

1853. *Sesarma smithii* H. Milne-Edwards, Arch. Mus. Paris, vii, p. 149 (South Africa).
1917. *Sesarma* (*Sesarma s. s.*) *smithii*, Tesch, Zool. Meded., Leiden, iii, p. 199.

*Material.*—A single large male of this widely distributed species, labelled "Singapore" without any record of date or collector.

## Genus **Clistocoeloma**[1] A. Milne-Edwards.

**Clistocoeloma merguiense** de Man. Plate XV, fig. 4.

1888. *Clistocoeloma merguiense* de Man, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, xxii, p. 195. (Mergui Archipelago).
1917. *Clistocoeloma merguiense*, Tesch, Zool. Meded., Leiden, iii, p. 222.

*Material.*—Numerous specimens from Singapore and neighboring islands, the Johore Strait and Port Swettenham, Selangor; One male from the Nicobar Islands, presented by the Indian Museum.

Specimens from Singapore were compared with well authenticated material by Prof. Dr. H. Balss and by Dr. B. N. Chopra, and both confirmed the identity of the Malayan species with *C. merguiense.*

Dr. Chopra pointed out certain minor differences between the Malayan specimens and those in the Indian Museum. The most important is that in the latter there is always an appreciable gap between the internal subocular lobe and the edge of the front, so that the antennæ are not completely excluded from the orbits. In the specimens in the Indian Museum this gap is either very small or non-existent, a feature that has been regarded as of importance in separating the genus from *Sesarma.* Further, the second tooth on the antero-lateral border is slightly smaller than the others in the Malayan examples, whereas in the Indian specimens all three teeth are generally equal, and the emargination of the front is rather shallower in the Malayan specimens. There are also some slight differences in the proportions of the chelipeds.

The number of tubercles on the dactylus of the male is rather variable, ranging in fully adult specimens from 14 to as many as 19; in large females about 12 or 13 tubercles are present.

1. Dr. B. N. Chopra tells me, *in litt*, that *S.* (*S.*) *lanata* Alcock is a true *Sesarma* and not a *Clistocoeloma*, as suggested by Tesch, Zool. Meded., Leiden, iii, 1917, p. 239 (footnote).

## Genus **Metaplax** H. Milne-Edwards.

Until recently only one species, *M. elegans* de Man, of this genus was known to occur in the Malaysian subregion.

In 1933 *M. longipes* Stimpson was recorded by Balss from Lombok, which lies just outside the limits of "Malaysia", and in the present collection are specimens of *M. crenulatus* (Gerstaecker) and *M. sheni* from the Malayan coasts.

**Metaplax elegans** de Man.

1888. *Metaplax elegans* de Man, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, xxii, p. 164, pl. xi, fig. 4–6 (Mergui Archipelago).
1892. *Metaplax crassipes* de Man, Weber's Zool. Erg. Reise Neiderl. Ost-Indien, ii, p. 325, pl. xix, fig. 12.
1895. *Metaplax elegans*, de Man, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., viii, p. 596.

*Material.*—Numerous specimens from Singapore (River Jurong) and Port Swettenham, Selangor, 1934.

**Metaplax crenulata** (Gerstaecker).

1856. *Rhaconotus crenulatus* Gerstaecker, Arch. Naturgesch., Jahrg., xxi, p. 142, pl. v, fig. 5.
1888. *Metaplax crenulatus*, de Man, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, xxii, p. 156 (Mergui Archipelago).
1918. *Metaplax crenulata*, Tesch, "Siboga"-Exped., xxxixc, p. 116.

*Material.*—One large male and juvenile individuals from Port Swettenham, Selangor, 1934.

This extension of the range of *M. crenulata* into the Malaysian region is of parochial rather than zoo-geographical interest, as the west coast of the Malay Peninsula is in reality no more than the southern extension of the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, which is the type locality of the species.

**Metaplax sheni** Gordon. Plate XV. fig. 5.

1930. *Metaplax sheni* Gordon, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 10, vi, p. 525 (Amoy, China).
1931. *Metaplax sheni*, Gordon, Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool., xxxvii, p. 553.

*Material.*—Two males from Pulau Senang, an island near Singapore, and the river Jurong, Singapore.

Subfamily PLAGUSIINÆ.

## Genus **Plagusia** Latreille.

**Plagusia depressa tuberculata** Lam.

1801. *Plagusia tuberculata* Lamarck, Hist. Nat. Anim. s. V. p. 246.
1906. *Plagusia depressa tuberculata*, Laurie, Rep. Pearl Oyster Fish. Ceylon, v, pp. 429–30.
1918. *Plagusia depressa tuberculata*, Tesch, "Siboga"-Exped., xxxixc, p. 129.

*Material.*—One male and seven females from Horsburgh Lighthouse, off the south-east point of Johore, 1934.

Genus **Percnon** Gistel.

**Percnon demani** Ward.

1902. *Leiolophus abbreviatus* de Man (nec. Dana), Abhandl. Senckenb. Gesellsch, xxv, p. 544 (Ternate).

1934. *Percnon demani* Ward, Bull. Raffles Mus., ix, p. 24 (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean).

*Material.*—One adult male and five juveniles from Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, 1932.

These specimens were among these examined and figured by Melbourne Ward (l.c.).

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE XIV.

Fig. 1. *Pachygrapsus quadratus,* type.

Fig. 2. *Metopograpsus latifrons,* male.

Fig. 3. *Sesarma palawanensis,* male.

Fig. 4. *S. palawanensis,* male; frontal view showing chelæ.

PLATE XV.

Fig. 1. *Sesarma gemmifera,* male.

Fig. 2. *Sesarma rutilimana,* male.

Fig. 3. *Sesarma fasciata,* male.

Fig. 4. *Clistocoeloma merguiense,* male.

Fig. 5. *Metaplax sheni,* male.

---

## Note on Paratelphusa (Liotelphusa) kadamaiana

*By* M. W. F. TWEEDIE, M.A.

In going through the collection of Potamonidæ in the Raffles Museum I discovered the female holotype of *Potamon (Geothelphusa) kadamaianum* Borradaile, collected by Dr. R. Hanitsch in the Kadamaian River, Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo in 1899, and described in 1900[1]. In another bottle was more material collected at the same time and place by Dr. Hanitsch, which had evidently not been examined by a specialist and which included a male specimen of this species. The two were sent to Dr. Jean Roux of the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Bâle, who confirmed the conspecificity of the male with Borradaile's type female, and referred the species to the subgenus *Liotelphusa* of *Paratelphusa.*

1. Borradaile, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 94; the description is quoted *verbatim* by Hanitsch in Journ. Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society xxxiv, p. 86.