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HARPIOSQUILLA INTERMEDIA, A NEW
STOMATOPOD CRUSTACEAN FROM
NEW CALEDONIA

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The stomatopod described below was collected by one of us (A.M.) in the course of field work carried out as part of a long-range study of the stomatopods of the Central Pacific Ocean. Inasmuch as our planned study of the adults will be delayed for some time, we decided to prepare a preliminary description of the new species.

We thank Lilly K. Manning for the illustrations.

Harpiosquilla intermedia, new species

Figures 1, 2*b*

Material: 2 ♂, 160-200 mm; 2 ♀, 208-209 mm; Baie de Ducos, New Caledonia; mud bottom, 6 meters; December 1970; A. Michel: ♂, 200 mm, is holotype, USNM 141791; ♀, 209 mm, is paratype, USNM 141792; other two specimens deposited at the O.R.S.T.O.M. Centre de Noumea, New Caledonia.

Description: Size large, total length of 200 mm or more. Antennular peduncle slightly shorter than carapace. Cornea (Fig. 2*b*) large, corneal indices 275 to 346 in specimens with carapace lengths of 33.0 mm to 44.3 mm, respectively. Rostral plate (Fig. 1*a*) longer than broad, apex rounded, lacking apical projection. Carapace with median carina. Dactylus of claw with 8 teeth, outer margin with obtuse prominence in males. Upper margin of propodus of claw with 1 or 2 smaller spines and several minute denticles between largest spines. Fifth thoracic somite rounded laterally (Fig. 1*b*). Posterior 3 thoracic somites with submedian and intermediate carinae, none armed. Ventral keel of eighth thoracic somite broadly rounded. All 6 abdominal somites with submedian carinae, abdominal carinae spined as follows: submedian 6, intermediate 2-6, lateral 1-6, marginal 1-5. Median carina of telson inflated in males, marginal carina of telson (Fig. 1*c*) about twice as long as

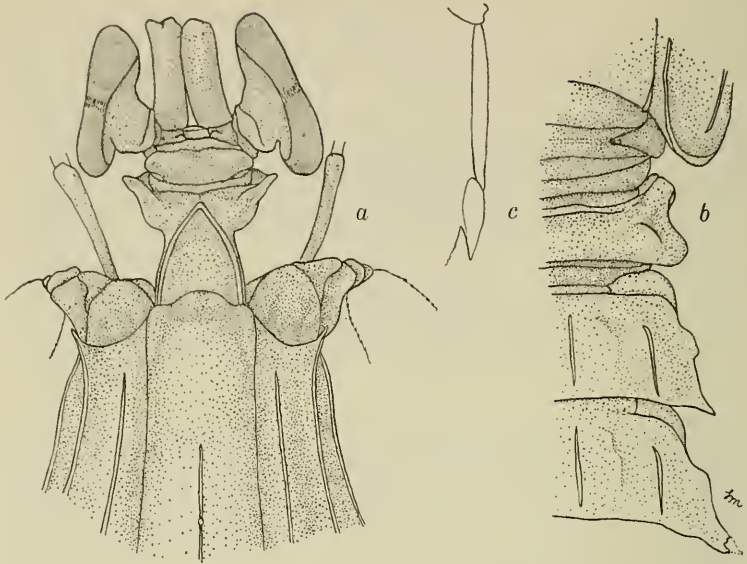


FIG. 1. *Harpiosquilla intermedia*, new species, male holotype: *a*, anterior portion of body; *b*, lateral processes of exposed thoracic somites; *c*, outline of lateral and marginal carinae of telson.

lateral carina. Postanal keel of telson extending about halfway from anus to posterior margin. Inner half of distal segment of uropodal exopod dark.

Color: Anterior margins of lateral plates, median posterior margin, and carinae and grooves of carapace lined with dark pigment. Propodus of claw with dark distal spot. Posterior 3 thoracic and all abdominal somites with dark posterior line. Submedian and intermediate carinae of carapace dark. Telson with pair of small, oval black spots anteriorly. Distal segment of uropodal exopod with inner half dark, distal half of endopod dark.

General aspect of living specimens whitish yellow. Propodus of claw with yellowish distal spot. Carinae and posterior margin of posterior 3 thoracic and all abdominal somites olive green. Telson with median, lateral, and marginal carinae olive green, with pair of oval black spots anteriorly, and with series of minute black spots posteriorly convergent on each side of median carina. Distal segment of uropodal exopod with inner half olive green and outer half light blue, distal half of basal prolongation and endopod olive green.

Measurements: Male holotype, total length 200 mm: carapace length 39.4 mm; cornea width 12.3 mm; rostral plate length 6.8 mm, width

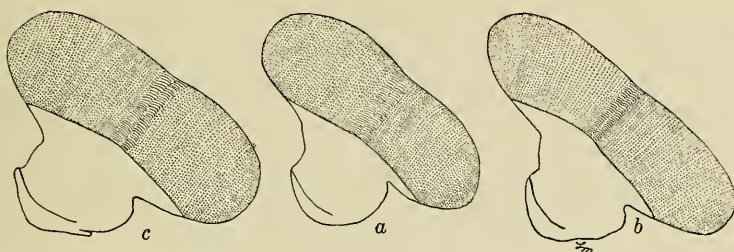


FIG. 2. Eyes of: a, *H. japonica* Manning, male paratype, total length 165 mm (USNM 125718); b, *H. intermedia*, new species, male holotype, total length 200 mm; c, *H. stephensoni*, male paratype, total length 272 mm (USNM 125720).

4.9 mm; raptorial propodus length 53.4 mm; telson length 34.0 mm, width 33.8 mm.

Remarks: This is the third species of *Harpiosquilla* to be recognized in which the rostral plate lacks a slender anterior projection. The two species previously described with a short rostral plate are *H. japonica* Manning, 1969, from Japan and *H. stephensoni* Manning, 1969, from Australia. The new species resembles *H. japonica* and differs from *H. stephensoni* in having 8 teeth on the dactylus of the claw, and agrees with *H. stephensoni* but differs from *H. japonica* in having a posterior spine on the intermediate carinae of the second abdominal somite. It differs from both species in three features: the rostral plate is longer than broad; the cornea is much slenderer (compare the eyes of each of the three species shown in Figure 2); and the marginal carina of the telson is comparatively longer (Fig. 1c), about twice as long as the carina of the lateral tooth.

Although the shape of the cornea is different in the three species, the corneal indices overlap broadly.

Etymology: The specific name is from the Latin, and alludes to the relationship of the new species to *H. japonica* and *H. stephensoni*, in terms of both morphology and geographical distribution.

LITERATURE CITED

- MANNING, RAYMOND B. 1969. A review of the genus *Harpiosquilla* (Crustacea, Stomatopoda), with descriptions of three new species. *Smithsonian Contrib. Zool.*, No. 36:1-41, figs. 1-43.

