

Research on the coast of Somalia. Xanthidae, Trapeziidae, Carpiliidae, Menippidae (Crustacea Brachyura)

B. GALIL¹ and M. VANNINI²

¹ Institute for Nature Conservation Research, George S. Wise Faculty of Life Sciences, Tel-Aviv University, Ramat-Aviv 69978, Israel

² Dipartimento di Biologia Animale e Genetica, Università di Firenze, Via Romana 17, 50125 Firenze, Italy

and

Centro di Studio per la Faunistica ed Ecologia Tropicali del C.N.R., Via Romana 17, 50125 Firenze, Italy

Received 3 November 1989, accepted 3 May 1990

Thirty-nine genera and 80 species of xanthoid crabs are identified from recent collections in Somalia, and their habitats discussed. Most are new records for Somalia and 23 were previously unknown from the East African coast. Descriptions and illustrations are given for two new species: *Cymo lanatopodus* and *Hypocolpus pardii*.

KEY WORDS: Brachyura, Xanthidae, Trapeziidae, Carpiliidae, Menippidae, new species, Somalia, habitat.

| | |
|---|----|
| Introduction | 21 |
| Systematics | 22 |
| Family Xanthidae MacLeay 1838 | 22 |
| Family Trapeziidae Miers 1886 | 46 |
| Family Carpiliidae Ortmann 1893 | 47 |
| Family Menippidae Ortmann 1893 | 47 |
| Habitat discussion | 49 |
| Acknowledgements | 52 |
| References | 52 |

INTRODUCTION

The Somalian fauna of xanthoid crabs is virtually unknown, hardly a half dozen studies have been published since the L. Briccheti Robecchi expedition in 1890-91. WEDENISSOW (1894) and PAVESI (1895) listed five species identified from the Briccheti Robecchi material. PARISI (1938) identified yet another species from the collec-

tion made by S. Patrizi. VATOVA (1943), who re-examined the older collections, identified 13 species of xanthoids, including four from his own collections in Merca. GUINOT (1964a) studied the E. Ninni collection, taken in Hafun in 1930 and deposited in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Venice, and identified nine species of which eight were new records to the Somalian coast. Unfortunately, for virtually all that material we lack important habitat data, a fact deeply regretted by GUINOT (1964a: 7): «Malheureusement, E. Ninni n'a fourni que peu de renseignements sur les localités et les conditions de récolte».

Between 1971 and 1986 the Centro di Studio per la Faunistica ed Ecologia Tropicali of C.N.R., Florence, Italy, conducted several expeditions along the central and southern coast of Somalia. The expeditions took place during August and October-November 1971, October 1972, June and October-November 1973, July-August 1975, August and November-December 1976, September-October 1979, August 1980, September-October 1981, and August 1986. The major collecting sites are represented in Fig. 1. Sar Uanle is located on a rocky shore, where material was collected from the cliffs, the intertidal platform, the coastal channel and the reef. Some crabs were taken from live corals, but most were found in dead corals encrusted with calcareous algae, under rocks and in crevices. Bender Mtoni and Lac Badana are sheltered creeks with mangrove stands. Gesira offered two habitats, a rocky shore and its adjacent reef, where live corals were examined for their attendant inhabitants, and a mangrove-growing creek exploited as a salt pan. The C.N.R. material is deposited in the Museo Zoologico of the University of Florence (MF) together with material collected on earlier expeditions to Hafun, Bajuni Archipelago, Mogadiscio and Uarsheck. Portions of the extensive collections, rich in xanthoid crabs, were examined and formed the base of earlier publications (VANNINI 1982; GALIL & LEWINSOHN 1983, 1984, 1985; GALIL 1986; GALIL & CLARK 1988).

SISTEMATICS

Family Xanthidae MacLeay 1838

Subfamily Polydectinae Dana 1851

Genus *Lybia* H. Milne Edwards 1834

Lybia tessellata (Latreille 1812) (Fig. 7D)

Grapsus tessellatus LATREILLE 1812: 275.

Lybia tessellata, RATHBUN 1904: 102.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♀, on dead *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/1); 3 ♀ (MFII/5); 1979, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MFII/2); 1 ♂, on *Porites andreusi* (MFII/3); 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora damicornis* (MFII/4); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, on *Pocillopora danae* (MFII/6, 11, 15, 16); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, on *Porites andreusi* (MFII/7, 12, 14); 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/8); 1 ♂, on *Acropora eurystoma* (MFII/9); 1 ♀ on *Pavona* sp. (MFII/10); 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/13); 1981, 1 ♀ (MFII/17); 1 ♀ (MFII/18); 1 ♀ (MFII/19); 1 ♀ (MFII/20); 1 ♀ (MFII/21); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/22); 5 juv. (MFII/23-27); 1 ♂ (MFII/28).

Distribution. Indo West Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands (Seychelles, Amirante, Mauritius, Aldabra, Comoro, and Madagascar), and Kenya.

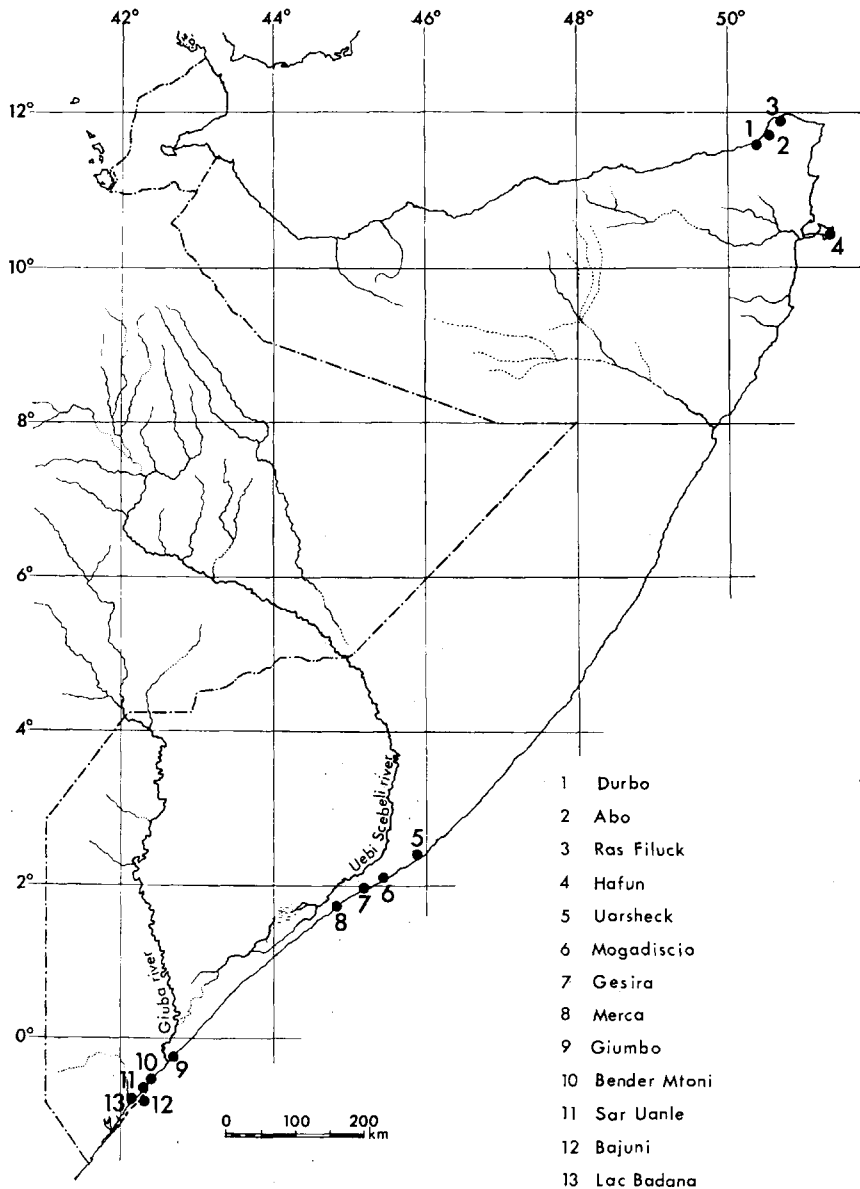


Fig. 1. — Map showing the Somalian localities mentioned in the text.

***Lybia plumosa* Barnard 1947 (Fig. 7B)**

Lybia plumosa BARNARD 1947: 364.

Lybia aff. *plumosa*, GUINOT 1964a: 12, 20; figs 5a-c, 6.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♂, on *Stylophora* sp. (MFII/29); 1 ♀ (MFII/30); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, on dead coral (MFII/31-2); 1981, 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/33); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 juv., on coral (MFII/34-7).

Distribution. Indian Ocean. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands and the East African coast (Somalia, Kenya, Mozambique, S Africa).

Subfamily Cymoinae Alcock 1898

Genus *Cymo* de Haan 1833

Cymo deplanatus A. Milne Edwards 1873 (Fig. 2A)

Cymo deplanatus A. MILNE EDWARDS 1873b: 81.

Material examined. Gesira, 1979, 1 ♂, on *Acropora hemprichi* (MFII/38).

Distribution. Indo West Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands; first record for the East African coast.

Cymo andreossi (Audouin 1826) (Fig. 2B)

Pilumnus andreossi AUDOUIN 1826: 86.

Cymo andreossi, DE HAAN 1833: 22; WEDENISSOW 1894: 411; VATOVA 1943: 18.

Cimo Andreossi, PAVESI 1895: 699.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♂, on reef (MFII/653); 1979, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MFII/647); 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (MFII/648); 1 ♀ (MFII/649); 2 ♀, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/650-1); 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/652).

Distribution. Indo West Pacific. Known from the East African coast (Somalia and Tanzania).

Cymo quadrilobatus Miers 1884 (Figs 2C, 3)

Cymo andreossi var. *quadrilobatus* MIERS 1884: 532.

Cymo quadrilobatus, ALCOCK & ANDERSON 1894: 200.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♂ (MFII/625); 1979, 5 ♂, 7 ♀, on *Pocillopora danae* (MFII/39-42, 44, 46); 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/43); 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora damicornis* (MFII/45); 1981, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/47).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands and the Red Sea.

Cymo lanatopodus n.sp. (Figs 2D, 3, 4)

Material examined. Gesira, Oct. 1981, holotype, 1 ♂, 11.7×13.0 mm (MFII/904). Idem, paratype. 1 ♀, 11.0×12.5 mm (MFII/905). Gesira, Nov.-Dec. 1976, 1 ♀ (MFII/906); 1 ♀ (MFII/907).

Description. Carapace subcircular, slightly wider than long, dorsally flattened, nearly glabrous, regions undefined. Frontal, orbital and antero-lateral margins granulate, in addition to transverse line of blunt granules on anterior margins of 2M. Lateral margins convex, without demarcation between antero- and postero-lateral parts. Posterior margin narrow, concave. Front with two broad, flattened lobes, medially emarginate. Outer orbital angle confluent with antero-lateral margin (Fig. 3). Infra-orbital margin bearing plumose setae, granulate, with well-defined infra-orbital tooth. Subhepatic and pterygostomial regions minutely granulate.

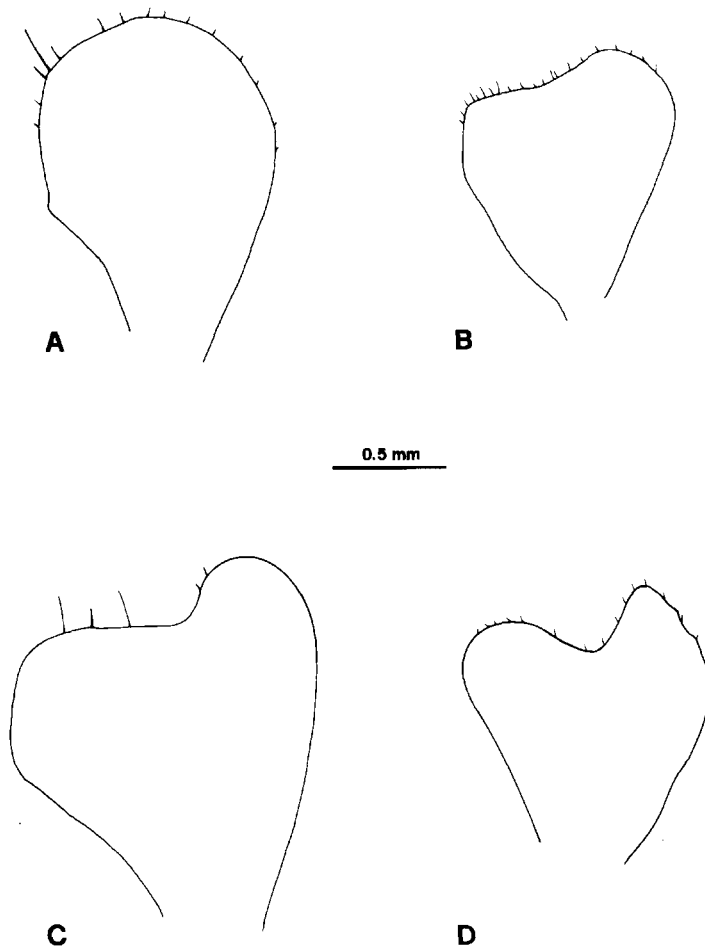


Fig. 2. — Endopod of first maxilliped. *Cymo deplanatus* A. Milne Edwards 1873 (A); *C. andreossi* (Audoin 1826) (B); *C. quadrilobatus* Miers 1884 (C); *C. lanatopodus* n.sp. (D).

External maxilliped with columnar exognath, not reaching distal angle of endognath, large subdistal tooth on inner margin. Ischium of endognath subrectangular, twice as long as merus, with sulcus parallel to granulate inner margin. Inner distal angle of merus excavate, anterior margin slightly concave. Inner margins of ischium and palp with long setae. Endopod of first maxilliped deeply excavate distally, margin minutely setose (Fig. 2D).

Chelipeds unequal, massive. Merus short, trihedral, anterior margin with feathered setae. Larger palm swollen, twice as long as high. Merus, carpus and palm irregularly; granulate; granules largest on superior margin of palm. Fingers granulate, distally enlarged, hoof-shaped. Immovable finger with two large molars, dactylus

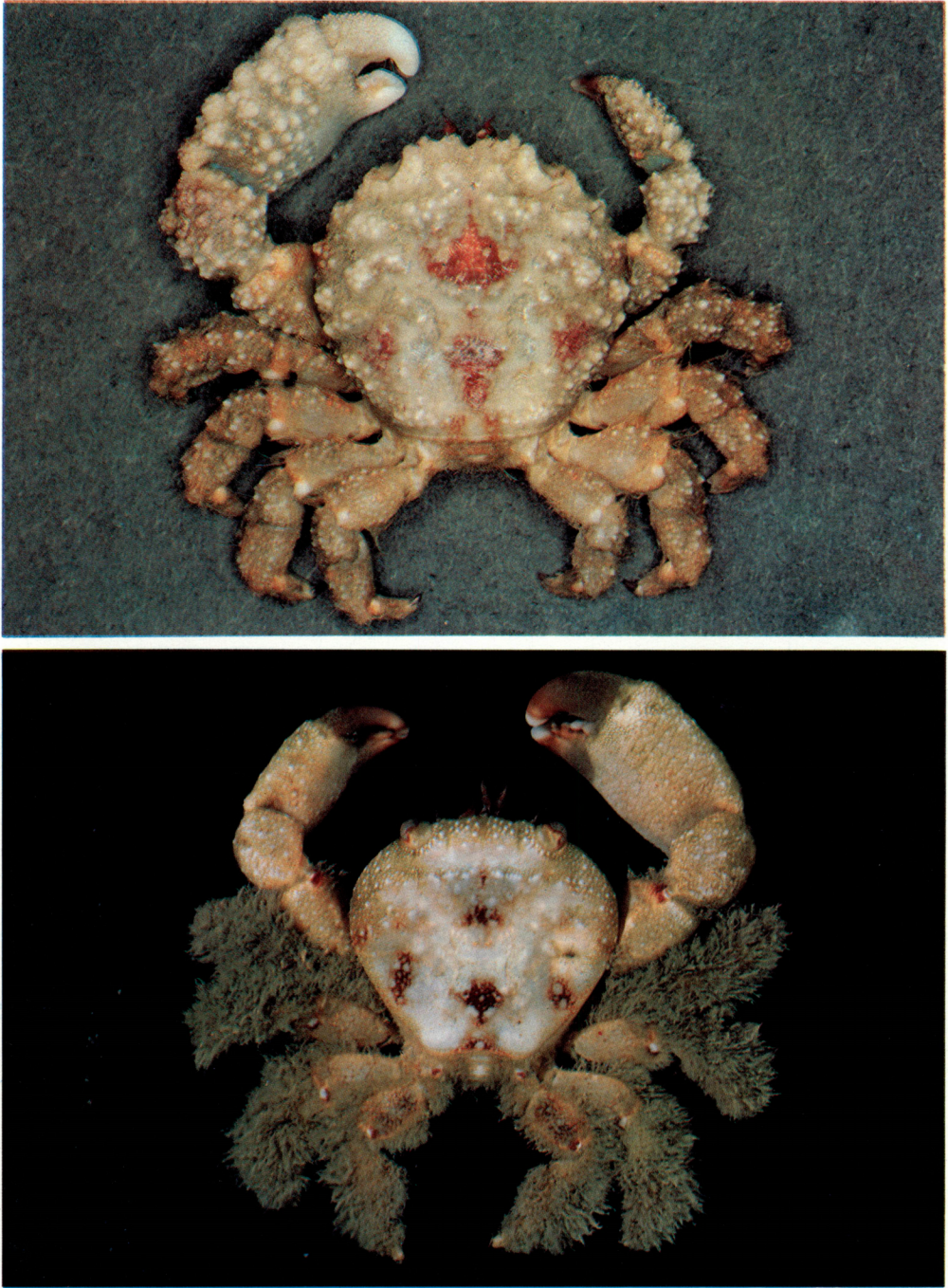


Fig. 3. — *Cymo quadrilobatus* Miers 1884 (above); *C. lanatopodus* n.sp. (below).

armed with small teeth proximally. Smaller palm similar, though less massive, lacking molariform teeth on fingers. Ambulatory legs laterally compressed, carinate, thickly clothed with long plumose setae.

First male pleopod elongate, sinuous, with long plumose setae subdistally on inner margin, spinules on outer margin and a short, triangulate, apical lobe (Fig. 4).

Remarks. The male pleopod of *Cymo lanatopodus* resembles that of *C. deplanatus* and *C. andreossyi*. It is distinguished from the former by the absence of spines on the frontal lobes and on external surface of cheliped palm, its wider, rounder carapace, and form of first maxillipedal endopod. *C. lanatopodus* differs from *C. andreossyi* in the absence of acute granules on frontal lobes, black colouration of cheliped fingers and deeply excavate first maxillipedal endopod.

Etymology. From the latin, «lana» meaning wool and «podus» meaning leg, after the distinctive shaggy cover of the pereopods.

Subfamily Liomerinae Sakai 1976

Genus *Liomera* Dana 1851

Liomera (Liomera) cinctimana (White 1847) (Fig. 7C)

Carpilius cinctimanus WHITE 1847a: 336, pl. 2, fig. 3.
Liomera cinctimana, DANA 1851: 124.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 4 ♂, on reef (MFII/48); 1 ♀ (MFII/49); Sar Uanle, 1976, 1 ♀, under dead *Stylophora* sp. (MFII/50); 1 ♂ (MFII/51). Gesira, 1976, 1 ♀, tidal pool (MFII/52); 1 ♂ (MFII/53); 1979, 3 ♂ (MFII/54); 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/55); 1 ♀ (MFII/56); 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora danae* (MFII/57); 1 ♂ (MFII/58); 1 ♂, tidal pool (MFII/67); 1981, 2 ♂, tidal pool (MFII/61); 2 ♂, on reef (MFII/62); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 juv., on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 70); 2 ♂, 1 juv., on dead *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/60, 64, 69).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands. On the East African coast recorded from Aden and S Africa.

Liomera (Liomera) tristis (Dana 1852)

Carpilodes tristis DANA 1852a: 77.
Liomera tristis, BARNARD 1950: 237.

Material examined. Gesira, 1979, 3 ♂, tidal pool (MFII/71); 1981, 1 ♂, tidal pool (MFII/72); 1986, 1 ♀, tidal pool (MFII/73); 1 ♂, tidal pool (MFII/150).

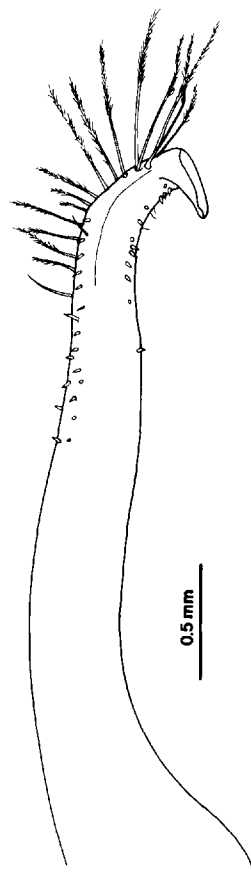


Fig. 4. — *Cymo lanatopodus* n.sp. First male pleopod.

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Common in the Western Indian Ocean. On the East African coast known from the Red Sea, Kenya, Tanzania and S Africa.

Liomera (Liomera) stimpsoni (A. Milne Edwards 1865)

Carpilodes stimpsoni A. MILNE EDWARDS 1865: 232, pl. 11, fig. 2.

Liomera stimpsoni, GUINOT 1964b: 8.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, on reef (MFII/74); 1979, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora danae* (MFII/75); 2 ♂, 1 juv. (MFII/76); 1 ♀, on *Porites andrewsi* (MFII/77); 1 juv., on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/78); 1 juv., on *Acropora variabilis* (MFII/79); 1981, 3 ♀, 1 juv., on dead *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/81, 82, 84, 87); 1 ♀, 2 juv., on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/83, 85, 86).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands. First record for the East African coast.

Liomera (Liomera) bella (Dana 1852)

Actaeodes bellus DANA 1852a: 78.

Liomera bella, FOREST & GUINOT 1961: 38, fig. 26a-b.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♂ (MFII/88); 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/90); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, on reef, among *Thalassodendron* roots (MFII/92); 1979, 1 ♂ on *Pocillopora danae*, (MFII/94); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 juv., on *Porites andrewsi* (MFII/95, 98); 1 juv., on *Acropora eurystoma*, (MFII/96); 1 ♂, on *Acropora hemprichi* (MFII/97); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, on *Porites* sp. (MFII/99); 1981, 1 ♂ (MFII/101); 1 ♂, on reef among dead coral (MFII/105); 1 juv., on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/106); 1 juv., on *Acropora* sp. (MFII/107); 2 ♂, 5 juv., on dead *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/620-623); 1986, 1 ♂, tidal pool (MFII/102); 2 ♂, tidal pool (MFII/103, 149); 1 ♂, tidal pool (MFII/104); 1 ♀, tidal pool (MFII/626). Bender Mtoni, 1976, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 juv., under biogenic encrustation (MFII/89); 1 ♀, on mud (MFII/93). Sar Uanle, 1976, 1 juv., near cliff (MFII/91); 1979, 1 ♀ (MFII/100).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands, the Red Sea, Tanzania, Mozambique and S Africa.

Liomera (Liomera) rugata (H. Milne Edwards 1834)

Zozymus rugatus H. MILNE EDWARDS 1834: 385.

Liomera rugata, BARNARD 1950: 237.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora damicornis* (MFII/109); 1981, 1 ♂, on dead *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/108).

Distribution. Indo West Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands, the Red Sea, Djibouti and Aden.

Liomera (Liomera) margaritata (A. Milne Edwards 1873)

Carpilodes margaritatus A. MILNE EDWARDS 1873a: 182, pl. 5, fig. 2.

Liomera margaritata, SAKAI 1965: 144, pl. 72, fig. 3.

Material examined. Gesira, 1979, 1 ♂, on coral (MFII/110); 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/111).

Distribution. Indo West Pacific. Known from the Red Sea and Aden.

Liomera (Liomera) monticulosa (A. Milne Edwards 1873) (Fig. 7D)

Carpilodes monticulosus A. MILNE EDWARDS 1873a: 181, pl. 5, fig. 1.

Liomera monticulosa, BARNARD 1950: 240, fig. 44c-d.

Material examined. Sar Uanle, 1971, 1 ♂ (MFII/112). Gesira, 1976, 3 ♂, on *Acropora variabilis* (MFII/113, 115); 1 ♀, on *Tubipora* sp. (MFII/114); 1979, 1 ♀, 1 juv., on *Acropora* sp. (MFII/116); 1 ♂, 4 juv., on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/117, 119); 1 ♂, on *Pavona* sp. (MFII/118); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/120, 121); 1 ♂, on *Porites andrewsi* (MFII/122); 1 juv., on *Pocillopora danae* (MFII/123); 1980, 1 ♀ (MFII/124); 1981, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 4 juv., on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/125, 126, 130, 132, 135, 136, 138); 1 ♂, on reef (MFII/127); 6 ♂, 1 ♀, 4 juv., on dead *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/128, 129, 131, 133, 134, 137, 139).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands, Kenya, Tanzania and S Africa.

Liomera (Liomera) rugipes (Heller 1861)

Actaeodes rugipes HELLER 1861: 9.

Liomera rugipes, GUINOT 1967c: 265.

Material examined. Gesira, 1979, 1 ♂, 5.5 × 8.3 mm (MFII/140).

Distribution. Indo West Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Genus ***Neoliomera*** Odhner 1925

Neoliomera sabaea (Nobili 1906) (Fig. 7E)

Actaea sabaea NOBILI 1906a: 403.

Neoliomera sabaea, ODHNER 1925: 31, pl. 2, fig. 11.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (MFII/141, 142); 1979, 1 ♀ (MFII/143); 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/144); 1 juv., on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/145); 1980, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MFII/146); 1981, 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/147).

Distribution. Western Indian Ocean. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands, the Red Sea and S Africa.

Subfamily Euxanthinae Alcock 1898

Genus ***Hypocolpus*** Rathbun 1897

Hypocolpus divarticulatus (Strahl 1861)

Cancer exsculptus SAVIGNY 1809, pl. 6, fig. 3.

Melissa divarticulata STRAHL 1861: 103.

Hypocolpus divarticulatus, RATHBUN 1911: 215; VANNINI 1982: 101.

Material examined. Gesira, 1986, 1 ♂, 30.3 × 40.3 mm (MFII/148).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, Aden, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

Hypocolpus pardii n.sp. (Figs 5A-B, 6A-B)

Material examined. Gesira, Oct. 1986, holotype, 1 ♂, 22.3 × 30.7 mm, sheltered rocky pool (MFII/900).

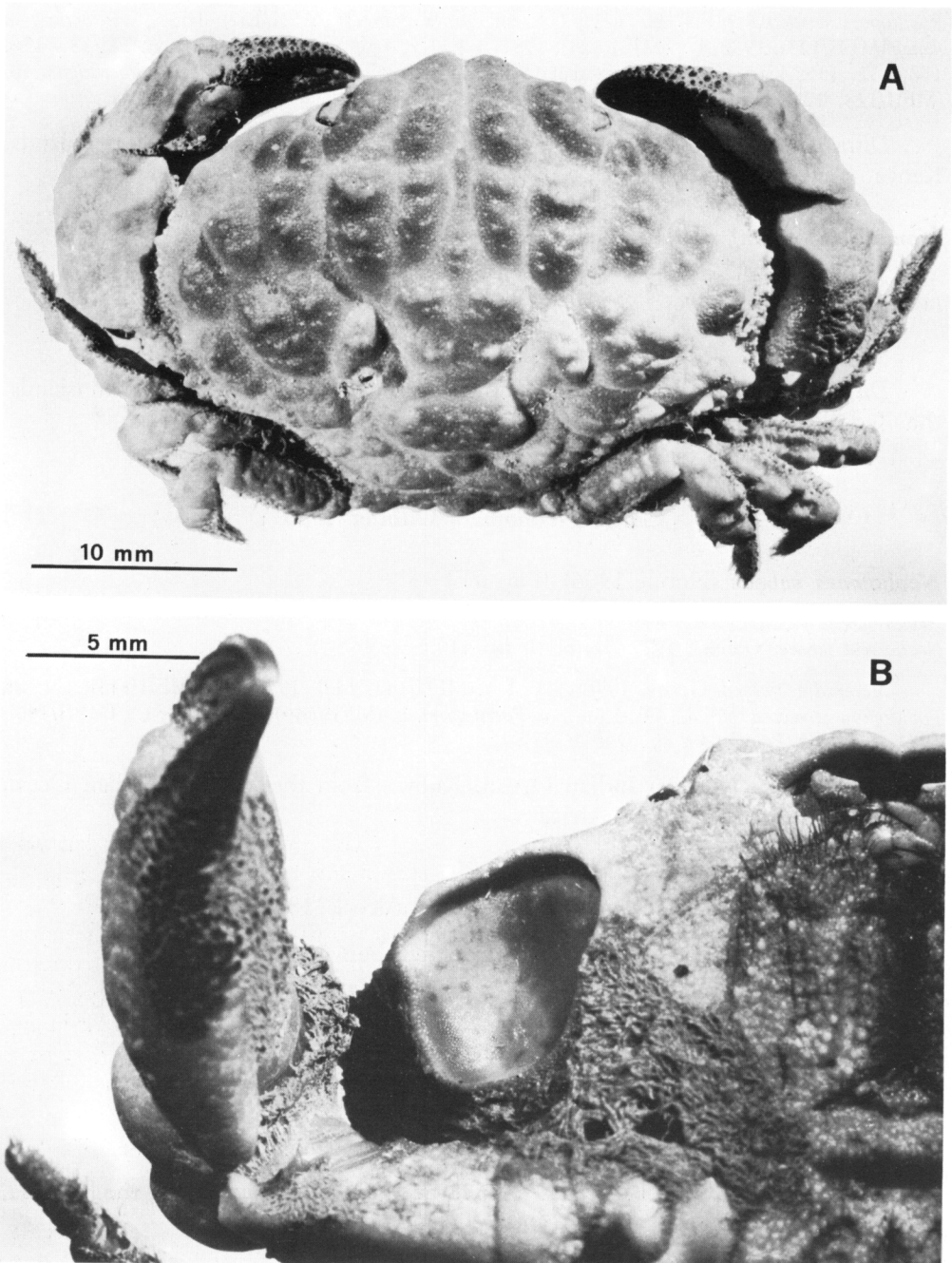


Fig. 5. — *Hypocolpus pardii* n.sp. holotype (A); subhepatic cavity (B).

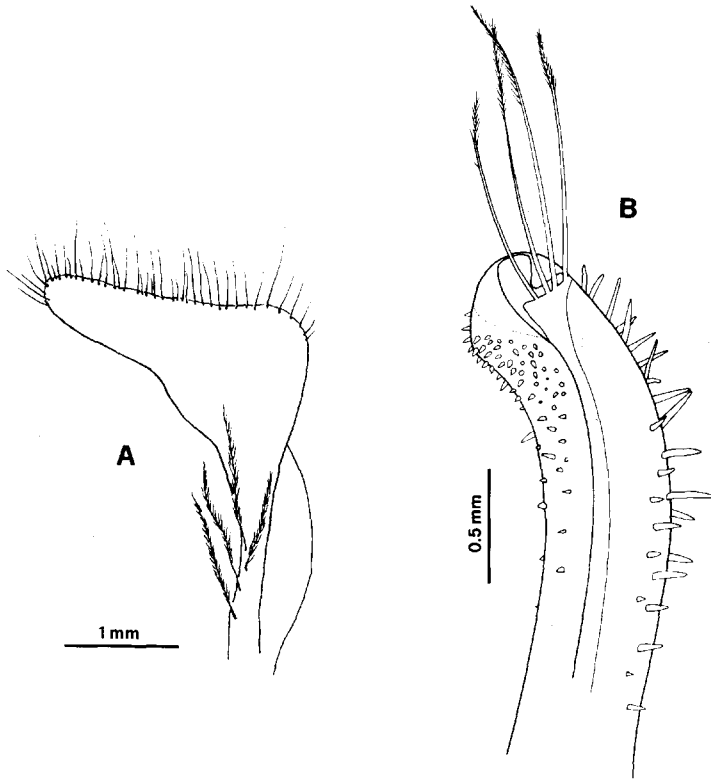


Fig. 6. — *Hypocolpus pardii* n.sp. holotype, endopod of first maxilliped (A); first male pleopod (B).

Description. Carapace dorsally convex, minutely granulate. Regions well defined, demarcated by wide, shallow grooves. Lobules at posterior half of carapace corrugate. Carapace glabrous but for stiff short setae topping 2M, 5L, 1P (Fig. 5A).

Front bilobed, with shallow median sulcus, projecting beyond rounded supra-orbital angle. Orbital cup rounded, margin beaded, infra-orbital tooth well-defined, rounded, visible in dorsal aspect. Antero-lateral margins convex, cut into four lobes. Anterior-most broad, flattened, confluent with outer orbital margin; second, as large, rounded. Two posterior lobes triangular, distinctly granular, with margin prominently tuberculate. Postero-lateral margins concave, irregularly granulate. Posterior margin laterally lined with granules.

Subhepatic cavity ovoid, deeper proximally, bordered by antero-lateral margin of carapace (Fig. 5B). External maxilliped setose, prominently granulose. Exognath tapered, not quite extending to distal angle of endognath, toothed distally on inner margin. Ischium of endognath with smooth, glabrous furrow parallel to heavily setose internal margin. Merus with two glabrous pits. Endopod of first maxilliped axe-shaped, its anterior margin fringed with long setae (Fig. 6A).

In ventral aspect carapace closely covered with plumose setae laterally, but for subhepatic region. Sternites coarsely rugose, with granular protuberances irregularly

pitted. Abdomen with granulate margins and transverse protuberances on each segment.

Chelipeds subequal. Merus, barely projecting beyond lateral margins of carapace, trigonal, its distal margin prominently tuberculate. Carpus lumpy, its antero-internal angle produced. Propodus with superior margin cristate, sinuous. External surface of palm granular, granules larger inferiorly, forming three ridges. Dactylus covered with parallel ridges of prominent granules. Ambulatory legs short, laterally compressed, nodular. Superior margins of merus, carpus, propodus dentate. Inferior margins of merus and propodus coarsely granulate. Superior margin of merus lined with plumose setae. External surface of dactyl densely covered with setae, granulose.

First male pleopod elongate, slightly sinuous. Distally, supplied with spiniform setae internally and short spinules externally. Four long, distally plumose setae on ventral lip (Fig. 6B).

Remarks. *Hypocolpus pardii* may be viewed as close to *H. diverticulatus* and *H. guinotae*. It is easily distinguished from the former by the absence of transverse striae on the carapace, general form of the subhepatic cavity and lack of a postero-lateral lobe, and number and size of the spiniform and plumose setae on the first male pleopod. *H. pardii* differs from *H. guinotae* by its more prominent carapace granulation, subhepatic cavity form, and plumose setae present on ventral lip of the first male pleopod.

Etymology. We are pleased to name this species in honour of Prof. L. Pardi, in appreciation of his promotion of research on the Somalian coast.

Genus *Paramedaeus* Guinot 1967

Paramedaeus simplex (A. Milne Edwards 1873)

Medaeus simplex A. MILNE EDWARDS 1873b: 79; GUINOT 1964a: 11 and 18, fig. 4a-b.
Paramedaeus simplex, GUINOT 1967a: 373, fig. 25.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♀, 4.9 × 5.9 mm (MFII/618).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands, the Red Sea, Kenya and S Africa.

Paramedaeus noelensis (Ward 1934)

Medaeus noelensis WARD 1934: 17, pl. 1, fig. 1-1a.
Paramedaeus noelensis, GUINOT 1967a: 373.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♀, 6.8 × 9.2 mm (MFII/610).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Red Sea, Madagascar and Mauritius.

Subfamily Actaeinae Alcock 1898

Genus *Pseudoliomera* Odhner 1925

Pseudoliomera granosimana (A. Milne Edwards 1865)

Liomera granosimana A. MILNE EDWARDS 1865: 222, pl. 11, fig. 5-5a.
Pseudoliomera granosimana, ODHNER 1925: 26 and 79, figs 5-6.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♂, 15.1×23.7 mm, 1 ♀, 12.5×19.7 mm, on coral (MFII/151); 1980, 1 ♂, 11.0×17.6 mm (MFII/152).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands and the Red Sea.

***Pseudoliomera helleri* (A. Milne Edwards 1865)**

Actaea helleri A. MILNE EDWARDS 1865: 270, pl. 17, fig. 3.
Pseudoliomera helleri, WARD 1942: 84.

Material examined. Gesira, 1981, 1 ♀, 10.4×15.1 mm, on dead *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/153).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands and the Red Sea.

***Pseudoliomera speciosa* (Dana 1852) (Fig. 7F)**

Actaeodes speciosus DANA 1852b: 198.
Pseudoliomera speciosa, GUINOT 1969: 230.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, on *Pocillopora danae* (MFII/154); 4 ♂, 1 ♀, on coral (MFII/155, 156); 1 ♂, on *Pocillopora damicornis* (MFII/157); 1979, 6 ♂, 9 ♀, on *Pocillopora danae* (MFII/162, 163, 165, 169, 171, 175, 180, 184); 5 ♂, 9 ♀, on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/164, 170, 173, 182, 185); 4 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 juv., on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/166, 174, 178); 8 ♂, 9 ♀, on *Pocillopora damicornis* (MFII/167, 172, 177, 181, 183); 1 ♂, on *Acropora hemprichi* (MFII/168); 1 ♀, on coral (MFII/176); 1981, 10 ♂, 7 ♀, 1 juv., on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/186-194). Sar Uanle, 1976, 4 ♂, 2 juv., on *Stylophora* sp. (MFII/159-161).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from Mauritius and the Seychelles.

***Pseudoliomera variolosa* (Borradaile 1902)**

Actaea variolosa BORRADAILE 1902: 256, fig. 54.
Pseudoliomera variolosa, GUINOT 1967b: 561.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, on coral (MFII/195, 196); 1979, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 juv., on *Pocillopora verrucosa* (MFII/197, 198); 1 ♂ (MFII/199); 1 juv., on *Acropora variabilis* (MFII/200); 2 juv., on *Pavona* sp. (MFII/201); 1 ♂, on *Acropora hemprichi* (MFII/202); 1 ♂, on *Porites* sp. (MFII/203); 3 ♂, 1 juv., on *Acropora damicornis* (MFII/204); 1981, 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/205); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, on reef (MFII/206, 207).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Known from the Western Indian Ocean islands, Kenya and S Africa.

***Pseudoliomera lata* (Borradaile 1902)**

Actaea lata BORRADAILE 1902: 254, fig. 53.
Pseudoliomera lata, GUINOT 1967b: 561.

Material examined. Gesira, 1976, 1 ♀ (MFII/208); 1981, 1 ♀, on *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/209); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 4 juv., on dead *Pocillopora* sp. (MFII/210-214).

Distribution. Indo-Pacific. Rare. Known only from Japan and the Maldives.