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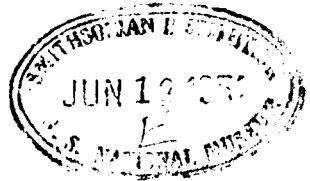
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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *MUNIDOPSIS*
(ANOMURAN CRUSTACEA) FROM
ENSHYUNADA, JAPAN

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In the waters of Japan five species of *Munidopsis* had been described, namely *M. trifida* HENDERSON (1885), *M. subsquamosa* HENDERSON (1888), *M. taurulus* ORTMANN (1892), *M. cylindropus* BENEDICT (1903), and *M. hastifer* BENEDICT (1903). The another species, which is here described as new to science, was collected off Miya, Aichiken by the hand of Assistant Prof. ITUO KUBO, Imperial Fisheries Institute, and named in honor of Dr. YAICHIRO OKADA, by whose guidance the present study was carried out. The author wishes to express his hearty thanks to these two gentlemen.

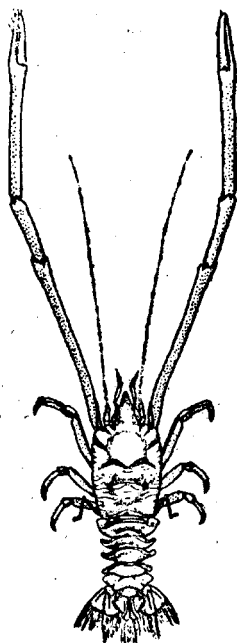
Munidopsis okadai n. sp.

The rostrum is triangular, flattened, depressed and slightly pubescent; the acute apex is slightly upturned and its lateral margins are thin and entire. The carapace is slightly rugose and pubescent on the whole, more or less arched externally in the male. The gastric area is convex and rises considerably above the level of the rostrum; an obscurely defined ridge exists between the rostrum and the gastric region. The cardiac area is crossed by a deep transverse groove. The antero-lateral angles are simply rounded; the spines on the lateral margins of the carapace are obsolete; the raised posterior margin is smooth; a rounded lobe occurs on the orbital margin, behind the antennal peduncle.

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The abdominal segments are pubescent; the second, the third and the fourth are all bicarinated transversely, the anterior edges of the carinae being salient but smooth; in the fourth tergum the posterior carina forms a strongly convex eminence.

The long chelipeds are cylindrical, measuring about twice the length of the body; each segment bears soft hairs, and with minute



Munidopsis okadai n. sp.

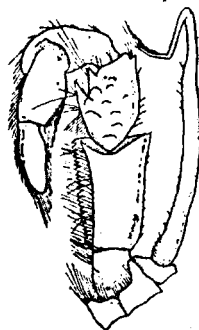
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spots. The fingers are serrated on the inside; their apices are spinulose, and the basal part of the immovable finger excavated forming a hiatus.

The ambulatory limbs are short and robust, the surface of the meri carinated. The dactylus is provided with a series of acute teeth and hairs on the posterior margin.

The eyes are of small size and elongated, partly hidden by the sides of the rostrum. The second joint of the antenna terminates in an obscure tooth on the outer side, the third and the fourth each in a better defined tooth on the outer side. The basal joint of the antennule has two acute spines on the distal end. The ischium of the external maxilliped is dully pointed on its anterior corners; the merus is granulated on its back, and the inner margin bears two acute spines, whereas the outer margin having a small spine at the distal end.

The male has two pairs of the copulatory legs on the first and the second abdominal segments, and has larger chelipeds and narrower abdominal segments than those of the female. The lateral borders of the carapace of the female are less arched than those in the male.



Third maxilliped of
Munidopsis okadai n. sp.

× 8

Colours in life of the females taken from off Heta are milky red above, milk-white below.

Type: A male specimen, collected on the bottom of 200 m deep off Akabane, Atsumi-gun, Aichi-ken, on April 23, 1936, measures 17.0 mm in the carapace including rostrum, 9.5 mm in the width of the carapace, 4.5 mm in the length of the rostrum, 59 mm in the cheliped.

The type, on which the above description was based, is preserved at the Zoological Institute, Tokyo Bunrika University.

Also an ovigerous female was collected from Kumanonada (depth unknown) in November, 1937, by the hand of Mr. KUBO, and two ovigerous females in the waters of 360 m deep, off Heta, Shizuoka-ken, on March 29, 1941, obtained by the author.

Comparison. The present form is referred to Subgenus *Elasmonotus*, and closely related to *Munidopsis debilis* HENDERSON known from Fiji and Philippine Islands, but it may be distinguished from the latter as shown in the following table:

	<i>M. okadae</i> n. sp.	<i>M. debilis</i> HENDERSON
Locality	Japan	Fiji and Philippine Islands
Lateral border of the carapace	arched	straight
Lobe on the orbital margin	rounded and smooth	acuminated and serrated
Anterior border of the second abdominal segment	sharply depressed	smoothly concaved
External maxilliped	narrower	broader
Internal spines on the merus of the external maxilliped	situated closer to the anterior corner	situated less closer to the anterior corner

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