

NOTICE OF SOME CRUSTACEA FROM THE ISLAND OF ST. MARTIN, W. I.,
COLLECTED BY DR. VAN RIJGERSMA.

BY T. HALE STREETS, U.S.N.

BRACHYURA.

MAIOIDEA.

PERICERA CORNUTA, H. Milne-Edwards. Hist. Nat. des Crust., Vol. I. p.
335 ; Pl. XIV. bis. Fig. 5.

OCYPODOIDEA.

GELASIMUS AFFINIS, Nov. sp.

Male. This species is very closely allied to *G. mordax*, Smith. The carapax is convex longitudinally and slightly so transversely. The dorsal surface of the carapax is very similar to that of *G. mordax*. Like that species it is punctate, and the space between the puncta is perfectly smooth. The regions are but faintly marked out on the dorsum ; a prominent sulcus separates the gastric and cardiac regions. The front is broad and deflexed. Its dorsal surface is grooved in the medial line ; the tip is curved backward and downward so as to be completely hidden when looked at from above ; it is bifid. The front is marginate above at the point where it is curved backward. The upper edge of the superior orbital border is straight, but directed a little backward. The ascent of the outer portion of the curved lower edge is much more gradual and is longer than the inner portion of the same edge, which is curved rapidly downward. The raised margin of the lower edge is finely denticulated. The antero-lateral angle is somewhat projecting, and the anterior portion of the lateral border is thin and straight. The margin is raised, and in some cases finely denticulated. The posterior portion of it is curved inward and terminates opposite the cardiac region. From the point where the postero-lateral border turns inward, a line runs downward and backward in a curved manner to join the posterior border. In the space left by the divergence of these two lines there is one, and in some cases two, short plications.

In the larger cheliped, the merus is triangular in form, the anterior surface is smooth, the borders are granular or tuberculose, and the superior surface is arcuate and crossed by short pecteni-

form lines, as is also the external surface. The superior and external surface of the carpus is obscurely tuberculose, and the inner surface is crossed by an oblique, smooth ridge. The basal portion of the propodus is shorter than the digital. The superior and external surface is covered thickly with small depressed tubercles. On the superior surface these tubercles are distinct and are separated by distinct intervals, but they become gradually smaller, more numerous, and are thickly crowded together towards the inferior border. A raised tuberculose margin extends from the base of the propodal finger along the whole length of the inferior border to the carpus. The inferior part of the inner surface is minutely granulose, and is crossed by an oblique tuberculose ridge which extends to the evacuation for the reception of the carpus. The space between this ridge and the base of the dactylus is covered with tubercles. The superior edge is carinated; from its posterior part a tuberculate line curves downward around the upper part of the depression into which the carpus folds. The fingers are long and slender, smooth and punctate. The row of tubercles along the inner margin of the prehensile edge of the propodal finger curves upward behind the base of the dactylus. The prehensile edge is armed with tubercles; there is a large one near the middle and another at the tip. The dactylus is tuberculose at its base; its prehensile edge is also armed with tubercles; those in the median line are the largest. The tips are hooked. In the ambulatory feet the merus is broad and compressed, and the upper part of the superior surface is marked by pectiniform lines; the fourth and fifth segments are hairy.

The abdomen is similar to that of *G. pugnax*. The second and third segments are broadest. The terminal segment is narrower than the penultimate, and is arcuate in form.

The female is distinguished from the male by being minutely granulose on the dorsal surface of the carapax, and the carapax is nearly plane transversely.

Dimensions of the male. Length of the carapax .56-.65 in.; breadth .37-.44 in. Length of the hand .74-1 inch. Length of the carapax of the female .50-.53 in.; breadth .31-.37 in.

This species can be distinguished from *G. pugnax* by having the anterior surface of the merus smooth, and a smooth oblique ridge on the inner surface of the carpus. It differs from *G. mordax* in not having the superior surface and the upper part of the external

surface obscurely tuberculose, nor is the inferior portion smooth. The carapax in the female is nearly plane, and the lateral margins of the branchial region are not tuberculose.

LEUCOSOIDEA.

CALAPPA GALLOIDES, Stimpson. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York. Vol. VII. p. 71.

ANOMOURA.

DROMIA LATOR, H. Milne-Edwards. Hist. Nat. des Crust., Vol. II. p. 174.

PETROLISTHES NODOSUS, Nov. sp.

The carapax is broadly ovate, about as broad as long. It is nearly plane from side to side, and convex from behind forward. The anterior portion is nodulated; the nodules are arranged in a semicircular manner transversely across the dorsum from one hepatic region to the other. There are two nodules, larger than the others, placed in the centre behind and between the orbits. The posterior portion of the carapax is indistinctly imbricated. The front is prominent and deeply tridentated. The middle tooth is the largest and triangular in shape, and very slightly more prominent than the lateral ones. The lateral teeth are broad; their outer margin is convex and the inner is concave; their apices are directed inward. A shallow groove is in the middle of the front; and there is also a groove on each side running down into the lateral teeth. The superior margin of the orbit is inflated and everted. The external angle is acute, but not prominent. The eyes are large. The peduncles of the antennæ are knobby; the first article presents an obtuse tooth on its anterior margin.

The right cheliped was missing. The left is large, compressed, imbricated on the superior surface, and smooth on the inferior. The hand is as long as the carapax; the width is greater at its junction with the dactylus than where it joins the carpus. The posterior margin is covered with a dense pubescence. The dactylus and propodus closely approximate, and their approximated borders are finely denticulated. Their extremities are hooked. The dactylus presents a slight groove on its superior surface. The carpus is shorter than the hand. The anterior margin is armed with four large, serrated, and imbricated teeth; the two middle ones are the largest, and are united at their bases; the external tooth is smallest. The superior edge of the distal extremity of the carpus is dilated. There is a small tooth at the external angle;

and between the two angles are two rounded prominences. The superior surface presents a well-marked ridge with a sulcus on each side of it.

The ambulatory feet are hairy: the third article is broad, compressed, and imbricated. The color of the carapax and cheliped is reddish. The length of the carapax is .025 of an inch.

PETROLISTHES JUGOSUS, Nov. sp.

The carapax is rotundo-ovate in outline, about as broad as long, depressed, and smooth, or very lightly granular under the microscope. The front is deflexed and trilobate. The lobes are rounded; the middle one is more prominent than the lateral ones. There is a well-marked median furrow extending to the tip of the middle lobe; and a furrow on each side which terminates at the anterior border of the lateral lobes. The anterior border of the front presents a well-defined raised margin. The superior border of the orbits is not inflated. The external angle is obtuse and not prominent. The eyes are large; the first article of the antennary peduncle has a projection on its anterior border.

The chelipeds are large, compressed, and granular; the left is larger than the right. The hand is as long as the carapax. Its width is greater at its junction with the dactylus than where it articulates with the carpus. The posterior border is pubescent. The posterior part of the superior surface is broadly grooved, and this groove is continued on the propodus. The anterior part of the upper surface presents another slighter groove; and a broad ridge runs longitudinally along the centre of the same surface. The carpus is shorter than the hand, and its anterior margin is armed with five small teeth. Its upper surface is marked by three longitudinal ridges. The posterior and external borders are dilated. The anterior angle of the merus is armed with a tooth.

The ambulatory feet are pubescent, and minutely granulated under the microscope. The third article is compressed; the fourth and fifth articles are ridged on their upper surfaces, in their long direction. The color is a reddish shade; the chelipeds are more deeply colored than the carapax. The length of the carapax is .019 of an inch.

MACROURA.

PALEMÓN JAMAICENSIS, Olivier. H. Milne-Edwards. Hist. Nat. des Crust., Vol. II. p. 398.