

New Records of Ten Brachyuran Species (Crustacea: Decapoda) from Korea

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韓國未記錄 介類 (甲殼綱, 十脚目) 10種

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摘 要

1969년부터 1970년까지 江原道, 釜山, 濟州島 近海에서 採集된 介類를 同定한 結果 10餘種의 韓國未記錄種을 얻었는데 이것들 중 *Mursia curtispina trispinosa* (Parisi), *Jonas distincta* (de Haan), *Portunus (Monomia) argentatus* (White), *Neoliomera insularis* (White), *Actumnus asper* (Rüppell), *Pleistacanta sanctijohannis* Miers, *Huenia proteus* de Haan, *Scyra compressipes* Stimpson, *Maja spinigera* de Haan, *Entomonys spinosus* (Miers) 등 10種을 記載 報告한다.

Examining the brachyuran specimens collected from the coastal seas of Korea mostly by H.S. Kim, one of the present authors, during the period from 1969 to 1971, they found more than ten species which were new to Korean fauna. Among them they describe ten species briefly in the present paper.

The authors are deeply grateful to Dr. Tune Sakai in Japan for his kindness to help us to identify *Actumnus asper*.

Family Calapidae

1. *Mursia curtispina trispinosa*

(Parisi, 1914)

Korean name: Segasi-geumgebuti

(세 가지 금계 불이)

(Text-fig. 1A, B; pl.1. fig. 1)

Mursia armata trispinosa Parisi, 1914, p.290, pl.12.

Mursia armata curtispina Balss, 1922, p.124; Sakai, 1935, p.48, pl.7, fig.3; 1937, p.87, pl.11, fig.4.

Mursia curtispina trispinosa: Sakai, 1965, p.53, text-figs. 8b, b', pl.21, fig.1; Serene, 1968, p.41.

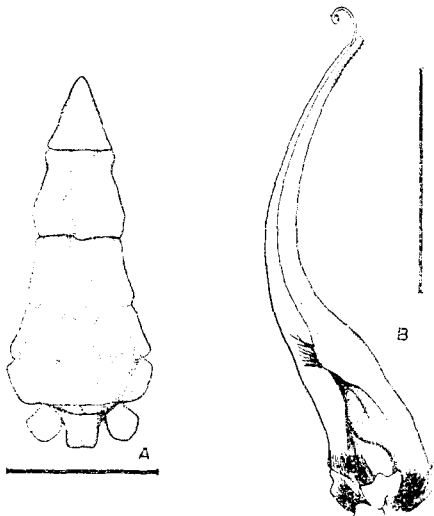
Material examined

1♂ (length of carapace=cl: 36mm, breadth of carapace=cb: 42mm, —excluding lateral spines, length of lateral spine: 10mm), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, about 70m deep, Oct. 1970, H.S. Kim.

Description

Carapace transversely elliptical, its antero-

lateral borders strongly arched, while postero-lateral borders straight and very convergent, its upper surface covered with minute granules and tubercles. Lateral epibranchial spines relatively thin and short, almost as long as one third length of carapace, and directed slightly backwards at base but forwards in distal half. Front narrow and trilobate, median lobe extremely longer than lateral ones.



Text-fig. 1. *Mursia curtispina trispinosa* (Paris), male.

A. Abdomen, B. Left first and second pleopod. Scale lines: A, 10mm; B, 1mm.

Chelipeds equal in size but asymmetrical in shape, fingers of right chela bearing a strong prolonged tooth, but the left fingers without such tooth. Palm compressed and wide, its upper crest armed with 8 teeth. Each segment of ambulatory legs is rather wide and compressed.

Abdomen of male consists of five pieces; second tergum transversely carinate, the carina being divided into three lobes. First pleopod of male is curved slightly, tapering, and bear minute spines on tip; second pleopod

wide at base, slender in other portion, its tip coiled.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Japan (from Inubozaki to Kyushu), Fiji Is., Nias I., Maldive Is.

Family Corystidae

2. *Jonas distincta* (de Haan, 1835)

Korean name: Ginsuyconge(긴수염게)

(Text-fig. 2 A,B,C,D)

Corystes distincta de Haan, 1835, p.45, pl.13, fig. 2.

Gomezia distincta: Yokoya, 1933, p.184; Sakai, 1934, p.301; 1935, p.115, pl. 31, fig. 3.

Jonas distincta: Sakai, 1939, p.369, pl. 42, fig. 2; 1965, p.109, pl. 50, fig. 1; Serene, 1968, p.38; Takeda and Miyake, 1968, p.545.

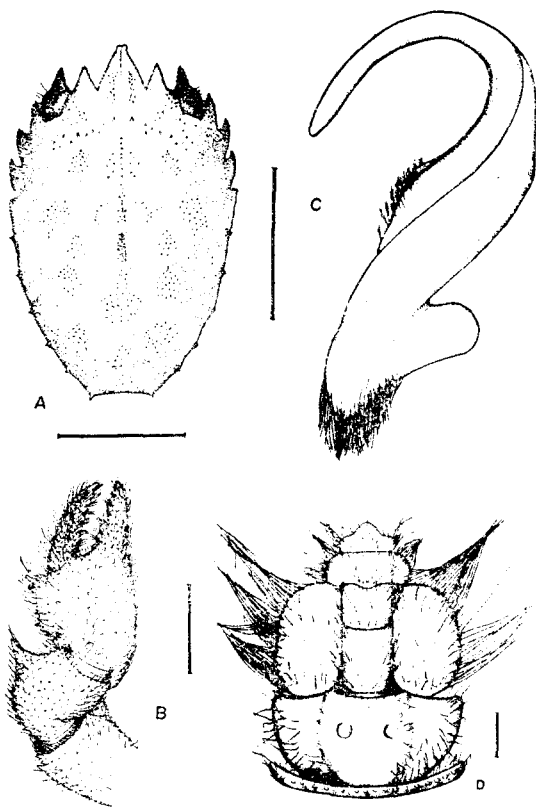
Material examined

1♂ (cl: 28mm-including rostrum, cb: 18mm), Scogwipo, Jeju Island, Oct. 1970, H.S. Kim.

Description

Carapace longitudinally elliptical but broader at anterior part than at posterior part, its surface remarkably convex and covered with minute granules and short hairs; rostrum prolonged and slightly bifid at tip; preorbital spine long but not exceeds the rostrum; postorbital spine long; orbit very large; lateral borders armed with nine spines excluding postorbital spine, they gradually decrease in size posteriorly, but the last one somewhat longer.

Antenna very long and almost as long as length of carapace, its flagellum bears densely one row of long hairs on the external surface and two rows on internal surface. Chelipes equal, covered with acute granules, wrist bears spines on superior margin, anterior tip of which forms a long spine. All ambulatory legs bear densely longish hairs on both borders; dactylus markedly longer



Text-fig. 2. *Jonas distincta* (de Haan), male. A. Carapace in dorsal aspect, B. Right cheliped, C. Left first pleopod, D. Abdomen. Scale lines: A, 10mm; B, 5mm; C. and D. 1mm.

than propodus; propodus and dactylus of fourth ambulatory leg are wide and compressed.

Abdomen of male relatively short and composed of five pieces, of which proximal three ones are broad but distal two narrow. First pleopod of male short, its basal part wide but its distal part thin and curved.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Japan (from Sagami Bay to Kyushu), East China sea.

Family Portunidae

3. *Portunus (Monomia) argentatus*

(White, 1847)

Korean name: Ggoma-dudeureogi-ggosge

(고마두드러기 꽃게)

(Text-fig. 3A,B,C; pl.1, Fig. 2)

Amphitrite argentata White, 1847, p.146.

Neptunus (Amphitrite) argentatus: Sakai, 1939, p.391, pl. 81, fig. 1.

Portunus argentatus: Stephenson, 1961, p.105; Takeda & Miyake, 1969a, p.455.

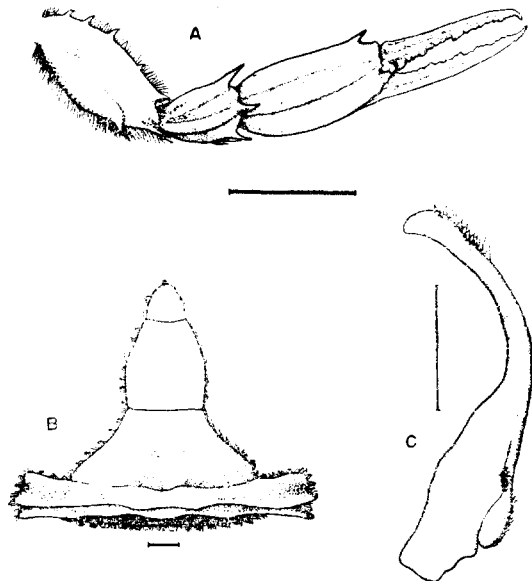
Portunus (Monomia) argentatus: Serence, 1968, p.68.

Material examined

1♂ (cl: 11.4mm, cb: 16.3mm excluding spine), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, Dec. 10, 1969, B.J. Rho.

Description

Small species. Carapace hexagonal; front composed of four triangular teeth, of which middle two are markedly smaller than lateral ones; antero-lateral border bears eight teeth excluding postorbital spine, among them an-



Text-fig. 3. *Portunus (Monomia) argentatus* (White), male.

A. Right cheliped, B. Abdomen, C. Left first pleopod. Scale lines: A. 5mm; B and C, 1mm.

terior seven teeth are small, acute and equal, while the last one long. Dorsal surface of carapace is slightly convex and uneven.

Abdomen of male composed of five pieces, the third to fifth segments are fused into one piece, outer borders of penultimate segment are markedly convex.

Chelipeds almost equal, left merus of specimen in front of the authors bears six spines on the anterior margin but four on right merus. Fourth ambulatory leg has a spot on dactylus. Transverse crest of second tergum of abdomen, outer lower crest of palm of chelipeds and crest of fingers are quite salient and present pearly sheen.

First pleopod of male wide at base, tapering and then curving outside, its distal half thin, and tip rounded and bears hairs.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Japan (from Tokyo Bay to Kyushu), Indo-West Pacific (from Natal, Zanzibar and Red Sea to West Australia and Polynesia).

Family Xanthidae

4. *Neoliomera insularis* (White, 1847)

Korean name: Ggoma-maeggeunisongpyeonge (꼬마매끈이 송편게)

(Text-fig. 4A,B,C, pl. 1, Fig. 3)

Atergatis insularis White, 1847 ?; Adams & White, 1849, p.38, pl. 8, fig. 2.

Neoliomera insularis: Sakai, 1935, p.159, pl. 48, fig. 4; 1939, p.477, pl. 61, fig. 4, pl.92, fig. 1; 1965, p.145, pl. 72, fig. 1; Serene, 1968, p.73.

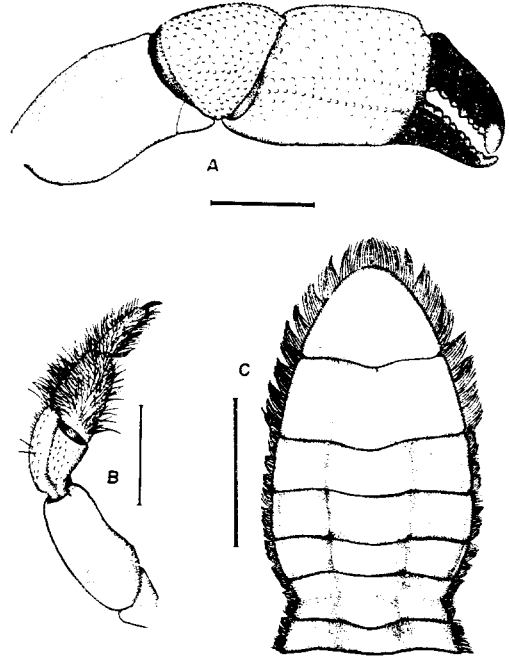
Material examined

1♀ (ovig.) (cl:15.7mm including rostrum, cb: 26.3mm), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, Aug. 6, 1970, H.S. Kim.

Description

Carapace transversely elliptical, dorsal surface convex fore and aft, regions not clear,

its frontal region and antero-lateral portions covered with minute granules; front divided into two lobes by a median notch and directed downwards; antero-lateral borders crested, crest being divided into four obscure lobes by three rudimentary notches.



Text-fig. 4. *Neoliomera insularis* (White), female.

A. Right cheliped, B. Right first ambulatory leg, C. Abdomen. Scale lines: 5mm.

Chelipeds equal, arm short and slightly crested along the superior edge, the outer surface of the wrist and palm covered with granules, palm having two longitudinal rows of granules on near the middle of outer surface. Merus and carpus of ambulatory legs are sharply edged; Propodus wide and covered with granules, bearing hairs.

Abdomen of female consists of seven segments, its length 1.5 times the breadth, bearing hairs on border.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Japan (from Tokyo Bay to Bonin Isls.), Philippines, New Guinea, New Caledonia and Australia.

5. *Actumnus asper* (Rüppell, 1830)

Korean name: Kongal-buchaenge

(콩알 부채게)

(Text-fig. 5 A,B,C; pl.1, Fig. 4)

Xantho asper Rüppell, 1830, p.21, pl. 4, fig. 8.

Actumnus asper: Klunzinger, 1913, p.276, pl. 2, fig. 19 a,b; Sakai, 1939, p.530; Guinot, 1964, p.98, fig. 55a, b, pl. 11, fig. 2; Screne, 1968, p.86.

Material examined

1♀ (cl: 9.5mm, cb: 13.4mm), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, Aug. 15, 1969, H.S. Kim. Found in corals.

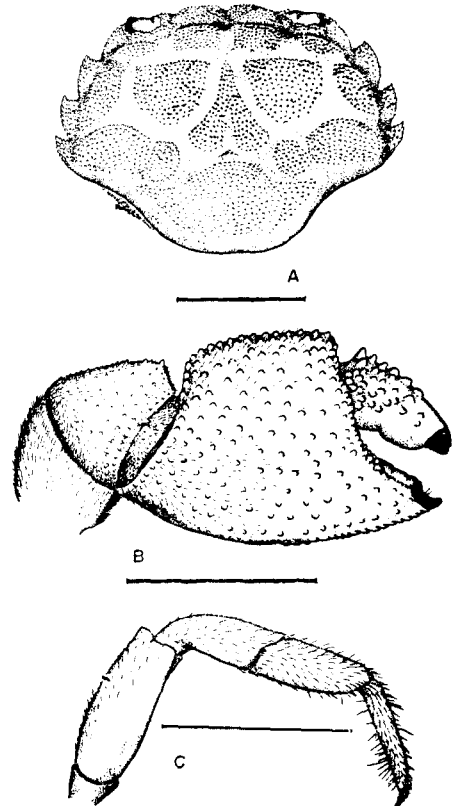
Description

Dorsal surface of carapace and sternum are extremely convex, so the cephalothorax presents shape of soy bean. Front directs obliquely downwards and divided into two lobes by a deep notch, anterior border of each lobe is minutely denticulate, its dorsal surface bears granules.

Antero-lateral borders divided into four lobes, each lobe covered with granules and its anterior tip acute. Dorsal surface of carapace divided into regions by deep and smooth grooves, each region covered with somewhat acute granules; postero-lateral part of carapace slightly concave.

Chelipeds relatively very large, right one extremely larger than the left; merus short and high, its superior margin bears two teeth; outer surface of wrist is convex and covered with somewhat acute granules; outer surface of palm covered densely with acute granules and short hairs.

The first and the second ambulatory legs



Text-fig. 5. *Actumnus asper* (Rüppell), female. A. Carapace in dorsal aspect, B. Outer surface of right cheliped, C. Left first ambulatory leg. Scale lines: A, 10mm; B. and C, 5mm.

are equal, and rather slender; the third and the fourth ambulatory legs are wider and shorter than the anterior two. Superior border of all carpus and superior surface of all propodus are covered densely with short hairs.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Seychelles, Indo-Malaya, Palao, Tuamotu.

Family Majidae

6. *Pleistacantha sanctijohannis* Miers, 1879

Korean name: Samcheongasige

(삼천가시게)

(Text-fig. 6 A,B,C; pl. 1, fig. 5)

Pleistacantha sanctijohannis Miers, 1879, p.24, pl. 1, fig. 1; Yokoya, 1933, p.138; Sakai, 1934, p.293; 1935, p.78, pl. 15, fig. 1; 1939, p.233, pl. 23, fig. 1; 1965, p.70, pl. 30, fig. 3; Serene, 1968, p.48.

Material examined

1♂ (cl: 18.5mm—excluding rostrum, cb: 18.7mm), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, Oct. 1970, H.S.Kim; 1♂, Seogwipo, Jeju Island, Aug. 27, 1970, H.S. Kim.

Description

Carapace triangular in outline, regions well defined and covered with small acute spines, bearing some large spines: four on gastric region, two on cardiac region, two on intestinal region, one on hepatic region, five on

branchial region. True rostrum prominent and bifid at tip; pseudorostral horns of our specimens are broken.

Third maxilliped bears spines on outer surface.

Arm, wrist and palm of cheliped are covered with numerous small spines, which are somewhat disposed in longitudinal rows; palm distally broadened; fingers acute, bear minute teeth on cutting edge.

Abdomen of male composed of seven segments, bearing spines on the outer surface.

First pleopod of male tapers and curves slightly, bearing a spine at tip and hairs on the borders.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Japan (from Tokyo Bay to Kyushu).

7. *Huenia proteus* de Haan, 1839

Korean name: Webbulge (외빨게)

(Text-fig. 7A,B,C; pl.1, fig. 6.)

Maja (*Haenia*) *proteus* de Haan, 1839, p.95, pl. 23, figs. 4-6.

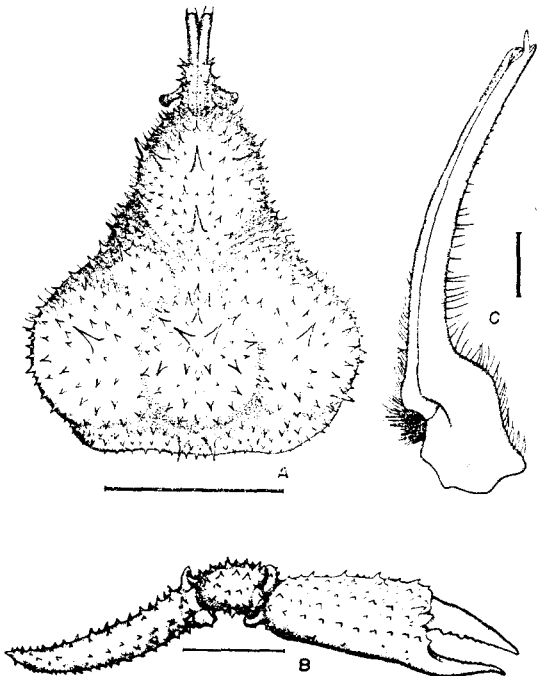
Huenia proteus: Sakai, 1934, p.294; 1936, p.91, pl. 21, figs. 1, 2; 1938, p.264, text-fig. 31, pl. 26, figs. 4, 5; 1965, p.75, pl. 34, figs. 1, 2; Griffin, 1966, p.278; Serene, 1968, p.53.

Material examined

1♂ (cl: 26.0mm—including rostrum; cb: 18 mm), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, Aug. 8, 1970, H.S. Kim; 2♂♂ (cl: 31mm, cb: 19.3mm; cl: 31mm, cb: 18mm), Seowipo, Jeju Island, Aug. 11, 1970, H.S. Kim.

Description of male

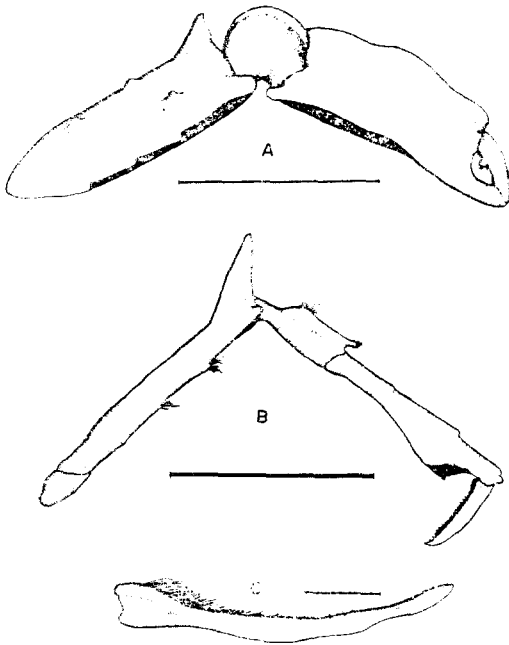
Carapace elongate triangular in outline, its dorsal surface depressed, bears three tubercles situated in a triangle on gastric region, a conical tubercle on cardiac region. Pseudorostrum very long and compressed laterally, bearing curled hairs on both borders; preocu-



Text-fig. 6. *Pleistacantha sanctijohannis* Miers, male.

A. Carapace in dorsal aspect, B. Right cheliped, C. Left first pleopod, Scale lines: A and B, 10mm; C, 1mm.

lar tooth distinct. Anterolateral border has two lobes, of which anterior one rudimentary, posterior one being large and produced obliquely upwards.



Text-fig. 7. *Huenia proteus* de Haan, male. A. Right cheliped, B. Right first ambulatory leg, C. Left first pleopod. Scale lines: A and B, 10mm; C, 1mm.

Chelipeds equal and stouter than ambulatory legs; arm has some tubercles on outer surface and margins, being cristate along upper distal border: the palm laterally compressed and its superior and inferior borders are sharply cristate, bearing 2~4 tubercles on the middle of inner surface.

Ambulatory legs compressed, and their merus, carpus and propodus are markedly cristate on superior border. Abdomen clearly seven-segmented.

First pleopod of male slightly curved and compressed, irregular in breadth, and ornamented with hairs on inner border.

Remarks

According to Sakai (1938) the form of the anterolateral borders vary much in accordance with sexes or individuals of same sex.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Japan (from Boso Province to Kyushu), India, Malay, Australia and Hawaii.

8. *Scyra compressipes* Stimpson, 1857

Korean name: Nabjjagbbulge (납작빨게)
(Text-fig. 8A,B,C,D; pl. 1, fig. 7)

Cyra compressipes Stimpson, 1857, p.218; 1907, p.17, pl. 3, fig. 4; Yokoya, 1933, p.155; Sakai, 1935, p.97, text-fig. 98; 1938, p.287, text-fig. 38; 1965, p.82, pl. 37, fig. 2; Serene, 1968, p.55.

Material examined

2♀♀ (ovig.) (cl: 32mm, cb: 22mm; cl: 25mm, cb: 17mm), Aninjin, Gangweon-do (Province), Aug. 26, 1970, H.S. Kim; 1♂ (cl:38.6mm, cb: 32mm), Haeundae, Busan, Jun. 29, 1971, H.S. Kim. All individuals were covered with sponges.

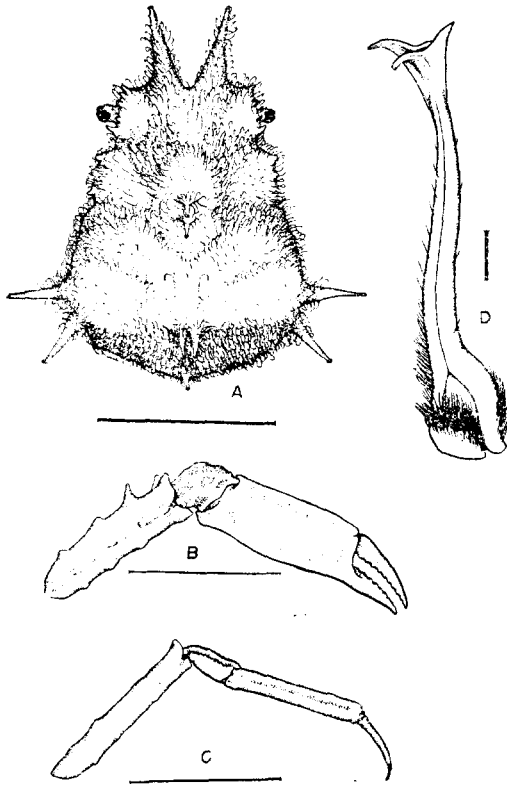
Description

Carapace longish triangular in outline.

Pseudorostral spines flattened dorso-ventrally, their tip acute, their outer border being convex, and dorsal surface ornamented with curled hairs.

Dorsal surface not so much convex; regions clearly defined; gastric region well convex and bears four prominent tubercles and some minute tubercles, cardiac region somewhat conic with an obtuse tubercle, intestinal region with a tubercle, the branchial region has an oblique row of two or three tubercles on lateral border, and there is a forwardly pointed epibranchial spine at the junction of the antero-lateral and postero-lateral borders.

Chelipeds equal, and extremely stouter than ambulatory legs in male, but a little shorter



Text-fig. 8. *Scyra compressipes* Stimpson
A. Carapace in dorsal aspect, B. Right cheliped of female, C. Right first ambulatory leg, D. Left first pleopod of male. Scale lines: A, B and C, 10mm; D, 1mm.

than the first ambulatory legs. Abdomen of both sexes composed of seven distinct segments.

First pleopod of male tapering from the base to near the tip, and then divergent into three acute projections.

Distribution

Korea (East Sea, Korea Strait: Busan); Japan (North of Sagami Bay in Pacific side and Oga Peninsula in Japan Sea side)

9. *Maja spinigera* de Haan, 1839

Korean name: Teoldarige (털다리개)
(Text-fig. 9 A,B,C; pl. 1, fig. 8)

Maja spinigera de Haan, 1839, p.93, pl. 24, fig. 4; Sakai, 1934, p.297; 1935, p.98, pl.25, fig. 3; 1938, p.297, pl. 30, fig.1; 1965, p.84, pl. 38; Serene, 1968, p.57.

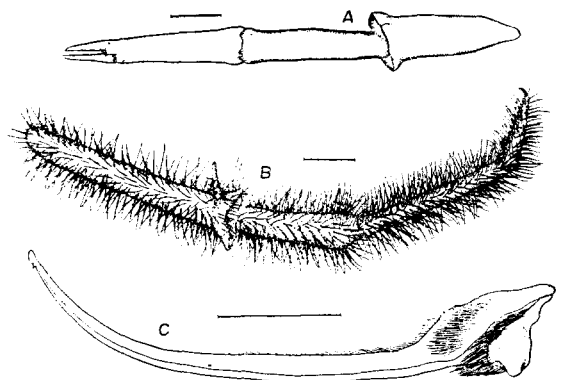
Material examined

1♀ (cl: 71mm—excluding spine, cb: 55mm), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, Aug. 7, 1970, H.S. Kim; 1♂ (cl: 80mm, cb: 62mm), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, about 30m deep, Aug. 8, 1970, H.S. Kim.

Description

Rather large species. Carapace pyriform in outline; its dorsal surface not so much convex, covered with vesicular granules, each of which furnished with some curled hairs; regions ill-defined. Carapace bears a number of long spines: the longest two on pseudo-rostrum, one at the posterior angle of supraocular cove, one at postocular angle, one on the hepatic margin, four on branchial margin, two on posterior margin, three on median line of gastric region, one on cardiac region, one on intestinal region, two on branchial surface.

Chelipeds smooth and rather small in both



Text-fig. 9. *Maja spinigera* de Haan
A. Right cheliped of female, B. Right first ambulatory leg, C. Left first pleopod of male. Scale lines: A and B, 10mm; C, 5mm.

sexes, especially the ones of female are very slender. Ambulatory legs covered with long hairs, merus has a long spine at distal end of upper border.

First pleopod of male thick at the base and the other portion compressed, slender and curved slightly.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Japan (South of Tokyo Bay), Formosa, Beluchistan.

10. *Entomonyx spinosus* Miers, 1884

Korean name: Gasibbulge (가시뿔게)

(Text-fig. 10 A,B,C,D; pl.1, fig. 9)

Entomonyx spinosus Miers, 1884, p.526, pl. 47, fig. B; Griffin, 1966, p.287; Serenc. 1968, p. 57; Takeda & Miyake, 1969b, p.515, fig. 12d-f. *Acanthophrys spinosus*: Sakai, 1935, p.102, pl. 26, fig. 2; 1938, p.309, pl. 31, fig. 3; 1965, p.88, pl. 40, fig. 2.

Material examined

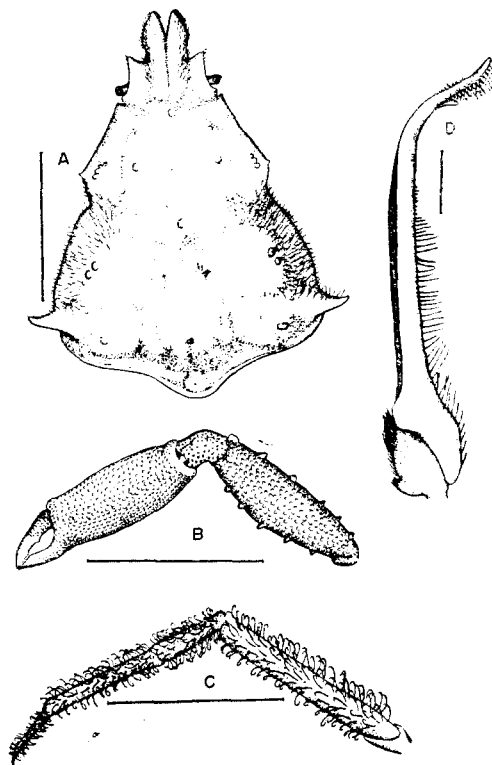
1♂, 1♀ (cl: 22mm—excluding spine, cb: 17 mm), Seogwipo, Jeju Island, Feb. 7, 1971, H.S. Kim; 1♂, 3♀♀, Seowipo, Jeju Island, Feb. 6, 1971, H.S. Kim.

Description

Dorsal surface of carapace is markedly uneven, covered with minute granules and curled hairs; it bears several spines, tip of which is slightly knobbed: two on median line of gastric region, two side by side on cardiac region, two on median line of intestinal region, two long spines on each branchial region.

Pseudorostral spines acuminate, somewhat deflexed and covered with curled hairs. Orbit tubular and laterally produced, its edge armed with some spines.

Chelipeds of male remarkably stouter than those of female, they are thickly granulated; arm bears six or more tubercles on upper



Text-fig.10. *Entomonyx spinosus* Miers, male. A. Carapace in dorsal aspect, B. Left cheliped, C. Left first ambulatory leg, D. Left first pleopod. Scale lines: A, B and C, 10mm; D, 1mm.

border and five or more tubercles on inferior border; in the case of male movable finger has a strong tooth on cutting edge not far from the base, fingers leave large gap when closed, while two fingers of female bear denticles on cutting edge and leave only narrow gap when closed. Ambulatory legs densely covered with curled hair, merus having a spine at tip of anterior border.

First pleopod of male thick at the base and the other portion thin, distal portion curved and tapering, bearing setae, a lobe-like projection occurs near the tip.

Distribution

Korea (Jeju Island), Japan (Sagami Bay),

East China Sea, Andaman, Ceylon, Providence, Maldives, Laccadive, Amirante, Seychelles, north-west of Australia.

SUMMARY

According to the brachyuran specimens collected from the coastal seas of Korea during the period from 1969 to 1970, the following ten species were described briefly as hitherto unrecorded species from Korea: Family Calapidae: 1. *Mursia curtispina tri-spinosa* (Parisi); Family Corystidae: 2. *Jonas distincta* (de Haan); Family Portunidae: 3. *Portunus (Monomia) argentatus* (White); Family Xanthidae: 4. *Neoliomera insularis* (White), 5. *Actumnus asper* (Rüppel); Family Majidae: 6. *Pleistacantha sanctijohannis* Miers 7. *Huenia proteus* de Haan, 8. *Scyra compressipes* Stimpson, 9. *Maja spinigera* de Haan, 10. *Entomonyx spinosus* Miers.

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Explanation of Plate 1

- Fig. 1. *Mursia curtispina trispinosa* (Parisi), ♂, from Seogwipo.
Fig. 2. *Portunus (Monomia) argentatus* (White), ♂, from Seogwipo.
Fig. 3. *Neoliomera insularis* (White), ♀, from Seogwipo.
Fig. 4. *Actumnus asper* (Rüppell), ♀, from Seogwipo.
Fig. 5. *Pleistacantha sanctijohannis* Miers, ♂, from Seogwipo.
Fig. 6. *Huenia proteus* de Haan, ♂, from Seogwipo.
Fig. 7. *Scyra compressipes* Stimpson, ♀, from Aninjin.
Fig. 8. *Maja spinigera* de Haan, ♀, from Seogwipo.
Fig. 9. *Entomonyx spinosus* Miers, ♀, from Seogwipo.
Scale lines: 10mm.

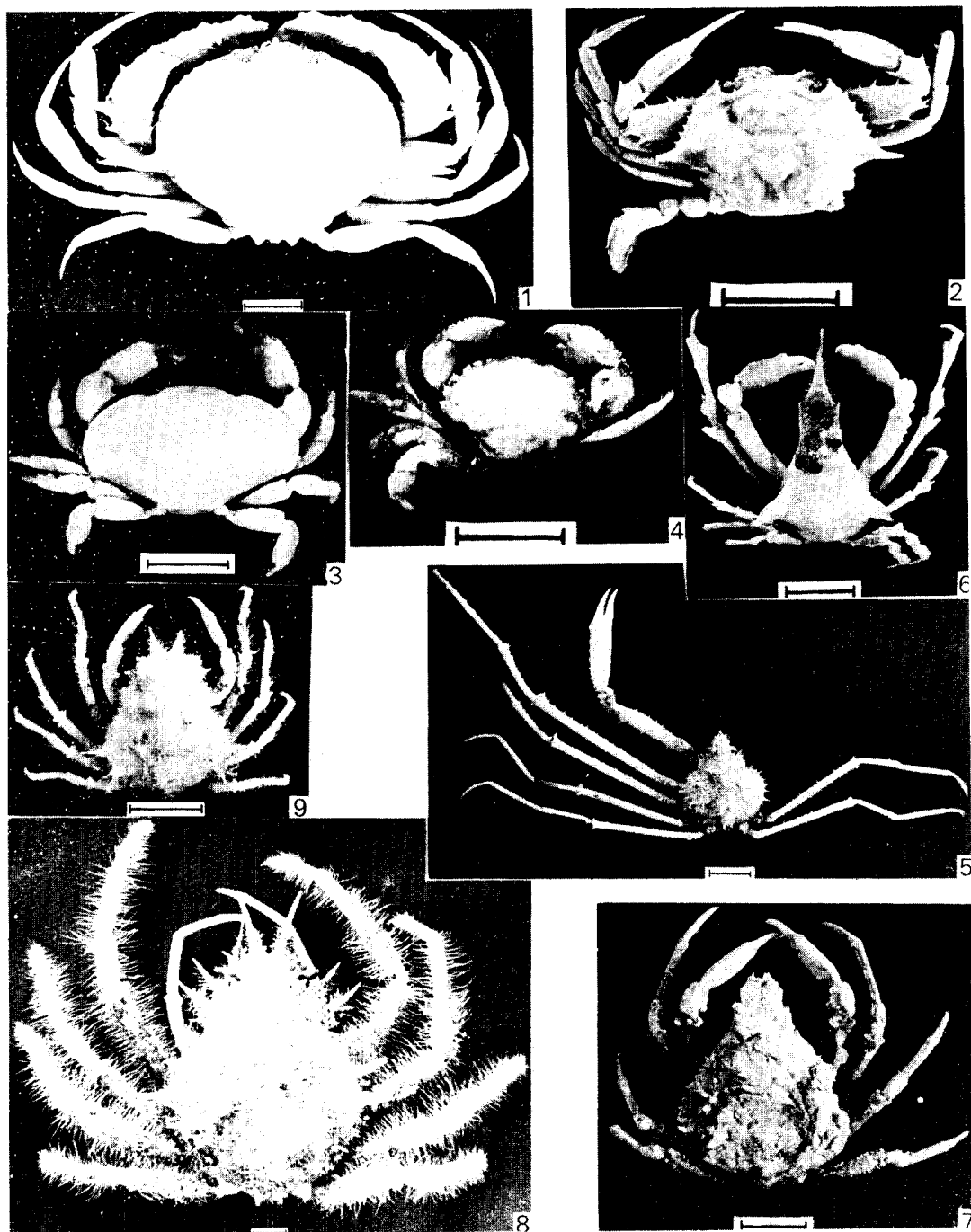


Plate 1