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New records of Decapods Crustaceans from the coast off Namibia / South West Africa, with the descriptions of two new species*

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Key words: Crustacea Decapoda, new records, new species, SE Atlantic.

Palabras clave: Crustacea Decapoda, nuevas citas, nuevas especies, Atlántico SE.

SUMMARY: Eight species of decapod crustaceans are recorded from Namibia / South West Africa. Two new species (*Periclimenes andresi* and *Pseudodromia inermis*) are described. The six other species are reported from Namibia for the first time and/or their taxonomic position are discussed.

RESUMEN: NUEVAS CITAS DE CRUSTÁCEOS DECAPODOS DE LA COSTA DE NAMIBIA CON LA DESCRIPCIÓN DE DOS ESPECIES NUEVAS. — Se citan ocho especies de crustáceos decápodos para Namibia / Africa del sudoeste, de las cuales, dos son especies nuevas (*Periclimenes andresi* y *Pseudodromia inermis*) y las otras seis son citadas por primera vez en Namibia, o bien es discutida su posición taxonómica.

INTRODUCTION

The fauna of Decapod Crustaceans from Namibia / South West Africa has been investigated during recent years (MACPHERSON, 1983, 1984). As a result of the continuous survey of the area an interesting collection of new records and species was obtained.

The material was collected during a coastal expedition of the Sea Fisheries Institute, Windhoek, and the cruises carried out by the Instituto de Ciencias del Mar, Barcelona, on the continental shelf and slope off Namibia.

The types of the new species described and the other material reported upon are deposited in the collections of the Instituto de Ciencias del Mar, Barcelona (ICM). Abbreviations for other Institutions are: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RMNH), South African Museum (SAM), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MP), British Museum (Natural History) (BM) and National Museum of Natural History, Washington (NMNH). The measurement given in this paper is the carapace length (LC).

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Family PALAEMONIDAE

Periclimenes andresi sp. n.
(Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4)*Material examined*

1 ♀ ov., 6.6 mm, Holotype, ICM 1008; 16.09.1983; 17° 15' S, 11° 27' E, 185 m.

Description

Rostrum well developed, compressed, about 0.4 of the rest of the carapace length and exceeding slightly the antennular peduncle. Dorsal border straight and distally curved upward, bearing 10 small teeth (2 preorbital). The most anterior tooth is reduced in size and the others are equally spaced

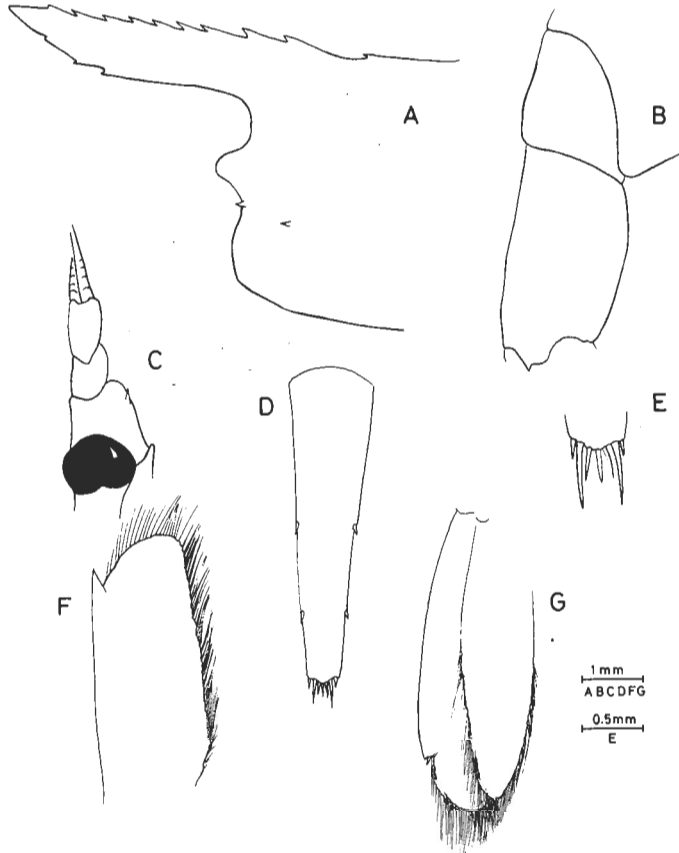


FIG. 1. — *Periclimenes andresi* sp. n., Holotype. A. Rostrum and anterior part of the carapace. B. Sixth abdominal segment. C. Right eye and antennular peduncle. D. Telson. E. Posterior part of the telson. F. Scaphocerite. G. Uropods.

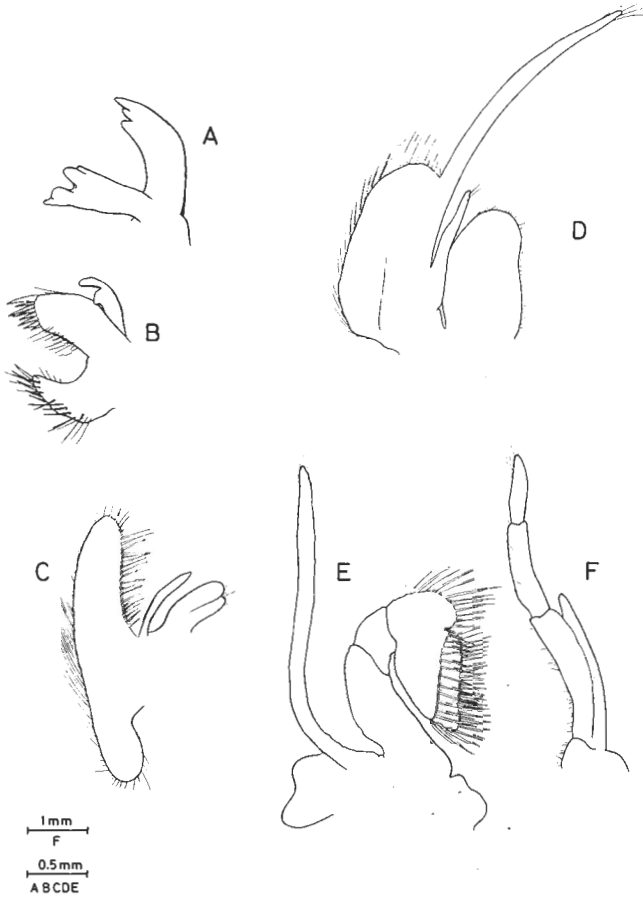


FIG. 2. — *Periclimenes andresi* sp. n., Holotype. A. Mandibule. B. Maxillula. C. Maxilla. D. First maxilliped. E. Second maxilliped. F. Third maxilliped.

and decrease gradually in size. Ventral margin feebly convex, having 3 small teeth on the distal half.

Carapace smooth. Supraorbital spines absent. Antennal spine slender and marginal, situated well below the inferior orbital angle. Hepatic spine subequal to antennal spine and situated at a distinctly lower level. Anterolateral angle of the carapace rounded.

Abdominal segments smooth. Third segment not produced in the dorsal midline. Fourth segment 1.4 of the length of the fifth. Sixth segment compressed, 1.7 times as long as the fifth. Pleura of the first three segments rounded. Fourth and fifth segment with the posterior angle of the pleura rounded and produced. Telson longer than the length of the sixth abdominal segment. Two pairs of small submarginal dorsal spines, anterior pair

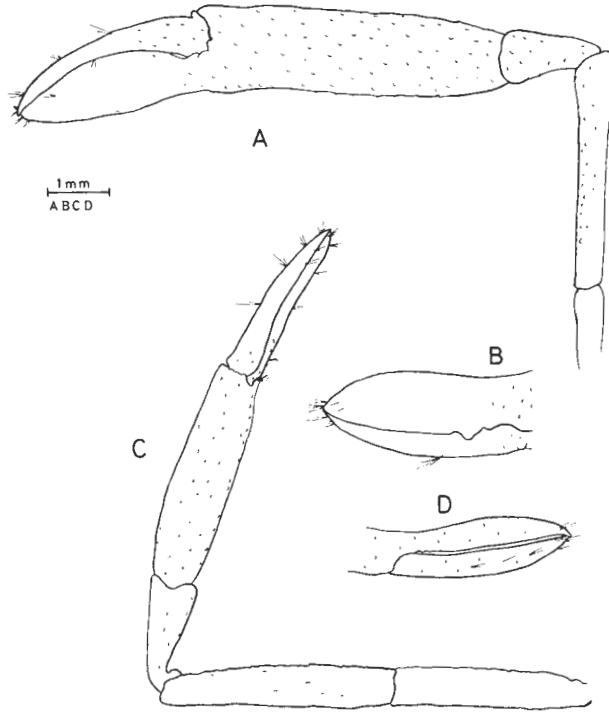


FIG. 3. — *Periclimenes andresi* sp. n., Holotype. A. Right second pereiopod. B. Same, fingers. C. Left second pereiopod. D. Same, fingers.

situated in the midlength of the telson. Posterior pair are half way between anterior pair and terminal border. Posterior margin bearing three pairs of spines. Lateral spines small, similar to the dorsal spines. Intermediate spines well developed, slender. Submedian spines about half of the length of the intermediate. One uneven median spine as long as the submedians.

Antennule slender, slightly shorter than rostrum. Lateral border straight, ending in a well marked lobe that reaches to the level of the middle of the intermediate segment and bearing an acute spine on the lateral angle. Stylocerite slender, reaching the level of the middle of the lateral margin. Statocyst normally developed. Intermediate segment as long as wide. Distal segment slender, twice as long as wide. Lower flagella slender and filiform. Upper flagellum biramous, with the 8-9 proximal segments of each ramus fused. Antenna with the tip of the scaphocerite extending clearly beyond the antennular peduncle. The lamina is narrow, with subparallel sides and about 2 times as long as broad. Outer border ending in a acute spine. Terminal margin rounded. Basicerite with an acute disto-lateral spine.

Eyes normal with a globular cornea, without accessory pigment spot.

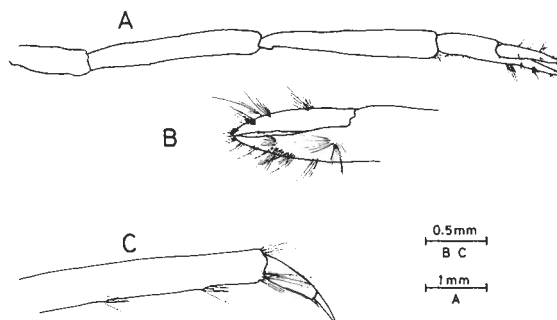


FIG. 4. — *Periclimenes andresi* sp. n., Holotype. A. Right first pereiopod. B. Same, fingers. C. Third pereiopod, dactylus and propodus.

Mandibule without palp. Molar process stout with six blunt distal teeth; incisor process robust, with three blunt teeth distally. Maxillulla with palp bilobed. Upper lacinia broad, bearing 7-8 strong distal spines; lower lacinia narrow with numerous distal setae. Maxilla with distal endite deeply bilobed, distal lobe longer than the proximal lobe, having fine setae; well developed palm present. Scaphognathite narrow, about 4 times longer than wide. First maxilliped with longer slender palp. Basal endite large, broadly rounded anteriorly; exopod well developed, flagellum slender with plumose setae distally.

Second maxilliped of normal form; exopod slender with plumose setae distally; epipod simple, rounded, without podobranch. Third maxilliped reaching terminal border of first segment of antennular peduncle. Ischium, merus and basis almost fused and about 4.5 times longer than broad, margins without spines, sparsely setose, penultimate segment about 4 times longer than wide, and 0.7 of antepenultimate segment. Ultimate segment 5 times longer than wide, and 0.7 of antepenultimate segment, with numerous groups of short spines medially, longer spines distally. Exopod well developed, flagellum overreaching the distal border of antepenultimate segment, bearing plumose setae distally. No arthrobranch was seen but may have been lost in dissection.

First pereiopods slender, extending beyond terminal border of scaphocerite. Terminal margin of carpus ending at the same level of end of antennular peduncle. Chela with palm 2.5 times longer than deep, fingers slender, subequal to palm length. Carpus 1.5 times length of chela, 6 times longer than distal width. Merus about as long as carpal length and 7 times longer than broad.

Second pereiopods well developed, very asymmetrical. Major second pereiopod (left) slightly longer than right, extending beyond antennular peduncle by the length of the chela. Palm of chela subcylindrical, 3.5 times longer

than deep, with sparse minute acute tubercles, and 0.6 of palm length. Cutting edges with teeth proximally. Carpus short and stout, 0.8 as long as wide, expanded distally, unarmed, and 0.2 of palm length. Merus 5.3 times carpus length, 5.2 times longer than broad, uniform and unarmed. Ischium slightly longer than merus, unarmed. Chela of minor second pereiopod (right) with palm 3.6 times longer than deep, minutely tuberculate. Fingers 1.3 palm length.

Ambulatory pereiopods slender. Third pereiopods with terminal border of merus reaching the terminal margin of first antennular segment. Dactylus slender, slightly curved. Unguis distinctly demarcated, about 4 times longer than width at base, bearing a slender acute accessory spine distally. Propodus about 13 times longer than wide, with four spines along the ventral border. Fourth and fifth pereiopod similar.

Uropods with postero-lateral angle of protopodite rounded. Exopod 2.8 times longer than broad. Lateral border slightly curved, with entire setose lateral margin ending in a small acute tooth, with robust mobile spine medially. Endopod narrower, 4.3 times longer than broad, subequal to exopod length.

The ova are about 0.5 mm in length.

Remarks

The systematic position of the new species is indicated by the granulation of the second pereiopods. As was noted by several authors (e.g. KEMP, 1922; BRUCE, 1978) some species are provided with minute granules. However, between these species of the genus, the most closely related are *P. granulatus* Holthuis, 1950 from the Mediterranean and *P. granulimanus* Bruce, 1978 from Madagascar and Australia.

The tuberculations in *P. granulimanus* (MP 2580) appear to be much more robust than in the new species. Furthermore, the ventral border of the rostrum is less spinulated (only a single small ventral spine), the second pereiopods are longer and the dactylus of the ambulatory legs are unarmed in *P. granulimanus*.

In *P. granulatus* (RMNH 9684) the tuberculations are also more robust than in the new species. On the other hand, in *P. granulatus*, the ventral margin of the rostrum has 5 teeth (3 in the new species), the first and second pereiopods are longer and the posterior margin of the telson has 11 spines (7 in the new species).

Etymology

I am pleased to dedicate this species to Luis de Andrés, Subdirector de Relaciones Pesqueras Internacionales of the Secretaría General de Pesca for his friendship and his continuous support of our research work in the area.

Family HIPPOLYTIDAE

Eualus ctenifer (Barnard, 1950)

Spirontocaris cf. *pectinifera* Barnard, 1947, p. 385

Spirontocaris ctenifera Barnard, 1950, p. 696, fig. 129 c-k

Eualus ctenifera Kensley, 1969 (in list); 1978 (in list); 1980 (in list); 1981 (in list).

Material examined

8 ♀, LC = 1.6-2.6 mm; ICM 1028; Benguela VII, P-47, 1.08.1984, 29° 24' S, 15° 10' E, 163 m.

1 ♀, LC = 2.7 mm; ICM 1029; Benguela VII, P-48, 1.08.1984, 29° 21' S, 14° 46' E, 245 m.

Remarks

The specimens caught in the south of Namibia agree with the original description of BARNARD (1950) and the material from the Vema Seamount (KENSLEY, 1980) (SAM A17644, A17645, A17646, A17647, A17648). The species was previously cited along the coast of South Africa, from Natal to Cape Town and Vema Seamount (39-75 m). This occurrence extends its geographical range to the north and into deeper waters (163-245 m).

Family POLYCHELIDAE

Stereomastis talismani (Bouvier, 1917)

(Fig. 5A)

Polycheles sculptus var. *Talismani* Bouvier, 1917, p. 53 (in discussion of *Polycheles Grimaldii*).

Stereomastis sculpta Macpherson, 1983, p. 48 (african references) (not Smith, 1880).

Material examined

2 ♀, 31-42 mm, ICM 1010, Valdivia I, P-18, 26.05.1982. 28° 19' S, 14° 18' E, 760 m.

3 ♀, 27-46 mm, 2 ♂, 29-36 mm, ICM 1011, Valdivia I, P-25, 29.05.1982, 24° 50' S, 13° 26' E, 776 m.

2 ♀, 27-38 mm, 1 ♂, 26 mm, ICM 1012, Valdivia I, P-26, 30.05.1982. 23° 50' S, 13° 03' E, 765 m.

1 ♀, 44 mm, ICM 1013, Benguela VI, BB1, 13.01.1984, 23° 20' S, 12° 48' E, 1000 m.

1 ♀, 43 mm, 3 ♂, 32-41 mm, ICM 1014, Benguela VI, BB2, 26.01.1984. 29° 26' S, 14° 15' E, 962 m.

- 1 ♂, 33 mm, ICM 1015, Benguela VII, PP2, 09.08.1984. 23° 05' S, 12° 41' E, 1286 m.
 1 ♀, 29 mm, 1 ♂ (broken), (syntypes) MP-Pal 29, Talisman Exp. Sta. 78, 11.07.1883. 23° 57' N, 19° 35' W, 1400-1439 m.
 1 ♂, 24 mm, MP-Pal 28, Talisman Exp. Sta. 93, 14.07.1883. 20° 24' N, 20° 28' W, 1435 m.
 7 ♀, 33-46 mm, 1 ♀ ov., 33 mm, RMNH 8584, Angola, Mbizi Exp., Sta. A.S. 88, 12.12.1948, 10° 45' S, 13° 07' E, 400-500 m.

Remarks

Stereomastis sculpta (Smith, 1880) is considered a widely distributed species, occurring on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. However, several authors (e.g. HOLTHUIS, 1952) pointed out several differences in the number of lateral spines of the carapace.

BOUVIER (1917), in the remarks on *Polycheles Grimaldii* (= *Stereomastis nana*), compared this species with an undescribed *Polycheles sculptus* var. *Talismani*. The analysis of the type material of Bouvier and from several west African localities showed them to be conspecific. On the other hand, the comparison of this material with specimens from the West and North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea showed that they should be regarded as different species. The main differences between specimens of both localities are the number of lateral spines of the carapace and the median dorsal keels on the 6th abdominal segment.

The name *talismani* has not been used except in the original publication by BOUVIER (1917). The name *talismani* does not occur in his treatment of *Polycheles sculptus* (= *Stereomastis sculpta*) (p. 51, 52) even though he refers to the Talisman specimens from the Cape Verde Islands. He only used the name *Polycheles sculptus Talismani* in his discussion of *P. Grimaldii* (= *Stereomastis nana*). However, in discussing *Polycheles sculptus Talismani* on p. 53 of his paper, BOUVIER provides enough morphological details to make the name available and that therefore this name, being the oldest given to the West African form, has to be used.

The specimens from North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea: (RMNH 31667, 4 ♀ (19-43 mm), 2 ♂ (23-37 mm), Bahamas Is., 24° 14' N, 77° 17' W, RMNH 25431, 11 ♀ (22-42 mm), 7 ♂ (23-34 mm), Surinam, 08° 26' N, 54° 17' W; RMNH 25430, 2 ♀ (49-60 mm) 5 ♂ (33-50 mm), Venezuela, 11° 35' N, 64° 34' W; MP Pa 361, 1 ♀ (39 mm), 48° 47' N, 11° 12' W; MP Pa 354, 1 ♀ (27 mm), 48° 28' N, 09° 50' W; ICM, 7 ♀ (23-24 mm), 40° 09' N, 03° 11' E) present the lateral margins of the carapace with 6 (5, 7) + 3, cervical groove, 7 (6-10) spines (in parenthesis the occasional numbers). The 6th abdominal segment has two parallel and low dorsal ridges, and a furrow between them. Meanwhile, the specimens from West African coast, as was pointed out by HOLTHUIS (1952, p. 11), show 5 (6) + 3, cervical groove, 9 (8-10) spines. The

6th abdominal segment has, generally, two low, not parallel, dorsal ridges, and a wide groove between them (fig. 5).

Both differences are quite constant, presenting a small degree of variability between specimens (less than 10 % of the material examined). Therefore, the overlap between the specimens of both areas is negligible and they should be considered as different species.

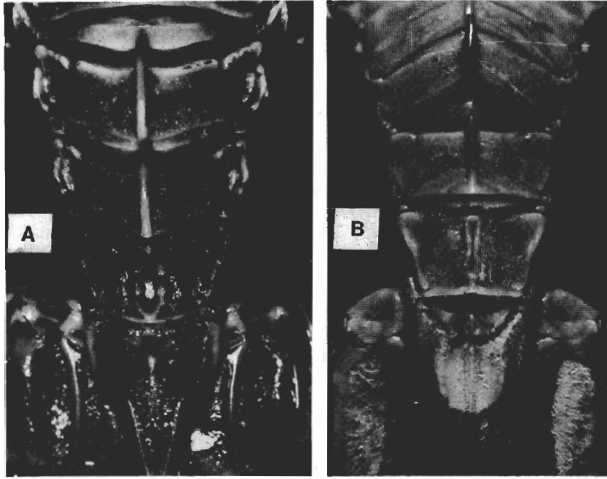


FIG. 5. — Last abdominal segment, dorsal view. A. *Stereomastis talismani* (Bouvier), ICM 1011, ♀, LC = 48 mm. B. *Stereomastis sculpta* (Smith), RMNH 31667, ♀, LC = 44 mm.

Taking into account the material examined, *S. talismani* seems to be restricted to the west African coast, from Morocco to South Africa. Meanwhile, *S. sculpta* remains as a West-North Atlantic species, including the coast of Europe and the West Mediterranean waters.

Family GRAPSIDAE

Miersiograpsus kingsleyi (Miers, 1885)

Euchirograpsus kingsleyi Türkay, 1975, p. 120, figs. 12, 13, 22, 26 (references).
Miersiograpsus kingsleyi Türkay, 1978, p. 137, 140.

Material examined

2 ♀, 8.4-10.6 mm, 4 ♀ ov., 8.4-11.0 mm, 12 ♂, 5.2-9.8 mm, ICM 1016, Benguela V, P-40, 21.07.1983, 27° 25' S, 14° 50' E, 289 m.
 15 ♀, 5.8-11.2 mm, 28 ♂, 5.3-11.8 mm, ICM 1017, Benguela V, P-46, 23.07.1983. 28° 33' S, 15° 03' E, 168 m.

- 3 ♀, 7.3-7.5 mm, 6 ♀ ov., 7.5-11.6 mm, 22 ♂, 5.2-12.8 mm, ICM 1018, Benguela V, P-58, 25.07.1983, 29° 32' S, 14° 57' E, 260-269 m.
- 1 ♀, 9.8 mm, 1 ♀ ov., 12.0 mm, 1 ♀, 11.7 mm, ICM 1019, Benguela VI, P-72, 27.01.1984, 28° 58' S, 14° 26' E, 351 m.
- 1 ♂, 5.6 mm, ICM 1020, Benguela VII, P-47, 1.08.1984, 29° 24' S, 15° 10' E, 163 m.
- 1 ♀, 7.1 mm, 2 ♀ ov., 10.5-10.8 mm, 18 ♂, 5.0-14.8 mm, ICM 1021, Benguela VII, P-48, 1.08.1984, 29° 21' S, 14° 46' E, 245 m.
- 1 ♀, 10.6 mm, 1 ♂, 13.0 mm, ICM 1022, Benguela VII, P-53, 2.08.1984, 29° 04' S, 14° 35' E, 245 m.
- 2 ♂, 7.2-8.5 mm, ICM 1023, Benguela VIII, P-39, 16.07.1985, 29° 04' S, 15° 08' E, 178 m.

Remarks

The genus *Miersiograpsus* Türkay, 1978 contains two species, *M. australiensis* Türkay, 1978, from Australia and *M. kingsleyi* (MIERS, 1885) from southern Africa. The presence of this species on the coast of Namibia represents a considerable extension of the range which was known previously only from the Cape region (TÜRKAY, 1975). The species was collected on sponges, gorgonians and rocks, where they are very common, between 163 and 351 meters depth.

***Pachygrapsus transversus* (Gibbes, 1850)**

Pachygrapsus transversus Manning and Holthuis, 1981, p. 234 (references).

Material examined

- 1 ♂, 11.6 mm, ICM 1024, Coastline expedition, 02. 1986, Rocky Point, rocks, intertidal.
- 1 ♂, 4.0 mm, ICM 1031, Coastline expedition, 02. 1986, south of Kunene river, rocks, intertidal.
- 1 ♀, 12.4 mm, 1 ♂, 13.6 mm, Coastline expedition, 02. 1988, Möwe Bay, rocks, intertidal.

Remarks

The presence of *Pachygrapsus transversus* in the coast of Namibia represents an extension of the range of the species which was known from Morocco to Angola as well as the tropical eastern Pacific (MANNING and HOLTHUIS, 1981).

Family DROMIIDAE

Pseudodromia inermis sp. n.
(Figs. 6, 7)*Material examined*

- 1 ♂, Holotype, ICM 1009, 12.2 mm, Benguela VI, P-57, 22.01.1984, 29° 21' S, 14° 49' E, 232 m. Covered by an undescribed ascidia.
- 1 ♀ ov., Alotype, ICM 1030, 16.3 mm, Benguela XII, P-42, 24.01.1988, 28° 57' S, 14° 56' E, 185 m. Covered by an undescribed ascidia.

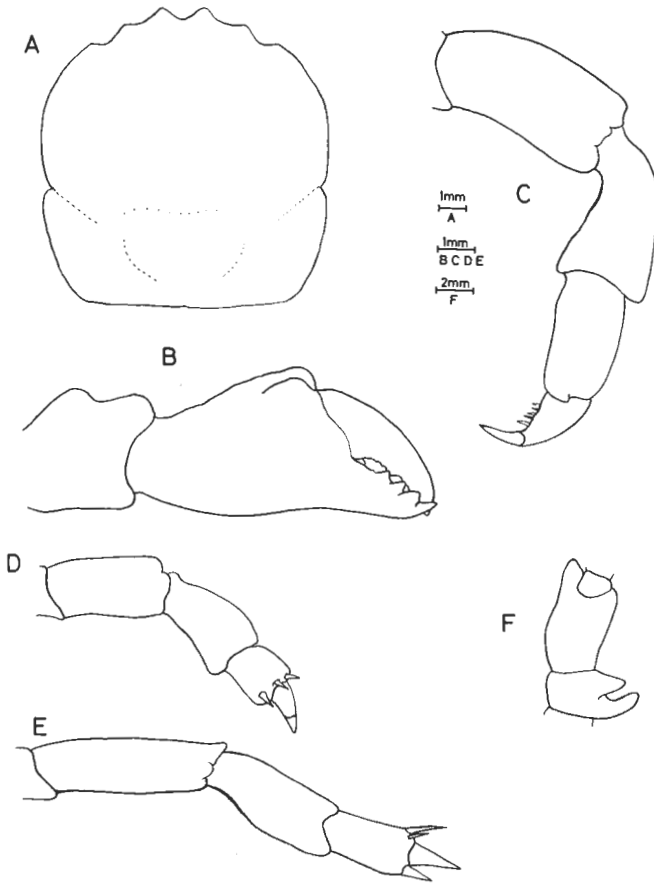


FIG. 6. — *Pseudodromia inermis* sp. n., Holotype. A. Carapace, dorsal view. B. Right cheliped. C. Right second pereiopod. D. Right fourth pereiopod. E. Right fifth pereiopod. F. Right antennal peduncle, ventral view. (Setae not illustrated.)

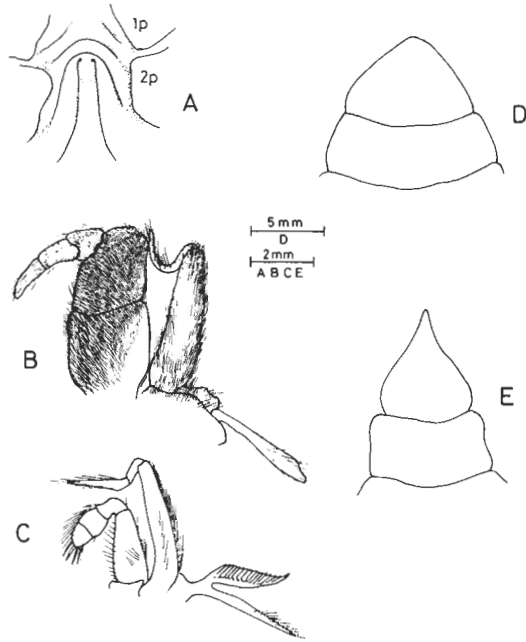


FIG. 7. — *Pseudodromia inermis* sp. n. A. Sternal grooves. B. Third maxilliped. C. Second maxilliped. D. Female, abdomen. E. Male, abdomen. A-D, Allotype. E, Holotype (setae not illustrated on the abdomen).

Description

Carapace longer than wide, convex and completely smooth, covered with dense pile of short hairs, except on the posterior part. Hairs becoming long in rostral and lateral margins. Front bidentate, consisting of two rounded lobes. A small and blunt median lobe is present, but is not clearly visible in dorsal view. Inner orbital margin without tooth (only a rounded lobe). Branchial groove well developed, with a blunt spine on posterolateral margin.

Abdomen with 7 segments covered with dense pile of short hairs. Telson triangular, ending in a narrow stalk in male and rounded in female. Sternal grooves in female ending together between bases of chelipeds.

Eyestalk without spinules. Antennular and antennal peduncles covered with dense pile of short hairs. Antennular flagellum slightly overreaching the antennal peduncle. Antennal flagellum extending well beyond the orbit.

First maxilliped with triangular epipodite. Second maxilliped with narrow epipodite. Third maxilliped covered with short and long hairs, without spinules and with slender epipodite.

Chelipeds equal, covered with dense pile of short hairs, with exception of terminal part of fingers. Fingers with cutting edges possessing several

rounded teeth. Upper surface of carpus and hand with a rounded longitudinal ridge. No epipods present.

Second and third pereopods similar. Dactylus curved, with 5 corneous spines on the ventral border.

Fourth pereopods shorter than fifth. Dactylus slender, claw-like. Propodus shorter than dactylus and armed with 3-5 corneous spines on the terminal outer border. Merus slightly longer than carpus.

Fifth pereopod with slender slightly curved claw-like dactylus, flanked by one spine and two or three smaller on upper and lower distal margin of propodus. Merus longer than carpus.

All walking legs covered with a pubescence.

Colour, pale brown.

Remarks

The lack of epipods, the sternal grooves ending together in the female, the ambulatory legs smooth and the fifth pereopod being longer than the fourth, place this species in the genus *Pseudodromia*. The closest species of the genus (see LEWINSOHN, 1984; KENSLEY, 1981 and references) are *P. trepidus* Kensley, 1978, from East London, and *P. cacuminis* Kensley, 1980, from the Vema Seamount, but show numerous aspects that easily distinguish the species.

The shape of the front is different. In the new species the lobes are rounded and they are more acute in *P. trepidus*. The inner orbital tooth is well developed in *P. trepidus*, being a rounded lobe in *P. inermis*. On the other hand, the new species has more corneous spines (5) on the ventral margin of the dactylus of pereopods two and three (only 3 in *P. trepidus*). Furthermore, the fifth pereopodal propodus has several subsidiary spines on upper and lower distal margin in the new species, absent in *P. trepidus*.

P. cacuminis has the rostral anterolateral and supraorbital areas bearing numerous short spines, absent in the new species. Furthermore, the pereopods have many small spines in *P. cacuminis*, being smooth in the new species.

Etymology

From the latin «inermis», unarmed.

Exodromidia bicornis (Studer, 1882)

Exodromidia bicornis Barnard 1950, p. 327, fig. 62 c, d, (references); Kensley 1981 (in list).

Material examined

1 ♂, 15.5 mm, ICM 1025, Benguela V, P-58, 25.07.1983, 29° 32' S, 14° 57' E, 260-269 m.

Remarks

Since STUDER'S (1882) description, this species has been mentioned by several authors (see BARNARD, 1950, and references cited herein). The specimens used by Studer, as well as those cited by other authors came from the Cape area (216-370 m). The presence of *E. bicornis* in Namibia indicate a broader distribution of this species.

Family LEUCOSIIDAE

Ebalia scandens (Stebbing, 1921)
(fig. 8 A)

Nursia scandens Stebbing, 1921, p. 461, pl. 18, fig. B

Ebalia tuberculosa (forma *scandens*) Barnard, 1950, p. 369, fig. 70 i-k

Ebalia tuberculosa Kensley, 1981 (list) (no A. Milne Edwards, 1873).

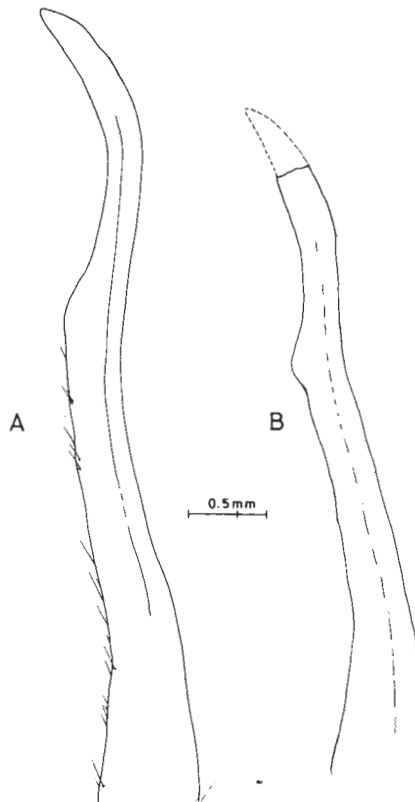


FIG. 8. — First pleopod of male. A. *Ebalia scandens* (Stebbing), ICM 1026, LC = 10.9 mm.
B. *Ebalia tuberculosa* (A. Milne Edwards), BM 1955.1.5.60-61, LC = 8.9 mm.

Material examined

1 ♂, 10.9 mm, ICM 1026, 20.07.1982, 29° 25' S, 14° 33' E, 236 m.
3 juv., ICM 1027, Benguela VII, P-48, 1.08.1984, 29° 21', 14° 46' E, 245 m.

Remarks

Ebalia scandens was initially placed in the genus *Nursia* by Stebbing. Posteriorly, BARNARD (1950) situated this species in the genus *Ebalia* and it was classified as *E. tuberculosa* forma *scandens*.

The genus *Nursia* (subfamily Philyrinae Rathbun, 1937) is easily distinguishable from the genus *Ebalia* (subfamily Ebalinae Stimpson, 1871) by the form of the pterygostomial margin: terminating anteriorly in a circular depression behind the orbit in *Ebalia*, and not terminating in *Nursia*. The analysis of the namibian specimens showed that they must be placed into the genus *Ebalia*, as BARNARD (1950) pointed out. The specific position is, however, more conflictive.

The comparison of the namibian specimens with material from the type locality of *E. tuberculosa* (A. Milne Edwards, 1873), Bass Strait and close localities: Challenger Exp., Sta. 162 (2 ♂, BM 1955.1.5.60-61 and 5 ♂, 1 ♀, BM 84.31), 163 A (2 ♀, BM 84.31), 167 (5 ♂, BM 84.31) (see MIERS, 1886) showed that male pleopods are very close (fig. 8). However, in the specimens of *E. tuberculosa* examined, the dorsal surface of the carapace have the tubercles of the gastric and branchial regions clearly more prominent than in the namibian species. On the other hand, the analysis of the Challenger material showed that they probably belongs at different species. Therefore, a more complete analysis of these species should be desirable.

This occurrence represents a considerable extension for this species, only cited between Cape Natal and Gt. Fish Point (150-240 m).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks are due to Dr. J. Jurgens and other colleagues of the Sea Fisheries, Windhoek, who organized the two coastline expedition, making several specimens available for study.

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