

Genus *Percnon* Gistel.

Percnon demani Ward.

1902. *Leiolophus abbreviatus* de Man (nec. Dana), Abhandl. Senckenb. Gesellsch, xxv, p. 544 (Ternate).

1934. *Percnon demani* Ward, Bull. Raffles Mus., ix, p. 24 (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean).

Material.—One adult male and five juveniles from Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, 1932.

These specimens were among these examined and figured by Melbourne Ward (l.c.).

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE XIV.

Fig. 1. *Pachygrapsus quadratus*, type.

Fig. 2. *Metopograpsus latifrons*, male.

Fig. 3. *Sesarma palawanensis*, male.

Fig. 4. *S. palawanensis*, male; frontal view showing chelæ.

PLATE XV.

Fig. 1. *Sesarma gemmifera*, male.

Fig. 2. *Sesarma rutilimana*, male.

Fig. 3. *Sesarma fasciata*, male.

Fig. 4. *Clistocoeloma merguense*, male.

Fig. 5. *Metaplax sheni*, male.

Note on *Paratelphusa* (*Liotelphusa*) *kadamaiana*

By M. W. F. TWEEDIE, M.A.

In going through the collection of Potamonidæ in the Raffles Museum I discovered the female holotype of *Potamon* (*Geothelphusa*) *kadamaianum* Borradaile, collected by Dr. R. Hanitsch in the Kadamaian River, Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo in 1899, and described in 1900¹. In another bottle was more material collected at the same time and place by Dr. Hanitsch, which had evidently not been examined by a specialist and which included a male specimen of this species. The two were sent to Dr. Jean Roux of the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Bâle, who confirmed the conspecificity of the male with Borradaile's type female, and referred the species to the subgenus *Liotelphusa* of *Paratelphusa*.

¹ Borradaile, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 94; the description is quoted *verbatim* by Hanitsch in Journ. Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society xxxiv, p. 86.

In view of the fact that the species was described from a female only without any figure or measurements, a supplementary description seems worth while.

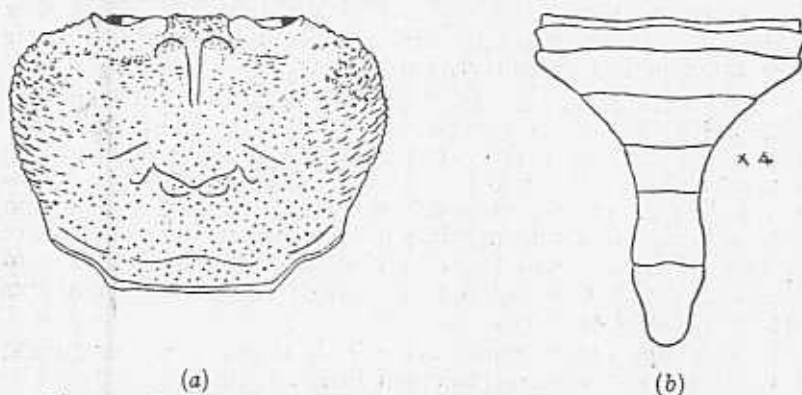


Fig. 1. *Paratelphusa (Liotelphusa) kadamaiana*. a. Carapace of male, b. Male abdomen.

The carapace of the male (Fig. 1, a) is granular on the branchial and frontal regions, and behind the front, and, separated by the mesogastric furrow, are two granular eminences representing the epigastric crests; these are scarcely apparent in the female, in which the development of granules is also weaker. In both sexes, but more conspicuously in the female, the posterior branchial regions are rugulose. Elsewhere the carapace is smooth and everywhere closely punctate except for a triangular depressed region on each side of the gastric area which is almost devoid of punctæ. This feature was noted by Borradaile in the female, but is far more conspicuous in the male. The lateral border is finely and irregularly denticulate throughout. A slight sinuosity of the border indicates the position of the epibranchial angle, but there is no tooth or enlarged denticle. The front is narrow and its free edge is very slightly concave in dorsal view. The upper orbital border is very prominent, especially at the inner angle, where it forms a distinct lobule.

The ischium of the external maxilliped carries a deeply incised, obliquely longitudinal groove curved outwards at each end and a little nearer to the inner than to the outer border. The maxillipeds, together with all the rest of the ventral surface of the animal, are punctate. The median lobe of the epistome is broad and its free edge rounded. The mandibular palp is bilobate as is typical for the genus.

In the female the chelipeds are unequal, the right being a little larger than the left. In the male specimen only the left

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cheliped is present, and is relatively a little larger than that of the female. All the joints of the chelipeds are granulate-rugose. The merus is unarmed, but the carpus bears a blunt, forwardly directed spine at its inner angle. The fingers are about as long as the palm, scarcely gaping and longitudinally ridged. Their inner margins are irregularly denticulate.

The walking legs are long and slender, the total length of the penultimate pair in the female (they are incomplete in the male) being almost exactly twice the greatest breadth of the carapace. The meri in both sexes are a little over $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad and long, are rugulose along the anterior border and carry a blunt subdistal angulation. The propodi are spinulate on the posterior border. The dactyli are compressed and quadrangular in cross section, and each of the four margins carries a row of spinules.

The shape of the male abdomen is typical for the genus; its exact proportions are indicated in fig. 1, *b*.

Dimensions of the male carapace.—

Greatest breadth	..	..	20.2 mm.
Breadth of front	..	..	4.8 "
Fronto-orbital breadth	..	..	11.4 "
Breadth at epibranchial angles	..	..	16.6 "
Posterior Breadth	..	..	9.8 "
Length	..	..	15 "