Among material recently collected from Java, Indonesia by Dr. G. A. Lincoln, were several specimens of a hitherto undescribed *Upogebia* assigned here to a new species, *Upogebia lincolni*.

The material is deposited in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) with the registration number: 1977. 152, 153.

**Upogebia lincolni** sp. nov.

Material. - 4 males, c.l. 4-7.5 mm, t.l. 11-20 mm; 5 females (2 ovigerous and 1 with abdomen missing), c.l. 4-6.5 mm, t.l. 12-19.5 mm, from Madura Strait Coast, East Java, Indonesia.

Description. - Holotype, male, c.l. 7.5 mm, t.l. 20 mm.

Carapace broad posteriorly, narrowing anteriorly. Rostrum (figs. 1A, 1B) long and slender, projecting far beyond eyes, lower margin unarmed, lateral margins each with 5 small teeth. Lateral ridges of gastric region with 8-9 teeth, lateral grooves large and divergent posteriorly, a shallow smooth medio-dorsal groove anteriorly. Anterior half of gastric region between gastric ridges spinose and setose, posterior half unarmed and glabrous. A large spine present on antero-lateral margin of carapace. Linea thalassinica distinct. Cervical groove deep, lateral part of cervical groove with 2 small denticles.

Telson (fig. 1D) broader than long, lateral margins slightly convergent distally, postero-lateral angles rounded, posterior margin concave medially, a very faint transverse carina with short lateral prolongations and a small median groove present.

Antennule (fig. 1E) peduncle unarmed, 3rd segment long and slender, flagella simple, upper one with 15 and lower with 13 segments respectively.

Antenna (fig. 1F) 2nd peduncular segment with one large spine on lower margin, other segments unarmed, scaphocerite terminating in 3 spines, flagellum long and simple.

Mandible (fig. 1C) with small teeth on cutting edge and another one basally.

Maxillule (fig. 1G), maxilla (fig. 1H) as figured and similar to those of other *Upogebia* species.

First maxilliped (fig. 2A) without epipod.

Second maxilliped (fig. 2B) and third maxilliped (fig. 2C) each with a small epipod.

Cheliped (figs. 2D, 2E). Coxa with 1 small spine near lower distal margin. Ischium with 1 spine on lower margin. Merus with 1 spine near upper distal margin, a row of denticles on lower inner margin and 4 or 6 large spines proximally, placed at a slightly higher level than the denticles. Carpus with an outer longitudinal crest, 1 spine on distal lower margin and 2 other spines, one near distal upper margin, one near distal inner margin. Propodus slightly flattened, lower margin with 2 longitudinal crests, outermost smooth, innermost denticulate, both converging toward base of fixed finger and enclosing a clearly defined triangular area, the median part of which (m, figs. 2D, 2E) is slightly raised lengthwise and denticulate; outer side of palm unarmed, inner side with small spinules on lower half and 1 spine near upper distal margin; fixed finger subterminal and smooth, about 2/3rd as long as dactylus. Dactylus with 2 large round teeth and 7 or 8 smaller ones on cutting edge.

Second pereiopod (fig. 3A). Merus with 1 spine on proximal lower margin and another near upper distal margin, carpus with 1 spine near both upper and lower margins, propodus and dactylus very setose and unarmed.

Third pereiopod (fig. 3B). Merus with 3 or 4 spines on lower margin, dactylus with small denticles on upper and a row of comb-like setae on lower margin.

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Fig. 1. *Upogebia lincolni* sp. nov., holotype. A, gastric region, dorsal view; B, gastric region, lateral view; C, mandible; D, 6th abdominal segment, telson and uropod; E, antennule; F, antenna; G, maxillule; H, maxilla. Scale: 0.5 mm.