THE INDO-PACIFIC PILUMNIDAE IV.
ON CRYPTOCELOMA HASWELLI RATHBUN, 1923
(DECAPODA, BRACHYURA)

BY

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RÉSUMÉ
Le rare crabe Pilumnidae, Cryptocoeloma haswelli Rathbun, 1923, n'est connu que par quelques spécimens de Java (Indonésie) et d'Australie, et sa position systématique n'est pas claire. Un lectotype est désigné et une description complète fournie, incluant des détails et des illustrations des pièces buccales, de l'abdomen et des premiers pleopodes du mâle. Sa position dans la famille des Pilumnidae sensu stricto est éclaircie et ses relations avec l'espèce très proche, Heteropilumnus fimbriatus (H. Milne Edwards, 1834) sont discutées.

INTRODUCTION
The rare pilumnid crab, Cryptocoeloma haswelli Rathbun, 1923, has had a confused taxonomic history. In this paper, the taxonomy of this species is clarified, and a full description is provided on the basis of specimens contained in the British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH) and the Zoological Reference Collection of the National University of Singapore (ZRC). A female originally examined by Miers (1884) is designated the lectotype of the species, and the male first and second pleopods are figured for the first time. The abbreviations G1 and G2 used in this paper are for the male first and second pleopods respectively. All measurements are of the carapace breadth and length respectively. This is the fourth paper in a series revising the Indo-Pacific Pilumnidae, the others being by Ng & Tan (1984) and by Ng (1987a, b).

Cryptocoeloma Miers, 1884

Cryptocoeloma Miers, 1884: 227. Gender: neuter.

Type species. — The only nominal species mentioned by Miers (1884) in the original publication of the new genus Cryptocoeloma is Pilumnus fimbriatus H. Milne Edwards, 1834, which therefore should be its type species by monotypy. However, Miers made clear that his specimens belonged to the same species as that which Haswell (1882) identified as Pilumnus fimbriatus H. Milne Edwards, but that he was not certain that Haswell's identification was correct.
Later, Rathbun (1923) confirmed Miers' suspicion and described Haswell's species as new under the name *Cryptocoeloma haswelli*. Miers' genus *Cryptocoeloma* thus is based on a misidentified type species, and according to Art. 70b of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the matter has to be laid before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for a decision. In an application the Commission (Ng & Holthuis, 1987) has now been requested to indicate *Cryptocoeloma haswelli* Rathbun, 1923, as the type species of the genus *Cryptocoeloma*. Pending the decision by the Commission the name *Cryptocoeloma* is used here in its current sense (Art. 80a of the Code).

Diagnosis. — Carapace quadrilateral, front deflexed; from dorsal view, front, anterolateral and supraorbital margins appear confluent, fringed with mixed long silk-like and short shaggy hairs, eyes not visible. Anterolateral margin with three low lobes, regions adjacent rugose. Carpus of cheliped with blunt spine on inner angle, dorsal surfaces rugose. Ambulatory legs unarmed. Male abdomen broad, first segment reaching to base of last pair of legs, male genital openings coxal. G1 almost straight, slender, distal region bent, tapered.

**Cryptocoeloma haswelli** Rathbun, 1923 (figs. 1-3)


*Cryptocoeloma fimbriatum* - Miers, 1884: 227, pl. 23 fig. A; Nobili, 1899: 260.

*Cryptocoeloma* - Miers, 1886: 223; Alcock, 1900: 292; Serène, 1965: 25.

*Cryptocoeloma fimbriatum* - Fulton & Grant, 1906: 8, pl. 4 fig. 5; Rathbun, 1923: 111.

*Cryptocoeloma fimbriatum* - Grant & McCulloch, 1906: 18.


Diagnosis. — As for genus.

Material examined. 1 ♀ lectotype (9.3 by 6.7 mm) (BMNH 1847: 21), Billiton (Belitung) Island, Indonesia, ca. 3°S 108°E, H.M.S. "Samarang". 1 ♂ (9.1 by 6.1 mm) (ZRC Nr. 1965.9.9.59), Lindeman Island, Cumberland Group, Queensland, Australia, 20°15'36"S 149°01'48"E; reef, under rocks and corals, embedded in sand; May 1934.

Description of female lectotype. — Carapace quadrilateral, regions fairly well demarcated, mostly smooth, glabrous. Anterior outline (front, supraorbital and anterolateral margins) appear almost confluent in dorsal view. Real frontal margin strongly deflexed, divided into two trapezoidal lobes, separated by broad, V-shaped cleft which extends backwards as a broad, shallow, Y-shaped groove to gastric region. Anterior margins fringed with two rows of hairs; the lower row with dense, short, shaggy hair; in the upper row less dense, very long and silk-like. Anterolateral margin divided into three low lobes, each separated by a broad, shallow notch, the external orbital angle being inseparable from the supraorbital margin. Posterolateral margin slightly convex, converging. Posterior margin convex, smooth. Regions adjacent to anterior and posterolateral margins rugose and/or covered with low, flattened