NOTES ON PARATERGATIS LONGIMANUS SAKAI, 1965 (DECAPODA, BRACHYURA, XANTHIDAE), A NEW RECORD FOR TAIWAN

BY

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The Taiwanese brachyuran fauna is becoming well understood as a result of the increasing number of ongoing studies and currently, some 350 species are known (Tan & Huang, 1995; Ng & Huang, 1997; Ng & Chan, 1997). Recently, the first author obtained two specimens of the rare xanthid crab, *Paratergatis longimanus* Sakai, 1965, from northeastern Taiwan, a species not previously known from the island. The present note serves to formally record the species from Taiwan. *Paratergatis longimanus* is compared with the closely allied *Pulcratis reticulatus* from southern Taiwan, and some useful characters are figured, supplementing the otherwise excellent description by Sakai (1965). Measurements provided are of the carapace width and length respectively. Specimens examined are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica (ASIZ), Taipei; and Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC) of the National University of Singapore.

*Paratergatis longimanus* Sakai, 1965 (figs. 1, 2)

*Paratergatis longimanus* Sakai, 1965a: 98, fig. 1A-F; Sakai, 1965b: 129, text-fig. 16, pl. 66 fig. 3; Takeda & Miyake, 1968: 552; Kensley, 1969: 156; Kensley, 1981: 45; Serène & Vadon, 1981: 122, 126; Serène, 1984: 151, text-fig. 91, pl. 44D.

Material examined. — 1 female (21.0 by 12.6 mm) (ASIZ 71804), 1 female (20.3 by 12.1 mm) (ZRC 1998.47), trawl, inshore port, Tai-chi, I-lan County, northeastern Taiwan, about 100 m depth, coll. M.-S. Jeng, 26 November 1997.

Remarks. — *Paratergatis longimanus* was originally described from seven specimens from Sagami Bay, Japan (Sakai, 1965a). It has since been reported from further south in the East China Sea (29°30.7'N 126°31'E: Takeda & Miyake, 1968), Philippines (14°11.8'N 120°28.7'E: Serène & Vadon, 1981) and southwestern Indian Ocean off South Africa (25°07'S 34°34'E, 29°34'S 31°39'E and 29°29'S 31°45'E: Kensley, 1969, 1981; Serène, 1984). The specimens from the Indian Ocean resemble those figured from Japan and the present specimens well, although they should be directly compared eventually, especially considering the substantial distance which currently separates the Pacific and Indian Ocean populations.
In describing *Pulcratis* (type species by monotypy *P. reticulatus* Ng & Huang, 1997) from southern Taiwan, Ng & Huang (1997) compared it at length with *Paratergatis*, which they regarded as the most closely related genus. Examination of the present specimens of *P. longimanus* supports all the major non-sexual and female differences in the eyestalk (almost smooth or covered with very low rounded granules (fig. 2d) vs. armed with prominent sharp granules (fig. 2h)), manus (anterior margin rounded (fig. 2e) vs. with proximal foliaceous crest), cheliped carpus (inner transverse margin with subconical tooth (fig. 2f) vs. with broad lamelliform tooth), cheliped merus (posterior margin without crest vs. with pronounced crest), ambulatory legs (anterior margin with low crest vs. with prominent high crest) and second female abdominal segment (subequal in length to third segment with lateral margins of both segments in line with each other (fig. 2b) vs. second segment not as broad as the third segment with lateral margins clearly disjunct). The ambulatory legs (especially the meri) of *Paratergatis longimanus* are distinctly more slender than those of *Pulcratis reticulatus* (as...