A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS ILYOGRAPSUS, I. VANNINII SP. NOV.
(BRACHYURA, GRAPSIDAE) FROM SOMALIA

BY

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ABSTRACT

A new species of the genus \textit{Ilyograpsus}, \textit{I. vanninii} sp. nov., is described from Somalia. This new species was earlier identified as \textit{I. paludicola} (Rathbun, 1909). However, it differs clearly from that species in the shape of the carapace and of the orbital cavity. \textit{I. nodulosus} Sakai, 1983 is recorded from Kochi for the first time.

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INTRODUCTION

The crab genus \textit{Ilyograpsus} is known to comprise three species, \textit{Ilyograpsus paludicola} (Rathbun, 1909) from Thailand, \textit{I. rhizophorae} Barnard, 1955 from Mozambique, and \textit{I. nodulosus} Sakai, 1983 from Japan. In the course of this study, it has turned out that two ovigerous specimens from Abo, Somalia, stored under the name of \textit{I. paludicola}, are very different from the female holotype of \textit{I. paludicola} in the form of the carapace and of the orbit. Similar morphologies are also observed in the specimens of \textit{I. paludicola} from Madagascar (Crosnier, 1965: 31). As the type specimen of \textit{I. nodulosus} is missing, that holotype cannot be examined, but two specimens collected from the blackish area of the Kagami-gawa river, Kochi, are defined as \textit{I. nodulosus}.
Abbreviations. — MZUF, Museo Zoologico of the University of Florence; NHMO, Osaka Museum of Natural History; ZMUC CRU, Zoologisk Museum, University of Copenhagen; CL, carapace length; CW, carapace width; Plp, pleopod.

SYSTEMATICS

Genus *Ilyograpsus* Barnard, 1955


Diagnosis. — Carapace subquadrate or hexagonal, lateral margins almost parallel or slightly obliquely convex, and provided with four teeth; front-orbital width three-quarters or more, front itself less than half of total CW. Posterior orbital margin complete; in females inferior margin of orbit crenulate-dentate, and laterally ending in S-shaped corner, which is laterally continuous with inferior crest of orbital tooth (figs. 1C, 2D). In males, inferior margin straight with several low denticles, and laterally ending in the same shapes as seen in the corresponding females (fig. 5A, B). Mxp3 widely separated; ischium trapezoid in form, and its mesial margin shorter than lateral one; merus subsquare, broader than long, and shorter than ischium. Chelipeds weak, shorter than legs; tips of chelae spoon-shaped. P2-5 slender, dactyli slender, smooth and cylindrical, tapering to a pointed tip. Male Plp1 rather slender, distally slightly curved in lateral direction, lateral margin setose.

Remarks. — *Ilyograpsus paludicola* (Rathbun, 1909) was first named *Camptandrium paludicola*, and later, in 1910, Rathbun noticed that this species differs from the genus *Camptandrium*, in particular in comparison with *C. sexdentatum* Stimpson, 1858. Tesch (1918) suggested that *C. paludicola* be attributed to the genus “*Cyrtograpsus*” by the morphology of the anterolateral teeth of the carapace and the Mxp3. Barnard (1955) established the genus *Ilyograpsus*, because he acknowledged that his specimens were different from the genera *Camptandrium* and *Cyrtograpsus* in the morphology of the orbit, and described in this new genus his new species, *Ilyograpsus rhizophorae*. Crosnier (1965) compared his specimen from Madagascar with Rathbun’s specimen, and mentioned that Rathbun’s specimen was not to be attributed to the genus *Camptandrium* but rather to *Ilyograpsus*. 