

中国近海玉蟹属五个新种的描述*

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在我国近海进行的海洋综合调查(1958—1960年)时,获得了极为丰富的底栖动物研究材料,其中蟹类很占优势,仅玉蟹科(Leucosiidae)就有70多种。其中,在已整理完毕的16种玉蟹(*Leucosia*)中,共发现5个新种。新种的模式标本均保存在中国科学院海洋研究所无脊椎动物标本室。

新种描述

1. 长臂玉蟹(新种) *Leucosia longibrachia* sp. nov. (图版 I:1,2;图1)

模式标本 正模♂(Q267B-23),海南岛新盈附近,水深26米,底质沙质泥,1960年11月4日。配模♀(Q226B-19),产地同上,水深27.5米,底质同上1960年7月10日。副模5♂,3♀(Q169B-39),产地同上,水深26米,底质同上,1960年4月12日。

其他标本 98♂,88♀,5幼,南海,广东省沿岸及北部湾。

头胸甲长显著大于宽,呈斜方形,表面光滑。额部向前突出,背部隆起,尤以沿中线为甚,额缘有三小齿,中齿较两侧齿为大。头胸甲侧缘自前端至第三步足的上方具一系列细颗粒。

胸窝呈“3”型,下缘具一系列约6—7枚小突起,每个突起由数枚细颗粒所组成,在此列突起的前、后端有时有数枚细颗粒(图1:1)。

第三颚足表面十分光滑,长节呈锐三角形。雌者座、长节的内侧具一系列刚毛,座节在刚毛列的外侧稍为隆起(图版 I:2)。

螯足瘦长,长节的边缘均具珠状颗粒,但以中部的珠粒较大。背面基部具一群细颗粒,其末端具两纵列珠状颗粒,接近末端的珠粒较小。腕节内缘具数枚细颗粒。掌节长大于宽,内缘有细颗粒。雄性可动指内缘近中部具钝齿约3—4枚,基部处稍突出,末部有时有微齿;不动指内缘前半部具微齿,后半部有钝齿3枚,后两枚相隔很近,有时合成一齿突(图1:2)。

步足瘦长,长节的前、后缘均有细颗粒。前节稍扁平,前缘薄如刀削,呈锐脊。指节略呈披针状。前3对步足的长节近前缘处有一列细颗粒。

雄性腹部3—5节愈合。第二节很小。第六节基部较末部为宽,腹面中部具一长的隆

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本文由全体参加调查的同志收集资料,刘瑞玉同志热情指导,宋华中同志摄制图版,冯钟琪、孟昭弘、王兴虞三同志为插图复墨,特此致谢。

起。尾节呈锐三角形(图 1:3)。雄性第一腹肢粗壮,末部有三个螺旋状扭转,末端呈钩状(图 1:4)。

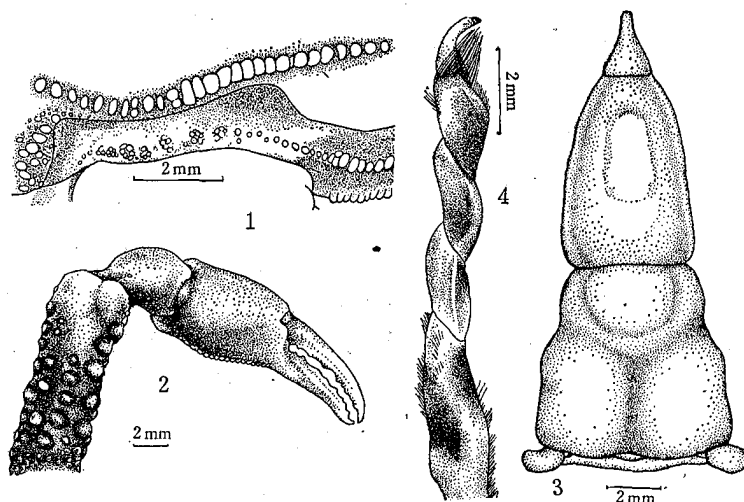


图 1 长臂玉蟹模式标本

1. 胸窝; 2. 雄性螯足; 3. 雄性腹部; 4. 雄性第一腹肢。

酒精标本 头胸甲及螯足背面呈暗褐色。头胸甲胃区两侧各具一对灰白色小斑点,前、后排列,其后方各具一纵行灰白色条纹;心区两侧各具一黄褐色斑块;肠区一般呈淡褐色。螯足长节背面的珠状颗粒呈乳白色,其周围呈桔黄色,螯足两指基部及步足各节均具桔黄色和白色相间的横斑。

测量(毫米)	头胸甲长度	头胸甲宽度	螯足长度
正模(♂)	24.5	20.0	39.2
配模(♀)	23.7	19.3	35.1

比较 本种与 *L. marmorea* Bell, 1855 较近似,两者的主要区别如下:

主要特征	<i>L. marmorea</i> Bell	<i>L. longibrachia</i> sp. nov.
1. 头胸甲后侧缘	甚凸	微凸
2. 胸窝	约有 5—6 枚小珠粒	约有 6—7 枚突起,每枚突起由数枚细颗粒组成
3. 雄性腹部第六节	具枚三角形齿状突起	具一长的隆起
尾节	三角形	锐三角形

2. 扁掌玉蟹(新种) *Leucosia compressa* sp. nov. (图版 II:10—11, 图 2)

模式标本 正模 1 ♂? (幼)(N99B-42),海南岛东北部,水深 33 米,底质细砂,1959 年 10 月 29 日。

头胸甲长显著大于宽,表面十分光滑。额部向前突出,呈弧状,两侧内凹,沿中部显得特别隆起。头胸甲的前侧缘稍长于后侧缘,后侧缘呈圆弧形,前侧缘基部 1/3 及后侧缘末 1/3 处的边缘具细颗粒。后缘的两侧略为突出。

胸窝狭长,其下缘具一列颗粒,前端的 8 枚较大,随后的 6—8 枚较小(图 2:1)。

螯足粗短,长节的内、外缘均具较粗的粒突,前缘末部的 4 枚较为尖锐,背面的后半部

光滑,基半部有4枚珠状颗粒及一群颗粒。腕节外缘末部及内缘均有细颗粒。掌节特别宽短而扁,两缘薄锐,内缘具一系列锯齿状颗粒,越近基部者越大。两指外缘薄锐,内缘末部有数枚小齿(图2:2)。

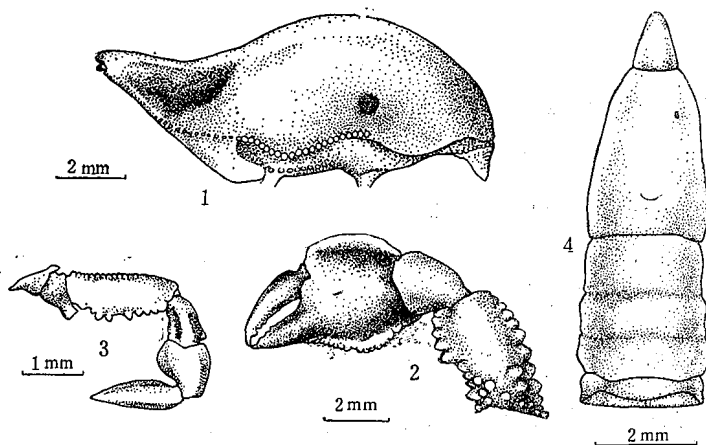


图2 扁掌玉蟹模式标本

1.头胸甲侧面观; 2.螯足; 3.第四步足; 4.腹部(雄性?)。

步足扁平,特别是末2节,前3对长节的前、后缘均有细颗粒。腕节前缘具两条隆脊,背面近后缘也具一隆脊,唯不如前缘的显著。前节扁平,第一至四对的前节,依次趋短,前、后缘薄而锐。指节呈披针状。第四对步足长节的前缘基部2/3具细颗粒,后缘有齿状突起6枚(图2:3)。

酒精标本 全身呈灰白色,鳃区外侧各具一黑褐色圆斑。

测量(毫米) 正模标本 头胸甲长度12.4 头胸甲宽度10.3 螯足长度14.3

比较 新种与 *L. phyllocheira* Bell, 1855 相似,其主要差别列于下表:

主要特征	<i>L. phyllocheira</i> Bell	<i>L. compressa</i> sp. nov.
1.额部的前缘	几乎横直	弧形
2.头胸甲后侧缘	特别凸	微凸
3.螯足长节的背面	具细颗粒	具珠状颗粒
掌节的内缘	无锯齿状颗粒	有锯齿状颗粒
4.第四步足长节的后缘	具大尖齿8枚	具小钝齿6枚

3. 宽额玉蟹(新种) *Leucosia latirostrata* sp. nov. (图版 II: 7—9, 图3)

模式标本 正模1♂, 配模1♀(C-00758), 广东省外罗, 1955年6月18日; 副模5♂, 4♀(C-00759), 福建省长乐, 1963年5月21日。

其它标本 2♂, 1♀, 广东省外罗, 1955年6月18日; 6♂, 福建省诏安, 1972年9月6日; 1♂, 1♀, 福建省东山, 1974年6—7月。

头胸甲斜方形,背面中部较凸,表面很光滑。额部甚宽,前缘分3小齿。眼窝小,外眼窝齿宽而钝。头胸甲的前侧缘较后侧缘为短,几乎斜直,具细颗粒。后侧缘稍突,其边缘

的珠状颗粒延展到第二对步足基部上方。后缘具细颗粒。

胸窦宽而浅,前缘略向后突出,前端的上肢较下肢为短,窦内密集绒毛,去毛后,窦底粗糙,具不规则的细颗粒,沿下缘有一列颗粒,以中部的颗粒较大(图 3:1)。

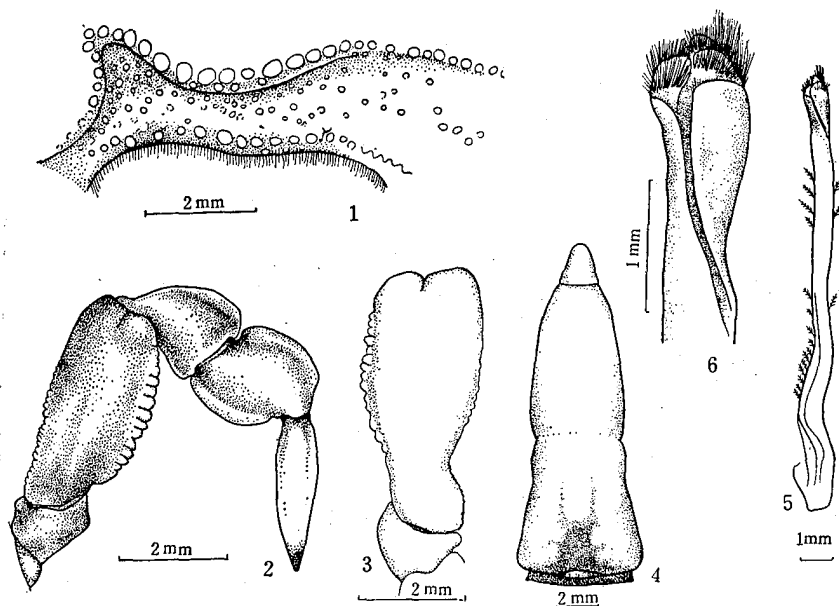


图 3 宽额玉蟹模式标本

1. 胸窦; 2. 雄性第四步足; 3. 雌性第四步足(部分);
4. 雄性腹部; 5. 雄性第一腹肢; 6. 雄性第一腹肢末端。

第三颚足外肢呈长方形,末端具一些颗粒。长节短于座节。雌性座、长节腹面有一纵列短毛,座节末部有一光滑齿突(图版 II: 9)。

螯足表面大部分光滑,长节的内、外缘均有珠状颗粒,基部背面有一斜列 3—4 枚珠状颗粒,随后又有一横列细颗粒,周围密布细绒毛。掌节的背、腹内缘各具一列颗粒,分别终止在不动指的基部或中部。可动指的长度大于不动指,两指内缘具小锯齿,唯在雄性不动指中部的小齿稍突出。

步足扁平,前 3 对长节后缘呈微弧形。雄性第四步足长节的后缘呈弧状突出,颗粒较大,雌性在此节的前缘近基部处突然内凹,后缘显得更突出(图 3:2, 3)。

雄性第六腹节基部无齿突(图 3:4)。雄性第一腹肢瘦长,中部具一些羽状刚毛,末端具刚毛(图 3:5, 6)。

酒精标本 头胸甲背面呈灰褐色,沿中线具一条纵行乳白色斑纹,此斑在胃区,尤其在肠区特别膨大,其两侧各有 3 条斜行的和一条纵行的橙色斑纹。螯足及步足各节都有橙色横斑。

测量(毫米)	头胸甲长度	头胸甲宽度	螯足长度
正模(♂)	22.0	19.3	38.0
配模(♀)	22.4	19.4	34.7

比较 这一种与 *L. vittata* Stimpson, 1858 较近似,两者差异如下:

主要特征	<i>L. vittata</i> Simpson	<i>L. latirostrata</i> sp. nov.
1. 额部	较窄	较宽
2. 头胸甲的侧缘	前侧缘与后侧缘略等长	前侧缘短于后侧缘
3. 胸窝	很深, 无颗粒	较浅, 有一列细颗粒
4. 颜色	头胸甲背面沿中线的斑纹为淡红色, 其两侧各具两条斜行的红色斑纹	头胸甲背面沿中线的斑纹为乳白色, 其两侧各具三条斜行及一条纵行的橙色斑纹

4. 美丽玉蟹(新种) *Leucosia pulchra* sp. nov. (图版 I:3—6, 图 4)

模式标本 正模 1♂ (N209B-103), 海南岛榆林以西, 水深 24 米, 底质泥质沙, 1960 年 5 月 14 日。
配模 1♀, 副模 1♂, 1♀ (Q266B-50), 北部湾, 水深 12 米, 底质泥质沙, 1960 年 10 月 20 日。

头胸甲表面光滑, 背面很突。额突出, 前缘分 3 齿, 每齿都呈钝三角形, 中齿较侧齿为大。头胸甲前侧缘具细颗粒, 到侧角的前、后颗粒较密而粗, 后侧缘的颗粒终止在第一步足基部上方, 后缘也具细颗粒。

胸窝前端的上、下肢较尖锐, 其前缘呈弧形, 窝底具短绒毛, 去毛后, 其下缘具一系列颗粒(图 4:1)

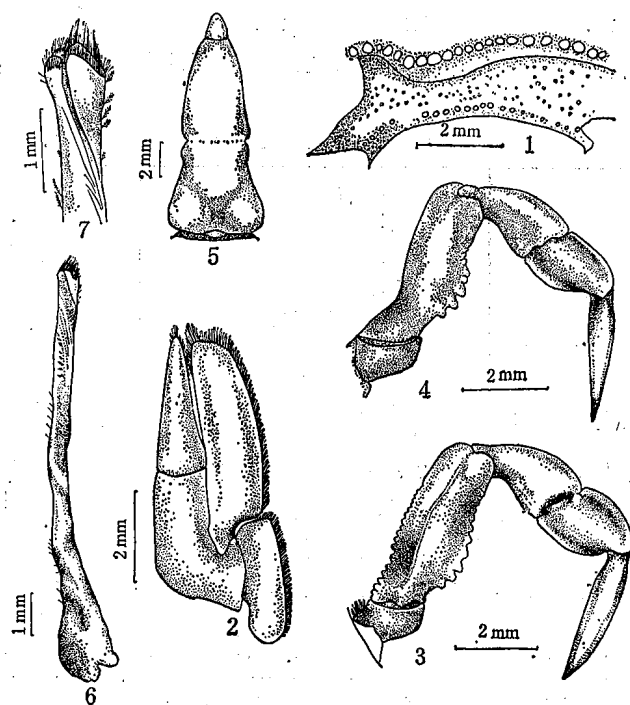


图 4. 美丽玉蟹模式标本

1. 胸窝; 2. 雄性第 3 颚足; 3. 雄性第四步足; 4. 雌性第四步足; 5. 雄性腹部; 6. 雄性第一腹肢; 7. 雄性第一腹肢末端。

第三颚足长节呈锐三角形, 较座节为短。雌者座节末端具一齿突(图版 1:4, 5; 图 4:2)。

螯足粗壮, 长节背面大部分光滑, 内、外缘均具珠状颗粒, 中部的颗粒较大, 背面基部

具珠状颗粒4枚,略作四方形排列,随后又具一斜列珠状颗粒,周围密具短绒毛。腕节背面光滑,内缘有细颗粒。掌节粗短,外缘光滑,其基部具一半圆形突起,背内缘有一列细颗粒,越近基部的颗粒则越大;腹内缘的一列不甚明显。可动指的长度稍大于掌节,两指内缘具小齿。

第一步足长节前缘基部1/3处具细颗粒,末3对长节整个前缘都有细颗粒,唯末部的颗粒较为模糊,后缘的颗粒较前缘的粗大,尤以中部为甚。雄性第四步足长节前缘基部1/3稍凹,具颗粒,后缘突出呈弧状,有锯齿颗粒,其中以中部的5—6枚较大;雌性此节前缘基部内凹,也有细颗粒,后缘的基半部突出,呈弧状,较雄性显著,具较大的锯齿颗粒(图4:3,4)。

雄性第六腹节基部1/3处的中央有一圆形突起,尾节呈三角形(图4:5)。雄性第一腹肢瘦长,末部有扭转,末端有长刚毛(图4:6,7)。

酒精标本 头胸甲前部3/4及螯足长节都呈灰褐色,螯足掌节及指节基部呈淡褐色,其余部分几乎呈乳白色。头胸甲胃区两侧各具2枚圆形灰白色斑点,前、后排列,心区两侧各具一浅凹,呈暗褐色。

测量(毫米)	头胸甲长度	头胸甲宽度	螯足长度
正模(♂)	19.4	16.0	30.7
配模(♀)	19.4	16.3	29.0

比较 这一新种与 *L. haswelli* Miers, 1886 相似,两者区别如下:

主 要 特 征	<i>L. haswelli</i> Miers, 1886	<i>L. pulchra</i> sp. nov.
1. 额	不分齿	分3齿
2. 胸窝绒毛	不	有密绒毛
颗粒	大而少	小而多
3. 螯足掌节内、外缘基部突起	不显著	很显著
4. 第四步足长节后缘	无锯齿状颗粒	有锯齿状颗粒

5. 中华玉蟹(新种) *Leucosia sinica* sp. nov. (图版 II:12, 13; 图5)

模式标本 正模1♂, 配模1♀ (Q203B-68), 广西壮族自治区北海附近, 水深11米, 底质泥沙, 1960年4月22日。副模2♂, 3♀ (K276B-99), 北部湾, 水深12米, 底质泥沙, 1960年10月20日。

其他标本 2♂, 海南岛水东附近, 1960年4月10日; 1♂, 1♀, 产地同上, 1960年2月11日; 1♂, 1♀, 产地同上, 1959年7月11日; 1♂ 海南岛新盈, 1955年5月23日; 1♀, 福建省厦门, 1931年6月。

个体较小, 但较斜方玉蟹略大。额部稍突出, 前缘有3小齿。外眼窝齿小而钝。头胸甲后侧缘长于前侧缘, 两侧缘几乎都斜直, 但后侧缘稍突出, 后缘具细颗粒。

胸窝前缘向后凸, 窝内密布绒毛, 去毛后, 下缘具一列细颗粒(图5:2)。

第三颚足长节短于座节。雌者腹面座一长节内侧具一纵列刚毛, 座节末端在刚毛外侧具一齿突。

螯足粗壮, 长节的内、外缘均具珠状颗粒, 背面的颗粒可分两纵列, 近内缘处有3—4枚, 近外缘处有2—3枚, 后者埋于短绒毛中。掌节外缘基部具一半圆形突起。两指内缘有小齿。

雌性第四步足长节前缘近基部突然内凹,而后缘基半部向外突,其突出的程度较雄者为甚(图 5:3,4)。

雄性第六腹节基部 1/3 具一微小齿突(图 5:5)。雄性第一腹肢末端稍膨大(图 5:6; 7)。

酒精标本 头胸甲大部分呈灰褐色,前半部较后半部为浓,在肠区的两侧各具一半环状橙色斑纹,沿前侧缘及侧角边缘共具 3 段橙色斑纹(图 5:1)。

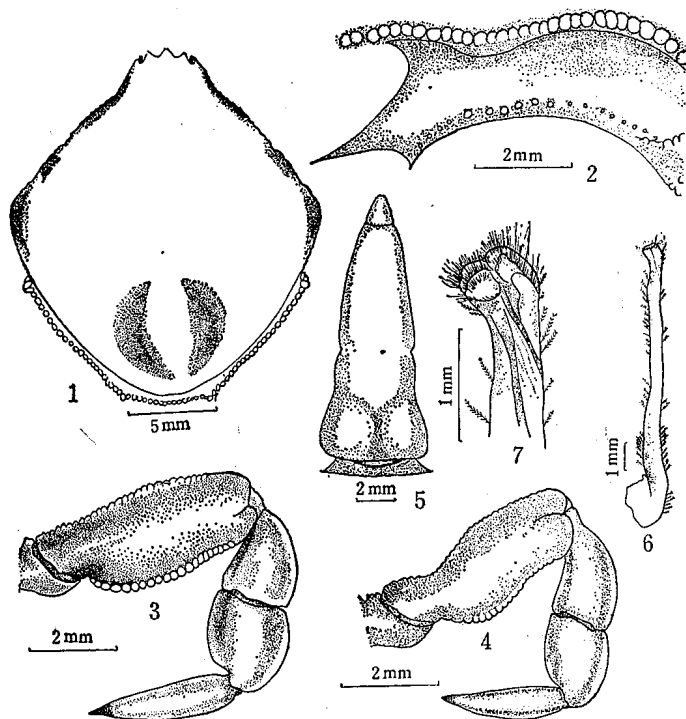


图 5 中华玉蟹模式标本

1. 雄性头胸甲背面观(正模); 2. 胸突; 3. 雄性第四步足(配模); 5. 雄性腹部;
6. 雄性第一腹肢; 7. 雄性第一腹肢末端。

测量(毫米)	头胸甲长度	头胸甲宽度	螯足长度
正模(♂)	20.5	18.0	35.1
配模(♀)	19.5	17.0	30.0

比较 这一新种与 *L. rhomboidalis* de Haan, 1841 较为近似,现将其不同点列表如下:

	<i>L. rhomboidalis</i> de Haan	<i>L. sinica</i> sp. nov.
1. 额部	较窄,前缘 3 齿不明显	较宽,前缘 3 齿明显
2. 头胸甲侧缘	前侧缘略等于后侧缘	前侧缘短于后侧缘
3. 胸突	无细颗粒	有细颗粒
4. 步足	瘦长	宽短
5. 雄性第六腹节基部	具一较大的齿突	具一小齿突
6. 颜色	头胸甲胃区两侧各具 3 个红斑点,肝区各有一个同色斑点	头胸甲肠区两侧各具一半环状的橙色斑纹,沿前侧缘共具 3 段橙色斑纹

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DESCRIPTION OF FIVE NEW SPECIES OF *LEUCOSIA* (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA: LEUCOSIIDAE) OFF CHINESE WATERS*

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ABSTRACT

During the years 1958—1960 the Oceanology Survey Team collected a large number of marine benthonic invertebrate specimens of which the Brachyura Crustacea is a conspicuous member. The Family Leucosiidae alone amounts to more than 70 species. There are 16 species belonging to the Genus *Leucosia*, of which five are new.

Description of New Species

1. *Leucosia longibrachia* sp. nov. (Pl. I: 1—2, fig. 1)

Type specimens Holotype 1 ♂ (Q267—23), North of Xinying, Hainan Island, depth 26 m, bottom sandy mud, November 4, 1960; allotype 1 ♀ (Q226B—19), North of Xinying, Hainan Island, depth 27.5 M, bottom sandy mud, July 10, 1960; paratypes 5 ♂, 3 ♀ (Q169B—39), North of Xinying, Hainan Island, depth 26 m, bottom sandy mud, April 12, 1960.

Carapace rhomboidal in form, surface smooth. Front produced forwards, tridentate, dorsal surface elevated along the median line. Lower border of thoracic sinus

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with a row of 6—7 clusters or irregularly shaped tubercles.

Ischium of female third maxilliped elevated laterally.

Chelipeds long, inner and outer borders of arm with pearl-like granules; basal portion of the dorsal surface granulated, distal end with two rows of pearl-like granules. Palm longer than broad, inner border finely granulated.

Walking legs long and slender, anterior and posterior borders of merus finely granulated. Propodus slightly compressed, with the anterior border crested. Dactylus styliform.

Sixth segment of male abdomen with an elongated elevation at the middle. Telson acutely triangular. First abdominal appendage of the male stout, with the distal portion twisted three times and hooked at the extremity.

This new species closely resembles *L. marmorea* Bell, 1855, but differs from it in the following:

character	<i>L. marmorea</i> Bell	<i>L. longibrachia</i> sp. nov.
1. posterolateral border of carapace	more convex	less convex
2. thoracic sinus	with about 5—6 small pearl-like granules	with about 6—7 clusters of tubercles
3. 6th segment of male abdomen	with a triangular tooth	with an elongated elevation
4. telson of male abdomen	triangular	acutely triangular

2. *Leucosia compressa* sp. nov. (Pl. II: 10—11, fig. 2)

Type specimens Holotype 1 ♂? (juv.) (N99B-42), North-east part of Hainan Island; depth 33 m, bottom fine sand, October 29, 1959.

Carapace longer than broad, surface smooth. Front produced forwards, dorsal surface elevated along the median line, but depressed on both sides. Anterolateral border of carapace slightly convex at hepatic region, lateral angle smoothly rounded and coarsely granulated. Branchial regions each with a dark brown spot laterally.

Lower border of thoracic sinus with a row of granules, the anterior ones (8) coarser than posterior ones (6—8).

Cheliped short and stout. Inner and outer borders of arm with coarse granules, the 4 granules at the distal end tooth-like, base of dorsal surface with a patch of smaller granules and a row of pearl-like granules. Palm short and compressed. Outer and inner borders crested, inner border with a row of tooth-like granules; the granules at the basal portion much larger than those at the distal. Fingers also crested along their outer borders.

Walking legs compressed, the two terminal segments particularly so. Merus of 4th walking leg with the anterior border granulated and the posterior border with tooth-like processes.

This new species closely resembles *L. phyllocheira* Bell, 1855, but differs from it in the following:

character	<i>L. phyllocheira</i> Bell	<i>L. compressa</i> sp. nov.
1. front	truncated anteriorly	arched anteriorly
2. posterolateral border of carapace	very convex	slightly convex
3. inner border of palm of cheliped	not serrated by granules	serrated by granules
4. merus of 4th walking leg	with about 8 large acute denticles on the posterior border	with about 6 small obtuse denticles on the posterior border

3. *Leucosia latirostrata* sp. nov. (Pl. II: 7—9, fig. 3)

Type specimens Holotype 1♂, allotype 1♀ (C-00958), Wai-luo, Guangdong Province, June 18, 1955; paratypes 5♂, 4♀ (C-00759), Changle, Fujian Province, May 21, 1963.

Carapace rhomboidal in form, surface smooth, anterolateral border obliquely straight; posterolateral border slightly convex, lateral angles more rounded in female than in male; posterolateral border and lateral angles with pearl-like granules. Front rather broad, tridentate anteriorly.

Thoracic sinus broad and shallow with its anterior end bifurcated, the upper arm being shorter than the lower one. Bottom of the sinus densely tomentose and with scattered fine granules, the lower border, with a row of granules.

Exopod of male third maxilliped oblong in shape, with a patch of granules distally, merus of endopod much shorter than ischium. Ischium of female third maxilliped with a smooth denticle distally.

Arm of cheliped with pearl-like granules on both the inner and outer borders. Fingers all regularly denticulated along the inner borders.

Walking legs more or less compressed. Merus of male 4th leg with the posterior border slightly convex and coarsely granulated. Base of anterior border of merus of female 4th leg strongly constricted.

This new species closely resembles *L. vittata* Stimpson 1855, but differs from it in the following:

character	<i>L. vittata</i> Stimpson	<i>L. latirostrata</i> sp. nov.
1. front	relatively narrower	relatively broader
2. carapace	more convex dorsally with anterolateral and posterolateral borders nearly equal in length	less convex dorsally with anterolateral border shorter than posterolateral border
3. thoracic sinus	deep, no granules	shallow, with a row of granules
4. coloured bands on dorsum of carapace	with a median band of red, becoming broader posteriorly and two oblique bands of red on each side	with a median band of milky white, becoming broader posteriorly and three oblique and one straight bands of orange yellow on each side

4. *Leucosia pulchra* sp. nov. (Pl. I: 3—6, fig. 4)

Type specimens Holotype 1 ♂ (N209B-103), Yulin Harbour, Hainan, depth 24 m, bottom, muddy sand, May 14, 1960; allotype 1 ♀, paratypes 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (Q266B-50), Beibu Bay, depth 12 m, bottom muddy sand, Oct. 20, 1960.

Carapace smooth. Front of male slightly produced than that of female, with the anterior border tridentate, the middle tooth larger than the laterals. Anterolateral border of carapace finely granulated, granules becoming larger at the lateral angle, posterior border also finely granulated.

Thoracic sinus, Y-shaped anteriorly, with the upper arm shorter than the lower one. Floor of the sinus tomentose and granulate, with a row of granules along the lower border, the granules at the middle being larger than the others.

Merus of third maxilliped acutely triangular and longer than ischium. Ischium of female with a denticular projection distally.

Cheliped stout, dorsum of arm largely smooth, with four pearl-like granules at the base and a row of larger pearl-like granules distally, the anterior and posterior borders also granulated. Palm broad and short, with a constriction at the base, outer border smooth and inner border with a row of granules, the granules becoming larger basally. Movable finger longer than palm. Inner borders of fingers regularly denticulated.

The basal third of the merus of the 1st walking leg with fine granules. The entire anterior border of meri of the other walking legs with fine granules. Base of the merus of 4th walking leg slightly more constricted in the female than in the male; denticles on the posterior border of the female fewer in number, but larger in size than those of the male.

Sixth segment of male abdomen with a round tubercle at basal third, telson triangular. The first abdominal appendage of the male twisted distally.

This new species closely resembles *L. haswelli* Miers, 1886, but differs from it in the following:

character	<i>L. haswelli</i> Miers	<i>L. pulchra</i> sp. nov.
1. anterior border of front	slightly emarginate	distinctly tridentate
2. thoracic sinus	not tomentose, with pearl-like granules	tomentose, with fine granules
3. arm of cheliped	shorter	longer
4. palm of cheliped at the base	with an indistinct constriction	with a distinct constriction
5. merus of female 4th walking leg	not serrated by granules	serrated by granules

5. *Leucosia sinica* sp. nov. (Pl. II: 12—13, fig. 5)

Type specimens Holotype 1 ♂, allotype 1 ♀ (Q203B-68), Bei-hai, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, depth 11 m, bottom muddy sand, April 22, 1960; paratypes 2 ♂, 3 ♀ (K276B-99), Bei-bu Bay, depth 12 m, bottom muddy sand, Oct. 20, 1960.

Body of small size. Front slightly produced, tridentate. Anterolateral and pos-

terolateral borders of carapace obliquely striaght. Anterolateral border, including the lateral angle marked with three sections of orange coloured bands and another same coloured semicircular band, located on the sides of the intestinal region.

Thoracic sinus broad, its anterior border convex posteriorly. Floor of the sinus densely tomentose, with a row of granules along the lower border. Ischium of female third maxilliped with a pointed denticle distally.

Inner and outer borders of arm of cheliped with pearl-like granules. Dorsal surface with a small patch of granules basally and an anterior row of 3—4 and a posterior row of 2—3 pearl-like granules distally. Palm short, with a constriction at the base and two rows of granules along the inner border. Fingers regularly denticulated along the inner border.

Merus of the 4th walking leg of female more constricted at the base and more convex at the basal portion of the posterior border in comparison with that of the male.

Sixth segment of male abdomen with a denticle at basal 1/3.

This new species closely resembles *L. rhomboidalis* de Haan, 1841, but differs from it in the following:

character	<i>L. rhomboidalis</i> de Haan	<i>L. sinica</i> sp. nov.
1. front	relatively narrower and indistinctly tridentate	relatively broader and distinctly tridentate
2. lateral border of carapace	anterolateral and posterolateral borders nearly equal in length	anterolateral border shorter than posterolateral border
3. thoracic sinus	not granulated	with a row of granules
4. 6th segment of male abdomen	with a larger tooth	with a smaller tooth
5. coloured spots on dorsum of carapace	with 3 round red spots on each side of the gastric region and one on hepatic region	with a semicircular orange spot on each side of the intestinal region and 3 sections of orange bands on the anterolateral border including the lateral angle



1—2 长臂玉蟹新种, *Leucosia longibrachia* sp. nov.

1. 雄性背面观(副模) 2. 雌性腹面观(配模)

3—6. 美丽玉蟹新种, *Leucosia pulchra* sp. nov.

3. 雌性背面观(配模) 4. 雌性腹面观(配模) 5. 雄性腹面观(正模) 6. 雄性背面观(正模)



7—9 宽额玉蟹新种, *Leucosia latirostrata* sp. nov.
7. 雄性腹面观(正模) 8. 雌性背面观(配模) 9. 雌性腹面观(配模)
10—11. 扁掌玉蟹新种, *Leucosia compressa* sp. nov.
10. 雄性(?)背面观 11. 雄性(?)腹面观
12—13. 中华玉蟹新种, *Leucosia sinica* sp. nov.
12. 雄性背面观(正模) 13. 雌性腹面观(配模)