

***Cebudonus poppeorum*, a new genus and new species of eumedonine crab (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura: Pilumnidae) from the Philippines**

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Abstract

A new genus and new species of eumedonine crab, *Cebudonus poppeorum*, is described from the central Philippines. Superficially similar to *Eumedonous* H. Milne Edwards, 1834, *Gonatonotus* White, 1847, *Zebrida* White, 1847, *Zebridonous* Chia, Ng & Castro, 1995, and *Tiaramedon* Chia & Ng, 1998, *Cebudonus* n. gen. is easily characterised by possessing two long pseudorostral spines, a gently convex and unarmed dorsal carapace surface, elongated chelipeds that have the chela and merus unarmed and not cristate, elongated and slender ambulatory legs in which the merus is not cristate, a relatively narrow anterior male thoracic sternum, and a proportionately broader male abdomen. The general structure and colour pattern (with longitudinal stripes) suggests *Cebudonus* n. gen. is an obligate symbiont with echinoids.

Key words: Crustacea, Brachyura, Pilumnidae, Eumedoninae, taxonomy, new genus, new species, Philippines

Introduction

The subfamily Eumedoninae Dana, 1852 (family Pilumnidae Samouelle, 1819) is a small group of Indo-West Pacific crabs that are obligate symbionts of echinoderms. With 12 genera and 32 species (Ng *et al.* 2008), the subfamily is well studied and all the genera have been revised (see Ng & Chia 1999; Castro *et al.* 1995; Chia & Ng 1995, 1998, 1999, 2000; Chia *et al.* 1995, 1999).

Guido and Philippe Poppe (Conchology Inc.) recently passed me specimens of an unusual eumedonine collected from relatively deep waters in central Philippines by fishermen who were collecting shells, sea stars and sea urchins for sale. While these specimens clearly belonged to a new species, the assignment of a genus proved difficult. The carapace and colour pattern (with longitudinal stripes) superficially resembled members of *Zebrida* White, 1847 (see Ng & Chia 1999) that live only on echinoids, but the frontal margin, chelipeds and ambulatory legs were totally different in structure. They also differ from known echinoid-dwelling eumedonines like *Eumedonous* H. Milne Edwards, 1834, *Echinoecus* Rathbun, 1894, *Gonatonotus* White, 1847, *Tauropus* Chia & Ng, 1998, and *Zebridonous* Chia, Ng & Castro, 1995, in various features of the carapace and ambulatory legs (cf. Chia & Ng 1998, 2000; Chia *et al.* 1995, 1999; Ng & Chia 1999). It has none of the features of eumedonine genera that live on crinoids (e.g., covered with transverse stripes in life) (cf. Castro *et al.* 1995; Chia & Ng 1995, 1998), or in holothurians (with orange spots in life) (cf. Chia & Ng 1999, see also Low *et al.* 2013). It is therefore necessary that a new monotypic genus is established for the new species from the central Philippines.

The following abbreviations are used: G1 = male first gonopod; G2 = male second gonopod. Measurements (in millimetres) provided are of the maximum width and length (including spines). Specimens are deposited in the Crustacean Collection of the Philippine National Museum (NMCR), Manila; collection of Guido T. Poppe (GTP), Cebu; and Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC) of the Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum (formerly Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research), National University of Singapore.

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