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A new species of *Pseudolambrus* (Crustacea: Brachyura: Parthenopidae: Parthenopinae) from Panglao, Bohol, the Philippines

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Abstract

A new species of parthenopid, *Pseudolambrus bato*, is described. The single female specimen was collected from a trap during the PANGLAO 2004 expedition to Panglao, Bohol, Philippine Islands.

Key word: *Pseudolambrus bato* **new species**, Parthenopidae, Parthenopinae, PANGLAO 2004, Bohol, Philippines

Introduction

The Panglao Marine Biodiversity Project (PANGLAO 2004) carried out in May–July 2004 on Panglao Island, Bohol, the Philippines, is one of the largest biodiversity sampling efforts in modern times. The Philippines is a world biodiversity hotspot and, with some 7,100 islands, is recognised as one of the world's biologically richest countries with regards to marine animal species (Bouchet et al., 2002; Carpenter & Springer, 2005). Crabs are one of the key marine invertebrate species collected and are particularly diverse. The numerous new decapod species obtained during PANGLAO 2004 are currently being worked on by various colleagues.

One of the most interesting specimens collected was a female parthenopid specimen collected from a trap. It is so distinctive that there was no doubt that it was a new species and this species is here described. The holotype is deposited at the Crustacean Collection of the National Museum of the Philippines (NMCR).

Material and methods

Carapace dimensions are given as CW x CL, in millimetres, measured at widest width of the specimens, and along mid-line respectively. Terminology used in the description of this species follows Tan & Ng (2007b). The abbreviation P refers to the pereopods. P1 refers to the chelipeds; P2, P3, P4 and P5, refer to the first, second, third and fourth pairs of ambulatory legs respectively. The propodus of the cheliped is referred to as the manus and in this group of crabs is prismatic in cross-section. The manus has three margins all of which are usually dentate. The row of teeth facing outwards away from the frontal region of the specimen is on the outer margin, the row facing upwards is on the upper margin, and the row that is beneath the upper margin and faces downwards is on the lower margin. The surface between the outer and the upper margins is called the upper surface. The surface between the upper and the lower margins is termed the inner surface. The surface between the lower margin and the outer margin is termed the lower surface. The term dorsal surface is not used here because the upper surface is usually sloping slightly outwards and is not flat.

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