



New records of deep-sea spider crabs of the genus *Cyrtomaia* Miers, 1886, from the Pacific Ocean, with description of a new species (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura: Majidae)

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Abstract

Recent collections of deep-sea majid crabs from the South Pacific Ocean and Taiwan provide new records of five species of *Cyrtomaia* Miers, 1886, and a new species from French Polynesia, *C. polynésica* n. sp. The new species is most similar to the recently described *C. micronesica* Richer de Forges & Ng, 2007, but differs from this species in the morphology of its carapace and pereopods.

Key words: Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura, Majidae, *Cyrtomaia*, taxonomy, new species

Introduction

The spider crabs of the genus *Cyrtomaia* Miers, 1886 (Majidae) occur only at depths below 200 m in the Indo-West Pacific. Twenty-eight species are recognized at present (see Richer de Forges & Ng 2007b, Ng et al. 2008), although the taxonomy of several species has been problematic due to a lack of material. The present paper reports on the *Cyrtomaia* material collected during cruises onboard R.V. *Alis* in the Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga, as well as specimens obtained from traps by J. Poupin (École Navale, Brest) onboard R.V. *Marara* in French Polynesia. One species from French Polynesia is here described as new. The specimens of *C. griffini* Richer de Forges & Guinot, 1990, *C. cornuta* Richer de Forges & Guinot, 1988, and *C. ericina* Richer de Forges & Guinot, 1990, from the Solomon Islands, Fiji and Tonga all represent new records for these sites.

Specimens are deposited in the Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC) of the Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, and Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN), Paris. The terminology used essentially follows that by Griffin & Tranter (1986). The abbreviations G1 and G2 refer to the male first and second gonopods respectively, while the P2–P4 refer to the first to fourth ambulatory legs respectively. The measurements, provided in millimetres, are of the carapace length and width without the spines respectively.

Systematic account

Family Majidae Samouelle, 1819

Subfamily Inachinae Macleay, 1838