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A new species of the pagurid hermit crab genus *Lophopagurus* McLaughlin, 1981 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura) from French Polynesia, and additional record of *L. indonesiensis* McLaughlin, 1997 from the Philippines

TOMOYUKI KOMAI^{1,3} & DWI LISTYO RAHAYU²

¹Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba, 955-2 Aoba-cho, Chuo-ku, Chiba, 260-8682 Japan. E-mail: komai@chiba-muse.or.jp

²Marine Bio-Industry Technical Implementation Unit, Mataram, Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Teluk Kodek, Pemenang, Lombok Barat, NTB, Indonesia. E-mail: dwilistyo@yahoo.com

³Corresponding author

Abstract

Two species of the pagurid hermit crab genus *Lophopagurus* McLaughlin, 1981 are reported herein. *Lophopagurus* (*Lophopagurus*) *minimus* n. sp., described on the basis of two females from Tuamotu Archipelago, French Polynesia, appears closest to *L. (L.) nanus* (Henderson, 1888), but is easily distinguished from the latter by the different shape of the ocular peduncles and the less developed armature of the right cheliped. A single female from the Bohol Sea, the Philippines, is identified with *L. (Australeremus) indonesiensis* McLaughlin, 1997, a species for which possible synonymy with *L. (A.) triserratus* has been suggested. The newly collected specimen confirms the validity of the species and represents its second record since the original description.

Key words: *Lophopagurus minimus*, *L. triserratus*, valid species

Introduction

McLaughlin (1981) revised two pagurid genera, *Pylopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1891 and *Tomopagurus* A. Milne-Edwards & Bouvier, 1893. The former genus was restricted to those species typified by its type species, *Pylopagurus discoidalis* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1880), and 10 new genera were erected for remaining species once assigned to *Pylopagurus*, amongst them *Lophopagurus* McLaughlin, 1981 and *Australeremus* McLaughlin, 1981. The following five species were assigned to *Lophopagurus*: *Pylopagurus thompsoni* (Filhol, 1885) (type species), *P. lacertosus* (Henderson, 1888), *P. nanus* (Henderson, 1888), *P. crenatus* (Borradaile, 1916), and *P. cristatus* (H. Milne Edwards, 1836); whereas, two species, *Pylopagurus cooki* (Filhol, 1883) (type species) and *P. kirki* (Filhol, 1883), were assigned to *Australeremus*. McLaughlin & Gunn (1994) dealt with a revision of these two genera, and six and seven species were recognized in *Lophopagurus* and *Australeremus*, respectively: *L. crenatus*, *L. foresti* McLaughlin & Gunn, 1994, *L. lacertosus*, *L. nanus*, *L. nodulosus* McLaughlin & Gunn, 1994, and *L. thompsoni*; *A. cooki*, *A. cristatus*, *A. eltaninae* McLaughlin & Gunn, 1994, *A. kirkii*, *A. laurentae* McLaughlin & Gunn, 1994, *A. stewarti* (Filhol, 1883), and *A. triserratus* (Ortmann, 1892). Subsequently McLaughlin (1997) described a new species of *Australeremus*, *A. indonesiensis* McLaughlin, 1997, but Komai (1999) questioned the validity of this species because of overlap of variation in presumably diagnostic characters between *A. triserratus*. Finally, de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin (2000) reduced *Australeremus* to a subgenus of *Lophopagurus*. They argued that *Australeremus kirkii* linked the morphological extremes of *Lophopagurus* and *Australeremus*, and thus full generic rank for both taxa was not justified. With the addition of *Lophopagurus pumilus* de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin, 2000, 14 species are currently recognized in *Lophopagurus*, majority of which are distributed in the southwestern Pacific, i.e., southern Australia and New Zealand. Only *L. triserratus* ranges from Japan to New Zealand (de Saint Laurent & McLaughlin 2000); *L. indonesiensis* is known only from the Banda Sea, Indonesia.