

## Two New Dorippid Crabs from Australia (Crustacea: Decapoda: Dorippidae)

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**ABSTRACT.** Two new species of *Dorippe* are named, *D. glabra* from Chambers Bay, Northern Territory and *D. trilobata* from the Admiralty Gulf, Western Australia. A key to Australian species of *Dorippe* is presented.

MANNING, R.B., 1993. Two new dorippid crabs from Australia (Crustacea: Decapoda: Dorippidae). Records of the Australian Museum 45(1): 1-4.

The two species of *Dorippe* named here were found among the collection of Dorippinae in the Australian Museum, Sydney. Now seven species of *Dorippe* are known from the Indo-West Pacific region; five species were recognised by Holthuis & Manning (1990) in their revision of the Dorippinae from that region. Only one species of *Dorippe*, *D. quadridens* (Fabricius, 1793), previously had been recorded from Australia.

Both holotypes are in the collections of the Australian Museum, Sydney (AM).

### Systematic Account

#### *Dorippe glabra* n.sp.

Fig.1

**Material.** HOLOTYPE, ovigerous female, AM P13363, Chambers Bay, NT, Australia, 12°13'S 131°35'E, Otter trawl, 38 m, A.A. Racek, 7 Nov. 1959.

**Diagnosis.** Anterolateral margins of carapace, anterior to epibranchial region, smooth, unarmed. Lower orbital margin with 3 spines arranged in row. Carpus of cheliped granular. Merus and carpus of second and third pereopods naked, flattened. Merus of third pereopod 5 times as long as high.

**Description.** Carapace distinctly sculptured, grooves well marked but shallow, larger tubercles distinct, surface of tubercles granular. Surface of carapace largely smooth and naked, with few scattered short hairs, especially laterally, not obscuring surface ornamentation. Protogastric tubercles each with 4 granules. Mesogastric tubercle bilobed, surface with granules. Urogastric tubercle small, granular. One tubercle on mesial end of ridge anterior to branchial groove. Branchial lobes not markedly swollen, smooth. Lateral branchial tubercle large but smaller than dorsal branchial tubercle, latter largest of all tubercles on carapace. Branchial region also with smaller tubercles posterolateral to dorsal branchial tubercle, connected to it by low carina. Median ridge of cardiac region Y-shaped; posterior tubercle of cardiac region conical,