First Record of Crinoid Symbiotic Crab, *Harrovia japonica* (Decapoda: Brachyura: Pilumnidae) from Korea

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**ABSTRACT**

The crinoid symbiotic crabs, *Harrovia japonica* were collected for the first time from Geomundo Island in Korea. At present, there are two species of the Eumedoninae in Korean waters.

**Key words:** first record, *Harrovia japonica*, Pilumnidae, Eumedoninae, Korea

**INTRODUCTION**

Eumedonid crabs of the family Pilumnidae are a specialized group of brachyurans, which are symbiotic with echinoderms. They are easily overlooked due to their small size and cryptic coloration (Castro, 1989). Currently 32 described of 12 genera are known in the Eumedoninae (Ng et al., 2008). The genus *Harrovia* is an obligate symbiont of crinoids and contains seven described species. *Harrovia elegans* De Man, 1887 has been only known species from Korea (Kim, 1973; Kim and Kim, 1997). *H. japonica* Balss, 1921 were collected in about 20 m depth by SCUBA diving. Now, we report firstly this species in the present paper.

Drawings were made with the aid of camera lucida. The abbreviation “cl” refers to carapace length from the tip of the frontal margin to the posterior dorsal margin of the carapace. All specimens were preserved in 95% ethanol. The classification follows that of Ng et al. (2008). Materials examined in this study are deposited in collection of Silla University, Busan.

**SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS**

Superfamily Pilumnoidea Samouelle, 1819
Family Pilumnidae Samouelle, 1819
Subfamily Eumedoninae Dana, 1852
Genus *Harrovia* Adams and White, 1849
1* Harrovia japonica* Balss, 1921 (Figs. 1, 2)

*Harrovia japonica* Balss, 1921, p. 177; 1922, p. 136, figs. 8, 9; Chia et al., 1993, p. 266 [note only]: Minemizu, 2000, p. 224; Sakai, 2004, p. 877.

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*Fig. 1. Harrovia japonica* Balss, 1921, male (cl 8.1 mm).

**Material examined.** 2♂ (cl 7.9, 8.1 mm), 1♀ (cl 13.9 mm), Geomundo Island, 02 Aug. 2007(S.H. Lee), by SCUBA diving in 20 m depth, (SUZCR 103259).

**Description.** Carapace (Figs. 1, 2A, B) hexagonal, 1.4 times broader than long, regions not defined; dorsal surface covered with thick pubescent; protogastric and mesobranchial regions slightly tuberculate, each region with bundle of robust setae. Anterolateral margins separated into 4 lobes; first and second lobes separated by narrow fissure, seemed to be fused, margins granulated and subtruncate, edge of second lobe highly spiniform; third and fourth lobes subequal, highly spiniform, directed anteriorly. Frontal margin with small narrow median fissure, slightly deflexed, almost straight in dorsal view, covered with many tubercles. Infraorbital and...
Fig. 2. Harrovia japonica Balss, 1921, male. (cl 8.1 mm) A, dorsal view; B, face of carapace; C, third maxilliped; D, chelipeds, dorsal view; E-H, first to fourth ambulatory legs; I, abdomen of male; J, first gonopod; K, second gonopod. Scale bars=1 mm (A-K).
subhepatic teeth comparatively broad and strong.

Third maxilliped (Fig. 2B, C) covered with small setae; ischium subrectangular, small spines on outer margin; bearing setae on inner margin.

Chelipeds (Fig. 2D) long, robust, subcylindrical, subequal; merus with small blunted granules on inner and outer margins, proximal part of merus with 1 or 2 pointed granules on outer margin; carpus with small blunted granules on distal part; propodus covered with setae on outer surface; fingers blunted, recurved, granulated, cutting margins with 2 molariform teeth.

Ambulatory legs (Fig. 2E-H) generally short, stout, but first ambulatory leg long, slender; merus with 7-8 strong pointed spines on inner margin; carpus and propodus covered with short and long setae; dactylus pointed, inner and outer margins with short and long setae.

Abdomen of male (Fig. 2I) 7-segmented; telson semicircular, surface smooth.

Gonopods (Fig. 2J, K). First gonopod long, slender, inner and outer margins with setae; tip bent at approximately 90°. Second gonopod short, stout, curved and segmented at proximal part; distal part directed upward.

Color in life. Generally dark reddish brown, with 4 yellow-colored transverse bands on dorsal surface of carapace. Outer margin of carapace except frontal margin yellow.

Habitat. The present specimens were found with crinoids in about 20 m depth.

Remarks. Although Harrovia japonica was first described by Balss (1921), later it was synonymized with under the name of Harrovia elegans De Man, 1887, by Sakai (1932). Recently, Chia et al. (1993) suggested that H. japonica should be regarded as a distinct taxon from H. elegans. These two species much resemble each other. However, there are consistent differences in the characters of their anterolateral lobes of carapace. In H. japonica, the first and second anterolateral lobes are separated by a narrow fissure, sometimes seemed to be fused and their edges are highly spiniform and directed anteriorly, but in H. elegans, the former is separated by a wide cleft and the latter is blunted and directed laterally (Chia and Ng, 1998).

Korean specimens agree with H. japonica in almost all diagnostic characters proposed by Chia and Ng (1998), however, some differences are found. The inner and outer margins of first gonopod are with numerous setae and the outer margin of second gonopod is with five proximal setae in the present specimens, while in Chia and Ng (1998) only the distal part of outer margin of first gonopod is with setae and the outer margin of second gonopod is with seven proximal setae. Such differences seem to be due to intraspecific or geographical variation and may be insignificant.

Distribution. Japan, southern China (Chia and Ng, 1998) and now Korea.

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REFERENCES


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