

New Species of Reef Spider Crabs of the Genus *Schizophroida* Sakai, 1933 (Crustacea: Brachyura: Majidae) from the Western Pacific

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ABSTRACT. Prior to the present study, the spider crab genus *Schizophroida* Sakai, 1933, included only the type species, *S. hilensis* Rathbun, 1906 (described from Hawaii but apparently wide-ranging in the western Pacific), and two other Pacific species, *S. simodaensis* Sakai, 1933 (Japan) and *S. moai* Ng & Boyko, 2017 (Easter Island). Outside of Hawaii, *S. hilensis* has been reported from the southwestern Pacific: Australia, New Zealand and New Caledonia. Review of the southwestern Pacific material showed that *Schizophroida* from Australia and New Zealand belongs to a separate species, and is described as new to science. The New Caledonian record is based on an incomplete juvenile female, which also appears to be new to science, but is not formally named pending collection of more complete specimens. A second new species of *Schizophroida* is also described from specimens collected from Taiwan and Guam. A key to the species of *Schizophroida* is provided.

KEYWORDS. Decapoda; spider crab; Australia; Lord Howe Island; Taiwan; Guam; western Pacific

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The spider crab genus *Schizophroida* Sakai, 1933, was established for three Indo-West Pacific species: *Schizophrys hilensis* Rathbun, 1906 (Hawaii), *Schizophroida simodaensis* Sakai, 1933 (Japan), and *Schizophroida manazuruana* Sakai, 1933 (Japan). Sakai (1933) distinguished *Schizophroida* from *Schizophrys* White, 1848, by its members lacking an accessory spine on the rostral spines and the absence of an anterior accessory spine on the postorbital lobe. No type species of the genus was selected by Sakai (1933), with Griffin & Tranter (1986) subsequently selecting *S. hilensis* as the type species.

Ng & Boyko (2017) reviewed the taxonomy of *Schizophroida* and showed that some of the taxonomic characters used by previous workers (e.g., Rathbun, 1906; Sakai, 1933, 1938, 1976; Buitendijk, 1939; Takeda, 1977; Griffin & Tranter, 1986) are not reliable. Ng & Boyko (2017) observed that the relative length of the rostral spines varies to some degree, the smoothness of the carpus of the cheliped was associated with sex (fully grown males have a granulate carpus), and the proportions of the ambulatory legs were sexually dimorphic, being proportionally longer and more slender in males. Several new species-specific

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