

Subfamily Thalamitinae Paulson, 1875

Genus *Charybdis* De Haan, 1833 [in De Haan, 1833–1850]

Type species: *Cancer sexdentatus* Herbst, 1783, subsequent designation by Glaessner, 1929b

Charybdis fragilis (Müller, 1978)

Figures 86.1–12

- 1883 *Portunus* sp. – Brocchi, p. 2, pl. 5, fig. 4b.
 (pars) 1929 *Portunus rakosensis* – Lőrenthey in Lőrenthey, Beurlen, pl. 12, figs. 20, 21, pl. 15, fig. 4.
 1975a *Charybdis?* sp. – Müller, p. 510, pl. 3, fig. 3.
 1978 *Thalamita fragilis* – Müller, p. 281 [in Hungarian], p. 289 [in French], pl. 17, figs. 1–4.
 1984a *Thalamita fragilis* Müller – Müller, p. 81, pl. 65, figs. 1–2, 4–5.
 1984b *Thalamita fragilis* Müller – Müller, pl. 2, fig. 5.
 2008 *Charybis fragilis* (Müller) – Karasawa et al., p. 109.
 2014 *Charybis fragilis* (Müller) – Collins, p. 42, pl. 3, figs. 4, 6–8, 10.

Description

Carapace transversely ovate, widest at last anterolateral tooth; carapace rather flat. Front slightly protruding, with six subequal blunt lobes separated by notches. Orbits very large, subcircular; supra-orbital margin finely serrated, with two fissures; inner orbital tooth blunt; outer orbital tooth large, pointing inward. Orbitofrontal margin very wide, occupying approximately 65% carapace width. Anterolateral margins convex, with three broad subequal teeth pointing forward and one slenderer lateral tooth pointing slightly outwards. Posterolateral margins almost straight. Posterior margin as wide as front. Regions faintly defined; epigastric, protogastric and metagastric regions with aligned pairs of transverse ridges, epibranchial region with arcuate transverse ridge from last anterolateral tooth to mesogastric region. Carapace surface

covered unevenly with small tubercles, transverse ridges finely granulate.

Chelipeds slender, elongate. Manus subtrapezoidal in outline, lateral surface with two faint longitudinal ridges; upper and lower margins parallel to each other; upper margin with four sharp spines pointing distally, two of them positioned proximally and medially (at outer lateral surface), another two positioned medially (at inner lateral surface) and distally. Fingers with two distinct longitudinal furrows, lower furrow of fixed finger extending well onto lateral surface of manus; occlusal surfaces with trilobed serial conical teeth interspersed with single smaller teeth.

Remarks

Müller (1978) described this species as a representative of *Thalamita* Latreille, 1829. However, one of the defining characters of that genus (currently recognized as para-

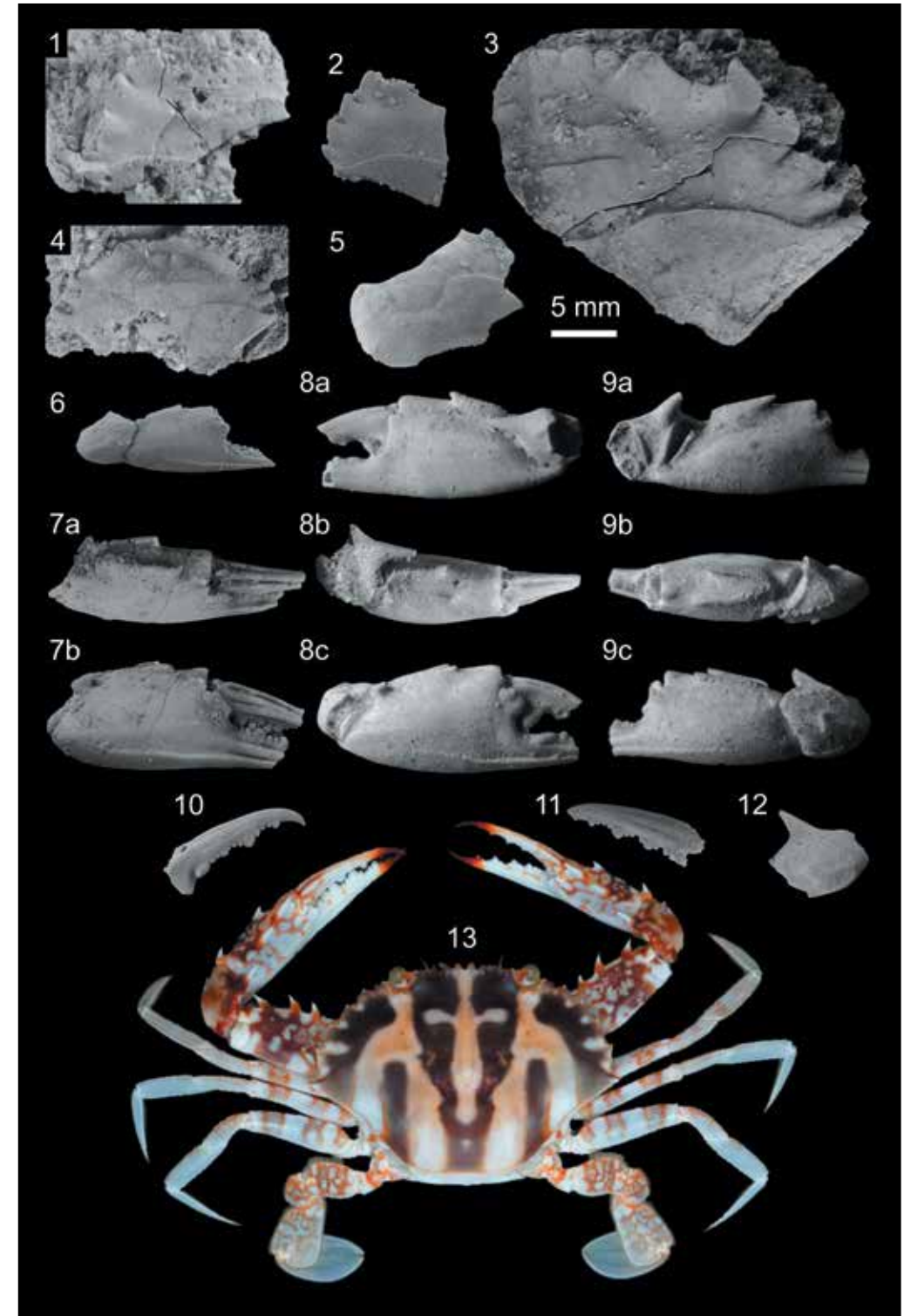


Fig. 86. – 1–12: *Charybdis fragilis* (Müller, 1978). 1: HHNM M.86.374A. 2: HHNM M.86.263B. 3: HHNM M.86.190A. 4: HHNM M.86.406. 5: Holotype (HHNM M.86.263A). 6: HHNM M.86.263D.1. 7a, 7b: HHNM M.86.190B. 8a, 8b, 8c: MBFSZ M.28a. 9a, 9b, 9c: MBFSZ M.28b. 10: HHNM M.86.263D.2. 11: HHNM M.86.263D.3. 12: HHNM M.86.319. Elements: carapace (1–5), R chela (6–8), L chela (9), R P1 dactylus (10), L P1 dactylus (11), L P1 carpus (12). View: dorsal (1–5, 7a, 8b, 9b), outer lateral (6, 7b, 8c, 9c, 10–12), inner lateral (8a, 9a). Localities: MA (1), MGY (2, 5, 6, 10, 11), MRO (3, 7), MR8 (4), MR (8, 9, 12). 13: *Charybdis feriata* (Linnaeus, 1758), modern. Unregistered specimen from Vietnam in dorsal view (photo: Elena Chertoprud; from Chertoprud et al., 2012b).