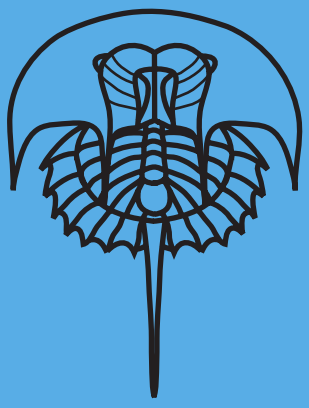

TREATISE ONLINE

Number 123

Part R, Revised, Volume 1, Chapter 8T5: Systematic Descriptions: Superfamily Aethroidea

Carrie E. Schweitzer and Rodney M. Feldmann

2019

KU PALEONTOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
The University of Kansas

Lawrence, Kansas, USA
ISSN 2153-4012
paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline

PART R, REVISED, VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 8T5: SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS: SUPERFAMILY AETHROIDEA

Carrie E. Schweitzer[1] and Rodney M. Feldmann[2]

[1Department of Geology, Kent State University at Stark, cschweit@kent.edu; 2Department of Geology, Kent State University, rfeldman@kent.edu]

Superfamily AETHROIDEA Dana, 1851

[*nom. transl.* Ng, Guinot, & Davie, 2008, p. 44, *pro* Oethrinae Dana, 1851, p. 127] [=Hepatinae Stimpson, 1871, p. 154]

As for family.

Family AETHRIDAE Dana, 1851

[*nom. transl. et correct.* Ng & Rodriguez, 1986, p. 90, *ex* Oethrinae Dana, 1851, p. 127] [=Hepatinae Stimpson, 1871, p. 154]

Carapace usually wider than long but may be about as wide as long, ovate to quadrate; carapace surface with inflated regions or broadly smooth, may possess tubercles; front bilobed, often extending well beyond orbits; suborbital margins not extending beyond upper orbital margin; anterolateral margins strongly convex and arcuate, crenulate, or with small spines; posterolateral margins short, constricted; sternum narrow, obovate, widest anterior to midlength; sternoabdominal cavity extending onto sternite 4, sternal sutures 4/5 and 5/6 interrupted; male pleonal somites 3–5 fused, sutures sometimes visible; anterolateral margin may be laterally expanded so as to hide pereiopods and chelipeds. [Emended from Davie, 2002.] *?Upper Cretaceous (Campanian), Eocene (Ypresian)–Holocene.*

Aethra Latreille, 1817, p. 24 [**Cancer scruposus* Linnaeus, 1764, p. 450; M; =*C. polynome* Herbst, 1801 in 1782–1804, p. 23, pl. 53,*4–5;* =*Calappa depressa* Latreille in Milbert, 1812, p. 276]. Carapace ovate, wider than long, anterolateral margins crispate, thin, expanded to cover chelipeds and pereiopods; posterolateral margins convex; both anterolateral and posterolateral margins with tiny spines; carapace ornamented with oblique, broad ridges extending from axis toward lateral margins; posterior margin nearly straight; chelae flattened. [Emended from Emmerson, 2017, p. 268.] *Miocene (Serravallian)–Holocene:* Ukraine, *Serravallian;* eastern Pacific Ocean, Indo-Pacific Oceans, Australia, *Holocene.*——Fig. 1,*1a–b. *A. scruposa* (Linnaeus), USNM 282894, Guam, Holocene, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Drachiella Guinot in Serène & Soh, 1976, p. 7 [**Lithadia sculpta* Haswell, 1880, p. 57, pl. 6,5; OD]. Carapace ovate, covered in large, closely spaced, fungiform tubercles; front straight, orbits small; lateral margins spinose, crispate; axial, protogastric, and epibranchial regions strongly inflated. *Pliocene–Holocene:* Brunei, Pliocene; Indo-West Pacific region, Australia, *Holocene.*——Fig. 1,*2a–b. *D. sulpta* (Haswell), MFM 129113, Andaman Sea, Thailand, Holocene, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new; photo by H. Karasawa, Mizunami Fossil Museum, Japan).——Fig. 1,*2c. D. guinotae* Morris & Collins, 1991, holotype, (BMNH) In.61863, Pliocene, Brunei, scale bar, 1 cm (new).

Eohepatella Beschin & De Angeli, 2017, p. 24 [**E. plana;* OD]. Carapace ovate, wider than long, front rounded, orbits small; anterolateral margin entire, rimmed, strongly convex; posterolateral margins concave; axial regions of carapace moderately elevated; hepatic region depressed; rounded swellings on protogastric, mesogastric, cardiac, and epibranchial areas; mani of chelipeds with rows of strong tubercles. *Eocene (Lutetian):* Italy.——Fig. 1,*3. *E. plana,* MCZ 5735, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

Eriosachila Blow & Manning, 1996, p. 11, pl. 3,*2* [**E. petiti;* OD]. Carapace hexagonal to octagonal, wider than long, widest at second or third anterolateral spine; regions developed as broad or discrete inflated areas, with axial regions including protogastric outlined by moderately deep groove; front projecting weakly beyond orbits, axially notched; orbits small, subcircular; anterolateral margins convex, with three or four blunt spines; posterolateral margins concave, with two or three spines; posterior margin narrow. *?Upper Cretaceous (Campanian):* Madagascar, *Eocene (Lutetian)–Miocene;* USA (South Carolina), *Lutetian–Bartonian;* Egypt, Panama, USA (Washington),

Carrie E. Schweitzer, & Rodney M. Feldmann. 2019. Part R, Revised, Volume 1, Chapter 8T5: Systematic descriptions: Superfamily Aethroidea. Treatise Online 123:1–7, 4 fig.

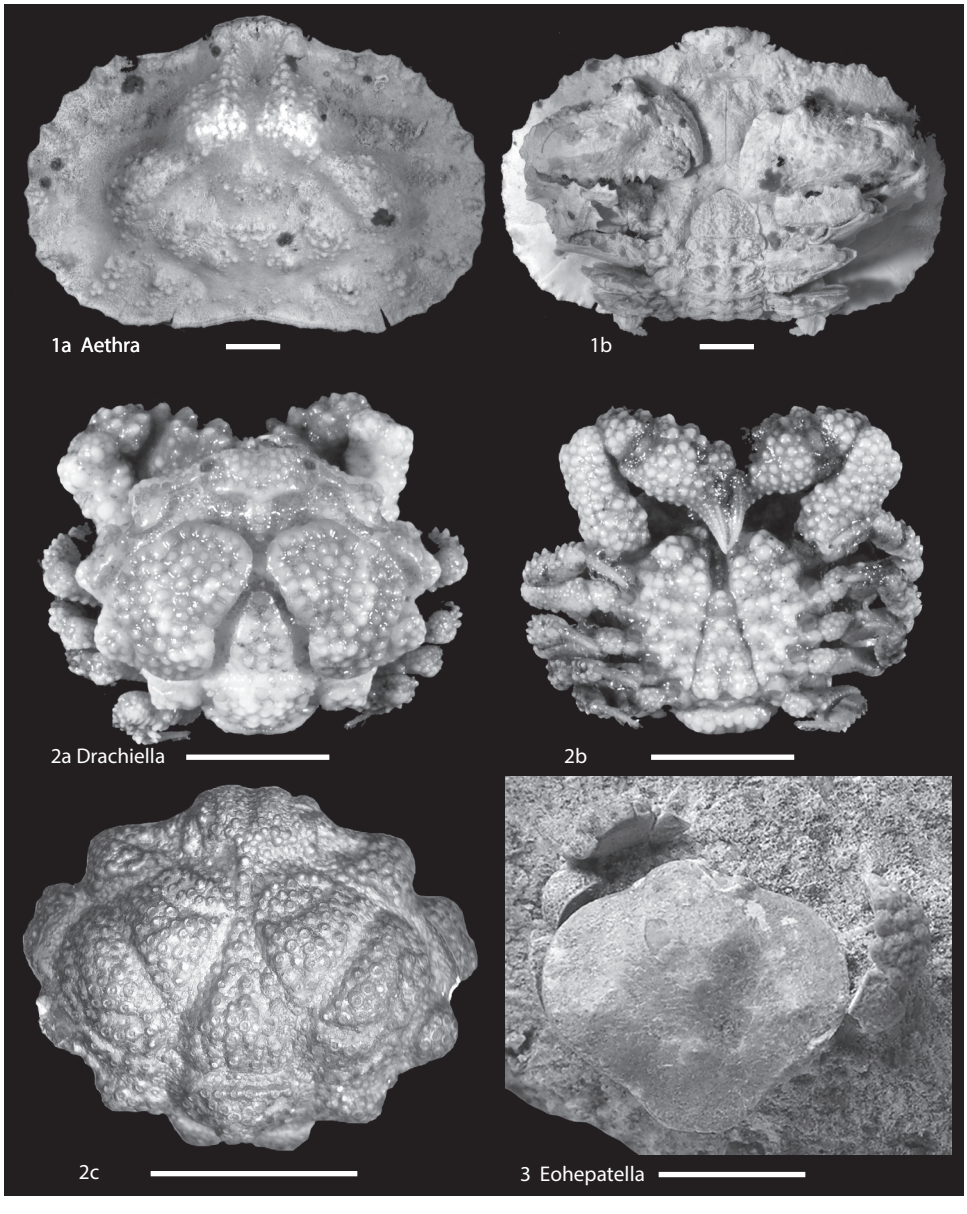

FIG. 1. Family Aethridae (p. 1).

Priabonian; Caribbean (Leeward Islands, Saint Barthélemy), Mexico (Baja California Sur), USA (Oregon), *Eocene;* Venezuela, *Eocene–Miocene.*—— FIG. 2,*1. E. orri* SCHWEITZER & FELDMANN, 2000, KSU D 134, Oregon, Eocene, scale bar, 1 cm (new).

Hepatella SMITH, 1869, p. 250 [**H. amica;* M; ICZN Opinion 73, 1941, p. 27 (authorship of type species under ICZN, Direction 36, 1956a)]. Carapace rectangular in outline; front broadly bilobed, extending beyond orbits; eyes very small; gastric and axial regions inflated, granular; anterolateral margins crispate, with numerous tiny spines, tightly convex; posterolateral margins concave. *Miocene–Holocene:* Brazil, Mexico (Chiapas), *Miocene;* western coastal Mexico, northern South America, *Holocene.*—— FIG. 2,*2a–b. H. peruviana* RATHBUN, 1933, USNM 69205, Panama, Holocene, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

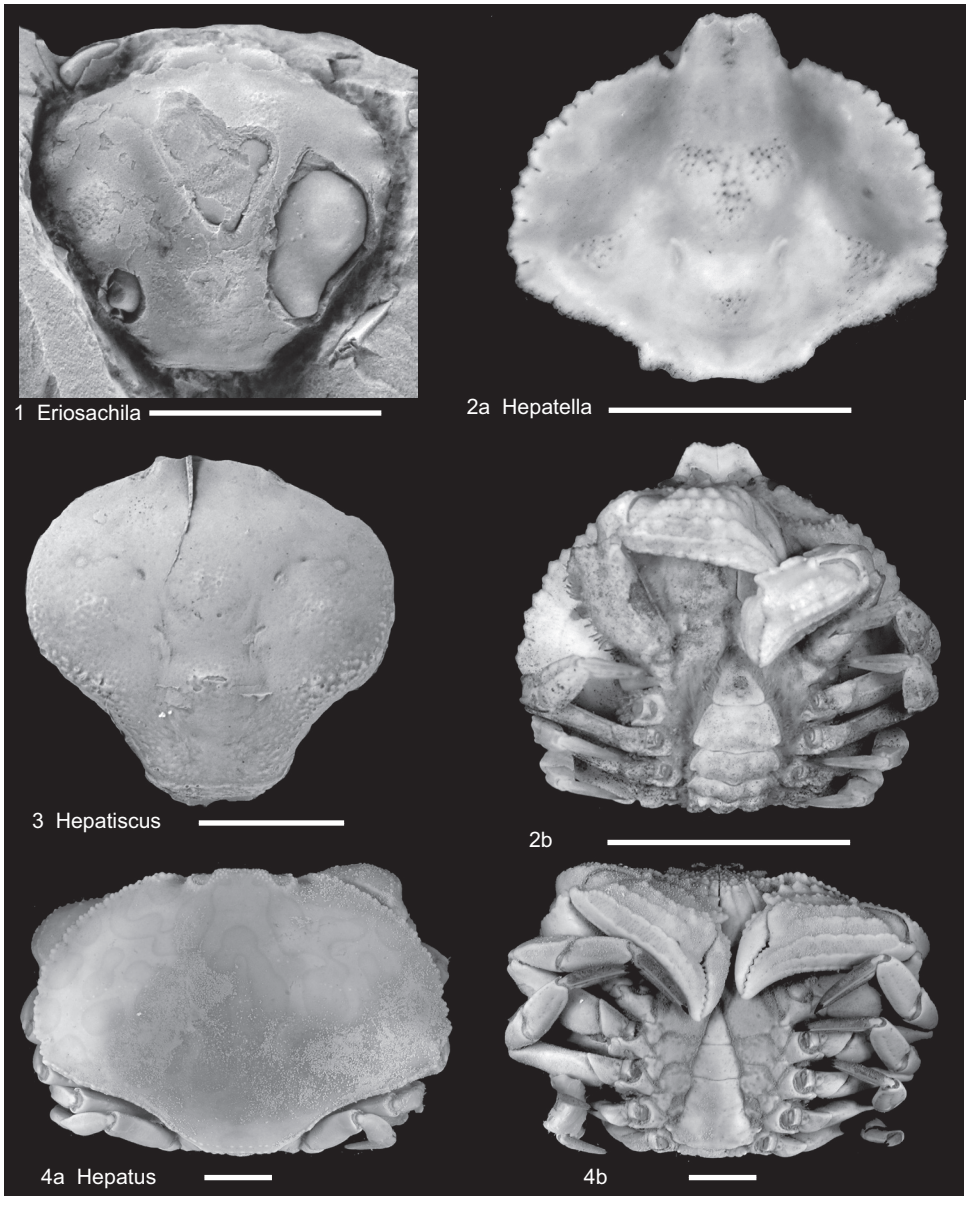

FIG. 2. Family Aethridae (p. 1–4).

Hepatiscus BITTNER, 1875, p. 75, pl. 1,*8* [**H. neumayri;* SD GLAESSNER, 1929, p. 209]. Carapace ovate, not much wider than long, length about 85 percent maximum width, widest about 40 percent the distance posteriorly on carapace, transversely weakly vaulted and longitudinally more strongly vaulted, especially in posterior third; front narrow and projecting slightly beyond orbits; orbits transversely ovoid, directed forward, upper-orbital margin biconcave, fronto-orbital width 40 percent maximum carapace width; anterolateral margins convex, without well-developed spines; posterolateral margin nearly straight, converging strongly posteriorly; carapace regions poorly developed; mesogastric region with axial swelling; protogastric regions each with swelling; epibranchial region with swelling; cardiac region with swelling; branchial swellings lie very close to posterolateral margin; highest point on carapace is

mesogastric swelling; third maxillipeds broad, in two planes, filling entire buccal frame; male sternum narrow, sterno-pleonal cavity deep; sternites 1–2 fused, separated from sternite 3 by depression; sternite 3 separated from sternite 4 by complete suture; sutures 4/5 and 5/6 incomplete; female pleonal somites apparently free. *Eocene:* Italy, Pakistan, *Lutetian;* Egypt, Hungary, Java, *Priabonian;* Spain, *Eocene.*——Fig. 2,3. **H. neumayri* (Glaessner), KSU D 56, cast of holotype MBA 658 k. 108, Lutetian, Italy, scale bar, 1 cm (new).

Hepatus Latreille, 1802 in 1802–1803, p. 22 [**Calappa angustata* Fabricius, 1798, p. 347; M; =*Cancer princeps* Herbst, 1794 in 1782–1804, p. 154, pl. 38,2; =*Cancer pudibundus* Herbst, 1785 in 1782–1804, p. 199; =*Calappa angustata* Fabricius, 1798, p. 347; =*Cancer fasciatus* Herbst, 1799 in 1782–1804, p. 62, pl. 49,*5;* =*Hepatus calappoides* Lamarck, 1818, p. 268; =*Hepatus tuberculatus* Saussure, 1858, p. 450, fig. 9] [=*Hepatulus* Fowler, 1912, p. 590 (type, *Hepatus fasciatus* Herbst, 1799 in 1782–1804), unnecessary replacement name; *Hepatoides* Balss, 1957, p. 1612 (no type designated, presumably *Calappa angustata*), unnecessary replacement name]. Carapace ovate, wider than long, carapace widest about three-quarters the distance posteriorly on carapace; anterolateral margins strongly convex, crenulate, with numerous short spines; posterolateral margins concave; posterior margin narrow; front narrow, bluntly bilobed, not extending beyond orbits; orbits small, circular, closely spaced; carapace regions inflated but not well developed. *Miocene–Holocene:* Panama, *Tortonian–Messinian;* Chile, Dominican Republic, Panama, Trinidad, *Miocene;* Colombia, Costa Rica, Caribbean (Curaçao), Panama, USA (Virginia), *Pliocene;* Costa Rica, Caribbean (Jamaica), Panama, USA (California, Texas), *Pleistocene;* eastern Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Peru, *Holocene.*——Fig. 2,*4a–b. Hepatus epheliticus* (Linnaeus, 1763), USNM 2053, Florida, Holocene, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

Ilerdapatiscus Artal & van Bakel, 2018, p. 5–7, fig. 1 [**I. guardiae;* OD]. Carapace about as wide as long, narrowing posteriorly, fronto-orbital width narrow, front with small axial notch; anterolateral margins crenulate, tightly convex; posterolateral margins with a few small and one large, blunt projection; protogastric, mesogastric, cardiac, epibranchial, and branchial regions with strong, granular swellings. *Eocene (Ypresian):* France, Spain.——Fig. 3,*1. *I. guardiae,* holotype, MGSB 75460, Spain, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by B. W. M. Van Bakel, Oertijdmuseum, Boxtel, The Netherlands).

?Latuxanthides De Angeli & Ceccon, 2015, p. 127, fig. 5 [**L. dentatus;* OD]. Carapace ovate, wider than long; front broadly bilobed, nearly straight; orbits tiny, placed at base of front; anterolateral margins apparently crispate, with concave-forward segment lateral to orbits, followed by strongly convex segment with broad spines separated by fissures; posterolateral margin weakly concave; protogastric and epibranchial regions inflated. *Eocene (Ypresian):* Italy.——Fig. 3,*2. *L. dentatus,* holotype, MCV 14/28, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

Mainhepatiscus De Angeli & Beschin, 1999, p. 16, fig. 2.8, pl. 2,*1–2* [**M. zannatoi;* OD]. Carapace obovate, not much wider than long; front narrow, with prominent axial fissure, moderately projected beyond orbits; anterolateral margins tightly convex, with tiny spines separated by very short fissures; posterolateral margin very strongly concave, with very tiny spines separated by very short fissures; posterolateral margin narrow, concave axially; dorsal carapace with prominent swellings in protogastric, posterior mesogastric, epibranchial, and cardiac regions. *Eocene (Lutetian):* Italy.——Fig. 3,*3. *M. zannatoi,* holotype, MCZ 1619, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

Osachila Stimpson, 1871, p. 154 [**O. tuberosa;* M, ICZN Opinion 73, 1941, p. 27]. Carapace hexagonal, margins crispate; front bilobed, projecting beyond orbits; orbits small; anterolateral margin with many small spines; posterolateral margin with larger spines; posterior margin with rim and swellings; protogastric, axial, and epibranchial regions markedly inflated, remainder of regions depressed; chelipeds short, arched so as to fit snugly against anterior margin of carapace. *Eocene (Priabonian)–Holocene:* Italy, *Priabonian;* Argentina, Switzerland, *Miocene;* eastern Atlantic Ocean, eastern Pacific Ocean, USA (Hawaii), *Holocene.*——Fig. 3,*4a–b. O. valdesensis* Casadío & others, 2005, holotype, MPEF PI 1530, Miocene, Argentina, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (Casadío & others, 2005, fig. 3A).

Priabonella Beschin & others, 2006, p. 104, fig. 6, pl. 2,*4–6* [**P. violatii;* OD]. Carapace wider than long, obovate, front bilobed; orbits small, forward directed; anterolateral margin composed of a straight segment following orbits, then four spines, last longest and best developed; posterolateral margin strongly concave, angular; posterior margin narrow; protogastric and mesogastric regions inflated; hepatic and epibranchial regions united, broadly inflated, with two large swellings; cardiac region large, inflated; entire surface sparsely but coarsely granular. Eocene (Priabonian): Italy.——Fig. 3,*5. *P. violatii,* holotype, MCZ 2440, scale bar, 1 cm (new; photo by A. De Angeli, Associazione Amici del Museo Zannato, Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy).

Sakaila Manning & Holthuis, 1981, p. 325, fig. 83 [**S. africana;* OD]. Carapace ovate; orbits small, not visible in dorsal view; front produced beyond orbits; protogastric regions inflated; anterolateral margins with tiny, sharp spines; posterolateral margins convex, spinose; carapace surface rugose. *Eocene (Lutetian)–Holocene:* Italy, *Lutetian;* USA (Hawaii), Japan, western Africa, *Holocene.*——Fig. 4. **S. africana,* paratype, USNM 139766, western Africa, Holocene, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views, scale bars, 1 cm (new).

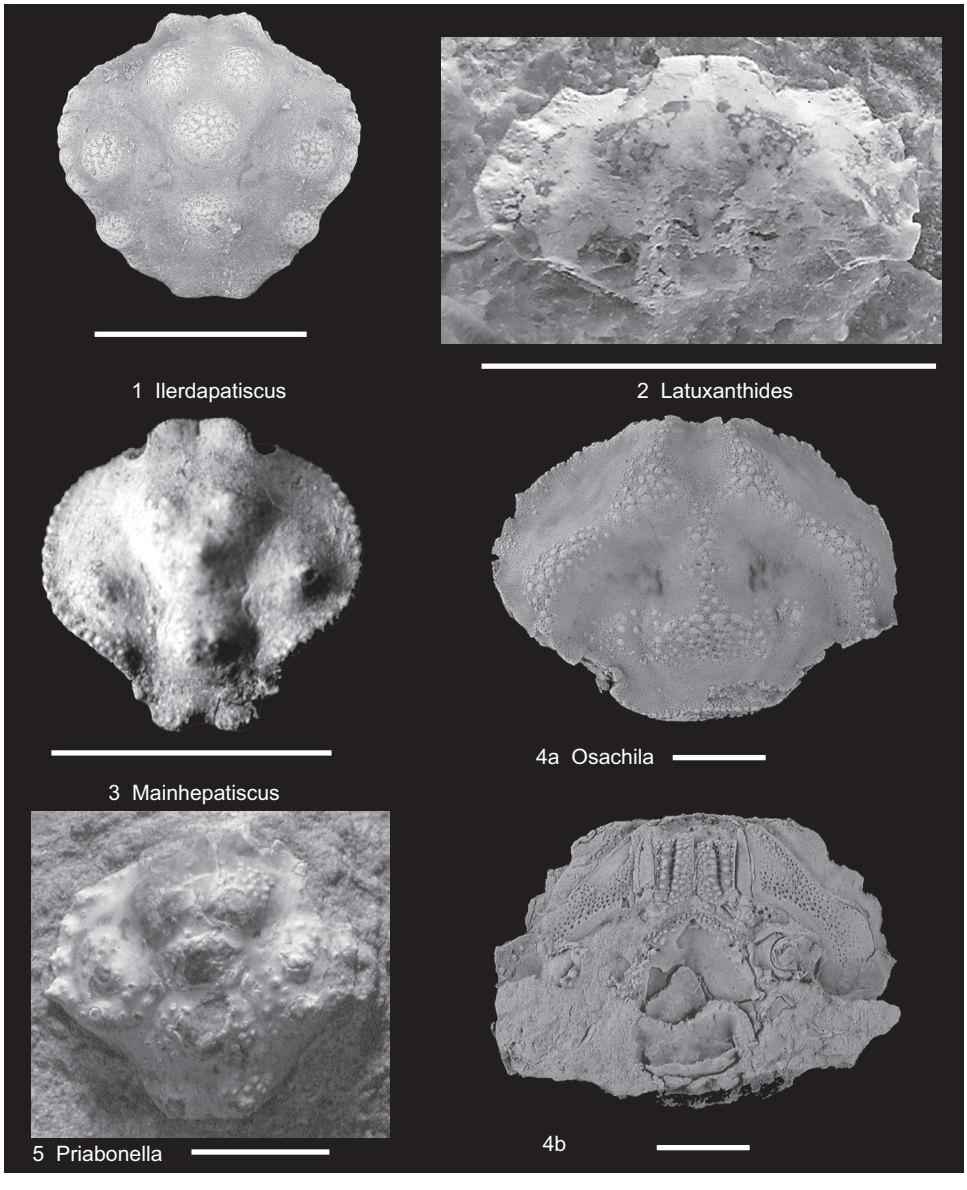

FIG. 3. Family Aethridae (p. 4).

ABBREVIATIONS FOR MUSEUM REPOSITORIES

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, UK
KSU D: Decapod Comparative Collection, Department of Geology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, USA
MBA: Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany
MCV: Museo Civico "D. Dal Lago" di Valdagno, Vicenza, Italy
MCZ: Museo Civico "G. Zannato" di Montecchio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy
MFM: Mizunami Fossil Museum, Mizunami, Japan
MGSB: Museo Geológico del Seminario de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
MPEF: Museo Paleontologico Egidio Feruglio, Trelew, Chubut, Argentina
USNM: United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA

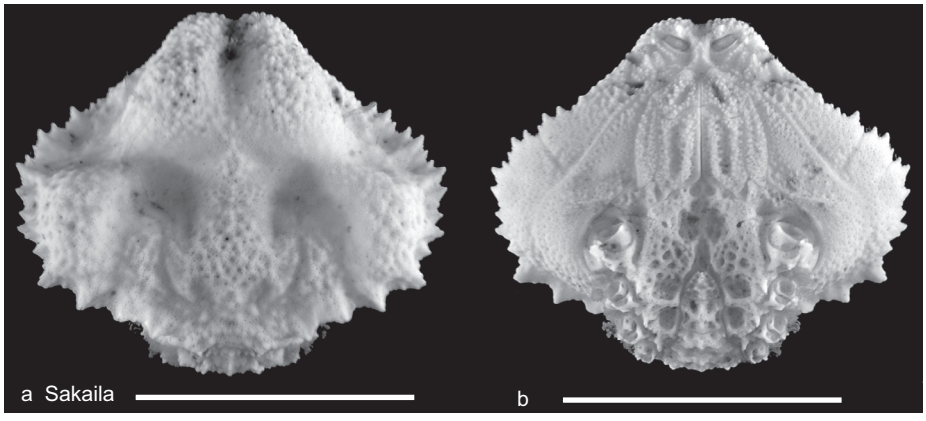

Fig. 4. Family Aethridae (p. 4).

REFERENCES

Artal, Pedro, & Barry van Bakel. 2018. Aethrids and panopeids (Crustacea, Decapoda) from the Ypresian of both slopes of the Pyrenees (France, Spain). Scripta Musei Geologici Seminarii Barcinonensis, Series Palaeontologica 22:1–19.

Balss, Heinrich. 1957. Decapoda, VIII: Systematik. *In* H. G. Bronn, Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreichs, Band 5, Abteilung 1, Buch 7(12). Akademisch Verlagsgesellschaft Geest and Porting K.-G. Leipzig. p. 1505–1672, fig. 1131–1199.

Beschin, Claudio, & Antonio De Angeli. 2017. Gli Aethridae (Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura) nel Terziario del Veneto (Italia Nordorientale) con descrizione di una nuova specie. Studi e Ricerche—Associazione Amici del Museo—Museo Civico "G. Zannato," Montecchio Maggiore (Vicenza) 24:23–30.

Beschin, Claudio, Antonio De Angeli, Andrea Checchi, & Paolo Mietto. 2006. Crostacei del Priaboniano di Priabona (Vicenza—Italia settentrionale). Lavori—Società Veneziana di Scienze Naturali 31:95–112.

Bittner, Alexander. 1875. Die Brachyuren des vicentinischen Tertiärgebirges. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse) 34:63–105, pl. 1–5.

Blow, W. C., & R. B. Manning. 1996. Preliminary descriptions of 25 new decapod crustaceans from the Middle Eocene of the Carolinas, U.S.A. Tulane Studies in Geology and Paleontology 29(1):1–26, pl. 1–5.

Böhm, Johannes. 1891. Die Kreidebildungen des Fürbergs und Sulzbergs bei Siegsdorf in Oberbayern. Palaeontographica 38:1–106, pl. 1–5.

Casadío, Silvio, R. M. Feldmann, Ana Parras, & C. E. Schweitzer 2005. Miocene fossil Decapoda (Crustacea: Brachyura) from Patagonia, Argentina, and their paleoecological setting. Annals of Carnegie Museum 74:151–188.

Dana, J. D. 1851. On the classification of the Cancroidea. The American Journal of Science and Arts 12 (series 2), number 34:121–131.

Davie, P. J. F. 2002. Crustacea: Malacostraca: Eucarida (Part 2): Decapoda Anomura, Brachyura. *In* A.Wells & W. W. K. Houston, eds., Zoological Catalogue of Australia 19.3B. CSIRO Publishing. Melbourne, 641 p.

De Angeli, Antonio, & Claudio Beschin. 1999. I crostacei Matutinae (Brachyura, Calappidae) dell'Eocene del Veneto (Italia settentrionale). Studi e Ricerche—Associazione Amici del Museo—Museo Civico "G. Zannato," Montecchio Maggiore (Vicenza) 1999:11–22.

De Angeli, Antonio, & Loris Ceccon. 2015. Nuovi Crostacei brachiuri dell'Eocene di Monte Magrè (Vicenza, Italia settentrionale). Lavori—Società Veneziana di Scienze Naturali 40:119–138.

Emmerson, W. D. 2017. A Guide to, and Checklist for, the Decapoda of Namibia, South Africa and Mozambique. Vol. 2. Cambridge Scholars Publishing. Newcastle upon Tyne, UK. 645 p.

Fabricius, J. C. 1798. Supplementatione Entomologiae Systematicae. C. G. Proft & Storch. Hafnie [=Copenhagen]. iv + 572 p.

Fowler, H. W. 1912. Part II. The Crustacea of New Jersey. Report of the New Jersey State Museum 1911:29–650, 150 pl.

Glaessner, M. F. 1929. Crustacea Decapoda. *In* F. J. Pompeckj, ed., Fossilium Catalogus, 1: Animalium, Vol. 41. W. Junk. Berlin. p. 1–464.

Haswell, W. A. 1880. Contributions to a monograph of Australian Leucosiidae. Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales 4:44–60, pl. 5–6.

Herbst, J. F. W. 1782–1804. Versuch einer Naturgeschichte der Krabben und Krebse Nebst einer Systematischen Beschreibung ihrer Verschiedenen Arten. 3 Vol. G. A. Lange & J. C. Fuessly. Berlin & Zürich. 274 p., pl. 1–21 (vol. 1, 1782–1790); i–viii, iii, iv, 1–225, pl. 22–46 (vol. 2, 1782–1790); 1–66, pl. 47–50 (vol. 3, 1799–1804).

ICZN (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature). 1941. Opinion 73. Five generic names in Crinoidea, eighty-six generic names in Crustacea, and eight generic names in Acarina, placed in the Official List of Generic Names. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 73(1):23–31.

ICZN (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature). 1956a. Direction 36. Addition to the "Official list of Specific Names in Zoology" (a) of the specific names of the type species of one hundred and seventy genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea), the names of which were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936 and (b) of the specific names currently treated as senior subjective synonyms of the names of the type species of nine other such genera. *In* Francis Hemming, ed., Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1(1):1–46.

ICZN (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature). 1956b. Direction 37. Completion of the entries relating to the names of certain genera of the Order Decapoda (Class Crustacea) placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in the period up to the end of 1936. *In* Francis Hemming, ed., Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1(2):49–82.

Lamarck, J. B. P. A. 1818. Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertébrés, Présentant les Caractères Généraux et Particuliers de ces Animaux, leur Distribution, leurs Classes, leurs Familles, leurs Genres, et la Citation des Principales Espèces qui s'y Rapportent; Précédée d'une Introduction Offrant la Détermination des Caractères Essentiels de l'Animal, sa Distinction du Végétal et des Autres Corps Naturels, Enfin, l'Exposition des Principes Fondamentaux de la Zoologie. Vol. 5. Verdière. Paris. 612 p.

Latreille, P. A. 1802–1803. Histoire Naturelle, Générale et Particulière, des Crustacés et des Insectes. Vol. 3. F. Dufart. Paris. 468 p.

Latreille, P. A. 1803. Histoire Naturelle, Génerale et Particulière, des Crustacés et des Insectes. Vol. 6. F. Dufart. Paris. 391 p., pl. 55.

Latreille, P. A. 1817. Les Crustacés, les Arachnides et les Insectes. *In* G. Cuvier, ed., Le Règne Animal Distribué d'Après son Organization, Pour Servir de Base à l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux et d'Introduction à l'Anatomie Comparée. Vol. 3. Deterville. Paris. xxix + 653 p.

Linnaeus, Carolus von. 1763. Amoenitates Academicae. Vol. 6. Laurentii Salvii. Holmiae. 486 p.

Linnaeus, Carolus von. 1764. Museum S.RM: Ludovicae Ulricae Reginae Svecorum, Gothorum, Vandalorumque. Laurentii Salvii. Holmiae. 720 p.

Manning, R. B., & L. B. Holthuis. 1981. West African brachyuran crabs (Crustacea: Decapoda). Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 306:1–379.

Milbert, J. G. 1812. Crustacés et Insectes. *In* Voyage Pittoresque a l'Ile-de-France, au Cap de Bonne-Espérance et a l'Ile de Ténérife. Vol. 2. A. Nepveu. Paris. p. 270–280.

Morris, S. F., & J. S. H. Collins. 1991. Neogene crabs from Brunei, Sabah and Sarawak. Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History), Geology 47(1):1–33.

Ng, P. K. L., Danièle Guinot, & P. J. F. Davie. 2008. Systema Brachyurorum: Part I. An annotated checklist of extant brachyuran crabs of the world. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology (Supplement) 17:1–286.

Ng, P. K. L., & Gilberto Rodriguez. 1986. New records of *Mimilambrus wileyi* Williams, 1979 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura), with notes on the systematics of the Mimilambridae Williams, 1979 and Parthenopoidea MacLeay, 1838 sensu Guinot, 1978. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 99:88–99.

Rathbun, M. J. 1933. Preliminary descriptions of nine new species of oxystomatous and allied crabs. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 46:183–186.

Rathbun, M. J. 1935. Fossil Crustacea of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain. Geological Society of America (Special Paper) 2:i–viii, 1–160.

Saussure, Henri de. 1858. Mémoire sur divers Crustacés nouveaux des Antilles et du Mexique. Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 14(2):417–496, 6 pl.

Schweitzer, C. E., & R. M. Feldmann. 2000. New species of calappid crabs from western North America and reconsideration of the Calappidae De Haan sensu lato. Journal of Paleontology 74:230–246.

Serène, Raoul, & C. L. Soh. 1976. Brachyura collected during the Thai-Danish Expedition (1966). Phuket Marine Research Center, Research Bulletin 12:1–37.

Smith, S. I. 1869. [Footnote] *In* A. E. Verrill, On the parasitic habits of Crustacea. American Naturalist 3:239–250. Smith's contribution, in which *Hepatella amica* is named, was included in a footnote (p. 250).

Stimpson, William. 1871. Preliminary report on the Crustacea dredged in the Gulf Stream in the Straits of Florida, by L. F. de Pourtalès, Assist. U.S. Coast Survey. Part I. Brachyura. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 2 (1–5):109–160.