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ADDITIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN FRESHWATER CRAYFISH

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Plate 1.

Since the author's paper (1951),* dealing mainly with Queensland freshwater crayfish, much additional material has been examined. New species are described in the present paper and additional information is given on some other species.

Three new species of *Euastacus* and one of *Cherax* are described from the highlands of eastern New South Wales. A new genus, *Euastacoides*, is erected for three new species from south-east Queensland. Specimens of this new genus are in many ways similar to juvenile *Euastacus* but they lack the characteristic spines of that genus and though of relatively small size are mature as is evidenced by the width of the abdomen in females and the ejection of spermatophores by some males when preserved.

***Euastacus cunninghami* Riek.**

Euastacus cunninghami Riek 1951, Rec. Aust. Mus. XXII:379.

A series of eight specimens was collected at the headwaters of a small creek where it entered the rain-forest at Tarome, Queensland. The specimens range in size up to 120 mm and the largest, a female, is ovigerous (collected 12 October 1953). A colour description of the series is given.

Colour.—Body dark, with reddish hues especially on the branchiostegites; meson of abdomen whitish, particularly on somites 2, 3 and 4; spines and bosses of abdomen white; venter of cephalothorax pale, flesh-coloured with yellowish-red hues, venter of abdomen bluish water-white, venter of antenna red; great chelae coloured as cephalothorax, claws bluish-grey, joints reddish, chelae rather dark below, palm mostly dull-reddish but dark at upper caudal half.

***Euastacus valentulus* Riek.**

Euastacus valentulus Riek 1951, Rec. Aust. Mus. XXII:380.

A series of eleven specimens ranging in size from 50 mm to 130 mm was collected at the type locality. Ten of the series are juvenile ranging in size up to 90 mm. The largest specimen is an ovigerous female (here designated as allotype).

The rostral carinae usually bear four spines, sometimes only three. On the upper part of the branchiostegites there are a number of enlarged, flattened, black tubercles (very obvious even in the smallest specimens). The sixth abdominal somite is without spines.

Colour.—Body all dark above; green-black on chelae and legs, also pleura, telson and uropods; dorsal cephalothorax blackish, dorsal abdomen brownish; chelae below, particularly propodus and dactylus, bright-blue; ventral cephalothorax and bases of legs water-whitish with red hues; joints of legs red; upper, enlarged tubercles of branchiostegites black, lower smaller tubercles all white; ventral spines of chelae white.

Types.—Holotype male and paratype male were deposited in the Queensland Museum (presumed lost). Allotype female (here designated) in the Australian Museum.

Specimens Examined.—Upper reaches of Currumbin Creek, Queensland (1 October 1953, E. F. Riek), a series of eleven specimens, deposited in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

***Euastacus hystricosus* Riek.**

Euastacus hystricosus Riek 1951, Rec. Aust. Mus. XXII:380.

A series of six specimens ranging in size up to 150 mm from Elaman Creek, Maleny, Queensland. The largest specimen is an ovigerous female.

The types appear to have been gerontic specimens. In the series from Maleny there are generally four spines on each rostral carina, the branchiostegite bears an irregular zone of enlarged, black tubercles dorso-laterally, some of the tubercles being spined and the rostrum shows only a slight tendency to be U-shaped. There is no marginal pleural spine on the sixth somite of the abdomen.

* REC. AUST. MUS. XXII:368.