

New hermit crabs (*Paguroidea*, *Anomura*) from the Eocene of Huesca, Spain**Nuevos cangrejos ermitaños (*Paguroidea*, *Anomura*) del Eoceno de Huesca, España**Fernando A. Ferratges^{1,*}, Pedro Artal², Samuel Zamora³¹ Departamento de Ciencias de la Tierra-IUCA, Universidad de Zaragoza, E-50009, Zaragoza, Spain.² Museo Geológico del Seminario de Barcelona, Diputación 231, E-08007, Barcelona, Spain.³ Instituto Geológico y Minero de España, C/ Manuel Lasala, 44, 9B, E-50006, Zaragoza Spain.* Corresponding author: (F. A. Ferratges) fer.afk87@gmail.com**How to cite this article:**Ferratges, F.A., Artal, P., Zamora, S., 2021, New hermit crabs (*Paguroidea*, *Anomura*) from the Eocene of Huesca, Spain: Boletín de la Sociedad Geológica Mexicana, 73 (3), A070121. <http://dx.doi.org/10.18268/BSGM2021v73n3a070121>Manuscript received: December 15, 2020
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This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>)**ABSTRACT**

A new genus and two new species of fossil hermit crabs (*Anomura*, *Paguroidea*) are described from the southern Pyrenean basins (Huesca, NE Spain). *Parapetrochirus* nov. with *P. robustus* n. gen., n. sp., as type species, comes from the lower Eocene (Ypresian) Roda Formation. It preserves both chelipeds exhibiting a notable heterochely, a larger left cheliped and a concavity without granulation in the inner upper portions. *Eocalcinus gerardbretoni* n. sp. comes from the highest levels of the Arguis Formation (Priabonian) in Yeste locality. This species is characterized by a hemispherical outline and a sinuous lower margin of the chela, which differs from the type species of the genus. The cheliped morphology of such species allows inclusion in the families Diogenidae and Calcinidae, respectively. Fossil paguroids are relatively rare in the Eocene of Spain, therefore, the description of these two new taxa increases the known diversity of this group. *Parapetrochirus robustus* n. gen., n. sp. inhabited siliciclastic substrates within a prodelta environment and *E. gerardbretoni* n. sp. was collected from the last levels of coral rudstones just below the continental influence of Yeste-Arrés Formation.

Keywords: Crustacea, Decapoda, benthonic, taxonomy, Eocene, Ypresian, Priabonian.**RESUMEN**

En este trabajo se describe un nuevo género y dos nuevas especies de cangrejos ermitaños fósiles (*Anomura*, *Paguroidea*) correspondientes a las cuencas del sur de los Pirineos en la Huesca, noreste de España. *Parapetrochirus* nov., con *P. robustus* n. gen., n. sp. como especie tipo procede del Eoceno inferior (Ypresiano) de la Formación Roda. Este fósil preserva ambos quelípedos con una notable heteroquelia, un quelípodo izquierdo más grande y una superficie cóncava sin granulaciones en las porciones superiores internas. *Eocalcinus gerardbretoni* n. sp., procede de los niveles más altos de la Formación Arguis (Priaboniano) en la localidad de Yeste. Éste se caracteriza por su forma hemisférica y un margen inferior sinuoso de la quela, lo cual difiere de la especie tipo del género. La morfología del quelípodo de estas especies permite su inclusión en las familias Diogenidae y Calcinidae, respectivamente. Los paguroideos fósiles son relativamente raros en el Eoceno de España, por tanto, la descripción de estos dos nuevos taxones fósiles incrementa la diversidad conocida del grupo. *Parapetrochirus robustus* n. gen., n. sp. habitaba en los sustratos siliciclásticos de ambiente prodelta y *E. gerardbretoni* n. sp. fue recolectado en los últimos niveles de los rudstones coralinos, justo debajo de la influencia continental de la Formación Yeste-Arrés.

Palabras clave: Crustacea, Decapoda, bentónicos, taxonomía, Eoceno, Ypresiano, Priaboniano.

1. Introduction

Hermit crabs are an interesting group of decapod crustaceans with a scattered and fragmentary fossil record (*i.e.*, Via, 1959; Beschin *et al.*, 2002, 2005, 2010, 2012; De Angeli *et al.*, 2009; Garassino *et al.* 2009a, 2009b; Pasini and Garassino, 2010a, 2010b; Pasini and Garassino, 2011; Fraaije *et al.*, 2011, 2015, 2020; Garassino *et al.*, 2014; Schweigert *et al.*, 2013; Fraaije, 2014; Hyžný *et al.*, 2016; De Angeli and Caporiondo, 2017; Ossó, 2020; Pasini *et al.*, 2020). The vast majority of this group has a very specialized morphology bearing a poorly mineralized and asymmetric abdomen, as a result of a life confined to empty molluscs (*e.g.*, Walker, 1992), or in other cavities like sponges, corals or plant remains (*e.g.*, de Forges *et al.*, 2001; Lemaitre, 1989, 1990). This peculiar morphology favours rapid disarticulation and most fossil remains correspond to isolated propodi (see Klompmaker *et al.*, 2017).

Here we describe two new taxa of paguroids from the Eocene of the south-central Pyrenees Basins (Spain). Previous records of decapod crustaceans from this area are relatively common (*i.e.*, Via, 1969, 1973; Fraaye, 1995; Fraaije and Pennings, 2006; Artal and Castillo, 2005; Van Bakel *et al.*, 2012; Artal *et al.*, 2013a, 2013b; Ossó *et al.*, 2014; Dominguez and Ossó, 2016; López-Horgue and Bodego, 2017; Artal and Van Bakel, 2018a, 2018b, 2020; Ferratges *et al.*, 2019, 2020a, 2020b; Artal and Van Bakel, 2020); but paguroids are rare and fragmentary (*e.g.* Via, 1959, 1969; Solé and Via, 1989; Ferratges *et al.*, 2020a), with the exception of the semi-articulated specimen described by Ferratges *et al.* (2020b).

2. Geological setting

The southern Pyrenean basins record one of the most complete Eocene marine sedimentary successions in Europe, with decapod crustaceans previously described from several outcrops (see above). These basins were located in the south-central

Pyrenean zone (Figure 1), and paleogeographically, were located in tropical latitudes during the Paleocene-Eocene (*e.g.*, Hay *et al.* 1999; Silva-Casal *et al.* 2017). This area corresponded to an elongated gulf connected to the west by the Bay of Biscay, on the southern limit of the axial zone of the Pyrenees (Hay *et al.*, 1999).

The material described herein comes from two outcrops (Figure 1A); one corresponding to lower Eocene (middle Ypresian) sandstones and marly beds, in the lower part of the Roda Formation (Cuevas-Gozalo *et al.*, 1985) (Figure 1B); and the other one corresponding to upper Eocene (Priabonian) sandstones and marly beds, in the upper part of the Arguis Formation (Millán *et al.* 1994; Silva-Casal *et al.*, 2017) (Figure 1C).

The lower Eocene material was collected from the “Barranco de Bacamorta” in the neighbourhood of the village of Bacamorta, in northeastern Huesca province, Aragón, Spain (co-ordinates 42°21'48"N, 0°24'56"E). The Roda Formation includes highly fossiliferous intervals, which have provided an important assemblage of decapods; *Zanthopsis dufuorii* (H. Milne Edwards in d'Archiac, 1850), *Periacanthus ramosus* Artal and Castillo, 2005, *Eosymethis aragonensis* Van Bakel, Guinot, Artal, Fraaije and Jagt, 2012, *Collinscarcinus obliquesulcatus* Artal and Van Bakel, 2020, *Archaeoportunus isabeniensis* Artal, Ossó and Domínguez, 2013, *Gaudipluma bacamortensis* Artal, Van Bakel, Fraaije and Jagt, 2013, have been previously documented. The material was collected from the upper portion of the beds bearing *Gaudipluma bacamortensis* in limestones of the Roda Formation, near to Bacamorta.

The upper Eocene material comes from Yeste, a small village in north Huesca province, Aragón, Spain (co-ordinates 42°23'09"N, 0°40'42"W). The Arguis Formation includes highly fossiliferous intervals, which have provided an important assemblage of decapods (see Ferratges *et al.*, 2020a). The material was collected from the last carbonatic levels of sequence IV in the rail cut of the train going from Huesca to Canfranc. This corresponds approximately with the last levels of coral rudstones just below the Yeste-Arrés Formation, represented in section 11 of Morsilli *et al.* (2012).

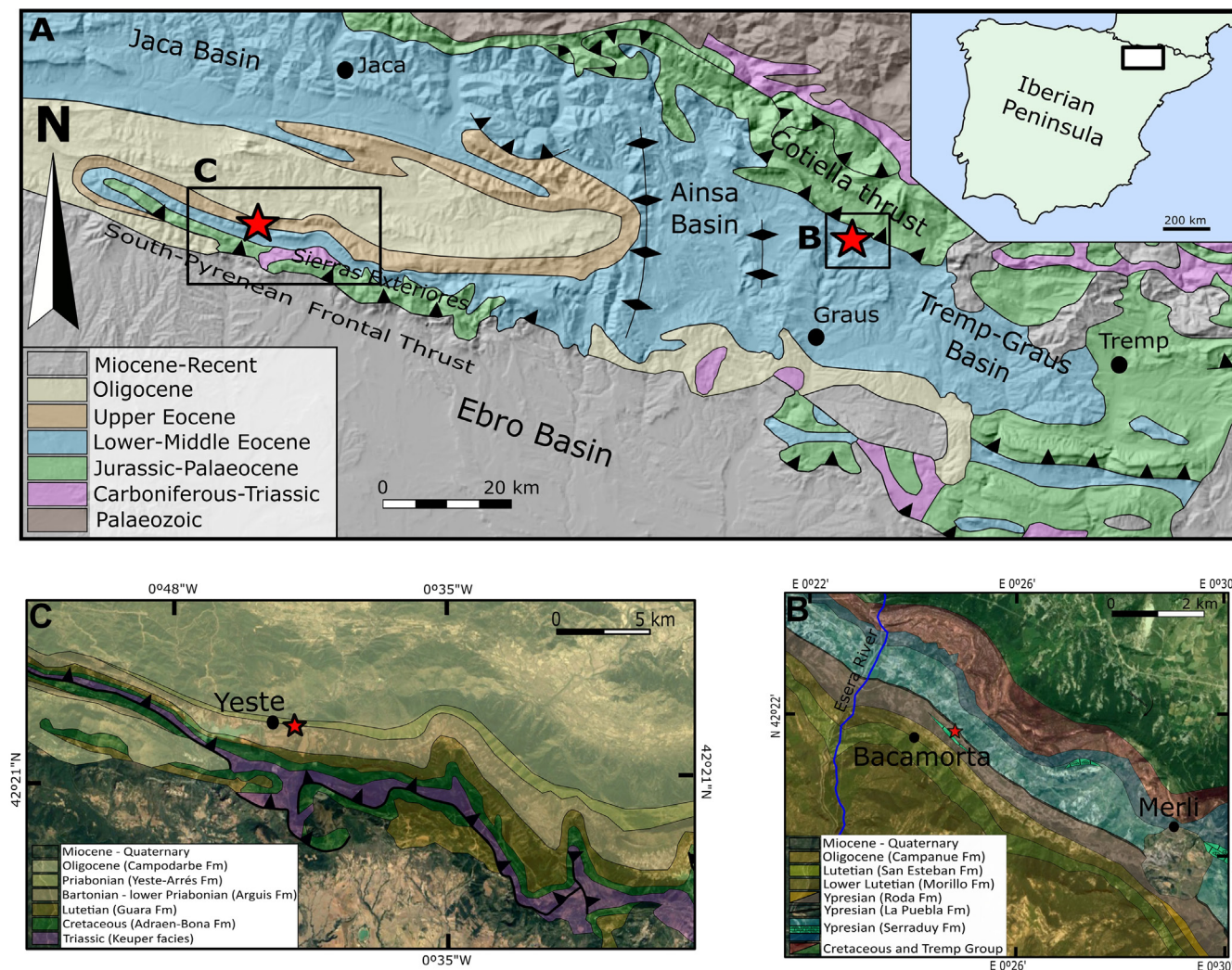


Figure 1 Geological and stratigraphic setting of the studied material. A: Location of the Tremp-Graus and Jaca-Pamplona Basins in the South-Central Pyrenean zone (modified from Dreyer *et al.*, 1999). The red stars show the location of the studied outcrops (B, C).

From an environmental point of view, the Roda Formation represents a prodelta environment and the last intervals of the Arguis Formation are the last episodes of reef influence within the mesophotic ecological zone.

3. Material and methodology

Parapetrochirus robustus n. gen., n. sp. was collected from a single block of limestone that after preparation contained two chelipeds which that probably correspond to the same individual. Evidence

supporting that both chelipeds correspond to the same individual include 1) close proximity of both chelipeds within the same rock and 2) morphological features of both chelipeds including a concavity without ornamentation in the upper inner portions and similar granulation pattern 3) there are a left and right cheliped, its sizes fit one specimen. *E. gerardbretoni* n. sp. was instead recovered from a carbonate block, with no other remains of crustaceans.

The specimens were prepared using a Micro Jack 2 air scribe (Paleotools) and binocular magnifying, and later photographed dry and coated with

ammonium chloride sublimate. Detailed photography of the cheliped surfaces was made using a Nikon d7100 camera (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) with a macro 60-mm-lens.

The specimens are deposited in the Museo Geológico del Seminario de Barcelona (MGSB) and the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad de Zaragoza (Spain) (MPZ). *Eocalcinus gerardbretoni* n. sp. was collected under permit EXP: 032/2018 from the Servicio de Prevención, Protección e Investigación del Patrimonio Cultural (Gobierno de Aragón). *Parapetrochirus robustus* n. gen., n. sp. was collected in the early 80s and is housed within the historic collection of the Seminario de Barcelona.

4. Systematic Paleontology

Order Decapoda Latreille, 1802

Infraorder Anomura MacLeay, 1838

Superfamily Paguroidea Latreille, 1802

Family Diogenidae Ortmann, 1892

Genus *Parapetrochirus* n. gen.

Zoobank ID code: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:92F-

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Figures 2 and 3

Type species: *Parapetrochirus robustus* n. gen., n. sp., by monotypy.

Diagnosis: Heterochelid chelipeds strongly robust, left largest. Left propodus large, palm subtrapezoidal, margins inclined; fixed finger notably large, fairly strong; dorsolateral surface of propodus covered with scale-shaped tubercles; lower margin laterally compressed, keel-shaped. Right palm subrectangular, triangular in cross-section; carpus subtriangular; axis of carpal-propodal articulation oblique in relation to sagittal plane. Except for the upper mesial portions, all segments are densely covered with a characteristic squamose ornamentation.

Etymology: The name refers to the similarity of the new genus to *Petrochirus* Stimpson, 1858 due to its characteristic squamose ornamentation on the outer surface of the palms and dactylus.

Material: Two chelipeds of large size, with four articulated segments, merus, carpus, propodus (propodus comprises palm plus fixed finger) and dactylus. The number of the only specimen known and holotype is MSGB68569. Measurements: left propodus length: 51.93 mm; left manus length: 28.75 mm; left manus height: 26.58 mm; right manus length: 29.84 mm; right manus height: 20.04 mm.

Type locality: Bacamorta, Huesca Province, Spain.

Type horizon: Roda Formation, lower Eocene (middle Ypresian).

Parapetrochirus robustus n. sp.

Zoobank ID code: urn:lsid:zoobank.

org:act:EB43F1F0-76DD-4B9F-AB0D-7837682A5462

Diagnosis: As for the genus, by monotypy.

Etymology: From the Latin word “robustus”, meaning robust.

Description: Paguroid of large size with markedly heterochely. Left propodus largest and conspicuously robust, palm subtrapezoidal, with oblique margins, converging towards the carpus; palm longer than high, higher distally, at the movable finger junction. Upper margin straight, fairly inclined, lower margin straight, also inclined. Both margins with dentiform tubercles. Inner and outer surface of palm densely tuberculated, covered with closely spaced squamose granules. Fixed finger extremely robust, distal tip of finger directed upwards; lower margin arched in the first portion; extremely keeled in the distal portion; occlusal edge bearing some few large denticles. Dactylus unknown.

Right cheliped large. Palm subrectangular, fairly longer than high, with the upper and lower margins straight, parallel, bearing small denticles. Carpo-propodal articulation sinuous. The ornamentation of the inner and outer surfaces consists of squamose closely spaced tubercles. Fixed finger long, straight, incomplete; the occlusal edge bearing some few strong teeth. Dactylus long, with semi-circular section, distal tip of finger curved,

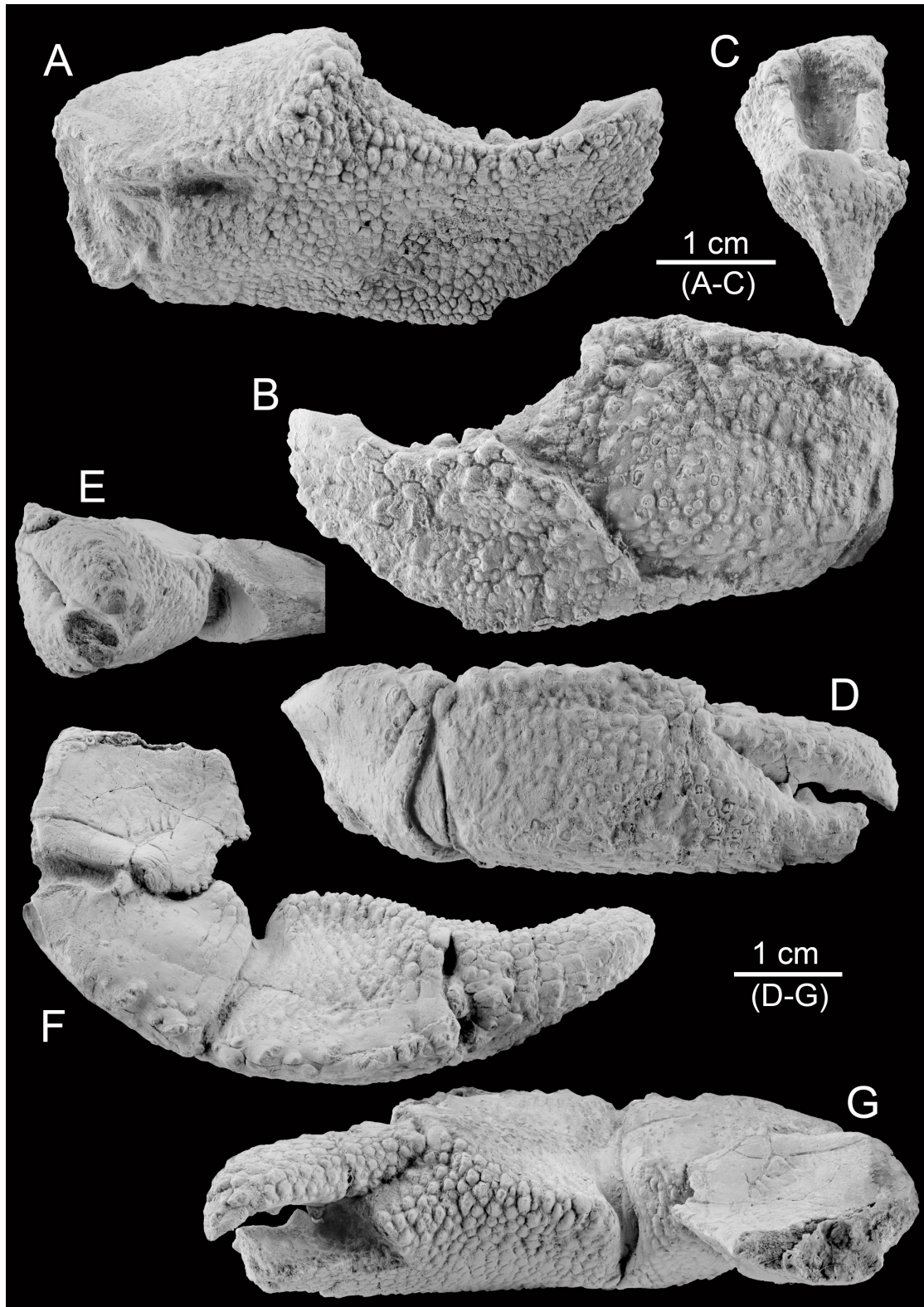


Figure 2 *Parapetrochirus robustus* n. gen., n. sp. (MGSB68569) from the Ypresian Roda Formation (Bacamorta, Huesca, Spain). A: lateral view of inner side of left chela; B: lateral view of outer side of left chela; C: frontal view of left chela; D: lateral view of outer side of right chela; E: frontal view of right cheliped; F: upper view of right cheliped; G: lateral view of inner side of right cheliped. Specimen whitened with ammonium chloride sublimated.

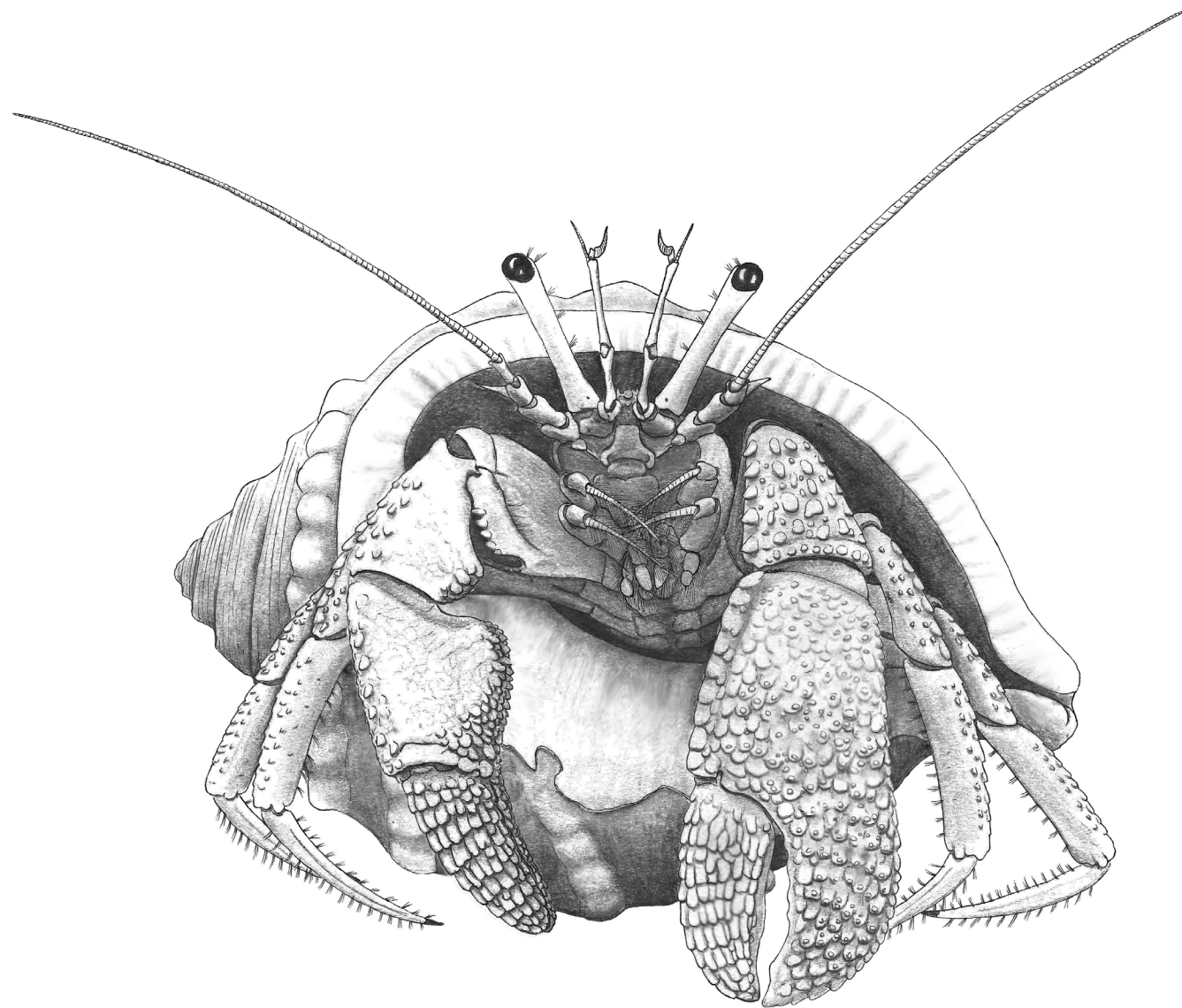


Figure 3 Idealized reconstruction of *Parapetrochirus robustus* n. gen., n. sp. The parts not preserved in the fossil material have been tentatively inferred from closely related modern taxa.

directed downwards; occlusal edge bearing few teeth. Both fingers covered with dense squamose granules. Inner and outer surfaces bearing scarce, small, setal pits. Carpus stout, subtriangular, with a strong extension for the articulation with the merus; mesial portion without ornamentation; upper margin with denticles; outer surface densely granulated. Merus subtrapezoidal, stout, with a large rounded extension and a notable concavity for the articulation with the carpus. Mesial portion nearly flat, somewhat concave, without ornamentation, lower margin strongly ridged. All segments in both chelipeds exhibit a notable concavity, without ornamentation, and a strong ridge, in the upper portion of the mesial view.

tation, lower margin strongly ridged. All segments in both chelipeds exhibit a notable concavity, without ornamentation, and a strong ridge, in the upper portion of the mesial view.

Remarks: The main characters of the new taxon fit the general diagnosis of the extant and extinct Diogenidae (McLaughlin, 2003; McLaughlin *et al.*, 2007; De Angeli and Caporiondo, 2017). The general morphology of chelipeds, like shape and size of the propodus, the ornamentation, and the notable heterochely confirms affinities with

different genera within the family. Thus, we can assign with confidence *Parapetrochirus* n. gen. to Diogenidae (see also McLaughlin *et al.*, 2010).

Nevertheless, diagnostic characters of the studied specimen justify the description of a new genus. The combination of a robust subtrapezoidal palm, the extraordinarily large size and stout aspect of the fixed finger in the left propodus; with appreciable concavities in the upper mesial portions of the left and right chelipeds constitute an important difference with all other extinct and extant genera assigned to the Paguroidea (McLaughlin *et al.*, 2010; De Angeli and Caporiondo, 2017; Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2001).

Diogenes Dana, 1851, seems a close genus to *Parapetrochirus* n. gen. due to the notable differences in shape and size between the two chelipeds, being the left one the larger. The right cheliped presents important similarities, such as the general shape and the dense ornamentation (McLaughlin, 2003; Ferratges *et al.*, 2020b). However, the new taxon exhibits important differences in the left cheliped including a robust propodus, with an especially large and broad fixed finger, extremely keeled lower margin and a concave upper margin.

Some Italian fossil records appear to be superficially close to the new genus, as *Calcinus agnoensis* Beschin, De Angeli, Checchi and Zarantonello, 2005 or *Petrochirus savii* Beschin, De Angeli, Checchi and Zarantonello, 2012 (De Angeli and Caporiondo, 2017). The former exhibits a subcircular left chela, with arched margins, whereas *Parapetrochirus* n. gen. has a subtrapezoidal palm, with the margins inclined. The latter, is surprisingly assigned to the genus *Petrochirus*, indicating that has subequal chelipeds, while *Petrochirus* is diagnosed by having unequal chelipeds.

Other Italian representatives recovered from Eocene levels, as *Pagurus valdagnensis* Beschin, De Angeli, Checchi and Zarantonello, 2012 or *Eocalcinus cavus* Beschin, Busulini, De Angeli and Tessier, 2002 (Beschlin *et al.*, 2012). These fossils look superficially similar because of the shape of the propodus, with a robust fixed finger. Nevertheless, the large concavities in both chelipeds, and the peculiar left propodus provide important

morphological differences. *Petrochirus mezi* Lörenthey, 1909 (Beschlin *et al.*, 2006, p. 99, fig. 9a, b) is larger and more robust than *Parapetrochirus* n. gen. In addition, it has a very different outline and the lower and upper margins do not have keels.

We can exclude the belonging of the new genus to *Petrochirus* Stimpson, 1858 having the right cheliped bigger than the left (McLaughlin, 2003). The right chela seems similar. However, the fossil species of *Petrochirus* need to be revised (Bermúdez *et al.*, 2017; De Angeli and Caporiondo, 2017; Vega *et al.*, 2008) since most of them were erected based upon very fragmentary material or just because a superficial appearance due to the dense and characteristic squamose ornamentation.

North American representatives of the superfamily, with very complete chelipeds also look superficially similar, as *Paguristes hokoensis* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2001 or *Pagurus malloryi* Schweitzer and Feldmann, 2001. The former can be easily distinguished due to the subequal chelipeds, with thin and elongated fixed fingers; the latter exhibits a right cheliped larger than the left, as diagnostic in the genus *Pagurus* Fabricius, 1775.

Other families as Coenobitidae with terrestrial habitats, and peculiar left chelae or Xylopaguridae, which presents a notable asymmetry in the chelipeds and an especial habitat, are easily distinguished despite the common shared characters within the superfamily.

Family Calcinidae Fraaije, Van Bakel and Jagt, 2017

Genus *Eocalcinus* Via, 1959

Type species: *Eocalcinus eocenicus* Via, 1959, by original designation.

Species: *Eocalcinus albus* Beschin, Busulini and Tessier, 2010; *E. gerardbretoni* n. sp. (herein); *E. cavus* Beschin, Busulini, De Angeli and Tessier, 2002; *E. eocenicus* Via, 1959.

Eocalcinus gerardbretoni n. sp.

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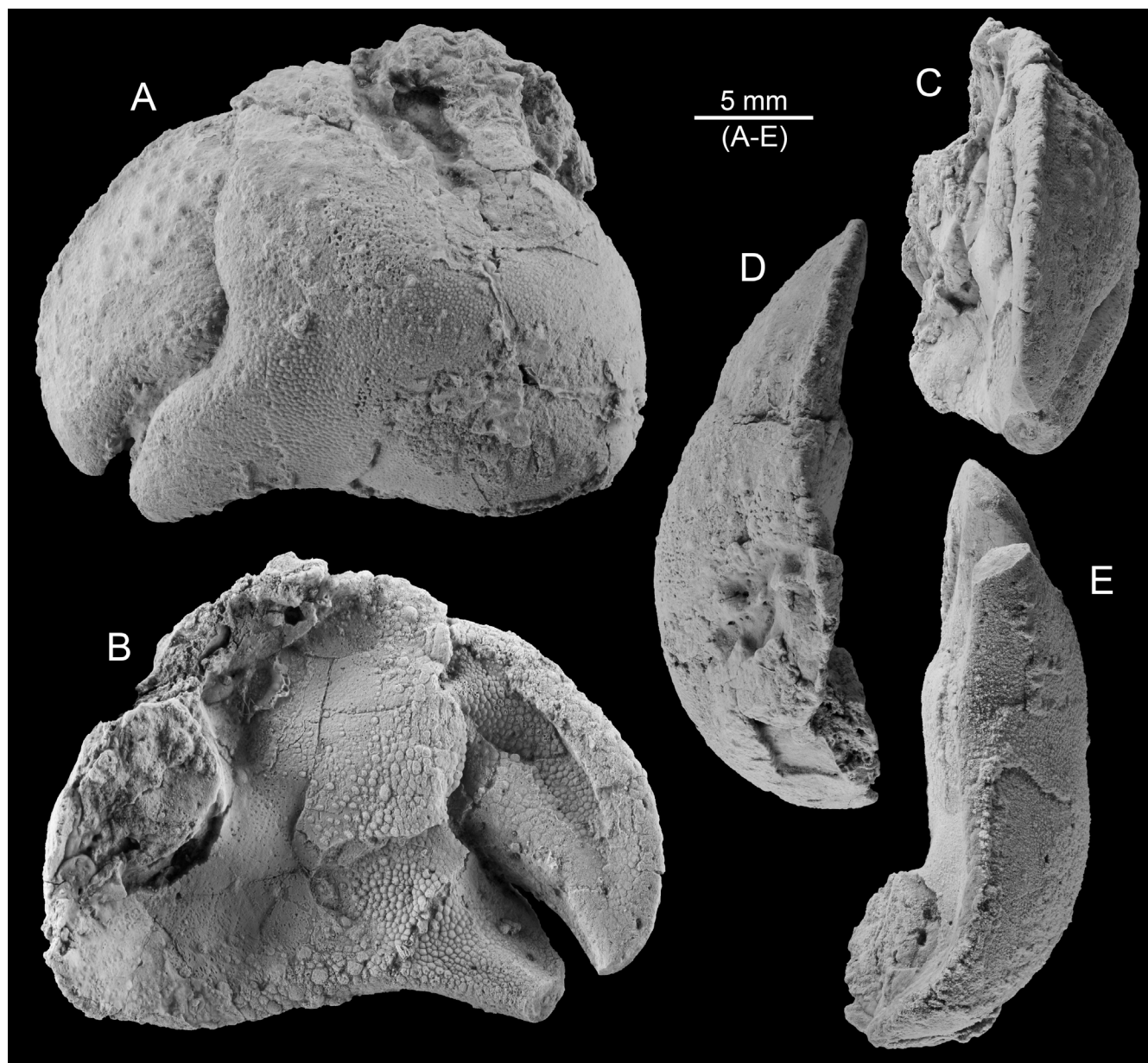


Figure 4 *Eocalcinus gerardbretoni* n. sp. (MPZ 2020/617) from the Priabonian levels of the Arguis Formation (Yeste, Huesca, Spain) A: lateral view of outer side of left chela; B: lateral view of inner side of left chela; C: frontal view of left chela; D: upper view of left chela; E: inferior view of left chela. Specimen whitened with ammonium chloride sublimated.

Diagnosis: Left propodus hemicircular, stout. Palm higher than long; lower margin sinuous both in lateral and lower view. Fixed finger with occlusal edge sinuous, obliquely oriented.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to the French paleocarcinologist Gérard Breton, for a lifetime dedicated to the study of geology and paleontology and special interest in decapod crustaceans.

Material: Single specimen corresponding to the left chelae. Holotype MPZ 2020/617. Propodus length 23.30 mm; manus length: 20.76 mm; manus height: 20.02 mm.

Type locality: Yeste, Huesca, Spain.

Type horizon: Last carbonate level of the Arguis Formation in section 11 of Morsilli *et al.*, (2012).

Description: Stout left propodus planoconvex and subcircular. Lower margin sharp, strongly

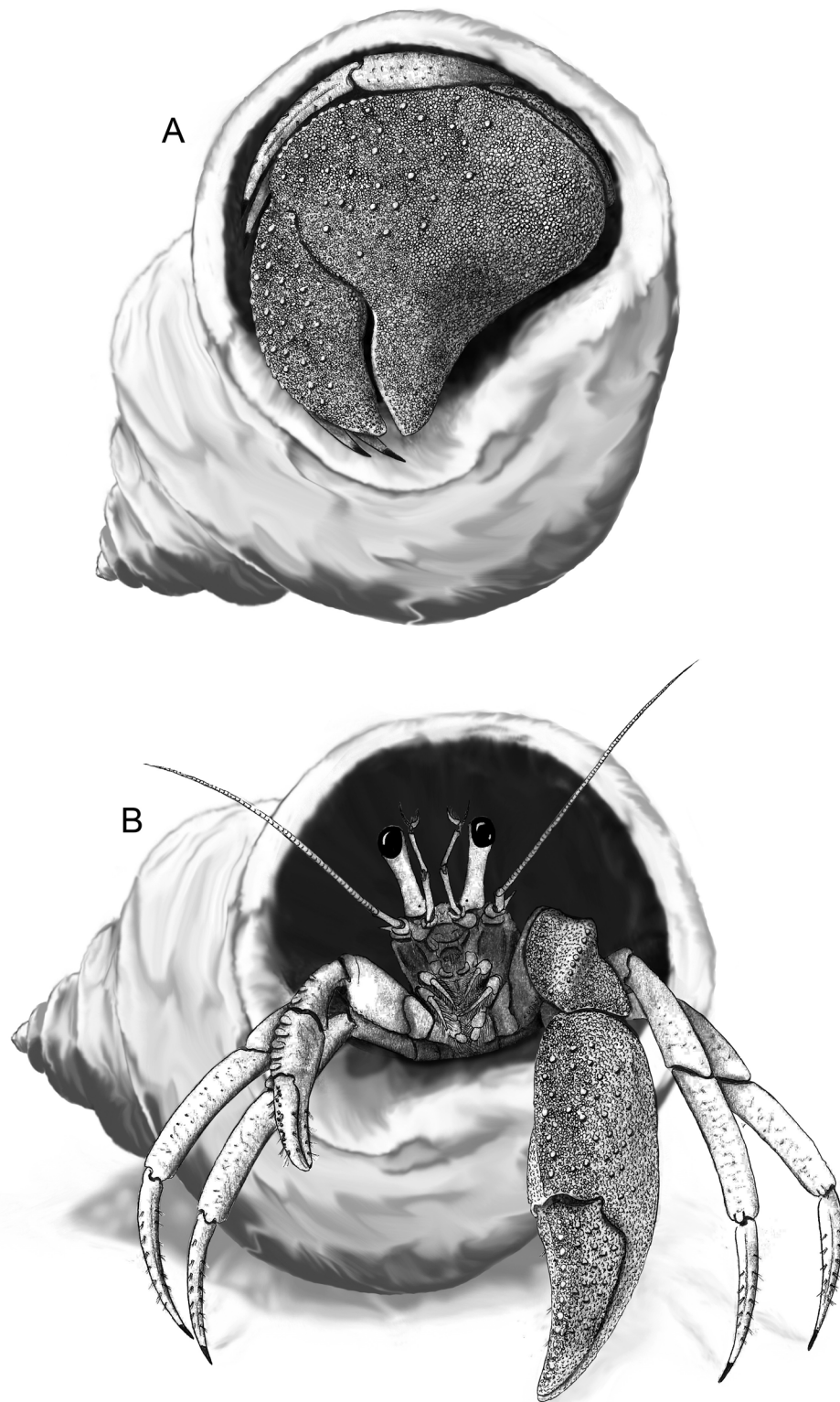


Figure 5 Idealized reconstruction of *Eocalcinus gerardbretoni* n. sp. A: reconstruction of the defensive position and the opercular function of the left cheliped; B: reconstruction of the walking position. The right cheliped has been based on *Eocalcinus eocenicus* Via, 1959, recently described by Ossó (2020). The parts not preserved in the fossil material have been tentatively inferred from closely related modern taxa.

sinuous, in lateral and lower, inferior view; outer surface strongly convex; inner surface concave. Palm slightly higher than long, with a strong concavity at the base of the fixed finger. Fixed finger short, robust, with the first portion of the occlusal edge concave, and after strongly arched (strongly convex). Dactylus very robust, triangular in cross-section, with the occlusal edge concave, obliquely oriented, smooth. Ornamentation, on the fixed finger and lower portion of the palm, is densely covered with small granules, very close together (pavement-like) and very uniform. Upper portion of palm and dactylus is covered with circular, small granules of similar size alternated with some larger granules.

Remarks: The studied specimen can be assigned to *Eocalcinus* based upon the general outline of the left chela, being hemicircular in shape; the lower margin of the propodus that is concave in the middle portion; the upper margin of the palm which is broadly arched; the fixed robust finger, without teeth in the occlusal edge, joining tightly the movable finger; the dactylus, that exhibits a broadly arched upper margin; and the whole chela is densely ornamented with small granules.

We justify the description of the new species *E. gerardbretoni* based upon a more subcircular general outline; the palm is somewhat higher than long; a lower margin convex in the proximal portion and concave in the middle; an occlusal margin of the fingers sinuous; a fixed finger notably short, stout, a lower margin with a strong concavity in the first portion and a strong convexity in the median portion; and granulation in the lower portion of the palm with elongated small granules, obliquely oriented.

The type species, *E. eocenicus*, shows some differences with *E. gerardbretoni* n. sp. with a chela more hemielliptical in shape; propodus longer than high, the palm being elongated; the lower margin of the propodus is nearly straight, only slightly concave in the middle portion; the fixed finger has straight margins; the dactylus is nearly straight in the occlusal edge, and exhibits notable small teeth in

the upper margin; the ornamentation in the lower portion of the palm consists of very small circular granules, very uniformly distributed (Via, 1959).

Eocalcinus cavus Beschin, Busulini, De Angeli and Tessier, 2002 has a more elongated chela; the palm longer than high; the lower margin of the propodus is nearly straight, only weakly concave; the fixed finger is much more elongated, and the occlusal margin is only somewhat arched; the lower portion of the palm bears larger granules (Beschin *et al.*, 2002; De Angeli and Caporiondo, 2017). Comparison with *E. albus*, Beschin, Busulini and Tessier, 2010, is almost impossible because this species was described based upon only a single dactylus. However, this dactylus has a totally straight occlusal margin, and the upper margin is gently denticulated (Beschin *et al.*, 2010).

All other species of *Eocalcinus* with the exception of the type species are represented by the left chelae (or a single dactylus of the left chelae in the case of *E. albus*). Recent finds of the right chelae of *E. eocenicus* allowed the assignment of this genus to the family Calcinidae (Ossó, 2020). The strong heterochely of *Eocalcinus* and its comparison with similar morphology in modern taxa (*i.e.* *Coenobita*), suggests the use of the left chela as an operculum that fitted tightly with the aperture of the host shell (Figure 5A).

5. Final remarks and conclusions

The record of Eocene paguroids in Spain is poor and often fragmentary. Via (1959) described *Pagurus marcei*, *Pagurus marini* and *Eocalcinus eocenicus* based on very fragmentary material. Ferratges *et al.* (2020b) recently described a new and very complete specimen of *Diogenes augustinus* comprising both chelae, locomotory legs and the cephalic shield which clearly provide important morphological information. The description of *Parapetrochirus robustus* n. gen., n. sp. and *Eocalcinus gerardbretoni* n. sp. increases our knowledge and known number of paguroids in the Spanish Eocene. The former represents an interesting find in prodelta marls of

the Roda Formation. The latter appears in the last levels of reef influence of the Arguis Formation and increases the spatial and temporal distribution of *Eocalcinus* to the western Pyrenees.

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