

Fig. 14. *Trichodactylus fluviatilis* (SMF 4319), dorsal and ventral aspect. — Scale 20 mm.

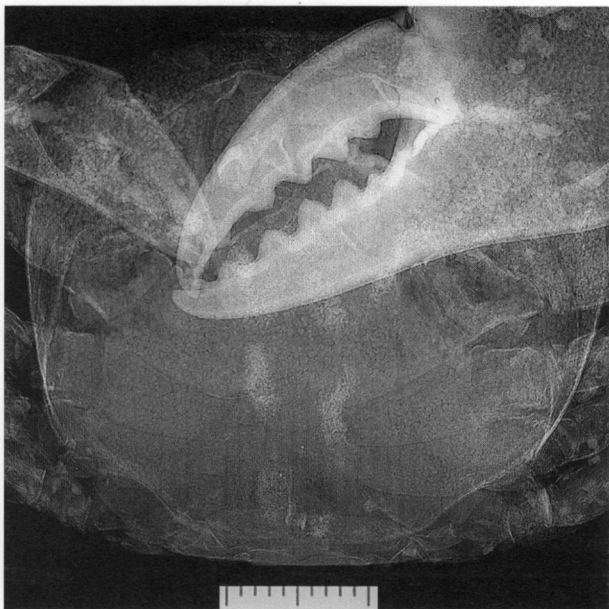


Fig. 15. *Trichodactylus fluviatilis* (SMF 4319), X-Ray picture of endophragmal system.

Bottiella n. gen.

(Figs. 16, 22)

Type species: *Dilocarcinus (Dilocarcinus) medemi* SMALLEY & RODRIGUEZ 1972.

Etymology: This genus is named for RICHARD BOTT, who was the first modern author having revised the Trichodactylidae.

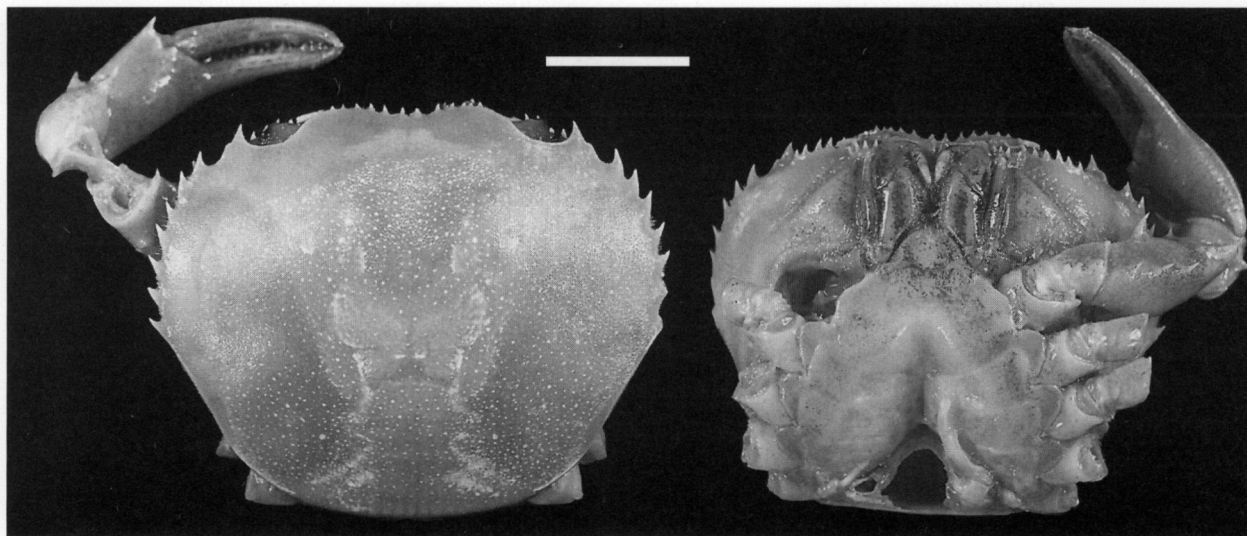


Fig. 22. *Bottiella medemi* (holotype, USNM 139122), dorsal and ventral aspect. — Scale 10 mm.

Dilocarcinus H. MILNE-EDWARDS 1853

(Figs. 17, 23, 24)

1853 *Dilocarcinus* H. MILNE-EDWARDS, Ann. Sci. nat., (3)20: 215.

Type species: *Dilocarcinus spinifer* H. MILNE-EDWARDS 1853 [by subsequent designation: PRETZMANN 1968].

Diagnosis: Carapace with 6 or more anterolateral teeth. Abdominal segments III–VI fused. Thoracic sternum relatively long and narrow, only endosternites IV/V reaching the midline; median plate crest-shaped and present in somites V–VIII. Male abdomen narrowly triangular, its margins concave. Ventral border of male plp 1 following a regular curve; distal end of the appendage flattened, with a clear subdistal lobe at least on the ventral face; subterminal spine field more or less continuous on the ventral, lateral, and sometimes also dorsal faces; suture following the general line of plp 1 along the major part of the stem, and twisted in a ventro-lateral direction very near to the apex, thus, the strong torsion (clockwise in the right plp 1, anti-clockwise in the left) is confined to the distal part. Plp 2 longer than plp 1.

Distribution: All South American lowlands from Guyana to Argentina.

Remarks: In our opinion this genus includes only three species. We have excluded a number of species which RODRIGUEZ (1992) included in this genus making it to a highly heterogeneous group with respect to the morphology of male plp 1. We believe that by our action *Dilocarcinus* becomes a more natural group than it has been before.

Of the species included, *D. pagei* can easily be separated from *D. septemdentatus* by the distinctly crested third abdominal segment. We agree with LOPRETTO (1981) in not recognizing *D. pagei cristatus* BOTT 1969 as a valid subspecies, because homo- and heterochely were observed within one population. After having examined the holotype of *D. pagei enriquei*, we propose, in contrast to RODRIGUEZ (1992), to keep the subspecies separate for the time being on the basis of its very long and slender

helipeds, which are quite peculiar, until more specimens can be examined in order to determine the variability of this character. A full treatment of the problems involved in separating the species of this genus will be published in a separate paper.

Species included: *pagei pagei* STIMPSON 1861 [= *pagei cristatus* BOTT 1969], *pagei enriquei* PRETZMANN 1978, *septemdentatus* (HERBST 1783) [= *spinifer* H. MILNE-EDWARDS 1853], *truncatus* RODRIGUEZ 1992.

Fredilocarcinus PRETZMANN 1978

(Figs. 18, 25, 26)

1978 *Dilocarcinus* (*Fredilocarcinus*) PRETZMANN, Sitz.-Ber. österr. Akad. Wiss. math. naturw. Kl., (I) 187(6–10): 168.

Type species: *Dilocarcinus* (*Fredilocarcinus*) *raddai* PRETZMANN 1978 [by monotypy].

Diagnosis: Carapace with 6 or more anterolateral teeth. Abdominal segments III–VI fused. Thoracic sternum relatively long and narrow, only endosternites IV/V reaching midline; median plate crest-shaped and present in somites V–VIII. Male abdomen broadly triangular, its margins convex. Ventral border of male plp 1 clearly bulging proximally; tip of appendage asymmetrical, subdistal lobe weak, only on ventral face; subterminal spine field composed of two discontinuous patches; suture following the general line of plp 1 along the major part of stem, and twisted in a ventro-lateral direction very near to the apex, thus, the strong torsion (clockwise in the right plp 1, anti-clockwise in the left) is confined to the distal part. Plp 2 longer than plp 1.

Distribution: Amazon drainage of Peru and Brazilian western Amazon region.

Remarks: We agree with RODRIGUEZ (1992), that this genus should be treated as separate in relation to *Dilocarcinus*. The species included have only rarely been collected, which reflects the lack of information on the fauna of the western Amazon system. We will treat the



Fig. 23. *Dilocarcinus septemdentatus* (SMF 2718), dorsal and ventral aspect. — Scale 20 mm.

species and associated problems in detail in a separate paper (MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY 1996b).

Species included: *musmuschiae* (PRETZMANN & MAYTA 1980), *raddai* (PRETZMANN 1978), *apyratii* MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY 1996.

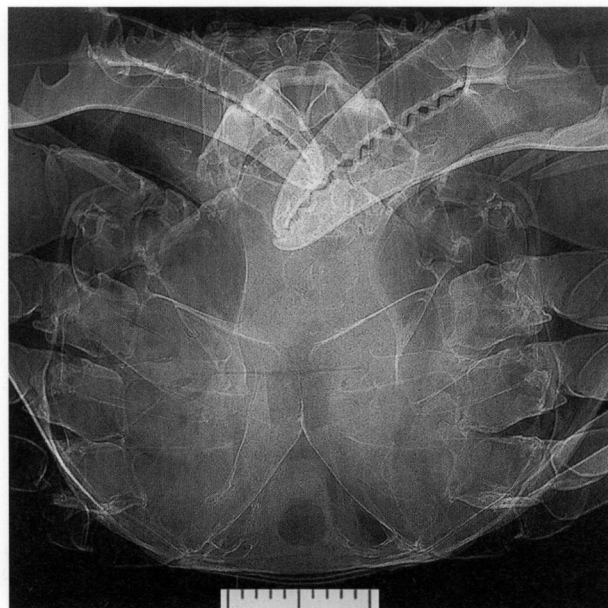


Fig. 24. *Dilocarcinus septemdentatus* (SMF 2718), X-ray picture of endophragmal system.