



Fig. 29. *Moreirocarcinus chacei* (NHML 1883.26), dorsal and ventral aspect. — Scale 10 mm.



Fig. 30. *Moreirocarcinus emarginatus* (SMF 22271), X-ray picture of endophragmal system.

and narrow. Endophragmal system only with endosternite IV/V reaching the midline as a high crest, the following two endosternites do so only as very low elevations in the central part of the sternum; median plate crest shaped and present in somites V–VIII, however, relatively low in somite V, getting higher towards caudal end of sternum. Male plp 1 without a subterminal lobe, development of spine fields at both sides of the distal part of the stem variable; suture straight (means following the general line of plp 1 and in reality s-shaped like the limb) in the major part of stem, displaced laterally at the extreme tip and meeting the caudally oriented distal opening. Plp 2 longer than plp 1.

Distribution: Brazil, Amazon lowlands of Peru and Ecuador.

Remarks: *Goyazana* was attributed subgeneric rank by BOTT (1969: 47), *Dilocarcinus* (*Goyazana*). Recently RODRIGUEZ (1992) synonymized it with *Dilocarcinus*. As stated before, we do not agree with this very inclusive treatment of *Dilocarcinus*. As *Goyazana* appeared to have no more morphological affinities with *Dilocarcinus* proper than with any other genus, it is assigned to the rank of genus by us.

Species included: *castelnaui* H. MILNE-EDWARDS 1853, *rotundicauda* MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY 1996.

#### *Moreirocarcinus* n. gen.

(Figs. 20, 29, 30)

Type species: *Trichodactylus* (*Trichodactylus*) *chacei* PRETZMANN 1968.

Etymology: This genus is named for CARLOS MOREIRA, who was the only older Brazilian autor having done pioneer work on trichodactylids. He also described one of the species included in this genus.

Diagnosis: Carapace with 2–6 anterolateral teeth. Abdominal segments III–VI fused. Thoracic sternum and endophragmal system (as judged by external view for most species) identical with those of *Poppiana*. Male plp 1 tapering, straight or slightly bent in mesio-dorsal direction; lateral and mesial borders follow a regular curve; subterminal spine field fairly well developed; suture straight (means following the general curve of plp 1), not torced; distal opening simple, V-shaped. Plp 2 longer than plp 1.

Distribution: Orinoco drainage of Colombia and Venezuela; Amazon drainages of Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador.

Remarks: Members of this new genus *Moreirocarcinus* were included in *Dilocarcinus* and *Zilchiopsis* by RODRIGUEZ (1992). The reasons for not treating *Dilocarcinus* as inclusive have been given under the remarks to *Bottiella*. The three species included in our new genus are closely related and form a homogeneous group inhabiting lowlands of big river drainages.

For recognizing individual species some confusion concerning the identity of *Zilchiopsis chacei ecuadoroides*, treated hereafter as synonym of *Moreirocarcinus chacei*, may arise by the fact, that PRETZMANN (1983b: 330) claimed to have figured it on Pl. 13–14. Reexamination of the original specimens showed that the figures on the named plates represented *Z. ecuadoriensis*, as stated by PRETZMANN on page 328, and not *Z. chacei ecuadoroides*. This last subspecies was in fact not figured by PRETZMANN (1983b).

Species included: *chacei* (PRETZMANN 1968) [= *chacei ecuadoroides* (PRETZMANN 1978)] *emarginatus* (H. MILNE-EDWARDS 1853) [= *ecuadoriensis* PRETZMANN 1968], *laevifrons* (MOREIRA 1901).

#### *Poppiana* BOTT 1969

(Figs. 21, 31, 32)

1840 *Orthostoma* RANDALL, J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 8: 122. [Type species by monotypy *Orthostoma dentata* RANDALL 1840.] [Nomen praeoccupatum: *Orthostoma* EHRENBERG 1837.]

1969 *Poppiana* BOTT, Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges., 518: 49.

Type species: *Orthostoma dentata* RANDALL 1840 [by original designation].

Diagnosis: Carapace with 6 or more (up to 12) anterolateral teeth. Abdominal segments III–VI fused. Thoracic sternum relatively long and narrow; only endosternites IV/V of endophragmal system reaching the midline; somite-borderlines V/VI and VI/VII only slightly elevated; median plate crest-shaped and present in somites V–VIII, lowest in somite V highest in somite VIII. Male plp 1 regularly curved with or without a subdistal lobe on its ventral face; subterminal spine field fairly well developed; suture gradually displaced to the mesio-dorsal face near distal end of the appendage where it meets the cylindrical to broadly oval distal opening; margins of the latter clearly rolled up. Plp 2 longer than plp 1.

Distribution: The three species, which we include in *Poppiana* were recorded from the northern (Venezuela, Trinidad, Surinam, Guyana) and southern — central (Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, Argentina) South America.

Remarks: BOTT (1969: 51) included *Dilocarcinus laevifrons* MOREIRA 1901 in his new genus *Poppiana*. With respect to the morphology of the male pleopod, this made the genus a heterogeneous taxon and so we decided to assign it to our new genus *Moreirocarcinus*.

SMALLEY & RODRIGUEZ (1972) did not recognize *Poppiana*, they included the type species *Orthostoma dentata* in *Dilocarcinus* and thus both genera were synonymized. PRETZMANN (1979) considered *Poppiana* valid and he included *Trichodactylus* (*Dilocarcinus*) *bachmayeri* in this genus. RODRIGUEZ (1992) synonymized *Poppiana* with *Dilocarcinus*. We recognize BOTT's genus and separate it from *Dilocarcinus* on the basis of the specific structure of the male plp 1 tip and the torsion of the suture.

Species included: *bulbifer* RODRIGUEZ 1992, *dentata* (RANDALL 1840) [= *dentatus cayennensis* (PRETZMANN 1968), *dentatus trinidadensis* (PRETZMANN 1968), *multidentatus* (VON MARTENS 1869)], *argentiniiana* (RATHBUN 1905) [= *argentinianus apaluensis* (PRETZMANN 1968), *bachmayeri* (PRETZMANN 1968), *boliviensis* (PARISI 1923)].

#### Valdiviini PRETZMANN 1978

1978 *Valdiviini* PRETZMANN, Sitz.-Ber. österr. Akad. Wiss., 187(2): 170.

Type genus: *Valdivia* WHITE 1847.

Diagnosis: Endophragmal system with the median plate well developed in thoracic somites VII–VIII. Always with some abdominal segments fused.

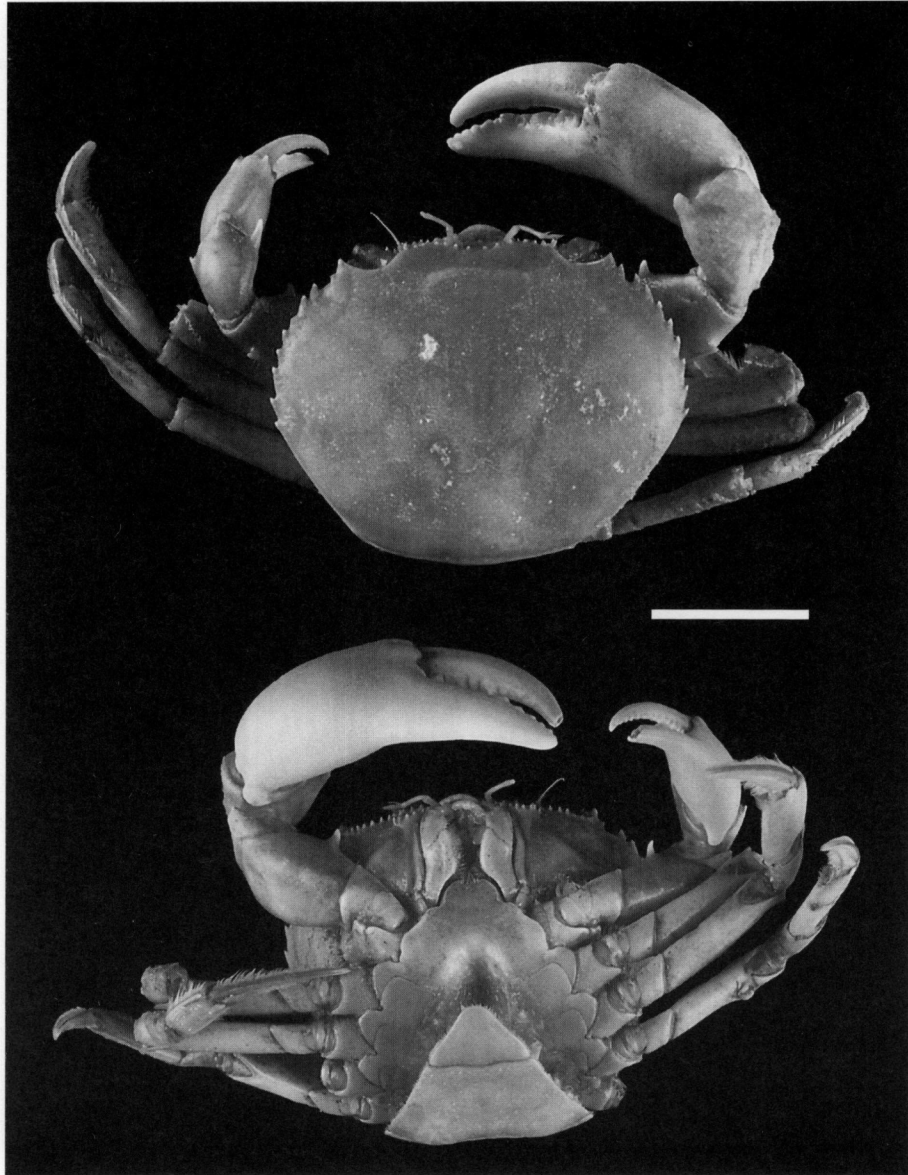


Fig. 31. *Poppiana dentata* (SMF 22245), dorsal and ventral aspect.  
— Scale 20 mm.



Fig. 32. *Poppiana dentata* (SMF 4296), X-ray picture of endophragmal system.

***Forsteria* BOTT 1969**

(Figs. 33, 39, 40)

1969 *Valdivia* (*Forsteria*) BOTT, Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges., 518: 37.

Type species: *Valdivia* (*Forsteria*) *venezuelensis edentata* BOTT 1969 [by original designation].

Diagnosis: Carapace with 3–4 anterolateral teeth, fading away in large specimens. Abdominal segments III–V fused. Thoracic sternum and endophragmal system as in