

Fig. 43. Rotundovaldivia latidens (holotype of Trichodactylus (Valdivia) bourgeti, MCZ 6727), dorsal and ventral aspect. — Scale 10 mm.

doensis or probably also S. piriformis should have to be separated. We do not advocate this "atomizing" of the genus into mostly monotypic units. In our treatment we, thus, agree with the results of RODRIGUEZ (1992).

Concerning the generic name Holthuisia PRETZMANN 1968, BOTT (1969) pointed out, that it was introduced in the original description with two spellings "Holthuisisia" and "Holthuisia". As he synonymized the genus with Sylviocarcinus, he did not give one spelling precedence

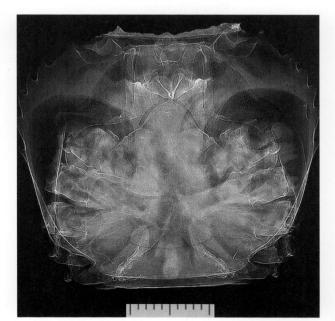


Fig. 44. Rotundovaldivia latidens (SMF 22620), X-ray picture of endophragmal system.

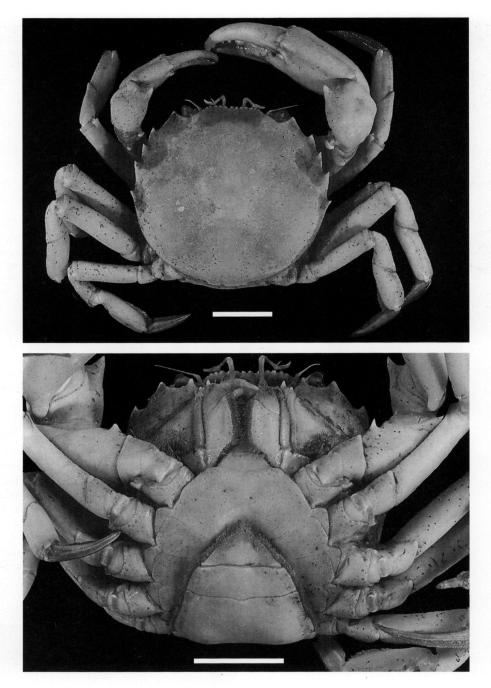


Fig. 45. Sylviocarcinus devillei (SMF 12705), dorsal and ventral aspect. - Scale 20 mm.

over the other. PRETZMANN (1983b) definitively declared, that *Holthuisisia* has to be treated as a primary incorrect spelling and thus, acted as first revising author in the sense of Art. 24(b) of the International Code. By his action the spelling *Holthuisia* takes precedence over *Holthuisisia*.

Species included: *australis* MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY 1996, *devillei* H. MILNE-EDWARDS 1853 [= gigas SMALLEY & RODRIGUEZ 1972, margaritifrons (ORTMANN 1893), peruvianus A. MILNE-EDWARDS 1869, spinifrons (KINGSLEY 1880)], maldonadoensis (PRETZMANN 1978) [= ? gurupensis (RATHBUN 1905)], pictus (H. MILNE-EDWARDS 1853) [= ? pardalinus (GERSTÄCKER 1856), picta rionegrensis (PRETZMANN 1968)], piriformis (PRETZMANN 1968) [= torresi (PRETZMANN 1968)].