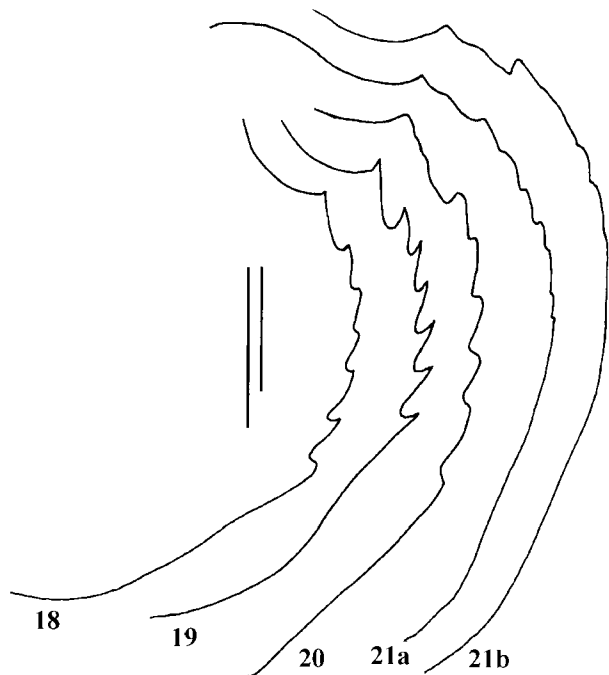


Fig. 17c. *Poppiana argentiniana*: ♂ HT of *Trichodactylus (Dilocarcinus) bachmayeri* PRETZMANN 1968, NHMW 6680. — Scale 1 cm. — Photo: P. DWORSCHAK, NHMW.

Chaco: 1 ♂ (MCSNM), chaco central. — Prov. Corrientes: 1 ♂ (MZUSP 6298), Estación Microbiol. de Bella Vista, Bella Vista, 26. IX. 1969, J. JIM. — Prov. Santa Fé: 1 ♂ (NRMSt 10557), Colastine, 8. VIII. 1891, Kapt. J. G. HÖGBERG. — Prov. Buenos Aires: 1 ♀ (MLP), San Nicolás, IX. 1949, S. RIVA; 3 ♀♀ (MACN 21601-1), arroyo Correa, San Fernando, Tigre, 1933, M. D. JURADO; 3 ♀♀ (MACN 21601), idem, XI. 1933, M. D. JURADO &

J. DAGUERRE; 1 ♂ (MACN 6784), San Fernando, 19. VII. 1931, F. MALLIS; 1 ♀ (MACN 6782), Palermo, Buenos Aires, XII. 1915, D. F. PASTORE; 1 ♀ (NRMSt 6269), Buenos Aires, 1891, KULLBERG; 1 ♂ (SMF 4294), Buenos Aires, 17. X. 1912, L. WALTHER & V. BRUNN; 1 ♂ (ZMH K-6826), Tigre a/ Parana delta, southwestern corner, near Buenos Aires, II. 1913, P. FRANK; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MACN 21200), rio Santiago, IV. 1932, A. ROSSI.

Fig. 17b. *Poppiana argentiniana*: ♂ HT of *Dilocarcinus argentinianus apaluensis* PRETZMANN 1968, NHMW 6669. — Scale 1 cm. — Photo: P. DWORSCHAK, NHMW.



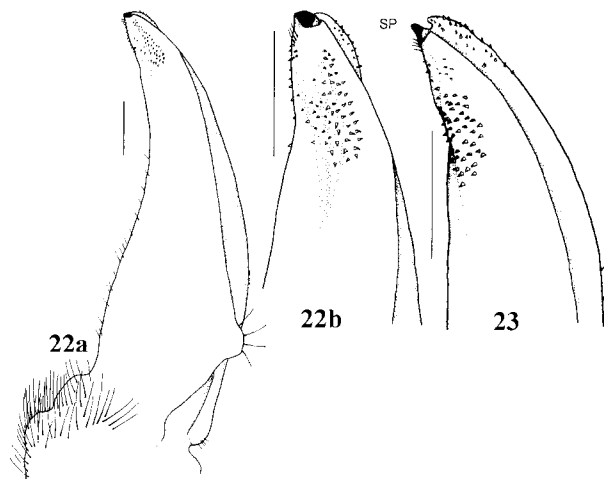
Figs. 18–21. *Poppiana argentiniana*, variability of carapace contours. Fig. 18. PLT of *Trichodactylus (Dilocarcinus) argentinianus* RATHBUN, USNM 32012. Fig. 19. INPA 360. Fig. 20. USNM 76777. Fig. 21a, b. PTs of *Trichodactylus (Valdivia) boliviensis* PARISI. — Scales 5 mm.

Diagnosis: Carapace smooth, strongly convex longitudinally; frontal margin smooth, bilobed; anterolateral margins with 6 acute, sometimes rounded, teeth behind the external orbital tooth. Abdominal somites III–VI fused. ♂ plp 1 with distal portion slightly bent in lateral direction. Marginal suture running on the mesial side, slightly displaced towards the dorsal side near apex. Distal opening narrow, in terminal position. Apex somewhat compressed lateroventrally; dorsal border of the apex with a distal projection forming a subapical prominence, perpendicular to the main axis of the distal opening. Subterminal spine fields poorly developed, arranged into 3 discontinuous patches on the ventral and lateral surfaces, and on the subapical prominence of the dorsal surface.

Measurements: 21.3:17.1 (♂, LT); 45.0:32.1 (largest specimen, ♂, NHMW 6680).

Distribution: Central part of South America including Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina, ranging from the Central Amazonia to the Paraguay/Paraná river basins (Fig. 16).

Remarks: The anterolateral teeth of the carapace, particularly the posteriormost ones, can be reduced or even fade away completely, as was observed in some specimens from Bolivia (e.g., NHMW 6680, from Ingavi; MCSNG, from Misiones Mosestenes; and USNM 78502, from Huachi) (Figs. 18–21a, b). The plp 1 usually displays the subapical prominence of the dorsal surface



Figs. 22–23. *Poppiana argentiniana*, right ♂ plp 1. Fig. 22. SMF 4294, ventral aspect (a: total; b: tip). Fig. 23. INPA 358, ventro-mesial aspect. — Scales 1 mm. — SP: subapical prominence.

diminishing towards the apex (Fig. 22a, b), but in some specimens it ends in a small distal projection (Fig. 23).

According to PRETZMANN (1979) *Poppiana bachmayeri* (PRETZMANN 1968), which was described from a single specimen from Bolivia (Depto. Pando, Amazon basin), is mainly distinguished from *P. argentiniana* by the plp 1 regularly concave with no subdistal prominence, carapace wider and more convex, and anterolateral teeth reduced and blunt. We believe that those differences are probably due to the large size of the specimen or to intraspecific variability. Some specimens from Bolivia (USNM 78502, Huachi, Dept. del Beni) show a tendency towards the reduction of the teeth and spines, whereas others (MNHNB, San Buenaventura, Dept. del Beni) have sharp teeth. The type specimens of *Trichodactylus (V.) boliviensis* PARISI 1923 show anterolateral teeth fading away, but the plp 1 has a conspicuous subdistal prominence. This shows that there is no coincidence of the carapacial characters with the gonopodial ones and the distribution and variation of the individual characters is like an ever changing mosaic. Until additional material from northern Bolivia and the Brazilian Amazon is available, we suggest that both *Trichodactylus (V.) boliviensis* and *P. bachmayeri* should be considered junior synonyms of *P. argentiniana*. The HT of *Dilocarcinus argentinianus apaluensis* PRETZMANN (1968b) proved to be an immature specimen of *P. argentiniana*.

Poppiana bulbifer (RODRIGUEZ 1992)

(Figs. 16, 24–25)

Dilocarcinus bulbifer RODRIGUEZ (1992: 113, figs 2E, 4X, 8H, 10K, 13I, 14E, 40A–H). — Type locality: Peru, Dept. de Madre de Dios, Prov. Manú, rio Manú drainage. — Holotype: 1 ♂ (MUSM; provisionally at IVIC),

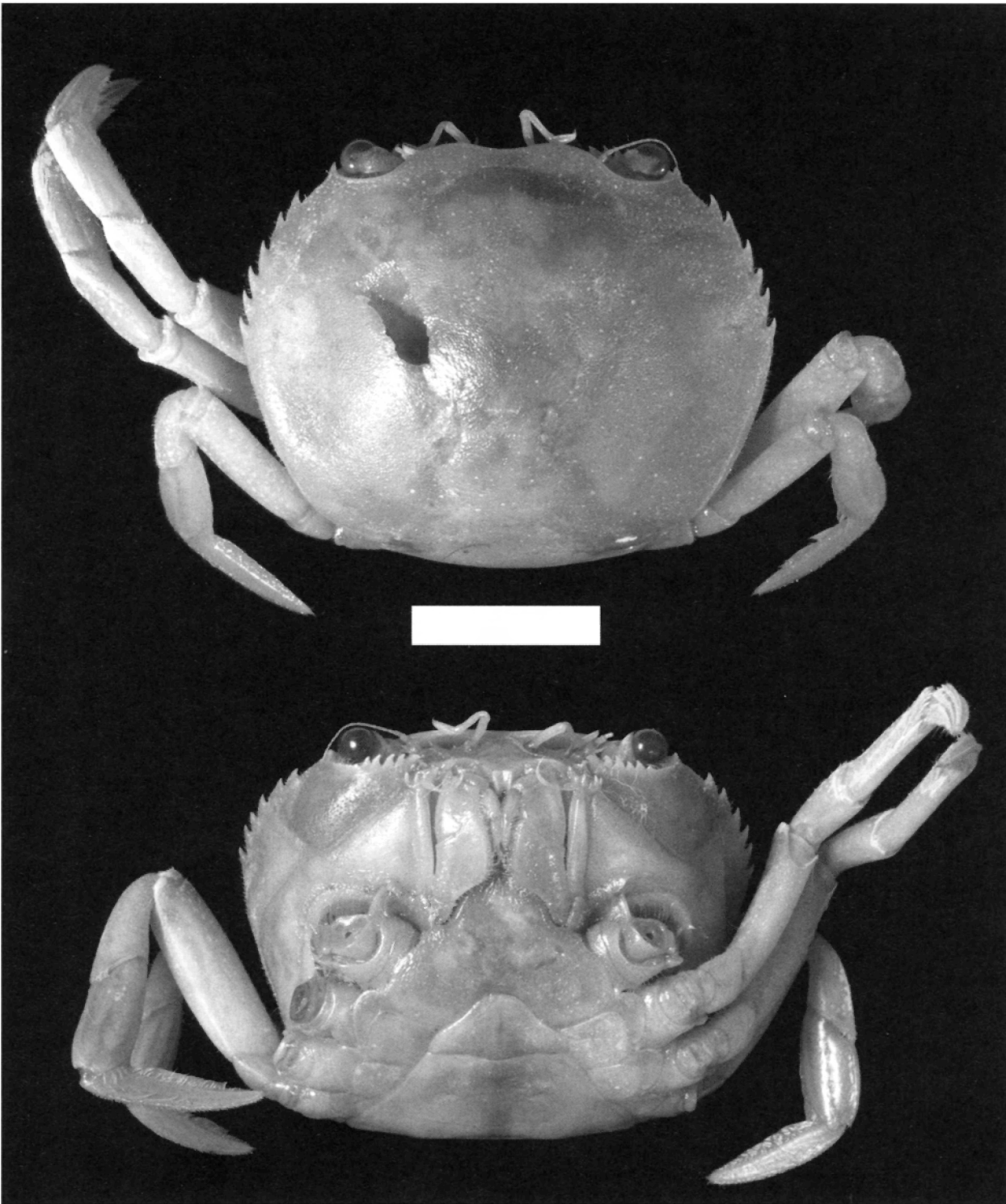


Fig. 24. *Poppiana bulbifer*: ♂ HT, MUSM/IVIC. — Scale 1 cm. — Photo A. RINCON & H. SUAREZ, IVIC.

Peru, Dept. de Madre de Dios, Prov. Manú, in aguajal, 9. IX. 1988, H. ORTEGA.

Dilocarcinus bulbifer — MORRONE & LOPRETTO (1996: 71).

Poppiana bulbifer — MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY (1996: 67, 69, 82); MAGALHÃES (2003: 228, figs. 122–123); NG et al. (2008: 187).

Material studied: Peru: Dept. de Madre de Dios: 1 ♂ (23.5:18.8), PT (IVIC 719), Prov. Manú, rio Madre de Dios,

aguajal, 19. IX. 1988, H. ORTEGA; 1 ♀ (USNM 285043), Prov. Manú, rio Manú drainage, aguajal or inundated forest that runs into Quebrada Fortaleza, 12. IX. 1988, H. ORTEGA et al.; 3 ♂♂ (USNM 285044), idem; 1 ♂ (INPA 794), idem; 2 ♂♂ (USNM 285045), Prov. Manú, rio Manú drainage, aguajal or inundated forest, 19. IX. 1988, H. ORTEGA et al.

Brazil: Estado do Amazonas: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MZUSP 9673), lago Capitari [3°28' S, 58°51' W], left bank of rio Madeira, 19. III. 1967, H. BRITSKI.

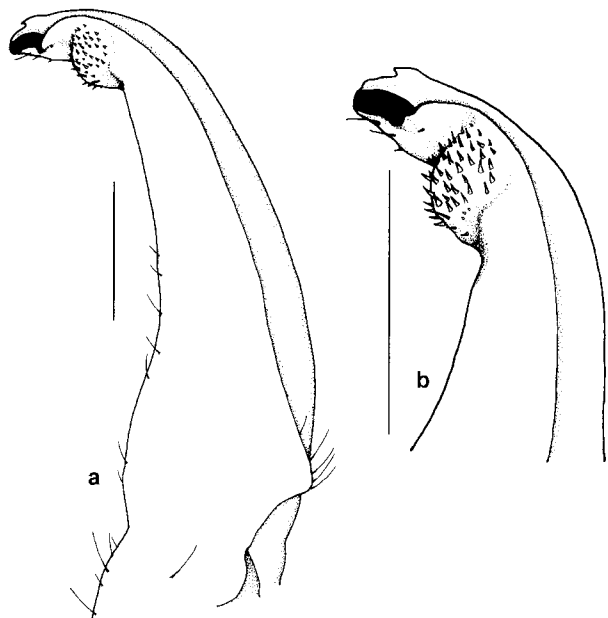


Fig. 25. *Poppiana bulbifer*, right ♂ plp 1, ventro-mesial aspect, MZUSP 9373. a. total; b. tip. — Scales 1 mm.

Diagnosis: Carapace smooth, moderately convex longitudinally; frontal margin smooth, bilobed; anterolateral margins with 6–7 acute teeth behind external orbital tooth. Abdominal somites III–VI fused. ♂ plp 1 with distal portion slightly bent in lateral direction. Marginal suture running on the mesial side. Apex short, somewhat compressed; distal opening narrow, in terminal position. Dorsal border with a distal projection, forming a small subapical prominence, perpendicular to the main axis of the distal opening. Ventral margin with a strong subdistal bulbiform lobe. Subterminal spine fields well developed, arranged into 3 discontinuous patches, the denser one on the bulbiform lobe, and the others on the dorsal surface and on the subapical prominence smaller.

Measurements: 26.8:22.7 (♂, HT); 29.2:23.4 (largest specimen, USNM 285044).

Distribution: To date, known from Rio Madre de Dios/Rio Madeira basin, in the central-south and southwestern Amazon, in Peru and Brazil.

Remarks: In our first paper (MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY 1996a), we moved this species to the genus *Poppiana* based on the morphology of the ♂ 1st pleopod. *P. bulbifer* has the marginal suture of the plp 1 running straight, not twisted in a ventrolateral direction, and the distal portion is also not twisted. In *Dilocarcinus* spp., the marginal suture is twisted in a ventrolateral direction near

the apex, and the distal part shows a strong torsion. The present species is similar to *P. argentiniana* by having the plp 1 with the subapical prominence and spine fields discontinuous, but *P. bulbifer* can be easily distinguished by the presence of the conspicuous subdistal rounded lobe on the ventral margin of the first gonopod.

Incertae sedis

Dilocarcinus castelnaui guayanensis PRETZMANN 1968

Dilocarcinus castelnaui guayanensis PRETZMANN (1968: 75).

Remarks: This taxon was described on the basis of a single specimen from Quitara River (Guyana). The HT could not be located in the NHMW collection (P. C. DWORSCHAK, in litt.). PRETZMANN'S (1968b) brief description does not allow a definitive identification, as the specimen is probably an immature ♂ (22.7 mm carapace length) and the characters used to separate it from the nominotypical form are not consistent with what we have seen during our study. However, the specimen might belong to *Dilocarcinus septemdentatus*, as it has fused abdominal somites and 6 anterolateral teeth. *D. septemdentatus* is indeed known to occur in the coastal river basins of northern South America, while *Goyazana castelnaui*, to which PRETZMANN assigned his subspecies, has free abdominal somites and is distributed in the central South American river basins.

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