

*Hypolobocera dentata* sp. nov.: A new freshwater crab  
(Crustacea: Brachyura: Pseudothelphusidae)  
from the Cordillera Occidental, Colombia

Henry von Prael

Departamento de Biología. Universidad del Valle. Cali-Colombia.

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**Abstract:** A new species of Pseudothelphusidae is described from the Cordillera Occidental of Colombia. *Hypolobocera dentata* sp. nov. adds a fourth species to group IV. Its gonopod resembles that of *H. chocoensis* and *H. malagueña*, but differs in the presence of spines on the flange of the apical border of the gonopod and by the presence of tubercles on the surface and border of the lateral lobe.

In his revision of the freshwater crabs of America (Pseudothelphusidae), Rodríguez (1982) proposed six groups for the crabs of the genus *Hypolobocera*. In group IV he placed *H. chocoensis* Rodríguez, 1980, from Condoto and the river Tamaná, Chocó, Colombia, and *H. smalleyi* Pretzmann, 1968, from Cana, Panamá. Recently von Prael (1986) described *H. malagueña* from Quebrada Alegría, Málaga Bay, Colombia and placed it in group IV.

The examination of new material collected on the Pacific drainage of the Cordillera Occidental of Colombia permitted us to add a fourth species to group IV. The new species is described here.

The material is deposited in the reference collection of Marine Biology, Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia (CRBMUV).

## RESULTS

### *Hypolobocera dentata* sp. nov.

**Material examined.** 1♂, 1♀, Finca "El Manzano" near Betania, municipio de Bolívar, on the Pacific drainage of the Cordillera Occidental, Departamento of Valle, Colombia (28 January 1984), 1,600 m. Coll. Eduardo Velasco.

**Holotype.** ♂, No. 071 ADT-CRBMUV, 24.0 mm carapace breadth, 15.6 mm carapace length, gonopod 6.2 mm.

**Allotype.** ♀, No. 072 ADT-CRBMUV, 25.7 mm carapace breadth, 17.0 mm carapace length.

**Description.** Frontal groove shallow, front convex, covered with well visible tubercles. Postfrontal lobes ill defined. Cervical groove straight, shallow, deeper in its posterior half, and does not reach the antero-lateral border. Aterolateral margin with a double row of spiny tubercles that ends in papillae near the orbits; the rest of the border is tuberculated (Fig. 1 A). The opening of the branchial channel is wide (Fig. 1B). In caudal view, the gonopod is characterized by a prominent subtriangular lateral lobe, with tubercles on the dorsal border (Fig. 1C) and a field of tubercles on the mesial surface of the lateral lobe (Fig. 1D). The gonopod has a strong medial constriction and a lateral crest in S form. The apical surface of the gonopod (mesial) has five well visible spines on the lateral flange (Fig. 1E).

**Color.** Carapace brown with yellow spots on the posterior region.

**Remarks.** *Hypolobocera dentata* sp. nov. has the typical characteristics of group IV, which are the presence of a prominent subtriangular lateral lobe and a strong medial constriction of the gonopod and the presence of a lateral crest in S form. The rounded apical surface (distal

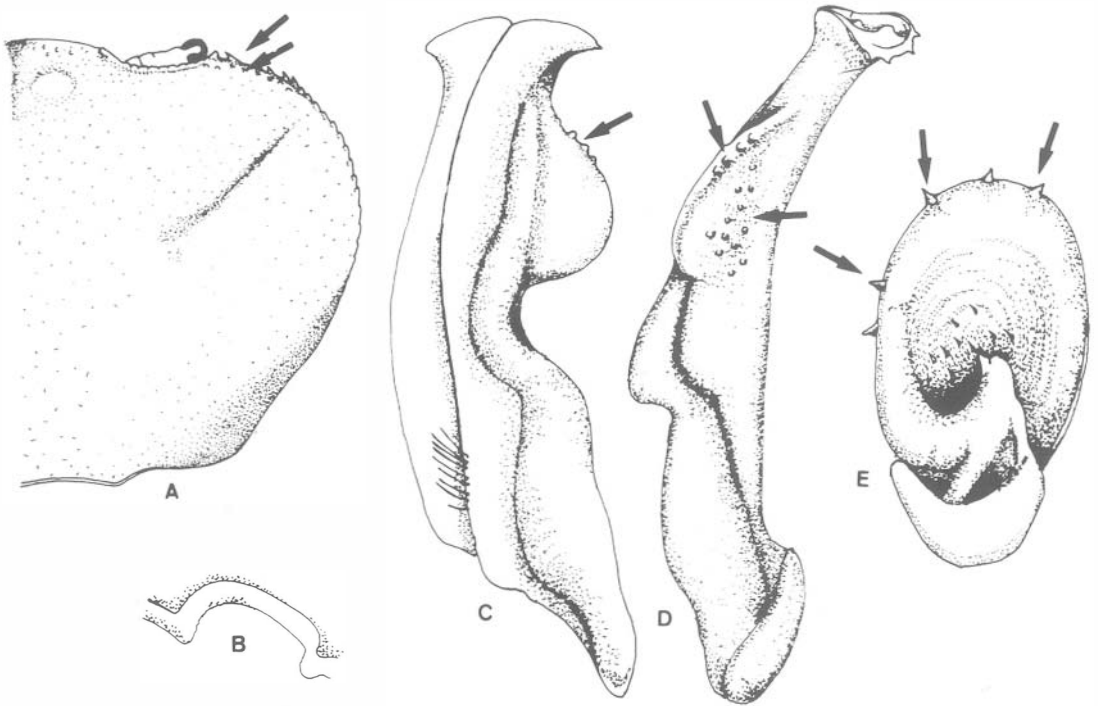


Fig. 1. A. Carapace of *Hypolobocera dentata* sp. nov., B. branchial opening, C. caudal view of the gonopod, D. cephalic view of the gonopod, E. apical (distal) view of the gonopod of *Hypolobocera dentata* sp. nov.

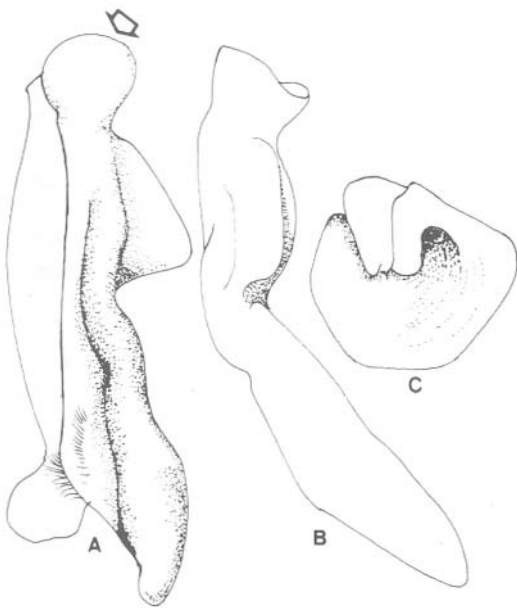


Fig. 2. Right gonopod of *Hypolobocera chocoensis* Rodríguez. A. caudal view, B. cephalic view, C. apical view.

region) has a projection of the mesial border that partially covers the field of spines and ends in a small spine.

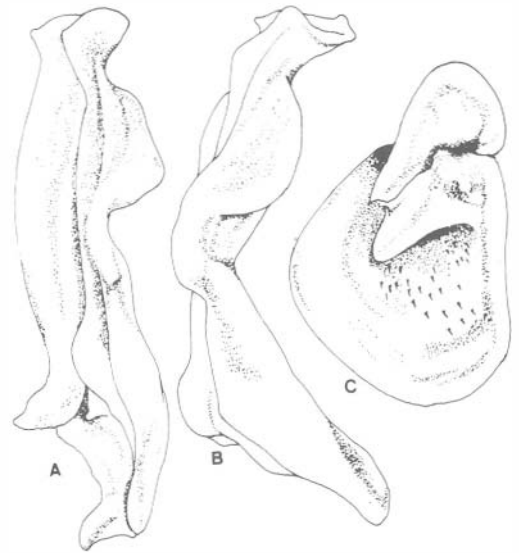


Fig. 3. Right gonopod of *Hypolobocera malagueña* von Prael. A. caudal view, B. cephalic view, C. apical view.

**Diagnosis.** *H. dentata* sp. nov. differs from *H. chocoensis* (Fig. 2 A, B, C) and *H. malagueña* (Fig. 3 A, B, C) by the presence of tubercles

on the dorsal border and the mesial surface of the lateral lobe. The most important difference is that *H. dentata* sp. nov. has five well developed spines on the lateral flange of the apical surface of the gonopod, a characteristic not shared with other species of group IV.

### RESUMEN

Se describe una nueva especie de cangrejo de agua dulce (Pseudothelphusidae) de la Cordillera Occidental de Colombia, agregando una cuarta especie al grupo IV. La nueva especie se dife-

rencia de las especies conocidas más próximas, *H. chocoensis* y *H. malagueña*, por la presencia de espinas laterales sobre el borde apical interno del gonopodo, lo mismo que tubérculos sobre la región dorsal y mesial del lóbulo lateral.

### REFERENCES

- Prahl, H. von. 1986. Freshwater crabs (Crustacea, Brachyura, Pseudothelphusidae) of the Pacific Coast of Colombia. Zool. J. Syst. (in press).
- Rodríguez, G. 1982. Les crabes d'eau douce d'Amérique (famille des Pseudothelphusidae). Fauna Tropicale XXII, Orstom, 223 pp.