

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW GENUS OF
FRESHWATER CRAB, *HUANANPOTAMON*
(CRUSTACEA: DECAPODA: BRACHYURA: POTAMIDAE)
FROM SOUTHERN CHINA

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ABSTRACT. A new genus of potamid freshwater crab, *Huananpotamon*, is established for four species - *Nanhaipotamon angulatum* et al., 1979, *N. obtusum* Dai & Chen, 1979, *N. planopodium* Dai & Chen, 1987, and *N. ramipodium* Dai & Chen, 1987, all from southern China. These species differ from species in *Nanhaipotamon* Bott, 1968, s. str. in having a flatter, less swollen carapace with more cristate anterolateral margins, a more slender third maxilliped ischium, proportionately broader male abdomen, a more slender and elongate male first pleopod and a different female genital pore structure.

INTRODUCTION

While involved in a revision of the potamid freshwater crab genus *Nanhaipotamon* Bott, 1968 (type species, *Geothelphusa formosanum* Parisi, 1916, by original designation), the authors re-assessed the taxonomic positions of all the species which had previously been classified in it. Of the six species currently recognised as belonging to *Nanhaipotamon* (Dai & Chen, 1987; Ng & Dudgeon, 1992), four species, *N. angulatum* et al., 1979, *N. obtusum* Dai & Chen, 1979, *N. planopodium* Dai & Chen, 1987, and *N. ramipodium* Dai & Chen, 1987, possess several diagnostic characters which suggested that they should be classified in a separate genus.

We subsequently examined a series of specimens allied to *N. angulatum* from the Wuyi Mountains in Jiangxi Province, China, which reinforced our suspicions that the above mentioned four species did not belong to *Nanhaipotamon* s. str. (fide Ng & Dudgeon, 1992). There was also a distinct discontinuity in the distribution of the two groups of *Nanhaipotamon*. On the basis of these observations, the authors propose that a new genus, *Huananpotamon*, be established for *N. angulatum*, *N. obtusum*, *N. planopodium* and *N. ramipodium*.

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

We have examined all the original material of *N. angulatum*, *N. obtusum*, *N. planopodium* and *N. ramipodium*, as well as topotypic material of *N. formosense* and *N. hongkongense*. Topotypic specimens of *N. yaeyamense* Minei, 1973, and *N. balssi* Bott, 1968 (both species were assigned to *Nanhaipotamon* by Bott, 1970; Minei, 1973) have also been examined. Specimens examined are currently deposited in the Academia Sinica, Beijing, China; and the Zoological Reference Collection, Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore.

Material examined. - [*Nanhaipotamon angulatum*, specimens in Academia Sinica, Beijing] - 3 males, 1 female (FJ 757902-1), Fujian Province, coll. v.1975 (types). - 2 males, 1 female (FJ 757902-2), Jian'ou, Fujian Province, coll. 1979. - 1 male, 2 females (1 ovigerous) (FJ 757902-3), Jian'ou, Fujian Province, coll. 1979. - 3 males (FJ 757902-4), Jian'ou, Fujian Province, coll. vi.1978. - 1 male (FJ 757902-5), Jian'ou, Fujian Province, coll. vi.1979. All localities in southern China.

TAXONOMY

FAMILY POTAMIDAE ORTMANN, 1896

Huananpotamon, new genus

Diagnosis. - Carapace slightly convex fore and aft, dorsal surface with fine rugae on epibranchial regions; branchial regions not distinctly swollen. Anterolateral border cristate, lined with distinct granules. Ischium of third maxilliped rectangular; exopod with short flagellum. Male abdomen relatively narrow, acutely triangular in shape. Male first pleopod relatively long, slender, distal part of subterminal segment slender, neck-like, terminal segment relatively elongated, distinctly longer than subterminal segment, dorsal fold with distal part expanded to form lobe, flap or similar projection. Distal segment of male second pleopod subequal to length of basal segment. Outer lateral border of female genital pore arched.

Etymology. - The name is derived from the Chinese for "southern China" in combination with the name "Potamon". Gender neuter.

Type species. - *Nanhaipotamon angulatum* Dai, Chen, Song, Fan, Lin & Zeng, 1979, by present designation (see Dai *et al.*, 1979: 122-124, Pl. 1: 1, Fig. 1). The species was published as "*Nanhaipotamon angulatum* "Dai et Lin" (Dai *et al.*, 1979: 122), but the rest of the text made no indication as to who prepared the descriptions. According to Article 50a of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985), the authorship of *N. angulatum* should be cited as Dai, Chen, Song, Fan, Lin & Zeng, 1979 (see also Ng, 1992).

DISCUSSION

Huananpotamon, new genus, resembles *Nanhaipotamon* externally, but differs in several key aspects (Table 1). Also, all the known species of *Huananpotamon* are distinctly smaller in size (adult carapace breadth 16.5-23.0 mm) compared to *Nanhaipotamon* (adult carapace breadth 21.1-35.1 mm).

The genus *Nanhaipotamon* Bott, 1968, is now restricted to only two species, *N. formosanum* (Parisi, 1916) and *N. hongkongense* (Shen, 1940). *Nanhaipotamon balsii* Bott, 1968, was recently referred to a new genus, *Mindoron*, by Ng & Takeda (1992). *Nanhaipotamon yaeyamense* Minei, 1973, will be referred to a new genus at a later date (P. K. L. Ng & S. Shokita, unpublished data) (see Ng & Dudgeon, 1992).

Table 1. Differences between *Nanhaipotamon* Bott, 1968, and *Huananpotamon*, new genus

	<i>Nanhaipotamon</i>	<i>Huananpotamon</i>
1. Carapace	distinctly convex fore and aft, appears domed	slightly convex fore and aft, not domed
2. Dorsal surface of carapace	almost smooth	with fine rugae
3. Branchial region	distinctly swollen	not obviously swollen
4. Anterolateral border	slightly cristate, almost rounded	distinctly cristate, lined with granules
5. Third maxilliped	ischium very broad, appears squarish, inner margin distinctly dilated	ischium more slender, appears rectangular, inner margin not dilated
6. Male abdomen	proximal segments very broad, segment 6 and telson elongate relatively broad	proximal segments comparatively narrow, segment 6 and telson
7. Male first pleopod	stout, terminal segment relatively short; distal half of subterminal segment stout, gently tapering	slender, terminal segment relatively long; distal half of subterminal segment slender, neck-like
8. Female genital pore	outer lateral border angulated	outer lateral border arched

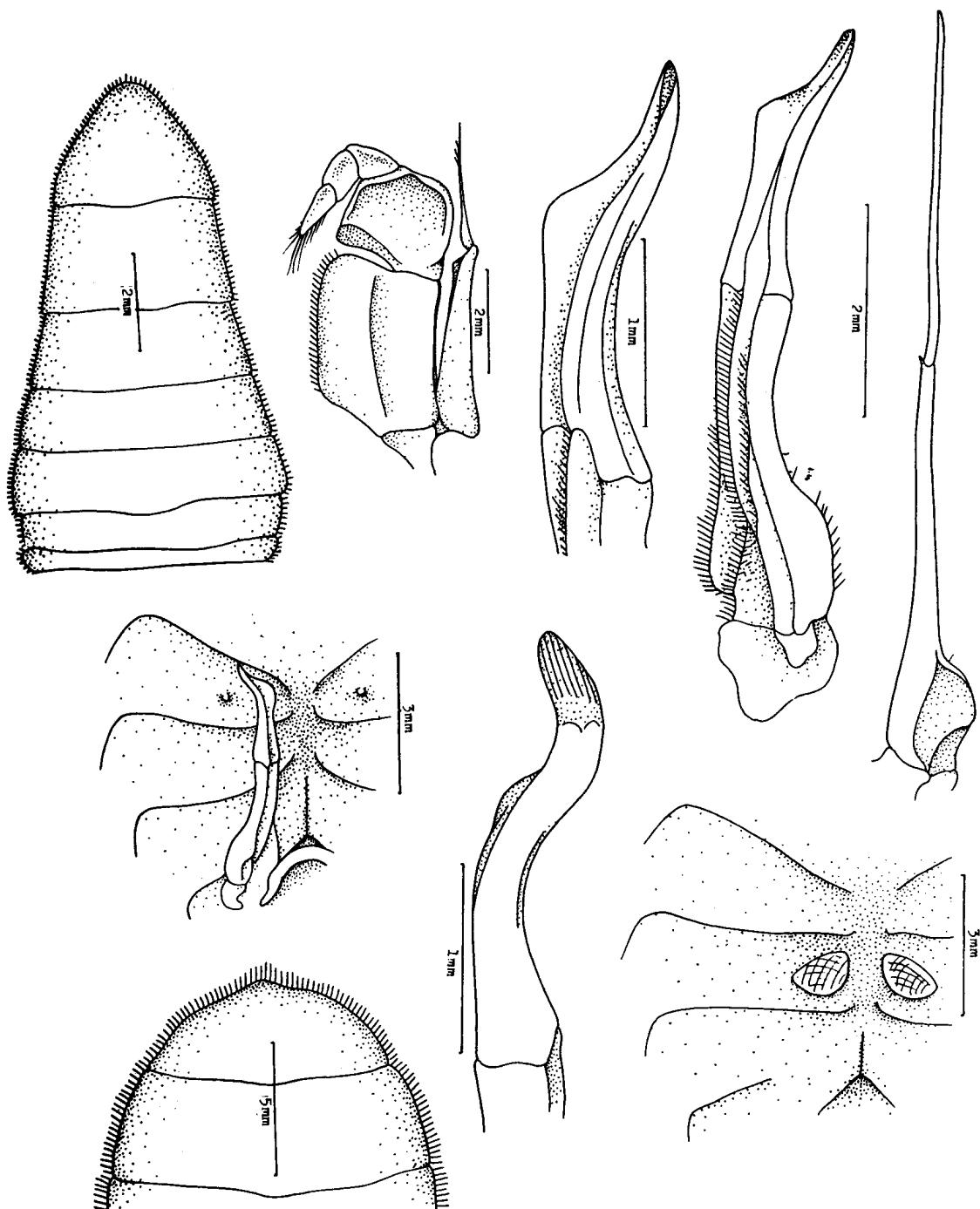


Fig. 1. *Huananpotamon angulatum* (Dai et al., 1979), new combination. Holotype male, carapace width 18.5 mm, carapace length 15.6 mm, Jian'ou, Fujian Province (FJ 757902-1).

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