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Key words: Achagua, Eudaniela, Pseudothelphusidae, new genus, Venezuela

The genus Eudaniela, of the Neotropical freshwater crab family Pseudothelphusidae, was introduced by Pretzmann (1971), with five subgenera; he designed Gninova (Gninova) pestai Pretzmann, 1965 as the type species. Later, Pretzmann (1972) included five taxa in the nominal subgenus: Eudaniela (Eudaniela) garmani garmani (Rathbun, 1898), E. (E.) garmani trujillensis (Rodríguez, 1967), E. (E.) iturbi iturbi (Rathbun, 1919), E. (E.) iturbi ranchograndensis (Rodriguez, 1966), and E. (E.) pestai (Pretzmann, 1965). These species are distributed along the Andean and Venezuelan coastal Cordillera, Trinidad, Tobago and Isla Margarita.

In Rodríguez' (1982) system, the subgenera of Eudaniela are either synonymized or raised to generic status, and the nominal genus comprises all the above-mentioned taxa, but all at a specific level. Sternberg et al. (1999) performed a cladistic analysis of the Eudaniela species complex and considered it to be a paraphyletic taxon. According to their analysis, E. pestai was positioned as the most basal group among the kingsleyinina taxa studied and did not group with the other four species, which form a monophyletic group based on gonopodal characters. Their results corroborated Rodríguez and Pereira's (1992) and Rodríguez and Campos' (1998) conclusion that E. pestai approaches the ancestral pseudothelphusid condition. Notwithstanding the differences, Sternberg et al. (1999) proposed no taxonomic changes to accommodate these two groups.

Recently, Campos (2001) introduced the genus Achagua to include A. casanarenseis, a new species from the upper Colombian Orinoco basin with a gonopod morphology also showing primitive features. Due to the similarities of the third maxilliped, the orifice of branchial efferent channel and the first male gonopod, Campos (2001) moved Eudaniela pestai to the newly-erected genus Achagua, thus grouping the species that seem to constitute the basal group for the tribe Kingsleyini. However, E. pestai being the type species of the genus Eudaniela, its transference to Achagua implies that Eudaniela Pretzmann, 1971 and Achagua Campos, 2001 become synonymous, with the former taking priority over the latter.

We hereby propose that Achagua be considered a junior synonym of Eudaniela. We also describe a new genus to accommodate the four species whose gonopod morphology, according to Rodríguez and Pereira (1992), Rodríguez and Campos (1998), Sternberg et al. (1999), and Campos (2001), departs from the primitive traits in E. pestai / E. casanarenseis gonopods. We suggest the following taxonomic rearrangement for this complex of species:
Family Pseudothelphusidae Rathbun, 1893  
Tribe Kingsleyini Bott, 1970

Genus *Eudaniela* Pretzmann, 1971

*Athagua* Campos, 2001: 938.

Diagnosis.- Exopod of third maxilliped approximately 0.5 times the length of endopodal ischium. Orifice of branchial efferent channel partially closed by spine of jugal angle, and by production of lateral lobe of epistome. First male pleopod with subapical mesial process spine-like, short; latero-apical and cephalo-apical cavities absent; mesial plate flattened, quadrate or slightly rounded, vertically straight; mesial plate with an exposed base.

Type species.- *Ginotia (Ginotia) pestai* Pretzmann, 1965

Species included.- *E. pestai* (Pretzmann, 1965) and *E. casanarensis* (Campos, 2001).

Distribution.- Eastern Andean Cordillera in north-central Colombia and western Venezuela.

Genus *Rodriguezia* gen. nov.

Diagnosis.- Exopod of third maxilliped approximately 0.2 times the length of endopodal ischium. Orifice of branchial efferent channel open. First male pleopod with subapical mesial process long, subtriangular; latero-apical cavity present, cephalo-cavity rather inconspicuous or deep; mesial plate conical or pyramidal, rounded, vertically with an inclined lateral margin; base of mesial plate located in the cephalo-apical cavity.

Type species.- *Pseudothelphusa garmani* Rathbun, 1898

Species included.- *Rodriguezia garmani* (Rathbun, 1898), *R. trujillensis* (Rodríguez, 1967), *R. iturbei* (Rathbun, 1919), and *R. ranchograndensis* (Rodríguez, 1966).

Distribution.- Venezuelan coastal Cordillera, Trinidad, Tobago and Isla Margarita.

Gender: Masculine.

Etymology.- The genus is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Gilberto Rodriguez, distinguished Venezuelan carcinologist, for his outstanding contribution to the systematics of freshwater crabs.

Acknowledgment

We thank G. Nakamura for reviewing the English text and two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments.

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Received: 09th Jul 2004
Accepted: 23th Nov 2004