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Systematic Descriptions: Superfamily  
Trichodactyloidea

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# PART R, REVISED, VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 8T13: SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS: SUPERFAMILY TRICHODACTYLOIDEA

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## Superfamily TRICHODACTYLOIDEA H. Milne Edwards, 1853

[*nom. transl.* NG, GUINOT, & DAVIE, 2008, ex Trichodactylacea  
H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1853a, p. 213]

As for family. *Eocene–Holocene*.

### Family TRICHODACTYLIDAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853

[*nom. transl.* SMITH, 1870, p. 152, ex Trichodactylacea  
H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1853a, p. 213]

Carapace rectangular to ovate, usually wider than long, regions very weakly defined; with or without postgastric pits; front usually entire; anterolateral margin convex, sometimes with one spine; sternum ovate, sternal sutures 4/5 through 7/8 interrupted; male pleonal somites free, somites narrow. [Emended from DAVIE, GUINOT, & NG, 2015.] *Eocene–Holocene*: freshwater, Central and South America.

Trichodactylidae indeterminate. Reported in KLAUS and others, 2017. *Eocene–Miocene*: Peru. *Miocene*: Brazil.

### Subfamily DILOCARCININAE Pretzmann, 1978

[Dilocarcininae PRETZMANN, 1978, p. 170] [=Holthuisiini PRETZMANN, 1978, p. 170; =Valdiviini PRETZMANN, 1978, p. 170]

Carapace rectangular to ovate, postgastric pits present; sternum ovate, comparatively narrow, sternal sutures 4/5, 5/6, and 6/7 broadly interrupted; penial groove in males totally open; male gonopod 1 variable; male pleonal somites usually exhibiting some

degree of fusion. [Emended from MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY, 1996.] *Miocene–Holocene*.

**Dilocarcinus** H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1853a, p. 215 [\**D. spinifer*; SD PRETZMANN, 1968, p. 75; =*Cancer septemdentatus* HERBST, 1783 in 1782–1804, p. 155]. Carapace spherical, with seven or more spines; pleonal somites 3–6 fused; dactyls wide, with setae. [Emended from PRETZMANN, 1968.] *Holocene*: South America.—FIG. 1,1a–b. *Dilocarcinus pagei* STIMPSON, 1861, USNM 244124, Holocene, Paraguay; dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views; scale bars, 1 cm (new).

**Sylviocarcinus** H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1853a, p. 215 [\**S. devillei*; M; =*S. peruvianus* A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1869, p. 174; =*Dilocarcinus spinifrons* KINGSLEY, 1881, p. 35; =*D. margaritifrons* ORTMANN, 1893, p. 492, pl. 17,11; =*S. gigas* SMALLEY & RODRÍGUEZ, 1972, p. 48, fig. 6,7,21,22] [=*Holthuisia* PRETZMANN, 1968, p. 74 (type, *Dilocarcinus pictus* H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1853a, p. 216; OD)]. Carapace square to rounded, about as long as wide, regions poorly defined except branchial regions which are inflated; front straight or broadly bilobed, serrate; orbits shallow; three to four anterolateral spines excluding outer-orbital spine; posterolateral margin convex, rounding into posterior margin; abdominal somites 3–5 or 3–6 fused; male gonopod 1 with or without subdistal lobe, with subdistal spines arranged into parallel rows. [Emended from MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY, 1996.] *Miocene–Holocene*. *Miocene*: Colombia. *Holocene*: eastern South America, Mexico.—FIG. 1,2a–b. \**S. devillei*, USNM 231573, Holocene, Peru, 2a, dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views; scale bars, 1 cm (new).

### Subfamily TRICHODACTYLINAE H. Milne Edwards, 1853

[*nom. transl.* ORTMANN, 1893, p. 487, ex Trichodactylacea H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1853a, p. 213]

Carapace rectangular to ovate, lacking postgastric pits; sternum oval, wide, sternal sutures 4/5, 5/6, and 7/8 interrupted by

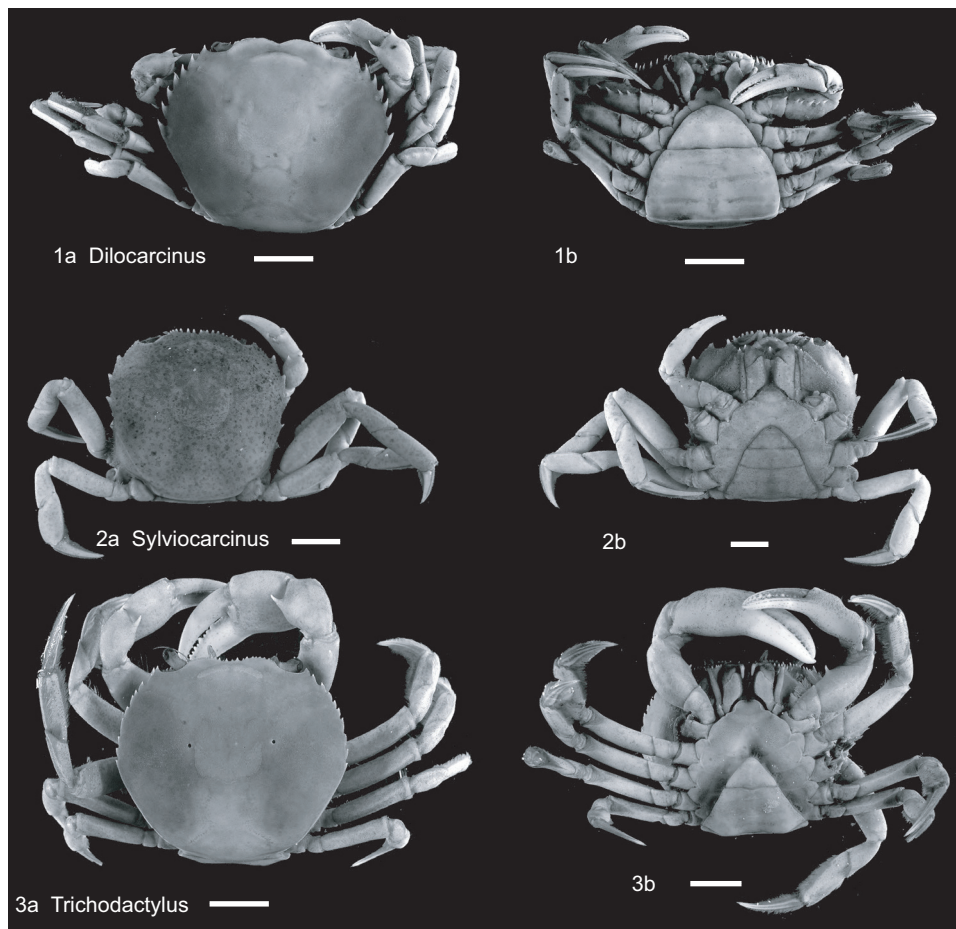


FIG. 1. Trichodactylidae (p. 1–2).

only short distance; sternal lobe of sternite 8 and sometimes episternite 7 partly covered by penial groove in males; male gonopod 1 simple, opening terminal, with subdistal spines; all pleonal somites usually free. [Emended from MAGALHÃES & TÜRKAY, 1996.] *Holocene*.

*Trichodactylus* LATREILLE, 1825, p. 705 [\**T. fluviatilis*; M]. Anterolateral and posterolateral margins entire or with up to five spines; sternum ovate, wide; all male pleonal somites free. *Holocene*: tropical South America.—FIG. 1,3*a–b*. *Trichodactylus dentatus* H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1853b, USNM 91237, *Holocene*, Venezuela, dorsal (*a*) and ventral (*b*) views; scale bars, 1 cm (new).

## ABBREVIATIONS FOR MUSEUM REPOSITORIES

USNM: United States National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA

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