NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Range extension of the genus *Fredilocarcinus* Pretzmann, 1978 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Trichodactylidae) to Colombia

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Abstract: The genus *Fredilocarcinus* is recorded herein for the first time in Colombia, based on a male of *Fredilocarcinus raddai* (Pretzmann, 1978) collected in El Vergel, Amazon River, Leticia municipality, Amazonas department, Colombia, in a small wetland near the Amazon River, on 29 July 2014. The specimen was fixed in 10% formalin and subsequently preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the collection of invertebrates of the Museo de Historia Natural ANDES, Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de los Andes, Bogota (catalogue number ANDES I-2792). The identification was based mainly on the morphology of the male first gonopod. The key, descriptions and illustrations provided by Magalhães and Türkay (1996) were followed.

The specimen has six anterolateral teeth behind the exorbital tooth of the carapace (Figure 1) and a broadly triangular abdomen, with nearly straight lateral margins; the somites III–VI are fused (Figure 2). The male first gonopod (Figures 3–5) of the present specimen has a similar morphology to that described and illustrated by Magalhães and Türkay (1996), but exhibits a slight difference: the flattened apex is well distinct and longer than the subdistal lobe, but it is not as long as in the specimen illustrated by Magalhães and Türkay (1996: 136, fig. 6). Even so, the apex allows a clear differentiation from its closest congener *F. musmuschiae*, which has an apex shorter than the subdistal lobe.

*Fredilocarcinus raddai* has so far been recorded from two localities in the Loreto Department, Peru: one from approximately 20 km SW from Iquitos, and the other from Yurimaguas, on the Huallaga River. Both records are in the watershed of Marañón River, the name of the Amazon River in Peru. The new record presented herein is the first report of the species, as well as of the genus, in Colombian territory and extends its range more than 300 km eastwards in the same river system (Figure 6).

This information is relevant not only because it increases the knowledge about the Colombian carci-nofauna, which already has one of the most diverse
freshwater crab fauna in the world (Cumberlidge et al. 2009), but also because it suggests that the distribution of other little known Amazonian trichodactylid species might be wider than the available records are indicating.

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