

***Pinnotheres malaguena* Garth, 1948, a new member of the genus
Fabia Dana, 1851 (Crustacea: Brachyura: Pinnotheridae)**

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Abstract.—The original description and figures of the male holotype of the pinnotherid crab *Pinnotheres malaguena* Garth are emended. The morphology of this species excludes it from *Pinnotheres* Bosc, 1802 but supports its transfer to the genus *Fabia* Dana, 1851. *Fabia malaguena* can be distinguished from other members of *Fabia* by its unique gonopod shape and its abdomen, which has somites 5 to the telson fused.

The pinnotherid crab species *Pinnotheres malaguena* Garth, 1948 was described on the basis of an adult male collected in Málaga Bay, Colombia [Málaga = 6°44'N, 72°45'W] (Garth 1948). Gore (1986) and Campos (1996), based on Garth's account, suggested that *P. malaguena* may belongs in the genus *Fabia* Dana, 1851. Our study of the male holotype, deposited in the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), allows us to confirm this. The morphology of *P. malaguena* does not agree with *Pinnotheres* sensu stricto (see Manning 1993 for the characteristics of that genus), but it largely concurs with those of the genus *Fabia*.

In addition to transferring *P. malaguena* to *Fabia*, we emend its original description (underlined in the text) and figures, since several mistakes and omissions in the original account were detected. Other abbreviations used are WL = walking legs; MXP3 = third maxilliped.

Fabia malaguena (Garth, 1948), new
combination
(Fig. 1)

Pinnotheres malagueña Garth, 1948:53-55,
fig. 5.

Pinnotheres malaguena.—Silas & Alagar-
swami, 1967:1202, 1218.—Schmitt et al.,
1973:56.—Gore, 1986:147.—Lemaitre &
Alvarez León, 1992:61.—Hendrickx,
1995:142.—Campos, 1996:1161.

Distribution.—Known only from the
type locality, Málaga Bay, Colombia, in 4-
9 m depth (Garth 1948).

Material examined.—Male holotype
(AMNH 10012).

Measurements.—Carapace length 2.6
mm, width 2.3 mm; frontorbital width 1.1
mm; length of chela 1.1 mm, of dactyl 0.5
mm; length of manus 0.6 mm (after Garth
1948).

Redescription.—Carapace (Fig. 1A)
slightly longer than broad, widest at middle,
suboctagonal, angles rounded, dorsal surface
smooth and bare, porcelain-like, strongly
convex, without indications of regions, frontal
and anterolateral margins clothed with
shaggy hair-like setae. Front advanced con-
siderably beyond orbits, its edges represent-
ing a continuation of anterolateral margins
interrupted only by sinuous indentation of
orbits. Anterior margin subtruncate, appear-
ing bilobed, edges concealed by fringing se-
tae. Anterolateral margin longer than pos-
terolateral, sloping at fairly steep angle from



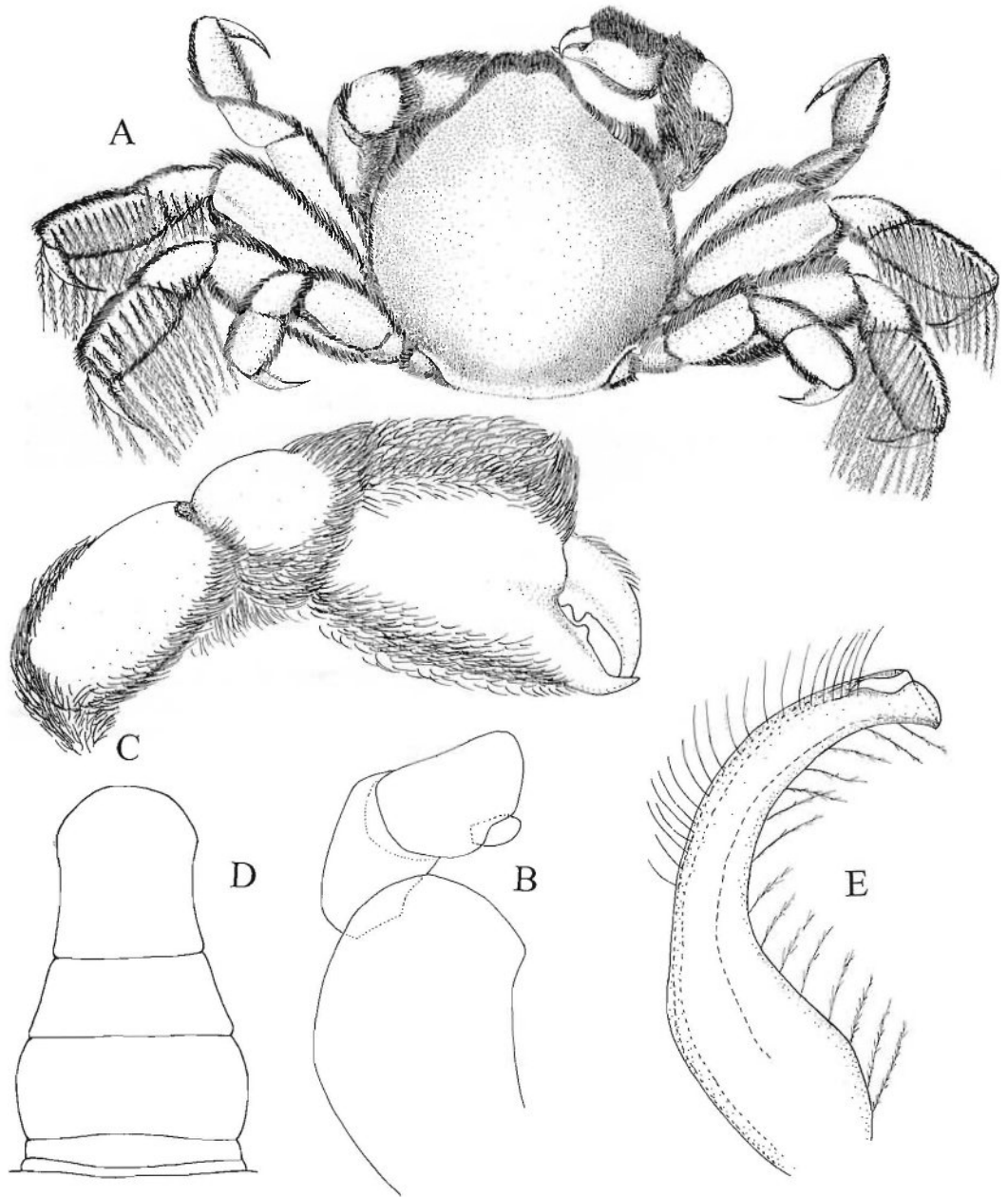


Fig. 1. *Fabia malaguena* (Garth, 1948), male holotype (AMNH 10012). Carapace length 2.6 mm, width 2.3 mm. A, Dorsal view; B, MXP3; C, Right chela, outer face; D, Abdomen; E, Gonopod. Setae omitted in Fig. 1B, D.

the orbits, their gentle arching accentuated by a thick fringe of fur-like pile, longest medially. A suggestion of short, transverse line of hairs at gastric level. Posterior margin almost straight, rimmed and bare. Orbits small

and circular, eyestalks short, eyes filling sockets, corneas when retracted concealed by setae in dorsal view. Antenna short, basal article hiatus, flagellum only extending beyond margin of front.

MXP3 (Fig. 1B) nearly transverse in position, gently convex distally, carpus longer than wide, cylindrical, curving inward and broadening distally; propodus subequal to carpus in length, flattened and broadened medially, outer surface lacking neither row of setae nor transverse ridge as described and figured in original account; dactylus small, digitiform, placed in angular notch in middle third on ventral margin of propodus, and falling short of end of propodus.

Chelipeds (Fig. 1C) stout, equal, merus and carpus fringed with setae above and below, leaving a smooth, bare space between; chela with similar open area, fringing setae as dense as those of anterolateral margins of carapace, forming superior crest. Fingers slender, thin, tapering distally, sharply pointed, dactylus curving strongly downward, pollex little deflexed, both fingers with subtruncated tooth proximally placed on cutting edge, a few long setae visible in narrow gape, tips crossing until pointed in almost opposite directions.

Sternal plastron flattened at center, slightly concave towards margins, latter fringed with setae, segmentation clearly indicated. Male abdomen (Fig. 1D) widest at third somite, sides of latter broadly rounded, tapering to narrowest point at middle of fused fifth somite to telson, then broadening slightly before the semicircular tip which is edged with fine setae (omitted in Fig. 1D). Gonopod (Fig. 1E) cylindrical, sickle shaped, tapering gradually from base almost to gutter-like tip which flares slightly and divided longitudinally for short distance along its length; margins setose, long plumose setae extending to base of appendage externally.

WL (Fig. 1E) symmetrical, laterally compressed, with exception of dactyli, margins covered with fringe of furry setae; WL1 twisted, WL 2-3 with two fringes of long swimming setae, one on outer face of carpus and propodus, one on ventral margin of propodus. Meri subequal in shape and width; carpi trigonal, slender proximally, broadening distally; propodi widest at mid-

point, obliquely rounded distally; dactyli long, tapering abruptly to sharp, transparent, curved nails, prehensile edge smooth. Relative length of WL $2 > 3 > 1 > 4$.

Remarks.—The following features support the inclusion of the male of *Pinnotheres malaguena* in the genus *Fabia*: the carapace is convex, smooth, shiny, porcelain-like; the frontorbital and anterolateral margins with stout, hair-like setae; MXP3 with a subtrapezoidal propodus subequal to the cylindrical carpus, and digitiform dactylus inserted in the middle third on the ventral margin of the former article; WL1 are twisted and margins of the compressed WL1-4 are covered with a fringe of hair-like setae; and the abdomen with somites 1-4 free, 5 to the telson fused. Males in the genus *Pinnotheres* have the dactylus of MXP3 styliform, inserting basally on the ventral margin of the propodus and all of the abdominal somites and telson free.

Fabia malaguena can be separated from other species of the genus *Fabia* by its singular gonopod shape (Fig. 1E) and because abdominal somites 5 to the telson are fused (Fig. 1D).

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