A NEW SPECIES OF CARIDINA (DECAPODA, CARIDEA) FROM YUNNAN, CHINA

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Abstract A new atyid shrimp from Yunnan, China, *Caridina paucidentata*, is described. The new species is closely allied to *Caridina mongziensis* but differs to the latter from the rostrum dorsal border which bearing only with 1-3 teeth.

Key words Atyid shrimp, *Caridina*, new species, China.

Up to now, there are 84 species of *Caridina* were recorded from China, of which 13 species were found from Yunnan Cai, 2001; Liang, 2004. Liang (2004) described all Chinese *Caridina* species in detail, presented a list and discussed the systematics. Besides that, Yam (2003) and Liang et al. (2005) reported some other new *Caridina* species. In present paper a new species of the genus *Caridina* from Mongzi in Yunnan Province is reported. Type specimens are deposited in Shanghai Fisheries University (SHFU).

*Caridina paucidentata* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-15)

Holotype male, total length (TL,) 22 mm. Mongzi County, Yunnan Province. May 2004. (SHFU). Paratypes: 8 male and 8 female, same data as Holotype.

Description. TL. 18-28 mm; the ovigerous females 24-28 mm. The eggs numerous and larger, measured (0.81-0.93 mm) x (1.29-1.41 mm).

Rostrum straight, reached between the mid of the 2nd and the mid of the 3rd segment of the antennular peduncle. The base portion of the dorsal border bearing 1-3 (usually 2) teeth, of which 0-2 (usually 1) are placed on carapace behind the orbit. The ventral border bearing 0-2 (usually 1) teeth. The antero-lateral angle of carapace without pterygostomian spine.

The telson bears 5-6 (usually 6) pairs of dorsal spinules. The distal portion is round, and it is bears a subterminal median spine on the dorsal border. There are 4 pairs of seta-like spines on the extreme border, the lateral spines are stronger than the intermediate spines, and the median intermediate spines are slightly longer and stronger than the lateral intermediate spines.

The antennular stylocrine reaches to the extremity of the 1st segment of the antennular peduncle. The 1st segment of the antennular peduncle shorter and wider; the 2nd segment longer than 1st segment, but shorter than the 1st segment. The scaphocerite about 2.9 times as long as wide.

The endopod situated at the out angle of the 1st maxilliped broadly triangular. The 3rd maxilliped reaches the extremity of the antennular peduncle, the ultimate segment longer than the penultimate segment, and slightly shorter than the antepenultimate segment.

The epipods are present on the first four pereopods.

The 1st pereopod extending to the extremity of the 1st segment of antennular peduncle; carpus deeply excavated at the anterior portion, about 2.1 times as long as wide; chela about 2.2 times as long as wide, dactylus about 1.1 times as long as palm. The 2nd pereiopod reaches beyond the extremity of 2nd segment of the antennular peduncle; carpus slightly excavated at the anterior portion, about 4.8 times as long as wide, and about as long as the carpus; chela about 2.6 times as long as wide; dactylus about 1.4 times as long as palm. Propodus of the extremity of the 3rd pereiopod reaches distinctly beyond the extremity of the antennular peduncle; the propodus is about 0.72 times as long as the dactylus, which is about 3.4 times as long as wide and bearing 6 spinules on the ventral border. The 5th pereiopod reaches to the middle of the 3rd segment of the antennular peduncle, carpus is about 0.56 times as long as propodus, propodus about 4.5 times as long as dactylus, dactylus is about 3.2 times as long as wide, and bearing 27 spinules on the ventral border.

The endopod of the 1st male pleopod is tongue-shaped, about 2.6-3.0 times as long as wide, the internal appendix reaches distinctly beyond the distal portion of the endopod. The masculine appendix of the
2nd pleopod stout, rod-shaped, bearing several spinules at the inner terminal portion.

The uropodal diaeresis with 11-14 spinules.

Etymology. New species name is a combination of two Latin words pauc and dentata. Pauc means the number is few. And the word dentata refers to the dentate bearing on the dorsal border of the rostrum.

Remarks. The present new species are closely al-
lied to *Caridina mongziensis* (Liang, Yan et Wang, 1987), but differs in some features (Table 1).

**Habitat.** The new species was obtained from a streamlet between the mountains.

**Acknowledgement** We are grateful to Mr. DU Xiong-Ying for his kindness assistance in field sampling.

### Table 1. Differentiate characteristics between *Caridina paucidentata* sp. nov. and *Caridina mongziensis* (Liang, Yan et Wang, 1987).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Differentiate characteristics</th>
<th><em>Caridina paucidentata</em> sp. nov.</th>
<th><em>Caridina mongziensis</em> (Liang, Yan et Wang, 1987)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rostrum dorsal border teeth</td>
<td>1-3 (usually 2)</td>
<td>9-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth on the base portion of carapace behind the orbit</td>
<td>0-2 (usually 1)</td>
<td>5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment length comparison of the 1st antennular peduncle</td>
<td>The 3rd longer than the 2nd</td>
<td>The 3rd approximately as long as the 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct of the out-terminal angle of the 1st maxilliped endopod</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
<td>Finger-like protuberance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment length comparison of the 3rd maxilliped</td>
<td>The ultimate longer than the penultimate</td>
<td>The ultimate slightly shorter than the penultimate,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinules number on the 5th pereopod dactylus</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The shape and structure of the endopod of the 1st male pleopod</td>
<td>Tongue-shaped</td>
<td>Rectangular, excaved in the mid of inner margin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### REFERENCES


### 云南米虾属一新种（十足目，匙指虾科）

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**摘要** 记述了采自于云南蒙自匙指虾米虾属 1 新种，黄齿米虾 *Caridina paucidentata* sp. nov.。文中详细描述了其形态特征，同时附特征图。新种和近似种类米虾的主要区别在于前者额角背缘齿少，仅 1～3 个。模式标本保存于上海水产大学。

**关键词** 十足目，匙指虾科，米虾属，新种。

**中图分类号** Q959.223.5