



Three new species of *Indochinamon* Yeo & Ng, 2007 (Crustacea: Brachyura: Potamoidea: Potamidae) from Vietnam, with a redescription of *Ranguna* (*Ranguna*) *kimboiensis* Dang, 1975

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Abstract

Three new species of *Indochinamon* Yeo & Ng, 2007, are described from Vietnam. The poorly known Vietnamese species *Indochinamon kimboiense* (Dang, 1975) is redescribed. The holotype of *I. kimboiense* is lost, and a topotypic specimen is designated as the neotype. *Indochinamon bavi* n. sp. from Ba Vi National Park, Ha Tay Province, and *I. phongnha* n. sp. from Phong Nha, Quang Binh Province, are allied to *I. kimboiense*, but can be distinguished by the characters of the carapace, chela and male first pleopod. *Indochinamon dangi* n. sp. is allied to *I. lipkei* (Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993) [type locality northern Thailand], but can be distinguished by characters of the carapace, telson, and male first pleopod.

Key words: Crustacea, Brachyura, Potamoidea, Potamidae, Potamiscinae, *Indochinamon*, new species, freshwater crab, Vietnam, taxonomy

Introduction

The systematics of the potamid genus *Potamon* Savigny, 1816, together with all other Indochinese freshwater crab genera were reappraised by Yeo & Ng (2003, 2007). Yeo & Ng (2007) described several new genera, including *Indochinamon* [type species: *Potamon villosum* Yeo & Ng, 1998], established for Indochinese and southern Chinese potamiscine species previously placed in *Potamon*, and possessing the following diagnostic characters: i) a relatively low carapace, with a relatively flat dorsal surface; ii) epigastric cristae separated from the postorbital cristae by a distinct groove; iii) postorbital cristae that are not confluent with the epibranchial teeth; iv) third maxillipeds with a well-developed flagellum; v) relatively stout ambulatory legs; vi) a narrowly triangular male abdomen; vii) an abdominal cavity that reaches the median part of the cheliped bases; and viii) a relatively short terminal segment of the male first pleopod, with the groove for the male second pleopod in a marginal position (i.e. not visible when examined from dorsal or ventral views) and lacking a well-developed dorsal flap. As a result, Yeo & Ng (2007) re-assigned several Indochinese, Indian, and Chinese species to *Indochinamon*, including the poorly known Vietnamese species, *Ranguna* (*Ranguna*) *kimboiensis* Dang, 1975.

As part of an ongoing study of the freshwater crab diversity of Vietnam, collections have been made by the authors and/or their colleagues from various parts of Vietnam in the past few years. Examination of these collections revealed three undescribed species clearly referable to *Indochinamon*, which are described herein. *Indochinamon dangi* n. sp. most closely resembles *I. lipkei* (Ng & Naiyanetr, 1993), from northern Thailand, especially in the overall shape of the male first pleopod. *Indochinamon bavi* n. sp. and *I. phongnha* n. sp. both possess a very low, barely discernible dorsal flap on the terminal segment of the male first pleopod, a feature which allies them to *I. kimboiense*, the only other *Indochinamon* species that has this character. The opportunity is taken here to provide a