



A redescription of two atyid shrimps (Decapoda: *Caridina*) from Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

W. KLOTZ^{1,4}, A. KARGE² & K. VON RINTELEN³

¹Wiesenweg 1, A-6063 Rum, Austria. E-mail: wklotz@bigfoot.com

²Magdeburgerstr. 42, D-39218 Schoenebeck, Germany. E-mail: webmaster@caridea.info

³Museum of Natural History, Humboldt University Berlin, Invalidenstrasse 43, 10115 Berlin, Germany. E-mail: kristina_z@gmx.de

⁴Corresponding author

Abstract

The two atyid shrimp species *Caridina buehleri* and *Caridina appendiculata* have not been reported since their first description many years ago. Based on new material from the Luwuk Peninsula in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, we here redescribe these poorly known species and provide a discussion of their taxonomic status. In addition, we give a brief review of the atyid shrimp known from Sulawesi.

Key words: *Caridina buehleri*, *Caridina appendiculata*, freshwater shrimp, Sulawesi

Introduction

The freshwater atyid shrimp fauna of Sulawesi has received considerable attention for more than a century. The first species described from the island was *Atya wyckii* from Lake Tondano in the northern Minahassa region (Hickson 1888), which was later (as *Caridina wyckii*) regarded as endemic to Sulawesi (Johnson 1963). De Man (1892) described several new species and subspecies or variations on Sulawesi from the collections made by Max Weber: *C. brachydactyla* (as *C. wyckii typica*), *C. brevicarpalis*, *C. celebensis* (as *C. serratirostris* var. *celebensis*), *C. gracilipes* (as *C. wyckii gracilipes*), *C. gracilirostris*, *C. pareparensis* and *C. weberi* (from Flores and Sulawesi). In addition De Man (1892) provided the first records of *C. typus* and *C. multidentata* from Sulawesi. Recently Cai *et al.* (2006) could show that *C. multidentata* De Man is rather an undescribed species distinct from *C. multidentata* Stimpson, 1860. All species described by De Man (1892) were exclusively found in rivers.

C. acutirostris, *C. ensifera* and *C. sarasinorum* described from Lake Poso (Schenkel 1902) and characterized by partly strong reduced epipodites at the pereopods were the first endemic species discovered in the central lakes of Sulawesi. More riverine forms described were the doubtful form *C. nilotica minahassae* from northern Sulawesi (De Man 1902), and *C. opaensis* from the Opa (Aopa) swamp area, *C. linduensis* from Lake Lindu and *C. pareparensis parvidentata* from Malawa spring (Roux 1904). Woltereck (1937a, 1937b) described seven new species from the Malili lake system in the central highlands of Sulawesi, which are also characterised by strongly reduced epipodites: *C. lanceolata*, *C. lingkoniae*, *C. loehae*, *C. masapi*, *C. spinata*, *C. tenuirostris* and *C. towutensis*.

Chace (1997) mentioned some species from Sulawesi, synonymizing *C. nilotica minahassae*, *C. brachydactyla* and *C. gracilipes* with *C. nilotica typica* as well as *C. celebensis* with *C. serratirostris*. Most of these taxa are today considered valid species, however. *C. wyckii* as reported by Hickson and Johnson (1963) was