

**KEANEKARAGAMAN FOSIL KEPITING (DECAPODA: BRACHYURA)
DI LEMBAH BENGAWAN SOLO PURBA, INDONESIA**

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INTISARI

Kepiting (ordo Decapoda; infraordo Brachyura) merupakan salah satu hewan avertebrata yang keberadaannya dapat dijumpai pada masa lampau mulai dari Periode Kreta hingga Kala Pleistosen melalui bukti jejak fosil. Penelitian mengenai fosil kepiting di Indonesia belum banyak dilakukan, padahal di area Lembah Bengawan Solo Purba banyak ditemukan fosil tersebut. Lembah Bengawan Solo Purba merupakan wilayah yang dibentuk oleh tiga zona stratigrafi yaitu Zona Solo, Zona Rembang dan Zona Kendeng. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menambah referensi keanekaragaman jenis fosil kepiting yang berada di Pulau Jawa serta berguna untuk membantu rekonstruksi paleontologi, paleozoologi dan paleoekologi. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dengan observasi dan komparasi morfologi, berupa identifikasi bagian karapas dan capit. Sampel kepiting masa kini didapatkan dari Laboratorium Sistematika Hewan Fakultas Biologi Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM). Sampel fosil kepiting didapatkan di Laboratorium Bioantropologi dan Paleoantropologi Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat dan Keperawatan UGM; Balai Pelestarian Situs Manusia Purba Sangiran; Museum Etnografi dan Kematian Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya; dan SDN Kalitidu II, Bojonegoro, Jawa Timur. Melalui penelitian ini didapatkan fosil kepiting yang dikelompokkan menjadi enam familia yang memiliki lingkungan hidup antara zona intertidal hingga laut dangkal dengan kedalaman 50 meter. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah setiap spesies kepiting memiliki karakter karapas dan capit yang khas sehingga dapat digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi masing-masing spesies.

Kata kunci: Brachyura, Fosil, Karapas, Capit, Bengawan Solo

DIVERSITY OF CRAB FOSSILS (DECAPODA: BRACHYURA) IN THE VALLEY OF ANCIENT *BENGAWAN SOLO*, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Crab (Decapoda: Brachyura) is one of the invertebrate animal whose existence can be found in the past starting from Cretaceous Period to the Pleistocene Period through fossil trace evidence. In Indonesia, research on the identification of crab fossils has not been carried out. In fact, in the Ancient Solo River Valley Site, many Brachyuran fossils were found. The Ancient Bengawan Solo Valley was formed by three stratigraphic zones, which are Solo Zone, Rembang Zone and Kendeng Zone. Therefore, this study aims to add a reference to the diversity of crab fossils in Java and crab species to assist the reconstruction of paleontology, paleozoology and paleoecology. The method used in this research is observation and morphological comparison to determine the characteristics qualitatively, through the identification of carapace parts and claw. Present Brachyura crab species were obtained from the Laboratory of Animal Systematics of the Faculty of Biology, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM). Meanwhile, crabs fossil sample were obtained at the Laboratory of Bioanthropology and Paleoanthropology of the Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing UGM; BPSMP Sangiran; Museum of Ethnography and Death Culture of Airlangga University, Surabaya; and Kalitidu II Public Elementary School, Bojonegoro, East Java. Crab fossils are grouped into six families that have an environment between the intertidal zones to the shallow sea with a depth until 50 meters. The conclusion of this study is that each crab species has a unique character of carapace and claw so that it can be used to species identification.

Keywords: Brachyura, Fossils, Carapace, Claw, Bengawan Solo