

**MORFOLOGI DAN GEOMETRI MORFOMETRI *Holthuisana* sp.
(CRUSTACEA: DECAPODA: BRACHYURA: GECARCINUCIDAE)
DARI DANAU SENTANI, PAPUA**

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INTISARI

Holthuisana merupakan kepiting air tawar dari family Gecarcinucidae yang terdistribusi di Indonesia timur hingga Australia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui variasi bentuk karapas dan capit genus *Holthuisana* yang didapatkan dari Danau Sentani, Papua, menggunakan analisis geometri morfometri. Karakter morfologi yang terdapat pada spesimen menunjukkan bahwa kepiting air tawar merupakan genus *Holthuisana*. Hasil menunjukkan panjang dan lebar karapas dan capit jantan sedikit lebih besar daripada betina. Rasio panjang dan lebar pada karapas jantan adalah 6:5, dan betina 5:4. Ratio panjang dan lebar capit (propodus) pada jantan adalah 9:5, sedangkan betina 2:1. Berdasarkan pada 16 *landmark* karapas, tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara kepiting jantan dan betina. Berdasarkan pada 12 *landmark* capit, kepiting jantan memiliki ukuran capit kanan besar yang lebih besar daripada betina. Capit kanan besar jantan terlihat lebih cembung pada propodus dan polex dibandingkan betina. Capit kiri besar menunjukkan variasi yang tidak jauh berbeda.

Kata kunci: kepiting air tawar, geometri morfometri, karakter morfologis, new guinea

MORPHOLOGY AND GEOMETRIC MORPHOMETRICS OF
***Holthuisana* sp.**
(CRUSTACEA: DECAPODA: BRACHYURA: GECARCINUCIDAE)
FROM LAKE SENTANI, PAPUA

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ABSTRACT

Holthuisana is a freshwater crab member of the family Gecarcinucidae which has a distribution in eastern Indonesia to Australia. This study was aimed to determine the variations in the shape of carapace and chelae within genus *Holthuisana* collected from Sentani Lake, Papua using analysis of geometric morphometric. The morphological characters confirmed the specimen examined belong to genus *Holthuisana*. The results showed that male crabs had slightly larger carapace and chela on length and width than females. The length and width of the large chelae in male crabs are greater than that of females. The ratio of carapace length and width to male is 6:5, and female is 5:4. The ratio of the length and width of the chelae (propodus) in male crabs is 9:5, and in females 2:1. Based on the 16 landmarks of carapace, there are no significant different between male and female crabs. Thus, based on 12 landmarks of chelae, the large right cheliped shows different variations between males and females. Male crabs had slightly larger of large right cheliped than females. The large right cheliped of the males shows more convex on polex and propodus compare to the females. The large left cheliped shows variations that are not much different.

Keywords: freshwater crab, geometric morphometrics, morphological characters, new guinea