

## **Abstract**

Relationships within the Madagascan freshwater crab fauna were examined based on unstudied specimens from all parts of Madagascar. This study allowed the examination of the validity of existing genera and species, and identified potential new taxa. The new specimens provided phylogenetic and evolutionary data, as well as new insights into the distribution patterns of the Malagasy freshwater crab fauna. In addition, the large number of new localities from previously unsurveyed areas of Madagascar allowed the construction of updated distribution maps.

The present analysis included 62 unidentified specimens plus 13 identified species of Malagasy freshwater crab taxa that had already been sequenced. The gene targeted for constructing the phylogeny was a partial mitochondrial gene fragment (600 bp), cytochrome oxidase I (COI). Phylogenetic analyses, MP, ML, and BI, yielded 36 most parsimonious trees and recovered topologies with several highly-supported clades with similar topologies. The MP 50% majority-rule strict consensus tree was selected as the representative topology. Results indicate that the unidentified and identified Malagasy freshwater crab specimens included in this study show a great deal of diversification that falls into nine well-supported clades (Clades 1-9).

The distribution maps presented here based on comprehensive data from 500 identified individuals, 74 of which represent new localities, establish that freshwater crabs are found throughout all six provinces, and in all five ecoregions on the island. This includes new records from Mahajanga and Toliara Provinces. Improved taxonomic sampling for this study supports the validity of the current taxonomic assignment of seven of the eight currently recognized genera based on morphological and molecular studies.

Copyright by  
Rainee Cristine Stevens  
2017

## Dedication

This thesis project is dedicated to the most influential women in my life. My grandmothers, Mary H. Hendricks, and Mary L. Sand. Daughters of immigrant families who fought and survived tribulations during pivotal times in America. Both were successful in their lives, despite their struggles, one held degrees in nursing and Russian and the other was one of the first women business owners of multiple saloons, cafes and diners in my hometown, Ogden City, Utah; and, to my mother, Deena M. Soter, a daughter of an immigrant coal miner, who despite her hardships raised me and my brother alone and was still a successful business owner. All three women were figures of strength, determination and of promise for me.

What I remember most from them are tic-tac size words of advice that shaped me into the person that I am today: “I’d rather be lucky than good any day”, “Please yourself, because it’s impossible to please everyone”, and mostly, “Life is not a dress rehearsal”. Had I not been raised by these women, with their level of wisdom, care, and love, nor heeded their advice, I would not be the confident woman nor the successful scientist that I am today. I am forever grateful, thank you.

## Acknowledgements

This MS thesis would not have been possible without the aid of some truly important people. I am forever grateful to my advisor Dr. Neil Cumberlidge for his continual support, leadership, patience and imparting his vast knowledge with me. Without his dedicated passion for the freshwater crabs and the Afrotropical region this project would have been inconsequential. He is an excellent adviser and mentor to me; I know that part of my success was achieved only because he was the support in my corner. It is impossible to name lessons learned that I thank him for. I would also like to thank my committee, Dr. Kurt Galbreath and Dr. Alec Lindsay for not only being my soundboard and being available even at a moment's notice, but also for being cognizant of my academic struggles and guiding me through my studies. I believe that most of the graduate school experience is to learn how to read between the lines and to critically evaluate the methodologies that are set forth. The method to their madness challenged me to be a better biologist, a better teacher, and a better listener which have all made me a better citizen of the world. I am also obliged to Dr. Savel Daniels (University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa) for his kind hospitality while visiting his lab and his advice with the phylogenetic analyses, he made the research that much more enjoyable. His devotion to research is unparalleled. He exemplified how to be determined and trust one's research, especially in the face of adversity. I would like to thank my fellow grad students for the camaraderie and support through the best of times and the worst of times. The graduate experience is also about the small victories and without building these lifelong friendships the small victories would never have been won. I would also like to extend gratitude towards

Antonya Begay (Weber State University, Ogden City, Utah), Laurel Hill (Minneapolis City, Minnesota) and Thomas Gable (Northern Michigan University, Marquette City, Michigan) for their cooperation and assistance through the mapping process using ArcGIS. Without their willingness or enthusiasm, a significant portion of my study would not have resulted in the data or the aesthetics that it did. And finally, most of all, I would like to thank my mother and brother (Deena and Zack) and friend (Rory Keefer) for the sacrifices they made to support me through my endeavors even though they were more than 2000 miles away. I could not have succeeded without their patience and considerate efforts emotionally, financially, or otherwise. Financial support for this project was funded by grants from NMU's Biology Department Developmental Fund, and the Dr. Louise M. Bourgault Scholarship.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract.....	i
Acknowledgements.....	vi
Table of contents.....	viii
List of tables.....	x
List of figures.....	xi
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Freshwater crab biology.....	4
1.2 Madagascar.....	5
1.3 Malagasy freshwater crabs .....	6
1.3.1 <i>Hydrothelphusa</i> .....	10
1.3.2 <i>Boreathelphusa</i> .....	10
1.3.3 <i>Madagapotamon</i> .....	11
1.3.4 <i>Malagasya</i> .....	11
1.3.5 <i>Skelosophusa</i> .....	12
1.3.6 <i>Marojejy</i> .....	12
1.3.7 <i>Foza</i> .....	13
1.3.8 <i>Glabrithelphusa</i> .....	13
1.4 Phylogenetic relationships.....	13
1.5 Biogeography of Malagasy freshwater crabs.....	14
2. Materials and Methods.....	19
2.1 Specimens .....	22
2.2 DNA extraction.....	23
2.3 Polymerase chain reaction, sequencing, and alignment.....	24
2.4 Phylogenetic analysis.....	25
3. Results.....	27
3.1 Molecular Tree .....	27
3.1.1 Maximum Parsimony .....	27
3.1.2 Maximum Likelihood .....	31
3.1.3 Bayesian Inference .....	32
3.2 Morphological analysis .....	36
3.3 Species distribution patterns .....	48
3.3.1 Distributional range overlap and sympatry .....	63
4. Discussion .....	74

4.1 Taxonomic Conclusions .....	74
4.2 Biogeographical Conclusions .....	78
4.3 Overall Conclusions.....	79
References.....	81