

The redescription of three species of *Sicyonella* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Dendrobranchiata: Sergestidae)

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Abstract

Three species of *Sicyonella*, *S. antennata*, *S. inermis*, and *S. maldivensis*, were redescribed and illustrated in detail. In addition to characters of the antennular peduncle and petasma, the three species are distinguished by the shape and armature of the proximal part of the mesial antennular flagellum of the male, the color of the antennal flagellum, the number and size of spiniform setae on the distomesial corner of the sympod of the second, third, and fifth pleopods, and the shape of the thelycum. On the basis of these characters, a female of the syntype of *S. maldivensis* from Mauritius was identified as *S. inermis*. Therefore, a male of the syntype from the Maldives is designated the lectotype of *S. maldivensis*.

Key words: Crustacea, Decapoda, Sergestidae, *Sicyonella*, redescription

Introduction

The superfamily Sergestoidea is divided into two families: the Luciferidae and Sergestidae. The Luciferidae comprises only *Lucifer* Thompson, 1829, while the Sergestidae comprises six genera: *Acetes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Peisos* Burkenroad, 1945, *Petalidium* Bate, 1881, *Sergestes* H. Milne Edwards, 1830, *Sergia* Stimpson, 1860, and *Sicyonella* Borradaile, 1910.

Borradaile (1910) established the genus *Sicyonella* to accommodate *Sicyonella maldivensis* Borradaile, 1910. Previously, Paulson (1875) proposed the genus *Aphareus* to accommodate his new species, *A. inermis*. Subsequently, Calman (1913) renamed *Aphareus* as *Aphareocaris* because it was a junior homonym of *Aphareus* Cuvier, 1830, the snappers. At that time, he established the second species, *Aphareocaris elegans*. Calman (1914), however, realized the similarity between *Sicyonella* and *Aphareocaris*, and