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

KOUKI FUKUOKA¹, MOTOYA TAMAKI² & TOMOHIKO KIKUCHI³

¹ National Science Museum, Tokyo, 3-23-1 Hyakumin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0073, Japan.  
Email: fukuoka@kahaku.go.jp  
² Ishigaki Tropical Station, Seikai National Fisheries Research Institute, 148-446 Fukai-Ohta, Ishigaki, Okinawa 907-0451, Japan  
³ Yokohama National University, 79-2 Tokiwadai, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 240-8501, Japan  

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 pereopods, 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


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