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A NEW SPECIES OF *SICYONIA* (DECAPODA, PENAEIDAE) FROM THE
WESTERN ATLANTIC WITH NOTES ON *S. STIMPSONI* BOUVIER

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E. J. BRILL

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Examination of decapod crustaceans collected on the west Florida shelf by the Marine Research Laboratory, Florida Department of Natural Resources (FSBC) during Project Hourglass (Joyce & Williams, 1969) revealed several specimens of a *Sicyonia* closely resembling *S. stimpsoni* Bouvier. Upon comparing the Hourglass material with the types and other specimens of *S. stimpsoni*, it was found that the former constituted a distinct species herein described as new.

I would like to thank Dr. L. B. Holthuis, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (RMNH), Dr. H. W. Levi, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard (MCZ), Dr. R. B. Manning, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Dr. A. J. Provenzano, Jr., University of Miami Marine Laboratory (UMML), and Dr. A. B. Williams, University of North Carolina Institute of Fisheries Research (UNC-IFR) for their courteous and prompt loan of specimens. I am particularly indebted to Drs. F. A. Chace, Jr. and Isabel Pérez Farfante, Mr. R. W. Topp, Mr. W. G. Lyons, and Mrs. Bonnie Eldred for critically reading the manuscript.

The terminology used in describing the petasma and the transverse sulci on the abdominal pleura follows that developed for *Sicyonia* by Kubo (1949: 73) and Burkenroad (1934a: 76), respectively. All measurements in the material examined section refer to postorbital carapace length.

***Sicyonia burkenroadi* n. sp. (figs. 1-2)**

Restricted synonymy:

Sicyonia dorsalis - Rathbun, 1901: 103 [part]; Verrill, 1922: 50 [part, previous records of Rathbun]; not *S. dorsalis* Kingsley, 1878.

Eusicyonia stimpsoni - Burkenroad, 1934b: 123-125 [part, discussion]; Burkenroad, 1939: 57-58; (?) Pearson, 1939: 60-71 [larvae probably *S. burkenroadi*]; Lunz, 1945: 10 [part]; not *Sicyonia stimpsoni* Bouvier, 1905.

Sicyonia stimpsoni - Springer & Bullis, 1956: 10 [listed]; Holthuis, 1959: 75-76; Bullis & Thompson, 1965: 7 [part, listed]; Williams, 1965: 38 [part]; not *S. stimpsoni* Bouvier, 1905.

Holotype. — 1 ♀, 11.6 mm (carapace length); Gulf of Mexico off Port Isabel, Texas, 26°13'N 96°45'W; depth 42 m; "Oregon" Sta. 1083; 2 June 1954; USNM 97392.

Paratypes. — NORTH CAROLINA: 1 ♀, 6.7 mm; off Cape Lookout, 34°12'N 76°11'W; depth 73 m; 14 September 1962; UNC-IFR 1848.

1) Contribution No. 153.

FLORIDA: 1 ♀, 7.3 mm; Straits of Florida, 25°47'N 80°05'W; depth 101-115 m; "Gerda" Sta. 283; 1 April 1964; RMNH 22841. — 1 ♀, 15.9 mm; south of Tortugas; depth 61 m; 26 June 1932; USNM 81703. — 1 ♀, 12.6 mm; west of Egmont Key, 27°36'N 84°13'W; depth 73 m; 2 August 1967; FSBC I 6612. — 1 ♀, 14.3 mm; west of Egmont Key, 27°36'N 84°13'W; depth 73 m; 2 December 1966; FSBC I 6622. — 1 ♀, 8.4 mm; 1 ♂, 6.4 mm; west of Egmont Key, 27°36'N 84°13'W; depth 73 m; 7 April 1966; FSBC I 2411. — 1 ♀, 13.0 mm; west of Egmont Key, 27°36'N 84°13'W; depth 73 m; 2 August 1966; FSBC I 3633. — 1 ♀, 10.5 mm; 1 ♂, 6.2 mm; off Cape San Blas, 28°45'N 85°02'W; depth 54 m; "Albatross" Sta. 2405; 15 March 1885; USNM 23325. — 3 ♀, 12.9-13.5 mm; 8 ♂, 11.4-12.7 mm; off Cape San Blas; depth 109 m; "Albatross" Sta. 2404; 15 March 1885; USNM 23343.

LOUISIANA: 2 ♀, 9.6-9.9 mm; off Brant Point, 28°26.5'N 93°43'W; depth 48 m; "Oregon" Sta. 3822; 15 September 1962; RMNH 17830.

TEXAS: 1 ♂, 12.0 mm; off Port Aransas, 27°41'N 96°36'W; depth 44 m; "Pelican" Sta. 42; 22 April 1938; USNM 94354. — 1 ♀, damaged; 1 ♂, 7.6 mm; off Port Aransas, 27°41'-48.5'N 96°36.5'-59'W; depth 44-51 m; "Pelican" Sta. 42; 22 April 1938; RMNH 8928. — 3 ♀, 11.1-13.3 mm; 8 ♂, 8.0-9.9 mm; off Port Isabel, 26°13'N 96°45'W; depth 42 m; "Oregon" Sta. 1083; 2 June 1954; USNM 128595.

MEXICO: 3 ♀, 11.5-13.1 mm; Gulf of Campeche, 18°43'N 93°30'W; depth 63 m; "Oregon" Sta. 1060; 16 May 1954; USNM 97391. — 12 ♀, 8.7-11.8 mm; 4 ♂, 8.6-10.6 mm; Gulf of Campeche, 21°15'N 92°16'W; depth 62 m; "Oregon" Sta. 411; 17 August 1951; USNM 92616.

PUERTO RICO: 1 ♀, 6.4 mm; Bay of Mayagüez; depth 33 m; "Fish Hawk" Sta. 6061; 20 January 1899; USNM 24608.

PANAMA: 1 ♀, 8.7 mm; off Pta. San Blas, 9°31.8'N 78°53'W; depth 51 m; "Pillsbury" Sta. 332; 8 July 1966; UMML 32.3086.

COLOMBIA: 5 ♀, 7.0-10.6 mm; Gulf of Darién, 8°40'N 77°10'W; depth 60 m; "Atlantis" Sta. 254; 10 February 1960; USNM 105020. — 3 ♀, 6.8-8.0 mm; 1 ♂, 6.5 mm; off I. Tortuguilla, 9°12.8'N 76°21.1'W; depth 62 m; "Pillsbury" Sta. 397; 17 July 1966; UMML 32.3095. — 1 ♀, 8.7 mm; off Pta. Sabaniilla, 9°01.3'N 76°40.2'W; depth 118-177 m; "Pillsbury" Sta. 399; 17 July 1966; UMML 32.3096. — 1 ♀, 8.6 mm; Gulf of Morrosquillo, 9°46.2'N 76°10.9'W; depth 87 m; "Pillsbury" Sta. 393; 16 July 1966; UMML 32.3094.

GUYANA: 2 ♂, 6.8-7.2 mm; off New Amsterdam, 7°40'N 57°43'W; depth 54 m; "Oregon" Sta. 2249; 31 August 1958; USNM 103511.

SURINAM: 1 ♀, 7.8 mm; off mouth of the Suriname River, 6°49'N 55°54'W; depth 47 m; "Coquette" Sta. 29; 12 May 1957; USNM 103070. — 1 ♂, 10.1 mm; off mouth of Suriname River, 6°52'N 54°53'W; depth 51 m; "Coquette" Sta. 33; 12 May 1957; USNM 103066. — 1 ♂, 10.0 mm; off mouth of Suriname River, 6°51'N 55°25'W; depth 53 m; "Coquette" Sta. 331; 20 July 1957; USNM 103068. — 1 ♀, 11.1 mm; off mouth of Suriname River, 6°50'N 55°22'W; depth 53 m; "Coquette" Sta. 334; 20 July 1957; RMNH 12965. — 4 ♂, 8.3-9.3 mm; off mouth of Suriname River, 6°49'-6°47'N 55°21'-55°18'W; depth 49-53 m; "Coquette" Sta. 337; 21 July 1957; RMNH 12963.

FRENCH GUIANA: 1 ♀, 11.9 mm; off Cayenne, 6°47'N 53°10'W; depth 105 m; J. Durand; 25 July 1958; RMNH 12964.

Diagnosis. — Antennal angle armed with slender buttressed spine; ischium of first pereopod unarmed; postrostral carina with two teeth behind orbital margin; well-defined tooth at posterior end of tergal carina of last three abdominal somites; anteroventral angle of first four abdominal pleura provided with acute spine curved laterodorsally (figs. 1, 2C).

Description. — Rostrum not overreaching antennular peduncle, tapering distally or with dorsal and ventral margins subparallel, slightly elevated, horizontal or slightly deflexed distally in males (fig. 2B), elevated to as great as 45°, rarely horizontal, in females; dorsal margin straight or arcuate, armed with three, rarely four, subequal teeth excluding tip, proximal tooth distinctly anterior to level of posterior orbital margin; tip usually bifid, dorsal tooth occasionally displaced

proximally obscuring bifurcation (fig. 2A), ventral tooth straight or variously deflexed, small node sometimes present on ventral border; ventral margin of rostrum often concave, proximal two-thirds setose, armed with subapical tooth occasionally becoming ventral tooth of apical bifurcation; conspicuous ridge parallel to ventral border, extending from base of rostrum to near tip, converging with orbital margin. Postrostral carina low, armed with small tooth anterior to level of hepatic spine and large keel-like, anteriorly directed tooth arising at posterior margin of carapace. Antennal spine long, acute, buttressed. Branchial region traversed by shallow longitudinal sulcus, commencing below hepatic spine, most pronounced anteriorly, less noticeable in smaller individuals. Gastric and hepatic regions separated by longitudinal sulcus continuing to base of rostrum. Cardiac region crossed by shallow groove extending obliquely from posterodorsal border of carapace. Entire ventral margin of carapace bordered by distinct narrow ridge.

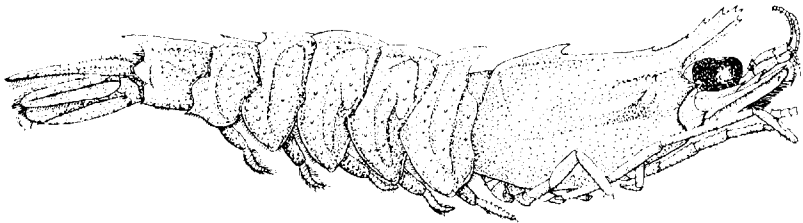


Fig. 1. *Sicyonia burkenroadi* n. sp., female paratype from off Colombia, 8.6 mm cl., UMML 52.3094 ($\times 3.5$).

Abdominal somites irregularly tuberculate, sculptured, finely pubescent. Abdomen with high mesial carina cleft posteriorly on first five somites; posterodorsal angle of tergum produced into tooth on each side of cleft. Carina of first somite produced into large obtuse tooth directed anteriorly; conspicuous tooth on posterior margin of carina of last three somites. Ventral margins of pleura bordered by smooth, narrow ridge, fringed with fine setae. Pleura of first four somites each broadly rounded posteriorly, anteroventral angle produced into laterodorsally curved spine (fig. 2C). Fifth somite with pleuron rounded anteriorly; posteroventral angle armed with large, posteriorly directed tooth. Pleuron of sixth somite angular anteriorly, ventral margin straight; posteroventral angle furnished with acute tooth. Posterior margin of first three somites and anterior margin of first somite slightly concave; posterior margins of fourth and fifth somites each with deep V-shaped indentation. Sixth somite with distinct subrectangular lobe just dorsal to posteroventral tooth and pronounced angular projection near midpoint of posterior margin. First somite traversed by shallow, often obscure, anteromedian pleural groove terminating dorsally at dorsal concavity of tergal margin, and single, long posterior groove produced by confluence of posterior tergal and posteromedian pleural grooves. Second and third somites each marked with anterior tergal groove ending slightly below midpoint of somite, shorter posterior tergal groove, deep posteromedian pleural groove sometimes turning abruptly

anteriorly near midpoint, and anteromedian pleural groove, ventral three-fourths expanding to anterior margin of pleuron as wide furrow. Fourth and fifth somites each ornamented with anterior tergal and long posterior groove produced by confluence of posteromedian pleural and posterior tergal grooves. Sixth somite with broad longitudinal sulcus and short posterior pleural groove.

Telson long, tapering to strong point flanked by pair of short subterminal, often obsolescent, spines; dorsal and lateral margins each with well-defined longitudinal sulcus.

Eyes subglobular, large; cornea well pigmented, width one-fourth carapace length. Ophthalmic somite with setose median stylet.

Antennular peduncle long, exceeding rostrum by at least length of distal segment. Stylocerite setose laterally, terminating in slender tooth. First antennular segment excavated to accommodate eye; armed with strong distolateral spine reaching to about midpoint of second segment; distomedial area swollen, elevated above insertion of second segment as arcuate prominence supplied with tuft of robust setae; low, setose ridge extending obliquely from distomedial prominence. Second antennular segment about twice length of third, supporting row of long setae on lateral margin and row of much finer setae on medial margin. Medial border of distal segment fringed with setae. Antennular flagella short, not exceeding first antennular segment in length, sparsely setose; medial flagellum about two-thirds length of lateral flagellum, tapering to fine point; lateral flagellum more robust, swollen distally.

Scaphocerite about twice as long as broad, reaching to or slightly beyond antennular peduncle; lateral margin straight to faintly concave; distal tooth strong, extending slightly beyond margin of lamella; entire medial margin of scaphocerite with long closely-set setae. Basicerite with stout distolateral tooth and small subtriangular ventromedial tooth. Carpocerite long, subcylindrical. Antennal flagellum slightly more than twice postorbital carapace length, setose distally.

Mouth parts not dissected. Distal segment of mandibular palp a broad lamina, truncate distally, extending slightly beyond base of carpocerite; distolateral margin concave. Third maxilliped robust reaching almost to distal margin of scaphocerite; last three segments with long setae, especially on borders.

First pereopods short, extending at most to level of proximal third of carpocerite, more slender than third maxilliped. Proximal segments fringed medially with setae; carpus slightly longer than merus, about 1.5 times length of unarmed ischium. Fingers setose about twice length of palm; tips opposed; cutting edges gaping, entire. Males with tuft of short, stout setae on medial margin of palm.

Second pereopods longer, reaching level of distal margin of propodus of third maxillipeds. Carpus long, about 1.4 times length of merus; latter slightly longer than ischium. Fingers about 1.5 times length of palm, gaping, cutting edges entire.

Third pereopods long, extending to or slightly beyond tip of scaphocerite. Carpus slender, at least 1.5 times length of merus; latter longer than ischium. Chelae similar to those of second pereopods but longer.

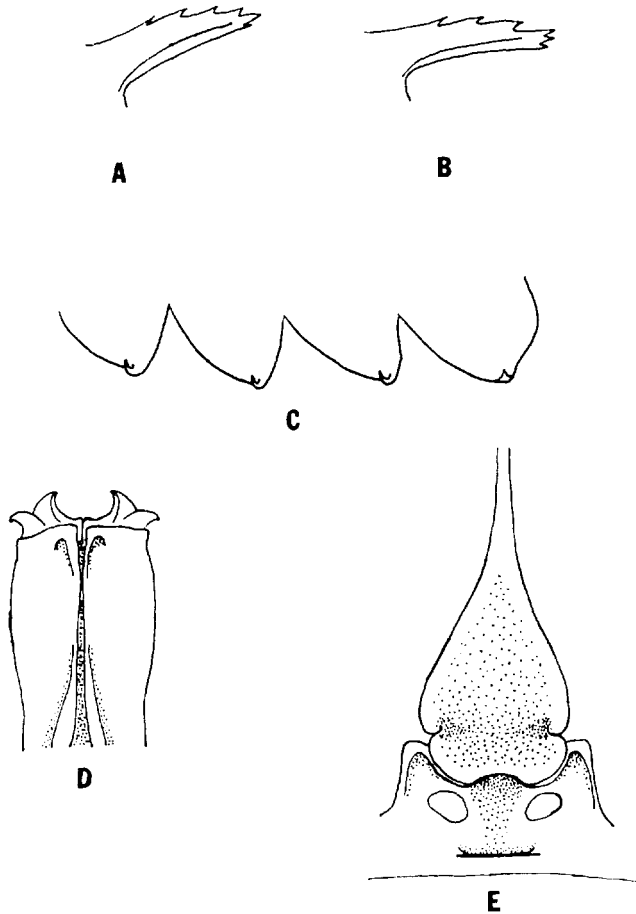


Fig. 2. *Sicyonia burkenroadi* n. sp. A, rostrum with dorsal tooth of apical bifurcation displaced proximally; B, typical form of rostrum in males; C, ventral margins of first four abdominal pleura showing laterodorsally curved spines; D, ventral view of pectasma; E, thelycum. A, B, $\times 50$; D, E, $\times 75$.

Fourth pereopods slightly shorter than fifth, otherwise similar. Lateral margins of all segments irregularly setose. Dactyl as long as or slightly longer than propodus, flattened, apex acute.

Posteroventral angle of sternum of fourteenth somite produced as obtuse tooth or lobe.

Thelycum composed of anteromesial process separated by transverse groove from posterior plate (fig. 2E). Mesial process arising on thirteenth somite as flattened, flask-shaped plate; projecting anteriorly as slender spine to about level of basis of second pereopods; strongly excavated posteromesially; posterior margin bilobed, concave mesially, elevated to form anterior lip of transverse groove. Posterior plate strongly excavated anteromesially; transverse ridge at posterior margin of ventral excavation; anterior margin elevated to form posterior lip of

transverse groove, produced anterolaterally as large, angular lobe, mesially as smaller lobe; oval seminal receptacles evident beneath integument of anterolateral lobes.

Anteromesial process in males similar to that of females but lacking posterior lip. Males with transverse ridge overlying juncture of thirteenth and fourteenth sternites; produced laterally as small, rounded lobe at base of fourth pereopods; posterior margin faintly concave.

Ventral lobules of pectasma gaping proximally; distomedial angle expanded into small rounded process; distolateral angle provided with posteriorly curved spine (fig. 2D). Distomedial angle of dorsal lobule with stout, medially curved spine.

Endopod of second pleopods a small, obtuse lamina fringed with setae. Appendix masculina terminating in cup-shaped bud.

Sternites of first five abdominal somites armed with robust mesial spine directed somewhat anteriorly on first four somites and ventrally on fifth somite.

Basal segment of uropod with small posteroventral tooth. Rami elongate, sub-oval, margins fringed with long setae. Lateral margin of exopod slightly concave, terminating in well-defined tooth.

Color. — Not observed in life. Preserved in ethanol, the entire body of several specimens from the Gulf of Mexico is dark brown mottled with white. An orange, or brownish and yellowish-white, or purple and vermilion ring is present on the posterior half of the branchial region of the carapace (Holthuis, 1959; Williams, 1965).

Size. — Largest female 14.3 mm carapace length, largest male 12.7 mm.

Discussion. — *Sicyonia burkenroadi* belongs to the *affinis* group, Division II of the Sicyoniinae (Burkenroad, 1934b). It is most closely related to *S. stimpsoni* Bouvier with which it has previously been confused but differs in having a latero-dorsally curved spine on the ventral margin of the first four abdominal pleura (fig. 2C), a well-defined tooth on the posterior margin of the tergal carina of the last three abdominal somites, a larger, more obtuse anteriorly directed tooth on the first abdominal tergum, and a longer buttressed antennal spine.

I have found most records of *S. stimpsoni* from shallower waters (Holthuis, 1959; Williams, 1965, and others) to be *S. burkenroadi*. Further, *S. burkenroadi* has a narrower bathymetric range than *S. stimpsoni*, the former having been taken between 33 and 118 m, and the latter between 73 and 411 m. Although the bathymetric range of the two species overlaps between 73 and 118 m, 77% of the *S. burkenroadi* have been collected in less than 73 m, and 88% of the *S. stimpsoni* have been captured in more than 118 m. The geographical ranges of the species are similar but they have been collected together only once, at "Pillsbury" Sta. 399 off Colombia. The bathymetric range of this station was 118 to 177 m, making it uncertain that both forms actually occurred at the same location.

Ontogeny. — Pearson (1939) reared eggs attributed to *Eusicyonia stimpsoni* through five naupliar, three protozoal, and the first mysis stage. The eggs and additional larvae, including a second mysis stage, were taken in plankton tows

in the St. Augustine and Ft. Pierce Inlets, Florida. Seasonal distribution of eggs indicated a spawning period extending from April through mid-August. The conspicuous elongate spine on the ventral margin of the first five abdominal pleura of the mysis stages, in conjunction with the abundance of eggs in shallow water suggests that Pearson was actually dealing with *S. burkenroadi*. However, additional work on larval development of western Atlantic *Sicyonia* is necessary before more definite conclusions can be drawn.

Etymology. — The species is named in honor of Dr. M. D. Burkenroad in recognition of his extensive contributions to the systematics of the American Penaeidae.

Distribution. — Western Atlantic, from off North Carolina (U.S.A.) southward to the Gulf of Campeche (Mexico), Puerto Rico, Panama to French Guiana in depths of 33 to 118 m; predominantly on mud, mud-shell, or mud-sand bottoms, less common on sand substrates.

Sicyonia stimpsoni Bouvier, 1905

Restricted synonymy.

Sicyonia stimpsoni Bouvier, 1905: 748; Holthuis, 1959: 75-76 [discussion, designation of lectotype]; Williams, 1965: 38 [part].

Sicyonia dorsalis - A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier, 1909: 253-256, pl. 8 figs. 4-13; not *S. dorsalis* Kingsley, 1878.

Eusicyonia stimpsoni - Burkenroad, 1934b: 121-126; Lunz, 1945: 10 [part].

Syntype. — 1 ♀, 11.5 mm; off Barbados, 13°03'05"N 59°36'18"W; depth 185 m; "Blake" Sta. 273; 1878-1879; MCZ 7223.

Other material. — NORTH CAROLINA: 1 ♂, 6.0 mm; depth 128 m; "Albatross" cruise 31, trawl sta. 2; 18 January 1950; UNC-IFR 1442. — 5 ♀, 7.9-9.2 mm; 2 ♂ (one damaged), 6.8 mm; off Cape Hatteras; depth 227 m; "Albatross" Sta. 2602; 1885; USNM 11243.

FLORIDA: 1 ♀, 10.1 mm; 2 ♂, 6.7-8.0 mm; off Jupiter Inlet, 27°59'N 79°20'W; depth 256-229 m; "Pillsbury" Sta. 198; 11 August 1964; RMNH 22838. — 1 ♀, damaged; Straits of Florida, 25°30'N 79°21'W; depth 311-329 m; "Gerda" Sta. 270; 30 March 1964; RMNH 22840. — 4 ♀, 5.2-8.9 mm; 3 ♂, 4.5-7.3 mm; Straits of Florida, 25°23'N 79°17'W; depth 329 m; "Gerda" Sta. 276; 31 March 1964; RMNH 22839. — 1 ♀, 5.5 mm; Straits of Florida; depth 101 m; "Albatross" Sta. 2639; 6 April 1886; USNM 23344. — 1 ♂, 7.0 mm; off Sanibel Island, 26°24'N 83°43'W; depth 73 m; 5 September 1966; FSBC I 4503. — 1 ♀, 12.4 mm; 2 ♂, 9.1-10.4 mm; 150 miles SW of Bradenton; depth 366-426 m; J. Moore; 21-25 May 1962; FSBC I 3350. — 2 ♀, 6.1-8.5 mm; off Cape San Blas; depth 160 m; "Albatross" Sta. 2403; 15 March 1885; USNM 23342.

CUBA: 1 ♂, 7.2 mm; off Havana; depth 411 m; "Albatross" Sta. 2321; 17 January 1885; USNM 9487.

VIRGIN ISLANDS: 1 ♀, 5.3 mm; 2 ♂, 4.6-6.5 mm; off St. Croix; depth 211 m; "Blake" Sta. 132; 1878-1879; MCZ 4166.

BARBADOS: 1 ♀ (mutilated); depth 137 m; "Blake" Sta. 272; 1878-1879; MCZ 7222.

PANAMA: 1 ♂, 7.7 mm; off Pta. San Blas, 9°37.5'N 78°54'W; depth 127-163 m; "Pillsbury" Sta. 330; 8 July 1966; UMML 32.3085.

COLOMBIA: 1 ♀, 6.5 mm; 1 ♂, 6.8 mm; off Pta. Sabanilla, 9°01.3'N 76°40.2'W; depth 118-177 m; "Pillsbury" Sta. 399; 17 July 1966; UMML 32.3096.

Diagnosis. — Rostrum not overreaching antennular peduncle; elevated above level of carapace; dorsal margin with three teeth behind bifid tip, proximal tooth distinctly anterior to level of posterior orbital margin; ventral margin with or without subapical tooth. Postrostral carina low, armed with small tooth anterior

to level of hepatic spine and larger anteriorly-directed tooth posterior to level of hepatic spine. Antennal spine small, often minute, not buttressed. Ischium of first pereopods unarmed.

Abdominal somites with low mesial tergal carina produced into large, acute, anteriorly-directed tooth on first somite and smaller posteriorly-directed tooth on posterior margin of last two somites. First somite with ventral margin of pleuron rounded. Second through fourth somites with posteroventral margins of pleura angulate. Posteroventral angle of pleura of last two somites armed with small tooth. First somite traversed by shallow, often obscure anteromedian pleural groove terminating dorsally at dorsal concavity of tergal margin, and single long posterior groove produced by confluence of posterior tergal and posteromedian pleural grooves. Second and third each marked with anterior tergal groove ending slightly below midpoint of somite, shorter posterior tergal groove, deep posteromedian pleural groove curving abruptly anteriorly, then ventrally, and anteromedian pleural groove ventral three-fourths expanding to anterior margin of pleuron as wide furrow. Fourth and fifth somites each ornamented with anterior tergal and long posterior groove produced by confluence of posteromedian pleural and posterior tergal grooves. Sixth somite with broad longitudinal sulcus and short posterior pleural groove.

Size. — Largest female 12.4 mm carapace length, largest male 10.4 mm.

Discussion. — The confused taxonomy of *S. stimpsoni* was reviewed by Burkenroad (1934b) and Holthuis (1959). Briefly, the name *Sicyonia stimpsoni* was originally proposed in an unpublished manuscript by A. Milne Edwards. Bouvier (1905) first made the name available with a short description in a preliminary report on *Macrura* from the "Blake" and "Hassler" expeditions, but failed to designate a type specimen. Later, A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier (1909) erroneously synonymized *S. stimpsoni* with *S. dorsalis* Kingsley, 1878, based only on *S. stimpsoni* material. Further, they designated as types for *S. dorsalis* one male and one female (both actually *S. stimpsoni*) each from "Blake" Sta. 273 off Barbados, and apparently ignored Kingsley's single specimen from Dry Tortugas, Florida on which he had based his original description. Burkenroad (1934b) clearly distinguished *S. stimpsoni* from *S. dorsalis* and resurrected the former as a distinct species. Finally, Holthuis (1959) selected the male type designated by A. Milne Edwards & Bouvier (1909) for *S. dorsalis* as the lectotype for *S. stimpsoni*.

Distribution. — Western Atlantic from off North Carolina southward to Florida, eastern Gulf of Mexico, Cuba to Barbados, Panama to Colombia in depths of 73 to 411 m; predominantly on mud bottoms.

RÉSUMÉ

Sicyonia burkenroadi, espèce nouvelle de la famille des Penaeidae, et provenant de l'Atlantique occidentale, est décrite. Cette espèce appartient au groupe *affinis* de la Division II de la sous-famille Sicyoniinae, selon la définition de Burkenroad (1934b). *Sicyonia burkenroadi* présente le maximum d'affinités avec *S. stimpsoni* Bouvier; les caractères distinctifs entre ces deux espèces sont énumérés.

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