ヤワゲヤドリカニダマシ (新称) Polyonyx haigae McNeil, 1968 (甲殻亜門 : 十脚目 : 異尾下目 : カニダマシ科) の琉球列島からの記録

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Polyonyx haigae McNeil, 1968 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Anomura: Porcellanidae) from the Ryukyu Islands, southwestern Japan

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Abstract. *Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968, a poorly known species of the porcellanid genus *Polyonyx* Stimpson, 1858, is recorded for the first time from Japanese waters based on material collected from Oura Bay in Okinawa Island of the Ryukyu Islands, southwestern Japan. This represents the third record of the species and extends the distribution range more northward and eastward than the previous record from the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea. The present two specimens occurred as a heterosexual pair in a tube of an unidentified species of the polychaete genus *Chaetopterus* Cuvier, 1830. This symbiotic habit has been also known for many of the other species of the *P. sinensis* group to which *P. haigae* belongs.

Introduction

The Ryukyu Archipelago, defined as the entire island chain between Kyushu main island of southern Japan and Taiwan, harbors a large variety of coastal environments, such as estuarine embayments and fringing lagoons as well as exposed coral and rocky reefs and boulder beaches. Recent studies on infauna of decapod crustaceans using commercial suction pumps (yabby pumps) for extraction of specimens from sediments have brought many findings of new species and rarely recorded taxa from the tropical western Pacific, particularly in the Ryukyu Islands (e.g., Komai 2009; Naruse et al. 2009, 2017; Anker et al. 2015; Komai & Anker 2015; Komai et al. 2015, 2020; Naruse 2015; Osawa et al. 2018; Komai & Fujita 2019). As a part of continuous works on estuarine porcellanids in the Ryukyus, this article reports a poorly known species, *Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968 from Okinawa Island, as new to the Japanese fauna. The two specimens examined were collected using a yabby pump from subtidal sand bottom and found as a heterosexual pair living symbiotically with a buried and tube-dwelling polychaete of the genus *Chaetopterus* Cuvier, 1830.

Material and methods

The specimens examined are deposited in the University Museum, Fujukan, University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa (RUMF). The morphological terminology used in the description follows Osawa & Chan (2010) and Osawa (2015). For the third maxilliped, the "external" surface is regarded as "lateral" surface when the appendage is opened, and the use of "dorsal" and "ventral" for respective "extensor" and "flexor" margins, is applied to the description (cf. Osawa & Chan 2010: fig. 48a). Carapace length (cl) was measured from the anterior median tip of the rostrum to the posteromedian margin of the carapace. Measurements of the chelipeds were made as follow: carpus length along the posterior margin and width between the anterior and posterior margins at its maximum, chela length along the anterior margin and breadth along the dorsodistal transverse line of the palm, and dactylus length along the posterior margin. Measurements of the ambulatory legs were made as follow: merus length along the dorsal margin and height between the dorsal and ventral margins at its maximum, carpus length along the dorsal margin, propodus length on the lateral midline and height between the dorsal and ventral margins at its maximum and dactylus length along the dorsal margin (from the dorsopoximal end of the article to the tip of the ventral claw).

Taxonomic Account

Family Porcellanidae Haworth, 1825
Genus *Polyonyx* Stimpson, 1858
***Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968**
[New Japanese name: Yawage-yadori-kanidamashi]
(Figs. 1–4)

Polyonyx haigae McNeil, 1968: 38, text fig. 2, pl. 1-fig. 1 (type locality: Linden Bank, north side entrance to Trinity Passage, east of Cairns, Queensland; 37 fms). — Osawa & McLaughlin 2010: 114 (list).

Polyonyx plumatus Yang & Xu, 1994: 115, fig. 3 (type locality: 3°59.81′N, 112°05.16′E, Nansha Islands, South China Sea; 56 m). — Osawa & McLaughlin 2010: 115 (list).

Material examined. RUMF-ZC 6108, 1 male (cl 6.0 mm), 1 ovigerous female (cl 7.0 mm), Oura Bay, Nago, Okinawa Island, Ryukyu Islands, "Umisaboten" point, depth of 4–5 m, sand, in tube of *Chaetopterus* sp., SCUBA diving with yabby pump, coll. Y. Fujita, 13 September 2010.

Description. Carapace (Fig. 1A, B) transversely hexagonal in general outline of dorsal view, 1.1–1.2 times as broad as long (proportionally broader in female), broadest on anterior margins. Dorsal surface moderately convex from side to side, highest on cardiac region, entirely covered with short, soft plumose setae, those on lateral branchial regions longer. Protogastric ridges demarcated, blunt. Cervical grooves moderately deep. Hepatic margins gently convex. Branchial margins subparallel, somewhat constricted on anterior one third to median parts; anterior margins strongly convex, thin; posterior margins and adjacent regions with short and long transverse ridges. Rostrum (Fig. 1A, C) moderately broad, distinctly reaching beyond anterior margin of eyes, produced in dorsal view, ventrally bent toward anterior tip; trilobate in anterior view, median lobe rounded, overreaching rounded lateral lobes, with shallow median longitudinal groove; dorso-anterior surface with row of moderately long plumose setae. Orbits shallow, supra-orbital margins slightly concave, lateral orbital angles rounded.

Pterygostomian flaps (Fig. 1F, G) entire, with short and long longitudinal ridges and moderately long, soft plumose setae; dorso-anterior margin terminating in narrow rounded tip.

Third thoracic sternite (Fig. 1D) 3.4–3.8 times as broad as long measured on midline (proportionally broader in female), with surface somewhat convex medially; anterior margin gently convex on broad median margin, with row of moderately long setae; lateral lobes narrow, produced, each with rounded apex. Fourth thoracic sternite with anterior margin moderately concave; surface depressed medially, with transverse series of short granular ridges bearing sparse short setae anteriorly.

Telson (Fig. 1E) 1.2–1.4 times broader than long (proportionally broader in female), composed of 7 plates; lateroproximal plates much smaller than others; distal plates each longer than broad.

Ocular peduncles (Fig. 1A, F, G) small, short; dorsal extension on to cornea weak, rounded.

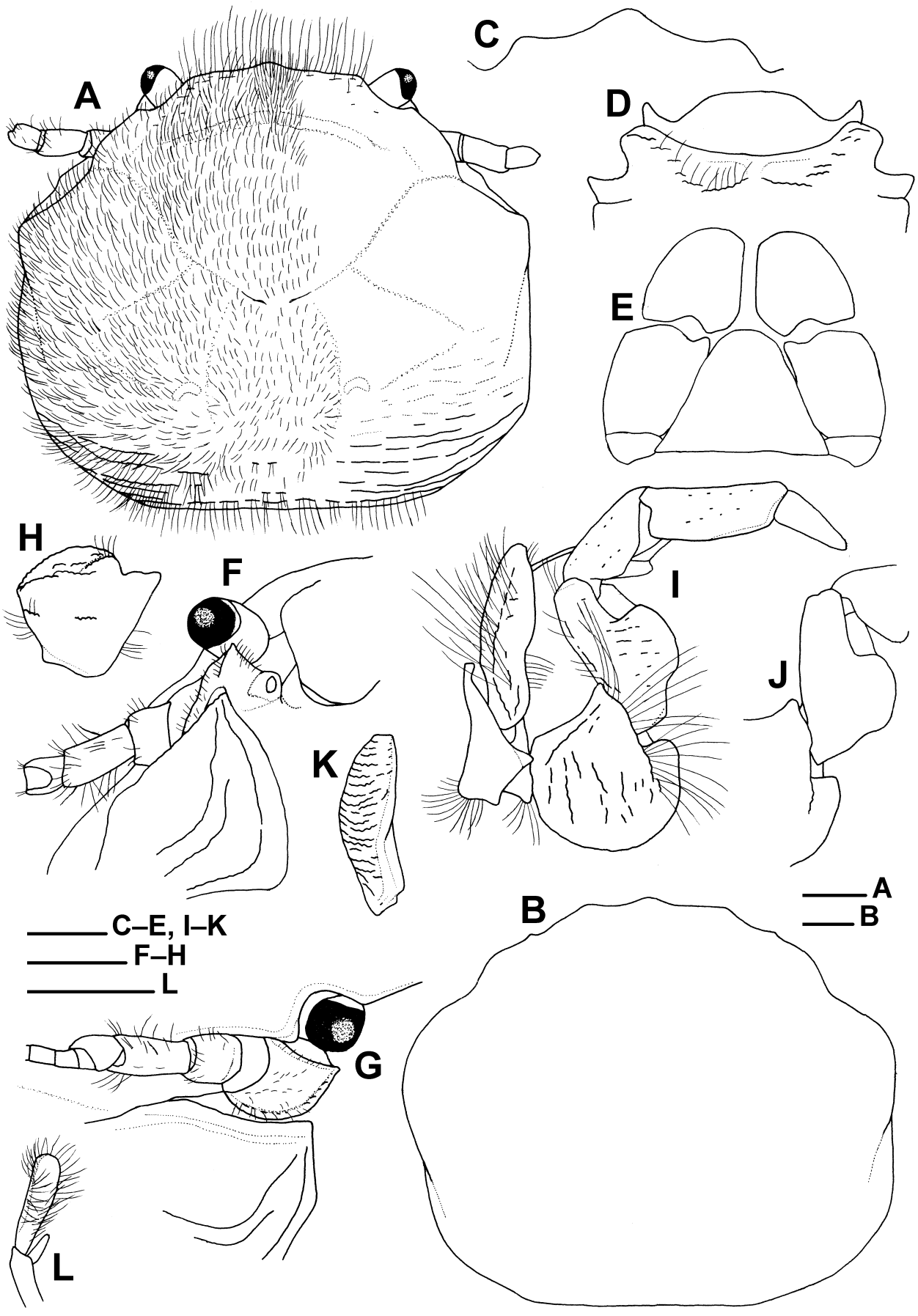
Basal article of antennular peduncles (Fig. 1H) broader than long; anterior margin convex, slightly undulate; ventral surface with transverse ridge of small tubercles anteriorly and short rows of small tubercles medially; ventro-anterior face slightly concave.

Antennal peduncles (Fig. 1A, F, G) slender, nearly smooth, bearing sparse short plumose setae on surfaces. First article comparatively short and broad, 0.6–0.7 length of combined second to fourth articles, produced forward in lateral view, in contact with lower orbital margin; surface shallowly concave, bearing sparse minute setae, blunt ridge along ventral margin; anterior margin tapering, terminating in subacute apex. Second and third articles roundly rectangular, third article elongate. Fourth article short, rounded.

Third maxilliped (Fig. 1I–K) with coxa

Fig. 1. *Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968. Male, cl 6.0 mm (A, C–L); ovigerous female, cl 7.0 mm (B); RUMF-ZC 6108. A, carapace and ocular and antennal peduncles, dorsal view (setae drawn only on left side); B, carapace, dorsal view; C, rostrum, dorso-anterior view; D, third and fourth thoracic sternites, ventral view (surface setae drawn only on right side); E, telson, external view; F, carapace, pterygostomial flap, and ocular and antennal peduncles, right ventral view; G, same, right lateral view; H, basal article of right antennular peduncle, ventral view; I, right third maxilliped, lateral view (for setae, only soft plumose setae drawn); J, same, merus and distal part of ischium, perpendicular lateral view; K, same, exopod, perpendicular lateral view; L, right gonopod, dorsal view. Plumose setae shown simplified. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

図 1. ヤワゲヤドリカニダマシ (新称). 雄 , cl 6.0 mm (A, C–L); 抱卵雌 , cl 7.0 mm (B); RUMF-ZC 6108. A, 頭胸甲 , 眼柄 , および第 2 触角柄 , 背面観 (剛毛は左側のみ図示); B, 頭胸甲 , 背面観 ; C, 額角 , 前方背面観 ; D, 第 3 および第 4 胸板 , 腹面観 (腹面の剛毛は右側のみ図示); E, 尾節 , 外面観 ; F, 頭胸甲 , 側甲 , 眼柄 , および第 2 触角柄 , 右側腹面観 ; G, 同 , 右側側面観 ; H, 右第 1 触角柄の基部節 , 腹面観 ; I, 右第 3 顎脚 , 側面観 (剛毛については, 軟羽状毛のみ図示); J, 同 , 長節および座節の基部 , 垂直側面観 ; K, 同 , 外肢 , 垂直側面観 ; L, 右生殖肢 , 背面観 . 各部の剛毛の内 , 羽状剛毛は単純化して図示 . スケール = 1.0 mm.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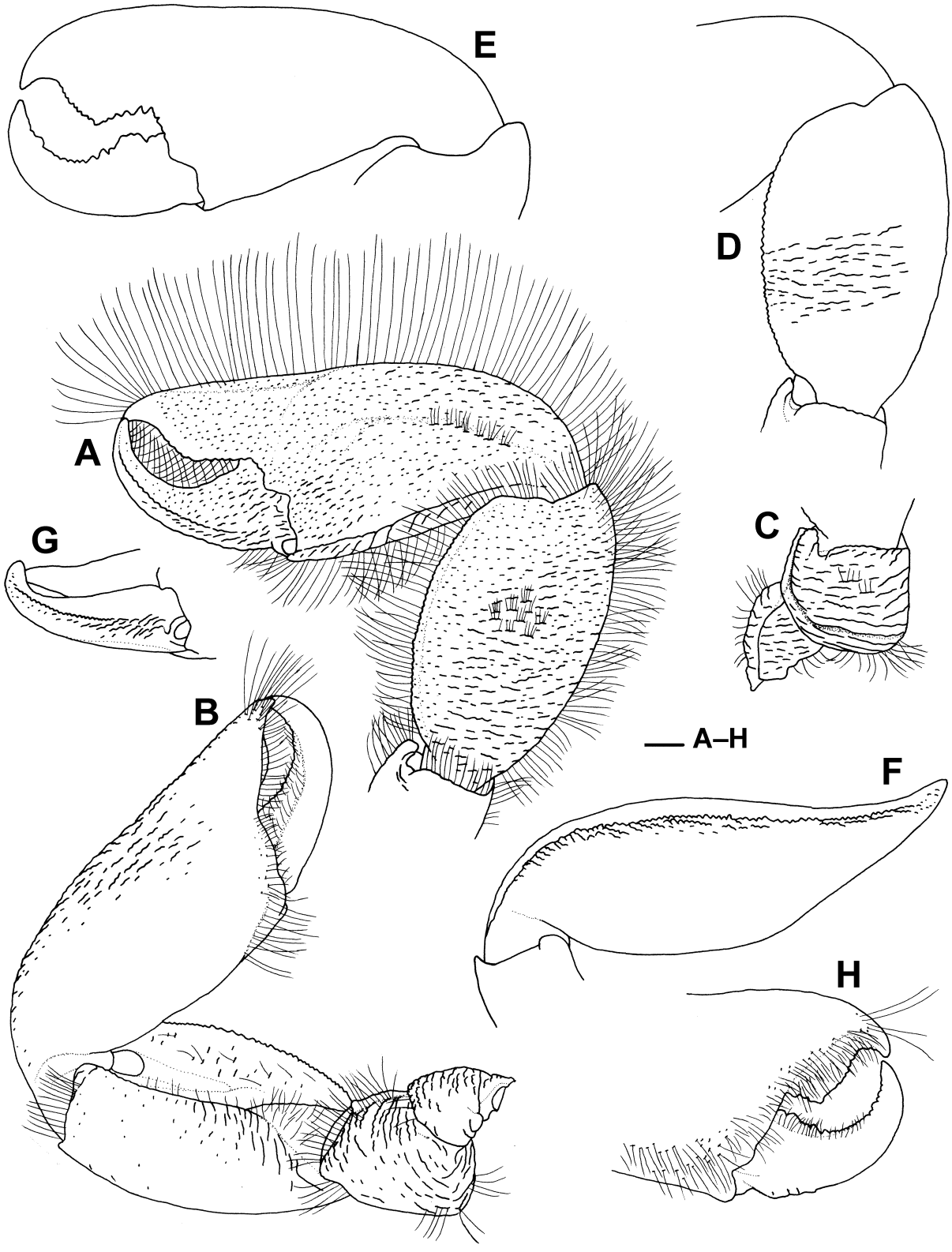

Fig. 2. *Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968; male, cl 6.0 mm; RUMF-ZC 6108. Right larger cheliped (first pereopod). A, entire, dorsal view (surface setae partially drawn); B, same, ventral view; C, ischium and merus, dorsal view; D, carpus, perpendicular dorsal view; E, chela, perpendicular dorsal view; F, same, anterior view; G, dactylus and fixed finger, posterior view; H, same, perpendicular ventral view. Plumose setae shown simplified. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.
図 2. ヤワゲヤドリカニダマシ (新称), 雄, cl 6.0 mm; RUMF-ZC 6108. 右大鉗脚 (第 1 胸脚). A, 全体, 背面観 (背面の剛毛は一部を図示); B, 同 , 腹面観 ; C, 座節および長節 , 背面観 ; D, 腕節 , 垂直背面観 ; E, 鉗部 , 垂直背面観 ; F, 同 , 前面観 ; G, 指節および不動指 , 後面観 ; H, 同 , 垂直腹面観 . 各部の剛毛の内 , 羽状剛毛は単純化して図示 . スケール = 1.0 mm.

bearing blunt projection on ventrodistal margin; distomedian projection with blunt transverse ridge, not articulated. Basis articulating with ischium, subtriangular. Ischium broad, with ventral margin strongly convex; lateral surface with short transverse ridges and longitudinal ridge along dorsal margin; dorsodistal projection small, blunt. Merus with laminate, roundly subrectangular lobe laterally on ventral margin; lateral surface with short transverse ridges and longitudinal row of short ridges along dorsal margin; laterodistal margin with row of long soft plumose setae. Carpus nearly smooth on lateral surface, with subtriangular projection on submedian part of ventral margin. Propodus slender, nearly smooth on lateral surface. Dactylus moderately long, subtriangular. Merus to dactylus with long plumose setae on ventral margins. Exopod with proximal article small, rounded; distal article laminate, robust, reaching distal margin of merus, constricted on median part; lateral surface bearing sparse long soft plumose setae and with row of numerous short ridges dorsally; distal flagellum present.

Chelipeds (first pereopods; Figs. 2A–H, 3A–F) unequal in size, degree of unequality stronger in male, length subequal in female; entire morphology generally similar between male and female; dorsal surface covered with short and very short striae of microscopic granules, striae each bearing row of short plumose setae; dorso-anterior margin and dorsoposterior surface of meri and dorso-anterior surface of chela with dense long, soft plumose setae. Larger cheliped (Fig. 2A–H) with ischium rounded and bearing row of short ridges on anterior margin. Merus with rounded transverse crest submedially on dorsal surface; dorso-anterior margin with narrow, rounded lobe distally, margin slightly crenulate; ventral surface with short transverse striae; ventro-anterior margin with row of short ridges of granules, ventrodistal margin with row of small tubercles. Carpus 1.8 times as long as broad, broadest on median part; dorsal surface moderately convex; dorso-anterior margin entirely with gently convex lobe, anterior margin of lobe with row of small blunt and subacute denticles, proximal and distal corners of lobe rounded; dorsodistal margin with large rounded lobe on posterior part; posterior margin rounded, delimited by row of short transverse ridges; ventral surface with short transverse striae and sparse short plumose setae on anteroproximal part; ventro-anterior margin slightly concave on distal one third. Chela 1.4 times as long as carpus, moderately broad, 2.3–2.4 times as long as broad, lying on anterior side; anterior margin nearly straight on median part, delimited by row of short ridges of granules on proximal half and single row of small blunt and subacute denticles on distal half. Palm somewhat inflated; dorsal surface convex; dorsoposterior margin rounded, delimited by row of transverse ridges; ventral surface strongly convex, with short ridges of microscopic granules on anterodistally, distoproximal part with scattered plumose setae extending fixed finger. Fixed finger with small, curved distal claw, weaky recurved dorsally; dorsal surface flattish; cutting edge with large median tooth, margin composed of row of small blunt and subacute denticles generally decreasing in size distally. Dactylus 0.4 length of chela, opening at oblique angle, with strongly curved distal claw; dorsal surface convex proximally and flattish distally, with longitudinal ridge composed of row of small blunt and subacute denticles along posterior margin; cutting edge strongly concave on distal half, with moderately large tooth proximally, margin with row of small blunt denticles generally decreasing in size distally, some denticles larger; ventral surface with short plumose setae along cutting edge,

Smaller cheliped (Fig. 3A–F) generally similar to larger cheliped in shape, but narrower and more setose, particularly on chela. Carpus 1.8–2.0 times as long as broad. Chela 3.1–3.4 times as long as broad (proportionally broader in female); dorsal surface less convex than in larger cheliped; anterior margin slightly concave on median part; cutting edge of fixed finger with large but low tooth medially, margin with row of small, nearly equally-sized blunt and subacute denticles; ventral margin of fixed finger with small blunt subdistal tooth. Dactylus proportionally longer, 0.5 length of chela, opening at more strongly oblique angle than in larger cheliped, with slender distal claw; cutting edge nearly straight on proximal half and strongly concave on distal half, margin with row of small blunt and subacute denticles greatly decreasing in size on distal half.

Ambulatory legs (second to fourth pereopods, P2–4; Fig. 3G–M) moderately short, decreasing in size posteriorly (P2 largest), compressed laterally; meri, carpi, and propodi with rows of long, soft plumose setae on dorsal and ventral margins; dactyli with sparse tufts of short plumose setae on surfaces. Ischia each with weakly calcified part dorsodistally on mesial surface. Meri 3.0–3.4 (P2), 2.5–2.6 (P3), and 2.2–2.3 (P4) times as long as high in lateral view, highest on median parts; P2 merus 1.1 and 1.5–1.6 times lengths of respective P3 and

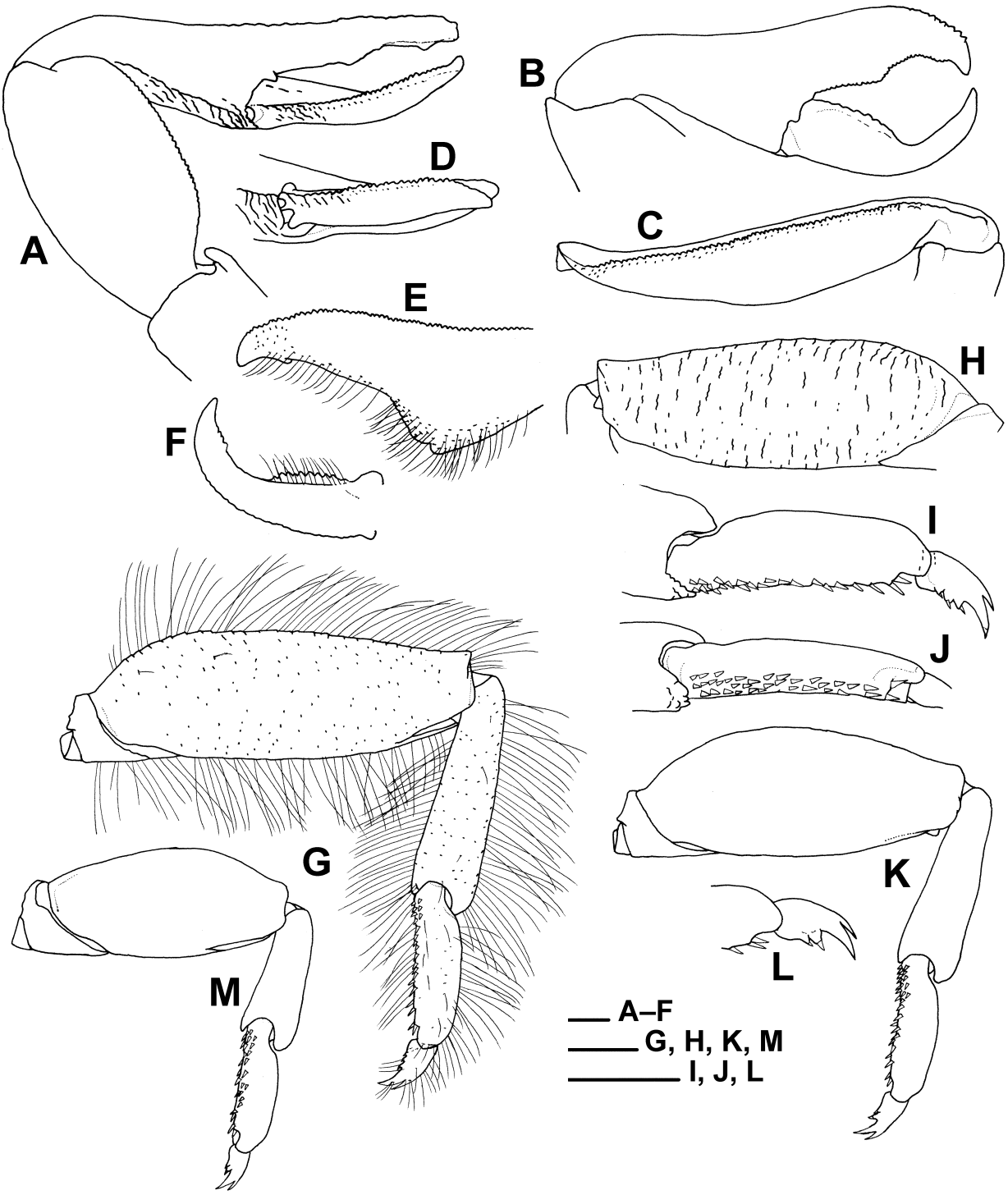

Fig. 3. *Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968; male, cl 6.0 mm; RUMF-ZC 6108. A, left smaller cheliped, merus to chela, dorsal view (setae not drawn); B, same, chela, perpendicular dorsal view; C, same, chela, anterior view; D, same, dactylus and fixed finger, posterior view; E, same, fixed finger and distal part of palm, perpendicular ventral view; F, same, dactylus, perpendicular ventral view; G, right second pereopod, lateral view; H, same, merus, mesial view; I, same, propodus and dactylus, lateral view; J, same, propodus, ventral view; K, right third pereopod, lateral view (setae not drawn); L, same, dactylus, lateral view; M, right fourth pereopod, lateral view (setae not drawn). Plumose setae shown simplified. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

図 3. ヤワゲヤドリカニダマシ (新称), 雄 , cl 6.0 mm; RUMF-ZC 6108. A, 左小鉗脚 , 長節 – 鉗部 , 背面観 剛毛は不図示); B, 同 , 鉗部 , 垂直背面観 ; C, 同 , 鉗部 , 前面観 ; D, 同 , 指節および不動指 , 後面観 ; E, 同 , 不動指および掌部の末部 , 垂直腹面観 ; F, 同 , 指節 , 垂直腹面観 ; G, 右第 2 胸脚 , 側面観 ; H, 同 , 長節 , 内面観 ; I, 同 , 前節および指節 , 側面観 ; J, 同 , 前節 , 腹面観 ; K, 右第 3 胸脚 , 側面観 (剛毛は不図示); L, 同 , 指節 , 側面観 ; M, 右第 4 胸脚 , 側面観 (剛毛は不図示). 各部の剛毛の内 , 羽状剛毛は単純化して図示 . スケール = 1.0 mm.

P4 meri; dorsal margins slightly crenulated, gently convex; lateral surfaces slightly convex ventrally, with scattered pits bearing sparse very short setae; mesial surfaces flattish, with short transverse ridges of granules bearing short and moderately long setae on dorsal and ventral parts, dorsodistal parts weakly calcified; ventral surfaces slightly convex; ventrodistal margins of lateral and mesial surfaces rounded. Carpi slender, long (P2 and P3) and moderately short (P4); P2 carpus 1.2 and 1.6–1.7 times lengths of respective P3 and P4 carpi; dorsal margins each with row of very short ridges; lateral surfaces with scattered pits bearing short and very short setae; mesial surfaces with short granular ridges and small pits bearing short and moderately long setae; ventral margins rounded, with some small tubercles distally; dorsodistal and ventrodistal corners rounded. Propodi 3.5–3.7 (P2), 3.5–3.6 (P3), and 3.2–3.5 (P4) times as long as high, highest on median parts; dorsal margins nearly smooth; lateral and mesial surfaces with scattered pits bearing sparse short setae; mesial surfaces with short granular ridges and small pits bearing short setae; ventral surfaces flattish, with irregularly arranged longitudinal rows of corneous, acute and blunt spines, numbers of rows decreasing from 3 or 4 to 2 (P2 and P3) or 1 (P4) toward distal end, total number of spines approximately 30–40; distoventral margin with 2 corneous spines subequal in size. Dactyli 0.4 lengths of propodi, each terminating in curved, sharply pointed, bifurcate claws, dorsal claw much smaller than ventral claw; ventral margins each with 2 or 3 teeth decreasing in size proximally, each tooth with small corneous spine.

Fifth pereopod slender, chelate; propodus with numerous short simple setae and 1 or 2 subdistal hooked setae.

Male with pair of gonopods on second pleomere (Fig. 1L); endopod elongate oval, rounded distally, slightly curled and bearing short setae marginally; exopod small, elongate oval.

Female with no pleopods on third pleomere, but with well developed pleopods on fourth and fifth pleomeres.

Coloration in life. Carapace brown or reddish brown, with small and large, white blotches on median brachial, anterior cardiac, and intestinal regions. Chelipeds also brown or reddish brown on dorsal surface, with irregular white blotches on carpi and palms. Ambulatory legs white, with irregular, small brown blotches. Plumose setae pale brown. See Fig. 4.

Distribution. Previously only known from Linden Bank in the Great Barrier Reef, Australia (McNeil 1968), and the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea (as *P. plumatus*; Yang & Xu 1994). Now from Okinawa Island in the central Ryukyu Islands, southwestern Japan. This is the second record of *P. haigae* from the northern hemisphere and extends its distribution northward and eastward.

Habitat. The holotype of *P. haigae* and the two type specimens of *P. plumatus* were collected from mud or sandy mud at depths of 37 fms (67.7 m) and 56–57 m, respectively (McNeil, 1968; Yang & Xu, 1994), but their hosts or accompanying animals were not recorded. The present two specimens from Okinawa Island were collected from the sand bottom of an embayment area which was much shallower (4–5 m) than in the previous reports. They occurred as a heterosexual pair (male smaller than female) in a tube of an unidentified species of the genus *Chaetopterus*, although the host polychaete and its parchment tube were not preserved.

Remarks. Yang & Xu (1994) described *Polyonyx plumatus* as a new species from the Nansha Islands (Spratly Islands) in the South China Sea, and compared with only Eulenaios cometes (Walker, 1887) (as *Polyonyx*). Werding (2001: 109) considered *P. plumatus* as a junior synonym of *P. haigae*, because the status of the former species was not fully discussed in the original description and it seemed to be identical with the latter species. Nevertheless, the comparison of the illustrations of the holotypes of *P. haigae* and *P. plumatus* shows that the shapes of the carapace and rostrum are different. The anterior branchial margin of the carapace is strongly inflated in *P. haigae* unlike in *P. plumatus*. The median lobe of the rostrum is much narrower and more sharply pointed in *P. haigae* than in *P. plumatus* (McNeill 1968: text fig. 2a, b, pl. 1-fig. 1; Yang & Xu 1994: fig. 3A, B). The specimens examined of Okinawa Island agree well with the holotype of *P. haigae* in general morphological aspect and specimen size (carapace length: 6.0–7.0 mm versus 5.3 mm in the holotype) except having a broader and blunt median rostral lobe, which is rather similar to that of *P. plumatus* instead. The difference in the carapace branchial margins can be related to the growth since the carapace is much larger in the holotype of P. *haigae* than the type material of *P. plumatus* (5.3 mm instead of 3.1–3.6 mm in the carapace length). Additionally, the dactylus of the ambulatory leg has two ventral marginal spines and the distal spine is smaller than the proximal spine in the holotype of *P.*

Fig. 4. *Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968, RUMF-ZC 6108, coloration of fresh specimens, dorsal view. A, male, cl 6.0 mm; B, ovigerous female, cl 7.0 mm.
図 4. ヤワゲヤドリカニダマシ (新称), RUMF-ZC 6108, 新鮮な標本の体色, 背面観. A, 雄, cl 6.0 mm; B, 抱卵雌, cl 7.0 mm.

haigae (McNeill 1968: text fig. 2c) unlike the distal spine is larger in *P. plumatus* (Yang & Xu 1994: fig. 3G–I) and the present specimens from Okinawa Island. In porcellanids, the spines on the ventral margin of the ambulatory dactylus usually become larger towards the tip of the distal claw in general (e.g., Osawa & Chan 2010; Osawa et al. 2018); those spines illustrated by McNeill (1968) might show an abnormal or artificial condition. The present specimens support that *P. haigae* and *P. plumatus* are synonymous rather than separate species, as noted by Werding (2001).

Polyonyx haigae belongs to the *P. sinensis* group, an informal species group of the genus defined by Johnson (1958), characterized particularly by having the ambulatory dactyli each with the dorsal claw much smaller than the ventral claw. Among 19 Indo-West Pacific species of the group (cf. Osawa 2018; Osawa et al. 2018; Werding & Hiller 2019; Osawa & Sato 2022), *P. haigae* appears closest to *P. transversus* (Haswell, 1882), known only from Australian coasts in having the following characters (for morphology of *P. transversus*, cf. Haig 1965; Poore 2004): branchial margins of carapace subparallel and not strongly convex; carpus of each cheliped with row of dense, long plumose setae on dorso-anterior margin; meri of ambulatory legs unarmed on each posterior margin; and propodi of ambulatory legs with more than 12 spines on each ventral margin. Nevertheless, P. haigae is distinguished from *P. transversus* by the carapace being narrower (1.1–1.2 versus about 1.4 times as broad as long) and bearing scattered plumose setae instead of no setae on the dorsal surface, the median lobe of the rostrum being distinctly produced anteriorly in dorsal view (in *P. transversus*, the front is transverse, with the median lobe being very slightly produced), the carpus of each cheliped bearing dense plumose setae instead of at most some setae on the posterior margin, and the propodi of the ambulatory legs armed with much more numerous spines on the posterior surfaces. The original description of *P. haigae* by McNeill (1968) cites "Lower margin of propodus (of walking legs) covered with about four irregular longitudinal rows of very minute spinules, about 16 spinules in each row", whereas in *P. transversus*, "Propodus of walking legs with more than 12 spinules along lower margin" as noted by Haig (1965) and Poore (2004). The present two specimens from Okinawa Island have approximately 30–40 acute and blunt corneous spines on the ventral (lower) surface of each ambulatory propodus, which are only 50 to 60% of the numbers of spines described for the holotype of *P. haigae*. Nevertheless, *P. haigae* still has more numerous spines on the ambulatory propodi than in *P. transversus*.

Polyonyx haigae is also similar to *P. pedalis* Nobili, 1906 and three related new species, *P. heok*, *P. kumejima*, and *P. planus*, described by Osawa & Ng (2016) and known from the Ryukyu Islands, in general morphology of the carapace and pereopods. Among them, *P. heok* has been recorded from the subtidal bottom of Oura Bay where the present material of *P. haigae* was obtained (Osawa & Ng 2016). Both *P. haigae* and *P. heok* were collected from inside of tubes of *Chaetoprerus* species in Oura Bay, although it is unknown if the host polychaete species are the same. *Polyonyx haigae* is readily distinguished from all four congeners by a carapace with scattered short plumose setae on the dorsal surface, the meri of the ambulatory legs without denticles or spines on the ventral margins, and the presence of a pair of gonopods on the second abdominal segment in male. In *P. heok*, *P. kumejima*, *P. pedalis*, and *P. planus*, the plumose setae on the carapace and male gonopods are absent.

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ヤワゲヤドリカニダマシ（新称）*Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968（甲殻亜門：十脚目：異尾下目：カニダマシ科）の琉球列島からの記録

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要旨. 沖縄島の大浦湾から採集された標本に基づき , ヤワゲヤドリカニダマシ (新称) *Polyonyx haigae* McNeil, 1968 を報告し , 詳細に記載した . 沖縄島の標本は , 本種の日本沿岸からの初記録 , そして西太平洋域からの 3 番目の記録となる . 本種は , ツバサゴカイ属 *Chaetopterus* の未同定種の棲管中から雌雄 1 対で得られた . ツバサゴカイ属の種との共生は , 本種が属する *P. sinensis* 種群の他の多くの種においても知られている .

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