THE IDENTITY OF SESARMA HANSENI RATHBUN, 1897,
A SUPPOSEDLY WEST INDIAN SPECIES, WITH S. DEHAANI
H. MILNE EDWARDS, 1853, FROM THE WEST PACIFIC
(DECAPODA, GRAPSIDAE)

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INTRODUCTION
The status of several species of Sesarma from the western Atlantic has recently been reviewed. Chace & Hobbs (1969) presented diagnoses and illustrations of the West Indian species and showed that Sesarma americanum De Saussure, 1853 is a senior synonym of S. tampicense Rathbun, 1914, rather than a junior synonym of S. angustipes Dana, 1852 as suggested by Rathbun (1918). Abele (1972) reviewed the status of five nominal species of Sesarminae from the western Atlantic. He concluded that S. angustipes Dana, 1852 is a senior synonym of S. miersii iberingi Rathbun, 1918, rather than a senior synonym of S. roberti H. Milne Edwards, 1853 as suggested by Hartnoll (1965). The present report examines the status of Sesarma hanseni Rathbun, 1897.

Rathbun (1897) described the new species S. hanseni based on a single male specimen in the Copenhagen Museum. The only data accompanying the specimen indicate it came from "Vestindien". Additional material of the species has never been taken in the West Indies, although several authors dealing with that fauna have listed the name. Through the courtesy of Dr. Torben Wolff, Copenhagen Museum, I was able to examine the unique holotype of S. hanseni. Study of the specimen and comparisons with other species revealed that it is conspecific with a very common West Pacific species, S. dehaani H. Milne Edwards, 1853. The holotype of S. hanseni is, in all probability, mislabeled and should not be considered a part of the West Indian fauna.

The holotype of S. hanseni is illustrated and some descriptive notes are presented.

Sesarma (Holometopus) dehaani H. Milne Edwards, 1853 (figs. 1, 2)

Sesarma (Holometopus) dehaani - Tesch, 1917: 143; Balss, 1922: 154; Urita, 1926: 19; Shen, 1932: 195, text-figs. 121-123, pl. 9 fig. 1; Sakai, 1934: 324; Sakai, 1936: 254, pl. 63 fig. 1; Sakai, 1939: 681-682, pl. 77 fig. 1; Sakai, 1965: 202, pl. 97 fig. 2.
Sesarma neglecta De Man, 1887: 643, 661; Tesch, 1917: 178.
Sesarma hanseni Rathbun, 1897: 92.
Sesarma (Holometopus) hanseni. Rathbun, 1918: 315, text-fig. 152, pl. 87 fig. 1; Chace & Hobbs, 1969: 179.

Material examined. — Holotype of S. hanseni; male, cb (carapace breadth) 16.5 mm; “Vestindien”; Copenhagen Museum.
4 males, cb 16.6 to 21 mm; Pacific Ocean, Formosa, Miao, Li Hsien; USNM (National Museum of Natural History) 123498.

Description of the holotype of Sesarma hanseni. — The carapace breadth is about 1.27 times its length. The frontal region is deflexed; it does not widen distally and is about 0.55 of the carapace breadth. A shallow median sinus is present. The interorbital area is divided into four distinct lobes. The outer orbital tooth is acute. There is a minute indentation posterior to the outer orbital tooth.

![Fig. 1. Holotype of Sesarma hanseni Rathbun, 1897. A, dorsal view of carapace; B, fifth pereiopod; C, dorsal view of right chela. Scale = 5 mm for A, 10 mm for B, C.](image)

The posterior portion of the carapace narrows distinctly slightly anterior to the midline. There are four oblique rows of granules on each side of the posterolateral portions of the carapace. The gastric and cardiac regions are distinct. The carapace is naked and sparsely punctate.

The eyes are well developed and the cornea is pigmented. The third maxillipeds gape widely and have an oblique, hairy ridge on the merus.

The chelifeds are subequal and robust. The merus has the margins granulate, almost serrate; the lateral surface is covered with short rows of granules; there is no distal inferior tooth. The carpus has two granular ridges present; one on the medial margin and the other on the dorsal surface. Short rows of granules are present lateral to the ridge on the dorsal surface. An elongate lobe is present at the lateral angle. The dorsal surface of the palm has a raised, granulate ridge.