MAROSINA, A NEW GENUS OF TROGLOBITIC SHRIMPS
(DECAPODA, ATYIDAE) FROM SULAWESI, INDONESIA,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES

BY

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ABSTRACT

A new genus and two new species of troglobitic shrimps (Atyidae) are described from Sulawesi, Indonesia. The new genus is allied to Limnocaridina in lacking an arthrobranch on the first pereiopod and possessing a distinct antennal spine but can be separated as it has a pleurobranch on the fifth pereiopod. From Parisia, with which it shares a similar branchial formula and general form of the endopod and telson, the new genus can be distinguished in possessing a prominent antennal spine and having fewer spinules on the flexor margin of the propodus of the third pereiopod. Two new species are also described in this new genus.

RÉSUMÉ

Un nouveau genre et deux nouvelles espèces de crevettes troglobies (Atyidae) sont décrites de Sulawesi, Indonésie. Le nouveau genre, Marosina, est proche de Limnocaridina par la perte d’une arthrobranchie sur le premier péréiopode et la possession d’une épine antennaire distincte, mais peut en être distingué par la présence d’une pseudobranchie au cinquième péréiopode. De Parisia, avec lequel il partage une formule branchiale similaire et une forme générale de l’endopodite et du telson, le nouveau genre peut être distingué par la présence d’une épine antennaire proéminente et d’un plus petit nombre de spinules au bord fléchisseur du propodite du troisième péréiopode. Deux nouvelles espèces de ce nouveau genre sont aussi décrites.

INTRODUCTION

The karst system of the Maros area in southwestern Sulawesi (= Celebes), Indonesia, contains an extensive system of caves, which has only been explored...
in depth in recent years. Scientific explorations of the cave systems started in
the mid-1980s, with the French Association Pyrénéene de Spéléologie leading the
way, and through these surveys and others that subsequently followed, numerous
decapod crustaceans were collected (Deharveng & Leclerc, 1986; Deharveng et al.,
1986; Deharveng, 1987). Two papers on the freshwater crab fauna have already
been published (Ng, 1988, 1991), with one species being the most cave-adapted
crab known thus far (Ng, 1991; Deharveng et al., 2002). We here report on a
new genus and two new species of prawns of the family Atyidae from these cave
systems. Specimens examined are deposited in the National Museum of Natural
History, Leiden, The Netherlands (RMNH); Zoological Reference Collection
of the Raffles Museum, National University of Singapore, Singapore (ZRC); and the
Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Indonesia (MZB). The abbreviation cl is used
for carapace length, measured in mm from the post-orbital margin to the posterior
margin of the carapace.

**TAXONOMY**

**Family Atyidae**

**Marosina** new genus

*Diagnosis.* — Carapace with inferior orbital angle pointed, with a prominent
antennal spine, placed lower than inferior orbital angle, or almost at branchiostegal
region, pterygostomian margin rounded. Eyes strongly reduced, no pigment,
anterior end pointed, reaching 0.3-0.4 times length of basal segment of antennular
peduncle. Telson not terminating in a posteromedian projection, distal setae
distinctly shorter than lateral pair of spines. Basal segment of antennular peduncle
as long as lengths of both second and third segments, anterolateral angle indistinct,
second segment distinctly longer than third segment. Stylocerite reaching 0.5 times
length of basal segment of antennular peduncle. Scaphocerite 2.9 times as long
as wide. Palp of first maxilliped ending in a triangular point. Podobranch of
second maxilliped well developed. No arthrobranch at base of first pereiopod.
Epipod present on first 4 pereiopods. Third pereiopod terminating in 1 long claw,
with only 1 or 2 accessory spines placed next to claw. Endopod of male first
pereiopod subtriangular, with no appendix interna, about 0.2 times length of exopod.
Appendix masculina of male second pleopod about 0.33 times length of endopod,
appendix interna reaching to end of appendix masculina.

*Type species.* — *Marosina brevirostris* new species, by present designation.

*Etymology.* — The new genus is named after the type locality, Maros in
Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia; in arbitrary combination with the generic name
*Caridina.* Gender feminine.