

DESCRIPTION OF HOLOTYPE: The specimen is about 28mm in body length. Rostrum slender, extending forwards and reaching end of first segment of antennular peduncle; on its upper margin there are about 15 teeth, of which the posterior seven are placed on the carapace; the distal one is very small and situated close to the apex; lower margin straight and unarmed. Carapace 2.2 times as long as rostrum; supraorbital spine absent and pterygostomial angle rounded.

Abdomen smooth; pleura of first four somites anteriorly and posteriorly rounded. Pleuron of fifth somite bluntly pointed posteriorly. Third somite very large and posteriorly produced over base of fourth somite. Sixth somite 1.8 times as long as broad (measured at the posterior end); its pleuron is bluntly triangular; posterolateral angle pointed. Telson long, slender, dorsally flattened and 1.6 times as long as sixth somite; there are 12 spinules on the left side and 10 on the right; all spinules but one are placed close to lateral margin, the exception being a proximal spinule of the right series which is much smaller and situated a little inside the level of the other spinules. Posterior margin truncate, without spinules but with three rather stout setae and a few fine setae present between them.

Eye much reduced, not pigmented and reaching slightly beyond the line of the anterior margin of the carapace; eyestalk not visible; the cornea are juxtaposed at the base of the rostrum in dorsal view.

Antennular peduncle reaches middle of antennal scale; first segment long, slender and armed with a diagnostic small erect spine on the outer margin near the base. Stylocerite slender and falls short of end of first segment. Second and third segments equal in length. Outer flagellum flattened and composed of about 30 joints, of which the basal 20 joints have short fine setae on the ventral side and a rather long seta on the outer distal end of each articulation. Inner flagellum cylindrical, about one-third the length of the outer flagellum and extends to the distal end of the antennal scale.

Antennal scale broad, three times as long as broad measured at the base of the outer spine; outer margin concave and ends in a stout spine which falls short of the expansion of the lamellar part. Basicerite armed with an acute spine on outer side. Carpocerite long, reaching outer spine of scale.

Mandible bears neither an incisor process nor a palp; molar process ends in a slender process with several minute denticulations. The maxillule has slender proximal endite; distal endite is much broader; palp bears two hairs. Distal endite of maxilla entire, not cleft into two parts; proximal endite reduced to a small lobe; palp short and rather broad; scaphognathite well developed. First maxilliped has large distal endite; proximal endite small; palp large and broad; the caridean lobe is also well developed; exopod flagellum short and small, epipod broad. The second maxilliped is rather different from the usual form; the distinct epipod is absent; the exopod well developed, with a long plumose hair at the middle in addition to the terminal hairs. Third maxilliped reaches end of scale: ultimate segment about 1.5 times as long as penultimate segment; antepenultimate segment twice as long as penultimate; the exopod small and does not reach to middle of antepenultimate segment.

The branchial formula:

	Maxillipeds			Pereiopods				
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5
Pleurobranchs	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Podobranchs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epipods	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Exopods	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

First pereiopods equal in shape and size, and reach the end of first segment of antennular peduncle; fingers about half as long as palm and have dark-coloured tips; carpus about half as long as chela; merus bears a stout process on distal extremity of dorsal surface. Second pereiopod much longer and more slender than first, and exceeds the end of the antennal scale by the chela and the distal four joints of the carpus; chela microscopically small, and shorter than distal joint of carpus; carpus of ten joints 3.4 times as long as merus. Merus considerably shorter than ischium. Third pereiopod over-reaches end of the scale by the dactylus and the distal third of the propodus; dactylus long and slender and about two-thirds the length of the propodus, without spinules on posterior margin; propodus bears a few short spinules on distal end and a short spinule at middle of posterior margin; carpus half as long as propodus; merus 2.5 times as long as carpus, its outer surface smooth. Fourth and fifth pereiopods generally resemble third pereiopod. These two pereiopods reach beyond the