

female (carapace width 5.45mm, carapace length 5.0mm). No male specimen was sent to us. The specimen figured is a non-ovigerous female and the shape of the abdomen is accurately represented. Since Balss makes no specific mention of a holotype, these two specimens are to be considered syntypes. We here select the non-ovigerous female as the LECTOTYPE. Twelve other specimens from the type series are in the collections of the Naturhistoriska Museet.

Through the kindness of Dr John S. Garth and Miss Janet Haig (Allan Hancock Foundation, Los Angeles) we have been able to examine additional specimens of this species—2 ♂♂, c.w. 14.6, 24.6mm, 1 ♀, 20.2mm, off Juan Fernandez Id., 125–200 metres, *Anton Bruun*, 15/12/1965 (Sta. 65-IV-67).

All the material agrees with the generic characters given for *Nectocarcinus* by Stephenson and Campbell (1960: 82) except that the basal antennal article is completely free, *not* fused to the front (it is also narrow, as is usual for this subfamily). The antennules are not located in fossae, but lie in unrimmed shallow excavations. The fifth legs have the dactyls lanceolate but not ridged or grooved. Balss's figure shows the posterior margin of this dactyl sinuate. However, the feature is exaggerated—the posterior margin is in fact convex proximally but straight distally.

The shape of the front in the lectotype is not as shown in Balss's figure. The frontal lobes are much shorter and blunter, while the sinuses between the two medial lobes and the submedial lobes do not nearly reach back to the level of the internal orbital angle. In the *Anton Bruun* material, however, the shape of the front is as shown by Balss. The frontal and dorsal orbital margins are minutely tuberculate in all specimens. The fourth anterolateral teeth in the lectotype and in the ovigerous female (paralectotype) do not extend outwards beyond the third anterolaterals. There is a single spinule on the anterior margin of each anterolateral tooth, but that on the third tooth is very slightly larger than that on the fourth. Minute tubercles or spinules are also present ventrally on the anterior margin of the anterolaterals. In the three *Anton Bruun* specimens, however, the fourth anterolateral tooth projects laterally beyond the third and its posterior border is almost straight (see Pl. 3A). The second anterolateral tooth in these specimens bears only a single spinule on the anterior margin; the third tooth bears a single spinule in the two smaller specimens and two spinules in the largest specimen (the inner spinule is broken on the left tooth); the fourth tooth bears two spinules, the inner one ranging from smaller than the outer in the smallest specimen to subequal with the outer in the largest specimen.

The large rounded tubercles shown on the carapace in Balss's figure are in fact raised granulated structures, while the epibranchial ridge is a low and granulated band with the tubercles in the posterior part of the band tending to be the largest. The carapace is naked and there are granules along the outer edges of the anterolateral teeth. At least the right cheliped in Balss's figure is drawn from the ovigerous female as evidenced by the presence of two spinules larger than the others on the dorsal surface of the dactyl, a character not present in the lectotype. The two males from the *Anton Bruun* series have up to five larger spinules; in the female the dorsal edge of the dactyl possesses numerous small, close-set spinules. It appears that the left cheliped in the figure is also probably from the ovigerous female paralectotype.

The first pleopod of the larger *Anton Bruun* male is more or less straight but with the tip weakly curved abdominally; a band of spinules extends along the lateral surface for almost the whole length and curves on to the sternal surface distally. In general this is similar to the first pleopod of *N. antarcticus* as illustrated here.

*Nectocarcinus bullatus* then, with its quadrilobate front, its epibranchial ridge, its moveable basal antennal article and its modified fifth leg is more closely related to the New Zealand and subantarctic *N. antarcticus/bennetti* group than to the