

three Australian species. *N. bullatus* differs from the New Zealand group in that the carapace is mostly smooth with only a few discrete groups of granules, and the width of the carapace between the first anterolateral teeth is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the greatest carapace width (compared with $\frac{2}{5}$ in *N. antarcticus* and *N. bennetti*).

Nectocarcinus spinifrons Stephenson is described and figured from three specimens dredged off Shark Bay, Western Australia, in 40fms (Stephenson, 1961: 92). The bilobed (though spinulate) front and the lack of epibranchial ridges link this species with the Australian *N. integrifrons/tuberculosis* group, but the fact that the basal antennal article is capable of a small amount of movement and that the fifth leg shows a certain degree of modification for swimming, indicate that *N. spinifrons* has a somewhat intermediate position between this Australian group and the New Zealand–Juan Fernandez grouping. Stephenson and Rees (1968) extend the known range of this species to South Australia with a record of a large male off Greenly Island from 44fms, and this specimen is illustrated here on Pl. 3B.

KEY TO SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Nectocarcinus*

- 1 Front entire or bilobate, edge tuberculate or spinulate. Dorsal surface of carapace without distinct transverse ridges 2
- Front quadrilobate, edge smooth or minutely tuberculate. Dorsal surface of carapace with a medially interrupted tuberculate (epibranchial) ridge extending obliquely transversely from 4th anterolateral tooth 4
- 2 (1) Front entire or shallowly divided medially, convex in dorsal view. Merus of cheliped lacking prominent spines except for one distally on dorsal border; palm of chela with a small distal spine on inner surface dorsally 3
- Front divided medially by a deep V-shaped notch, weakly concave in dorsal view. Merus of cheliped with four to five spines on lower posterior border including one distally; palm of chela with a very large distal spine on inner surface dorsally *N. spinifrons* Stephenson
- 3 (2) Front entire or with very shallow medial notch, edge (in larger specimens) with single row of numerous small rounded tubercles. Carapace naked in larger specimens. Cheliped with inner upper margin of wrist, distal to spinous inner angle, with no spines or tubercles in smaller specimens and several (up to 10) low, blunt tubercles in larger specimens; outer surface of palm in larger specimens with transverse rows of uniformly coloured tubercles *N. integrifrons* (Latreille)
- Front with V-shaped medial notch, edge (in larger specimens) with double row of prominent blunt tubercles. Carapace tomentose. Cheliped with inner upper margin of wrist, distal to spinous inner angle, with a few long spines in smaller specimens and a few stout spinules in larger specimens with transverse rows of tubercles, mostly light in colour but with an irregular scattering of dark tubercles present *N. tuberculosis* A. Milne Edwards
- 4 (1) Carapace dorsally with numerous granules scattered over surface. Width of carapace between 1st anterolateral teeth (external orbital angles) about $\frac{2}{5}$ greatest carapace width 5