

oured, penultimate segment of male abdomen with weakly concave lateral margins and male first pleopod straight.

Description

This description is mainly based on the study male, carapace width 72.7mm, from Port Ross, Auckland Islands, with additional information from the associated study female (both Z. Cr. 1849).

Carapace hardly wider than long; completely clothed in short, fine, dark tomentum, but with rounded granules forming distinct ridges and structures projecting through tomentum; regions distinct. Central gastric and metagastric structures low; cardiac elevation prominent, forming a T-shaped structure with median postcardiac structure, with granules concentrated along anterior edge of cardiac structure and bunched in posterior part of postcardiac. Proto-gastric structure a low sinuous ridge of granules extending from near central gastric structure but widely separated from transverse ridge near second anterolateral tooth; mesogastric structure low, curved, widely separated from ill-defined structure near third anterolateral tooth; epibranchial ridge relatively strong with large granules concentrated anteriorly, extending from near fourth anterolateral to converge slightly with mesogastric, then curving sharply posteriorly, with a brief interruption at a discrete, structural white patch, to terminate in a distinct oblique structure lateral to elongate white patch at metagastric level. Mesobranchial region with some granules forming an irregular structure; lateral postcardiac structure granulated and elevated; metabranchial region with a distinct, narrow, straight and short ridge inclined at angle to posterior border; posterolateral border granular anteriorly and with three ill-defined, short, oblique, granular ridges midway along; posterior part of posterolateral border and posterior border, with a distinct, finely beaded ridge forming a sinuous margin to carapace in dorsal view.

Front quadrilobate, in plane of carapace; medial lobes smaller, narrower, blunt and closer to each other than to submedials; submedial lobes with concave, strongly tuberculate inner margins and smooth, convex outer margins, rounded distally and slightly over-reaching medial lobes. Internal orbital angle subacute, not extending anteriorly as far as frontal lobes but somewhat in advance of level of external orbital angles. Orbit shallow, broad, as wide as distance between tips of submedial frontal lobes; dorsal edge of orbit with rounded tubercles, one supraorbital fissure at about midpoint of orbit forming narrow slit in margin rather than a notch, second fissure in outer quarter of orbit, a narrow slit in margin only; ventral edge of orbit concave, bearing rounded tubercles, and interrupted laterally by distinct suborbital notch immediately below external orbital angle, incomplete medially, antenna having complete access to orbit.

Anterolateral margin with four subequally spaced teeth, first blunt, others acute; first and second not standing out from anterolateral margin but third and fourth stronger and standing out distinctly from margin; margin between teeth edged with small granules.

Eye, basal antennal article and third maxilliped as in *N. bennetti* but distal edge of basal antennal article minutely granulate ventrally.

Chelipeds subequal in length and size, both right and left chelae with similar teeth on fingers. Merus relatively short and distally expanded, with a short and subacute spine on dorsal surface somewhat less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of segment length from distal border. Carpus broad, with strong blunt, sometimes apically bifid, distolateral spine, a stout, acute spine medially, extending to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsal length of palm when hand is folded back against wrist, and a small spine on medial border of medial spine; dorsal surface of wrist with several short tuberculated ridges and some scattered tubercles. Hand with strong tuberculated ridges and many scattered tubercles, length three times greatest width, dactyl and palm subequal in length. Inner surface of palm tuberculate but without distinct ridges; dorsal surface of palm marked off from inner surface by a tuberculated angular ridge terminating distally in a short spine, and from outer surface by a broad, rounded, tuberculated ridge, midline of dorsal surface raised into an incomplete tuberculated ridge; outer and ventral surfaces of palm each with a rounded, tuberculated ridge extending on to base of fixed finger. Fixed finger with five very distinct, raised, rounded and tuberculated longitudinal ridges merging distally in straight tip of cutting edge—one along outer surface, two closely spaced along ventral surface and two along inner surface; about 15 teeth or more on cutting edge somewhat irregularly sized and spaced, and irregularly associated in groups of three. Dactyl with five distinct ridges similar to those of fixed finger—one along outer surface, one dorsolateral, one dorsal ridge of irregularly sized spines, larger proximally, and two ridges along inner surface; about 15 teeth or more on cutting edge irregularly sized and spaced. Both hands with prominent longitudinal bands of dark-coloured tomentum between the pale tuberculated ridges on fingers and on palm distally—outer surface with two such bands on dactyl, one irregular broad band on palm medially extending on to fixed finger and one distinct band on palm ventrolaterally extending on to fixed finger.

Walking legs (second to fifth pereopods) as described for *N. bennetti*.

Male abdomen with ultimate segment triangular, a little broader than long, with apex somewhat truncated and rounded, penultimate segment with weakly concave lateral margins,