

outer surface. Chelipeds relatively short, but robust. Fifth leg *modified for swimming*, but degree of modification varying interspecifically and ranging from slight, with lanceolate dactyl, to *complete, with lamellate dactyl*. (Additional or modified generic features in italics.)

Type species: A. Milne Edwards originally established this genus to include four species and no type species was designated. No other author has designated a type species for the genus. We now select *Portunus integrifrons* Latreille, 1825, as the type species of *Nectocarcinus*.

The six included species have already been indicated and a key for their separation is provided below. First the two species in the New Zealand area are described and figured, then additional data on the other species are presented.

THE NEW ZEALAND AND SUBANTARCTIC SPECIES *N. bennetti* AND *N. antarcticus*
Nectocarcinus bennetti Takeda and Miyake, 1969. Figs. 1a; 2a, c, d; 3a, b. Pl. 1.

Nectocarcinus "species or form" Dawson, 1963: 313.

Material examined

Study male (72.4mm), Webling Bay, south of Crozier Point, Port Ross, Auckland Islands, trawled 10–15fms, J. Moreland and J. C. Yaldwyn, January, 1963 (Dom. Mus. Z. Cr. 1851).

Twenty ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, 16.5–75.3mm (all in the collections of the Dominion Museum, Wellington, and the Australian Museum, Sydney). Study ♀ (45.3mm), between Rose and Ocean Islands, Port Ross, Auckland Islands, trawled 12–15fms, J. Moreland and J. C. Yaldwyn, January, 1963 (Z. Cr. 1850).

Auckland Islands: Between Rose Island and Ocean Island, trawled 12–15fms, J.M. and J.C.Y., January 1963, 7 ♀♀. Webling Bay, 10–15fms, J.M. and J.C.Y., January 1963, 5 ♂♂. Between Deas Head and Tucker Point, trawled 14–15fms, sand bottom, J.M. and J.C.Y., 18/1/1963, 5 ♂♂. Northwest side of Auckland Islands, 11–18fms, C. de Riek, February, 1966, 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀.

Campbell Island: *Galathea* Sta. 595, Perseverance Harbour, 52°33'S, 169°9'E, dredged, 43 metres, mud, sand, shells and stones, 4/1/1952, 2 ♂♂.

Diagnosis

A *Nectocarcinus* species with four frontal lobes, carapace and dorsal surface of chelipeds naked (but granulate) and to a certain extent iridescent, sternum pale, penultimate segment of male abdomen with prominently convex lateral margins and male first pleopod strongly curved laterally.

Description

Carapace hardly wider than long; naked, with rounded granules forming distinct ridges and structures on anterior half but more generally scattered on posterior half; regions distinct. Central gastric and metagastric structures low; cardiac elevation prominent, forming a T-shaped structure with median postcardiac structure. Protogastric structure a low sinuous ridge of granules extending almost from central gastric structure towards 2nd anterolateral tooth; mesogastric structure a low curved granulated ridge near central gastric, widely separated from ill-defined transverse structure near 3rd anterolateral tooth; epibranchial ridge relatively strong and densely granulated, extending from near anterolateral tooth to almost converge with mesogastric structure and then curving sharply posteriorly, with a brief interruption at a discrete, structural white patch, to terminate in a distinct oblique structure lateral to an elongate structural white patch at metagastric level. Mesobranchial region with scattered granules and a poorly defined anterior structure; lateral postcardiac structure low, oblique; metabranchial structure a distinct, narrow, curved and short ridge subparallel with posterior border; posterolateral border granular anteriorly and with three to five short, oblique, granular ridges midway along; posterior part of posterolateral border and posterior border with a strong, beaded ridge forming a sinuous margin in dorsal view.

Front quadrilobate, slightly upturned, medial lobes smaller, narrower, more acute, closer to each other than to submedials; submedial lobes with concave, minutely tuberculate inner and convex, smooth, outer margins, slightly over-reaching medial lobes. Internal orbital angle subacute, not extending anteriorly as far as frontal lobes but on a level with external orbital angle (1st anterolateral tooth). Orbit shallow, broad, as wide as distance between tips of submedial frontal lobes; dorsal edge of orbit with rounded tubercles, two supraorbital fissures