



FIG. 8.—Male left first pleopods, tip, medio-abdominal aspect, of *Lyreidus* species (a-e) and abdomen, segments 4-7, of *L. tridentatus* (f, g). a, *L. tridentatus*, 28.3mm, Misaki, Japan (USNM 63689); b, *L. tridentatus*, 39.9mm, Japan (AM P.10499); c, *L. brevifrons*, 32.2mm, off Honshu, Japan (USNM 57687); d, *L. stenops*, 31.4mm, south of Hong Kong (AM P.15779); e, *L. channeri*, 30.0mm, south of Hainan (AM P.15787); f, *L. tridentatus*, ♂, 43.0mm, off Castlepoint, New Zealand (DM Z.Cr.615); g, *L. tridentatus*, ♀, 38.2mm, off Castlepoint, New Zealand (DM Cr.1058).

enough to warrant specific separation for this single specimen. The lack of a strong anterolateral spine in front of the long slender one not far from the widest part of the carapace in this specimen may be due to breakage during life whilst the difference in the shape of the rostrum (Wood-Mason describes and figures it as apically rounded) is due to breakage during life in Wood-Mason's specimen as noted by Alcock (1896: 295). The carapace features described by Wood-Mason—ridges and depressions—are obscure but the coarser granulations of the surface anteriorly are obvious.