

A further pair of what appear at first to be ribs pass anteriorly from points on the anterior transverse rib just lateral to the eyes; the author considers these to be the separation of muscle masses rather than ribs and they are therefore not shown in the figure. Lateral margins of carapace bear flanges, 0.2mm–0.25mm in width, along their full lengths, ending posterolaterally at the posterior sinuses; frontal margin of carapace and outer margins of posterior sinuses carry flanges about half this width, and there are further small flanges on the anterior margin of the posterior sinuses. The posterior sinuses are narrow, one-seventh the length of carapace and half as wide as long medially, narrower posteriorly; small area about them raised, especially that part between them and the outer posterior longitudinal rib. Lateral margins of carapace bear rows of wavy hairs along their full lengths, hairs nearly as long as flange is wide and differ from hairs on other parts of carapace since in this case each hair has a separate base, but other hairs arise in pairs from common bases; a row of these double hairs arises from anterior termination of anterior longitudinal rib, passes laterally and posteriorly to terminate at level of anterior margin of posterior sinus, a further row arising just medial to posterior fifth of this row and passing posteriorly gradually approaching lateral margin of carapace as it does so, to terminate at posterolateral margin of posterior sinus; a further row of hairs is bluntly V-shaped, apex rounded and directed medially, posterior arm subparallel to and just anterior to anterior quarter of row which has its origin at the anterior tip of anterior longitudinal rib, other branch directed towards but not reaching bases of first antennae; between extremities of arms of this row there is a further short row, subparallel to the lateral margin of carapace, sometimes separate from the V-shaped row, sometimes united with it to form a D-shape.

In some specimens there are a pair of small spines and two pairs of very small spines between the posterior bulges of the frontal area, but these are either very small or missing in most specimens; there are two small spines in line with eyes, two-thirds of distance from anterior margin to eyes, a pair of moderate sized spines immediately anterior to midpoints of each curve of the anterior transverse rib, a pair of moderate sized spines midway between these and the small spines anterior to the eyes, and two pairs of moderate sized spines immediately medial to the apex of the V-shaped row of hairs; a row of three spines running subparallel to the anterior longitudinal rib, half way between this rib and midline, anterior two of moderate size, third one very small and usually missing; another spine of moderate size an equal distance lateral to this rib with a row of three small spines placed anterolaterally to it, between it and lateral row of hairs; a pair of small spines halfway between inner of two posterior longitudinal ribs and midline; a pair of small spines situated just inside angle formed by the junction of two posterior longitudinal ribs; two large spines, usually about one-quarter length of sinus, between the posterior sinus and the inner of the posterior ribs; three pairs of very small spines in the centre of area between the sinuses, placed either in a V-formation, apex anterior, or about periphery of an oval, in some cases one pair being considerably larger than others; one large spine near posterior margin of carapace, halfway between sinus and midline, two very small spines halfway between these spines and midline, but these two very small spines often replaced by one large one which is usually smaller than outer one.

Eyes paired and parallel, about as long as flange on lateral areas is wide.

*Fourth, freely articulated, thoracic segment*, without considering dorsal plates, one-third width of carapace anteriorly, joined to carapace along half its anterior margin, narrowing to half this width posteriorly; half as long as wide; 0.7mm–1.2mm (1.0mm); 0.9mm length; 1.7mm–2.1mm (1.9mm); 1.9mm width. It bears two spines, usually small in size, near its posterior corners. Plates subrectangular, about two-thirds as long as wide, deeply invaginated for the first half of its length where it is attached to segment, corners rounded, texture giving a stippled appearance to a greater or lesser extent. Plates bear three small spines near posterior margin and a further three more or less parallel to junction with segment, but any of these spines may be very small and one or more in each row is often missing. Plates also bear a flange which at its widest point is twice as wide as that on lateral areas of carapace but narrows medially to terminate at segment and laterally to terminate two-fifths of way along lateral margin. Taking plates into account fourth thoracic segment has following measurements: 1.7mm–2.4mm (2.1mm); 1.8mm length; 3.2mm–3.7mm (3.5mm); 3.1mm width.

*Genital segment* more than half length of carapace, longer than wide, two-fifths of length due to the long and narrow posterolateral lobes; measurements of genital segment including lobes: 3.4mm–4.4mm (3.8 mm); 2.5mm and 3.4mm length; 2.8mm–3.7mm (3.3mm); 2.5mm and 3.0mm width. Lateral margins of segment including lobes an entire