

Styliform process longer and narrower than in female, 1.3mm–1.7mm (1.6mm); 1.8mm length; one-seventh as wide as long at base, narrowing to two-thirds this width distally; outer margin one-third longer than inner as process turns posteriorly immediately above base; four small spines placed evenly over proximal two-thirds of inner margin and about eight very small spines on outer margin; three spines on terminal margin, subequal in length, as long as distal width of process, all three pigmented over distal two-thirds.

Abdomen two-segmented, first segment half as long as second, as wide anteriorly as long, two-thirds this width posteriorly; second segment two-fifths as wide anteriorly as long, half this width distally; first segment: 0.6mm–0.9mm (0.7mm); 0.6mm length; 0.6mm–0.7mm (0.7mm); 0.6mm width; second segment: 1.3mm–1.5mm (1.4mm); 1.2mm length; 0.5mm–0.6mm (0.6m); 0.5mm width. First segment bears two moderate sized spines, second segment bears about seven spines in two longitudinal rows, usually with two pairs and three unpaired.

Anal laminae very similar to those of female but longer, 1.2mm–1.5mm (1.4mm); 1.4mm length.

First antenna similar to that of female but first joint proportionately longer, longer than second, and setae on first joint and hairs on second somewhat fewer than in female.

Second antenna with base and first joint similar to that of female, but base without an awl-shaped spine; second joint one-quarter longer than first, turning medially from base and forking, outer fork half length of joint, inner fork half this length, all of outer fork and distal part of base pigmented, a nonplumose seta, half length of joint, borne near inner proximal angle.

First maxilla of similar form to that of female but posterior spine-like process at much smaller angle to main maxilla and branching of maxilla taking place more distally.

Second maxilla as in female except that fork is replaced by a single spine. The small spine placed on a boss on ventral surface of carapace just posterior to maxilla in female is missing in male.

Mouth tube more rounded distally in male.

First and second maxillipeds as in female except that there is a nonplumose seta near base of second joint in male.

Sternal furca and pereopods of male very similar to those of female.

VARIABILITY OF CHARACTERS

As the present author has had a larger number of specimens than most previous authors he has been able to make a limited investigation of the variation that occurs in some characters. Of characters that have previously been used by some authors as specific characters the following were observed to vary: the spines near the posterior margin of the posterior median area and those immediately behind the frontal area of the carapace, those on the fourth thoracic segment including the plates and those on the genital segment and abdomen, the variation affecting the size of spines and the presence or absence of some of the smaller spines; the length of the row of hairs which runs posterolaterally from the anterior termination of the longitudinal rib varies to a considerable extent in the male and to a lesser extent in the female; the extent to which the styliform process on the genital segment protrudes in dorsal view and its angle to this segment vary, so that the extent to which these extend beyond the segment cannot be considered a reliable character. The shape of the plates on the fourth thoracic segment does not appear to vary but they may be inclined at various angles to this segment so that a plane drawing in dorsal view may misrepresent their shape; further the posterior flanges, which have only previously been figured by Yamaguti (1936, Pl. 2, fig. 20 and Pl. 3, fig. 21) may have been included or excluded by other authors in their representation and measurement of this plate.