

DIAGNOSIS. Eyes absent, eyelobes sharply triangular. Antenna 1, accessory flagellum of 6 segments, the first cylindrical, not more than $\frac{2}{3}$ length of seg. 1 of primary. Epistome separated from upper lip by deep sinus, convex and somewhat over-shadowing upper lip. Maxilliped, outer plate has 4 sharp spine-teeth on outer margin and 1 stouter one, 24 or more blunt small molars down inner margin. Gnathopod 1 imperfectly subchelate. Gnathopod 2 minutely subchelate. Pereopod 3, sideplate wider than but barely as long as basos. Urosome, segment 4 has small sinus anteriorly, a sharp pointed boss posteriorly. Epimeral plate 3 subrectangular. Uropod 2, ramus not incised. Telson cleft almost to base, has single spine at end of each lobe, 3 along each lateral margin.

FURTHER DETAILS. *Antenna 1:* Flagellum of 22 segments occasionally calceoliferous, considerably longer than peduncle; seg. 1 as long as segs. 2-5, strongly brushed; accessory barely reaching past seg. 3. *Antenna 2:* Peduncle, seg. 5 slightly shorter than 4, longer than 3; segs. 4 and 5 have brushes of long setae inferiorly, numerous tufts of short setae superiorly; flagellum twice as long, of about 33 segments, mostly calceoliferous.

Maxilla 1: Palp has 1 spine-seta, 10 sharp spine-teeth distally. *Maxilliped:* Inner plate has 2 obscure blunt teeth and a semblance of a third distally, 1 long spine outside them, 3 plumose setae outside that again and a row of plumose setae inside it and down inner margin. Dactylos has about 5 spine-setae at base of nail. *Mandible:* Palp arises opposite molars, seg. 2 long and cylindrical, has row of 12 or so short spines distally; seg. 3 blunt-ended, about $\frac{2}{3}$ as long, with setae along most of inner margin; surface finely setose.

Gnathopod 1: Sideplate ovate-triangular, distally rounded, slightly longer than basos. Seg. 4 is $\frac{1}{3}$ basos length, has posterior margin furred, distally setose; seg. 3 slightly shorter, distally setose; seg. 5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ basos length, posteriorly furred and distally setose; seg. 6 slightly shorter than 5, has 3 or 4 tufts of setae on each margin; palm oblique, finely toothed with 2 defining spines. Dactylos has small tooth on inner margin, marked and partially hidden by 3 small spine-setae. *Gnathopod 2:* Sideplate subrectangular, as long as segs. 2 and 3 combined; seg. 3 half basos length; both with a few marginal setae. Segs. 4 and 6 subequal, $\frac{1}{3}$ basos length, seg. 4 posteriorly furred and distally setose; 6 has surface furred, both margins strongly setose. Seg. 5 almost twice length of seg. 6, both margins furred, distally setose. Palm small, obscure, finely toothed; dactylos inner margin finely toothed except distally where it is complexly toothed.

Pereopod 1: Sideplate subrectangular, considerably longer than basos. Seg. 4 slightly longer than 6, posteriorly has about 8 tufts of setae. Seg. 5 is $\frac{3}{4}$ length of 4, has setal tufts on posterior margin accompanied by a short spine each. Seg. 6, posterior margin has about 12 short spines, most have a longer seta alongside. *Pereopod 2:* Sideplate shallow lobe more than $\frac{1}{3}$ depth of sideplate itself. *Pereopod 3:* Basos anterior margin has 16 sets of 1 to 3 small spines; posterior margin crudely serrate; seg. 4 distally almost as wide as long, has 4 single spines along posterior margin, 5 groups of 1 or 2 spines plus longer seta anteriorly. Seg. 5 as long, narrower, has 4 groups of 2-3 strong spines anteriorly, single spine posteriorly. Seg. 6 has single spine on posterior margin about $\frac{3}{4}$, about 10 groups of 1 or 2 short strong spines anteriorly. *Pereopod 4:* Sideplate about $\frac{2}{3}$ basos length; basos ovate-rectangular; seg. 4 has posterior margin roughly parallel to anterior with single spine about $\frac{2}{3}$, pair on produced distal angle. *Pereopod 5:* Sideplate ovate, not as wide as basos and not $\frac{1}{2}$ its length; seg. 4, margins parallel, 4 groups of small spines anteriorly, 3 groups on posterior margin; seg. 6 has single spine at $\frac{1}{3}$ and 2 at $\frac{2}{3}$ posteriorly, 7 sets of single and paired spines anteriorly.

Epimeral plates: First is distally rounded; second subrectangular, has posterodistal angle produced in sharp short tooth; third is subrectangular with broadly rounded anterior angle, posterodistal angle more or less right-angled.

Uropod 1: Peduncle slightly longer than rami, has about 15 and 25 spines dorsally; rami have 13-14 spines dorsally. *Uropod 2:* Rami slightly longer than peduncle, which is strongly spined dorsally; rami have about 9 and 14 spines dorsally. *Uropod 3:* Peduncle slightly shorter than rami, has several long setae dorsally, short spines distally; inner ramus barely shorter than outer which has very short, stout second segment; a few spines marginally, long setae on inner margins of both rami.

DISCUSSION. As will be seen by comparing the figures for this species with those of *Uristes adarei*, Walker was correct in his first assessment of these as distinct species, a view subsequently upheld by later authors (e.g., Chilton, 1912;