

Carapace urn-shaped, convex, longer than wide, greatest width just behind middle, posteriorly very slightly narrowed; anterior and lateral surfaces armed with coarse, conical sharply pointed spines, longest anteriorly; dorsum granular posteromedially, surface elsewhere smooth except for spines. Regions well defined posteriorly, linea homolica and cervical groove for the most part prominent, cervical pits deep. All legs including chelipeds very long (chelipeds almost 4 times carapace length, first ambulatory leg about 3 times carapace length, legs 2 and 3 slightly shorter, 4th ambulatory leg less than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of first), chelipeds moderately stout, ambulatories slender; chelipeds and ambulatory meri coarsely spinose. Carapace and legs with short fine hairs, a few longer hairs on ambulatories.

Medial rostral spine acuminate, simple, dorsally weakly concave with a longitudinal groove basally. Lateral rostral, supraorbital and infraorbital spines as long as medial rostral spine.

Protogastric regions each with five spines, two short ones submedially in a line behind lateral rostral spines, the second the longer, a spine as long as rostral spines centrally and two spines as long as submedial ones near cervical groove, one at posterolateral corner and a shorter one behind central spine. Metagastric region posteriorly with two submedial spinules and two similar spinules medially just in front of these. Urogastic regions with a pair of widely spaced spinules. Intestinal region with a single small medial spinule. Branchial regions with a short dorsal spine anteriorly close to junction of linea homolica and cervical groove and a group of 3-4 spinules just medial to linea homolica posteriorly. Junction of lateral and dorsal surfaces of carapace with a row of six spines subdorsally just outside linea homolica, one subdorsal spine on hepatic region with two or three slightly longer spines below; second spine, the longest of the carapace spines (up to twice length of other subdorsal spines), on region between branchial and cervical grooves, with or without an accessory spine on posterior border near base; a small spine below this; third spine, the first of branchial spines, with four spines below following branchial groove and one on anteroventral extension of branchial region almost opposite anterolateral corner of mouthfield. Lateral wall of branchial region with a poorly defined group of 6-10 spinules and a few others scattered about.

Antennules bulbous basally, two subterminal segments long and slender, terminal flagellum short. Antennae moderately long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ carapace length, slender, second segment with a short lateral spine distally, antennae otherwise unarmed.

Eyestalks with slender basal segment little longer than bulbous terminal segment, the latter weakly constricted midway along. Cornea large, circular.

Third maxillipeds subpediform, weakly flattened and widest at junction of ischium and merus, hairy and spinous. Ischium with 7-8 small spinules irregularly placed along inner edge; lateral edge with three spines equidistantly along distal half, the first a small spinule midway along, the last the longest on distal edge itself; distal edge with three further subequal spines, two towards inner edge and one on distal inner edge. Merus weakly curved, subcylindrical, narrow distally, two long spines midway along on lateral edge and two equally long divergent spines close together distally; seven generally smaller spines towards inner edge in a line curving slightly laterally towards distal edge, second from base about one half size of lateral and distal spines, remainder about one third length of second; a small spinule at base on inner edge. Palp subcylindrical, carpus and dactyl unarmed, propodus with 3 long equidistant subequal spines laterally; dactyl long, hardly tapering, bluntly pointed.

Chelipeds with ischium and merus subtriangular, bearing long spines in three ill-defined rows, dorsally, anteroventrally and posteroventrally, anteroventral comprising two adjacent rows. Carpus with several rows of scattered tubercles and spinules and about 3 very long spines midway along medial surface. Palm weakly compressed, enlarged distally, with straight edges, a dorsal and ventral row of long spines directed medially (inwards); a row of tubercles on middle of inner surface, two adjacent rows along middle of outer surface and one dorsally and one ventrally, parallel to rows of spines. Fingers carinate on inner edges, inwardly curved and ending in a sharp "hook".

Ambulatories compressed. Meri with a row of scattered, moderately long spines along dorsal and ventral edges and a weak terminal spine dorsally. Dactyli of ambulatories 1-3 long and weakly tapering, with spinules along ventral edge, up to 3 spinules on ventral edge of propodi distally. Fourth ambulatories, as usual, shorter than preceding (reaching almost to tip of carpus of third leg), propodus strongly compressed, slightly expanded midway along ventral edge and armed along distal portion with five pairs of blunt spines, diminishing distally, in a double row. Dactyl subchelate, subcylindrical, terminating in a blunt spine.

Abdomen of 7 distinct segments, subovate, narrow, widest at middle of segment 5, each segment except last wider than long with slightly sinuous margins, lateral margin of sixth segment bilobate. Seventh segment longer than broad, tapering distally, abruptly narrowed into a blunt, subtriangular tip; surface with 3 grooves, a medial one in distal half and a lateral one in basal half. A broad low central ridge extending from segments 2-6 inclusive, segments 2 and 6 with a sharp spine centrally, segment 6 with an additional similar spine towards lateral edge distally. Surface with scattered hairs, mostly in ill-defined groups.