

- Leptomithrax australis* (0-50)
Leptomithrax tuberculatus mortenseni (35-40)
Paramola spinimana (50)
Ovalipes catharus (0-25)
Macropipus corrugatus (7-55)
Pilumnus novaezealandiae (0-11)
Pinnotheres novaezealandiae (0-32)
Cancer novaezealandiae (0-40)

Of these five are predominantly northern and one southern, while eight are found throughout the mainland. Again a high percentage (57 percent) is endemic, with Malayo-Pacific (15 percent) and Australian (15 percent) elements well represented. A single species belongs to the Cosmopolitan element.

3. SPECIES WITH WIDER DISTRIBUTION ON THE SHELF (0-100 FATHOMS)

Three species have a benthic range which spans 50 fathoms on the shelf:

- Cyrtomaia hispida* (40-100)
Nectocarcinus antarcticus (2-92)
Achaeus fissifrons (2-100)

Only one of these species is endemic, while the other two belong to the Malayo-Pacific element. Two are generally distributed while one is predominantly northern.

4. SPECIES CONFINED TO DEPTHS GREATER THAN 100 FATHOMS

Six crabs are now known from New Zealand waters only from depths greater than 100 fathoms:

- Ebalia tuberculosa* (150)
Latreillopsis petterdi (100-296)
Leptomithrax richardsoni (169-330)
Leptomithrax garricki (220-435)
Achaeopsis ramusculus (400)
Platymaia maoria (260-400)

Three of these are endemic, two are found also in Australia, and one (rather doubtfully recorded from New Zealand) is cosmopolitan. In so far as one can determine geographic trends in these deep water crabs, three are northern, two are central and one is southern in distribution.

5. SPECIES FOUND ON THE SHELF BUT EXTENDING DEEPER THAN 100 FATHOMS

It would be equally legitimate to consider these species as archibenthic forms which also extend on to the shelf.

- Lyreidus tridentatus* (40-120)
Latreillia australiensis (86-168)
Eurynome bituberculatus (40-140)
Trichopeltarion fantasticum (8-400)
Ommatocarcinus macgillivrayi (3-330)
Ebalia laevis (10-205)
Leptomithrax longipes (10-200)
Leptomithrax longimanus (0-300)
Chlorinoides filholi (15-300)
Carcinoplax victoriensis (70-400)
Jacquiniotia edwardsi (0-300)