

LENGTH OF MALE: 10mm; width 2.5mm; depth 2mm. FEMALE: Length 12mm; width 3mm; depth 2mm.

CHEEK: Anterior margin has two prominent spines.

ANTENNAE: *First*: Length 1.4mm, reaches to end of penultimate segment of antenna 2 peduncle. Peduncle segments of much same length and narrowing successively; segment 1 with small spines half-way along each margin; all segments with spines at supero-distal angles, the outer spines the largest. Flagellum of 8 segments, all (except the first) with a group of 3-4 spines superiorly and with spines at outer supero-distal angles; last segment with tuft of 4 or more setae.

Female: Length = 1.27mm; 3rd peduncle segment with 2 spines at each supero-distal angle. Flagellum of 6 segments.

Second: Length 5.5mm. Peduncle 2.5mm; segments successively narrower; 3rd segment half length of 4th, infero-distal margin fringed with 4 spines, outer with 3; 4th segment half length 5th, 4 to 6 spines along outer margin, 2 to 4 spines on inner margin; 5th segment, 5 groups of 2 spines on each margin. Flagellum, varies from 6 to 23 (20 segments in type); segments sub-square in cross-section with spines at each of the four distal corners of all but the first segment; last segment tufted with 8 to 12 setae.

Female: Length 4.8mm; flagellum length 2.7mm, number of segments varies from 6 to 22 (18 in type).

MOUHPARTS: *Upper lip*: Ventral margin rounded, fringed with numerous fine setae.

Mandibles: Upper article has 4 teeth, lower has 3; spine row of 4 plumose spines; molar area has rosette of 4 or more plumose spines distally, 1 longer plumose spine proximally.

Hypopharynx: Ventral margins and surface clothed with setae.

First maxilla: Anterior face and margins clothed with patches of very fine setae, outer ramus with minute, 2-segmented palp lightly clothed with setae, 9 serrated spines distally.

Second maxilla: Margins of plates fringed with fine setae; terminal spine row double, 16 to 18 spines on outer lobe, 24 on inner, the inner row terminates in 2 plumose spines in male, 1 in female.

Maxilliped: Inner plate has plumose spines in 2 rows set back from the margin and arranged outside and between teeth, a single row continuing down midline cleft to basos. Outer plate a little narrower: a row of spines terminating proximally one-third down inner margin, distally with plumose spines; group of 2 to 3 spines half-way down plate. Basos distal margin spined; outer distal angles of segments from basos to propod spined; ischium with 3 spines at angle of outer lobe; carpus to propod have one spine on inner margins distally; merus to propod all have a group of spines near the mid-distal margin; propod distal margin has a few strong spines; dactylos small, not masked by propod spines.

GNATHOPODS: *First*: Subchelate. Sideplate elliptoid; ventral and posterior margins with a few very small spines. Segment 2, width one-third length; spines on posterior margin stronger than anterior. Segment 3 small, sub-rectangular; anterior margin three-quarters length posterior, spines only on postero-distal angle. Segment 4 posterior margin $1\frac{1}{2}$ times length of segment 3; posterior and distal margin spined. Segment 5 twice length of segment 4, width half length; posterior margin has spine rows protecting a short row of spines at distal margin. Segment 6 sub-rectangular; posterior margin about half length of segment 4, produced to a transparent "scabrous" area protected by row of 3 to 5 spines; anterior margin has 3 groups of 1 to 2 spines; distal angle has group of spines; palm half width of segment 6, transverse, partially obscured by row of stout spines, has numerous short scabrous spines. Dactylos finger projects beyond palm, 2 short spines at base of finger.

Second: Feebly chelate. Sideplate depth = length; angles and ventral margin rounded, posterior margin excavated. Gill large and lobed. Segment 2 width one-third length; few small spines on margins. Segment 3 width one-third length; spines on postero-distal angle. Segment 4 length three-quarters ischium; postero-distal margin and angle spined. Segment 5 widest distally; posterior margin produced to scabrous lobe which widens distally, protected by row of stout spines. Segment 6 as long as segment 5; posterior margin and angle produced to scabrous lobe, protected by 2 rows of prominent spines set back from the margin; palm oblique, one-third width of segment 6, several small strong spines obscured by fringing row of stouter spines; antero-distal angle spined. Dactylos short; tip fits into socket in segment 6 lobe.

Female: Sideplate deeper than long, spines more numerous. Broodplate length 5 times width; ends in 9 spines, each longer than width. Segment 2, anterior margin only spined. Segment 4 posterior margin produced into scabrous lobe; spines down posterior margin and at distal angle. Segment 5, posterior and distal margin spined, produced in scabrous lobe. Palm of segment 6 more oblique than male. Dactylos relatively shorter.

PERAEOPODS: *First*: As long as peraeopod 2. Gill simple, sac-like. Sideplate ventral margin rounded and spined; posterior margin excavated, spined; deeper in female than male.