

Stebbing (1900) and by Menzies & Barnard (1951), and confirms that *Iais pubescens* does occur on the Chatham Islands.

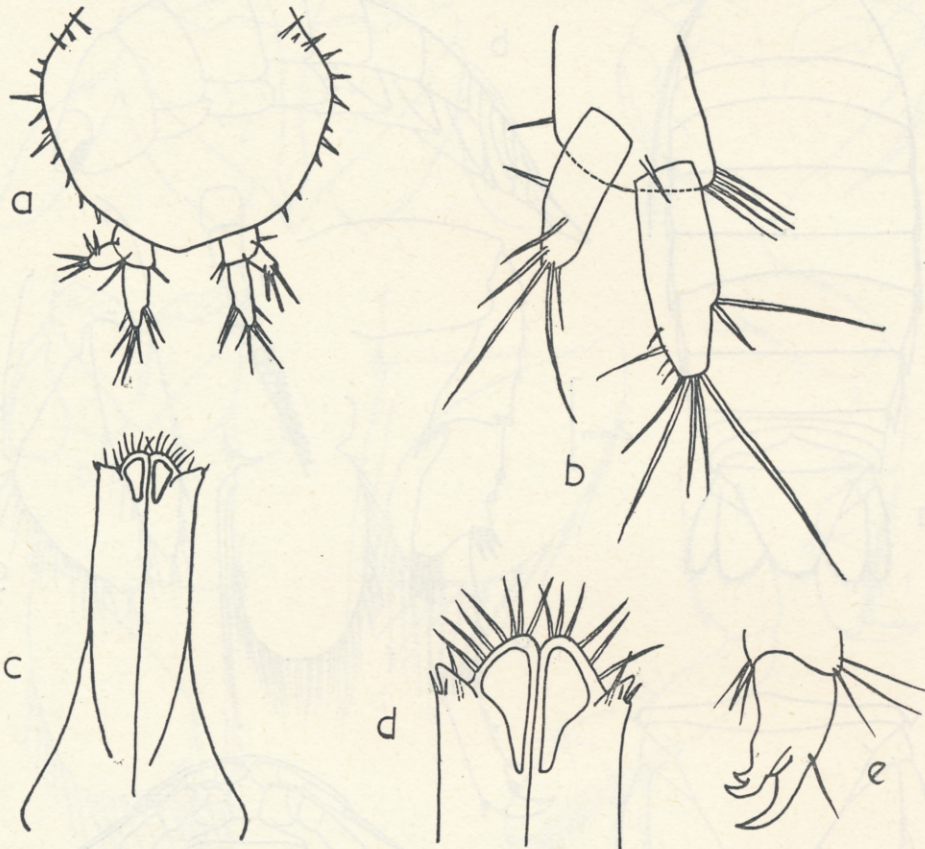


FIG. 6.—*Iais pubescens*, male, 1.8 mm in length: (a) telson, (b) uropod, (c) modified 1st pleopod and (d) tip of 1st pleopod, enlarged. (e) Dactylus of 1st pereopod of female.

MATERIAL. Twenty-three *Iais* were counted from amongst 35 *Exosphaeroma gigas* in one tube, and 2 more from 3 *Isocladus spiniger* in another tube.

DESCRIPTION. *Maxilliped* with two coupling hooks. *1st pereopod* with inferior claw of dactylus bifid (Fig. 6e). *Uropod* with exopod considerably shorter than endopod (Fig. 6a, b). *Modified 1st pleopod of male* with subapical processes diverging and with triangulate median processes (Fig. 6c, d). Specimens differ slightly from the description given by Menzies & Barnard since there are more than four marginal setae on the medial processes of the modified 1st pleopod. **Size:** The body length of 6 males averaged 1.6 mm ($\pm .3$). Four ovigerous females measured 1.5, 1.8, 1.9 and 2.4 mm respectively. The male of a pair is smaller than the female and may be recognised by the modified 4th pereopod, which is usually flexed beneath the body when the others are widespread. One female 1.5 mm long carried one young specimen .6 mm long in the brood pouch.

DISTRIBUTION. Menzies & Barnard (1951) regard *Iais pubescens* as an Antarctic circumpolar species. The present confirmed record for the Chatham Islands fills in a gap in the distribution pattern.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My thanks are due to Dr. Isabella Gordon for facilities at the British Museum and for the loan of material. I am grateful also to Dr. D. E. Hurley, who has read the manuscript and offered much helpful discussion.