

Sides of head and first thoracic segment expanded laterally so that, unlike *E. gigas*, the eyes are not visible from below. *Appendix masculina* similar to that of *E. gigas*, of similar size and extending for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of its length beyond the second pleopod in the adult male. Telson with posterior border blunt and with uropods projecting slightly beyond the telson (Fig. 1b).

MATERIAL. Two specimens: one male, 14 mm in length, and one juvenile, 6 mm in length.

DISTRIBUTION. The type material came from Chile (Dana, 1852). On the Chatham Islands (and presumably elsewhere) the species has been confused with *E. gigas*; Young (1929) records only one or two specimens from the Islands.

Isocladus spiniger (Dana)

Sphaeroma spinigera Dana, 1852

The genus *Isocladus* is fairly close to *Exosphaeroma* (see Hansen, 1906) and present material agrees with the description given above for the latter genus except that the last thoracic has a backwardly directed medial spine and the telson is acutely produced, with a pronounced groove on the underside of the projection. At the specific level specimens agree in general with the original description (Dana, 1852), though this figures only a ventral view of the abdomen. The descriptions of this species and *I. armatus* appear to be in need of some revision, particularly since Tattersall (1921) included them both under one specific name, *Isocladus armatus* (see below).

MATERIAL. Nine specimens, all male, measuring 7.5–16.0 mm in length.

DESCRIPTION: Body appearing wider posteriorly than *I. armatus* owing to the relatively larger size of the uropods. Thorax of adult males with a median, long, narrow, "arrow-headed" spine projecting backwards from the last thoracic segment and extending almost to the tip of the telson (Fig. 2a). In smaller males, the median spine may be shorter and is not "arrow-headed". Also in smaller males, there is a small tooth on each side of the base of the median spine about half way towards the lateral borders of the segment (Fig. 2b). *Peraeopods* of adult males all bearing dense pads of spinous hairs on the more distal segments (Fig. 2c). *Appendix masculina* projecting well beyond the inner ramus of the second pleopod (Fig. 2d); similar in males of body length 8 and 16 mm, respectively. *Uropods* large and well developed; projecting well beyond the tip of the telson in small specimens (Fig. 2b) and just beyond in large males (Fig. 2a).

DISTRIBUTION. New Zealand (Dana, 1852); Chatham Islands (Young, 1929). Material which closely resembles this species is recorded from Australia as *Isocladus howensis* (Baker, 1926).

Isocladus armatus (Milne-Edwards)

Sphaeroma armata Milne-Edwards, 1840

Sphaeroma armata (Milne-Edwards). Dana, 1852.

? nec *Isocladus armatus* Tattersall, 1921.

The generic diagnosis is as for the previous species. At the specific level the specimens agree with the descriptions given by Milne-Edwards (1840) and Dana (1852) but they conflict with Tattersall's description of this species.

MATERIAL. Nine specimens: 6 females, 6.0–12.5 mm in length, and 3 males, 7.5–13.5 mm in length.

DESCRIPTION. Body appearing narrower posteriorly and less flattened than *I. spiniger*. Thorax of males having a blunt spine projecting backwards from the posterior border of the last thoracic segment (Fig. 2e); spine relatively shorter in small males and present only as an obtuse point in adult females. *Peraeopods* of adult males with pads of spinous hairs much less dense than in *I. spinigera* (Fig. 2f). *Appendix masculina* apparently not separate from the endopod of the second pleopod in the two undamaged males in the collection (body length 7.5 and 13.5 mm respectively) and hardly projecting beyond the pleopod (Fig. 2g). Abdomen more domed than in *I. spiniger*; small specimens particularly with two small dorsal protuberances. *Uropods* shorter and narrower than in *I. spiniger* of smaller size and not projecting beyond the posterior border of the telson in any of the material (Fig. 2e).