

*Carapace* subcircular, a little wider than long (2.2mm–2.1mm x 2.21mm–2.49mm), frontal area three-elevenths as wide as carapace, two-thirteenths as long as wide, except where a posterior swelling of lateral portion of posterior margin increases length by two-fifths, anterior margin straight. Anterior suckers large, two-sevenths width of frontal area in diameter, and attached to it by their median halves. Transverse bar of dorsal rib is united with posterior longitudinal branches in an entire curve, having a total length equal to three-quarters the length of carapace, curved anteriorly to three-fifths of the distance from the anterior margin of carapace, posteriorly meeting with posterior sinuses at their most anterior point; posterior longitudinal branches comprise two-fifths of this curve; anterior longitudinal branches are twice this length and diverge sharply. Further small branches occur from posterior branches which run parallel to, and one-fifteenth of width of carapace lateral to posterior sinuses. Posterior sinuses are rather large, one-fifth length of carapace, half as wide as long, narrowing posteriorly. Lateral areas giving appearance of having been truncated posteriorly. Median posterior area as wide posteriorly as frontal area, only just extending posteriorly beyond lateral areas, posterior margin shallowly curved concavely. Flange on lateral areas of moderate width (0.12mm).

Eyes situated midway between crossbar of dorsal rib and anterior margin of carapace, on midline; rather small, being four-fifths the length of the frontal area, half as wide as long; oval, separated anteriorly and posteriorly by a distance equal to half their widths, and by half this distance at their midpoint but never touching.

*Fourth freely, articulated thoracic segment* unusually large, particularly in length (0.51mm–0.55mm x 0.60mm–0.77mm). Anterior margin two-thirds as long as posterior margin. Lateral margins slightly curved convexly, to a depth equal to one-sixth of their length. Fourth pereopods borne laterally on rectangular medial protrusions from lateral margins, which are one-sixth as long as segment is wide, as wide as long, directed postero-laterally.

*Genital segment* subrectangular and large (1.34mm–1.45mm x 1.10mm–1.18mm), two-thirds as long as carapace. Two-elevenths of this length is the result of two rather narrow posterolateral lobes, which are three-tenths as wide as segment at their bases, their margins an entire curve, a little pointed posteriorly; separated at their bases by a margin one-third as wide as the segment, straight laterally but the median third emarginated to a depth equal to one-third its length. Angle between this margin and the posterolateral lobes rounded. Straight anterior margin of segment is half as long as segment is wide, segment widening gradually posteriorly until it reaches its maximum width one-third of distance from anterior margin, then maintains this width posteriorly to posterolateral lobes.

*Abdomen* indistinctly two-segmented, one-third as long as the carapace, the second segment two-thirds as long as the first (0.65mm–0.72mm x 0.50mm–0.55mm). First segment as wide anteriorly as long, narrowing to three-fifths this width posteriorly, lateral margins an entire curve. Second segment appears to articulate posterodorsally with first, two-thirds as long as wide, subrectangular, lateral margins slightly convexly curved.

*Anal laminae* small (0.05mm–0.08mm in length), their point of articulation with abdomen being indistinct. Their inner margins are straight and bear rows of cilia along their full lengths; outer and posterior margins united in an irregular curve; each bear three long plumose setae on terminal margins, and another long plumose seta on midpoint of lateral margin.

*Egg strings* straight, from 1.7mm to 2.1mm in length in specimens in hand, rather small compared to those of other species of the genus, considering length of specimens. They each contain from 14 to 17 eggs.

*First antennae* two-jointed, three-quarters as long as the frontal area, first joint only three-fifths as long as the unusually long second joint. First joint is seven-eighths as wide as long proximally, narrowing rapidly to three-fifths this width over distal half of its length. Elongate second joint one-eleventh as wide as long proximally, swollen to twice this width over distal fifth of its length, distal margin rounded, attached to outer part of straight distal margin of first joint. First joint bears ten setae on its outer margin, three medially on its distal margin and second joint bears five long setae distally with two shorter setae on inner distal area of terminal margin.

*Second antennae* two-jointed, equal in length to first, first joint three-sevenths as long as unusually long second joint. First joint set on a rectangular basal plate which is directed posterolaterally, two-thirds as long as first joint, as wide as long, bearing a small, blunt, posteriorly directed spine on its most posterior angle, which is one-quarter as long as plate and as wide as long. First joint of the antenna subrectangular, two-thirds as wide at the base as long, gradually narrowing slightly distally; elongate second joint one-fifth as wide at the base as long, narrowing distally to a sharp point, S-shaped, first shallow