

surface, distal margin has two long hairs placed just medial to inner distal angle, which is elongated to one-fifth length of joint and slightly forked at tip; second joint bears six long hairs terminally and a further long hair in a median position on inner margin.

*Second antennae* two-jointed, two-fifths longer than first antennae, first joint two-fifths as long and half as wide again as second. The basal plate subtriangular, twice as wide as first joint posteriorly, narrowing to its width at articulation, half as long as wide and bearing on inner posterior angle a spine which is half as long as the base, and half as wide at base as long, rounded terminally; first joint is square, inner margin almost completely reduced but outer margin long and L-shaped; second joint elongate, two-sevenths as wide at base as long, narrowing to one-sixth this width two-thirds of distance from proximal margin, maintaining this width until it ends abruptly in a sharp point; distal one-third of the joint curves abruptly away from body.

*First maxillae* one-jointed, simple, half as long as second joint of second antennae, each one three-quarters as wide as long for first half of its length, then narrows rapidly, owing to curving of inner margin, to one-third previous length, then narrowing still further distally to terminate in a sharp point; distal half curved to a depth equal to width of joint.

*Second maxillae* one-jointed, as long as first maxillae, bifurcated distally, eight-ninths as wide at the base as long, narrowing to half this width just above the base, then narrowing more slowly to four-fifths this width before dividing into two unequal branches at midpoint; branches subequal in width at their bases, inner one narrowing to four-fifths this width distally before terminating in a rounded margin, other widening slightly at its midpoint before narrowing distally to half its basal width and terminating in a rounded margin; both branches curve laterally, outer branch more strongly than inner. At bases of maxillae are small elongate plates, one-third wider than bases of maxillae, one-fifth as wide as long, running from proximal lateral angles of mouth tube to outer proximal angles of maxillae, touching maxillae at midpoints of their bases; these plates each bear small spines, half as long as plates are wide, on raised bosses, very close to midpoints of bases of maxillae.

*Mouth tube* median in position, three-elevenths of distance from anterior margin of carapace; tube itself half this distance in length, nine-tenths as wide at the base as long, narrows to three-fifths of this distance at the midpoint and then narrows more slowly to two-fifths proximal width before terminating in a rounded mouth. Mandibles carried in mouth tube and each bears twelve sharp teeth on inner surface distally.

*First maxillipeds* two-jointed, equal in length to half width of carapace in this region of body. First joint two-thirds length of second, elongate, one-sixth as wide as long at widest point, three-tenths of distance from proximal margin, narrowing rather rapidly to one-fifth this width proximally, proximal margin rounded, narrowing more slowly to half greatest width distally; second joint one-tenth as wide as long at midpoint, narrowing slightly proximally and very sharply to half this width just beyond midpoint, maintaining this width to distal margin, which bears two spines, of which inner one is half length of joint, outer one half this length. Base of each spine is half width of distal margin, and both end in sharp points.

*Second maxillipeds* two-jointed, subchelate. First joint subequal in length to first joint of first maxillipeds, second joint three-sevenths this length; first joint one-quarter as long as wide three-sevenths of distance from proximal margin, narrowing rapidly to one-fifth this width and turning somewhat posteriorly before terminating in rounded proximal margin, narrowing more gradually distally to half greatest width, distal margin also rounded; second joint three-eighths as wide at base as long, narrowing gradually to terminate distally in a sharp point; distal two-fifths of joint curved to a depth equal to basal width; joint bears a small spine, one-eighth the length of the joint, centrally on ventral surface.

*Sternal furca* situated on ventral midline of carapace, three-fifths of distance from anterior margin, one-eleventh as long as carapace, seven-ninths as wide at base as long; base rectangular, all four angles a little produced; furca narrows immediately above base to three-quarters its basal width and then widens again to nearly basal width before dividing into two equal branches, four-sevenths of distance from base; two branches diverge at 45°, maintaining their basal width for half their lengths, then narrowing abruptly to end in sharp points.

*First pereopods* three-jointed, one-quarter as long as carapace is wide. Basipod is three-quarters as long as second joint, third joint one-third length of second; basipod subrectangular, two-thirds as wide as long, second joint articulating with the posterior part of the outer margin; second joint subrectangular, one-third as wide as long proximally, narrowing to two-thirds this width distally, proximal margin rounded, bearing a row of cilia along median two-thirds of inner margin; third joint is subrectangular, inner distal