



Fig. 7. *Austinograea yunohana* sp. nov., ♀, allotype (NSMT-Cr 13656) (A) from Suiyo Seamount, in dorsal view, and a scene at hydrothermal vent on Kaikata Seamount (B). Scale for A in mm.

bigger specimens as the paratypes in the addenda at the end of the paper. In the rather small males ( $11.0 \times 16.3$  mm and  $11.8 \times 17.3$  mm) of the new species which are much smaller than the holotype male of *A. alayseae*, the male second pleopods are well developed and as long as the first. Even in the smaller males ( $8.4 \times 12.5$  mm and  $8.3 \times 12.3$  mm), the second pleopods are longer than half the length of the first, each having the semitransparent fragile shaft and incomplete tip of the whip.

The generic definition of the genus *Austinograea* was partly to be changed to accommodate the second species, *A. alayseae*, viz., the eyestalk being completely degenerated without cornea, or vestigial and fixed, with unpigmented cornea, and the dense setae on the inner surface of the chela being of no generic importance. At present, a further change to accommodate the third species, *A. yunohana*, is obliged to male as follows: The male second pleopod is as long as, or longer than half the length of, at most nearly equal to, the first.

*Etymology.* Numerous whitish crabs covering the rocks around the hydrothermal vents look like sulfurous sediments from hot spring water, which are named yunohana (flower of sulfur) in Japanese. Its specific name is used as a noun in apposition. The Japanese name is Yunohana-gani.

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