

on its outer border, the ambulatory legs are shorter, and the inner and distal borders of both chelipedal meri and the anterior borders of the ambulatory meri are more or less crested in the present new species. In addition, in the new species, the postero-lateral part of the carapace is provided with unarmed crest at each side. *Paralomis pectinata* is most characterized by rather pectinated spinulation of the ambulatory legs. The carapace is more or less pentagonal and covered with small granules of various sizes; the posterolateral part of the carapace is fringed with unarmed crest, but the hepatic and anterior branchial margins are armed with only some small tubercles. *Paralomis cristata* and *P. cristulata* are rather similar to each other and characteristic in having the crested hepatic, anterior and posterior branchial margins and also crested anterior margins of the ambulatory morei, carpi and propodi. The crests of the carapace are unarmed, but the anterior margin of each ambulatory leg is cut into some teeth. The basic formation of the carapace and ambulatory legs of the new species is probably referred to the same category, but the new species quite differs from both species in many features.

Paralomis africana is really close to the new species in its general formation of the carapace, chelipeds and ambulatory legs. The granulation of the dorsal surface of the carapace and the armature of the hepatic and anterior branchial margins are almost same with those of the new species. The distinctive difference is that the crest of the posterior branchial margin armed with some teeth in *P. africana* and unarmed in the new species. Otherwise, in the new species the anterior margins of the ambulatory carpi and propodi are cut into some truncated teeth, differing from those of *P. africana* armed with many spiniform teeth.

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Explanation of Plate 1

Upper, paratype ovig. ♀ (USNM); Lower, scene at the bottom, with four crabs and some shrimps feeding on a bed of mussels.