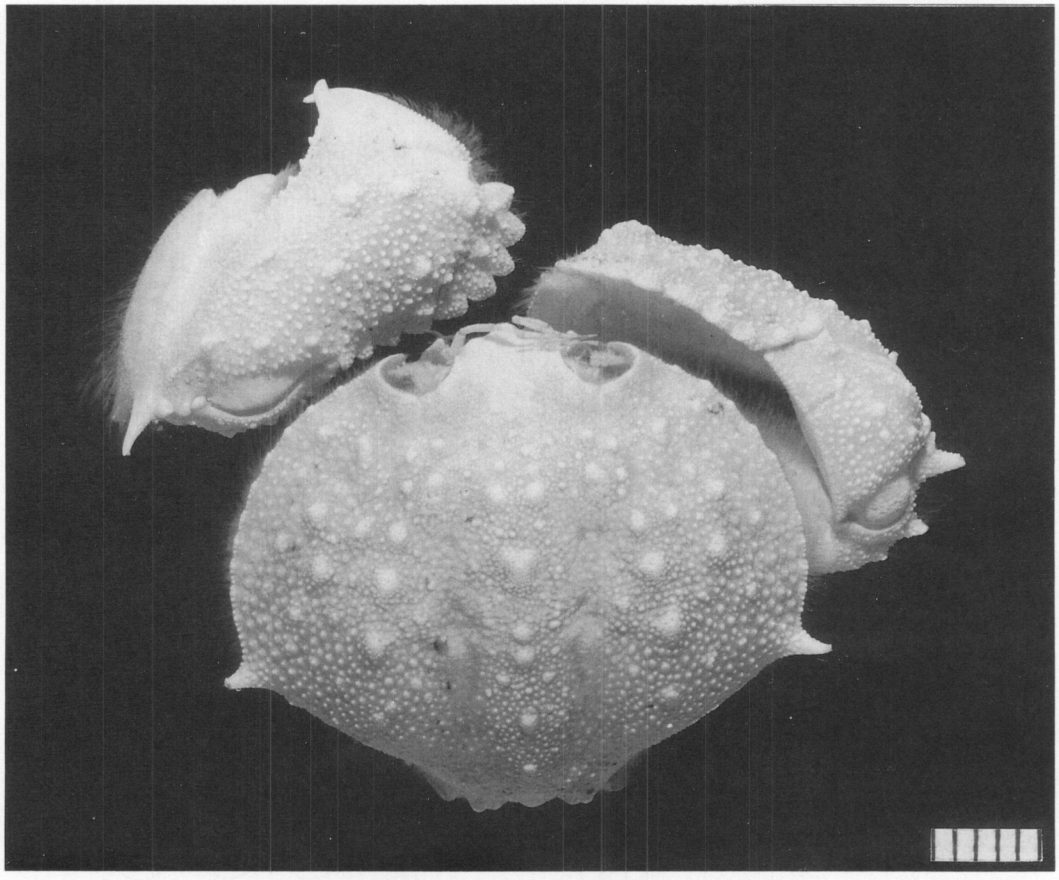


FIG. 10. *Mursia microspina* sp. nov., Holotype ♀, QM W11437. Scale divisions 1 mm.

DISTRIBUTION

India to Japan and Queensland, Australia. Previously recorded from southeast Queensland by Miers (1877) and Campbell (1971). Bathymetric range 30 to 360 m.

Family MAJIDAE

Cyrtomaia horrida Rathbun, 1916 (Fig. 1D)

Cyrtomaia horrida Rathbun, 1916, pp.532–3; Yokoya, 1933, p.145; Sakai, 1938, p.242; 1976, pp.180–1, pl.60; Griffin, 1976, pl.88, fig. 3; Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1982b, pp.36–40, figs 19A–E, 20A,B, 23C,C1,E; 1986, pp. 119–20, pl. 6A–C; Griffin and Tranter, 1986a, pp.24(key), 25–26.

Cyrtomaia Smithii tenuipedunculata Ihle and Ihle-Landenberg, 1931, pp.152–4 (in part, 1 ♂ spec. only), *fide* Griffin and Tranter, 1986a, pp.25, 26.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

QM W10141, ♀ ovig. (45.2 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 23°15.3'S, 154°21.7'E, 549 m, 4.x.1980, Q.F.S.; QM W10142, ♂ (31.8 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 23°15.3'S, 154°21.7'E, 549 m, 4.x.1980, Q.F.S.; QM W10140, ♀ (46.6 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 22°36.7'S, 154°14.0'E, 522 m, 4.x.1980, Q.F.S.; QM W11227, ♀ (30.4 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°22'S, 152°45'E, 310–350 m, 30.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11228, ♂ (35.9 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°54'S, 153°01'E, 465 m, 29.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11229, ♀ (44.1 mm), ♂ (44.9 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°21'S, 153°23'E, 410 m, 30.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11230, 2 ♂ (49.8, 49.0 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°07'S, 153°24'E, 400 m, 6.ix.1983, Q.F.S.; QM W11231, ♀ ovig. (43.5 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°15'S, 153°18'E, 425 m, 6.ix.1983, Q.F.S.; QM W14922, ♂ (55.1 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°28'S, 153°00'E, 110 m, 3.viii.1984, Q.F.S.; AM P34553, ♀, trawled off Java, Mortensen Java — South Africa Expedition, 7°42'S, 114°0'E, 450 m,

4.iv.1929, mud with corals, Sigsbee Trawl; AM P20207, ♀ ovig., ♂, trawled South China Sea, Ganton Trawl, 16°09.4'N, 114°31.6'E to 16°11'N, 114°29.7'E, 266–295 m, white muddy sand, 12.vi.1964, Fisheries Research Stn, Hong Kong.

REMARKS

Our specimens agree very well with the description of the holotype provided by Guinot and Richer de Forges (1982b). Some points however should be discussed. Our large male did not have a clearly defined intestinal spine, although younger males (QM W10142) and all females did have this spine. Also, the largest male, although slightly smaller than the holotype, appears more swollen in the cardiac region (extremely swollen when compared with younger males and females). The large ♀ (AM P34553) from Java, was suitably pilose although in general our specimens had a sparse tomentum. All had some longer hooked hairs on the mesogastric as has been described (Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1982b).

The protogastric spines are described by Guinot and Richer de Forges (1982b) as being practically rectilinear and inclined towards the front. Although the spines on our specimens are inclined towards the front, they are varyingly divergent. The large ♀ (AM P34533) from Java is the least divergent, being almost parallel, however the largest males are quite divergent (there is some indication of damage near the bases and this may have resulted in unnatural development).

DISTRIBUTION

Philippines, Japan, and now Australia (off mid-eastern Queensland).

Cyrtomaia suhmii Miers, 1886

Cyrtomaia suhmii Miers, 1886, pp.16–7, pl.3, fig. 2.
Cyrtomaia suhmi: Griffin, 1974, pp.9–10; 1976, pp.252–3, fig.6; Griffin and Brown, 1976, pp.252–3, fig. 6; Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1982b, pp. 16, 21, figs 10, 11A–B, 23B; 1986, pp. 116–9, figs 11B, 12A–B, 14A–C, pl. 5A–D, F–I; Griffin and Tranter, 1986a, pp. 24(key), 30–1, fig. 9e–g; 1986b, pp. 352–3, figs 1,2.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

QM W10608, ♀ (72.3 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°14–19'S, 153°52–59'E, 530–540 m, 24.ix.1982, G. Smith (Q.F.S.); QM W10611, ♀ ovig. (74.1 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°13–22'S, 153°E, 500–540 m, 2–3.x.1982, M. Holmes (Q.F.S.); QM W10609, ♂ (74.7 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°18'S, 153°54'E, 540 m, 13.viii.1982, G. Smith and J. Burke (Q.F.S.); QM W10612, ♂ (65.7 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°13'S, 153°22'E, 520 m, 25.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W10610, ♀ (76.8 mm), ♂ (67.6 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°34'S, 153°56'E, 540 m, 24.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W14908, 2 ♂ (61.6, 63.4 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°19.91'S, 153°53.47'E, 600 m, 10.v.83, Q.F.S.; QM W14909, ♂ (66.8 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°13.00'S, 153°52.53'E, 590 m, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W14916, ♀ ovig. (73.7 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°12.83'S, 153°52.87'E, 555 m, 10.v.83, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W11232, ♀ (66.8 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°45'S, 153°07'E, 550 m, 29.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11233, ♀ (69.5 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°17'S, 153°56'E, 460 m, 30.xi.1983, P. Davie.

REMARKS

According to Griffin and Tranter (1986a) 'Most of the specimens previously described have no spine in the orbit between the eave and the postorbital spine, but there is a granule in this position in the holotype (Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1982b: fig.11) and a small spine in the juvenile specimen from Java (Ihle and Ihle-Landenberg, 1931). In the specimens from off the eastern Australian coast there is a small spine about a third the length of the postorbital spine'. Our specimens resemble the specimens from off New South Wales examined by Griffin and Tranter (1986a) and all have the small spine in the orbit although the prominence of this spine varies somewhat.

In his original description Miers uses the spelling *suhmii* although on the accompanying figure caption the spelling *suhmi* is also used. Subsequently the latter spelling has been always used without explanation. As the former spelling was used by Miers throughout the description this was clearly the intended form and should be used for the species.

DISTRIBUTION

Southern India, Bay of Bengal, Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, northwestern and eastern Australia.

Leptomithrax waitei (Whitelegge, 1900)

Chlorinoides waitei Whitelegge, 1900, pp.143–6, pl.33.
Leptomithrax waitei: Rathbun, 1918, p.23; Griffin, 1966, p.285 (key); Griffin and Brown, 1976, p.253; Griffin and Tranter, 1986a, p. 208 (key).

MATERIAL EXAMINED

QM W10146, 2 ♀ (65.6, 65.6 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 26°20'S, 153°53'E, 300 m, 13.ix.1980, Q.F.S.;

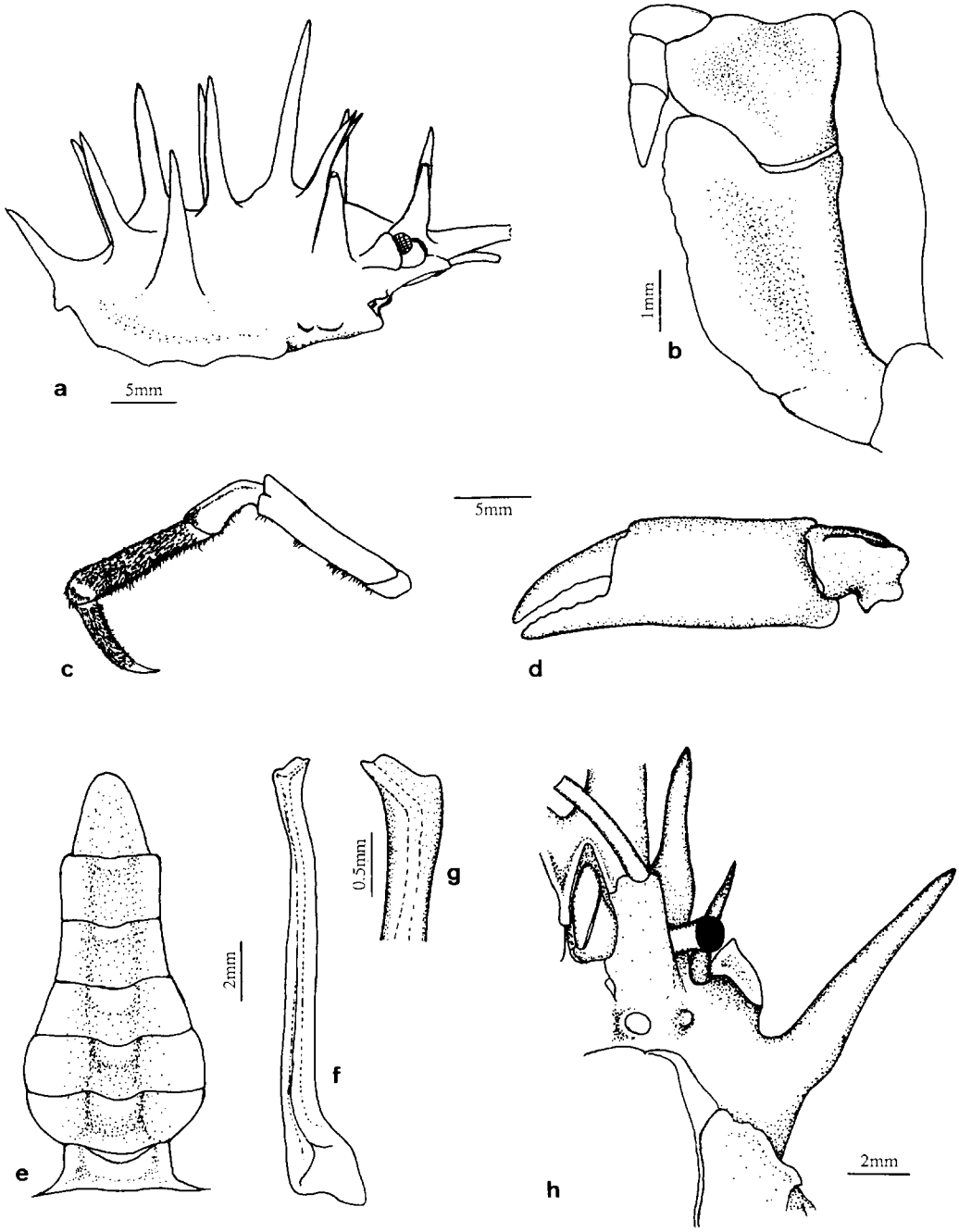


FIG. 11. *Rochinia griffini* sp. nov., Holotype ♂, QM W11245; a — lateral view of carapace; b — third maxilliped denuded; c — fourth ambulatory leg (Paratype ♀, QM W11246); d — left cheliped; e — abdomen; f — first male pleopod, abdominal view; g — sternal tip of same; h — ventral orbit.

QM W10143, ♂ (118.2 mm), ♀ (102.5 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 23°30'S, 153°04'E, 540 m, 29.ix.1980, Q.F.S.; QM W10144, ♂ (116.8 mm), 3 ♀ ovig. (101.9, 95.0, 95.6 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, ?.x.1980, Q.F.S.; QM W10145, ♀ ovig. (98.8 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 23°30'S, 153°04'E, 540 m, 29.ix.1980, Q.F.S.; QM W10562, 2 ♀ (35.2, 37.1 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°13'S, 153°45'E, 200 m, 24.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.).; QM W10561, ♂ (23.6 mm), ♀ (43.0 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°35'S, 153°50'E, 210 m, 15.xii.1982, G. Smith (Q.F.S.).; QM W10560, ♀ (61.7 mm), ♂ (79.6 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°41.7'S, no longitude, 260 m, 10.vi.1983, P. Dutton (Q.F.S.).

DISTRIBUTION

Eastern Australia, from mid-eastern Queensland to southern New South Wales.

Platymaia fimbriata Rathbun, 1916
(Fig. 13A–C)

Platymaia fimbriata Rathbun, 1916, pp.531–2; Ihle and Ihle-Landenberg, 1931, pp.149–52; Takeda and Miyake, 1969b, pp.497–8; Sakai, 1976, pp.176–8, pl.58; Griffin, 1976, p.206, fig. 9; Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1986, pp. 88 (key), 106–9, figs 7A–D, 8A–B, pl. 1F,G; Griffin and Tranter, 1986a, pp.44 (key), 46, fig. 10 i,j; 1986b, p. 354.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

QM W10620, ♂ (36.9 mm), ♀ ovig. (41.2 mm), ♀ (38.0 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 26°31'S, 153°48'E, 570 m, 13.xii.1982, G. Smith (Q.F.S.); QM W10625, ♀ (39.5 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°13– 22'S, 153°E, 500–540 m, 2–3.x.1982, M. Holmes (Q.F.S.); QM W10624, ♀ juv. (30.2 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°13.52'S, 153°53.46'E, 620 m, 31.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W10621, ♂ (39.2 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°18'S, 153°54'E, 540 m, 13.viii.1982, G. Smith and J. Burke (Q.F.S.); QM W10622, ♂ (39.6 mm) trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°53.90'S, 154°00.33'E, 560 m, 30.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W10623, ♀ ovig. (44.3 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°59.37'S, 154°00.12'E, 590 m, 31.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W10626, ♀ juv. (30.6 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°13.69'S, 153°54.93'E, 600 m, 31.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W14907, ♀ juv. (30.3 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°19.91'S, 153°53.47'E, 600 m, 10.v.1983, Q.F.S.; QM W14910, ♂ (29.6 mm), ♀ juv. (30.7 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°13.00'S, 153°52.53'E, 590 m, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W14915, ♀ juv. (29.8 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°12.83'S, 153°52.87'E, 555 m, 10.v.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); QM W10137, ♂ (39.4 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 22°36.7'S, 154°14.0'E, 522 m, 4.x.1980, Q.F.S; QM W10138, 2 ♀ ovig. (49.8, 39.3 mm), 3 ♂ (37.2, 38.0, 40.9 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 23°15.3'S, 154°21.7'E, 549 m, 4.x.1980, Q.F.S; QM W11237, ♀ ovig. (37.8 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°21'S, 153°23'E, 410 m, 30.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11238, ♀ ovig. (45.2 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°45'S, 153°02'E, 550 m, 29.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W14920, ♂ (37.7 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°37'S, 153°16'E, 590 m, 9.viii.1983, Q.F.S.

REMARKS

As noted by Griffin and Tranter (1986b) spinulation of the carapace and dorsal surface of the last two pairs of ambulatory legs is highly variable. We were able to distinguish three groups: those that were as spinulous as the type series; those with a marked reduction in carapace spines and with only granules or very small spinules on the last two pairs of ambulatory legs; and an intermediate group. These three groups were easily sorted and variation was not obviously continuous. The spiny specimens were very common, the smooth and the intermediates much rarer. The tip of the first male pleopod also showed variation between the groups.

As the forms sometimes occurred sympatrically, and differences were of degree only we cannot consider them separate species.

DISTRIBUTION

Northwestern and eastern Australia, Indonesia, Philippines and Japan.

Platymaia maoria Dell, 1963
(Fig. 3C)

Platymaia maoria Dell, 1963, pp.247–51; Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1986, pp. 88(key), 109–12, figs 9A–D, 10E,F, pl. 4A, B; Griffin and Tranter, 1986a, pp.44(key), 46–7, fig. 10g, h, pl.59.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

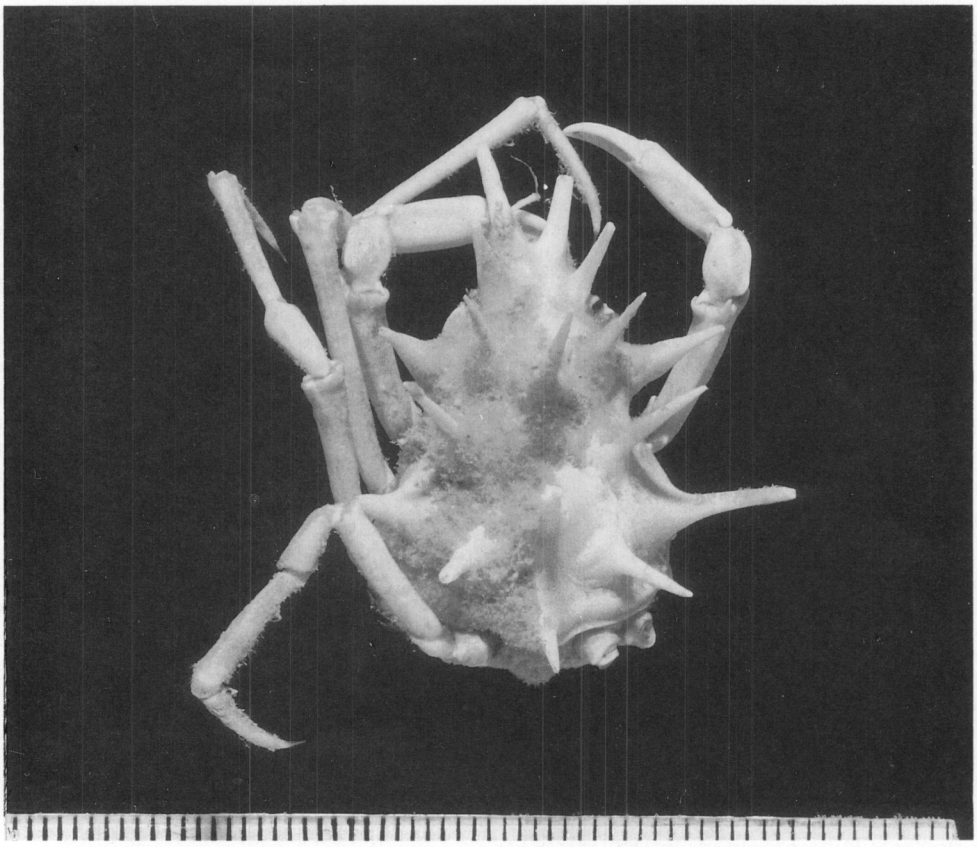
QM W10664, ♂ (44.9 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°14–19'S, 153°52–54'E, 530–540 m, 24.ix.1982, G. Smith (Q.F.S.); QM W14921, ♀ (49.0 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°46'S, 153°11'E, 600 m, 26.iv.1984, Q.F.S.

DISTRIBUTION

New Zealand, eastern Australia.

Platymaia remifera Rathbun, 1916
(Fig. 14C)

Platymaia remifera Rathbun, 1916, pp.530–1; Serène and Lohavanijaya, 1973, pp.48–9, figs 79–92, pl.VIII, figs A–C; Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1986, pp. 102–5, figs 6A–D, 10L–M, pl. 2A–C.



12. *Rochinia griffini* sp. nov., Paratype ♂, QM W11246. Scale divisions 1 mm.

Platymaia wyvillethomsoni: Serène and Vadon, 1981: 123,128; Griffin and Tranter, 1986a, pp.44 (key), 47–8, fig. 10g,h, pl. 5, fig. a.

not *Platymaia wyville-thomsoni* Miers, 1886, pp. 13–14, pl. 2, fig. 1.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

QM W10133, 2 ♀ (37.7, 34.7 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 22°36.7'S, 154°14.0'E, 522 m, 4.x.1980, Q.F.S; QM W10134, ♀ (38.3 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 23°30'S, 153°04'E, 540 m, 20.ix.1980, Q.F.S; QM W10136, 2 ♂ (38.0, 34.0 mm), ♀ (35.3 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 23°15.3'S, 154°21.7'E, 549 m, 4.x.1980, Q.F.S; QM W10135, ♂ (37.8 mm), trawled 'Craigmin' survey, 23°30'S, 153°04'E, 540 m, 20.ix.1980, Q.F.S; QM W11239, 5 ♀ (35.9, 36.4, 37.1, 39.1, 39.5 mm), 2 ♀ juv. (29.3, 29.4 mm), 7 ♂ (28.0, 31.7, 37.2, 39.1, 39.6, 40.6, 43.8 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°21'S, 153°23'E, 410 m, 30.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11240, ♂ (30.3 mm), ♀ (39.2 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°22'S, 152°45'E, 310–350 m, 30.xi.1983; P. Davie; QM W11243, ♂ (39.7 mm), ♀ (40.9 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°54'S, 153°01'E, 465 m, 29.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11244, 6 ♀ (34.4, 37.3, 37.6, 39.5, 39.9, 40.6 mm), 2 ♀ juv. (29.9, 34.9 mm), 10 ♂ (31.9, 32.3, 35.5, 35.7, 36.5, 36.5, 36.9, 36.9, 37.2, 38.2 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°21'S, 153°23'E, 410 m, 30.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11241, ♂ (36.5 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°45'S, 153°07'E, 550 m, 29.xi.1983, P. Davie; QM W11242, 2 ♂ (37.7, 39.5 mm), trawled M.V. 'Southern Intruder', 23°52'S, 153°02'E, 650 m, 29.xi.1983, P. Davie.

REMARKS

There is still uncertainty concerning the identities of *P. remifera* and *P. wyvillethomsoni*. Griffin (1976, p. 208) states, 'it is clear that there is considerable variation in the tuberculation and spinulation of the carapace in this species [*P. wyvillethomsoni*]. Most particularly this concerns

the orbit and the posterior and posterolateral portions of the carapace'. Guinot and Richer de Forges (1986) however still use the absence of a spine on the supraorbital margin as a way of defining *P. remifera*. Further their illustration of the tip of the first male pleopods of what they consider as *P. remifera* differs to a certain degree from Griffin and Tranter's (1986a) illustration of a *P. wyvillethomsoni* from eastern Australia.

Our specimens are certainly conspecific with those examined by Griffin and Tranter (1986a) from eastern Australia and the first male pleopods are identical. The illustration of the first male pleopod of one of Rathbun's (1918) specimens (of *P. wyvillethomsoni*) from the Great Australian Bight given by Guinot and Richer de Forges (1986) (as *P.* aff. *wyvillethomsoni*) also appears to indicate a departure in form from a typical eastern Australian specimen and to what extent such variation can be considered inter- or intraspecific needs to be decided. Unfortunately *P. wyvillethomsoni* was described from a single female and therefore it is difficult to assess if the size of the supraorbital spine on that specimen is aberrant. Guinot and Richer de Forges (1986) feel that the holotype is the only specimen of *P. wyvillethomsoni* so far reported on. Richer de Forges (pers. comm.) after examing a part of our material, considers it to be identical with that reported on by Guinot and Richer de Forges (1986) from the Philippines, and as none of our specimens show significant spine development on the supra-orbital margin we follow Guinot and Richer de Forges, as the last revisers, and refer to our specimens as *Platymaia remifera*.

DISTRIBUTION

Philippine Islands, South China Sea, eastern Australia.

Pleistacantha oryx Ortmann, 1893
(Fig. 14A)

Pleistacantha oryx Ortman, 1893, p. 39; Sakai, 1965a, pp. 69–70, text-figs 10b,d, pl. 30, fig. 2; 1976, pp. 172–4, text-fig. 93, pl. 55; Griffin, 1974, p. 28; 1976, p. 209; Guinot and Richer de Forges, 1986, pp. 126–9, figs 15A–C, 16A,C,Ea, 18A–D, pl. 7A–D; Griffin and Tranter, 1986a, pp. 49 (key), 51–2.

Pleistacantha orynx (sic): Takeda and Miyake, 1969b, pp. 492–3.

Pleistacantha moseleyi: Sakai, 1938, pp. 234–6, fig. 20, pl. 34, figs 2,3 (non *Pleistacantha moseleyi* Miers, 1886).

MATERIAL EXAMINED

QM W10596, ♂ (35.3 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 28°04'S, 153°57'E, 400 m, 28.vi.82, P. Dutton (Q.F.S.).

Mortensen Pacific Expedition: East China Sea, 32°17'N, 128°11'E, 198 m, trawl No. 6, 14.v.1914, ♀ (38.7 mm); Japan, Nagasaki, ♂ (54.5 mm); Japan, Sagami Sea, Okinose, 540 m, 28.vi.1914, 2 ♂ (17.5, 19.5 mm), ♀ juv. (10.2 mm), 3 ♀ ovig. (18.4, 16.5, 19.5 mm).

Mortensen Java — S. Africa Exped. Stn 15, Bali Sea, 7°29'S, 114°49'E, ca. 240 m, Sigsbee trawl, sand and mud with concretions, 10.iv.1929, ♂ (20.8 mm).

REMARKS

Our specimen was separated from *P. moseleyi* by the characters listed by Griffin (1974, 1976) and Griffin and Tranter (1986a). It does however appear that there may be another species being confused with *P. oryx* which matures at a much larger size. Our specimen is extremely close in appearance to the figure of Sakai (fig. 93, 1976) in having very widely divergent pseudorostral spines and marked carapace spination. Sakai's specimen was an unusually large ♀.

Two other specimens collected by Th. Mortensen (Mortensen Pacific Expedition) one from Nagasaki and one from the East China Sea were examined at the Australian Museum (where they were on loan from the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen). These were also large specimens and the latter had the widely divergent pseudorostral spines of Sakai's specimen (unfortunately broken off on the former). Takeda and Miyake (1969b) reported on another unusually large, immature specimen from the East China Sea, although apparently their specimen was not as spiny as those we have examined.

True *P. oryx* appear to mature at between 15 and 20 mm carapace breadth (in both sexes) and seem to be consistent in form, especially in the shape of the rostrum and dorsal spination. It is possible that *P. rubida* may also be confused with *P. oryx* although the rostral spines are supposed to be very short on that species.

We feel we are not in a position to pursue this matter and therefore include our specimen within *P. oryx*. They are obviously closely allied and it seems likely that if two species are involved the small specimens of the larger species would be difficult to separate.

DISTRIBUTION

Japan, East China Sea, Philippine Islands, Java, Andaman Sea, west Arabian Sea and now Australia (SEQ).

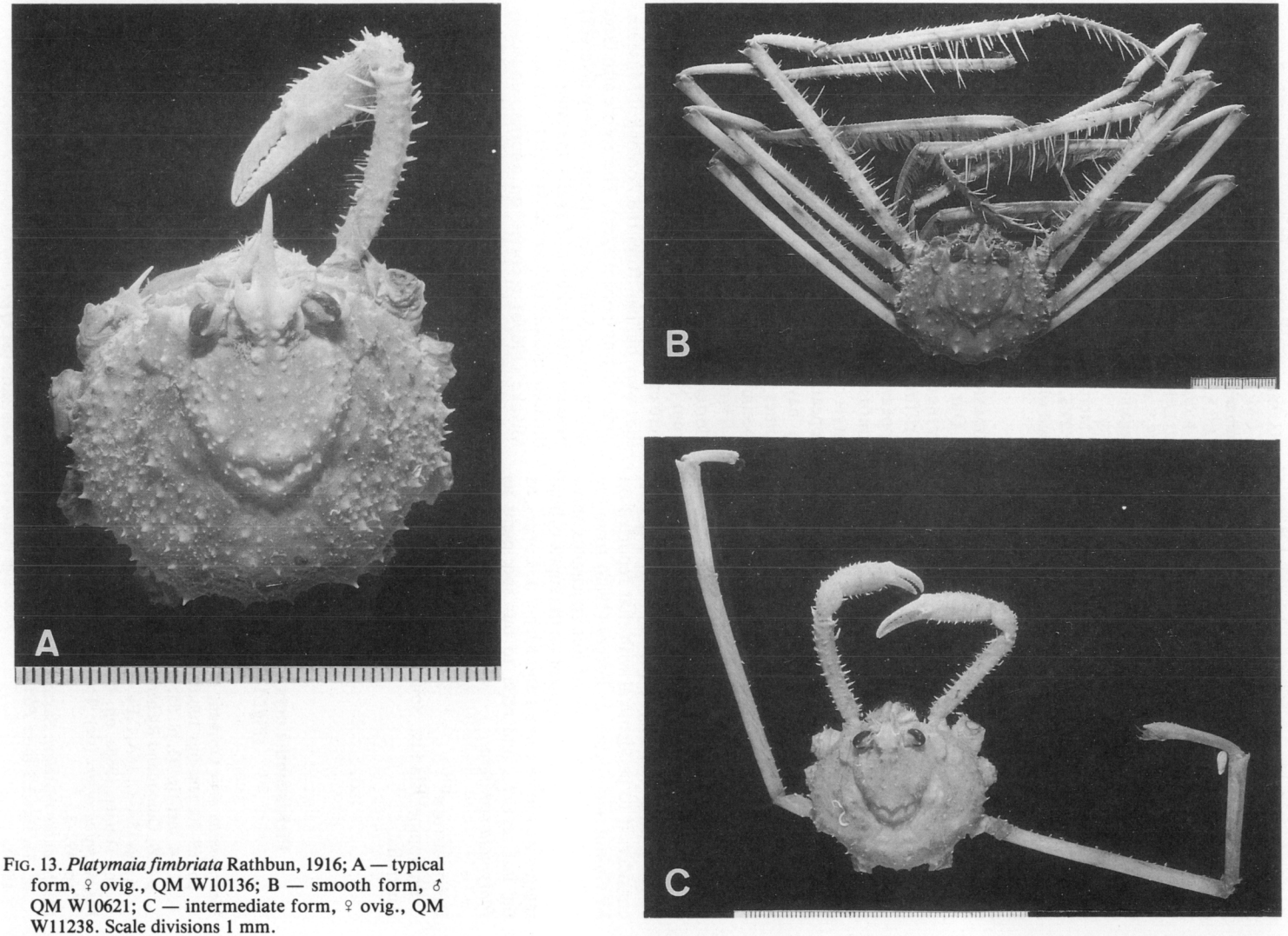


FIG. 13. *Platymaia fimbriata* Rathbun, 1916; A — typical form, ♀ ovig., QM W10136; B — smooth form, ♂ QM W10621; C — intermediate form, ♀ ovig., QM W11238. Scale divisions 1 mm.

Rochinia griffini sp. nov.
(Figs 11a–h, 12)

MATERIAL EXAMINED

HOLOTYPE: QM W11245, ♂ (18.5 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°59.37'S, 154°00'E, 590 m, 31.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.).

PARATYPES: QM W11247, ♀ (11.9 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°44'S, 153°52'E, 220 m (Est.), 30.vii.1982, P. Dutton (Q.F.S.); QM W11246, ♀ (17.5 mm), trawled M.V. 'Iron Summer', 27°35.45'S, 153°56.72'E, 520 m, 31.iii.1983, R. Morton (Q.F.S.); AM P32090, ♀ juv. (cl. 42 mm), trawled F.R.V. 'Kapala' off Point Danger, northern N.S.W., 540 m.

DESCRIPTION

Carapace pyriform and with a thick tomentum of closely-set tangled hairs and a few longer finer hairs. Dorsal surface with fifteen long acute spines — a cardiac, mesogastric and intestinal, along the medial line; and laterally, three branchials, one hepatic, one protogastric and one supra-orbital. Orbit with a cupped post-orbital process. The pseudorostral spines are broken in the male holotype, but in the juvenile female specimen, are greater than three quarters of the carapace length; they are divergent from the base in all specimens.

Eyes are small with darkly pigmented cornea, freely moveable and retract into a cupped post-orbital process. Basal antennal joint narrow, widest at base of antennules, truncated; moveable segments clearly visible below rostrum, second segment shorter than first, flagellum longest, one or two stout bristles at internal distal ends of first and second moveable segments.

Male chelipeds much stouter than legs and much longer than length of carapace (including rostrum); ischium triangular in cross-section, with spine on upper distal angle; carpus with sharp carinae on upper outer edge and inner ventral edge; palm of cheliped rectangular, *c.* 1.8 times as long as broad, smooth and glabrous; moveable finger *c.* 0.75 times length of palm; fingers with a series of low rounded teeth along cutting edge and with a slight gape when closed. Female chelipeds only slightly stouter than legs and shorter than the length of the carapace (including rostrum), carinae on carpus less pronounced, fingers with cutting edges touching throughout length when closed. Cheliped of juvenile female covered with a short tomentum, unlike adults.

First ambulatory leg considerably longer than others; merus about equal to length of carpus and propodus, *c.* 1.4 times length of carapace (including rostrum). Length of legs decreasing posteriorly. Dactyli strong and recurved in distal half.

Male abdomen of 7 free segments, smooth; third segment about 1.8 times wider than sixth segment, sixth segment 1.5 times as wide as long; seventh segment slightly longer than wide, broadly convex apically. Male sternum smooth.

First pleopod of male straight, relatively broad and only slightly tapering; tip with shoulder on outer edge, and inner edge inclined and produced obliquely, ending in an acute tip at aperture.

Colour: After preservation — pale biscuit; adult female with pink on distal ends of fingers of chelae, juvenile female with dark brown tips to the fingers.

The holotype male bore an anemone almost totally covering its back.

REMARKS

Griffin and Tranter (1986a) recorded, with reserve, one specimen of this species as *Rochina pulchra*, but indicated it was probably new. This species is like *R. pulchra* in having many long carapace spines, and as in *R. pulchra* the supraorbital spine, hepatic spine and protogastric spine are all long, slender and upright. It does however differ from *R. pulchra*, as Griffin and Tranter (1986a) indicated, by having fewer carapace spines — only one protogastric on each side, not two; only one mesogastric spine; and one spine on the branchial margin posterolaterally.

It appears to us that *R. griffini* is more closely allied to those species with strong preorbital spines and prominent epibranchial spines. Griffin and Tranter (1986b) list seven such species or probable species: *R. riversandersoni* (Alcock 1895); three species previously confused with *R. riversandersoni* but as yet undescribed (a Jolo Sea species, see Griffin, 1976; a South China Sea species, see Serène and Lohavanijaya, 1973; and a Kermadec species, see Yaldwyn and Dawson 1976); *R. sibogae* Griffin and Tranter, 1986; *R. galathea* Griffin and Tranter, 1986; and *R. soela* Griffin and Tranter, 1986.

R. griffini differs from *R. soela* and the South China Sea species in having a spine rather than a tubercle on the cardiac region. It differs from *R. sibogae* (and *R. soela*) because those two species have a large hepatic plate fused to the postorbital lobe. *R. galathea* differs by its very broad petaloid hepatic spine. The Jolo Sea species and *R. riversandersoni* differ in having sharply conical tubercles on the dorsal branchial region rather than the long spines of *R. griffini*. The Kermadec species described by Yaldwyn and Dawson (1976) is very similar to *R. griffini* but differs in having relatively short, broad, supraorbital spines, and only small gastric spines which appear from the