



FIGURE 11—*Halicyne max* new species. 1, PE 34772, holotype, $\times 4.6$. 2, PE13445, clearly preserving the carapace in one plane and in a different plane portions of the thoracic limbs, $\times 4.8$. 3,4, PE 15233, 3, Part, with optic notch and inflated rim, papillated dorsal surface of carapace missing, $\times 4$; 4, Counterpart, under alcohol, canted with posterior edge higher than anterior so that the rostral plate, at an angle to plane of carapace, can be more fully seen, $\times 6$. ms = marginal shelf, mx2 = maxillae, mxpd1, 2 = first and second maxillipedes, on = optic notch, r = rostral plate, ru = gill lamellae or rugae.

Remarks.—We offer in Figure 16 a dorsal and anterior reconstructions of this species.

Halicyne max takes its place as one of the better known species of the genus. Yet it pales in comparison with the amount of

information available for *Cyclus americanus*. Even so, the variations in preservation between the various known *Halicyne* taxa make it difficult to compare species, especially those for which we know so little. *H. agnota* and *H. laxa* have smooth surfaces