

Paramicrodeutopus schmitti

Diagnostic Characters:

- Head- side lobes rounding
- Eyes rather small, black and composed of a few elements
- A1 a little longer than A2, first and second peduncular joints equal in length, third joint less than half the length of the second. Flagellum about equal in length to the peduncle and composed of 9-10 joints, Accessory flagellum consisting of 2 long and 1 very short joint. Several of the terminal flagellum joints carry long slender cylindrical sense organs.
- A2- 5th joint a little longer than 4th joint. Flagellum two-thirds the length of the fourth joint and composed of 1 long joint and 3 short joints. The three short joints each bearing a curved spine.
- Mandible, molar prominent and bearing at its base near the insertion of the palp a prominent cone-shaped process; accessory plate narrow; six spines in spine row; second joint of palp shorter than third.
- Maxilla 1, inner plate small and bearing 1 long plumose seta; outer plate armed with 10 spine teeth, palp rounded distally and bearing 5 spine teeth and 4 setae.
- Maxilla 2, normal, the diagonal row of setae on inner plate reaching nearly to the outer margin.
- Maxillipeds, inner plate bearing 3 teeth and the usual plumose setae, outer plate reaching nearly to the end of second palp joint and armed on inner margin with 10 teeth; fourth joint of palp bearing nail at the base of which are several setules.
- G1- strong and robust, second joint thick with the front margin excavate for the reception of the fifth joint when the limb is folded; fifth joint strongly developed with the hind margin produced distally into a forward-pointing tooth, back of which are two smaller teeth; sixth joint bearing two teeth on lower margin, seventh joint shorter than sixth, curved, with inner margin armed with five small teeth.
- G2- second joint strong, hind margin convex and the front margin concave; fifth joint longer and wider than sixth; sixth narrowing distally, palm transverse with evenly rounding defining angle and armed with exceedingly fine denticulations throughout; seventh joint overlapping palm and armed on inner margin with three small teeth; fourth, fifth, and sixth joints densely setose on their inner surfaces.
- Peraeopods 1 & 2 very much alike, but 1 a little stouter and longer; the lower inside surface of fourth joints densely clothed with long forward pointing setae.

-P 3- about equal in length to P 2.

-P4 longer than P3 but shorter than P 5.

-Coxal plate 1 produced forward to an evenly rounding, narrow, lower corner, lower margin nearly straight; coxal plate 2 deeper than 1 and deeper than the five following.

-Uropod 1- peduncle about equal in length to outer ramus, which is a little shorter than inner; peduncle produced distally to a long upward-curved tooth.

-Uropod 2- peduncle shorter than outer ramus, which is shorter than the inner; peduncle produced distally into a long upward-curving tooth.

-Uropod 3 with outer ramus perhaps a little longer than inner.

-Telson reaching to end of peduncle of uropod 3, tumid, depressed along the central longitudinal dorsal surface, distal corners armed with three spinules and a seta, lateral margins slightly convex and converging toward the incised apex.

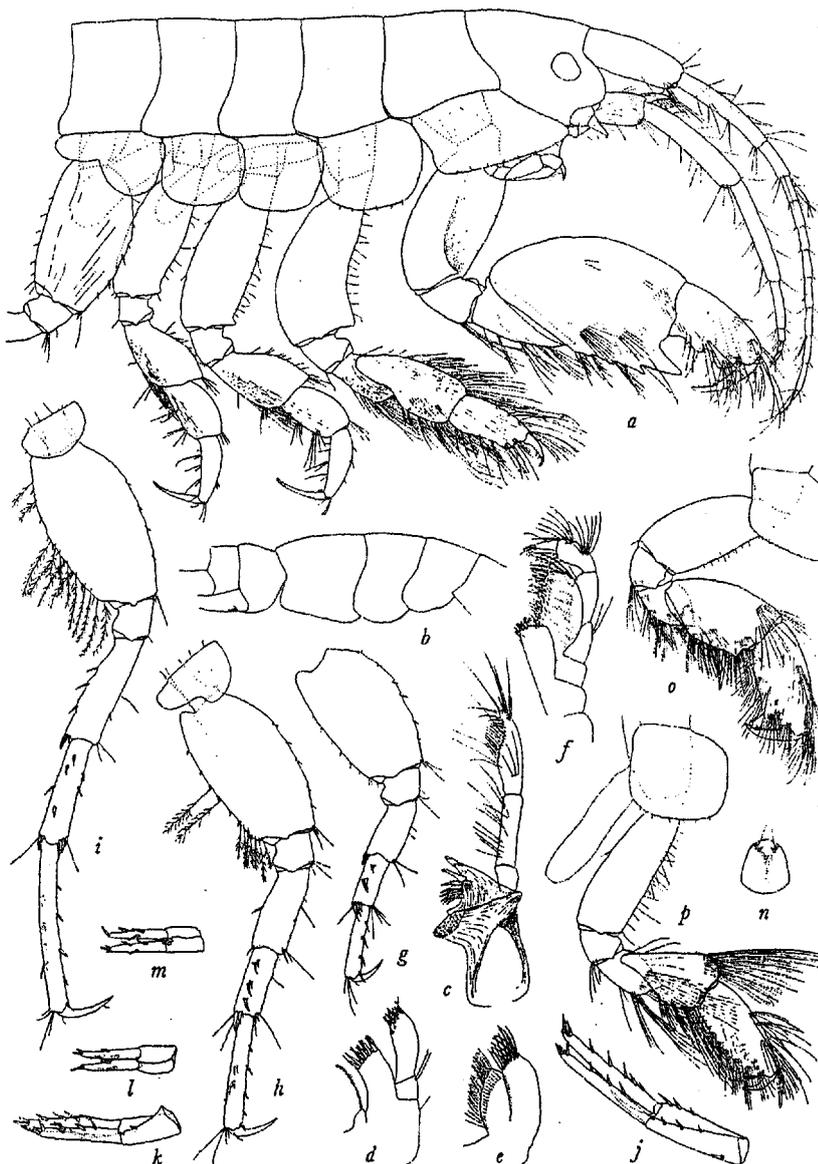


FIG. 6.—*Microdeutopus schmitti*, new species. Male. a, front end of animal; b, hind end of animal (on smaller scale than front end); c, mandible; d, maxilla 1; e, maxilla 2; f, maxilliped; g, pereopod 3; h, pereopod 4; i, pereopod 5; j, uropod 1; k, uropod 2; l, m, uropod 3, from below and above; n, telson. Female. o, gnathopod 1; p, gnathopod 2.