

Gnathopod II is delicate: segment 2 equals in length 5 and 6 together; the last two segments are equal; segment 5 is almost triangular and its posterior border is well bristled; the anterior border has a clump of bristles at its distal extremity only: segment 6 widens slightly towards the palm and is heavily bristled on the posterior border, but is less heavily bristled on the anterior border. The palm is evenly and slightly oblique and bears long bristles; it is delimited by a tooth at whose base there is a small spine. The claw is longer than the palm.

The posterior borders of segment 2 of legs 5 to 7 are almost straight, otherwise the legs are normal for the genus.

The rami of uropod III are sub-equal and considerably longer than the peduncle; they are tipped with bristles about their own length; they have strong upright bristles on the dorsal surface also.

The telson narrows apically and has two lateral terminal projections each armed with a few long bristles.

Female. Segment 5 of gnathopod I is shorter than 6; its posterior border is rounded and has about three clumps of bristles; segment 6 is almost parallel-sided; the palm is straight or slightly convex; the delimiting tooth is wide; the claw is longer than the palm.

Gnathopod II has segment 6 much longer than 5: it tapers slightly to the palm.

***Aora atlantidea* n. sp.**

(Fig. 45).

Station 148. 1 ♂ 4.5 mm., 1 ♀ ovig. 4.5 mm.

— 151. 2 ♂ 4.5 mm., 1 ♀ small.

— 153. 17 ♂ max. 4.5 mm., 29 ♀ ovig. at 3.5 mm. max. 5.5 mm.

In general this species closely resembles *A. typica* Krøyer 1845. The chief differences are in the gnathopods. Because of the shape and "hairiness" of the gnathopods I have decided that this cannot be other than a separate species. It seems to me that *A. typica* var. *gibbula* Barnard (1932) also merits specific rank.

Description: Male. Head-lobes rounded. Eyes ovoid and dark. Side-plates are small. Epimeral plate III has the posterior border sigmoid and the free corner is produced to a tiny tooth. The dorsal surface of segment I of the urosome bears two upright bristles.

Antenna I is longer than antenna II: segment 2 of the peduncle of antenna I is longer than the others; segment 1 is twice the length of segment 3: the flagellum has 13 segments; the accessory flagellum has 3 segments. In antenna II the last two segments of the peduncle are equal; the first four segments of the flagellum are fused and there are 4—5 segments free.

Segment 4 of gnathopod I is thick at the base and extends into a long,

narrow, free point which does not reach the end of segment 5; segment 6 is about the same length as segment 5 and is broadly oval. The posterior border of all three segments carry long bristles, as do the anterior borders and the sides of segment 6. This gives the end of the limb a very "hairy" appearance. Gnathopod II is much smaller; its posterior border from the end of segment 3 bears long straight bristles (in contrast to those of gnathopod I which are curved). On the anterior border, the distal half of segment 6 has four or five bunches of bristles and there is a mass of very long bristles on the distal end of segment 5. There are no lateral bristles on segment 6.

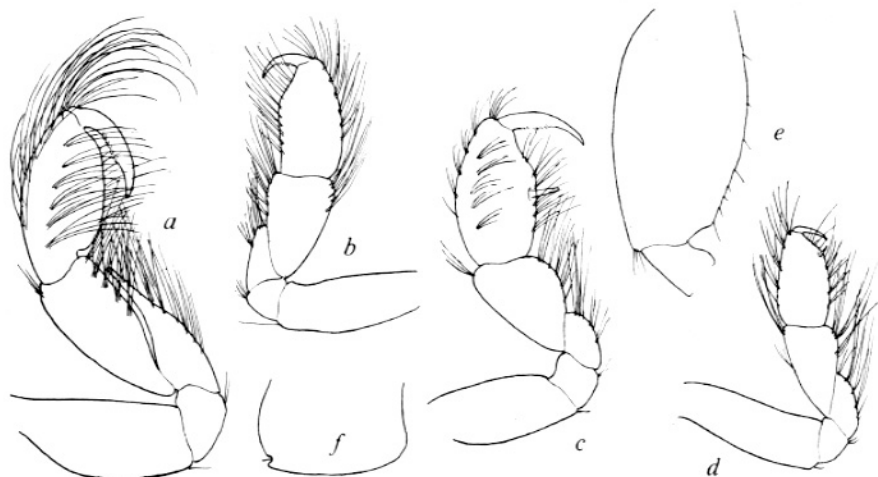


Fig. 45. *Aora atlantidea* (male). a, gnathopod I; b, gnathopod II; (female) c, gnathopod I; d, gnathopod II; e, leg VII; f, epimeral plate III.

The legs are very like those of *A. typica* but the "heel" on segment 2 of VII is not so pronounced.

The telson is armed with two, but often more, long upright terminal bristles.

Female. Segment 6 of gnathopod I is almost pear-shaped, its length being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its breadth. The palm is ill-defined, but at its junction with the posterior border there is a single strong spine. Segment 5 is almost as broad and as long as segment 6. The anterior border of segment 5 bears three bunches of small bristles, while the same border of segment 6 has about six bunches of bristles. The posterior border of segments 3-6 carry bunches of much longer bristles. The claw is minutely serrated. Gnathopod II is smaller than gnathopod I and much narrower. The palm of segment 6 is more clearly defined and its junction with the posterior border is marked by three spines.