Pleopod 5 endopod folding weak. Uropod with rami short, broadly rounded, endopod slightly shorter than exopod.

Male. Not known.

Colour. In alcohol, dark grey.

Size. Ovigerous female, 13.5 mm, non-ovigerous 10.5–12.0 mm.

Variation. The female from One Tree Island is far more strongly arched, and the cephalon is scarcely visible in dorsal view. Only the holotype has the posterodistal angle of the basis produced.

Remarks. This species bears some resemblance to *Renocila ovata* but is easily distinguished by having far shorter pereopod dactylus, longer antenna, pereopod 7 manifestly larger than 6 (both with a weakly carinate basis), and posterodistal angle of pereopod 1 basis truncate.

Hosts. None recorded.

Distribution. Great Barrier Reef from the Capricorn Group in the south to Swains Reefs and Bushy Island reef off Mackay.

Etymology. *Alkoo* is an Aboriginal word meaning visitor.

Renocila plesiopi n. sp.

Figs 7, 8

Rocinela species.—Healy & Yaldwyn, 1970: 26, pl. 11 (lapsus).

Material examined. All Great Barrier Reef, Queensland. HOLOTYPE: female (ovig 19.0), Gillett Cay, Swains Reefs, 14 Oct 1962, ex *Plesiops corallicola* (AM P37139). PARATYPES: 2 females (ovig 13.5, non-ovig 13.5), same data as holotype (AM P15598); female (12.0), on host, photographed by Healy & Yaldwyn, 1970 (AM P15597); female (ovig 10.0), no host (AM P15600); female (ovig 8.5), Gillett Cay, Swains Reefs, 14 Oct 1962, ex *Apogon* sp. (AM P15599); female (ovig 13.5), Heron Island, Capricorn Group, 23°27′S, 151°55′E, Sept 1926, caudal peduncle of *Apogon guttatus*, coll. M. Ward (AM P10686); female (non-ovig 12.5), One Tree Is., Capricorn Group, 23°30′S, 152°05′E, 29 Sept 1971, west channel, sand and coral bottom, coll. D. Hoese & V. Moore (AM P25006).

Type locality. Gillett Cay, Swains Reefs, Great Barrier Reef, 21°43′S, 152°25′E.

Description of female. Body about 1.6 times as long as wide; widest at pereonite 5. Cephalon rostrum anterior margin turned ventrally and posteriorly; eyes small, about 0.28 width of cephalon. Coxae of pereonites 2–3 as long, or slightly longer than respective segment; coxae of pereonites 5–6 short, coxae of pereonite 7 much shorter than 6. Posterolateral margins of pereonites 4–7 produced, acute. Pleonite 1 longest; pleonites 2–4 becoming progressively narrower, pleonite 5 slightly wider than pleonite 4; pleon (at pleonite 4) about 0.35 width of pereon. Pleotelson wider than long, posterior margin widely rounded.

Antennule extending to midpoint of pereonite 1, with 7 articles. Antenna slightly shorter than antennule, with 9 articles.

Mandible palp article 3 with 7 setae. Maxillule with 5 terminal spines. Maxilla with 2 small spines each on medial and lateral lobe respectively. Maxilliped article 3 with 4 small tubercle-like spines.

Pereopod 1 basis posterodistal margin carinate; dactylus without nodules, curving smoothly, extending to posterior of ischium. Pereopods 2 and 3 similar to 1 but slightly longer; pereopod 4 basis longer than in pereopod 3, posterodistal angle not carinate. Pereopod 6 with 4 short spines on propodial palm, dactylus manifestly shorter than those of anterior pereopods. Pereopod 7 slightly longer than 6; merus, carpus and propodus proportionally longer than in pereopod 6.

Pleopods 3–5 endopod proximomedial lobe slender; peduncles decreasing in width towards posterior. Uropod endopod straight, tapering to narrowly rounded apex; exopod curving medially, apex rounded.

Male. Not known.

Colour. All specimens with submarginal band of chromatophores along posterior margin of pereonites 2–7, and both anterior and posterior margins of pereonite 7. A colour photograph was given by Healy & Yaldwyn (1970).

Size. Ovigerous females, 8.5–19.0 mm, non-ovigerous females 12.5 mm.

Variation. Non-ovigerous female maxilliped article 3 with 3 recurved spines. Antenna articles vary in number from 8 to 9. Specimens otherwise constant in appearance.

Remarks. *Renocila plesiopi* is easily separated from all other species by the narrow pleon, which decreases in width towards the posterior. Other characters which aid in identifying the species are the long, smoothly curved dactylus, totally lacking nodules, and the posterodistal margin of the basis of pereopods 1–3 not being produced.

Hosts. *Plesiops corallicola*, *Apogon* sp. and unconfirmed *Apogon guttatus*. All specimens positioned midway between ventral fin and second dorsal, anterior to the caudal peduncle.

Distribution. Heron Island Reef, One Tree Island reef, Capricorn Group, and Gillett Cay, Swains Reefs.

Etymology. Specific epithet is derived from the host genus name.

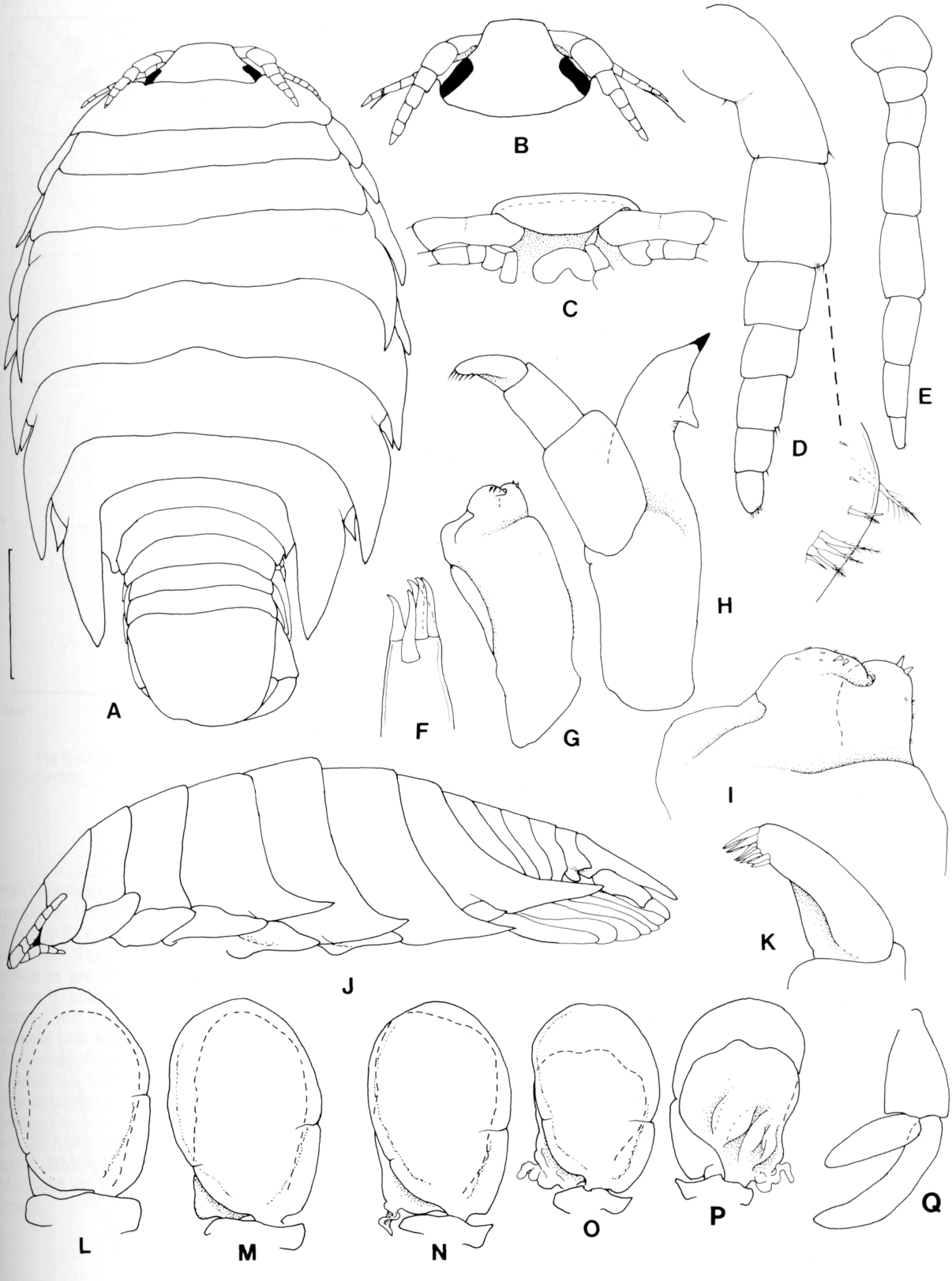

Fig. 7. *Renocila plesiopi* n. sp. A–C, J, holotype, AM P37139; remainder female, AM P15598. **A,** dorsal view; **B,** cephalon; **C,** frons; **D,** antennule, female; **E,** antenna, female; **F,** maxillule apex; **G,** maxilla; **H,** mandible; **I,** maxilla apex; **J,** lateral view; **K,** mandible palp article 3; **L–O,** pleopods 1, 2, 3 and 5 respectively; **P,** pleopod 5, posterior view; **Q,** uropod. Scale line represents 4.0 mm.

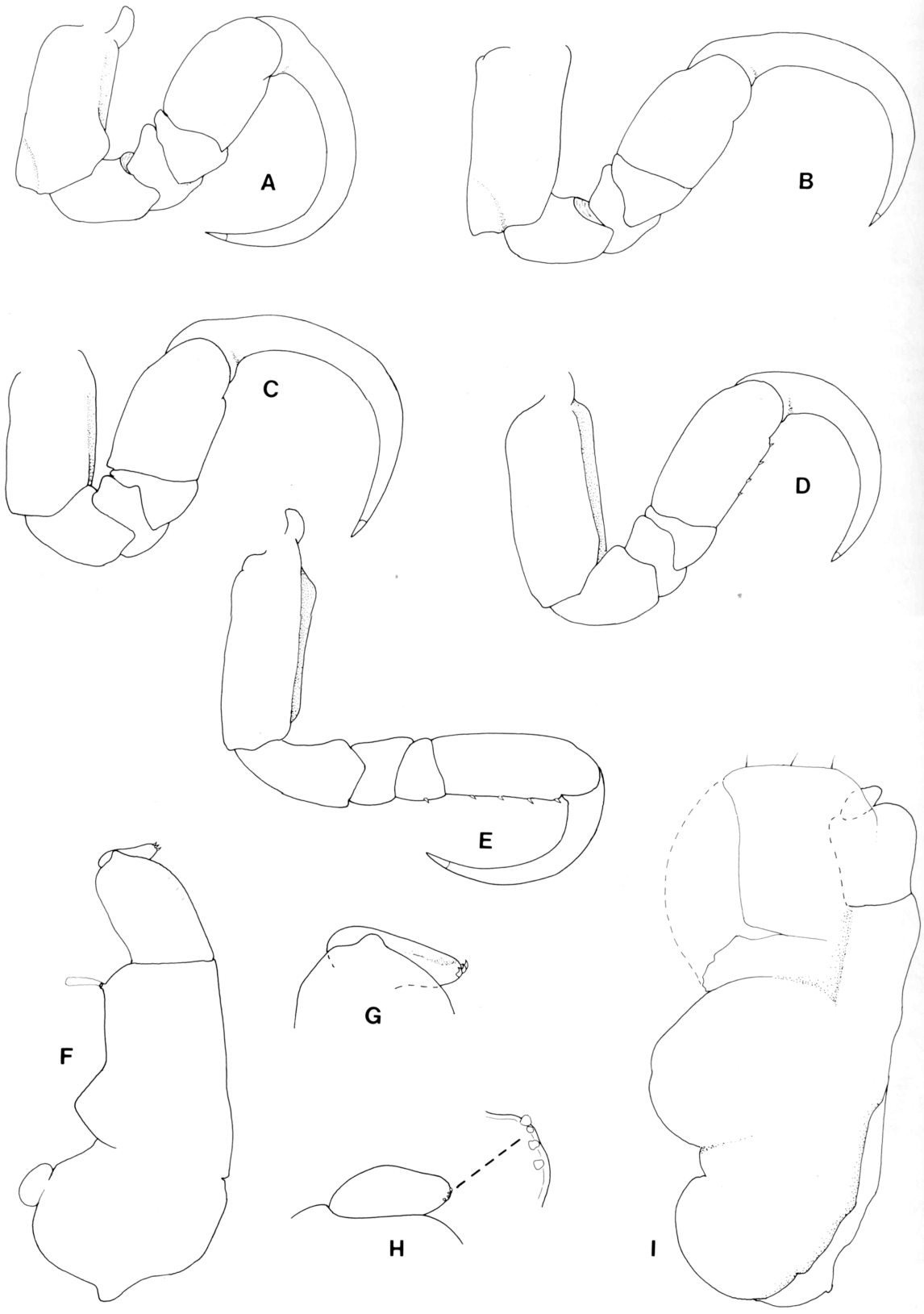

Fig. 8. *Renocila plesiopi* n. sp. All figures of female, AM P15598, except where indicated. **A–E,** pereopods 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 respectively; **F,** maxilliped, non-ovig female, AM P25598; **G,** maxilliped article 3, non-ovig female, AM P15598; **H,** maxilliped apex; **I,** maxilliped.

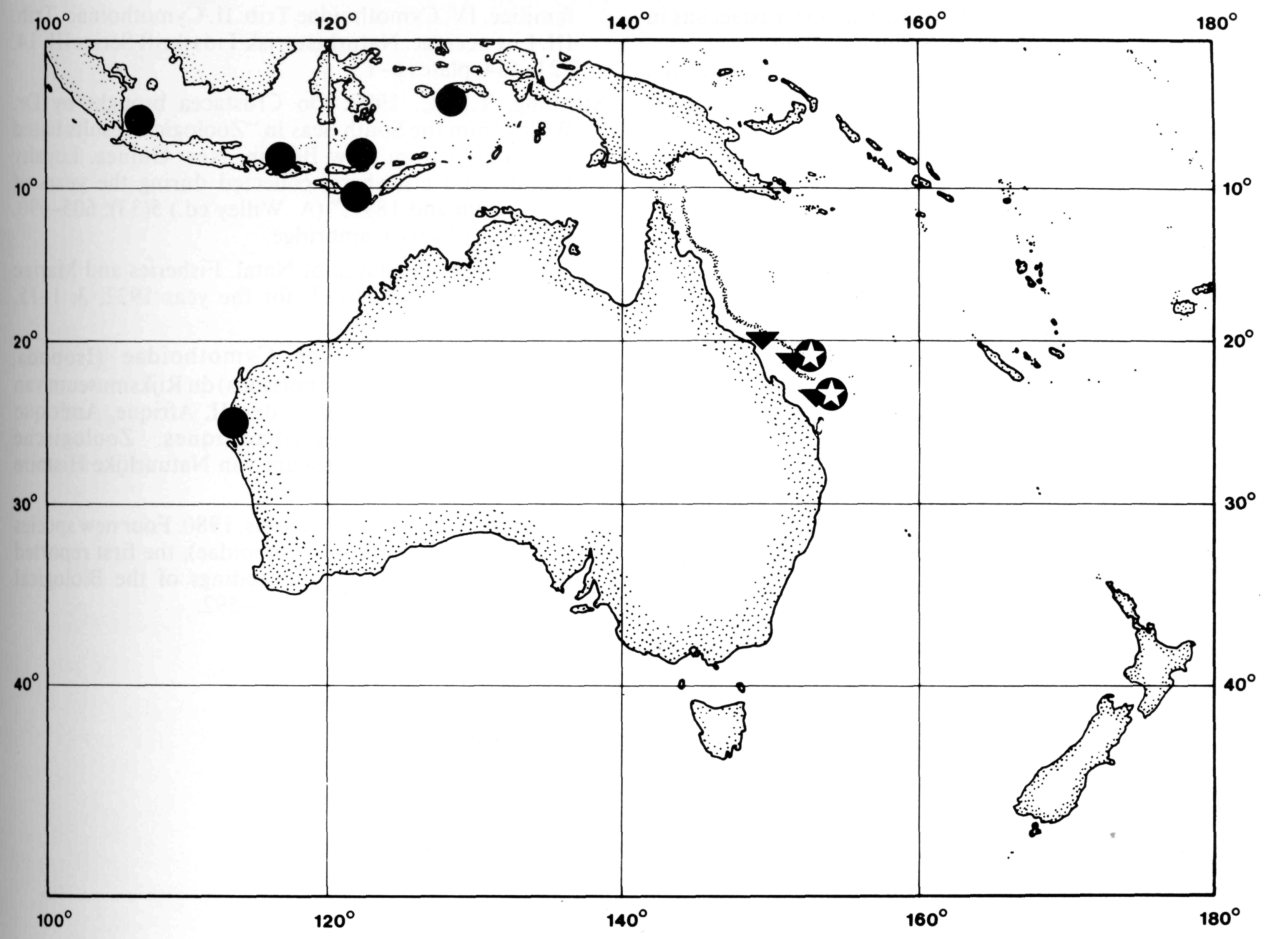

Fig 9. Distribution of *Renocila* around Australia, and Indonesia: *R. ovata,* circle; *R. alkoo,* triangle; *R. plesiopi,* star in circle.

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