

setae on tips. Pereopod 1 stout; anterior margin of ischium with a broad triangular lobe, bearing 3 spines; merus short, but very broad with a produced anterodistal part, anterior margin with 4, posterior margin with about 15 stout spines; carpus subtriangular, its posterior margin bearing 4 stout finely serrated spines plus several short conical spinules; propodus oblong-ellipsoidal, its posterior margin bearing 6 long stout spines plus several short spinules; superior unguis 2 times as long as inner one and about half the length of the rest of the dactylus. Following pereopods more slender, with relatively longer articles. Pereopods 2-4 with carpus and merus about equal in size, bearing numerous spines of various lengths; propodus linear, 0.8 length of merus and carpus together, its posterior margin with 5 stout bifid spines plus one long seta, anterodistal angle bearing 2 long plumose and 3 shorter simple setae. Pereopod 7 with long merus and carpus, each about as long as propodus; superior distal angle of merus with posterior border bearing stout spines of various lengths arranged in 2 longitudinal rows; marginal row with ten, submarginal one with six spines, anterodistal angle bearing 2 long and 2 shorter spines; propodus bearing 2 setae on anterior distal angle and 4 bifid spines along posterior border.

Penes moderately long, straight, tapering to narrowly rounded apices; each 3.5 times as long as wide. Pleopod 1 endopod is subtriangular, exopod oblong-oval, 1.3 times as long as endopod, with 1 rather long and stout spine on anterodistal angle. Pleopod 2 with round-triangular endopod, appendix masculina long and narrow, 1.5 times as long as endopod, its distal part being bent outwards and finely serrate; exopod oblong-oval, tapering proximally, a little longer than endopod. Pleopod 3 endopod is broad, round-trapezoid, its medial margin straight; exopod oval, with short distal article. Pleopod 4 with both rami of about the same length; exopod 2-articled, membranaceous; endopod plicate, with 1 short terminal seta. Membranaceous exopod of pleopod 5 considerably shorter than pleated endopod, with complete subterminal articulation, distal region of internal margin with 3 long, finely toothed bosses. Uropodal exopod 4 times as long as broad, straight, subcylindrical, slightly tapering towards

rounded apex; endopod fused with basis, short but relatively broad, with rounded apex, extending posteriorly a little beyond pleotelsonic apex.

Ovigerous female. Body 1.6 times as long as wide. Posterior border of pleonite 4 medially straight. Dorsal surface of pleotelson with broad round median depression and with broad round bulge either side of this depression. Posterior margin of pleotelson with a broad and deep notch bearing semicircular medial tooth. Both rami of uropod lamellar; exopod considerably shorter and narrower than endopod.

Immature female. Body more than 1.7 times as long as wide. Similar to ovigerous female in dorsal view, but pleotelson with a shallower posterior notch and lower dorsal bulges.

Remarks. *P. fimbriata* is most readily distinguished from the majority of species of the genus *Paracilicæa* by the form of the epistome with a broadly truncated frontal margin. In this respect the species described is similar only to *P. septemdentata* (Baker 1910) and *P. dakini* (Tattersall 1922). This species can be distinguished from *P. septemdentata* by the smooth non-serrated uropods, by the lack of tubercles on the dorsal surface of the pleotelson and many other features. In many characters *P. fimbriata* shows greater resemblance to *P. dakini*. Both species are similar in having a pair of very broad dorsal bosses on the pleotelson, a strongly produced backwards medial part of the posterior margin of pleonite 4, and a shallow notch on the pleotelsonic apex. Yet *P. fimbriata* differs distinctly from *P. dakini* by weaker development of the bosses on the pleotelson and the dorsal medial lobe on pleonite IV, by a greater number of spines on propodus of pereopod 1, and by more stout but not slender posterior pereopods.

Harrison and Holdich (1984) in their review of the hemibranchiate sphaeromatids from Australia have pointed out that *P. dakini* and *P. septemdentata* are unusual for the genus *Paracilicæa* because of broadly truncated, not lambdoid, epistomes. They suggested that a revision of *Paracilicæa* would exclude *P. dakini* and *P. septemdentata* from this genus. The present authors add to this group another species, *P. fimbriata* sp. nov.

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