

(JAMSTEC), to which the submersible *Shinkai 2000* belongs together with her mother-ship *Natsushima*.

The holotype and one of the paratypes are preserved in the National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT), and the additional two paratypes will be sent to the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM) and the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN).

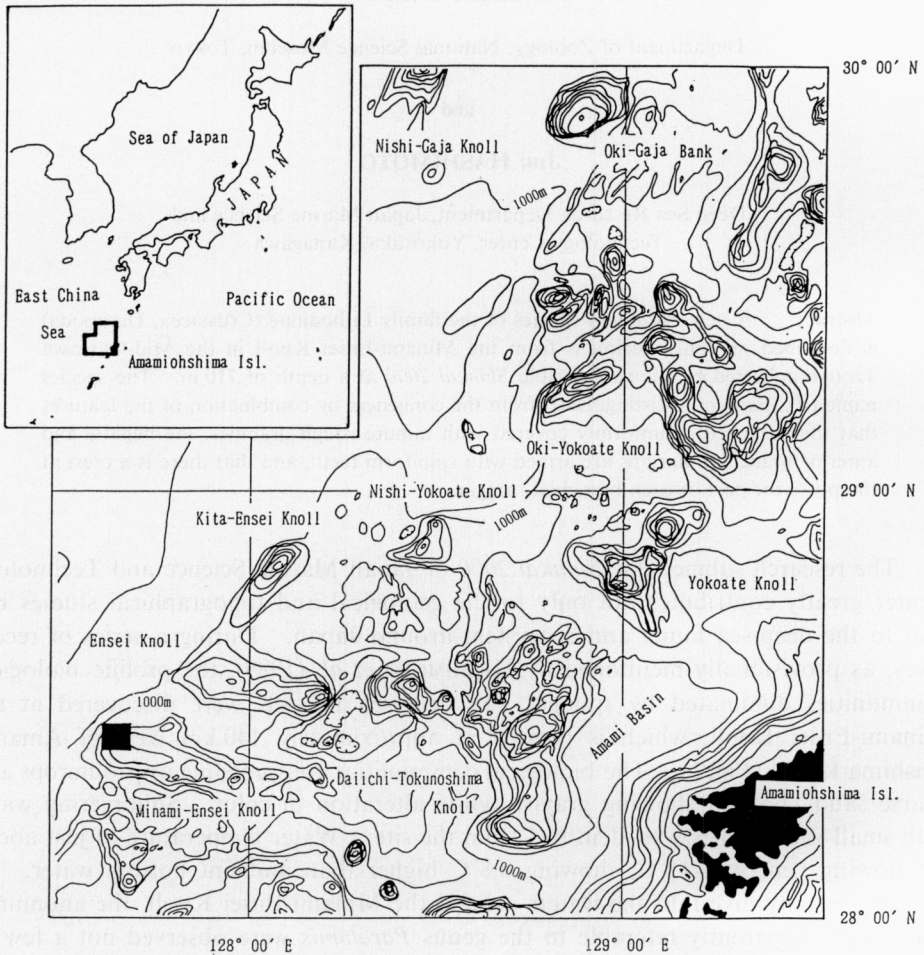


Fig. 1. Map showing the knolls in the Mid-Okinawa Trough, with the sampling station indicated by solid square.

Family Lithodidae

Genus *Paralomis* WHITE, 1846

*Paralomis jamsteci* sp. nov.

[New Japanese name: Ensei-ezo-ibaragani]

(Figs. 2-4; Pl. 1)

*Material examined.* Minami-Ensei Knoll (28°23.4'N, 127°38.4'E), 710 m deep, Dive 428 of the submersible *Shinkai 2000*; July 26, 1989; 1 ovig. ♀ (holotype, NSMT-Cr 10172), 1 ♂ (paratype, NSMT-Cr 10173), and 2 ovig. ♀♀ (USNM and MNHN).



Fig. 2. *Paralomis jamsteci* sp. nov., holotype ovig. ♀ (NSMT) in dorsal and ventral views.

*Measurements.* Holotype, ovig. ♀: Breadth of carapace including lateral teeth (BC), 68.8 mm; Length of carapace including median rostral tooth (LCI), 70.5 mm; Length of carapace excluding median rostral tooth (i.e., from level of bottom of orbit to posterior border of carapace) (LCE), 62.0 mm. Paratype, ♂: BC, 67.8 mm; LCI, 64.7 mm; LCE, 56.3 mm. Paratypes, 2 ovig. ♀♀: BC, 57.2 and 55.5 mm; LCI, 60.5 and 56.8 mm; LCE, 53.0 and 49.5 mm.

*Description of holotype.* Carapace pentagonal rather than pyriform in its outline; dorsum moderately convex as a whole, except for narrow regions along anterolateral and posterolateral borders of carapace, being separated into gastric, cardiac and branchial regions; dorsal surface densely and uniformly covered with minute, low tubercles of scab-like appearance; most of tubercles small and equal in size, being interspaced with minute ones; some or several microscopical setae around each tubercle make the touch to be very rough. Gastric region oblong, convex laterally, with a low mound at its anterior median part; a pair of scab-like flattened mounds side by side at its posterior median part; a clearly defined transverse prominence at outside of gastric region. Branchial region evenly convex laterally, with an ill-defined scab-like mound at median inner part; a large, but low mound near posterior border of carapace; an oblique furrow between branchial and gastric regions very deep, club-shaped, being discontinuous with a linear furrow surrounding the transverse furrow outside of gastric region. Cardiac region separated from gastric region by a very deep, smooth transverse furrow; anterior part provided with some scab-like prominences that are smaller than those of posterior median part of gastric region; lateral borders of cardiac region convergent posteriorly, but not in contact with each other.

Rostrum forwardly produced into a long central spine, distinctly curved upward, bearing a pair of spiniform small teeth dorsolaterally at its base; this subsidiary teeth weakly directed obliquely upward and hardly divergent; lower border of central spine regularly curved and unarmed. Right external orbital spine sharp, directed forward, or very weakly divergent outward, only slightly exceeding base of cornea; left spine broken off.

Hepatic margin oblique, nearly straight, armed with five small tuberculate teeth; last two teeth close to each other and placed posteriorly with long interval, being separated from first three. Branchial margin only shallowly separated from hepatic margin, armed with five sharp, triangular, depressed teeth for its anterior half, and with a thin crest at its posterior part; branchial margin convex along first three teeth, nearly longitudinal along last two teeth and unarmed part; crest as long as unarmed part, more or less undulate along its margin, but not armed at all.

Eyestalk medially constricted, armed with some spinules on its upper surface and along distal margin, terminal one of which is larger and protruded forward; cornea chiefly ventral.

Basal segment of antennal peduncle armed with a slender spine at its antero-external angle which is very weakly curved upward and inward; outer angle of second segment is armed with a long straight spine followed with three spinules, and inner