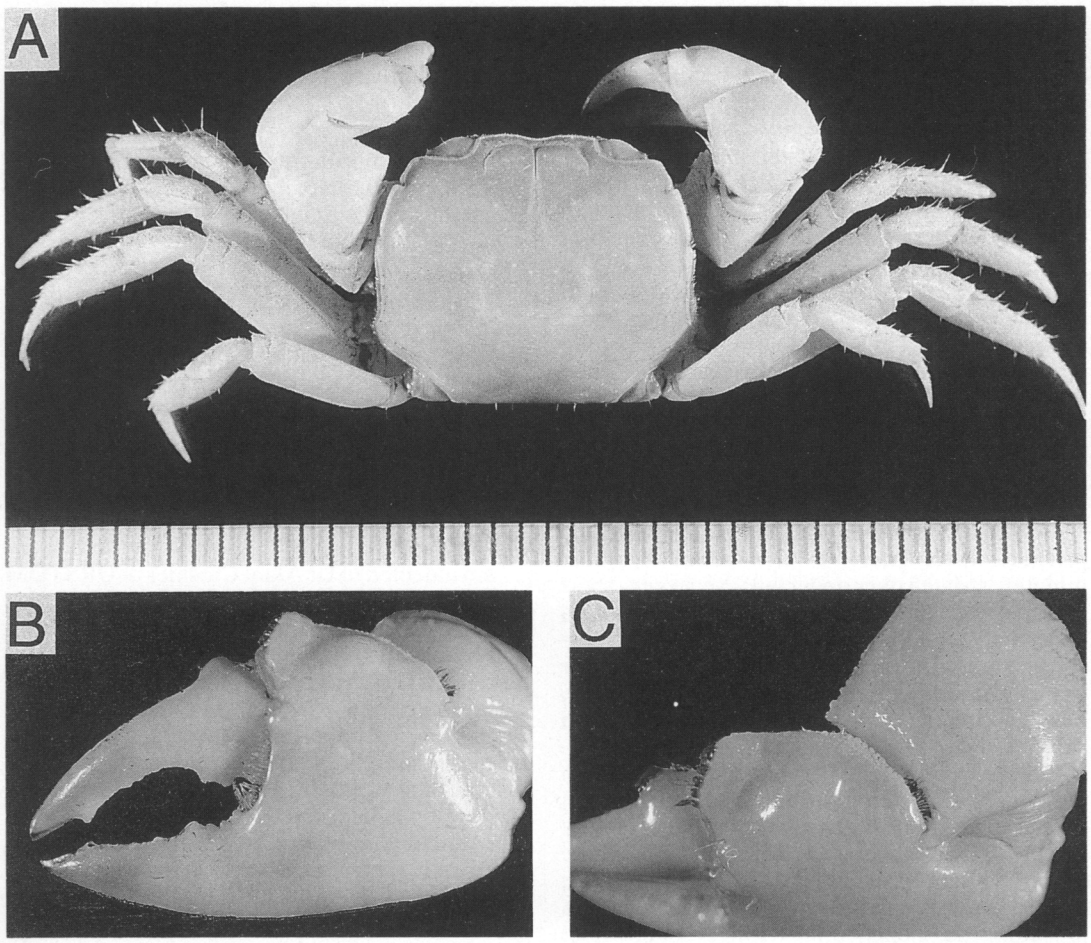

FIG. 8. *Sarmatium unidentatus* sp.nov., ♂ (holotype, AM P31819). A, dorsal view. B, chela. Scale line in mm.

Exopod narrow, visible proximally and distally in frontal view but mostly hidden; flagellum normal.

Chelipeds: Subequal; large and robust; merus with posterior border minutely striated; without distinct subdistal spine; lower border granulate; anterior border convex, coarsely granulate; carpus with inner angle granular; inner margin rounded, ventrally with row of minute granules and short proximal crest bearing row of long setae; granules present on inner face of carpus just below inner angle; outer margin striated, bearing rows of short dark setae; upper surface smooth and shiny distally, microscopically striated proximally. Palm upper surface with a series of transverse grooves separating swollen ridges: distal border of upper surface of palm with prominent crest bearing 5-6 short, broad, truncated, chitinous teeth; proximal to this a very broad, deep, smooth, oblique depression; then a very large medial transverse swelling; then a series of seven very fine, long transverse ridges ending near proximal margin of upper border; first six ridges joined top and bottom to form 3 pairs; superior margin distinctly granular, and lacking setation. Outer surface of palm smooth; without median longitudinal row; without a ventral ridge. Outer surface of palm naked except for fringe of setae at insertion of dactyl. Inner surface of palm sparsely granular, mostly smooth; with a low vertical crest of c.3 granules. Immovable finger rounded on outer surface, or slightly flattened on outer surface proximally; without ventral ridge; moderately long. Length cutting edge c.0.45 × length propodus. Ventral border of chela concave at base of fixed finger, bearing a shallow longitudinal depression. Dorsal surface

of dactyl tuberculate, bearing a pronounced slightly oblique, elongate proximal tooth, truncated and capped with chitin; a small patch of setae proximal to this tooth; distally followed by a broad gap and then a series of evenly spaced very small, acute, forwardly directed, chitinous tubercles, becoming minute distally and finishing at about three-quarters length of finger. Fingers pointed; curved inwards; a wide gape between cutting margins.

Walking legs: Medium length; compressed; second pair the longest, c.1.6-1.7 × maximum carapace width. Third leg: merus c.2.7 × as long as wide; carpus c.2.4- 2.5 × as long as wide; propodus c.2.5 × as long as wide. Dactyli about equal to length of propodi; slender and recurved; terminating in acute chitinous tips. Propodus without distinct accessory carina on inferior proximal portion of upper surface. Meri of legs 1-3 with scattering of small distally directed prickles; meri granular on superior margins; minutely striated over upper half. Setae very short and sparse on anterior halves of meri; thicker on upper halves of carpi, particularly along accessory ridges; also present on propodi on superior border and on both anterior and posterior faces, but disappearing distally; most obvious on anterior legs.

Male abdomen: First 3 sements subequal in width in holotype but third segment the widest in paratype. Segments three-five tapering, markedly from 3-4, then moderately. Width segment three c.4.6-4.8 × length. Segment six not elongated; c.1.8 × wider than long. Telson longer than preceding segments; c.1.3 × longer than wide; evenly rounded.

Gonopods: G1 moderately stout; slightly sigmoid. Inner-dorsal margin distally curved inward. Dorsal surface of stem flattened; completely calcified. Palp poorly developed, not separated from stem, small, narrow, rounded, calcified, situated c.two-thirds distance towards tip. Outer dorsal margin of stem convex. Distal part of the stem narrow. G1 apical process present; corneous; strongly produced; stout not markedly narrower than distal part of stem; straight. Gonopore terminal. Setae long, simple, lie around tip, mostly distal to palp. G2 short, relatively narrow, tapering, tip blunt.

Sternum: Thick covering of setae between insertion of telson and mouth frame.

HABITAT

Amongst debris on mud floor in *Rhizophora* mangrove forest.

DISTRIBUTION

Only known from Nungbalgarri Ck and Liverpool R., Northern Territory, Australia.

ETYMOLOGY

Named for the single pronounced slightly oblique, elongate, proximal tooth on the dactyl of the cheliped which is diagnostic.

REMARKS

The key provided here separates *Sarmatium unidentatus* sp.nov. from all other known species of *Sarmatium*. The pattern of grooves and ridges on the upper surface of the palm of the cheliped; the shape, number and position of the cheliped dactylar tubercles; and the male first gonopod are distinctive.

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