

The crangonid shrimp genus *Metacrangon* (Crustacea: Decapoda: Caridea) from New Zealand, with descriptions of four new species

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Examination of collections from waters around New Zealand resulted in significant findings of six species of *Metacrangon* Zarenkov, 1965, a crangonid shrimp genus well represented in the North Pacific: *M. knoxi* (Yaldwyn, 1960); *M. richardsoni* (Yaldwyn, 1960); *M. hikurangi* sp. nov.; *M. haona* sp. nov.; *M. rau* sp. nov.; and *M. teina* sp. nov. The present material includes the second record of the two previously described species since their original descriptions. The four new species are all closely related to *M. knoxi*, suggesting a monophyletic origin of these five species. Differentiating characters among the four new species and *M. knoxi* are discussed in detail. All six species are known only from New Zealand waters, and they are probably endemic to the area.

Keywords: Caridea; Crangonidae; *Metacrangon*; new species; New Zealand

Introduction

The crangonid shrimp genus *Metacrangon* Zarenkov, 1965 is currently represented by 25 species and one subspecies (Zarenkov 1965; Fujino and Miyake 1970; Butler 1980; Komai 1994, 1995, 1997; Kim and Hayashi 2003; Retamal and Gorny 2003; Kim 2005; Komai and Komatsu 2009). It is characterized by the shallowly depressed gastric region of the carapace, the usual presence of a pair of submedian teeth on the carapace, the laterally flared pleuron of the sixth abdominal somite, and the second pleopod with an appendix masculina being much shorter than the endopod (Zarenkov 1965; Butler 1980; Kim and Hayashi 2003; Kim 2005). Many species occur in the northern hemisphere (19 species and one subspecies in the North Pacific and one species in the North Atlantic), but five species, namely, *M. bahamondei* Retamal and Gorny, 2003, *M. bellmarleyi* (Stebbing, 1914), *M. crosnieri* Komai, 1997, *M. knoxi* (Yaldwyn, 1960) and *M. richardsoni* (Yaldwyn, 1960), are found in the southern hemisphere (Stebbing 1914; Yaldwyn 1960; Komai 1997; Retamal and Gorny 2003). In addition, one undescribed species is known from southwestern Australia, awaiting formal description (Poore et al. 2008; Komai and Taylor, in press). In spite of the rather wide geographic and bathymetric distributions of the genus, many species are restricted to narrow geographic areas or to narrow depth ranges.

Examination of the material in the collections of the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) resulted in the significant findings of six species of *Metacrangon* from waters around New Zealand, including *M. knoxi*, *M. richardsoni*

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and four new species, namely, *M. haona*, *M. hikurangi*, *M. rau* and *M. teina*. These four new species are all closely related to *M. knoxi*, which is referred to the informal *M. jacqueti* (A. Milne-Edwards, 1881) species group, suggesting a monophyletic origin of the five species restricted to New Zealand waters.

The material examined in this study is deposited in NIWA, the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch (CM), and the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (MNZ). The measurement provided is of the postorbital carapace length (CL) measured from the level of the posterior margin of the orbit to the midpoint of the posterodorsal margin of the carapace. To avoid repetitious description, only *M. teina*, for which seven specimens are available for study, is fully described.

Taxonomy

Metacrangon haona sp. nov. (Figures 1–3)

Material examined

Holotype. Pukaki Rise, Campbell Plateau, 49°21.50' S, 171°53.00' E, 353 m, stn D0210, 26 January 1964, male (CL 6.8 mm), NIWA 6257.

Description

Body (Figures 1, 2A,B) moderately robust. Rostrum (Figures 1, 2A) dorsoventrally flattened, directed slightly dorsally, unusually elongate (0.55 times as long as carapace), reaching distal margin of antennular peduncle, sinuously curved in lateral view; tip acuminate in dorsal view; dorsal surface nearly flat; lateral margin merging into orbital margin; midventral carina low, blunt, present only in proximal half. Carapace (Figures 1, 2A) not widened posteriorly, distinctly longer than wide postorbitally; surface covered with very short setae; dorsal midline with two very prominent, laterally compressed teeth; anterior tooth arcuate, strongly upturned (angle against horizontal plane of carapace about 50°), arising distinctly anterior to rostral base, overlapping rostrum, tip slightly falling short of rostral tip; posterior (cardiac) tooth slightly smaller than anterior tooth, hooked, arising at 0.60 of CL; submedian tooth moderately small; hepatic tooth moderately small, followed by epibranchial ridge; antennal tooth moderately small, directed forward in lateral view and somewhat laterally in dorsal view, acuminate; orbital cleft absent; anterolateral margin between antennal and branchiostegal teeth with tiny denticle inferior to base of antennal tooth; branchiostegal tooth slender, recurved, directed laterally in dorsal view and slightly dorsally in lateral view, over-reaching level of dorsodistal margin of antennal basicerite; pterygostomial tooth small, not visible in lateral view; postorbital carina clearly delimited, accompanied by suture; epibranchial carina distinct.

Abdomen (Figures 1, 2B) moderately sculptured; anterior five somites each with distinct, crested mid-dorsal carina, none of mid-dorsal carina on anterior four somites not extending to posterodorsal margin of each somite; mid-dorsal carina on first and second somites produced anterodorsally. First pleuron with blunt, but well-defined tooth at posteroventral angle; second pleuron with triangular tooth at middle of ventral margin; first and second pleura flared laterally, so ventral teeth visible in dorsal



Figure 1. *Metacrangon haona* sp. nov., holotype, male (CL 6.8 mm), NIWA 6257. Entire animal in lateral view. Scale bar: 2 mm.

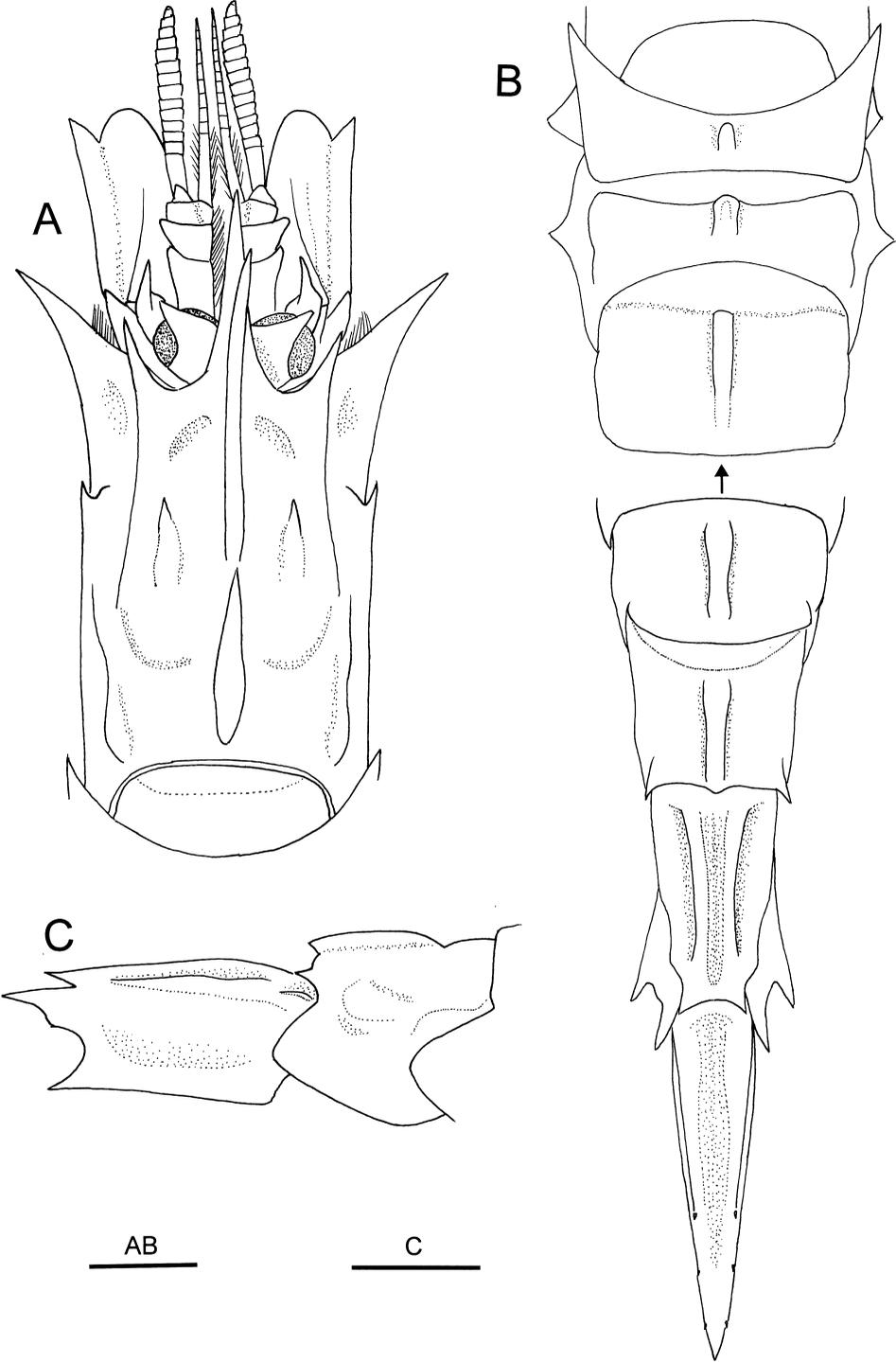


Figure 2. *Metacrangon haona* sp. nov., holotype, male (CL 6.8 mm), NIWA 6257. (A) Carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal view (setae partially omitted); (B) abdomen, dorsal view (setae omitted); (C) fifth and sixth abdominal somites, lateral view. Scale bars: 2 mm.

view; third and fourth pleura each with distinct triangular tooth at anteroventral angle. Fifth somite (Figure 2C) with obsolete lateral ridge; dorsal margin nearly straight in lateral view; posterodorsal margin armed with small tooth on either side of median projection; pleuron rounded posteroventrally. Sixth somite 1.7 times longer than wide; submedian carinae distinct, slightly curving, not reaching posterodorsal margin; dorsolateral carina distinct, sinuous posteriorly; posterodorsal margin strongly produced, bi-toothed; pleuron strongly flared laterally, posteroventral tooth strong; posterolateral process strong, somewhat curved laterally, terminating in sharp tooth (Figure 2C). Telson (Figure 2B) with three pairs of dorsolateral spines, anteriormost pair located at posterior 0.4; several pairs of plumose setae distal to third pair of lateral spines.

Thoracic sternum widened posteriorly; fifth thoracic sternite with relatively broad, forwardly directed median tooth; sixth to eighth sternites with prominent median keels, those on sixth and seventh sternites each with sharp point anteriorly, that of eighth sternite sharply pointed dentiform. First to fourth abdominal sternites each with prominent median tooth, fifth sternite with short median ridge. Sixth sternite wide, shallowly depressed.

Eye (Figures 2A, 3A) as wide as long; cornea as wide as eyestalk, light greyish brown in preservative, corneal width about 0.20 of CL; eyestalk with prominent, acutely pointed dorsal tubercle over-reaching distal corneal margin.

Antennular peduncle (Figures 2A, 3A) reaching midlength of antennal scale. First segment with prominent, blunt distolateral process curving anteriorly, distomesial margin unarmed; stylocerite terminating in acute tooth, slightly falling short of tip of distolateral process of first segment, lateral margin obtusely angular. Second segment much wider than long, widened distally, with prominent, blunt distolateral process. Third segment wider than long. Outer flagellum over-reaching distal margin of lamella of antennal scale by 0.6 length, consisting of 14 or 15 articles.

Antennal basicerite (Figures 2A, 3A) stout, with produced, acutely pointed dorsodistal lateral angle, ventrolateral tooth reaching beyond dorsodistal lateral angle. Antennal scale 0.53 times as long as carapace and 2.3 times longer than wide; lateral margin nearly straight; distolateral tooth moderately wide, just reaching rounded distal margin of lamella.

Third maxilliped relatively slender, over-reaching antennal scale by half length of ultimate segment; ultimate segment (Figure 3B) gradually tapering distally, about 7.5 times longer than wide; penultimate segment about 3.3 times longer than wide (Figure 3B); antepenultimate segment unarmed on ventral surface.

First pereopod (Figure 3C,D) reaching distal margin of antennal scale; palm 3.3 times longer than wide, not widened proximally or distally, lateral and mesial margins slightly sinuous; thumb relatively slender; carpus with small ventrolateral tooth; merus with one small dorsodistal tooth, ventral margin sinuous, crested. Second pereopod (Figure 3E) reaching nearly to midlength of antennal scale; dactylus about 0.3 times as long as palm; length ratio of chela to merus 1 : 1.7 : 1.8. Third pereopod (Figure 3F) nearly reaching distal margin of antennal scale by tip of dactylus; length ratio of dactylus to ischium 1 : 1.9 : 3.2 : 2.3 : 2.2. Fourth pereopod (Figure 3G) moderately slender, slightly over-reaching distal margin of antennal scale by dactylus; dactylus (Figure 3H) narrowly spatulate, about 0.7 times as long as propodus, margins naked; dactylus-propodus articulation about 60°; propodus about 4.5 times longer than wide. Fifth pereopod (Figure 3I) slightly shorter than fourth pereopod,

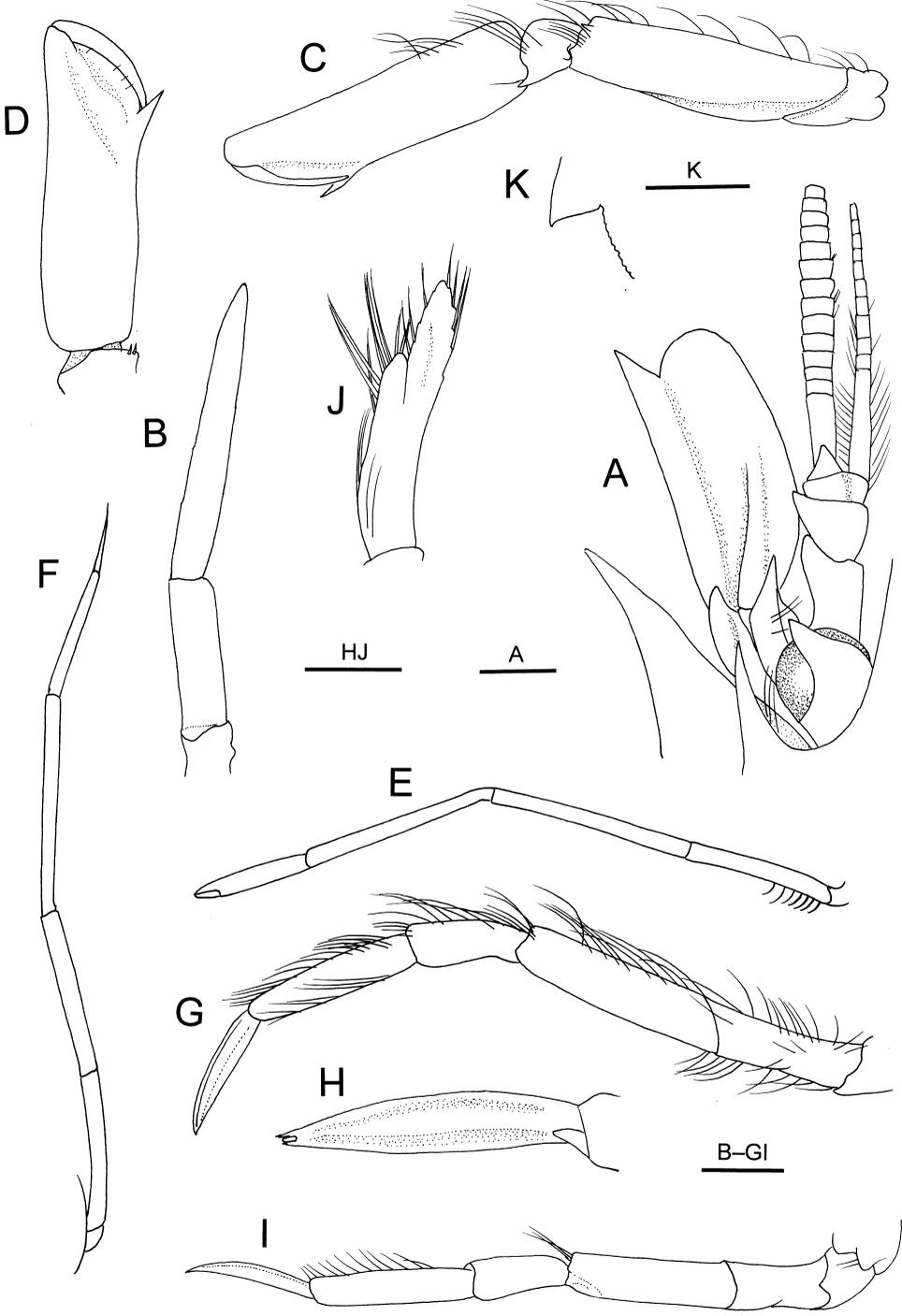


Figure 3. *Metacrangon haona* sp. nov., holotype, male (CL 6.8 mm), NIWA 6257. (A) Left eye, antennule and antenna, dorsal view (setae partially omitted); (B) distal two segments of left

slightly over-reaching base of branchiostegal tooth; dactylus subspatulate, about 0.70 times as long as propodus.

Second pleopod with appendix masculina reaching distal 0.30 of endopod, bearing about 10 spiniform setae (Figure 3J). Uropodal exopod with nearly straight lateral margin, posterolateral tooth acute (Figure 3K); no spinule mesial to posterolateral tooth.

Colouration in life

Not known.

Size

The only known specimen is a mature male, CL 6.8 mm.

Distribution

Known only from Pukaki Rise, Campbell Plateau, at depth of 353 m.

Etymology

From the Maori word “*haona*”, meaning horn, in reference to the unusually elongate rostrum and prominent, horn-like anterior mid-dorsal tooth of the carapace.

***Metacrangon hikurangi* sp. nov.**
(Figures 4–6)

Material examined

Holotype. Hikurangi Margin, east coast of North Island, New Zealand, 40°02.22–02.14' S, 177°48.06–47.97' E, 1171–1172 m, RV *Sonne*, SO191-3/241, 7 March 2007, female (CL 10.6 mm), NIWA 31943.

Description

Body (Figures 4, 5A,D) moderately robust. Rostrum (Figures 4, 5A,B) dorsoventrally flattened, narrowly subtriangular in dorsal view, directed forward, about 0.2 times as long as carapace; tip rounded in dorsal view; dorsal surface faintly concave in distal half, slightly carinate medially in posterior half; lateral margin nearly straight in lateral view, merging into orbital margin; midventral carina low, ventral margin nearly straight in lateral view. Carapace (Figures 4, 5A) not widened posteriorly, distinctly

third maxilliped, ventral view (setae omitted); (C) left first pereopod, lateral view; (D) same, subchela, dorsal (extensor) view; (E) left second pereopod, lateral view; (F) right third pereopod, lateral view; (G) left fourth pereopod, lateral view; (H) same, dactylus, outer (flexor) view; (I) left fifth pereopod, lateral view; (J) endopod and appendix masculina of left second pleopod, mesial view; (K) posterolateral part of uropodal exopod, dorsal view (setae omitted). Scale bars: 1 mm for A, C–G, I; 0.5 mm for H, J, K.



Figure 4. *Metacrangon hikurangi* sp. nov., holotype, female (CL 10.6 mm), NIWA 31943. Entire animal in lateral view. Scale bar: 5 mm.

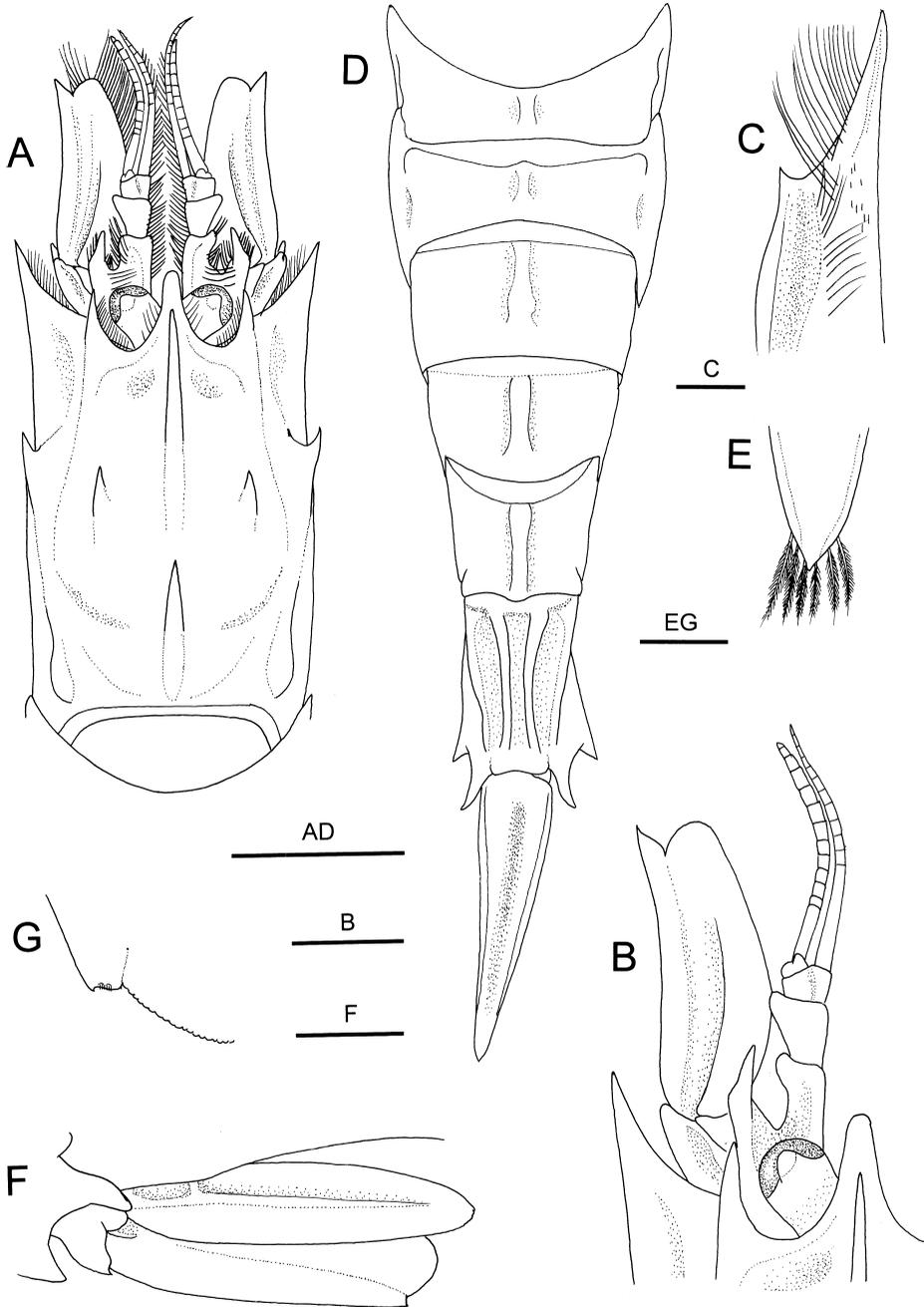


Figure 5. *Metacrangon hikurangi* sp. nov., holotype, female (CL 10.6 mm), NIWA 31943. (A) Carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal view (setae partially omitted); (B) anterior part of carapace (left) and cephalic appendages, dorsal view (setae omitted); (C) pterygostomial part of carapace (left), ventral view; (D) abdomen and telson, dorsal view; (E) posterior part of telson, dorsal view; (F) left uropod, dorsal view (perpendicular; setae omitted); (G) posterolateral part of uropodal exopod, dorsal view. Scale bars: 5 mm for A, D; 2 mm for B, F; 1 mm for C; 0.5 mm for E, G.

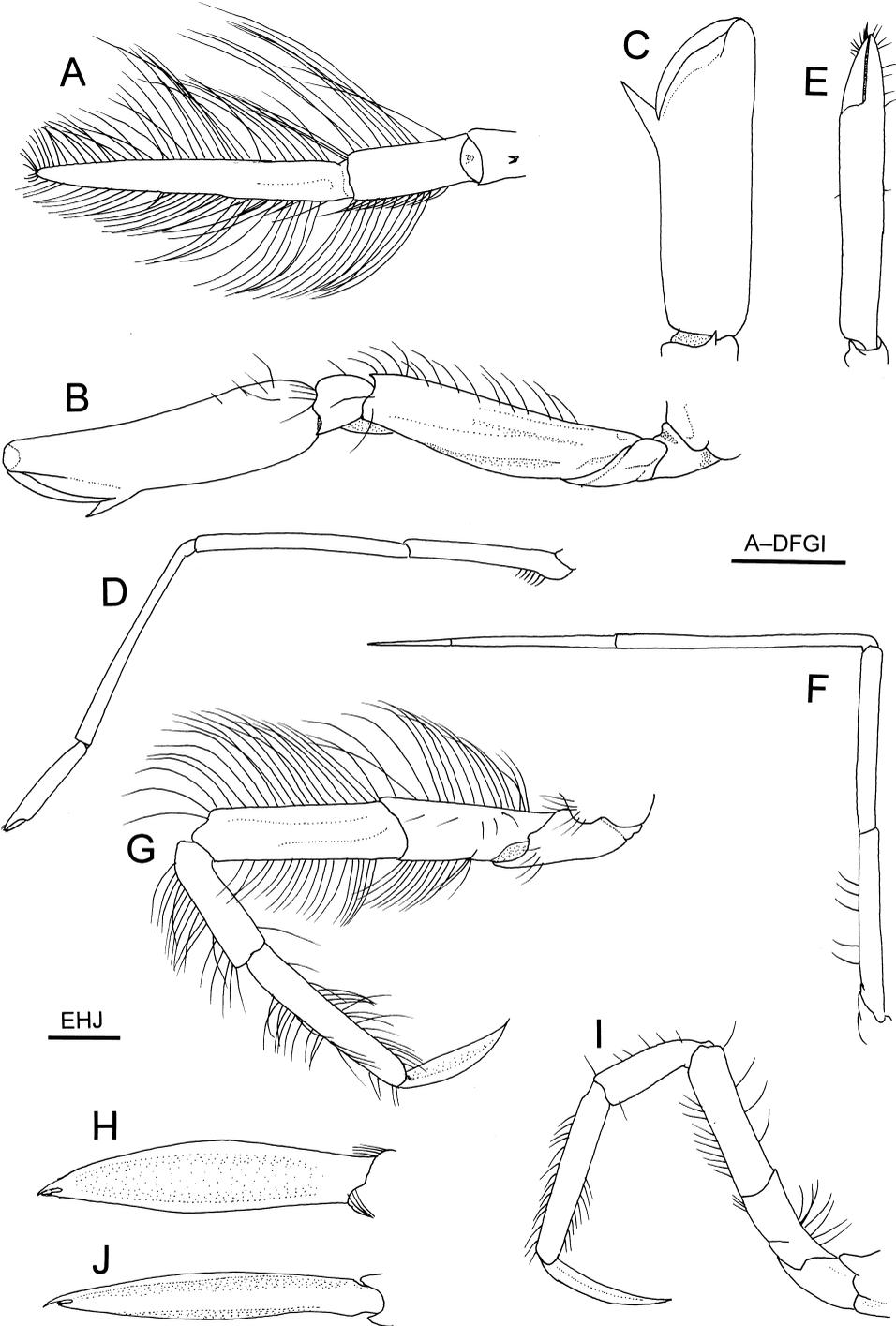


Figure 6. *Metacrangon hikurangi* sp. nov., holotype, female (CL 10.6 mm), NIWA 31943. Left thoracic appendages. (A) Distal two segments of third maxilliped, ventral view; (B) first pereopod, lateral view; (C) same, subchela, ventral view (setae omitted); (D) second pereopod,

longer than wide postorbitally; surface covered with very short setae; dorsal mid-line with two prominent, laterally compressed teeth; anterior tooth styloform, arising slightly posterior to rostral base, somewhat ascending (angle against horizontal plane of carapace about 50°), overlapping rostrum, tip falling short of rostral tip; posterior (cardiac) tooth slightly smaller than anterior tooth, hooked, arising at 0.65 of CL; submedian tooth moderately large; hepatic tooth moderately large, followed by clearly delineated epibranchial ridge; antennal tooth moderately small, directed forward in both dorsal and lateral views, acuminate, slightly falling short of rostral tip; orbital cleft absent; anterolateral margin between antennal and branchiostegal teeth concave, with minute denticle inferior to base of antennal tooth; branchiostegal tooth strong, directed forward in dorsal view, slightly ascending in lateral view, reaching dorsodistal margin of antennal basicerite; pterygostomial tooth small (Figure 5C), not visible in lateral view; postorbital carina clearly delimited, accompanied by suture; epibranchial carina distinct.

Abdomen (Figures 4, 5D) weakly sculptured; anterior five somites each with broad, distinctly delimited mid-dorsal carina, mid-dorsal carina on anterior four somites not extending to posterodorsal margin; anterior end of mid-dorsal carina on second somite slightly projecting anteriorly. First pleuron with blunt tooth at posteroventral angle; second pleuron with obtuse tooth at middle of ventral margin; third pleuron without conspicuous tooth or projection on ventral margin; fourth pleuron with faintly concave ventral margin, posterolateral margin rounded. Fifth somite with posterodorsal margin slightly produced medially, posterolateral margin unarmed; pleuron shallowly concave on lateral surface. Sixth somite 1.6 times longer than wide submedian carinae distinct, slightly curving, not reaching posterodorsal margin; dorsolateral carina distinct; posterodorsal margin faintly bilobed; pleuron flared laterally, posteroventral tooth moderately strong; posterolateral process elongate, somewhat curved laterally, terminating in blunt tip. Telson (Figure 5D) without dorsolateral spines; tip acute, with three pairs of plumose setae (Figure 5E).

Thoracic sternum widened posteriorly; fifth sternite with thick median carina bearing small acute tooth directed ventrally; sixth to eighth sternites with thick median carina becoming lower posteriorly. Abdominal sternites bearing sharp tooth in first to third somites, blunt tubercle in fourth and fifth somites; sixth sternite shallowly depressed medially.

Eye (Figure 5A,B) slightly longer than wide; cornea as wide as proximal part of eyestalk, darkly pigmented, corneal width about 0.13 of CL; eyestalk with papilla-like dorsal tubercle.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 5A,B) slightly falling short of midlength of antennal scale. First segment with short, blunt distolateral process, distomesial margin unarmed; stylocerite directed forward, terminating in acute tooth, slightly overreaching tip of distolateral process of first segment, lateral margin slightly angular. Second segment distinctly widened distally, with short, blunt distolateral process.

lateral view; (E) same, chela, lateral view; (F) third pereopod, lateral view; (G) fourth pereopod, lateral view; (H) same, dactylus, flexor view; (I) fifth pereopod, lateral view; (J) same, dactylus, flexor view. Scale bars: 2 mm for A–D, F, G, I; 1 mm for E, H, J.

Third segment wider than long. Outer flagellum over-reaching distal margin of lamella of antennal scale by 0.4 length, consisting of 13 articles.

Antennal basicerite (Figure 5A,B) stout, with sharply pointed dorsodistal lateral angle, ventrolateral tooth exceeding beyond dorsodistal lateral angle. Antennal scale 0.50 times as long as carapace and 2.7 times longer than wide; lateral margin slightly concave; distolateral tooth moderately wide, slightly over-reaching rounded distal margin of lamella.

Third maxilliped relatively slender, over-reaching antennal scale by half length of ultimate segment; ultimate segment (Figure 6A) gradually tapering distally, about 7.3 times longer than wide; penultimate segment about 2.4 times longer than wide (Figure 6A); antepenultimate segment with two minute spinules subdistally on ventral surface.

First pereopod (Figure 6B,C) reaching distal margin of antennal scale; palm 3.4 times longer than wide, not widened proximally or distally, lateral and mesial margins nearly straight; thumb relatively slender; carpus with small ventrolateral tooth; merus with one small dorsodistal tooth, ventral margin sinuous, crested. Second pereopod (Figure 6D) reaching nearly to midlength of antennal scale; dactylus about 0.4 times as long as palm (Figure 6E); length ratio of chela to ischium 1 : 1.9 : 1.8 : 1.3. Third pereopod (Figure 6F) nearly reaching distal margin of antennal scale by tip of dactylus; length ratio of dactylus to ischium 1 : 2.0 : 3.1 : 2.1 : 2.3. Fourth pereopod (Figure 6G) moderately stout, slightly over-reaching midlength of antennal scale by dactylus; dactylus (Figure 6H) narrowly spatulate, about 0.7 times as long as propodus, margins naked; dactylus-propodus articulation about 45°; propodus about 5.6 times longer than wide. Fifth pereopod (Figure 6I) shorter than fourth pereopod, reaching base of branchiostegal tooth; dactylus (Figure 6J) subspatulate, more slender than that of fourth pereopod, about 0.7 times as long as propodus; setation much less than in fourth pereopod.

Uropodal exopod (Figure 5F,G) with subtruncate posterolateral tooth; no spinule mesial to posterolateral tooth (Figure 5G).

Colouration in life

Not known.

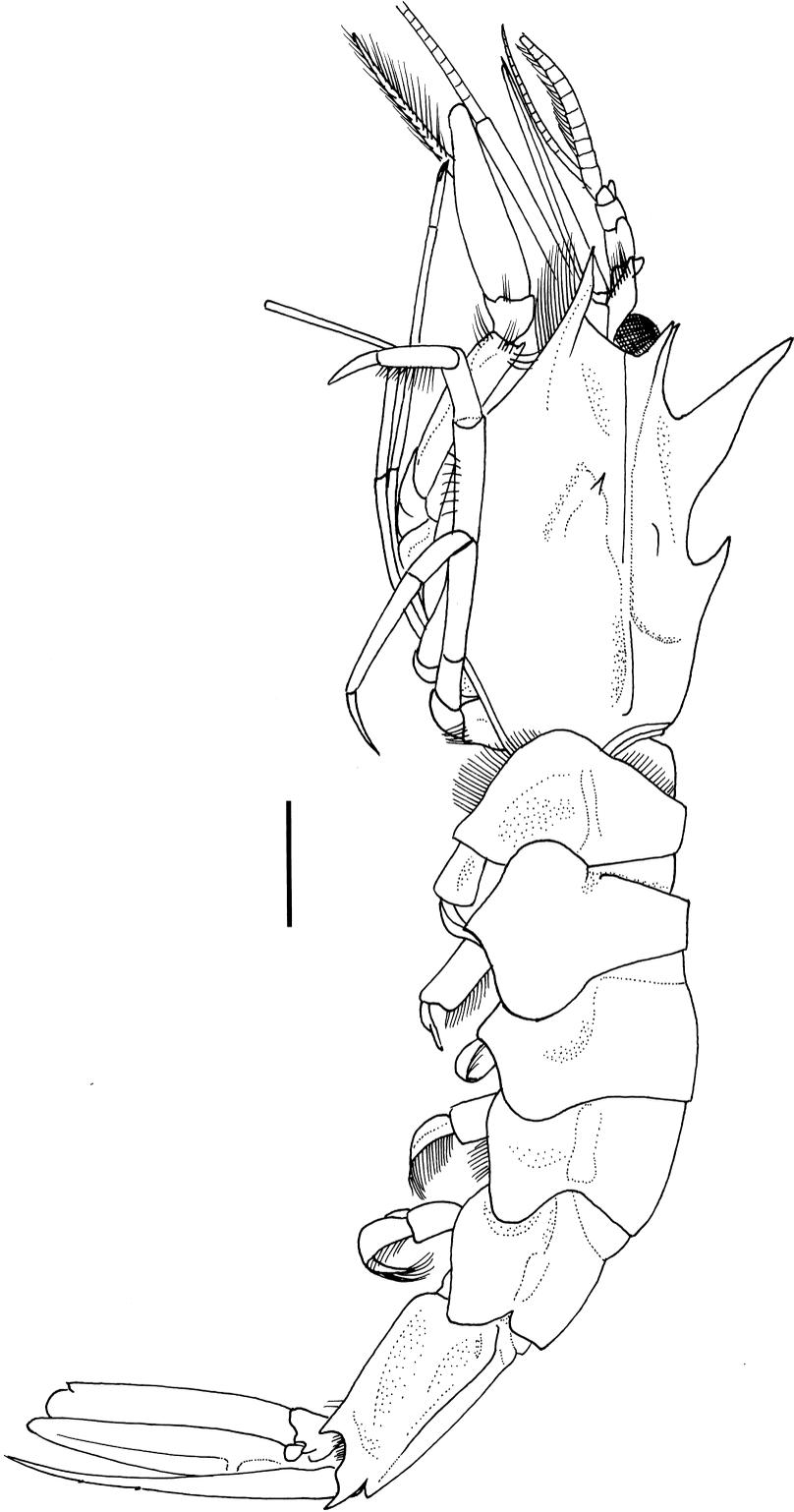
Size

The only known specimen is a female of pre-spawning moult, CL 10.6 mm.

Distribution

Known only from east coast of North Island of New Zealand, at depths of 1171–1172 m.

Figure 7. *Metacrangon rau* sp. nov., holotype, male (CL 5.4 mm), NIWA 6329. Entire animal in lateral view (setae partially omitted).



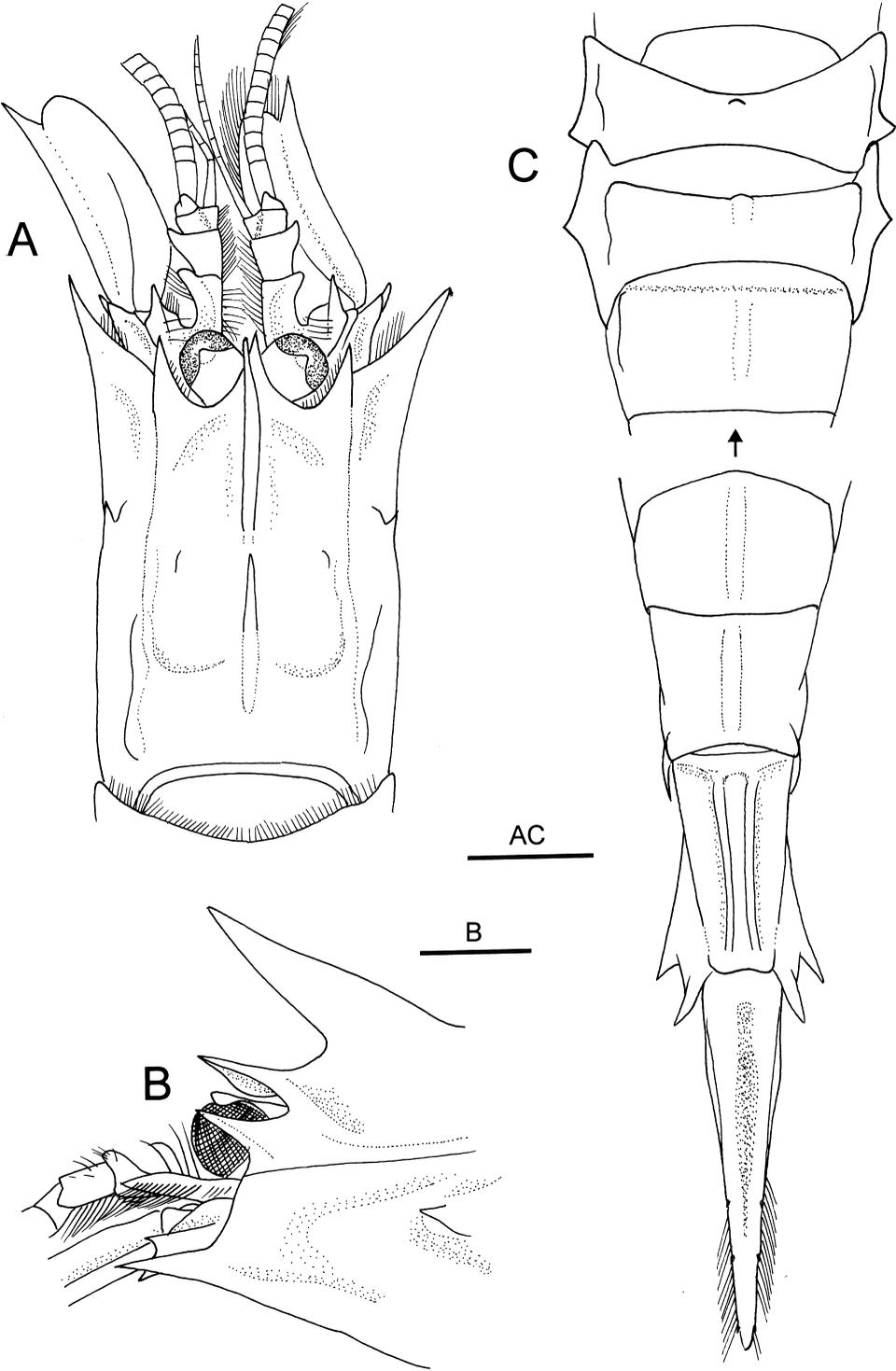


Figure 8. *Metacrangon rau* sp. nov., holotype, male (CL 5.4 mm), NIWA 6329. (A) Carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal view (setae partially omitted); (B) anterior part of carapace,

Etymology

Named for the type locality; used as a noun in apposition.

***Metacrangon rau* sp. nov.**
(Figures 7–10)

Material examined

Holotype. Stn E0880, west of Northland, North Island, 35°19.99' S, 172°19.99' E, 1029–1074 m, 22 March 1968, male (CL 5.4 mm), NIWA 6329.

Paratypes. Stn P0927, Challenger Plateau, 40°50.09' S, 168°14.80' E, 1009–1005 m, 18 April 1980, male (CL 4.9 mm), two females (CL 6.7–7.9 mm), NIWA 11799.

Description

Body (Figures 7, 8A,C) moderately robust. Rostrum (Figures 8A,B, 10A,C) dorsoventrally flattened, triangular with acute or subacute apex in dorsal view, slightly ascending, about 0.2 times as long as carapace; dorsal surface nearly flat; lateral margin nearly straight in lateral view, merging into orbital margin; midventral carina low, ventral margin sinuous. Carapace (Figures 7, 8A,B, 10B,D) not widened posteriorly, distinctly longer than wide postorbitally; surface covered with very short setae; dorsal midline with two prominent, laterally compressed teeth; anterior tooth very large, blade-like, with sinuous to straight dorsal margin, arising distinctly posterior to rostral base, strongly ascending (angle against horizontal plane of carapace about 55°), overlapping rostrum, tip reaching rostral tip; posterior (cardiac) tooth hooked, arising at 0.49–0.52 of CL; submedian tooth small (in paratypes) or reduced to rudimentary protuberance (in holotype); hepatic tooth small, followed by epibranchial ridge; postorbital carina low, blunt, accompanied by suture; antennal tooth relatively large, acuminate, reaching or under-reaching rostral tip, directed forward in dorsal view, slightly ascending in lateral view; orbital cleft absent; anterolateral margin between antennal and branchiostegal teeth unarmed; branchiostegal tooth strong, curved slightly laterally in dorsal view, slightly ascending in lateral view, distinctly over-reaching dorsodistal margin of antennal basicerite; pterygostomial tooth small, not visible in lateral view.

Abdomen (Figures 7, 8C) slightly sculptured; anterior three somites with trace of mid-dorsal carina, fourth somite with low, blunt, but clearly delimited mid-dorsal carina. First pleuron with subacute tooth ventrally; second pleuron with subacute tooth at middle of ventral margin; ventral margin of first and second pleura flared laterally, so ventral teeth visible in dorsal view; third pleuron with subacute tooth at anteroventral angle; fourth pleuron unarmed. Fifth somite with low, but distinct mid-dorsal carina; posterodorsal margin barely produced medially, posterolateral margin unarmed; pleuron shallowly concave on lateral surface; ventral margin sinuous, posteroventral angle rounded. Sixth somite with distinct, slightly curved submedian

left eye, basal parts of antennae, obliquely lateral view; (C) abdomen and telson, dorsal view. Scale bars: 2 mm for A, C; 1 mm for B.

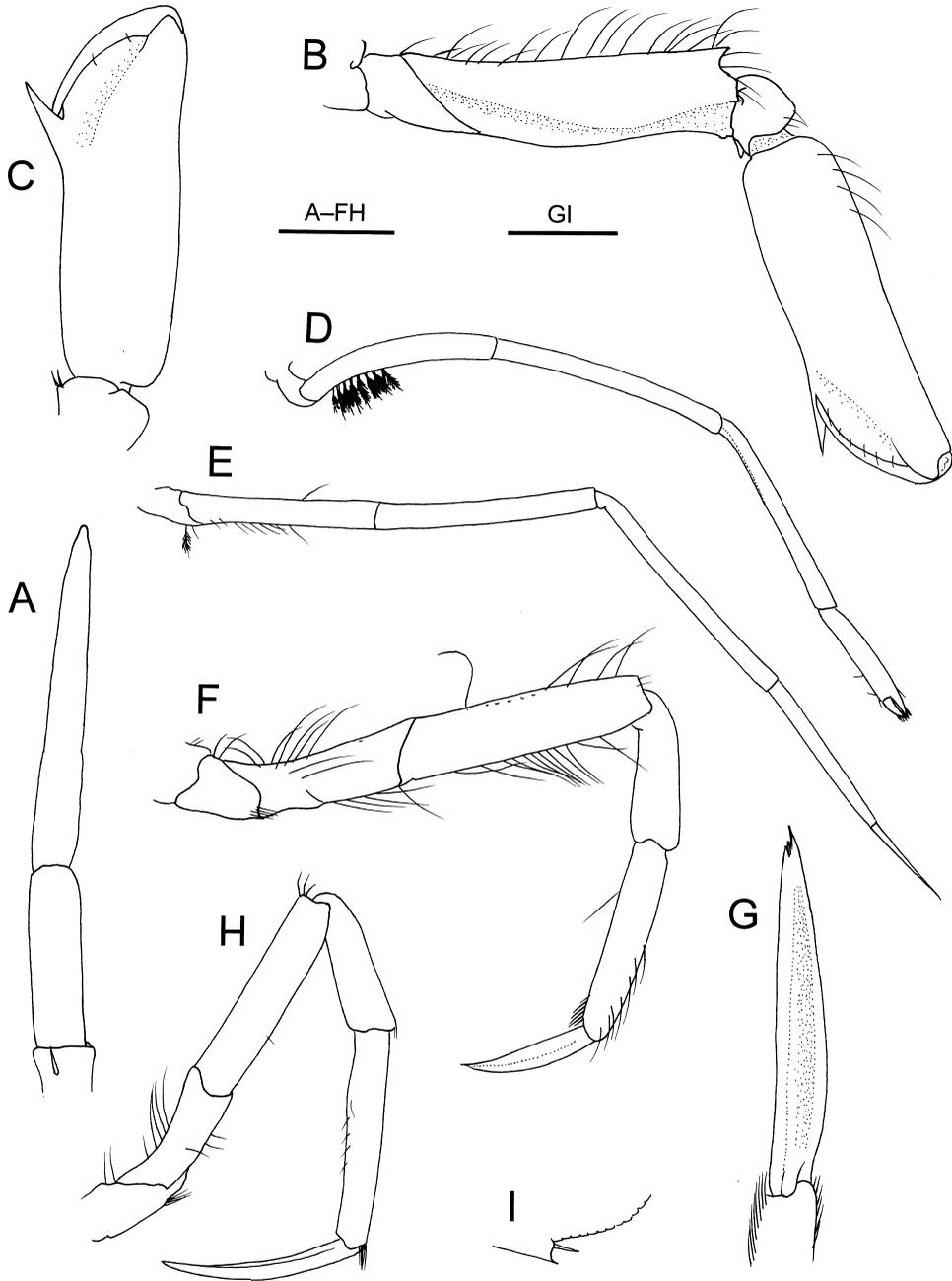


Figure 9. *Metacrangon rau* sp. nov., holotype, male (CL 5.4 mm), NIWA 6329. (A) Distal two segments of right third maxilliped, ventral (flexor) view; (B) right first pereopod, lateral view; (C) same, subchela, dorsal (extensor) view; (D) right second pereopod, lateral view; (E) right third pereopod, lateral view; (F) right fourth pereopod, lateral view; (G) dactylus of left fourth pereopod, flexor view; (H) right fifth pereopod, lateral view; (I) posterolateral part of uropodal exopod, dorsal view (setae omitted). Scale bars: 1 mm for A-F, H; 0.5 mm for G, I.

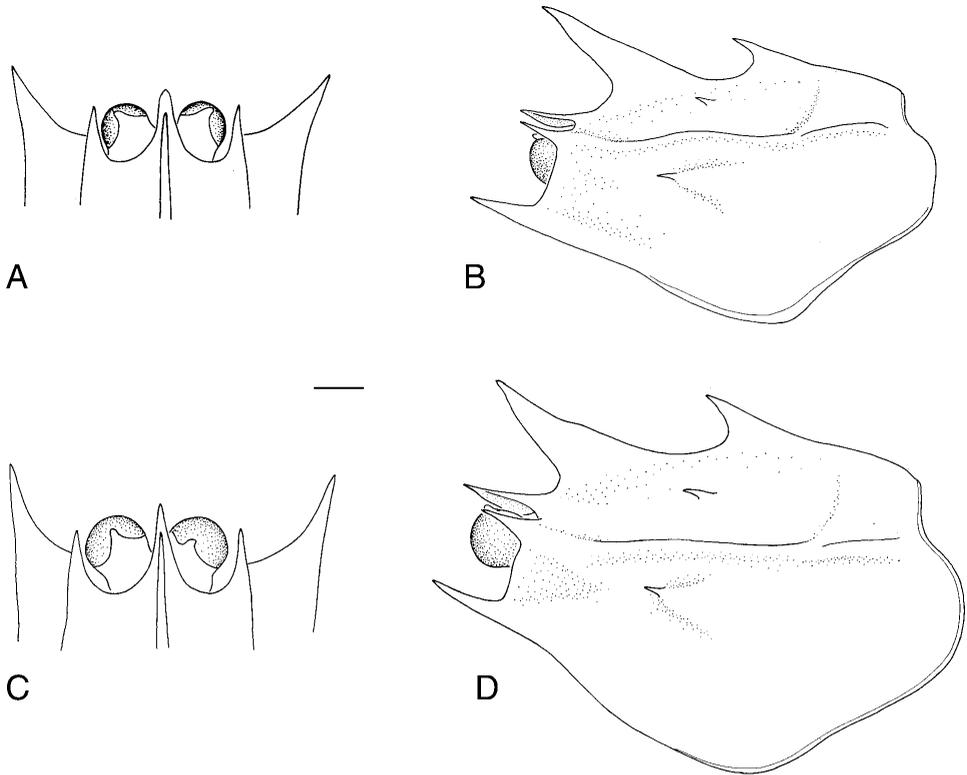


Figure 10. *Metacrangon rau* sp. nov. (A,B) Paratype, female, non-spawning moult (CL 6.7 mm), NIWA 11799. (C,D) Paratype, female, spawning moult (CL 7.9 mm), NIWA 11799. A, C, anterior carapace, dorsal view. B, D, carapace, left lateral view. Scale bar 1 mm.

carinae, not reaching posterodorsal margin; dorsolateral carina distinct; posterodorsal margin faintly bilobed; pleuron flared laterally, posteroventral tooth strong; posterolateral process elongate, directed somewhat laterally, terminating in sharp tooth. Telson (Figure 8C) with three pairs of dorsolateral spines, first pair located at about posterior 0.4; tip subacute.

Male fifth to eighth thoracic sternites each with sharply pointed median tooth; first to fourth abdominal sternites each with long, anteriorly curved median tooth; fifth sternite with short median carina. In spawning moult of female, fifth thoracic sternite with thin, triangular carina with acute apex directed ventrally; sixth sternite with low, thin median carina; seventh and eighth sternites unarmed, without median tooth or carina; first to third abdominal sternites unarmed; fourth and fifth sternites with low median carina. In non-spawning moult, fifth thoracic sternite bearing sharp, procurved tooth; sixth to eighth sternites each with low, thin median carina; first to fourth abdominal sternites with ventrally directed tooth; fifth sternite with blunt tubercle. Sixth abdominal sternite medially depressed.

Eye (Figure 8A,B) about as long as wide; cornea as wide as eyestalk, darkly pigmented, corneal width 0.17 of CL; eyestalk with papilla-like dorsal tubercle.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 8A) reaching midlength of antennal scale. First segment with prominent, subacutely pointed distolateral process, distomesial margin unarmed; stylocerite directed forward, terminating in acute tooth slightly falling short of tip of distolateral process of first segment, lateral margin angular. Second segment distinctly widened distally, with blunt distolateral process. Third segment wider than long. Outer flagellum broken off in distal part, but preserved part over-reaching distal margin of lamella, with 12 articles.

Antennal basicerite (Figure 8A) stout, with sharply pointed dorsodistal lateral angle, ventrolateral tooth small, slightly over-reaching dorsodistal lateral angle. Antennal scale about 0.60 times as long as carapace and 2.6 times longer than wide; lateral margin very slightly concave; distolateral tooth relatively narrow, distinctly over-reaching rounded distal margin of lamella.

Third maxilliped relatively slender, over-reaching antennal scale by half length of ultimate segment; ultimate segment (Figure 9A) gradually tapering distally, about 7.7 times longer than wide; penultimate segment (Figure 9A) about 3.3 times longer than wide; antepenultimate segment with pair of greatly unequal movable spinules subdistally on ventral surface.

First pereopod (Figure 9B,C) moderately stout, reaching distal margin of antennal scale; palm 3.3 times longer than wide, not widened proximally or distally, lateral and mesial margins faintly sinuous, cutting edge oblique; thumb relatively slender; carpus with small ventrolateral tooth; merus with small dorsodistal tooth, ventral margin sinuous, crested. Second pereopod (Figure 9D) reaching nearly to midlength of antennal scale; dactylus about 0.4 times as long as palm; length ratio of chela to merus 1 : 1.6 : 1.7. Third pereopod (Figure 9E) slender, nearly reaching distal margin of antennal scale by tip of dactylus; length ratio of dactylus to ischium 1 : 1.6 : 2.6 : 2.1 : 1.9. Fourth pereopod (Figure 9F) moderately stout for genus, slightly falling short of distal margin of antennal scale by dactylus; dactylus (Figure 9G) narrowly spatulate, about 0.7 times as long as propodus, margins naked; dactylus-propodus articulation about 45°; propodus about 4.5 times longer than wide. Fifth pereopod (Figure 9H) slightly shorter than fourth pereopod, reaching proximal 0.3 of antennal scale; dactylus subspatulate, more slender than that of fourth pereopod, about 0.9 times as long as propodus; setation much less than in fourth pereopod.

Second pleopod with appendix masculina reaching midlength of endopod, bearing about 10 spiniform setae.

Posterolateral tooth of uropodal exopod truncate with minute lateral denticle (Figure 9I); spinule mesial to posterolateral tooth present.

Colouration in life

Not known.

Size

Largest male CL 5.4 mm; largest female (spawning moult) CL 7.9 mm.

Remarks

Metacrangon rau sp. nov. is known from males and females, which are similar in most respects. Apart from sexual differences (i.e. differences in thoracic and abdominal

sternal ornamentation), the chief variation noted is in the rostral apex and condition of the submedian teeth of the carapace. The rostrum varies from reaching as far as, to slightly beyond the apices of the antennal teeth, and is usually apically spiniform, being subacute in one female (pre-spawning moult, CL 6.7 mm). The submedian teeth on the carapace are absent in the male holotype but present in the three paratypes (minute in the male; small but distinct in the females). Variability in the presence of the submedian carapace teeth is unusual in *Metacrangon*; the absence of submedian teeth is otherwise known only for *M. trigonorostris* (Yokoya, 1933) (Komai, unpublished data).

Distribution

Known from northwest North Island, off Northland, and the Challenger Plateau; 1005–1074 m.

Etymology

From the Maori word “*rau*”, meaning blade, in reference to the prominent, blade-like anterior mid-dorsal tooth of the carapace; used as a noun in apposition.

Metacrangon teina sp. nov.

(Figures 11–15)

Material examined

Holotype. Challenger Plateau, 39°32.61' S, 169°42.87' E, 636–634 m, beam trawl, TAN0707/93, 4 June 2007, female (CL 7.0 mm), NIWA 33204.

Paratypes. Challenger Plateau, same data as holotype, three females (CL 5.6–6.1 mm, largest with epicaridean), NIWA 42687; 41°35.09' S, 170°34.49' E, 498–500 m, stn V0429, 11 September 1992, one female (CL 6.4 mm), NIWA 11569; 42°34.00' S, 170°19.90' E, 600 m, stn V0424, 9 September 1992, one male (CL 5.2 mm), NIWA 11583; Foveaux Strait, 46°39.00' S, 167°04.99' E, 320–333 m, stn Z2378, 20 April 1971, one female (CL 7.3 mm), NIWA 58582.

Description

Body (Figures 11, 12A,C) moderately robust. Rostrum (Figure 12A,B,D) dorso-ventrally flattened, triangular with acute apex in dorsal view, directed forward, 0.20–0.25 times as long as carapace; dorsal surface shallowly sulcate; lateral margin arched in lateral view, merging into orbital margin; midventral carina low, sharply delimited, ventral margin slightly sinuous in lateral view. Carapace (Figures 11, 12A) not widened posteriorly, distinctly longer than wide postorbitally; surface covered with very short setae; dorsal midline with two prominent teeth; anterior tooth relatively small for *M. jacqueti* species group, arising at midlength of rostrum, weakly to strongly ascending, overlapping rostrum, subequal to or distinctly larger than posterior (cardiac) tooth, tip reaching rostral apex; posterior (cardiac) tooth sometimes hooked, arising at 0.65–0.70 of CL; submedian tooth relatively small; hepatic tooth relatively small, followed by clearly delimited epibranchial carina; antennal tooth



small, directed forward in dorsal view, slightly ascending in lateral view, acuminate, far falling short of rostral apex; orbital cleft absent; anterolateral margin between antennal and branchiostegal teeth concave, with tiny denticle inferior to base of antennal tooth; branchiostegal tooth moderately strong, directed slightly to somewhat laterally in dorsal view (Figures 12A, 15A) and slightly dorsally in lateral view, reaching beyond dorsodistal margin of antennal basicerite; pterygostomial tooth small, not visible in lateral view; postorbital carina obsolete, accompanied by longitudinal suture; epibranchial carina distinct.

Abdomen (Figures 11, 12C) barely sculptured; anterior two somites with trace of mid-dorsal carina anteriorly, third somite rounded or with faint trace of mid-dorsal carina, and fourth somite with trace of mid-dorsal carina. First and second pleura each with blunt tooth medially on ventral margin; third pleuron with blunt tooth at anteroventral angle; fourth pleura unarmed. Fifth somite with low, but well delineated mid-dorsal carina; posterodorsal margin slightly produced medially; posterolateral margin unarmed; pleuron with posteroventral angle bluntly pointed or rounded; ventral margin slightly sinuous. Sixth somite with distinct, slightly curved submedian carinae, not reaching posterodorsal margin; dorsolateral carina distinct, reaching nearly to posterodorsal margin; posterodorsal margin produced, faintly bilobed; pleuron flared laterally, posteroventral tooth moderately strong, acute or subacute; posterolateral process strong, somewhat curved laterally, terminating in sharp tooth. Telson (Figure 14C) longer than sixth somite, gradually tapering posteriorly to acute apex; dorsal surface grooved mesially, with three pairs of dorsolateral spines, first pair located at about posterior 0.3.

In spawning moults, thoracic sternum concave, armature absent; only fifth sternite with small tubercles medially; first to fourth abdominal sternites unarmed, fifth sternite with low median tubercle. In male and pre-spawning moults of females (Figure 14B), fifth thoracic sternite with sharp, procurved tooth; sixth to seventh somites each with rounded, strongly compressed prominence, becoming higher posteriorly; first to fourth abdominal sternites armed each with median tooth. Sixth abdominal sternite shallowly depressed medially.

Eye (Figure 12A,D) as long as wide or slightly wider than long; cornea as wide as eyestalk, light brown or opaque in preservative, corneal width 0.20–0.25 of CL; eyestalk with small, papilla-like dorsal tubercle.

Antennular peduncle (Figure 12A,D) relatively stout, slightly falling short of midlength of antennal scale. First segment with prominent, bluntly pointed distolateral process directed dorsally; distomesial margin unarmed; stylocerite nearly reaching distolateral process, acutely pointed, lateral margin gently convex. Second segment distinctly widened distally, with prominent, blunt distolateral process. Third segment much wider than long. Outer flagellum slightly over-reaching distal margin of lamella of antennal scale, consisting of 9 or 10 articles in females (in male specimen, flagella broken off).

Antennal basicerite (Figure 12A,D) stout, with sharply pointed dorsodistal lateral angle and short ventrolateral tooth slightly over-reaching dorsodistal lateral angle; carpopocerite subcylindrical, reaching distal 0.20 of antennal scale. Antennal scale about

Figure 11. *Metacrangon teina* sp. nov., holotype, female (CL 7.0 mm), NIWA 33204. Entire animal in lateral view. Scale bar: 2 mm.

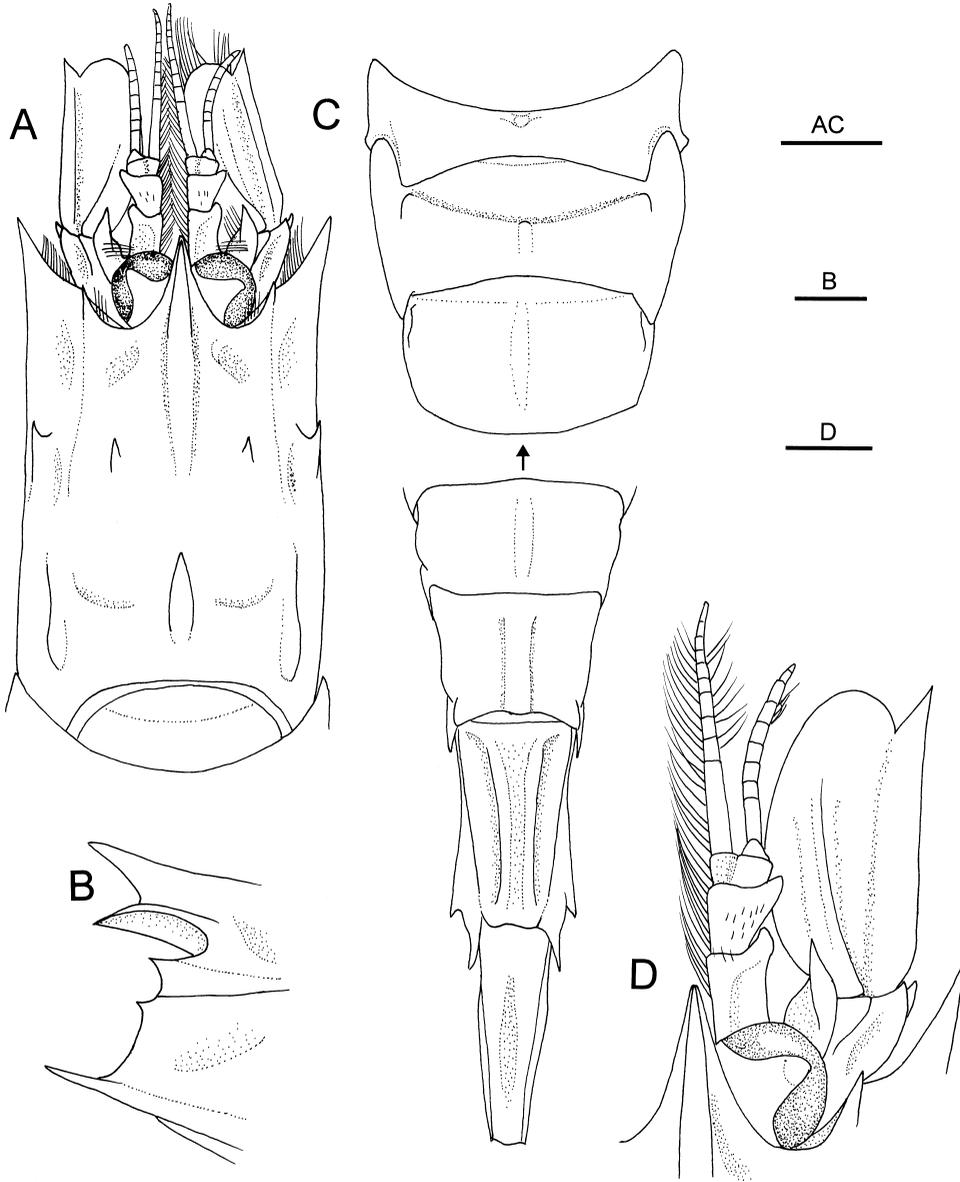


Figure 12. *Metacrangon teina* sp. nov., holotype, female (CL 7.0 mm), NIWA 33204. (A) Carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal view (setae partially omitted); (B) anterior part of carapace, lateral view (setae omitted); (C) abdomen, dorsal view (telson damaged; setae omitted); (D) right side of anterior part of carapace, eye and antennae, dorsal view (setae partially omitted). Scale bars: 2 mm for A, C; 1 mm for B, D.

0.50 times as long as carapace and 2.0 times longer than wide; lateral margin nearly straight; distolateral tooth moderately wide, slightly over-reaching rounded distal margin of lamella.

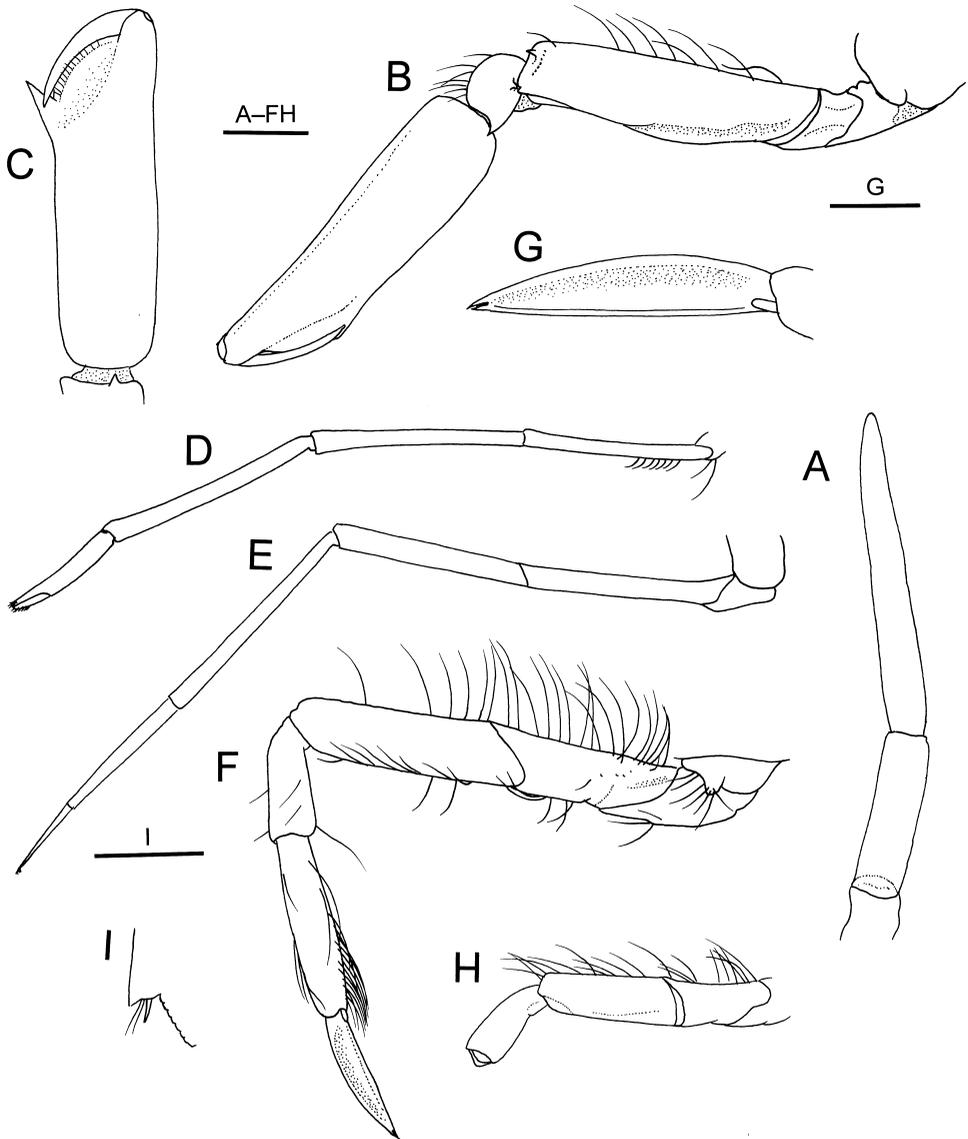


Figure 13. *Metacrangon teina* sp. nov., holotype, female (CL 7.0 mm), NIWA 33204. Left appendages. (A) Distal two segments of third maxilliped, ventral (flexor) view; (B) first pereopod, lateral view; (C) same, subchela, ventral (flexor) view; (D) second pereopod, lateral view; (E) third pereopod, lateral view; (F) fourth pereopod, lateral view; (G) same, dactylus, flexor view; (H) fifth pereopod (dactylus and propodus missing); (I) posterolateral part of uropodal exopod. Scale bars: 1 mm for A–F, H; 0.5 mm for G, I.

Third maxilliped relatively slender, over-reaching antennal scale by 0.6 length of ultimate segment; margins and dorsal surface of distal two segments with numerous short to long setae; ultimate segment (Figure 13A) gradually tapering distally, 7.5–8.0 times longer than wide; penultimate segment about 3.5 times longer than wide;

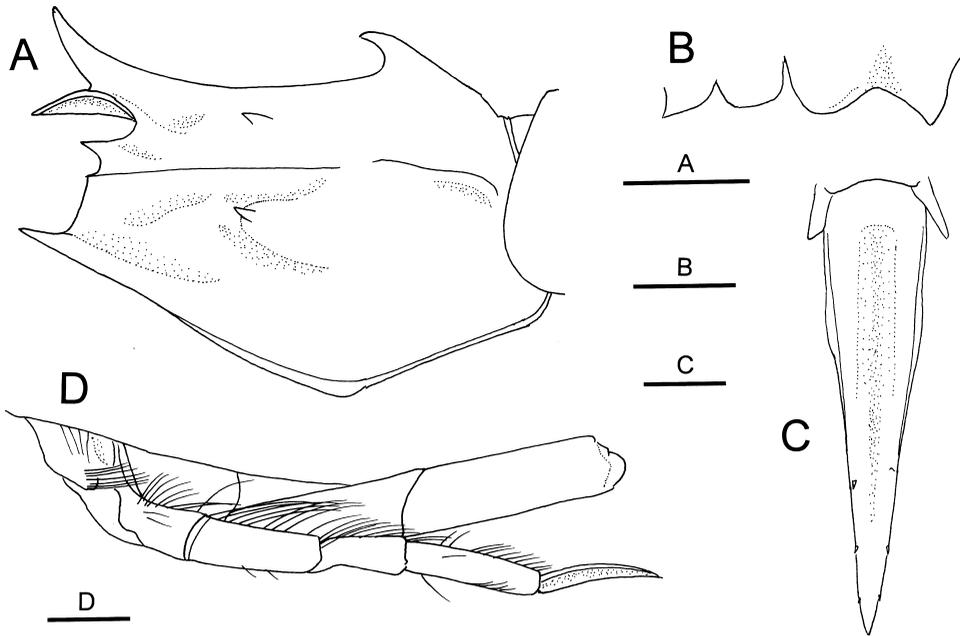


Figure 14. *Metacrangon teina* sp. nov., paratype, female (CL 5.8 mm), NIWA 42687. (A) Carapace, lateral view; (B) armature of fifth to eighth thoracic sternites, left ventrolateral view; (C) telson, dorsal view; (D) merus and ischium of fourth pereopod and entire fifth pereopod, right side, lateral view. Scale bars: 2 mm for A; 1 mm for B–D.

antepenultimate segment sinuously curved in dorsal view, with thick tuft of long setae dorsodistally; ventral surface unarmed; exopod far falling short of distal margin of antepenultimate segment, with well-developed flagellum.

First pereopod (Figure 13B,C) moderately stout, reaching distal margin of antennal scale; palm 3.5–3.7 times longer than wide, not widened proximally or distally, cutting edge oblique; lateral and mesial margins nearly straight; thumb moderately broad; carpus with small ventrolateral tooth, otherwise unarmed on lateral margin; merus with one small dorsodistal tooth, ventral margin sinuous, crested. Second pereopod (Figure 13D) chelate, reaching nearly to midlength of antennal scale; dactylus about 0.5 times as long as palm; cutting edges of fingers minutely pectinate; length ratio of chela to ischium 1 : 1.8 : 1.7 : 1.4; coxa with prominent flap-like process (not figured). Third pereopod (Figure 13E) slender, nearly reaching distal margin of antennal scale by tip of dactylus; length ratio of dactylus to ischium 1 : 1.7 : 2.8 : 2.2 : 2.5. Fourth pereopod (Figure 12F) moderately stout, slightly over-reaching midlength of antennal scale by dactylus; dactylus (Figure 13G) narrowly spatulate, about 0.8 times as long as propodus, margins naked; dactylus–propodus articulation about 45°; propodus about 4.2 times longer than wide, bearing row of stiff setae on dorsal and ventral margins; carpus shorter than propodus, with sparse setae on dorsal margin; merus with faint ridge on lateral surface; ischium slightly shorter than merus; row of long setae on dorsal and ventral margins of merus and ischium (dorsal setae longer than ventral setae). Fifth pereopod (Figures 13H, 14D) distinctly shorter than fourth

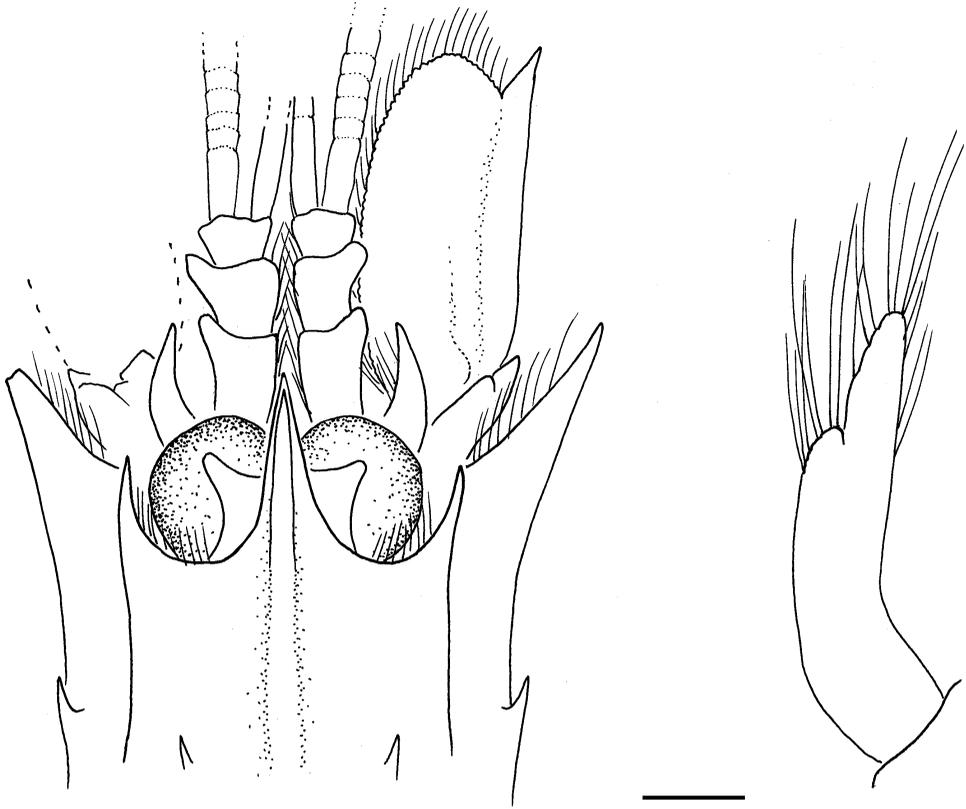


Figure 15. *Metacrangon teina* sp. nov., paratype, male (CL 5.2 mm), NIWA 11583. (A) Anterior part of carapace and cephalic appendages, dorsal view (left branchiostegal tooth, antennular flagella and left antennal scale broken off); (B) endopod of left second pleopod. Scale bar: 1 mm for A, 0.25 mm for B.

pereopod, falling short of base of branchiostegal tooth or only slightly over-reaching distal margin of merus of fourth pereopod; dactylus subspatulate, but more slender than that of fourth pereopod, about 0.9 times as long as propodus; setation much less than in fourth pereopod.

Male second pleopod with appendix masculina short, bearing several setae.

Uropod not reaching tip of telson; exopod with nearly straight lateral margin, posterolateral tooth acute (Figure 13I); minute spinule mesial to posterolateral tooth; endopod longer and narrower than exopod.

Colouration in life

Not known.

Size

Largest female at spawning moult, CL 7.3 mm; only known male CL 5.2 mm.

Distribution

Known only from New Zealand: Challenger Plateau, at depths of 498–636 m; Foveaux Strait, 320–333 m.

Etymology

Named after the Maori word “*teina*”, meaning younger brother or sister, in reference to the close relationship to *M. knoxi*; used as a noun in apposition.

Metacrangon knoxi (Yaldwyn, 1960)
(Figure 16)

Sclerocrangon n. sp. – Richardson and Yaldwyn 1958, p. 40, fig. 43.

Sclerocrangon knoxi – Yaldwyn 1960, p. 35, fig. 7 [type locality: Chatham Rise].

Metacrangon knoxi – Zarenkov 1965, p. 1764; Crosnier and Forest 1973, p. 238;
Komai 1997, p. 670, figs 1E, 8.

Material examined

Paratypes. Chatham Rise, 44°04' S, 178°04' W, 468 m, Chatham Islands 1854 Expedition, stn 52, 10 February 1954, seven females (CL 6.8–10.8 mm), two males (CL 7.0, 8.3 mm), CM AQ1228.

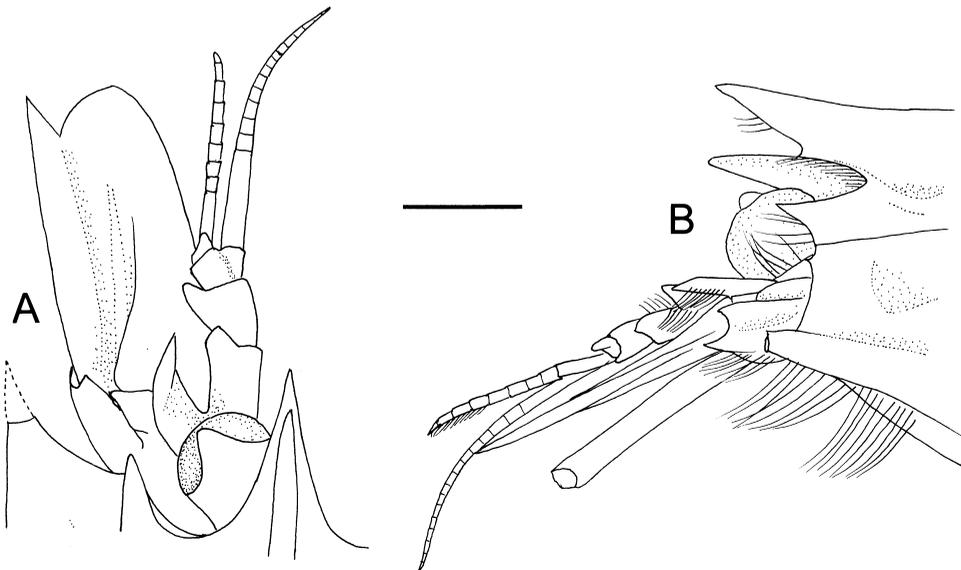


Figure 16. *Metacrangon knoxi* (Yaldwyn, 1960), paratype, female (CL 10.8 mm), CM AQ1228. (A) Anterior part of carapace (left side) and left cephalic appendages, dorsal view; (B) same, lateral view. Scale bar: 2 mm.

Non-types. Chatham Rise, 43°32.99–33.60' S, 179°48.00–49.30' E, 395–413 m, dredge, stn 868, 18 December 1976, one female (CL 9.5 mm), NIWA 58583; 43°37.71–37.89' S, 178°36.64–36.67' W, 420–426 m, beam trawl, TAN0705/185, 18 April 2007, one ovigerous female (CL 9.8 mm; egg diameter 1.85 mm), NIWA 42662; 43°20.12' S, 178°58.88' E, 418 m, stn V0372, 13 September 1989, one female (CL 9.4 mm), NIWA 58584; 44°07.87–08.11' S, 174°50.67–50.64' E, 516–518 m, TAN0705/25, 4 May 2007, two ovigerous females (CL 10.0–10.3 mm), NIWA 33007; 43°58.8–59.04' S, 179°37.89–37.45' E, 531–532 m, TAN0705/84, 9 May 2007, two females (CL 9.9–10.0 mm), NIWA 33020; 44°07.87–08.11' S, 174°50.67–50.64' E, 516–518 m, TAN0705/25, 4 May 2007, one male (CL 5.8 mm), one ovigerous female (CL 10.3 mm), NIWA 33004; 43°49.95–49.60' S, 176°42.82–42.33' E, 477–479 m, TAN0705/34, 5 May 2007, one female (CL 7.4 mm), NIWA 33008.

Size

Largest female CL 10.3 mm, ovigerous females CL 9.8–10.3 mm; male CL 5.8 mm.

Remarks

Komai (1997) gave a diagnosis of this species based on an examination of the paratypes, but the following diagnostic details could be added: rostral tip acutely pointed in dorsal view (Figure 16A), lateral margin nearly straight in lateral view (Figure 16B); eye about as long as wide, with rounded dorsal tubercle on eye-stalk (Figure 16A,B); dorsolateral distal angle of antennal basicerite sharply pointed (Figure 16A,B).

The present specimens constitute additional records of *Metacrangon knoxi* for the Chatham Rise and slightly extend the known bathymetric range. Despite widespread sampling around New Zealand in the five decades since *M. knoxi* was first described, no specimens of the species have been found beyond the Chatham Rise, suggesting that the species might be locally endemic.

Distribution

Presently known only from the Chatham Rise; 395–532 m.

Metacrangon richardsoni (Yaldwyn, 1960) (Figures 17, 18)

Sclerocrangon n. sp. – Richardson and Yaldwyn 1958, p 40, fig. 42.

Sclerocrangon richardsoni – Yaldwyn, 1960, p. 39, fig. 8 [type locality: Palliser Bay, Cook Strait, 41°42.5' S, 175°09' E, 1007 m].

Material examined

Holotype. Palliser Bay, Cook Strait, North Island, 41°42.5' S, 175°09.0' E, 1007 m, mud with shell, rock and gravel, VUZ83, beam trawl, 17 February 1957, CL 8.9 mm (10.1 mm including rostrum), NMZ Cr000782.

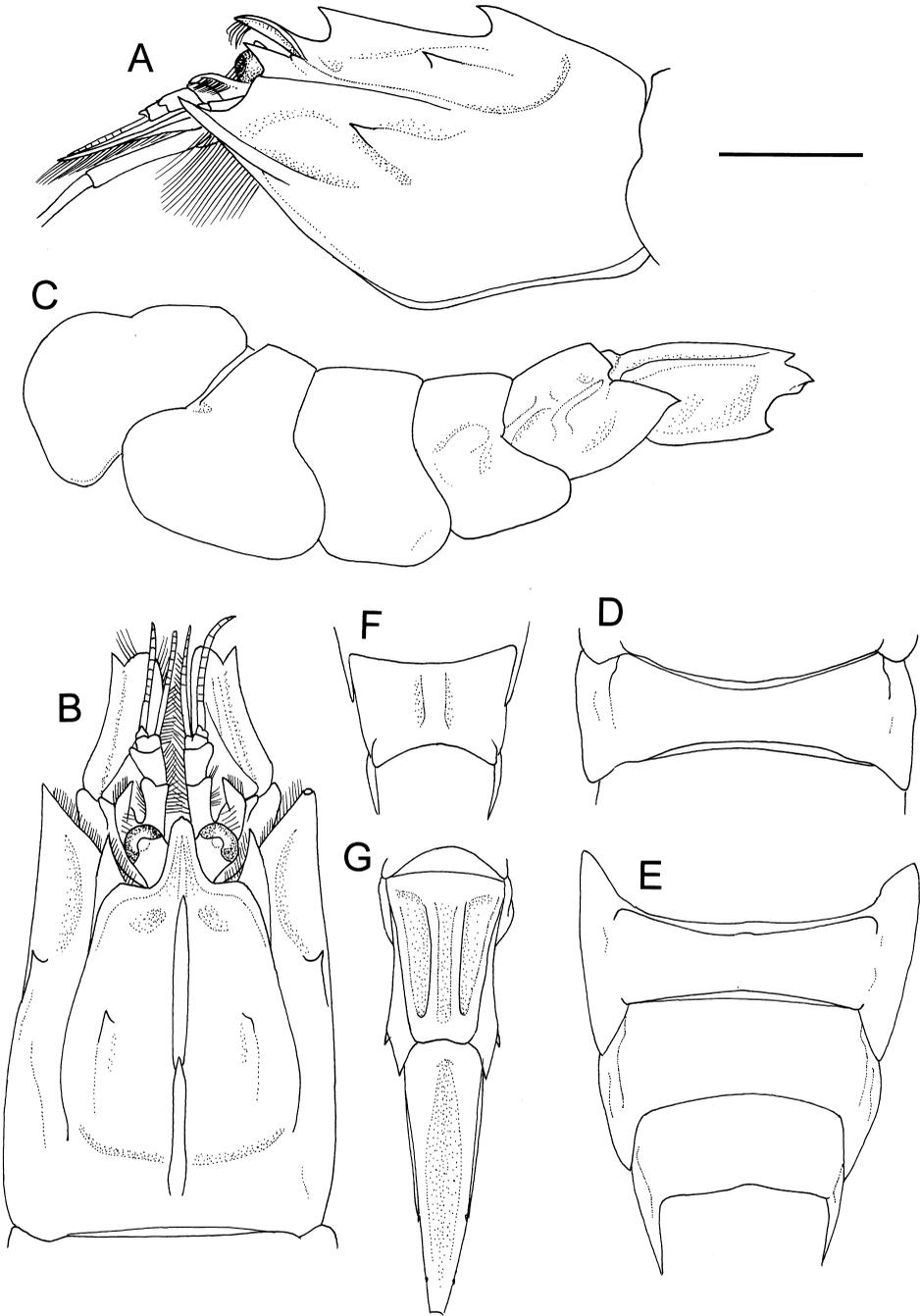


Figure 17. *Metacrangon richardsoni* (Yaldwyn, 1960), female (CL 11.8 mm), NIWA 29392. (A) Carapace and cephalic appendages, lateral view; (B) same, dorsal view (setae partially omitted); (C) abdomen, lateral view; (D) first abdominal somite, dorsal view; (E) second to fourth abdominal somites, dorsal view; (F) fifth abdominal somite, dorsal view; (G) sixth abdominal somite and telson, dorsal view (tip of telson broken off). Scale bar: 5 mm.

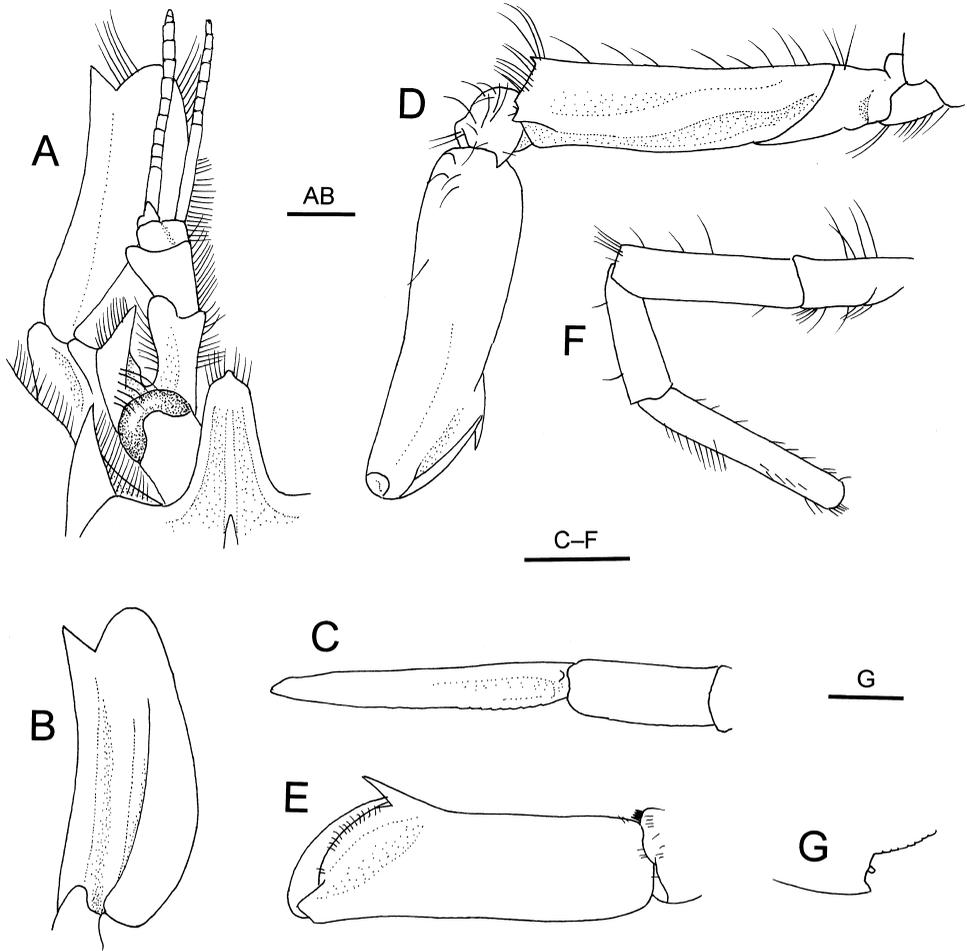


Figure 18. *Metacrangon richardsoni* (Yaldwyn, 1960), female (CL 11.8 mm), NIWA 29392. (A) Rostrum, left eye and antennae, dorsal view; (B) left antennal scale, dorsal view (setae omitted); (C) distal two segments of left third maxilliped, ventral (flexor) view; (D) left first pereopod, lateral view; (E) same, subchela, dorsal (extensor) view; (F) left fifth pereopod (dactylus missing), lateral view; (G) posterolateral part of left uropodal exopod, dorsal view (setae omitted). Scale bars: 2 mm for C–F; 1 mm for A, B; 0.5 mm for G.

Non-type. Hikurangi Margin, Waiarapa Seep (North Tower), TAN0616/79, 41°46.95–46.83' S, 175°23.98–24.25' E, 1040–1053 m, RV *Tangaroa*, 13 November 2006, one female (CL 11.8 mm), NIWA 29392.

Abbreviated description

Body (Figure 17) robust. Rostrum (Figures 17A,B, 18A) somewhat ascending, narrowing anteriorly; distal margin generally rounded, with minute point terminally; dorsal surface faintly carinate on midline; lateral margin gently arched in lateral view, continuing to postorbital carina; midventral carina relatively row, ventral margin nearly

straight. Carapace (Figure 17A,B) slightly longer than wide postorbitally; orbital margin with distinct cleft; anterior mid-dorsal tooth relatively large, compressed laterally, epigastric in position, arising at 0.10 of CL; posterior mid-dorsal tooth subequal in size to anterior mid-dorsal tooth, arising at 0.53 of CL; submedian and hepatic teeth moderately small; antennal tooth acuminate, slightly falling short of level of rostral apex, directed forward in dorsal view, slightly ascending in lateral view; branchiostegal tooth moderately strong, directed forward in lateral view, slightly ascending in lateral view; no denticle on anterolateral margin between antennal and branchiostegal teeth; postorbital carina low, blunt; epibranchial carina absent.

First to fourth abdominal somites rounded dorsally, fifth somite with broad, clearly delimited mid-dorsal carina (Figure 17D–F). First to third abdominal pleura rounded marginally, posteroventral margin of fourth pleuron rounded, that of fifth pleuron with acute posteroventral tooth. Sixth abdominal somite (Figure 17G) with distinct submedian and dorsolateral carinae.

Eye (Figures 17B, 18A) slightly longer than wide; cornea darkly pigmented, as wide as eyestalk, corneal width 0.12 of CL; eyestalk with papilla-like dorsal tubercle. Antennular peduncle (Figures 17B, 18A) moderately stout, reaching midlength of antennal scale; first segment with prominent, blunt distolateral process, distomesial margin unarmed; stylocerite directed slightly mesially in dorsal view and directed forward in lateral view, terminating in acute tooth, reaching tip of distolateral process of first segment, lateral margin strongly convex; second segment with blunt distolateral process; outer flagellum consisting of 12 articles. Antennal basicerite (Figures 17B, 18A) with rounded dorsodistal lateral angle; antenna scale 0.45 times as long as carapace, about 2.4 times longer than wide; lateral margin concave; distolateral tooth moderately slender, reaching distal margin of roundly triangular distal lamella.

Third maxilliped relatively slender; ultimate segment (Figure 18C) about 6.2 times longer than wide, penultimate segment about 2.6 times longer than wide; antepenultimate segment with pair of greatly unequal, movable spinules subdistally on ventral surface. First pereopod (Figure 18D,E) moderately stout; palm about 3.5 times longer than wide; carpus with small ventrolateral tooth; merus with small dorsodistal tooth. Fifth pereopod as illustrated (Figure 18F).

Uropodal exopod with minute posterolateral tooth and minute movable spinule just mesial to it (Figure 18G).

Colouration

Colour in life was described by Yaldwyn (1960).

Size

The non-ovigerous female holotype, CL 8.5 mm; the second female specimen is a spawning moult, CL 11.8 mm.

Distribution

Known only from the southern South Island, New Zealand, from type locality in Cook Strait and from the Wairarapa Seep, the Hikurangi Margin; 1007–1053 m.

Remarks

The present specimen, representing the second of this very rare species, agrees well with the holotype in every diagnostic aspect, and is the first record of the genus from a chemosynthetic environment.

As Yaldwyn (1960) noted, *M. richardsoni* is morphologically very similar to *M. munita* (Dana, 1851) from the northeastern Pacific. Komai (1995) pointed out that *M. laevis* (Yokoya, 1933) also shows substantial similarity to *M. richardsoni*. Differences among these three species were discussed in detail by Komai (1995).

Discussion

The four new species described in this study are all referable to the *M. jacqueti* species group in having a strong anterior mid-dorsal tooth on the carapace, which arises around the rostral base and overlaps the rostrum, and the presence of ventral tooth on the pleura of the anterior three abdominal somites (Komai 1997). Furthermore, the lack of the orbital cleft and the non-setose dactyli of the fourth and fifth pereopods link these four new species to *M. knoxi* known only from the Chatham Rise, off New Zealand. In other species of the *M. jacqueti* group, the orbital margin has a distinct cleft that corresponds to a cross-point with the postorbital carina; and the dactyli of the fourth and fifth pereopods have stiff setae on the margins (Komai 1997). In particular, the lack of the orbital cleft is presumably autapomorphic, because other species of *Metacrangon*, as well as other allied genera such as *Argis* Krøyer, 1842, *Crangon* Fabricius, 1798, *Mesocrangon* Zarenkov, 1965, *Neocrangon* Zarenkov, 1965, *Notocrangon* Coutière, 1900, *Rhynocrangon* Zarenkov, 1965 and *Sclerocrangon* Sars, 1883, all have the orbital cleft (Komai, unpublished data). It is possible that these five species distributed in the rather limited geographical range form a monophyletic assemblage.

Differentiating characters among the five species are summarized in Table 1. *Metacrangon haona* sp. nov. and *M. teina* sp. nov. appear closest to *M. knoxi* in the anterior mid-dorsal tooth arising anterior to the rostral base, a character uniquely shared by these three species. However, *M. haona* is distinctive even in the genus in its unusually elongate rostrum, the presence of a lateral tooth on the posterodorsal margin of the fifth abdominal somite, bi-toothed posterodorsal margin of the sixth abdominal somite, and spiniform dorsal tubercle on the eyestalk. Furthermore, the very strong, upturned anterior mid-dorsal tooth and strongly curved branchiostegal tooth seem to be a characteristic of *M. haona*, although these characters may be sexually variable. The distinct mid-dorsal carina on the carapace distinguishes *M. haona* sp. nov. and *M. knoxi* from *M. teina* sp. nov. In the latter, the mid-dorsal carina on the first to fourth somites is obsolete. *Metacrangon teina* sp. nov. further differs from *M. knoxi* in the arched, rather than straight, lateral margin of the rostrum.

Metacrangon hikurangi sp. nov. and *M. rau* differ from the other three species in the posterostral position of the anterior mid-dorsal tooth of the carapace. *Metacrangon hikurangi* is unique among the five allied species in the distally rounded rostrum and the lack of dorsolateral spines on the telson. In the other four species, the rostral tip is acuminate and the telson bears three pairs of dorsolateral spines. *Metacrangon rau* sp. nov. is unique among the five species in having the posterior mid-dorsal tooth arising at about the midlength of the carapace, rather than at 0.6–0.7 length in the other four

Table 1. Comparison among five closely allied species of *Metatarragon*

Characters/species	<i>M. knoxi</i>	<i>M. haona</i> sp. nov.	<i>M. hikurangi</i> sp. nov.	<i>M. lau</i> sp. nov.	<i>M. teina</i> sp. nov.
Rostrum					
Rostrum length/CL	ca. 0.20	0.55	ca. 0.20	ca. 0.20	ca. 0.20
Tip	acuminate	acuminate	rounded	acuminate	acuminate
Lateral margin in lateral view	nearly straight	nearly straight	nearly straight	nearly straight	arched
Carapace					
Position of anterior mid-dorsal tooth	anterior to rostral base	anterior to rostral base	posterior to rostral base	posterior to rostral base	anterior to rostral base
Position of posterior mid-dorsal tooth	0.65–0.70 of CL	0.60 of CL	0.65 of CLL	0.52 of CL	0.65–0.70 of CL
Abdomen					
Mid-dorsal carina on third and fourth somites	distinct	crested	distinct	obsolete	obsolete
Fourth pleuron	unarmed	with tooth	unarmed	unarmed	unarmed
Fifth somite	without posterolateral spine	with tooth anteroventrally with posterolateral spine	without posterolateral spine	without posterolateral spine	without posterolateral spine
Posterodorsal margin of sixth somite	faintly bilobed	bit-toothed	faintly bilobed	faintly bilobed	faintly bilobed
Telson armature	three pairs of dorsolateral spines	three pairs of dorsolateral spines	unarmed	three pairs of dorsolateral spines	three pairs of dorsolateral spines
Eye					
Corneal width/CL	0.15–0.18	0.2	0.13	0.17	0.2
Dorsal tubercle	papilla-like	spiniform	papilla-like	papilla-like	papilla-like
Antennal scale					
Length/width	2.0–2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	2
Lateral margin	nearly straight or slightly concave	nearly straight	slightly sinuous	slightly sinuous	nearly straight
Bathymetric range (m)	395–532	353	1171–1172	1029	320–634

Note: CL, carapace length.

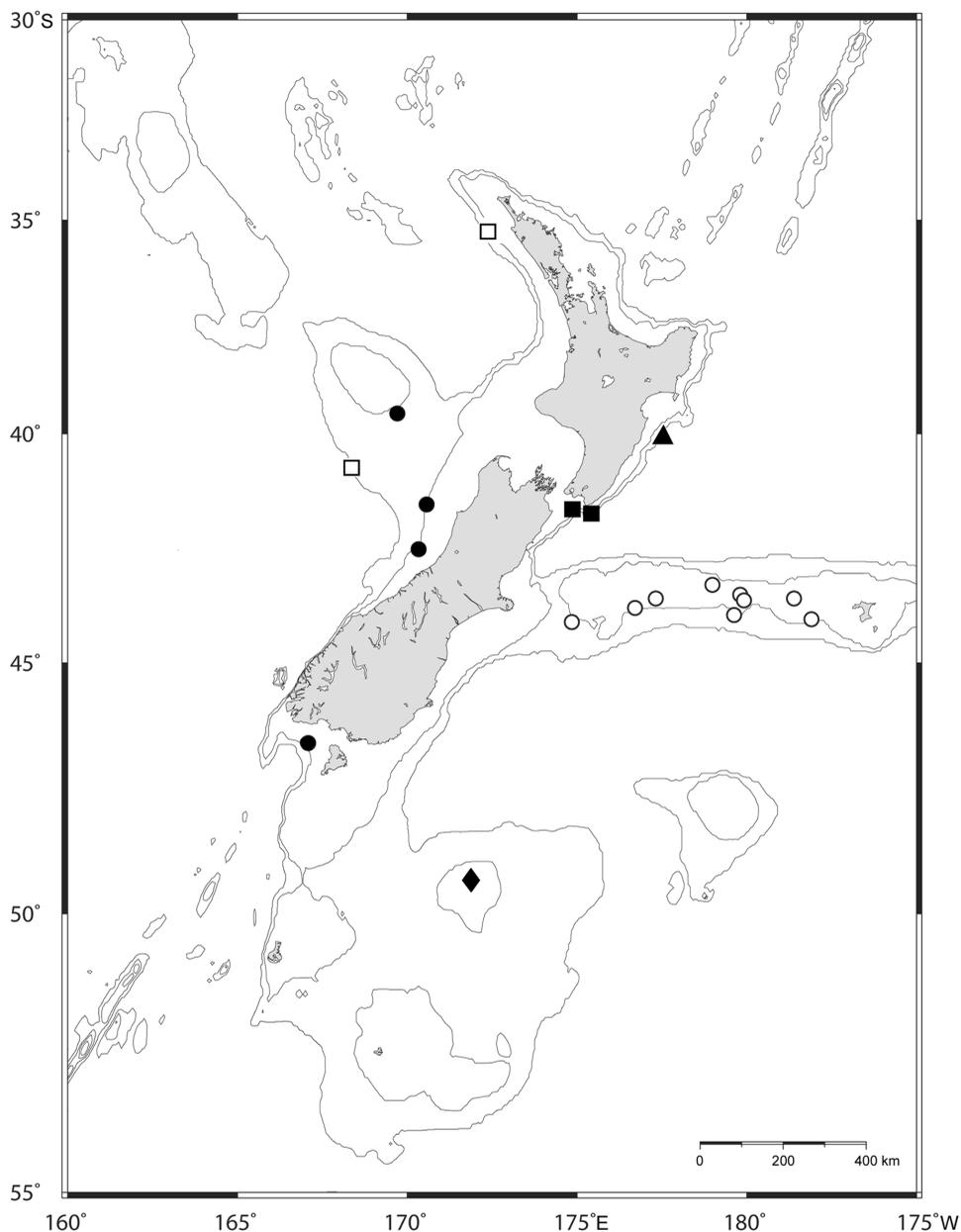


Figure 19. Geographic distribution of *Metacrangon* in New Zealand. (▲) *M. haona* sp. nov.; (▲) *M. hikurangi* sp. nov.; (□) *M. rau* sp. nov.; (●) *M. teina* sp. nov.; (○) *M. knoxi* (Yaldwyn, 1960); (■) *M. richardsoni* (Yaldwyn, 1960). Position data from present study and Yaldwyn (1960).

species. Furthermore, the anterior mid-dorsal tooth is considerably larger than in the other four species.

As discussed by Komai (1997), species of the *M. jacqueti* group are scattered across the world oceans and have rather narrow geographical ranges, respectively; all species

are deep-water inhabitants. Since Komai (1997), *M. bahamondei* was described from southern Chile and represents the southernmost record of the genus, as well as the species group. Now, this species group contains 13 species, of which seven species (54%) are distributed in the southern hemisphere.

It is remarkable that there are six species of *Metacrangon* in New Zealand waters, accounting for 67% of species known from the southern hemisphere. None of the six have been recorded outside New Zealand waters, strongly suggesting that these species are endemic there. Three species, *M. hikurangi* sp. nov., *M. rau* sp. nov. and *M. richardsoni*, were recorded at depths greater than 1000 m, whereas the other species occur in water shallower than 650 m, suggesting also the possibility of bathymetric isolation. With only limited records, it is not yet known if these six species are sympatric. Each species appears to be geographically isolated except for possibly *M. rau* sp. nov. and *M. teina* sp. nov., although these two species do not overlap bathymetrically (Figure 19 Table 1). Species of *Metacrangon* are known to have large and few eggs (Fujino and Miyake 1970; Komai 1995). In fact, Fujino and Miyake (1970) reported the late-stage embryo that clearly suggests that hatching occurs at a late stage of development. This provides circumstantial evidence for limited dispersal capabilities of species of the genus.

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