

of *Angliera dubitans* from Bonaire, six species and subspecies of this genus had been described. As Stock (1977) noted, differences between species, and especially between *A. racovitzai* from Cuba and *A. dubitans*, are subtle. The present species differs from the Bonaire species in five features: the outer ramus of the male pleopod 2 appears hooded in *A. psamathus* but not in *A. dubitans*; the distal margin of the maxillipedal endite bears five setae in *A. dubitans*, seven in *A. psamathus*; the outer ramus of maxilla 1 bears 10 rather than nine distally pectinate spines in *A. psamathus*; the pereopods are relatively more slender and elongate in the Belize species; and the inner uropodal ramus is subequal in length to the peduncle in *A. psamathus*, longer than the peduncle in *A. dubitans*.

Differences from the Cuban species may be seen in the maxillipedal palp (the terminal claw-like part of the last segment being more demarcated in *A. psamathus*) and in the posterior pereopods (*A. racovitzai* lacks a small claw dorsal to the main dactylar claw).

ETYMOLOGY.—The specific epithet is derived from the Greek *psamathos* (sand of the seashore) and refers to the habitat of the species.

Genus *Microcharon* Karaman, 1934

Microcharon sabulum, new species

FIGURE 41

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*Holotype*: USNM 211324, ♀, TL 1.4 mm, interstitial, from coarse calcareous intertidal sand on east side of Carrie Bow Cay.

Paratypes: USNM 211325, 17 ♂, TL 1.0–1.4 mm, 12 ♀, TL 1.0–1.5 mm, interstitial, from coarse calcareous sand, east side of Carrie Bow Cay.

DESCRIPTION.—*Male*: Body 7.5 times longer than wide, widest at head midlength. Rostrum narrowly rounded. Pleon consisting of 1 short pleonite plus pleotelson; latter posteriorly trilobed.

Antenna 1, of 5 articles, distal article having single aesthetasc. Antenna 2 with strong scale on peduncle article 3; article 3 short; articles 5 and 6 elongate, subequal; flagellum of 8 articles. Mandibular palp 3-segmented, segment 2 longest, bearing 2 distal fringed spines on outer margin; segment 3, median margin convex, with strong terminal and 3 shorter fringed spines on outer margin; incisor of 4 cusps; lacinia mobilis strong, multidentate; spine row with 2 serrate and several fine simple spines. Maxilla 1, inner ramus slender, with simple distal setae; outer ramus with 11 apical spines. Maxilla 2, inner ramus with several simple spines and 1 strongly pectinate spine; 2 lobes of outer ramus each bearing 4 elongate spines. Maxillipedal palp with segments 2 and 3 expanded; endite with 7 setae on rounded distal margin; 2 coupling hooks on mesial margin. Pereopod 1, propodus curved-rectangular, with 2 sensory spines on posterior margin; dactylus biunguiculate. Pereopod 7, carpus with single posterior sensory spine; propodus with 2 posterior sensory spines; dactylus biunguiculate. Pleopod 1, lobes of ramus distally evenly convex, sparsely setose. Pleopod 2, apex of outer ramus narrowly rounded. Pleopod 3, endopod bearing 3 plumose setae; narrow exopod biarticulate, with single distal seta. Uropodal peduncle equal to pleotelson in length; outer ramus bearing 2 apical setae, $\frac{2}{3}$ length of outer ramus; latter with about 9 distal setae.

Female: Operculum broadly oval, with distal margin very faintly indented.

REMARKS.—As with all the true marine species of *Microcharon*, the present species possesses a 5-articulate antenna 1, a third pleopod bearing three plumose setae, short pereopodal dactyli, and a strongly pectinate spine on the inner ramus of maxilla 2.

Two species of *Microcharon* have been described from the Caribbean area: *M. phreaticus* Coineau and Botosaneanu, 1973, from Cuba, and *M. herrerae* Stock, 1977, from Bonaire. The former, a freshwater interstitial form, lacks plumose setae on pleopod 3, has relatively elongate pereopodal dactyli, and lacks a strongly pectinate

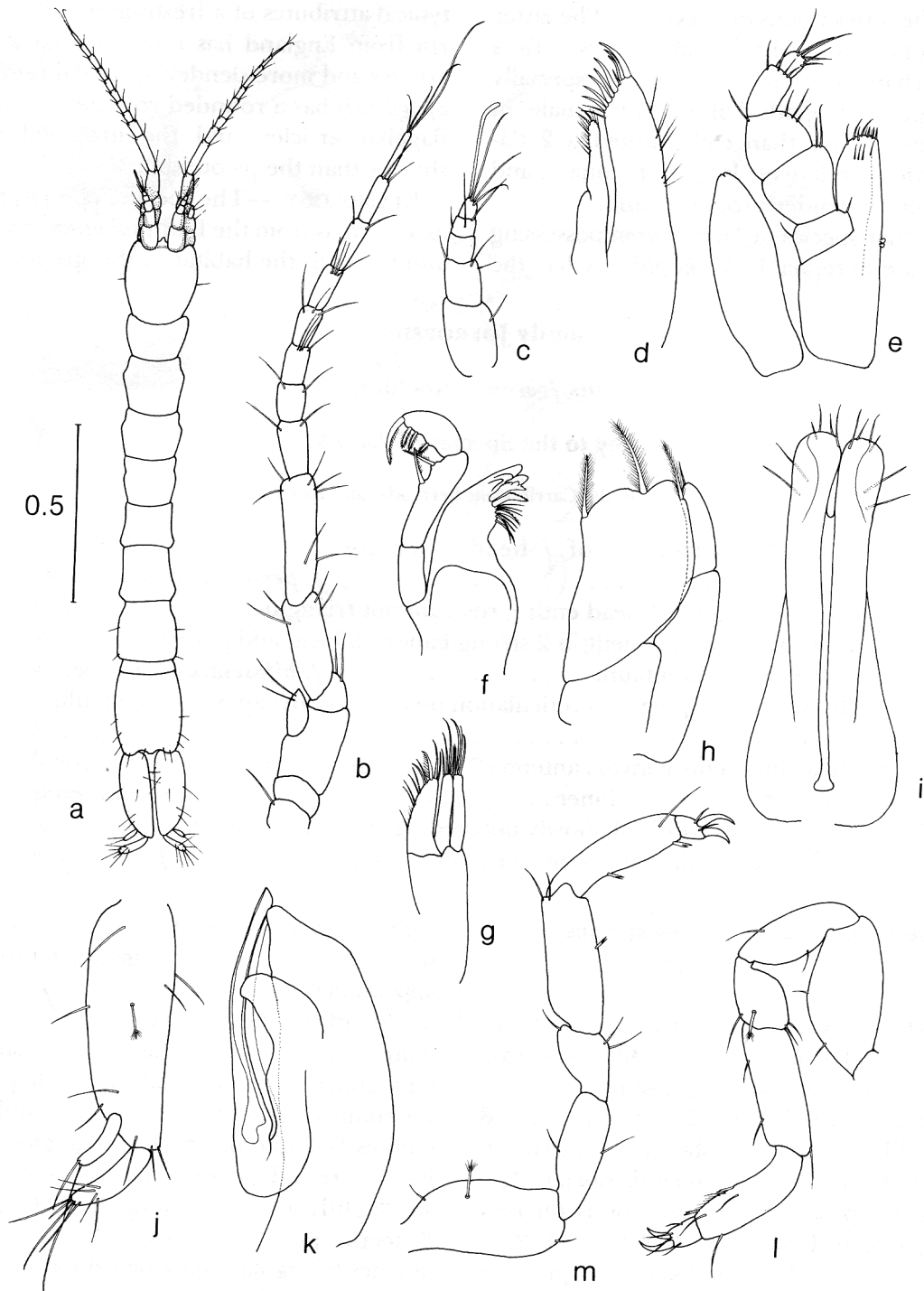


FIGURE 41.—*Microcharon sabulum*, new species: *a*, whole animal, dorsal view; *b*, antenna 2; *c*, antenna 1; *d*, maxilla 1; *e*, maxilliped; *f*, mandible; *g*, maxilla 2; *h*, pleopod 3, ♂; *i*, pleopod 1, ♂; *j*, uropod; *k*, pleopod 2, ♂; *l*, pereopod 1; *m*, pereopod 7.

spine on the inner ramus of maxilla 2. The latter species, from oligo- and mesohaline wells, differs in several characters from *M. sabulum*, especially in the shape of pleopods 2 and 3 of the male, in having nine (rather than eight) antenna 2 flagellar articles, a relatively longer antenna 1, and in having more slender uropodal rami.

Of the other species of *Microcharon* possessing a 5-articulate antenna 1, *M. kirghisicus* has the

typical attributes of a freshwater species; *M. harrisi* from England has nine antenna 2 flagellar articles and more slender uropodal rami; *M. galapagoensis* has a rounded rostrum, 12 antenna 2 flagellar articles, and the uropodal peduncle shorter than the pleotelson.

ETYMOLOGY.—The specific epithet, proposed as a noun, is from the Latin *sabulum* (coarse sand) and refers to the habitat of the species.

Family JOEROPSISIDAE

Genus *Joeropsis* Koehler, 1885

Key to the Species of *Joeropsis*

(From the Carribbean, Bermuda, and Florida)

1. Lateral margins of head serrate; rostrum triangular *J. personatus*, new species
Lateral margins of head entire; rostrum not triangular 2
2. Body glabrous; pigment in 2 strong bands on head and pereonite 4; apex of ♀ operculum blunt *J. bifasciatus*, new species
Body setose; pigment in reticulation on entire body; apex of ♀ operculum acute 3
3. Rostrum evenly convex; antenna 2, flagellum of 3 articles; outer uropodal ramus longer than inner *J. rathbunae*
Rostrum anteriorly shallowly notched; antenna 2, flagellum of 5 articles; outer uropodal ramus shorter than inner *J. coralicola*

Joeropsis bifasciatus, new species

FIGURE 42

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*Holotype*: USNM 211311, ♂, TL 1.9 mm, sta H(81)-38, from *Agaricia* sp. coral on reef platform, 1–2 m.

Paratypes: USNM 211312, 3 ♂, TL 1.4–1.8 mm, 6 ♀, TL 1.9–2.0 mm, sta H(81)-22, H(81)-38, H(81)-53, H(81)-54, from *Halimeda* sp. alga, and *Agaricia* sp. and *Porites* sp. corals on reef platform, 1–2 m. USNM 211313, 2 ♂, TL 2.0–2.5 mm, 3 ovig ♀, TL 2.0–2.4 mm, 3 juvs, sta H(80)-26, from rubble on fore reef slope, 3–6 m.

DESCRIPTION.—*Male*: Body 3 times longer than wide, parallel-sided. Rostrum semicircular,

with transparent border of spine-scales, with weak anterior concavity (giving faintly bilobed appearance if viewed oblique-dorsally); flanked by rounded lobes of anterior margin of head. Anterolateral angle of head acute; lateral margins entire; eyes dorsolateral, well pigmented. Pereonites close-set, anterolateral angles of pereonites 1–4, and posterolateral angles of pereonites 5–7 rounded; lateral margins entire. Pleotelson slightly wider than long, lateral margin with 6 teeth; posterior margin between uropodal notches triangular, apex broadly rounded.

Antenna 1, basal article longest and widest, with strong spine on mediobasal angle; outer distal angle bearing transparent dentate flange; articles 2–4 each with short distal spine on inner

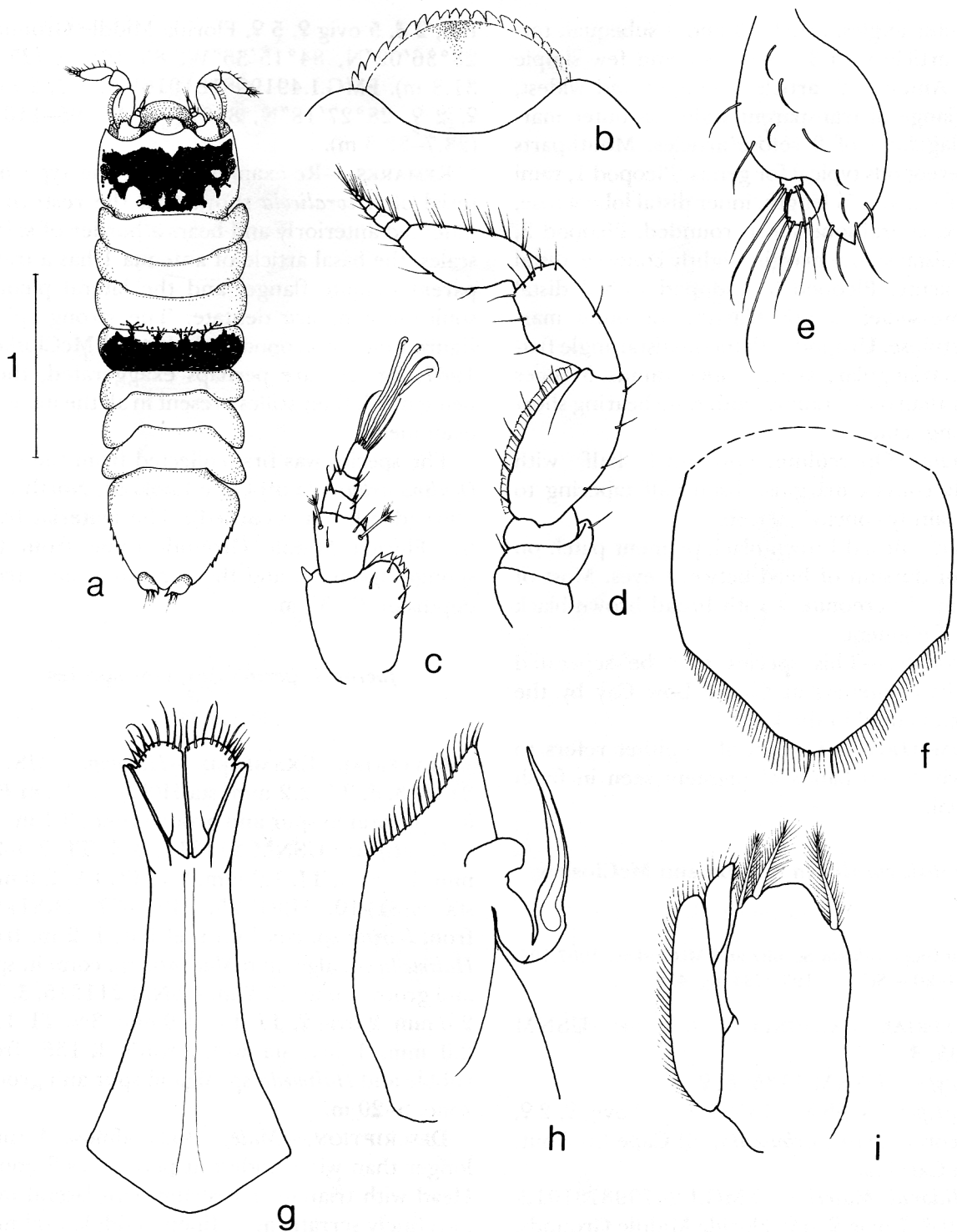


FIGURE 42.—*Joeropsis bifasciatus*, new species: *a*, whole animal, dorsal view; *b*, rostrum; *c*, antenna 1; *d*, antenna 2; *e*, uropod; *f*, operculum, ♀; *g*, pleopod 1, ♂; *h*, pleopod 2, ♂; *i*, pleopod 3, ♂.

and outer angles; articles 3 and 4 subequal; terminal article with 3 aesthetascs and few simple setae. Antenna 2, article 4 longest and widest, with flange of transparent scales on outer margin; flagellum of 8 setose articles. Mouthparts and pereopods typical for genus. Pleopod 1, rami fused for about $\frac{3}{4}$ length, inner distal lobe setose, convex, lateral lobe short, rounded. Pleopod 2, outer distal setose margin slightly concave; distal angle acute. Pleopod 3, endopod with 3 distal plumose setae; exopod biarticulate, outer margins setulose. Uropod with mediolateral angle flattened, triangular, acute; inner ramus 3 times longer than outer ramus, both rami bearing short and long setae.

Female: Operculum, proximal half with slightly convex margins, distal half tapering to apex, faintly concave, setose.

Color: Broad brown-black pigment patch on most of dorsum of head between eyes. Most of dorsum of pereonite 4 with broad brown-black band of pigment.

REMARKS.—This species may be separated from its congeners at Carrie Bow Cay by the characters used in the key.

ETYMOLOGY.—The specific epithet refers to the two dorsal bands of pigment seen in fresh material.

Joeropsis coralicola Schultz and McCloskey

FIGURE 43

Jaeropsis [sic] *coralicola* Schultz and McCloskey, 1967:103, figs. 1–20.—Schultz, 1969:284, fig. 452.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*Holotype:* USNM 133595, ♂.

Allotype: USNM 113596, ♀.

Paratypes: USNM 113597, 6 ♂, 2 ovig ♀, 2 ♀, from coral *Oculina arbuscula*, off Cape Lookout, North Carolina.

Additional Material: FMG.I.247998181012-B-2, 10 ♂, 7 ovig ♀, 6 ♀, Florida Middle Grounds, 28°36'02"N, 84°15'36"W, 85–105 ft (25.7–31.8 m). FMG.I.247998181013B-2, 5 ♂, Florida Middle Grounds, 28°36'02"N, 84°15'36"W, 85–105 ft (25.7–31.8 m). FMG.I.247998181012-

B-6, 2 ♂, 5 ovig ♀, 5 ♀, Florida Middle Grounds, 28°36'02"N, 84°15'36"W, 85–105 ft (25.7–31.8 m). FMG.I.491998181016F-3, 5 ♂, 2 ovig ♀, 2 ♀, 28°27'18"N, 84°17'02"W, 95–110 ft (28.7–33.3 m).

REMARKS.—Re-examination of the type material of *J. coralicola* shows that the rostrum is indented anteriorly and bears a border of spine-scales, the basal article of antenna 1 has a transparent dentate flange, and the lateral pleotelsonic margins are dentate. The strong spines figured on the uropod (Schultz and McCloskey, 1967, fig. 20) are perhaps exaggerated, there being much finer scales present in all the material examined.

The species was first collected from the coral *Oculina arbuscula* off Cape Lookout, North Carolina (depth not recorded). The material from the Florida Middle Grounds came from the sponge *Agelas* sp. and the coral *Madracis*, from depths of 25–33 m.

Joeropsis personatus, new species

FIGURE 44

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*Holotype:* USNM 211313, ♂, TL 2.2 mm, sta H(81)-29, from *Porites* sp. coral in spur and groove zone, 9.1 m.

Paratypes: USNM 211314, 4 ♂, TL 2.0–2.1 mm, 1 ovig ♀, TL 1.9 mm, 2 ♀, TL 1.9–2.0 mm, sta H(81)-10, H(81)-25, H(81)-27, H(81)-51, from *Porites* sp. coral on reef flat, 1–2 m, from *Halimeda* sp. alga, and *Madracis* sp. coral in spur and groove zone, 15.2 m. USNM 211315, ♂, TL 2.0 mm, 2 ovig ♀, TL 1.8–1.9 mm, 3 ♀, TL 1.9–2.0 mm, 1 juv, sta K-35, K-65, K-136, from rubble and *Halimeda* sp. alga in spur and groove zone, 6–20 m.

DESCRIPTION.—*Male:* Body almost 4 times longer than wide, widest at pereonites 2 and 3. Head with triangular rostrum with lateral margins finely serrate, apex finely bifid; lateral margins serrate, anterolateral angle acute. Eyes small, dorsolateral. Pereonites 1–3 with anterolateral angles acute; lateral margins of all pereonites finely serrulate. Pleotelson slightly broader

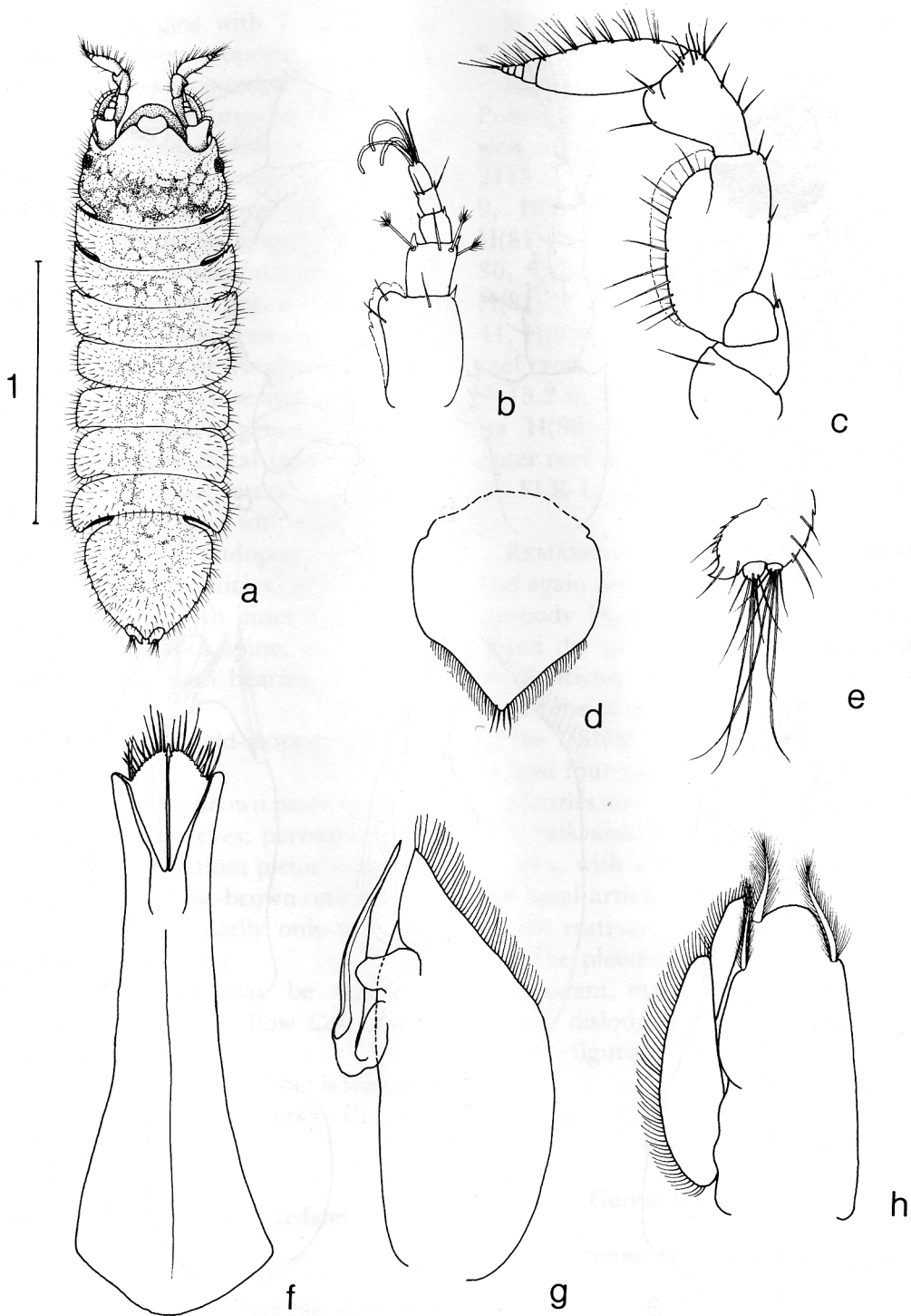


FIGURE 43.—*Joeropsis coralicola* Schultz and McCloskey: a, whole animal, dorsal view; b, antenna 1; c, antenna 2; d, operculum, ♀; e, uropod; f, pleopod 1, ♂; g, pleopod 2, ♂; h, pleopod 3, ♂.

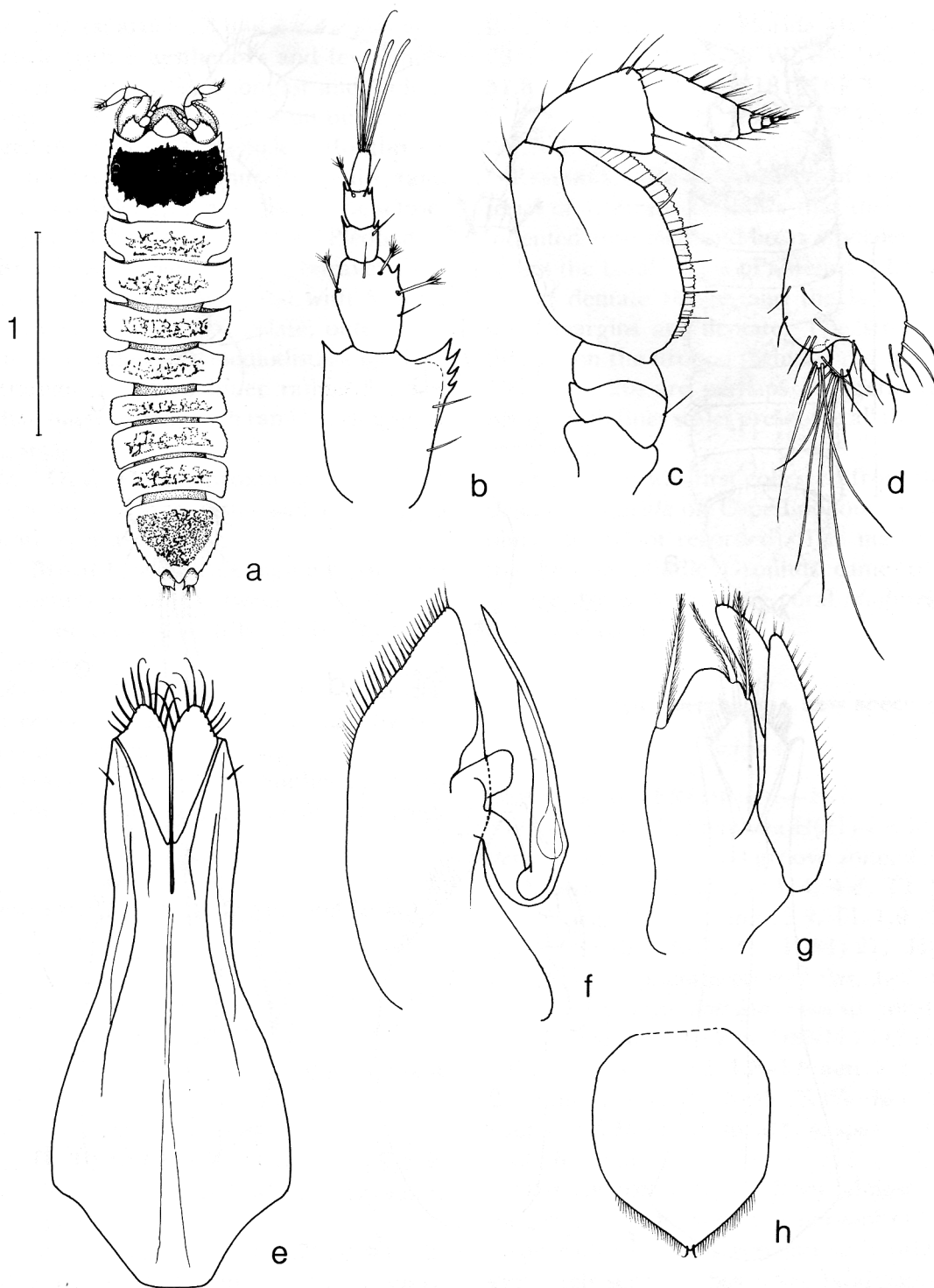


FIGURE 44.—*Joeropsis personatus*, new species: *a*, whole animal, dorsal view; *b*, antenna 1; *c*, antenna 2; *d*, uropod; *e*, pleopod 1, ♂; *f*, pleopod 2, ♂; *g*, pleopod 3, ♂; *h*, operculum, ♀.

than long; lateral margins with 7 or 8 teeth; posterior margin between uropodal notches triangular, apically narrowly rounded.

Antenna 1, basal article broader and longer than following articles, outer distal margin bearing strongly serrate flange, inner distal angle acute; article 2 with tooth on outer distal margin; articles 3 and 4 subequal in length, each with acute tooth at inner and outer distal angles; distal article bearing 3 aesthetascs and several simple setae. Antenna 2, article 4 longest and broadest, outer margin bearing row of transparent contiguous scales; flagellum of 5 setose articles. Mouthparts and pereopods typical of genus. Pleopod 1, rami fused for $\frac{2}{3}$ length; distal inner rounded lobe bearing 9 or 10 setae; lateral lobe hardly developed. Pleopod 2, exopod with outer margin distally setose. Pleopod 3, endopod with 3 plumose setae, exopod of 2 articles, with setulose outer margins. Uropod with inner distal angle bearing strong curved hook-spine; inner ramus twice length of outer, both bearing short and long simple setae.

Female: Operculum shield-shaped, tapering to acute apex in distal $\frac{1}{3}$.

Color: Head with dark-brown patch covering most of dorsum between eyes; pereonites with faint-brown dorsal reticulation; pleon with most of central dorsum with dense-brown reticulation. In preserved specimens, usually only the dark patch on the head is apparent.

REMARKS.—The species may be separated from its congeners at Carrie Bow Cay by the characters used in the key.

ETYMOLOGY.—The specific epithet is from the Latin *personatus* (masked) and refers to the dark pigment patch on the head.

Joeropsis rathbunae Richardson

FIGURE 45

Joeropsis [sic] *rathbunae* Richardson, 1902:298, pl. 40: figs. 53–55; 1905:478, fig. 537.—Schultz and McCloskey, 1967:103, 107.—Menzies and Glynn, 1968:13, 14, fig. 36A–C.—Schultz, 1969:286, fig. 454.—Menzies and Kruczyński, 1983:95, fig. 32.

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*Syntype:* USNM 24870, ♂, Bermuda.

Additional Material: USNM 119368, ovig ♀, Puerto Rico, USNM 170855, 2 ♂, ovig ♀, 2 ♀, west of Sanibel Island, Florida, 55 m USNM 211316, 38 ♂, 28 ovig ♀, 21 ♀, 7 juvs, sta H(81)-9, H(81)-12, H(81)-13, H(81)-15, H(81)-17, H(81)-18, H(81)-23, H(81)-27, H(81)-29, H(81)-30, H(81)-32, H(81)-33, H(81)-34, H(81)-35, H(81)-36, H(81)-38, H(81)-39, H(81)-40, H(81)-41, H(81)-42, H(81)-54, H(81)-57, rubble from reef crest, reef slope and spur and groove zone, 0–15.2 m. USNM 211317, 10 ♂, 2 ovig ♀, 9 ♀, sta H(80)-22, H(80)-26, H(80)-32, H(80)-41, outer reef slope, 15–36 m. USNM 211318, 2 ♂, sta FLK-1, Looe Key, Florida, rubble from 0.5 m.

REMARKS.—Schultz and McCloskey (1967; and again noted in Schultz, 1969) examined the Peabody Museum syntype of *J. rathbunae* and noted the presence of four lateral pleotelsonic teeth. Richardson (1902) had incorrectly illustrated the pleon as being entire. Re-examination of the USNM syntype confirms the presence of at least four lateral pleotelsonic teeth.

Menzies and Glynn (1968) figured the rostrum of *J. rathbunae* from Puerto Rico as being evenly convex, with a dentate transparent border, and the basal article of antenna 1 as being dentate. In the rostrum, the basal article of antenna 1, and the pleonal margins of these teeth, being transparent, may easily be overlooked and are equally dislodged. For these reasons the species is again figured.

Family MUNNIDAE

Genus *Munna* Krøyer, 1839

Munna petronastes, new species

FIGURES 46, 47

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*Holotype:* USNM 211319, ♂, TL 1.1 mm, sta H(81)-38, from *Agaricia* sp. coral on reef platform, 1–2 m.

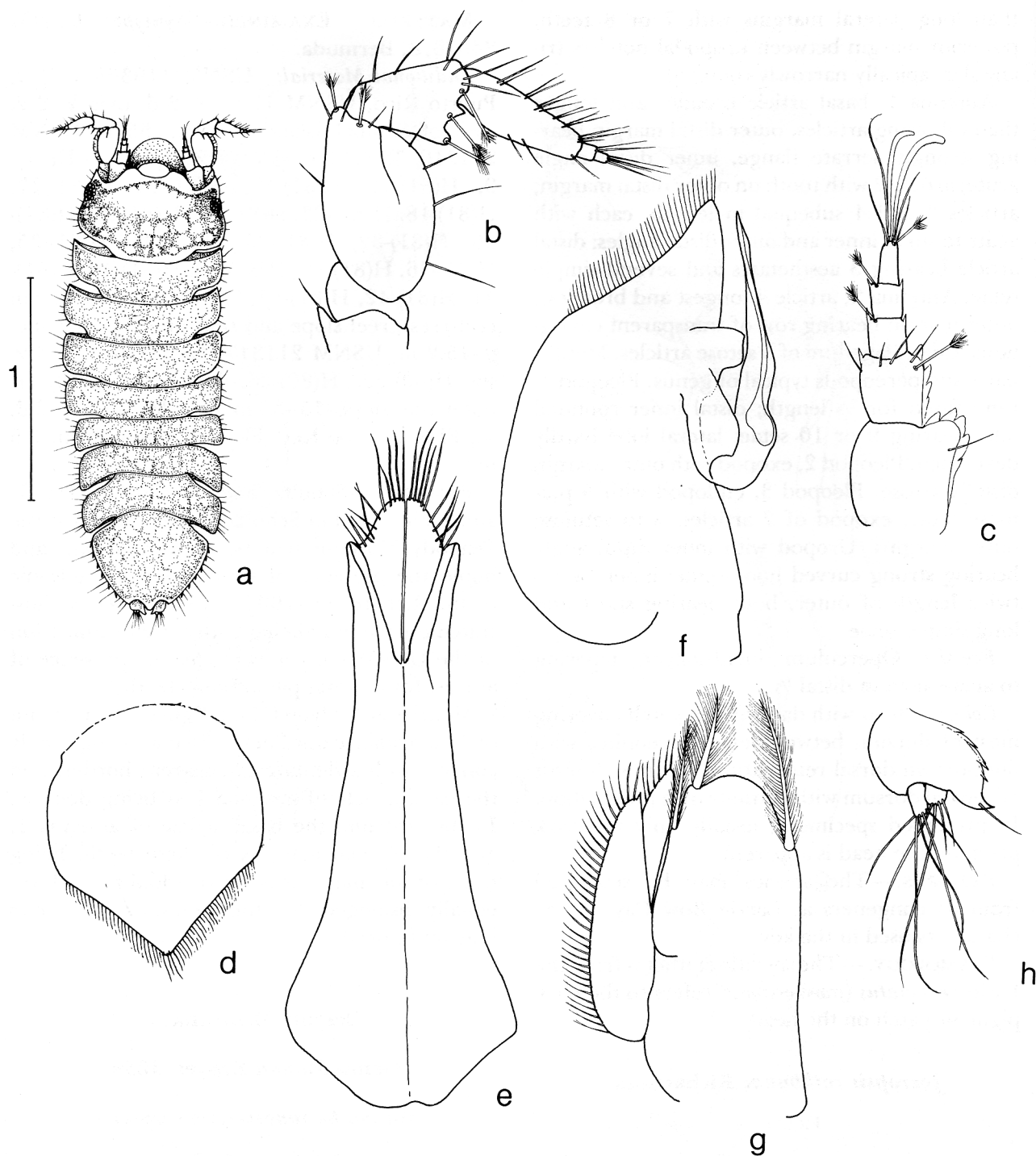


FIGURE 45.—*Joeropsis rathbunae* Richardson: *a*, whole animal, dorsal view; *b*, antenna 2; *c*, antenna; *d*, operculum, ♀; *e*, pleopod 1, ♂; *f*, pleopod 2, ♂; *g*, pleopod 3, ♂; *h*, uropod.

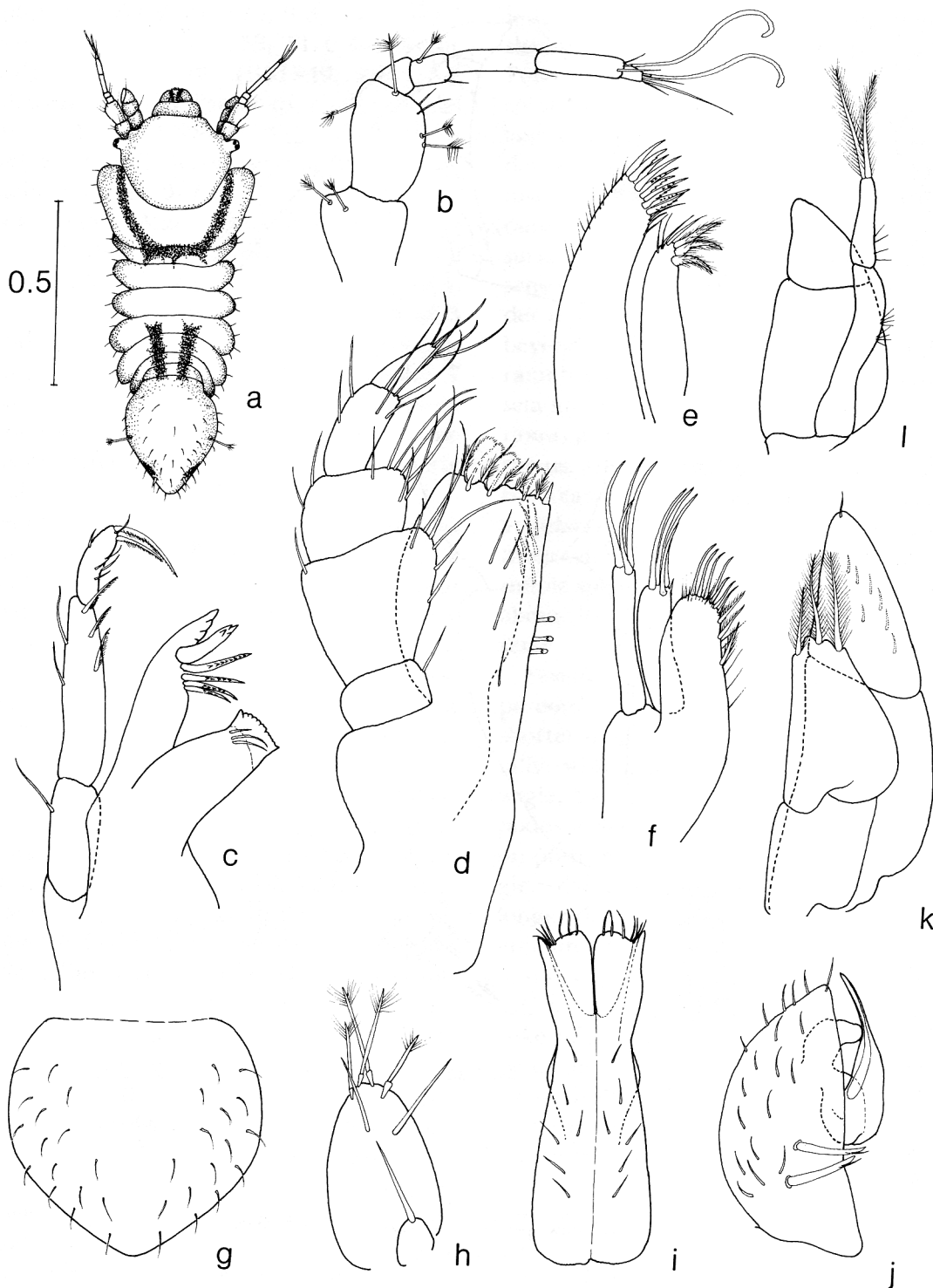


FIGURE 46.—*Munna petronastes*, new species: a, ♂, dorsal view; b, antenna 1; c, mandible; d, maxilliped; e, maxilla 1; f, maxilla 2; g, operculum, ♀; h, uropod; i, pleopod 1, ♂; j, pleopod 2, ♂; k, pleopod 3, ♂; l, pleopod 4, ♂.

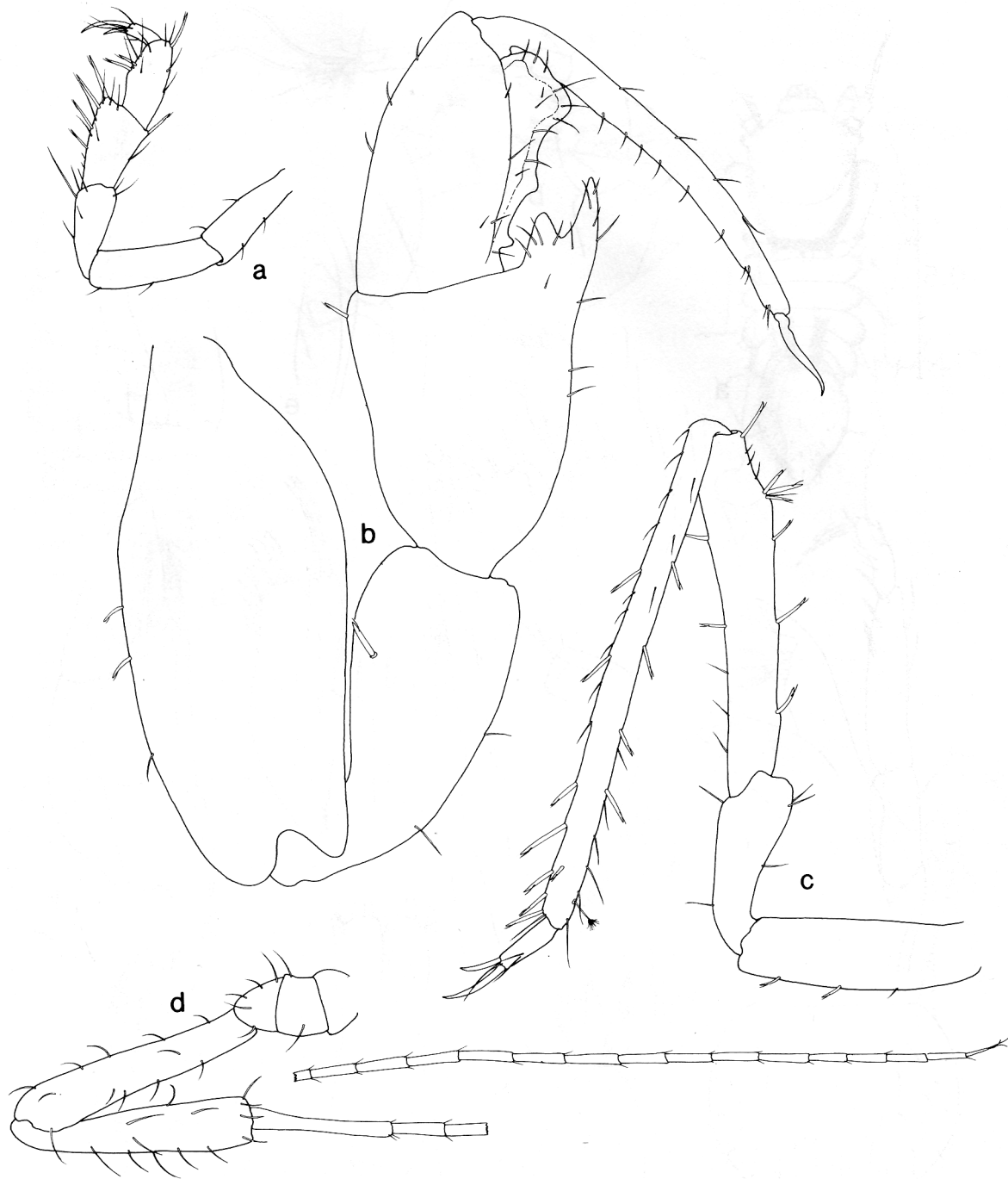


FIGURE 47.—*Munna petronastes*, new species: a, pereopod 1, ♀; b, pereopod 1, ♂; c, pereopod 7; d, antenna 2.

Paratypes: USNM 211320, 9 ♂, TL 1.0–1.1 mm, 5 ovig ♀, TL 1.0 mm, 5 ♀, TL 0.9–1.0 mm, sta H(81)-38, H(81)-40, H(81)-49, H(81)-54, from *Agaricia* sp. and *Porites* sp. corals on reef platform, 1–2 m. USNM 211321, 3 ♀, TL 0.9–1.0 mm, sta K-132, from *Agaricia* sp. coral on lagoonal patch reef, 0–1 m.

DESCRIPTION.—*Male:* Body 2.5 times longer than wide, widest at pereonite 1; latter swollen to accommodate musculature of pereopod 1. Head with straight anterior margin; eyes of 3 ommatidia, on short stalk. Pereonite 2 overlapping pereonite 1 posterolaterally; pereonite 7 overlapped by pereonite 6 and by anterior pleon. Pleon of 1 short segment plus pyriform globose pleotelson; latter longer than wide, posteriorly rounded.

Antenna 1 of 7 articles, distal 5 articles narrow; single aesthetasc on 2 distal articles. Antenna 2 with 3 short basal peduncle articles and 2 distal subequal elongate articles; flagellum of 18 very slender articles. Mandibular palp 3-segmented, segment 2 longest, with 3 distal fringed spines; terminal segment half length of segment 2, with 2 distal fringed spines; incisor of 4 cusps; lacinia mobilis of 4 cusps; 4 serrate spines in spine row; molar distally truncate, marginally serrate. Maxilla 1, inner ramus with 3 stout setulose apical spines; outer ramus with about 11 distal serrate apical spines. Maxilla 2, inner ramus with several simple and fringed spines on mediodistal margin; both lobes of outer ramus with 4 distal elongate spines. Maxilliped, palp with article 2 longest and widest, all 5 articles setose; endite with 3 retinacula on medial margin; distal margin truncate, with short spine at mediodistal angle, 5 fringed spines and 3 feather spines on distal margin. Pereopod 1 very robust, longer than medial body length when extended; merus widening distally, with single sensory spine near anterior margin; carpus widening distally, with single spine at anterodistal angle, posterodistal angle produced into strong bidentate process; propodus with posterior margin having hyaline flange produced into 2 low proximal and 1 broad distal truncate teeth; dactylus elongate-slender, about 11 times

longer than basal width, excluding unguis; latter slender, spine-like, about $\frac{1}{4}$ length of dactylus. Pereopods 2–7 elongate-slender, with sensory spines on anterior and posterior margins of carpi and propodi; dactyli biunguiculate, ungui slender. Pleopod 1, rami fused for about $\frac{2}{3}$ of length, inner distal lobe evenly rounded, bearing 7 setae; outer lobe short, triangular. Pleopod 2, outer surface of outer ramus with setae and 2 strong sensory spines, distally narrowly rounded; slender tapering part of inner ramus just extending beyond apex of outer ramus. Pleopod 3, both rami biarticulate, outer ramus with single apical seta and several setae on anterior surface; inner ramus just reaching beyond basal article of outer ramus, with 3 distal plumose setae. Pleopod 4, both rami biarticulate, outer ramus broadly triangular; inner ramus slender, tipped with 2 plumose setae. Uropod of 2 rami, longer bearing 2 simple spines and 4 sensory setae; smaller ramus about $\frac{1}{5}$ length of larger, tipped with single setae.

Female: Body ovate, widest at pereonite 4; pereonite 1 not enlarged as in male. Pereopod 1 shorter than following legs; carpus widening distally, with single sensory spine at anterodistal angle, 4 sensory spines on posterior margin; propodus widest at midlength, with 2 sensory spines on posterior margin, 1 spine at anterodistal angle; dactylus biunguiculate, anterior unguis longer than posterior, both slender. Pleonal operculum slightly wider than long, outer surface setose, distally broadly rounded.

Color: Head and pleon chalky-white; dorsal yoke of red-brown pigment on 2 or 3 anterior pereonites; 2 anteriorly diverging bars of pigment on posterior 3 pereonites and pleonite 1; dark spot on distolateral pleotelson.

REMARKS.—All three species of *Munna* that have been recorded from the general Caribbean area or from adjacent areas (*M. reynoldsi* from Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and the Panama Canal; *M. hayesi* from Texas; and *M. santaluciaae* from the Rio de la Plata) lack a mandibular palp. This immediately separates them from the present species.

Munna petronastes is structurally similar to a group of species that includes *M. maculata*, *M. antarctica*, and *M. neglecta*, and which is characterized by a grossly enlarged pereopod 1 in the male and the presence of a mandibular palp (see Amar and Roman, 1974).

ETYMOLOGY.—The specific epithet is derived from the Greek *peros* (rock) plus *nastes* (dweller) and refers to the reef-dwelling habit of the species.

Suborder MICROCERBERIDEA

Family MICROCERBERIDAE

Genus *Microcerberus* Karaman, 1933

Microcerberus syrticus, new species

FIGURE 48

MATERIAL EXAMINED.—*Holotype*: USNM 211326, ♂, TL 1.1 mm, interstitial, from intertidal coarse calcareous sand, east side of Carrie Bow Cay.

Paratypes: USNM 211327, 6♂, TL 1.0–1.1 mm, 8 ♀, TL 0.9–1.1 mm, interstitial, from intertidal coarse calcareous sand, east side of Carrie Bow Cay.

DESCRIPTION.—*Male*: Body 9 times longer than wide, widest at anterior pereonite 1. Head about $1\frac{1}{4}$ times longer than wide, with truncate anterior margin, lateral margins evenly convex. Pereonite 1 with anterolateral lobes acute. Pereonites 2–4 subequal in length, with tergal plates anteriorly rounded, lateral plates acutely triangular. Pereonites 5–7 becoming longer and wider than preceding segments, each with triangular posterior tergal point mesial to pereopodal articulation. Pleon consisting of 2 free anterior segments plus pleotelson; pleonite 1 about half length of pleonite 2; pleotelson $1\frac{1}{3}$ times longer than pleonite 2, posterior margin faintly sinuous.

Antenna 1 of 5 articles, terminal article bearing few setae and single aesthetasc. Antenna 2, peduncle article 2 with tooth on medial margin; flagellum of 5 setose articles. Mandibular palp

consisting of single article bearing 1 seta, partially shielded by thin rounded membranous structure; 3 short fringed spines in spine row; molar represented by stout proximal spine, fringed distally on one margin. Maxilla 1, inner ramus short, rounded, bearing 2 short distal setae; outer ramus with 7 fringed or dentate spines. Maxilla 2 reduced to single lobe bearing 2 stout spines fringed on one margin only. Maxilliped with narrow distally rounded endite reaching to palp article 2; palp of 5 setose articles. Pereopod 1 subchelate; propodus expanded, proximal palm with 2 stout spines on short lobe-like extension, proximalmost spine with single denticle; second spine with several fine denticles; distal $\frac{3}{4}$ of palm bearing 3 stout flexed denticulate spines; dactylus with unguis half length of remainder of article (measured on outer margin); inner margin with 2 denticulate spines. Pereopods 2–7 ambulatory, dactyli biunguiculate, anterior spine becoming more slender posteriorly; all pereopods with triangular tooth on bases. Pleopod 2, endopod elongate-slender, with apically acute, proximally broad compressed lobe on outer margin. Apical lobe lanceolate, acute; styliform apophysis spiciform; chitinous lamella becoming distally narrow, apically hooked; exopod short, stubby, with single seta. Third pleopod pair bilamellar, shielded by broad triangular extension from base. Uropod biarticulate, distal setose conical article almost twice length of basal article.

REMARKS.—The present species most closely resembles *Microcerberus mirabilis* Chappuis and Delamare-Deboutteville, 1956, from the Bahamas, but differs in the following: the apical lobe of the male pleopod 2 is rounded in *M. mirabilis*, acute in *M. syrticus*; similarly the “lobe étrangle” (terminology from Chappuis and Delamare-Deboutteville, 1956, fig. 11b) is rounded in *M. mirabilis*, acute in the new species; the tergal lobes of pereonites 2–4 are rounded in *M. syrticus*, truncate in *M. mirabilis*.

ETYMOLOGY.—The specific epithet is from the Greek for “of a sandbar” and refers to the habitat of the species.

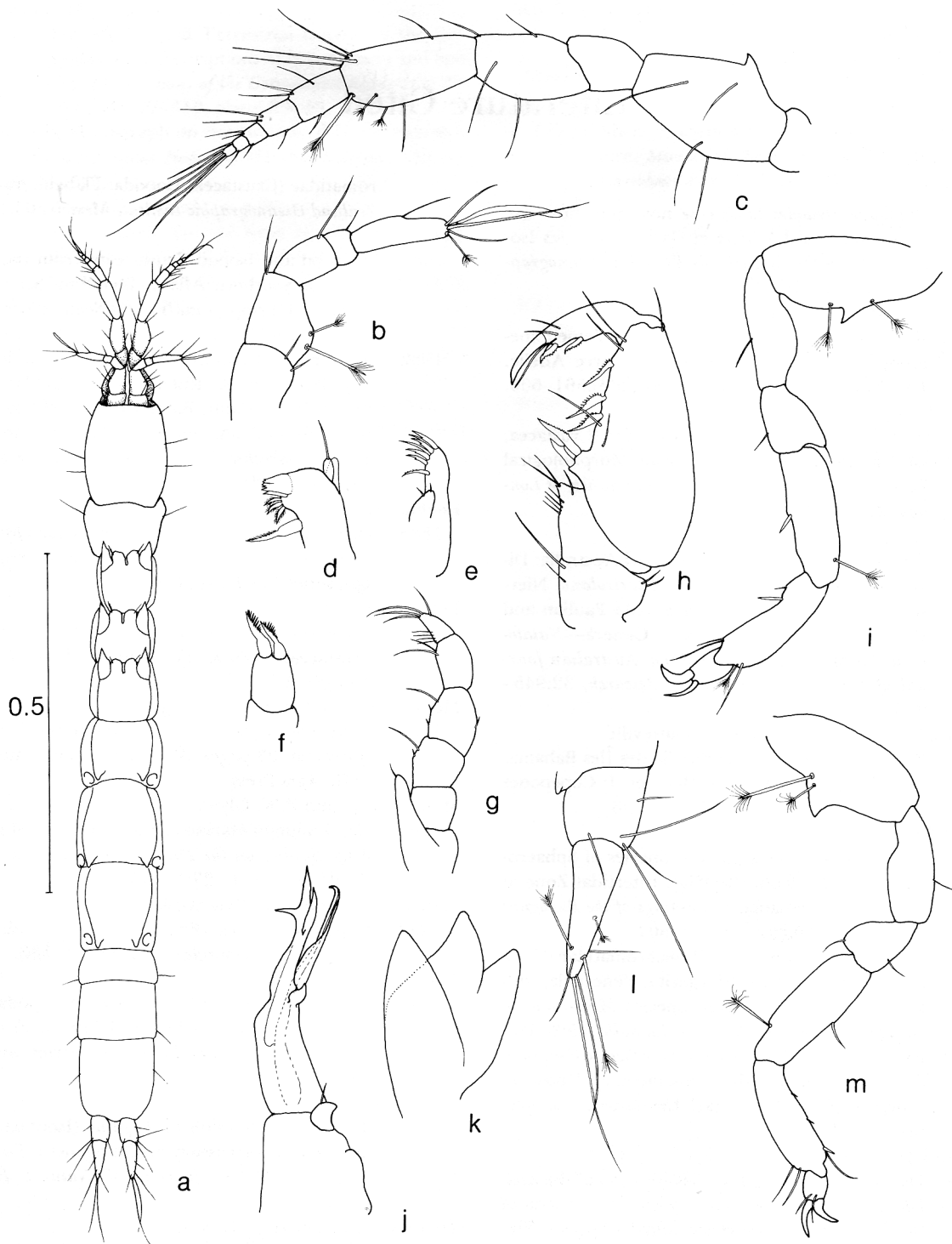


FIGURE 48.—*Microcerberus syrticus*, new species: *a*, whole animal, dorsal view; *b*, antenna 1; *c*, antenna 2; *d*, mandible; *e*, maxilla 1; *f*, maxilla 2; *g*, maxilliped; *h*, pereopod 1; *i*, pereopod 2; *j*, pleopod 2; *k*, pleopod 3; *l*, uropod; *m*, pereopod 7.

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