

*Trichopeltarion fantasticum* n. sp.

Carapace, without the spines, longer than broad; anterior end broadly rounded, postero-lateral margins almost straight, posterior margin gently rounded, strongly denticulate, slightly emarginate in the middle. General surface set with sparse, short, stiff brown hairs, and widely spaced, rounded tubercles. Regions well marked. In the gastric, cardiac and central branchial regions the tubercles are arranged in closely packed, raised groups. The main groups occur as follows: a single low group on the posterior portion of the mesogastric, a pair on the metagastric, a pair followed by one large median single group on the urogastric, and a single median group followed by a pair on the cardiac. Front with three acute spines, subequal in length. Pre-orbital tooth strong with subsidiary lateral cusps. Supra-orbital spine denticulate, post-orbital spine with strong subsidiary cusps, one very strong cusp situated posteriorly and proximal. Behind the post-orbital spine there are two compound spines bearing three to four major cusps. There are then a number of strong spines before the lateral spines. Lateral spines long, one-third the width of the carapace, set with strong subsidiary spines. Two strong spines behind the lateral spines. Abdomen of seven segments, second very narrow proximally in female, first three segments bearing a pair of median tubercles with traces still visible on the fourth. Edges of abdominal segments set with long stiff hairs.

Orbits large, bordered by three spines above, lower wall formed mainly by a sub-ocular spine derived from the carapace. Eye stalk long and slender, eye comparatively small, reddish-orange in colour. Anterior margin of buccal cavity hardly defined. Antennae commencing in inner hiatus of the orbit, basal segment rather swollen but not filling hiatus completely, basal segment and second and third articles set with long coarse setae. Outer maxillipeds as in Fig. 4, all segments with coarse brown hairs along inner edges.

Chelipeds, in adult females and small males, small and equally developed, set with stiff setae along outer edge, whole surface with sparse, short, stiff brown hairs. Upper margin of hand spinulose, with a large raised boss just above the area of attachment to the wrist. Lower proximal margin of hand with an elongated curved projection which articulates with a raised boss on the wrist. Upper and outer surface of wrist spinulose. Arm with two spines on the upper distal margin. Ambulatory legs long and slender, with stiff hairs along upper and lower margins, surface with short brown hairs, two spines on upper distal margin of the merus.

In mature males the right cheliped is enormously developed, the length being more than twice the length of the carapace. The arm is smoothish, roughened along the posterior margin, with two granular patches distally. Wrist strongly granular along posterior border. Fixed finger short and relatively stout, obsoletely toothed. Moveable finger longer, with six strong teeth on cutting edge, teeth becoming obsolete distally.

A young specimen with carapace length 10.2 mm (Fig. 9) already has all the main spines of the adult present but represented by simple spines bearing at the most very fine subsidiary teeth.

A larger specimen with carapace length 17.5 mm (Fig. 6) has the three frontal, and the three orbital spines well developed. The lateral spines are well formed with small subsidiary spines on the anterior surface. Two antero-lateral spines are developed between the orbital spines and the lateral spine on each side with a single spine posterior to the lateral. All spines are essentially simple at this growth stage but already bear small subsidiary spines.

Four females and a small male were collected at Chatham Island Expedition