

Gnathopod 1: Sideplate at widest not $\frac{1}{2}$ length, distally notched. Basos as long, strongly setose anteroproximally. Segs. 3-4 successively slightly longer, 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ length 6 which is $\frac{1}{2}$ basos length; seg. 6 has posterior margin medially convex, so it is widest medially, palm very finely toothed, a single spine near base of dactylos which is not distinctly toothed but has 2 spine setae at base of nail. *Gnathopod 2*: Sideplate subrectangular, slightly longer than basos; seg. 3 almost $\frac{1}{2}$ basos length, both anteriorly spine-setose especially basos; segs. 3-5 strongly spine-setose posterodistally, seg. 5 also spine-setose anterodistally, has surface pentagonally and hexagonally scaled; seg. 4 posteriorly furred; seg. 5 has fur anteriorly and on posterior half of surface; seg. 6, surface completely furred and strongly spine-setose. Palm and dactylos smooth. Segs. 3 and 5 subequal; segs. 4 and 6 subequal, about $\frac{3}{4}$ length 3.

Pereopod 1: Sideplate subrectangular, basos $\frac{2}{3}$ as long, segs. 5 and 6 subequal, slightly shorter than 4, 4 slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ basos; posterior margin of 4 and 5 and anterodistal angles strongly spine-setose, spine-setae in groups of 3 or more, some with small spines in group also; seg. 6, posterior margin has 9 single and paired groups of short spines, 1 or 2 with long spine-setae also; anterior margin naked except for spine-setae on distal angle. *Pereopod 2*: Sideplate has shallow posterior lobe, about $\frac{1}{3}$ its depth. *Pereopod 3*: Basos anterior margin has about 16 groups of 1-4 short spines; posterior margin serrate. Segs. 3-6, anterior margins strongly spined with short rows of 1-4 spines or spines and spine-setae, a few spines on posterior margins; 3 on seg. 6 posterior margin, 2 more at distal angle. Seg. 6 nearly twice length seg. 3, and $\frac{1}{2}$ basos; seg. 5 slightly longer than 3, 4 slightly longer again and posteriorly convex. *Pereopod 4*: Sideplate a little longer than deep, not $\frac{2}{3}$ basos length and not as wide; segments much as in Pr. 3 except that seg. 4 margin is not so convex. *Pereopod 5*: Sideplate ovate, slightly wider than deep, $\frac{2}{3}$ basos length, basos width $\frac{3}{5}$ length, posterior margin strongly serrate; anterior margin, as in segs. 3-6, is strongly spinose, the spines in groups of 1-6; seg. 4 margins are almost parallel, seg. 3 is $\frac{1}{2}$ length seg. 4; segs. 4 and 5 are subequal, $\frac{1}{3}$ basos length; seg. 6 slightly longer.

Uropod 1: Peduncle longer than rami; dorsal margins of each with numerous short spines, up to 30 on peduncle, 8-14 on rami. *Uropod 2*: Peduncle longer than rami, dorsal margins with 15-16 small spines; rami with 0, 16, 7 and 6 spines dorsally. *Uropod 3*: Peduncle about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of rami, has setae on dorsal margin, short spines on dorsal angles; inner ramus nearly as long as outer including short second segment, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the first; margins with 14, 3, 7 and 7 spines on dorsal margins; outer margin of inner ramus has plumose setae also.

DISCUSSION

In spite of Walker's later decision that there was sufficient variation in the two species, *murrayi* and *adarei*, for them to be considered synonymous, they are undoubtedly distinct species, as Chilton and Schellenberg recognised. There are sufficient differences in gnathopod 1, epimeral plates and urosome alone to make this clear.

Uristes adarei is not synonymous with Stebbing's *Tryphosa barbatipes* which does not have the hooked epimeral plates of *adarei*, nor with *Tryphosa antennipotens*. In the latter, the sideplate of gnathopod 1 is less narrowed distally, that of gnathopod 2 is wider and shorter, pereopod 5 has fewer spines on seg. 2 and is less deeply incised posteriorly; the telson has 2 spines on each lobe; antenna 1 has a much smaller accessory flagellum; the sideplate of pereopod 2 is more acutely produced on the upper angle of its posterior lobe, and the setae on segs. 4-6 of pereopod 1 are fewer and shorter.

The acute eyelobes of *adarei* place it in the genus *Uristes* (cf. Barnard, 1962).

The types are labelled "*Tryphosa adarei*, A. O. Walker. Cape Adare, 4/11/99, 26 fms" and, on the outside, "1903. 10.5.16. Southern Cross". The specimen drawn was a 24mm ovigerous female labelled "*Tryphosa adarei* Walker, 1902.11.5. Voy. 'Southern Cross.' Cape Adare".