

Gnathopod 1: Sideplate subrectangular, angles rounded, slightly toothed posterodistally; width half depth. Basos $\frac{2}{3}$ sideplate length, anteriorly fringed with long spine-setae. Segs. 3 and 6 subequal, half basos length; seg. 5 slightly longer than 3, seg. 4 slightly shorter; tufts of spine-setae posteriorly on 3 and 6 and anteriorly on distal half of 6, also (fewer) anterodistally on 5; posterior margins of 4 and 5 furred, longer tufts of spine-setae on distal angles.

Gnathopod 2: Sideplate subrectangular, angles rounded, width $\frac{2}{5}$ length; basos $\frac{2}{3}$ wide-plate depth, some long spine-setae on both margins; segs. 3 and 5 subequal, more than half basos, a few spine-setae posteriorly on seg. 3, seg. 4 about $\frac{2}{3}$ length 3, seg. 6 slightly shorter than 4; long spine-setae posterodistally in tuft on seg. 4, anterodistally on 5 and 6; surfaces of segs. 5 and 6 and posterior of 4 strongly furred, posterior surface of 5 hexagonally scaled, posterior margin of 6 distally spine-setose.

Pereopod 1: Basos width $\frac{2}{5}$ length, subrectangular, angles rounded. Basos half side-plate length, both margins with long spine-setae. Seg. 3 and 5 subequal in length, 6 barely longer but much narrower; seg. 4 is $\frac{2}{3}$ basos length and as wide with parallel margins; posterior margins of 3-5 tufted with spine-setal groups, also anterodistal angles of 4 and 5; posterior margin of 6 has 5 long slender spines. *Pereopod 2*: Sideplate posterior lobe about $\frac{2}{5}$ depth. *Pereopod 3*: Basos ovate, anterior margin with about 14 spines; posterior imperfectly serrate; seg. 3 half length 4 which is $\frac{2}{3}$ basos length, and as long as 6, slightly longer than 5; segs. 3-6 all have 3 to 5 groups of 1-3 spines, naked posteriorly except for 1 spine on posterodistal angle of 5, 4 on convex posterior margin of 4. *Pereopod 4*: Sideplate slightly longer than wide, depth $\frac{2}{3}$ basos; basos width about $\frac{2}{3}$ depth, longer than segs. 3-5 combined. Anterior margins of segs. 3 and 4 furred, some spine-setae accompanying spines, otherwise much as Pr. 3. *Pereopod 5*: Sideplate as wide as deep, $\frac{2}{3}$ basos width, depth little more than half basos; basos longer than segs. 3-7 combined; otherwise much as in Pr. 4 although seg. 4 posterior margin is almost parallel with anterior.

Uropod 1: Peduncle slightly longer than rami, 12 and 3 spines dorsally; rami with 6 spines dorsally on one, 2 and 6 on other. *Uropod 2*: Peduncle and rami subequal, 8 spines on peduncle dorsally, 4 on each ramus including one above incision. *Uropod 3*: Peduncle as long as seg. 1 of outer ramus, has a few spines distally, spine-setae dorsally; inner ramus has 1 spine near tip of inner margin, plumose setae along outer; outer has plumose setae along inner margin, 3 spines along outer, 2 at base of stout second segment which is about $\frac{1}{3}$ length first; inner ramus reaches half along seg. 2 of outer.

Epimeral Plates. 1 has forwardly directed, blunt tooth with spine anterodistally, is posterodistally rounded; 2 has rounded anterodistal angle, small tooth posterodistally.

DISCUSSION

There is no doubt that this specimen belongs to *Tryphosites*, and it appears to be quite distinct from previously recognised species. *T. longipes* has long slender segments 3-7 in pereopods 3-5 and different telson spination (cf. Sars, 1895, Pls. 28-29); the third epimeral plate of *T. chevreuxi* has a very distinctive serrated posterior margin (cf. Barnard, 1932: 54, fig. 19c), and *T. alleni* Sexton (1911: Pl. 14, fig. 2) has 2 strong teeth on the posterior margin. *T. (?) coxalis* Barnard (1962: 33-35, figs. 19-20) has a triangular process developed dorsally on pleon segment 3, a less produced epistome and a different gnathopod 1 palm.

The material described is a 15mm specimen in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) collections labelled "*Hoplonyx stebbingi* Walker, 1902.11.5. Voy. Southern Cross Cape Adare".

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