

Tricoma antarctica, new species

(Figs. 105-106)

Holotype female: L = 1.33 mm; mbd = 170 μ ; hd = 55 μ × 30 μ ; t = ?; cs = 15 μ ; ss1 = 40 μ ; ts = 16 μ .

Description.—Body having 72 very broad dark rings with large concretion particles. Head much narrower than first ring; amphids oval, recessed; short, thick, pointed cephalic setae. Stoma present. Red pigment spots within rings 10-11 and 11-12. Somatic setae thick, pointed, difficult to observe because of encrustation of

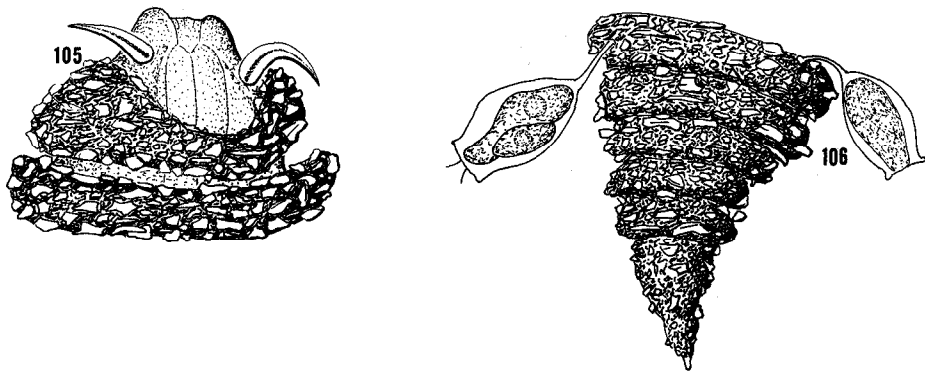
body. Setal pattern (incomplete): subdorsal: $\frac{15,25,44,47}{19,23,30,39,57,65,67,70} = 4$; subventral: $\frac{21,39,46,65,68}{7,19,35,40,44,49,53,65,69} = 5$. Anus not observed. Tail cone black and encrusted, 48 μ long.

Type habitat and locality.—Deep-sea dredgings, 3423 m, Gauss Station, Antarctica, 66°2'9" S, 89°38' E.

Holotype female: Collected by German South-Polar Expedition, 3 April, 1903; USDA Slide T138t.

Diagnosis.—This species is by far the largest species of *Tricoma*, and is also distinguished by the thick dark encrustation and pigmentation. It has some similarities to *T. suilla* from South Georgia, based on a juvenile said to be 2.25 mm long, but the identity of the latter is impossible to establish. It is said to have 66 rings, but 79 are drawn in the figure; it is said to be lacking cephalic setae, but they are drawn in the figure. The terminal ring is in the form of a spike rather than of a cone. *T. bascescui*, n.comb. has 72 rings but is much smaller and the shapes of the head, copulatory apparatus and tail spike are drawn too vaguely to establish its identity.

Nine suetorian parasites were observed on the body of the holotype.



Figs. 105-106. *T. antarctica*, n.sp. 105. female head; 106. female tail.