

tapering, considerably longer than the other seven together, having the cylindrical hairs of the brush not very long, and carrying two spines at, and one spine near, the apex; the other joints diminishing successively in breadth, and towards the end in length also; the secondary flagellum of four joints together equal in length to the first of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ.*—Gland-cone prominent, third joint somewhat inflated, in length equal to the composite first and second joints, fourth and fifth subequal, both with small cilia above and setæ below; the flagellum tapering, probably consisting of seven or eight joints; in the specimen (female) examined there were five left on one member of the pair and six on the other.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge smoothly convex, bounded by a very small tooth above, pointed downwards, and an equally small one below pointing forwards; above this in the left mandible is a minute tubercle breaking the evenness of the convex edge, but this is probably only an individual peculiarity; the top border over the upper tooth is minutely serrate; the secondary plate of the left mandible is short and small, dilated forwards and apically cut into five or six minute denticles; the spine-row consists of three slender spines; the molar tubercle is prominent, the dentate crown pointing backwards, oval, with three central teeth apart from the lines of denticles; the region between the spine-row and the crown furred with cilia, a long group of these also above the crown; the palp not far back, over the molar tubercle's front part, the first joint short, the second with nine spines near the apex; the third joint with the first subequal in length to the second; more than the first third of its inner margin smooth, the remainder fringed with fifteen spines; one spine near the base on the outer side. Behind the palp and molar tubercle the shaft of the mandible is broad.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate short and narrow, with two unequal plumose setæ on the apex; outer plate long, two of the spines a little below the apical margin, the inner of the two with fifteen rather elongate teeth, the other spines much crowded together, nine in number, strong, the outer less dentate than the inner, the longest of all in company with a short one standing nearest to the two first mentioned; the second joint of the palp narrower proximally and distally than in the middle, its apical border set with seven spine-teeth serrate on the outer border, a single seta near the outer apex.

*Second Maxillæ.*—Outer plate longer and broader than the inner, apical margin oblique, with pectinate spines increasing in length to the apex on the outer side, a few shorter ones following down the outer border; apical border of the inner plate likewise oblique, armed with spines, a plumose seta on the inner margin just below the spine-row longer than any of the spines.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with plumose setæ planted in the ordinary manner on the inner margin and passing across to the outer corner of the apical; apical border with three strong teeth, the innermost the most prominent, beyond these a plumose spine or seta distinct from the series just mentioned;