

prominent; palp long, set just over the molar tubercle, both being far forward, first joint of palp short, second with a row of eighteen spines on the upper part; the third joint widening a little from the base, then narrowing almost to a point, carrying a row of thirty spines on the inner border; none were present on the outer border.

Lower Lip with the distal part of the forward lobes strongly furred, the lobes seemingly dehiscent.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate oval, rather broad, with two unequal plumose setæ on the rounded apex; outer plate broad, not greatly elongated beyond the inner, apical margin not confluent with the inner margin; all the spines and their denticles of stout structures, but especially the five or six of the upper row; the palp with its second joint remarkably dilated, both lateral margins convex but the outer much more than the inner, the very broad apical margin set with nineteen spine-teeth, of which the outer two are excavate on the outer side; they are followed by a straight pectinate spine at the outer corner, and a similar one is found at about the centre of the row of teeth but a little below it.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate shorter than outer, the lower part very broad, distally narrowing, its sinuous inner margin set with fifteen plumose setæ, the apical margin set with rows of spines of different sizes, the smaller seemingly smooth, the larger pectinate, the stoutest of these being at the inner angle near to the setæ; the outer plate less broad than inner, the outer margin so much folded over that it cannot be flattened out in mounting for the microscope without separating it from its shaft, the apex rather more oblique than that of the inner plate, set closely with rows of pectinate spines.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates of very unusual breadth, projecting rather in advance of the first joint of the palp, the plumose setæ of the inner border being comparatively short, numbering fourteen actually on the margin, the row being continued by shorter ones passing over towards the outer apex; the apical margin carrying three pointed teeth followed by a row of several pectinate spines; the outer plates long, reaching beyond the second joint of the palp, the straight inner margin smooth for some distance from its base, then presenting a spine, at a short interval from which begins a close-set series of eighteen sharp teeth, succeeded at the apex by a nineteenth tooth and a curved spine; on the surface within the margin are eight small slender spines; the second joint of the palp is longer than the first; the finger is as long as the third joint; its inner margin is pectinate, the short sharp nail accompanied by some short cilia; the dorsal cilium much nearer to the base of the finger than to the nail. In position these maxillipeds are by no means broadly flattened out, as represented in the Plate for the sake of showing the details;¹ the two halves fold boatwise upwards, when *in situ*; in the

¹ In regard to all the Plates it will be understood that figures intended to give the minute details are drawn from dissections laid out as flat as possible with a view to examination under the microscope; in regard to the figures of this species that circumstance requires more than usually to be borne in mind.