

be exactly made out, seemingly of the usual form; secondary plate of left mandible very small, strap-shaped, curved, microscopically dentate at the apex; spine-row of three very small curved spines close together; molar tubercle prominent, the dentate crown showing some fourteen or fifteen transverse blades, and set round the edge with prominent teeth pointing in towards the blades; articular condyle large; the palp set just over the molar tubercle; some eighteen spines form a row on the upper part of the second joint; there are twenty-two spines on the inner border of the third joint, beginning below the middle, and one spine near the outer border and the base; the third and first joints together about equal the length of the second.

*Lower Lip.*—Forward lobes but little debiscent distally, overlapping below when flattened, inner and apical margins ciliated, but not the outer margins; margins of the mandibular processes ciliated.

*First Maxilla.*—Inner plate narrow at the apex, tipped with two plumose setæ; outer plate long, apical margin fringed with six strong dentate spines, with four, more slender, below them, and the eleventh, a strong one, standing a little apart from the rest on the inner margin; those in the left maxilla (figured on the right-hand side of the Plate), seem to have been much more worn than those in the companion maxilla, a rather odd circumstance; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, of almost uniform width, in the left maxilla showing twelve spiniform teeth on the apex, while on the other maxilla there are only nine; in each there is also a plumose seta.

*Second Maxilla.*—The plates slender, the outer broader, very little longer than the inner; the apical margins of both very oblique, the fringe of the inner plate being bounded by a plumose seta much longer than the adjacent spines.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates with plumose setæ on the inner margin, nine in number, diminishing in size towards the apex, which they reach before the series is continued towards the outer corner by one or two additions; the apical margin has three teeth, the innermost the largest, below which is a smaller spine-tooth; on the outer side of the three is a curved spine; the plates themselves, though flat on the inner surface, on the outer are so strongly ridged as to be in fact longitudinally three-edged rather than laminar, answering to the epithet "prismatic" applied by Krøyer to the corresponding plates in his *Anonyx edwardsii*; they reach beyond the first joint of the palp; the outer plates reach as far as the apex of the second joint of the palp; on the inner margin are four long setæ among cilia followed by a long spine, and this by thirteen close-set nodulous teeth, the two uppermost and largest of which may be reckoned as apical; these are followed by a pectinate spine-tooth; on the outer surface away from the margin are seven spines of some length; of the palp the first joint is short, the second not very greatly longer; the finger is short, with a narrow nail set among cilia; the dorsal cilium is midway between the base of the finger and the base of the nail.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates leaving the head and mouth-organs almost entirely