

are more numerous than shown in either of the figures *m.m.*, numbering about eighteen on each mandible.

Lower Lip.—Triangular, the forward lobes being distally narrowed; the mandibular processes straight and narrow.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate short, apically tipped with three strongly plumose setæ, of which the outermost is a little the longest; the outer plate long; of its eleven spines three stand at intervals on the inner margin, the lowest with five, the next with six, the following with seven lateral teeth; the next spine is subapical, with six lateral teeth; in the six apical spines the number of lateral teeth varies from six to three, the subapical tooth on the outer side has four; the long and narrow second joint of the palp has four slightly curved spine-teeth and a cilium or short seta. On the left maxilla some of the spines of the outer plate had one more lateral denticle than the number counted above from the right maxilla.

Second Maxillæ.—Inner plate considerably shorter than the outer, a double row of spines and plumose setæ from the apex about half-way down the inner margin, ending as usual with a plumose seta longer than the rest; the outer plate with the usual pectinate spines on the apical part.

Maxillipeds.—Inner plates not reaching as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, the apical margin sloping outwards, with three little pointed teeth, the two innermost close together, the third standing a little apart, followed by seven or eight feathered setæ which occupy the remainder of the margin; besides the usual long setæ which pass from the inner margin to the outer apex, the plates have on their outer surface two marginal spines below the apex and a cross-row of three small setæ; outer plates large, but not reaching so far as the apex of the long second joint of the palp, teeth of the inner margin minute and numerous, separated by more than their own width; far back on the apical margin are three spine-teeth, the largest and most-curved outermost, followed by plumose setæ down part of the outer margin; low down on the outer surface of the plate are four groups of setiform spines near the inner margin, and parallel with the marginal teeth a row of fifteen spinules, with one long spine beneath; the second joint of the palp much longer than the first, the third a little longer than the first; the finger small, its surface striated with cilia, the dorsal cilium small, centrally placed; the nail small, spiniform, with short cilia at the base.¹

First Gnathopods.—Side-plates very small, almost concealed by those of the next segment, front margin convex; first joint subequal in length to the elongate hand; second joint much longer than either the third or fourth; the third and fourth subtriangular, so placed that the third is almost without free front, the fourth almost without free hind

¹ Besides the slender spines with which many parts of the palp are furnished, the third joint has at its apex one spine stouter than the rest, pectinate on both edges, and such a spine is, I believe, by no means unfrequent in this position.