

lobes of the head; the front edge of its thin plate seems to be sharp, and is very straight. In one specimen there was a little tooth in the front part of the rounded top.

*Upper Lip* short, its distal edge densely fringed with short fur.

*Mandibles*.—These are very long and narrow; the cutting edge has at the top a little pointed tooth, the lower border almost or quite entire; I was not able to perceive any trace of a secondary plate, though the rudiment of one might have been present notwithstanding, concealed by the folding of the principal plate, but what could be seen of the new mandible in preparation, which is perfectly flat, gave no indication of this; the spine-row consists of three curved spines not far from the cutting-plate, followed by a long close-set row of short thick cilia, reaching to the small, triangular, ciliate, not dentate, molar tubercle; at a considerable distance behind this rises the palp, its first joint comparatively long, the long second joint with its lower part thickest, carrying a row of eight or nine pectinate spines at the distal end; the third joint curved, not twice as long as the first, the two together scarcely equalling the length of the second, with spines on the middle of the inner margin and on the apex, and adpressed cilia on the surface. The articular condyle, which in some genera overlaps the base of the palp, is here at an immense distance from it, being just over the three spines of the spine row.

*Lower Lip* much furred round the apex and long inner margins; the mandibular processes narrow, not much produced.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate long, narrow, ciliated, with an almost pointed apex, without any setæ in the specimens examined; outer plate large, the somewhat sloping apical border fringed with eleven spines, of which seven are stout, those near the inner margin especially broad and multidentate, but inserted below the uppermost spines are four slender and curved ones apically forked but not otherwise dentate; the palp is slender, its second joint apically divided into five or six small teeth, beside which a spine rises from an indent on the outer margin.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The inner plate as long as the outer, and broader; a row of fifteen pectinate spines from the apex some way down its inner margin; the apical border of the outer plate is crowned with much longer spines which over-arch those of the inner plate.

*Maxillipeds*.—Inner plates very long, reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, inner margins densely clothed with cilia, in the adult hiding the apical outward-sloping margin, which in a young specimen can be seen to possess three minute teeth or prominences indicative of teeth; the outer plates very large, projecting rather beyond the second joint of the palp, with no sign of teeth or spines on the indentured inner and apical border; of the setiform spines on the inner border of the third joint the shorter ones have unusually thick accessory threads; second joint of the palp much longer than the first; finger very small, much shorter than the third joint, with a slender adpressed denticle lying along the base of the small spiniform nail.