

front; the short second joint with one apical spine behind, the rhomboidal third joint with three, and one at the centre of the hind margin; the wrist short, broad, distally cup-like, with nine or ten spines on the inner side of the hind apex, which is produced along the hind margin of the hand, the tips of the spines reaching the palm; the hand large, widest at the palm, the front margin convex, with a submarginal cilium near the centre, a subapical seta and cilium, and rounded apex, the hind margin sinuous, smooth or microscopically downy; the palm broad, convex, finely pectinate, at right angles with the hind margin, having two palmar spines at the commencement, followed by a row of nine submarginal spinules, and two setules close to the hinge; there are a very few slender spines on the surface; the finger is long, a little curved, tapering to an extremely fine point, reaching beyond the palm, the inner margin of the broader half near the base set with about fifteen little spiny teeth.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates longer and broader than the first, rather wider below than above, lower margin rounded and slightly crenate as in the two following pairs. The branchial vesicles in this and the following segments small, oval. The marsupial plates very small, and, so far as observed, without setæ. First joint of the limb longer than the hand, slightly curved, with a few setules along the concave front margin, the hind margin with an apical spine, the first half of which is broad, the distal half narrow, the corresponding spine on the first gnathopods having probably the same character; the second and third joints resemble those of the preceding pair, except that the third joint has three short but stout spines along its hind margin, the largest near the apex, which has one slender spine; the wrist is distally cup-like, short except for the very long hinder process, the apex of which nearly reaches the palm of the hand and is tipped with three or four spines; the hand resembles that of the preceding pair, but like the rest of the limb is very much larger, the submarginal spinules eighteen in number, the front margin having a little cilium-bearing apical point which is not produced; the finger has twenty teeth, some of which are submarginal but the majority marginal as in the preceding pair; the series ends with a much larger tooth or spine; there is a minute dorsal cilium very far from the base of the finger.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates larger than the preceding pair, but similar. The first joint reaching below the side-plate, carrying some setules on the front margin, and an apical spine on the hinder; the second joint with two setules on the hind margin; the third joint slightly curved, with small spines at four points on each margin, the front margin apically decurrent. The rest of the limb missing, a defect shared by all the peræopods.

*Second Peræopods.*—Side-plates much broader than the preceding pair, the excavation behind not descending far, the broadest part of the plate just below it. The limb like that of the preceding pair, but the first joint not reaching beyond the side-plate.

*Third Peræopods.*—The hind lobe of the side-plate deeper than the front. The