

*Maxillipeds* compact, differing but little in general structure from those of the preceding species; the outer plate with six strong and long spine-teeth on the inner margin, followed by four longer on the indented apical margin, and one on the outer margin, rather shorter and more slender than those on the apex, but still more of a spine than a seta.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates small and slender, directed forwards but not reaching the base of the upper antennæ, the front margin little curved, its lower corner rounded and but slightly produced. The first joint not as long as the wrist and hand united, a little widened distally, the front margin a little concave, with a few setules, the hind margin convex or a little sinuous, with some long setæ; the second joint longer than broad; the third joint short, with the hind margin convex, furred below and carrying three setæ and a row of fine graduated geniculate spines, that nearest the apex the longest; the wrist nearly twice as long as the hand, narrow at both ends, widest near the base, the front margin carrying a few setules, the hind margin fringed with numerous spines of various lengths and some long setæ, many of the spines abruptly narrowing at about the middle and having the distal part pectinate; on the surface of this joint and of the hand there are numbers of adpressed cilia; the hand is narrow, widening a little distally, more than twice as long as broad, with groups of long setæ at and near the apex of the front margin; the straight hind margin fringed with a row of short spines, and having a group of setæ at the apex; the palm is short, at right angles to the hind margin, of irregular outline, fringed with long setæ and defined by a great palmar spine, which on its inner margin has a prominent tooth at right angles, followed by some six slender denticles more oblique, and a rather stouter one that is decurrent; the short sturdy finger reaches beyond the palm-margin with its much curved nail, which equals or exceeds the proximal part of the finger; the dorsal cilium is close to the base of the nail, which has one or two cilia or setules at its base on the inner margin. As in the previous species the palmar spine is of such a character, that were it a process of the hand instead of inserted in it, the limb might be considered chelate rather than subchelate.

*Second Gnathopods*.—Side-plates not unlike the first pair, also directed forwards, the front margin nearly straight, considerably longer than the hinder margin. Branchial vesicles elongate oval. First joint thinner than in the first pair, but of about the same length, equal in length to the wrist; the second joint much longer than broad, longer than the third joint, channelled in front; the third joint shaped as in the first pair, but armed only with a seta and a setule near the apex; the wrist long and narrow, slightly bent, with some setules on the front margin and a group of setæ at its apex, the hinder margin having some long spines and setæ near the apex; the hand long and narrow, scarcely widened distally, about half as long as the wrist, with a large group of long setæ at, and another close to, the apex of the front margin; the hind margin