

every other one, all the first four, however, being so armed, as well as the apex of the fifth joint of the peduncle; the calceoli are very small; the last joint of the flagellum is tipped with a long seta, except under a high power scarcely distinguishable from the slender joint itself; a short thin seta or cilium attends the larger one.

*Upper Lip.*—The apical margin of the broad plate shows a central prominence between two small depressions, the rows of very short cilia over the central part giving it, when highly magnified, a sort of nutmeg-grater appearance.

*Mandibles.*—A short massive trunk, from which in the left mandible the cutting plate projects somewhat abruptly, with a strongly sloping front edge, not so much toothed as having a small unevenness above and a larger one below, the hind margin sloping upwards from the rounded apex so as to make the whole plate a sort of massive tooth; the secondary plate not much smaller, broad, with its front margin divided into four broad teeth; close behind this the spine-row consists of three strong curved ciliated spines with the tips bent hookwise; near to the spine-row is the molar tubercle, small, but compact and strong, the oval dentate crown set round with long sharp teeth; a small plumose seta at the upper corner; just over, but a long way above, the molar tubercle, the palp is placed, having just below it a small tooth-like process, which resembles Schiødte's articular condyle in the Lysianassidæ; the first joint of the palp is very small, the second large, narrowed a little distally, with five setiform spines along the upper half of the inner margin; the third joint, almost as long as the second, from a narrow base widens a little for more than half its length, with smooth margins, then narrows to the apex, having the inner margin of the narrowing tract thickly set below with setiform spines, but above and for the most part with large flat sword-spines, the two sets together numbering fourteen. In the right mandible the secondary plate has two large teeth below, and its margin above these cut into a dozen denticles, some more prominent than others; in both mandibles it is probable that the principal cutting plates, when unworn, would show dentation.

*Lower Lip.*—The large outer and the small but tumid inner lobes apically rounded, the outer plates finely ciliated, and having an indent on the inner margin a little below the apex; the mandibular processes short and divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate broad, with smoothly rounded apex, cilia inconspicuous; outer plate short, with nine spines on the apical margin, the innermost long, almost straight, with its upper half finely pectinate, the next shorter, with a long curved point and six lateral teeth; the next two pairs very similar to this first pair, the remaining three spines somewhat stouter; the palp one-jointed, slender, scarcely longer than the outer plate, with four long setiform spines on, and one just below, its narrow apical margin. In having nine spines on the outer plate this species agrees with Krøyer's account of *Phoxus (Harpinia) plumosus*.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate rather broader and scarcely shorter than the outer,