

the principal plate but on a smaller scale, on the right mandible slighter in its structure, with three slender curved teeth clumped together; the spine-row not well made out, seemingly of five or six pectinate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with the dentate crown not very large, some of the denticles long, the seta small; a conical process rises near the inner side of the base of the palp; the palp is fixed over the molar tubercle, the first joint not very short, the second curving outwards at the base and then backwards, the upper part being straight and thinner than the bent basal portion, its front margin bordered with spines of various lengths, some very long, a curved row also taking its origin on the surface from near the base to beyond the centre; the third joint very slightly curved, shorter and thinner than the second joint, hind margin smooth, front margin slightly serrate, bordered with small spines gradually increasing from the first to the third in each of four sets, with four long spines at the apex, and as many arising along the surface; on the right mandible this joint in our specimen was longer than on the left.

*Lower Lip* broad, not deep; the front lobes widely dehiscent, the inner lobes little dehiscent, rounded in front, not reaching nearly as far forward as the principal lobes; the mandibular processes apically narrowed.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate widest a little distance from the base, the ciliated border then bending round to the curved apex and carrying two small setæ, the longer of which, at some little distance from the other, is plumose and stands near but not on the apex; the outer plate not large, though longer and broader than the inner, carrying nine slender spines on the broad, scarcely oblique, distal margin, five of the spines having but one lateral tooth, the other four denticulate near the apex; the second joint of the palp reaching much beyond the outer plate, with sixteen setiform spines extending round the upper part of the inner margin, the apex, and chief part of the outer margin; an additional row of seven or eight runs on the surface from the middle of the inner margin to the middle of the apex.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The inner plate broader, very little shorter than the outer, with spines on the apical and upper part of the inner margin, on the latter having also plumose setæ; cilia abundant on both margins; the outer plate carrying longer spines on the apical margin and some little way down the inner margin, and five short setæ spread along the upper half of the hinder border.

*Maxillipeds*.—Inner plates small, not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with four setæ, not strongly plumose, on the inner margin, the rounded apex set with nine spines besides several slender setæ; the outer plates narrow, reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, the serrate inner margin being fringed with about thirty spines, the width of which is rather abruptly contracted at some distance from the apex, while the length is irregular, a long one occurring here and there among the shorter, the two near the apex being rather long and curved; to these succeed three on the apex and three on the hind margin which are setiform; the first