

the nail. As shown in the figure *maxp.*, Pl. LXII., in one specimen these maxillipeds were not symmetrical.

The *tritulating organs* show an inner row of short sharp teeth, broad at the base and apparently simple, while the outer row consists of long slender spines covered with prickles or denticles.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates greatly expanded below and outdrawn in front, with cilia along the front margin, plumose setæ fringing the lower, scattered on the inner surface, and occurring at intervals on the hind margin. The first joint broad, rather bent, reaching beyond the side-plate, with groups of spines near and at the distal end; the second joint with a group of spines at the hinder apex; the third joint short, squarish, with no free front margin, the lower hinder corner rounded and set with a group of spines; the wrist broader than long, the hind wing, which gives it something of a cup-shape, being set both round the crenulate edge and on the inner surface with numerous spines, which, like many of those on the preceding joints, are plumose in the middle, then become finely pectinate and end seta-like; the hand is large, longer than the wrist, from a rather narrow base expanding greatly, with four groups of setæ or spines near the long convex front margin; the hind margin is smooth, short, the difference in length between this and the other margin being made up by the great length of the convex palm, defined by a curved spine, and fringed with closely set cilia, numerous setæ and setules taking their origin on each surface along the palm-border, while others arise on the inner surface at some distance from it; the finger is of great length, slender, curving round the palm, the defining spine of which it a little overlaps, being itself smooth except for some microscopic cilia within its inner margin and the dorsal cilium near its base.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates of nearly even breadth throughout, the convex lower margin fringed with numerous plumose setæ. Branchial vesicles as long as the first joint of the limb, with a small accessory lobe close to the narrow neck. The limb in shape and details closely resembling the first gnathopods, but of greater length; the first joint extending much beyond the side-plate, the spines near the front apex strong; the third joint with strong spines extending less round the hinder and more round the distal margin than in the first gnathopods; the wrist of equal length and breadth, larger than that of the preceding pair, the hand longer, without being broader, than in the preceding pair.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates as in the preceding segment, but rather broader. Branchial vesicles distally broader than those of the second gnathopods, with a small oval accessory lobe near the neck. First joint reaching beyond the side-plate, with some setæ on the margins; second joint short; third joint longer than the fourth, not decurrent, with three or four groups of setæ on the hind margin, the apical groups long, and an apical group in front; the fourth joint like the preceding, narrowest at the base, subequal in length to the fifth, with an apical group of setæ in front, and on the hind margin four