

and is succeeded on the apex by a small spine or spine-like cilium, of which there are three more along the inner margin; along this inner margin there is a hairy strip of the surface; the outer plate carrying on its truncate distal border eleven spines variously denticulate, the innermost the longest, the next much shorter, with the denticulation on the outer side; the second joint of the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, its distal margin cut into strong sharp teeth, between which are inserted six spine-teeth with serrate edges, the outermost the longest; four or five setiform spines are inserted on each surface just below the teeth.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate a little shorter and narrower than the outer, with a row of six plumose setæ on the surface, beginning below the centre of the inner margin; twelve or fourteen spines partially fringe the rounded apex and apical part of the inner margin; longer spines, plumose or pectinate, fringe the distal margin of the outer plate, increasing as usual towards the outer corner, and then followed by some short ones.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates scarcely reaching so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with plumose setæ on the inner margin, some small teeth (probably the usual three) and curved spines on the truncate distal margin; outer plates small, reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, inner margin slightly serrate, without teeth, with seven groups of slender, not acute, spines, inserted on the outer surface in pairs, except the lowest, which is solitary; beyond the rounded apex the distal border is armed with two plumose spines, followed by two plumose setæ; the first joint of the palp is short, with two setæ on the inner and one on the outer apex; the second joint, twice as long as the first, is fringed with setæ on its inner and oblique apical margin, with a group at the outer apex, and one on the outer margin below the apex; the third joint is longer than the first, being distally prolonged in a sort of triangular cap with ciliated edges over the base of the finger, the distal part of the inner margin is fringed with setæ, there is a small one in the middle of the hind margin, a group at the base of the cap, one near the tip of the cap, and some serrate spines near its base; the dorsal cilium of the finger is at some distance from its base; a group of three cilia is planted near the base of the long and large nail.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates not very deep, wider below than above, slightly produced forwards, with some cilia along the lower margin, which is serrate towards the hinder angle. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, with some small spines along the margin; third joint rhomboidal, with two pointed apices, a group of spines on the lower margin, a few spines higher up, and the distal half of the hind margin lightly furred; the wrist as long as the hand, with groups of serrate spines on the hind margin and the free slope of the distal margin, the long front margin having spines at the apex; the hand more than twice as long as broad, widest at the palm, which is straight, slightly oblique, set with setules of various lengths, and defined by a group of stout spines of various lengths, and carrying a small plumose seta