

first joint of the flagellum but resembling it in general appearance; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, consisting of twelve joints of various lengths, and, except the two end ones, all nearly of the same thickness.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper. The first three joints short, the gland-cone small but prominent; the fourth joint rather shorter than the second of the upper antennæ, narrowing a little distally, carrying two or three small spines; the fifth joint a good deal shorter and narrower than the fourth, widening distally, having a spine at the apex of each margin, and a small one in the middle of the upper margin; the flagellum shorter than the peduncle, tapering, of five unequal joints, the first longer than the second and third united, the fourth longer than either of them separately.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal margin convex, the central part with minute cilia, longer ones on either side of the centre pointing inwards as usual.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge divided into seven unequal teeth, the secondary plate into four short teeth in a row with a slender spine-like tooth facing them on the left mandible, into four irregularly grouped on the right mandible; the spine-row consisting on the left mandible of three, on the right of two, denticulate or plumose spines; on the right mandible the molar tubercle with the dentate crown irregularly four-sided; on the left mandible the molar tubercle presenting a rather flattened appearance, with eight or nine rather strong but irregular teeth round part of the margin; palp wanting.

*First Maxillæ*.—The spines on the outer plate seem to be eleven in number, with lateral denticles to the number of three or four on some of them; the first joint of the palp short, the second tolerably long but not reaching beyond the outer plates, carrying on the narrow apex two long uneven setiform spines.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The outer plate has two spines placed apart on the outer margin, as well as many on the apical margin.

*Maxillipeds*.—The inner plates, so far as could be made out, are very small, not reaching so far as the distal end of the palp's first joint; the outer plates very large, completely covering the palp, the inner margins smooth and not dehiscent for a considerable distance; on the distal half there are three small spines which closely interlock with those opposite; these are followed by a row of three or four stout spine-teeth, which also interlock, the margins then becoming dehiscent, serrate, with five long curved spines on each; the outer margins are convex, the greatest breadth of the plates nearer the distal end than the base; the first joint of the palp is short, carrying a long spine; the second joint with some long spines on the inner margin, chiefly on the distal half; the third joint about as long as the first, with some spines on the distal half of the inner, and on the apex of the outer, margin; the finger much shorter than the third joint, with a small nail, and a setule at the base of the nail. The palps, as shown in the figure *maxp.*, were seen through the partially transparent outer plates.

*First Gnathopods*.—The side-plates much deeper than broad, the front and lower