

serrate edges, and having some smaller denticles on the sides; the spine-row consists of four elongate denticulate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, without being very large, its transversely elliptical crown set with many denticles; the palp set just over the molar tubercle, its first joint short, the second decidedly shorter than the third, with some seven long setæ along the outer surface, and some short ones on or near its convex inner margin; the long slender third joint with a group of four setæ on the outer surface near the base, and not far from the convex outer margin; the inner margin not convex, fringed for most of its length with pectinate spines, of which the narrow apex has five, two long and three short.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes distally rounded, dehiscent, much ciliated; the inner lobes distally broad in proportion to their depth; the mandibular processes short, apically rounded.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate almost oblong, with one plumose seta on the distal margin; the outer plate with eleven elongate spines, the innermost taking its rise lower on the plate than the rest, long, very thin, with seven small lateral teeth, the next four with four or five long lateral teeth, the next which is stouter and more curved with only one or two lateral teeth, the outermost with three, the remaining four in the parallel row are long and slender, with from four to six small denticles apiece; the first joint of the palp fully half the length of the second; the second reaching beyond the outer plate, its inwardly sloping apical border fringed with eleven slender spines or setæ.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate broader and shorter than the outer, the fringing setæ neither numerous nor long, reaching about halfway down the inner margin, and halfway across the broad distal margin; some being submarginal in origin; the outer plate has the apex somewhat narrowed, with spines of some length, the series passing a little way down the inner and outer margins, the three spines on the outer margin being, however, short and seta-like.

*Maxillipeds.*—The "prismatic" inner plates are short, scarcely reaching the centre of the first joint of the palp, with two short spines close together near the inner apex, the distal border truncate, carrying at the inner corner a setiform spine, three strong spine-teeth close together on the margin, followed on the outer slope by three slender curved spines; the outer plates reach the middle of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin bordered with twenty spines, the pectinate distal half of which is abruptly narrower than the proximal; two more, rather longer than the rest, occupy the apex, beyond which on the curve of the outer margin are four long slightly feathered spines or setæ, much more widely apart than the spines of the inner margin and apex; there is also on the outer surface near the inner edge a submarginal row of slender spines; the first joint of the palp has the outer apex acute; the second joint much longer, widening distally, with a few setæ and setules on the upper half of the outer margin, many setæ or spines along the inner margin, and some on the surface, especially near the apex; the third joint rather longer than the first, with spines on the distal part of the inner edge, and on the surfaces