

high up on the inner margin of the second, the third with some twelve or thirteen similar spines or setæ on the margin and apex.

*Lower Lip.*—The lobes capable of wide dehiscence, ciliated on the narrow top and the inner margin; the mandibular processes short and divergent. The figure *l.i.* A was drawn from the Heard Island specimen, and seems to show the extreme dehiscence of which the lobes are capable, causing the generally very divergent mandibular processes to assume a position parallel to one another. For what is probably the more normal position and appearance the figure of the lower lip of *Liljeborgia haswelli* may be consulted. On the inner margin near the apex there seems to be in both species a small spine among the cilia.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate small, almost oblong, with a plumose seta at the apex and a shorter one below it; the outer plate with ten spines of various lengths, two short, with only a single lateral tooth apiece, several long and slender and much denticulate, the strong outermost spine with a little denticle on each side; the second joint of the palp reaching far beyond the outer plate, carrying five or six spine-teeth on the apical margin, and several spines on the inner margin and near the apex, besides two on the outer margin.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate short and broad, shorter and much broader than the outer, with plumose spines round the apical and a little way down the inner margin, the latter having some strong cilia below; the inner plate has several spines on the apex, and two or more small ones on the outer margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates narrow, not reaching much beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with two long spines on the inner margin, three spine-teeth and four slender spines on the apical margin; the outer plates narrow, reaching a little beyond the first joint of the palp, fringed on the inner side with ten or eleven spine-teeth, the two longest completely occupying the apex; there are besides some submarginal slender spines on the outer surface; the first joint of the palp is short, with two spines on the outer margin near the rounded apex, the second joint is very long, widening distally, fringed with spines on the inner margin and outer apex; the third joint is also long, yet shorter than the second, like that having many spines; the finger is long and broad, shorter than the third joint, the nail minute, the inner margin not much curved, pectinate, the dorsal cilium small, near the base.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates narrow at the base, very broad below, the front margin running obliquely forward to the lateral lobes of the head, bending abruptly downwards, and forming a small tooth before bending round to join the long lower margin; the hind margin nearly straight, forming a small tooth at its juncture with the lower margin. The first joint of the limb reaching much below the side-plate, slightly longer than the hand, and much narrower, with short spines standing out from the front margin, and many long setæ on the hind margin; the second joint short; the third not much