

and broad, with ten spines on the truncate apical border, none of them stout, many of them long, the innermost nearly straight, very minutely denticulate near the apex, the next very short, four long ones in the middle curved at the apex, and having four denticles below it, the rest shorter, with fewer denticles; the first joint of the palp very short, the trunk of the maxillæ rising to a point which overlaps it on the outer side, the second joint reaching far beyond the outer plate, with slender spines round the apical and much of the outer and inner margins, together with rather long spine-teeth on the apical margin.

*Second Maxillæ.*—Inner plates broadly oval, shorter and slightly broader than the outer, the rounded apical margin crowded with spines, which also descend halfway down the inner margin, at the lowest point being accompanied by long setæ or setiform spines; the outer plate has spines at intervals along the inner border, closely set round the apical, and of much diminished size along the distal half of the outer margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates small, reaching a little beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with several spines passing from the distal part of the inner margin across the outer apex, the truncate apical border having three rather long spine-teeth; the outer plates very narrow, reaching a little beyond the first joint of the palp, with ten spine-teeth along the serrate inner margin, including the longer two at the apex, which is scarcely distinct from the line of the inner margin; the first joint of the palp short, with a pointed apex on the outer side, at and within which are several slender spines; the second joint long, narrowed at both ends, fringed on the inner margin with spines, and having a few on the surface and on the distal part of the outer margin; the third joint shorter than the second, but much longer than the first, almost evenly broad except at the narrow bent base, with groups of spines on the lower part of the outer margin, along almost all of the inner margin, round the apical, and on both surfaces in closer rows at some distance within the inner margin; the finger narrow, much shorter than the third joint, rather longer than the first, with a small dorsal cilium near the base, a small cilium at the base of the minute nail, the inner edge finely pectinate.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates narrow at the base, wide below, the front margin running obliquely forwards, rounded below and scarcely indented, the hinder margin indented but not serrate where it meets the lower margin. The first joint about as long as the hand, a little dilated at the centre, fringed with spines or setæ on both margins, the second joint as long as the third; the third with three or four groups of spines on the hind margin, which is apically acute; the wrist with a very short hind margin, distally cup-like, behind produced and fringed with many rows of pectinate spines; the hand large, not twice as long as broad, broadest beyond the commencement of the palm, which is very convex, set round with numerous slender spines or spinules of various lengths, and defined by palmar spines, some of which, including one long one, are inserted on the inner surface with a group of setæ close by; the fringing spines of the palm are