

along the hind margin; the third joint not elongate, distally rather cup-like, the upper part of the hind margin unarmed, the lower part fringed with long pectinate spines; the wrist not quite so long as the first joint, much longer and thicker than the hand, the front margin smooth, rather irregularly convex, the hind margin nearly straight, fringed with numerous spines, many of them very long; the hand more than half the length of the wrist, the front margin convex, smooth, the hinder slightly concave, densely fringed with spines which are finely pectinate on two edges; the finger much curved, a little shorter than the hand, of which it continues the front curvature, close to the smooth inner edge carrying a row of some sixteen submarginal spines, and a couple of cilia, one at, the other near, the base of the nail. The finger is not adapted for impinging against any part of the hand, but evidently hand and finger co-operate to enable the nail to reach the wrist.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates closely resembling the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles longer than the first joint, somewhat lageniform. The marsupial plates longer than the branchial vesicles, not narrow, fringed on both margins with long setæ. The limb closely resembling that of the first gnathopods; the second joint with a large group of spines on the hinder apex; the wrist much longer than in the preceding pair, widest just below the third joint, then narrowing towards the hand, the upper part of its hind margin more densely fringed than the lower.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates, branchial vesicles, and marsupial plates as in the preceding pair. The first joint reaching far below the side-plate, widening distally, the front margin serrate below and apically rounded, both margins fringed with very many spines; the second joint short, with long spines on the hind margin and its apex; the third joint triangular, twice as long as broad, the apex of the front margin having a group of spines, the hind margin serrate, fringed with long pectinate spines; the fourth joint longer than the third or fifth, a very narrow oval, attached to the front of the oblique distal margin of the third joint, its front margin smooth, the hinder fringed with long and short pectinate spines, the short continuing quite to the apex; the fifth joint long, almost linear, with spines at six points of the slightly convex front margin, the hind margin fringed with many pectinate spines; the finger short, less than half the length of the fifth joint, with a very small dorsal cilium near the base, the inner margin almost straight, with a very fine decurrent tooth on the inner margin at the base of the nail.

*Second Peræopods.*—Scarcely differing from the preceding pair, even in the size of the side-plates.

*Third Peræopods.*—Side-plates broader than the preceding pair, almost as deep in front, much shallower behind, with a sinuous lower margin, but scarcely to be called bilobed. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates rather shorter than in the two preceding pairs. The first joint of the limb nearly three times as long as broad, with