

of sixteen joints in the specimen which had twenty-eight joints in the upper flagellum, of eighteen in that with thirty-three.

*Upper Lip.*—The distal portion almost semicircular, the central part of the margin furred.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting plate divided into five teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible very similar to the principal, with its edge divided into four teeth; the secondary plate of the right mandible bifid, with four or more noticeable teeth or denticles above the two slender apical teeth, the group forming rather a bunch than a row as on the other mandible; spine-row of nine or more closely-set curved denticulate spines; molar tubercle massive, with an irregularly oval denticulate crown and a plumose seta; there is a process between the molar tubercle and the palp; palp set well forward, the first joint subequal in length to the third, the second long, concave on the outer margin, the inner margin and surface set with slightly feathered spines, some of them very long; the short third joint having a group of small spines about the middle, and a group of still longer ones at the apex, almost all of these spines being much longer than the joint.

*Lower Lip.*—The front lobes having a little projecting point where the distal and inner margins meet, strongly ciliated on both those margins, dehiscent, the space partially filled by the thick oval inner lobes; the mandibular processes divergent, the ends a little ciliated.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate with its whole inner margin from the apex downwards closely fringed with some four and twenty plumose setæ; the outer plate having on the truncate margin nine spines, three of which are furcate, with a denticle within the fork, two or three have a single tooth below the apical, and the rest are pectinate; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second; the second not dilated, having several slender spines on its truncate margin, and several submarginal spines.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate not narrower but a very little shorter than the outer, with a long row of plumose setæ, beginning low down on the inner margin, and passing towards the outer apex, in a large specimen numbering twenty-nine; the apex is crowded with long spines, of which there is a row down two-thirds of the inner margin; the spines on the apex of the outer plate are as usual longer than those of the inner, the apical margin slopes outward, being there occupied, not, as often, with short spines, but with long ones that are plumose, and almost by their tenuity and flexibility deserving to be called setæ.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates broad, reaching much beyond the first joint of the palp, with a row of plumose setæ beginning on the upper part of the inner margin and passing along the surface to the middle of the apical; the apical margin truncate, with a strong tooth at the inner corner, below which is a curved pectinate spine-tooth, two