

or five teeth, the lowest the most prominent; on the right mandible this plate has a bifid termination, with two or three accessory teeth higher up; spine-row of seven or eight denticulate spines; molar tubercle with prominent dentate crown; the process between the molar tubercle and the palp is broad-headed; the palp set a little in advance of the molar tubercle, contrasting by its slenderness with the breadth and bulk of the trunk of the mandible, the first joint unusually long, more than twice as long as its greatest breadth, the second joint longer than the first, bent, with seven or eight setæ, or thin setiform spines, along and near the convex inner margin; the third joint straight, subequal in length to the second, with three or four long thin setæ on each margin and a group of six at the apex.

*Lower Lip* broad, not very deep; the principal lobes widely dehiscent, much of the gap being occupied by the large inner lobes; the mandibular processes well developed, with rounded ends.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate small, oval, apparently with one apical seta; outer plate with spines variously denticulate on the rather narrow truncate distal margin; these spines were worn and damaged, but the new ones (obscurely seen) in preparation within the plate appeared to be ten in number; the palp reaching beyond the outer plate, its first joint more than half the length of the second, with two setules at the upper part of the outer margin, the second joint broad, with two setules on the convex outer margin, ten or eleven long feathered spines round the distal margin, and some submarginal setiform spines.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The inner plate narrower and a little shorter than the outer, with spines round the distal border, and some plumose setæ at the upper part of the inner margin, also one or two setules lower down; the outer plate apically fringed with spines, the apex sloping towards the convex outer margin, which is fringed with setules.

*Maxillipeds* compact. Inner plates reaching far beyond the first joint of the palp, with plumose setæ on the upper part of the inner margin, which is apically produced into a tooth, the truncate distal margin being fringed with spine-teeth and curved spines; the outer plates reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin fringed with long serrate teeth, of which there are eight round the apical border, longer and curved, none of them setiform; on the outer surface near the inner margin are groups of long spines, not dissimilar in character to the marginal teeth; first joint of the palp very short, a little longer than broad; second joint very long, between two and three times as long as the first, with numerous groups of spines along the inner margin; the third joint longer than the first, broadest at the centre, with spines on the inner margin and about the apex; the finger nearly as long as the third joint, with a spine-like nail, four or five setules along the slightly serrate inner margin, the dorsal cilium long, at some distance from the base.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates greatly produced below and in front, so that the