

denticle ; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second, the second broad, with convex outer margin, reaching beyond the outer plate, carrying round the distal margin seven long finely pectinate spines, with four or five submarginal spines.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate a little shorter and narrower than the outer, the oblique apical portion fringed with pectinate spines, followed by plumose setæ on the distal part of the inner margin ; many long pectinate spines fringe the apical border of the outer plate.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates nearly reaching the apex of the short first joint of the palp, the truncate distal border sloping inwards, fringed with long spines, some of which are strongly denticulate, the inner part of the apex perhaps having spine-teeth ; the outer plates not reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, with graduated spine-teeth beginning low down on the inner margin, the lower small, all of them closely set, to the number of twelve on the inner margin, followed by five, long and curved, on the distal border, with a sixth not dentiform ; there are also numerous groups of not-tapering spines on the surface near the inner margin ; the second joint of the palp is stout, nearly twice as long as the first, fringed with slender spines on the inner margin ; the third joint as long as the first, its inner margin finely pectinate, some slender spines around the distal portion, the apex produced on the outer surface into a small oval or conical lobe, finely ciliated, and shown on the Plate as appearing through the transparent finger ; the finger with its inner margin finely pectinate, many adpressed cilia on the surface, cilia or setules at the base of the very elongate nail, and a dorsal cilium at a little distance from the base of the finger.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates not much deeper than broad, a little outdrawn below in front, the hinder part of the lower margin serrate, a few spines and setæ and setules fringing the lower margin ; the first joint reaching below the side-plate, not as long as the wrist and hand united, with a few long setæ on the front and hind margins ; the second joint short, with two slender spines at the hinder apex ; the third joint not much longer, rhomboidal, with spines at two points of the hind margin, a row of ten along the distal margin, with a row of six little spinules above them ; the wrist nearly as long as the hand, and distally a little wider, with numerous groups of long pectinate spines on the hind margin and inner surface, and two apical spines on the outer margin ; the hand oblong, twice as long as broad, with many groups of long spines on the hind margin and inner surface, and an oblique row along the central part of the inner surface of twenty short spines, continued distally by longer spines ; the somewhat oblique palm is well defined, with two or three palmar spines inserted on the surface on each side, among which the finger closes down ; the palmar rim is cut into minute erect teeth, and has a fringe of submarginal setæ and setules ; the finger has some setules along the inner margin, two longer ones at the base of the long nail ; the dorsal cilium is small, at a little distance from the hinge.