

densely ciliated; the outer plate has the inner margin produced into an apical tooth; the truncate slightly convex distal margin carrying eleven spines, of which some, chiefly the outer ones, have lateral denticles, while the inner ones have the two edges serrate; the outer apex of the joint which carries this plate has some small spines; the first joint of the palp is quite short, the second reaches much beyond the outer plate, widening distally, the distal margin cut into five teeth, beside which are planted five spine-teeth, the outermost the longest, and six submarginal elongate spines.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate narrow, shorter and narrower than the outer, the lower half of its inner margin densely ciliated, the upper half and apex fringed with strongly plumose setæ or spines; the semicircular apex of the outer plate is fringed with spines, four or five on its outer margin being plumose and more setiform; low down on the outer margin there are one or two small spines.

*Maxillipeds.*—The basal joint is fringed with setæ, many of them very long and densely plumose. The inner plates are narrow, reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, the distal margin serrate, sloping outwards, carrying three spine-teeth near the inner apex, which are almost concealed from the inner view by a row of five or six long plumose setæ crossing the surface; the outer plates large, reaching almost to the apex of the second joint of the palp, the lower part of the inner margin smooth, with two or three small spines upon or near it, the upper part strongly crenate and carrying six strong spine-teeth, somewhat spoon-shaped in outline; round the apical margin there are five longer spines, the outermost being the narrowest; the first joint of the palp is short, the second long, the inner margin fringed with long spines; the third joint longer than the first, narrowest at the base, the inner margin and apex fringed with spines, of which there are groups also on the surface; the spines on the inner margin appear to be plumosely pectinate in the lower half; the finger is small, little curved, with a rather long nail, near which on the inner margin the finger has some four decurrent spinules or setules; the dorsal cilium is small, near the hinge.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates much wider below than above, the rounded lower corner in front being produced over the basal joints of the lower antennæ, the lower margin fringed with numerous long plumose setæ and some shorter smooth setæ inserted more deeply; the smooth hind margin forms apically a small tooth which does not reach beyond the lower margin. The first joint not reaching below the side-plate, a little widened distally, with short setæ on the front margin, long ones on the surface, long and short on the hind margin; the second joint short, with a group of apical spines behind; the third joint oblong, with the front apex pointed, the hinder rounded and fringed with long spines; the wrist longer and wider than the hand, widest after it becomes free from the third joint, the front margin carrying six or seven groups of spines, almost all the free hind margin crowded with slender pectinate spines of very various lengths, the apex having some very short by the side of some that are very long; the hand a narrow oval,