

being divided into three strong simple teeth ; on the third joint of the palp there are four pairs of spines to the front margin and a pair on the apex.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes broad, the distal margins broadly convex ; the inner lobes rather tumid, distally well ciliated ; the mandibular processes small and little prominent.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate apically narrowed, and carrying on the apex two small plumose spines or short setæ, the outer a little longer than the inner ; the eleven spines on the outer plate are not very dissimilar to those of *Ampelisca acinaces* ; the inner ones have lateral denticles instead of serrate edges, but possibly in the other species the denticles have been worn or accidentally broken off ; the second and third of the innermost have, however, in this species their concave inner edges smooth ; the palp has the distal edge of the second joint cut into sharper teeth and bordered with sharper and longer spine-teeth than in the other species ; there are eleven submarginal spines.

*Second Maxillæ.*—Rather below the middle of the inner margin of the inner plate begins a row of about thirteen long plumose setæ, which cross the surface a little below the apex ; another row begins nearer to the apex, which itself is narrowed, sloping outwards, fringed with many long spines ; the inner plate is longer than the outer, wider towards the apex, which has an outward sloping curve, and is fringed with very many long spines.

*Maxillipeds* resembling those of *Ampelisca acinaces*, but with the distal margin of the inner plates more squarely truncate ; the outer plates with nine spoon-shaped spine-teeth on the inner border, and six spines on the broad indented distal margin, the two outermost being plumose, setiform ; the second joint of the palp is long, crowded with spines on the inner margin and apex, and also has a single spine on the outer margin below the centre ; the third joint is widest not far from the base, and then narrows to the broad flat apex, round which and the inner margin there are many spines ; the finger is inserted far below the apex ; it is very narrow, and has a long thin nail which constitutes nearly half its total length ; on the inner margin near the base of the nail it has about four decurrent spinules ; the dorsal cilium is small, near the hinge.

*First Gnathopods* like those of *Ampelisca acinaces*, differing as follows :—The side-plates are much less widened below, the hind margin is straight with no concavity, though it may be noticed that it has the little terminal tooth ; the setæ that project below the lower margin are here less regularly set on the surface ; the second joint has spines at two points of the hind margin above the apex ; the third joint has very numerous spines along the hind margin, and a row which crosses the surface above the apex ; there is a long row of long spines on the inner surface of the wrist ; the hand is a little more dilated near the base, and the spines on the inner surface seem to be more numerous than in the other species.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates a little dilated below, the hind margin nearly