

breadth being about half its total length, the hind margin crowded as usual with spines, many of them conspicuously pectinate at the centre, the inner surface having a series of spines down the centre and another close to the front margin; the hand, which is as long as the free hind margin of the wrist, has its greatest breadth near the base; both margins are armed with many spines; a dozen spines are arranged along the centre of the inner surface; the finger is narrow, much curved, much more than half the length of the hand, and inserted close to its hind margin; the inner margin of the finger fringed with eight or nine microscopically feathered spinules; the nail long but not nearly half the total length of the finger; the dorsal cilium at a little distance from the hinge.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates directed forwards, not wider below than above, the hind margin almost straight, curving a little to the small apical tooth. The branchial vesicles broad, not so long as the side-plates. The marsupial plates narrow, longer than the branchial vesicles. The first joint curving forwards, expanding distally, both margins fringed almost throughout with long setæ; the second joint with two or three spinules on the hind margin; the third joint with two convex margins converging to the pointed apex, the spines on the inner surface near the front margin being more numerous than those on the hinder margin; the front margin of the wrist nearly straight, and the free portion of the hind margin only slightly convex, fringed as usual with many spines; on the inner surface are several small groups of spines near the front margin, and larger groups along it nearer the centre, set obliquely; the hand is much more than half the length of the wrist, but not so long as its free hind margin; its greatest width is not far from the base, where the spines of the hind margin begin and may be considered as defining a palm; besides the usual spines of the margins and apex, the inner surface is thickly set with rows of pectinate spines, except near the base and along the hinder part, which has only a few scattered spines; the finger is narrow, much curved, closely resembling that in *Ampelisca chiltoni*, not reaching the end of the palm-margin.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates directed forwards, of even breadth throughout, the hind margin ending in a small apical tooth. The branchial vesicles and marsupial plates like the preceding pair. The first joint long and rather narrow, curved forwards, reaching a little beyond the side-plates, with some very long setæ on the middle of the convex hind margin; the second joint short, with one or two apical spinules; the third long and almost parallel-sided, with marginal spinules and long feathered setæ at seven or eight points on each margin, the upper part of the front margin quite smooth; the fourth joint short, the hind margin fringed as usual, the front having three apical setæ, of which one is much longer than the following joint; the fifth joint apically narrower, twice as long as the fourth, with feathered setæ at six points of the convex front margin, a spine and a seta at three points of the sinuous hind margin; the finger slender, curved, a little longer than the two preceding joints united.