

the third joint less than a fifth the length of the second, widening a little distally, with a long but very slender terminal spine or seta; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, consisting of thirty-four slender joints, the lengths varying irregularly, some of the apical setiform spines being of very great length.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First and second joints short, the second apically pointed on the side opposite to the short blunt gland-cone; the third joint as long as the preceding two united, its upper margin convex, the lower nearly straight; the fourth joint slender, longer than the second of the upper antennæ, with long slender spines or setæ on the under margin; the fifth joint shorter than the fourth, similarly furnished, as long as the second joint of the upper antennæ; the flagellum of eighteen slender joints, together shorter than the peduncle, and shorter than the flagellum of the upper antennæ, apically furnished with slender spines of various lengths.

*Upper Lip.*—The outer plate with flattened sides, the distal margin semicircular, with a little almost central emargination, on either side of which it is furred, the cilia as usual directed from either side towards the centre; the inner plate less advanced, its distal outline similar but without any notch, the central part strongly furred.

*Mandibles.*—The principal and secondary plates on the left mandible with five or six teeth apiece, those on the right with the usual modifications; the spine-row on the left mandible having thirteen spines, close set, curving backwards, most strongly denticulate near the apex; on the right mandible there are only ten spines, and of these the innermost is linear; the crown of the molar tubercle on the left mandible is almost pentagonal, with small marginal teeth on two of the sides and some transverse ridges; on the right mandible it was only observed in profile; the first joint of the palp is short, narrow at the base, with a few small marginal spines; the other two joints are as in *Ampelisca chiltoni*.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes broad, much ciliated, the inner lobes rather tumid; the mandibular processes little prominent.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate narrow, with two short setæ on the apex; the outer plate broad, with the eleven spines on the broad distal margin like those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*; there are spines at four points of the outer margin of the joint supporting this plate; the first joint of the palp is short, with a spine at the middle of the outer margin; the second joint is long, curved, expanding distally, the five teeth of the apical margin small, and its five spine-teeth neither long nor broad; there are seven slender spines below the distal margin and seven fringing the convex outer margin.

*Second Maxillæ* like those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*.

*Maxillipeds* closely resembling those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*; on the outer plates, which reach as nearly as possible as far as the long second joint of the palp, there are eighteen to nineteen spines, ten or eleven belonging as spine-teeth to the inner margin, the rest to the distal, the outermost four being setiform; on the inner margin of the finger near the nail there are some half-dozen spinules.