

flagellum of the upper antennæ, slender, with thirty-eight joints, of which the last is much shorter and narrower than the one preceding it.

*Upper Lip* not observed with sufficient distinctness for description.

*Mandibles*.—In the left mandible, which is drawn on the right hand of the Plate, the principal and secondary plates have each a border of four not very unequal teeth; on the right mandible the principal plate appears to have four or five teeth, the lowest being the longest, while the secondary plate is almost spine-like, having one prominent denticle on the side, while the denticles of the apical part are adpressed; the spine-row is of eight broad curved spines, which apically have a minutely furcate appearance, three spinules projecting between the longer front and shorter hind branch of the fork; the molar tubercle is prominent, with a lateral tooth on the forward side, and the crown bordered with comparatively few but broad denticles; the first joint of the massive palp is short but broad, widest distally; the second joint seems quite disproportionate to the trunk of the mandible, long, and of great breadth, its greatest breadth being nearer the base than the apex; it has slender spines at eight points on the front margin, and a few near the apex on the other; the third joint is of nearly the same length but much narrower, the outer margin convex, the inner carrying eight slender spines on its distal half, and two or three on the apex.

*Lower Lip* compact; the principal lobes broad and deep, ciliated on the inner margins and the inner part of the broadly convex distal margin; the inner lobes narrowly oval; the mandibular processes very little prominent.

The *First* and *Second Maxillæ*, so far as could be observed, are very like those of the preceding species; the inner plate of the first maxillæ apparently without setæ, the second joint of the palp having four spine-teeth on the dentate apical margin, besides slender subapical spines; the maxillipeds were not observed, having probably been lost during the dissection of the minute mouth-organs of this species.

*First Gnathopods*.—The side-plates directed forwards so as to cover the basal joints of the upper antennæ, much wider below than above, the hind margin produced into an apical tooth, between which and the very convex lower margin no interval is left; the fringe of the lower margin is not greatly developed. The first joint not reaching to the end of the side-plate, expanding a little distally, carrying six long setæ on the lower convex part of the front margin, three on the surface above the centre, five on the hind margin below it; the second joint not longer than broad, with five plumose setæ at the hinder apex; the third joint with a few spines on the hind margin and two large transverse groups on the inner surface at an angle with the oblique distal margin; the wrist rather broad, with many spines along the hind margin and on the inner surface near it, and a few spines near the front margin; the hand not very much shorter than the wrist, with spines at four points of the slightly convex front margin, besides the larger apical group; the hind margin is sinuous, bordered with spines of various lengths except for a