

thin plate projects, with a finely denticulate edge (this minute feature I left unfigured, supposing it due to an accidental laceration, but it is found also in *Autonoe*, *Gammaropsis*, *Podocerus*, *Cerapus*, *Platophium*); there is a process above the molar tubercle near the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp is short, widening distally, rather longer than broad; the second joint is large, armed on the inner margin or adjacent surface with about a dozen spines of different lengths; the third joint is nearly as long, widening distally to considerably more than the width of the second joint, the lower part of the inner margin nearly straight, unarmed, the remainder as far as the apex curved, set closely with numerous long spines, some slightly plumose, most of them strongly pectinate; the outer margin is very slightly convex; adjacent to it on the inner surface some way below the apex is a row of four long spines, while on the outer surface, besides a continuation of this group, there are spines at five other points lower down and away from the margin, the set consisting of two pairs and three single spines.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes ciliated round the distal and inner margins; the inner plates thick, distally rounded and broad, narrowing to the base; the mandibular processes small, rather divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate broad at the base (but a view of this breadth not easily obtained), with a setule on the narrowly rounded apex; the outer plate carrying on the distal edge ten slightly denticulate spines; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, curving over the outer plate, its distal margin carrying four strong, variously cut spine-teeth, and a slender spine-tooth in the inner corner; there are besides three submarginal spines, slender, pectinate on two edges.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with thirteen setæ passing across from the base of the inner margin in a curve towards the outer apex, the upper part of the inner margin fringed with spines, the apical margin flattened and unarmed; the outer plates broadest at the rounded apical margin, which is fringed with many spines.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates short and broad, not quite reaching the distal end of the palp's first joint, fringed with setæ along the distal part of the inner margin, on the outer surface of which there is a spine-tooth just below the apex; the broad straight distal margin has three irregular spine-teeth, and many slender feathered spines; the outer plates do not reach the distal end of the palp's second joint, the inner margin has seven spine-teeth, the series being continued round the distal margin by six longer teeth or spines; there is as usual a row of slender spines on the outer surface within the inner margin; the first joint of the palp is short, the second long, with many long spines on the inner margin and outer surface; the third joint is as long as the first, distally widened, set about the apex and surface with long spines, of which one at the apex is conspicuously pectinate; the finger is longer than the third joint, if a long pectinate spine which appears to do duty for a nail be included; this spine is as