

inner side of which is serrate, and within which is set a strong palmar spine projecting beyond the tooth, and from this the finely but irregularly denticulate palm takes an oblique sinuous course to the hinge of the finger; besides the marginal groups of spines there are others on the surface and adjoining the palm, which is also fringed with short spines; the finger is much curved, and its sharp tip closes on to the surface at the base of the palmar spine, leaving a narrow space between the concave part of the palm and the distal inner margin of the finger; the inner margin almost to the nail is cut into numerous decurrent teeth, with spinules at the base of some of them, the dorsal cilium is lightly feathered, short but rather stout, near the base of the finger.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates small, rather broader and deeper than the preceding pair. First, second, and third joints of the limb much as in the first peræopods; the wrist nearly as long, but a good deal less broad, similarly armed, the spines of the hind border forming nine groups; the hand is as long as the wrist, almost oblong, with several groups of spines at or near the convex front margin, twelve groups along the serrate hind margin, which is not as in the first gnathopods very much shorter than the first; there are several other groups of spines along the surface and near the palm; the hind margin on one of the limbs produced into a small tooth, on the other it is not produced into a tooth, but it forms a definite angle, almost a right angle, with the slightly sinuous, finely pectinate, spine-bordered palm; the finger is stout, curved, of a length to fit the palm, the inner margin cut into teeth with a setule to every second or third tooth, and two or three longer setules near the base of the sharp nail, in respect to these and the dorsal cilium resembling the first gnathopods.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates like the preceding pair. First joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, pretty evenly broad except at the neck, packed with gland-cells, with some spinules along the front margins, some small spines along the hinder, and some moderately long setæ at the upper part of both; the second joint short, with a slender spine or two at the apex; the third joint much longer than the fourth or fifth, like the two preceding joints having abundance of gland-cells, which are dark in the preserved specimen; there are spinules and slender spines on both margins but in no great numbers; the fourth joint is much broader but a little shorter than the fifth, having the almost straight hind margin fringed with slender spines, the front margin more convex and carrying a spinule above and two or three small groups of spines below; the fifth joint narrows a little distally, and has nine or ten groups of slender spines on the hinder and two on the front margin; the finger is slightly curved, not half the length of the fifth joint, with a feathered cilium near the base, and an opening within the apex for the excretion from the gland.

*Second Peræopods.*—Side-plates wider than deep. The limb nearly as in the preceding pair.

*Third Peræopods.*—Side-plates broad but shallow, the front lobe a little deeper but