

slender spines, some of them long; the flagellum of seven joints, together not equal to the fifth joint of the peduncle, several of them tipped with curved spines, which on the last joint are short.

*Upper Lip* as in *Autonoe philacantha*.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edges do not appear to have more than five teeth, the secondary plates four, or on the right mandible, perhaps only three; the spines of the spine-row five on the left, six on the right, mandible, slender, not very conspicuously denticulate, curved, and directed backwards; the molar tubercle prominent, with strongly denticulate crown and a plumose seta; the first joint of the palp a little dilated distally, the second joint with a few long and short spines along the front; the third joint as long as or longer than the second, and nearly as broad for much of its length; the front margin carrying four and the apex two long pectinate spines, the distal half of the inner margin being fringed with some fifteen short pectinate spines, the length slightly increasing as they approach the apex; besides these there is below the centre a transverse row of four unequal but very long curved pectinate spines near the outer margin, and above the centre a spine on the surface near the inner margin.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes rather broad distally, the inner part of the distal margin and the inner margin ciliated, without spines; the inner lobes ciliated; the mandibular processes long, pointed, divergent.

*First Maxillæ*.—The inner plate small, with a long, not strongly plumose, seta on the apex; the outer plate with ten spines on the distal margin, constructed on the same general plan as those in *Autonoe philacantha*, but seemingly with only two or three lateral denticles where in the other species there were three or four; the first joint of the palp short, with a small spine on the outer apex, the second joint curving over but not much beyond the outer plate, a good deal broader distally than at the base, the indentured distal margin in one maxilla having six, in the other five, spine-teeth, the outermost the longest; there are five slender spines on the surface nearer to the inner than to the outer apex.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The inner plate shorter but slightly broader than the outer; a row of twenty-one setæ passes almost from the base of the inner margin across in a curve towards the outer apex; there are also some slender spines on the inner margin and round part of the apical margin; the outer plate has a straight inner margin, near the apex of which begins a series of half-a-dozen subapical spines, the apical margin itself, which is rounded with an outward slope, carrying several more.

*Maxillipeds*.—The inner plates broad, reaching as nearly as possible the distal end of the first joint of the palp, with several long setæ along the inner margin, and a bent spine-tooth just below the apex; the distal margin broad, occupied by three strong spine-teeth and a few slender setiform spines; the outer plates very broad, not reaching the end of the palp's second joint, with seven spine-teeth on the inner margin, and