

usual pair of dorsal setæ or spines. The animal covered in many parts of the mouth-organs, as well as the exterior, with dark stellate markings, an enlarged figure of one of which is given in the right hand lower corner of the Plate.

*Eyes* of very peculiar shape, lageniform, occupying the front of the lateral lobes, and produced upwards in a narrow neck round the part of the concave margin between the rostrum and the lateral lobes.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The third joint about equal in length to the first; the principal flagellum of seventeen joints; the secondary flagellum of six joints together equal to the first five of the principal.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The third joint a little upward bent; the fourth and fifth joints equal or nearly so; the flagellum of ten joints.

*Mandibles*.—On the left mandible there are twelve spines in the spine-row; the secondary plate of the right mandible has four clearly cut teeth followed by one or two denticles; the second joint of the palp has only two groups of spines near the outer margin; the third joint is as long as the second and distally a good deal broader, with spines singly or in groups at five points near the outer margin.

*First Maxillæ*.—The apex of the inner plate is still more narrowly produced than in the other species; the ten spines on the apex of the outer plate are as in that species.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The row of plumose setæ on the inner plate numbers twenty-six; the distal margin is flattened and more than half of it devoid of spines.

*Maxillipeds*.—On the outer plates the inner margin has six spine-teeth, the distal margin has six spines, of which the first is a strong spine-tooth, the three outermost are setiform, the other two of intermediate character; the first joint of the palp has slender spines on the outer apex; the second joint has a similar group, but no others on the outer margin; the third joint has surface spines at about the middle; the spine at the tip of the finger is a little shorter than the body of the finger.

*First Gnathopods*.—The side-plates are produced at the lower front corner and reach the base of the lower antennæ. The finger reaching beyond the palm.

*Second Gnathopods*.—The side-plates directed a little forwards. The branchial vesicles (not observed in the other species) very small and narrow. The marsupial plates much longer and broader than the branchial, gradually narrowing downwards, surrounded by long setæ. The first joint with only a few setæ on the convex hind margin; the hand oblong, but slightly narrowing towards the palm and with the front margin convex, the hind margin serrate, produced into a long tooth at the commencement of the palm, which is not very oblique, irregularly convex, and crenate; the much-curved finger reaches with the nail quite beyond the process which defines the palm; it has just within the inner margin a beaded appearance, seemingly caused by the presence of nine or ten minute spine-teeth which do not project beyond the margin.

*Fourth Peraeopods*.—The first joint pear-shaped, with some spinules along the almost