

Mandibles.—The cutting edge is divided into five teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible has four teeth, on the right mandible two moderately conspicuous teeth and three very inconspicuous denticles; the spine-row has five spines on the left, and four on the right mandible; the molar tubercle on each mandible has a very irregular edge to the crown, and in a cavity of this edge is planted a small lamina, narrow at the base, distally crenulate, with a breadth about equal to the length.

It is probably to this which Boeck alludes when he says,¹ “Tyggeknuden er meget hoi, og den nedre Tandrad afbrydes i den indre Kant af en Børste,” but to speak of this laminar process as a seta seems inappropriate and misleading.

Lower Lip.—Principal lobes rather widely dehiscient, inner margins strongly ciliated, the outer margins with a small interruption as if an incipient jointing near the apex; the oval inner lobes filling up a portion of the gap between the other two, the inner and distal margins well ciliated; the mandibular processes rather long, narrow, and divergent.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate narrow; the outer plate carrying on the broad distal margin nine spines, each of which appears to have a small lateral tooth on the outer or on the inner margin; in some of the spines there may be more than one such tooth on the inner margin; the first joint of the palp very short, the second very long, carrying on the dentate apex four serrate spine-teeth, with two that are narrower on the inner margin just below the apex; there are also several slender spines crossing the surface from the outer apex to the inner margin. Boeck in describing the outer plate of these maxillæ says there are six strong spines, each of which is armed on the concave edge, near the apex, with a little accessory tooth. In *Podocerus latipes* he also mentions only six spines, but that is probably in both species rather the number he observed than the full normal number.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate rather shorter and narrower than the inner, with plumose setæ or setiform spines descending to the middle of the inner margin.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates have on the widened distal margin some curved plumose spines and three small spine-teeth which are not set close together; a row of seven plumose setæ, beginning rather far up the inner margin, passes across towards the distal margin; the outer plates do not reach to the apex of the second joint of the palp; the crenulate inner margin has seven graduated serrate spine-teeth; on the apical margin the series is continued by three that are similar but longer and by two long setæ.

Second Gnathopods.—The inner margin of the finger is not denticulate, but carries a series of small not very prominent spine-teeth.

Locality.—A specimen that appears to be a female of this species was taken from the screw of the ship on the 18th of December 1873. This date corresponds with Station 142, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, lat. 35° 4' S., long. 18° 37' E.

¹ De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 607.