

of the apex are numerous, but do not descend its outer slope; the outer plate has the inner margin smooth, slightly concave at the centre; numerous long spines fringe the apical border, which on the outer side becomes very oblique.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates reaching fully as far as the apex of the first joint of the palp, having the usual plumose setæ on the inner margin, the distal margins sloping inwards, carrying three strong but short spine-teeth and several feathered spines; the outer plates not reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, having nine spine-teeth not very closely set on the slightly crenate inner margin, and five spines round the serrate distal margin, the two outermost too long and slender to be called spine-teeth; the first joint of the palp short, its particularly short inner margin carrying a slender spine; the second joint more than twice as long as the first, with both margins convex, the inner having in or near it many very long slender spines; the third joint a little longer than the first, the convex outer margin interrupted at some distance from the apex by a large row of feathered spines, the distal half of the inner margin and the concave apical margin also carrying spines; the finger slightly curved and tapering to a blunt end, even with its terminal spine scarcely so long as the third joint, the dorsal cilium very near the hinge; the unguis scarcely half the length of the trunk of the finger, attended by three or four setules planted near the inner apex of the finger; on one of the fingers the unguis seemed to be in duplicate.

The oval *trituration organs* of the stomach show round one side a row of about sixteen spines with stout bases, and on the opposite side numerous slender spines, and some like them on the surface between the two rows.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates less deep than broad, directed forwards, the lower margin crenate and fringed with setæ. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, the front margin almost straight and smooth, the hind margin convex, with some long feathered setæ above the centre and some apical spines; the second joint short, with spines in two or three groups near the apex of the convex hind margin; the margins of the third joint converging to a pointed apex which lies upon the wrist; one group of spines is near the middle of the hind margin, and two larger groups are between this and the apex; the wrist is not quite so long as the hand, distally nearly as broad, with four groups of spines at the long convex front margin; the free front of the hind margin convex, serrate, closely fringed with spines, some groups also being inserted on the adjoining surface; the hand oval, nearly as long as the first joint, with four transverse rows of long spines at the front margin, which is continuous with that of the wrist; there are several spines, singly and in groups, on the surface near the hind margin; the hind margin serrate, carrying five groups of spines before reaching the palm, and between the apical group and that preceding it having a long and strong palmar spine; the palm itself convex, bordered with spines and spinules; the finger fitting the palm, with a dorsal cilium near the hinge, the inner border cut into many decurrent teeth.