

with spines at the apex of the front margin, the hind margin serrate, fringed with about a dozen feathered spines in double row, the surface at a little distance having another series of half-a-dozen spines; the hand narrow at the base and distally, with four groups of spines along the front margin; the hind margin (as distinct from the palm) short and smooth; the greatest breadth of the hand at the beginning of the slightly convex, serrate, finely pectinate palm, which is fringed with feathered spines in three groups of three, followed by half-a-dozen spaced singly; there are a few others on the surface apart from the margin; the finger occupies the apex of the hand, and in length matches the palm, the dorsal cilium close to the base, the inner margin finely pectinate, with three setules at intervals, a decurrent tooth before reaching the nail, and two or three long setules planted at the base of this tooth.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates shallow, broader than deep, with a cilium on the front margin. The first joint free from the side-plate except at the narrow neck, then at once attaining its greatest width, the distal width more than half the length; the second joint narrower than the first, but broader than long, with an apical seta; the third joint narrowly oval, longer and narrower than the second, with a few spines on the rounded apex; the wrist of great size, very much broader and longer than the first joint, wide at the base but much wider distally, the front margin sinuous, the hind margin rather longer than the front, and where free from the third joint slightly crenate, with about five small groups of spines, ending in a strong dental process, between which and the apex of the front margin its distal margin is as long as the front margin; of this distal edge rather over a third in front is occupied by the articulation of the hand, the remainder forming a palmar margin, consisting of a large, convex, finely denticulated prominence between two small cavities, within which some slender spines project; there are a few more such spines at points on the surface; the hand is subequal in length to the wrist, but very much narrower, so as to be strap-shaped, but strongly curved, with a little denticulate process on the inner margin close to the hinge, the convex outer margin having a few spinules at intervals, the concave inner margin seemingly sharp-edged and smooth till near the apex, where it carries a row of close-set adpressed teeth or spines, being also fringed throughout with submarginal spinules; the finger is rather less than half the length of the hand, with a tolerably large dorsal cilium near the base, the inner margin smooth except for a decurrent tooth near the base of the nail accompanied by setules, and a group of four setules close together at some little distance from the base.

*First Peræopods.*—The side-plates rather larger than the preceding pair, forming a separate little lobe in front, armed with a feathered cilium. The branchial vesicles narrowly oval, much shorter and very much narrower than the first joint. The first joint free from the side-plate, nearly as long as the next four united, broad, and occupied with gland-cells; immediately below the narrow neck the front margin is strongly convex, fringed with a few setules and feathered setæ; below it is nearly