

*Upper Lip.*—The distal margin evenly convex, with a small piece at the centre smooth, between two tracts that are finely furred.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge divided into five teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible having four strong teeth, on the right mandible having an oblique irregularly denticulate margin, with a small tooth at the upper, and a more prominent one at the lower, end; the spine-row of two broad spines distally tapering and strongly denticulate and feathered; the molar tubercle prominent; on one edge of the dentate crown on the right mandible were seen eleven teeth very distinct, not crowded, at one corner a long plumose seta, and on the opposite side a small oval denticulate excrescence, corresponding to the laminar process already noticed in some other species; the first joint of the palp a little longer than wide, widening distally; the second joint two and a half times as long as the first, with four spines, three of which are on the lower half and very long; the third joint very little shorter than the second, with five long feathered spines on the distal half of the front margin, followed by three on the narrow apex.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes a little dehiscent, and like the inner lobes not very strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes divergent, rather long and narrow.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate small, with a long apical seta; the outer plate with ten spines easy to count on the distal margin, whereas in *Cerapus sismithi* there are, I think, certainly only nine; of the ten in the present species five that are longer than the rest have several minute lateral denticles, of the others three have a denticle on the outer side; the second joint of the palp has seven spine-teeth on the distal margin and four submarginal slender spines.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The setæ of the inner plate do not appear to descend the inner margin so far as in *Cerapus sismithi*.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates not reaching so far as the distal end of the palp's first joint, with setæ passing from the inner margin across the distal angle, the distal margin broad, with three spine-teeth and several feathered spines, a subapical spine-tooth on the inner margin; the outer plates reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, having ten spine-teeth on the inner and oblique apical margins, successively longer, the six on the inner margin also successively thicker, the apical four becoming successively thinner; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second, its inner margin only half as long as the outer, carrying two spines; the second joint fringed on the inner margin with many long spines; the third joint shorter than the first, the margins nearly parallel, the apical part crowded with long spines; the finger very short, narrowing distally, the unguis on the apex rather longer than the basal part, the two together rather longer than the third joint.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates small, a little broader than long, with two or three spinules at the lower margin. The first joint all but free from the side-plate, much longer than the hand or wrist, widening distally, the front margin concave, fringed with