

largest two of the principal plate, other teeth, if present, not perceived; the secondary plate on the right mandible consisting of a single long tooth, denticles on the upper edge perhaps worn down, none visible; the spine-row of eight long, closely set, backward-curved, denticulate spines, widening from the base for two-thirds of the length; the molar tubercle large and prominent, the crown not strongly dentate, with one edge smooth; there is a small rounded process above the molar tubercle at some distance behind the base of the palp; the palp set very much forward; the first joint longer than broad, with two spines standing out from the distal part of the front margin; the second joint long, slightly curved, nearly three times as long as the first, with eleven long spines standing out from the inner margin, and nine smaller spines placed along the surface; the third joint rather more than half the length of the second, with several groups of long spines planted on the surface; the narrowly rounded apex, the distal part of the convex outer margin, and most of the straight inner margin, also carrying spines.

*Lower Lip* rather compact; the principal lobes broadly rounded, the inner margins dehiscent; the inner lobes distally flatly rounded; the mandibular processes short and broad, little prominent, and not divergent; a kind of ridge runs from the inner margin of these processes to the middle of the distal margin of the principal lobes.

*First Maxillæ*.—The inner plate fringed along the inner margin with twelve plumose setæ; the outer plate much curved, with nine spines on the truncate distal margin, of which six have several minute denticles on the inner edge, while three have a single more prominent denticle on the outer side; in the figure *mx.1.*, only eight spines are shown, one having been accidentally broken off in the specimen; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, widening a little distally, reaching beyond the outer plate, carrying six spine-teeth on the dentate apical border, and about ten slender spines distributed on the surface from the inner margin towards the outer apex.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The inner plate wider below than above, with a series of eighteen long plumose setæ beginning at some little distance from the base of the inner margin, and curving away from it below the apex; at the middle of the margin begins a row of long spines, which nearer the apex are supplemented by short ones, neither row descending the outer slope of the apex; this plate and conspicuously its inner and apical margins are strongly furred; the outer plate is very little longer than the inner, widening slightly at the apical margin, which is broader than that of the inner plates and fringed with long spines.

*Maxillipeds*.—The inner prismatic plates reaching about to the apex of the first joint of the palp, with plumose setæ passing from the upper part of the inner margin across the inner corner, the broad distal margin sinuous, serrate at the outer part and carrying five setiform feathered spines, the inner part excavate, and having a slender spine-tooth at the apex of the inner margin, a broad spine-tooth next to this, and then another slender one; the outer plates narrow, not reaching the middle of the palp's second joint,