

apically narrowed, having numerous long spines on both surfaces but especially on the outer surface, with apparently only one spine that could be properly designated a spine-tooth, and even that a slender one, just below the apex; the distally serrate outer margin carrying four very long spines; the spines on the outer surface of the bases of both the inner and outer plates form long and striking series in this species; in the figure it is as usual the inner surface that is shown; the first joint of the palp about half the length of the second, with a long spine on the apex of the short inner margin; the second joint long, not broad, the inner margin crowded with feathered spines; the third joint longer than the first, a little apically produced, with several groups of feathered spines over the surface except near the base, and a long row of pectinate spines only visible when the joint is turned at a particular angle; the finger narrow, rather more than half the length of the third joint, with a dorsal cilium some little way from the hinge, the inner margin distally serrate, with four slender spines and a fifth much longer than the other four; at the apex a still longer and stronger spine, longer than the base of the finger, the equivalent of a nail, not however in a continuous line with the base but at right angles to it.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates broader below than above, the lower front corner rounded, produced forwards, the convex lower margin carrying a few spinules. The first joint reaching little beyond the side-plates, having four long setæ about the middle of the convex hind margin; the second joint short, with a group of very long spines on the hinder apex; the third joint a little longer than the second, the front and hind margins convex, with long spines at six points of the hind margin, and two groups crossing the inner surface above the oblique distal margin and its acute front apex; the wrist shorter but broader than the hand, twice as long as broad, more than half the length of the hand, with spines at three points of the distal part of the convex front margin, the whole of the slightly convex hind margin densely crowded with feathered spines, an oblique row, in which fourteen spines may be counted, traversing the inner surface; the hand almost as long as the first joint, gently tapering, a small tract at the base of the slightly convex front margin free, the rest, till near the apex, and the apex crowded with long feathered spines, the front margin still more densely set with spines, some here being shorter and stiffer than the prevailing setiform type; at the apex is a palmar spine with an incurved tip, but there is no palm worth speaking of; the finger is about half the length of the hand, with a long dorsal cilium not far from the hinge, the inner margin a little bulging at the base, then pectinate, slightly curved, running out into a tooth, with three unequal setules near its base, the nail beyond this being long, sharp, smooth-edged, more curved than the rest of the finger.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates longer than in the preceding pair, the lower part less widened, fringed with slender spines and spinules. The branchial vesicles a long smooth oval, nearly as long as the first joint. The first joint rather larger than in