

long and most of them a little curved, form in the aggregate a thick bush reaching beyond the apex.

*Lower Lip.*—The distal margins of the principal lobes broadly rounded, the inner margins dehiscent, retreating from one another before they re-advance to meet near the base; the inner lobes oval, with their distal and inner margins, like those of the principal lobes, strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes narrow, divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate with straight inner margin partly strongly ciliated, and at the narrow apex carrying a seta attended by two or three very small setules; the outer margin convex; the outer plate with a bush of cilia near the base, the apical border carrying eleven strong spines, with strong but not numerous lateral denticles, five of the spines a good deal longer than the rest, one long one and one short one furcate, and one or two more of the short ones with a single denticle, one of them certainly with two denticles; the first joint of the palp is little longer than broad, and has two setules on the outer margin; the second is curved, reaches beyond the outer plate, widens a little distally, has a setule on the outer margin not far from the base, and eight strong spine-teeth on the apical border, the outermost the longest; below these on the surface and approaching the inner margin are four slender spines.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate not quite so long as the outer, as broad or distally a little broader; a series of about thirty-five plumose setæ beginning near the base passes in a gentle curve along the surface towards, but not to, the outer apex, a long series of spines passes along the inner margin and becomes crowded at the inner apex, but there stops, leaving the remainder of the distal margin unoccupied; of the outer plate the whole apical margin is crowded with long spines.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates are broad, reaching about as far as the distal end of the palp's first joint, with plumose setæ on the inner margin, and three spine-teeth and feathered spines on the distal margin; the outer plates reach beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, with nine spine-teeth on the inner margin, and six longer spines on the apical; the slender spines within the inner margin are long; the first joint of the palp has two spines on its inner margin, and is less than half the length of the long second joint, which is slender, and has numerous long spines on and near the inner margin; the third joint is not longer than the first, the distal half carrying many spines; the finger is narrow and little curved, with a short spine-like movable nail (or unguis), the two together longer than the third joint; on the inner margin of the finger, near the base of the nail, three or four setæ or setules are inserted.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates very small. The first joint scarcely at all covered by the side-plate, of very even breadth throughout, carrying some marginal setules; the second joint short, the distal half of the convex hind margin fringed with slender spines, those near the apex being very long and numerous; the third joint with convex margins converging to an acute apex which rests upon the wrist, the hind margin fringed with