

long spines, the front margin applied to the wrist, with numerous spines on the inner surface near it; the wrist not much shorter than the first joint, rather longer and narrower than the hand, the long front margin with apical spines but otherwise nearly smooth, having one or two groups of very slender long spines on the outer surface near it, but the inner surface and the long serrate hind margin crowded with long spines, many, perhaps all, of the spines being pectinate; the hand is oval, with numerous groups of long spines at both margins, the convex palm only slightly distinguished from the hind margin, but with a long palmar spine on the inner surface of the hand a little remote from the margin, the palm itself fringed with submarginal spinules on both sides; the finger fitting the palm, having its inner edge apparently cut into a few decurrent teeth, and when closed having the tip of the nail resting on the surface of the hand.

*Second Gnathopods* closely resembling the first pair, but the first joint longer and thinner, the spinules or setules numerous on the front margin, the wrist a little longer and narrower, the hand also a little narrower. The marsupial plates narrow.

*Peræopods*.—The branchial vesicles as observed for the first, second, and third pairs of peræopods were narrowly oval. The marsupial plates of the same three pairs were broader than the branchial vesicles, and in the first two pairs much, in the third a little, longer; in all surrounded by long setæ. Only a single peræopod remained, which became immediately detached on the handling of the specimen. It belongs, I believe, to the third pair. The first joint longer than the following three united, the sides nearly parallel, almost unarmed, with a slender apical spine in front; the second joint short, the front margin convex, with an apical very slender spine; the third joint longer than the fourth, widening distally, the front margin convex, the hinder more straight, both carrying a few spinules; the fourth and fifth joints with the finger are probably not in their natural position in the figure *prp.*, but should be reversed; describing them under this point of view one would say,—fourth joint with the front margin convex, carrying long slightly feathered spines at four points, the hind margin straight, with a strong curved spine at the apex; the fifth joint as long as the third but much thinner, a little curved, the front margin convex, with two spinules on the upper part, and spines and a feathered seta on the apex, the hinder margin concave, with spines at three points, and a large one at the apex; the finger slender, curved, about one-third the length of the fifth joint.

*Pleopods*.—The peduncles much shorter and broader than the rami, distally widened, so that they come close together, while the slender pairs of rami stand wide apart; the coupling spines have a broad base, a narrow bent shaft, a series of from five to seven strong teeth below the apex on one side, and on the other side apparently only three or four, of which the lowest is very large; the cleft spines are five in number on one pair, perhaps on all three, very slender and brittle, stretching out across the wide interval that separates one inner ramus from the other, and borne on a long first joint which is