

has long spines round the broad serrate distal margin, which is oblique on the outer side.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates small, not reaching the distal end of the palp's first joint, with a row of seven plumose setæ beginning high up on the inner margin and passing on to the surface near the apex; the distal margin is broad, with three short spine-teeth and several slender feathered spines; there is another spine-tooth submarginal to the inner apex; the outer plates scarcely reaching beyond the middle of the palp's second joint, with seven spine-teeth spaced along the serrate inner margin, and six spines round the serrate distal margin, of which two might count as long teeth, the others being setiform; the first joint of the palp short; the second considerably more than twice as long, with many groups of long spines along the inner margin, and at the apex on both margins; the third joint about as long as the first, oval, with oblique rows of spines on the surface and many spines about the apex; the finger, if the spine-like nail be included, is even longer than the third joint; its basal part is scarcely so long as the serrate nail, near the root of which, on the inner margin, it has several spines of various sizes, one very similar to the nail, and not much shorter or narrower.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates of a breadth much less than the length of the segment, the depth less than the breadth, the front margin forming a sharp angle with the lower, the hind margin having a small pointed apex. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, its front margin nearly straight, and unarmed, with an inner margin that has a row of spines round the apical curve; the convex hinder margin has a spinule here and there and near the apex some long setiform spines; the second joint short, with spinules on the front lobe, and a brush of very long setiform spines near the apex behind; the third joint not very long, with convex margins converging to a pointed apex, and many groups of long spines on or near each; the wrist widest where it becomes free from the third joint, subequal in length to the hand, most of the free hind margin fringed with long spines, of which there is a group numbering six or seven across the inner surface, and others near the distal margin; the hand attaining its greatest breadth close to the base, then narrowing to the apex, with five or six long rows of spines encircling the convex front margin; the hind margin, all but a small piece at the base, tending to concave and forming the palm, fringed with long spines, of which also the inner surface carries several groups; the finger long and broad, reaching nearly to the end of the palm, the inner margin divided into many slender teeth. In the female the spines are much fewer and shorter, the wrist and hand are stouter compared with their length, the hind margin or palm of the hand is convex.

*Second Gnathopods* much larger than the first, and the segment is dilated to suit this great increase. The side-plates larger than the preceding pair, their breadth not equalling the length of the segment, the lower margin presenting a bilobed or trilobed appearance. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, narrow at the neck, widening