

left it resembles the principal plate in general structure; the spine-row of nine denticulate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with a strong circlet of teeth round the crown, the outside of which is strongly ciliated; a round-headed process rises not far from the base of the palp; the first joint of the long palp longer than broad, with convex outer margin, the second joint long, strongly fringed with numerous pectinate spines on both margins, the groups being planted chiefly on the outer surface; the third joint long, curved, shorter than the second joint, fringed for almost the whole length of both margins and at the narrow apex with groups of spines, the concave inner margin having a close row of short spines, besides the less closely set long ones.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes distally broadly rounded and loosely ciliated; at the junction with the inner margin there are two minute spines, making a kind of apex; lower down on the inner margin are two more; the inner margin is not strongly ciliated, except at the basal part, where the crowded cilia become almost spine-like; the inner lobes are distally broadly rounded and closely furred; the mandibular processes moderately prominent, a little divergent, the apex rounded.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate narrowing to the rounded apex on which there are four plumose setæ, one smaller than the other three; the broad outer plate has on the slightly convex distal margin eleven spines, of which seven are rather long and slender, with two or three lateral denticles on the inner side, the innermost spine having two or three little denticles also on the outer side; the other four spines are shorter, with a furcate appearance, the apex bending inwards and having on the outer side two unequal lateral teeth; the first joint of the palp is short, the second is long and broad, reaching beyond the outer plates, broader distally than at the base, with a series of twenty or more spines passing round the broad distal margin and some little way down the inner, those on the inner margin being slender, the others being spine-teeth; submarginal to these are about fifteen slender spines; eight or nine slender spines fringe the convex outer margin, the surface carrying six or seven more.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The plates broad; the inner shorter than the outer, nearly as broad, with plumose setæ along most of the straight inner margin, and some on the surface near the apex, which is broadly rounded, fringed with short spines which stop short of the outer slope; the outer plate is wider distally than at the base, the spines beginning below the middle of the inner margin, one series passing round within the broad rounded distal margin, another passing round the margin, some of the spines being very long, though a few at the outer extremity are comparatively short.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates broad, not reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, the inner surface having a triangular space covered with spines, the distal margin broad and flat, carrying three spine-teeth and many slender spines; the outer plates not nearly reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin carrying about a dozen slender spine-teeth, and the apical margin half-a-dozen; there are besides