

groups, most or all being feathered; the third joint is longer but narrower than the second, much curved, nearly the whole extent of the concave front margin being closely fringed with long and short feathered or pectinate spines, the longer ones being submarginal in origin; there is a dense group of not very long spines on and below the narrow truncate apex, and close to the base of the outer margin there are two on the outer surface.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes broad, distally rounded; the inner lobes appearing to be scarcely separated from the principal; the mandibular processes small.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate with two strong plumose setæ on the narrow oblique apical margin just below the pointed apex, on which, in the small specimen, one maxilla has a third seta; the inner margin much ciliated; the outer plate having eleven strongly denticulate spines on the apical margin, one row of five with numerous small denticles, from four to seven in number, the other row of six rather stouter with stronger denticles, two or three in number; the first joint of the palp a little longer than broad, the outer margin longer than the inner, the second joint reaching considerably beyond the outer plate, with very convex outer margin, the distal margin carrying seven serrate spine-teeth, the outermost the longest, and one submarginal setiform spine; in the small specimen there are only four spine-teeth.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The outer plate shorter than the inner, each with numerous strongly feathered spines round the apical margin; a few shorter spines are on the outer margin of the outer plate below the apex, and some larger plumose setæ longer than the spines on the inner margin of the inner plate.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates not nearly reaching the distal end of the palp's first joint, with plumose setæ on the inner margin, three spine-teeth and some feathered spines on the distal margin; the outer plates scarcely reaching the middle of the second joint of the palp, the inner margin without spine-teeth, but fringed with some eighteen pairs of slender submarginal spines; without break in the series of spines, beyond the apex of the inner margin, the distal margin has its curve set with eight strong feathered spines; the first joint of the palp is not especially short, and has several groups of spines on the inner margin, and a group at the apex of the outer; the second joint is not twice as long as the first, densely fringed with spines on the inner margin, having also two groups on the inner surface, and three on the outer margin; the third joint is narrower but nearly as long as the second, the distal half buried in successive rows of spines; amidst those round the apex a short finger with a short sharp nail dimly appears with several spinules along its inner margin near the nail. In the fig. *maxp.*, on Pl. CXXXIV., the palps appear to have five joints, but the line which divides the outer plate from its base, though it represents an actual thickening of the joint along the line of the muscles, should have been omitted, as it is misleading.

The *tritulating organs* of the stomach show an outer row of short, strong, acute,