

nearly straight, with a small tooth at the top, which is evidently liable to be worn down, the remainder of the edge perhaps finely serrate; on each mandible there are two plates similar in form to the secondary plate of the right mandible, but successively smaller; these are followed by a group of backward curving spines, nine or more in number on the left, perhaps less numerous on the right, mandible; there does not appear to be any dentate molar tubercle; the first joint of the palp is about half the length of the second; the second, which has seven or eight slender spines distributed over it, is very little longer than the third joint; of this the front margin is clear for nearly the first half, the remainder carrying a series of from ten to thirteen spines, one at either end being more than twice as long as the rest; the apex of the joint is acute. The figure which Hoek¹ gives of the mandible of "*Leptomera pedata*," in many respects resembles the mandibles just described, and a similar arrangement is observable in *Caprellina longicollis*, Nicolet, judging from a specimen sent me from New Zealand by Mr. G. M. Thomson.

Lower Lip.—The principal lobes pretty widely dehiscent, their rounded distal margins finely ciliated; the inner lobes large and prominent, distally rounded; the mandibular processes apically narrowed.

First Maxillæ.—Inner plate wanting or at most rudimentary; outer plate carrying six spines on the truncate distal margin, the innermost and three following pectinately feathered, but not strongly, the two outermost having each a strong lateral tooth on the inner side and a very slight pectination of the margin near it; the first joint of the palp not longer than broad, the second long, with several pectinate spines on the denticulate apex, and setæ or setiform spines along much of the inner margin.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate short, but a little broader than the outer, with about fourteen slender spines round the apical margin, the series slightly descending the inner margin; the outer plate similarly armed, but with the margin less convex and the spines very unequal in size, none on either plate being strongly feathered or pectinate.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plates not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, having four setiform spines crossing the distal end of the outer surface, the apical border concave, with two little teeth at its outer corner, a small spine-tooth inserted below the inner corner, the margin itself near to this corner bearing an arrangement of three large, closely-set spine-teeth, two with their serrate edges facing one another, the third and largest intermediate, overlapping and out-topping the other two, with its serrate edge facing outwards; the distal part of the very convex outer margin is a little serrate; the basal part of the joint carrying these plates rises on the outer surface to a divided apex, each half carrying five setæ in two sets; the outer plates are smaller than the inner, and reach just to the apex of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin serrate, armed with setiform spines, the outer margin convex, smooth except for some microscopic

¹ Carcinologisches, Taf. viii. figs. 1, 1a, 1879.