

with three distant serrations on the lower and seven or eight not distant on the upper side, all, as well as the tip, armed with setules.

*Upper Lip*.—The epistome a little arched above; the outer plate of the upper lip of a squared shape, with the distal margin unequally bilobed; the inner plate shorter, with the distal margin rounded.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge small, oblique, with eight teeth; the secondary plate narrower than the principal at both proximal and distal ends, but especially at the proximal; on the right mandible its teeth are extremely fine, and the plate is more widened distally than in some other species of this genus; the spine-row containing a few small but stout spines amidst others that are hair-like; the molar tubercle with the dentate crown moderately prominent; the palp three-jointed, longer than the trunk of the mandible, set a little behind the molar tubercle; the first joint short, the second more slender, more than twice as long; the third slender, tapering, longer than the other two together, with a series of small spinules or setules all along it, except quite at the base.

*Lower Lip* compact; the inner lobes small; the mandibular processes having an attachment close to the rounded distal end, which makes it difficult to separate the lip from its surroundings.

*First Maxillæ*.—The outer plate has several strong unequal spines at the distal end, amidst numerous hair-like setæ; the single joint of the palp is short, with the convex outer and nearly straight inner margins meeting in a narrow apex, and distally fringed with many hair-like setæ or spines.

*The Second Maxillæ* not made out with sufficient certainty for description.

*Maxillipeds*.—Inner plate or tongue short, the distal margin having the corners rounded and in the centre two little embedded spines; the outer plates not meeting at the base, the inner margin at first straight, serrate with six teeth, at each of which there is a little spine, the distal part oblique and finely denticulate; the outer margin very convex, with two or three little spines on the distal part; there is also a row of six or eight spinules on the outer surface, near the inner margin.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates shallow, much broader than deep. First joint as long as the next four together, the breadth greatest just above the centre, the front margin being convex above and concave below; the second joint about as long as its breadth, with a spine at the apex of the hind margin, and a smaller one just above; the third joint not larger than the second, with a spine at the apex of the hind margin, the distal margin angled; the wrist nearly as long as the two preceding joints together, the lower half of the hind margin armed with about ten little teeth; the hand oval, a little longer than the wrist, abruptly narrower but not much, the front apex a little produced and finely pectinate, the hind margin less convex than the front, armed with many little teeth, the surface near the hind margin being also microscopically scabrous; the finger