

together, all three broader than long; the first joint of the flagellum considerably longer than the peduncle, for some distance nearly as thick as the peduncle, then tapering gradually, with a narrowed terminal piece more than a third, but less than half, the length of the joint; the second joint is minute, a little longer than broad, and in our specimen this is the last.

*Lower Antennæ* in the present specimen straight and almost smooth, situated very near one another; the first free joint scarcely longer than broad, the second a little, and the third a good deal, longer than the first; the following joint, which is probably the first of the flagellum, is nearly as long as the three preceding together and longer than the two subequal terminal joints combined.

*Upper Lip*.—The outer plate distally unsymmetrically bilobed with a not very deep emargination, each lobe having fur directed towards the emargination; the inner plate has a slightly convex distal margin which is hairy.

*Mandibles*.—The upper margin of the trunk behind the palp is straight; the cutting plate has about nine teeth, of which the lowest stands somewhat apart from the rest; the secondary plate of the left mandible has seven teeth very similar to those of the principal plate; on the right mandible it seems to be rather different, with one long tooth and the rest slighter; besides some ciliation above the plates there is a spine-row, with several strong, more or less denticulate spines among others that are slender and hair-like; the molar tubercle is prominent, cylindrical, with strongly dentate crown, in general appearance recalling the form common in the Gammarina; the first joint of the palp is twice as long as broad, but short compared with the other joints; the second is between two and three times as long as the first, longer and much broader than the third, narrowest at the two extremities, a little bent near the lower end; the long and narrow third joint has some small spines or setules along the convex hind margin of the acute apex.

*Lower Lip*.—Principal lobes rather broad, ciliated; the rounded apices of the mandibular processes scarcely free.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate small, oval, smooth; the outer plate with numerous slender spines of various lengths on the surface and margins; the distal margin truncate, carrying eight strong but unequal spines, most of them having one or two lateral denticles; the palp joint is strongly ciliated, its outer margin convex, the inner nearly straight for more than half the distance from the base, the remainder concave, a spine being placed at the junction of the two portions; there are also some small spines on and near the very narrow truncate apex.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The two plates appear to be coalesced into a single plate with two apices, of which the inner is the larger and more prominent; there are numerous hair-like spines and slender spines about each apex, and a small spine at each apex. In the genus *Vibilia* these two plates are seen to be partially coalesced, and here, if my observation is correct, the coalescence is carried a step or two further.