

and slender, two-thirds the length of the second, tapering to a point, the outward facing margin closely furred with spinules or setules.

*Lower Lip.*—The two oval pieces which represent at once the principal lobes and the mandibular processes, are ridged longitudinally; the long footstalks on which they appear to be supported form the lower border of the wide mouth-opening; between these in the figure *l.i.* are seen portions of the mouth cavity itself, a broad line of cilia running right round.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate very broad, broadest distally, the distal margin nearly straight, this and the surface near it thickly set with spines and cilia which pass along the rounded corners and some way along the outer and inner margins; the outer plate as in *Lanceola pacifica*, the five distal spines similarly arranged and with similar proportions; the palp a little broader and longer than the outer plate, a ridge on its inner surface attaching it to the outer plate near the middle of the base, its own inner margin turned outwards, fringed with twelve minute distant spine-teeth, its convex outline becoming concave between the two distal spine-teeth, the apex blunt, partially serrulate, with a small spine just below it on the outer margin, this margin facing inwards, pectinate with minute spines for scarcely a third of its length from the apex, then smooth.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The bases broad, the plates long and narrow, on one surface distinct, on the other surface having their bases completely coalesced; the inner plate shorter than the outer, more or less channelled on the outer edge, distally strongly furred with spine-like cilia and carrying twelve long spines; the outer plate ciliated in a similar manner, and carrying ten long spines in two rows. Each pair of plates is in this genus widely separated from the fellow pair.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plate prominent, forming a sort of triangle, decidedly cleft half-way down from the apex, perhaps below this having a suture; the outer margins some way down from the apices fringed with a fur of spinules; the outer plates prismatic, twice as long as broad, with half a dozen little spine-teeth spaced along the inner margin of the outer surface and three closer together on the apical slope; the second inner margin has about eighteen slender slightly feathered spines, most of them very long; the distal part of the outer margin is serrate and carries four spines; the outer surface is armed with twenty or more spines; the base carries numerous slender spines on the outer margin and outer surface, and from the centre of its distal margin rises a thin somewhat triangular plate, of which the apex is somewhat rounded and minutely pectinate, with a minute central emargination.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates broad and shallow, with sinuous lower border. The first joint narrowest at the neck, very broad, as long as the four following joints together, the outer front margin convex, smooth, the inner fringed with long setæ, the convex hinder margin fringed with slender setiform spines; the short second joint with