

broad, the second joint shorter and narrower, longer on one side than on the other, the third joint nearly as long as the first two together, the apical margin on one side deeply emarginate; the first joint of the flagellum abruptly narrower than the last of the peduncle, widest near the base, longer than any of the five following joints, which are rather stouter than those of the upper antennæ, similiarly ciliated. In a complete antenna the joints of the flagellum are more than twenty in number.

*Upper Lip* deeper than broad, unequally bilobed by a rather deep incision of the distal margin.

*Mandibles* with the trunk broad, especially at the base, narrower distally, the upper front angle forming a small rounded lobe looking like the basal joint of the palp; below and just in front of this is another rounded angle, from which the margin descends to the small cutting plate, the edge of which is divided into ten little teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible is similar to the principal, and of nearly equal size; behind these there is a strongly ciliated or spinulose tract; the molar tubercle is prominent, with broad crown carrying the usual long rows of denticles and cilia; the first joint of the palp is shorter but broader than the second, with the hind margin convex till near the apex, the apical margin oblique; the second joint is shorter than the third; the third is long, tapering to an extremely fine point, the almost straight front margin having the adpressed cilia projecting conspicuously beyond it. The lobe of the trunk which gives a four-jointed appearance to the palp is not separated at the base from the body of the trunk.

*Lower Lip* short, the front lobes wide apart, smooth; the mandibular processes broadly rounded, as large as the front lobes.

*First Maxillæ*.—No distinct inner plate; the outer plate broad, strongly ciliated or spinulose, and distally carrying five unequal spines, none of which are long, though two are very stout; the palp longer but scarcely broader than the adjoining plate, with a noticeable spine at the apex of the inner margin, the apical and the distal half of the very convex outer margin being scabrous.

*Second Maxillæ*.—Both plates with the usual armature of slender cilia-like spines, the outer plate the longer, with two stronger spines on its narrow truncate apex, the inner plate having one such spine on, and one a little below, the apex.

*Maxillipeds*.—Second joint broad at the base, with a central ridge of the inner surface leading up to the strongly spinulose inner plate, which rises above the distal margin of the joint, and has one strong apical spine; the outer plates small compared with the joint on which they stand, the inner margin of one plate (in the specimen examined) not armed exactly like that of the other, in each a few little spines and spinules on and near the inner margin and the narrow but obliquely truncate apex, below which there is a little furring of the outer margin.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates here as in the following pairs with the upper boundary