

extending with almost undiminished breadth to near the end of the sixth peræon-segment.

*The Eyes* occupying the sides of the head almost completely.

*Upper Antennæ*.—Peduncle with the first joint as broad as long, the two following joints short; first joint of the flagellum stout, tapering, longer than the peduncle, with a thick brush of not very long filaments, the second joint narrower than the apex of the first, a little longer than broad, with a couple of filaments, the third, fourth, and fifth joints successively longer and narrower; there were six other linear joints remaining, each of them rather longer than the fifth joint.

*Lower Antennæ*.—Third (first free) joint of peduncle rather broader than long, the fourth shorter and narrower than the third, the fifth nearly as long as the third and fourth together; the first joint of the flagellum nearly as long as the peduncle, abruptly narrower, a little bulbous at the base, then linear; part of the second joint remaining, the rest of the flagellum missing.

*Upper Lip* unequally bilobed by a small triangular distal emargination.

*Mandibles*.—The trunk long and narrow, with the palp fixed at the upper front corner, and the small cutting plate projecting from the lower front angle; the edge of the cutting plate divided into ten or eleven little teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible having its edge divided into ten teeth, which are smaller than those on the larger principal plate; between the cutting plate and the straight part of the lower margin there is a convex piece thickly set with long bristles, and above this there is a slightly projecting molar tubercle having its lower front angle armed with a tuft of bristles; the palp longer than the trunk, the first joint broader but shorter than the second; the second is in a line with the first, narrowest at the middle; the third is as long as the two preceding together, tapers to a fine point, is set at an angle to the second, and has its outer surface covered with adpressed cilia. It should be noticed that the molar tubercle in these organs differs strikingly from that in *Hyperia* and *Euthemisto*.

*Lower Lip*.—The distal and inner margin flattened, strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes short, with rounded apices.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate wanting; the outer plate broad, partially folded, the distal part set all round with spines, of which many are like fine bristles, while others are proper spines; the palp reaching much beyond the outer plate, the inner margin fringed with closely set cilia, the rounded distal margin finely pectinate; there are also many groups of pectinate markings on the adjoining surface; there is a longitudinal fold of the inner surface starting from the base, and there are two or three scattered spinules on the outer surface.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The inner plate much shorter and apically more obtuse than the outer, both of them having the distal part beset with numerous bristle-like spines.

*Maxillipeds*.—The joint which carries the plates is at the base broader than the