

*Upper Lip* unsymmetrically bilobed, apparently with the surface very minutely furred near the small distal emargination.

*Mandibles* with a rather short trunk, the cutting edge small, divided into ten little teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible (figured on the right hand of the Plate) much narrower than the principal, and apparently with fewer teeth; the molar tubercle broad and prominent, having on one edge of the crown a series of about twenty-one little spine-like teeth standing apart from one another, on the other edge a row of broad denticles, and several rows of minute denticles on the face of the crown; the palp is narrow, longer than the trunk, the first joint more than half the length of the second, which curves a little outwards, the third tapering, rather longer than the second.

*Lower Lip*.—The forward lobes not broad, wide apart, the rounded distal margins strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes rounded, divergent.

*First Maxillæ*.—Outer plate short and broad, distally folded, beset with strong bristles, and distally carrying five stout spines, two of which are of rather conspicuous size; the palp broad, reaching beyond the outer plate, having a longitudinal fold or ridge rising from the base, the inner margin closely fringed with spinules till within a little of the toothed apex, just within which the distal margin has a stout little double pointed spine-tooth, beyond this being cut into about a dozen little denticles; several little spines or prickles are set on the surface, a little below the distal margin.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The outer plate longer than the joint on which it stands, apically pointed but not acutely, thickly set with bristles and spines, the two of the latter at the apex being tolerably strong; the inner plate much shorter, not very dissimilar.

*Maxillipeds* short; the inner plate very inconspicuous when the maxillipeds are viewed from the outer surface; the principal joint has on this outer surface just within the distal margin a fan-like arrangement of five large spines, the distal half of each finely feathered, the central spine the longest; the outer plates are not much shorter than the joint on which they stand, the inner margin almost smooth for more than half its length from the base, then serrate and fringed with a number of little spinules of different sizes; the apex has a spinule and there are two or three minute ones on the outer margin just below the apex.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates deeper than broad, the upper boundary pretty distinctly marked in this and the following pairs. The first joint about as long as the third, fourth, and fifth joints together, of nearly uniform breadth throughout, channelled along the lower three-fourths of the front margin; there are two spines at the apex of the hind margin; the second joint not longer than broad, with three spines at the hinder apex; the third joint widening distally and a little produced, projecting behind the wrist, the produced apical border beset with several strong spines, the hind margin smooth except for a little pectination at the apex; the wrist widening distally so as to be there much broader than the hand, the front margin smooth, with two apical spines, the