

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate seemingly wanting; the outer plate narrows distally, carrying its three strongest spines on the apex, with six or seven slighter ones along the inner margin, the series being continued by hair-like spines in pairs or singly at four or five points; the one-jointed palp reaches over the apex of the plate, its distal margin carrying five little teeth, and the inner margin being also to some extent denticulate.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate is much shorter than the outer; it has a small spine at the apex with a spinule beside it on the outer side, and some cilia along the inner margin; the outer plate has a spine at the apex, one on the inner margin a little below the apex, and cilia or setules along both margins.

*Maxillipeds.*—The outer plates are very narrow, slightly curved in a lateral view, closely adjoining one another from base to apex; tapering, though not to a sharp point; the apex has a group of three spinules, and there are a few spinules at distant intervals on the margins; there are also some setules longer than the spinules; the short inner plate projects inwards a little beyond the base of the outer plates, and has a group of spinules on its rounded apex, the inner margin in a lateral view being very concave.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates not distinct from the segment, the lower front angle directed a little forward, more or less acute. The limb short, just half the length of the second peræopods, less than a third of the third peræopods; the first joint almost clear of the side-plate, rather longer than the remaining joints united, widening a little distally, ornamented with stellate or dendritic markings; the second joint short, as broad as long; the third scarcely longer than the second, apically acute, lying almost entirely upon the wrist, with some hair-like setules projecting upon the hind margin; the wrist cylindrical, widening distally, the hand also cylindrical, having its margins continuous with those of the wrist, longer than the wrist, very much narrowed distally, forming with its short slender finger a pencil-point ending. Gland-cells were not observed in the first joint, but as the muscles of that joint are relegated, as in the second gnathopods, to a narrow space in the hinder distal half, it may be assumed that the large vacuum thus left is intended for gland-cells.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Branchial vesicle nearly as long as and rather broader than the first joint, with accessory inflations, one longitudinal starting from the base, the others transverse. The limb very similar to that of the first gnathopods, but with all the joints longer; the first joint widest at the centre, with gland-cells along the whole course; the second joint twice as long as broad, and as long as the third joint; the wrist and hand longer, but more slender, than those of the preceding pair; the finger more elongate, with some extremely minute hairs visible on one edge.

*First Peræopods.*—The side-plates small, produced at the lower part of the front into a rounded lobe. The branchial vesicles of these and the three following pairs of peræopods of very irregular and complex form, supplying a very large aerating surface.