

consist of several closely approximated conical tooth-like processes; just below this is a lobe which bears at its extremity a tuft of strong though rather slender spines which are in every case bifid at their extremity; the molar process projects downwards nearly at right angles with the rest of the appendage; it terminates in a blunt cutting edge which is finely grooved on one side.

The palp arises just above the point at which the molar process joins the body of the appendage; it is three-jointed, the middle joint being the longest; the terminal joint is crescentic in outline; from the straight lower margin are given off a series of hairs which are shorter towards the articulation of the joint; the hairs at the apex of the joint are very long; the second joint is fringed with a row of moderately long hairs for the distal one-third.

The *first pair of maxillæ* (Pl. XV. fig. 7) have, as appears to be invariably the case in the Isopoda, two well-developed masticatory lobes, of which the anterior is considerably the larger; the extremity of this is fringed with a row of stiff stout hairs, above which is a long, soft, spine-like process which may serve the function of a tasting organ; above this again and fringing the upper margin of the joint are a few short slender hairs; the lower lobe is oval in form, the distal margin being fringed with a few stiff hairs; the palp of this appendage is, as in other Apseudidæ, well developed and three-jointed; the proximal and distal joints are subequal and much longer than the very short median joint; three or four long, slender, simple hairs spring from the apex of the terminal joint.

The *second pair of maxillæ* (fig. 8) are faintly divided at their extremity into three lobes, of which the upper is again subdivided into two; this lobe lies on a different plane from the others; on the outer margin are two long hairs; the masticatory edge is furnished with similar but shorter hairs; the middle lobe is fringed with stout spines similar to those upon the masticatory edge of the mandible. The third and lowest lobe, which does not project nearly so far forwards as the others, is fringed with a dense array of stout, simple, straight spines, between which are a number of short slender hairs.

The *maxillipedes* (fig. 9) do not present any features of particular interest. The palp is long and four-jointed, the second joint being very considerably the largest. As in other Apseudidæ this appendage has an exopodite, which, however, I am not able to figure, as it was destroyed in teasing out the mouth appendages; its distal joint is oval and fringed with fine hairs; the second joint is stout but smooth. I presume that there is a third basal joint, but I am not able to describe it.

The *chelipedes* (fig. 10) are rather remarkable in form, and appear to be similar in both sexes; I could not, at any rate, detect any marked difference in the form of these organs in eight individuals, which probably include representatives of both sexes.

The chelipedes, and also the following pair of appendages, viz., the fossorial limbs, are furnished with a minute three-jointed setose exopodite. The hand of the chelipedes is extremely elongated and slender, and the other joints share in this slenderness, which gives these appendages a very unusual form, inasmuch as they are generally extremely