

the front lobes narrow, strongly dehiscent, suddenly widening and therefore coming nearer together about half-way down the long cleft that separates them.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate small, oval, with two plumose setæ on the apex, the outer the larger; outer plate with the very oblique apical margin densely ciliated, especially on the lower part; its eleven spines strikingly different from one another in their dentation; of the two which stand apart from the rest at the lower end one is slender with many small teeth, the other stout with three large ones; of those set round the upper end some are peculiar by their distal widenings. The large second joint of the palp widens distally, the distal border being cut into six teeth, the tip of each except the minute inner one having a small spine-tooth inserted in it; between the outermost marginal tooth and the next is an additional small prominence, and again between the second and third teeth is a small cilium.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The plates are similar to one another in general shape, the convex margins meeting in a pointed apex, the outer plate considerably longer than the inner. From the apex down half the inner margin the inner plate has plumose setæ ending in one larger than the rest, and along the same part it has spines shorter than the setæ, the spines being armed midway with straight spine-like cilia. The spines which in like manner arm the outer plate have these cilia, seemingly limited to four in number, except on the lowest spines, which become more seta-like.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates small, not reaching nearly so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, apical margin with three tiny teeth inserted on little prominences, the plumose setæ of the inner margin very long, passing over to quite small ones at the outer angle of the apex; the outer plates large and long, still not reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, the inner border showing some six and twenty minute prominences as if for teeth, but with no appearance of teeth upon or within them, the same description applying to two on the rounded apical border; the second joint of the palp more slender and somewhat longer than the first; the third joint widening from a narrow neck, with setæ on both borders, distally furred; finger long, with adpressed cilia on the surface, a dorsal cilium nearer to the acute point than to the base.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates a little excavate in front, much wider below than above, with the usual little cilium-bearing indent at the lower end of the hinder margin. First joint broad, about as long as the third, fourth, and fifth together, with setæ on both margins; third joint with no free front margin, its hinder margin furred, apically carrying geniculate spines and setæ; wrist equal in length to the hand, dilated below, furred on the free part of the hinder margin, with spines round the distal part both before and behind; hand less wide than the wrist, widest at the base, but preserving most of its width all along to the by no means oblique palm, which is bordered with minute cilia, and defined by two spines, between which the finger closes down, the nail overlapping the palm. There are various spines and setæ, singly, in rows, and in groups,