

fourth segment, which has a deep dorsal excavation, the end being strongly upturned, with the process rounded behind.

*Eyes* very small, components numerous, perhaps thirty.

*Upper Antennæ*.—Peduncle tumid, hairy above, the first joint as long as the rest of the antennæ, the second rather longer than the third; the flagellum of five joints, with a few cylinders, three or four on the first joint, which is shorter than the last of the peduncle; secondary flagellum of two short joints tipped with setæ.

*Lower Antennæ*.—Gland-cone moderately prominent, with squared apex, third joint short, fourth and fifth furred above, and carrying a few small setæ, the fourth joint longer than the fifth, the fifth as long as the four-jointed, rapidly tapering flagellum.

*Upper Lip* hairy.

*Mandibles* long and narrow, broadest at the base, cutting edge smoothly convex, with a tooth above and a denticulate point below, spine-row containing apparently seven spines in each mandible, unless the uppermost spine on the left mandible may be supposed to represent a secondary plate; the spine-row is followed immediately by a ciliated tract perhaps representing the molar tubercle, above which is placed the process which I regard as the equivalent of the articular condyle; the whole shaft is dotted with small cilia; far from the spine-row, close to the base, rises the small three-jointed palp, the first joint longer than usual, the third but little shorter than the second, tipped with two setæ, and having on the surface the customary adpressed cilia.

*Lower Lip* with the mandibular processes ciliated.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate narrow, with a single short seta on the apex; outer plate elongate, crowned with eight closely-set dentate spines, the innermost showing eight lateral denticles; the palp minute, two-jointed, so placed on the outer margin of the outer plate that the tapering ciliated second joint projects a little beyond the apex of the inner plate.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The outer plates rather longer than the inner, both with long spines on the apices, the spines a little curved at the tips.

*Maxillipeds*.—The inner plates not much shorter than the outer, the apical margin running out furthest on the inner side, there carrying one or more teeth, followed by two long spines at intervals on the outer margin; the outer plate having a small spine or seta on the inner margin about one-third of its length from the base, a group of three setæ at two-thirds, two or three little nodules close to the apex, and the outer rim serrate or dentate for some distance down, lines or channels in the surface of the plate leading to the serrations; the first joint of the palp quite short, the second shorter than the third, with a cilium and a seta near the top of the inner margin; the third joint slenderer than the second, but as long as first and second combined, with an apical tuft of six or seven setæ, and perhaps a minute rudiment of a fourth joint; the palp forms an