

spine-row of six short denticulate spines, the first three pointing forwards; the palp very small, the first joint very short, the third joint probably occupying the short space between the apical seta and the seta on the inner margin below it, but I could not perceive any dividing line to mark off this from the second joint.

*Lower Lip.*—Mandibular processes short, apically narrow, divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate rather flat-topped, with one seta at the inner end of this margin; the outer plate as usual strongly ciliated on the inner margin, and with six spines in the usual arrangement and proportions on the distal margin, the innermost being finely pectinate, while the second and third are denticulate for a short space; the palp is two-jointed, as in the other species here described.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate shorter than the outer, with very fine setæ or spines on the apical margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates reaching halfway along the inner margin of the second joint, the distal margin sloping a little outwards, with a small spine-tooth just within the inner apex, and a spinule near the outer corner; the second joint much longer than the first, with fine spinules along the inner margin, not spaced alike on the two members of the pair in the specimen examined, the rudimentary plate rather narrow; the first two joints of the palp short and broad, not longer than their breadth, the third joint a little longer, with adpressed cilia on the back, the outer margin very convex; the finger of the usual structure, but the narrow terminal part not elongated.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates very small, completely covered by the following pair. First joint rather longer than wrist and hand united, narrowed at the base and distally, the front margin carrying a few setules, the hind margin of this and the following joint carrying an apical seta and setule; the third joint short, but as long as the wrist, the lower part behind strongly furred, the truncate apex armed with two spinules and two spines, one of which is distally serrate; the wrist triangular, distally cup-like, as broad as long, with a few spines on the hinder apex; the hand much longer than the wrist, tending to oblong, the longer and more convex front margin carrying three long spines at intervals, and on the apex a group of small setæ, the almost straight hind margin having one seta; the palm convex, not very oblique, very minutely pectinate, defined by a minute tooth at the apex of the hind margin, within which are two stout palmar spines and a long seta, followed by a few submarginal setules; the finger, with a dorsal cilium near the base, fits closely over the palm, the tip closing down between the two palmar spines.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates nearly semicircular, but rather more than twice as long as broad. Branchial vesicles very small, not half the length of the first joint, twice as long as broad. The marsupial plates considerably longer than the first joint, more than three times as long as broad, fringed with setæ. The first joint as long as the wrist and hand united, scarcely reaching the end of the side-plate, the margins fringed with