

*Mandibles.*—Cutting plate of the left mandible with the edge forming an obtuse angle, cut into eleven denticles, the six uppermost being the smallest, the three following the largest; the secondary plate nearly, if not quite, as broad as the principal, its edge gently convex, cut into about eighteen minute equal denticles; the principal plate on the right mandible scarcely differing from that on the left, the secondary plate with a straight edge and smaller denticles; spine-row of three short serrate spines and a group of five, that seem to be smooth and not in line with the others; the first joint of the palp shorter than the short third joint; the second joint broad, with a small spine near the middle of the inner margin, and a longer one near its apex, the distal margin flat, slightly oblique; the third joint abruptly narrower, rather more than a third of the length of the second joint, with two long apical spines.

*Lower Lip* very broad, principal lobes with the distal margin well ciliated; mandibular processes apically rounded.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate with one seta on the narrowly rounded apex; outer plate with the usual spines a little elongate; the two-jointed palp as in other species.

*Second Maxillæ* with the plates rather broad, the longer outer one having many spines on the distal margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates broad, reaching more than halfway along the inner margin of the second joint, carrying a short spine and one somewhat longer on the slightly curved distal margin; the broad second joint has some six spines on the inner margin, the longest being on the rounded apex of the rudimentary plate; the joints of the palp are about equal in length, the first two broader than the third, with some rather strong spines; the third joint has many adpressed cilia on the outer distal part, and four spines at and near the inner apex, of which one is long, with the distal half pectinate; the finger is of the usual type.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates small, nearly concealed by the following pair, the front margin considerably shorter than the hinder, the oblique lower margin having two or three small spines. The first joint attached as usual, about equal in length to wrist and hand united, broad, fringed on both margins with long setæ, those behind being spine-like; the short second joint with a group of long and short spines; third joint shorter than the wrist, the front margin convex, the hind margin straight, furred below, the distal margin set with a row of seven or eight strong spines, which have the distal half pectinate; the wrist as long as the hand, with about a dozen strong pectinate spines round the hinder and part of the distal margin, and some long slender spines on the surface; the hand widest at the commencement of the palm, the hind margin unarmed, the palm convex, rather oblique, finely pectinate and denticulate, fringed with setules, and having a long seta at the centre and another at the commencement, where there are a row of palmar spines, three pairs and a single one; the front margin has a spinule near the middle and at a little distance from the apex three strong spines on the surface, this