

than the proximal part of the finger, and has at its base, on the inner side, two cilia or setules, one nearly as long as the nail, the other half as long as the former.

*Triturating Organ.*—Twelve or more strong spines are set close together at the bases, the apices being very divergent; these spines are of unusual breadth, narrowing with abruptness apically, denticulate on the inner margin; they are surrounded by a forest of slender spines.

*First Gnathopods.*—The front margin of the side-plates curved to correspond with the under margin of the head, forming an acute angle with the lower margin, which is produced as far as the base of the lower antennæ; these and the next pair of side-plates, though deeper than broad, have a shallow appearance through being so much bent forwards. The first joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, as long as the wrist and hand united, a little dilated at the upper part behind, at the lower part in front, fringed on both margins with setæ more or less plumose; the second joint short, with an apical group of setæ behind; third joint triangular, with a very short free margin in front, the lower half of the somewhat convex hind margin fringed with plumose setæ, some passing across the acute apex; the wrist long and narrow, more than twice the length of the hand, slightly narrowing distally, with seven setæ along the nearly straight front margin, and an apical group, the hind margin crowded with plumose spines of various lengths, the inner surface carrying some nine spines not far from the hind margin, some of these spines being abruptly narrower in the pectinate distal half; the central part of the distal half of the inner surface and the outer surface near the hinder margin is covered with rows of microscopic spinules, which are continued on the centre of the inner surface of the hand but not reaching the palm; the hand widens a little distally; its front margin has an apical group of long setæ, with a similar group a little higher up, followed by one or two isolated setæ; the hind margin is pectinate almost to the palm, near which it has a group of four spines with long accessory threads, the spines themselves graduated in thickness, the first being scarcely more than a seta; the palm is a little oblique, wavy in outline, fringed with long setæ, at its commencement having two edges, between which rises a monster palmar spine, on the sinuous inner side of which are from six to seven stout outstanding denticles, and a still larger decurrent tooth; the finger is long, reaching beyond the palm, the dorsal cilium near the base of the nail, which is much curved, abruptly narrower, but not much shorter than the proximal part of the finger, and having at its base on the inner side some long cilia or setules; on the inner surface of the hand there are four spines and two long setæ.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates very similar to the preceding pair, but wider above and less sharply produced below. Branchial vesicles elongate, oval, longer than the first joint of the limb. Marsupial plates narrower than the branchial vesicles but rather longer, distally narrowed, fringed on both margins with setæ, of which some at least are lightly feathered. The first joint similar to that of the first gnathopods but longer and