

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate broader than the outer, its length scarcely greater than its breadth, carrying eight plumose setæ, which commence not at, but close to, the apex, pass along the straight, slightly oblique distal margin, and along the curve which joins it to the convex inner margin; the outer margin is nearly straight; the outer plate narrows distally, and carries on the truncate distal edge nine spines, most of them furcate, in the sense of having only one lateral tooth; the innermost has three lateral denticles, the one next to it is truly furcate, the lateral tooth being nearly as long as the main branch and parallel to it; the first joint of the palp has some setæ at points of its outer margin, the second joint, which is widest about the centre and overtops the outer plate, has setæ at three points of the somewhat serrate outer margin, and round the apex and part of the inner margin has two rows of bristles, twenty-one in all, most of them looking like slender setæ, three at the apex being definitely spiniform, two of them delicately pectinate on two edges, the third with a tendency to be so.

*Second Maxillæ.*—Both plates broad, especially the inner, which is broader and very little shorter than the outer; both are densely ciliated, the spines of the inner commencing near the inner end of the broad distal margin, and passing far down the inner margin, accompanied on this by plumose setæ, some of which fringe it almost to the base; on the outer plate some short spines are placed on the distal border a little way from its outer corner, and followed by a fringe of long, though slender, spines, which pass about halfway down the inner margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates small, broad in proportion to their length, not reaching nearly so far as the distal end of the first joint of the palp, the distal margin set with several short, distally serrate spines; the outer plates crescent-like, reaching about to the middle of the second joint of the palp, set along the inner margin with numerous seta-like spines, which increase in length towards the apex, passing round the apex and part of the outer margin as long plumose setæ; the first joint of the palp short, with some setæ on the apex, the second joint long and large, bordered on the inner margin with long seta-like spines, longest at the broadest part of the plate which precedes the apex, with a row also on the inner surface; the third joint longer than the first, widening distally, set on the inner surface with some six rows of spines, several of which are longer than the finger, plumose at the centre, distally pectinate; the finger curved, shorter than the third joint, much thicker at the base than at the origin of the little crooked nail; the small dorsal cilium at not quite a third of the distance between the base of the finger and the base of the nail.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates projected forwards below the head with a straight front margin, the lower half carrying setæ, the lower margin bent abruptly upwards to meet the hind margin, which also carries setæ at intervals. The first joint scarcely reaching beyond the side-plate, with some long setæ on the margins and inner surface, and groups of spines on the distal part of the inner surface, most of these spines, and