

the spine-row consists of six or seven spines, of which some at least are pectinate; the molar tubercle is prominent, with strongly dentate crown of squarish-oval shape, with forward margin more or less smooth, but in the right mandible carrying a projecting tooth above and below; between the molar tubercle and the palp is a narrow, almost conical process; the first joint of the palp short, the second as long as or longer than the first and third united, stouter at the basal than the distal portion, with spines of varying lengths along its front, the longest apical, a little curved and distally pectinate; the third joint has a long spine near the base behind, four shorter on the upper half of the front margin, and three long ones at the apex.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes broad and shallow, widely dehiscent, the gap being to a large extent occupied by the inner lobes; the mandibular processes short and broad.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate short and broad, bowed out on the inner side, narrowing towards the apex, and carrying three slightly plumose setæ, no one of which quite reaches the apex; the outer plate carrying nine spines on the truncate distal margin, the innermost long, with two lateral teeth, the next adjoining strongly furcate, the remainder with one or two lateral teeth; the first joint of the palp with two setæ on its hind margin, the second joint with two on the hind margin and many on the dentate oblique apical margin; in one of the specimens this palp was evidently a little abnormal on one side of the mouth, having a single seta on the outer and two on or near the inner margin.

*Second Maxillæ* short and broad. Inner plate broader and scarcely shorter than the outer, carrying a couple of slender plumose setæ near the centre of the inner margin, just below which commences a row of setules, short spines and setæ passing round the upper part of the outer margin to the beginning only of the broad, almost flat, distal border; the spines of the inner plate begin but a little way down the inner margin, with increased length occupy the distal border, though the longest are not outermost, and the outer slope is occupied by four shorter than any of the others.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates not much longer than broad, not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with two long plumose spines or setæ on the inner margin, and the broad slightly dentate distal margin crowded with serrate spines and spine-teeth; the outer plates reaching a little beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, crescent-shaped, the concave serrate inner margin fringed with numerous sharp spines of increasing length towards the apex, the seven which pass round the apex and a little way down the outer margin assuming the character of plumose setæ; the first joint of the palp short, the second long and large, dilating greatly from the base distally, fringed with spines or setæ round the inner margin and carrying some on the surface; the third joint a little longer than the first, narrow at the base, with numerous spines on the outer margin, surface and apex, most of them pectinate; the finger short with the dorsal cilium near the base, and a cilium inserted where the inner margin is prolonged at the base of