

spines, many of which are strongly pectinate; the series is continued some way down the inner margin with spines that are partly pectinate, partly plumose; the outer plates are narrower and longer than the inner; there are many long pectinate spines on the narrow apex, and a little way down the inner margin, besides four or five more slender than the rest down the outer margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner prismatic plates very long, fringed far down the inner margin with a series of fifteen plumose setæ, this margin ending in a small apical point, the distal margin not broad, but set with two rows of strongly pectinate spines of different lengths, two near the inner apex comparatively short, but still too long to be regarded as spine-teeth; two or three slender spines pass down the outer margin. The outer plates scarcely larger than the inner, not reaching the distal end of the palp's second joint, the inner margin in its upper part fringed with feathered setæ, near the rather pointed apex becoming serrate and carrying pectinate spines; four or five feathered setæ pass down the outer margin; the three joints of the palp are rather narrow, the first a little longer than the second, with a few setæ on the inner margin and outer apex, the second with several long setæ near and at the apex of the inner margin; the third about as long as the second, with numerous setæ along the upper half of the inner margin, and at least one long pectinate spine at the apex; no trace of a finger could be perceived among the parasites which beset the apical setæ.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates have the narrowed distal portion divided into two large acute processes, of which the hinder curves slightly forwards, and has a small denticle on its front or inner margin; the front process has a small denticle on the front margin, below which it slopes slightly backwards. The limb closely resembles the first gnathopods of *Iphimedia pacifica*, but the specimen being larger some of the details are more easily observed; thus the tip of the thumb has a small spine, against which the hooked tip of the finger impinges; at the base of the thumb there are three or four pectinate setæ and two long ones on its inner margin, the finger having two dorsal setæ, one near the base, the other near the tip, the pectination of these setæ being turned backwards in the limb as mounted for the microscope, but this is perhaps accidental; besides the strong apical hook, the finger has at least one retroverted tooth on the inner margin.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but narrower, a little longer, with the hinder process rather more produced in comparison with the front one. The limb is very like that of the second gnathopods in *Iphimedia pacifica*; the first joint widens a little distally, is as long as the wrist and hand united, and much broader than either; the second joint is longer than the third; the wrist has six groups of setæ along the distal half of the hind margin; there are seventeen or eighteen groups of long setæ along the distal two-thirds of the hand's hind margin, and eight groups along the distal half of the front margin.

*First Peræopods.*—The side-plates similar to those of the preceding pair, a little