

and carrying other groups on the inner surface; the hand oval, narrowest at the finger hinge, longer than the wrist and wider, the front margin with some small spines beyond the centre, and longer ones at the apex, the hind margin for the first quarter smooth, the second serrate, the remainder smooth and thin; after the first quarter it is set all the way along with setæ, setules, or setiform spines, the inner surface shows six groups of spines near the hind margin, and four near the front, the most distal of these four having spines of great length; at the fourth serrature of the hind margin begin groups of stout spines of many different lengths, with short accessory threads, and accompanied by groups of setæ on the outer surface; the spine-groups, about four in number, may be considered as defining the palm, but the curved, rather stout finger is not long enough to reach the lowest group; the inner margin of the finger has some stiff short hairs or spinules, and some spinules can be perceived on or near its outer margin; the nail has two cilia at the base; the dorsal cilium of the finger is very short, near the hinge.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates a little larger than those of the preceding segment, produced below to a backward-directed angle. The branchial vesicles much longer than the first joint of the limb, broadest near the centre, rather more than twice as long as the greatest breadth. The limb presents a very close resemblance to that of the first gnathopods. The first joint is a little longer and not quite so broad, and is without the group of long setæ on the inner surface; the second joint has an apical group of spines on the hind margin, but not a small intermediate group which is found in the first gnathopods; the hand also appears to have rather fewer groups of spines on its inner surface.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates produced backwards below in a rounded point, above which there is a small prominence. The branchial vesicles widening out below, retaining much of their breadth distally, not reaching the distal end of the first joint. The first joint reaching beyond the side-plate, in shape and armature as in the second gnathopods, but longer and broader; the second joint short; the third narrow at the base, then widening, in length subequal to the fourth joint, a little decurrent in front, with spines at two points on each margin; the fourth joint widest distally, with spines at the apex in front and behind, and also at one point high up on the hind margin; the fifth joint not much shorter than the two preceding joints united, with spines at four points of the hind margin, at the apex in front, and at one point a little way above it; the finger short, stout, strongly curved, with two cilia near the base of the nail, and a short dorsal cilium near the hinge.

*Second Peræopods.*—Side-plates a little broader at the base than in the preceding segment, otherwise similar. The limb scarcely distinguishable from that of the preceding pair; an extra spinule may be noticed on the hind margin of the fourth joint, another on that of the fifth, and an extra group of small spines on the front margin of the fifth joint. These limbs do not seem to differ in length.