

joint is equal in length to the second, its surface covered with adpressed cilia, its apex armed with three small, lightly feathered spines.

*Lower Lip*.—Principal lobes broad, with a small group of spine-like cilia, some seven in number, with furcate tips, at the inner part of the distal margin; mandibular processes short, squared at the ends.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate small, oval, with one plumose seta near the apex; outer plate with nine spines on the oblique truncate distal margin, the outermost the strongest, curved, smooth; of the others three are short, stout, smooth, the rest long, and very slightly denticulate; the second joint of the palp expanded a little distally, reaching beyond the outer plate, its distal border toothed, carrying seven or eight slender spine-teeth, accompanied by four or five submarginal spines. The comparative smoothness of the spines on the outer plate may be noticed as a rather unusual feature.

*Second Maxillæ*.—Inner plate a good deal shorter and narrower than the outer; near the middle of the inner margin is a long plumose seta, followed by a second on the surface, and then a third near the apex, at which there are two pairs of spines, succeeding three small spines at the top of the inner margin; the outer plate has seven or eight long spines at the narrowed apex, succeeding a row of five on each margin, the spine-bearing part of the outer margin being oblique.

*Maxillipeds* narrow. The inner plates scarcely reaching beyond the base of the first joint of the palp, with two long spiniform plumose setæ on the inner margin, two long spines much like them, but slightly curved, at the oblique outer end of the distal margin, at the inner truncate portion of which there are two spine-teeth and a slender submarginal spine; the narrow outer plates do not reach the distal end of the second joint of the palp; the serrate inner margin fringed with sixteen long spine-teeth, followed by six still longer on the oblique toothed distal margin; the first joint of the palp short, with a spine at the outer apex; the second broad, not nearly twice as long as the first, with nine or ten long spines spaced along the inner margin, and four or five about the distal border; the third broad, as long as the first, with a group of spines on the outer margin, several round the distal border, and several on the surface of different sizes, some very short but plumose like some of the long ones; the finger slender, about as long as the third joint, with a couple of cilia at the base of the nail.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates large, much broader below than above, somewhat outdrawn in front, with the anterior angle rounded. The first joint reaching a little below the side-plate, its front margin sinuous, fringed with some setæ, and carrying two large spines near the distal end, the hinder margin slightly convex, with some long setæ near the centre and a spine at the apex; the second joint short; the third rhomboidal, with a few spines on the hinder and distal margins; the wrist short, triangular, distally cup-like, equal in length to the preceding joint, with an apical spine in front, the short free hind margin fringed with spines; the hand curved, shorter than the first joint,