

within it, besides strong transverse groups on the inner surface and round the apical margin; the inner margin of the finger armed with three or four graduated spines, each having an accessory thread, the largest spines nearest the slender curved nail, at the base of which there is a cilium and a small decurrent spine; the finger has a dorsal cilium near the base of the nail.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates much broader below than above, extending forwards to the base of the lower antennæ, the rounded front angle having a little indent, not a tooth, the hinder angle forming a sharp tooth, the slightly convex lower margin fringed with some setules; the first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, the front margin a little concave, armed below with some long and strong spines, the hind margin convex, nearly smooth; the second joint with some small spines at the apex of the hind margin, the apex in front on either side forming an angle; the third joint short and broad, with spines along the lower part of the hind margin and the hind part of the squared distal border; the wrist with a very long front border, fitting when bent upwards into the channelled front of the first joint, the hind border very short, covered with a brush of serrate spines, not produced into a heel; the distal margin forming a large unsymmetrical cup, with a few spines at the hinder part; in this cup the great egg-like hand is seated, attached to the antero-distal end of the wrist; the front margin of the hand is smoothly convex, much shorter than the palm, but much longer than the free portion of the hind margin; the hind margin ends in a group of nine or ten very unequal but strong palmar spines, the integument near them showing some small scale-markings; the palm margin is smoothly convex, with another border within it on either side, these inner borders being fringed with spines or spinules abruptly narrowing at the distal portion, and being there pectinate; on the outer surface these spines are set obliquely, alternately larger and smaller, but nearly all the same size, on the inner surface they stand straight, and the sizes differ much; the long thin finger fits closely round the whole palm-margin, for which its inner edge appears to be channelled; it is smooth except for some very small hairs on the inner margin, and a small dorsal cilium near the hinge.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates a little deeper than the preceding pair but narrower, a little wider above than below, with a small tooth at each end of the lower margin, the hinder one being the stronger. The large branchial vesicles of this and the four following pairs have a slender accessory vesicle springing from the same base as the principal sac, but not attaining the same length. The limb in most respects resembles that of the first gnathopods; the first joint rather longer, without the great spines near the lower front angle; the third joint rather longer, with fewer spines on the hind margin; the wrist rather larger.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates a little larger than the preceding pair, sides nearly parallel, the lower margin with some setules and with a tooth at each corner. Branchial vesicles larger than the side-plates, much inflated. Limb slender; first joint reaching