

*Lower Antennæ* with a short, broad, tapering flagellum of eighteen or nineteen joints.

*Mandibles*.—The secondary plate on the left mandible has four strong teeth, on the right mandible it is very feeble and minutely denticulate; the spine-row consists of nine spines, their apices diverging a little fanwise; these are followed by a group of four seta-like spines, the nearer two short, the others long; the palp is broader than in *Liljeborgia haswelli*, the first joint the broadest, the second longer than the first, with two spines on the inner margin and four about the squarish apex, the third joint narrower than the second, shorter than the first, with three spines on the outer, one on the inner, margin, and three on the conical apex.

*First Maxillæ*.—The very short first joint of the palp is almost overlapped by an apically rounded process of the trunk of the maxilla.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The spines on the outer plate do not pass so far down the inner margin as in the compared species.

*Maxillipeds*.—The spine-teeth of the inner plate are fewer and larger; the finger is proportionately longer, compared with the first joint of the palp.

*First Gnathopods*.—These and the following pair are a little less massive than in the other species.

*Second Gnathopods*.—The branchial vesicles shorter than the first joint.

*Second Peræopods*.—The hind margin of the side-plates below the excavation without a notch, except an almost imperceptible one where it curves round to meet the lower margin. The third, fourth, and fifth peræopods differ from those of *Liljeborgia haswelli* in regard to the first joint, which has the hind margin convex, in the fifth pair very convex, and in all so minutely serrate as to appear almost smooth, in contrast to the deep notching of the other species; the fingers are very short, and a little curved; the fourth and fifth joints are fringed with long setæ or seta-like spines, but on this stress cannot be laid as a mark of distinction, since in the other species there are traces indicating the possibility that these ornaments were once present.

*Pleopods*.—Coupling spines small, apparently with two pairs of retroverted hooks; cleft spines four in number in one instance, five in another; the joints of the rami sixteen in number.

*Uropods*.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami nearly equal, the inner a little the longer; peduncles of the second pair about as long as the inner ramus, which is broader and rather longer than the outer; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the rami; the rami broad, lanceolate, spined on both margins and partially pectinate, but very finely; the outer ramus shorter and narrower than the inner.

*Telson* long and narrow, cleft almost to the base, the apices double, with two small points, the inner reaching scarcely beyond the outer, a small spine and a spinule occupying the interstice.