

It will also be more accurate to speak of the inner plates of the maxillipeds as rudimentary or wanting, rather than as wanting without exception or qualification.

*Pardalisca abyssi*, Boeck (Pl. XCIII.).

1870. *Pardalisca abyssi*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 72.

1874. „ *cuspidata*, Buchholz, Die zweite deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, p. 306, Taf. 1, fig. 3, Taf. 2, fig. 1.

1876. „ *abyssi*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 486.

*Rostrum* short, not very sharp at the apex, lateral lobes of the head not prominent, extending to the lower corners, which are rounded; postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments acute, not produced, of the third a little rounded; the hind margin of the third and fourth segments with a pair of dorsal teeth, wider apart on the third than on the fourth segment.

*Eyes* not observed.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint thick, as long as the two following together, the third not longer than broad, not half the length of the second; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, of many short joints (more than forty); the secondary flagellum slender, of six joints, together equal in length to the first seven or eight of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The peduncle much longer than that of the upper pair; first joint dilated, gland-cone of the second long, decurrent; third joint short, scarcely longer than the second; fourth elongate, narrowing a little distally, fringed above with setules; fifth joint more slender, a little shorter, similarly fringed; the flagellum of more than thirty-three joints.

*Upper Lip* distally smooth, the broad shallow emargination making it not very unequally bilobed.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting edge of the left mandible of great breadth, with a little curved denticle at the top, whence the front margin runs out forwards and downwards, its straightness only interrupted by a little irregular blunt denticulation, then again retiring it forms three large teeth, the first the most prominent, the lowest by far the largest, broken in our specimen, but seen within in readiness for the next change of skin; the secondary plate is also broad, roughly triangular, its distal border pectinately denticulate, and in general outline looking like a hasty copy of the principal plate, but without the large lowest tooth; two curved spines, serrate on the concave edge, take their rise at the base of the secondary plate; the cutting edge of the right mandible is divided into four very pronounced teeth, of which the uppermost and shortest is incompletely subdivided, the lowest but one is the broadest; near the lower edge of the mandible there are two curved spines, one much broader than the other, with a double pectination on its concave side; the second which is much slighter seems to rise from the base of the first; the first