

large spine-teeth are on the border and a long row of stiff feathered setæ; the inner plates not quite reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, armed along the inner margin with large finely pectinate spine-teeth, the series continuing with increasing size and curvature round the distal margin, the spines there being plumose below, and the last one or two of the row becoming more or less setiform; there are besides on the surface adjoining the inner margin many slenderer, but not pointed spines; the palp has a first joint shorter than the third, the second long, the third short, oval; the finger subequal in length to the third joint; the nail much more than one-third the total length, with some setules on the inner margin near it; the dorsal cilium near the base of the finger is shorter than the nail.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates shallow, with an appearance, not confined to this pair, as if the true first joint were enclosed between two side-plates, the inner being much the smaller, the lower margin outdrawn in front to a sharp point, slightly crenate, and fringed with setules. The first joint extending for almost its whole length beyond the side-plate, the front margin nearly straight, with setules, the hinder with long setæ above, and below these three groups of spines, of which some are finely pectinate; the second joint short, much narrower than the first, with an apical group of spines behind; the third joint oblong, produced to a sharp apex, the hinder margin fringed with many groups of spines; the wrist nearly as long as the first joint, longer than the hand (the difference seemingly greater in the large than the small specimens), crowded with pectinate spines on the hind margin and most of the inner surface, some showing along the front margin and at its apex; the hand at the commencement of the palm broader than the wrist; with many groups of spines along the hind margin, the longest row being at the commencement of the palm on the outer side; there are several groups also on the inner surface a little way from the hinder margin, and several close to the longer front margin; the oblique slightly convex palm is finely denticulate and fringed with submarginal spine-teeth and setules; the finger fits closely over it.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates broader above than below, broader than deep, with some small spines on the lower margin. Branchial vesicles tending to oval, broad distally. Marsupial plates narrow. The first joint rather broad, all but the narrow neck clear of the side-plate, the hinder margin fringed with long setæ or setiform spines; the second and third joints much as in the first gnathopods, but the third joint with only one group of spines on the hind margin in addition to the apical group; the wrist short, triangular, distally cup-like, its hind margin fringed with many pectinate spines; the hand massive, much longer than the first joint, widest distally, much wider than the wrist, with small groups of spines near the front margin and along and near the hind margin, which is apically produced into a tooth with a strong palmar spine on each side of it; the palm is convex, very oblique, and the sculpture of it varies not only in different specimens but on the two sides of the same animal (at least this was the case in three of the specimens