

of the palp, carrying a row of ten plumose setæ, which from the upper part of the inner margin pass towards the outer apex; round the apical margin there is a row of eight plumose spines, followed by some elongate spine-teeth, with two short spine-teeth at the inner corner, these details being made out with some difficulty owing to the crowding of the garniture; the outer plates not nearly reaching the apex of the second joint of the palp, with ten graduated spine-teeth along the inner margin, followed without interruption by five on the apical border, the last of which is very long, and succeeded in turn by seven long setæ; the second joint of the palp is about twice the length of the first, fringed along the inner margin with many setæ or setiform spines; the third joint rather longer than the first, with many groups of spines or setæ about the distal half, apically produced on the outer side in a small ciliated process; the finger about as long as the third joint, with a slender nail, five or six setules along the distal half of the inner margin, and a small dorsal cilium not far from the base.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates longer than broad, outdrawn below in front, the lower margin not serrate, but bearing some setæ and setules. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, with many long setæ on the hinder margin, chiefly at the upper part, and a row on the surface directed forwards; the second joint with two groups of setæ on the hind margin; the third rhomboidal, with the lower border pointed behind, rounded in front, fringed with setæ, of which there are also four groups along the hind margin; the wrist a little shorter than the hand, with a long group of setæ at the apex of the front margin, many groups along the free part of the hind margin, and five groups on the inner surface; the hand oblong, a little widened distally, with a group of setæ at the apex of the rather convex front margin, and another below the apex, eight groups along the shorter serrate hind margin, nine passing obliquely across the inner surface, and a sinuous line of forty-three, thirty-six of which are short and of even length; the palm, which is pectinate, slightly oblique and convex, is fringed with setules, and has besides four groups of setæ on the outer surface, a continuation of the series on the hinder margin; the point of the finger closes down against a row of four or five small palmar spines on the inner surface; the dorsal cilium is small, near the hinge.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates not outdrawn, but the front margin descending below the hinder. Branchial vesicles with a narrow attachment, widening greatly, equal in length to the first joint of the limb. The first joint not nearly as long as the massive hand, distally lobed in front both on the outer and the inner side, some long setæ on the upper part of the inner margin; the second joint distally lobed like the first, in each case the outer lobe being larger than the inner; the third joint oblong, but with the hinder apex rather strongly produced, four groups of setæ on the hind margin; the wrist very short and broad, cup-like, with many setæ and spines on the small hind margin; the hand swollen out to a greater width than the wrist, slightly