

joint, and which has a small secondary process projecting from its inner surface; the second joint is long and broad, at the base projecting over the first joint in front, its hind margin slightly concave, carrying spines at seven points, the front margin fringed with stiffer spines, which towards the slightly narrowed truncate apex are of great length; the third joint moderately broad, though a good deal narrower than the other two, longer than the first, considerably shorter than the second, with two groups or rows of spines near the top of the hind margin, three or four groups along the front, and some strong spines on the slightly rounded apex, one of the spines being conspicuous among the rest for its size.

*Lower Lip* much the same as in *Ampelisca chiltoni*.

*First Maxillæ*.—The inner plate rather long, with a plumose seta on the inner margin below the apex, and a shorter spine or seta on the apex as in *Ampelisca acinaces*; of the eleven spines on the outer plate the innermost, which is as usual straight, has three tiny denticles some way below the apex on the inner margin, the next has two denticles on the outer margin, the rest, except the outermost, being more or less denticulate, but none strongly, so that the spines appear smooth except under a high power; the second joint of the palp is strong, nearly parallel-sided, its distal teeth acute, and the five spine-teeth slender; there are seven or eight submarginal spines.

*Second Maxillæ* differing little from those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*.

*Maxillipeds* in general like those of *Ampelisca chiltoni*, but resembling *Ampelisca acinaces* in having the distal margin of the inner plates sloping outwards; the plumose setæ descending to nearly the middle of the inner margin; the large outer plates have from eleven to twelve or thirteen spine-teeth along the inner margin, and eleven spines on the broadly convex distal margin, the outer six of the latter being rather setiform; the third joint of the palp is shorter than in *Ampelisca chiltoni*, with numerous and strong spines on the surface as well as the inner margin and apex and upper part of the outer margin; the finger is longer than the third joint, and has six long decurrent spinules on the inner margin as it approaches the nail, which constitutes about half the length of the finger.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates directed forwards so as to cover the basal joints of the lower antennæ, rather wider below than above, the lower margin very convex though irregularly, with the usual setæ, the lower row inserted with some regularity; the hind margin is slightly convex, and below curves round to a small apical tooth. The first joint not reaching the end of the side-plate, proximally narrow, but for the most part very wide, with the usual armature; the second joint broader than long, with one or two small spines low down on the hind margin and an apical group of plumose setæ; the third joint broad, widening distally, its hind margin fringed with plumose setæ and spines; on the inner surface transverse rows of long spines are inserted at various heights above the apex; the wrist is of great breadth, where free from the third joint its