

curved, with some slender spines and spinules here and there, the third joint less than a fourth the length of the second; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, slender, with about thirty-four joints; the secondary flagellum of four slender joints, the last very small, the four together about equal to three of the primary; on one antenna the secondary flagellum had five joints, the first two being short.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The fourth joint elongate, rather longer than the first of the upper antennæ, with some slender spines on the margins; the fifth a little longer than the fourth, similarly armed; the flagellum of seven joints, together about equal to the fifth joint of the flagellum, the first joint the longest, the joints carrying at the side and tips some stout spines and some that are setiform.

*Upper Lip.*—The distal margin a little less protruded than in the other species.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge of the left mandible with five strong teeth visible and probably a small sixth tooth on the side of the largest of the others; the secondary plate with five teeth; the cutting edge on the right mandible having three small and four large teeth; the first joint of the palp widens distally, the second joint has on the front margin four groups of spines, that near the apex forming a row of four; the third joint is longer than the second, and near the hind margin below the middle has two spines on the outer surface; rows of pectinate spines, large and small, are on or near the front margin and apex, fringing more than half the joint. The palp therefore is not very like in its armature to that of *Aora kergueleni*.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes rather narrow at the top, the flattened distal margin carrying about half a dozen spines; the mandibular processes very acute and much curved, strongly divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—The second joint of the palp has no spine on the outer margin, on the apical it has nine spine-teeth, and the slender spines below these do not seem to be more than five or six; the inner plate, though not shown in the figure, *mx.1. C.*, is as in other species.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates have in a male specimen only three spine-teeth on the distal margin, but in a female specimen they have four, so that this is no doubt a variable character.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates are not so strongly produced forwards as in the other species. The first joint rapidly widens from the narrow neck; the hind margin is furnished with nine or ten tufts of very long setæ, which at the lower part are so large and so close together as to make a dense brush; the second joint is not stout, and has a group of several slender spines at the hinder apex; the attachment of the third joint to the wrist is very much less than half its length, and beyond the attachment the process of the third joint is exceedingly narrow; near the commencement of the process the third joint has more than a dozen slender spines; the spines of the wrist are much more numerous than in the other species; the hand widens more at the distal end,