

the commencement of the oblique palm; the front margin a little convex, with several groups of spines on or near the distal half, the hind margin nearly straight, carrying some seven large groups of spines, and apically ending in a long narrow tooth, within which is a very small palmar spine; from this the palm runs in a very oblique but even course towards the hinge of the finger, before reaching which it forms a second tooth-like process smaller than the first, by means of the small cavity which precedes the broad irregular process that extends to the hinge; the margin of this long palm is set with spinules and some of the groups of spines which are dispersed upon the broad surface of the hand; there seem to be no strong or broad spines in any part of the limb, the little palmar spine not constituting an exception; the finger is very much curved, and when closed does not reach the small palmar spine, but rests against the surface at some distance from it; its inner margin as in the finger of the first gnathopods.

In the female the first joint, though tolerably broad, is not abnormally so; there is only a small acute tooth process at the commencement of the palm, having a palmar spine at its side, followed by another further on; the second process is wanting, the oblique margin is finely pectinate. The marsupial plates are rather broad and long, with many setæ.

*First Peræopods.*—The side-plates with the lower margin convex. The first joint rather long, narrow only at the neck, with gland-cells down each side, some moderately long setæ and some spinules on the margins; the second joint rather longer than broad, with a spine or two at the hinder apex; the third joint much longer than the fourth, widening distally, with small groups of spines at three points of the straight hind margin, and at the apex and one other point of the slightly convex front margin; the fourth joint with spines at three points behind and the apex in front; the fifth joint nearly as long as the third, with spines at five points behind and two in front; the finger slender, curved, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with an opening on the inner side of the tip for the excretion from the gland.

*Second Peræopods* almost the same as the preceding pair.

*Third Peræopods.*—The side-plates broad, with the front lobe very deep, the hinder quite small. The limb missing in the large specimen, in the smaller resembling in structure the following pairs, but notably shorter.

*Fourth Peræopods.*—Side-plates very small, scarcely bilobed. The first joint of the limb not greatly dilated, wider above than below, with some small spines along the slightly convex front margin, the hind margin nearly smooth, with a few setules, the convexity chiefly at the upper part; the second joint with some small apical spines in front; the third joint much longer than the fourth, with spines at three points on each margin, those behind in general stronger than those in front; the fourth joint widening like the third distally, with a group of spines at each apex; the fifth joint longer than the third, with spines at five points of the front margin and three of the hinder; the