

*Upper Lip.*—The distal margin broad, furred, rather unsymmetrically insinuate.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting-edge divided into six or seven unequal teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible divided into four or five teeth like those on the principal plate; on the right mandible the secondary plate is more ribbon-like, obliquely cut into four sharp teeth facing the principal plate, the lowest of the four much the longest; the spine-row is long, containing eleven or twelve long denticulate spines; the molar tubercle is very prominent, with finely dentate somewhat rounded crown; the palp is large, the first joint short, widest distally; the second joint of moderate length, carrying in front two rows of spines, many of which are very long; near the middle of the hind margin is a group of three, and a smaller group above, and another below, the middle; the third joint is as long as the second and distally wider; on the outer surface near the base are seven or eight long spines, and two others above them on the inner surface close to the outer margin; this margin is convex, interrupted a little before reaching the apex, and at that point shows a transverse group of several long, curved, slightly feathered spines; the apex itself is broad, fringed with similar spines, and there are many spines down much of the convex inner margin, but these spines are smaller than those at the apex.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes distally broad, strongly ciliated along the inner margin, at the distal part of which there are two little spines; the oval inner plates are broad distally and strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes are very narrow and divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate with a sinuous inner margin, fringed with nine spaced setæ; the apex acute, tipped with a setule; the inner plate having ten spines on the distal margin; the innermost has a single lateral denticle low down; this is followed by three which have two lateral denticles on the outer side, the lower of the two exceedingly small, one spine is apically furcate; the remainder appear to have few denticles on the inner margin; the first joint of the palp is short, the second long, curved, widening a little from the base, having seven serrate spine-teeth on the distal margin, and about ten slender spines on the distal part of the inner margin and submarginal to the apex.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate shorter than the outer and a little less broad, with a row of twenty-six long plumose setæ passing from the base of the inner margin across the surface towards the outer apex; much of the inner margin fringed with spaced spines, and the front part of the rounded apex with close-set spines; the outer plate with many spines round the apex.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates oblong, reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, with numerous plumose setæ on the inner margin, three spine-teeth and several feathered setæ or spines along the broad distal margins, which slope a little inwards near the inner angle; the outer plates not nearly reaching the end of the palp's second joint, the inner