

small spine, and the rounded hinder corner has three. The first joint is almost wholly clear of the side-plate, distally a little widened, the convex hind margin carrying on the lower part three serrate seta-like spines and some spinules; the second joint short, with an apical group of spines; the third joint with the front margin very convex, the hind margin serrate, carrying three groups of pectinate spines; there are two acute apices, between which more pectinate spines protrude from the inner surface; the wrist is as long and broad as the hand, the front margin with only an apical group of spines, the hind margin serrate, closely fringed with long spines pectinate on two edges, the inner surface also carrying several groups; the hand is dilated towards the palm, has four groups of spines along the serrate hind margin, and six groups along the convex front margin, besides scattered spines on the inner surface and groups near the palm-border; many or most of these spines are pectinate; the palm-border is almost at right angles with the hind margin, finely pectinate, slightly convex; the finger is curved, the inner margin smooth, with half-a-dozen minute submarginal setules, followed by two longer setules such as are commonly found at the base of the nail, the inner margin of the finger being here doubled, though there is no transverse mark to indicate the commencement of the nail; the termination is formed by a sharp spine, only half of which projects beyond the apex of the finger.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates broader than deep, with convex lower margin. First joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, much shorter and narrower than the hand, the hind margin convex, the front a little concave, with a group of spines a little above the apex, which projects beyond the short second joint, the third joint oblong, with some small spines at the apex of the straight hind margin; the wrist not nearly so broad as the hand, much broader than long, distally cup-like, with a group of spines at each apex, the short hind margin as well as the longer front one being otherwise smooth; the hand of great size, widest at the palm, where the width falls not far short of the length, the hind margin nearly straight, with some small groups of spines; the front margin on leaving the wrist very convex, afterwards straight and carrying some small groups of spines; the palm at right angles to the front and hind margins, much sculptured, beginning with the apical tooth of the hind margin, the interval between this and the following tooth being occupied by one or two small palmar-spines and a group of short slender spines; there is then a rather deep cavity with four or five spinules on its border, the remainder of the palm being convex, deeply serrate so as to form four rather distant teeth, the oblique intervals being set with several slender spines and spinules; the finger curves over the palm to its extremity and has a smoothly concave (perhaps in part microscopically spinulate) inner margin with submarginal setules, while the convex outer margin has at intervals five or six groups of small and slender spines besides a dorsal cilium near the base; the nail is not slender, but apically acute; there are some scattered spines singly or in small groups on the surface of the hand.