

is very short, the second rather long, widening distally, with a very convex outer margin, reaching a little beyond the outer plate, having seven spine-teeth set very closely round the angled distal margin, and having seven slender spines arranged near the top of the inner margin and under the distal margin.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate shorter and much narrower than the outer, the row of plumose setæ beginning above the middle of the inner margin, the row of spines rather higher and continuing round the apex, but not descending the outer margin; the longer spines of the outer plate begin at the top of the inner margin, and pass round the broad apex, five or six of them being on its outer slope.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates reaching beyond the first joint of the palp, having several plumose setæ on the inner margin, with a spine-tooth near and a denticle close to the apex, and on the somewhat angled distal margin three strong spine-teeth and several feathered spines; the outer plates not reaching the end of the second joint of the palp, their base very short, the serrate inner margin set with eight or nine spine-teeth, closely followed by eight spines on the serrate distal margin, the first four elongate spine-teeth, the last four tending to setiform; the first joint of the palp very short, the second two or three times as long, with setiform spines along the inner margin and round the apical; the third joint longer than the first, narrow, a little widened distally, with spines on the upper part of the inner margin, round the apical, and across the surface below the apical margin; the finger is nearly as long as the third joint if the unguis be included, this substitute for a nail being as long as the broad blunt-ended basal part of the finger, which on the inner margin close to the root of the unguis carries half a dozen other spines more slender, but some of them nearly as long.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates directed a little forward, of nearly even width throughout, the lower and hinder margins convex, the front tending to concave. The first joint reaching much beyond the side-plate, curving forwards, almost unarmed; the second joint short, with a group of several slender spines at the apex behind; the third joint with the convex front and hind margins on the inner surface converging to a pointed apex, with numerous spines along the lower half of the hind margin, some also on the front; on the outer surface this joint is much narrower, its front margin nearly straight; the wrist triangular, distally cup-like, much shorter than the hand, with a minute spine above the centre of the front margin and one or two slender spines at its apex, the hind margin having a large group of spines on the rounded apex and the adjacent distal margin, and a row of six or seven across the surface nearer the hind than the front margin; the hand is long and broad, with seven or eight groups of spines adjacent to the long convex front margin, three or four on or close to the short serrate hind margin, and four or five along the surface nearer the hind than the front margin; at the apex of the hind margin there is a stout palmar spine, and one above and one below it; the palm itself is oblique in a straight course, finely dentate or tuberculate,