

the first gnathopods; the second joint with a spinule on the hinder apex; the third broad, scarcely longer than broad, with a spinule in the middle of the convex front margin, and a group of unequal spines, the hinder very long, crossing the broad distal margin; the wrist quite as long as the first joint and rather longer than the hand, narrow, of almost even width throughout, the hinder margin a little crenate, fringed with about twenty-four feathered spines that exceed the length of the joint itself, and having an inner similar row, the feathering of the spines long and close; the hand narrower than the wrist, almost as long, tapering, with a row of about fourteen long spines along the hind margin, those nearer the apex shorter than those nearer the base, the inner surface also having numerous groups of very long spines which might project on either margin according to circumstances; the finger about a third of the length of the hand, slender, with the inner margin convex near the base, then very concave, smooth, not running out into a tooth, with cilium and setules as in the first gnathopods. It should be stated that the flexibility of the immensely long spines in these gnathopods would perhaps make it more correct to call them setæ than spines.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates not longer but of more even width than in the preceding pair. Branchial vesicles rather broader than the preceding pair. First joint reaching below the side-plate, packed with three rows of gland-cells, having a few marginal spinules; the second joint short, with a small spine on the hinder apex; the third joint large, widening distally, nearly as long as the first joint, with some small spines at two or three points of the hind margin, spinules at three points of the front, and some slender spines on its slightly decurrent apex; the fourth joint half the length of the third, with spines at the front apex, and at four points of the hind margin; the fifth joint shorter than the third, much longer and thinner than the fourth, tapering, a little curved, with a slender spine near the top of the convex front, a spine or seta at its apex, and spines at six points of the hind margin; the finger narrow, more than half the length of the fifth joint, with a long dorsal cilium near the hinge, and an opening in the tip.

*Second Peræopods.*—The side-plates rather broader than the preceding pair, the hind margin a little concave. The limb scarcely differs from that of the first peræopods.

*Third Peræopods.*—The side-plates with a deep front lobe, having a small spine and spinule near together on the rounded lower margin; the shallower hind lobe has on its lower margin a strong backward-curved spine, followed at a little distance by a spinule. The branchial vesicles are smaller than in the preceding segment. The first joint broad, longer than broad, the front margin convex, with small spines at intervals, and on the lower part two groups of larger spines, the hind margin tending to concave, slightly serrate, furnished with spinules; the short second joint with a group of slender feathered spines on the front apex, and a spinule higher up; the third joint longer than the fourth, with slender spines at three or four points in front, and a stout spine at the apex, the hind margin nearly straight, having at the apex two stout spines, one much larger than