

on the distal margin, the lateral denticles of the spines few and not prominent; the first joint of the palp short, the second joint long, with six rather long spine-teeth, the outermost longest, on the distal margin, and two or three slender spines at the inner corner; some longer setiform spines on the surface.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate shorter than the outer.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates reaching about to the apex of the first joint of the palp, with feathered setæ on the inner margin, and on the broad distal margin some feathered spines and two short spine-teeth which are set wide apart; the outer plates broad, reaching beyond the middle of the second joint of the palp, having on the inner margin several spine-teeth not set very closely together, and followed on the apical margin by some longer curved spines; the first joint of the palp short, the second twice as long, not very strongly armed, the third a little longer than the first, extended over the base of the very short and small conical finger, the truncate tip of which carries some spines which are longer than the body of the finger.

*First Gnathopods.*—The first joint almost free from the side-plates, as is usual with all the limbs of the peræon in this genus; equal in length to the wrist or the hand, but narrower than either, narrowest at the neck, the margins almost entirely unarmed. The second joint longer than broad, with a few setiform spines on the lower part of the hind margin, and a group of three spines on the surface near the upper part of the front margin; the third joint broader than the second but not longer, tending to diamond-shaped, the convex hinder margin fringed with long pectinate spines, the surface having two groups; the wrist subequal in length to the hand, with two or three groups of long spines on the surface near the long front margin, and a few other groups elsewhere on the surface; the convex, gently crenate hind margin fringed with long feathered spines, twenty or more; the width of the wrist is greatest where it becomes free from the third joint, and lessens very gradually till quite at the distal end; the hand, starting from a narrow neck, widens immediately to its greatest breadth, and thence narrows gradually till at the distal end it is as narrow as at the base; there are several groups of long spines on and adjacent to the convex front margin, and on various parts of the surface, especially near the apex; at the greatest breadth, and therefore not far from the base, the long, crenate, slightly convex palm margin begins, and is bordered with a great number of long feathered spines, but also it is ornamented and armed by a row of ten palmar spines with serrate edges, set close together, not on the margin, but so far within the surface that the tips of most of them project beyond it; the long and strong finger matches this margin and has the distal half of its inner margin set with about a dozen slightly decurrent spine-teeth, its tip being formed by a small curved nail; the outer margin is convex.

*Second Gnathopods* much larger than the first. The first joint narrow at the neck, then widening so as to be much broader though it is not longer than the first joint in