

*Mandibles.*—The cutting plate divided into five or six strong teeth, of which one or two are much more prominent than the rest; the secondary plate on the left mandible similar to the principal, divided into four or five teeth; on the right mandible the edge of this plate seems to be rather denticulate than cut into regular teeth, but this may be an effect produced by wear in the actual specimen examined; spine-row consisting of three serrate spines on the left mandible, of two on the right; the molar tubercle powerful, ciliated, apparently not strongly denticulate, presenting an angular prominence on the side near the spine-row.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal and inner lobes strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes narrow.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate wanting; outer plate carrying seven strong spines, of which four are furcate with some serration of the edges, the others are more or less denticulate; the first joint of the palp is short, with a seta at the outer distal angle; the second joint is long, widening distally, and there cut into seven or eight teeth between which are planted six spines, the outermost the longest; on the inner margin and the distal part of one surface there are several setæ.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate shorter, but at the base wider, than the outer, fringed with spines of various lengths round the apical margin and about to the centre of the inner; the outer plate with longer spines on the apical margin, and none on the straight inner margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates narrow at the base, not reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with numerous feathered setæ on the inner surface between the centre of the inner margin and the centre of the apical; the apical margin broad, irregular, sloping inwards, carrying numerous feathered setæ, and near the outer corner a spine-tooth, together with one or perhaps two such near the inner corner; the outer plates small, just reaching beyond the apex of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin serrate, carrying some setæ and five rather distant spine-teeth; distally there is an emargination which may be reckoned either to the inner or apical margin, carrying two slender spines, the distal one stronger than its neighbour; the first joint of the palp shorter than any of the three following, with setæ on its inner margin; the second joint stoutest near the base, not twice as long as the first, fringed with slender setæ on the inner margin, the third joint almost as long as the second, with numerous long setæ or setiform spines, especially about the inner margin and apex; the finger as long as the third joint, curved, ending in a very sharp point, the inner margin forming a small tooth just in advance of the apex, its whole course finely pectinate, the surface also showing two or three series of little curved markings pectinate on the lower convex side.

*First Gnathopods* attached close to the maxillipeds. The first joint not longer than the hand, with the front margin straight, the hinder convex, carrying some apical spines; the second joint with some spines a little above the hinder apex; the third joint not