

the first two spines are furcate or tridentate, and though not longer are stronger and more horny-looking than the rest, which include four of moderate length and two or three that are very short; there is also a group of almost hair-like spines; the molar tubercle is strong, with numerous sharp teeth round the oval crown; the long palp has the first joint longer than broad, a little widened distally, the second joint narrower but much longer, much curved, the front margin convex, the hinder very concave; the third joint thinner and longer than the second, curving in the opposite direction, at first narrowing and then widening again slightly, its concave front margin almost smooth, the convex hinder margin furred, except near the base, with many small spines; the apex forming an acute point.

*Lower Lip.*—The outer corner of the distal margin of the principal lobes prolonged into a tooth, the slightly convex distal and outer margins on either side of this tooth fringed with cilia; the mandibular processes as usual in this genus with the ends scarcely free.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate small, oval; outer plate with numerous slender spines on the distal part, the distal margin not very broad, with (not fewer than) eight stout spines, of which the outermost are the longest, some having lateral denticles, the outermost but one the strongest, but without denticles; the palp consists of a single joint, narrower than the base on which it stands, reaching a little beyond the outer plate, having long slender spines on its margins, and on the narrow apex a group of unequal spines rather stouter than the rest.

*Second Maxillæ* short. The basal part with very convex outer margin, the inner plate much narrower than the outer, curved, apically narrowed, with spines along the distal part of the outer margin and at the apex, besides many hair-like spines in other parts; the outer plate short and broad, the outer margin carrying many hair-like spines, except at the base, apically produced into a rounded point, which is tipped and flanked with many spines; the inner margin and inner part of the distal margin are united by a curve and appear to be smooth.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plate, of which the length and breadth are about equal, has a convex distal margin divided into five flat-topped teeth in the centre, the three central scarcely distinct from one another; the flat teeth are followed on either side by five sharp denticles, the first two forming a single tooth, the other three separate; the inner surface shows five spinules down the centre, not symmetrically arranged, and a great many scattered cilia; the outer plates are much longer than broad, with three or four spinules not symmetrically arranged on the convex outer margins; the inner margins dehiscent till near the convex distal part, irregularly cut into several sharp teeth, with one small spine or sometimes two inserted at the base of the tooth, but not quite reaching its apex; on the convex distal part the teeth and spines are small and crowded together; seven or eight denticles overlap one another on the apical part of the