

ciliated hairs, which are articulated at the base on small bulbous prominences; the outer margin is straight, free from hairs, and produced to a short tooth at the distal extremity.

The mandible (*d*) is small but robust; the incisive margin is concave, smooth, and projects anteriorly and posteriorly into a sharp tooth; it carries a two-jointed synnaphipod, the basal joint being long and narrow, and the distal one about half the length of the first and somewhat narrow.

The oral appendages exhibit nothing very distinguishable from those of other species; the first pair of siagnopoda or maxillæ (*e*) consists of three plates; the inner is broad, foliaceous and armed with small spine-like hairs; the median is broad, becoming broader at the distal extremity, and is furnished with small robust spines on the inner margin and with a few hairs on the distal; the outer plate is small and rudimentary and tipped with only two hairs.

The second siagnopod (*f*) consists of four foliaceous rami and a broad mastigobranchial plate. The three inner are foliaceous, broad at the distal extremity, and fringed with stiff hairs; the central plate is subfoliaceous, and appears to be homologous with the typical appendage; it is narrow, somewhat robust, shorter than the other plates, and is tipped with three strong teeth or spines. The mastigobranchia is foliaceous and of extreme tenuity; it reaches forwards in advance of or to the same level as the distal extremity of the other plates, and expands posteriorly into a broad and extended plate, fringed all round with cilia that radiate at right angles to the curved margin.

The third siagnopod (*g*) or first maxillipede consists of two foliaceous plates and one triarticulate, cylindrical branch; the inner plate is long, broad, and of nearly the same breadth to the extremity, which is rounded; the inner margin is fringed with hairs and the outer smooth. The outer foliaceous plate appears to spring from the same base as the inner; it is also subequally broad to the rounded extremity, except upon the inner side near the base, where the triarticulate branch originates; this latter branch is cylindrical, or nearly so, and reaches a little beyond the two plates. Attached to the coxal joint by a small pedicle is a broad, smooth-margined, membranous, mastigobranchial appendage.

The first pair of gnathopoda is only six-jointed. The coxa is short and thick, the two succeeding joints are long, cylindrical and subequal, the next two are genuflexed upon the two preceding; all the joints are fringed with small fine hairs on the lower and outer side, and the terminal joint, which is broad, flat, and truncated, has the distal margin fringed with hairs.

The second pair of gnathopoda is much longer than the first, and consists of six joints, which gradually diminish in size as they succeed each other, the distal joint being strongly fringed with hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda is slender, feeble, and shorter than the second pair of