

*Second Maxillæ.*—Inner plate much shorter and narrower than outer, fringed from the apex half-way down the inner margin with spines decreasing in size as they recede from the apex, and with plumose setæ the longest of which are beyond the shortest of the spines; outer plate fringed with rows of long and short spines from the apex far down the inner margin, the longer spines curved at the tips. Both plates have their inner edges comparatively straight, the outer much curved, their surfaces and inner edges much ciliated; the outer plate has also a row of small spines from the apex down a small portion of the outer margin.

*Maxillipeds* narrow. The inner plates not reaching the distal end of the first joint of the palp, widening distally, apical border much excavated and forming a projection at the inner corner, which is set with three broad scarcely prominent teeth, just below which on the outer side of the inner margin are two small spines; long plumose setæ occupy the inner margins, passing over into shorter ones on the distal margins. The outer plates are long, reaching just to the distal end of the second joint of the palp; the lower part of the joint to which they belong is fringed with spines on the inner margin, but this margin of the plate itself is clear of spines, being indented and in each indent carrying an almost rounded tooth, which scarcely projects beyond the margin; some way within the border are small spines, rather less numerous than the teeth. It would not be unnatural to suppose that the marginal teeth had been rounded by wear; but those of the new growth, not yet exposed to wear and tear, exhibit the same shape and position. On the apical portion of the rounded outer margin there is a row of five small spines, almost adpressed to the margin. The second joint of the palp is considerably the longest; like the first and third it is at the outer apex and along the inner edge fringed with long spines or setæ, which, except for the terminal accessory thread, seem to be quite smooth. The fourth joint or finger is not of any unusual length.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates dilated below and curving forwards, broader though less deep than those of the following segment. First joint not reaching beyond the side-plate, fringed in front and on the lower hinder angle; second joint subequal in length to third, with some fine setæ on the hinder margin; third joint produced to a sharp point below, furred behind, carrying groups of setæ on both sides near the apex; wrist furred behind, scarcely broader distally than the hand at its base, setæ in groups at both the lower angles, and a small group near the middle of the front margin; hand narrowing distally, so as at the extreme apex to be scarcely broader than the finger, furred on upper part of hinder margin, with groups of setæ along both sides of the front, and along the hinder margin and palm; that which may be considered the palm is slightly sinuous, minutely pectinate, a region shorter than the finger, determined by a short blunt spine; finger curved, with inner edge smooth, but for a tooth near the base of the nail; a spiniform cilium arises in the neighbourhood of this tooth.

*Second Gnathopods.*—First joint long, a little dilated below, much more lightly