

trace of a secondary plate on the right mandible, nor any trace of an articular condyle on either.

*Lower Lip*, seemingly very short, not strongly ciliated, but with a strong tuft of cilia at the apex of the forward lobes; the mandibular processes unusually broad.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate short, irregularly oval, with five plumose setæ of no great length on the apical border; outer plate oblong, of no great length, the apical border almost straight, with eight (or ? nine) slender, slightly curved spines, no one of which seems to have more than two lateral denticles, the denticles being minute; the long second joint of the palp over-arching the outer plate, with six spine-teeth on the apical margin, the outermost one or two being considerably the longest; there are besides one or two spiny cilia on the inner side.

*Second Maxillæ* short and rather broad, the inner plate with curved spines and plumose setæ, about a dozen in all, passing from the apex half-way down the inner margin; the outer plate but little overtopping the inner, its inner margin straight, its apical margin carrying a dozen spines of various sizes, curved at the tips.

*Maxillipeds*.—The broad prismatic inner plates not reaching quite so far as the apex of the first joint of the palp; the plumose setæ beginning high up on the inner margin; the apical margin most advanced centrally, carrying five not closely-set spine-teeth on the inner slope and some elongate slender spines on the outer, also one or two spine-teeth just below the apex on the inner margin; outer plates extending beyond the second joint of the palp, inner margin almost unarmed, but apically produced into a long acute process, at the base of which on the outer side is a small cilium, followed some way further down the outer margin by a single long, feathered spine; within the inner margin are some small spines, not visible in the figure because they are on the outer surface; the second joint of the palp not longer than the first, the third not longer than the fourth; the first, second, and third with setæ only on the apices, the fourth with a distinct nail.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates short and broad, much rounded in front, not reaching to cover the base of the lower antennæ. First joint of the limb projecting much beyond the side-plate, broad, widening below, the front margin straight, the hinder convex, with long, distally plumose setæ on both margins; the second joint broader than the third, and as long or longer, with pectinate spines at the apex; the third with no free front margin, distally acute, hind margin bent, the lower part bordered with pectinate spines; the wrist not as long as the hand, becoming very broad distally, where it has pectinate spines before and behind; the hand broad, with front margin convex, longer than the straight hind margin, some pectinate spines on both, and a few short ones on the inner surface; the palm rather deeply concave, defined by a large and a small spine and some cilia at the projecting end of the hind margin; the finger not massive, long enough to reach the end of the palm; some cilia near the origin of the nail on the inner margin, the dorsal cilium small, placed near the hinge.