

above a shorter broader piece cut distally into three denticles; the spine-row appears to consist on this side of only seven spines; the palp, much longer than the body of the mandible, is attached to the front over the base of the cutting edge; the first joint is short, though not unusually so; the second is broader, but slightly shorter, than the third, carrying three or four short setæ on the outer margin; the long slender third joint has its sides unarmed, and carries ten spines of different lengths on the obliquely truncate definite apical margin. In *Phoxus plumosus* Krøyer describes the molar tubercle as insignificant, without teeth, but furnished with three or four long and strong setæ.

*Lower Lip.*—The plates are very broad at the base, with small and narrow mandibular processes, the forward lobes being rounded, not strongly ciliated, though some of the cilia are long, the rounded apical margin being produced on the inner side into a conical tooth traversed by a duct which apparently opens at the apex of the tooth.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate with sinuous inner margin carrying a spiniform cilium, above which is a plumose seta, followed at a distance on the apex by a larger one; outer plate short, carrying on the truncate apex nine spines, three pairs with one spine long and multidentate attended by a short one with a single lateral tooth, and an outer group of three in which the longest and strongest is not denticulate; the long rather narrow second joint of the palp overtopping the outer plate, and carrying a double row of slender spines on its apex. The border which connects the two members of this pair of maxillæ is surmounted by a row of seven setæ.

*Lower Maxillæ.*—The plates are somewhat curved, the inner not much shorter than the outer, with ten or eleven plumose setæ round the upper part of the inner margin and the rounded apex, several of them being pectinate in the upper part as well as plumose; the longest are not those lowest on the inner margin, but the two placed where the inner margin passes into the apical; the outer plate has some sixteen spines or setæ passing round the apex and upper part of each lateral margin, the smallest of the spines being on the outer side.

*Maxillipeds.*—The inner plates not reaching nearly to the end of the first joint of the palp, the inner margin unarmed, the rounded apex carrying four plumose setæ, the outer surface having a single spine-tooth just within the inner margin and below the apex; the outer plates long and narrow, reaching to the middle of the second joint of the palp, armed on the inner margin with some fourteen spine-teeth and round the outer margin with long plumose setæ, about seven in number; the spine-teeth gradually increase in size to the apical one, which is the largest, each near its own apex being delicately pectinate on both sides for a short distance, some of the upper being also slightly plumose; the first joint of the palp is almost as long as the third, the second is nearly twice as long, armed on the inner border with numerous pairs of spines; the