

the second is much expanded distally, fringed with setæ along the inner margin, and carrying some groups on the surface; the third joint expanded distally, is crowded, except near the base, with groups of serrate spines; the finger has its lower border prolonged a little beyond the base of the nail, carrying a cilium in the incision thus produced.

*First Gnathopods.*—Side-plates broader than deep, projecting much forwards, with much of the upper margin free, the front shorter than the hind margin, the front and lower both fringed with long setæ; perhaps homologically the upper is the front margin, the lower being bent round to take the place of the true front; the first joint reaching below the side-plate, channelled along the front, some groups of setæ on the inner surface and about the somewhat expanded distal portion; the second joint short; the third without any free front margin, the hinder carrying groups of setæ, and a little produced on the outside with setæ upon this apical process; the wrist longer than the third joint, with groups of setæ on the front margin and near the hind margin on the inner surface, the lower hinder part forming a large bent process, the border and inner surface of which are armed with spine-like setæ, this process giving the wrist the not uncommon cup-shape; the hand much longer than the wrist, broad, oval; the long palm, defined close to the apex of the wrist-process by two spines and bordered with numerous setæ, occupies the greater part of the hind margin; groups of setæ of different lengths are set upon the inner surface of the hand near each margin; the finger is strong, long, and curved to match the palm, its edges are smooth, except for the small dorsal cilium near the base.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates longer than broad, narrower than those of the preceding pair, fringed like all the others with setæ below. The limb in its details closely resembling the first pair, but with the joints somewhat longer, and the lower edge of the third joint fringed with strong unequal spines, which were not observed in the other gnathopods.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates a little broader than those of the preceding segment. Marsupial plates very long and fringed with numerous long setæ. First joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, carrying setæ on both margins, on the serrate hinder margin several that are very long as well as some that are shorter; the second joint short; the rest of the limb broken off.

*Second Peræopods.*—The side-plates rather longer than the preceding pair, pretty deeply excavate behind, the setiferous lower margin running with a continuous curve up to the point at which the excavation ceases. The marsupial plates like those already described. The first joint of the limb reaching beyond the side-plate, resembling that of the first peræopods; the third joint about half the length of the first, not decurrent or scarcely so, carrying on the serrate hinder margin four or five groups of spines and setæ, and a group at the apex before and behind; the following joints broken off.

*Third Peræopods.*—The front lobe of the side-plates much larger than the hinder one. The branchial vesicles with a narrow neck, thence expanding rapidly with a triangular