

plates, its length equal to that of the wrist and hand combined, carrying some long, distally serrate spines or spiniform setæ near the front margin; second joint very short, third longer than broad, carrying on most of the hind margin and along the squared distal margin many long spines, the wrist much longer than the hand, expanding behind and then again slightly contracting, the hinder part armed with many long spines; the hand longer than broad, narrow at the base, but presently expanding, beset on both margins and surfaces with numerous groups of spines of various lengths, and, like those on the preceding joints, finely pectinate; the palm border is finely pectinate, a little convex, with some defining spines; the finger reaching a little beyond the palm, the inner margin produced into a small tooth at the base of the nail, with a cilium; the dorsal cilium small, near the base.

*Second Gnathopods.*—Side-plates deeper than those of the preceding segment, front margin sinuous, its apex pointed forwards. Branchial vesicles large, simple, much longer and broader than the side-plates. Marsupial plates narrower, but longer than the branchial vesicles, with many long setæ along one margin and the apex, fewer and shorter on the other margin. The joints of the limb similar to those of the first gnathopods, but with the first, third, fourth, and fifth joints longer.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates shallow, produced downwards in front into a long tooth directed a little forwards. Branchial vesicles and marsupial plates as in the preceding pair. First joint of the limb broader, but not longer, than the third joint, armed with spines on both margins; the second joint short, with a group of spines at the apex; the third joint longer than the next two united, a little curved, with spines on both margins, those on the hinder margin, as in the first joint, the longer; fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with spines about the distal end; fifth joint with spines at two points on the front margin and a group of setæ at its apex, at the back expanding a little before the end, and forming a sharp tooth tipped with two spines, against which the finger impinges; between this tooth and the narrow distal end is a large, angular cavity; there are spines along the surface, and a group close to the hinge of the finger, one being incurved; the finger itself is much curved, making with the tooth of the hand a powerful grasper; it has a small dorsal cilium near the base, and a very small cilium on the inner margin near the root of the nail.

*Second Peræopods.*—Side-plates a little broader than in the preceding pair, otherwise scarcely differing; the limb and its appendages also in close agreement with those of the first peræopods.

*Third Peræopods.*—Side-plates as broad as the preceding and as deep as their hind margin, the front lobe the deeper and a little pointed. The branchial vesicles like those of the preceding pairs. The marsupial plates short and narrow, with only ten long setæ set round the lower part. The first joint longer than the third, with a small expansion confined to the upper part just below the side-plate, spined along both margins; the