

straight, directed obliquely forwards, joining the straight lower margin by a narrowly rounded corner, the depth less than the greatest breadth. The first joint nearly free from the side-plate, narrow at the neck, almost unarmed; the second joint short, with a spinule at the front lobe, and some slender spines on the apex behind; the third joint a little longer than the second, wider above than below, with a group of spines near the middle of the front margin, and several spines round and near the curve which joins the convex hinder with the sinuous distal margin; the wrist about as long and as broad as the hand, narrowest at the two ends, the front margin convex, with three small groups of spines near it, the hind margin fringed with many feathered spines, of which the surface has various groups; the hand broad-oval, with six or seven groups of rather long spines along the convex front margin, which is almost continuous with that of the wrist; the hind margin, most of which may be regarded as a palm, is fringed with many feathered spines, and there are various groups of spines on the inner surface; the finger is short, curved, and broad, a good deal stouter than the hand, with a small dorsal cilium near the base, the inner margin having a sharp decurrent tooth beyond the middle, and a longer one at the base of the sharp nail.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates small, broader than deep, with a spinule at the front corner of the lower margin. Branchial vesicles oval, much larger than the side-plates, as long as the first joint, and much broader. The first joint nearly free from the side-plate, rather larger than in the first gnathopods, about as long as the hand, with four spines on the convex hind margin; the second joint with two or three spines at the apex behind; the third joint with convex front and hind margins, the latter carrying at the rounded apex a group of three or four spines, above which are two other groups; the wrist shorter than the third joint which completely overlaps it behind, a little wider than long, distally cup-like, but with the distal margin convex, with a few spines round the apical part before and behind; the hand large, broad oval, much wider than the wrist from the very base, with spines singly or in groups at six or seven points round the front margin, at several points along the inner surface, at a little distance from and others near the hind margin, which has three or four groups on the proximal part, and is then distinguished from the palm by a minute tooth or notch, near to which are planted two palmar spines; the palm itself, which forms more than half the convex hind margin, has no spines actually on the rim, though many submarginal; the finger is broad, as long as the palm, with a small decurrent tooth on the inner margin at the base of the nail; and five minute spine-teeth at intervals of the otherwise smooth inner margin, with a few submarginal setules.

*First Peræopods.*—Side-plates and the branchial vesicles as in the preceding segment. The first joint almost free from the side-plate, narrow at the neck, then expanding on both sides, the hind margin having spines at two or three points of the upper half, and at the apex, the front margin convex, forming a winged expansion, fringed with six or seven