

many longer spines planted submarginally in groups or singly; the apical margin forms an obtuse angle with the inner; the convex outer margin is quite smooth; the first joint of the palp is broad, with two or three groups of spines near the rounded outer apex; the second joint is not quite twice as long as the first, very broad, with three groups of spines adjacent to the outer margin, the convex inner margin crowded with long spines till near the apex, and at this part the rows of spines are set on the inner surface a little way from the margin, beyond which they greatly project; the third joint rather longer than the first, widening from the base, with the distal half on the front margin and over the inner surface, especially at the apex, set thickly with long spines; the finger slender, tapering, little curved, subequal in length to the third joint, a small spine-like nail forming the acute tip; the dorsal cilium at a little distance from the base.

The *tritulating organs* of the stomach show on one side a row of short stout acute spines, within which is a longer row of about twenty-five longer spines, stout, apically denticulate, in a semicircle, the opposite side of the semicircle (or oval) occupied as usual by numerous slender spines, and some of this character rise from the intermediate surface.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates small. The first joint almost entirely free from the side-plate, shorter than the wrist or hand, with a long spine near the centre of the hind margin; the second joint short, with a large group of long spines at the apex of the hind margin; the third joint rather longer, with several groups of spines along the serrate hind margin and the oblique distal margin, which has an acute apex in front; the wrist longer and broader than the elongate hand, narrowing a little distally, with six or seven groups of small spines near the smooth, slightly convex front margin; the hind margin tending to concave, set all along with groups of spines, about fourteen groups or pairs of groups, the spines of different lengths in each group, some near the apex of the joint of very great length, finely pectinate; the hand long and narrow, curved, with ten groups of spines on the concave serrate hind margin, the spines varying in length, many of great length and pectinate; the convex front margin has some spines near the apex, and at the apex a group of very long and strong spines, strongly pectinate; the finger is slender, half the length of the wrist, as long as the apical spines of the hand, curved towards the apex, with setules at five or six points of the inner margin, a group near the base of the nail, a dorsal cilium near the hinge, and also three or four setules along the front margin.

*Second Gnathopods.*—The side-plates rather larger than the preceding pair. The branchial vesicles a little longer and considerably broader than the first joint, much longer than broad. Marsupial plates much longer and broader than the branchial vesicles, and like them with one margin nearly straight, the other convex, the end rounded; there are long setæ all round, but none equalling the greatest breadth of the