

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate a little shorter and considerably narrower than the outer, the spines numerous and strong round the apical margin, descending the inner margin a little way, where the series ends with some densely plumose setæ, the largest lowest, the outer plate also with numerous and strong spines round the apical margin, extending a little way down the front and hinder margins.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates rather short and broad, reaching beyond the short first joint of the palp, with five plumose setæ along the inner margin, and three stout spine-teeth on the slightly convex distal border, which is fringed with about a dozen submarginal curved plumose spines; outer plates long and rather narrow, reaching about to the end of the narrow second joint of the palp, inner and apical margins fringed with spine-teeth, passing gradually into long curved spines; in the specimen examined there were ten of the former on the inner, four of the latter on the apical, margin; second joint of the palp more than twice the length of the first, with many groups of slender spines about the inner margin; third joint much longer than the first, a little shorter than the second, with many groups of spines about the inner margin, and one group at the centre of the hind margin, which is not as usual evenly convex; there are also many spines about the apex, which is produced on the outer side; the finger small and weak, with a spine-like nail, a dorsal cilium not far from the base of the nail, and on the inner margin several setules near and at the base of the nail, those at its base being the longest.

*First Gnathopods.*—The side-plates narrower below than above, the front margin bent a little forwards, the corner rounded and crenulate, with spinules in the interstices, the lower part of the hind margin also carrying spines. The first joint extending much beyond the side-plate, expanding distally, the front margin almost straight, with numerous setiform spines, the hind margin more convex, armed with setæ and spinules, and on the outer surface carrying six or seven groups of curved spines, and an apical group of about twelve accompanied by long setiform spines; the short second joint has three groups at the hind margin, followed by an apical group or row of some twenty-four graduated spines, together with some long and slender ones; the third joint has scarcely any free front margin, some eight groups of spines on the hinder margin, those towards the apex being long and pectinate; the wrist is long, triangular, with five groups of spines on the front and four on the hind margin, the latter having near them rows on the inner surface; the hand is equal in length to the wrist, with an oblique palm, bordered with many spinules, and defined by several stout palmar spines among which the finger closes; besides these there are three other groups of spines on the hind margin, with attendant groups on both surfaces, but the most conspicuous ornamentation of the hand is on the inner surface (that shown in the Plate) along the front margin; here there are seven groups or rows of spines, the number in a row gradually increasing from three near the base to twenty-seven near the finger; distally the long spines of the hand and wrist are very finely