

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes distally rather narrow, little dehiscent, much ciliated, on the inner margin each carrying two spines, which are short, not tapering, but ending in a small double tip; the inner plates inflated; the mandibular processes divergent, apically rounded and narrow.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate fringed on the inner side with fifteen plumose setæ, the two at the apex being the shortest; the outer plate having on the truncate distal margin eleven strong spines in two rows of four and seven; in the latter the two innermost are plumose, the next three denticulate with from fourteen to eighteen denticles, the other two with two or three denticles; in the other row the outermost spine is broad, simple, the other three are furcate, with the inner arm of the fork shorter than the outer, these spines as well as some in the other row being finely plumose on the upper part of the outer side; the palp is long and slender, reaching much beyond the outer plate, its first joint a good deal longer than broad, but not nearly half as long as the second, which has on the apex four finely denticulate or serrate spines, followed by six more along the inner margin.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The plates differing but little from one another in length and breadth, the inner plate having a series of about eighteen long plumose setæ, beginning near the base of the inner margin and passing nearly to the distal outer corner; further from the base begins a series of shorter plumose setæ, which keep to the margin till they approach the apex and become submarginal, the apex itself being fringed with plumose spines not passing down the outer margin; the apex of the outer plate is fringed with long curved spines, showing some plumosity below and pectination above; shorter spines pass a little way down the outer margin.

*Maxillipeds.*—Inner plates broad, reaching beyond the distal end of the first joint of the palp; nine strong plumose spines pass along the upper part of the inner margin round to the outer corner, the three along the distal margin being much shorter than the others; near to these are two curved more slender spines on the distal margin, which is broad, irregularly sculptured, sloping a little inwards, and armed with two strong tapering spine-teeth; on the outer surface at a little distance from the inner margin there is a row of three spines, as shown in the more highly magnified portion of the figure *mxp*, the uppermost of these spines being broad and curved, the next longer and thinner, and the lowest still longer; the outer plates not reaching the distal end of the second joint of the palp, fringed with a row of some sixteen teeth or spines, eight or nine being regular spine-teeth on the inner margin, the remainder with increased length passing gradually into plumose setæ round the distal margin; there are also several groups of slender spines on the surface within the inner margin; the first joint of the palp short, the second long, fringed with long spines or setæ on the inner margin, the third joint longer than the first, fringed with spines on both margins and round the apex; the finger long and tapering, the dorsal cilium set near the base of the nail, which is as long as or longer