

“*First Maxillæ* with the inner plate tolerably large, apically furnished with two setæ, sometimes plumose; the palp two-jointed, carrying narrow spines on the apex.

“*Second Maxillæ* with the plates very short and broad, the inner broader than the outer.

“*Maxillipeds* with the inner plates small; the outer plates sometimes longer, sometimes shorter, never very large, armed on the inner margin with strong spines increasing as they approach the apex; the palp broad and robust; its last joint strong, unguiform.

“The body little compressed. The back round, rarely carinate or armed with teeth. The side-plates of moderate size, setose on the lower margin. The first side-plate apically dilated. The head generally produced in front into a broad rostrum, on which the eyes are placed. For the rostrum to be absent and the eyes placed on the sides of the head is rare.

“*Upper Antennæ* without accessory flagellum.

“*First and Second Gnathopods* with the hand more or less strong, either subcheliform or cheliform; the *Second Gnathopods* rarely without a subcheliform hand; in each pair the wrist generally strongly produced into a process (calx) on the lower hinder angle.

“*Third and Fourth Peræopods* almost alike in size and shape.

“*Fifth Peræopods* elongate, very often twice as long as either of the two preceding pairs.

“*Uropods* elongate, biramous; the third pair with the rami narrow; the peduncle seldom elongate.

“*Telson* short, undivided.”

Schneider, in his valuable review of the characteristics of the family Oediceridæ, lays especial stress on the last joint of the *Fifth Peræopods*, which is not nail-like but quite straight, cylindrical, about as long as the preceding joint, armed with spinules and sometimes with plumose setæ. He notices that owing to its extreme fragility it is often met with in a damaged condition. The inner plate of the *First Maxillæ*, he says, is large, broadly oval, apically furnished with two short setæ, of which the upper is always plumose, the lower simple, except in *Oediceros saginatus*, which has both plumose, and in *Aceros phyllonyx*, which has three setæ, all plumose; in some species of *Halimедon* he finds only a single simple seta. In the genus *Ædiceroides* of this Report the number of these setæ varies from three to eight. Of the *Second Maxillæ* Schneider says that in most species the two plates are of about equal breadth, in one the outer is the broader, and in two the inner, while the outer is uniformly the longer, and in all genera except *Halimедon* (to which *Ædiceroides* may now be added) there is a thicker plumose seta on the middle of the inner margin of the inner plate.