

*The First and Second Gnathopods* with large hands and with large distally expanded wrists.

*The Fourth Peræopods* longer than the third, though similar in structure.

*The Fifth Peræopods* much longer than, but not nearly double the length of, the fourth.

The generic name refers to the great likeness between this genus and *Ædiceros* of Krøyer; but, not to speak of smaller differences in the mouth-organs and in proportions of the peræopods, those in the gnathopods were too great to admit of the inclusion of the new species in the older genus, without modifying the definitions of it given by Boeck and by Schneider, which did not seem to be desirable.

*Ædiceroides rostrata*, Stebbing (*Ædiceroides conspicua*, Pls. LX., LXI.).

1883. *Ædiceropsis rostrata*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 204.

The rostrum long and somewhat arched, projecting well beyond the first, if not the second, joint of the upper antennæ, dorsally, laterally, and inferiorly carinate, the dorsal carina, however, not like the other three running out to the little boat-shaped apex, but descending rather abruptly into it; the sides of the head are produced in large squarish lobes, angled above and rounded below; on either side the base of the rostrum and behind it there is a depression, and another crossing the head near its hind margin. The peræon is stout, with rounded back, each of the first six segments having a transverse dorsal depression; the seventh, which is the longest, has a small median tubercle. The pleon is compressed, each of its first four segments carrying a median tubercle of successively greater length, forming a sort of carina, interrupted by a dorsal depression in the fourth segment. The fifth and sixth pleon-segments are very short. The side-plates of the peræon-segments and the lower margins of the first three pleon-segments are, as usual in this family, fringed with setæ. The whole animal appears to be covered with short down.

*Eyes* wanting; see Note on Willemoes Suhm, 1876 (p. 461). The "finely granulated red pigment," of which Willemoes Suhm makes mention, occupies all the thickened part of the rostrum, not descending into the boat-shaped apex; in the specimens preserved in spirits the proboscis and its granular contents were no longer bright red, but white like the rest of the animal. It will be noticed that in the other two species assigned to this genus eyes are present on the rostral prominence.

*Upper Antennæ* not nearly reaching the end of the peduncle of the lower, the first joint broadest at the base, as long as the two following joints united, carrying many cilia and fine setæ; the second joint nearly twice as long as the third, both furnished like the first; flagellum of twenty-one joints, of which the upper, to the number of about twelve, are thick, the remainder thin and longer, these latter having each a distal group of cilia, while the thicker joints, at least in one specimen, might be described as bearded.