

species to *Ædiceroides conspicua*, as it stands on Pls. LX. and LXI., but I have since reflected that the name *rostrata* has no such inherent depravity as to justify a change, and I suppose that, apart from such defect, the author of a specific name has no more right over it, when once published, than any one else. The name *Ædiceroides conspicua*, being thus strangled before its birth, will, I hope, not swell the future lists of synonyms.

*Ædiceroides cinderella*, n. sp. (Pls. LXII., LXIII.).

*The Head* as long as the first three segments of the peræon, the rostrum dorsally, inferiorly, and laterally carinate, somewhat depressed, reaching nearly as far as the distal end of the first joint of the upper antennæ, its width at the centre not half its length; the lateral lobes of the head irregularly rounded, produced over the base of the lower antennæ; back of peræon a little imbricated; first three pleon-segments with the posterolateral angles rounded, lower margins fringed with setæ.

*Eyes* long, narrow, approximate, occupying most of the rostrum, and narrowing as they approach its blunt point.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint thicker and longer than the second, the second nearly twice as long and twice as broad as the third, all carrying plumose setæ, the second having several groups, the whole peduncle not reaching nearly to the distal end of the fourth joint of the lower antennæ; of the flagellum only eight joints remained.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First joint not greatly expanded, gland-cone high up on the second, not decurrent by the side of the third; third joint scarcely longer than broad, carrying groups of setæ; fourth joint long and stout, carrying some setæ and feathered cilia; the fifth joint about as long but less broad, having, besides setæ and cilia, four large spines, two marginal and two apical; the flagellum of fifty-four joints, of which the first is longer than any that follow, the last alone is very slender, each with the exception of the last four carries a small calceolus, a long seta and some short ones.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal margin centrally smooth, the sides, which retire so as to complete almost a semicircle, are fringed with cilia almost up to the point where they bend round and narrow the lip; the inner plate entirely within the circuit of the outer, a little emarginate.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting plate broad, with a small tooth at one end, three large teeth at the other, and an intermediate edge which is smooth or slightly denticulate; this plate folds to some extent round the secondary plate, which in the left mandible is broad, the distal margin divided into five teeth, the lowest the longest; in the right mandible the secondary plate is of slighter construction, and in one specimen exhibited two teeth denticulate along the edges, while in the other it showed a long tooth with two denticles upon it and three smaller teeth, in the former case the plate being apparently seen end-on, and in the latter case broadside, which suffices partially, not wholly, to account for the difference;