

*Ædiceroides ornata* (Stebbing) (Pl. LXIV.).

1883. *Acanthostepheia ornata*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 203.

Two antero-dorsal ridges on the head lead to the neck of the very pronounced rostrum, which is dorsally, inferiorly, and laterally carinated, the top convex, the sides converging to a point reaching beyond the first joint of the upper antennæ, the lower carina produced to a point a little less advanced than the upper one; the whole surface except the neck, the carinæ, and the extreme tips being occupied by the eyes; a small rounded lobe projects on either side of the base of the rostrum, and the sides of the head are studded with tubercles. In the peræon the hinder margin of each segment is adorned all round with teeth alternating in size, the succession of large central teeth almost constituting a continuous carina, while on the other hand the transverse depressions at the base of each segment give the back, viewed laterally, an imbricated appearance. The fringing teeth vary in number from nine to seventeen, presenting an appearance like that of the projecting edges of the septa in many Corals. The seventh segment has a second row of teeth in advance of the hinder margin, the other segments having also some lateral tubercles in this position, and the lateral margins of the segments being fenced in, as it were, with long flattened tubercles. The first pleon-segment has a fringe of very small teeth, and in front of the row a large median tooth flanked by some small ones not in line; the second segment has a long central ridge with small teeth on its flanks, but none on the hind margin; the third segment, dorsally much longer, has the central ridge without other ornament, and in this respect is resembled by the three following segments, which are very small; the first three segments have the postero-lateral angles rounded.

*The Eyes* are long and narrow, separated only by a narrow carina, their outline on the outer side determined by the shape of the rostrum; the ocelli are numerous, and the colour remains dark after preservation in spirits for many years.

*Upper Antennæ* more slender than the lower; first joint narrowing distally, second shorter than the first, with a spine near the middle of the upper margin and one at the apex, also two feathered cilia at the apex below; the third joint only half as long as the second and much narrower; the flagellum broken off; the feebleness of the third joint of the peduncle is suggestive of a small flagellum, and the peduncle itself reaches little beyond the base of the fourth joint in the lower antennæ.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First joint but little expanded; a very small but distinct gland-cone at the lower basal part of the second joint, the two joints being at this part clearly distinguished, though at the upper part they are quite coalescent; the upper margin distally produced; the third joint nearly as broad as long; the fourth joint much narrower, but more than three times as long, carrying short spines and plumose cilia on various parts; the fifth joint rather more than twice as long as the third, narrower