Zoology Part LXVII: Report on the Amphipoda. By Rev. Thomas R.R. Stebbing. Bound in Volume 29,1888.

very long; the finger about as long as the preceding joint, straight, slender, tapering, serrate on both edges, and provided all along with slender spines or setæ. This limb is very much longer than that which precedes it, but not nearly double its length, since it is only in the fourth joint that it attains that superiority, while in the third joint it is but a trifle longer.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines show on one side two lateral retroverted teeth besides that at the apex, and several denticles along the other side; the cleft spines are eight in number, at least on the first and second pairs, the arms very short and nearly equal, one as usual having the form which I have called spoon-shaped, but which might better be likened to the hand of a clock, the other conspicuously denticulate; the first joint of the outer ramus has a conspicuous interlocking process at the base; the joints of the rami number from twenty-six to thirty, those near to the large first joint being very short and broad.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the three pairs reaching back almost to the same point, with the variation in length which this demands, their edges and those of the rami fringed with very numerous spines, the rami of the first pair longer than those of the second, and the second longer than the third, in each pair subequal, lanceolate, the inner margins of the outer and the outer margins of the inner rami being finely pectinate, the apices tapering rather abruptly.

Telson small, nearly square, but with the lateral margins a little convex and the distal a little emarginate, all three more or less ciliated.

Length.—The specimen measured three-quarters of an inch from the tip of the rostrum to the end of the first uropods in the position figured; the largest specimen was an inch and a quarter long.

Localities.—Station 149H, Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island; depth, 127 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. Five specimens.

Station 150, off Heard Island, February 2, 1874; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coarse gravel; bottom temperature, 35°·2. One specimen.

Remarks.—Originally I placed this species in the genus *Oediceropsis*, Lilljeborg, and named it *Œdiceropsis rostrata*, to emphasize its possession of a large rostrum as distinguished from *Oediceropsis brevicornis*, Lilljeborg, to which in some respects it bore a great resemblance. Subsequently I found that in this and two other new species the inner plate of the first maxillæ was large, not small as in *Oediceropsis*, nor was the inner plate of the second maxillæ *much* wider than the outer, as in *Oediceropsis*. Moreover, the last-named genus was specially instituted for a species without a rostrum, and with lateral eyes, in these respects differing from all the three new species in question. For these, therefore, I thought it expedient to institute the new genus *Œdiceroides*. But in a genus in which every species has a rostrum, the name *rostrata* was not very suitable for any one species. For this reason it seemed advisable to change the name of the

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