

Telson.—Broad at base, tapering to a rounded end, without suture or emargination; on either side of the apex there is a long cilium, and a very short one on either side higher up.

Length less than three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 149D, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 20, 1874; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen.

Remarks.—The colour of the specimen in spirit was greyish. The Challenger species differs from Boeck's *Ambasia danielsseni* by having the inner plate of the first maxillæ moderately large, the first joint of the flagellum of the upper antennæ but little longer than the second, the fourth pleon-segment without a dorsal depression, and the telson not cleft. The specific name *integricauda* is intended to call attention to this last-mentioned circumstance.

Genus *Amaryllis*, Haswell, 1880.

1880. *Amaryllis*, Haswell, On Australian Amphipoda, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 253.

1882. *Amaryllis*, Haswell, Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, p. 227.

Mr. Haswell's definition is as follows:—

“Superior antennæ with a well-developed appendage. Mandibles with a palp. Maxillipedes with well-developed squamiform plates. Anterior gnathopoda subpediform. Posterior gnathopoda imperfectly subchelate. Rami of the fourth and fifth pleopoda styliform; those of sixth pair broad, lanceolate. Telson squamiform, cleft.”

He places it in the subfamily Stegocephalides of the British Museum Catalogue, the definition of which he gives in Spence Bate's words:—

“Superior and inferior antennæ subequal. Coxæ of the second pair of gnathopoda and of the first and second pairs of pereopoda monstrously developed; second pair broader than the preceding. Pereopoda subequal. Last three pairs of pleopoda styliform. Telson single.”

From the Stegocephalides of Spence Bate, however, *Amaryllis* differs in having only the coxæ or side-plates of the second peræopods monstrously developed, and in having a well-developed secondary appendage on the upper antennæ, while the genera assigned to the Stegocephalides have none or only a rudimentary one.

From the Stegocephalinæ of Boeck *Amaryllis* is separated by having a three-jointed palp on the mandibles and by not having a palp on the first maxillæ, as well as by other characters. It can better stand among the Lysianassidæ. In the definition which Boeck gives of his subfamily Lysianassinæ, it will be necessary, with a view to this genus, and in a less degree with a view to Boeck's own genus *Aristias*, to prefix the word *plerumque* to the epithet *perparvo* applied to the second and third joints of the peduncle of the