a little decurrent, with four groups of spines on each margin; the remaining joints as in the third pair, but they are now missing.

Pleopods.—Peduncles with a few setæ or slender spines on the peduncles; no coupling spines perceived; the cleft spines of the inner ramus four in number; the joints of the rami about sixteen to eighteen in number.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair somewhat longer than the stiliform rami; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than the lower ramus, which stands a little within the shorter upper ramus; the latter is bordered with eight strong spines, the former has half a dozen on its inner edge, and below these a longer one on a rounded point, below which the ramus is suddenly constricted, as in *Ichnopus* and various other genera; the peduncles of the third pair shorter than the stiliform, subequal rami, both of which have some spines on the margins.

Telson not reaching the end of the peduncles of the third pair, narrowed below, cleft a little beyond the centre, a little dehiscent below, especially at the apices, where the inner margins curve a little outwards; cilia on the apices and near the lateral margins some way below the top of the cleft.

Length of the specimen, seven-fifteenths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 78, off the Azores, July 10, 1873; lat. 37° 26′ N., long. 25° 13′ W.; depth, 1000 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen; female. Dredged.

Remarks.—The specific name is given in compliment to Mr. W. A. Haswell, by whom the genus *Amaryllis* was instituted.

From the other two species of the same genus, as well as from all other known species of the Lysianassidæ, this is remarkably distinguished by the long second joint of the upper antennæ. The exceptional character of the form gives a sort of guarantee that it was actually obtained from the exceptional depth of 1000 fathoms.

Amaryllis macrophthalmus, Haswell, juv. (Pl. XXIX.).

It was not till very long after the Plate had been engraved for this species that I received a specimen of Mr. Haswell's *Amaryllis brevicornis*, which is in my opinion synonymous with his *Amaryllis macrophthalmus*. The little specimen now to be described was taken at an enormous distance from Australia, and if no regard be paid to the differences which exist between the young and adults of Amphipoda, as of most other animals, it would be easy to consider it a new species.

The body compact; head deep, reaching to the fourth side-plate, between which and the head the other three side-plates are as it were shut in; the mouth-organs projecting conspicuously; the postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment acute, not upturned.

Eyes small.