

specimen sent me by Mr. Haswell), but also in several details of the mouth-organs, and in having a shorter wrist to the first gnathopods, the hand of the second more expanded distally, the side-plates of the fourth peræon-segment rounded behind instead of squared, those of the fifth segment more and more narrowly produced downwards behind, and the first joint of the third peræopods pear-shaped, being narrow above and postero-distally expanded.

*Amaryllis haswelli*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII.).

*Head* similiar to that of *Amaryllis bathycephalus*, with a rather stronger rostrum, the whole animal of rather narrower habit than that species; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment acute, not upturned, the hinder margin bulging a little beyond the point and so forming a little pocket, which occurs in all the three species of the genus at present known.

*Eyes* probably present, but not clearly observed.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint of the peduncle elongate, with a depression above near the base, distally prolonged on the inner side into a tooth more than half the length of the following joint; the second joint shorter and much thinner than the first, about three times as long as the third, having a short distal tooth; third a little longer than the first joint of the twenty-four-jointed flagellum, the joints of which carry not very conspicuous cylinders; the secondary flagellum of four slender joints, the first two together scarcely exceeding in length the first of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first joint very much outdrawn below, the gland-cone small, the third joint short; the fourth joint nearly twice as long as the fifth, as long as the first of the upper antennæ without the tooth; the fifth joint rather longer than the first four of the twenty-two joints of the flagellum.

*Triturating Organs*.—These present a row of a few spine-teeth, short, stout, serrate on both margins, followed by a row of similar spines, but more numerous and rather longer and thinner, beyond these again a close-set fringe of bristles appearing.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge slightly convex, with a small tooth at the top, the secondary plate of the left mandible with the distal edge obscurely dentate; the spine-row as in the preceding species consisting of numerous spines among cilia; that some of the ten spines were slender and others stumpy was probably due to the more worn condition of the latter; molar tubercle weak, directed backwards, set only with cilia; the articular condyle advanced over the spine-row; the palp set rather far back over the molar tubercle, the long second joint without spines; the third joint, together with the first not quite equalling the length of the second, having nine spines along the upper part of the inner margin, one at the apex very large, and adpressed cilia as usual on the surface. In the Plate the outside of the left mandible is represented in the lower