

A fully-grown male has the following dimensions :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	5	10·5
Breadth of carapace, about . . . . .	4½	10
Length of a chelipede, . . . . .	12½	26·5
Length of ambulatory leg, . . . . .	7	15

The specimens dredged near New Zealand, in deep-water (Station 167), are generally of larger size, and in most, but not all of them, the tubercles of the gastric and branchial regions are less prominent and the chelipedes are more developed than in the specimens from Australian localities.

In small females the two rounded protuberances of the posterior margin are not developed, and the margin is straight.

There are in the collection three small females from the Agulhas Bank, 150 fathoms, lat. 35° 4' 0" S., long. 18° 37' 0" E. (Station 142), which cannot, I think, be distinguished specifically from *Ebalia tuberculosa*.<sup>1</sup>

*Ebalia (Phlyxia) crassipes* (Bell).

*Phlyxia crassipes*, Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xxi. p. 304, pl. xxxiv. fig. 2, 1855 ;  
Cat. Leucosiidæ in Brit. Mus., p. 17, 1855.

„ „ Miers, Crust. in Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 252, 1884.

Specimens of this, which is perhaps the commonest species of the subgenus (or genus) *Phlyxia* were obtained at the following localities :—

Port Jackson (Sow and Pig's Bank), 6 fathoms, a good series of specimens; also at Port Jackson, 8 to 15 fathoms (an adult male), and 30 to 35 fathoms (two adult males); also several males and females dredged off the South Australian coast in 2 to 10 fathoms, in April 1874; and several specimens from East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait, 38 fathoms (Station 162).

In the adult males the chelipedes are often very considerably elongated; one in the Challenger series from Port Jackson (30 to 35 fathoms) presents the following dimensions :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	5½	11·5
Breadth of carapace, about . . . . .	5	11
Length of a chelipede, over . . . . .	12	26
Length of first ambulatory leg, . . . . .	7½	16

The carapace is always more or less distinctly tuberculated on the dorsal surface, with greyish or fuscous markings, which exist also on the chelipedes.

<sup>1</sup> *Ebalia tuberculosa* is connected through *Ebalia fragifera*, Miers (*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vol. viii. p. 268, 1881), with *Ebalia tuberculata*, and certain other Atlantic and European forms. *Ebalia fragifera* is, however, distinguished from *Ebalia tuberculosa* by the deeply concave hepatic regions of the carapace, the less prominent front, and the fewer granules of the palms of the chelipedes. The Mascarene (Providence Island) specimen referred by me to *Ebalia granulata*, Rüppell, differs somewhat in the broader carapace, less prominent front, &c.