

*Ebalia (Phlyxia) intermedia*, n. sp. (Pl. XXV. fig. 2).

I thus very doubtfully designate some small specimens (perhaps not fully grown) which are intermediate in their distinctive characters between *Phlyxia crassipes* and *Phlyxia orbicularis*. They are distinguished from the former species by the absence of tubercles from the dorsal surface of the carapace (except sometimes an obscure tubercle in front of the median posterior spine, which is more elongated than in *Phlyxia crassipes*) and from *Phlyxia orbicularis* by the more convex and less orbiculate carapace, more prominent front, and more slender chelipedes. It may be a variety of the latter species; it can hardly, I think, be identified with *Bellidilia serratocostis*, Kinahan, which is very briefly diagnosed.

Carapace moderately convex, longer than broad, granulated but not tuberculated on the dorsal surface, which is somewhat uneven, with a slight protuberance on the intestinal region, in front of the posterior spine, and with three or four small tubercles or granules on the lateral margins, the most prominent being one placed in the middle of the postero-lateral margin; front rather prominent and quadridentated; the median posterior spine of the carapace is prominent and acute, and below it the posterior margin is straight, with the lateral angles not prolonged as lateral spines. There is a small tubercle on each pterygostomian region. The sternum and post-abdomen are finely granulated; the latter is smooth, with all of the segments (except the last) coalescent in the male; in the (young?) female one or two of the basal segments are partially distinct; the terminal segment is narrow and rounded at the distal extremity. The maxillipedes are finely granulated; the exognath has a nearly straight outer margin, and its distal extremity nearly attains the acute apex of the merus of the endognath. The chelipedes are moderately elongated and slender; merus slightly compressed (but not carinated) and granulated, the granules of the posterior surface most prominent; wrist and palm granulated and compressed; the latter has on its exterior margin a small indentation at base close to its articulation with the wrist; fingers thin, compressed, as long as or slightly longer than the palm, and obscurely denticulated on their inner margins near to the apices, which are incurved; ambulatory legs, of which only one or two detached, remain very slender, with the dactyli styliform and considerably longer than the penultimate joints. Colour, in spirit, light yellowish-brown. The most perfect specimen, which is, I think, an immature female, has the following dimensions:—

♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, nearly . . . . .	4	8
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	3½	7·5
Length of a chelipede, about . . . . .	6	13
Length of first ambulatory leg, nearly . . . . .	5	10·5

Four small specimens, all more or less imperfect, were dredged in 33 fathoms, off the entrance to Port Philip (Station 161).