

Ebalia (Phlyxia) undecimspinoso (Kinahan), var. *orbicularis*.

? *Bellidilia serratocostis*, Kinahan, Journ. Roy. Dublin Soc., vol. i. p. 129, 1858.

? „ *undecimspinoso*, Kinahan, tom. cit., p. 128, pl. iii. fig. 2, 1858, var.

Phlyxia orbicularis, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 54, pl. vi. fig. 2. 1880; Cat. Australian Crust., p. 125, 1882.

Port Jackson (Sow and Pig's Bank), 6 fathoms, 8 to 15 fathoms (two adult females), 8 fathoms (an adult male and female); South Australian Coast, 2 to 10 fathoms, April 1874 (numerous specimens).

The largest male presents the following dimensions:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, rather over	11½	24·5
Breadth of carapace, rather less than	11½	24
Length of a chelipede,	27½	58
Length of first ambulatory leg, about	15	32

Although commonly occurring with *Phlyxia crassipes*, this is a perfectly distinct species, characterised by the less prominent front and the absence of tubercles from the gastric and branchial regions of the carapace, which has, besides the three prominent posterior tubercles, only some smaller ones upon the lateral margins, and occasionally two or three upon the median longitudinal carina; the fuscous markings, characteristic of *Phlyxia crassipes*, do not exist in the specimens of *Phlyxia orbicularis* I have examined. It also attains a larger size than *Phlyxia crassipes*, and has a more depressed and more regularly orbiculate carapace.¹

Ebalia (Phlyxia) quadridentata, Gray, var. *spinifera* (Pl. XXV. fig. 3).

? *Ebalia quadridentata*, Gray, Zool. Miscell., vol. ii. p. 40, 1831.

? *Phlyxia quadridentata*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 160, 1858.

Phlyxia quadridentata is only known to me by the very short and insufficient diagnosis of the late Dr. Gray, which, as regards the tubercles of the dorsal surface of the carapace, does not accurately apply to any species of this genus.

It is not improbable that the Challenger specimen, of which a description follows, may belong to a distinct species.

Carapace moderately convex, rather longer than broad, covered with small granules and with larger granules (or small spiniform tubercles) which are disposed as follows:—three in a triangle on the gastric region, one on the cardiac region, one or two on each

¹ I refer to this species under Haswell's name, *Phlyxia orbicularis*, because Kinahan's *Bellidilia serratocostis* is so briefly characterised, that its identification with *Phlyxia orbicularis* must remain uncertain, and I am unable to discover the Tasmanian type specimen, which, according to Kinahan, existed in the collection of the British Museum. *Bellidilia undecimspinoso*, Kinahan, differs from all specimens I have seen in possessing an additional tooth on each postero-lateral margin, and should (I think) be regarded at least as a distinct variety.