

branchial region, one on the hepatic and pterygostomian regions, and three or four on the lateral margins; and with a posterior median spine, on either side of which is a smaller triangulate lobe or tooth. The front is prominent, and is quadridentated, the lateral somewhat stouter but not more prominent than the median teeth, which are separated by a deeper fissure than that between the median and lateral teeth. The orbits have three deep fissures as in other species of the genus. The surface of the sternum and post-abdomen is minutely granulated, the post-abdomen without tubercles, and with all of the segments except the last coalescent, but with indications of the suture defining the basal segment, and with a protuberance at base on each side of the compound segment. The maxillipedes are covered with prominent granules, similar to those of the carapace; their exognathi have a nearly straight outer margin and attain nearly to the distal extremity of the merus of the endognath. The chelipedes are moderately elongated and slender; merus subcylindrical and granulated, the granules of the posterior surface larger than the others; carpus short, palm compressed but scarcely carinated, both carpus and palm are granulated on their exterior margins; fingers about as long as the palm, compressed and crossed at the tips, with scarcely any indications of denticules on the inner margins. Ambulatory legs very slender; dactyli longer than the penultimate joints. Colour (in spirit) light yellowish-brown.

The single specimen has the following dimensions:—

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length to base of posterior spine, about	3	6.5
Breadth of carapace, rather under	3	6
Length of a chelipede, about	5	11
Length of first ambulatory leg, about	3½	7.5

and was dredged at Port Jackson (Sow and Pig's Bank), in 6 fathoms.

In the arrangement of the tubercles of the dorsal surface of the carapace and in other points this form nearly resembles *Ebalia granulosa*,¹ dredged, according to Haswell, by H.M.S. Challenger, outside of Sidney Heads in deep water; the latter, however, differs in the bidentate front, carinated palms of the chelipedes, &c., and has not the prominent median posterior spine which exists in *Phlyxia quadridentata* (?), var. *spinifera*.

Ebalia (Phlyxia) dentifrons, n. sp. (Pl. XXV. fig. 4).

The carapace is longer than broad, and moderately convex; it is covered, both above and below, with close-set prominent granules; its dorsal surface is very uneven, having several rounded prominences separated by marked intervening depressions; of these, one (very prominent) is situated on each hepatic region, one on each branchial region, and one on each intestinal region. The lateral margins bear, on each side, four small spines

¹ *Phlyxia granulosa*, Haswell, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, vol. iv. p. 55, pl. vi. fig. 3, 1880; *Cat. Australian sessile-eyed Crust.*, p. 126, 1882.