

The male of *Scalpellum regium* (Fig. 3) is the simplest in structure of these parasitic males which have yet been observed.

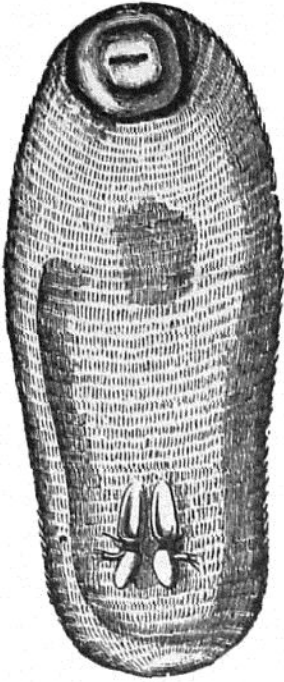


FIG. 3.—Male of *Scalpellum regium*.
Twenty times the
natural size. (No 63.)

It is oval and sac-like, about 2 mm. in length by 9 mm. in extreme width. There is an opening at the upper extremity which usually appears narrow, like a slit, and this is surrounded by a dark, well-defined, slightly raised ring. The antennæ are placed near the posterior extremity of the sac, and resemble closely in form those of *S. vulgare*. The whole of the sac, with the exception of a small bald patch near the point of attachment, is covered with fine chitinous hairs arranged in transverse rings. There is not the slightest rudiment of a valve, and I could detect no trace of a jointed thorax, although several specimens were rendered very transparent by boiling in caustic potash. There seems to be no œsophagus nor

stomach, and the whole of the posterior two-thirds of the body in the mature specimens was filled with a lobulated mass of sperm-cells. Under the border of the mantle of one female there were the dead and withered remains of five males, and in most cases one or two of the males were not fully developed; several appeared to be mature, and one or two were dead—empty, dark-colored chitine sacs.

The concretionary masses to which the barnacles adhered were irregular in form and size. One, for example, to which a large *Scalpellum* was attached, was irregularly oval in shape, about three centimetres in length and two in width. The surface was mammillated and finely granulated, and of a dark-brown color, almost black. A fracture showed a semi-crystalline structure; the same dark-brown material arranged in an obscurely radiating manner from the centre, and mixed with a small quantity of grayish-white clayey matter. This nodule