collection, the representatives of some of the other genera are not devoid of importance either.

The study of the material from a morphological point of view has also yielded some results, and these have been brought together in a supplementary Report. A detailed description of the little male of *Scalpellum regium*, and a comparison of its structure with that of the other species of *Scalpellum*, form the first chapter of this supplement. Some of the more general results of the investigations in this department have been given already. The second chapter is devoted to the description of those problematic organs

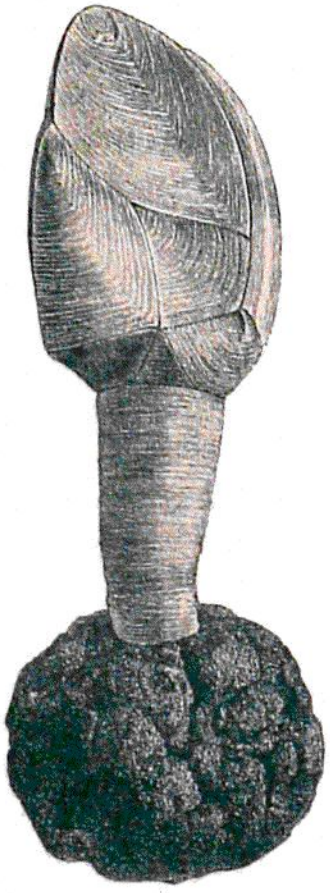

FIG. 320.—*Scalpellum darwinii*, Hoek, attached to a manganese nodule. Station 299, 2160 fathoms. Natural size.

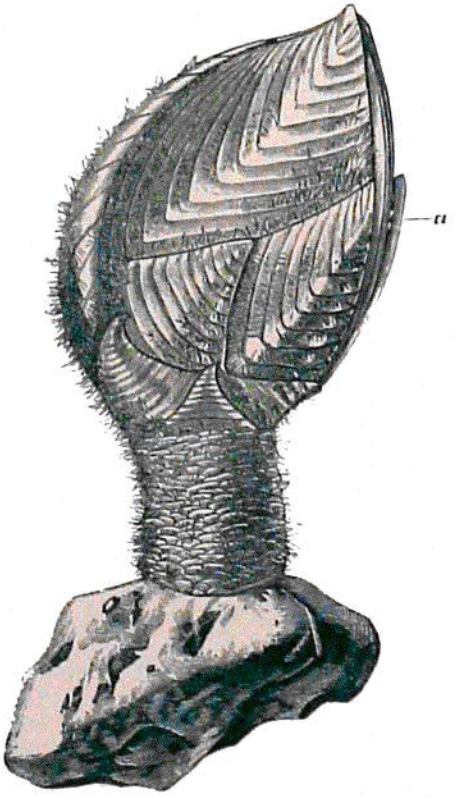

FIG. 321.—*Scalpellum regium* (Wyv. Thoms.), Hoek. *a*, the male. Stations 61 and 63, 2850 and 2750 fathoms. Natural size.

of Cirripedia which Darwin observed in the outer maxillæ, and to which he ascribed an olfactory function. They were found to constitute an open communication of the body-cavity with the exterior, and shown to be comparable with the segmental organs of the Annelida.

"A rather detailed description of the cement-apparatus is given in the third chapter. The structural differences in the various genera do not lack importance; however, their importance would no doubt be much greater still, if the question of the morphological significance of the apparatus were more decided.