

of *Balanus* (*Balanus perforatus*, *Balanus improvisus*, *Balanus amphitrite*, and *Balanus balanoides*), one of *Acasta* (*Acasta spongites*), one of *Pyrgoma* (*Pyrgoma anglicum*), one of *Coronula* (*Coronula biscayensis*, van Beneden, which is probably the same as *Coronula balaenaris*, Gmelin), *Chthamalus stellatus*, *Verruca strömia*; five species of *Lepas*, *Conchoderma auritum* and *Conchoderma virgatum*, *Scalpellum vulgare*, and *Pollicipes cornucopia*. Cailliaud observed, moreover, *Alepes parasitica*, Rang, as an inhabitant of the French coast. With the exception of *Balanus amphitrite*, all these species are found also on the English coast.

The Mediterranean species are, I think, not sufficiently known. A new species of *Dichelaspis* (*Dichelaspis darwini*) was described in 1861 by F. de Filippi.¹ I received, from the direction of the Zoological Station at Naples, specimens of that species, and also of *Lepas pectinata* and *anatifera*, *Scalpellum vulgare*, *Conchoderma virgatum* and *auritum*, *Alepes minuta*, and *Balanus perforatus*. These species occur in the Gulf of Naples or in its vicinity. It is likewise inhabited by *Balanus amphitrite*, as I know from having collected it myself. Heller² (1866) mentions a new species of *Conchoderma* (*Conchoderma gracile*), a delicate little species, occurring in the Adriatic Sea, and occupying the gills of *Maja squinado*. The great variability, however, of the members of this genus makes me hesitate before accepting this as a distinct species. He, moreover, observed in the Adriatic Sea *Lepas anatifera*, *Scalpellum vulgare*, *Chthamalus stellatus*, and *Chelonia testudinaria*. The latter on *Chelonia caretta*. Stossich³ (1880) observed there the same species, and also *Balanus tintinnabulum*.

P. Mayer⁴ (1878) published a short notice of the occurrence of *Conchoderma virgatum*, Spengler, on an undetermined species of *Pennella*, taken from *Xiphias gladius*, at Naples.

According to Marcusen⁵ (1867), the Black Sea is inhabited by *Tetraclita porosa*, and some species of *Balanus*. Czerniavski⁶ (1868) mentions for the Black Sea *Balanus improvisus*, Darwin, and an undetermined species similar to *Balanus declivis*, Darwin.

Noll⁷ (1875) described a new genus of Cirripedia, which he called *Kochlorine*, and which was found by him near Cadiz, living in holes bored in the shells of *Haliotis*. According to him the new genus comes near to *Cryptophialus* and *Alcippe*, and so forms a third genus of the Abdominalia (Darwin). The species is called by him *Kochlorine*

¹ De Filippi, F., Sul genere *Dichelaspis* e su di una nuova specie di esso propria del Mediterraneo, *Arch. per. la Zool.*, I., 1861.

² Heller, Cam., Carcinologische Beiträge zur Fauna des adriatischen Meeres, *Verhandl. d. k.k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien*, Bd. xvi., 1866.

³ Stossich, M., Prospetto della Fauna del mare Adriatico. III. *Bollet. Società Adriat. di Scienze naturali in Trieste*, VI., 1880.

⁴ Mayer, P., Carcinologische Mittheilungen. V. *Pennella* und *Conchoderma*, *Mittheil. a. d. zool. Station zu Neapel.*, Bd. i., 1879.

⁵ Marcusen, Zur Fauna des Schwarzen Meeres, *Archiv. f. Naturg.*, Jahrg. xxxiii., 1867.

⁶ Czerniavski, Mat. Zoogr. Pont., p. 63, *Transact. first Meeting Russian Naturalists, St. Petersburg.*, 1868 (Russian).

⁷ Noll, F. C., Ueber *Kochlorine hamata*, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxv., 1875.