

Smith¹ (1880) observed *Tetraclita porosa* and *Lepas anatifera* in a collection of Crustaceans from Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Ryder² (1879) observed a specimen of *Platylepas decorata*, Darwin, upon *Lepidosteus*.

These are all the new facts which I have been able to bring together relating to the number and geographical distribution of the living Cirripedia, and published since the appearance of Darwin's Monographs. In this department—as I have already said—the increase of our knowledge has not been considerable. The same may be said with respect to the fossil species. The results arrived at by Darwin are well known, and may be briefly summed up as follows :—

The genus *Pollicipes* embraces the oldest known Cirripeds,—*Pollicipes ooliticus* from the Lower Oolite, *Pollicipes concinnus* from the Middle Oolite, &c. In the Upper Chalk and the so-called Maestricht Formation the number of species known is the greatest.

The genus *Scalpellum* is the second ; it makes its appearance in the Lower Greensand, and is represented by about the same number of species as *Pollicipes* in the Upper Chalk.

The genus *Loricula* comes next ; the species described by Darwin is from the Lower Chalk. It is the only genus of fossil Cirripedia of which no recent representatives are known.

The genus *Verruca* is the first of the sessile³ Cirripedia which makes its appearance. The oldest known species, *Verruca prisca*, is found fossil in Chalk, and in the Maestricht Formation. All the other sessile Cirripedia are represented in the Tertiary stages only.

The genus *Balanus* is represented by a single species in the Eocene ; the number of species increases towards the younger Tertiary deposits, but Darwin believes that if all the species of *Balani* hitherto found in the several Tertiary formations, from the Eocene to the Glacial deposits, throughout Europe, were collected together, they would not amount to twenty species. The number of recent species described by Darwin amounts to forty-five.

The genera *Acasta* and *Pyrgoma* are each represented by a single species in the Coralline Crag. Of both genera Darwin has mentioned nine living species.

The genus *Coronula* appears for the first time in the Red Crag. At present the genus numbers three species.

In 1857 a very interesting paper of Bosquet⁴ was published on the fossil Cirripeds of the so-called Maestricht Formation. This paper contains the description of one new

¹ Smith, S. J., Notes on Crustacea collected by Dawson at Vancouver and the Queen Charlotte Islands, *Rep. Progr. Geol. Survey, Canada*, 1878-79.

² Ryder, John A., *American Naturalist*, July 1879.

³ Darwin considers the Verrucidæ as a distinct family—according to him, therefore, *Balanus* is the oldest known genus of sessile Cirripedia.

⁴ Bosquet, J., Notice sur quelques Cirripèdes récemment découverts dans le terrain Crétacé du Duché de Limbourg, *Natuurk. Verhandl. v. d. Holl. Maats. v. Wetensch.* Tweede Verzamel., xiii., 1857.