

the umbo at the apex, and that this holds good also for most of the deep-sea species. Hence we may venture to assert that in the case of *Scalpellum* the deep-sea more than the shallow-water forms have preserved the character of the oldest fossil species. The latter (*Scalpellum vulgare*, *Scalpellum ornatum*, *Scalpellum rostratum*, *Scalpellum stroemii*, &c.) have a fossil representative in the *Scalpellum magnum* described by Darwin, and taken from Tertiary strata (lower part of the Coralline Crag, &c.). On the contrary, Darwin, whose thorough knowledge of the whole group and of the affinities of the species we do not undertake to dispute, places the two oldest species of *Pollicipes* (*Pollicipes ooliticus* from the Lower Oolite, and *Pollicipes concinnus* from the Middle Oolite) in the same section of the genus in which he places also five of the six recent species known to him. And these were collected in shallow water! So we see that in one genus the deep sea forms have preserved more archaic characters, in another the shallow water forms. For a more detailed comparison of the living species of *Scalpellum* with the fossil species I refer to the descriptive part of my Report. Before taking leave of the subject, I beg to state that I cannot deny the possibility of future investigations of the deep sea bringing to light species of *Pollicipes* also as inhabitants of those regions, though at present I cannot but attach considerable value to the negative evidence, since the objects are relatively large, and since I could not suggest a reason why they should not have been brought up, if present, as well as the species of *Scalpellum*.

For the most part the species of Cirripedia are found in the neighbourhood of the coast. This is the case not only with all the species known to Darwin—with the exception, of course, of those attached to floating objects—but it is also the case with a great many of the species collected during the cruise of the Challenger; even the greater half of the true deep-sea species living at a depth of 500 fathoms and more, seem to occur only in the neighbourhood of the coasts of islands or continents.

The following species were found at a considerable distance from the coast:—

In the Atlantic Ocean:—

- Scalpellum nymphocola*, n. sp.
- tritonis*, n. sp.
- insigne*, n. sp.
- regium* (Wyv. Thoms.), n. sp.
- triangulare*, n. sp.
- parallelogramma*, n. sp.
- Verruca quadrangularis*, n. sp.
- gibbosa*, n. sp.
- incerta*, n. sp.