

In the South Indian Ocean :—

- Scalpellum tenue*, n. sp.  
*brevecarinatum*, n. sp.  
*flavum*, n. sp.  
*antarcticum*, n. sp.  
*planum*, n. sp.

In the Pacific :—

- Scalpellum abyssicola*, n. sp.  
*gigas*, n. sp.  
*darwinii*, n. sp.  
*minutum*, n. sp.

With regard to the geographical distribution of the Cirripedia, the four provinces into which Darwin divided the globe must be increased, I think, by two or three others. A new province must be added for the Cirripedia of the southern part of the Indian Ocean, and another for the species of Japan and of the North Pacific. The number of species known as inhabitants of these provinces is not yet very large, but—with a few exceptions only—these species are characteristic of the different regions, at least as far as our knowledge goes. I feel inclined, moreover, to divide the great Atlantic province into a northern and southern half, and as I cannot very well understand the difference in meaning between a province and a sub-province, I propose to consider the sub-province formed by Darwin for the southern extremity of Africa as a province also. So we should have the following eight provinces :—

I.—First or North Atlantic Province: the North Atlantic Ocean, from the Arctic regions to about latitude 10° N. This province embraces the coasts of Europe and North Africa, and of the eastern United States, besides the Mediterranean and the West Indies.

<i>Dichelaspis lowei</i> , Darwin.	Madeira.
<i>darwinii</i> , De Filippi.	Mediterranean.
<i>sessilis</i> , n. sp.	Atlantic.
<i>Pæcilasma aurantium</i> , Darwin.	Madeira.
<i>crassum</i> , Gray, sp.	Madeira.
<i>carinatum</i> , n. sp.	West Indies and (III.).
<i>Alepas minuta</i> , Philippi.	Mediterranean.
<i>parasita</i> , Sander Rang.	Mediterranean, Atlantic.