

furnished with a line of slight quadrilateral depressions of a dirty brownish colour running diagonally across the capitulum. The line, however, is not a straight one, as in the case of *Lepas anatifera*, but an inflected one, the hollow side being directed towards the aperture of the capitulum.

I give a figure of the filamentary appendages of one of the largest specimens of this species in Pl. I. fig. 4. In the smaller specimens—as Darwin has already observed—the upper pair is represented by small knobs; in the larger specimens I found the most anterior of the upper pair and the lowest posterior pair the largest.

This species was collected:—Atlantic Ocean—May 6, 1876, on Gulfweed. A very small specimen, with the angle formed by the two occludent margins of the tergum larger still than 90°. South of Bermuda, surface. One small specimen attached to Gulfweed. Pacific Ocean—South-east of Raine Island, August 29, 1872. Numerous young and full-grown specimens. Moluccan Sea, Station 192, September 26, 1874; lat. 5° 42' S., long. 132° 25' E. The depth from which the dredge was hauled at this Station was 129 fathoms, but though the branch with the specimens of *Lepas* formed part of its contents, it does not prove that they were actually taken at the bottom. Near Station 217, February 22, 1875, north coast of New Guinea. Numerous specimens floating at the surface. North of the Low Archipelago, between Stations 275 and 276, September 15, 1875. Two small specimens, attached to one another and to a small piece of floating wood. Near Station 276, September 16, 1875, Low Archipelago. Small specimens attached to a floating *Janthina*.

Lepas pectinata, Spengler.

Lepas pectinata, Spengler, Skrifter Naturhist. Selskabet, II., 1793, p. 103, Tab. x. fig. 2.

„ „ Darwin, Monograph Lepadidæ, 1851, p. 85.

The furrowed surface of the specimens collected by the Challenger is very conspicuous; in almost every specimen all the ridges, and more especially that running from the umbo to the apex of each scutum, are covered with prominent calcareous spines.

Numerous specimens of this species were taken swimming at the surface, north of Cape de Verde Islands, on April 28 and 29, 1876. Some of them were taken at night, others by day. They were attached to shells of *Spirula*, and are of a very small size; some of the *Spirula* shells only bear one specimen, which is placed terminally, others are furnished with as many as three or even more specimens, in which case some are affixed terminally, others laterally.

A small piece of a *Spirula* shell was taken at the surface between Sydney and Wellington, the terminal portion of which was occupied by a great number of Cirriped-larvæ in the Cypris-stage. Among them was a small specimen of *Lepas pectinata*; this, as far as my knowledge goes, is the first instance of the species having