

number still) are massed together into large floating balls; smaller (younger) specimens are, as a rule, observed among the larger ones.

The shell of the *Lepas* is often inhabited by an Annelid, as well as by the *Lepas* itself.

The bottles with the *Lepas fascicularis* are labelled July 6, 1875, North Pacific, surface (between Stations 248 and 249).

Great collections of larvæ in the first and in the later Nauplius-stages were made about the same locality in the Pacific.

Pæcilasma, Darwin, 1851.

Darwin founded the genus *Pæcilasma* for those Lepadids with the carina extending only to the basal points of the terga, with nearly oval scuta, having the umbones at the rostral angle, with the lower end of the carina either truncated or produced into a deeply embedded disc.

Gerstaecker (in Bronn, *loc. cit.*, p. 535), moreover, has stated in his description of this genus, that the caudal appendages are uniarticulate and always furnished with bristles, that the mandibles have four teeth, and that the anterior ramus of the second cirrus is not thicker than the posterior ramus.

Darwin describes five species of this genus. As far as my knowledge goes, no new species has been discovered since the appearance of his monograph.

Among the Lepadids of the Challenger I found two different forms which I believe must be considered as species of this genus; only it will be necessary to extend somewhat the generic description as given by Darwin. This, I think, is more in accordance with the principles followed by the author of the monograph of the Cirripedia, than to resolve on the creation of a new genus for every small deviation from the description proposed. Darwin has shown, by placing *Lepas fascicularis*, Ellis, in the genus *Lepas*, as well as by publishing the above copied diagnosis of the genus *Pæcilasma*, that he admits a considerable amount of variation in the shape of the carina within the limits of a single genus. And it is just the shape of that same carina which alone renders it difficult to place the two Challenger forms in the genus *Pæcilasma*. But as these forms in all other regards agree entirely with the generic description, I think this difference of less importance. Both species have the carina neither truncated nor produced into a deeply embedded disc; its two sides are considerably enlarged downwards, making the carina itself much deeper than in any of the other species of the genus (Pl. I. fig. 8; Pl. II. fig. 2). I therefore propose to include within the diagnosis of the genus *Pæcilasma*, Darwin (Hoek), the following description of the carina: the lower end of the carina either truncated or produced into a deeply embedded disc, or keel-shaped and considerably enlarged.