

resemble almost exactly those of the foregoing species; beneath the notch there is one slender spine, while numerous stronger spines are inserted in a double row on the inferior upraised part.

Cirri.—Posterior pair with segments bearing as a rule four pairs of spines, the lowest pair of which is very minute, the second pair minute. Dorsally at the limit of two segments, one stronger and two or three smaller spines are inserted. First pair of cirri standing far separated from the second; rami about equal in length and thickness, less than half as long as those of the second cirri. Second cirrus with anterior ramus not thicker and only a trifle shorter than the exterior ramus; the interior has fourteen, the exterior fifteen segments. Both rami of third cirrus have a longitudinal row of slender spines reaching to about the eighth segment.

Caudal appendages about one-fourth of the length of the pedicel of the last cirrus, with a row of slender spines at the extremity.

Penis not very hairy.

Size.—Entire length 8 mm., the capitulum measuring nearly 7 mm.

During the Challenger Expedition one specimen was collected at Station 164A (off Sydney, Australia); lat. $34^{\circ} 13' S.$, long. $151^{\circ} 38' E.$; depth, 410 fathoms; bottom, grey ooze.

Dichelaspis, Darwin, 1851.

Darwin gives the following diagnosis of this genus:—Valves five, generally appearing like seven, from each scutum being divided into two distinct segments, united at the rostral angle; carina generally extending up between the terga, terminating downwards in an embedded disc, or fork, or cup. Mandibles with three or four teeth; maxillæ notched, with the lower part of the edge generally not prominent; anterior ramus of the second cirrus not thicker than the posterior ramus, nor very thickly clothed with spines; caudal appendages uniarticulate, spinose.

As far as the animal's body is concerned, there is no important difference between this genus and *Pacilasma*. It has been separated by Darwin from the latter genus, "being so easily distinguished externally, that I have thought it a pity to sacrifice it." The characteristic form of the scutum and the carina, which runs up between the terga, make it easy, no doubt, to distinguish this genus from the other Lepadid-genera, to which in other regards it shows great affinity.

Darwin describes five species of this genus. Three species more have since been described. In the first place, *Dichelaspis darwinii*, de Filippi, from the Mediterranean, then *Dichelaspis neptuni*, Macdonald, sp., from Moreton Bay, Australia. This second species has been introduced into science under the name *Paradolepas neptuni*. However there can be no doubt, I believe, but that it belongs also to the present genus. I even