

Adriatic on the gills of *Maja squinado*. However, there can be little doubt but this is indeed a species of *Dichelaspis*, and I even feel convinced that it is the same as *Dichelaspis darwinii*, Filippi.¹ *Conchoderma coronularium* I have not been able to make out; whether it corresponds to *Conchoderma auritum*, Linn, sp., or perhaps represents a different species, I cannot say. Perhaps it is the same as *Otion stimpsoni*, Dall, which species is founded upon a very imperfect description without figures by Mr. Dall.² This species has, according to this author, only the scuta, whereas typical specimens (according to Leach, and also according to Darwin) are furnished with five valves (two scuta, two terga, and a carina). Darwin says, however, that in *Conchoderma auritum* the terga and the carina are often absent, and this seems especially to be the case in the large specimens which are found attached to *Coronula* on whales. Now, the specimens which Mr. Dall took from *Coronula* (sessile on the "Humpback") had a length of almost 5 inches (peduncle 2·8 inch, body 2·16 inch); I therefore think it very probable that the species of Mr. Dall is the same as *Conchoderma auritum*, which, according to Mr. Darwin, is a world-wide and extremely common species.

The characters of the genus are the following:—Capitulum almost totally membranous; valves two to five, minute, remote from each other; scuta with two or three lobes, with their umbones in the middle of the occludent margin; carina arched, upper and lower ends nearly alike. Filaments³ numerous, not only two pairs seated beneath the basal articulations of the first pair of cirri, but also on four or five anterior pairs; mandibles with five teeth, finely pectinated; maxillæ with distinct steps; caudal appendages none.

No fossil remains of this genus are known. The smallness of the calcified valves may possibly be the cause of this; it would be rather rash in my opinion to conclude that it is a genus of recent occurrence only, because it has not as yet been found in fossil deposits

Both species are extremely common, and have, as Darwin says, a world wide distribution. They live attached to floating objects, bottoms of ships, sea-weed, turtles, whales, &c. They can be distinguished from each other in the following way:—

¹ Of this species Haller gives the following description:—"Stiel vom Köpfchen deutlich abgesetzt, bis $2\frac{1}{2}$ ''' lang, das Köpfchen von fast gleicher Länge, umgekehrt herzförmig, hinten breit, nach vorn und unten verschmälert. Der Mantel ist dünn, halbdurchsichtig, gelblichweiss, nur durch einige kleine Kalkreifen gestützt. Die Carina erscheint ehr dünn, verläuft am obern stark gekrümmten Rande nach hinten, wo sie sich in zwei Schenkel theilt, die beiden schmalen Scuta sind ebenfalls zweischenklig, die Schenkel unter einem ziemlich spitzen Winkel vereinigt. Auch finden sich nach vorn hin zwei kleine hakig gekrümmte Tergalstücke in der Mantelhaut. Der Körper selbst ist am Vorderende in ein hakig gekrümmtes Rostrum verlängert.

² *Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, vol. iv. 1873, p. 301.

³ Gerstäcker (*loc. cit.*, p. 535), calls the filaments of *Conchoderma* filamentary gills (geisselartige Kiemen). I do not believe, however, that it is proved that these structures are respiratory.