

*Observations.*—This species seems to be rather common at very great depths in the Atlantic Ocean. As far as known at present, these are the deepest places inhabited by Cirripedia. As well by the structure of the female (and hermaphrodite?) as by that of the male specimen, the species closely resembles other species living at a considerable depth, and also some from much lesser depths. The deep-sea species, as a true typical specimen of which the present form must be regarded, have no distinct character of their own. The very rudimentary condition of their complemental males is observed in some of the shallow-water species also.

*Scalpellum regium*, var. *ovale* (Pl. V. figs. 5, 6).

Together with six specimens of *Scalpellum regium*, a specimen was dredged, which in most respects resembles the typical species, but which differs from it in general shape and in the length of the peduncle. Its capitulum is not quadrangular but long-oval, and this is caused by the greater length of the carina, the apex of which is situated at a small distance from the apex of the tergum. The tergum itself is a great deal smaller, and has about the same area as the scutum. The carina has the sides almost undeveloped. Of the valves of the lower whorl, the rostrum is small and very narrow; the rostral latus and the infra-median latus much resemble those of *Scalpellum regium*. The carinal latus, however, is a great deal larger; higher in the first place. Moreover, the ridges which divide the same valve in *Scalpellum regium* into distinct triangles are by no means so distinct in the variety. At the carinal side the two valves are separated by a membranous part, which probably represents the sub-carina.

The length of the capitulum in the only specimen is 31 mm., whereas the peduncle measures 22 mm. The capitulum is covered by membrane, but even when studied with a lens this membrane appears smooth, that is, not hairy as in the typical specimens. The peduncle has an irregular cylindrical shape; the scales are distinct in the inferior part of the peduncle, but totally covered by membrane near the capitulum. There are about eleven longitudinal rows, some of which number on less than twenty scales.

This variety was furnished with a complemental male, which was still in the pupa-stage. This, however, is no reason, I think, why we should consider the specimen as a young specimen of *Scalpellum regium*; for, in the first place, I often observed males in that condition attached to the same female together with well-developed males, and in the second place, because one of the specimens of *Scalpellum regium*, the capitulum of which measured only 25.5 mm., was furnished with as many as four well-developed males.

The animal was taken at Station 61, June 17, 1873; lat. 34° 54' N., long. 56° 38' W.; depth, 2850 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1° 5 C.; bottom, grey ooze.