

Length of the capitulum, 4.5 mm.

Length of the peduncle 2 mm. Surface of the peduncle covered by chitinous and rather prominent scales. Seven of these scales form a longitudinal row, of which there are in all five; one of these rows is placed carinally, the two other pairs both laterally.

*Mouth* of a very curious shape, chiefly in consequence of the great size of the second maxillæ (Pl. X. fig. 11). *Mandibles* with three teeth, the first smooth, the second and third serrated on the superior edge. Inferior angles sharply pointed, bearing six stout spines on the superior edge. The latter spines are placed very close to one another (Pl. XI. fig. 1). *Maxillæ* not very robust, slender, bearing short and not very numerous spines on the free edge. Beneath the first four spines (two of which are larger) a distinct notch is visible; the part beneath the notch is not protuberant, and bears short hairs. *Second maxillæ* very large, reaching far beyond the maxillæ (Pl. XI. fig. 2), furnished with hairs on the anterior margin.

*Cirri* slender and rather long. First pair with unequal rami, the shortest having six, the longest eight segments, the latter only slightly thinner than the former. Last cirrus with short segments bearing only two pairs of robust and one of very small spines at the anterior margin.

*Caudal appendages* elongate, very slender (Pl. XI. fig. 3), composed of twelve segments, and furnished with a few hairs only.

*Penis* well-developed, rather long, covered by minute hairs. Its length has not been determined, as the organ was broken off in the specimen I opened to study its organisation.

One of the specimens contained a small quantity—about twenty—of relatively large eggs. Their length only slightly surpasses their breadth (0.42 mm. and 0.35 mm.). They are all in the same stage of division, and there is no doubt that they are fecundated ova. As no complementary male was present at the place it ordinarily occupies, and as, moreover, this species was provided with a well-developed penis, I think it is very probable that minute dissection will show this species to be hermaphrodite, as most other Cirripedia are.

This species was taken at Station 192, September 26, 1874; lat. 5° 42' S., long. 132° 25' E.; noon; depth, 129 fathoms; bottom, mud. It was found attached to an arm of a *Comatula* or *Pentacrinus*.

*Observations.*—In the shortness of the carina this species much resembles *Scalpellum brevecarinatum*. However it can be easily distinguished from that species, especially by the form of the carinal latus.

*Scalpellum triangulare*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 17, 18; Pl. XI. fig. 4).

Valves thirteen; surface of the valves covered by a rather thick chitinous membrane, furnished with short woolly hairs. Carina simply bowed, with the umbo at the apex; boat-shaped, without a flattened roof. Upper latus quadrangular, trapeziform.