

bluntly truncated, and bears small and numerous short spines or teeth. The *maxillæ* (Pl. XI. fig. 4) have a simple edge with numerous spines; a very small notch is visible a little behind the middle. The upper spine is large, much larger than the second one. The part above the notch forms a distinct projection over the lower part. *Second maxillæ* only slightly developed, covered almost over its whole surface with numerous slender hairs.

*Cirri*.—First pair short, with unequal rami; the longest ramus has seven, the shortest five segments. The other cirri in the specimen I have dissected have at least one of the rami truncated, and the truncated extremity swollen in a curious way; it looks almost as if each ramus was furnished at its extremity with a number of globular vesicles.

*Caudal appendages* rudimentary, of one segment only.

The specimens are attached to a Sclerodermous Zoantharian (*Flabellum?*)

A small complementary male is present at both sides, attached near the occludent margin of the scutum. It has a length of 0.88 mm., and shows a well-developed testis with a receptaculum seminis. At the anterior extremity it is furnished with well-developed antennæ; at the other extremity a circular space is to be distinguished, enclosed by a thickening of the chitinous wall of the body.

Among the eggs, which entirely fill the cavity of the capitulum, I observed a larva in the Cypris-stage. The ova were fecundated, and happened to be in one of the later cleavage-stages.

This species was taken at Station 320, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2°.7 C.; bottom, hard ground.

#### *Verruca*, Schumacher, 1817.

The genus *Verruca* comprises those Cirripedia which are not furnished with a peduncle, which have scuta and terga without depressor muscles, movable only on one side, on the other side united immovably with the rostrum and carina into an asymmetrical shell.

This genus is the only representative of a whole family of Cirripedia, which, according to Darwin, has affinities equally divided between the two great Families of Balanidæ and Lepadidæ; it differs from all the other genera "in the extraordinary unequal development of the two sides of the shell." Darwin gives a very extensive description of the genus and of the different species known to him. Though the Challenger brought together specimens of six different and new species of this genus, I have not been able to add so much to our knowledge of the genus as I should have wished, except as far as regards its geographical and bathymetrical distribution. All the species are relatively small, and most of them are represented by one or two specimens only.

Darwin describes four recent species of this genus: *Verruca strömia*, O. F. Müller, sp., which inhabits the shores of northern Europe, and which is found fossil also in Glacial deposits of Scotland, &c., &c.; *Verruca laevigata*, G. B. Sowerby, extending from