

Tierra del Fuego up the west coast of America to Peru; *Verruca spengleri*, Darwin, from Madeira; and *Verruca nexa*, Darwin, from the West Indies. Besides *Verruca strömia*, O. F. Müller, another fossil species has been discovered since the appearance of Bosquet's *Monographie des Crustacés fossiles du Terrain Crétacé du Duché de Limbourg*,<sup>1</sup> viz., *Verruca prisca*, Bosquet, which was found also in chalk in Norwich. As far as my knowledge goes, no descriptions of new species have been published since the appearance of Darwin's Monograph. On six different occasions H.M.S. Challenger collected specimens of this genus. They are, no doubt, some of the more interesting forms of animal life collected during the expedition: in the first place, because they show that the number of species of this genus is far greater than it has hitherto been thought; in the second place, because they show that the genus has a true world-wide distribution: of the six Stations which yielded *Verruca*, one belongs to the Northern Atlantic, three to the Southern Atlantic, one to the Pacific, and one to the Malay Archipelago; in the third place, because the range in depth of the genus is greatly extended by them, the depths inhabited by the six Challenger species being respectively 500, 520-630, 1050, 1425, 1525, and 1900 fathoms, whereas the greatest depth from which Darwin knew specimens of *Verruca strömia* to have been taken was only 90 fathoms; in the fourth place, because these new species form together a very distinct and characteristic division of the genus, showing affinity to *Verruca nexa*, as far as regards the perpendicularity of the walls, and the presence of a distinct third articular ridge on the outer surface of the scutum. In the latter respect they come also near to the fossil *Verruca prisca*.

As I pointed out already in the first chapter of this report, in the case of *Verruca*, as well as in that of *Scalpellum*, there is coincidence of great antiquity with the occurrence at a considerable depth. However, as there are also known species inhabiting rather shallow water, there should not be attached too much value to this.

The specimens collected during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger in some respects closely resemble each other. I will describe them, however, as so many different species, though perhaps future investigations may show that, at least some of them, must be considered as local varieties of one and the same species.

For the determination of the species of this genus I have composed the following table:—

#### *Verruca.*

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| I. | Shell much depressed, irregularly circular.   |  |
|    | 1. Under side of the movable scutum with a prominent adductor ridge,                            | <i>Verruca spengleri</i> , Darwin.         |
|    | ii. Under side of the movable scutum with a slight depression for the adductor muscle.          |  |
|    | (a) Lower articular ridge of the movable scutum not half as broad as the upper articular ridge, | <i>Verruca strömia</i> , O. F. Müller, sp. |
|    | (b) Lower articular ridge broader than the upper articular ridge,                               | <i>Verruca laerigata</i> , G. B. Sowerby.  |

<sup>1</sup> Bosquet, *Monographie des Crustacés fossiles du Terrain Crétacé de Limbourg*, 1853.