

margin. The latter part is slightly concave. The apex is bluntly pointed. At the under side the valve shows a distinct rim at both occludent margins; this rim slightly increases in width towards the apex of the valve, where the two meet.

The *fixed scutum* is shorter, but perhaps a little broader towards the base than the fixed tergum. The shape of the valve is triangular, and being very broad and convex at the base, and pointed, slightly beaked at the apex, it resembles half the surface of a conus. The occludent margin is hollowed out for the reception of the corresponding margin of the movable scutum; it forms the free edge of a separate and inflected portion of the valve, which is extremely narrow upwards and distinctly widens downwards. At the tergal margin a kind of radius is visible, which projects over the free edge of the fixed tergum; at the upper half it is extremely narrow and hardly visible, at the under half, on the contrary, it forms a rather broad and triangular portion. The basal margin is very irregularly toothed. The umbo is at the apex; the valve is added to at its inferior extremity. The lines of growth are distinct, but have a very irregular course.

The *fixed tergum* has a very irregular shape; it consists of three portions—a middle and two lateral ones. The middle portion is very narrow at the apex, and increases considerably in width towards the base. It projects very much over the surface of the two lateral parts, hence may be considered as a kind of rim; it is curved, and projects very much beyond the basal margins of the two lateral parts. The valve has two occludent margins which meet at the apex. Of the lateral portions, one is placed between the rim and the immovable scutum, and this is added to in a direction parallel to the scutal margin; it has an irregular triangular shape and a short occludent margin. The other lateral portion is triangular also; it has a longer occludent margin at the edge of a narrow part which is bent forward. Its basal margin is the margin with which it touches the carina; the lines of growth of this valve are parallel to the latter margin. The projecting middle part of the valve probably corresponds to the spur which is so well-developed in most species of *Balanus*. When seen from the under side, the valve consists of two parts, meeting in a line running longitudinally in the middle of the projecting middle portion. These two parts describe together a distinct angle.

*Rostrum* and *carina* are both triangular in outline. The rostrum is more convex and a little more robust. Both valves have the umbones in their normal places. However, in both they project freely beyond the edge formed by the scutum and tergum. This projecting portion is larger in the carina than in the rostrum; moreover, it is slightly recurved in the former and curved inward in the latter. Both valves are furnished with one very distinct and two rather shallow longitudinal furrows, and where the valves meet each other, it is into these furrows that the well-developed teeth of the other valve penetrate. The lines of growth are rather distinct, and, though not very regular, they are about perpendicular to the direction of these furrows. The number of teeth by which