

beaked. Spur placed in the middle of the basal margin. The basal margin, on opposite sides of the spur, does not form a nearly straight line, the scutal portion is about at right angles with the spur; the carinal portion descends nearly as low as the scutal half, but it is hollowed out in the middle, and describes with the spur an angle less than a right angle. The spur is relatively stout; its breadth is exactly one-fourth of the breadth of the valve. The scutal margin is very broadly inflected, the inflected portion forms less than a right angle with the interior surface of the valve. The articular ridge is very prominent and nearly straight; it extends about half-way down the valve. The spur is produced for a considerable distance up the internal surface of the valve as a prominence. The crests for the tergal depressor muscle are well developed. The scuta and terga were calcified together; but they readily became loose after having been boiled in caustic potash.

Judging from the form of the scutum, our specimens might be considered either as var. *coccopoma*, as var. *concinus*, or as var. *communis*. However, var. *coccopoma* is globulo-conical, with a small rounded orifice, and generally has smooth walls, and this is not the case at all with the specimens under consideration. Var. *concinus* is also globulo-conical, and has finely ribbed walls. Its scutum, moreover, shows a cavity, bordered by a plate, for the rostral depressor muscle; the cavity is present in the scutum of the Challenger specimens as it is in that of every specimen, but the plate is wanting.

The specimens collected during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger are from St. Vincent Harbour, Cape Verde Islands. They were taken towards the end of July 1873, at a depth of from 7 to 20 fathoms. The thick calcareous layer that covers both specimens is inhabited by a small Barnacle, belonging to the genus *Chthamalus*, and identical with *Chthamalus dentatus*, Krauss.

The other form, which represents *Balanus tintinnabulum*, Linn., in the Challenger collection, is the variety (6) *spinus* (Gmelin). This variety has been figured by Darwin, and by means of this figure, as well as his description, it is very easily distinguished; it is globulo-conical or cylindrical; its shell is rather thin, with long, nearly cylindrical, very sharp points directed upwards; colours very pale. The specimens before me are rather flat-conical, and they are not pale, but beautifully purple-coloured; the spines are especially dark. The radii are narrow and pale coloured, with slightly darker transverse lines. The orifices are very small. I tried to prepare the opercula; but, having boiled them with caustic potash, they became so very brittle as not to allow of a trustworthy inspection. The tergum is distinctly beaked, the spur rather long and placed at about its own width from the basi-scutal angle. The adductor and articular ridges of the scutum were partly broken off—so I cannot judge of them as to their distinctness, &c. The specimens are all very small; their base is nearly circular, and has in the largest specimen a diameter of about 7 mm. The height of this specimen is not quite 4 mm.