

attachment. The surface of the different *compartments* is smooth, but it is covered by a mud-like granular substance, which cannot so easily be taken away, and therefore probably is attached to a very thin and rudimentary membrane. The compartments do not show the growth-ridges very distinctly, but the opercular valves do. The internal surface of the parietes is very strongly ribbed in the lower part.

The *radii* are very narrow, their sutural edges are smooth; their summits very oblique and rounded; the *alæ* are rather broad, and have the summits not oblique but straight, and parallel to the basis of the shell; the *alæ* extend only very slightly above the level of the opercular membrane. The parietal tubes are very narrow; in the upper part of the walls they are filled up and solid. The *basis* is very thin, the layers which compose it are extremely thin and fragile; the tubes of the base run radially outwards from the centre to the periphery of the base; the tubes are extremely narrow, and as the base is too thin to permit of a transverse section, the presence of the tubes is always to a certain degree problematic.

The *scutum* is triangular, its occludent margin is slightly toothed, which is caused by the projection of the growth-ridges. The articular ridge is not very prominent, but it extends rather far downwards; the adductor ridge is hardly visible, the pit for the lateral depressor muscle and that for the adductor muscle are both very flat. The *tergum* is well characterised by the length of the basal margin, which surpasses that of the scutal margin; the two parts into which the basal margin is divided by the spur form together a straight line. The spur is short, broad, and bluntly truncated. The carinal margin is arched; the crests for the depressor muscle are very distinct. The articular furrow is not very deep, but distinct. The apex is not at all beaked.

Of the *body of the animal* I cannot give many details. In two specimens I opened I found the body shrivelled, so as to be unfit for close inspection. For want of material I could not sacrifice more. The *mouth* has a *labrum* with three well-developed and sharply-pointed teeth on each side of the notch, and with elongate palpi covered nearly all over the surface with very long hairs. The *mandibles* have only five (four, but one was broken off) blunt teeth, the *maxillæ* have the edge straight, without any notch, and armed with seven broad spines of nearly equal size, the first two being slightly stronger, besides numerous slender hairs. The *second maxillæ* are remarkably elongate. The cirri of the first pair have two very unequal rami.

This species was taken in the Arafura Sea, at Station 188, September 10, 1874; lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E.; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, mud.

*Observations.*—This species has, I believe, not a single near relation among the other species of the section C. On the other hand, I think it resembles much the *Balanus glandula*, Darwin, a species belonging to the section D. In most respects, however, it differs slightly even from this species, and I think, as there can hardly be doubt as to the porosity of its base, it is safest to place it in the section C.