

Section D. Parietes permeated by pores. Basis and radii not permeated.

*Balanus rostratus*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 16-22).

Shell white, smooth, not covered by membrane. Carino-lateral compartments very narrow; radii narrow, with their oblique summits rounded. Scutum longitudinally striated; tergum with a broad and blunt spur.

This species has a very characteristic shape, partly caused by its small orifice, partly by the great development of the rostrum and the narrowness of the carino-lateral compartments (Pl. XIII. fig. 16). In this respect it resembles *Balanus lævis*, and especially the var. *nitidus*. However, in this species the basis is permeated by pores, and the scutum has longitudinal furrows, which two characteristics are wanting in the present species.

The section D of Darwin contains four species. The first, *Balanus porcatus*, remarkable for the form of its tergum, which has a produced and purple apex; the second, *Balanus patellaris*, with a depressed shell of a brown-violet colour, and an elongate rhomboidal orifice; the third, *Balanus crenatus*, the radii of which are rough and straight, and are furnished with oblique summits and with a scutum without an adductor ridge; the fourth, *Balanus glandula*, with imperfect and small pores in the parietes, which are sometimes in part absent. With none of these does the present species quite correspond, though no doubt it is nearly related to *Balanus glandula*, and also to *Balanus crenatus*.

The shell is conical, white, smooth; neither covered by membrane nor furrowed. The orifice is small and irregularly toothed. Radii very narrow, with rounded, oblique summits; the sutural edges of the radii are crenated. The *alæ* are also narrow, they have rounded, oblique summits like the radii. The pores of the parietes are very wide in the lower half of the valves, they are a great deal narrower in the upper half. The *base* is thin; it is finely furrowed in lines radiating from the centre. The sheath extends almost half-way down the valves; the extreme narrowness of the carino-lateral compartments in this species is very remarkable; in this respect the species comes very near to *Balanus quadrivittatus*, Darwin. The rostrum, on the contrary, is very highly developed, and forms a broad, flat valve (Pl. XIII. fig. 17).

The *scutum* (figs. 19, 20) shows very prominent lines of growth, and is distinctly striated longitudinally; the lines of growth are divided into squarish beads by the striæ; the angle formed by the tergal and basal margins is very much truncated. Internally the articular ridge is rather long, but not very prominent; the adductor ridge is distinctly visible, and extends high up on to the superior part of the valve, running almost parallel to the articular ridge; the pit for the adductor muscle is hardly visible; the cavity for the depressor muscle is rather deep. The *tergum* (figs. 18 and 21) shows traces