

of longitudinal striæ; the longitudinal furrow is absent or has become closed by the sides being folded inwards. The apex is slightly beaked, the scutal margin is distinctly concave. The spur is broad and blunt, placed at less than its own width from the basiscutal angle; the hinder side of the spur slopes into that part of the basal margin of the valve which is situated behind the spur. A very distinct articular ridge runs from the apex half way along the valve. The crests for the depressor muscles are hardly visible.

With regard to the structure of the body of the animal, the following details may find a place here.

The *mouth* has a *labrum* with a deep notch, and with three or four extremely small teeth on each side of the notch. The palpi are large, densely covered with not very long hairs. The *mandibles* have five short and blunt teeth, the undermost two of which are rudimentary. The *maxillæ* (Pl. XIII. fig. 22) have the edge straight, with a very small rounded notch behind the two greater spines; at a little distance from the inferior angle there is another large and broad spine, and, moreover, a considerable number of smaller spines between the larger ones. The *second maxillæ* are elongate, densely clothed with hairs on their anterior surface. The first pair of *cirri* has very unequal rami; the shortest has ten, the longest and anterior ramus has twenty segments. The shorter ramus has the segments very protuberant in front, and thickly clothed with spines, which are placed in tufts on the front and the hinder margins of each segment. The other *cirri* did not show anything very particular.

A group of about ten specimens is attached to a stone; two other specimens are attached to a branch, &c. The size of the specimens is slightly different; the largest specimen has a height of not quite 9 mm., and the greatest diameter of the base is 7 mm.

This species was taken together with specimens of *Balanus trigonus*, and with *Balanus amaryllis*, at Station 233A, May 17 to 19, 1875; lat. 34° 35' N., long. 135° 10' E.; depth, 8 and 50 fathoms; bottom mud, sand. Kobe, Japan.

Section F. Parietes and radii not permeated by pores; basis sometimes permeated by pores, sometimes not, and sometimes excessively thin and hardly distinguishable.

*Balanus amaryllis*, Darwin (Pl. VII. figs. 4, 5).

*Balanus amaryllis*, Darwin, Balanidæ, 1854, p. 279.

This is, according to Darwin, a distinct and well-defined species. It is characterised by the walls and radii not being permeated by pores; by its porous basis, by the extremely narrow radii, with their quite smooth, rounded, and very oblique summits. Its scutum is striated longitudinally, its tergum has a very narrow spur. H.M.S. Challenger took specimens of this species on two occasions; once near Station 186, in