

Torres Strait, the second time near Hiogo Harbour, Japan. The surface of the shell is beautifully striped with pinkish-purple; the specimens from Kobe, Japan, are darker, almost rose-coloured, and have the shell conical; those of Torres Strait are slightly more cylindrical, and have the orifice larger.

Hitherto the species was only known from the mouth of the Indus, from the East Indian Archipelago, from the Philippine Archipelago, from Moreton Bay (Australia), and from the north-east coast of Australia. So our knowledge of its distribution is slightly augmented by its being observed also in Japan.

Station 186, September 8, 1874; lat. $10^{\circ} 30' S.$, long. $142^{\circ} 18' E.$; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, coral sand. Station 233A; May 17 to 19, 1875; lat. $34^{\circ} 35' N.$, long. $135^{\circ} 10' E.$; depth, 8 and 50 fathoms; bottom, mud and sand. Kobe, Japan.

Balanus tenuis, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 29-33).

Shell snow-white, glossy; orifice deeply toothed. Radii narrow, with their summits very oblique and slightly concave; basis solid. Scutum striated longitudinally; tergum with a short and rather broad spur.

This species, in many respects, corresponds to *Balanus amaryllis*, Darwin, and especially to the variety (*b*) of Darwin. Yet I think it is different; if we knew something about the origin of this species, we should perhaps consider it as the form which had developed from the other under the changed conditions of the deep sea. Darwin tells us that *Balanus amaryllis* was often met with attached to ships' bottoms, and as the present species was taken from 100 fathoms, we may safely call it a deep-sea species in comparison with the other.

In the collection made during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger this species is represented by four small specimens only. The greatest diameter of the base of the largest specimen is 7.5 mm. The height of this specimen is not more than 5 mm. The *compartments* are extremely steep; hence the toothed orifice is large. This orifice has the shape of a pentagon. The different compartments are striated longitudinally, caused by the internal longitudinal ribs being visible through the transparent surface, and, though not so distinctly, also transversely. However, the surface is smooth and even glossy. The *radii* are well-developed, though narrow; their upper edges are extremely oblique. The internal surface of the compartments is very strongly ribbed. The *basis* is very thin and shows ribs also, which, however, are solid.

Scuta (figs. 30 and 32) triangular, not elongated, distinctly striated longitudinally. Internally the articular ridge reaches beyond half the tergal margin; it is rather prominent. The adductor ridge is only slightly developed; the cavity for the depressor muscle is narrow.