

species. A close examination, however, brought to light that in most other respects the Zamboanga specimens closely resembled the species as described by Darwin, and so I determined to class them with that species.

General appearance, colour, form of the shell, and structure of the compartments as described by Darwin. Size smaller; the largest specimen Darwin observed was 45 mm. in basal diameter, and the largest specimen from Zamboanga measures only 31 mm. The scutum is much like that described by Darwin, but the tergum has, in the first place, the scutal margin very coarsely toothed; and in the second place, its articular ridge, which, according to Darwin, is not prominent, is very prominent indeed, and therefore resembles much more the same valve in *Tetraclita radiata*. I have figured this valve (Pl. XIII. fig. 34). I almost feel sure that Darwin, had he known the specimens collected at Zamboanga, would have proposed only one species, instead of the two nearly related ones—*Tetraclita coerulescens*, Spengler, sp., and *Tetraclita radiata*, de Blainville, sp. And it is this consideration which has withheld me from describing the Challenger specimens as a third distinct species.

To one of the specimens a *Balanus* was attached, which was still young, and probably belongs to one of the varieties of *Balanus amphitrite*, Darwin. The adductor ridge at the internal side of the scutum, however, was not very distinctly developed.

The specimens of *Tetraclita coerulescens* were taken at Zamboanga, October 23, 1874, from a depth of 10 fathoms.

Coronula, Lamarck, 1802.

This genus comprises those sessile Cirripedia which have six compartments of equal sizes, and thin, deeply folded walls, with the folds forming cavities open only on the under side of the shell; their opercular valves are much smaller than the orifice of the shell.

Of this genus Darwin knew three living species: *Coronula balaenaris*, Gmelin, sp., attached to whales in the Southern Ocean; *Coronula diadema*, Linn., sp., of the Northern Atlantic Ocean; *Coronula reginæ*, Darwin, attached to whales in the Pacific Ocean. They may be distinguished from one another in the following way:—

Coronula.

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| I. Ribs of the compartments flattened. | | | |
| 1. Radii very thick, opercular valves four, | . | . | <i>Coronula balaenaris</i> , Gmelin, sp. |
| 2. Radii thin, terga absent, | . | . | <i>Coronula reginæ</i> , Darwin. |
| II. Ribs of the compartments convex, | . | . | <i>Coronula diadema</i> , Linn., sp. |

Coronula diadema is the only species which is represented in the collection made during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger.