

in the Cretaceous deposits of the Lebanon. *Loricula syriaca* is represented by a single example affixed to a specimen of *Ammonites syriacus*. The species is smaller than the one described by Darwin, but is much more complete, and shows the correctness of Darwin's supposition with regard to the identification of the valves. In a footnote Dames makes mention of a third species of the same genus *Loricula*, which—according to Prof. Zittel—was found in the Cretaceous deposits of Dülmen in Westphalia.¹ So the genus *Loricula* seems to occur in all the strata of the upper Cretaceous formation. Marsson² (1881) enumerated the fossil Cirripedia found in the White Chalk of Rügen. There occur in it six species of *Scalpellum*, two of *Pollicipes*, and one *Verruca*; one *Scalpellum* (*Scalpellum depressum*) and one *Pollicipes* (*Pollicipes cancellatus*) are new to science.

Martin³ (1880) described three species of *Balanus* (*Balanus tintinnabulum*, *Balanus amphitrite*, and *Balanus amaryllis*), as occurring in the Tertiary strata of Java. The same author⁴ (1881) states that *Balanus amaryllis* occurs in the stream-tin-deposits of Blitong, and also⁵ in newer Tertiary strata in the Padang Highlands of Sumatra. Berkeley Cotter⁶ (1881) observed in the marine Tertiary deposits “do Tejo, do Sado e do Algarve,” only *Balanus tintinnabulum* and a second species of *Balanus* which he has not determined.

During the so-called Mammoth Expedition, F. Schmidt⁷ (1872) observed three species of *Balanus* (*Balanus porcatus*, *crenatus*, and *hameri*) sub-fossil at the mouth of the river Yenisei.

Together, all these scattered notes tend to show that *Pollicipes* and *Scalpellum* are the oldest genera of Cirripedia, fossils of which have as yet been found; that with a single exception (*Loricula*) the fossil Cirripedia belong to the same genera which still inhabit the seas; that the sessile Cirripedia only appear long after the pedunculate forms, and that *Verruca* is the oldest genus of sessile Cirripedia known. Comparing the large amount of information contained in Darwin's palæontological monographs with what has since been added to our knowledge, we need not wonder that the above-mentioned conclusions are nearly the same as those Darwin came to in 1854.

Recently Clarke⁸ (1882) has published a note in which a “Cirriped Crustacean from the

¹ Under the name *Encrinurus egani*, n. sp., S. A. Miller has described (1879) a trilobite which, in general appearance at least, shows a very striking resemblance to *Loricula*. . . (*Journ. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. ii. 1879, p. 254, pl. xv. fig. 1). This fossil was found in the magnesian limestone of the Niagara group, at Joliet, Illinois.

² Marsson, Th., Die Cirripeden und Ostracoden der weissen Schreibkreide der Insel Rügen, *Mitth. naturwiss. Verein v. Neu-Vorpommern u. Rügen*, Bd. xii. 1881.

³ Martin, K., Die Tertiärschichten auf Java, Leiden, Brill., 1879–80.

⁴ Martin, K., On a post-tertiary fauna from the stream-tin-deposits of Blitong, *Notes Leiden Museum*, vol. iii. 1881.

⁵ Martin und Wichman, Samml. des geologischen Reichsmuseums in Leiden (1), Bd. i. 1881–83.

⁶ Cotter, J. C. Berkeley, Fosseis das bacias terciarias marinas do Tejo, do Sado e do Algarve, *Journ. Sci. Math. Phys. e Nat. Acad. Lisb.*, xxvi. 1881.

⁷ Schmidt, F., *Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb.*, t. xviii. I. 1872.

⁸ Clarke, J. M., Cirriped Crustacean from the Devonian, *Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts*, ser. 3, vol. xxiv. 1882.