

*Terga* (figs. 31 and 33) exhibit traces of longitudinal striæ. There is no longitudinal furrow, but, as in *Balanus amaryllis*, the scutal margin is distinctly curved. The valve is slightly beaked. The spur is short and not very narrow; its length equals its distance from the basi-scutal angle. The two parts of the basal margin of the tergum which are separated by the spur describe together an angle little greater than 90°. The crests for the depressors are very distinctly developed.

*Mouth*.—*Labrum* with three distinct teeth on each side of the notch. Palpi long, surface covered by numerous slender spines. *Mandibles* with five teeth, the last two of which are small. *Maxillæ* with the edge quite straight, without any step-like projection; the first two are only a little stouter, and before the lower extremity there are again two, which are a little more robust. *Second maxillæ* on their inner faces divided into a large upper and a small inner and lower lobe. The first is almost totally covered with long slender hairs, the second is only slightly hairy.

*Cirri*.—First pair with very unequal rami; the shortest ramus has the first segment very long, and six following segments short; the longest ramus has the first long segment indistinctly divided into six segments; moreover, it has nine segments following, which are much more slender than are the segments of the shortest ramus. The second cirrus has in both rami ten segments, which are produced on both sides. The pedicels of the second, third, and fourth cirrus are furnished with dorsal tufts of spines. The posterior cirri have segments more broad than long, bearing two pairs of nearly equally long spines, and a third pair, beneath the first two, of very small spines. Between each pair of long spines there is a small intermediate tuft. I have not found out the basi-dorsal point at the penis.

This species was taken at Station 204, November 2, 1874; lat. 12° 43' N., long. 122° 10' E.; depth, 100 and 115 fathoms; bottom, mud.

*Observations*.—This species occurs at the same locality as the nearly related *Balanus amaryllis*, viz., in the Philippine Archipelago.

Section G. Parietes not permeated by pores. Radii wanting. Basis membranous.

*Balanus corolliformis*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 21, 22; Pl. XIII. fig. 1-7).

Basis membranous; radii absent; parietes not permeated by pores; tergum with a very broad articular ridge; membrane lining the growth-ridges with distinct spines. Carinal and basal margins of the tergum nearly of the same length.

This is a very remarkable species, and I confess to have been long in doubt whether it was a *Balanus* or not. The investigation of specimens of a nearly related form dredged by H.M.S. "Triton" in the Farøe Channel, which showed the same characteristic differences from the other species of the genus, convinced me that I was right in consider-