

The specimens have irregularly folded walls, with the surface corroded and entirely covered by the calcareous coating of the *Balanus*; they are so totally embedded in this calcareous layer, that their surfaces only appear when the lime is removed. The orifice of the shell, with the indistinctly visible opercular valves, betrays the presence of this Cirriped. The opercular valves also have the surface corroded and disintegrated; having been isolated and cleansed as far as possible (boiled with caustic potash, &c.) it is possible to judge of their form; in general it is much the same as described by Darwin. The tergum not only corresponds to the specimens of Darwin because of the very prominent articular ridge, but also because of the arched and protuberant carinal margin.

This species inhabits the coast of south Africa and Natal, of west Africa, Loanda, and the Gold Coast. The Cape Verde Islands must now be added as a new locality. Darwin saw a specimen from the West Indies, but it was the variety which so commonly adheres to ships' bottoms.

July 1873, 7 to 20 fathoms; St. Vincent Harbour, Cape Verde Islands.

*Chthamalus challengerii*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 35-38).

Shell white, thin, brittle; surface smooth, irregularly folded; sutures between the valves distinct. Tergum with an arched and protuberant carinal margin, elongate in the direction of the spur.

I propose this new name for a species of the genus *Chthamalus* of small size, which was taken from the screw of H.M.S. Challenger. There is a considerable number of specimens, the greater part of which have an irregular cylindrical shape. I think they are all of the same age, and as some of them are furnished with eggs, they are probably quite or at least very nearly full-grown. The cylindrical specimens form, as a rule, groups, being attached to one another by their lateral compartments. The other specimens have a flattened conical shape; they are either isolated or associated in groups; in the latter case, however, they adhere to one another only by the basal edges of their compartments. Often, but most obviously so in the cylindrical specimens, the basal margin is continued into a ledge, which, however, is not inflected inwards but outwards. In the flat-conical specimens the surface of the parietes is almost totally smooth, and in them folds are only visible near the basal margin; hence in these specimens the basal edge is sinuous. The cylindrical specimens distinctly show that they were in the beginning flat-conical, like the other specimens. The cylindrical lower part of the shell is often narrower than the upper part. In these specimens the walls are almost flat in the lower half, but irregularly folded in the upper half. The radii in all the specimens are very narrow, their sutural edges are not at all crenated; the alæ are broad, their upper edges are only slightly oblique. In all the specimens the sutures are distinctly visible.