Zoology Part XXV: Report on the CIRRIPEDIA. Systematic Part. By P. P. C. Hoek. Bound in Volume 8,1883.

The *scuta* (Pl. XIII. fig. 37) are triangular, but the tergal margin is much shorter than the other margins; the depression for the adductor muscle is not very deep, but the articular ridge is very prominent and has an arched edge. The *terga* (Pl. XIII. fig. 38) are elongate, rather narrow. The spur is not very distinctly developed. The crests for the depressor muscles cannot be said to descend beneath the basal margin of the valve. The articular ridge is strongly sinuous, but it is also very prominent. The carinal margin is distinctly arched.

Of the animal itself I will only give details with regard to the structure of the mouth and the first two cirri. The crest of the *labrum* is not only hairy, but there are also some fine teeth. The *palpi* are very broad and stout, and bear a great number of hairs, which are placed along both margins, and also on the exterior surface; the hairs are different in length, but they have almost the same thickness. The *mandibles* have three normal teeth; the fourth is divided into two parts, and is situated immediately in front of the pectinated inferior angle. At the inferior extremity of this angle a slightly stronger tooth is visible. The *maxillæ* have three larger spines above the notch and three smaller ones on the upper margin of the notch. Behind the notch a row of spines is visible, the posterior ones being smaller than the anterior. The *second maxillæ* show a terminal lobe and a lower lobe, both furnished with numerous spines. The *first pair* of *cirri* has six segments in both rami; the *second pair* six segments in the one and eight in the other ramus; both cirri have the front margin of the rami covered with numerous spines, the hinder margin being furnished with tufts of spines at the extremity of the segments.

This species was taken in the Pacific, September 2, 1875, from the screw of H.M.S. Challenger. (About Station 269, lat. 5° 54′ N., long. 147° 2′ W.) The Challenger left Yeddo (Japan) about the middle of June, after a stay of more than a month in the waters of Japan. Probably the specimens attached themselves in the Cypris-stage to the screw when the vessel was there.

This species is no doubt nearly related to *Chthamalus stellatus*, Poli, sp., and also to *Chthamalus antennatus*, Darwin. The difference is, I think, in the form of the opercular valves, which in the two above-named species, according to Darwin, are hardly distinguishable from one another. In the present species the articular ridge of the scutum is much more prominent, and besides, the form of the tergum is much more elongate. On account of its carinal margin being protuberant, it resembles *Chthamalus dentatus*, Krauss, but in consequence of the slightly-pointed and depending basi-carinal angle it is perhaps also related to *Chthamalus cirratus*, Darwin. Many of the so-called species of this genus resemble one another so much that one almost feels inclined to doubt the correctness of Darwin's opinion when he considers them as so many different species. It is, however, possible that a close examination of the groups of specimens which Darwin had at his disposal would convince us, on the other hand, that the great naturalist was right in the present case also.

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