

equal spines at the nearly straight inferior portion of the free edge. *Outer maxillæ* (Pl. IX. fig. 3) with the bristles spread over the whole surface; one tuft, however, may be distinguished near the base on the anterior margin. The maxilla has a large rounded swelling directed forward, and a second smaller one at the back above the protuberances which bear the olfactory orifices (?) at their extremity.

The first pair of *cirri* has very unequal rami. The most anterior one has eight very broad segments, the posterior ramus has ten much more elongate segments. The surface of the segments is thickly clothed with very slender spines. At the base of the first cirrus the opening of the oviduct (Pl. IX. fig. 4, *g.o.*) is seen. It is placed below a small cover, of which it forms the hinder edge. The oviduct itself forms a swelling at the extremity, and a second even more prominent one a little before the extremity. This latter swelling (Pl. IX. fig. 5) contains a rounded bag, which no doubt corresponds to the auditory sac, as Darwin calls it, which in *Lepas* has the form of a little shoe.

The *caudal appendages* are elongate and multiarticulate. Those of the specimens I investigated were composed of seven segments.

Eggs large, 0.75 mm. in length, oval. The number of eggs contained in a specimen is not very large.

This species was taken at Station 320, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 2°.7 C.; bottom, hard ground.

*Observations.*—This beautiful species is an inhabitant of the southern Atlantic Ocean. It lives attached to a coral of the genus *Dendrophyllia*. When complementary males are present, they are found in a considerable number (five or six) at the ordinary place. In shape the complementary male much resembles that of *Scalpellum compressum*. However, it is different, in as far as it is enclosed in a very tough, horny membrane, the mantle with the microscopic spines being found under this membrane.

*Scalpellum album*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 20, 21).

Valves fourteen, white, smooth, interspaces between the valves broad. Carina simply bowed, with the umbo at the apex. Rostrum oval, rather large. Upper latus quadrangular, narrow.

This slender deep-sea species is represented by two specimens, the one probably full-grown, the other a great deal smaller and still young.

The *capitulum* is elongate, slender. At its base it has the same breadth as the peduncle, and it reaches its greatest width near the middle of the carina. The surface of the valves is smooth, only here and there chitinous fibres adhering to it. When studied with the microscope, the beautiful striation of the valves distinctly appears. The different valves, and especially the scutum, upper latus, and carina, are separated by