

Echinid, and these have very narrow bases; the larger specimens, however, have a circular base, and are found attached to stones. The base is very thin, membranous.

The opercular valves are united together, and to the shell by strong membrane of a light yellowish colour. The exterior surface of the valves is totally hidden by a thick hairy chitinous membrane. The shape of the *scutum* (Pl. XIII. figs. 2 and 3) is very peculiar. The growth-ridges are very broad and distinct in the superior half of the valve, they are very narrow and only slightly developed in the inferior half. The valve is distinctly bowed, so that the outer side is concave. The ocludent margin is slightly inflected, the basal margin is convex, the tergal margin describes a bow. Internally the articular ridge is well-developed, and there is also a pit marked by a slight ridge for the reception of the lateral depressor muscle. The ocludent margin is internally strengthened by a well-developed ridge, which runs along the whole margin, but which is especially developed near the basal margin. The cavity for the adductor muscle is hardly visible. The *tergum* (Pl. XIII. figs. 1 and 4) is also slightly bowed, hence concave at the outer side. The apex is pointed and almost imperceptibly beaked. Its scutal margin is long and straight; it is separated by a narrow ridge from the shallow furrow, which runs almost from the apex down to the extremity of the spur. The ocludent margin is convex, and only little shorter than the nearly straight basal margin. The spur is not very distinct, and runs almost to the basi-scutal angle of the valve. Internally the valve is well marked by the very strong development of its articular ridge, which from the apex extends almost to the middle of the scutal margin, and which, when seen from the exterior side, projects very considerably beyond the scutal margin of the valve. The crests for the depressors are not very prominent.

The size of the largest specimen is 45 mm. from the tip of the opercular valves to the base. The distance between the apices of the rostrum and carina is about 29 mm. The greatest diameter of the base is 16 mm.

The structure of the *mouth* is in many respects very remarkable. The edge of the *labrum* (Pl. XIII. fig. 5) is not furnished with teeth, but is bordered by extremely minute hairs. What is much more interesting is that it is not notched at all, whereas Darwin says that it is always notched in this genus. The palpi are robust and very long, with their apices almost touching each other. Their surface is furnished with very numerous curled spines, which are not smooth, but in their turn are furnished with very small hairs. The *mandibles* (fig. 6) have four teeth, and the inferior angle is divided into three very small teeth, the first of which is laterally bordered by some extremely small teeth. The distance between the first two teeth of the mandible is greater than that between the following ones. The *maxillæ* (fig. 7) show a small quadrilateral notch behind the two larger upper spines; the part below the notch is slightly projecting, and is furnished with numerous densely crowded spines of nearly the same size. The pair of lower spines larger than the others, which is present on the maxilla of most other species of *Balanus*,