

is wanting in the present species. The *outer maxillæ* have the ordinary shape, their inner faces being rather indistinctly divided into two lobes.

*Cirri*.—The rami of the first pair are only very slightly unequal; both have fourteen segments, but the anterior ramus is slightly longer, because the segments themselves are a little longer. The breadth of the two rami is nearly equal; the anterior surface of each segment is produced in both rami; the projections bear a tuft of spines on their summit. The rami of the second pair are unequal as far as the number of segments is concerned; this is seventeen in the shortest, and twenty-three in the longest ramus. The segments, and especially the lower ones, are produced; the projections thus formed are crowned by a tuft of spines. The rami of the third cirrus have respectively twenty-five and twenty-eight segments. The lower segments are produced on their anterior surface. The three anterior pairs are much shorter than the three posterior ones; whereas the former three are straight or only slightly bowed, the latter are distinctly curled. The number of the segments is much more considerable, and is in the fourth pair thirty-two and thirty-seven. The number of spines on each segment is two, three, or four pairs, two on the upper, three on the middle, four on the lower segments, small spines being inserted between the larger ones in a not very regular way. The undermost part of the pedicels of the four anterior cirri is much swollen, and projects as a kind of vesicle beyond the surface of the animal's body.

The *penis* is long and only indistinctly hairy; but, whilst it is rather thick near the under extremity, it grows very slender at the other end.

This species lives attached to pebbles and also to the spines of a *Cidaris*. The latter specimens are a great deal smaller than those which were found attached to pebbles. Six specimens were taken, only two of which were of considerable size. *Scalpellum recurvirostrum*, n. sp., was procured with the same haul of the dredge. This was at Station 150, February 2, 1874; lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E.; depth, 150 fathoms, bottom temperature, 1°·8 C.; bottom, rock.

For the differences between this and next species, *vide* under the same.

*Balanus hirsutus*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. figs. 8–15).

Basis membranous; radii absent; parietes not permeated by pores; articular ridge of the tergum broad, but not extending so far downwards as in *Balanus corolliformis*. Carinal margin of the tergum much shorter than the basal margin. Membrane lining the growth-ridges with distinct spines.

*Balanus hirsutus* and *Balanus corolliformis* are two nearly related species, corresponding in all essential respects. I must consider them, however, as different species, because their shape is quite different, and in the second place, because the tergum shows very striking differences also.