

Coronula diadema, Linn., sp.*Lepas diadema*, Linnæus, *Systema Naturæ*, 1767.*Coronula dialema*, Darwin, *Balanidæ*, 1854, p. 417.

This is a very common and very characteristic species, for which Darwin gives the following diagnosis:—the shell is crown-shaped, with longitudinal convex ribs, having their edges crenated; the orifice is hexagonal; the radii are moderately thick and very broad; the terga are absent or rudimentary. The Challenger collected a single set of specimens when at Bermuda in April 1873. They are small specimens, the largest of the seven having a diameter of only 24 mm.

With regard to the geographical distribution of this species, Darwin, who knew only four specimens with certain localities attached to them, suspected that it would only occur in the northern seas, *Coronula reginæ* replacing it in the Pacific. I have not been able to find out whether this opinion is universally admitted at present. I believe, however, that it is somewhat erroneous. Darwin himself found in the British Museum a specimen among some shells of Mollusca from New Zealand, but he does not attach much importance to this single instance, as an animal procured from a floating whale in the early part of a voyage might so easily be sent home with specimens subsequently collected in another region. In the Royal Natural History Museum of the Netherlands at Leyden, there is, however, a single specimen of this species labelled “v. Siebold, Japan,” and I think that we have no right to doubt the correctness of this label. This specimen is, moreover, very interesting on account of its great size; its basal diameter is 78 mm., whereas the largest specimen that Darwin saw was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter (63.5 mm.). In 1881, the Dutch schooner “Willem Barents” collected a specimen of this species at Vardö, which has about the same dimensions as the specimen from Japan.

Chthamalus, Ranzani, 1820.

This genus comprises those sessile Cirripedia which have six compartments, a membranous basis, which sometimes (*Chthamalus hembeli*, Conrad, sp.) is calcareous in appearance, owing to the inflected parietes. It is the only genus of the Sub-Family of Chthamalinæ, Darwin, which was instituted for those Balanidæ in which the rostrum has alæ but no radii, in which the rostro-lateral compartments are without alæ on either side, and which have no porous parietes.

All the species of this genus seem to be littoral; at least Darwin says that this is the case with all the species of whose habits he knows anything, and I do not believe that in this respect our knowledge has been increased since the publication of his monograph. Owing probably to their littoral habits, Darwin does not believe that any species of the genus has hitherto been found fossil. Whether these two facts stand really