This list may be condensed into the following table, showing approximately how many times Cirripedia were dredged at certain depths.

Twelve species were taken at the surface.1

From dredgings in depths of from 0 to 500 fathoms 21 times.

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" " 500 to 1000 " 13 " 

" 1000 to 1500 " 8 " 

" 1500 to 2000 " 5 " 

" 2000 to 2500 " 3 " 

" 2500 to 3000 " 3 " 

" 3000 to 4575 " 0 "
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As the exploration of the coasts of islands and continents was of secondary importance during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger, we need not wonder that the Cirripedia of these regions are badly represented in the collections made during the voyage. Only occasionally were specimens collected in the neighbourhood of the coasts. At the same time this explains how it is that only a small percentage of the specimens collected belong to species described before: out of seventy-eight forms represented in the collection, nineteen only have been previously described, and fifty-nine are named and described here for the first time.

In 1854, Darwin ² said "the number of known existing Cirripeds is 147." Since that date this number has only slightly increased. I am only aware of eighteen new species, but, as I have already said above, I am far from certain that I have brought together all the information which might be had from zoological literature. There can be little doubt, however, that this number is inconsiderable in comparison with the number Darwin knew when composing his Monograph, and also in comparison with that added during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger. Hence I thought it would be of little use to prepare a list of all the species known at present, as I did in my Report on the Pycnogonida, in imitation of what Mr. Davidson had done for the Brachiopoda. I merely insert in the following table a list of the genera at present known, giving in separate columns the number of species known to Mr. Darwin, described since the publication of his Monograph, and collected during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger. One of the columns gives in fathoms the hitherto ascertained depth of each genus.

We learn from this list that out of thirty-four genera of Cirripedia at present known, twenty-eight have never been observed at a depth greater than 150 fathoms. Two have been found from the shore to 400 fathoms (Alepas and Pacilasma); Balanus occurs from the shore down to 510 fathoms; Dichelaspis ranges down to 1000 fathoms, and finally, only

¹ Some of them in numerous places—as, for instance, Lepas anatifera—others only once; so Balanus tintinnabulum, var. spinosus, taken from the screw of H.M.S. Challenger at St. Vincent.
² Loc. cit., p. 166.