

Though also furnished with a deeply toothed orifice, the shape of the shell in this species is much more regularly tent-like than in the foregoing species. It is represented by two specimens only, one of which is attached to the spine of an *Echinus*; this specimen is unsymmetrically flattened, and has an elongate but very narrow base; its orifice is large, which is caused by the perpendicular condition of the compartments; the other specimen is attached laterally to the rostrum and the rostro-lateral compartment of the first; this latter specimen has a very regular shape and a broad circular base, which is large in comparison with the orifice of the shell.

*Scutum* (figs. 10 and 11) and *tergum* (figs. 9 and 12) resemble very much the same valves of *Balanus corolliformis*; the basal margin of the scutum—especially towards the basi-tergal angle—is much more rounded than in the other species. The tergum is more elongate in the direction from apex to spur; hence the basal is much longer than the carinal margin. The strongly-developed and broad articular ridge does not reach half way to the scutal margin (as in *Balanus corolliformis*), but only reaches along the first third of the scutal margin; the crests for the attachment of the depressor muscle are more distinct than in the other species.

The valves are not covered by a thick woolly membrane, as was the case in the foregoing species; the growth-ridges are bordered by yellow membrane, which is hairy, as in the case of the compartments. The size of the specimens of this species is by no means so considerable as in the foregoing species. The flattened specimen attached to the *Echinus* spine is only 15.5 mm. high; the greatest diameter of the narrow base is only 13.5 mm. The smallest specimen shows a base of 11 mm. diameter, and but a height of 9.5 mm.

The structure of the *mouth* is much like the same part of *Balanus corolliformis*. The *labrum* (fig. 13) does not present differences, except in being much shorter; the *mandibles* (fig. 14) have the fourth teeth very small, and almost forming a part of the step-like process at the inferior angle. The *maxillæ* (fig. 15) are exactly the same; at least one of them, for the two of the same specimen are not quite equal, the one having a much wider notch behind the great upper spines than the other. The *outer maxillæ* present no differences.

The cirri are in all respects formed after the same type as in *Balanus corolliformis*; however, there are little differences in the number of the segments as well as in that of the spines. So the first pair has also two equal rami, which, however, have eleven segments. These details are, however, of no importance, as the specimen, the animal of which I dissected, was the smaller of the two, and probably not quite full-grown.

This species was taken during the cruise of H.M.S. "Triton," at Station No. 10 ("Triton" cruise), August 24, 1882; lat. 59° 40' N., long. 7° 21' W.; depth, 516 fathoms; bottom, mud; temperature, 46° to 46° 5.