

species of *Chthamalus*, one of *Verruca*, one of *Scalpellum*, and three of *Pollicipes* (*Mitella*, Oken, as Bosquet calls the genus), moreover, short notes about some species, descriptions of which were published by Darwin or by Bosquet in his *Crustacés fossiles du terrain crétacé du Duché de Limbourg*, 1853. The most interesting feature of the new publication of Bosquet is, in the first place, that *Chthamalus* is shown to occur in the Chalk of the Maestricht Formation,—the first instance of a true Balanid in secondary formations, if, with Darwin, we consider *Verruca* as a representative of a distinct family. In the second place, that a second species of *Verruca* was added to the only one known as occurring in secondary deposits.

In two different papers (1861 and 1864) Reuss<sup>1</sup> has largely increased our knowledge with regard to the fossil Lepadids. He has described two new species of *Scalpellum* from Tertiary deposits of the Oligocene formation of Söllingen near Crefeld, one new *Pollicipes* and one new *Pæcilasma* of the same Tertiary stage. The latter is represented by a single valve, which, being symmetrical, is considered as a carina; of course, the determination of Reuss may be correct, but as this would be the first instance of a *Lepadid* nearly related to *Lepas* being found in a Tertiary deposit, I think we had better not take it into consideration for the present. We ought to act in the same way with regard to the single valve which represents—according to Reuss—another species of *Pæcilasma* and was found in the Miocene Leitha-chalk of Podjarkow in Galicia. In these Miocene deposits Reuss observed, moreover, two species of *Pollicipes* and one of *Scalpellum*. Finally, the same author enumerates some forms from the Bohemian Cretaceous formation (two species of *Pollicipes* and one of *Scalpellum*), and three *Pollicipes* from the Mucronate Chalk of Nagorran. One of the latter species is new.

Conrad<sup>2</sup> (1865) was only acquainted with two Cirripedia in the Eocene deposits of North America, viz., *Balanus humilis*, Conr., and *peregrinus*, Mort. Seeley<sup>3</sup> (1870) proposed a new species and a new genus for a scutum and a tergum of a sessile Cirriped found among some Lias fossils obtained at Lyme Regis. As far as the shape and the articulation are concerned, the valves resemble those of the Balanidæ, though the former do not display the muscular scars which distinguish the latter; in this respect they resemble the Verrucidæ. For these various reasons the author is inclined to regard the specimen as the type of a new family, intermediate between the Balanidæ and Verrucidæ. The species is called *Zoocapsa dolichoramphia*. I need hardly say that I do not wish to follow the author in his reasoning on this topic.

In 1878, Dames<sup>4</sup> made the very interesting discovery of a second species of *Loricula*

<sup>1</sup> Reuss, A., *Sitzungsb. d. math-naturw. Cl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Wien*, Bd. xl., 1861; Ueber fossile Lepadiden, *Ibid.*, xlix., 1864.

<sup>2</sup> Conrad, Catalogue of the Eocene Annulata, Foraminifera, Echinodermata, and Cirripedia of the U. S., *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, 1865.

<sup>3</sup> Seeley, H. G., On *Zoocapsa dolichoramphia*, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. v. 1870.

<sup>4</sup> Dames, Neue Art der Cirripeden-Gattung *Loricula*, *Sitzungsb. d. Gesellsch. naturf. Freunde*, Berlin, 1878.