size. Suppose I had observed this same organisation in a species of another genus of Cirripedia, then I should never have thought the existence of a complemental male in that species possible, and now in the case of a species of Scalpellum I think I may safely infer that in this species the absence of a complemental male is not an accident, but indeed the rule! I think, therefore, that there is sufficient reason to conclude that the genus Scalpellum presents the three following stages of sexual differentiation:—

1st. True hermaphrodite species: all the specimens develop male genital products as well as female. Whether these species are also "autogames," i.e., whether the spermatozoa of a specimen as a rule fertilize the ova of the same specimen, is a point which I do not wish to discuss at present. I will only say that in case "autofécondation" should be proved in the case of other Cirripedia (which at present has not, I think, been done), we can also safely admit it in the case of these species of Scalpellum.

Example:-

Scalpellum balanoides, Hoek.

2nd. Large hermaphrodite specimens and small unisexual (male) ones in the same species.

A. Male specimens with a capitulum and peduncle, with a mouth and stomach.

Examples:-

Scalpellum villosum, Leach, sp. | Scalpellum peronii, Gray, sp. (Scalpellum trispinosum, Hoek.2)

B. Male specimens with or without rudimentary valves, without a peduncle, a mouth and stomach.

Examples:-

Scalpellum vulgare, Leach.

Scalpellum rostratum, Darwin.

(Scalpellum acutum, Hoek.8)

¹ Robin, Ch., Article "Sexe" in Dictionn. encyclopéd. d. sci. med., Paris, 1880.

² The body of this species has not been investigated; so my conclusion is based only on the presence of a well-developed penis, and on the great resemblance of the species to Scalpellum villosum, Leach.

3 This species has not been investigated either; the supposition as to its hermaphroditism is based only on the presence of a well-developed penis.