
THE CIRRIPIEDIA COLLECTED NEAR PORTO RICO BY THE
FISH HAWK EXPEDITION IN 1898-99.

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The collection of Cirripedia is small, both in number of genera and species represented and in individuals. Of ten small jars holding the collection, four contain but a single specimen each, five have from two to four specimens, and only one (*Lithotrya*) furnished abundant material for comparison and dissection, which are so important in identification of species in such a variable group. Owing to the small amount of material, some of the identifications are very uncertain as regards the species. All of the specimens are identified as belonging to well-known genera, which have been heretofore reported from the West Indies.

A glance at the list that follows shows that each of the families of *Cirripedia*, *Lepadida* and *Balanida*, is represented by two genera. In the case of the former there are two species, while the latter family is represented by possibly four species.

No Cirripedia which live at the surface of the water were in the collection. Since no new species are recorded, it seems quite unnecessary to insert in the report diagnostic descriptions of the few forms listed, but references have been given to the important literature used in identification of the specimens.

Family LEPADIDÆ.

Scalpellum (species?).

A single specimen, apparently young, was taken at stations 6062-6063 in Mayaguez Harbor, at a depth between 25 and 75 fathoms. The specimen closely corresponds with Hoek's description (*Challenger Reports*) and figure of *Scalpellum pedunculatum*, but differs from his description principally in that the capitulum and peduncle in this specimen is not "clothed with numerous spines," as Hoek characterized the covering membrane in this species. The velvet-like membrane seen on the specimen under discussion is more in accord with Hoek's description of *S. velutinum*. In most other characters it is not easy to distinguish the two species as described by Hoek, and since each was based upon a single specimen collected by the *Challenger* there is possibility that variation may be so great as to invalidate the distinction between the species. It seems wisest not to attempt a definite assignment of the specimen to a species until others are obtained.

(Darwin, Monograph of the Cirripedia; Challenger Report on Cirripedia, by Hoek.)

Lithotrya dorsalis Sowerby.

Numerous specimens were taken at Ensenada Honda, Culebra, and a few off Aguadilla. The animal bores in coral and limestone rock, pieces of which were attached to some of the specimens.

(Darwin, Monograph of Cirripedia.)

Family BALANIDÆ.

Balanus (species ?).

Several specimens belonging to this genus were found in the collection. A single specimen encrusted by a millepore coral from Mayaguez, an imperfect specimen of another (?) species collected off Puerto Real, and three or four apparently young specimens of probably a third species from Boca Prieta—these comprise the representatives of the genus *Balanus*. Considering the limited number of the specimens, their undeveloped and imperfect condition, and the well-known difficulties of making accurate identifications of species in this variable genus, it is thought best not to record any guesses at identification of the species of *Balanus*.

(Darwin, Monograph of the Cirripedia.)

Tetraclita porosa Darwin.

Two specimens. Locality not recorded. Varieties of this species have been previously reported as common near the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea.

(Darwin, Monograph of the Cirripedia.)