

“The species have been distributed among thirteen genera, of which only one is new to science. This is the genus *Megalasma*; the only species which represents it has a very characteristic shape, though it is doubtless nearly related to the genus *Pacilasma*, Darwin, and belongs with the latter genus to that group of pedunculated Cirripedia which contains also the genera *Dichelaspis* and *Lepas*. In all these genera the capitulum has the same number of valves (five), the structure of the body being also much the same, and showing only secondary differences. Whereas, however, the species of *Lepas* live only at the surface, those of the nearly related genera were taken at various and sometimes considerable depths. One of the species of *Dichelaspis* ranges even as far down as 1000 fathoms. The surface animals as well as those attached to rocks and stones within

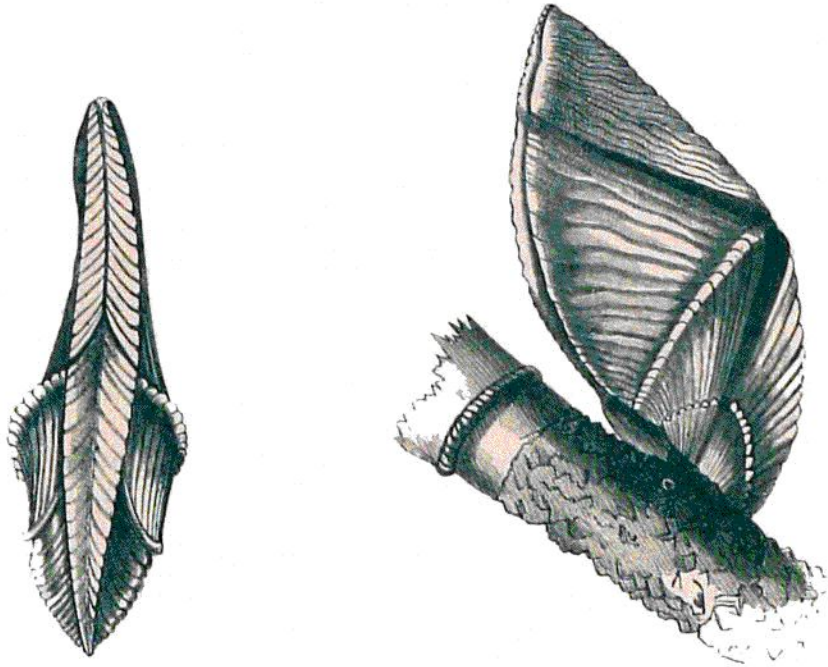


FIG. 317.—*Megalasma striatum*, Hoek. Station 204, off the Philippines, 100 and 115 fathoms.

the tide marks live as a rule in numerous assemblies close to one another; in the deep sea, however, the Cirripedia seem to live rather solitarily. And this assertion must not be considered hazardous, for, though the contents of the dredge or trawl do not necessarily show the exact number of specimens living together at one spot, one naturally arrives at the conclusion, as it was found that by far the greater part of the deep-sea species are represented by single or very few specimens only.

“The genera *Conchoderma* and *Alepas* represent a second family of pedunculated Cirripedia. In this family the capitulum shows rudimentary valves only, or sometimes even no valves at all. In the Challenger collection the genus *Conchoderma* is represented by well-known species which live at the surface; of *Alepas*, on the other hand, there