

## SUBCLASS III.

## CIRRIPELIA.

THE relations of the Cirripeds to Crustacea are mentioned in an early page of this Report. This therefore is the proper place for the description of the species of the Expedition. The author has, however, paid the subject little attention beyond the examination and figuring of a few species, represented on Plate 96; they have been in better hands, those of Dr. A. A. Gould, who has treated of this department in his Report on the Mollusca of the Expedition. The subject, moreover, is receiving a thorough revision from C. Darwin, Esq.

Among the figures of the Plate referred to, there are several of Cirripeds in the young state. Figures 5 *b*, 6, 7, 8, represent different species in their free swimming state, and 6 *e*, *f*, show the characters of the thorax and abdomen in this state, the six pairs of swimming legs, and the two-jointed abdomen, with a pair of short caudal stylets, ending in plumose setæ. In 6 *c* and 7 *b*, the position of the two eyes is seen, either side of the anterior part of the body. 6 *d* shows the form and character of the arms, which correspond to the second pair of antennæ in the Cypris and other Entomostraca. There are five joints and a disk for attachment on the side of the third of these joints.

After a change of skin, these arms are seen to be combined in a single organ for attachment, as in fig. 69, with each of the component arms still in part distinct, the two terminating in a broad disk, which is two-lobed, being in form like two united disks. 3 *a*, exhibits the animal thus attached to a supporting surface. After another change of skin, the two valves of the young animal were observed at the base of the pedicel, and the Cirriped had taken on its mature form.

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See p. 1596.