

BALANUS. *Lign.* 113, fig. 1.—The shell of this sessile Cirripede is of a conical shape, and cellular structure. It consists of a thick plate at the base, or place of attachment; of a series of plates, united by sutures, arranged around the body of the animal, and called *parietal* valves; and of pieces termed *opercular*, by which the aperture is closed. The shell of the *Balanus*, so common on the rocks of our shores, and on every pile and pier within reach of the tide, is composed of six parietal, and four opercular valves. The fossil *Balanus*, *Lign.* 113, fig. 1, is from the CRAG, a formation containing many shells of this genus: in this example, the six parietal plates of the conical shell only remain, but in some specimens the opercular valves are also preserved. Balani have not, I believe, been found either in the older Tertiary, or in any of the secondary formations of England. In the newer *Pliocene* deposits of the Sub-Apennines, and of North America, several species are common.

POLLICIPES. *Lign.* 113, figs. 3, 4.—The pedunculated Cirripedes, of which the common *Duck-barnacle* is a well-known example, have a strong, muscular, hollow stalk, or peduncle, which supports a multivalve shell, containing the body of the animal. In the genus *Pollicipes* there are small calcareous plates covering the junction of the body with the peduncle. Detached valves of more than one species are met with in the Chalk, Galt, and Shanklin Sand,