

confusalis it follows closely the inner edge of the dark fascia, and the fascia itself is darkest in the centre, and becomes again tinged with violet towards the hind margin. There is generally present a third much smaller white spot towards the base of cell of fore wings. In both forms the white fringes have a broad dark basal line, which is interrupted above the anal angle of both wings, and the whole of the fringe at the middle of each margin is dark from base to apex.

Expanse of wings 34 millim.; *conclusalis* expands 26 to 28 millim.

In Walker's description of *conclusalis* he calls the first of the two white spots in the fore wings a white "dot," and the spot is, in fact, very small in the type specimen; but, as a rule, the first spot forms an oblique oval; in *violalis* both spots are in general narrower towards the inner margin than in *conclusalis*.

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

On a Collection of Barnacles. By H. A. PILSBRY.

THE barnacles described were obtained from the bottom of the iron ship 'Puritan' of Glasgow, which had been dry-docked in Cramp's shipyard after a voyage from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and to Philadelphia via Java and India. The forms represented were *Balanus tintinnabulum*, L., *B. tintinnabulum zebra*, Darwin, *B. tintinnabulum spinosus*, Gm., *Tetraclita porosa patellaris*, Darwin, *Lepas anatifera*, L., and *L. Hillii*, Leach. The forms ranked as varieties of *B. tintinnabulum* retain their individuality perfectly, although growing side by side under apparently identical external conditions, so that their differential characteristics can scarcely be attributed to unlike environmental factors. The variety of *Tetraclita porosa* seems to be a rare form, originally described by Darwin from three examples taken off a ship's bottom in Boston by Dr. A. A. Gould. It is very unlike the ordinary form of the species. Specimens of *Ostræa rivularis*, Gld., are attached to some of the barnacles. As this is a species of East-Asian seas, it is very probable that the load of barnacles was obtained in China, although the Balanidæ themselves have been so widely diffused by commerce that alone they afford but little evidence of their original *patria*. The specimens were procured and presented to the Academy by Master Lester Bernstein. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, March 31, 1896, p. 208.



Pilsbry, Henry Augustus. 1896. "On a collection of barnacles." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 119–119.

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