This paper deals with five barnacles representing three families of the sub-order Lepadomorpha (Iblidae, Trilasmatidae, and Heteralepadidae) from the Western Pacific Ocean. One of the species (Heteralepas utinomii sp. nov.) is from deep water off the east coast of Tasmania. The remaining four are littoral forms from Micronesia: two, [Paralepas palinuru urae subsp. nov. and Octolasmis lowei (Darwin, 1851)] from Kapingamarangi Atoll, and two, [Ibla cumingi sibogae (Hoek, 1907) and Octolasmis cor (Aurivillius, 1892)] from Truk.

Two of the five forms reported on in this paper are new to science, while three are long established species. The latter are redescribed here. This has been done because older descriptions may lack essential details, and because synonymies are involved. It is hoped that redescriptions will aid in establishing the exact taxonomic status of these species, which in turn will lead to a better understanding of their zoogeographic relationships.

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FAMILY IBLIDAE

1. Ibla cumingi sibogae (Hoek, 1907) Figs. 1-2.

Ibla cumingi Darwin, 1851.
Ibla sibogae Hoek, 1907, p. 48, pl. IV fig. 20-22, pl. V fig. 1-8.
Ibla cumingi f. sibogae Annandale, 1911, p. 229; Annandale, 1916, p. 131, pl. VII fig. 8-9.
Fig. 1. — *Ibla cumingi sibogae* (Hoek, 1907). A, Female. B, Ovigerous female which has been removed from the capitulum and is still contained within the mantle sac. Note the minute male attached within the mantle sac. C, Tergum and scutum (internal view). D through G, Male appendages: D, Mandible. E, Inner maxilla. F, Cirrus I. G, Cirrus II. H, Male. I, Schematic of internal structures of male: 1, anus. 2, genital aperture. 3, ejaculatory duct (paired). 4, rectal gland (?). 5, mouth. 6, pharynx. 7, stomach. 8, seminal vesicles (paired). 9, dorsal ganglion and ‘eye’ spot. 10, deleted. 11, digestive glands (paired). 12, testis. (A through C same scale. D and E same scale. F and G same scale).