



A handwritten signature of Arnold Ross in cursive script. The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

ARNOLD ROSS  
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Arnold Ross, a foremost scholar of the thoracican cirripeds, made substantial contributions to our knowledge of marine biodiversity. He not only had a keen eye when it came to distinguishing species, but also in recognizing their relationships and therefore in assigning them to higher taxa. He also discovered some remarkable morphological modifications, especially in the coral-inhabiting balanomorphs that, together with the tetracitids, were his principal interests. There are some young cirriped systematists who will presumably fill the breach, but Arnold did set the bar rather high.

Little is known of Arnold's early life, except that he made contact with biologists and paleontologists in Florida as well as New York before attending college, and he retained an early membership in the Paleontological Research Institution, New York, to the year before he died. He is survived by his mother, an older sister, a niece, and two former wives.

Unfortunately, he was camera shy, and we were only able to locate a few photos of him. There is a rather formal one at the San Diego Natural History Museum, but the likeness of the one taken on the bluff seaward of Scripps is pretty much how most of us would like to remember him.

Arnold published his first taxonomic paper in 1960 with Dr. H. Kelly Brooks of the Florida State Museum, Gainesville, on a fossil coral barnacle from Florida (Brooks and Ross, 1960). This was before being inducted into the Army (24 October 1960). He subsequently attended Columbia University (1962–1963), but then transferred to the University of Florida at Gainesville. While there, he also worked as a curatorial assistant at the Florida State Museum, and as a field collector for the Florida Geological Survey, before completing his Bachelor of Science degree in 1965. Between 1961 and 1965, he was sole or first author of 12 additional papers, mostly involving fossil barnacles of

Florida and environs, but including living forms from Hawaii (Ross, 1961), West Mexico (Ross, 1962) and North Carolina (Ross et al., 1964). Following his degree, he received the W.A. Tarr Award from Sigma Gamma Epsilon (1964) for meritorious work in Earth Science, and he re-joined his mentor, Dr. William K. Emerson, at the American Museum in New York, where he worked as a Senior Research Assistant and was elected a Fellow of the AAAS (1967). While retaining his love of fossils, the taxonomy, systematics, and morphology of living forms received his greatest attention for the rest of his life.

The first author (WAN) became acquainted with Arnold in 1961, in correspondence concerning the fossil coral barnacle he and Brooks had described (Brooks and Ross, 1960), and he visited him in Gainesville in the summer of 1964, where plans to revise the coral barnacles was initiated (Ross and Newman, 1973). In 1966, Arnold came to Scripps Institution of Oceanography, to work on Antarctic cirripeds (Newman and Ross, 1971; Ross and Newman, 1969a). He liked California and took a position as Curator and Chairman of the Department of Paleontology at the San Diego Natural History Museum (1968-1977), during which time he became an Adjunct Professor at San Diego State University while retaining professional ties with Scripps as a Research Associate. During this period, he was an author of 24 or so papers and one popular book (Ross and Emerson, 1974) involving barnacles. Several of the papers (Jackson and Ross, 1972a,b; Jackson et al., 1973; Ross and Jackson, 1972) were on living and fossil turtle barnacles with a former University of Florida classmate, Dr. Crawford C. Jackson, who was at the San Diego Natural History Museum at the time as editor of several scientific journals. Their friendship of 40 years, which included some rather hair-raising field trips in addition to laboratory research, persisted until Crawford's death in 2003. All seemed to be going extremely well in San Diego, but then there was a mid-life crisis of some sort focused around issues at the museum, and Arnold essentially disappeared from science between 1977 and 1994.

One day in 1994, after a hiatus of about 17 years, he stopped by Scripps to chat about getting back to barnacles, and as far as the literature was concerned, he must have been keeping up with it, as it seemed he had never been away. However, new skills were needed, so he took on word processing, computer-based cladistics, and the preparation of specimens for Scanning Electron Microscopy with alacrity, and it was not long before a stream of papers began to appear again. On the strength of his exceptional abilities and publication record, a proposal that he be examined for a doctorate degree at a prestigious European University was being favorably entertained (FRS), but Arnold eventually asked that it be withdrawn, much to the disappointment of his sponsors. Some years later, heart and circulatory problems that affected his legs began making it difficult to come into the laboratory, and by 2003 the stream of 34 or so papers of this period ended, as did his life a few years after that.

At times Arnold could be sarcastic as well as extremely charming, depending on his mood, but generally he was a congenial fellow and most who got to know him personally became quite fond of him. More than one editor,

while commending his editorial skills as well as depth of knowledge, has remarked on his "quirky" sense of humor that at times might even have been considered outlandish. However, he had a bold, clear hand and this, combined with his expertise and considerable patience, made him a much-appreciated referee, especially among those whose native tongue was not English.

As can be seen from the list of taxa given below (Appendix II), proposed all or in part by Arnold, he was a highly innovative as well as productive systematist. He had a keen eye for functional adaptations as well as taxonomic characters, and one knew something was up when, sitting at the microscope or with some SEM photos in hand, he would say, "Now feast your ocular faculties on this" (WAN). More often than not, the discovery formed the basis for such papers as those on the coral-eating barnacles (Ross and Newman, 1969b, 1995; Ross, 2000b; Ross and Newman, 2000b), or a presumed ordinary coral barnacle that turned out to have similar morphological structures (Ross and Newman, 2000c) as a "bryozoan" symbiont (Ross and Newman, 1996a). Testimony that his works were much appreciated by others in the field is given by the numerous taxa named in his honor (Appendix III). While memories of Arnold will persist in the hearts of those who knew him, his works will endure in the annals of our science for all time to come.

#### APPENDIX I: PUBLICATIONS ON CIRRIPEL TAXA BY ARNOLD ROSS AND CO-AUTHORS

##### Research Papers

- Brooks, H. K., and A. Ross. 1960. *Pyrgoma prefloridanum*, a new species of cirriped from the Caloosahatchee marl (Pleistocene) of Florida. *Crustaceana* 1: 353-365.
- Frick, M. G., and A. Ross. 2001a. An oft-told story: Man's impact on green turtles in the Caribbean, circa 1720. *Marine Turtle newsletter* 94: 11.
- , and ———. 2001b. Will the real *Chelonibia testudinaria* please come forward: An appeal. *Marine Turtle Newsletter* 94: 16-17.
- , ———, K. L. Williams, A. B. Bolten, K. A. Bjorndal, and H. R. Martins. 2003. Epibiotic associates of oceanic-stage loggerhead turtles from the southeastern North Atlantic. *Marine Turtle Newsletter* No. 101: 18-20.
- Gibson, M. L. et al. (including Newman, Ross and 62 other authors). 1999. The taxonomic richness of South Africa's marine fauna: a crisis at hand. *South African Journal of Science* 95: 8-12.
- Jackson, C. G., and A. Ross. 1972a. The occurrence of barnacles on the alligator snapping turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (Troost). *Journal of Herpetology* 5: 188-189.
- , and ———. 1972b. Balanomorph barnacles on *Chrysemys alabamensis*. *Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 35:173-176.
- , ———, and G. L. Kennedy. 1973. Epifaunal invertebrates of the ornate diamondback terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin macrospilota*. *American Midland Naturalist* 89: 495-497.
- McLaughlin, P. A., A. Ross, A. J. Southward, and W. A. Newman. 2000. Dora Priaulx Henry, May 24, 1904-June 16, 1999. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 20: 199-203.
- Newman, W. A., P. A. Jumars, and A. Ross. 1976. Diversity trends in coral-inhabiting barnacles (Cirripedia, Pyrgomatinae). *Micronesica* 12: 69-81.
- , and A. Ross. 1971. Antarctic Cirripedia. *American Geophysical Union, Antarctic Research Series* 14: 1-257.
- , and ———. 1976. Revision of the balanomorph barnacles; including a catalog of the species. *Memoirs of the San Diego Society of Natural History* 9: 1-108.
- , and ———. 1977a. Superfamilies of the Balanomorpha (Cirripedia, Thoracica). *Crustaceana* 32: 102.

- , and ———. 1977b. A living *Tesseropora* (Cirripedia, Balanomorpha) from Bermuda and the Azores: first records from the Atlantic since the Oligocene. *Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History* 18: 207-216.
- , and ———. 1998. Peduncular armament in the Scalpelloomorpha (Cirripedia) and a new abyssal species from the East Pacific Rise. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 18: 572-580.
- , and ———. 2001. Prospectus on larval cirriped setation formulae, revisited. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 21: 56-77.
- , ———, and J. S. Buckeridge. 2002. Deep-water scalpellomorph/coral symbiosis in the North Atlantic. *Crustaceana* 75: 517-525.
- , ———, and A. J. Southward. 1999. Herbert George Stubbings, 1912-1999. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 20: 204-206.
- Paulay, G., and A. Ross. 2003. An annotated checklist of the shallow water Cirripedia of Guam. *Micronesica* 35: 363-314.
- Pitombo, F. B., and A. Ross. 2002. A review of the *Hexacreusia* species complex: Eastern Pacific coral barnacles (Cirripedia, Balanomorpha). *Arquivos do Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro* 60: 89-94.
- Ross, A. 1961. A new cirriped from the Hawaiian Islands. *Crustaceana* 2: 208-212.
- . 1962. Results of the Puritan-American Museum of Natural History Expedition to western Mexico. 15. The littoral balanomorph Cirripedia. *American Museum Novitates* 2084: 1-44.
- . 1963a. A new Pleistocene *Platylepas* from Florida. *Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 26: 150-158.
- . 1963b. *Chelonibia* in the Neogene of Florida. *Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 26: 221-233.
- . 1963c. Cirripedia from the Yorktown Formation (Miocene) of Virginia. *Journal of Paleontology* 38: 483-491.
- . 1965a. A new barnacle from the Tamiami Miocene. *Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 27: 271-277.
- . 1965b. Type locality of *Platylepas wilsoni* Ross. *Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 27: 278.
- . 1965c. *Scalpellum gibbum* Pilsbry (Cirripedia) in the Florida Miocene. *Crustaceana* 9: 219-220.
- . 1965d. A new cirriped from the Eocene of Georgia. *Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 28: 59-67.
- . 1965e. Acrothoracican barnacle burrows from the Florida Miocene. *Crustaceana* 9: 317-318.
- . 1965f. *Armatobalanus* in the Miocene of Maryland. *Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 28: 332-338.
- . 1966. Comments on the authorship of the cirriped familial name Balanidae. *Crustaceana* 11: 110.
- . 1968a. Bredin-Archbold Smithsonian biological survey of Dominica. 8. The intertidal balanomorph Cirripedia. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 125(3663): 1-23.
- . 1968b. Notes on *Balanus humilis* Conrad, 1846. *Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences* 30: 173-176.
- . 1969. Studies on the Tetracitidae (Cirripedia: Thoracica): Revision of *Tetraclita*. *Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History* 15: 237-251.
- . 1970. Studies on the Tetracitidae (Cirripedia: Thoracica): A proposed new genus for the Austral species *Tetraclita purpurascens breviscutum*. *Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History* 16: 1-12.
- . 1971a. Studies on the Tetracitidae (Cirripedia: Thoracica): A new tetracitellan from India. *Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History* 16: 215-224.
- . 1971b. A new genus of Chthamalidae (Cirripedia) from the southeastern Pacific island of San Ambrosio. *Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History* 16: 265-278.
- . 1973. Studies on the Tetracitidae (Cirripedia: Thoracica): On the occurrence of *Tetraclitella karandei* in Taiwan. *Crustaceana* 23: 307-308.
- . 1975. *Heteralepas cornuta* (Darwin) in the eastern Pacific abyssal fauna (Cirripedia: Thoracica). *Crustaceana* 28: 17-20.
- . 1999a. Studies on the Tetracitidae (Cirripedia: Balanomorpha). New species of *Tetraclita* from the Red Sea. *Pakistan Journal of Marine Sciences* 8: 1-13.
- . 1999b. On the occurrence of *Megabalanus stultus* (Darwin), 1854 (Cirripedia: Balanomorpha) in Taiwan: a reappraisal. *Zoological Studies* 72: 359-361.
- . 1999c. Notes on the coral-inhabiting barnacles of the Great Barrier Reef, Australia (Cirripedia: Pyrgomatidae). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 43: 833-836.
- . 1999d. Studies on the Tetracitidae (Cirripedia: Balanomorpha): new species of *Tetraclita* from the Red Sea. *Pakistan Journal of Marine Science* 8: 41-53.
- . 1999e. *Membranobalanus* Hoek from Pliocene sediments of southern California (Cirripedia, Balanomorpha). *Crustaceana* 72: 351-361.
- . 2000a. *Arossella* Anderson, 1993: What is the type species (Cirripedia: Balanomorpha)? *Sessile Organisms* 16(2): 15-20.
- . 2000b. Coral-eating barnacles: Wall morphology and the description of two new species. *Sessile Organisms* 17: 45-56.
- , M. J. Cerame-Vivas, and L. R. McCloskey. 1964. New barnacle records for the North Carolina coast. *Crustaceana* 7: 312-313.
- , and C. G. Jackson. 1972. Barnacle fouling of the ornate diamondback terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin macrospilota* Hay. *Crustaceana* 22: 203-205.
- , and W. A. Newman. 1967. Eocene Balanidae of Florida, including a new genus and species with a unique plan of "turtle-barnacle" organization. *American Museum Novitates* 2288: 1-21.
- , and ———. 1969a. Cirripedia. In: *Distribution of selected groups of marine invertebrates in waters south of 35 degrees S. latitude*. Antarctic Map Folio Series, American Geographical Society, Folio 11: 30-32, pl. 17.
- , and ———. 1969b. A coral-eating barnacle. *Pacific Science* 23: 252-256.
- , and ———. 1973. Revision of the coral-inhabiting barnacles (Cirripedia: Balanidae). *Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History* 17: 137-174.
- , and ———. 1995. A coral-eating barnacle, revisited (Cirripedia, Pyrgomatidae). *Contributions to Zoology* 65: 129-175.
- , and ———. 1996a. A new sessile barnacle symbiotic with bryozoans from Madagascar and Mauritius (Cirripedia: Balanomorpha): a unique case of co-evolution? *Invertebrate Biology* 115: 150-161 [+ cover photo].
- , and ———. 1996b. Elizabeth Carington Pope, 1912-1993. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 16: 636-637.
- , and ———. 1996c. A unique experiment in four-platedness by a Miocene barnacle (Cirripedia: Balanidae) that Darwin considered improbable. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 16: 663-668.
- , and ———. 1999. A new coral-inhabiting barnacle from Taiwan (Cirripedia: Pyrgomatidae). *Zoological Studies* 38: 387-390.
- , and ———. 2000a. A new coral-eating barnacle: the first record from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 45: 585-591.
- , and ———. 2000b. *Pyrgoma cancellatum*: A question of dates (Cirripedia, Pyrgomatidae). *Crustaceana* 73: 629-630.
- , and ———. 2000c. A reply to the preceding comments by L. B. Holthuis. *Crustaceana* 73: 631.
- , and ———. 2000d. *Pyrgoma kuri* Hoek, 1913: a case study in morphology and systematics of a symbiotic coral barnacle (Cirripedia: Balanomorpha). *Contributions to Zoology* 68: 245-260.
- , and ———. 2001a. The Catophragmidae: members of the basal balanomorph radiation. *Sessile Organisms* 18: 77-91.
- , and ———. 2001b. *Cionophora*—New records from a western Pacific coral-inhabiting barnacle of *Astreopora*. *Zoological Studies* 40: 204-205.
- , and ———. 2003. Coral barnacles: Cenozoic decline and extinction in the Atlantic/East Pacific versus diversification in the Indo-West Pacific, pp. 179-184. In: M. K. Kasim Moosa, S. Soemodihardjo, A. Nontji, A. Soegiarto, K. Romimohtarto, Sukarno and Suharsana (eds.), *Proceedings 9th International Coral Reef Symposium* 1: 179-184.
- , and R. T. Perreault. 1999. Revision of the Tetracitellinae and description of a new species of *Newmanella* Ross from the tropical western-Atlantic Ocean. (Cirripedia: Tetracitelloidea). *Sessile Organisms* 15(2): 1-8.
- , and F. B. Pitombo. 2002. Notes on the coral-inhabiting Megatrematinae and the description of a new tribe, new genus and three new species (Cirripedia: Sessilia: Pyrgomatidae). *Sessile Organisms* 19: 57-68.
- , and T. Yamaguchi. 2001. Site selection, wall development and biogeography of *Galkinia indica*, and Indo-West Pacific coral-inhabiting barnacle. *Biogeography* 3: 59-68.
- Young, P. S., and A. Ross. 2000. Cirripedia, pp. 213-238. In: J. E. Llorente-Bousquets, González-Soriano and N. Papavero (eds.). *Biodiversidad, Taxonomía y Biogeografía de Artrópodos de México: Hacia una síntesis de su conocimiento* vol. 2. Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México.
- Zullo, V. A., W. A. Newman, and A. Ross. 1972. Kolosváry Gábor (Gabriel von Kolosváry) 1901-1968. *Crustaceana* 22: 96-102.

## Book

Ross, A. and W. K. Emerson 1974. Wonders of Barnacles. Dodd, Mead and Co., New York, 80 pp.

APPENDIX II: CIRRIPED TAXA PROPOSED ROSS  
AND CO-AUTHORS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY  
(EXTINCT TAXA ARE PRECEDED BY “†”)

## Family-group taxa:

Archaebalanidae Newman and Ross, 1976: 38  
Austrobalanidae Newman and Ross, 1976: 38  
Bathylasmataidae Newman and Ross, 1971: 138  
Bosciinae Newman and Ross, 1976: 59  
Bryozobiinae Ross and Newman, 1996: 151  
Catomerinae Ross and Newman, 2001: 82  
Ceratoconchinae Newman and Ross, 1976: 39  
†Emersoniine Ross, in Ross and Newman, 1967: 7  
Euraphiinae Newman and Ross, 1976: 36  
Hexelasmatinae Newman and Ross, 1976: 37  
Hoekiinae Ross and Newman, 1995: 133  
Newmanellinae Ross and Perrault, 1999: 2  
Platylepadinae Newman and Ross, 1976: 44  
Pyrgominini Ross and Pitombo, 2002: 58  
Pyrgopsellini Ross and Newman, 1995: 133  
Semibalaninae Newman and Ross, 1976: 38  
Tetraclitellinae Newman and Ross, 1976: 38  
Waikalasmataidae Ross and Newman, 2001: 85

## Genus-group taxa:

*Aaptolasma* Newman and Ross, 1971: 158  
*Abathescalpellum* Newman and Ross, 1971: 104  
*Ahoekia* Ross and Newman, 1995: 146  
*Anmandaleum* Newman and Ross, 1971: 122  
*Australahoekia* Ross and Newman, 2000: 358  
*Australscalpellum* Newman and Ross, 1971: 130  
*Bathylasma* Newman and Ross, 1971: 143  
*Brochia* Newman and Ross, 1971: 133  
*Bryozobia* Ross and Newman, 1996: 151  
*Cantellius* Ross and Newman, 1973: 150  
*Catolasma* Ross and Newman, 2001: 81  
*Cionophora* Ross and Newman, 1999: 388  
*Cionophorus* Ross and Newman, 2001: 204 (*nomen novum*)  
†*Emersonius* Ross, in Ross and Newman 1967: 7  
*Eohoekia* Ross and Newman, 1995: 134  
*Eotetraclitella* Ross and Perrault, 1999: 6  
*Epopella* Ross, in Ross and Newman, 1970: 3  
*Galkinia* Ross and Newman, 1995: 132  
*Gymnoscalpellum* Newman and Ross, 1971: 105  
*Hiroa* Ross and Newman, 1973: 153  
*Hoekia* Ross and Newman, 1973: 161  
*Jehlius* Ross, 1971: 269  
*Kathpalmeria* Ross, 1965: 61  
*Litoscalpellum* Newman and Ross, 1971: 108  
*Memagreta* Ross and Pitombo, 2002: 64  
*Neopyrgoma* Ross and Newman, 2002: 416  
*Neotrevathana* Ross, 1999: 835  
*Newmanella* Ross, 1969: 242  
*Notobalanus* Ross, in Newman and Ross, 1976: 38  
*Parahoekia* Ross and Newman, 1995: 137  
*Rosella* Ross and Perrault, see *Yamaguchiella*  
†*Tesseroplax* Ross, 1969: 241  
*Tetrachaelasma* Newman and Ross, 1971: 152  
*Vertebroscalpellum* Newman and Ross, 1998: 572  
*Yamaguchiella* Ross and Perrault 1999: 5 (for *Rosella*, preoccupied)  
†*Zulloa* Ross and Newman, 1996: 663  
*Zulloana* Pitombo and Ross, 2002: 91

## Species-group taxa (cited in the same combination as originally proposed):

*achituvi*, *Tetraclita*, Ross, 1999: 44  
*acicularum*, *Arcoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 43  
*andersonorum*, *Wanella*, Ross, 1999: 835  
*aster*, *Parahoekia*, Ross and Newman, 1995: 137

*atlantica*, *Tesseropora*, Newman and Ross, 1977: 208  
*barnesorum*, *Tetraclita*, Ross, 1999: 46  
*brintoni*, *Aaptolasma*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 162  
*buccinum*, *Arcoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 55  
*bulata*, *Brochia*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 133  
†*calvertensis*, *Armatobalanus*, Ross, 1965: 334  
*cardenae*, *Australahoekia*, Ross and Newman, 2000: 589  
*chaos*, *Eohoekia*, Ross and Newman, 1995: 134  
*chuangi*, *Ahoekia*, Ross and Newman, 1995: 147  
†*cybositynx*, *Emersonius*, Ross, 1967: 8  
*decima*, *Creusia*, Ross and Newman, 1973: 155  
*djanae*, *Pyrgomina*, Ross and Pitombo, 2002: 60  
*eltaninae*, *Neoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 103  
*fissicarinatum*, *Litoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 108  
*fornix*, *Hoekia*, Ross and Newman, 1995: 140  
*fosteri*, *Hexelasma*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 155  
†*georgiana*, *Kathpalmeria*, Ross, 1965: 63  
*gilmorei*, *Jehlius*, Ross, 1971: 217  
*imbricotectum*, *Arcoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 64  
†*imperialensis*, *Zulloa*, Ross and Newman, 1996: 666  
*karandei*, *Tetraclitella*, Ross, 1971: 217  
*kolosvaryi*, *Newmanella*, Ross and Perrault, 1999: 3  
*latusculum*, *Arcoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 66  
*leptoderma*, *Aaptolasma*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 165  
*lynnae*, *Arossella*, Ross, 2000: 18  
*microtrema*, *Ahoekia*, Ross, 2002: 49  
*mortenseni*, *Hoekia*, Ross and Newman, 1995: 144  
*multicostatum*, *Arcoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 73  
†*multiseptatus*, *Balanus*, Ross, 1964: 485  
*nyx*, *Eohoekia*, Ross and Newman, 1995: 136  
†*obliquus*, *Balanus*, Ross, 1964: 486  
*octavus*, *Cantellius*, Ross and Newman, 1973: 155  
†*oppidieboraci*, *Balanus*, Ross, 1964: 490  
*pandora*, *Memagreta* Ross and Pitombo, 2002: 64  
*philippensis*, *Hoekia*, Ross, 2002: 47  
†*prebrevicalcar*, *Balanus pacificus*, Ross, 1964: 490  
†*prefloridanum*, *Pyrgoma*, Brooks and Ross, 1960: 355  
*puritanae*, *Hexacreusia*, Pitombo and Ross, 2002: 90  
*quintus*, *Cantellius*, Ross and Newman, 1973: 153  
*schizmatoplacinum*, *Australscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 131  
*schizoplacinum*, *Neoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 101  
*simplex*, *Litoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 114  
*soongi*, *Cionophora*, Ross and Newman, 2001: 388  
*southwardi*, *Tetrachaelasma*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 152  
*spinum*, *Vertebroscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1998: 573  
*stubbingsi*, *Hiroa*, Ross and Newman, 1973: 153  
*subquadrata*, *Tetraclitella divisa*, Ross, 1961: 210  
*synaptos*, *Bryozobia*, Ross and Newman, 1996: 151  
†*tamiamiensis*, *Balanus*, Ross, 1964: 272  
*tanabensis*, *Ahoekia*, Ross and Newman, 1995: 147  
*tarasovi*, *Gymnoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 105  
*tomlinsoni*, *Cryptophialus*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 25  
*triderma*, *Aaptolasma*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 164  
*utinomii*, *Arcoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 86  
*walleni*, *Litoscalpellum*, Newman and Ross, 1971: 116  
†*wilsoni*, *Platylepas*, Ross, 1963: 153  
*youngi*, *Megatrema* Ross and Pitombo, 2002: 63

APPENDIX III: TAXA NAMED IN HONOR OF  
ARNOLD ROSS (LISTED CHRONOLOGICALLY):

*rossi*, *Oxynaspis*, Newman, 1972  
*rossi*, *Arcoscalpellum*, Rao and Newman, 1972  
*rossi*, *Cryptophialus*, Tomlinson, 1973  
*rossi*, *Calantica* (Paracalantica), Rosell, 1976  
*Arossia*, Newman, 1982  
†*rossi*, *Chesaconcaus*, Zullo, 1992  
*Rossia*, Anderson, 1992 (see *Arossella*)  
*Arossella* Anderson, 1993 (for *Rossia*, preoccupied)  
*arnoldi*, *Tesseropora*, Young, 1998  
*rossi*, *Barbascalpellum*, Young, 2001