

The single specimen is very much worn, but the shell appears to possess concentric lines of growth furnished with minute black tubercles; along the jugum these are either absent or worn away; lateral areas scarcely defined. Ground colour buff, dark at the sides, and streaky on each side of the pale jugum.

The *girdle* is covered with a close covering of very short mixed black and white spines, in which a banded arrangement can be discerned, a darker band corresponding to each valve; there are also numerous large stout blunt spines, which are usually white in colour, but may be black tipped with white.

In a specimen from New Ireland in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, there is a similar banded arrangement of very small spicules, but the larger ones are of considerable size, being 3 mm. in length, arcuate, and white in colour. The animal itself is 65 mm. in length, and 35 mm. in breadth.

The *Chiton aculeatus* of Quoy and Gaimard is clearly this species. The authors describe two varieties, the one (A.) with short obtuse, closely set spines, and ligament with eight black bands; the other (B.) with long sharp scattered green spines. The anterior valve with nine to twelve (var. A.) striated teeth, the posterior with eight. The under surface of the valves with a brown jugum; the remainder is horn-coloured, with a "burnt spot" (*tache brûlée*) at the angle of the apophyses. Length 4 inches 6 lines, breadth 2 inches, but there are larger. This species is found in New Zealand, New Guinea, and New Ireland. Var. A. is from Tongatabou and Port Dorey, New Guinea. The var. B., which evidently is the same species as that mentioned above from New Ireland, appears to be a well-marked form.

In his MSS. Carpenter states that "*Acanthopleura granata*, Reeve (no locality), is a worn specimen of *Acanthopleura borbonica*, Desh.; and *Acanthopleura macgillivrayi*, A. Ad. (no locality), is perhaps only a fine *Acanthopleura piceus*, Reeve, *Acanthopleura borbonica*, Desh., &c., and very close to *Acanthopleura brevispinosa*, Sow."

I am indebted to my friend, the Rev. H. M. Gwatkin of Cambridge, for a couple of specimens of *Acanthopleura* sp. (?) from Aden in the Red Sea, which undoubtedly belong to the *Acanthopleura spiniger* series. The shell is much more delicate than in the other species of the genus with which I am acquainted. The surface is evenly studded with very small concentrically disposed black tubercles; the colour appears to be a uniform dark brown or black; lateral areas obsolete. The under surface of the valves has some points of interest. There are ten slits in the anterior valve, long teeth, short eaves, the colour is brown, the jugum being of a darker colour. The intermediate valves are greyish, or brownish grey behind, the jugum dark brown in colour, and the sutural laminae are grey, tinged with madder brown. The posterior border is less peaked than in *Acanthopleura spiniger* (type), and consequently the reflected portion of the tegmentum encroaches less on the under surface; in this respect and in the general appearance of the under surface the intermediate valves somewhat resemble those of *Acanthopleura granu-*