

*Chiton striatus*, Blainville, Dict. des Sci. Nat., 1825, vol. xxxvi. p. 551.

*Chitonellus striatus*, Sowerby, Conch. Illust., 1841, p. 7, No. 85, fig. 62.

„ „ Reeve, Conch. Syst., 1842, vol. ii. pl. cxxxv. fig. 1; Conch. Icon., 1847, fig. 4 a, b.

„ *gunnii*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., 1847, fig. 5.

„ *rostratus*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., 1847, fig. 6.

„ *oculatus*, Reeve, Conch. Icon., 1847, fig. 7 a, b (not of Quoy and Gaimard).

*Cryptoplax striata + gunnii + rostrata*, Adams, Genera of Recent Mollusca, 1858, vol. i. p. 484.

„ „ Angas, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1867, pp. 224, 225.

*Chitonellas striatus*, Smith, Report Zool. Collections H.M.S. "Alert," 1884, p. 84.

*Habitat*.—Port Jackson, Sydney. 6 to 15 fathoms.

This form is the best known of the group, but even it has suffered at the hands of systematic conchologists. Reeve, as Angas and E. A. Smith have previously suggested, has increased the synonymy of the species by three names, viz., *Cryptoplax gunnii*, *Cryptoplax rostratus*, and *Cryptoplax oculatus*. E. A. Smith recognises in the first of these a fairly well-marked variety of *Cryptoplax striatus*, which occurs in Tasmania and South Australia.

The figure in Sowerby's Genera, and which is copied in Reeve's Conch. Syst., is not at all characteristic, as the three posterior valves are placed so far apart; but Deshayes, in the second edition of Lamarck's work, accepts it as representing this species.

Although this species has been described and figured so often, it has, so far as I am aware, hitherto escaped conchologists, that a series of "pores" exists, which have the same position as those in *Cryptoplax larvæformis*. It is, however, easy to understand how this has been the case: the number and size of the spines in the pores, in the latter species, vary considerably. They arise from a very shallow depression, which appears under a lens as a small roundish bare spot, but the white colour of the spines causes them to be more conspicuous than they would otherwise be. In *Cryptoplax striatus* the white spines very rarely occur, and when they do they are very small; the bare shallow depressions have much the same character as in the other species; they are, however, often very hard to detect, and even appear to be of irregular occurrence. In all the eight spirit specimens I have examined, I find that the four anterior pores, and those between the first and second valves, are universally present, and I could distinguish them between the second and third, and third and fourth valves, in nearly all. The hinder pores are more difficult to make out, and only in two cases could I satisfy myself of their occurrence between the seventh and eighth valves. The main reason of their having been overlooked is due to the fact that dried specimens alone have almost invariably been studied, and in these the pores disappear, but very occasionally they can be traced when they are carefully looked for. The presence of these pores breaks down a distinction which has been made between pore-bearing and aporous forms.