

Garnoti, Bl. Peru. Ch. Danielli, Con. Illust., f. 48, which comes from the Cape of Good Hope, may prove to be a distinct species, but all our specimens are much worn." I have no means for deciding whether *Acanthochiton hirudiniformis* is a synonym of *Acanthochiton garnoti*, but Gray¹ is almost certainly incorrect in making *Acanthochiton zelandica*, Quoy and Gaim., a synonym. I am not acquainted with "*Acanthochiton hookeri*, Gray, Dieffenbach, p. 262."

H.—CRYPTOIDEA.

No representatives of the Cryptoidea were collected by the Challenger Expedition.

I.—CHITONELLOIDEA.

As there exists a certain amount of uncertainty concerning the generic subdivisions of this group, the following account may perhaps tend to elucidate the subject.

Burrow² published a description of *Cryptoconchus larvæformis*, an unpublished name which Blainville had given to a species in the British Museum, and of which one specimen is still extant (*vide* E. A. Smith).³ The generic name of *Cryptoconchus* was at the same time given to *Cryptoconchus porosus*, Blainville, and the latter being generically distinct from *Cryptoconchus larvæformis* retains the generic appellation; being the first of the two species described and more answerable to the name.

Blainville⁴ says, "CRYPTOPLAX (*Moluscart.*): Sous-genre de l'ordre des oscabrions, établi par M. H. de Blainville, dans le supplément à l'Encyclopédie d'Edimbourg, pour des espèces qui ont tous les principaux caractères de ce genre, mais chez lesquelles le corps, étroit allongé," &c. &c. But he does not refer to the name *Cryptoconchus* in Burrow's Elements. He says only two species are known, "*Cryptoplax larviformis*" and "*Cryptoplax depressus*;" and continues, "Dans ces deux espèces, dont on ignore la patrie il y a de chaque côté du dos une série de faisceaux de soie parfaitement symétriques." I have been unable to find the Encyclopædia article referred to, and Mr E. A. Smith informs me that he is unable to determine what is the *Cryptoplax depressus* of Blainville—it may be *Choneplax strigatus*, Sow.

Lamarck⁵ describes *Chitonellus lævis* and *Chitonellus striatus*. To which Deshayes added in the second edition,⁶ *Chitonellus fasciatus*, Quoy and Gaim., and *Chitonellus oculatus*, Quoy and Gaim.

¹ *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1847, p. 70.

The Elements of Conchology, 1815, p. 191.

² *Rep. Zool. Collect. H.M.S. "Alert,"* 1884, p. 86.

³ *Dict. des Sci. Nat. Paris*, 1818, tom. xii. p. 124.

⁴ *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres* (ed. 1), 1819, vol. vi. p. 317.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1836, vol. vii. p. 482.