

Blainville¹ attributes the genus *Oscabrelle* to Lamarck, with *Chitonellus lævis* as its type, and the genus *Chitonelle* to himself, with *Chitonelle larvæformis*.

These facts may be tabulated thus:—

- 1815 *Cryptoconchus porosus*, n. sp., Blainv. (Burrow), genus and species retained.
 „ „ *larvæformis*, n. sp., Blainv. (Burrow), species retained.
 1818 *Cryptoplax larviformis*, Blainv. (Blainville), genus retained.
 „ „ *depressus*, n. sp. (Blainville), species unrecognised.
 1819 *Chitonellus lævis*, n. sp. (Lamarck), species most probably a synonym for *Cryptoplax larvæformis*.
 „ „ *striatus*, n. sp. (Lamarck), species retained.
 1825 *Oscabrelle lævis*, Lam. (Blainville).
 „ *Chitonelle larvæformis*, Blainv. (Blainville).
 1836 *Chitonellus lævis*, Lam., *Chitonellus striatus*, Lam., *Chitonellus fasciatus*, Quoy and Gaim.,
Chitonellus oculatus, Quoy and Gaim. (Deshayes).

From this it is clear that *Cryptoplax* takes precedence of *Chitonellus* and must be used for pore-bearing species, *Cryptoplax larvæformis*, Blainv., being the type species. The name *Chitonellus* may be retained for those species without pores if it should be deemed advisable to maintain this distinction.

I find that the late Dr P. P. Carpenter had arrived at a similar conclusion, as in his MS. he states, "There being two names in use for the group, I have kept Lamarck's name (the best known) for the non-porous and Blainville's for the pore-bearing species."

Owing to the fact of pores having now been proved to occur in *Chitonellus striatus* (see p. 40), all the species mentioned above must be relegated to the genus *Cryptoplax*, with the doubtful exception of *Chitonellus oculatus*.

The small size of the pores in this group and their tendency to disappear inclines me to consider that their presence or absence taken alone is a totally insufficient character upon which to found a generic distinction.

There is no need to enter into a discussion of any later generic synonymy, as none of the proposed names can stand.

Genus *Cryptoplax*, Blainville.

Cryptoplax larvæformis, Blainville (Pl. III. figs. 12a–12m).

Cryptoconchus larvæformis, Blainville, Burrow's Elements of Conchology, 1815, p. 191, pl. xxviii. figs. 2–4.

Cryptoplax larviformis, Blainville, Dict. des Sci. Nat., 1818, vol. xii. p. 124.

Chiton chitonellus, Blainville, Dict. des Sci. Nat., 1825, vol. xxxvi. p. 550.

„ ; *vermiformis*, Blainville, Dict. des Sci. Nat., 1825, vol. xxxvi. p. 553.

Chitonelle larvæformis, Blainville, Manuel de Malacologie, 1825, p. 603, pl. lxxxvii. fig. 6.

Chiton fasciatus, Quoy and Gaimard, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Zool., 1834, vol. iii. p. 408, pl. lxxiii. figs. 21–29.

Chitonellus fasciatus, Deshayes, Lamarck's Hist. Nat. Anim. s. Vert., 1836 (ed. 2), vol. vii. p. 482.

¹ Manuel de Malacologie, 1825, p. 603.