

made a sketch of the isolated valves of a specimen of what I had previously identified as *Cryptoplax oculatus* in the British Museum, which perfectly agrees with my figs. 10a-10m, and I am also greatly indebted to him for figs. 12a-12m, which represent the detached valves of his species (*Cryptoplax burrowi*), also in the British Museum, which enables me to illustrate all the species of *Cryptoplax* known to British zoologists.

On comparing the anterior valve of the four species, it is seen that the tegmentum is relatively largest in *Cryptoplax striatus*, and smallest in *Cryptoplax larvæformis*. The posterior border of the articulamentum is greatly thickened in this species and in *Cryptoplax oculatus*, but not so in the other species. This practically holds good also for the remaining valves.

In the seven posterior valves of *Cryptoplax striatus*, the anterior apex of the jugum of the tegmentum always projects beyond the jugal sinus. In *Cryptoplax burrowi* and *Cryptoplax oculatus*, it is more or less even with it, but in the latter, at least, it slightly projects in some valves; it never does so in *Cryptoplax larvæformis*, but a narrower or wider space is always to be found in front of the tegmentum.

The relative amount of articulamentum to tegmentum, exposed on a lateral view of the posterior valve, varies considerably; it is least so in *Cryptoplax striatus*, and most uncovered in *Cryptoplax larvæformis*. *Cryptoplax burrowi* is unique in presenting the tegmentum as entirely surrounded by the articulamentum when viewed from above.

The sculpture of the three first species is, on the whole, very similar; but in *Cryptoplax larvæformis* the jugum is not definitely marked, and the surface of the shell appears to be smooth, with concentric lines of growth.

All the species, except *Cryptoplax oculatus*, are now known to be furnished normally with sutural pores, and it is most probable that they will yet be found to occur in that species.

In most of the points above mentioned, a distinct series can be traced, *Cryptoplax striatus* being the least specialised; *Cryptoplax burrowi* follows, while *Cryptoplax oculatus* is intermediate between this species and the highly specialised *Cryptoplax larvæformis*.

The British Museum contains specimens of only the four species above mentioned, and, so far as I am aware, no other species occur in other British collections. Dr A. T. de Rochebrune of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, has given short Latin diagnoses of the following species:—*Cryptoplax montanoi*, n. sp., from Borneo; *Cryptoplax peroni*, n. sp., from Australia; *Cryptoplax torresianus*, n. sp., from Torres Straits; *Cryptoplax caledonicus*, n. sp., *Cryptoplax heurteli*, n. sp., and *Cryptoplax unciniferus*, n. sp., from New Caledonia.¹ It is impossible to determine what relation these species bear to each other, and to the previously described forms, until we have figures of the whole animals and of the isolated valves, in addition to full and minute descriptions. In

¹ *Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris*, sér. 7, t. vi. pp. 190, 193, 195-197, 1882.