

A specimen obtained by the Challenger near Papua, and of which the anterior portion is wanting, probably belongs to this species, as the small shell agrees very well in form with the upper part of adult specimens with which I have compared it. The skin is minutely tuberculated, and the crest of the caudal extremity is rather broad and commences quite close up to the nucleus. The figure (fig. 4) represents the natural size. Three very young specimens of *Carinaria*, which probably belong to this species, were

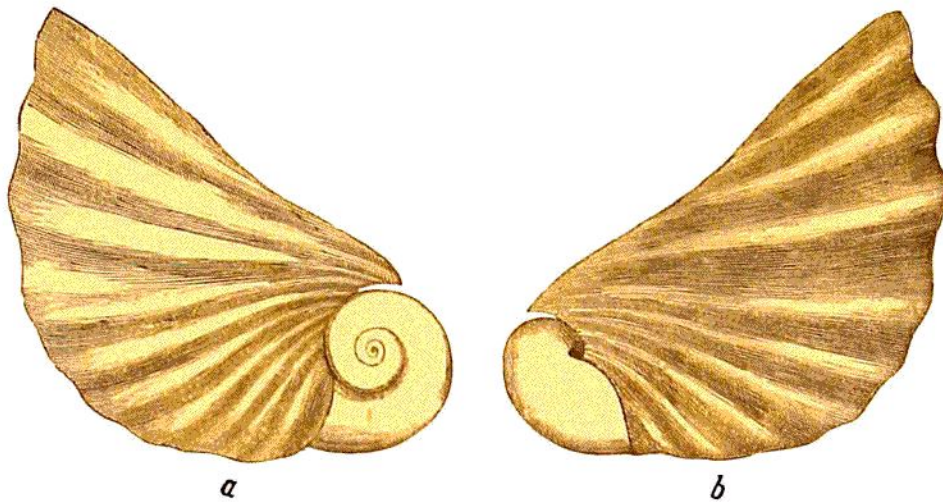


FIG. 3.—*Carinaria cristata* (young); *a*, left side; *b*, right side (magnified about seventeen diameters).

captured between the Admiralty Islands and Japan. One of these has the minute shell attached, and is represented in the accompanying woodcut. The embryonic helicoid shell is very peculiar, and it is remarkable that it has never been described as a genus of itself, as has been the case with the embryonic shells of other Gastropods.

The name most frequently applied to this species is that of *Carinaria vitrea*. This is owing to the fact that Lamarck employed it in preference to that of *cristata*, which he placed in the synonymy. There can be no question that the *Patella cristata* of Linné is

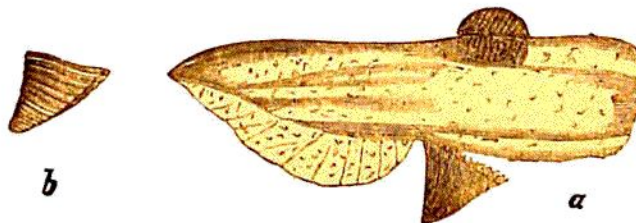


FIG. 4.—*a*, *Carinaria cristata*; *b*, shell.

undoubtedly this species, and therefore that name should be retained. The form described by Reeve as *Carinaria gracilis*, which he subsequently regarded as a variety of this species, is distinguished by the straightness of the keeled edge, which is much less curved than the typical form as represented by the figures of Argenville and others. The adult animal of *Carinaria cristata* must be of considerable dimensions, and it is remarkable that it has never been discovered.