anterior laminæ very dark brown. In C. the sutural laminæ are paler anteriorly, the rim being nearly white.

The number of slits is too variable to make them of any value for descriptive purposes.

The shell of *Acanthopleura granulata* is ornamented with tubercles of fair size, which on the jugum become much smaller, and arranged in more or less regular concentric lines. There is a brown band on the jugum, separated from the greyish or brown sides by a narrow white band; the colour, however, is very variable, and may be lighter or darker; the anterior and posterior valves often have a dark lateral band.

The shell of *Acanthopleura* sp., C., is too rubbed to determine accurately; certainly with tubercles on the lateral portion of the intermediate valves and on the terminal valves; the dorsal aspect of the intermediate valves apparently smooth, with concentric lines of growth; colour pale buff, with a darker band along the jugum and at the sides.

Girdle.—Acanthopleura granulata, A. and B., crowded spines of variable thickness, a great number being considerably larger than the others: the usual arrangement of bands being a lateral black band for each of the first two valves, a broad black band for the fifth and sixth, and one for the eighth—or four bands on each side; the interspaces being greyish, with occasional patches of black, the most constant of which is a variable band opposite the seventh valve. *Acanthopleura* sp., C., the spines are much finer, shorter, and more uniform than in the former. There is a lateral black band for each of the first, second, seventh, and eighth valves, a broad band for the fifth and sixth, and traces for the third and fourth. The shells and girdles of *Acanthopleura spiniger* and *Acanthopleura incana* have already been described.

In all the West Indian forms the spines extend from the girdle as a narrow band between the valves; this can, however, only be seen after the removal of the valves. The same occurs in *Acanthopleura spiniger* (Challenger), but not in quite so marked a degree, and not at all in the Red Sea specimens, nor in *Acanthopleura incana.*

From the above analyses it seems clear that there are at least two species of the West Indian *Acanthopleura.*

In Gmelin's edition of the Systema Naturæ, two closely allied species are described on p. 3205, viz., No. 16, *Chiton granulatus:* "Ch. piceus supra planus, punctis elevatis numerosis in series digestis, limbo lato coriaceo spinoso: areis nigris albisque alternis. Chemnitz, Conchyl., vol. viii. pl. xcvi. fig. 806. *Habitat* in Oceano americano, *valvis* 8, *rarius* 7." No. 17, *Chiton piceus:* "Ch. testa octovalvi supra glabra picea nigro albidoque varia. Chemnitz, Conchyl., vol. viii. pl. xcvi. figs. 807–810; Chemnitz, Chit., pl. ii. figs. 6, 6 a, b, c. *Habitat* in Mari americano et rubro, granulato affinis, intus medio niger, ad latera virescens, maculis dorsi nigris et maculis fasciis venisque albidis aut virescentibus alternis, *valvis rarius,* 7 aut 6."

Gmelin considered these as distinct species, but the smoothness of the surface of the latter was almost certainly simply the result of erosion. The coloration of the under surface