The Litorina affinis, d'Orb., is the young shell of this species. The earlier whorls are always more or less nodulous, and even in the full-grown shell one often finds traces of tubercles supplying links between the nodose and the smooth forms; while at the same time the action of the surf often effaces the tubercles which had actually existed on the upper whorls. Facts of this sort are palpable to a collector who gathers on the beach, and knows the mollusks in the conditions of their actual life, but are apt to escape a museum systematist, who despises young and poor specimens, and "pitches away," as the phrase goes, inconvenient and troublesome forms, which for real study are the most valuable of all. The classification of these tubercled forms under *Hamus* as distinct species, is an indication of the worthlessness of such subdivisions.

7. Litorina (Hamus) montrouzieri (Fischer).

Tectaria montrouzieri, Fischer, Journ. de conch., vol. xxvi. (1878) p. 212; vol. xxvii. (1879) p. 31, pl. iii. fig. 6.

Litorina (Tectaria) montrouzieri, Weinkauff, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 102, No. 118, pl. xiv. figs. 14, 15.

September 8, 1874. Flinders Passage, Cape York, North Australia. 7 fathoms.

Habitat.-New Caledonia (Fischer).

Is this species really distinct from *Litorina papillosa*, Lam.? It is thinner, the whorls overhang the suture more, and the base is not tubercled; but that species is so variable that these, doubtful specific features in the whole genus, are more than usually questionable here.

8. Litorina (Hamus) granularis, Gray.

Litorina granularis, Gray, Zool. Beechey's Voy., p. 140.

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" Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. x. pl. xiii. fig. 68.

- nodosa (not of Gray), Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. x. pl. ii. fig. 13.
- exigua, Dunker, Malak. Blätter, vol. vi. p. 226.
- " Dunker, Moll. Jap., p. 13, pl. ii. fig. 3.
- " Lischke, Jap. Meeresconch., vol. ii. p. 70
- "Weinkauff, Conch. Cab. (ed. Küster), p. 95, pl. xiii. figs. 13, 16.
- " Dunker, Index Moll. Mar. Japon., p. 111.

May 14, 1875. Oosima, Japan.

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Habitat.—? (Gray); New Zealand (Philippi).

I have no doubt that the Challenger specimens belong to this species of Gray. Having that conviction, I feel that I have the authority of Lischke for quoting *Litorina exigua*, Dunker, as a synonym, a fact which Lischke himself denied; for, while identifying *Litorina exigua*, Dunker, with *Litorina granularis*, Reeve, he denied that Reeve's species was that of Gray or of Philippi (*loc. cit. supra*). His reason for this opinion is that in some points the descriptions do not tally: notably, that Gray gives for the size seven lines instead of seven millimetres; but chiefly, and