

Ahipara (Suter, 1913: 304), but the latter two records are considered doubtful. Hutton (1873: 12) noted: "Dr Dieffenbach brought this species to England from Cape Maria van Diemen," and this is probably the source of Suter's record from the locality. Through the courtesy of Dr A. W. B. Powell, the writer has recently examined a second undoubted specimen in good condition, collected at Rosalie Bay, an isolated locality on Great Barrier Island (recorded by Powell, 1967: 187). There are also recent unconfirmed reports of living specimens having been taken frequently in crayfish pots and on anchor lines near the entrance to Houhora Harbour, Northland. Thus the species seems definitely to occur in New Zealand, and its larvae are apparently able to survive and metamorphose in relatively cool waters. It seems unlikely that *C. tritonis tritonis* is able to reproduce in New Zealand.

Dimensions: *C. tritonis tritonis* reaches about 18 inches in length. The largest specimen I have examined, in the Dominion Museum, Wellington, from Fiji, is 395mm high and 215mm broad, and the figured specimen, from Rosalie Bay, Great Barrier Island, New Zealand, is 340mm high and 180mm broad. Juvenile specimens are considerably narrower than adults; the figured juvenile, in the Dominion Museum, is 116.4mm high and 37.5mm broad.

Charonia tritonis variegata (Lamarck, 1816). Pl. 2, Figs 5, 7.

1758. *Murex tritonis* Linnaeus, *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10: 754 (in part, reference to Gaultieri only).
1807. *Triton marmoratum* Link, *Beschr. Nat.-Samm. Univ. Rostock*: 122 (in part, reference to Chemnitz only).
1816. *Triton variegatum* Lamarck, *Tableau Encyclopédique et Méthodique: Liste*, p. 5; *Atlas 3*, pl. 421, figs. 2a, 2b.
1822. *Triton variegatum*: Lamarck, *Animaux sans Vertèbres 7*: 178 (in part).
1822. *Tritonia atlantica* "Montfort" Bowditch, *Elements of Conchology* (1): pl. 10, fig. 4.
1844. *Triton variegatus* var. β Reeve, *Conch. Icon. 2, Triton*: pl. 1, fig. 3a.
1848. *Triton nobilis* Conrad, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 4: 121.
1870. *Tritonium seguenzae* Aradas and Benoit, *Conch. viv. marina della Sicilia*: pl. 4, fig. 1 (fide Pallary, 1938).
1871. *Tritonium seguenzae*: Aradas and Benoit, *Atti dell'Accad. Gioenia di Sci. Nat. di Catania 3*(5): 90.
1876. *Triton commutatus* "Dunker" Kobelt, in Martini and Chemnitz, *Systematisches Conchylien-Cabinet*, ser. 2, 3(2): 224 (*nomen nudum*).
1881. *Triton tritonis* var. *nobilis*: Tryon, *Man. Conch.* 3: 10, pl. 4, figs. 21, 26.
1889. *Tritonium seguenzae*: Kobelt, *Inconogr. Europ. Meeresconchylien 2*: 19, pl. 35, fig. 1; pl. 36, fig. 1; pl. 37, fig. 1.
1933. *Charonia tritonis* var. *nobilis*: Bayer, *Zool. Meded. Leiden* 16: 57.
1938. *Tritonium seguenzae*, with vars. *minor* and *major* Pallary, *J. Conch. Paris* 82: 29.
1954. *Charonia tritonis* var. *nobilis*: Bellatante, *J. Conch. Paris* 94: 70.
1954. *Charonia tritonis nobilis*: Abbott, *American Seashells*: 197, pl. 5, fig. f.
1957. *Charonia variegata*: Clench and Turner, *Johnsonia* 3(36): 103, pl. 111, figs. 1, 2; pl. 113, fig. 1; pl. 114, figs. 1, 2 (with further synonymy).
1961. *Charonia variegata*: Warmke and Abbott, *Caribbean Seashells*: 99, pl. 1, fig. A.
1962. *Charonia* species: Weisbord, *Bull. Am. Paleont.* 42(193): 266, pl. 25, figs. 9-11.

Very similar to Pacific subspecies, but does not reach the enormous size of that form and has a relatively shorter spire. Whorls are slightly shouldered and periphery bears low, rounded nodules. Outer-most portion of outer lip flares as in nominate subspecies, but portion inside thickest part of labial varix is considerably constricted, so that aperture more nearly resembles that of other Cymatiidae than does that of *C. tritonis tritonis*. Teeth on inner surface of outer lip always strongly developed. Plicae on inner lip higher and narrower than in *C. tritonis tritonis*, so that dark brown interstices are considerably wider than in that form. Colour pattern and sculpture of the two subspecies are identical.