weaker sixth one present in *parthenopea parthenopea* does not enter on to the outer lip in *parthenopea echo*. The many specimens I examined showed no variation in this feature. Also, there are generally six pairs of labial plicae and a weak single one below the others in *parthenopea parthenopea,* whereas there are usually just six pairs in *parthenopea echo,* and the pale brown band inside the outer lip is frequently slightly darker in colour and more clearly defined in *parthenopea echo* than in *parthenopea parthenopea.* The two latter differences show a great deal of overlap, as would be expected between geographic subspecies. The Japanese form of *Monoplex* seems best regarded as a weakly differentiated geographic subspecies of *parthenopea.* Both these subspecies have similar large, comparatively widely spaced nodules on the spiral cords, about 10 to 18 on the penultimate whorl, with obscure axial ribs between them, and thus the axial blades of the periostracum, which correspond in position with the axial ribs of the shell, are comparatively widely spaced in both subspecies.

I have examined the radulae of five New Zealand specimens of *S.* (*M.*) *parthenopea parthenopea,* and found that the central teeth had the same proportions in all of them. The radulae of Japanese and Brazilian specimens of *parthenopea* figured by Clench and Turner (1957: 92, pl. 113, figs. 9, 10) have the same number of denticles on the central tooth, but this tooth is considerably wider and relatively lower in the Japanese specimen than in the Brazilian one. This is probably a further constant difference between the two subspecies.

The geographic range of *S.* (*M.*) *parthenopea echo* is rather obscure as yet. If *Triton fossatum* Gould belongs to this subspecies, it probably ranges from Japan down the coast of China at least as far as Hong Kong (type locality of *fossatum*), but I have seen no specimens or records whatever from any of the islands or from the Chinese coast immediately south of Japan, and it is likely that the subspecies is restricted to southern Japan and that *Triton fossatum* refers to a different species. Kira (1962: 56) gave the range of the subspecies as: "Honshu and farther south, 5–10 fathoms [9–18m] deep".

The form was recorded as a fossil from the Nisiyatu Sand near Koito-mati, Tiba Prefecture, Honshu, Japan ("Quaternary"—probably Pleistocene) by Ogose (1968: table 2). This is the only fossil record I have seen.

Dimensions (in mm):

	height	diameter
Japan, Victoria University Geol. Dept.	112.5	65.4
Shirahama, Honshu, Japan	101.1	57.2
Kii, Japan	87.6	52.4
Trawled, Tosa Bay, Shikoku, Japan	76.3	37.5
Trawled, Tosa Bay, Shikoku, Japan	78.3	41.1

Septa (Monoplex) parthenopea keenae n.subsp. Pl. 1, figs. 4, 5; Pl. 2, figs. 6–11; Pl. 3, fig. 17.

1939. *Cymatium weigmanni*: Hertlein and Strong, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 23(24): 370 (not *Triton weigmanni* Anton, 1839).

1954. *Cymatium* (*Cabestana*) *parthenopus* [sic]: Bellatante, J. Conch., Paris 94(2): 76 (in part).

1955. *Cymatium costatum*: Hertlein and Strong, Essays in the Natural Sciences in Honour of Capt. Hancock: 134, pl. A, fig. 17 (not *Murex costatus* Born, 1778).

1958. *Cymatium* (*Monoplex*) *parthenopeum*: Keen, Sea Shells of Tropical West America: 346, fig. 322 (not *Murex parthenopeus* Salis, 1793).

1963. *Cymatium* (*Monoplex*) *parthenopeum*: Emerson and Old, Am. Mus. Novitates (2153): 24.

Shell of average to large size for the subgenus, with only labial and penultimate varices usually developed. Spiral sculpture of broad, comparatively low cords, two on early spire whorls and two or three on later spire whorls, and six of approximately