

This species is considerably larger and coarser than the preceding. The tubercles are twice the size, and closer together. The shell is also comparatively sharply keeled, instead of having a gently rounded appearance.

Leptochiton kerguelensis, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 3; Pl. II. figs. 3a-3c).

Habitat.—Station 149c. January 19, 1874. Lat. 49° 32' S., long. 70° W. Balfour Bay, Royal Sound, Kerguelen. 60 fathoms. Volcanic mud. Bottom temperature probably 40°.

Shell.—Minute, smooth, or with scattered minute tubercles; the sides meet at an angle of about 100°; sutural laminæ small, triangular.

Anterior valve.—Small, smooth, with scattered aborted tubercles.

Intermediate valves.—*Central area* smooth, with very faint longitudinal striæ; *lateral areas* scarcely discernible, with faint radial striæ and minute concentric interrupted ridges towards the apex, which pass into inconspicuous small scattered tubercles.

Posterior valve.—With full rounded umbo, behind which is a shallow depression. *Anterior area*: similar to the central areas of the intermediate valves. *Posterior area*: similar to the anterior valve.

Girdle.—Narrow, with delicate scales.

Colour.—Uniform whitish.

Size.—Length, 3 mm.; breadth, 1.5 mm.

Gills.—Posterior, eight or nine in number.

Leptochiton alveolus (M. Sars, MS.)

Chiton alveolus (M. Sars, MS.), Lovén, Ind. Moll. Lit. Scand. Occ., 1846, p. 159.

Lepidopleurus alveolus, G. O. Sars, Moll. Reg. Arct. Norvegiæ, 1878, p. 110, pl. vii. figs. 3a-i, pl. I. fig. 7.

Leptochiton alveolus, Dall, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 1878, p. 317.

“Corpus colore nunc pallidiore, albido-cinereo, nunc obscuriore, interdum fere omnino nigro, forma quam solito angustiore, elongato-oblongum, plus duplo longius quam latius, zona perangusta, squamulis inæqualibus, nonnullis spinæformibus.

“Testa sat convexa, dorso æqualiter arcuato ne vestigium quidem carinæ vel arcarum lateralium præbente, valvulis sat elongatis, postica antica majore, semiorbiculari, antice ad lineam rectam truncata, mediis subæqualibus, margine postico recto, antico medio leviter emarginato. Superficies valvularum tuberculis minutis ovatis regulariter dispositis ubique sculpta. Long. 16 mm.”—(G. O. Sars.)

Habitat.—West coast of Norway, Hardangerfjord, 420 fathoms; between Lofoten and Bodö, 150 to 300 fathoms (Sars); Gulf of St Lawrence, in 220 fathoms, between Cape Rosier and the south-west point of Anticosti Island (Whiteaves); St George's Bank, Gulf of Maine, 150 fathoms, U.S. Fish Commission, 1872 (Dall).