

*Habitat*.—January 20, 1874. Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. Shore.  
Kerguelen Island, on stones at low water (Dr Kidder).

“*H. t. latiore, curvata, olivaceo-fusca; jugo planato; mucrone subcentrali? areis haud definitis; totâ superficie sensim quincunxiter granulosa, granis satis extantibus.*

“*Intus; valva anticâ et posticâ conspicue laminata; laminis acutis, haud incis, haud regularibus, valde extantibus; subgrundis spongiosis, minimis; valvis centralibus et posticâ laminis suturalibus, triangularibus, maxime distantibus, extantibus, decliviter, lateraliter, continuis; sinu maximo, valde spongioso.*

*Zona modicâ, haud expansâ, solida, leve; sparsim minutissime lanuginatâ; poris minutissimis, setuliferis ad suturas, et circ. iv. circumvalvas terminales sitis, instructâ, setulis minimis, curtissimis.*

*Animal, pede capiteque normalibus; branchiis majoribus posticis, utroque latere circiter vi., medio pede tenus. Lon. 13 mm. Lat. 7 mm. Div. variante ad 130.°*”

The above description was written by Carpenter from two specimens shortly before his death, and incorporated by Dall in his report on the Mollusca collected by Dr Kidder at Kerguelen Island, who accompanied the United States Transit of Venus Expedition, 1874–75.

The colour of the shell, in the single specimen collected by the Challenger Expedition, is of a uniform warm dark brown, and the girdle is chestnut brown, with a pale crenulated border round the margin of the valves. In each of the dark triangular bays between the valves is a small tuft of short white spicular scales, and there are six similar tufts round the anterior border of the first valve.

The *anterior* and *posterior valves* and the lateral areas of the intermediate valves are marked by concentric lines of growth, otherwise the latter are scarcely discernible. The jugum is very gently rounded, so that the pleura are slightly depressed. The unsplit insertion plate of the anterior and posterior valves is shown in Pl. ii. figs. 4*a*, 4*f*.

The *girdle* is thick and soft, with a few minute scattered scales. There is a distinct fringe of reddish brown elongated striated scales round the margin. The scales forming the tufts are stout, and white in colour. Carpenter describes the anterior tufts as *about* four in number; in my specimen there are *six* anterior tufts. Evidently Carpenter was not quite satisfied on this point, as in all other Chitons which possess tufts, only four are present; and, consequently, that number might be expected to occur in this species also.

The *head lappets* are rather large, and the anus is on a large rounded papilla. The longitudinal band on the under side of the girdle (veil of Carpenter) is produced into flaps at the posterior extremity.

The *gills* form a short posterior row, and appear to be about six in number; they decrease in size anteriorly.

Length 9 mm.; breadth 4 mm.; sides of valves meet at an angle of about 115°.