

ON A NEW TASMANIAN CHITON.

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CALLOCHITON MAYI, SP. NOV.

General Appearance.—Shell elliptical, strongly elevated, and carinated. Side slopes slightly curved, and steep. Colour: Rusty red, mottled with white.

Anterior Valve.—Perfectly smooth, several concentric grooves which are probably growth lines. Microscopically granulous and arenaceous. Teeth: 16 slits; teeth and slits irregularly spaced.

Posterior Valves.—Mucro Median, prominent. Dorsal area microscopically striate. Pleural areas have five or six deep longitudinal grooves. The lateral area seems perfectly smooth, but is microscopically granulated. Twelve slits.

Median Valves.—Dorsal area wedge shaped, microscopically longitudinally striated, slightly beaked. Pleural area: Eight deep longitudinal sulci, separated by sharp edged ribs, cross the valve, except where cut off by the dorsal area. Lateral areas, distinctly and remarkably raised, with a rounded rib on each side, the anterior one being the most conspicuous; and several concentric growth lines. The whole surface microscopically granulated. Three teeth on each side, more or less thickened at the sides, or "propped."

Girdle.—Densely covered with microscopically diamond-shaped scales, which are only the points of long flattened, closely appressed corneous bodies.—This helps to fix the genus of this shell.

Measurement.—Length 15, breadth 8 m.m.

Habitat.—One specimen only, found by me in a rock pool north of Stanley.

Remarks.—I have had some difficulty in placing the genus of this shell, but its numerous teeth, and its peculiar girdle, make it agree with Pilsbry's description of a *Callochiton*.

It is intended to figure the species in connection with a paper on the Tasmanian Polyplacophora in these proceedings, which I hope may shortly appear.