

ment only on the coloured; ventrals separate from each other and from the anal fin. Brown, body and fins covered with rounded irregular darker spots. Length of specimen, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Off Prince Edward's Island. Station 145; 310 fathoms.

B. MAGELLAN STRAITS AND FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Fish-Fauna of Magellan Straits, to which must be joined that of the Falkland Islands and of the littoral archipelago on the western side of the extremity of the South American continent, bears a thoroughly antarctic character, closely resembling that of Kerguelen Island. Although it has been well worked as lately as the year 1867 by Dr R. O. Cunningham in his "Notes on the Natural History of the Strait of Magellan," it is still very far from being completely known, as may be seen from the large proportion of novel forms discovered by the Naturalists of the Challenger Expedition, who dredged at thirteen stations (Stations 304 to 316), between December 31, 1875, and February 3, 1876.

Scyllium chilense, Guich.

Having examined some specimens preserved in spirits in the Challenger collection, I am able to correct two errors in my former description, which was drawn up from dried specimens. The nasal valve is provided with a cirrus which, however, does not extend to the lip; and the teeth of the lower jaw have more or less distinct lateral cusps. Gray's Harbour, Messier Channel.

Spinax granulatus, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. C).

This species is distinguished especially by the structure of its skin, which is finely granulated, the granules being serially arranged on the tail, where they appear rather in the form of minute spinelets than in that of granules. The space between the nostrils and the median line of the lower side of the snout, the circumference of the mouth, the base of the fins, and the back of the tail, are naked. The snout is much produced, the symphysis of the lower jaw being midway between the end of the snout and the root of the pectoral; snout very obtuse in front, with the front nostril opening forward. The first dorsal fin shorter than the second, midway between the second and the spiracle. Second dorsal spine three times the size of the first, not much lower than the fin. The length of the base of the second dorsal is one-third of the distance between the two fins. Pectoral truncated behind, extending backwards nearly to the first dorsal. Ventral extending to below the middle of the second dorsal. Black; hind margins of all the fins white. South-west coast of South America. Length of specimen (male), $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Station 305; 120 fathoms.