

Raja brachyura, n. sp. (Pl. VI.).

A short-snouted species. The angle formed by the margins of the snout is slightly obtuse, and the extremity does not project. The width of the interorbital space is more than the length of the orbit together with the spiracle, and but little less than one-half of the distance between the eye and the end of the snout. Mouth nearly transverse. Teeth pointed, in about thirty-five series in the upper jaw. Tail remarkably short and stout. The outer pectoral angle is rounded, and the margins would meet at an obtuse angle. The two dorsal fins are very close together. The upper part of the head and of the pectoral, and the back are covered with minute spines. A series of conical spines along the median line of the back and tail, the spines on the back being smaller and less constant than those on the tail. Brown, marbled with darker and lighter.

	Male.	Female.
Distance of the vent from the extremity of the snout, .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	18 inches.
Distance of the vent from the extremity of the tail, .	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Width of the disk,	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	25 „
Total Length,	27 $\frac{1}{4}$ „	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ „

Magellan Straits and west of them. Station 313; 55 fathoms. Station 314; 70 fathoms.

Psammobatis rudis, Gthr. (Pl. X.).

(?) *Raja scobina*, Phil. Wieg. Arch., 1857, p. 270.

This species, described by me from a very young example, attains a much more considerable size, a male, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, being still far from being mature. With age the disk ceases to be as perfectly circular as is observed in young specimens, its anterior margins becoming more rectilinear. A very short and thin rostral appendage in front of the disk is present in all examples. Beside the median series of small thorns on the tail of very young examples, there are developed two other similar series on each side of the back of examples more advanced in age, and they are continued along each side of the tail, which thus is armed with a triple series. The tail of the larger specimens shows a distinct terminal fin, which, however, is small and confluent with the second dorsal. Beside the dark spots, white spots are more or less numerous on the disk and upper parts of the ventrals; they are more numerous in very young than in older examples.

Figures A and B represent our largest male, and C the typical specimen of the natural size. Length of specimens 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Off Cape Virgins. Station 313; 55 fathoms.

Sebastes oculatus, C. V. Station 306; 345 fathoms. Station 307; 147 fathoms. Porto Bueno.