

of the length of the præoral portion of the snout. The labial fold extends a little way along the margins of the mouth. Upper lip fringed. Pectoral short, with the lower angle rounded, not produced. The first dorsal fin small, its base (without spine) is shorter than that of the second, and nearly one-sixth of the distance between the two fins. Spines very small, scarcely projecting beyond the skin. Extremity of the ventral fins below the end of the second dorsal. The scales are tricuspoid, with a median keel, and so minute as to give a velvety appearance to the skin. Uniform deep black.

*Habitat.*—Off Inosima, Japan, Station 232; depth, 345 fathoms. One specimen (adult female), 27 inches long.

The structure of the intestinal tract does not essentially differ from that of the ordinary littoral or pelagic Selachian type. The stomach consists of two portions; the anterior is much the larger, of an elongate form, narrowed towards its posterior extremity; it passes by an abrupt bend into the second reverted portion, which is the narrowest part of the intestinal tract. The commencement of the intestine is a wide diverticulum, separated from the stomach by the circular pyloric valve. The intestine proper is almost straight; the spiral valve commences on the level of the posterior extremity of the stomach, the spire being composed of fifteen transverse gyrations. Cæcal appendage worm-shaped, nearly an inch long, with a very narrow cavity. The intestinal tract contained nothing but the single beak of a cuttle-fish. The liver consists of two extremely long and flat lobes extending on the right as well as on the left side from the anterior to the posterior extremity of the abdominal cavity. Anteriorly they are connected by a short transverse strip not broader than the lateral portions, and having imbedded in its middle line a gall-bladder of moderate size. The ovaries are paired, containing mature ova, three in the right half and five in the left. In the oviducts no separate divisions can be distinguished, the whole of their cavity being coated with numerous longitudinal folds, the edges of which are beset with villi. They are confluent anteriorly, and attached in the median line to the ventral side of the abdominal cavity; their single opening is directed backwards towards the Fallopian tubes and surrounded by a thick swollen pad of soft membrane, the surface of which is finely transversely lamellated.

The valves of the conus arteriosus of the heart are arranged in five transverse series, each series consisting of three principal valves and as many intermediate smaller ones.

### *Centroscyllium*, M. and H.

#### *Centroscyllium fabricii*, Reinhardt.

This Greenland shark has recently been discovered off the coast of Massachusetts, whence the British Museum received through the Smithsonian Institution a specimen captured in 250 fathoms.