

*Pristiurus*, Bonaparte.*Pristiurus melanostomus*, Rafinesque.

Collett<sup>1</sup> records the capture of this littoral species near Tromsö, at a depth of 250 fathoms.

## Family NOTIDANIDÆ.

*Chlamydoselache*, Garman.*Chlamydoselache anguinea* (Pls. LXIV., LXV.).

*Chlamydoselachus anguineus*, Garman, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. xii. No. 1, 1885.

I am indebted to M. S. Tegima and A. Sanders, Esq., for three well-preserved examples of this shark, which hitherto was known from a single specimen only, a female without intestines, and with a mutilated tail. Our specimens were caught in deep water in Yeddo Bay, opposite Tokio. Two are males, of which the larger is 4 feet and 10 inches long, the tail measuring 2 feet; the third is a female, which had been eviscerated by the fishermen, from whom it was bought. I am able to supplement Mr. Garman's account by some remarks on the male claspers and other organs.

The membranous margin of the ventral fin of the male is attached to the outer and upper side of the clasper, leaving only the terminal third of the latter free, as is the case in the Notidanidæ generally, whilst in other sharks the fin and the clasper are separated by a more or less deep notch (Pl. LXIV. fig. C).

The skeleton of the clasper is extremely simple (Pl. LXIV. fig. D, D'). The principal cartilaginous rod ( $\alpha$ ) is attached to the basale ( $b$ ) of the pelvic limb by three rudimentary and one larger intermediate cartilages ( $\alpha'$ ). The ventral side of its terminal third is longitudinally concave, forming a half-canal which in its middle is bridged over by a lobe-like expansion of the cartilage ( $l$ ). A long calcified piece ( $t, t'$ ) with sharp cutting edge is movably attached to each side of the end of the semicanal. These two movable appendages can be approached to each other so as to complete or close the canal.

The structure is therefore very similar to that of *Acanthias* as figured by Gegenbaur.<sup>2</sup> The cartilaginous ray ( $r$ ) nearest to the clasper (or *pterygopodium*, Petri) is much elongate, tapering, simple, occupying a position at about equal distance from the clasper and the ray next above it. This latter ( $r'$ ), the penultimate of the series, is also elongate, and consists of two pieces subequal in length, with a minute terminal piece, the rudimentary condition of which leads me to suppose that it will not be found to be constant. The third ray ( $r''$ ) is somewhat shorter than the second, consisting of two pieces, like the second, but without the rudimentary terminal. The following rays become successively shorter, are composed of three pieces, and arranged closely side by side, as in the female fish figured by Garman.

<sup>1</sup> *Nyt Mag. f. Naturvid.*, xviii., 1884, p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> *Jenaische Zeitschr.*, v., Taf. xvi. figs. 15-17.