Notothenia coriiceps, Richards (Voy. "Erebus" and "Terror"). Notothenia purpuriceps, Richards (Voy. "Erebus" and "Terror"). Notothenia antarctica, Peters (Berl. MB., 1876, p. 837).

Raja eatoni, Gthr. (Phil. Trans., vol. clxviii. p. 166).

Of this species a female has been found by the naturalists of the Challenger. It differs very little from the male found by Mr Eaton; but, of course, the claw-like spines on the pectoral fin are absent. The lower part of the body is entirely white, that of the tail blackish.

Raja murrayi, n. sp. (Pl. V.).

The angle formed by the margins of the snout slightly obtuse, with the extremity somewhat projecting. The width of the interorbital space equals the length of the orbit. The distance between the outer margins of the nostrils is rather less than their distance from the extremity of the snout. Teeth pointed in both sexes, more so in the male than in the female. Outer pectoral angle obtusely rounded. A curved spine in front and behind on the superciliary edge. From four to six similar spines placed in a triangle in the middle of the back. Tail with a median series of from sixteen to eighteen spines, but with only very small ones on the sides. The spines, as far as described at present, are found in both sexes, in the old as well as in the young. In the male the greater part of the upper side of the body is smooth, with the usual patch of recurved spines near the pectoral angle. In the female the whole of the upper surface is covered with scattered small stellate asperities, which, in young specimens, are still more numerous than in the old. The caudal series of spines is, in the young, generally continued forward to the dorsal spines. Upper parts brown, with rounded darker and lighter spots. A large yellowish ocellus edged with blackish on each side of the back of the male.

Two adults (male and female) and three young specimens were collected. The former are $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the tail measuring 9 inches. The greatest width of the disk is 11 inches. Kerguelen Island.

Zanclorhynchus, n. gen. (Scorpænidæ).

Body compressed, oblong, without scales, covered with minute asperities. Bones of the head armed with spines; præorbital not armed. Snout pointed; mouth very protractile, lateral, narrow, toothless. Two dorsal fins. Ventral far behind the pectoral, the pubic bones being much prolonged. Gill-opening reduced to a narrow slit above the root of the pectoral.

Zanclorhynchus spinifer, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. A).

D. $\frac{9}{12}$, A. 10, P. 9, V. $\frac{1}{5}$. The height of the body is somewhat less than the length of