

## Measurements of typical specimen.

(No. —, United States National Museum.)

Extreme length.....	11.50 inches.
Length to base of caudal fin.....	9.90 inches=1.00
Greatest depth.....	.41
Least depth.....	.105
Length of caudal peduncle.....	.065
Length of head.....	.23
Width of interorbital area.....	.017
Length of snout.....	.04
Length of maxillary.....	.10
Length of mandible.....	.11
Diameter of orbit.....	.065
Distance from snout to dorsal.....	.075
Length of base of dorsal.....	.77
Greatest height of dorsal.....	.10
Distance of anal from snout.....	.32
Length of base of anal.....	.69
Height of longest ray.....	.11
Length of caudal.....	.13
Length of pectoral (right side).....	.24
Length of ventrals.....	.085

The typical example of this species was taken on a hook on the west side of the island of Santa Catalina, Los Angeles County, California.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW RAY (*PLATYRHINA TRISERIATA*), FROM  
THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.


BY DAVID S. JORDAN AND CHARLES H. GILBERT.

*PLATYRHINA TRISERIATA*.

Disk broad-ovate, broader than long; the snout very bluntly rounded, not projecting; the angle formed anteriorly by the pectorals very obtuse; anterior margins of the pectorals slightly convex; tail stout, in form intermediate between *Raia* and *Rhinobatus*, its width at base about equal to the length of the snout and a little more than the interorbital width; tail much longer than the disk, not much depressed, its sides vertical, its lower lateral edges with broad horizontal fold, a slight groove above on each side of the median series of spines.

Dorsal fins similar, higher than long, the anterior far behind the end of the claspers; the posterior free margin of both fins very convex, not forming an angle. Caudal fin large, well developed both above and below, its outline entire, elliptical. Ventral fins with their margins entire, the claspers well developed. Pectoral fins extending forward to a point but little short of the tip of the snout.

Rostral ridges wide apart at base, rapidly convergent, inclosing a triangular area; a slight translucent space separates this from the opaque pectorals; eyes small, wide apart, the broad spiracles close behind them.

Mouth broad, its width equal to the distance from its front margin to the tip of the snout; a deep crease passing around the mouth behind, in front of which the lower lip has three folds of skin. Upper lip not developed, a strong fold of skin passing from the angle of the mouth on either side to the inner angle of the nostrils, thence straight across, joining its fellow on the opposite side, these folds enclosing a depressed, subtriangular, -shaped area, which is bounded behind by the curved outline of the upper jaw. In this depression are three transverse cross-folds of skin. Nostrils broader than the interval between them, with a free fold behind, which is prolonged forwards and inwards in the middle, the rest of the fold being turned backward. Anterior edge of nostrils with a broad flap, the outer edge of which is much prolonged, overlapping the posterior flap, the inner edge covering the inner angle of the nostril.

Both jaws strongly and somewhat regularly curved. Teeth numerous, rather sharp, about  $\frac{60}{66}$ , about twelve in a cross-series. Gill openings very narrow.

Skin everywhere covered with a rather fine shagreen, almost precisely as in *Rhinobatus productus*. The asperities are smaller below, and coarser on the outer anterior margin of the pectorals, where there are also two or three irregular rows of sharp, curved, backward-directed spines. Four strong spines on the tip of the snout, forming a rhombic figure; four or five strong, bluntish spines around each eye, above and in front, the one at the upper anterior angle the largest.

A series of 22 very strong spines along the median line of the back and tail, and two more on the tail between the dorsal fins. On each side of the tail above is a similar series of ten spines, the first opposite the end of the base of the ventrals, the last opposite the front of the first dorsal; a single strong spine on the outer edge of the shoulder-girdle and two between the spine and the dorsal series.

Color almost exactly as in *Rhinobatus productus*. Olive-brown above, whitish beneath, the vertical fins paler. Rostral area and edges of pectorals somewhat translucent. No sharp markings of any kind anywhere.

Measurements.

Extreme length .....	17.90 inches.
Length of disk .....	7.25 inches = 1.00
Width of disk .....	1.09
Width of tail at base .....	.20
Distance between outer humeral spines .....	.36
Length of branchial area .....	.15
Width of branchial area in front .....	.34
Width of branchial area behind .....	.28
Distance between outer edges of nostrils .....	.21
Width of mouth .....	.20
Width of interorbital area .....	.165
Length of eye .....	.06
Length of snout from eye .....	.225

Length of snout from mouth.....	.22
Length of nostrils.....	.07
Width of anterior nasal flap.....	.06
Length of nasal flap.....	.04
Distance from snout to first dorsal.....	1.565
Length of base of first dorsal.....	.095
Height of first dorsal.....	.18
Interval between dorsals.....	.155
Length of second dorsal.....	.10
Height of second dorsal.....	.19
Height of caudal.....	.175
Length of upper portion of caudal.....	.455
Distance from snout to end of base of pectoral.....	.83
Length of base of ventrals.....	.28
Width of ventrals.....	.20
Length of claspers.....	.36

The type of this species, an adult male, was taken at Santa Barbara, Cal., February 8, 1880, by A. Laro, an Italian fisherman. It is numbered —— in the collection of the United States National Museum. Mr. Laro states that this species is not uncommon about Santa Barbara in spring and summer.

This species is probably related to *Platyrrhina sinensis*, but it has little affinity with *Platyrrhina crasperata*, already described by us, from San Diego. In color, form of tail, and character of the dermal covering it resembles the *Rhinobatidae*, and its affinities with *Syrhina*, of the latter "family," are evident.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF "ROCK COD" (*SEBASTICHTHYS SERRICEPS*), FROM THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

Body rather robust, heavy forwards, compressed behind, the caudal peduncle short and rather slender. Head large. Mouth large, rather oblique, the maxillary reaching to opposite the middle of the eye; the premaxillary anteriorly on the level of the orbit; jaws about equal, in the closed mouth; teeth, as usual, in villiform bands on the jaws, vomer, and palatines.

Top of head with the spinous ridges very thick and strong, their tips bluntish, turned upward and outward; the spines on each side placed nearly in a right line, so that the edge of the crown seems somewhat regularly serrated.

The following pairs of spines are present: nasal, preocular, supraocular, tympanic, occipital, and nuchal. The coronal spines (found in *S. auriculatus* and *S. ruber*) are wanting in this species, as are the postocular spines (usually present in *S. pinniger*). Interorbital space between the spines narrow, flat, and coarsely scaled (the elevated ridges found in *S. nigrocinctus* being wanting). The tympanic spines are