

STUDIES IN ICHTHYOLOGY.¹

No. 2.

By

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(Plates xvi-xviii and Figures 1-2.)

Family DASYATIDÆ.

HIMANTURA GRANULATA (Macleay).

(Figures 1-2.)

Trygon granulata Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vii, pt. 4, April, 1883, p. 598. New Guinea. *Idem*, Garman, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, xxxvi, 1913, p. 377. Wrongly inserted in synonymy of *Dasybatus gerrardi* (Gray).

Himantura granulata Jordan and Seale, Bull. U.S. Bur. Fish. xxv, 1906, p. 185. *Ex* Macleay. *Id.* Whitley, Journ. Pan-Pacif. Res. Inst., iii, 1, 1927, p. 11.

Re-description of holotype (Fig. 1).—Eye (25 mm.) 2.48 in interorbital (62), and equal in length to the spiracle. Length from snout to dorsal insertion of tail (313) 1.7 in length of tail (557). Width of jaw (27) 2.8 in distance from mouth opening to tip of snout (78). Distance between outer angles of first branchial slits (95) 3.5 in width of disc (335) which is less than length from tip of snout to end of pectoral (357). The distance between the lower gill-openings is equal to the distance from the first slit to the fifth. Ventral fins slightly longer than the interorbital is wide.

Body strongly depressed, the highest point just over the pectoral arch. Margins of fins rounded. Snout ending in a rounded obtuse angle.

Eyes large, twice as long as deep. A concave median area between and before eyes, the interorbital region having apparently collapsed in preservation. A series of posteriorly branching sensory canals visible at the surface on each side immediately before the pectoral arch. Skin thrown into convolutions forming papillæ around mouth; a row of pores in the papillæ over teeth in upper jaw. Teeth lozenge-shaped, close-set in oblique series, each with a cusp over its long axis. Upper buccal flap serrated like a cock's-comb with about 21 points. Two fairly large buccal papillæ with rounded but somewhat frayed edges. The fronto-nasal processes and naso-

¹For No. 1, see "Records," xv, No. 5, 1927, p. 289