common in New South Wales, *T. proximus* is, on the other hand, comparatively rare. Owing, however, to the very limited number of observations made upon the Australian *Typhlopidæ*, it would at present be extremely unwise to hazard many remarks upon their distribution.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SHARK FROM THE TASMANIAN COAST.

By J. Douglas Ogilby.

CENTRINA BRUNIENSIS, sp. nov.

Centrina bruniensis, Morton (in lit.)

Body oblong, with the back and sides rounded, and the belly Head small and strongly depressed, its breadth equal to the distance between the tip of the snout and the spiracle: snout short and obtuse, the distance between its tip and the nearest point of the mouth less than that between the same and the anterior margin of the eye. Nostrils equidistant from the eye and the extremity of the snout. Eye large, with a strong bony supraorbital ridge, situated midway between the tip of the snout and the anterior gill-opening. Spiracles large, opening behind the upper half of the eye, with a moderate intervening space. Mouth small and transverse, with the lateral groove very broad and deep. Upper jaw with a patch of small, conical, curved teeth anteriorly, consisting of about four irregular rows; a single series of much larger, erect, compressed, minutely serrated, scalpriform teeth in the lower jaw. Gill-openings small, the posterior one pierced immediately in front of the base of the pectoral fin. The first dorsal commences above the middle gill-opening, and rises by a continuous and equal gradation to the spine, its outer margin being straight; behind the spine the rise is much more abrupt, and the contour is slightly convex with the tip rounded; the posterior margin is deeply concave; the height of the fin beneath its extremity is equal to the distance between the anterior gill-opening and the tip of the snout, that of the spine equal to the head in front of the spiracle; the spine is situated in the anterior portion of the last fourth of the base of the fin, is perfectly