

formes or mackerels. The Scombridæ are represented by many species in tropical and sub-tropical waters, the most important in the North Atlantic being the mackerel (*Scomber scomber*), the tunny (*Thynnus thynnus*), the bonito (*Thynnus pelamys*), and *Pelamys sarda*. The adult fishes are widespread, but most of them probably seek the coasts in spawning time. The natural history of all these important and interesting species has been very little investigated, and very little material was obtained during the cruise of the "Michael Sars." We obtained far

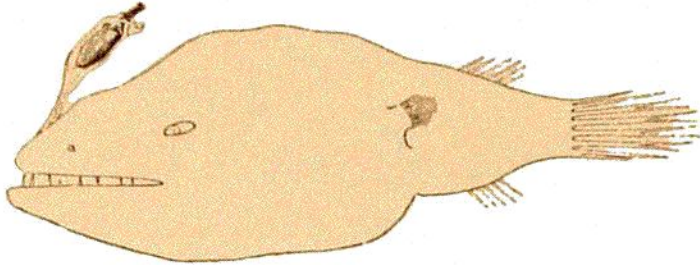


FIG. 468.

Oneirodes, n.sp. No. 3. Nat. size, 2 cm.

more information concerning the Carangidæ or horse-mackerels, of which young individuals were taken abundantly so far from land that their oceanic habitat may be considered as proved. To this family also belongs the famous pilot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*, see Fig. 465), some specimens of which were taken. Allied forms are *Zeus faber* and *Capros aper*, of which only adult individuals were taken in our trawls, but which nevertheless must be supposed to be capable of living in mid-water. The

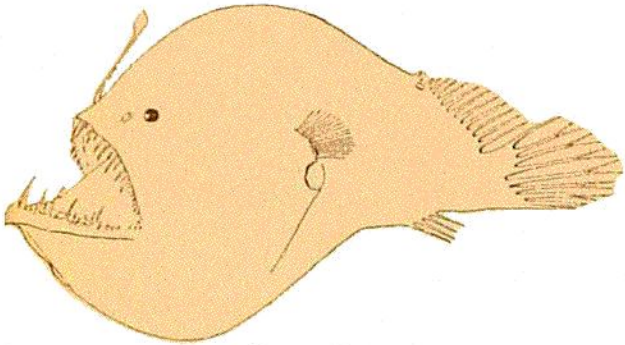


FIG. 469.

Melanocetus johnsoni, Günth. Nat. size, 4.5 cm.

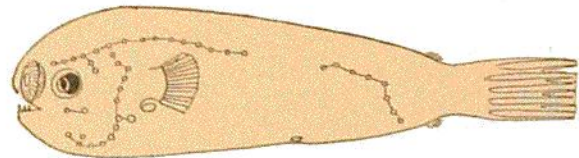


FIG. 470.

Aceratias macrorhinus indicus, A. Br.
Nat. size, 2.8 cm.

young of *Capros aper* and of several other Acanthopterygians were taken in the surface waters far from land. Bathypelagic forms are very scarce among the Acanthopterygians. Our list records only two species of the genus *Melamphaës*, but many of our specimens have not yet been determined. *M. mizolepis* shows a wide distribution in the North Atlantic, and is known from the Indian Ocean.

The sub-order Pediculati is well known from shallow water through the angler (*Lophius piscatorius*), the eggs of which we found floating off the banks of Newfoundland. Genuine deep-sea forms are the members of the Ceratiidæ, containing the genera *Ceratias*, *Oneirodes*, *Melanocetus*