smaller. Numerous specimens were obtained by the "Knight Errant" in the Faröe Channel, in 530 fathoms, the largest being 12 or 13 inches long, at Station 6, in August 1880, and Station 2, in August 1882.

I formerly believed that these specimens represented the younger stage of the large specimen from Madeira (the only one known to me at the time) which I referred in 1862 to Risso's fish; but examples received at a later period convinced me that the present species may be constantly, at all ages, distinguished by a comparatively larger eye and shorter head. However, the three European species, viz., Haloporphyrus guentheri, Haloporphyrus lepidion, and Haloporphyrus eques are most closely allied to each other.

Haloporphyrus inosimæ, n. sp. (Pl. XX. fig. B).

B. 7. D. 5 | 60. A. 52. Cec. pyl. 13.

This species is also very similar to Haloporphyrus lepidion, but distinguished by much smaller scales. The length of the head is conspicuously less than the distance between the root of the ventral fin and the anal. Eye rather large, one-fourth of the length of the head, equal to the length of the snout and more than the width of the interorbital space. The rows of pores in the præorbital region are present as in Haloporphyrus lepidion and Haloporphyrus eques, but the pores are much smaller. The mouth scarcely extends to below the middle of the eye. Barbel nearly as long as the eye. The caudal peduncle is rather slender, its depth being two-thirds of the distance between dorsal and caudal fins. Scales very small, about twenty longitudinal series between the anterior dorsal fin and the lateral line. The first long dorsal ray is rather feeble, extending scarcely to the middle of the length of the dorsal fin. Middle of the anal fin but little depressed. Caudal fin subtruncated. Pectoral fin three-fifths as long as the head, equal in length to the filamentous ventral.

Brownish, with blackish fins; the cavities of the mouth, gills, and abdomen black.

Habitat.—Several specimens, from 8 to 12 inches long, were obtained by the Challenger at Inosima, in 345 fathoms.

Haloporphyrus ensiferus, n. sp. (Pl. XIX. fig. A).

B. 7. D. 5 | 52. A. 46. V. 8. Cec. pyl. 10.

Distinguished by the very broad and compressed dorsal ray. The length of the head equals the distance between the root of the ventrals and the vent. Eye rather large, two-sevenths of the length of the head, a little longer than the snout, and in width much exceeding the interorbital space; pores of the præorbital region very