

than one-fourth of the length of the head, as long as the snout, and exceeding the width of the interorbital space. Violet.

The single specimen from which these characters are taken is 16 inches long, and was obtained by the U.S. Fish Commission in lat. 43° 41' N., and long. 59° 15' W.

But this species seems to be abundant in the deep sea off the Atlantic coasts of the United States, numerous examples having been taken in depths of from 306 to 1242 fathoms. Greatest length recorded, 18 inches.

### *Salilota.*

Body oblong, covered with very small scales. Head thick, but rather compressed. A separate caudal; two dorsal fins and one anal. Ventrals with broad base, composed of several (eight) rays. Abdominal cavity extending far behind the vent. Villiform teeth of equal size in the jaws and on the vomer; none on the palatines. The first dorsal with about nine rays. Chin with a barbel. Pyloric appendages very long, of moderate number.

This fish differs so strikingly from the typical *Haloporphyrus*, with which I at first associated it, that its separation into a distinct genus seems to me justified. It forms a passage to *Lota*, from which it differs by an entirely different form of the head. It is not a deep-sea fish, and ought to have been included in the shore series.

### *Salilota australis* (Pl. XVII. fig. B).

*Haloporphyrus australis*, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 19.

D. 9 | 50-52. A. 53. V. 8. Cœc. pyl. 17.

The length of the head is one-fourth of the total (without caudal), and about twice as long as the distance of the ventrals from the anal. The depth of the body is two-fifths of the total. Snout obtuse, rounded, with the upper jaw overlapping the lower, as long as, or rather longer than the eye, the diameter of which is one-fourth or two-ninths of the length of the head. The maxillary extends somewhat behind the middle of the eye. Teeth villiform, forming bands. A small semicircular patch of similar teeth in the middle of the head of the vomer. Barbel shorter than the eye. Interorbital space flat, wider than the eye. There are about eighteen longitudinal series of scales between the anterior dorsal and the lateral line. The first dorsal fin has no prolonged rays, and is not higher than the second, situated behind the root of the pectoral. The second dorsal and anal have the margin somewhat emarginate, and terminate close to the caudal. Vent situated below the first dorsal. Caudal slightly rounded. The length of the pectoral fin is two-thirds of that of