Solea kaiana.

Solea kaiana, Günth., Report on the Shore Fishes, Zool, Chall. Exp., pt. vi. p. 49, pl. xxi. fig. C.

Habitat.—Ki Islands, Station 192; depth, 140 fathoms. One specimen, 4½ inches long.

Aphoristia, Kaup.

Aphoristia nebulosa.

Aphoristia nebulosa, Goode and Bean, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., ser. 5, vol. x., 1883, p. 192.

Habitat.—One specimen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was obtained by the U.S. steamer "Blake," in lat. 32° N., long. 78° 37′ W.; at a depth of 229 fathoms.

PHYSOSTOMI.

Family STERNOPTYCHIDÆ.1

Argyropelecus, Cocco.

Argyropelecus hemigymnus, Cocco.

Common in the Mediterranean and neighbouring parts of the Atlantic, and frequently caught at night in the surface net. During the cruise of the "Porcupine" an adult example was obtained between Shetland and Faröe, at a depth of 180 fathoms. It would therefore appear that this fish is of nocturnal habits, living during the day at a depth from the surface, which varies according to circumstances.

It is also reported by Messrs. Goode and Bean among the fishes obtained by the U.S. steamers "Blake" and "Fish Hawk," at depths of 225 and 245 fathoms.2

Argyropelecus olfersii, Cuv.

⁸ Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. x., 1883, p. 220.

This species, like its congeners, has been hitherto considered to be a pelagic species of the Atlantic, which now and then is found as far north as the coast of Norway. But the naturalists of the Challenger obtained a specimen, 2½ inches long, at Station I. (off Cape Finisterre), by the dredge, which had reached a depth of 1125 fathoms.

¹ If Mr. Jordan (Cat. Fish. N. Amer., p. 45) takes exception to the expression which I have used (Cat. Fish., vol. v. p. 384) in the diagnosis of this family, "a rudimentary spinous dorsal fin," and explains that "this appearance is due to the projection of one or more of the several spines beyond the muscles, and is in no proper sense a rudiment of a fin,"—he should have added that this explanation of the term used was first given by myself (loc. cit., p. 385). In the diagnosis of the genus Argyropelecus, which he copies from my work, he has introduced (probably by a slip of the pen) a misleading error in describing the gill-opening as "very short," whilst, in fact, it is "very wide."