

Vent nearly midway between the upper end of the gill-opening and the root of the caudal fin. The anal fin commences almost immediately behind it in front of the vertical from the origin of the dorsal. The caudal fin is still more injured than the two other vertical fins, and therefore nothing can be said about its form, but it is continued along the upper and lower edges of the caudal peduncle as a broad fold, which extends almost to the dorsal and anal and contains well-developed rays, the posterior of which are articulated and branched. Pectoral fin lateral, inserted opposite to the lower half of the gill-opening. Root of the ventral midway between that of the pectoral and the origin of the anal.

Scales simple, cycloid, considerably longer than deep, deeply implanted in the skin. The lateral line is straight, running above the middle of the depth of the body, and is composed of tubiform scales with rather wide mucous openings.

Colour now uniform deep black, but Mr. Murray¹ informs us that "the whole animal was of a light blue colour, of a deeper tint about the fins and gill-covers."

Form of the stomach siphonal; pyloric appendages short, wide, four in number.

Bathytroctes.

Bathytroctes, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 249.

Body rather elongate, compressed, covered with scales of moderate size. Cleft of the mouth rather wide; the maxillary extending to below the middle of the large eye. Both intermaxillary and maxillary armed with a series of minute teeth, as is also the mandible. Vomer and palatine bones with similar teeth. No teeth on the tongue. Eye very large. Dorsal and anal fins moderately long, the former behind the ventrals; adipose fin absent; caudal forked. Gills very narrow; pseudobranchiæ present. Gill-rakers long, lanceolate. Pyloric appendages in moderate number. Ova rather small.

Bathytroctes macrolepis, n. sp. (Pl. LVII. fig. B).

B. 7. D. 15. A. 11. V. 8. L. lat. 42.

The maxillary extends to below the posterior third of the orbit.

Habitat.—North of Celebes, Station 198; depth, 2150 fathoms. One specimen, 9 inches long (without caudal).

The height of the body is two-elevenths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head a little more than one-third. Bones of the head extremely thin; membranous, especially the opercular bones which, as in *Alepocephalus*, are enclosed in the same membrane with the branchiostegals, forming a large flap extending from the

¹ Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 521.