

*Habitat*.—Off Pernambuco, Station 120; depth, 675 fathoms. One specimen, 6½ inches long.

The height of the body is nearly one-fifth of the total length (without caudal); the length of the head one-third. Bones of the head very thin and very easily ruptured, like all the other parts of the body. Head compressed, moderately deep, its depth at the occiput being three-fifths of its length; its upper surface longitudinally concave, the width of the interorbital space being more than one-half of the longitudinal diameter of the eye. Eye large, a little longer than deep, contained thrice and two-thirds in the length of the head and equal to that of the snout. Infraorbital ring narrow, the broad and large maxillary being separated from the orbit by a narrow strip of bone. Snout wedge-shaped, with a pair of short and flat projections in front, each being formed by the intermaxillary and toothed at its extremity. The cleft of the mouth is wide, the maxillary extending to below the hind margin of the orbit. Dentition very feeble, all the teeth being minute and uniserial. The intermaxillary and maxillary are toothed throughout their whole extent; the teeth of the mandible are particularly minute, and the series is interrupted close to the symphysis, the symphyseal portion being external to the lateral portion, which is implanted on the upper edge of the bone. The vomerine teeth are reduced to a pair of very small teeth in the middle of the bone. Palatine teeth none, or reduced to a single tooth-like projection.

Branchiostegals long, narrow, slender. Gills as in *Bathytroctes macrolepis*. Gill-rakers long, lanceolate, closely set, 20 + 7 on the outer branchial arch.

Vent nearer to the gill-opening than to the root of the caudal. Origin of the dorsal fin somewhat in advance of the vent; it is much longer than high, the length of the anterior rays increasing to the sixth or seventh ray. Origin of the anal fin below the anterior half of the dorsal, which it resembles in shape. Caudal fin deeply emarginate. Pectoral inserted a short way above the lower profile, rather short and broad, about as long as the eye. Ventrals broad, extending to the vent, their root being rather nearer to the base of the caudal than to the extremity of the snout.

Scales simple, cycloid, in about twelve longitudinal series above and below the lateral line, between the dorsal and the ventral fins. Lateral line straight, running from the upper end of the gill-opening along the middle of the tail, with rather small mucous apertures.

Colour, uniform black.

A very small pointed osseous projection in front of the clavicular symphysis reminds us of a similar peculiarity in the following genus, *Platytrectes*.