

The spinous dorsal commences above the gill-opening, is low and long, and formed by seventeen slender spines. It is rather widely separated from the soft dorsal, whose anterior connected rays form a short falcate lobe; seven detached finlets follow. The anal corresponds in position and form to the soft dorsal. These vertical fins can be completely concealed in fissures on the back and abdomen.

Pectoral fin short and powerful as in a short-finned Tunny; ventral short, its root opposite to that of the pectoral fin.

Colour uniform steel-grey, lighter below; caudal fin and inside of the pectoral darker.

Professor Hutton has taken the following measurements:—

Total length,	65½ inches.
Length of head,	16½ "
Height of the body,	16 "
Thickness at the pectorals,	10 "
Breadth between eyes,	6 "
Diameter of the eye,	1 "
Length of pectoral,	11 "
Longest dorsal spine,	3 "
Height of soft dorsal,	5¼ "
Height of anal,	3¾ "

The skeleton resembles much that of a *Thynnus*. However, the vertebræ are of a less firm texture, somewhat porous, less deeply sculptured and lacking the high median lateral ridge which is so conspicuous on the centrum of the vertebra of a Tunny. The number of vertebræ is twenty-two or twenty-three in the abdominal, and twenty-one in the caudal division. None of the posterior caudal vertebræ are raised into the elevated lateral ridge of the Tunnies. The arrangement and form of the neural, hæmal, inter-neural, and interhæmal spines are as in *Thynnus*, but all are more slender, as are also the ribs and floating ribs. "Foramina inferiora"¹ seem to be present in the zygapophysis of the sixth to thirteenth caudal vertebræ. The hæmapophyses of the middle and posterior abdominal vertebræ coalesce to form a wide hæmal canal, but whilst in *Thynnus* the ribs are suspended from the extremities of the greatly prolonged hæmapophyses of these vertebræ, they are, in this genus, attached to the base of the apophyses. The neural spines of the seven posterior abdominal vertebræ do not bear interneurals.

The skull differs considerably in having a high crest developed along the whole length of its upper surface, but in other respects shows the closest agreement with that of the Tunny.

¹ See Lütken, *Vidensk. Selsk. Skriv.*, xii., 1880, p. 473.