

The claspers are visible from the earliest stage, and although only 2 mm. long, show a distinct bifurcation.

The occurrence of these specimens shows that *Chimæra* is a deep-sea fish, and one which propagates its species in deep water. If the propagation of *Chimæra* really takes place in deep water only, this circumstance would account for the scarcity of young specimens in collections; and also the ova, which have been described as *Chimæroid*, seem to be rather those of *Callorhynchus* than of *Chimæra*, and, so far as I know, there is no well authenticated egg of the latter in any collection.

*Chimæra affinis.*

*Chimæra affinis*, Capello, Journ. Math. Phys. e. Nat. Lisbon, iv. p. 314, pl. iii., 1868.

„ „ Jordan, Rep. Comm. Fish. for 1884 (1885).

„ *plumbea*, Gill, Bull. Phil. Soc. Washington, December 22, 1877.

„ *abbreviata*, Gill, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. vi. p. 254, 1884.

Scarcely distinguished from *Chimæra monstrosa*. Has been found first on the coast of Portugal, and later on the North American side of the Atlantic, at depths varying from 200 to 1200 fathoms.

ACANTHOPTERYGII.

Family PERCIDÆ.

*Anthias*, Cuv.

*Anthias megalepis.*

*Anthias megalepis*, Günth., Report on the Shore Fishes, Zool. Chall. Exp., part vi. p. 37, pl. xvi. fig. E.

*Habitat.*—Off the Ki Islands, Station 192; depth, 140 fathoms.

*Centropristis*, Cuv. Val.

*Centropristis pleurospilus.*

*Centropristis pleurospilus*, Günth., Report on the Shore Fishes, Zool. Chall. Exp., part vi. p. 37, pl. xvi. fig. D.

*Habitat.*—Off the Ki Islands, Station 192; depth, 140 fathoms.