

*Gempylus*, Cuv. Val.

Body much elongate, compressed, almost scaleless. Eye large. The first dorsal continuous, with thirty and more spines, and extending on to the second. Six finlets behind the dorsal and anal; ventrals rudimentary. Several strong teeth in the jaws, and some small ones on the posterior part of the palatine bones.

The single species known, *Gempylus serpens*, figured by Cuvier and Valenciennes, on pl. ccxxi., and by myself in Fische d. Südsee, taf. lxxviii. fig. B, has been rarely obtained at the Canary Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, and near the Society and Sandwich Islands. It is generally reported to be an inhabitant of great depths, but nothing positive is known as to its vertical range.

Very young specimens are not rarely found in the open sea; their changes during growth have been observed by Lütken.<sup>1</sup>

## Family CARANGIDÆ.

*Anomalops*, Kner.

Body oblong, covered with small rough scales. Snout very short and convex, mouth very wide. Eyes very large; a glandular, elongate, partly free, luminous organ occupies a hollow of the infraorbital ring below the eyes. Villiform teeth in the jaws and on the palatine bones; vomer toothless. First dorsal short; second and anal moderately long; caudal forked.

*Anomalops palpebratus*.

*Sparus palpebratus*, Boddært, in Pallas N. Nord. Beitr., ii. p. 55, tab. iv. figs. 1-2.

*Heterophthalmus katoptron*, Bleek., Act. Soc. Sc. Ind. Nederl., i; Manado en Makass., p. 42.

*Anomalops græffei*, Kner, Sitzungsber. Akad. Wien, 1868, lviii. p. 294, tab. i. fig. 1.

*Anomalops palpebratus*, Günth., Fisch. d. Südsee, p. 142, taf. xci. fig. A.

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The height of the body equals the length of the head, and is two-sevenths of the total; the large eye is only two-fifths of the length of the head. The maxillary extends to behind the middle of the eye. Præoperculum finely denticulated. Nearly uniform blackish.

Of this singular fish only six specimens are known, viz., four from Amboina and Manado, one from the Fiji Islands, and one from the Paumotu Archipelago. The largest is 12 inches long. This fish lives evidently in great depths, and comes to the surface

<sup>1</sup> K. Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skriv., xii., 1880, p. 456, tab. iii. figs. 5-8.