

Ceratias carunculatus, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. D).

D. 1 | 0 | 4. A. 4. C. 8. P. 12.

This species is rather short, with the upper profile obliquely descending towards the front as well as the caudal fin. The branchial opening is midway between the end of the snout and the root of the caudal. Vent a little to the left of the median line of the abdomen. Eye rudimentary. Cleft of the mouth subvertical, not of excessive width. The skin is densely covered with minute prickles of equal size, and pores are scattered irregularly over the trunk and tail.

The first dorsal spine or tentacle is inserted between the eyes, directed forwards, and having suspended from a very short distal joint a comparatively large lemon-shaped body; this tentacle scarcely extends beyond the end of the snout. Instead of a second dorsal spine, a soft pear-shaped caruncle is developed, which differs from the two claviform appendages between which it is placed in size only, being about twice as large. Each of these three caruncles has a pore at its top. The other fins do not show any peculiarity. Uniform black.

Habitat.—South of Yeddo, Station 232; depth, 345 fathoms. One specimen, 1½ inch long.

The specimen is figured of twice the natural size.

A fish shortly characterised in Jordan's Catalogue of the Fishes of North America, p. 138, is closely allied to this species, if not identical with it.

Cryptosaras couesii (Gill). Trunk shortened, back longitudinally convex; basal joint of the anterior spine concealed and procumbent; terminal joint elongate, reaching backwards to the dorsal tubercles; the bulb is pyriform and surmounted by a long whitish filament. A large intermediate globular and a pair of subpedunculated lateral dorsal appendages near the front of the dorsal fin. D. 4. A. 4. p. 15. The specimen was obtained by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross." The size is not stated.

Oneirodes, Lütken.

Head very large, body short and naked. Cleft of the mouth oblique, with depressible teeth, unequal in size, in the jaws. A cephalic and dorsal spine. The soft dorsal and anal fins short. Ventrals none. Gills two and a half.