

Lepidotrigla, Gthr.*Lepidotrigla spiloptera*.

Lepidotrigla spiloptera, Günth., Report on the Shore Fishes, Zool. Chall. Exp., part vi. p. 42, pl. xviii fig. C.

Habitat.—Ki Islands, Station 192; depth, 140 fathoms. One specimen.

Family CATAPHRACTI.

Peristethus, Lacép.

The Mailed Gurnards are eminently bottom-fishes, which rise to the surface still more rarely than the true Gurnards. Some of the species have been lately discovered in deep water; probably all will be found to descend to considerable depths.

Peristethus miniatum.

Peristidium miniatum, Goode, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. iii., 1881, pp. 349, 480; Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. x., 1883, p. 212.

D. 7–8/18. A. 17–18. L. lat. 27–28.

Very similar to, and with regard to armature agreeing with, the West Indian *Peristethus brevirostre*, but described as having four series of spiny plates on each side; the spines of the abdominal plates very weak posteriorly. The length of the præorbital processes is thrice and a half in the distance between their extremities and the anterior margin of the orbit. A single pair of spines on the upper surface of the snout. Interorbital space deeply concave. The ridge of the præoperculum terminates posteriorly in a depressed, short, sharply-pointed spine. Lower jaw with small tentacles on each side. The long tentacles at the angle of the mouth are fringed, and reach to the base of the pectorals. Crimson.

Several specimens were taken by the U.S. steamers between lat. 32° and 40° N., long. 70° and 79° W., in the Gulf Stream, at depths varying from 115 to 192 fathoms.

Peristethus moluccense, Blkr.

Found in various parts of the East Indian Archipelago, and discovered by the Challenger in 140 fathoms, at the Ki Islands, Station 192.