

space flat, its width being equal to the vertical diameter of the eye. The horizontal diameter of the eye equals the length of the snout, and is two-sevenths of that of the head.

The *scales* are covered with very small spinelets, which are arranged in about nine series, the middle series being sometimes more prominent than the others; only the terminal spinelet of the central series projects sometimes beyond the margin of the scale. There are six scales in a transverse series between the first dorsal spine and the lateral line. Second dorsal spine somewhat produced, armed in front with rather closely set barbs. The distance between the two dorsal fins equals the length of the head, the snout not included. The outer ventral ray produced into a filament. Brown.

*Habitat*.—Atlantic, between the Canary Islands and south of Portugal; Mediterranean.

Ninety miles south-east of Cape St. Vincent, Station V.; depth, 1090 fathoms. One specimen, 11 inches long.

The determination of this specimen is subject to some doubt; it does not show so strong a central keel on any of the scales as is represented by Valenciennes, though some scales have the central series of spinelets decidedly enlarged. This specimen is also closely allied to those which I have separated under the name of *Macrurus æqualis*. But the interorbital space is wider, and the spinelets of the scales are much more numerous than in the latter species.

*Macrurus æqualis* (Pl. XXXII. fig. C).

? *Macrourus serratus*, Lowe, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843, p. 91.

*Coryphænoides æqualis*, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 25.

Allied to *Macrurus rudis*.

1 D. 12. A. 90-118. P. 17. V. 9.

Snout conically projecting beyond the mouth, with rather obtuse and rough upper edge; the cleft of the mouth extends nearly to below the centre of the eye. The teeth of the outer series are visibly stronger than the remainder. Barbel slender, but not so long as the eye. The upper profile rises rather suddenly towards the anterior dorsal spine. The interorbital space is flat, its width being considerably less than the diameter of the eye, which conspicuously exceeds the length of the snout, and is one-third or rather more than one-third of the length of the head. The *scales* are equally rough over the whole of their surface, the spinelets being subequal in size, densely packed, but arranged in from eight to twelve series, the middle series not being more prominent than the others (as is the case in *Macrurus sclerorhynchus*). The entire margin of the