

joints of the arms are very long—so long that those of one arm nearly meet those of the two adjacent arms, one or two small irregular plates only intervening; and the lower surface of the disk is thus made up to a great extent of the expanded bases of the arms. The side-plates on the distal arm-joints retain their unusual length, but they are directed outward toward the end of the arm, and the inner edges of the plates of each pair are apposed throughout nearly their whole length both above and below. The upper arm-plates are small, and diamond-shaped; the arm-spines are of moderate size—usually three on each side arm-plate. I relegate this pretty little thing provisionally to the genus *Ophiomusium*, subject to reconsideration.

We sounded again and took temperatures on the 22d, and on the 23d we sent down the trawl to a depth of 2400 fathoms, with a bottom of globigerina ooze. Along with a number of invertebrates, this haul yielded a very singular little fish of the Lophioid family, which Mr. Murray has named *Ceratias uranoscopus* (Fig. 20). The specimen is 90 mm. in length from the snout to the end of the tail; compressed laterally and of a uniform black color. The anterior spine of the first dorsal fin is produced into a long filament, ending in a pear-shaped bulb, terminating in a very distinct semi-transparent whitish spot.

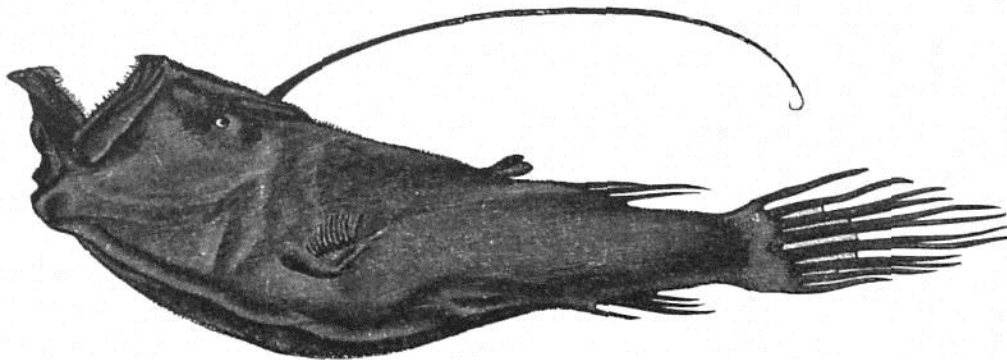


FIG. 20.—*Ceratias uranoscopus*, MURRAY. Natural size. (No. 89.)

This spine has its origin on the posterior portion of the head, and when laid back it reaches nearly to the tip of the tail. The second part of the first dorsal is placed far back on the body,