

the head, which is one-third of the total (without caudal). A great part of the surface of the head is bony. Spines are developed, (1) above the nostril, (2) above the hinder half of the eye, (3) above the præoperculum, (4) on the suprascapula, (5) below the hinder half of the orbit, (6) on the humerus, above the base of the pectoral. Of these spines the second, fourth, and fifth are the strongest. Eye large, two-sevenths of the head, and rather shorter than the snout.

The dorsal fin commences on the neck with a short spine. All its spines are strong, the third being the longest, as high as the body. The soft dorsal is well separated from, and lower than, the spinous. Caudal subtruncated. Pectoral with narrow base, somewhat shorter than the head. Ventral inserted midway between the vent and root of the pectoral, extending beyond the vent, and with the spine two-thirds as long as the longest ray. All the soft rays of the fins are simple. Body and vertical fins yellowish, broadly marbled with black. Length of specimen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Kerguelen Island (in trawl).

Chænichthys rhinoceratus, Rich., Kerguelen.

Notothenia cyaneobrancha, Richards (Voy. "Erebus" and "Terror," Fish., p. 7, pl. iv.; Gthr., Fish., vol. ii. p. 261). Obtained by dredge.

Notothenia mizops, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. D).

D. 4-5/35, A. 34, L. lat. 60. The length of the head is one-fourth of the total (without caudal); the height of the body two-ninths. The crown of the head is covered with minute scales to between the eyes, the snout and præorbital being scaleless. Eye large, one-third of the length of the head in young specimens, and two-sevenths in adults. Interorbital space extremely narrow; operculum with a short spine behind. Ventral long, extending sometimes as far back as the fourth anal ray. Body with two series of large irregular partly confluent blackish spots; cheek with two oblique streaks. First dorsal with a black spot. Vertical fins with bands of blackish dots, oblique on the dorsal and anal, and transverse on the caudal.

This species is distinguished from all its congeners from Kerguelen Island by having an eye of the same large size as *Notothenia squamifrons*. Length of specimens, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches. Off Christmas Harbour, and Howes Forland; 120 fathoms.

Notothenia squamifrons, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. C).

D. 5/35, A. 32, L. lat. 70. The length of the head is two-sevenths of the total (without caudal); the height of the body two-ninths. The upper surface of the head to the foremost part of the snout and the præorbital are entirely covered with scales, but in the smaller specimen the scales on the præorbital are less distinct than in the adult. Eye large, two-sevenths of the length of the head; interorbital space flat, scaly, rather narrow,