

*Lophonectes gallus*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. B).

D. 87, A. 71, L. lat. 68. The height of the body is two-fifths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two-ninths; the snout is short, shorter than the eye, the diameter of which is a little less than one-fourth of the length of the head. Eyes separated by a very narrow ridge, the lower somewhat in advance of the upper, the upper not encroaching upon the upper profile. The mouth is obliquely directed upwards; the maxillary extending to the front margin of the eye and equalling it in length. Adult males with pointed tubercles on the snout; two on the sides, and one at the mandibular symphysis. The dorsal fin commences opposite the anterior nostril, and is continued to nearly the root of the caudal. In the adult the five anterior rays are prolonged into more or less long filaments. Left pectoral longer than the right, or as long as the head without snout. Ventrals separate: the rays of the left are arranged in the same line as the anal, the right ventral being shorter. The curve of the lateral line is sub-semicircular and short. Brownish, marbled with darker. Vertical fins irregularly and finely dotted with black. Ventrals with a black spot. Length of specimens,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Station 162; 38 fathoms. Off Port Jackson; 30 fathoms.

*Læops*, n. gen.

Body oblong; head small; cleft of the mouth very narrow, with the dentition much more developed on the blind side than on the coloured. Teeth villiform, in narrow bands; palatine and vomerine teeth none. Dorsal fin commencing above the front margin of the eye. Scales small, thin, deciduous. Eyes on the left side. This genus appears to represent *Pleuronectes* in the Southern Hemisphere. Arafura Sea. South-Eastern Australia.

*Læops parviceps*, n. sp. (Pl. XV. fig. A).

D. 104, A. 86. The height of the body is contained twice and two-thirds in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head five times and one-third. The snout is very short. The eye rather large; its diameter being contained thrice and one-third in the length of the head. A very narrow ridge, longitudinally grooved, separates the two eyes, the lower being conspicuously in advance of the upper. The mouth is directed upwards, and the maxillary of the left side extends scarcely to below the anterior margin of the eye. The dorsal fin commences opposite to the front margin of the upper eye and is continued to the root of the caudal, the rays being of moderate length. Caudal rounded. The left pectoral rather longer than the right and as long as the postorbital portion of the head. The rays of the left ventral are arranged in the same line as the anal, the right ventral being entirely on the right side. The lateral line makes a very short semicircular curve anteriorly, and is straight for the remainder of its course. The colour appears to have been uniform brown. Arafura Sea. South-Eastern Australia.