

on the occiput, to another above the præoperculum, to two small ones on the præorbital, four on the margin of the præoperculum, and two on the operculum. The bands of teeth are very narrow, those on the vomer and palatine bones almost linear. Dorsal spines rather slender, the third and fourth are the longest, one-third of the length of the head. Anal spines feeble. Pectoral fin extending to the middle of the anal. Ventral fin thoracic, terminating at some distance from the vent.

Coloration, uniform reddish, with some obscure spots on the base of the second dorsal and caudal. Ki Islands. Length of specimen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Station 192 ; 129 fathoms.

Pterois lunulata, Schleg., Arafura Sea.

Minous pictus, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII. fig. D).

D. $\frac{11}{10-11}$, A. 12. The length of the head is two-fifths of the total length, without caudal, and equal to the length of the pectoral fin. Præorbital, with a rather strong spine, obliquely directed downwards and backwards, and with another small one in front. Interorbital space concave, equal in width to the vertical diameter of the eye. Dorsal spines slender; the three anterior a little remote from the remainder of the fin. Back and dorsal fin largely marbled with blackish-brown and white; lower parts and caudal whitish. Pectoral ventral and anal black; the posterior surface of the pectoral whitish, with a black stripe along each ray. Length of specimens, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Arafura Sea. Station 188. (South of New Guinea.)

Platycephalus insidiator, Forsk., Somerset.

Platycephalus malabaricus, C. V., Arafura Sea. Station 188 ; 28 fathoms.

Platycephalus isacanthus, C. V., South of New Guinea. Station 187.

Platycephalus sculptus, n. sp. (Pl. XVII. fig. A).

D. 9/11, A. 12, L. lat. 70 Length of the head is one-third of the total (without caudal), and its width between the præopercular spines is contained once and one-third in its length. Interorbital space very narrow and concave, its width being one-half of the vertical diameter of the eye, or one-fourth of the length of the snout. Snout rather obtuse. Bones of the head deeply sculptured with radiating striæ. A series of spines along the superciliary margin, along the ridges of the crown of the head, along the opercular ridge, and along the infraorbital ring. Angle of the præoperculum armed with two spines, of which the upper is much longer than the lower, though not quite so long as the eye, and armed at the upper part of its base with a small accessory spine. Anterior half of the lateral line spiny. The third and fourth dorsal spines are the longest, one-half of the length of the head. A tongue-shaped membranaceous flap below the præ-