Doryichthys pleurotænia, n. sp. (Pl. XXVI. fig. D).

D. 25, Osseous rings 18+14. The edges of each ring terminate in a slightly prominent spine. Lateral line continuous, passing into the lower caudal edge. Snout with denticulated ridges; operculum with a slightly oblique raised line, below which there are several other radiating keels; snout shorter than the remaining portion of the head; interorbital space concave, the supraorbital ridge being raised, but scarcely serrated. Vent behind the middle of the dorsal fin, equidistant from the root of the pectoral, and from the end of the caudal. Pectoral shorter than the operculum; caudal longer than the snout. Light greyish, with a brownish-black band from the snout along the middle of the body and caudal fin.

Distance of the snout from the vent, 14 lines. Distance of the vent from the end of the caudal, 9 lines.

The figure is twice the natural size. Length of specimen, 23 lines. Off Honolulu; 18 fathoms.

Balistes buniva, Lac., Reefs at Honolulu.

I. JAPAN.

A considerable collection was brought together during the prolonged stay of the Expedition in Japan (April 11 to June 16, 1875). All the specimens were obtained on the southern and south-eastern shores of Nipon, viz., at Yokohama (where, besides marine fishes, several fresh-water species were purchased in the market), and from fishing-boats off Inosima. These boats were fishing with long lines in 400 fathoms. They had small hooks attached all along the lines, and on these they brought up, along with a number of deep-sea fishes, specimens of *Hyalonema*, and many Pennatulids and other Alcyonarians. The ship dredged in 345 fathoms. The remainder of the collection came from the sheltered straits which separates Nipon from the Southern Islands, called the "Inland Sea," and particularly from Kobé.

A fact to which I have repeatedly drawn attention, and again quite recently in Ann. Mag. Nat Hist., 1878, vol. i. p. 385, viz., that there exists the greatest similarity between the marine fauna of Japan and that of the Mediterranean, the adjacent parts of the Atlantic, and the West Indies, is fully borne out by the Challenger collections. It is proved not only by a number of species absolutely identical in the seas named, but also by a large proportion of representative species. The similarity becomes still more obvious when we take into consideration species which live at a moderate depth of from 200 to 400 fathoms; and although I have included the descriptions of those fishes in the deep-sea series, it will be useful to enumerate them here with an indication of their geographical range. Of the nineteen species obtained at a depth of 345 fathoms, four are