

third dorsal. Probably red in life, with five brown cross bars on the back and the dorsal fin, the three anterior ones descending a little below the lateral line. Fins immaculate. Pharynx uncoloured.

Although no specimens of this species have been obtained by the Challenger Expedition, I enumerate it here along with the other Japanese species of this genus. The two specimens, which have been quite recently discovered, are 9 inches long, and from the south-east coast of Nippon.

Sebastes macrochir, n. sp. (Pl. XXVII).

D. $14\frac{1}{6}$, A. $\frac{3}{8}$, P. $17\frac{5}{5}$, L. lat. ca. 45. The height of the body is contained thrice and one-fourth in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two and a half times. Scales rather regularly arranged. Eye very large, one-third of the length of the head, much longer than the snout. Mouth wide, the maxillary extending to behind the middle of the eye. The bands of intermaxillary teeth are of moderate breadth, but those of the vomer, palatines, and mandible are very narrow. Interorbital space flattish, scaleless, narrow, its width being only two-fifths of the orbit. Occipital region flat, with some rudimentary scales. A series of spines runs along each side of the forehead and occiput; it consists of a spine in front of the orbit, three above it, and two on each side of the occiput. Infraorbital ridge with strong spines. Præoperculum with five pointed spines on the margin. Each ramus of the mandible with three large muciferous apertures. Dorsal spines rather feeble; the third to the sixth are the longest, two-fifths of the length of the head. Anal spines stronger, but shorter than the longest of the dorsal. Caudal truncated. The pectoral fin is extremely broad, the five or six lower rays being elongated beyond the extremity of those next above them; their extremities are somewhat thickened, and they, like the similar outer ventral rays, serve as an organ of locomotion. The pectoral rays extend to, the ventral rays beyond, the vent. The latter are as long as the head without snout.

Red, with a large black spot on the posterior half of the spinous dorsal, and with another between the anal spines. Length of specimens, 7 to 11 inches. Inland Sea of Japan. Off Inosima, 345 fathoms.

Scorpæna miostoma, n. sp.

Allied to *Scorpæna zanzibarensis* and *Scorpæna longicornis*, but with a considerably narrower mouth.

D. $11\frac{1}{10}$, A. $\frac{3}{5}$, L. lat. 45. Palatine teeth; the vomerine teeth form a simple open V-shaped band. The height of the body is less than the length of the head, which is contained twice and one-third in the total length (without caudal). Head nearly entirely scaleless. Upper jaw slightly overlapping the lower. Orbital tentacles broad, fringed, shorter than the eye which equals the length of the snout. Interorbital space deeply