

this genus belong to the deep-sea fauna, although the actual depth to which they may descend is known in one species only. The other species are known from one or two individuals only, which were picked up in an exhausted condition floating on the surface.

The following are the species known of this genus :—

Trachichthys australis.

Trachichthys australis, Shaw, Nat. Misc., p. 378.

„ „ Günth., Fish., i. p. 10.

D. $1\frac{3}{2}$. A. $2\frac{3}{10}$.

Scales small and very rough; eight or nine abdominal scutes. The height of the body is a little more than one-half of its length, without caudal. Suprascapular spine longer than that of the angle of the præoperculum. A black band along each caudal lobe, the anterior rays of the dorsal and anal fins black.

Besides the dry typical specimen I have seen only one other, 2 inches long, which also is stated to have come from Australia.

Trachichthys jacksoniensis.

Trachichthys australis, Castelnau, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1879, vol. iii. p. 364.

„ *jacksoniensis*, Macleay, *Ibid.*, vol. v. p. 511.

I fully agree with Mr. Macleay that the fish described by Castelnau as *Trachichthys australis* cannot be that species, provided that the characters are correctly stated. But it is somewhat unfortunate that Mr. Macleay himself has not confirmed the more important of Castelnau's statements. Castelnau states that his specimen had no teeth on the palate; if that be correct, the fish should be referred to *Hoplostethus*.

D. $1\frac{4}{2}$. A. $2\frac{2}{10}$.

Scales rough; abdominal scutes ten. The height of the body is rather more than one-half of its length, without caudal. Fins coloured as in *Trachichthys australis*.

One specimen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was found in Port Jackson on the 19th of September 1877.

Trachichthys elongatus (Pl. V. fig. C).

Trachichthys elongatus, Günth., Fish., i. p. 10.

D. $1\frac{4}{1}$. A. $\frac{3}{3}$. L. lat. ca. 65.

Eleven or twelve abdominal scutes; the height of the body is one-third of its length, without caudal; suprascapular spine very small, much smaller than that of the