

A specimen $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long was found dead and floating on the surface of the water near Stewart Island; a second of the same length was caught in Otago Harbour, September 6, 1884; and a third smaller one since that date.

Trachichthys macleayi.

Trachichthys macleayi, Johnston, Pap. R. Soc. Tasman., 1880, p. 56.

This is probably the same species as the preceding, but described as having thirteen abdominal scutes. The scales of the lateral line are said to be about fifty in number, but as they are much larger than the other scales, no inference can be drawn from this statement as to the distinctness of the two species. This species was described from a specimen, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, obtained at the mouth of the estuary of the Derwent.

Trachichthys intermedius (Pl. V. fig. D).

Trachichthys intermedius, Hector, Trans. New Zeal. Inst., vol. vii. p. 245, pl. xi. fig. 18A.

D. $\frac{6}{13}$. A. $\frac{3}{11}$. L. lat. 40.

The height of the body is contained twice and one-third in the total length, without caudal; the length of the head twice and one-half. Bones of the head sculptured in the same fashion as in the other species of the genus. Eye rather larger than one-third the length of the head. Suprascapulary spine smaller and shorter than that of the præoperculum. Scales thin, but with their surface studded with minute spines. Abdominal scutes nine. Spines of the fins rather strong; also the rudimentary outer rays of the caudal fin are modified into spines; the dorsal spines increase in length posteriorly, the length of the last being one-half of that of the head. Pectoral extending to the middle of the anal fin, ventral to the vent. Silvery, tips of the caudal lobes and top of the dorsal fin black.

Two specimens were collected by the Expedition; one, $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches long, on the east coast of New Zealand, at Station 166; depth, 275 fathoms.

The specimen described by Dr. Hector was only 2.7 inches long, and obtained off Cape Farewell in 400 fathoms.

Trachichthys darwini.

Trachichthys darwini, Johns., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1866, p. 311, pl. xxxii.

„ *japonicus*, Steindachner und Döderlein, Denkschr. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Wien, 1883, xlvii. p. 218, tab. ii.

D. $\frac{8}{14}$. A. $\frac{3}{12}$. Cœc. pyl. 13.

This species differs from the Antarctic in having the bones of the head more solid, narrower muciferous channels, a smaller eye, and the spinous dorsal fin