

origin not far behind that of the ventrals, the spinous and soft portions subequal in length. Anal much shorter than dorsal, its middle under the end of the dorsal or nearly so. Pseudobranchiæ present. Gill-openings very wide, separate.

Poromitra capito.

Poromitra capito, Goode and Bean, *loc. cit.*, p. 215.

D. $\frac{7-8}{6}$. A. 9. V. 7 or 8. P. 12. L. lat. ca. 24. L. transv. ca. 10.

Of this fish two specimens only, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and in a dilapidated condition, were obtained in 1632 fathoms during the cruise of the U.S. steamer "Blake" off the American coast, in lat. 34° N. and long. 75° W.

Myripristis, Cuv.

Myripristis kaianus.

Myripristis kaianus, Günth., Report on the Shore Fishes, Zool. Chall. Exp., part vi. p. 39.

Habitat.—Off the Ki Islands, Station 192; depth, 140 fathoms.

Family TRICHIURIDÆ.

Nealotus, Johnson.

Body elongate, much compressed, incompletely covered with delicate scales. Small teeth in the jaws and on the palatine bones; none on the vomer. First dorsal composed of about twenty spines extending on to the second; finlets behind the dorsal and anal; a dagger-shaped spine behind the vent. Caudal fin well developed. Ventrals reduced to a spine each. No keel on the tail.

Nealotus tripes.

Nealotus tripes, Johnson, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1865, p. 434.

D. 21 | 19 + II. A. 18 + II. P. 13. V. 1.

This fish was known from a single example,¹ 10 inches long, obtained at Madeira in the month of December, and has been fully described by Johnson. The Challenger

¹ Mr. Johnson says (*loc. cit.*, p. 435) that this specimen has been deposited in the British Museum. Such was undoubtedly his intention at the time when he wrote his description, as before and afterwards he most liberally presented his ichthyological treasures to the National Institution. But this specimen was never received, and from later inquiries it would appear that this valuable type is lost.