Himantolophus groenlandicus.

Himantolophus groenlandicus, Reinh., K. dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Afhandl., 1837, p. 74.
" " Lütken, K. dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skriv., 1880, p. 320, tab. ii. fig. 5 (end of dorsal filament).

B. 6. D. 1 | 9. P. 12.

The height of the body is two-fifths of the total length.

A single much injured specimen, 23 inches long, was obtained off the coast of Greenland.

Himantolophus reinhardti.

Himantolophus reinhardti, Lütken, *loc. cit.*, p. 309, tab. i., tab. ii. figs. 1–4.

B. 6. D. 1 | 5. A. 4. C. 9. P. 17.

The height of the body is three-fourths of the total length.

One specimen, 14 inches long, was likewise discovered off the coast of Greenland. Whether some young specimens obtained in Mid-Atlantic, and referred by Lütken to this species, belong to it or to some other species, cannot be decided from the materials at present available.

Aegæonichthys.

Aegæonichthys, Clarke, Trans. New Zeal. Inst., vol. x., 1878, p. 245.

Head excessively large and broad; body short. Eyes small. Mouth exceedingly wide and vertical. Jaws armed with bands of teeth unequal in size and depressible; palate toothless. Skin with scattered, large, round scutes, each ending in a spine. The spinous dorsal reduced to a single tentacle; the soft dorsal and anal very short. Ventrals none. Pectorals well developed. Gills?

Unfortunately nothing is known of the gills of this fish, which, as regards grotesqueness of form, surpasses the fishes of the preceding genus. It is evidently closely allied to *Himantolophus reinhardtii*, and I therefore suppose that it possesses the same number of gills. If this should prove to be the case, the question will arise whether it should be kept as the type of a distinct genus. According to the figure *Aegæonichthys* would appear to be much more depressed in shape than *Himantolophus;* however, we must remember that these flaccid deep-sea fishes may assume, or be made to assume, very different appearances.