

*Halieutæa*, C. V.

The well-known species from China and Japan, *Halieutæa stellata*, is the only representative of this genus that was hitherto known. That a second species should be discovered in the Atlantic, can hardly excite any surprise in those who have paid attention to the distribution of the marine fishes of the Japanese Fauna. But we should not have expected to find that, while the Indo-Pacific species is evidently a littoral fish, or at least one which is readily obtained by the ordinary means of fishermen, its newly discovered Atlantic representative is an inhabitant of a depth of more than 200 fathoms. No special modification indicative of bathybial habits has been pointed out in the Atlantic species.

*Halieutæa senticosa*.

*Halieutæa senticosa*, Goode, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. iii., 1881, p. 467.

D. 1 | 6. A. 4. C. 8. V. 5. P. 13-15.

The width of the mouth is equal to the distance between the centres of the eyes. Disk with a marginal series of closely set spines; outside of the marginal spines a row of five depressed, knife-like spines, each with a crown of three spinelets; these two rows coalesce on the front edge of the disk.

Five specimens,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, were obtained by the U.S. Fish Commission on the south coast of New England, at depths varying from 225 to 238 fathoms.

*Dibranchius*, Ptrs.

Differs from *Halieutæa* by having only two gills.

*Dibranchius atlanticus*.

*Dibranchius atlanticus*, Peters, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss., Berlin, 1875, p. 738, c. Tab.

B. 6. D. 6-7. A. 4. C. 9. P. 10-14. V.  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Vert.  $\frac{6}{12}$ .

The larger tubercles with from seven to ten ridges. Brown above, whitish below.

Four specimens,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, were obtained off the west coast of Africa in lat.  $10^{\circ} 12' N.$ , long  $17^{\circ} 25' W.$ , at a depth of 3600 fathoms.