

*Paraliparis.**Paraliparis*, Collett, Norsk. Nordh. Exped. Fisk., p. 53.*Monomitra*, Goode, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. vi., 1884, p. 109.

General shape of the body and head as in *Liparis*, the skin being very loose, thin, and easily torn. The peculiar posterior process of the infraorbital ring, the structure of the vertical fins, and the dentition are also the same as in *Liparis*. But the ventral fins are absent, and the lower rays of the pectoral fin are entirely detached from the others, or nearly so.

Paraliparis bathybius (Pl. XII. fig. C).*Liparis (Paraliparis) bathybi*, Collett, Norsk. Nordh. Exped. Fisk., p. 52, pl. ii. fig. 15.

D. 60. A. 50. P. 12/3.

The specimen obtained by the "Knight-Errant" is of the same size and sex as the typical example, and also in a rather indifferent condition, nearly the whole body being denuded of skin. Fortunately those parts about which Collett's description leaves us in doubt, are well enough preserved to confirm his supposition that this fish is the type of a distinct genus. The ventral disc, or indeed any external trace of ventral fins, is absent, and the lower portion of the pectoral fin is separated from the upper by a smooth space without any of those intermediate filaments which are shown in Collett's figure. The three lower rays¹ are connected by membrane to their tips, and form a fin by themselves. The posterior part of the vertical fins is also less elevated, the rays being directed more backwards. The vent occupies a similarly advanced position as in *Liparis*. Our specimen is distended with apparently mature ova of the size of hemp-seed, as was the case in the type.

Habitat.—"Knight-Errant," Station 8, 1882; depth, 640 fathoms. One specimen, 7½ inches long.

Collett's specimen was obtained in 658 fathoms, 108 kilometres west of Bear Island.

*Paraliparis liparinus.**Amitra liparina*, Goode, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. iii., 1881, p. 478.*Monomitra liparina*, Goode, *loc. cit.*, vol. vi., 1884, p. 109.

D. 67. A. 54. C. 6. P. 17/6.

Similar in form to *Paraliparis bathybius*, but with thick, lax, slimy skin. Teeth weak, paved. The dorsal fin begins over the end of the pectoral; and the anal under the eighth or tenth dorsal ray. Yellowish-white, dusky towards the tail and on the head.

¹ The number of fin-rays forming the detached portion of the pectoral fin is three only, and not more, as would appear from the figure, in which the artist has represented the external folds of the skin, which loosely envelops the three rays.