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|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------|---|------------|------|
| 3. Haast, <i>loc. cit.</i> , p. 250, | . | . | Karamea District, | . | 1877 | July |
| 4. Parker, <i>loc. cit.</i> , | . | . | Moeraki, | . | about 1881 | |
| 5. <i>Regalecus argenteus</i> , Parker, New Zeal. | } | Moeraki, ¹ | . | . | 1883 | June |
| Trans., vol. xvi. p. 284; and | | | | | | |
| Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. xii. p. 5, . | | | | | | |

Family LOPHOTIDÆ.

Of these singular fishes only a few specimens have fallen into the hands of naturalists, and have been referred to two species, *Lophotes cepedianus* and *Lophotes cristatus*.² They were obtained in the Mediterranean, off Madeira, and in the Sea of Japan. Most probably they are deep-sea fishes like the Trachypteridæ which they resemble in the general shape of the body, but their skeleton as well as their soft parts is of a firmer and more coherent texture.

ACANTHOPTERYGII PHARYNGOGNATHI.

Heliastes.

Heliastes roseus.

Heliastes roseus, Günth., Report on the Shore Fishes, Zool. Chall. Exp., part vi. p. 45, pl. xx. fig. D.

Habitat.—Ki Islands, Station 192; depth, 140 fathoms. One specimen.

ANACANTHINI.

Family LYCODIDÆ.

Lycodes, Reinh.

This genus is represented in the Southern as well as Northern Hemisphere, but it would appear from the present state of our knowledge that the Antarctic species do not descend to so great a depth as the Arctic. Probably all of the latter will be found to reach beyond the vertical limit of 100 fathoms, but up to the present time this has been ascertained of those species only which are enumerated here. Collett in his valuable contribution to the deep-sea fauna (Norsk. Nordh. Exped. Fisk.) has given a very complete bibliography of this genus.

¹ The skeleton of this specimen is now in the British Museum.

² Johns., *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, 1863.