

small. Mouth comparatively narrow, only reaching beyond the anterior margin of the eye; barbel much shorter than the eye. Caudal peduncle rather slender, its depth being rather more than one-half of the distance between dorsal and caudal fins. Scales very small, rather irregularly arranged, about eighteen longitudinal series between the first dorsal fin and the lateral line. The long dorsal ray is strongly compressed, broad, shaped like a blade of grass, and extending backwards to the posterior third of the dorsal fin. It is so in three male specimens, but in a female the ray is much less developed, scarcely extending beyond the anterior third of the dorsal fin. Middle of the anal fin strongly depressed; caudal fin subtruncated; pectoral as long as the head without snout, much shorter than the filamentous ventral fin, which, however, does not reach the vent.

Brownish, fins blackish, the posterior dorsal and anal rays whitish; cavities of the mouth, gills, and abdomen black.

Habitat.—Four specimens, from 10 to 14 inches long, were obtained off the mouth of the Rio Plata, at Station 320, in 600 fathoms.

Antimora.

Antimora, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 18.

Body elongate, covered with small scales. Upper part of the snout produced into a pointed projection. A separate caudal; two dorsal fins, the first with four or five rays; one anal, with a deep depression along the middle. Ventrals narrow, composed of six rays. Jaws with bands of villiform teeth; vomerine teeth in a small roundish patch; none on the palatine bones. Muciferous channels on the side of the head well developed; bones of the cranium wanting in solidity. Vent at the end of the abdominal cavity. Chin with a barbel. Branchiostegals seven; pseudobranchiæ none. Pyloric appendages long, in moderate number.

Deep-sea fishes descending to greater depths than the allied genera of *Salilota* and *Haloporphyrus*.

Antimora rostrata (Pl. XVI. fig. A).

Haloporphyrus rostratus, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 18.

B. 7. D. 4 | 51-56. A. 38-39. V. 6. L. lat. 140. L. transv. ca. 10/x. Cœc. pyl. 13.

This species is readily distinguished by the peculiarly produced snout, which forms a short, triangular, pointed lamina, sharply keeled on the sides, and overhanging the cleft of the mouth.

The head is rather short, broad posteriorly, half as long as the distance between