

*Barathrodemus manatinus.**Barathrodemus manatinus*, Goode and Bean, *loc. cit.*B. 8. D. 106. A. 86. C. 9. P. 18-20. V.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . L. transv. ca. 34 (above vent).*Habitat.*—Two specimens,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, were obtained by the U.S. steamer "Blake," in lat.  $33^{\circ} 35' N.$ , long.  $76^{\circ} 0' W.$ , at a depth of 647 fathoms.*Neobythites.**Neobythites*, Goode and Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. viii., 1886, p. 600.

Body elongate, compressed, covered with small scales; lateral line indistinct. Head not compressed, covered with scales. Eye of moderate size. Vertical fins united; ventrals each reduced to a bifid filament, inserted behind the humeral symphysis, and somewhat distant from each other. Snout overlapping the mouth, without barbels. Bands of villiform teeth in the jaws, on the vomer and palatine bones. Operculum with a long spine. Eight branchiostegals; air-bladder present; pseudobranchiæ small. Pyloric appendages 0 to 20.

This genus has been distinguished by me for some time, but the manuscript name which I proposed for it, *Tetranematopus*, was unfortunately introduced by me into the literature without diagnosis, so that it has to give way to *Neobythites*. I failed to recognise the latter, as it was characterised by single-rayed ventral fins, until Mr. Goode, on inquiry, kindly informed me that the genus to which he had given this name has bifid ventral rays, as, indeed, he had stated in the description of the species.

*Neobythites grandis* (Pl. XXI. fig. A).*Sirembo grandis*, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1877, vol. xx. p. 437.

Head rather short and broad, with obtuse snout overlapping the lower jaw. Eye small, about one-third of the length of the snout and one-eleventh of that of the head. Mouth rather wide, the maxillary extending to behind the eye; barbels none. Teeth of the jaws, vomer, and palatine bones in villiform bands. The vomerine teeth form a triangular patch, much broader than long; the width of the palatine band exceeds that of the intermaxillary. A deep groove in the skin descends from the anterior nostril towards the maxillary, and reascends towards the median line of the extremity of the snout, cutting off an anterior lobe, as in some Sciaenoids. Several pores, leading into the muciferous system, are hidden in the groove; a few small open pores near the symphysis of the mandible. Nostrils gaping, oval openings, of which the anterior is surrounded by a membranous wall. Præoperculum crescent-shaped, without any