

distance below the pylorus. Attached to its dorsal convexity is the spleen, which is a large, compact, kidney-shaped gland.

The ovary is enclosed in a sac of very firm texture, and situated between the rectum and the kidney. It was much contracted in our specimen, and without ova. A strong ligament extends from its anterior ventral end to the level of the anterior end of the gall-bladder, where it coalesces with the mesentery; another long ligament, starting more to the left of the ovarian sac, fixes the organ to the air-bladder.

The air-bladder is large, firmly attached to the dorsal wall of the abdomen. Externally it appears to be simple, but it consists of two divisions, one behind the other, separated by a complete elastic transverse septum. The anterior division is the shorter, and possesses thinner tunics, which collapse when divided by the knife. The inner silvery tunic, as well as the fibrous one of the posterior division, is much thicker. A large vaso-ganglion, covered by the inner tunic only, occupies the back of the cavity. The vessels of this *rete mirabile* unite into a bundle of the thickness of a goose's quill, which enters this division in about the middle of its length, and is loosely stretched, without other attachment, to the end of the bladder where it makes its exit.

Neobythites macrops, n. sp. (Pl. XX. fig. A).

Head oblong, as deep as broad, the obtusely rounded snout overlapping the lower jaw. Eye rather large, two-ninths of the length of the head, its long diameter being equal to the length of the snout and to the width of the flat, scaly, interorbital space. The maxillary extends somewhat behind the eye. Vomerine teeth in a triangular patch or \wedge -shaped band; palatine teeth in a long band, which tapers behind, and is in the middle as broad as the intermaxillary band. Præoperculum with two short spines; one at the angle, the other somewhat above it; both pointing backwards. Opercular spine rather strong, finely pointed. The upper part of the head is covered with small scales nearly to the extremity of the snout; similar small scales cover the skin between the two rami of the mandible. There are eight or nine scales in a transverse series between the first dorsal ray and the lateral line. The vertical fins are rather low, the dorsal beginning behind the root of the pectoral. The distance between the vent and root of the ventrals equals the length of the head. Pectoral fin as long as the postorbital portion of the head. The ventrals are bifid, the inner filament being the longer; they are inserted nearly opposite to the angle of the præoperculum, somewhat distant from each other, and do not extend so far backwards as the pectorals. Brownish-grey, irregularly spotted with brown; six or seven large deep-black blotches on the dorsal fin.

Habitat.—Off the Philippine Islands, Station 210; depth, 375 fathoms. One specimen, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

The firm structure of the bones of the skull, the moderate size of the eye, and the