

aperture on each side of the rostral projection; a longitudinal ridge runs along the infraorbital ring. Each mandibular canal opens in front immediately behind the symphysis by a slit in the skin.

Teeth in villiform bands in the jaws, on the vomer and palatine bones, the vomerine band being Λ -shaped and much narrower than the palatine band.

The dorsal fin begins above the posterior third of the pectoral, and is composed of densely set, fine and rather short rays, which, however, are a little longer than those of the anal fin.¹ Pectoral with a narrow base and feeble rays, not quite half as long as the head. The ventral filaments are still shorter, very feeble, close together, and inserted opposite to the rounded angle of the præoperculum.

The scales are cycloid, not deciduous, and rather irregularly arranged. Traces of a lateral line can be distinguished at various parts of the body, but they are not continuous. About thirty scales can be counted in a transverse series running from the vent to the dorsal fin. The upper and lateral parts of the head, and also the rami of the mandible, are covered with small thin scales.

The gill-laminæ are short, shorter than the stiff and widely-set gill-rakers, which are eight or nine in number. Of pseudobranchiæ only two or three small lobes can be distinguished. Pyloric appendages none.

Uniform black.

Habitat.—Only one specimen, in an excellent state of preservation, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, was obtained North of Celebes (Station 198), at a depth of 2150 fathoms.

Nematonus, n. gen.

Bathyonus sp., Goode and Bean.

This genus differs from *Porogadus* merely by the absence of spines on the head.²

Nematonus pectoralis.

Bathyonus pectoralis, Goode and Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. viii., 1886, p. 604.

B. 8. D. 93. A. 73. P. 17. V. 2.

Tail moderately elongate. Eye rather small, one-seventh of the length of the head, and slightly less than that of the snout. Distance of the root of the ventrals from the vent rather more than the length of the head. The penultimate ray of the pectoral prolonged, nearly twice as long as the head. About twenty-three scales in a transverse series running from the vent to the dorsal fin. Eighteen long gill-rakers on the first arch. Brownish-yellow, head and abdomen blackish.

¹ In consequence of some injury during life, a small portion of the anal fin is lost.

² The operculum probably is armed with a small spine behind, as in the majority of the fishes of this group.