

armed with two, the maxillary with about twelve large distant teeth, the spaces between them being filled with very small teeth; lower jaw similarly armed with ten or eleven large teeth. The entire cheek is covered with the enormously enlarged infraorbital.

Common in the Mediterranean and neighbouring parts of the Atlantic, attaining a length of 7 inches; evidently a species which comes to the surface at night.

Gonostoma elongatum (Pl. XLV. fig. B).

Gonostoma elongatum, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 187.

B. 11. D. 13. A. 29. P. 11. V. 7.

The cheek is not entirely covered by the infraorbital. Dentition as in *Gonostoma denudatum*. The height of the body is one-seventh of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two-ninths.

Habitat.—Indian Ocean, south of New Guinea, Station 191; depth, 800 fathoms. One specimen, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches long.

Off Banda, Station 194A; depth, 360 fathoms. One specimen, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

The height of the body is one-seventh of the total length, without caudal, the length of the head two-ninths. Vent midway between the root of the caudal fin and the eye. Eye rather small, two-thirds of the length of the snout, about one-eighth of the length of the head, and narrower than the width of the interorbital space. Cleft of the mouth exceedingly wide, the maxillary extending to the posterior angle of the præoperculum; it is armed with about twelve large distant teeth, the interspaces being filled with small teeth, the intermaxillary with two, and the mandible with about ten large teeth. The infraorbital bone is dilated into a large very thin lamella, which extends backwards along the upper margin of the maxillary, but covers only about one-half of the cheek. Opercular bones very thin, like the rest of the bones of the head.

The whole of the gill apparatus reminds one very much of that of an anchovy. The gill-laminæ are very short, the gill-rakers long and needle-shaped. Branchiostegals eleven, very short.

The dorsal fin commences a little behind the vertical from the vent, and is higher than the body underneath. Of the anal fin the anterior portion is much higher than the middle and posterior; it terminates at a short distance in front of the caudal. Caudal fin forked. Pectoral narrow, low down on the side of the body, composed of eleven rays, two-thirds as long as the head. Ventral fins nearly twice as distant from the pectorals as from the vent, which they do not reach.

Nothing can be said about the scales, as not only they are lost (if they were present), but also the greater part of the skin. There are traces of scale pouches on the tail of the