

intestine is but slightly convoluted, possesses very thin walls, the mucous membrane being without villi, but forming numerous circular, low, transverse folds. The liver is small with a short lobe on the right side. Gall-bladder small, detached from the liver. Air-bladder absent. Ovaries elongate closed sacs, without ova in our specimens.

Bathypterois longipes (Pl. XLVIII. fig. A).

Bathypterois longipes, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 184.

B. 12. D. 13. A. 10. P. 2 | 7-8. V. 8. L. lat. 55. L. transv. 6 | 8.

The uppermost pectoral ray is the strongest, about as long as the whole fish, bifid towards its extremity. Outer ventral rays much prolonged, strong, but not dilated at the extremity. Dorsal fin inserted at some distance behind the root of the ventrals. Adipose fin present or absent.

Habitat.—Off the east coast of South America, Station 325; depth, 2650 fathoms. Two specimens, 9 inches long.

This species is very similar to *Bathypterois longifilis*, from which it differs only in the following points. Eye minute. The dorsal fin is placed further backwards, its origin being nearly midway between the end of the snout and the root of the caudal; consequently the root of the ventral is some distance in advance of the dorsal, and the end of the dorsal is vertically opposite to the fifth anal ray. One specimen possesses, the other lacks the adipose fin. Caudal fin deeply forked, with the outer rays much produced. Of the two branches into which the posterior third of the long pectoral ray is split, one is much shorter and weaker than the other. The two outer ventral rays are closely adpressed from the root to the end, and much stouter and longer than the other rays; they are articulated to the end and without the soft pads described in the preceding species. These fin rays extend beyond the end of the anal fin.

Colour black, with white fins.

Bathypterois longicauda (Pl. XXVI. fig. B).

Bathypterois longicauda, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 184.

D. 12. A. 9. P. 2 | 9. V. 8. L. lat. 55. L. transv. 6 | 8.

The uppermost pectoral ray is the strongest, longer than the whole fish, bifid from the middle of its length. The outer ventral rays much prolonged, filiform. Dorsal fin inserted at a considerable distance behind the root of the ventrals, and extending to above the anal. Caudal deeply forked with the lobes prolonged. Adipose fin present.

Habitat.—Middle of Southern Pacific, Station 289, October 23, 1875; depth, 2550 fathoms. One specimen, 3 inches long.