

of that of the snout. Eye rather small, one-fourth of the postocular portion of the head, and two-thirds of the width of the interorbital space. Maxillary reaching to the front margin of the eye. The length of the head is nearly twice its distance from the root of the ventral, which is situated almost entirely in advance of the dorsal. Pectoral fin with very narrow base, extending nearly to the root of the ventral. Nearly all the scales are lost, but those of and below the lateral line are much larger than the others, each bearing a luminous organ.

Distance of the snout from the mouth, . . . . .	...	4 lines.
Distance of the snout from the eye, . . . . .	1 inch.	...
Distance of the snout from the root of the pectoral fin,	2 ,,	8 ,,
Distance of the snout from the root of the ventral,	4 ,,	2 ,,
Distance of the snout from the origin of the dorsal fin,	4 ,,	11 ,,
Distance of the snout from the vent, . . . . .	6 ,,	9 ,,
Total length, . . . . .	17 ,,	6 ,,

*Habitat*.—West of the Philippine Islands, Station 207; depth, 700 fathoms. One specimen,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

The entire head is naked, only the uppermost portion of the gill-cover and the upper half of the cheek are covered with scales similar to those of the body; the bones of the head are very thin, especially the gill-covers, which are nearly membranaceous, the operculum folded and the other parts striated. The lower half of the side of the head from the snout to the gill-opening is occupied by two exceedingly wide muciferous channels, of which one takes its origin on the præorbital, the other on the mandible. The nostrils are small openings, close together in front of the eye.

The dentition is very much like that of *Halosaurus macrochir*, but the pterygoid band is rather broader. Also the branchial apparatus does not differ from that in the species named.

The luminous organs are constructed and arranged as in *Halosaurus macrochir*; the glandular patch being narrower and much deeper, occupying the whole width of the scales, and being pointed above and below. These scales are very large, twice the size of the others and somewhat distantly placed. There are probably no more than eighteen between the gill-opening and the vent. This species is rather light coloured, but the deep black of the buccal and branchial cavities shines through the thin integuments; also the posterior part of the anal fin is black.