

Notacanthus phasganorus.

Notacanthus phasganorus, Goode, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. iii., 1881, p. 535.

D. 10. A. 19 | ca. 130. P. 17. V. 2 | 8-9.

Teeth in the upper jaw blunt, acicular, set side by side like the teeth of a comb, about thirty-two on each side. In the lower jaw they are shorter and more slender and in double rows. Villiform teeth upon the palatines, in about two series. The height of the body is contained once and one-fifth in the length of the head, which is contained twice and one-third in its distance from the vent. Diameter of the eye one-eighth of the length of the head, and nearly one-half of that of the snout. Ventrals broad, with peduncle-like bases thickly covered with scales; closely adjacent, separated by a narrow groove (Goode).

One specimen, nearly three feet long, was taken from the stomach of a *Læmargus borealis* on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland.

Notacanthus bonapartii (Pl. LXI. fig. C).

Notacanthus bonapartii, Risso, Wieg. Archiv f. Naturgesch., 1840, p. 376 (not fig.).

" " Filippi and Vérany, Mem. Acc. Sci. Torino, xviii. p. 190.

D. 8 (-9). A. (15-) 18 | x (150). C. 3. P. 9. V. 1 | 7. Cæc. pyl. 5.

The greatest depth of the body is opposite to the ventral fin, and contained twice and two-thirds in the distance of the vent from the end of the snout; the length of the compressed oblong head is contained twice and one-third in the same length. The snout is thick, swollen, much produced beyond the narrow transverse mouth, which is opposite to the front margin of the orbit, and quite at the lower side of the head. Twenty teeth on each side of the upper jaw. The eye is close to the upper profile, two-thirds of the length of the snout, one-fifth of that of the head, and less than the width of the interorbital space. Gill-opening of moderate width, the gill-membranes being confluent in the vertical from the upper end of the gill-opening, and not attached to the isthmus.

The whole body and head are covered with minute, smooth, imbricate, and adherent scales.

All the dorsal spines are short, the anterior very short, the second opposite to the vent. The anal spines commence immediately behind the vent, and increase in length posteriorly, passing into the flexible rays, which are of varying and indefinite number. The pectoral is inserted at the usual distance from the gill-opening, and has the base of moderate width. Ventrals united and extending to the vent.