

Passing to the lower side of the head, we find the space between the mandibular rami occupied only by elastic skin, which, when the rami are closely approximated to each other, projects as a broad fold on the inside of the gape; it is more or less wrinkled on its inner surface, especially posteriorly, where it passes into the pharynx. Its inner membrane, backwards to the end of the stomach, is deep black like the outside. There is no tongue; if any rudiments of hyoid elements exist, they would be displaced together with the branchial apparatus a long way behind the head.

The "small, sharp, delicate teeth" which Johnson saw in his specimen were rather loosely attached to the jaw-bones, and have now almost entirely disappeared; and if we had not his testimony, confirmed by the dentition of another example, the dentition in the present condition of the specimen might have been described as "granulations" in the upper jaw, and as almost absent in the lower. The dentition has been restored in the figure from the remaining teeth or traces of teeth in the specimen figured, with the aid of the perfect dentition in our young specimen.

The smaller example in the British Museum shows that the teeth are very slender, of two sizes, the longest strongly curved, with the point directed towards the inside of the mouth; the largest is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long; the majority are 2 mm., and the smaller sized ones only 1 mm. long. Those of the lower jaw are generally smaller than those of the upper, and so much directed inwards as to be entirely hidden by the fold of the skin which covers the inside of the jaws. The largest teeth, from ten to twelve in number in each jaw, are widely set and placed in the same line; the interspaces between them are occupied by the smaller teeth, which may be inserted also in the same line, or somewhat external to it.

This dentition is much too feeble to be capable of injuring or holding any of those large and powerful fishes which, as we know, are attacked by the species of *Saccopharynx*, therefore they cannot afford the same amount of assistance in overpowering the prey as the dentition of *Omosudis* and others, or even of *Chiasmodus*. But they are sufficiently strong to enable the *Saccopharynx* to fasten itself to and retain its hold on another fish, which may drag its enemy a long way before its strength is played out, and before the *Saccopharynx* commences to draw itself over its victim similarly to an *Actinia* which has captured a large fish or crab. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that the mode of feeding differs in any of the species of this genus. And so far from its being "probable that they may derive their food from the water which is received into the pouch, by a process of selection of the small or minute organisms therein contained," the absence of any kind of straining apparatus should have afforded a sufficient caution against such a proposition, even if no evidence of the actual mode of feeding had been extant.

The trunk terminates with the vent, which is distant eight and a half inches from the extremity of the snout. It is compressed, and its anterior part which lies between