

collection contains a very young specimen, only 33 mm. long, which agrees so well with Johnson's description that no doubt belongs to the same species. Only the dagger-shaped postanal spine is shorter than the ventral spines, and also the separation of distinct finlets cannot be clearly made out, as might be expected in so young an example. It was brought up in the dredge at Station 40, in lat. 34° 51' N., long. 68° 30' W., where the dredge had reached a depth of 2675 fathoms. However, no part of the organisation of these Trichiroids indicates that they descend to so great a depth, whilst, on the other hand, young Trichiroids are not rarely found near the surface. It is, therefore, much more probable that this small fish entered the dredge shortly before it came to the surface.

*Aphanopus*, Lowe.

Body much elongate, band-like, scaleless; head long, pointed; cleft of the mouth very wide, the jaws being armed with strong lanceolate teeth disposed in a single series and in a common alveolar groove; no teeth on the palate. Eye very large. The whole of the back is occupied by a dorsal fin which is divided into two subequal divisions. Anal spines numerous, very feeble; a strong dagger-shaped spine behind the vent. Caudal fin well developed, deeply cleft; pectoral fins of moderate length, rounded; ventral fins absent. Seven branchiostegals; air-bladder present. Pyloric appendages in small number.

*Aphanopus carbo* (Pl. VII. fig. A).

*Aphanopus carbo*, Lowe, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1839, p. 79.

„ „ Günth., Fish., vol. ii. p. 343.

„ „ Capello, Journ. Sci. Acad. Lisb., vol. i., t. iv. fig. 4.

We have no information as to the exact depth at which this fish lives, but there is no doubt that it belongs to the deep-sea fauna, as it is caught, and only very rarely, on the longest lines of the Madeiran fishermen; off the Portuguese coast it is similarly obtained on the tackle used by the Portuguese fishermen for the capture of deep-sea sharks. The large eye, the black colour of the body, the thinness of the bones of the head and of the vertebræ are additional evidence of the bathybial habits of the fish.

The length of the species is from 4 to 5 feet.

*Nesiarchus*, Johnson.

Body elongate, compressed, covered with small scales. Eye of moderate size. Several strong fangs in the jaws; palate toothless. First dorsal fin with about twenty spines, separate from the second. No detached finlets. Ventrals small, thoracic. Caudal fin present. A dagger-shaped spine behind the vent.