

*Melanocetus murrayi*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. fig. A).

D. 1 | 13. A. 4. C. 9. P. 14.

Extremely similar to *Melanocetus johnsonii*, but, singularly, there is no trace of vomerine teeth, whilst there is no distinction between the two species as regards the dentition of the jaws. The posterior angle of the mandible projects more and forms a salient point. The mouth is comparatively less wide, and the maxillary considerably shorter, being about two-fifths of the total length, without caudal, whilst it is rather more than one-half in the Madeiran species. Eye rudimentary. One cephalic spine, which is shorter than the maxillary. The last dorsal ray is connected by a short and delicate membrane with the caudal fin; most of the caudal rays are bifid, the longest shorter than the maxillary. Pectoral fin as much developed as in *Melanocetus johnsonii*. Entirely black.

Total length,	.	.	.	.	.	.	44 lines.
Length of mandible,	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 „
Length of maxillary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 „
Length of caudal fin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10½ „

*Habitat*.—Mid-Atlantic, Station 106; depth, 1850 fathoms. One specimen, 44 lines long.

Mid-Atlantic, Station 348; depth, 2450 fathoms. One specimen, 13 lines long.

In the young specimen the dorsal filament is already of the same relative length as in the old one.

### *Linophryne*, Collett.

This genus differs from *Melanocetus* in possessing a long tentacle at the throat.

### *Linophryne lucifer*.

*Linophryne lucifer*, Collett, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, p. 138, pl. xv.

D. 1 | 3. A. 2. C. 9. P. 14–15.

A spinous projection above each orbit. Cephalic tentacle black, with a large ovate bulb, the upper half of which is white; gular tentacle much longer, terminating in two tongue-like appendages, which are furnished on the upper edge with a row of round white papillæ.

One specimen, 1¾ inch long, was found floating on the surface off Madeira, in lat. 36° N., long. 20° W.