

Lycodes paxillus.

Lycodes paxillus, Goode and Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 1880, vol. ii. p. 44; 1881, p. 477.

Known at first from a single specimen, 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, which was caught on the Le Have Banks in about 300 fathoms, and subsequently from others obtained off the New England coast in 365 and 487 fathoms.

Lycodes paxilloides.

Lycodes paxilloides, Goode and Bean, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 1883, vol. x. p. 207.

Obtained by the U.S. steamer "Blake" off the coast of Massachusetts in from 304 to 466 fathoms.

Lycodonus.

Lycodonus, Goode and Bean, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. x., 1883, p. 208.

Form of a slender *Lycodes*. Body with rudimentary scales; each ray of the dorsal and anal supported laterally by a pair of sculptured scutes. Caudal distinct, not fully connate with the other vertical fins. Ventrals present. Gill-opening narrow; branchiostegal membranes broadly joined to the isthmus. Teeth as in *Lycodes*. Pseudobranchiæ apparently present. Gill-rakers present, in moderate number. Air-bladder and pyloric cœca apparently absent.

Lycodonus mirabilis.

Lycodonus mirabilis, Goode and Bean, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. x., 1883, p. 208.

The eye is two-fifths of the length of the head; the maxillary reaches to the front of the pupil. The dorsal fin commences somewhat behind the base of the pectorals.

A single mutilated specimen, measuring 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its imperfect condition, was obtained by the U.S. steamer "Blake," in lat. 38° 20' N., long. 73° 23' W., at a depth of 470 fathoms.

Gymnelis, Reinh.

Two species¹ only are known: one from the Arctic Ocean, the other (*Gymnelis picta*) from the Straits of Magellan.

¹ I think Hr. Collett is in error when he identifies *Gymnelis picta* (Günth., Fish., vol. iv. p. 324 and Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1881, pl. ii. fig. B) with *Gymnelis viridis*; it is very likely an Antarctic species, well distinguished by the number of its fin-rays. The change of colour, which takes place during growth, seems to be common to *Gymnelis*, *Maysea*, and some species of *Lycodes*, and cannot be held as evidence of specific identity.