

interorbital space. All the teeth are very small and short, densely set, forming narrow villiform bands; vomerine band open, Λ -shaped. Gill-cavity deep black; gill-rakers long and slender, sixteen in number, with some rudimentary ones in front and behind.

The dorsal fin commences above the upper end of the gill-opening, with short rays partly hidden in the skin; the rays become longer on the anterior third of the tail, but remain of moderate length, and the anal rays are still shorter. The pectoral has a broad base, is quite free, and composed of rather feeble rays; its length is equal to that of the postorbital portion of the head. Ventral rays very feeble, reaching nearly to the middle of the pectoral.

The scales must have been extremely thin, and rather small; there were probably about twenty in a transverse series running from the vent to the dorsal fin. The lateral line cannot be made out.

Light-coloured (possibly pink in life), with the head and abdomen black.

Habitat.—Only one specimen of this eminently bathybial fish was obtained in Mid-Atlantic (Station 104), at a depth of 2500 fathoms. Its total length is 10 inches.

Bathyonus catena.

Bathyonus catena, Goode and Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. viii., 1886, p. 603.

Tail much attenuated; height of the body two-thirds of the length of the head. Head not much compressed; width of the interorbital space equal to the diameter of the eye, about equal to the length of the snout, and one-fifth of that of the head. Gill-rakers long, about fifteen in number. Origin of the dorsal fin slightly behind the root of the pectoral; pectoral four-fifths as long as the head. The distance of the vent from the root of the ventral rather more than the length of the head. Brownish-yellow, head and abdomen blackish.

Habitat.—This species evidently belongs to the same genus as *Bathyonus compressus* and *Bathyonus tænia*; it is known from two specimens, 8 and 9 inches long, obtained by the U.S. Fish Commission in lat. 28° N., long. 87° 42' W.; at a depth of 1467 fathoms.

Porogadus.

Porogadus, Goode and Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. viii., 1886, p. 602.

Body compressed, with long, tapering tail, covered with very thin, small, deciduous scales. Bones of the head soft, with the muciferous channels moderately developed. Operculum with a spine above; some of the other cranial bones project as spines. Snout rather depressed, with the jaws equal in front. Mouth very wide; bands of villiform teeth in the jaws, on the vomer and palatine bones. Barbel none. Eyes