

the body, whilst another muscle (*b*) draws it downwards into a line with the other pectoral rays.

The large ventrals are inserted immediately in front of the origin of the dorsal fin. Its two outer rays are simple, the others broad and dichotomously split. The extremities of the two outer ones and of the outer branches of the third are modified into soft, swollen, long, lamelliform pads. These singular appendages extend backwards to the end of the anal fin and remind us of similar structures in certain Cyprinodonts, in which the appendages are sexual and peculiar to the male sex. Both the specimens of the present species are females.

The scales are of moderate size, rather irregular in shape, and cycloid. The lateral line runs along the middle of the side.

Colour light greenish with narrow black margins to the scales; sides of the head, the abdomen, and the buccal and abdominal cavities black. Vertical and ventral fins black, with lighter margins; pectoral fins without colour.

The structure of the pectoral arch (Pl. XLVIII. fig. B) shows some noteworthy peculiarities. The clavicle (*cl*) consists of a narrow subvertical branch which is slightly bent in the form of a knee; the shorter part above the knee is connected with the skull by two supraclavicles (*scl'*, *scl''*), of which the upper is two-pronged as usual and partially excavated into a muciferous tube. The portion below the knee is posteriorly dilated into a broad, thin, and slightly convex lamella (*cl'*). Although separated from the narrow vertical part by a shallow groove, this lamella is in perfect continuity with the clavicle, and, therefore, cannot be the coracoid bone, for which it might be taken.

The cartilaginous lamella which intervenes between the clavicle and the pectoral fin is broad and thin with four comparatively small ossifications.

The lower ossification (*co*) represents the coracoid; it is of an oval shape with a notch in its upper margin. The scapula (*sc*) occupies the upper portion of the cartilage, and surrounds the large vacuity which generally distinguishes this bone; it bears the long upper pectoral rays without any intervening basalia. A large space (*ca*) between the three bones described remains cartilaginous; but there are behind this cartilaginous area two other flat and thin bones (*b'*, *b''*) which may be taken either as basalia or as detached portions of the coracoid and scapula. A vacuity is left between them, and another between the lower and the coracoid. The lower pectoral rays are thus articulated directly to the narrow cartilaginous border of the coracoid and some to the lower basale.

The *stomach* terminates behind in a very short cæcal sac, its pyloric portion being much shorter and narrower than the cardiac. Its walls are rather thick, and its mucous membrane is deeply folded longitudinally. Pyloric appendages are absent. The commencement of the intestine has a much greater circumference than the pyloric portion of the stomach, and its interior is densely beset with long villi. The succeeding part of the