

Total length,	.	.	.	.	.	.	290 mm.
Length of the head,	.	.	.	.	.	.	45 "
Depth of the body,	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 "
Length of the tail,	.	.	.	.	.	.	182 "

Habitat.—South-Western Coast of South America, Station 310; depth, 400 fathoms. One specimen, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Mediterranean.

As Risso correctly states, the number of maxillary ("mandibule," Risso) teeth is from twenty to twenty-two on each side, that of the mandible ("machoire," Risso) twenty, and that of the palate twenty-four. The posterior part of the paired fins and the lower of the anal are black. Cavity of the mouth and gills black. Structure of the air-bladder as in *Notacanthus seaxpinis*.

Filippi and V erany¹ have shown that Risso, in figuring and describing his *Notacanthus bonapartii*, has confounded two species. The name ought to be retained for the specimen described, without reference to the figure which itself is evidently very faulty.

B. *Polyacanthonotus*.

Notacanthus rissoanus (Pl. LXI. fig. B).

Notacanthus rissoanus, Filippi and V erany, Mem. Acc. Sci. Torino, xviii. p. 190.

B. 9. D. 34. A. 54 | x (79). C. 6. P. 11. V. 1 | 9.

The greatest depth of the body is opposite the vent, and one-fifth of the distance of the vent from the end of the snout; the length of the narrow, long, compressed head is one-third of the same length. The snout is compressed, pointed, much produced beyond the narrow mouth, the cleft of which laterally extends to below the posterior nostril. Each jaw is armed with a series of fixed minute teeth; a similar palatine series within the intermaxillary series; the mandibular series fits between the upper two rows. The eye is close to the upper profile, and distant two diameters from the end of the snout, and four from the extremity of the opercle; its diameter exceeds the width of the interorbital space. The gill-opening is wide; the gill-membranes are supported by very slender branchiostegals, confluent in front, and not attached to the isthmus.

The whole body and head are covered by minute, smooth, imbricate, and adherent scales.

All the dorsal spines are short, distant from one another, the first being above the

¹ Mem. Acc. Sc. Torin., xviii., 1859, p. 188.