

*Monacanthus tessellatus.*

*Monacanthus tessellatus*, Günth., Report on the Shore Fishes, Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. vi. p. 54, pl. xxiii. fig. B.

One specimen, 5 inches long, was obtained at the Philippine Islands, Station 204, where the trawl descended to a depth of 115 fathoms.

## CYCLOSTOMATA.

*Myxine*, L.

The habits and vertical distribution of all the Myxinidæ are probably the same, but we possess positive information on these points in the case of two species only.

*Myxine glutinosa*, L.

The common North Atlantic species is locally abundant at small depths, as, for instance, in the Norwegian Fjords, at 70 fathoms. Messrs. Goode and Bean have found it in the collections made on the Atlantic coast of North America, at depths of from 172 to 524 fathoms.<sup>1</sup>

*Myxine australis* (Jenyns).

This species, which is common on the coast of the southern extremity of the American continent, occurs also in the Japanese Sea, half a dozen specimens from 9 to 20 inches long having been taken on the *Hyalonema* ground at a depth of 345 fathoms (Station 232). I also believe that *Heptatrema cirrhatum* of Schlegel, should be referred to the same species. The three foremost teeth of the inner series are invariably confluent at the base, but in adult specimens they are neither longer nor stouter than the next succeeding. The branchial apertures are subject to some variation, a specimen from Magellan Strait having two on the left side and one on the right. Also the pores of the lateral line may be sometimes very distinct, sometimes scarcely conspicuous; and it appears to me that the smaller foramina represented in Schlegel's figure of *Heptatrema cirrhatum* are nothing else but those of the lateral line, which in the specimen figured were unusually conspicuous, as I have also seen them in specimens from Magellan Strait.

Finally, a Lamprey has also once been obtained at a depth of 547 fathoms in the Atlantic, lat. 40° 0' N., long. 68° 50' W., and noted as *Petromyzon* (*Bathymyzon*) *bairdii*, which is said to be distinguished from other Lampreys by the obsolescence of the cusps of the dental laminae. No indication is given as regards the size of the specimens.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. x., 1883, p. 226; and Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. iii., 1881, p. 486.

<sup>2</sup> Gill, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. vi., 1884, p. 254.