

was caught in the South Atlantic. Two specimens, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, were obtained during the passage of the Challenger from the Admiralty Islands to Japan (April 1875).

The other species of this genus obtained during the voyage were described in the deep-sea series, as there was no reason to doubt their occurrence beyond the 100 fathom line.

Finally, during the cruise of the "Triton" in the Færøe Channel in 1882 a small number of young *Scopeli* were obtained, partly with the surface-net at night, partly with the tow-net, which with a line of 350 and 600 fathoms was worked at various depths. The dates of capture were on August 9, 20, 21, and 30. Their length varies from 9 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the largest being perfectly developed, and having their specific characters sufficiently distinct. Unfortunately the scales are either entirely, or for the greater part, lost.

I am unable to refer these specimens to a described species of the genus. They differ especially from the other species described from northern seas (*Scopelus glacialis*, *Scopelus krøyeri*), either by the number of the fin-rays, or by a conspicuously smaller eye; they come nearest to *Scopelus glacialis*, and also to a species known from New Zealand (*Scopelus hectoris*), but differ from the latter in the relative position of the dorsal and ventral fins. There is, therefore, sufficient ground for introducing this new addition into the British fauna¹ under a distinct name.

Scopelus scoticus, n. sp.

D. 10-11. A. 16. C. 8 | 20 | 8.

Total length $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The height of the body ($3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.) is two-ninths of the total length (without caudal, 2 mm.), the length of the head ($2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.) one-fourth; the least depth of the tail is much less than one-half of that of the body. Diameter of the eye rather longer than the snout, but less than one-third of the length of the head and considerably less than the postorbital portion of the head. Snout with the upper profile rather straight, curved in front only, and with the lower jaw slightly projecting beyond the upper. Maxillary reaching to the angle of the præoperculum, and terminating in an elongate triangular dilatation. Posterior margin of the præoperculum vertical. Scales of the lateral line apparently not larger than the others; phosphorescent organs in the same number and arrangement as in the allied species. Origin of the dorsal fin nearer to the root of the caudal than to the end of the snout, behind the base of the ventrals. Pectoral rather short.

In a specimen 14 mm. long the scales are developed, also nearly all the phosphor-

¹ The cruise of the same vessel yielded another addition to the bathybial fauna of the British seas. A specimen of *Stomias ferox* (Reinhardt), 37 mm. long, was obtained in the dredge on August 9, 1882, at a depth of either 327 or 430 fathoms.