

Gadus argenteus.

Gadiculus argenteus, Guichen., Explor. Alger. Poiss., p. 102, pl. vi. fig. 2.

Gadus argenteus, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1874, xiii. p. 138.

Since this species was described from the Mediterranean, it seems to have been found only once again, viz., during the cruise of the "Porcupine," in lat. 54° 10' N. and long. 10° 59' W., in 183 fathoms. The single specimen obtained was 5½ inches long.

Mora, Risso.*Mora mediterranea*, Risso.

Lowe¹ found this fish at a depth of 300 or 400 fathoms, off Magdalena at Madeira. The specimens collected by the Challenger were unfortunately destroyed on board ship.

Halargyreus, Gthr.*Halargyreus johnsonii*.

Halargyreus johnsonii, Günth., Fish., vol. iv. p. 342.

The structure of the typical specimen, and the circumstances connected with its discovery at Madeira, are sufficient evidence that this fish belongs to the deep-sea fauna. Numerous examples of the same species, as it seems, appeared some years ago on the coast of New Zealand. A few specimens reached the British Museum, but unfortunately all are in a very bad state of preservation, so that we are unable to give a figure of this handsome fish. The caudal fin is separated from the other vertical fins by a free peduncle, and the numbers of the fin-rays, counted in three specimens, are—D. 7 | 57. A. 41; D. 7 | 55. A. 46; and D. 7 | 47. A. 41.

Melanonus.

Melanonus, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, ii. p. 19.

Head and body rather compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size, and terminating in a long tapering tail. Eye of moderate size; mouth wide, anterior and lateral; both jaws with narrow bands of villiform teeth; vomer and palatines with very narrow stripes of minute teeth. Barbel none. Dorsal fin with a short anterior and posterior division; the middle portion commences immediately behind the anterior, and has the anterior rays well developed; the posterior division is confluent with the extreme caudal rays and the posterior anal division. Anal like the dorsal, minus its anterior division. The outer gill-rakers of the first branchial arch strong and long, longer than

¹ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1843, p. 91.