

*Saurus kaianus.*

*Saurus kaianus*, Günth., Report on the Shore Fishes, Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. vi. p. 50, pl. xxiii. fig. C.

*Habitat.*—Ki Islands, Station 192; depth, 140 fathoms. One specimen, 5½ inches long.

*Harpodon*, Les.*Harpodon microchir* (Pl. XLVII. fig. A).

*Harpodon microchir*, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. i. p. 487.

B. 17. D. 14. A. 14. P. 12. V. 9.

Body elongate, compressed; its greatest depth is below the origin of the dorsal fin, and contained seven and a half times in the total length, without caudal. The caudal peduncle is long and its least depth only one-third of that of the body. Vent situated far backwards, its distance from the root of the caudal being only one-half of that from the head. Head small, more compressed behind than anteriorly, the flat interorbital space being one-fourth of the length of the head. The latter constitutes one-sixth of the total length, without caudal. Snout very short, the diameter of the small eye being two-fifths of its length and about one-eleventh of the length of the head. Bones of the head thin and more or less flexible; mandible extremely long, projecting in front, and nearly three-fourths of the length of the head.

Cleft of the mouth extremely wide, armed with numerous slender, more or less curved teeth of unequal size, all of which are movable and depressible towards the median line of the mouth. The maxillary is armed with a narrow band, of which the inner series contains the larger teeth; mandible armed with a similar band, but the larger teeth are nearly three times the size of those of the upper jaw, and terminate distinctly in an arrow-head-shaped point. Palatine teeth irregularly biserial and extending far backwards; the anterior are the strongest and strongly curved. There is inside this long band of teeth a second much shorter one. The hyoid bone and the concave margins of all the branchial arches above and below are armed with clusters and bands of teeth, and considering the great distensibility of the mouth, this fish must be able to seize and to retain fishes of very considerable bulk.

The branchial apertures are exceedingly wide, the isthmus is narrow and compressed. Gills four, pseudobranchiæ very distinct; gill-laminæ rather short.

The dorsal fin occupies a position midway between the eye and the root of the caudal fin; it is not quite so high as long, and rather lower than the body underneath. The small adipose fin is a little nearer to the caudal than to the dorsal, and opposite to the middle of the anal fin, which is of a similar shape to the dorsal but lower. Caudal fin