

Middle of South Atlantic, Station 300 ; depth, 1375 fathoms. Three specimens, 9½ inches long.

Off Juan Fernandez, Station 335 ; depth, 1425 fathoms. One specimen, 4 inches long.

The body is but slightly compressed in the middle, gradually passing into the head which is depressed, and into the more compressed caudal peduncle. The greatest depth is below the origin of the dorsal fin, about one-half of the length of the head, and contained seven and a half times in the total length, without caudal. Snout depressed, broad, with the lower jaw projecting. Mandible dilated on its ventral aspect and much longer than one-half of the length of the head ; bones of the head generally rather thin, leaving wide round vacuities in the course of the muciferous channels, which are well developed.

The gill-rakers of the first branchial arch are needle-shaped, closely set, the longest being as long as the eye.

Dorsal fin much higher than the body underneath, its anterior rays being much longer than those of the anal fin. Caudal fin emarginate, with the upper lobe rather longer than the lower. Pectoral fin elongate, with a rounded posterior margin, shorter than the head, but extending beyond the dorsal fin. The ventral fins are horizontal, rather broad, and show sometimes a modification of the distal half of the three or four outer rays. This is seen only in the two larger specimens from Station 300, but not in the one from Station 168 or in the young specimen. The degree to which these rays are thickened is not the same in the two specimens which show this peculiarity ; in one, which is slightly the smaller, the integument at the lower side is merely thickened (fig. *a'*), but in the larger the rays themselves are stouter, bent outwards and covered below with a white and callous cushion-like enlargement of the skin (fig. *a*). All the specimens are females.

Scales cycloid, regularly arranged ; lateral line straight, running along the middle of the body and tail.

The stomach is short and cæcal ; the intestine makes first one bend to the left and then another to the right, is short and of moderate width. Two short pyloric appendages opposite to each other behind the pylorus. Ovaries closed and elongate sacs. Ova of the size of hemp seed. A long spindle-shaped urinary bladder lies above and on the left side of the intestine. Air-bladder absent.

Scopelus, Gthr.

The numerous species which I refer to this genus, are, as far as we know of their habits, nocturnal pelagic surface fishes, which are frequently caught at night in the