

Halosaurus macrochir (Pl. LIX. fig. A).*Halosaurus macrochir*, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 251.

" " Goode and Bean, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. x., 1883, p. 219.

Halosaurus goodei, Gill, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. vi., 1881, p. 257.

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Snout moderately produced, the præoral portion forming only one-third of its length. Eye rather small, one-fourth of the postocular portion of the head and one-half of the width of the interorbital space. Maxillary reaching to the front margin of the eye. The length of the head is more than its distance from the root of the ventral, the origin of which is immediately in front of that of the dorsal. Pectoral fin with narrow base, very long, extending nearly to the root of the ventral. Scales of the lateral line larger than the others, more or less hidden in a pouch of black skin, with a phosphorescent organ at the base of the free portion. These large scales are continued for some length on the tail and cover the base of the anal fin, which, like the dorsal, is covered in its basal half with small scales. Uniform black.

Distance of the snout from the mouth,	5 lines
Distance of the snout from the eye, . . .	1 inch	4 "
Distance of the snout from the root of the pectoral fin, . . .	3 "	1 "
Distance of the snout from the root of the ventral, . . .	5 "	6 "
Distance of the snout from the origin of the dorsal, . . .	5 "	9 "
Distance of the snout from the vent, . . .	7 "	11 "
Total length,	21 "	6 "

Habitat.—Midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen Island. Common in the central parts of the Atlantic, where it was first discovered by the Challenger, and more recently by the U.S. survey ships, in from 647 to 1730 fathoms.

Off the Strait of Gibraltar, Station V.; depth, 1090 fathoms. One specimen, 21½ inches long.

Near Marion Island, Station 146; depth, 1375 fathoms. Four specimens, 18 to 20 inches long.

The entire head is naked, only the upper portions of the gill-cover and of the cheek are covered with scales similar to those of the body.

The band of intermaxillary teeth is broader than the maxillary band. Palatine teeth in two separate patches, each being of an oval shape, with the pointed end directed forwards; pterygoid teeth in a very narrow band which extends far backwards in the cavity of the mouth; basibranchials with a long and broad band.

Four well-developed gills. Outer branchial arch with fourteen widely set gill-rakers, of which the middle ones are slender and as long as the eye, the others becoming shorter towards the ends of the series.