

which appears to be a distinctive character of the female in this genus; the first three pairs of branchial vesicles, which are wanting in the male, were also here faintly discerned.

The following table shows the distribution of the Oxycephalidæ as illustrated by the Challenger specimens:—

1. Station 13, March 4, 1873; between Tenerife and St. Thomas; lat. $21^{\circ} 38' N.$, long. $44^{\circ} 39' W.$; surface temperature, 72° . (*Leptocotis*.)
2. April 29, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $18^{\circ} 8' N.$, long. $30^{\circ} 5' W.$; surface, night; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 7$. (*Oxycephalus*.)
3. April 28, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $28^{\circ} 28' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 5$. (*Oxycephalus*.)
4. April 27, 1876, North Atlantic; lat. $17^{\circ} 18' N.$, long. $26^{\circ} 32' W.$; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 5$. (*Oxycephalus*.)
5. April 26, 1876, off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. $16^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $25^{\circ} 14' W.$; surface temperature, $73^{\circ} \cdot 2$. Four specimens. (Three specimens are probably *Oxycephalus clausi*, and one probably *Oxycephalus porcellus*.)
6. Station 352, April 13, 1876; North Atlantic; lat. $10^{\circ} 55' N.$, long. $17^{\circ} 46' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $77^{\circ} \cdot 7$. One specimen (*Rhabdosoma brevicaudatum*).
7. Station 104, August 23, 1873; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. $2^{\circ} 25' N.$, long. $20^{\circ} 1' W.$; surface; surface temperature, 78° . (*Oxycephalus clausi*.)
8. Station 106, August 25, 1873; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. $1^{\circ} 47' N.$, long. $24^{\circ} 26' W.$; surface to 100 fathoms; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} \cdot 8$. One specimen, in Canada balsam (*Leptocotis*, ♂, with the upper antennæ having only a small upward produced point), and one specimen, in Canada balsam (*Leptocotis*, ♀).
9. Station 347, April 7, 1876; Equatorial Atlantic; lat. $0^{\circ} 15' S.$, long. $14^{\circ} 25' W.$; surface net; surface temperature, 82° . One specimen (*Rhabdosoma armatum*), and one specimen (*Oxycephalus*).
10. Surface, Atlantic. One specimen (*Oxycephalus*).
11. "Oxycephalus ♂, Atlantic, surface." Two separately mounted specimens.
12. October 5, 1873, South Atlantic; lat. $29^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $28^{\circ} 59' W.$; surface temperature, 66° . "Oxycephalus, ♀."
13. November 10, 1873, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope; "Vibilia and Oxycephalus." The two specimens are mounted in Canada balsam, the "Oxycephalus" evidently belonging to the genus *Calamorhynchus*.
14. Station 330, March 8, 1876; South Atlantic; lat. $37^{\circ} 45' S.$, long. $33^{\circ} 0' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} \cdot 2$. One specimen (*Calamorhynchus rigidus*).
15. "Oxycephalus oceanus, ♀," off Kandavu, Fiji Islands. Two specimens in Canada balsam.