

the right side. All the scales on the left side strongly ctenoid; those of the blind side are nearly smooth on the anterior half of the body, and more conspicuously serrate on the posterior. One nostril situated between the eyes, the other above the lip. Eyes very small, the upper slightly in advance of the lower; interorbital space equal to the width of the orbit. Snout contained twice and two-thirds in the length of the head. Angle of the mouth much nearer to the end of the snout than to the hind margin of the gill-cover behind the eye. Tail not much elongate. The height of the body is two-sevenths of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two-elevenths. Brownish, mottled with darker.

This species has been recently discovered by Mr H. B. Joyner at Tokei, and is introduced here for comparison with the preceding species. The specimens collected are $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

Silurus asotus, L., Lake Hakou.

Saurida tumbil, Bl., Inland Sea of Japan.

Harpodon microchir, Gthr. (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, p. 487).

D. 14, A. 14, V. 9. This gigantic species of *Harpodon* differs from *Harpodon nehereus* in having a second distinct band of palatine teeth within the first one, and in having the pectoral fin very short. The tubes of the lateral line are narrow and elongate; the basal half of the adipose fin is covered with scales. The interior of the mouth and gill-cavity is black.

A single specimen, 27 inches long, was obtained by Mr H. B. Joyner at Tokei. To judge from the structure of its skeleton, and from its evident rarity, it seems to descend to a moderate depth.

Salmo macrostoma, n. sp. (Pl. XXXI. fig. A).

B. 12, D. 13, A. 14, L. lat. ca. 130. This fish is distinguished by its remarkably pointed snout, the upper jaw being rather the longer, and by its wide oblique mouth, the narrow and slightly-curved maxillary extending considerably behind the hind margin of the orbit. The head is small, only one-fourth of the total length (without caudal). Eye small, nearly one-seventh of the length of the head. Teeth rather small; one pair on the head of the vomer is followed by three or four other small teeth, arranged in a series. Præoperculum crescent-shaped, without lower limb. Body rather deep, its depth being equal to the length of the head. There are sixteen or seventeen scales in a series obliquely descending from behind the adipose fin to the lateral line. Dorsal fin but little higher than long. Caudal fin deeply emarginate, silvery, with nine parr marks along the lateral line, and with several round spots above and below them on the sides.

This fish is in many respects very similar to one figured by Brevoort in United States