are most nearly with Merluciidæ, he ventures to assign it temporarily to a position in this family," and proceeds to characterise it thus:—

In general form closely resembling *Merlucius*, but with the elongate body covered with (comparatively) large scales. Mouth rather small. A separate caudal. Two dorsal fins, the first composed of a few long rays, the second with longer base. One elongate anal. Ventrals well developed, with broad base, composed of six rays. Teeth on the vomer and in the jaws in two or three rows, rather feeble. Eyes large, near together, looking upwards. No barbel.

Hypsicometes gobioides.

Hypsicometes gobioides, Goode, loc. cit., p. 348.

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The general appearance suggestive of a Gobius. Ventrals far apart, and far in advance of the pectorals. A large black blotch on the base of the upper caudal rays.

A single specimen, 2 inches long, was obtained by the U.S. Fish Commission, off the coast of Rhode Island, in 115 fathoms.

## Lotella, Kaup.1

Lotella marginata (Pl. XIV. fig. A).

Lotella marginata, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 19.

Head of moderate length, two-ninths of the total, the caudal fin not included. Eye very large, more than one-third of the length of the head, and equal to that of the postorbital portion; consequently the snout is short, though its length much exceeds the width of the interorbital space. The maxillary extends only to below the middle of the eye; jaws with an outer series of distinctly larger teeth. Barbel small.

Scales very small, about twelve or fourteen in a transverse series between the first dorsal fin and the lateral line.

The first dorsal commences above the root of the pectoral, and has none of the rays prolonged. The second dorsal and especially the anal is depressed in height along the middle of its length. Pectoral shorter than the head, without snout, directed upwards. The two outer ventral rays prolonged, the second (which is the longer)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Under the name of "Lotella maxillaris, n. s.," Dr. Bean described a specimen, 2<sup>3</sup> inches long, obtained in 396 fathoms by the U.S. Fish Commission. It is an immature specimen, of which not even the genus or subgenus could be determined with certainty (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 1885, p. 241).