

*Haloporphyrus lepidion.**Gadus lepidion*, Risso, Ichth. Nice, p. 118, pl. xi. fig. 40.*Haloporphyrus lepidion*, Giglioli, *loc. cit.*" " Vinciguerra, *loc. cit.*, p. 554, Taf. iii.

D. (5)4 | 52. A. 46-48. V. 6. L. lat. 155-160. Cœc. pyl. 10.

Eye very large, thrice or thrice and a half in the length of the head. Maxillary extending beyond the middle of the orbit. Thirteen or fourteen series of scales between the first dorsal fin and the lateral line.

Habitat.—Mediterranean.

I have recently obtained for the collection of the British Museum a specimen 10 inches long from Nice, which is undoubtedly the true *Gadus lepidion*. As in the preceding and following species, so in this specimen the scales between the first dorsal fin and the lateral line are rather confused, but there are distinctly more than eleven series, which number is given by Vinciguerra as characteristic of this species.

Haloporphyrus eques, n. sp. (Pl. XVIII. fig. B).

B. 7(8). D 4 | 56-62. A. 49-54. V. 7. L. lat. 180. Cœc. pyl. 10-11.

The length of the head equals the distance between the root of the ventral fin and the anal, and is rather less than one-fourth of the total (without caudal). The eye is very large, one-third of the length of the head, longer than the snout, and nearly twice the width of the interorbital space. Snout of moderate length, obtuse, with an undulated series of pores in the præorbital region running towards the extremity of the snout. The mouth extends nearly to below the middle of the eye. Barbel half the length of the eye. The caudal peduncle very slender, its depth being two-fifths of the distance between dorsal and caudal fins. Fifteen or sixteen longitudinal series of scales between the anterior dorsal fin and the lateral line. The first long dorsal ray is compressed, moderately strong, extending backwards to the posterior fourth of the length of the dorsal fin. The middle of the anal fin very conspicuously depressed. Caudal fin rounded, with its basal rays extending for some distance along the peduncle. Pectoral fin as long as the head without snout. The filamentous ventral ray, which, in fact, consists of two rays free along their distal half, does not exceed in length the pectoral fin.

Brownish, with blackish fins; orbit with a black ring; the cavities of the mouth, gills and abdomen black. Specimens of a much lighter colour (probably albinos) are not scarce.

Young specimens (6 inches in length) do not differ essentially from older ones of twice the length, but their eye is relatively still larger and the dorsal filament somewhat