

Gill-rakers ten, much longer than the laminae. Whitish, with the abdomen and gill-apparatus black.

*Habitat*.—One specimen,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, was obtained in Mid-Atlantic (Station 104), at the enormous depth of 2500 fathoms.

### *Bathyonus*.

*Bathynectes* sp., Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 20.

*Bathyonus* sp., Goode and Bean, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. viii., 1886, p. 603.

Body compressed, with long tapering tail, covered with deciduous thin scales of moderate size. Bones of the head very soft and cavernous, the upper opercular spine very feeble, ridge-like; no other armature on the head. Head scaly, except the snout, which is obtusely rounded off, with the jaws equal or nearly equal in front. Mouth very wide; bands of villiform teeth in the jaws, on the vomer and palatine bones. Barbel none. Eyes small. The anterior nostril about midway between the posterior and the extremity of the snout. Vertical fins confluent; ventrals close together, reduced to a pair of simple filaments, and inserted below the rounded angle of the præoperculum.

Gills four, with short gill-laminae, but with long stiff gill-rakers on the first branchial arch. Pseudobranchiæ none. Branchiostegals eight. Pyloric appendages none.

### *Bathyonus compressus* (Pl. XXII. fig. A).

*Bathynectes compressus*, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 20.

D. 116. A. 92. P. 23. V. 1.

The greatest depth of the body is above the end of the gill-cover and about one-half of the length of the trunk, the vent being twice as distant from the extremity of the tail as from the snout; consequently, the tail is but moderately attenuated. Head compressed like the body, and about two-thirds of the length of the trunk; the superficial bones form large muciferous cavities which, when full, must give to the head a much more evenly rounded appearance than in the preserved state, when the supporting bony ridges project more or less from under the skin. The snout is slightly swollen, but the jaws are nearly even in front, the wide mouth slightly ascending forwards. The maxillary has the form usual in these Gadoid fishes, is dilated behind, and extends far behind the eye.

The eye is very small, one half of the length of the snout, and about one-eleventh of that of the head; it is placed high up on the side, and does not possess an orbital fold of the integument. The interorbital space rather convex and equal in width to three diameters of the eye.