

like those of the dorsal fin. Pectoral fin well developed, with broad base, as long as the body is high, its point being directed upwards. The lateral line runs along the middle of the side and is composed of conspicuous and rather widely-set pores. It can be traced to the extremity of the tail.

Coloration black; jaws, pectoral fin, and lower part of the abdomen of a lighter colour.

One of the specimens had in its stomach the remains of two large shrimps.

The figure of the entire specimen is of the natural size, that of the head twice the natural size. B' is an enlarged view of a portion of the dentition of the upper jaw; B'' the end of the upper jaw of one of the small specimens, much magnified; B''' end of tail of the same specimen, slightly enlarged.

Cyema.

Cyema, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 251.

This genus combines the form of the snout of a *Nemichthys* with the soft short body of a *Leptocephalus*; but the gill-openings are very narrow, and close together on the abdominal surface. Vent in about the middle of the length of the body; vertical fin well developed, confined to and interrupted at the extremity of the tail. Pectoral fins well developed. Eye very small.

Cyema atrum (Pl. LIV. fig. D).

Cyema atrum, Günth., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1878, vol. ii. p. 251.

The cleft of the mouth extends backwards to the end of the head. Black.

Habitat.—South Pacific, Station 295; depth, 1500 fathoms. One specimen, 4½ inches long.

Antarctic Ocean, Station 158; depth, 1800 fathoms. One specimen, 4¾ inches long.

The body is compressed, band-shaped, soft like that of a *Leptocephalus*, but, for an eel, short, its depth being one-twelfth of its length, the head not included; it is nearly of uniform depth throughout its length, except close to the end where it gradually becomes narrower, the end itself being rounded. The postorbital part of the head is compressed like the body; in front of the eye, which is minute, the snout tapers into the very long and slender beak, both jaws being armed with a broad band of asperities or teeth. The upper jaw shows at about half its length a distinct swelling, in front of which the jaws coalesce into the tapering simple extremity of the beak; the dentiferous parts of the jaw diverge behind the swelling, leaving a depression between them in which a narrow band of asperities runs well backwards along the median line (fig. *d*). The asperities are subimbricate and arranged in transverse series (fig. *d'*); those of the median band being rather lanceolate in shape. Cleft of the mouth extending to the end of the head, the jaws being toothed to their posterior extremity.