

and is abruptly truncated posteriorly, so that the upper and hinder margins form a right angle. The opercle is armed with an inconspicuous flattened spine; preopercle entire. A band of villiform teeth in the jaws without an outer enlarged row; a sub-crescentic patch on the vomer; and a narrow band on the anterior half of the palatine bones. Dorsal spines weak; the third the longest, three-sevenths of the length of the head: anal fin commencing opposite to the middle of the intradorsal space, with two semi-detached spines in front, the anterior of which is the longer: ventral fins not reaching to the vent, and three-fifths of the length of the head: pectorals well developed, pointed, five-sevenths of the same, and reaching to below the origin of the second dorsal: caudal fin crescentic, the middle rays being considerably shorter than the marginal rays, six and three-fifths in the total length. Head entirely covered with scales, which are much smaller and more finely ciliated than those of the body. *Colors*—Upper half of head and body deep purple, lower half pearly white, the line of demarcation on the body being well defined, but above the vent distinctly scalloped, while on the sides of the head there is an intermediate zone freckled with white and violet; two rather obscure black bands run obliquely backwards and downwards from the postero-inferior margin of the eye; isthmus and edges of the lower lip purple; dorsal fins hyaline, the rays only freckled with purple; upper half of the pectorals purplish, dotted with white; ventral and anal fins white; caudal purple with two transverse white bars on the posterior half.

RE-DESCRIPTION OF *ANOMALOPS PALPEBRATUS*,
(BODD.)

By J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

To Capt. Braithwaite, of the Mission schooner "Dayspring," the Museum is indebted for two examples of this very rare and valuable deep sea fish; so little known is it that according to Dr. Günther (Voy. "Challenger" l.c. infra), who states that he has never personally had an opportunity of examining specimens, only six examples have been recorded, four of which are from Amboina and Manado, one from the Fiji Islands, and one from the Paumotu Archipelago; these specimens therefore, which were obtained at the New Hebrides, raise the number known to exist in various Museums to eight, and help to shew the wide geographical range of this interesting fish. The same authority also