

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Two specimens: 40.7mm total length, *Tui* Station AUZ 081, 32° 53' S, 176° 23' E, 23/7/62, 1m cone net, 183m wire out; 101.7mm total length, *Tui* Station AUZ 104, 1/4ml west of Meyer Island (off Raoul Island), Kermadec Islands, 27/7/62, dip net and light, surface.

REMARKS. The two specimens of *L. Gnathophis incognitus* conform well with other specimens described elsewhere (Castle, 1963, pp. 43–45) from the waters of eastern Australia. They have myomeres 137 and 142 respectively, well within the range for previous material (134–152), crescentic, black pigment patch below iris and a ventral series of somatic chromatophores from the pectoral region to the vent. The specimen from the inshore waters of the Kermadecs (Meyer Island) is well advanced in metamorphosis, having 56 + 81 muscle segments. As I have already noted (Castle, 1963, p. 37) three elvers (70.0mm–84.3mm total lengths) of this species are already known from Denham Bay, Raoul Island.

L. Conger cinereus cinereus Rüppell, 1828

1824. *Conger cinereus* Rüppell, *Atlas Reise Nörd. Afr., Fische roth. Meers*, 4: 115.

1928. *L. Conger cinereus* Rüppell. Ancona, *Mem. R. Com. talassogr. ital.*, 146: 38–43, Pl. 3, figs. 1–2c.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. One specimen: 182.5mm total length, *Tui* Station AUZ 086, 31° 47' S, 177° 44' E, 24/7/62, IKMT (10ft), 730m wire out.

REMARKS. This large leptocephalus is similar in shape of body, distribution of ventral pigment and presence of a small, crescentic patch of pigment below the iris to leptocephali of *Gnathophis incognitus* but differs from this species in having a series of midlateral, somatic chromatophores, one on each segment, for the first third of the body. This latter character is a feature of larvae of *Conger cinereus* (see Ancona, 1928, p. 108) although most young larvae of this species have the midlateral series of chromatophores continuing along the whole of the body. However, the present specimen is probably full-grown and about to undergo metamorphosis in which case the lateral chromatophores will gradually be lost. Myomeres in this specimen number 151, and this conforms well with the range of myomeres in the larvae from the Red Sea (Ancona, 1928, p. 108) of 147–152.

L. Ariosoma anago (Temminck & Schlegel, 1842)

1842. *Conger anago* Temminck & Schlegel, *Fauna Japonica*, p. 259.

1964. *L. Ariosoma anago* (Temm. & Schleg.). Castle, *Zool. Publ. Vict. Univ. N.Z.*, 37: 13.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. One specimen: 111.1mm total length, *Tui* Station AUZ 045, ca. 31° 15' S, 170° 5' E, 13/7/62, IKMT (10ft), 128m wire out.

REMARKS. This larva is readily identifiable with *L. Ariosoma anago* as described elsewhere (Castle, 1964). It has 158 myomeres while the range in the previous 33 specimens from the New Caledonia area is 157–172.

Leptocephalus stenorhynchus Castle, 1964

1964. *Leptocephalus stenorhynchus* Castle, *Zool. Publ. Vict. Univ. N.Z.*, 37: 31.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. One specimen: 73.5mm total length, *Tui* Station AUZ 121, 31° 08' S, 178° 47' E, 2/8/62, IKMT (10ft), 375m wire out.

REMARKS. This relatively deep-bodied leptocephalus has 142 myomeres (118 preanal), ventral pigment as a series of regularly spaced somatic chromatophores from the pectoral region to the vent and an elongate, beak-like snout, characters which identify it with the congrid larva I have already described (1964) as *Leptocephalus stenorhynchus*.