DESCRIPTION. Two specimens: myomeres 75–87 + 73–83 = 158–160, last vertical blood vessel at myomere 76–87, anterior margin of gall bladder at myomere 21–25, teeth (one specimen) $\frac{1 + IV + 5}{1 + IV + 4}$, anal rays 233-275, caudal rays 2 + 1.

L. ?**Leiuranus** sp. (160 myomeres), Text-fig. 3, C.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. *Centre d'Océanographie de l'Institut Français d'Océanie Collection (1 specimen)*: 62.0mm total length, IFO Station S.11, 21° 31′ S, 164° 48′ E, 25/6/62, MWT5, H, ca. 95m.

DESCRIPTION. One specimen (measurements in mm): head 2.9, snout 1.0, eye 0.5, cleft of mouth 1.5, postorbital 1.2, pectoral 0.6, snout-vent 28.0, depth just before eye 0.9, at pectoral origin 1.1, at vent 5.9, at midpoint of caudal region 6.1. Anal rays 180, caudal rays 3 + 1. Teeth $\frac{1 + IV + 2}{1 + 7}$. Myomeres 87 + 73 = 160. a–d = ca. + 22. Last vertical blood vessel at myomere 82, anterior margin of gall bladder indeterminate.

Body moderately elongate and compressed; head rather sharply pointed, eye oval, pectoral very short and rounded; intestine looped dorsally at seven places along its length with the vent placed about halfway along the body. Pigmentation obvious, occurring along the intestine, dorsal and anal fins and along the lateral surface, in detail as follows:—seven minute chromatophores along the maxilla, four on the throat, seven on the pectoral base; two or three on the surface of the head at the level of the myelencephalon; a patch of chromatophores on each upward loop of the intestine with one or two subsidiary patches along the gut between each two loops; 15 major pigment patches on the lateral body surface at the midlateral level; in front of the level of the vent intermediate patches between these; two or three minute chromatophores on each third or fourth myoseptum between the lateral line and the dorsal margin and between the lateral line and the ventral margin respectively; oblique rows of small chromatophores on each myoseptum below the lateral line along the posterior region of the tail; five groups of chromatophores equally-spaced along the anal base; a chromatophore on the base of each anal ray; a similar disposition of pigment patches and individual chromatophores along the base of the dorsal fin; a few chromatophores on the posterior extremity of the spinal cord.

REMARKS. The pigmentation of the two species in this group is more complex than in the preceding species. In addition to the midlateral series of rounded aggregations of chromatophores equally spaced along the body and the groups of chromatophores along the anal base, chromatophores also occur more or less regularly between the midlateral line and the dorsal and ventral margins. Groups of chromatophores also occur along the dorsal base. A similar condition to this occurs in *L. mucronatus* Eigenmann & Kennedy, 1902 known from near the Bahamas (Eigenmann & Kennedy, 1902, p. 90, figs. 11–11b) and from Port-au-Prince (Beebe & Tee Van, 1928, p. 57) and which has 140–146 myomeres. Larva IV of Deraniyagala (1934, p. 93, figs. 4–5) has rather similar pigmentation, but the figures do not show pigment on the dorsal and anal bases and, as in *L. macronatus,* there are no circular patches of chromatophores along the midlateral line, only a spaced series on the myosepta. *Leiuranus semicinctus* has 168 vertebrae (Gosline, 1951, p. 303) and in the juvenile and adult has from 22–39 vertical black bars crossing the body similar to those of *Cyclophichthys.* These black bars may possibly arise from larval pigment disposed in the larva in a manner similar to that described here by the enlargement and eventual linking up of the group of chromatophores on the lateral surface of the body. However, Schultz *et al.* (1953, p. 59) observed that the smallest specimen of *Leiuranus semicinctus* in which black bars could be detected