THE CHIMÆROID FISHES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES.

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No chimæroid fishes have up to this time been recorded from the Philippine Islands. The *Albatross* collection contains six specimens of the genus *Chimæra* representing two species, together with a remarkable egg capsule of a *Rhinochimæra* from the coast of Celebes.

CHIMÆRA PHANTASMA Jordan and Snyder.

This species, described from Japan by Jordan and Snyder in 1900, is represented in the *Albatross* collection by five specimens, as follows:

(1) Female, 46.75 cm. long, taken with a beam trawl on July 24, 1908, at station 5296 (lat. $13^{\circ} 40' 09''$ N.; long. $120^{\circ} 57' 45''$ E.), in Verde Island Passage off Matocot Point, southern Luzon, at a depth of 210 fathoms; (2) female, 22 cm. long to end of base of second dorsal (plus 18 cm. for caudal fins and filament), taken with a beam trawl on July 24, 1908, at station 5297, in the same locality, at a depth of 198 fathoms; (3) male, 20.5 cm. long to end of base of second dorsal (plus 18 cm. for caudal fins and filament), taken with a beam trawl on August 9, 1909, at station 5516 (lat. $8^{\circ} 46'$ N.; long. $123^{\circ} 32' 30''$ E.), off Point Tagolo Light, northern Mindanao, at a depth of 175 fathoms; (4) male, 18.5 cm. long to end of base of second dorsal (caudal filament missing), taken with a beam trawl on July 24, 1908, at station 5289 (lat. $13^{\circ} 41' 50''$ N.; long. $120^{\circ} 58' 30''$ E.), in Verde Island Passage off Matocot Point, southern Luzon, at a depth of 172 fathoms; (5) male, 11.5 cm. long to end of base of second dorsal (plus 11.2 cm. for caudal fins and filament), taken with a beam trawl on July 24, 1908, at station 5298 (lat. $13^{\circ} 43' 25''$ N.; long. $120^{\circ} 57' 40''$ E.), in Verde Island Passage off Matocot Point, southern Luzon, at a depth of 140 fathoms. The younger specimens differ from the older in having the longitudinal stripe more distinct, and the body and fins less pigmented.

¹ In the study of this collection the writer has had the assistance of Mr. Lewis Radcliffe, who assumes joint authority for the new species described.

CHIMÆRA DEANI Smith and Radcliffe, new species.

Plate 29.

Head short, contained 4.6 times in length from snout to beginning of supracaudal fin and 2.8 times in second dorsal base; depth of body slightly less than length of head; snout obtuse, upper and lower profiles similar; eye large, contained 2.3 times in head, placed high on side of head and inclined upward and outward, forehead somewhat prominent in front of eye; lateral line nearly straight throughout.

Dorsal spine slender, as long as head, with a few feeble serrations on distal half, dorsal rays one fourth longer than spine, the tips when depressed extending to opposite base of ventrals; notch separating two dorsals very narrow; second dorsal highest anteriorly, where the rays are 0.8 diameter of eye, 2 times length of posterior rays, and more than twice length of shortest rays in the indented middle section of the fin; supracaudal of same height as lowest part of second dorsal, its base about three-sevenths of length of head; subcaudal of same height as supracaudal, but extending further forward; caudal filament very long and delicate, its length greater than distance from tip of snout to beginning of supracaudal; anal fin lacking; ventrals pointed, the posterior border concave; pectorals large and reaching well beyond the ventral base, the outer angle pointed, the posterior margin slightly convex.

Color: Entire body and fins uniform blackish brown.

Type.—Cat. No. 72284, U.S.N.M., a female specimen 43 cm. long (19.5 cm. from tip of snout to supracaudal, 23.5 cm. from beginning of supracaudal to tip of filament), taken with a beam trawl on January 15, 1908, at station 5111 (lat. $13^{\circ} 45' 15''$ N.; long. $120^{\circ} 46' 30''$ E.), off Sombrero Island, west coast of Luzon, at a depth of 236 fathoms.

This species most closely resembles *C. mirabilis* Collett, but differs in having a smaller eye; higher first dorsal, with longer, more slender spine; higher second dorsal; less extensive subcaudal; longer pectorals, different coloration, etc.

Named for Prof. Bashford Dean, of Columbia University, in recognition of his able studies of the chimæras.

RHINOCHIMÆRA PACIFICA (Mitsukuri).

The collection contains an egg capsule of a *Rhinochimæra* brought up in a beam trawl at station 5656 (lat. $3^{\circ} 17' 40''$ S.; long. $120^{\circ} 36' 45''$ E.), in the Gulf of Boni, Celebes, from a depth of 484 fathoms. Other fishes taken at this station were *Calorkhynchus*, *Neoscoelus*, a leptocephalid, a halieuteid, and several small eels. This capsule agrees perfectly with the one described as being produced by *R. pacifica*,¹ heretofore known only from Japan.

¹ Dean, Chimæroid Fishes and their Development, p. 38.

Smith, H M. 1912. "The chimaeroid fishes of the Philippine Islands, with description of a new species. [Scientific results of the Philippine cruise of the Fisheries steamer "Albatross," 1907-1910.--No. 18]." *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 42, 231-232.

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