

and from which I drew up a diagnosis, must belong to another and distinct species. Its pectoral fins and manibulary appendages are, however, too much injured to allow of its characteristics being ascertained. I take now this opportunity of giving a diagnosis of the true *Exocoetus solandri*:—

D. 12. A. 11.

Form of the body very slender, its depth being only one-seventh of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head one-fifth. Snout rather long and pointed, the mandible projecting; eye a little shorter than the snout, and two-sevenths of the length of the head.

The anterior part of each mandible is furnished with a broad, delicate, black skinny flap, bearing on its edge several cirrhi, some longer than others, as long as the eye. The dorsal fin is very high, its longest (middle rays) extending to the middle of the upper caudal lobe; the anal is only half as high, its first ray being opposite to the third or fourth of the dorsal. Pectoral fin reaching to the end of the base of the dorsal; its upper ray simple, two-thirds the length of the third, the second ray forked, the third the longest. Ventral fin inserted midway between the root of the caudal and the eye, and reaching to the caudal. (Scales lost.) Silvery with greenish back; three broad (rose-coloured?) bars cross the abdomen in front of the ventral fins; another bar behind the ventral, and a more indistinct one across the front of the base of the anal fin. The greater part of the dorsal fin, the postero-inferior half of the pectoral, and the ventrals black; an oblique band across the lower caudal lobe and the outer half of the anal fin blackish.

The specimen is $5\frac{2}{3}$ inches long.

Exocoetus naresii, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. A).

D. 10. A. 8. L. lat. 45.

Allied to *Exocoetus comatus*, but with less dorsal rays and longer fins; a single black, very long and broad, cutaneous appendage, which fringes the lower jaw in its entire circumference, does not quite extend to the root of the ventral fin; it is supported by a mid-rib of a whitish colour. The pectoral fin extends to the last dorsal ray, the ventral to the root of the caudal. The ventral is inserted midway between the head and the root of the caudal. Dorsal fin rather low. The height of the body equals the length of the head without snout, the length of the head being one-fourth of the total (without caudal). Snout shorter than the eye, which is one-third of the length of the head; interorbital space scarcely concave, broad, its width being more than the diameter of the eye. Pectoral blackish, with the exception of the three or four lower