

Ovum of a *Scombresocid* (Pl. V. fig. E).

The surface-net enclosed in the Atlantic on February 29, 1876, a single ovum, 2.5 mm. in diameter, which by the development on its surface of long filaments proves to be that of a member of the family of Scombresocidæ. The embryo is considerably advanced in development, its outlines being clearly visible. The ovum differs from that of *Belone* and *Scombresox* in having shorter and fewer filaments; also the filaments have no swelling at the base. It may be that of an *Exocoetus*, the ovum of which I believe is still unknown.

The ovum, which was mounted in glycerine for the microscope immediately after capture, gives the impression of a regular arrangement of the filaments in four concentric circles on each hemisphere, and with a single filament at each pole.

Hemirhamphus sp., young.

One specimen only can be referred with certainty to this genus, but it is not sufficiently advanced in growth to determine the species. It is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, and was captured on the passage from Tenerife to St. Thomas in the West Indies. The lower jaw projects $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch beyond the upper, the latter being short and broad as in the mature fish; no teeth whatever can be distinguished in this specimen.

Scombresox, young.

The fry and young of this genus belong to the most common forms of pelagic life, and numerous specimens up to $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches in length were captured by the tow-net. Those from the Atlantic I have referred to *Scombresox saurus*, and those from the Pacific to *Scombresox forsteri*, without being able to discover in these immature specimens the slight differences by which those closely allied species are distinguished. Of the dates of capture of the Atlantic specimens were noted March 7, April 28, and May 7 (1876); the Pacific specimens are from 1 to $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches long, and were captured on various occasions in the month of July, 1875.

Belone sp., young.

Among the numerous pelagic young Scombresocidæ collected by the Challenger, or obtained from other sources, there is only one which I can refer without hesitation to *Belone*. It was caught in September about forty miles north of Demerara, and is 21 mm. long. It cannot be determined specifically. The body is subcylindrical in shape with a rather elongate caudal fin. Both jaws are prolonged and toothed, but the length