length of head or of the distance between the origins of the dorsal fins and shorter than the longest rays of the second dorsal, which has the free edge a little concave. Anal II 10. Pectoral $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head (young) or less (adult), not extending to below the spinous dorsal; ventrals originating below the middle of pectoral, extending nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the distance from their base to the origin of anal. Caudal moderately notched. Caudal peduncle 2 as long as deep. Silvery or golden, the back olivaceous.

_Hab._ Guatemala, Nacasil _Salvin_).

Three specimens, 150 to 270 mm. in total length.

The species is closely allied to _A. nasutus_, which has the upper lip thicker, eye a little larger, lower jaw a little shorter, pectorals longer, &c.

4. _Agonostomus percoideus._

_Agonostoma percoideus_ (part.), Günth. Cat. Fish. iii. p. 464 (1861).

This species is represented in the British Museum by the type, from San Domingo, and by two examples from Trinidad. These are the only specimens known.

5. _Agonostomus macracanthus._ (Tab. XI. fig. 1.)


Depth of body $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 in the length, length of head $3\frac{3}{8}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Snout $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as eye, the diameter of which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head; interorbital width $2\frac{1}{8}$ in the length of head. Snout vertically truncated, the upper lip thick anteriorly; mouth subterminal; maxillary extending to below middle of eye, or nearly. 20 gill-rakers on the lower part of anterior arch. 41 to 43 scales in a longitudinal series, 14 in a transverse series from spinous dorsal to in front of vent, 20 or 21 round the caudal peduncle. Dorsal IV, I 8; origin of spinous dorsal a little nearer to tip of snout than to base of caudal; spines strong, the first $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head or $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the distance between the origins of the dorsal fins and as long as the longest rays of the second dorsal, which has the free edge concave. Anal II 10. Pectoral $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of head, extending to the vertical from the origin of the spinous dorsal or a little beyond; ventrals originating below the middle of the pectorals, extending $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the distance from their base to the origin of anal. Caudal forked. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as deep. Silvery; back darker; scales with dark edges; a more or less distinct dark lateral band ending in a dark spot at the base of caudal and with a silvery band above it; dorsal and caudal fins a little dusky.

_Hab._ Guatemala, Rio Guacalate _Salvin_).

Two specimens, 145 and 210 mm. in total length.

These were referred by Günther to _A. microps_, a species which differs in many respects, notably in the shorter paired fins and lower spinous dorsal.

6. _Agonostomus microps._

_Agonostoma microps_, Günth. Cat. Fish. iii. p. 462 (1861), and Trans. Zool. Soc. vi. 1869, t. 70. fig. 1.

_Agonostoma percoideus_ (part.), Günth. Cat. Fish. iii. p. 464.

This species has erroneously been referred to the Central-American fauna; it is represented in the British Museum by a number of specimens from St. Vincent, Dominica, and Venezuela, and is not known to occur elsewhere.