specimens than in adults. Thus in small examples the pectoral fin nearly or quite reaches the vertical from the origin of the spinous dorsal, but in large ones it extends only \( \frac{2}{3} \) of the distance from its base to the spinous dorsal.

In young examples also the adipose eyelid is thinner and more transparent, the teeth are more evident, and the mandibulary angle is more acute than in the adults. Poey's description of *Mugil gaimardianus* (Ann. Lyc. N. York, xi. 1876, p. 64, t. 8. figs. 1–3) was based on an example 225 mm. in length which was compared with one of *M. curema* of 325 mm. The supposed specific differences are mostly very trivial and due to individual variation (e. g., *M. gaimardianus* was said to have the body less deep, the depth \( 5 \frac{1}{2} \) in the length as compared with \( 5 \) in *M. curema*); other differences, *i. e.* the shorter snout, stronger teeth, and shorter distance between tip of pectoral and spinous dorsal in *M. gaimardianus*, are due to the different size of the specimens compared. The characters assigned to *M. setosus* (Gilbert, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1891, p. 549) are those of young specimens of *M. curema*.


*Hab*. Pacific Coast from Sinaloa to Panama.

7. **Mugil trichodon**, Poey, 1876.


*Hab*. Atlantic Coast from Florida to Brazil.


This genus differs from *Mugil* principally in having 2 anal spines instead of 3. It comprises "Grey Mullets" of small size, which have not been recorded as entering fresh waters.

1. **Querimana harengus**, Günth., 1861.


*Hab*. Pacific Coast from Mazatlan to Peru.

2. **Querimana gyrans**, Jord. & Gilb., 1884.


Dorsal IV, I 7–8. Anal II 7–8. 28 or 29 scales in a longitudinal series.

*Hab*. Southern Atlantic Coasts of the United States.