II. Viviparous. Males with the anterior 5 or 6 anal rays short, stiff, and subequal, separated
by a shallow notch from the rest of the fin. (Characodontiae.)
A. Rami of the lower jaw firmly united; teeth fixed.
   Teeth of the outer series conical ........................................... 5. Zoogoneticus.
   Teeth of the outer series usually spear-shaped, sometimes with the
   apices truncate or even notched ............................................. 6. Limnurgus.
   Teeth of the outer series all distinctly bicuspid ........................ 7. Characodon.
B. Rami of the lower jaw weakly connected; teeth of the outer series
   movable, bicuspid ................................................................. 8. Goodea.
III. Viviparous. Males with the anal fin advanced and modified into an intramittent organ,
some of the anterior rays being enlarged and produced. Eyes normal. (Peciliine.)
A. Mouth large, with wide lateral cleft; teeth in bands, slender,
B. Mouth rather small, with short lateral cleft; rami of lower jaw firmly united; teeth in
   bands, with an outer series of enlarged, fixed teeth.
   Teeth of the outer series conical ............................................ 10. Gambusia.
C. Mouth small, transverse; rami of lower jaw weakly connected; teeth unicuspoid.
   2. Teeth in bands, with an outer series of larger teeth.
Dorsal fin with 8–11 rays, higher but not much longer in the males than
   in the females; caudal rounded or subtruncate in both sexes ............................ 13. Pecilia.
Dorsal fin with 12 to 16 rays, higher and considerably longer in the males
   than in the females; caudal rounded or subtruncate, sometimes with
   the lower angle a little produced in the males ................................ 14. Mollienisia.
Dorsal fin with 11 to 15 rays, higher but not much longer in the males
   than in the females; lower rays of the caudal, in the males, produced
   to form a long pointed appendage ........................................... 15. Xiphophorus.
IV. Viviparous. Males with the anal fin modified into a conical scaly
   intramittent organ with terminal orifice. Eye transversely divided
   into two parts. (Anablepsinae.) .............................................. 16. Anableps.

1. FUNDULUS, Lacep., 1803.


Oviparous. Mouth rather small, with short lateral cleft; rami of the lower jaw firmly united; teeth pointed,
   in bands, with an outer series of more or less strongly enlarged, curved, conical teeth. Eyes with free
   margins.

This genus comprises a large number of species, mostly North American, some of
which are marine. A few forms occur in the rivers of Mexico and Central America,
and the genus is also represented in Africa and Southern Europe. In my synopsis of
the species I include some which have been described from the coast of Lower