

Platypacilus nelsoni, Meek, t. c. p. 147, fig. 46.

Pacilia latipunctata, Meek, t. c. p. 151, fig. 48.

Depth of body 2/3 to 3/4 in the length, length of head 3/4 (young) to 4/4. Snout as long as or shorter than eye, the diameter of which is 3 (young) to 3/3 in the length of head. Interorbital width equal to the distance from middle or posterior part of eye to free edge of operculum. 28 to 29 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 8–11; origin equidistant from tip of snout and middle or posterior part of caudal (♀); free edge of the fin more or less convex, the rays usually increasing in length to the middle ones and rapidly decreasing posteriorly. Anal 8–10, acutely pointed; origin below or a little behind that of the dorsal (♂). Pectoral as long as or a little shorter than head. Caudal rounded or subtruncated. Least depth of caudal peduncle from 2/3 (♀) to as long as the head (♂). Olivaceous, edges of scales sometimes darker; sides often with narrow dark vertical bars, especially in males; series of dark spots, one on each scale of the side of the body, often present, especially in females; dorsal and caudal sometimes blackish, with or without pale margins, sometimes pale, usually with several series of small dark spots, which may be absent in females.

Hab. Mexico and Central America, extending to Colombia and the Leeward Islands:

Mexico, Rio San Juan in Nuevo Leon, Rio Conchos, Rio Soto Marina, and Rio Forlon in Tamaulipas, Rio Presidio in Sinaloa (Forrer), Los Menores in Jalisco (Buller), Rio Verde in San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Boca del Rio and Rio Papaloapan in Vera Cruz, Orizaba, Puebla (Boucard), Rio Balsas in Guerrero, Tehuantepec, Tequesistlan (Gadow), and San Gerónimo in Oaxaca, La Esperanza in Chiapas; Guatemala, Rio Chisoy, Chiapam, Huamuchal, and Lakes Dueñas, Nacasul, and Amatitlan (Salvin); Nicaragua, Lake Nicaragua (Dow); Costa Rica, San José (Biolley); Panama, Colon, and Rio Chagres.—Colombia; Curaçoa; Aruba.

I have examined a large series of specimens, representing the whole range of the species, measuring up to 100 mm. in total length, including the types of \textit{P. chisoyensis} and \textit{P. dovii} and examples of \textit{P. butleri}, \textit{P. limantouri}, and \textit{P. latipunctata} received from their describers. Of the last-named I have compared one specimen, from Forlon, received from Dr. Meek, with several from the same locality determined by him as \textit{Pacilia sphenops}. The lateral series of spots supposed to be characteristic of \textit{P. latipunctata} is merely a phase of the peculiar and usually irregular blackish markings which are found on individual specimens of so many Cyprinodont species.

The specimens figured on Tab. XIII. are:

1. One of the types of \textit{P. latipunctata}, from Forlon.
2. A female from San José, Costa Rica.
3. A spotted variety from Tequesistlan.
4. A female from Puente de Ixtla.
5. A male from Vera Cruz (typical \textit{P. sphenops}).
6. A male from Puebla.
7. A female from Lake Amatitlan (typical \textit{P. mexicana}).