Depth of body about 6 in the length, length of head about 4. 60 to 68 scales in a longitudinal series. Dorsal 8–10. Anal 10–11. Caudal rounded. Brownish; a yellow longitudinal band, bordered by a dark brownish band above and below, from axil of pectoral to base of caudal.

_Hab._ Southern Mexico and Central America:

Mexico, Tequesistlan (Gadow) and Tehuantepec (Buller) in Oaxaca, Chiapas; Guatemala, Chiapam (Salvin); Salvador.

Several specimens, up to 250 mm. in total length.

Sub-order V. _APODES._

Body elongate, eel-shaped; fins without spinous rays; no ventral fins; gill-openings small, separate (except in the marine eels of the family Synaphobranchidæ).

The Apodes are chiefly marine fishes, but the members of the genus _Anguilla_ are fresh-water eels which go down to the sea for purposes of reproduction.

**Fam. 1. ANGUILLIDÆ.**

1. _ANGUILLA_, Shaw, 1804.


Head subconical; eye above the angle of the mouth; teeth in bands in the jaws and on the vomer. Body covered with oblong imbedded scales which are arranged obliquely at right angles to each other; dorsal and anal fins well-developed, confluent round the end of the tail; pectoral fins present.

The number of valid species of this widely distributed genus is probably not more than five or six. The American form appears to be nearly identical with the European eel, _Anguilla vulgaris_, but it is generally regarded as distinct by American ichthyologists.

1. _Anguilla chrysypa_, Rafin., 1820.


_Hab._ Atlantic Coast Rivers, from Maine to Mexico; West Indies.

**Fam. 2. MURÆNIDÆ.**

1. _PISODONTOPHIS_, Kaup, 1856.


Head subconical; eye above the mouth; teeth granular, in bands in the jaws and on the vomer. Body naked; tail projecting beyond the dorsal and anal fins; pectoral fin present.