than eye, the diameter of which is $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in the length of head; interorbital width $2 \frac{2}{3}$ to 3 in the length of head. 10 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 65 to 76 scales in a longitudinal series, 13 to 16 in a transverse series from dorsal fin to lateral line, 8 to 11 between lateral line and base of ventral fin. Dorsal 9, with 7 branched rays; origin equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal or slightly nearer the latter; free edge straight; longest ray $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head. Anal 8, with 6 branched rays. Pectoral $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head, not reaching the ventrals, which are inserted below the origin of the dorsal. Traces of a dark lateral band ending in a caudal spot.

**Hab.** Mexico, Rio Lerma and upper tributaries of the Rio Panuco.

Here described from several specimens, 90 to 120 mm. in total length, from Aguas Calientes (Jordan), Salamanca (Woolman), and San Juan del Rio (Meek).

This species has a shorter head and larger eye than *A. tinctella*, but is especially distinguished by the fewer scales between the lateral line and the ventral fin.

3. **Algansea stigmatura**, sp. n. (Tab. XXV. fig. 2.)

Depth of body 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in the length, length of head $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Snout as long as eye, the diameter of which is 4 in the length of head; interorbital width $2 \frac{2}{3}$ to 3 in the length of head. 13 or 14 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 60 to 66 scales in a longitudinal series, 13 to 15 in a transverse series from origin of dorsal to lateral line, 7 or 8 between lateral line and base of ventral fin. Dorsal 9, with 7 branched rays; origin equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal; free edge straight; longest ray $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head. Anal 8. Pectoral $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head, not reaching the ventrals, which are inserted nearly below the origin of dorsal. Silvery; a dark caudal spot.

**Hab.** Mexico, Rio Grande de Santiago.

Four specimens, 55 to 75 mm. in total length, collected by Dr. A. C. Buller.

4. **Algansea dugesii**.


*Algansea tarsacorum*, Steind. t. c. p. 527, t. 3. fig. 2 7.

¿ *Algansea rubescens*, Meek, t. c. p. 46, fig. 9 8.

Depth of body nearly equal to the length of head, which is $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in the length of the fish. Snout longer than eye, the diameter of which is $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 in the length of head; interorbital width 3 in the length of head. 15 to 17 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 76 to 86 scales in a longitudinal series, 18 to 21 between dorsal fin and lateral line, 12 to 15 between lateral line and root of ventral. Dorsal 9, with 7 branched rays; origin equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal or a little nearer the latter; free edge straight; longest ray $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head. Anal 8, with 6 branched rays. Pectoral $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head, not reaching the ventrals, which are inserted nearly below the origin of dorsal. Silvery, back darker; young with a dark spot at the base of caudal.

**Hab.** Mexico, Rio Lerma System:

Lake Yuriria in Guanajuato; Lake Chapala in Jalisco; Lake Patzcuaro in Michoacan.

Here described from three specimens, 100 to 200 mm. in total length, from