CICHLOSOMA (p. 17).

1 (a). Cichlosoma zonatum.


This species was originally described as having the jaws equal anteriorly, and I suggested (ante, p. 20) that it might be the same as *C. guttulatum*. Dr. Meek (Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. vii. 1907, p. 141) has now stated that *C. zonatum* differs from *C. guttulatum* in the smaller and more inferior mouth; it is evidently allied to *C. eigenmanni*, differing in the deeper body (depth $\frac{2}{3}$ in the length), the lower spiny dorsal (last spine $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of head), and the fewer soft rays (10 or 11) in the dorsal fin.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Niltepec in Oaxaca1.

Cichlosoma maculicauda (p. 19).


3 (a). Cichlosoma nigritum.


Apparently very similar to *C. maculicauda*, but the coloration plain dark olivaceous, without a dark spot on the caudal peduncle.

*Hab.* LAKE NICARAGUA.

Cichlosoma microphthalmus (p. 20).

To the synonymy add:—


Meek's type is also from the Rio Motagua.

Cichlosoma pavonaceum (p. 21).

This species appears to resemble *Herichthys cyanoguttatus* in so many respects that it seems probable that it may prove to belong to the genus *Herichthys*.

Cichlosoma sieboldii (p. 21).

Specimens of *C. sieboldii* from Costa Rica (Pittier) show that it is a *Parancetroplus* and is the same as the species described on p. 30 from a single badly preserved example under the name *Herichthys underwoodi*.

22 (a). Cichlosoma alfari.


Differs from *C. balleatun* especially in the lower spiny dorsal, the last spine scarcely more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of head.

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Turrialba.