

It seems to be distinguished by the longer head ( $4\frac{3}{5}$  in the length of the fish) and the shorter humeral process (not extending beyond the anterior  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the pectoral spine).

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Lake Amatitlan <sup>1</sup>.

**Rhamdia rogersi** (p. 136).

To the synonymy add:—

*Rhamdia regani*, Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. vii. 1907, p. 144 <sup>2</sup>.

COSTA RICA, Turrialba <sup>2</sup> and Rio Tiribi, San José <sup>2</sup>.

CONORHYNCHUS (p. 138).

I learn from an editorial footnote that the name *Conorhynchus* is preoccupied. I propose to substitute for it the name *Conorhynchichthys*.

1 (A). CYCLEPTUS, Rafin., 1819. (To precede *Moxostoma*, p. 145.)

*Cycleptus*, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 168.

Scarcely distinct from *Ictiobus*, but with a much shorter head (length 6 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of the fish) and smaller scales (55 to 60 in a longitudinal series) than any species of that genus.

A single species.

1. **Cycleptus elongatus.**

*Catostomus elongatus*, Le Sueur, Journ. Ac. Philad. i. 1817, p. 103 <sup>1</sup>.

*Sclerognathus elongatus*, Günth. Cat. Fish. vii. p. 23 (1868) <sup>2</sup>.

*Cycleptus elongatus*, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1896, p. 168 <sup>3</sup>; Meek, Publ. Columbian Mus., Zool. vii. 1907, p. 154 <sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* UNITED STATES, Mississippi System <sup>1 2 3</sup>.—MEXICO, Rodriguez in Nuevo Leon <sup>4</sup>.