

1881, p. 232⁴, and 1882, pp. 368⁵, 372⁶, 377⁷, and 380⁸; Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1898, p. 2195⁹.

Eleotris lembus, Günth. Cat. Fish. iii. p. 121 (1861)¹⁰.

Eleotris lateralis, Günth. t. c. p. 122¹¹.

Gobiomorus lateralis, Eigenm. & Fordice, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1885, p. 69¹²; Jord. & Eigenm. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1886, p. 482¹³; Eigenm. & Eigenm. Proc. Cal. Ac. (2) i. 1888, p. 51¹⁴.

Gobiomorus maculatus, Eigenm. & Fordice, t. c. p. 70¹⁵.

Philypnus dormitor (part.), Meek, Zool. Pub. Columbian Mus. v. 1904, p. 226¹⁶.

Depth of body $3\frac{2}{3}$ to 5 in the length, length of the head $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3. 55 to 60 scales in a longitudinal series, 20 to 24 from interorbital region to origin of anterior dorsal. Dorsal VI, I 9. Anal I 10. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 as long as deep. Body usually spotted or marbled with dark brownish and with a more or less distinct dark longitudinal band from eye to base of caudal; an oblique dark stripe from eye across the præorbital; a vertical stripe from eye to corner of mouth; a dark spot on the upper part of the base of pectoral; soft vertical fins with or without series of small dark spots on the interradi- al membranes, sometimes with series of light spots.

Hab. Pacific Coast Rivers from California to Ecuador:

Cape St. Lucas^{3 4 5}.—Rio Presidio⁹; Colima⁶; Tehuantepec¹⁶; San José⁸; Panama⁷.—Ecuador^{1 2 10}.

Here described from six specimens, 128 to 215 mm. in total length, from Presidio and Ecuador, including the types of the species.

This species has the head and body more compressed than its Atlantic congener, and has constantly a ray more in the anal fin.

2. ELEOTRIS, Gronow, 1763.

Guavina and *Eleotris*, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1898, pp. 2198 & 2199.

Body elongate, subcylindrical, more or less compressed posteriorly; head broad, more or less depressed. Mouth large, oblique; lower jaw projecting; jaws with small pointed teeth in bands; palate toothless. Eyes rather small; interorbital region broad. Gill-openings moderately wide, extending forward to below the angle of præoperculum, the gill-membranes attached to the isthmus. Scales small or moderate, ctenoid or cycloid; no lateral line. Two dorsals, with VI-VII, I 7-13 rays; anal with I 7-13 rays; caudal rounded; pectoral symmetrical, rounded; ventrals well separated, each with a short feeble spine and 5 branched rays.

This widely distributed tropical genus comprises several species, some of which are strictly marine, whilst some enter rivers, and others appear to be permanently fluviatile. The three species which are known to occur in the rivers of Mexico and Central America may be distinguished thus:—

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| I. D. VII, I 10. A. I 10. 95 to 110 scales in a longitudinal series; no præopercular spine | 1. <i>guavina</i> . |
| II. D. VI, I 8. A. I 8. 55 to 70 scales in a longitudinal series; a small concealed antorse spine at the angle of the præoperculum. | |
| Depth of body 4 to $4\frac{2}{3}$ in the length | 2. <i>pisonis</i> . |
| Depth of body 5 to 6 in the length | 3. <i>picta</i> . |