

3. *Eleotris picta*.

Eleotris picta, Kner & Steind. Abhandl. Bayern Ak. 1864, p. 18, t. 3. fig. 1¹.

Culius æquidens, Jord. & Gilb. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1881, p. 461², and 1882, pp. 372³ & 380⁴.

Eleotris æquidens, Eigenm. & Fordice, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1885, p. 76⁵; Jord. & Eigenm. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1886, p. 483⁶; Eigenm. & Eigenm. Proc. Cal. Ac. (2) i. 1888, p. 55⁷.

Eleotris pictus, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1898, p. 2201⁸.

Depth of body 5 to 6 in the length, length of head 3 to 3½. A small concealed antrorse spine at the angle of the præoperculum. Dorsal VI, I 8. Anal I 8. 60 to 70 scales in a longitudinal series. Back and sides obscurely spotted or clouded with blackish; lower parts with pale spots; fins with series of small dark spots on the rays and with irregular markings on the interradi al membranes.

Hab. Pacific Coasts and Rivers from California to Ecuador:

Cape St. Lucas⁴. — Mazatlan²; Presidio (*Forrer*); Colima³; Rio Bayano, Panama¹.—Ecuador.

Here described from several specimens, measuring up to 380 mm. in total length, from the Rio Presidio and from Ecuador. This species is very close to the Atlantic *E. pisonis*, which has a deeper body and a shorter and broader head.

3. DORMITATOR, Gill, 1862.

Dormitator, Jord. & Everm. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xlvii. 1898, p. 2195.

Body oblong, compressed; head broad, obtuse. Mouth moderate, more or less oblique; jaws equal anteriorly, with bands of small, movable, slender teeth with truncate apices; palate toothless. Eyes rather small; interorbital region broad. Gill-openings moderately wide, extending forward nearly to below the angle of præoperculum, the gill-membranes attached to the isthmus. Scales ctenoid, rather large, covering the body and the greater part of the head; no lateral line. Two dorsals, the first of 7 flexible spines, the second of a slender spine and 8 branched rays; anal similar to the second dorsal, with a slender spine and 9 or 10 branched rays; caudal rounded; pectoral of moderate length, symmetrical, rounded; ventrals below the base of the pectorals, close together but not united, each with a short concealed spine and 5 branched rays.

This genus is now usually considered to contain a single species, subject to considerable variation in form and colour. I find, however, that it is always possible to distinguish between specimens from the Atlantic and Pacific, and, although the differences are but slight, the two forms may provisionally be recognized as specifically distinct.

1. *Dormitator maculatus*.

Sciæna maculata, Bloch, Ausl. Fische, t. 299. fig. 2 (1790)¹; Schneid. Bloch's Syst. Ichth. p. 80 (1801)².

Eleotris mugiloides, Cuv. & Val. Hist. Nat. Poiss. xii. p. 226 (1837)³.

Eleotris grandisquama, Cuv. & Val. t. c. p. 229⁴; Günth. Cat. Fish. iii. p. 113 (1861)⁵.

Eleotris sima, Cuv. & Val. t. c. p. 232⁶; Günth. l. c.⁷.

Eleotris somnolentus, Girard, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1858, p. 169⁸, and U.S. & Mex. Bound. Survey, Fish. p. 28, t. 12. figs. 1-3 (1859)⁹; Günth. t. c. p. 557¹⁰.

Eleotris omocyaneus, Poey, Mem. ii. p. 269 (1860)¹¹.